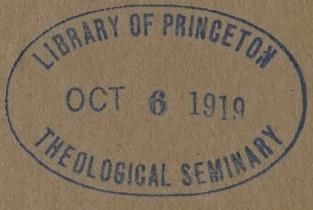

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A

COPIOUS AND CRITICAL

ENGLISH-LATIN LEXICON,

FOUNDED ON THE GERMAN-LATIN DICTIONARY

OF

DR. CHARLES ERNEST GEORGES.

BY THE REV.

JOSEPH ESMOND RIDDLE, M.A.,

OF ST. EDMUND HALL, OXFORD, AUTHOR OF "A COMPLETE LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY," &c.,

AND THE REV.

THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.,

RECTOR OF LYNDON, AND LATE FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

First American Edition, Carefully Revised,

AND

CONTAINING A COPIOUS DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES FROM THE BEST SOURCES,

BY CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

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TO

WILLIAM HAWKESWORTH, AA.M.,

PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES IN THE COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,

This Work is Dedicated

AS A

MEMORIAL OF LONG-ESTABLISHED FRIENDSHIP, AND A TOKEN OF REGARD FOR SOUND CLASSICAL ACQUIREMENTS AND THE MOST EXEMPLARY PRIVATE WORTH.

PREFACE

TO THE AMERICAN EDITION.

The present work will be found to supply a desideratum that has long been felt by the classical student. The preface of the English editors will show the various sources whence they have culled their materials; while an examination of the volume itself will convince any one how successfully they have accomplished the object which they proposed to themselves in preparing it. We have had, in fact, no work before this, on the same subject, in the English language, at all deserving of being compared with the present one, and it is to be hoped that the wretched compilations which have hitherto been used will be now completely discarded. No teacher, indeed, can retain them after this, who is conscientious in his vocation, and sincere in his efforts for the improvement of his pupils. It seems unnecessary, at the present day, to say any thing in favor of frequent practice in Greek and Latin composition. No one can be an accurate scholar without it. Whether a work like the present one is likely to be a useful aid in pursuing such a practice, the following remarks of Lipsius will satisfactorily decide: "*Lectio non sufficit, imo nec felicissima memoria; sed opus est excerptis quibusdam et notis rerum verborumque singularium, quas imitemur. Quæ excerpta memorialibus libellis, tanquam ærario, contineri velim, unde sermonis illæ opes per tempus et ad usum promantur.*"—Epist. Institut., c. xii.

In preparing the present edition for the press, numerous corrections have been silently made in the body of the work, and various improvements introduced, all tending to make the volume a still more useful one. What will be found, however, to give the American edition a decided advantage over the English work, is the Dictionary of Proper Names, which is wanting in the latter. This has been prepared from the best sources, but more particularly from Quicherat's "Vocabulaire des Noms Géographiques, Mythologiques, et Historiques de la Langue Latine," Mühlmann's "Verzeichniss der geographischen, mythologischen, und geschichtlichen Namen," Freund's "Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache," Klotz's "Handwörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache" (as far as published), Sharpe's "Nomenclator Poëticus," Leusden's "Onomasticon," &c., and Bischoff und Möller's "Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der alten, mittleren und neuen Geographie."

It remains but to add that the present work has enjoyed the careful supervision of the editor's learned and accurate friend and colleague, Professor Drisler, a circumstance of no small importance as regards the utility of the book.

Columbia College, Sept. 1, 1849.

PREFACE

TO THE LONDON EDITION.

THE work, now at length completed, has cost us many years of labor—labor that has often seemed almost hopeless.

A very slight inspection of it will show that it aims at a far higher standard of accuracy and completeness than any of its English predecessors. Indeed, it can hardly be said to have had any predecessor in its own kind; for no English-Latin Dictionary hitherto published has even professed to give any account of the use of words set down, their synonymical distinctions, the niceties connected with their employment by classical writers, with such remarks and cautions as a cursory glance at any important word in the following work will prove that it has at least attempted to supply.

The title-page states that it is founded upon the German-Latin Dictionary of Dr. CHARLES ERNEST GEORGES, of which the first edition was published at Leipsic in 1833; the third in 1845. That work consists of two octavo volumes, usually bound together in one very thick volume of 1820 pages. Dr. Georges had a predecessor of great merit in Dr. FREDERIC CHARLES KRAFT. As, however, the only edition of Kraft's Dictionary that we have consulted is the fourth edition ("remodelled and enlarged"), which appeared at Stuttgard in 1843, we can not state exactly how far Dr. Georges is indebted to the earlier editions of Kraft's work, which, in its present form, is the most copious of all the German-Latin Dictionaries, consisting of two very thick octavo volumes, which contain respectively 1426 and 1509 pages. Though we have occasionally consulted Kraft with benefit, we are decidedly of opinion that Georges is considerably superior to him in clearness of arrangement, and in the combination of sufficient fullness with a sound principle of selection; nor do we hesitate to give the preference to Georges even on the ground of scrupulous accuracy, though the occasional instances of inaccuracy that we have detected in Kraft are very rare exceptions to the general character of his work. Dr. Mühlmann, who published a German-Latin Dictionary in 1845, is almost entirely dependent upon Georges.

With respect to other helps, the "Anti-barbarus" of Krebs, Döderlein's "Synonymical Hand-book," and Freund's "Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache," have been our constant companions. We have also derived considerable assistance from Bonnell's "Lexicon Quintilianeum;" and have often consulted with advantage Haase's notes to Reisig's "Vorlesungen," Hand's "Tursellinus," and Krüger's "Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache." Among other works, of which we have occasionally made use, we may mention Billerbeck's "Flora Classica," Kraus's

"Medicinisches Lexicon," Ernesti's "Lexicon Technologiæ Latinorum Rhetoricæ," with Crusius's "Vollständiges Wörterbuch" to Cæsar, and Billerbeck's to Cornelius Nepos.

About 150 pages of the work were printed off before either of us became aware that the other was engaged in the same task, and was drawing his materials from the same sources. For that portion of the work Mr. Arnold alone is answerable. When a joint publication was resolved upon, the portion (A—C), which Mr. Riddle had but recently sent to press, was withdrawn, and we exchanged the materials that each had prepared for the half which was to be executed by the other; but, to speak generally, Mr. Arnold is responsible for the first half, from A to K (inclusive), and for the letter U; Mr. Riddle for the remainder. Mr. Arnold has to thank W. Frädersdorff, Esq., of the University of Berlin, for very useful assistance rendered to him during the progress of the work. Mr. Riddle has also some acknowledgments to make to the same gentleman, and is still more indebted to his own brother, the Rev. John B. Riddle, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford.

We are very conscious that the work is still far from perfect; but we feel a just confidence, founded upon the excellence of Georges's Dictionary, and a consciousness of our own diligence, that it possesses the general merit of strict accuracy, and is the only English-Latin Dictionary that a student can consult with the reasonable hope of finding what he wants, and the certainty of being able to trust what he finds.

A copious Dictionary of Proper Names, to complete the work, will be published separately.

I. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Cic. = *Cicero.*
Hor. = *Horace.*
Liv. = *Livy.*
Nep. = *Nepos.*
Ov. = *Ovid.*
Quint. = *Quintilian.*
Sall. = *Sallust.*
Tac. = *Tacitus.*
Virg. = *Virgil.*
The names of other authors are abridged in the usual way, *Cæs.*, *Ter.*, *Plin.*, &c. When *Plin.* stands without "*Ep.*" (= *Epistles*), the Natural History of the elder Pliny is meant.
Auct. Herenn. = *the author of the* "Rhetorica ad Herennium," *among Cicero's works.*
Cod. Theod. } = *Code of Roman laws drawn up by command of Theodosius and Justinian respectively.*
Cod. Just. }
Dig. = *Digests* (*the body of Roman laws*).
Inscript. Orell. = *Orelli's Collection of Latin Inscriptions.*

* prefixed to a word or phrase means that it is not *found* in a classical author, but is the best substitute the compilers can give. Very many phrases to which this note is prefixed are from *Muretus*, *Ruhnken*, *Wyttenbach*, &c. Kraft has been very industrious in collecting these.

The meaning of a phrase printed thus: Vid. "*make* WAY *for*," is, *See the phrase* "*make way for*," *under* WAY.

II. LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ROMAN AUTHORS.*

B.C. (about)

240. Livius Andronicus (*exhibits the first play at Rome*).
235. Cn. Nævius.
212. Q. Fabius Pictor.
204. Nævius *banished from Rome.*
201. Cato *the Censor.*
Ennius. Plautus.
184. *Death of* Plautus.
166. Terentius.
149. Pacuvius. Attius.
133. Afranius.
130. Lucilius.
77. Lucretius.
64. Terentius Varro.
63. M. Tullius Cicero.
48. C. Valerius Catullus.
44. Sallustius. Cornelius Nepos.† Hirtius.
[31. Cæsar Octavianus *Augustus.*]

AUGUSTAN AGE.

B.C.

28. Virgilius.
Horatius.

A.D.

1. Tibullus. Propertius.
Ovidius.
Livius. Trogus Pompeius.
Q. Curtius Rufus (*according to Hirt. and Zumpt. See A.D.* 41, 69, 193).
Vitruvius.
Rutilius Lupus.
12. *The* Fasti Capitolini and Prænestini.

(*Name of reigning Emperor.*)

Claudius TIBERIUS Nero.

14. Monumentum Ancyranum.
15. M. Annæus Seneca.
Velleius Paterculus. Valerius Maximus.
T. Phædrus (Phæder, *Passow*).

Caius Cæsar CALIGULA.

37. Cornelius Celsus.

Tiberius CLAUDIUS.

41. Pomponius Mela.
L. Junius Moderatus Columella.
Scribonius Largus.
Asconius Pedianus.
Q. Curtius Rufus (*according to St. Croix. See* A.D. 69, 193).
Q. Rhemnius Fannius Palæmon.

NERO Claudius Cæsar.

54. L. Annæus Seneca.
Persius. Lucanus. Silius Italicus.
Petronius Arbiter (*according to the usual belief. See* A.D. 222).

T. Flavius VESPASIANUS.

69. Plinius Major.
Q. Curtius Rufus (*according to Buttmann*).
Valerius Flaccus.

(*Name of reigning Emperor.*)

T. Flavius DOMITIANUS.

A.D

81. Papinius Statius.
D. Junius Juvenalis.
M. Valerius Martialis.
Terentianus Maurus (*as generally supposed. See* 260).
M. Fabius Quintilianus.

M. Ulpius TRAJANUS.

98. Tacitus.
Suetonius Tranquillus.
L. Florus.
Plinius Secundus.
Javolenus Priscus.

T. Ælius HADRIANUS.

138. S. Pomponius.

ANTONINUS PIUS.

Gaius.
Justinus.
A. Gellius.

M. Aurelius ANTONINUS PHILOSOPHUS.

161. Appuleius.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

193. Domitius Ulpianus.
Julius Paullus.
Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus.‡
Q. Curtius Rufus (*according to Niebuhr*).

M. Aurelius SEVERUS ALEXANDER.

222. Petronius Arbiter (*according to Niebuhr*).
Cœlius Apicius (*cookery*).
M. Minucius Felix.
Thascius Cœcilius Cyprianus.

L. Licinius GALLIENUS.

260. Terentianus Maurus (*according to Niebuhr*).
Commodianus.
Arnobius.
L. Cœcilius Lactantius Firmianus.

CONSTANTINUS MAGNUS.

350. *Hilarius Pictaviensis.*
358. S. Aurelius Victor.

Flavius Claudius JULIANUS.

361. Flavius Eutropius.
Hieronymus.
Ammianus Marcellinus.
Ambrosius Josippus.

THEODOSIUS.

[Alaric in Rome.]

379. *Aurelius Augustinus.*
409. Cœlius Aurelianus (physician).
438. Codex Theodosianus.
(Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, 493.)
510. Priscianus Grammaticus.

JUSTINIANUS.

527. Corpus Juris Justinianeum (528–534).

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* Extracted from F. Passow's *Grundzüge der Griechischen und Römischen Literatur und Kunstgeschichte.*

† The age of the work that goes under his name is disputed.

‡ Names in Italics are those of Christian writers.

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

A. ‖ *Letter of the Alphabet*, A. *The letter A*, A litĕra. *Short A*, A brevis. *Great A*, A grandis (*opposed to* minūta). *To end in the letter A*, in A literam exire (*Quint.*). *To learn one's A, B, C*, (1) *lit.*, alpha et beta discĕre (*Juv.*), literarum nomina et contextus discere (*their names in order*): (2) *fig.*, prima elementa discere: * primis elementis *or* literis imbŭi.

A. ‖ *Indefinite article: untranslated: but if it is to be intimated that the word is not to be understood definitely*, aliquis *is used*; e. g., "*in the definition of a thing*," in definitione alicujus rei (in definitione rei *would mean: of the thing already mentioned, or going to be mentioned*). ‖ *A certain one, a particular individual, though it is not necessary, or perhaps possible, to name it*, quidam; e. g., "*A peasant did this*," hoc fecit rusticus quidam. ‖ *Often equivalent to* "*such a one*," is qui; e. g., *who would not be favorably disposed to a king who?* &c.; quis non ei regi favĕret, qui, &c. (with subjunctive). ‖ "*A*" *is also translated by* quidam, *when a particular individual is referred to a class*; e. g., "*in the house of a host named Camēlus*," in hospitis cujusdam, nomine Camēli, domo. "*Fabius a Pelignian*," Fabius, Pelignus quĭdam. ‖ "*A Plato*," *to express a man like Plato, a man of Plato's genius, &c., is generally translated by the plural*; e. g., "*We speak of a Paullus, a Cato, a Gallus*," dicimus Paullos, Catōnes, Gallos. ‖ *Each, with numerals.* "*A*" *omitted, and a distributive numeral used*: "*a day*," "*a month*," &c., *mostly* singuli, singulis diebus, mensibus, &c. (*but also* quot diebus, mensibus, &c.): in singulas horas, in singulos dies (*but also* in horas, in dies). "*There were two hunts a day for the five days*," binæ venationes per dies quinque. "*A man*," *mostly omitted, and distributive numeral used.* "*Two acres a man were allotted to the common people*," bina jugĕra agri plebi dividēbantur. *All to a man*, ad unum omnes. ‖ "*A*" *before the participial subst. is to be translated by the supine*, "*to go a hunting*," venātum ire.

ABAFT, ‖ *stern*, puppis. ‖ *Toward the stern*, puppim versus. PHR. in puppi sedĕre.

ABANDON, relinquĕre (*to leave behind in any way, whether deliberately or not*): derelinquĕre (*to abandon it deliberately, and care no more about it*): deserĕre (*to abandon what one ought not to give up*): dimittĕre (*to give up what one can not retain; a property, one's freedom, a right, a man's acquaintance*): abjicĕre, deponĕre (*what one does not find it good or profitable to retain; a plan, intention, opinion, friendship, hatred, hope*): desistĕre aliquâ re *or* de aliquâ re (*implies a sudden change of intention*): omittĕre (*to give up; let a thing go; a contest, wrath, sorrow, fear, a plan, an opportunity*): destituĕre (*to desert one in need, just when our assistance is expected*). JN. relinquere et deserere; deserere et relinquere; destituere et relinquere. PHR. affligĕre causam susceptam (*abandon, and so ruin it*); causam alicujus deponere: a causâ alicujus recedere. ‖ *Give one's self up to*, alicui rei se dēdĕre: studio alicujus rei se dēdĕre *or* se tradĕre. PHR. voluptatibus se dedere *or* se tradere; servīre, astrictum esse, deditum esse. ‖ *Renounce*, (VID.) alicui rei renunciare.

ABANDONED, perdĭtus, &c. V. WICKED.

ABANDONMENT, } *either by the verbal*
ABANDONING, } *substantives from the verbs under* ABANDON: relictio (*Cic.*), derelictio (*Cic.*), desertio (*Liv.*); dimissio, abjectio, depositio, destitutio (*Cic.*): *or, much more commonly, by their past participles: the abandoning his friends*, relicti (deserti, destituti) amici.

ABASE, ‖ *humble one's self*, se demittĕre, se submittĕre; descendĕre (*all three also fig.*). PHR. se ad alicujus pedes sub-, de-mittere. ‖ *Depress; humble*, minuere; imminuĕre alicujus auctoritatem: elevăre aliquem *or* alicujus auctoritatem. ‖ *Abase myself to any thing*, prolābi ad aliquid, descendere ad aliquid, se projicĕre in aliquid. ‖ *Disgrace one's self*, minuere suam dignitatem: se abjicĕre, se abjicere et prosternere. ‖ *Abase one's eyes*, oculos in terram demittere, dejicere; oculos dejicere; terram intuĕri, *before any body*, oculos alicui submittere; terram modeste intueri.

ABASEMENT, *lit.*, demissio, submissio. PARTCP. "*The abasement of Caius*," imminūta Caii auctoritas, dignitas.

ABASH, pudorem alicui injicĕre, incutĕre (†)—rubōrem alicui afferre (*Tac.*). *I am ashamed*, pudor suffunditur mihi: *at any thing*, pudore afficior aliquâ re. ‖ ABASHED, pudore suffusus, &c. Vid. ASHAMED.

ABATE, TRNS., ‖ *lessen*, VID. ‖ *Bate*, VID. ‖ INTR., minŭi, se minuĕre, *and* minuere (*V. Herzog ad Cæs., B. G.*, iii., 12): imminŭi (*to be lessened inwardly*): remitti: se remittere, *and* remittere *only* (*to leave off; of rain, cold, a fever*, &c.): levari, sublevari (*to be lightened*): leniri, mitigari (*to be softened; mitigated*). PHR. ira defervescit: sermo hominum refrigeratur.

ABATEMENT, decessio de summâ, *or* decessio *only* (*Cic.*): * remissio. *To make an abatement*, * remittere de pretio indicato. *To make an abatement of* 10 *per cent.*, * remissionem centesimarum denarum facere. ‖ *Lessening*. VID.

ABBESS, abbatissa (Hieron.): * antistĭta virginum sacrarum—Virgo maxima (*the title of the High-priestess of the Vestal Virgins*). *If the abbess is a princess*, regina abbatissa (*as Æn.* 1, regina sacerdos).

ABBACY, * abbātis munus (*his office*): * concessum abbāti beneficium (*his prebend* or *benefice*).

ABBEY, * abbatīa.

ABBOT, abbas (*Eccl.*): archimandrīta (*a president of monks. Sidon.*).

ABBREVIATE, imminuĕre (*a word in pronouncing, as* audisse *for* audivisse). ‖ *To write compendiously*, notare; scripturæ compendio uti; per notas scribere. Vid. ABBREVIATION. Vid. SHORTEN; ABRIDGE; CONTRACT.

ABBREVIATION *in writing*, verborum nōta; (scripturæ) compendium. *To write with abbreviations*, notare (*opposed to* perscribere). Vid. SHORT-HAND.

ABDICATE, deponĕre: *an office*, magistratum deponere; magistratu se abdicare (*very seldom* magistratum abdicare); magistratu *or* honore abire; abscedere munere (*Liv.*, 9, 3): *the dictatorship*, dictaturâ se abdicare: *a government*, imperium deponere.

ABDICATION *of an office*, abdicatio munĕris (e. g., dictatūræ); *and periphrastically, with* abdicare se munere. "*You have driven Lentulus to an abdication of his office*," Lentulum ut se abdicaret magistratu coegistis.

ABED, *crcl.*; *to be still abed*, nondum surrexisse; nondum cubĭtu *or* e lectŭlo surrexisse.

ABERRATION, ‖ *departure from the right way*, declinatio: *from reason*, aspernatio rationis.

ABET, ‖ *assist*, aliquem juvare *or* adjuvare (*assist him*, in aliquâ re: *seldom with infin.*): aliquem operâ adjuvare in aliquâ re faciendâ; alicui operam suam commodare ad aliquid (*to assist him by one's services*). ‖ *Excite to*, &c., incitare, excitare, concitare (*rouse up, set into action*): instigare, stimulare, exstimulare (*prick or spur on*): inflammare, incendere, accendere (*inflame*): impellere, commovēre. *All* aliquem *or* alicujus animum ad aliquid. Vid. EXCITE. ‖ *Exhort*, hortari, adhortari (aliquem ad aliquid, *or with* ut).

ABETTOR, concitātor (belli, seditionis, &c.): impulsor (*one who urges to an action*): qui adjŭvat.

ABEYANCE, spes succedendi. *In abeyance (of lands*, &c.), vacuus.

ABHOR, detestari aliquid *or* aliquem: abominari aliquem *or* aliquid (*shrink from as ill-omened*): aversari aliquem *or* aliquid (*turn from with dislike, antipathy*, &c.): abhorrēre aliquem, aliquid, *or* ab aliquâ re (*to shudder at*): animo esse aversissimo ab aliquo.

ABHORRENCE, aversatio (alicujus rei): detestatio (alicujus rei; *Gell., not Cic.*): animus aversissimus ab aliquo.

ABHORRENT, alienus ab aliquâ re (*foreign to, irreconcilable with*): alicui rei contrarius (*opposed to*). ‖ *To be utterly inconsistent with*, abhorrēre ab aliquâ re [a personâ hominis gravissimi abhorrēre; *Cic.*].

ABIDE, INTR., ‖ *dwell at*, habitare (aliquo loco); domicilium *or* sedem ac domicilium habēre (aliquo loco): degĕre *or* degere vitam. vivere loco (*to live at*). *With any body*, in alicujus domo *or* apud aliquem habitare: apud aliquem *or* in alicujus domo deversari (*for a time, as a guest*): cum aliquo habitare (*to live together*): commorari (*to be stopping at* or *abiding for a time*). ‖ *Remain*, manēre, permanēre. *To abide by an agreement*, stare pacto *or* conventis: *by a promise*, promissis stare: *by an opinion*, in sententiâ suâ manēre, permanēre, perseverare: *by any body*, alicui non deesse, aliquem non deserĕre, destituĕre, &c. ‖ *Last, endure*, permanēre, durare.

ABIDE, TRNS., ‖ *wait for a man's coming*, alicujus adventum exspectare *or* præstolari (*but* alicujus adventum manēre, *Liv., is poetical*). ‖ *Bear, endure*. VID.

ABILITY, ‖ *power*, potentia (*absolute power*): potestas (*power derived from legal authority*): copia (*possibility of doing any thing with convenience*): facultas (*capacity; possibility subjectively*). ‖ *Mental power*, ingenium (*connate mental power, talents, genius*): sollertia (*mental dexterity, practical genius*): docilitas (*power of learning, of improving*): ingenii facultas (*talent for a particular pursuit, not talents collectively, which is* ingenium): facultas *with gen.* (*power to do*

any thing, e. g., *to speak*, dicendi). *I do not give him credit for ability to accomplish something*, aliquem aliquid efficere non posse duco (*after Nep., Alcib.*, 7, 2). ‖ *Abilities, mental powers collectively*; ingenium, facultates (*Cic., de Invent.*, 1, 27, *extr.*); animi vis, virtus, hominis sollertia. *To cultivate one's abilities*, animum mentemque excolëre: *to be a person of considerable abilities*, ingeniosum esse, ingenio abundare. ‖ *Riches.* Vid.

ABJECT, abjectus (*flung away as worthless*, hence (1) *worthless, low*, (2) *dispirited*); demissus (*beaten down; of one who has lost his spirit*); summissus (*subjected*, hence *submissive, servile, low-minded*); humilis (*low, opposed to* altus); illiberalis (*unlike a free man; ungentlemanly, sordid*). Videndum est ne quid *humile, summissum*, molle, effeminatum, fractum, *abjectumque* faciamus (*Cic., Cat.*, 2, 1). Jn. contemtus et abjectus: perculsus et abjectus (*in despair*). *Abject poverty*, gravissima paupertas; summa egestas; paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas (*Cic., Parad.*, 6, 1, *extr.*). *Abject flattery*, summissa adulatio (*Quint.*, 11, 1, 30). Vid. Contemptible; Vile.

ABJECTION (*of mind*), humilitas (*lowness*): illiberalitas (*feelings unworthy of a free man*): abjectio *or* demissio animi (*Cic., despondency, despair*).

ABJECTLY, humiliter; illiberaliter; abjecte; demisse. Vid. Syn. in Abject.

ABJUDICATE, abjudicare alicui aliquid (*to deprive any body of any thing by a judicial sentence*).

ABJURATION, *crcl. with verb or ptcp. meaning to* abjure. *His abjuration of his country*, ejurata patria.

ABJURE, abjurare (*to deny upon oath that I owe it*): ejurare *or* ejerare (*to renounce a thing with an oath*; e. g., patriam, patrem, &c., *post-Aug.*): renunciare alicui rei (e. g., *public life*, publicis negotiis; *oysters for the rest of my life*, ostreis in omnem vitam).

ABLAQUEATION, ablaqueatio (*the digging about the roots of a tree*).

ABLATIVE case, Ablativus casus (*Quint.*); Latinus, sextus (*Varro in Diom.*, p. 277, P.).

ABLE (*of persons*), ingeniosus (*fertile of new ideas*): sollers (*dexterous in combining and working out ideas*): docilis (*apt to learn and comprehend*): capax alicujus rei (*post-Aug.*). To be able, posse; alicujus rei faciendæ facultatem habëre.—*He is able to do any thing*, nihil non efficere potest.

ABLE-BODIED, valens, validus (*strong*, actively: *opposed to* imbecillus); firmus (*firm, immovable; strong*, passively: *opposed to* imbecillus, infirmus); robustus (*compact; strong*, passively: *opposed to* tener). Jn. firmus et robustus, valens et firmus; robustus et valens.

ABLENESS. Vid. Ability.

ABLEGATE, legare; allegare (*dispatch on a mission*: aliquem ad aliquem *or* alicui, in Africam: eo): legatum mittere (*to send as an embassador*). ☞ Ablegare *and* amandare *are, to send away, on some pretext or other, a person whom one wishes to get rid of.*

ABLEPSY. Vid. Blindness.

ABLUTION, ablutio (*Macrob., Plin.*), lavatio (*Pl.*), lotio (*Vitr.*), lotura (*Plin.*). *To perform one's ablutions*, lavari; perlŭi (*to bathe, wash one's self in a stream, Cæs.*); manus, pedes, &c., lavare.

ABNEGATION, infitiatio (*the denial, especially of a debt*). *Abnegation of the world*, rerum humanarum contemtio et despicientia (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 40, 95): *of one's self*, dolorum et laborum contemtio (*utter disregard of pain and toil*); animi moderatio (*complete government of the mind*).

ABOARD. *To go aboard*, conscendere *or* ascendere navem *or* in navem: *in fine weather*, bonâ et certâ tempestate conscendere.

ABODE, domicilium (*abode, as far as one is at home there*): sedes (*as the fixed spot where one resides*): habitatio (*dwelling-house or chamber, as long as one resides therein; hence, also, lodging*). Vid. House. ‖ *Time of one's residence*, commoratio; statio, mansio (*opposed to* itio, decessio: *implying a stay of some length*): habitatio (*the dwelling at a place*). *Abode in the country*, rusticatio. ‖ *Make abode.* Vid. Abide.

ABODE, ABODEMENT. Vid. Bode, Bodement.

ABOLISH, tollëre (*the proper word*: e. g., *an office, law, magistracy, tax*, &c.): abolëre (*v. hist. quite to remove and make invalid laws, customs, religion, wills*): abrogare (*to abolish by the authority of the people; a law, decree; also a magistracy*): derogare legi *or* aliquid de lege (*of a partial abolition; but sometimes with acc. for* abrogare, *Ochsn. Cic., Eclog.*, p. 85): obrogare legi (*to render it a dead letter, wholly or in part, by a subsequent enactment*): solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (*to abolish a custom*, &c., *also* adimere consuetudinem, *Tac.*): rescindere (*to cancel and make void*; e. g., *decrees, compacts, wills*, &c.): inducere (*to strike out, a resolution, a decree, of the Senate, a contract*, locationem): pervertere (*abolish by violence; laws, justice*, &c.). ‖ *Destroy*, delëre (*blot out; hence, deprive of its existence*): exstinguere (*to put out, and so cause to cease; hope*, spem, &c.): tollere (*to take away; destroy*, urbem, legem, &c.): evertere (*to overthrow*, urbem, rempublicam, reipublicæ fundamenta): subvertere (*to overthrow*, imperium, leges, libertatem): perdere (*to destroy completely*, fruges, &c.). *To utterly abolish*, funditus tollere, evertere, &c.

ABOLITION, sublatio (judicii, *the reversal of a sentence*): abolitio (*of a tax, sentence*): dissolutio (e. g., *of a law*). ‖ *Abolition of debts*, tabŭlæ novæ.

ABOMINABLE, fœdus (*of any thing that excites a loathing and aversion*): abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis (*detestable; of men*, aversabilis, *Lr.*): nefarius (*shameful; of men, and their thoughts and actions*): nefandus (*of shameful actions*): immānis (*shocking; of actions*): teter (*hideous, shocking; then abominable, in character and conduct*). ‖ *An abominable villain*, homo omni parte detestabilis; homo impurus; monstrum hominis.

ABOMINABLY, fœde, fœdissime; nefarie; teterrime. ‖ *Excessively; grossly.* Vid. *those words. Abominably ugly*, insignis ad deformitatem.

ABOMINATE, abhorrëre aliquem *or* aliquid *or* aliquâ re (*to recoil from an object with shuddering*): abominari aliquem *or* aliquid (*to wish it away, as of evil omen*): detestari aliquem *or* aliquid (*to appeal to the gods against a person or thing*): aversari aliquem *or* aliquid (*to turn away from in disgust*): animo esse aversissimo ab aliquo.

ABOMINATION, ‖ *aversion, detestation*, aversatio (*in silver age*, alicujus rei): detestatio (*in Gell.*, alicujus rei. *Un-Cic. in this sense*): animus aversissimus ab aliquo. ‖ *Abominable action*, res nefanda *or* infanda; res atrox *or* nefaria. Abominations = *abominable actions*, nefaria, *pl. adj.* ‖ *Detestable wickedness*, fœditas, immanitas. ‖ *Pollution*, contaminatio, pollutio (*both in later writers only*): macula, labes (*the stain itself*).

ABORIGINES, Aborigĭnes, um (*mostly the original inhabitants of a country; a particular people in Italy, the name being either from* ab *and* origo, *or* Ἀβορι/γενῖς = *descendants of the* Abori, Ombri, *or* Umbri. *Grotefend*). ‖ Autochthŏnēs (*Appul.*). *The original inhabitants of Britain*, qui initio Britanniam incoluerunt.

ABORTION, ‖ *premature bringing forth*, abortio, abortus. ‖ *Produce of such a birth*, abortus (*Cic.*). *To cause an abortion*, abortum facere (*also* = abortum pati, *to bring forth prematurely*).

ABORTIVE, ‖ *brought forth prematurely*, abortivus. ‖ *Unsuccessful*, cassus (*empty, hollow; hence profitless, of labors*): inānis (*empty, unsubstantial; of* anes contentiones): irritus (*invalidated; as good as undone*, irritus labor; inceptum). Jn. vanus et irritus; irritus et vanus. *To make abortive attempts*, operam perdere, *or* frustra consumere, *or* conterere; oleum et operam perdere.

ABORTIVELY, ‖ *to no purpose*, frustra, nequidquam, incassum. Vid. Vain.

ABOUND, ‖ *have in great plenty*, aliquâ re abundare (aliquâ re redundare *is, to have in* too *great plenty*): suppeditare aliquâ re (*to have an adequate supply, especially of means for an end. Cic., Cat.*, 2, 11, 25): affluere (*to abound; in pleasures, leisure, genius*, &c., *Cic.*): circumfluere (copiis, gloriâ, *Cic.*): scatëre (*belongs to poetry and late writers*). ‖ *Be in great plenty*, abundare, superesse (*be in abundance*); suppeditare (*to be in sufficient quantity*); circumfluere (aliquem circumfluëre, *Curt.*). Jn. circumfluere atque abundare.

ABOUT, circum (*prep. and adv. denotes* (1) *motion round a centre*: circum axem se convertere, (2) *motion from one to another of a number of objects*; e. g., *to send any body*, circum amicos, circum insulas, &c.; (3) *position, entirely or partly, round an inclosed object*: capillus circum caput rejectus): circa (*prep. and adv. denotes proximity, considered as a point or points in an inclosing line or space, rather than as an extended portion of such line or space.* "Circum urbem commorari, est in conclusâ vicinitate versari; circa urbem, in propinquâ regione, haud procul." Hand, Turs., ii., p. 50. *Not used by Plaut., Ter., Lucr., Sallust, and seldom by Cic.*). ‖ *Nearly, in approximate statements*, fere, ferme (*two forms of the same word: about, both of time and number; not as a loose statement, but of a statement believed to be as accurate as possible or necessary*): circiter, circa, ad (*about, of time and number; circiter as adv. and prep. with acc. Cic. never uses* circa *in this way, but Liv., Curt.*, &c., *do*): sub (*with acc.*): quintâ fere horâ = *in the course of the fifth hour, Hand:* circiter eandem horam. *About noon*, circiter *or* ad meridiem. *About the fourth part*, circiter pars quarta. *About* 500 *were taken*, ad quingentos capti sunt. *About Pompey's days*, circa Pompeium (*Quint.*), circa Pompeii ætatem (*Plin.*). ‖ *Concerning*, circa (*with respect to: where earlier writers use* in, de, ad, erga, &c., *after* negligens, assiduus: circa bonas artes socordia, *Tac. To be employed about*, in aliquâ re versari. *Later writers*, circa aliquam rem versari; in aliquâ re occupatum esse): de (*after* audire, dicere, judicare, scribere, &c., legatos de aliquâ re mittere): super (*with abl. to write or do any thing*, super aliquâ re, *Cic.: to be sent*, super aliquâ re, *Cic., Nep.*). ‖ *To go or set about any thing*, aggrĕdi, conari, moliri, &c. Vid. Begin; Undertake. ‖ *To take any body about the waist*, aliquem medium complecti. *What are you about?* quid agis? ‖ *To bring about*, aliquid efficere; effectum dare *or* reddere. ‖ *About, before infin. is to be translated by the partic. in* dus.

ABOVE. (A) ‖ Prep., super (*above, opposed to* sub, subter): supra (*opposed to* infra, *above, with implied reference to something below, used of position, not of motion*). ‖ *Of degree*, super (famosissima super ceteros cœna, *Suet.*: super omnia, *Liv.: with numerals*, super octingentos et quadraginta ante annos, *Tac.*): supra (supra modum; vires humanas; fidem; *and with numerals*, sociorum supra millia viginti, *Liv.*): ante (ante alias pulchritudine insignis, *Liv.*): præter (nobilitatus præter ceteros): plus, amplius (*before numerals*, quam *being omitted, but the subst. not being placed in the abl.*, plus ducentos milites desideravit). E. g., eos super se collocavit: domos super se ipsos concremaverunt: supra terram est cœlum. ‖ *Out of*, sese (Deus) extra omnem culpam posuit. Phr. *To be above any body*, supra aliquem esse: superiorem esse aliquo: aliquem infra se positum habëre. *To be above any body's praise*, alicujus laudibus majorem esse. *Above a year*, plus annum, *or* annum et eo diutius (e. g., *to live with a person*). *Above forty years old*, major quadraginta annis *or* annorum; natus est annos magis quadraginta; an-

num quadragēsimum excessit (*a year* et quod excurrit *belongs to late Lat.*). *To put one thing above another*, rem alii anteponēre. *To honor any body above all men*, aliquem primo loco habēre, ponere; aliquem præter ceteros omnes colēre. *To have nobody above one's self*, neminem habēre superiorem, priorem. (B) ‖Adv. Supra (quæ supra scripsi). ‖*From above*, desūper (vulnerare, protegere, *Cæs.*): superne (gladium superne jugulo defigere, *Liv.*: incessere, *Curt.*).

ABOVE-MENTIONED, aliquid supra dictum est; aliquid supra dixi (*not* supra dictus *or* prædictus).

ABOVE-WRITTEN, aliquid supra scriptum est; aliquid supra scripsi (*not* supra scriptus).

ABOVE, to be. ‖*To be better*, præstare. ‖*To stand out from*, exstare (ex aquâ, &c.). ‖*To be above doing any thing*, non *eum* esse *qui* aliquid faciat. *You ought to be above making pleasure your chief good*, temperantior esse debes, *quam qui* summum bonum in voluptate ponas. *The water is hardly above the knees*, aqua vix genua supērat. (*Liv.*) *Let all be fair and above-board*, ne qua fraus, ne quis dolus adhibeatur (*Cic.*); nihil sit non apertum atque simplex.

ABREAST, ‖*to go abreast*, pariter īre (Q. una pariterque cum equitibus accurrere, *Hirt., Bell. Afr.*, 69): unā ire æquatis frontibus (*Riddle: after Virg.*). *The Phrygians were the first who drove two horses abreast*, bīgas primas junxit Phrygum natio (*Plin.*). *Two horses yoked abreast to a chariot*, bījūges equi (*Virg.*).

ABRADE, abrādĕre; deradere (*also, to make smooth by cutting away*): subradere (*to shave off from beneath*): circumradere (*to shave off all round*).

ABRASION, circumrasio (*paring round, Plin.*).

ABREPTION, raptus (virginis, *forcible abduction, Cic.*): ereptio (*opposed to* emtio, *Cic.*).

ABRIDGE, contrāhĕre (*to draw in*; orationem, *Cic.*): in angustum cōgĕre (commentarios, *Sal.*): amputare (*to prune away superfluities*, narrationem): præcīdere (*to cut at the end; to cut short*; *a speech*, &c.): minuĕre (*to lessen*; e. g., *power, authority, expenses*): imminuere (*to lessen, and so weaken*, libertatem, *Cic.*): detrahere aliquid de aliquâ re; breve aliquid facere; ad justam brevitatem revŏcare: redigĕre (“*to reduce*:” *with* ad *before the size to which the work is reduced*: hosce ipsos ad sex libros redegit Diophanes. *Varr.*). *To show how the labor of teaching may be abridged*, brevia docendi monstrare compendia (*Quint.*). ‖*To abridge a work*, in angustum cogere; in epitŏmen cogere (*Aus.*). *To abridge a voluminous author*, aliquem per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumscribere. Vid. Lessen.

ABRIDGMENT, ‖*of a book*, epitŏme: summarium (*about Seneca's time*, breviarium, *Ep.*, 39, 1): electa (*selections*): excerpta (*extracts*). *To publish an abridgment in six volumes of the whole of Dionysius's voluminous work*, totum Dionysium, per multa diffusum volumina, sex epitomis circumscribere (*Colum.*). ‖*A lessening*, imminutio (e. g., dignitatis, *Cic.*): deminutio (*a lessening by subtraction, of liberty, taxes*, &c.).

ABROACH. *To set a cask abroach*, dolium relinĕre (*opposed to* oblinere, *to fasten it up with pitch or resin*).

ABROAD, fŏris (*out of a place; out of doors:* foris cœnare, *to dine abroad or out*): perĕgre (*in another country*; e. g., habitare, *to live abroad*). To go abroad, (1) *appear in public*, in publicum prodire *or* procedere; (2) *visit foreign countries*, peregre proficisci. To be abroad, (1) *to be in a foreign country*, peregrinari; (2) *not to understand*, aliquid nescire, ignorare; alicujus rei ignārum esse; in aliquâ re non multum intelligere (e. g., *in statues, pictures*); in aliquâ re rudem esse; alicujus rei rudem *or* imperītum, *or* rudem et imperītum esse; in aliquâ re peregrīnum atque hospĭtem esse. *To return from abroad*, perĕgre redīre. ‖*To publish any thing abroad*, aliquid foras proferre, in apertum proferre, divulgare. *To be spread abroad far and wide*, late longeque diffundi. *To get abroad*, emānare (*to leak out, of secrets*). *To be generally talked abroad*, omnium sermone celebrari. Vid. “Get abroad,” “Come abroad.”

ABROGATE, abrogare (*to abolish by the authority of the people*): derogare legi *or* aliquid de lege (*of a partial abolition; but sometimes with acc. for* abrogare, *Ochsner*): obrogare legi (*to repeal it wholly or in part by a subsequent enactment*).

ABROGATION, abrogatio (legis, *Cic.*); derogatio, obrogatio. Vid. Syn. *in* Abrogate.

ABRUPT, abruptus (*of what sinks suddenly and perpendicularly*): præruptus (*abruptly steep; but rough and craggy*). ‖ Fig., *sudden*, subītus; repentīnus; non ante provisus, improvisus, &c. Vid. Sudden. *An abrupt style*, abruptus sermo; abruptum sermonis genus (*obscure from over-conciseness and want of connection*). *An abrupt beginning*, abruptum initium (*the vehement, impetuous beginning of an oration*).

ABRUPTION, abruptio (*the breaking off*; e. g., corrigiæ): avulsio (*the tearing off*).

ABRUPTLY, abrupte; prærupte. Syn. *in* Abrupt. ‖*Suddenly*, subito; repente, derepente, repentīno, nec opināto, &c. Vid. Suddenly.

ABRUPTNESS, *No one word, except when* celeritas, &c., *may do. It may generally be translated by an adj. or adv. The abruptness of his departure*, repentina, necopinata, &c., ejus profectio. *With abruptness*, abrupte, &c.

ABSCESS, ulcus (*general term for a suppurating wound*): apostēma, ātis; abscessus (*abscess*). *I have an abscess under my tongue*, sub linguâ aliquid abscēdit.

ABSCISSION, desectio; resectio (*general terms*): amputatio (*pruning*).

ABSCOND, delitescere, abditum latēre, in occulto se continēre, abditum et inclusum in occulto latēre (*to lie hid*): se abdere; se abdere in occultum (*to hide one's self*): se occultare alicui *or* a conspectu alicujus (*to hide from a person*): clam se subducere; se subtrahere.

ABSENCE, absentia. *In his absence*, dum aliquis abest; absente aliquo, *or* absens (*in agreement with the person meant*: in absentiâ *or* per absentiam alicujus, *Curt., Just., should not be imitated*). ‖*Absence abroad*, peregrinatio. ‖*Absence of mind*, *animus varietate rerum diductus; *animus alienis rebus distentus (i. e., *distracted with other thoughts*). *Leave of* absence. Vid. Furlough.

ABSENT, absens. *To be absent*, abesse loco *or* ex loco. *To be absent abroad*, peregrinari. ‖ Fig., *to be absent*, animo excurrere et vagari. *I was absent when I did it*, *aliud cogĭtans feci.

ABSENT ONE'S SELF. ‖*Withdraw one's self*, se amovēre; a re aliquâ recedere, *or* se sevocare, se removēre. *To absent one's self* (*for a time*) *from the forum, senate-house*, foro, senatu carēre. ‖*Not to appear*, non comparēre; in conspectum non venire: domi *or* domo se tenēre (*keep one's self at home*).

ABSOLUTE, ‖*complete*, absolutus, perfectus. Jn. absolutus et perfectus; perfectus atque absolutus; expletus et perfectus; perfectus cumulatusque; perfectus completusque: perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus. ‖*Unconditional*, simplex; absolutus, *mostly together*; simplex et absolutus (*opposed to* cum adjunctione; e. g., *necessity*, necessitudo, *Cic.*). *To pay absolute obedience*, alicui sine ullâ exceptione parēre. ‖*Unlimited*, infinitus (*not terminated*); summus (*the highest*). *Absolute power*, infinita *or* summa potestas. *Absolute sovereignty*, imperium summum, quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur; quum principis arbitrium, *or* libīdo regis, pro legibus est (*v. Just.*, 1, 1, 2, and 2, 7, 3): dominatio. *Absolute necessity*, summa *or* extrema necessitas. ‖*Not relative, considered in itself*, simpliciter et ex suâ vi consideratus (*v. Cic., Inv.*, 2, 33, 102). The Absolute, *in philosophy*, id quod semper est simplex et uniusmodi, et tale, quale est.

ABSOLUTELY, ‖*completely*, perfecte; absolūte (*without defect*): plane, prorsus, omnīno (*quite*). ‖*Unconditionally*, sine adjunctione; sine exceptione (*without condition or exception*). ‖*In an unlimited manner*, arbitratu suo (*according to his own judgment*): libidine *or* ex libidine (*by his own arbitrary will*). ‖*Separately*, per se; simpliciter, et ex suâ vi.

ABSOLVE, ‖*of Judges, propr. et impropr.*: absolvere; *from any thing*, alicujus rei (e. g., injuriarum, capitis, &c.), *or, with reference to any thing*, aliquâ re, de aliquâ re (e. g., de regni suspicione; de prævaricatione): exsolvere, *from any thing*, aliquâ re (e. g., suspicione): liberare, *from any thing*, aliquâ re (*discharge*). *To be absolved*, liberātum discedere; innocentem *or* innoxium absolvi; ex judicio emergĕre. ‖*Of priests*, *peccatorum veniam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine; *fatentibus peccata remittere (*Rid.*). *To absolve one under Church censures*, *aliquem resacrare (? *Nep., Alcib.*, 6).

ABSOLUTION, ‖*acquittal*, absolutio, *of a person*, alicujus; *of a crime* (alicujus rei): liberatio (*from any thing*, alicujus rei). ‖*Forgiveness of sins*, pœnæ meritæ remissio (*Sal.*); veniæ pronuntiatio, *venia peccatorum. *To pronounce absolution*, veniæ pronuntiationem facere (?), *peccatorum veniam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine. *To receive absolution*, *peccatorum veniam impetrare. *To receive priestly absolution* (*of a person under Church censures*), *per sacerdōtem resacrari (? *comp. Nep., Alcib.*, 6).

ABSONANT; ABSONOUS, absŏnus (a re aliquâ *or* alicui rei). Vid. Contrary.

ABSORB, absorbēre (*swallow up any thing, whether dry or liquid*): exsorbēre (*to suck up*): devorare (*of solids*): exhaurire (*to absorb part of a larger body*). Fig., *to occupy the whole of*, absorbēre (e. g., *of a speech; a man's attention*). *To be absorbed in a business*, in negotio aliquo versāri; negotio implicatum esse. *To be absorbed in business*, occupatissimum esse; multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicitum esse; valde negotiosum esse; multis occupationibus distinēri. *The interest absorbs the capital*, usūræ sortem mergunt, *Liv.* ‖*To appropriate to one's self*, exsorbēre (e. g., *the booty*, prædas). ‖*To absorb a color*, colorem bibĕre, imbibĕre (*to drink it in*).

ABSTAIN, abstinēre *or* se abstinēre (a) re: se continēre a re (*to hold one's self back from any thing*): temperare sibi quominus, &c., temperare (sibi) ab aliquâ re (*restrain one's self: not* temperare alicui rei, *which is, to restrain any thing within limits.* Temperare aliquâ re *is not Lat., for in Liv.*, 30, 20, risu *is the dat.*). *To abstain from food*, se abstinēre cibo; *from fighting*, supersedēre pugnâ *or* prœlio; *from tears*, lacrimas tenēre, temperare a lacrimis (*Virg.*: temperare lacrimas, *to moderate them, Liv.*); *from laughter*, risum tenēre *or* continēre; *from a person's society*, alicujus aditum sermōnemque defugĕre; *from committing injury and wrong*, ab injuriā atque maleficio temperare, *or* se prohibēre. *Not to be able to abstain from*, sibi temperare *or* se continēre non posse (*followed by* quin): a se impetrare non posse quin.

ABSTEMIOUS. See Abstinent. *An abstemious man*, homo moderatus, temperans. *An abstemious life*, vita moderata, modĭca, temperata.

ABSTEMIOUSLY [Syn. *in* Abstinence], moderate, modeste, temperanter, continenter. *To live abstemiously*, continentem esse in omni victu cultuque.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, } moderatio (*the* ABSTINENCE, } *avoiding upon principle of the too much, as an action*): temperantia (*general and habitual self-government*): continentia (*opposed to* libido, *command over all sensual desires*): modestia (*is a habitual preference of the* modus *or true mean: the last three words are qualities*): abstinentia (*command over the desire for what is another's*). Jn. tem-

perantia et moderatio ; moderatio et continentia ; continentia et temperantia. *Cic., Off.*, 3, 26, *has* moderatio continentiæ et temperantiæ.

ABSTINENT, moderātus (*seld.*), modicus : modestus : temperans, temperatus : continens. JN. moderatus ac temperans ; temperatus moderatusque ; continens ac temperans. SYN. in ABSTINENCE.

ABSTINENTLY. Vid. ABSTEMIOUSLY.

ABSTRACT, *v.*, ‖ TRNS., *to separate in the mind*, cogitatione separare ; mente et cogitatione distinguĕre ; animo contemplari aliquid ; avocare se a corpore, et ad rei cogitationem curâ omni studioque rapi (*all Cic.*). ‖ *To take away from*, abstrahere, &c. Vid. TAKE AWAY. ‖ *Reduce to an epitome*, in angustum *or* in epitŏmen cogere. ‖ INTR., *to abstract from* ; i. e., *take no notice of, put aside*, mittere, omittere, missum facere. *Abstracting from all these*, remōtis his omnibus ; ut hæc omnia sileam *or* taceam.

ABSTRACT, *adj.*, sevocatus a sensibus ; abductus a consuetudine oculorum ; ab aspectûs judicio remōtus. *An abstract notion*, * notio rei a materiâ sejunctæ et simplicis ; * notio solâ mente percipienda. ‖ *Abstruse*, abstrūsus (*hard to comprehend*). *In the abstract*, cogitatione (*opposed to* re, *in the concrete, Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 11, 24). *To cultivate habits of abstract thought*, animum *or* aciem mentis a consuetudine oculorum subducere ; mentem ab oculis, a sensibus sevocare ; animum ad se ipsum advocare ; animum a corpore abstrahere *or* secernere.

ABSTRACTION, ‖ *the power of abstraction*, animum a corpore abstrahendi vis (*after Cic., Somn. Scip.*, 9).

ABSTRACT, ‖ *epitome*, epitŏme, summarium : *later*, breviarium. ‖ *Extract*, e. g., *from plants*, dilūtum (e. g., absinthii). ‖ *Sum of many things, containing all in one*,[1] summa ; summa summarum (*Plaut., Lucr., Sen.*).

ABSTRUSE, abstrūsus, obscūrus, occultus, involutus, occultus et quasi involutus. *Profound and abstruse learning*, literæ non vulgares, sed quædam interiores et reconditæ. *A somewhat abstruse discussion*, disputatio paulo abstrusior, *Cic.*

ABSTRUSELY, obscure.

ABSTRUSENESS, obscuritas.

ABSURD, insulsus (=in-salsus) : absurdus (*foolish, senseless*) : ineptus (=inaptus, *without tact and propriety*) : inficētus (*opposed to* facetus.—*All three of men and things*) : fatuus (*weak, foolish, of persons*). JN. ineptus et absurdus. *Somewhat absurd*, subabsurdus. *Very absurd*, perabsurdus. *To be absurd*, ineptire ; nugari, nugas agere. ‖ *Contradictory to reason*, rationi repugnans. *To be absurd*, rationi repugnare.

ABSURDITY, insulsitas, absurditas, fatuitas. SYN. in ABSURD. ‖ *An absurdity*, res insulsa, absurda, inepta, inficēta : ineptiæ, nugæ : deliramentum (*a piece of mad absurdity*).

ABSURDLY, inepte, absurde, inficēte, insulse. ‖ *Foolishly*, fatue, stulte, stolide. ‖ *Childishly*, pueriliter. *Somewhat absurdly*, subabsurde. *Very absurdly*, perabsurde.

ABUNDANCE, abundantia, affluentia (*the having somewhat more than one uses*) : ubertas (*a large supply, without reference to what is required*). *Abundance of provisions*, copiæ (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 30.) *Abundance of goods*, suppeditatio bonorum. *Abundance of all things*, omnium rerum abundantia, affluentia ; affluentes omnium rerum copiæ. *Also*, JN. saturitas copiaque. ‖ *To have abundance*. Vid. ABOUND.

ABUNDANT, abundans, affluēns, copiosus (e. g., patrimonium) : uber (e. g., *produce*, fructus) : opīmus (e. g., *harvest*, messis). *We have abundant reason to complain*, justissime *or* jure optimo querīmur ; non sine causâ querimur ; justissima est causa cur querāmur, *or* querendi.

ABUNDANTLY, abunde, satis superque (*more than enough : denote a quality*) : abundanter (*in an abundant manner*) : cumulāte (*in heaped-up measure*) : prolixe, effūse (*in superabundance*). JN. prolixe effuseque ; large effuseque. *Abundantly furnished with any thing*, liberaliter instructus aliquâ re. *To reap an abundant harvest*, large condĕre.

ABUSE, *v.*, ‖ *use improperly*, aliquâ re perverse uti *or* abūti : immodice, intemperanter, insolenter, insolenter et immodice abūti aliquâ re (*to exceed the limits of modesty or moderation in using any thing* ; e. g., alicujus indulgentiâ, patientiâ. *From the context*, abuti aliquâ re *may do alone, but its real meaning is only to use copiously*). *To abuse to or for any thing*, ad aliquid. ‖ *Abuse the person*, aliquâ abuti. ‖ *To rail at*, convicium alicui facere ; aliquem conviciis consectari, incessere ; alicui maledicere ; aliquem maledictis insectari ; maledicta in aliquem dicere, conferre, conjicere ; probris et maledictis aliquem vexare ; maledictis *or* probris aliquem increpare ; maledictis aliquem figere ; contumeliosis verbis aliquem prosequi. *To abuse any body through thick and thin*, omnibus maledictis aliquem vexare ; omnia maledicta in aliquem conferre. *To abuse any body in his absence*, alicui absenti maledicere ; contumeliose dicere aliquid de aliquo absente ; aliquem absentem dente maledīco carpere.

ABUSE, *s.*, ‖ *the improper use of any thing*, * usus, *or* abūsus, perversus (*a perverse use*) : * usus, *or* abusus, immodestus, intemperans, insŏlens (*a use exceeding the bounds of propriety. From the context* abusus *alone might do, though it means only the using up of any thing*). ‖ *Improper custom* ; mos pravus (*against correct and established custom*) : quod contra jus fasque est (*against human and divine laws*). *An abuse prevails*, percrebrescit mos pravus (*Tac., Ann.*, 15, 19, *init.*) ; *to remove abuses*, * mores pravos *or* ea quæ contra jus fasque sunt abolēre. ‖ *Railing language*, maledictum (*any injurious word*) : convicium (*any abusive word*) : probrum (*any attack on another's honor*). *To heap abuse on any body, or load any body with abuse*, omnibus maledictis aliquem vexare ; omnia maledicta in aliquem conferre.

ABUSER, ‖ *one who uses improperly*, homo perverse (*perversely*), immodicē, intemperanter, insolenter, insolenter et immodice aliquâ re abūtens.

ABUSIVE, contumeliosus (*injurious to a man's honor*) : probrosus (*the same ; but implying a violent outbreak in words*) : maledicus (*using injurious words*). *An abusive word*, vox contumeliosa ; verbum contumeliosum. *An abusive lampoon*, carmen probrosum.

ABUSIVELY, contumeliose, turpiter : maledīce.

ABUT ON, finitimum, vicīnum, confīnem alicui esse (*especially of a nation bordering on another*) : adjacēre, imminēre alicui terræ ; tangere, attingere, contingere terram (*especially of adjoining territories ; the latter implying a consequent friendship*).

ABUTTING ON, finitimus, confinis (*having a common boundary*) : conjunctus alicui loco (*locally connected with*) : continens alicui loco *or* cum aliquo loco (*joining it*).

ABYSS, infinita *or* immensa altitudo : vorāgo (*abyss ; chasm*) : gurges (*whirlpool*) : barathrum (*is a poetical expression*) : profundum (*with or without* maris ; *abyss of the sea*). ‖ FIG., *manifest overwhelming danger* ; vorago ; pestis, pernicies. *To plunge into an abyss of danger*, ad pestem ante oculos positam proficisci ; in præceps ruere.

ACACIA. Acanthus (*the Egyptian Acacia, Mimosa Nilotica, Linn.*).

ACADEMY, ‖ *association of learned men*, academia. *To be chosen member of an academy*, academiæ socium adscribi. ‖ *School*, schola (*as a place where instruction is given in the sciences*) : ludus discendi *or* literarum (*a place where young people are taught to read and write*).

ACADEMIC, academicus (*properly, relating to the Academia, and consequently to the school of Aristotle*).

ACADEMICIAN, * academiæ socius.

ACCEDE, accedere alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (e. g., *to a plan ; opposed to* abhorrēre a re) : astipulari alicui ; sentire cum aliquo (*assent to*) : aliquid probare (*to approve of*) : annuere (*absol. or with acc. ; to nod assent*). *To accede to an opinion*, sententiæ assentiri ; sententiam accipere (*to receive it favorably*). *To accede to any body's opinion*, alicujus sententiam assensione comprobare (*approve of it*) ; alicujus sententiam sequi (*to follow it*) ; ad alicujus sententiam accedere (*accede to*) ; ire, pedibus ire, discedere, concedere, transire in alicujus sententiam (*to accede to an opinion ; of a senator passing to the side of him whose opinion he supports ;* transire *implying that a different opinion was at first entertained*).—*Not to accede to an opinion*, sententiam repudiare ; abhorrēre a re ; assensum cohibēre a re ; se ab assensu sustinēre ; assensum retinēre. *To accede to a league*, ad societatem accedere *or* se applicare.

ACCELERATE, accelerare aliquid (*to endeavor to bring any thing about quickly*) : maturare aliquid, *or with inf.* (*not to put off any thing which should be done now ; but* admaturare *is only=to bring any thing to maturity. Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 54) : repræsentare aliquid (*to execute any thing without delay ; even before the time*) : præcipitare aliquid (*to accelerate it too much*). *To accelerate his departure* or *journey*, maturare *or* accelerare iter ; properare proficisci (*to hasten to set out*) ; matūre proficisci (*to set out in good time*). *To accelerate one's arrival*, matūro venire. *To accelerate one's ruin*, maturare sibi exitium. *To accelerate a man's ruin*, præcipitantem impellere.

ACCELERATION, acceleratio, maturatio (*both in Auct. ad Herenn.*).

ACCENT, *v.*, ‖ *in pronunciation*, certum vocis admovēre sonum ; cum sono quodam vocis pronuntiare. ‖ *In writing*, apponere syllabæ nōtam *or* apicem (*the last, if it is long*).

ACCENT, *s.*, ‖ *in pronunciation*, vocis sonus (*Cic.*) : accentus, tenor (*Quint.*) : tonus (*Nigid. ap. Gell.*, 13, 25). *Acute accent*, sonus vocis acutus. ‖ *In writing*, vocis nota (*Gell.*, 13, 6) : apex (*the mark of a long syllable, but different from the circumflex. Spald., Quint.*, 1, 5, 23). *To place an accent*. Vid. ACCENT, *v.*

ACCENTUATE. Vid. ACCENT, *v.*

ACCENTUATION, voculatio (*Nigid. ap. Gell.*) : accentus (*Gell.*).

ACCEPT. (A) PROPR., ‖ *to receive something offered*, accipĕre : *money from any body*, pecuniam ab aliquo (*also to allow one's self to be bribed*). ‖ *To undertake*, suscipere ; recipere (*the former, especially of free-will ; the latter, on being asked. Both of accepting an office, &c.*) : *not to accept any thing* ; e. g., *an office*, deprecari munus. (B) IMPROPR., ‖ *approve of ; am satisfied with ;* accipere (*accept it*) : probare (*approve of it*) : admittere (*permit, approve*) : agnoscere (*acknowledge ;* e. g., *praise, honor*). *Accept an invitation*, * promittere se venturum esse ; *an invitation to dine with any body*, promittere ad cœnam, *or* promittere ad aliquem (*not* condicere alicui, *which is, to invite myself to dine with any body*). *Not to accept an offered honor*, oblātum honorem respuere ; *an offer of battle*, pugnam detrectare. *To accept any body as bail*, aliquem vadem accipere. *To accept a proposal* or *terms*, conditionem accipere ; ad conditionem accedere *or* (*after long consideration*) descendere (*opposed to* conditionem respuere, repudiare, *or* aspernari). *To accept it very gladly*, * conditionem cupidissime accipere ; *without hesitation*, * non dubito accipere quod defertur ; *not to accept the proposals of peace*, pacis conditiones dimittere. *The conditions of peace are accepted*, pacis conditiones convēnunt ; *to accept an excuse*, excusationem, *or* causam, *or* satisfactionem (*a justification*) accipere. *I accept your explanation or excuse*, valet apud me excusatio tua. ‖ *Approve and follow : to accept advice*, consilium accipere ; *to accept consolation*,

[1] As in "the abstract *of all faults*," *Shak.*, "the abstract of them all," *Dryd.*

consolationem suscipere. || *To act toward a person with partial regard*, alicujus rationem habēre. *Not to accept the persons of men*, nullius rationem habēre; delectum omnem et discrimen omittere; auctoritates omittere.

ACCEPTABLE, acceptus (*gladly received, welcome*); gratus (*causing in us a feeling of obligation from its value to us*): jucundus (*causing in us the feeling of delight*): suavis, dulcis, mollis (suavis, dulcis, *sweet*, mollis, *soft; agreeably affecting the mind. All these of* persons *and* things): carus (*dear*): dilectus (*valued, beloved*), gratiosus alicui *or* apud aliquem (*high in his favor*). *An acceptable time*, commŏdum tempus; opportūnum *or* idoneum tempus. *Very acceptable*, pergratus, perjucundus. *To be acceptable*, jucundum esse, placēre (*both of persons and things*).

ACCEPTABLENESS, jucunditas, gratia, dulcēdo, suavitas. Vid. Syn. in Acceptable.

ACCEPTABLY, jucunde, suaviter. || *At the right time*, opportūne, peropportūne.

ACCEPTANCE, acceptio: comprobatio (*impropr. approval*). *Acceptance of bail* or *security*, satisacceptio (*Pompon., Dig.*, 45, 1, 5).

ACCEPTATION. Vid. Meaning.

ACCESS, || *approach, as place*, aditus. *To close every access*, omnes aditus claudere, intercludere, præcludere; omnes aditus obstruere (*to block up*). || *Means or liberty of approaching*, aditus. *To have access to any thing*, habere aditum ad aliquid; aditus alicui ad aliquid patet. *To debar any body from access*, aditu aliquem prohibēre; aditum alicui intercludere. *Easy of access*, ad aliquem faciles sunt aditus. *He is easy of access*, aditus ad eum est facilis; eum adire possunt omnes. *He is easy of access to private individuals*, faciles aditus (sunt) ad eum privatorum. *He is difficult of access*, aditus ad eum sunt difficiliores; convenientibus est difficilis; rari est aditūs. *To give access to*, patefacere alicui aditum ad aliquid. *To obtain access to any thing*, aditus sibi comparare ad aliquid. || *Increase, addition.* Vid. Accession. || *Return or fit of a distemper*, accessio (febris, &c.): novæ tentationes (morbi, &c., *relapses, opposed to* vetus morbus, *Cic., Att.*, 10, 17, 2).

ACCESSIBLE, patens, facilis accessu (*of places*): ad aliquem faciles sunt aditus (*of persons*). *To be accessible*, patēre (*of places: for persons*, vid. "*easy of access*," *under* Access). *To render any thing accessible to any body*, aditum alicui dare ad aliquid; patefacere alicui aditum *or* viam ad aliquid. *He is accessible to flatterers*, aliquem *or* facilem aditum ad aures alicujus adulatores habent.

ACCESSION, accessio (*both accession in the abstract; and the added portion, or accession in the concrete*): incrementum (*increase*). *Accessions of fortune and dignity*, accessiones et fortunæ et dignitatis, *Cic. To receive accessions*, crescere, accrescere, augēri; incrementis augescere; cumŭlus accēdit alicui rei. *To receive large accessions*, magnus cumulus accedit alicui rei. *They were constantly receiving fresh accessions*, augebatur illis copia. || *Act of joining a party*, &c. Crcl. *with verb. Your accession to our party*, quod tu in partes nostras transiisti, *or* te nobis adjunxisti, &c. || *Time of arriving at*; e. g., *accession to the throne*, initium regni (*beginning of reign*); *or by crcl. with* regnare cœpisse, &c. *The day of his accession*, dies quo regnare primum cœpit.

ACCESSORY, *adj.* Vid. Additional.

ACCESSORY, *s.*, alicujus rei *or* alicui rei affīnis (e. g., facinŏri, noxæ, &c.): conscius: corrēus (*a legal term for one put on his trial at the same time on the same charge, Ulpian*): particeps alicujus rei (e. g., conjurationis): socius (e. g., scelĕris). ☞ *These words do not express* an accessory *as opposed to* a principal.

ACCIDENCE, grammatices elementa (*Quint.*). *He is learning his accidence*, primis elementis *or* literis imbuitur.

ACCIDENT, || *accidental occurrence*, casus, res fortuita. *Generally to be translated by v.: it was an accident*, casu factum est. *By accident*, forte (*by chance; without particular stress on the chance*): casu (*by chance: opposed to* consulto): fortuito, fortuitu (*by mere chance: opposed to* causâ). Jn. casu et fortuitu *or* fortuito; temere (*without previous reflection; implying that it would not have been done with it*): forte fortunâ (*by a lucky chance*). *To trust to the chapter of accidents*, rem in casum ancipitis eventūs committere (*to trust any thing to chance*): casum potius quam consilium sequi (*to trust to chance rather than counsel*). *It happened by accident*, &c., forte evenit ut; casu accidit ut; forte ita incidit ut. *To mention any thing by accident*, in mentionem alicujus rei incidere. || *Accidents = non-essential properties*, accidentia, *pl.* (rerum, &c., *Quint.* τὰ συμβεβηκότα).

ACCIDENTAL, fortuītus: forte oblātus (*accidentally offered, as an opportunity*): in casu positus (*depending on chance*): non necessarius (*not necessary*). adventitius (*not customarily added to it*). *The accidental concourse of atoms*, fortuītus concursus atomorum.

ACCIDENTALLY. Vid. *By accident, under* Accident.

ACCLAIM, *s.* Vid. Acclamation.

ACCLAMATION, acclamatio, clamores (acclamatio *especially of the people shouting out in honor of a popular person, in the historians; for in Cic. it means a shout of disapprobation*). Jn. plausus clamoresque. *To receive any thing with acclamations*, plausu et clamore prosequi aliquid; *with loud acclamations*, magno clamore approbare aliquid. *To receive any body with acclamations*, acclamare alicui (*in Cic., to cry out against*). *To receive any body with loud acclamations*, clamore et vocibus alicui astrepēre. *With loud acclamations*, cum plausibus clamoribusque.

ACCLIVITY, acclivitas (collis, *Cæs.*).

ACCLIVOUS, acclīvus *or* acclivis (*opposed to* declīvis).

ACCOMMODABLE, *crcl. with* accommodari posse ad aliquid.

ACCOMMODATE, trns., accommŏdāre aliquid alicui *or* ad rem; facere *or* efficere ut aliquid congruat *or* conveniat cum re (*to make any thing agree with another*). *To accommodate the expression to the thoughts*, verba ad sensus accommodare; sententias accommodare vocibus. *The thoughts are accommodated to the opinions and habits of men*, sententiæ aptæ sunt opinionibus hominum et moribus; *to accommodate a speech to the place, the circumstances, and persons*, orationem accommodare locis, temporibus et personis. || *To be conformable to.* Vid. Suit. || *Oblige any body in any thing*, accommodare alicui de aliquâ re (*Cic.*).

ACCOMMODATE, *adj.* Vid. Suitable, Fit.

ACCOMMODATING, obsĕquens (*ready to comply with the wishes of another*): facilis (*opposed to* difficilis, *complaisant; easily brought to meet the wishes of others*): officiosus (*ready to perform services*). *To be accommodating toward any body*, alicujus voluntati morem gerere, obsĕqui. *Know that you are a great deal too accommodating*, te esse auriculâ infimâ mollīorem scito (*Cic.*). *The liberality and accommodating spirit of the magistrates*, liberalitas atque accommodatio magistratuum (*Cic.*).

ACCOMMODATION, || *adaptation*, accommodatio ad aliquid. || *Convenience*, crcl.; e. g., *to be an accommodation*, utile esse, usui esse, ex usu esse, utilitatem afferre, &c.

ACCOMPANY, (A) propr., comitari aliquem *or* aliquid; comitem alicujus esse; comitem se alicui dare, præbēre, adjungere (*to accompany as a companion*): prosĕqui aliquem *or* aliquid (*to attend, for the purpose of testifying respect*): deducere (*to attend, as a mark of respect*; e. g., *a Roman senator from his house to the forum, or from the forum to his house; also, a bride to her new home*): sectari, assectari (*to attach one's self to a superior, as one of his followers*; e. g., *of scholars and dependents*): inter comites alicujus aspici (*to be one of his companions*). *To accompany any body to his residence*, prosĕqui, deducere aliquem domum; *to be accompanied by a crowd*, stipari (e. g., non usitatâ frequentiâ). (B) impropr. || *To do or testify any thing to a departing friend*, prosequi aliquem (e. g., *with tears and good wishes*, lacrimis votisque). *To accompany one's gift with obliging words*, munus suum ornare verbis; *a song with music*, or *music with the voice*, vocem fidibus jungere; ad chordarum sonum cantare; *a song with the lute*, carmen formare cithārâ (*v. Gierig, Plin., Ep.*, 4, 19, 1). *To accompany a singer with the flute*, concinere alicui pronunciānti; *the horns which accompany the lyre*, cornua ea quæ ad nervos resŏnant in cantibus.

ACCOMPLICE, crimini affīnis: conscius (*possessing a guilty knowledge*): corrēus (*a legal term, Ulpian in Pandect.*). *To declare his accomplices*, conscios ēdere; *to conceal them*, conscios celare.

ACCOMPLISH, conficere (*the proper word*; e. g., *its yearly course*, cursus annuos; *a task*, negotium): efficere, ad effectum perducere (e. g., alicujus mandata): exsĕqui, persĕqui (*to follow up to the end*; e. g., negotia, alicujus mandata, imperium): peragere (*to go through with, to employ one's self about it from beginning to end*; e. g., consulatum): ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere (*to bring any thing to its end*): absolvere (*to finish any thing, and have done with it*): perficere. || *To fulfill*, ratum esse jubēre. || *To be accomplished; of prophecies*, &c., evenire, evadere, exitum habēre. *Our dreams are accomplished*, somnia, *or* quæ somniavimus, evādunt.

ACCOMPLISHED (*as partic.*, v. Accomplish), || *possessing some elegant learning*, tinctus literis; elegantiorum literarum studiosus *or* amans: elegantiorum literarum intelligens. || *It is accomplished*, actum est.

ACCOMPLISHER, confector, exsecutor, effector. Vid. *verbs under* Accomplish.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, || *completion*, confectio, exsĕcutio, effectio. (Vid. *the verbs under* Accomplish.) || *State of perfection*, absolutio, perfectio. Jn. absolutio perfectioque. || *Accomplishments*, elegantiores literæ; ingenuæ et humanæ artes (*but these phrases have a more extensive meaning than accomplishments*): humānitas (*when spoken of collectively, as forming a character*; e. g., *I value him on account of his accomplishments*).

ACCORD, v. intr., concinere (*to be in tune with; to harmonize*): concordare (*to have the same mind, but may be used of things*): consentire (*to think the same thing, but may be used of things*): convenire, congruere (*come together; hence, agree, suit, fit*). *To accord with any body or any thing*, cum aliquo *or* aliquâ re concinere, consentire, congruere. *To accord together*, inter se concinere, concordare, &c. trns., || *to accord (= grant) a request*, preces alicujus audire, precibus alicujus cedere. Vid. Grant.

ACCORD, *s.*, || *agreement*, consensus, consensio, concentus, convenientia. Syn. *under* Accord, v. *With one accord*, uno ore (*of exclamations*, &c.) omnium *or* communi consensu. *Of one's own accord*, sponte (*opposed to* casu *or* necessitate; *voluntarily*): sponte suâ (*opposed to* rogatus, provocatus, invitatus: *quite of one's own accord*): ultro (*in an overready, unusual, or unaccountable manner*): voluntate (*opposed to* metu, invitus, coactus, *willingly*).

ACCORDANCE. Vid. Accord.

ACCORDING AS, pro eo ut, *generally* proūt (*but not* proūti, *nor, in this meaning*, pro eo ac *or* pro eo quod). *According as the occasion requires*, prout res postŭlat. *Also by phrases with* pro, ex, e; *according as each man's circumstances permitted*, pro cujusque facultatibus; *according as circumstances require*; *according as occasion may arise*, pro re; pro re natâ,

pro tempore; e re; ex tempore; ex re et ex tempore.

ACCORDING TO, ad *or* secundum (*with acc.; in agreement with*): ex (*in consequence of; of an action arising from, or out of, something*): de (*proceeding from*): pro (*in proportion to; for*). *To speak according to truth*, ad veritatem loqui: *according to nature*, secundum naturam: *according to the laws*, secundum leges (*opposed to* contra leges): *according to your opinion*, ex sententiâ tuâ, *or* de sententiâ tuâ; imperatores de omnium populorum sententiâ delecti: *according to law*, ex lege (*as a consequence of, and in conformity with, a particular enactment*): *according to circumstances*, pro tempore et pro re; ex re et ex tempore: *according to my consular authority*, pro auctoritate consulari: *according to my regard for you*, pro eo, quanti te facio: *according to their several weights*, pro eo quantum in quoque sit ponderis. *Often by the abl. alone: according to his custom*, instituto suo: *according to the custom of the Romans*, consuetudine Romanorum. ‖ *Suitably; in agreement with:* convenienter *or* congruenter alicui rei; apte ad aliquid.

ACCORDINGLY, ‖ *in conformity with something before mentioned;* ad, secundum, convenienter, &c., *governing the thing meant, which is generally omitted in English, or by* ut, uti (*as*) *with a verb.*[1] ‖ *Consequently*, itaque (*and so of a consequence naturally following what has been stated*): igitur *and* ergo (*consequently, therefore; the latter dwelling more emphatically on the necessity of the consequence*): quæ quum ita sint; res quum ita se habeat (*this being the case*).

ACCOST, allŏqui aliquem (*the usual expression for addressing a person;* e. g., *to salute, warn, comfort*, &c.): affāri aliquem (*to accost in a feeling or solemn manner; a more select expression than* alloqui, *and therefore less common in prose. Used in the pres. indic. except the 1st pers.; in partic. infin. and 2d pers. imperat.*): appellare aliquem (*to address him for the purpose of drawing him into conversation, and saying to him something of importance; or of preferring a request*): compellare (*in prose, is to address in a harsh, reproachful manner*). *To accost any body by name*, nominātim *or* nominans aliquem appellare (nominatim aliquem compello, *implies a personal attack*). *To accost in a friendly, intimate manner*, blande, familiariter alloqui aliquem; *courteously, politely*, liberaliter appellare aliquem.

ACCOUCHEMENT, partus, *less frequently* puerperium. *To be near her accouchement*, vicīnam esse ad pariendum. *At her first accouchement*, primo partu.

ACCOUNT, ratio (*account, generally; and also = reckoning: often* rationes *when the account is a complex one*): nomen (*the account of an individual who is in a man's books*). *A little account*, ratiuncŭla. *An account of receipts and expenditure*, ratio accepti et expensi. *To have a settlement of accounts with any body*, putare rationem cum aliquo; calcŭlum ponere cum aliquo; alicui rationem reddere (*of the debtor*); aliquem vocare ad calculos (*of the creditor*). *To examine an account*, rationem cognoscere; rationes inspicere. *To go through a man's account*, rationes alicujus excutere, dispungere. *To state and balance an account*, rationes conficere et consolidare. *To cast up an account*, rationes *or* calculos subducere; rationem inire et subducere. *The account agrees, or is right*, ratio constat, convenit, apparet. *His account of receipts and disbursements comes right*, ratio accepti et expensi par est. *The account comes right to a farthing*, ratio ad nummum convenit. *To have an account with any body* (e. g., *as a partner, creditor*, &c.), ratione cum aliquo conjunctum esse. *He has a heavy account against me*, grandem pecuniam alicui debeo. *I have a heavy account against him*, magna ratio mihi cum eo contracta est. *To settle an account*, rationem expedire, solvere, exsolvere. *To demand the settlement of an account*, nomen exigere. *To draw up or make out an account*, rationem conficere. *To bring to account*, imputare (*dat. of person against whom*); alicui expensum ferre (*to set a sum down in one's accounts as paid to any body*); rationibus inferre; in rationem inducere; *or* inferre, inducere *only;* in codicem accepti et expensi referre; *to set it down in one's accounts as given to any body*, in rationibus alicui datum inducere aliquid. *Set it down to my account;* i. e., *against me*, mihi expensum feras. *To adjust or settle one's family accounts*, rationes familiares componere. *To return or give in one's accounts*, rationes referre *or* ad ærarium referre (*of a magistrate who has received public money*). *On my own account*, meo nomine (*propr.; then impr. at my own risk*). ‖ *Reckoning, explanation: to call a man to account*, rationem ab aliquo reposcere. *To give an account*, rationem reddere. *The day of account*, *dies rationis reddendæ. ‖ *Advantage*, quæstus, lucrum: *to find his account in any thing*, quæstum facere in aliquâ re; satis lucri facere ex aliquâ re. ‖ *Regard, respect to*, ratio: *to take account of;* i. e., *consider, regard*, alicujus rei rationem ducere *or* habēre. *To take no account of*, negligere aliquem *or* aliquid, nihil curare aliquid. *To make no account but that*, non *or* nihil dubitare quin, &c. ‖ *Narration*, narratio; relatio (e. g., *in chronicles*, &c., *post-Aug.*), rei gestæ expositio. *To give an account*, narrare alicui aliquid *or* de aliquâ re: exponere, explicare (*to give a full account*): enarrare (*to give a full and orderly account*). *Also* pluribus verbis exponere; rem ordine enarrare; cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare alicui rem, quo pacto se habeat. *There are two accounts of that*, de aliquâ re duplex memoria est, *or* (*for reports of recent events*) duplex fama est. *There are different accounts* (*in books*, &c.), variatur memoria actæ rei. ‖ *Estimation, value: to be of small or of no account*, nullius ponderis esse; ponderis nihil habēre (*of things*): tenui *or* nullâ auctoritate esse; in nullo esse numero (*of persons*). *To be of account*, aliquo loco et numero esse apud aliquem; multum auctoritate valēre *or* posse apud aliquem. ‖ *On account*, in antecessum (i. e., *in advance, with* dare, solvere, accipere. *Sen., post-Aug.*). ON ACCOUNT OF, ob (*for; for the sake of; referring to an object to be attained or benefited;* e. g., *to "an advantage to be attained," "the commonwealth to be benefited," merit to be rewarded*, &c.): propter (*denotes a proximate cause or motive: it properly denotes vicinity*): per (*denotes dependence on something*): de (*with respect to*): causâ (*from the cause; for the sake of: denotes a thing or person viewed as the cause of an action*): gratiâ (*with gen. out of favor; for the sake of*): ergo (*with gen. in consideration of a fact stated*): pro (*for; in proportion to, or agreement with; in return for*): præ (*denotes the preventive cause: hence only in negative sentences*): *for some advantage*, ob aliquid emolumentum: *to take money for judging a cause*, ob rem judicandam: *she could not do it on account of her age*, per ætatem: *on account of the season of the year*, propter anni tempus; propter hanc causam, quod; ob eam causam, quia; certis de causis; omnium salutis causâ; ætatis atque honoris gratiâ. *To be heard with difficulty on account of* (= *for*) *the noise*, præ strepĭtu vix audiri. *To be praised on account of something*, alicujus rei nomine laudari; ab aliquâ re laudari, commendari. *To march negligently on account of* (= *in consequence of*) *his success*, negligentius ab re bene gestâ ire (*Liv.*).

ACCOUNT, *v.*, ‖ *esteem*, ponere *with* in *and the abl.: to account any thing a vice*, ponere aliquid in vitiis: ducere (*with dat. of what one esteems it;* ducere sibi aliquid laudi): numerare aliquid in alicujus rei loco (e. g., *to account a thing a kindness*, in beneficii loco). *To account any thing a gain*, deputare aliquid esse in lucro (*Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 1, 16).

ACCOUNT FOR, rationem, causam afferre, *or* afferre *only, followed by* cur: cur credam, afferre possum: *to account for this*, rationes cur hoc ita sit afferre: *to account satisfactorily for*, justas causas afferre alicujus rei, *or* cur *with subj.*: illustrare aliquid; lucem *or* lumen alicui rei afferre (*not* affundere), dare lumen alicui rei (*to throw light upon*): explanare aliquid (*to make any thing plain*): aperire (*to uncover, unveil: all these are said of what was before dark or confused*). *To account for a mistake*, errorem aperire (*to show its nature, and how it arose*). *To account for one thing from another*, causam alicujus rei repetere ex re. *To be difficult to account for*, difficiles habere explicātus (*of what it is difficult to make intelligible*). ‖ *To have to render an account of*, rationem reddere alicujus rei *or* de aliquâ re.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, rationes (*properly, accounts*): codex accepti et expensi: *from the context*, codex *or* tabulæ *alone may do:* adversaria, orum (*a day-book, from which items were transferred to the ledger*, codex *or* tabulæ): *to keep an account*, rationes, codicem instituere; tabulas conficere. *To set down in an account-book*, in rationes, in codicem, in tabulas, in adversaria referre.

ACCOUNTABLE, alicui ratio reddenda est. ‖ *One who makes himself answerable; to be accountable*, præstare aliquid. *I am accountable for that*, mihi res præstanda est. *To make one's self accountable*, aliquid in se recipere (*to take it on one's self*).

ACCOUNTANT, tabularius, calculator, rationarius (*all terms of the Roman empire*): actor summarum (*cashier, steward, book-keeper; who had to collect his master's rents*, &c., *time of empire*).

ACCOUTRE, armare (*to provide with arms or other implements*): instruere (*to furnish with*): ornare, adornare, exornare (*to fit out or equip with what is ornamental or necessary*). JN. ornare (exornare) atque instruere.

ACCOUTREMENT, armātus (*the action of equipping; not* instructio): arma (*n. pl.*), armatūra (*the thing with which one is accoutred*): ornātus, ornamenta, *n. pl.* (*handsome equipment*). ‖ *Garments*, vestis, vestimenta, *n. pl.*

ACCREDIT, confirmare; alicui rei fidem addere *or* facere. *An accredited ambassador*, legatus cum publicā auctoritate et testimonio missus (*v. Cic.*, 1 *Verr.*, 3, 7); legatus cum publico testimonio missus (*Cic., Arch.*, 4, 8); legatus publice missus (*Cic.*, 2 *Verr.*, 5, 13).

ACCRETION, accretio (*opposed to* diminutio: *used by Cic. of the moon's light*).

ACCRUE, provenire (*spring up, grow, as crops*, &c.): accedere (*to be added to*): ex aliquâ re nasci, oriri (*to be born, to arise*).

ACCUBATION, accubitio (accubatio, *false reading*); accubĭtus, ūs.

ACCUMULATE, cumulare, accumulare (*the former to heap up to the full measure: the latter to heap up more and more*): acervare, coacervare (*to make a heap of any thing; to heap together*): aggerare, exaggerare (*to heap up high: post-Aug. in prose*): augĕre (*to increase*): addere aliquid alicui rei. *To accumulate wealth*, pecunias coacervare; acervos nummorum construĕre (opes exaggerare, *Phædr.*).

ACCUMULATION, acervatio (*Plin.*), coacervatio (*Gaj. Dig.*, 2, 1, 11: *by Cic. as a fig. of rhetoric:* accumulatio *is only used in the sense of heaping up earth about the roots of trees*).

ACCUMULATOR, accumulator (opum accumulator, *Tac.*).

ACCURACY, cura, accuratio (*the latter Cic., Brut.*, 67, mira accuratio in componendis rebus). JN. cura et diligentia: subtilĭtas (*acuteness, subtilty;* e. g., *with mathematical accuracy*, geometricā subtilitate docēre aliquid): *sometimes* dili-

[1] Thus a sentence like, "to believe rightly and to live *accordingly*," must be turned into, "to believe rightly and to live *according to his belief*," or "*as he believes.*"

gentia (*close application and attention*). *With the greatest accuracy*, accuratissime, exactissime, *or sometimes* diligentissime.

ACCURATE, diligens (*one who pays close attention to his work, that he may fail in no respect*): accūrātus (*made with exactitude: only of things*): exactus (*perfectly what it ought to be; of things only: of persons, it is only found in the Silver Age: perfect*): exquisītus (*far sought: hence of extraordinary excellence*): subtīlis (*acute, especially of an orator who, with tact and acuteness, chooses the best expressions, illustrations, &c.: then of things which give proof of such acuteness*; e. g., *of a speech*): limatus, politus (*of a refined, polished orator and style*). JN. limatus et politus; accuratus et politus. *An accurate style*, limatius dicendi genus; oratio accurata et polita, limata et polita; oratio subtilis. *An accurate knowledge of any thing*, alicujus rei interior scientia. *An accurate judgment*, judicium subtile, *or* limatum et politum. *To subject any thing to an accurate investigation*, diligenter exquirere, subtiliter quærere aliquid. *To give an accurate description of any thing*, accurate *or* diligenter describere aliquid. *To give* (=*write*) *any body an accurate account of any thing*, diligenter scribere de re ad aliquem. ‖ *With accuracy.* Vid. ACCURATELY.

ACCURATELY, diligenter, accurate. JN. diligenter et accurate; accurate et exquisite; exacte; subtiliter. (SYN. *under* ACCURATE.)

ACCURSE. Vid. CURSE.

ACCURSED, devōtus (*actually under a curse pronounced*): exsecrabilis, exsecrandus (*deserving execration*): nefarius, nefandus (*impious, wicked: especially against what is holy. The latter of things only*).

ACCUSABLE, accusabilis, accusandus, reprehendendus, vituperabilis, vituperandus, reprehensione, *or* vituperatione dignus. (SYN. *of* reprehendere *and* vituperare *under* BLAME.)

ACCUSATION, accusatio, incusatio, insimulatio, criminatio (*all as actions.* SYN. under ACCUSE): crimen (*charge*): calumnia (*false accusation*). *To defend any body against an accusation*, crimen defendere ab aliquo. *To defend one's self against an accusation*, crimen amoliri, propulsare; culpam a se amovēre: crimen diluere *or* criminationem dissolvere (*to show its injustice or groundlessness*). ‖ *As a law term*, querimonia, querēla (*complaint: the former from a sense of injustice; the latter from a feeling of vexation*): delatio nominis (*giving the name of the accused to the judge*): periculum (*as causing danger to the accused*): actio (*general term for the legal proceedings, whether in a civil or criminal cause*): accusatio (*the charge made, especially in a criminal court*): petitio, postulatio (*in civil causes: demand for restitution or redress*): vindicatio (*civil action to recover a thing*): condictio (*civil action on account of a person*): formula (*the pleading: the formula according to which the accusation was drawn up*): libellus (*the written accusation*). *Not.* dica, δίκη=actio, *in civil causes, when the trial spoken of took place in a Greek court.*

ACCUSATIVE (case), accusativus (sc. casus, *Quint.*): casus accusandi (*Var.*).

ACCUSATORY, accusatorius. *An accusatory libel*; i. e., *written charge*, libellus, accusatio (*not* accusatorius libellus). *To prefer or set forth an accusatory libel against any body*, libellum de aliquo dare (*Plin.*). *In an accusatory manner*, accusatorie, accusatorio more et jure.

ACCUSE, accusare (*to accuse in a criminal court*): incusare (*to accuse, but not in a court of justice*): insimulare, in alicujus rei insimulationem vocare (*to cause any body to be suspected of a crime, whether justly or unjustly*): arguere crimine *or* de crimine (ἐλέγχειν, *to charge, and make the charge good by proofs, whether in a court of justice or not*): culpam in aliquem conferre, in culpā ponere aliquem, alicui culpam attribuere (*lay the blame of any thing on any body:* culpare *is poetical and post-Augustan*): crimen alicui afferre *or* inferre; in crimen vocare *or* adducere; crimen in aliquem conferre; crimine compellare (*to tax or charge a man with, whether justly or not*): criminari (*to accuse in a bad sense*; e. g., *for the purpose of blackening a man's character*): condemnare aliquem alicujus rei (*properly to condemn; but sometimes the* antecedens *of condemnation, to accuse justly*; e. g., aliquem iniquitatis. *Herzog, B. G.*, 7, 19): reum facere *or* agere (*bring before a court as a defendant*): calumniari (*to accuse calumniously, sophistically, &c.*): aliquid alicui objicere *or* objectare (*to cast any thing in a man's teeth; reproach him with*). *To accuse falsely*, falso crimine *or* falsis criminationibus insimulare; falso conferre aliquid in aliquem; crimen *or* aliquid criminis alicui *or* in aliquem confingere.

ACCUSED. *An accused person, or the accused*, reus (*if in a court of justice*).

ACCUSER, accusator: criminator, calumniator. (*See verbs under* ACCUSE.) Actor (*the manager of a judicial impeachment*).

ACCUSTOM. *To accustom any body*, consuefacere aliquem *with inf. or* ut, ne. *To accustom any body to any thing*, aliquem assuefacere aliquā re (*Cic., Cæs.*), *or* (*post-Augustan*) alicui rei *or* ad aliquem. *The transitive use of the originally intransitive* consuescere, assuescere, *was unknown to the great prose writers. To accustom one's self*, consuescere *or* assuescere, *with infin. or abl.* (*post-Augustan, also with dat. or* ad aliquid; assuescere *even in Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 28); assuescere in aliquid; *also* se assuefacere aliquā re.

ACCUSTOMED, assuefactus *or* assuetus aliquā re. *To have grown accustomed to living at Alexandrea*, jam in consuetudinem Alexandrīnæ vitæ venisse.

ACE, unio (*late: Tertull.*). *To bate an ace of any thing*, *ne pilum quidem unum deminuere *or* detrahere de aliquā re.

ACERBITY, austēritas, acerbitas, amāritas. SYN. *under* SOUR.

ACHE (*no Latin word expresses the notion of ache as a particular kind of pain*), dolor (*pain generally, whether of body or mind*): cruciatus (*excruciating pain*): tormentum (*torture; racking pain*).

ACHE, *v.*, dolēre (*in body or mind*): condolescere (*mostly in the perfect*). *The wind had made my head ache*, caput mihi de vento condoluit (*Plaut.*): *my side ached*, condoluit mihi latus (*so* pes; dens; tactum dolore corpus).

ACHE-BONE, coxa, coxendix; *os coxæ.

ACHIEVABLE, quod effici, ad effectum adduci potest.

ACHIEVE, conficere (*to bring to an end, so that the labor is over; to finish, without reference to the production of a perfect work:* itinera, mandata conficiuntur, non perficiuntur nec absolvuntur. D.): efficere, ad effectum adducere (*to bring to actual existence*): perficere (*to carry through to the end; to make any thing perfect: opposed to* inchoare, *to begin*): absolvere (*to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete: opposed to* inchoare, instituere). JN. absolvere ac (et) perficere: peragere (*to carry a business through*): exsēqui, persēqui (*to follow up till it is done: especially of things done by rule or direction*, officium, mandata): ad finem adducere (*to bring any thing to its intended end; to complete*): patrare (*of important actions publicly performed: an old and solemn word, that had probably a religious meaning at first: strengthened* perpetrare): *sometimes* facere *alone* (*opposed to* cogitare). *To be able to achieve any thing*, *parem esse alicui rei exsequendæ. ‖ *Obtain by exertion*, adipisci, assequi (*the former dwelling more on the object achieved: the latter on the persevering exertions by which it was achieved*). *To achieve peace*, pacem perpetrare (*Liv.*).

ACHIEVEMENT, ‖*completion; performance*, exsecutio. ‖ *Heroic action*, facinus magnum (*any great action*), *res præclare gesta. ‖ *Achievements*, res gestæ (*not confined to successes in war*). ‖ *Escutcheon*, insigne generis (*cf. Cic. pro Sulla*, 31, 88).

ACHING, *s.* See ACHE.

ACID, acīdus (*opposed to* dulcis: *sour to taste or smell*). JN. acer acidusque. *Somewhat acid*, acidŭlus, subacidus. *Very acid*, acidissimus, peracerbus, acerbissimus, peracer, acerrimus: mālum acidum =*an apple sour, though ripe*; mālum acerbum, *an apple sour, because unripe. To be acid*, acēre, acidum, *or* acerbum, *or* acrem esse gustatu. *To be turning acid*, acescere, coacescere. Vid. SOUR.

ACIDIFY, acīdum facere.

ACIDITY, aciditas (*late*): acīdus sapor (*acid taste*). ‖ *Something acid*, acidum.

ACKNOWLEDGE, agnoscere, cognoscere (*to recognize any thing, then to acknowledge it to be what it is*): appellare aliquem (*with acc. of a title: to acknowledge*, e. g., *a king*, &c.). *To acknowledge a man for one's son*, agnoscere aliquem filium: *not to acknowledge him as one's son any longer*, abdicare filium. *To acknowledge a man as king*, regem appellare aliquem (*to declare him king*), alicui parēre (*to obey him*): *not to acknowledge a man for one's king*, detrectare alicujus imperium. ‖ *Confess*, fateor (*mostly implying a previous question*), confiteor, profiteor (confiteor, *reluctantly, from being unable to conceal:* profiteor, *freely, openly*), *often joined with* præ se ferre. *To acknowledge openly, honestly, freely*, aperte, ingenue, aperte et ingenue, libere confitēri; libere profitēri. *To acknowledge a debt*, confiteri æs alienum (xii. *tabb. ap. Gell.*, &c.), confiteri nomen: fateri se debēre, *not to acknowledge a debt*, infitiari debitum. *To acknowledge a sin*, confiteri peccatum (*Cic.*) *or* se peccasse. *To acknowledge the truth of Christianity*, *Christum sequi; *doctrinam Christianam profiteri. ‖ *To allow that one has received, implying that one owes a return: to acknowledge kindnesses*, beneficia grate interpretari (*Plin., Ep.*, 2, 13, 9). *To acknowledge that they are conquered, unskillful*, &c., confiteri se victos, imperitos, &c.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, agnitio (*act of recognizing*): confessio (*act of confessing*). *To bring a man to the acknowledgment of any thing*, aliquem adducere ad confessionem alicujus rei (*by kind means*): alicui exprimere confessionem alicujus rei *or* exprimere ut aliquis confiteatur aliquid (*by force*). *To force a man to an acknowledgment*, exprimere *or* extorquēre ut fateatur; cogere ut confiteatur *or* concedat. *The acknowledgment of error*, *error agnitus. *To bring a man to an acknowledgment of his sins*, *facere, efficere, ut agnoscat, intelligat se peccavisse. ‖ *To send a man a small acknowledgment*, munusculum alicui concinnare (*if "small present" will do*). ‖ *Acknowledgment, the payment of a debt*, apocha. *To give an acknowledgment*, apōcham dare.

ACME, *the highest point, the height.* CRCL. *by adj., the acme of folly, translate* "the greatest folly." ‖ *Crisis of a disorder*, critica morbi accessio (*August. Confess.*, 6, 1, *end*).

ACONITE, acōnītum (*Wolf's-bane*).

ACORN, glans, glandis.

ACORNS (*bot.*), acōrus, calamus odoratus *or* aromaticus, calamus (*if the species need not be mentioned*).

ACOUSTICS, *acustica.

ACQUAINT, ‖*inform*, VID. ‖ *Acquaint one's self with*, noscere, cognoscere (*especially by experience*): discere (*to learn*): percipere (*to get a clear notion of, especially by one's own observation and experience*).

(*a*) ACQUAINTED, *to be or become; with* PERSONS. *To become acquainted with each other*, se inter se noscere. *To become better acquainted with any body* (i. e., *with his character*), propius inspicere aliquem. *To be well acquainted with a man*, aliquem bene, optime, pulchre, propius nosse (*general term*); pulchre cognoscere alicujus sensum (*his opinions*); qui vir et quantus sit altissime inspexisse (*his intellectual or moral greatness*); ali-

quem penitus cognoscere; aliquem cognoscere et intelligere. *To be thoroughly acquainted with any body*, aliquem penitus inspexisse; pernosse aliquem qualis sit; intus et in cute nosse (*Pers.*). *To make a man acquainted with another*, aliquem ad aliquem deducere (*to introduce him*). *To be acquainted with any body by sight*, aliquem de facie nosse. *Not to be acquainted with any body*, non nosse aliquem; aliquis mihi est ignotus; ignorare aliquem (*rare in the sense of being unacquainted with his person, as Nep., Arist.*, 1, 4: *mostly not to know his character*). ‖ *Expressing or implying intimate acquaintance: to be intimately acquainted with*, aliquo familiariter *or* intime uti; in familiaritate alicujus versari. *I am intimately acquainted with*, magna est mihi cum aliquo familiaritas.

(*b*) ACQUAINTED, *to be; with* THINGS. Aliquid intelligere, callēre, cognitum *or* perceptum habēre; multum in aliquâ re versatum esse (*to have had much practice in it*): alicujus rei peritum esse (*to be skilled in it*): alicujus rei gnarum esse. (SYN. *in* UNDERSTAND.) *Not to be acquainted with any thing*, aliquid ignorare *or* nescire; in aliquâ re rudem *or* peregrinum, *or* hospitem esse; alicujus rei ignarum *or* imperitum esse.

ACQUAINTANCE, (A) *of persons.* ‖ *An acquaintance*, notus: alicui amicus (*a friend*): alicui familiaris (*an intimate acquaintance*). *He is an acquaintance of mine*, usus mihi et consuetudo *or* familiaritas mihi cum aliquo intercēdit. *An intimate acquaintance*, aliquis cujus amicitiâ familiariter utimur. ‖ ACQUAINTANCE, noti, amici, familiāres. *To have an extensive acquaintance*, multos habēre amicos; *multis nōtum esse et familiarem. ‖ *Acquaintance with any body*, cognitio alicujus (*the becoming acquainted with a man:* dignus cognitione, *worth knowing*): notitia alicujus (*the being acquainted with*): usus; usus et consuetudo (*intercourse with, intimacy*): familiaritas (*habits of great intimacy*). *To make acquaintance with*, aliquem cognoscere. (B) *With things:* cognitio alicujus rei (*the becoming acquainted with it*): notitia alicujus rei (*the being acquainted with it*): scientia alicujus rei (*thorough knowledge, the result of mental activity*).

ACQUIESCE, acquiescere alicui rei, *dat.*; *or* aliquâ re (*say nothing against it; weaker than* assentiri *and* approbare. *Cic., Acad.*, 2, 46, acquiescere in aliquâ re *is, to find satisfaction in any thing*): aliquâ re contentum esse (*to be contented with*): aliquid probare, approbare, accipere (*to approve of, receive favorably*).

ACQUIESCENCE, probatio, approbatio, comprobatio (*approval*): consensio, consensus, assensus (*assent*). *With your acquiescence*, te consentiente *or* probante. *Without your acquiescence*, te adversante, renuente, nolente.

ACQUIRABLE, *quod adipisci queas: *quod obtinēri potest (SYN. *under* OBTAIN): impetrabilis (*what can be obtained by entreaties*).

ACQUIRE, parare, comparare (*provide, procure by one's own means*): quærere (*obtain by seeking*; e. g., *livelihood*, victum; *popularity with the common people*, gratiam ad populum; *glory*, sibi gloriam): acquirere (*to obtain what one has striven for*): colligere (*collect*; e. g., *good-will, favor*, &c.): nancisci (*obtain with or without trouble; even against one's wish*): adipisci (*to achieve by exertion*): consĕqui (*to arrive at the object of one's wish, with or without assistance*): assĕqui (*to arrive by exertion at the object of one's endeavors*): obtinēre (*to obtain and keep possession*). *To acquire credit*, parĕre sibi laudem; *money*, pecuniam sibi facere; *a man's friendship*, alicujus amicitiam sibi comparare; *great influence*, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere; *great wealth and reputation*, magnas opes sibi magnumque nomen facere; *extensive knowledge*, *magnas opes eruditionis sibi comparare. *To endeavor to acquire*, captare aliquid (e. g., *popularity*, &c.). *To acquire strength*, se corroborare.

ACQUIREMENT, ‖ *act of acquiring*, comparatio, adeptio: *of popularity*, conciliatio gratiæ. ‖ *Knowledge acquired*, doctrina, eruditio, literæ. *A person of extensive acquirements*, multarum rerum cognitione imbutus; eruditissimus; optimis artibus eruditus; homo in quo multæ sunt literæ; *of extensive and various acquirements*, in quo est copia et varietas studiorum.

ACQUISITION, comparatio (*act of procuring for one's self*): adeptio (*the obtaining what one has striven for*). *Acquisition of popularity*, conciliatio gratiæ.

ACQUIT, ‖ *set free*, liberare re *or* a re: exsolvere re (*release from*): eximere re *or* ex re (*to deliver from*): levare re (*relieve from what is disagreeable*; e. g., *fear, sorrow, pain*): expedire re (*extricate from*): extrāhere ex re (*drag out of*): eripere ex *or* a re (*snatch from*). ☞ *The last three of extricating from unpleasant circumstances*; e. g., *dangers.* ‖ *Pronounce guiltless*, absolvere *pr.* et *impr., of any thing*, aliquâ re *or* de aliquâ re (e. g., regni suspicione, de prævaricatione): exsolvere aliquâ re (e. g., suspicione): liberare aliquâ re (*set free, general term*). *To be acquitted*, liberatum discedere; innocentem *or* innoxium absolvi; ex judicio emergere. ‖ *Discharge a duty*, officium exsequi, officio defungi; officii partes explēre. *To acquit one's self admirably*, &c., officium cumulate reddere (*Cic. ad Div.*, 5, 8, 2). See DUTY. ‖ *To acquit one's self like a man*, virum se præstare.

ACQUITTAL, absolutio (*any body's*, alicujus; alicujus rei; e. g., majestatis): liberatio (alicujus rei; e. g., culpæ).

ACQUITTANCE, apŏcha, accepti latio (*the former implying payment of the debt; the latter any release from the necessity of payment*). *A formal acquittance, or an acquittance under hand and seal*, *apŏcha manu sigilloque firmata. *To give any body an acquittance*, apŏcham dare.

ACRE, jugĕrum (*really about two thirds of an acre. It was* 240 *feet in length and* 120 *in breadth, and contained, therefore,* 28,800 *square feet. Dict. Antiq.*)

ACRID, acer (*hot and biting, like mustard, garlic, onions*): acerbus (*of any thing that contracts the tongue*; e. g., *unripe fruit, sour, opposed to* suavis): amārus (*opposed to* dulcis: *nauseously bitter*).

ACRIMONIOUS, ‖ *acrid*, VID. ‖ FIG., *of words*, &c., amarus (*bitter*): acerbus (*sour*): asper (*rough*): mordax (*biting*): invidiosus (*calculated to raise a prejudice against the person attacked*): aculeatus (*stinging*). *Acrimonious words*, verborum aculei.

ACRIMONY, acerbitas, amaritas (SYN. *under* ACRID): acrimonio (*seldom in literal sense before Plin., and only of sharpness to the taste; an invigorating, strengthening sharpness. Not figurative in the sense of our acrimony*).

ACRITUDE. Vid. ACRIMONY.

ACROSS, *adv.*, in transversum; ex *or* de transverso; per transversum. *Something comes across my mind*, aliquid mihi de improviso objicitur. ‖ *Crosswise*, VID. *To shake hands across*, *alicujus manus decussātim constringere.

ACROSS, *pr.*, trans. *To march an army across the Rhone*, trajicere exercitum Rhodānum *or* trans Rhodānum.

ACROSTIC, ea quæ *ἀκροστιχὶς* dicitur (*Cic., Div.*, 2, 54).

ACT, *v.* ‖ *Do*, agĕre, facere (agere, *like πράττειν, refers more to the simple acting than to the results of it*; facere, *like ποιεῖν, refers to the action and its results: to act well or ill*, recte *or* male agere, *and* recte *or* male facere; *but the latter only so far as the effect of the action is, or is not, what it should be*). ‖ *Behave.* se gerere (e. g., *shamefully*). *To act like a man*, virum se præstare. ‖ *Exert force*, vim habēre (*not* vim exserere, *which is not Lat.*): efficācem esse (*to work or be effective*). *The medicine acts*, concipitur venis medicamentum: *does not act*, medicamentum imbecillius est quam morbus: *the medicine acts so powerfully*, tanta vis est medicamenti: *the medicine acts well*, commŏde facit (*Cels.*). *To act upon any thing*, vim habēre *or* exercēre in aliquid: *on any body*, aliquem *or* alicujus animum movēre, commovēre. *It acts upon me in different ways*, varie afficior aliquâ re. *It acts differently upon me*, aliquid aliter fero. ‖ *To be in effective action; of things*, in effectu esse (e. g., *machines*). ‖ *Act a part on the stage, or in life*, agere aliquem *or* alicujus partes; alicujus personam tuēri (*not* alicujus personam agere): simulare aliquem, *or with acc. and infin.* (*to pretend to be any body*). ☞ Ludere aliquem *is unclassical*; exhibēre aliquem *un-Latin. To act a play*, fabulam agere (*not* fabulam docēre, *which is said of the author only*). *To forbid the players to act*, histrionibus scenam interdicere (*Su.*). *The players will not act to-night*, *histriones hodie in scenam non prodibunt.

ACT, *n.*, factum (*what has been actually done*): facinus (*deed, contemplated as the act of a free agent, and as an evidence of strength of character, for good or for evil*): opus (*work; the product of a* faciens). ‖ ACTS, facta (*general term*): res gestæ, gesta, orum, *sometimes* res *only* (*acts performed in the line of one's duty or office; especially exploits, achievements in war*): acta (*actions performed according to particular rules; measures*, e. g., *of a politician*): actiones (*doings; goings on; implying a continued course. Herz. ad B. Civ.*, 1, 5). *Acts of the Apostles*, *Apostolorum acta *or* res gestæ. ‖ *A noble act*, egregie *or* egregium factum; facinus præclārum. *An immortal act*, facinus *or* opus immortāle. *Honorable, glorious acts*, laudes, decora, *pl.* *To perform an act*, facĭnus facere, conficere; opus edere. *A wicked act*, facinus, flagitium, scelus committere; scelus facere, perficere, admittere. ‖ *In the very act*, in manifesto facinŏre (e. g., *to be caught*, deprehendi; in re præsenti *is, on the spot where the occurrence took place.* ‖ *Act of amnesty*, oblivio sempiterna (*Cic.*): oblivio quam Athenienses *ἀμνηστίαν* vocant (*V. Max.*): lex ne quis ante actarum rerum accusetur, neve multetur (*a law*). Vid. AMNESTY. ‖ *Acts of a court*, tabulæ (*general term*): literæ publicæ (*archives*): acta publica, *or* acta *only* (*recorded proceedings of the Senate, people, or individual magistrates*). *To record in the acts*, in acta referre. *To be contained in the acts*, in actis esse.

ACTION, ‖ *thing done.* V. ACTIVE. *Acting*, actio (*doing, any thing done*): actus. *To be in action*, in actu esse (*Sen.*). ‖ *Action, in law.* Actio (*the legal proceedings; the trial*): lis (*the actual trial or contest*): causa (*the grounds of it; each party's case*): res (*the subject of it; the whole case*): dica (*Greek, only of a civil cause before a Greek court). A civil action*, causa privata. *A criminal action*, causa publica (*for an offence against the state*; causa capitalis, *if the penalty is death*). TO BRING AN ACTION AGAINST ANY BODY (1) *generally:* lege agere cum aliquo (*not* in aliquem); actionem alicui intendere; formulam alicui intendere (*to prefer a written accusation against him*); judicio experiri cum aliquo; judicio persĕqui aliquem; *on account of any thing*, (lege) agere alicujus rei *or* de re; judicio *or* legĭbus experiri de re; *against any thing*, lege agere in *or* adversus aliquid. (2) *In civil causes:* aliquem in jus vocare (*to call him before a court*): dicam alicui scribere, subscribere, *or* impingere (*to prefer a written accusation, with name of accuser, defendant, &c., before a Greek court*). (3) *In criminal causes:* delationem nominis postulare in aliquem (*propr. to ask permission of the judge to deliver in the name of the accused person; then to accuse generally*): nomen alicujus ad judicem *or* judices deferre: judicium postulare in aliquem: aliquem in judicium adducere; aliquem in jus educere; aliquem ducere *or* educere (*to bring him before a court*): periculum alicui creare *or* facessere (*to put him in peril*): aliquem reum agere *or* facere (*to make him an accused person*): aliquem (reum) citare (*to cite him before a court*): aliquem accusare (*to accuse him formally*). *For any thing*, nomen alicujus deferre de re: deferre

aliquem alicujus rei (*also with* ad judices): aliquem reum alicujus rei citare *or* agere; aliquem judicio alicujus rei, *or only* aliquem alicujus rei arcessere; aliquem reum alicujus rei postulare; *and* postulare aliquem alicujus rei *or* de re. *To bring an action against any body for damages*, aliquem judicio recuperatorio persĕqui. (Vid. RECUPERATOR.) *I have an action*, i. e., *ground of action*, habeo actionem; est actio in aliquem. *An action lies against any body*, actio competit in aliquem. *To show a man how he must bring his action*, actionem alicui demonstrare. || *Of an orator, including both voice and gesture*, actio. || BATTLE. Vid. || *Of a play*, actio (*an incident in it; or its incidents*): argumentum fabulæ (*its general subject*). *A play abounding in action*, fabula actuosa: *deficient in action*, *parum actuosa.

ACTIONABLE, (res) accusabilis (*Ochsner, Cic., Ecl.*, p. 105). *Any thing is actionable or not actionable*, est alicujus rei (ulla) *or* nulla actio. *A person's conduct is actionable*, est actio in aliquem. || *Sometimes*, pœnâ *or* supplicio dignus (*the latter of the severest punishment*): animadvertendus (*to be noticed, and visited with punishment*).

ACTIVE, industrius, navus, operosus, laboriosus, assiduus, diligens, sedulus (SYN. *under* ACTIVITY): actuosus (*opposed to* nihil agens, *inclined to action, full of activity*; e. g., *of virtue, the mind*, &c.; *or opposed to* quietus, *of an active life. It can not be used safely in any other relations: still rarer is* actīvus, *which occurs in Sen. in* philosophia activa, *opposed to* contemplativa): acer (*full of fire and energy*): impĭger (*setting to work vigorously; unwearied by exertions*): strenuus (*vigorously and earnestly active*: e. g., mercātor): agens, ciens (*active in philosophy, opposed to* patibilis, *passive*). JN. navus et industrius: industrius et acer: acer et industrius: operosus et semper agens aliquid et moliens. *Active in business*, in rebus gerendis acer et industrius. *To be always active*, semper agere aliquid (et moliri): *to be active* (*of things*), vigēre. *To be active in any body's cause*, niti pro aliquo: "*he used to say that he was never more active than when he was doing nothing*," dicebat nunquam se plus agere quam nihil quum ageret. || ACTIVE VERB, verbum agens (*opposed to* verbum patiendi, *Gell.*, 18, 12, *end*).

ACTIVITY, opera (*activity, unemphatically; opposed to momentary inactivity, or merely thinking, talking, or advising*): labor (*labor, toil*): industria (*habitual activity of an elevated kind*; e. g., *in heroes, statesmen*): navitas (*the useful activity of ordinary men*): sedulitas (*bustling activity in small matters*): assiduitas (*persevering industry*): diligentia (*careful, close application*): impigritas (*unwearied-ness*): actio (*acting*). *Agility*, pernīcitas (*activity and dexterity in all bodily movements*): agilitas (*opposed to* tarditas).

ACTIVELY, naviter, strenue, impigre, enixe (*with all one's might*). || *With agility*, pernīciter, agiliter (*both post-Augustan*).

ACTOR, artĭfex scenicus (*general term*): actor scenicus *or* actor *only* (actor, *the most respectful term*): histrio (*the middle term: player*): ludio, ludius (*the lowest term: pantomimic performer; a player and dancer*). *Tragic actor*, Tragœdus. *Comic actor*, Comœdus. || *Company of actors*, familia histrionum; grex histrionum.

ACTRESS, artĭfex scenica, *also* scenica *only* (*late. In earlier times even female characters were acted by men*).

ACTUAL, verus (*true, real*): germānus (*one's own, complete, genuine*: germanus frater; germanus Stoicus, *a genuine Stoic*): solidus (*substantial, real*): certus (*certain*): ipse (*the thing itself*).

ACTUALLY, re: re verâ: reapse: re et veritate (*really, not in words only*): sane: profecto (*assuredly, words of asseveration*). SOMETIMES quid est aliud (nisi)?

ACTUARY, scriba: actuarius (*in the Silver Age was a kind of short-hand writer, who took notes of the speeches delivered in a court. Suet., Caes.*, 55).

ACTUATE, movēre, commovēre (*to move*): cĭēre (*set in motion, stir up*): incitare, concitare (*set in violent motion*): impellere (*drive or urge to*): adducere, inducere (*to draw to*). *Also* agere aliquem (*Heind., Hor., Sat.*, 2, 2, 13).

ACULEATE, aculeatus (*armed with a thorn*).

ACUMEN. Vid. ACUTENESS.

ACUTE, || *sharp*, propr. Vid. *An acute angle*, angulus acutus. || *Of the senses*, acutus: sagax (*having a fine sense of hearing or smelling; sagacious*). OBS., oculi acuti; oculi acres et acuti; visus acer: acer videndi sensus: nares acutæ, nasus sagax, aures acutæ. || *Of the mental faculties*, acutus (*sharp*): acer (*vigorous, of powerful comprehension, penetrating*): subtĭlis (*fine, discriminating accurately*): argūtus (*over-acute; making too fine distinctions*): perspĭcax (*clear-sighted*). *An acute understanding*, ingenium acre *or* acutum: mens acris. *Very acute*, peracutus, perācer: *to be very acute*, acutissimo, acerrimo esse ingenio: ingenii acumine valēre. *To be an acute thinker*, acrem esse in cogitando.

ACUTELY, || *of the senses*, acute (cernere, audire): acrĭter (intuēri aliquid.) || *Of the mental powers*, acute, acriter, subtiliter (SYN. *under* ACUTE).

ACUTENESS, ingenii acūmen *or* acies (*the former implying more of depth; of original and inventive ability*) *and* acumen *only*: perspicacitas: prudentia perspĭcax (*insight, taking in all at one glance*): subtilitas (*fine discrimination*): sagacitas (*the power of accurate investigation*). *Acuteness in disputation*, acūmen disserendi. *To possess natural acuteness*, naturâ acutum esse. || *Of sight*, acies oculorum.

ADAGE, proverbium (*the proper word*): verbum (*a saying*): adagio *and* adagium *are very rare, and never met with in the best prose writers. There is an old adage that; an old adage says*, est vetus proverbium *or* verbum; vetus verbum hoc quidem est. *According to the old adage*, veteri proverbio. *As the old adage says*, ut est in proverbio; quod proverbii loco dici solet: quod aiunt; ut aiunt; ut dicitur. Vid. PROVERB.

ADAMANT, adāmas.

ADAMANTINE, adamantīnus.

ADAPT, accommodare aliquid alicui rei *or* ad rem: facere *or* efficere ut aliquid congruat *or* conveniat cum re (*to make any thing suit another thing*). *To adapt the words to the thoughts*, verba ad sensus accommodare; sententias accommodare vocibus: *a speech to the place, circumstances, and persons*, orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et persōnis.

ADAPTATION, accommodatio.

ADAPTED, accommodatus alicui rei *or* ad rem (*adapted to*): aptus alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*fit for*): conveniens, congruens (*unclassical*, congruus), consentaneus alicui rei *or* cum re (*agreeing with, suitable to*): idoneus (*perfectly suited for some particular purpose*, ad aliquid). *To be adapted*, aptum esse, apte convenire ad aliquid. *Not to be qdapted to*, alienum esse; parum convenire.

ADAYS. Vid. NOWADAYS.

ADD, adjungere aliquid; *to any thing*, alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: addere aliquid (alicui rei *or* ad aliquid, *to add; used also of writing something additional*): adjicere aliquid, *to any thing*, alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: subjicere, *to any thing*, alicui rei (adjicere *used also of additions made by word of mouth or writing*; subjicere *also of additions in writing*; subjicere *is always to add below*; e. g., *an example*, exemplum): attribuere (*to assign or allot*; e. g., *a district to a country, v. Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 35, *end. Cic., Quint. Fr.*, 1, 1, 11, § 33): aspergere aliquid, *to any thing*, alicui rei (*to add incidentally; to add a sprinkling of*; e. g., *of written remarks*: hoc aspersi ut scires, &c., *Cic. Not, therefore*, annotationes *or* scholia aspergere, *but* addere, *if they are a regular series*): apponere (*to place by; to add: also of written additions*), *to any thing*, alicui rei *or* ad aliquid. *Not.* subjungere *and* subnectere *in classical writers = to add co-ordinately. I have added a copy of the letter*, exemplar literarum subscripsi, *or* subscriptum est: literarum exemplar ad te misi. || *To add up*, summam alicujus rei facere (*to find the total*): compūtare (*to reckon up*): numerare (*to count*): ratiocinari (*to calculate*).

ADDER, vipĕra [coluber berus, *Linn.*]. || *An adder's tooth, blood*, &c., dens, sanguis, &c., viperinus.

ADDER'S-TONGUE (*plant*), * ophioglossum (*Linn.*).

ADDICTED, deditus alicui rei: studiosus alicujus rei (*fondly pursuing it*): addictus alicui rei (*devoted to it*). JN. addictus et deditus. *Also, post-Augustan*, devotus alicui rei. JN. deditus devotusque. || *To be addicted to*, se dare, dēdĕre, tradere alicui rei (*to give one's self up to*): indulgēre alicui rei (*to indulge in it*): studēre alicui rei (*to pursue it with pleasure*). *To be wholly addicted to*, multum esse in re (e. g., venationibus: totum esse in re. *To be addicted to pleasure*, vŏluptatibus deditum esse, servire, astrictum esse: ætatem in voluptatibus collocare: libidinibus se servum præstare.

ADDICTION, studium alicujus rei (*eager pursuit of any thing*).

ADDITION, adjunctio: appositio (*the placing to, or adding*; e. g., *of examples*, exemplorum): adjectio: accessio (*something added: in rhetoric, an addition that completes a definition*): additamentum (*thing added*). PHR. *To improve a work by additions and corrections*, librum crebris locis inculcare et reficere (*Cic.*): *to set any thing forth with lying additions*, mendaciunculis aspergere aliquid. *To make many important additions to his edict*, multas res novas in edictum addere (*Liv.*, 1, 30). || *Arithmetical addition*, calculorum subductio: computatio (*calculation generally*). *By addition and subtraction*, addendo deducendoque.

ADDITIONAL, e. g., *additional observations*, * observationes quæ prioribus addendæ sunt.

ADDLE. || *Addled egg*, ovum inane, irritum; ŏvum zephyrinum; ovum urinum; ovum hypenemium; ovum cynosūrum. || *Addle-headed, addle-pated*, levis (*flighty, thoughtless*): vanus (*empty, idly chattering*, &c.): inconsultus, inconsideratus (*acting without previous consultation or consideration*).

ADDRESS, || *accost*, Vid. || *Address one's self*, se parare *or* se comparare; *to any thing*, ad aliquid (*to prepare one's self for it*): aggrĕdi ad aliquid (e. g., ad dicendum, *to approach it; set about it*). || *Address a letter to any body*, alicui inscribere epistolam: dare literas ad aliquem; literas mittere alicui *or* ad aliquem (*to write to, send a letter to: not* scribere ad aliquem).

ADDRESS. || *Dexterity*, habilitas (*dexterity of body*): habitus (*the dexterity gained by the practice of an art or virtue*): ars (*dexterity in an art*): usus alicujus rei (*experience and consequent skill*): facultas (*the power of doing any thing, capacity*): ingenium ad aliquid aptum *or* habile (*mental aptitude*): ingenii dexteritas, *or* dexteritas *only: to any thing*, ad aliquid (*readiness and cleverness in conduct toward others; worldly wisdom, Liv.*, 28, 18, and 37, 7, *end. In the sense of "dexterity" generally, it is not Latin*). || *Of a letter; direction*, præscriptio. || *Designation by name and place of abode. What is your address?* ubi habĭtas? || *To pay one's addresses to*, aliquem petere: alicujus amore tenēri, captum esse; aliquem in amore habēre (*to be in love with: cause for effect*). || *Speech*, alloquium (*address of a persuasive, consolatory, or warning kind. A soft address*, blandum *or* lene alloquium, *Liv.*): allocutio (*speaking to*): appellatio (*accosting a man quietly*; e. g., *to request any thing*): compellatio (*direct address in a speech; rhetorical term*): oratio (*formal, studied speech*): concio (*address to a popular or military assembly, harangue*): sermo (*speech of an unpremeditated, conversational kind*).

ADDUCE, producere (*lead forward à*

person): afferre, proferre (*bring forward*): memorare, commemorare (*make mention of*): laudare (*especially to praise*): citare (*to call forth*; e. g., aliquem auctorem, *as one's authority*; *but rare in this sense*). *To adduce witnesses*, testes proferre, laudare, proferre, citare, excitare: *testimony*, afferre testimonium: *a passage*, locum afferre, laudare: *a reason*, rationem, causam afferre: afferre cur *with the subj.* (e. g., cur credam, afferre possum, *Cic.*)—*Obs. Since* producere testem *is correct, we may say* producere *or* afferre scriptorem; *but not* locum, rationem: citare locum, indicare, efferre, *are wrong*; *also* allegare exemplum.

ADDUCTION. ‖ *Of examples, passages, &c.*: prolatio: commemoratio (*the mentioning of them*).

ADDUCIBLE, qui produci, afferri, &c., potest. Vid. ADDUCE.

ADEPT, ‖ *skillful, expert*, VID. ‖ *Initiated*, mysteriis initiatus; *also* mysta *or* mystes.

ADEQUACY, *prps.*, bonitas (*goodness*): justus numerus (*proper number*): convenientia (*suitableness*).

ADEQUATE, quod satis esse videtur *or* visum est: par: satis idoneus: sufficiens, *used absolutely in this sense, belongs to a late age. An adequate knowledge of any thing*, * satis idonea alicujus rei scientia. ‖ *An adequate supply*, satis, *with gen.*

ADEQUATELY, satis (sufficienter, *late Latin*): convenienter, congruenter alicui rei: apte ad aliquid.

ADHERE, adhærēre alicui rei. *Hence, to cling to; of properties, customs, &c.*: hærēre alicui: manēre (*to remain*). *Sin adheres to him*, hæret ei peccatum. ‖ *Cling to; am devoted to*, adhæresco alicui rei: amplector *or* amplexus teneo aliquid. *To adhere to justice and virtue*, justitiæ honestatique adhærescere: justitiam honestatemque amplecti. ‖ *Hence= to be an adherent of any body*, deditum, addictum esse, favēre, studēre alicui: favēre alicujus partibus: studiosum esse alicujus; esse e partibus alicujus; sequi, sectari aliquem; sequi alicujus auctoritatem; assectari aliquem; assectam *or* sectatorem esse alicujus (*the last three especially of the followers of some more powerful person*). *To adhere to a philosophical sect*, sequi philosophiam; esse ab aliquâ disciplinâ.

ADHERENCE, cohærentia (*mutual adherence*): alligatio (*the tying together, knitting together*). ‖ *Attachment*, studium, amor alicujus: voluntas in aliquem (*with or without* propensa): caritas alicujus *or* in aliquem (*affection arising from high estimation*): observantia (*respectful attention*).

ADHERENT, assēcla (*mostly term of contempt; also scholar, follower of a philosophical sect*: sectator *and* assectator, *in this sense, belong to the Silver Age*): socius, amicus (*friend*): fautor, studiosus alicujus (*favorer*): cultor, admirator (*admirer.*) *A man's adherents* (*in a political sense*), qui sentiunt cum aliquo, qui stant cum *or* ab aliquo; qui faciunt cum aliquo; qui alicujus partibus favent; qui alicui student. *An adherent of the nobility*, nobilium amicus, optimatium fautor; nobilitatis fautor *or* studiosus. ‖ *Female adherent*, fautrix: cultrix: alicujus studiosa. *To be an adherent. See under* ADHERE.

ADHESION. ‖ *Adhesiveness*, lentitia: tenācitas. ‖ *Attachment to a person or party; prps.*, studium alicujus: *better by crcl.*

ADHESIVE, tenax (*sticky, tenacious*; e. g., *wax*): resinacēus (*like resin*): glutinōsus (*like glue*).

ADHESIVENESS, lentitia (*glutinosity*): tenacitas.

ADHIBIT. Vid. EMPLOY.

ADHORTATION. Vid. EXHORTATION.

ADIAPHANOUS, non pellucidus: non translucidus. *To be adiaphanous*, non per- *or* trans-lucēre; lucem non transmittere.

ADIEU, vale! valeas! *To bid adieu to any body*, aliquem salvēre jubeo; alicui valedicere (*Silver Age, and poetical*). *To bid a final adieu*, supremum valedicere (†). FIG., *to bid adieu to* (e. g., *life, vice*), renuntiare (vitæ, vitiis).

ADJACENT, finitimus (*lying on the borders of*): confīnis (*having a common boundary*): vicīnus, propinquus (*near*); *all four with dat.*: conjunctus alicui loco: continens alicui loco, *or* cum aliquo loco. OBS., affīnis, *in this sense, hardly belongs to classical prose (though found Liv.*, 28, 17, 5): contiguus, conterminus, *poetical and late*: limitaneus, *very late. To be adjacent to*, adjacēre alicui terræ, *or* aliquam terram; imminēre alicui terræ: tangere, attingere, contingere terram.

ADJECTIVE, appositum, adjectīvum. *An adjective*, epithēton (*Quint.*).

ADJOIN, (TR.), ‖ addere, adjungere, ad-, sub-jicere (aliquid alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: subjicere *only* alicui rei). SYN. *in* ADD. (INTR.) ‖ *To be adjacent to; of countries.* Vid. ADJACENT. ‖ *Of buildings*, continuari alicui loco (*to join it*).

ADJOINING, ‖ *nearest*, proximus. *Adjacent.* VID.

ADJOURN, differre, proferre, con-ferre (differre *may be used of an indefinite adjournment; but not* pro- *or* con-ferre): prolatare (e. g., comitia, diem, &c.; *to put off*): rejicere, reservare (*to put off what should be done now*): prodicere (diem; *to fix a more distant day*). *To adjourn to another time*, in aliud tempus differre, proferre, rejicere: *to the next day*, aliquid differre in crastinum: in posterum diem conferre: *for some days*, aliquot dies proferre *or* promovēre. Vid. PUT OFF.

ADJOURNMENT, dilatio, prolatio. *To pray for an adjournment*, petere dilationem. *By adjournment*, differendo, proferendo.

ADJUDGE, addicere (*general term*): adjudicare (*pronounce it his, judicially or authoritatively*). *The property to any body*, bona alicui addicere: *the kingdom to Ptolemy*, adjudicare regnum Ptolemæo: *a triumph, honors, a sum of money to any body*, decernere alicui triumphum, honores, pecuniam. ‖ *Fix a punishment*, constituere, dicere: irrogare *had not this meaning till the time of the empire; before this it meant to propose the punishment to be inflicted on any body by the people. To adjudge any body to suffer such a punishment*, constituere alicui pœnam: *to pay such a fine*, dicere alicui mulctam.

ADJUDICATE, facere judicium: sententiam dicere (*by word of mouth*) *or* ferre (*by tablets*): *about any thing*, alicujus rei *or* de aliquâ re: *about any body*, de aliquo.

ADJUDICATION, ‖ *act of adjudging property to any body*, addictio; e. g., bonorum (*Cic.*): adjudicatio (*Dig.*).

ADJUNCT, *s.*, i. e., *an accessory thing or person*: accessio (e. g., *Syphax was an* accessio Punici belli, *a mere adjunct, not the principal enemy. A lean-to, or building added to a house, was an* accessio; *and Pliny speaks of cups so ornamented with jewels that the gold was a mere* accessio). ‖ *An associate or assistant in office*, adjutor.

ADJUNCT, *adj., joined to*, junctus, conjunctus. "*If death were adjunct to my act*" (*Shak.*), si pœnam sequi oporteret, ut supplicio afficerer.

ADJUNCTION, adjunctio: appositio (*act of placing by or after*): adjectio. ‖ *Thing joined*, accessio: additamentum.

ADJUNCTIVE, ‖ *that which is joined*, adjunctivus (e. g., modus, *the subjunctive, Diom.*) ‖ *s., one who joins*, adjunctor (*Cic., but only in a bitter, taunting passage*).

ADJURATION, ‖ *act of proposing an oath: crcl. by verbs under* ADJURE. ‖ *Form of an oath proposed to any body*, jurisjurandi verba *or* formula: jusjurandum. Vid. OATH. ‖= *Earnest entreaty*, obtestatio: obsecratio (SYN. *in* ADJURE).

ADJURE, ‖ *impose a prescribed form of oath*, jurejurando, *or* jusjurandum, *or* ad jusjurandum aliquem adigere; aliquem sacramento adigēre *or* rogare (*of soldiers*): jurejurando aliquem astringere, obstringere, obligare (*bind by an oath*): jusjurandum ab aliquo exigere: jusjurandum alicui deferre. ‖ *Nearly=implore*: obtestari (*to call God to witness, and implore any body in a suppliant manner, Dig.*): obsecrare (*to implore urgently by all that is holy; by all a man holds sacred*). JN. implorare et obtestari. *By any body*, per aliquem. *To adjure by all that is sacred, all you hold dear*, &c., multis, omnibus, infīmis precibus petere, orare; omnibus precibus orare et obtestari aliquem.

ADJUST, ordinare (*general term to bring into order, regulate*: disciplinam, *Liv.*; litem, *Cic.*; res publicas, *Hor.*): in ordinem adducere, redigere: disponere (*to dispose, according to a plan, in various places*): digerēre, in ordinem digerere (*to distribute, so that what belong together may be placed together, and each group be separated from the rest*: jus civile in genera, *Cic.*): dispensare (*to distribute proportionately*): componere (*to arrange, so that the whole may present a pleasing appearance*): collocare, constituere (*to fix*): describere (*to sketch, arrange by a written order*, describere classes centuriasque ex censu (*Liv.*): explicare (*unfold; to arrange a confused, entangled mass*). *To adjust hair*, capillum componere; crines *or* capillos digerere (†); capillos disponere (*Ov.*); capillos comere; comam in gradus formare, frangere: *the folds of a mantle*, &c., collocare chlamȳdem ut apte pendeat (*Ov., Met.*, 2, 733): componere pallium *or* pallam (*for* chlamȳdem, pallium, vid. MANTLE). *To adjust one's affairs*, rem familiarem constituere; res suas ordinare; res familiares componere: *a plan of military operations*, totius belli rationem describere: *a merchant's or tradesman's affairs*, alicujus negotia explicare: *limits, boundaries*, fines constituere, terminare. *To adjust disputes*, controversias componere (*Cæs.*). ‖ *Adapt one thing to another*, accommodare aliquid alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: facere *or* efficere ut aliquid congrüat *or* conveniat cum re. Vid. ADAPT.

ADJUSTER, ordinator, dispositor (*both in the Silver Age*): qui aliquid ordinat, disponit, digērit, &c.

ADJUSTMENT, ordinatio: constitutio (e. g., religionum, *Cic.*): institutio (e. g., rerum, *Cic.*): accommodatio (rei ad aliquid). *Or by* CRCL. *with verbs under* ADJUST.

ADJUTANT, adjūtor tribūni militum (*after Orell., Insc.*, 3517, *where* adjutor cornicularii): * adjutor castrensis [optio =*prps., sergeant*].

ADMEASUREMENT, dimensio: assignatio (*allotment*; e. g., agrorum, *Cic.*).

ADMENSURATION, dimensio (*measurement*): assignatio (*allotting, allotment. Obs., not* attributio, *which is the act of referring any body to some other person for payment*).

ADMINISTER, administrare (*to manage or administer any thing*: negotium, rem, bellum, rempublicam, magistratum): fungi aliquâ re (*to perform any thing thoroughly, and to one's own satisfaction*: munere, officiis, honoribus): gerere (*to bear, to carry on; with reference to one's conduct in power*: magistratum, imperium, honores, rempublicam, rem, rem bene, male): præesse alicui rei (*to preside over it*): procurare (*to manage any thing for another in his absence*). ‖ *Afford*, VID. ‖ *Contribute to*, VID. PHR. *to administer an oath to any body*, alicui jusjurandum deferre (*to put him on his oath; to tender an oath to him*): jurejurando aliquem astringere, obstringere, obligare (*to bind any body by oath*). *To administer physic to any body*, dare alicui medicamentum (ad *or* contra aliquid): medicamentum potui dare alicui (*if it is a draught*): adhibēre medicīnam alicui (*to employ it in any body's case*). *To administer poison to any body*, venēnum alicui infundere. *To administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper*, * celebrare eucharistiam. *To administer justice*, judicium facere (*of coming to a decision in a particular case*): jus dicere, dare, reddere (*general term for pronouncing sentence, especially of the prætor, and govern-*

ors of provinces): judicium exercēre (*to preside over a judicial investigation, as judge*).

ADMINISTRATION, administratio (*general term*; e. g., reipublicæ, prædii rustici, &c.): functio (*performance of the obligations laid upon one by any thing*, honorum, &c.): procuratio (*management for another in his absence*; e. g., alienorum bonorum). ‖ *Body intrusted with the management of a nation's affairs*, * qui toti reipublicæ administrandæ præpositi sunt: * qui præfecti sunt rebus publicis: * rerum publicarum curatores: procuratores regni, *or* qui in procuratione regni sunt (i. e., *who rule in the name of a king who is a minor, imbecile*, &c.). ‖ *Task or office of managing a nation's affairs*, administratio reipublicæ; negotia publica; summa imperii, rerum.

ADMINISTRATOR, administrator: procurator (*manager for another*): qui aliquid administrat, alicui rei præest, &c.

ADMIRABLE, ‖ *worthy of admiration*, admiratione dignus; mirandus; admirandus; mirabilis; admirabilis. ‖ *Excellent*, egregius, eximius, excellens, præcellens, præstans, præstabilis. [Syn. *in* Excellent.]

ADMIRABILITY, } admirabilitas.
ADMIRABLENESS, }

ADMIRABLY, ‖ *in a manner that calls for admiration*, admirabiliter: admirandum in modum. ‖ *Wonderfully*, mirum in modum: mirum quantum (*in an extraordinary manner or degree*). *Excellently*, admirabiliter: egregie; eximie; excellenter.

ADMIRAL, præfectus classis; dux præfectusque classis; qui classi præest. *To make any body an admiral*, præponere aliquem navibus; præficere aliquem classi. *To be an admiral*, classi præesse, præpositum esse; toti officio maritimo præpositum esse. *The admiral's ship*, navis prætoria. *The admiral's flag*, * insigne navis prætoriæ.

ADMIRALSHIP, summa imperii maritimi.

ADMIRALTY, toti officio maritimo præpositi (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 5).

ADMIRATION, miratio, admiratio. *To excite admiration*, admirationem facere, efficere: admirationem habēre (admirationem movēre, *to excite astonishment, of things*). *To be seized with admiration*, admiratio me capit *or* incessit. *Full of admiration* (*astonishment*), mirabundus.

ADMIRE, mirari (*wonder at something new, strange*, &c.): admirari (*opposed to* contemnere, *to regard something with admiration as being great or good*): suspicere (*to look up to with a sense of inferiority*). *To admire exceedingly*, vehementer admirari. *To be admired*, admirationi esse. *A man who speaks with eloquence and wisdom is greatly admired*, magna est admiratio copiose et sapienter dicentis. ‖ *Colloquially=to be in love with*, amore alicujus teneri *or* captum esse; aliquem in amore habēre; amare.

ADMIRER, admirator. *To be a great admirer of any body*, admiratione celebrare aliquem. ‖ *Lover*, amans (*one who really loves*): amator (*one who acts as if he loved, whether he does or not: a professed lover*): *of a thing*, amans, amicus, amator alicujus rei (*the* amator *showing his feeling by his actions*): cultor alicujus rei (*one who shows a high estimation of it*): studiosus alicujus rei (*taking a lively interest in it*): consectator alicujus rei (*pursuing it eagerly*).

ADMIRINGLY, in admirantis modum.

ADMISSIBLE, accipiendus: dignus qui (quæ, quod) accipiatur (acceptabilis *only ecclesiastical*): probabilis, probandus (*meriting approbation of*): æquus, commodus (*fair: of proposals, conditions*, &c.): licitus (*allowed*). ‖ *What ought to be conceded*, concedendus.

ADMISSIBILITY, ‖ *worthiness of being received, sometimes* * commoda ratio, commoditas (*agreeableness, suitableness*): æquitas (*fairness*): probabilitas (*deceit of approbation*). *But mostly by* crcl.: *to deny the admissibility of any thing*, rem accipiendam esse negare: *admissibility of any body's evidence*, fides (*so far as it deserves credit*); gravitas (*so far as it has weight*).

ADMISSION, ‖ *the being admitted, or privilege of being admitted*, admissio (*post-Augustan, the privilege of an audience with the emperor*, &c.); aditus. *To pray for admission*, * peto ut intromittar *or* recipiar. *There is no admission*, nemini aditus patet. *To procure any body admission to any body or any thing*, alicui aditum patefacere ad aliquem *or* aliquid. *The admission of light*, admissus solis. *To refuse any body admission*, alicui aditum negare; alicui aditum conveniendi non dare (*to refuse him an audience*): januâ prohibēre: aliquem aditu januæ arcēre: aliquem excludere. ‖ *Concession*, concessio. *This admission being made*, quo concesso: quibus concessis. *See what an admission I make you*, i. e., *without compulsion*, videte quid vobis largiar.

ADMIT, intromittere, admittere: recipere, excipere (*to receive*): *sometimes* infundere (*to allow to flow in*; e. g., homines humiliores in alienum genus, *Cic.*: agmina in Græciam, *Curt.*). *To admit the enemy into the town*, hosti patefacere urbem; hostem in urbem accipere. *Not to admit any body*, aliquem introitu prohibēre, alicui introitum præcludere (*general term, to prevent from entering*). Vid. "*refuse admission*," *under* Admission. *To admit any body*, alicui aditum dare, aliquem admittere (*general term*): alicui aditum conveniendi dare; alicui copiam sui dare (*to grant an audience*). *Persons of the lowest rank are admitted to him*, nemo tam humilis est, cui non aditus ad eum pateat. ‖ *To concede*, concedere: largiri (*to concede graciously, without compulsion*): fateor (*opposed to* celare, *disclose any thing*): confiteor (*confess in consequence of questions, menaces, compulsion*): dare (*to present an opponent with it as a preliminary concession*). *Do you admit that?* &c., dasne? *with acc. and inf. Who can hesitate to admit this?* quis hoc non dederit? *If you admit this, you must also admit the former*, dato hoc, dandum erit illud. *Admit this to be so, or to be the case*, sit sane; fac *or* demus ita esse. ‖ *Admit, admit of=be capable of receiving, suffering*, &c. [Vid. Suffer.] *To admit of some excuse*, habēre aliquid excusationis. *To admit of no delay*, dilationem non pati; dilationem *or* cunctationem non recipere (*both of things*). *This admits of no doubt*, de hoc dubitari non potest.

ADMITTANCE. Vid. Admission.

ADMIX, admiscēre aliquid alicui rei: *or* aliquid aliquâ re; *or* cum aliquâ re (*Columella*).

ADMIXTION, } admixtio (*as action*):
ADMIXTURE, } admixtum *or* res admixta (*as thing*).

ADMONISH, monēre, admonēre, *to any thing*, aliquid *or with* ut (*to warn by appealing to a man's reason and judgment; the latter, mostly, by putting him in mind of something past*): hortari, adhortari (*to appeal to his will and resolution, mostly from a friendly motive, and by pointing out the advantages of the proposed line of conduct: to exhort*); *to any thing*, aliquem ad aliquid (in aliquid *not good*) *or with* ut.

ADMONISHER, monitor, admonitor: hortator, exhortator (*exhorter, encourager*).

ADMONISHMENT, } monitio, admoni-
ADMONITION, } tio: monitus, admonitus (*only in abl.*): *as thing*, monitum, admonitum: hortatio, exhortatio. Syn. *in* Admonish. *Not to listen to any body's admonitions*, aliquem monentem non audire. *To listen to any body's wise admonitions*, * audire *or* facere ea, quæ quis sapienter monuit: *by my admonition*, me monente: *for your admonition*, tui monendi causâ (*or with partcp.*, e. g., te moniturus hæc dico).

ADMONITIONER, *prps.*, admonitor non nimis verecundus (*Cic., Fam.*, 9, 8): censor, *or* censor castigatorque: patruus (*uncle; so used proverbially, Hor., Sat.*, 2, 2, 97).

ADMONITORY, monitorius (*Sen.*).

ADO, ‖ *trouble, difficulty*, negotium: *with much ado*, vix, ægre, ægerrime, magno labore, multo negotio, multâ operâ, multo labore *or* sudore. *To have much ado, to suffer*, ægre *or* ægerrime aliquid pati; *to compel them*, plurimum negotii habēre, ut cogam, &c.: *to get them across the river*, ægerrime conficere ut flumen transeant. *There was much ado to get it done*, difficulter atque ægre fiebat. ‖ *Bustle, tumult*, turba *or* turbæ (*seldom*), tumultus. *To make much ado*, tumultum facere, tumultuari: *about nothing*, excitare fluctus in simpŭlo, ut dicitur (*Prov. Cic., de Legg.*, 3, 16, 36); magno conatu magnas nugas dicere (*if in words. Ter.*). ‖ *With no more ado*, sine morâ *or* dilatione; statim.

ADOLESCENCE, adolescentia (*from* 17 *to* 30, *or even* 40). Vid. Youth.

ADOPT, adoptare (*a minor*): arrogare (*an older person; who may even be the father of a family*). ‖ Impropr., *To adopt a resolution*, consilium capere *or* inire (faciendi aliquid; *or with* ut, *or inf.*; *or* de aliquâ re): constituere (*to resolve, to fix*). *To adopt a reading*, lectionem, scripturam recipere.

ADOPTER, adoptator (*Gell., Ulp., Dig.*): arrogator (*Gaj., Ulp.*): pater adoptivus (*Ulp.*).

ADOPTION, adoptio: arrogatio (Syn. *in* Adopt).

ADOPTIVE, adoptīvus. (*Cic.*; e. g., filius, pater.)

ADORABLE, venerandus, venerabilis: sancte venerandus: sanctus.

ADORATION, veneratio; adoratio (*early, and in Livy*, &c.): cultus. Vid. Adore.

ADORE, venerari, adorare (*the latter the stronger, not used by Cic.: both with the addition of* ut deum, *when spoken of a man to whom divine honor is paid*). ‖ *In a wider sense=to love and honor*, colere (e. g., *a female*).

ADORER, venerator (*poetical, Ov.*): cultor. *A zealous or constant adorer*, assiduus cultor. ‖ *Of a female*, &c., cultor (*Ov.*). *To have many adorers*, in magnâ admiratione esse.

ADORN, ornare (*general term*): decorare (*opposed to what is ordinary or unseemly*: ornare, *opposed to what is paltry and incomplete. Dig.*): exornare (*to dress or deck out: also of adorning a speech*): distinguēre (*to relieve, by ornaments placed here and there: also of a speech*): cōmere (*to dress*, i. e., *arrange ornamentally*; e. g., *the head, hair: also, figuratively, a speech*). *With any thing*, ornare, exornare, distinguere, *or* distinguere et ornare (*see before*), aliquâ re; excolēre aliquâ re, *or* ornatu alicujus rei (*to embellish with*); e. g., *the walls with marbles*, parietes marmoribus; *a room with pictures*, cubiculum tabularum pictarum ornatu. *To adorn one's self*, se exornare (*to dress myself out*). *The heaven adorned with stars*, cœlum astris distinctum et ornatum. ‖ *Be an ornament to*, decori, ornamento esse: decus afferre (*all* alicui *or* alicui rei).

ADRIFT, crcl., *according to the meaning*, fluctibus *or* tempestate jactatus; in salo fluctuans (*Cic.*); detersis remis: nullo gubernante; gubernaculo non habilis *or* * inhabilis (*Vellei.*, "neque habilem gubernaculo"); afflictus. ‖ Fig., *To run adrift = to wander without guidance* (*of the mind*, &c.), vagari errore; vagari et errare.

ADROIT, dexter (*prps., post-Augustan in prose*): ingeniosus (*fertile in expedients, in new ideas*): sollers (*possessing practical genius and inventive power*): scitus (*having tact, mother-wit, and the faculty of combination*): callidus (*clever from acquired knowledge of men and the world*): catus (*discovering and knowing secret ways and means*): prudens (*naturally judicious*): peritus (alicujus rei, *skilled in it*).

ADROITLY, dextre (*Liv.*), sollerter, ingeniose, commode, scienter, perite, docte. *More adroitly*, dexterius (*Hor.*). *He managed the affairs so adroitly, that*—rem —ita dexter egit, ut (*Liv.*).

ADROITNESS, ingenii dexteritas, *or* dexteritas *only* (ad aliquid, *Liv., of tact in*

conduct toward others; in the sense of "adroitness" generally, it is not Lat.): sollertia, calliditas, prudentia, peritia: ingenium ad aliquid aptum *or* habile (*natural adroitness, in a particular respect*). Syn. *in* Adroit.

ADRY, sitiens. *To be adry*, sitīre.

ADSCITITIOUS, adscītus *or* ascītus (*partcp., opposed to* nativus).

ADSTRICTION, astrictio (*adstringent power, Plin.*).

ADULATION, adulatio, assentatio. (Vid. Flattery.) *Servile adulation*, blanditiæ verniles (*such as slaves brought up in their master's house used, Tac., Hist.*, 59, 4).

ADULATORY, adulatorius (*Tac.*), adulabilis (*late, Ammian.*): blandiens, blandus.

ADULT, adultus; adultæ ætatis; adultā ætate. *An adult*, pubes.

ADULTERATE, *v.*, corrumpere (*corrupt by an internal change of quality*): vitiare (*general term, to make faulty, spoil*; e. g., pecunias, merces): adulterare (*to introduce what is bad or spurious into what is good and genuine*; e. g., nummos, gemmas): interpolare (*to give any thing a good appearance by dressing it up; with additions*; e. g., merces: *to falsify a document by additions and erasures*): transcribere (*to falsify in copying*). ‖ *Commit adultery*, adulterium facere, inire, committere, &c. Vid. Adultery.

ADULTERATE, } corruptus, vitia-
ADULTERATED, } tus, adulteratus, &c. Vid. Adulterate, *v. Adulterated money*, nummus adulterinus (*a coin of adulterated metal*).

ADULTERATION, adulteratio. [Vitiatio (*post-Augustan, and very rare*: corruptio, *Cic. twice, but very rare*)] Depravatio (*Cic., otherwise rare*).

ADULTERER, adulter (μοιχός): alienarum corruptor feminarum (*seducer of other men's wives*). ‖ *Adulterer of coin*, adulterator (monētæ. *Claud., Saturn., Dig.*).

ADULTERESS, adultĕra (μοιχάς).

ADULTERINE, adulterīnus; adulterino sanguine natus (*Plin.*).

ADULTEROUS, adulter, a, um. *To have had adulterous intercourse with any body's wife*, adulterio cognovisse alicujus uxorem.

ADULTEROUSLY, *more adulterorum.

ADULTERY, adulterium. *To commit adultery*, adulterare: adulterium inire, committere, facere: conjugii fidem violare (*to break one's marriage vow: all of single acts*): adulteria exercēre (*of the habit*): *with any body's wife*, alicujus uxorem adulterare, *or* adulterio cognoscere. *Taken in adultery*, in adulterio deprehensus: in stupro comperta (*of a female*).

ADUMBRATE, adumbrare (*more than to draw an outline, the outline being shaded, Freund: also, to give an imperfect representation in words*): delineare (*to draw an outline*). Phr., formam ac speciem alicujus rei adumbrare: tantummodo summas attingere (*opposed to* res explicare).

ADUMBRATION, imago adumbrata (*opposed to* effigies solida et expressa): adumbratio (*act, and thing formed: also impropr., imperfect representation in words, an attempt, opposed to* perfectio).

ADUNATION, adunatio (*very late, Cyprian*): conjunctio (*Cic., joining together*).

ADUNCITY, aduncitas (e. g., rostrorum. *Cic.*).

ADUST, exustus (*burned or dried up*; e. g., ager): adustus (*burned or scorched by the sun; hence embrowned, brown*; adustus color): concipiendo igni aptus (*inflammable*): facilis ad exardescendum (*easily ignited*): *sometimes* fragilis (*easily broken from being dry*).

ADVANCE, tr., ‖*move forward, propr.*, promovēre (*a camp, troops, chessmen*, &c.). ‖ *Promote to honor*, aliquem augēre, tollere, attollere (*to raise a man to posts of honor in a state*): fovēre (*to show favor to by one's acts*): ornare, exornare (*to distinguish*): gratiā et auctoritate suā sustentare (*support by one's influence*). Jn. augere atque ornare: augēre et adjuvare; fovēre ac tollere; sustinēre ac fovēre. *To advance to any thing*, producere ad dignitatem (*to raise to a post of honor*): promovēre ad, *or* in munus, *or* ad locum (*to advance to an office: time of empire. Not* promovēre *alone*): muneri præficere (*set over any thing*): munere ornare. *To advance any body to a higher rank or office*, aliquem promovēre ad (in) ampliorem gradum, ad ampliora officia. ‖ *Forward: to advance any body's interests*, servire alicujus commodis; rebus *or* rationibus alicujus consulere *or* prospicere. *The interests or welfare of a state*, saluti reipublicæ consulere; rempublicam juvare, tueri; reipublicæ salutem suscipere. *A study*, studiis favēre, studia concelebrare (*by pursuing it eagerly: of several persons, Cic., Invent.*, 1, 3, 4). ‖ *Enlarge*, promovēre (e. g., imperium, mœnia, &c.). *To advance any body's fortune*, alicujus fortunam amplificare. ‖ *Adorn*, Vid. ‖ *Accelerate*, accelerare aliquid (*to hasten any thing*): maturare aliquid, *or with inf.* (*to endeavor to bring that to pass which should be performed now*): repræsentare aliquid (*to do without delay, even before the time*): præcipitare aliquid (*to hurry it on too much*). ‖ *Propose, bring forward*, &c. *To advance an opinion*, sententiam dicere (*to give or declare an opinion*); tuēri (*to maintain it*); aperire (*to open or disclose it*), &c. ‖ *Pay in advance.* Vid. Advance, *s.*

Advance, intrans., ‖*to come forward*, procedere (*general term: also of a player*): progrēdi (*also of a general*): prodire (*to come forth; hence, also, to project*). ‖ *Of an army*, vid. March. ‖ *Make progress*, procedere, progredi, procedere et progredi, proficere: *in any thing*, in re; processus (*never in the Golden Age* profectum) facere in re. *To advance in virtue*, procedere et progredi in virtute; progressionem facere ad virtutem.

Advance, *s.*, progressus, progressio (*propr. et impr.*): processus (*improper*). ‖ *Money paid or received in advance*, *pecunia in antecessum data *or* accepta, *respectively. To pay any body in advance*, pecuniam alicui in antecessum dare. ‖ *A step forward, as it were, to meet a lover and fix his attention: perhaps the nearest notion is* blandimentum, blanditiæ. *To make advances to*, petere: *prps.*, per blandimenta adgredi (*used by Tac. of a mother toward her son*): pellicere (ad sese) aliquem, *or* alicujus animum.

ADVANCE-GUARD, primum agmen. Antecursores *or* antecessores agminis (*small detachments, sent forward to observe the enemy, fix upon the ground for encamping*, &c.).

ADVANCER, adjūtor alicujus rei (*helper, promoter*): auctor alicujus rei (*the adviser and principal promoter*): minister alicujus rei (*assistant in a bad action; accomplice, abettor*): fautor alicujus *or* alicujus rei (*favorer, supporter*).

ADVANCEMENT, ‖*promotion, preferment*, dignitatis successio: officium amplius. *To hinder any body's advancement*, aditum ad honores alicui intercludere. *To receive advancement*, honore augeri; muneri præfici (*of advancement to a particular office*). *Further advancement*, promoveri ad (in) ampliorem gradum, ad ampliora officia; ascendere (ad) altiorem gradum. *From any body, by any body's interest or support*, per aliquem; alicujus beneficio; auctum adjutumque ab aliquo. ‖ Vid. Advance.

ADVANTAGE, commŏdum (*advantage: also of the advantages belonging to an office*): utilitas (*serviceableness, advantage to be derived from any thing*): fructus (*the produce of any thing, the profit we derive from a harvest, possession, business*, &c.): lucrum (*opposed to* damnum: *gain, generally*): quæstus (*gain sought for and earned by trade or any continued labor*): compendium (*a saving: according to Döderlein, "a single gain of considerable amount:" opposed to* dispendium): emolumentum (*according to Döderl., "opposed to* detrimentum: *gain falling to one's share without any exertion of one's own:" all the other authorities make it the *opposite: "gain designedly aimed at, and obtained by our own exertions:"* nulla emolumenta *laborum, Juv.*). *Advantage of ground*, loci opportunitas. *To derive advantage from*, utilitatem *or* fructum ex aliquā re capere *or* percipere: lucrum *or* quæstum ex aliquā re facere. *It is of advantage to me*, est e re meā; est in rem meam; est mihi utilitati. *To be of advantage to*, utilem esse, usui esse, ex usu esse (*to be serviceable*): utilitatem *or* usum præbēre, utilitatem afferre: prodesse, conducere; *to any body*, esse ex usu alicujus: esse ex re *or* in rem alicujus (*of a thing*): alicui prodesse, &c. (*of persons and things*). *To do any thing with advantage to himself*, aliquid ad suam utilitatem facere. *To have an eye to his own advantage*, aliquid ad fructum suum referre: privato suo commodo servire (*of the habit*). *To have a keen or sharp eye to his own advantage*, ad suum fructum callēre *or* callidum esse. ‖ *Superiority*, principatus, prior locus: excellentia, præstantia (*excellence*). *To have the advantage of any body*, aliquo potiorem, priorem esse; aliquem antecedere. *In any thing*, aliquā re præstare alicui *or* superare, vincere aliquem. ‖ *Circumstances of advantage (as properties)*: virtus (*any mental excellence*): bonum (*any good thing, valuable property*): laus (*any property that deserves praise in the eyes of another*). *External advantages*, externa bona; bona in specie posita. *Advantages of mind and body*, bona animi et corporis. ‖ *The advantage was with the Romans*, i. e., *the victory*, res Romana erat superior. *In the skirmishes the Gabini mostly had the advantage*, parvis prœliis Gabīna res plerumque superior erat. ‖ *Opportunity of gain unfairly taken: to take advantage of any thing*, ex aliquā re suam occasionem petere (e. g., ex incommŏdo alicujus): aliquid quæstui habēre: aliquid in suum turpissimum quæstum conferre (*of several things, Cic.*). ‖ *To advantage: to appear to advantage*, placēre; solito magis placēre, &c. *Not to appear to advantage*, parum placēre; solito minus placēre; displicēre. *To be dressed to advantage*, vestīri honeste (*opposed to* quod satis est: vestīri *mid.*). ‖ *Advantage-ground*, locus opportūnus: loci opportunitas: fig., locus excelsus et illustris (*Cic.*).

ADVANTAGE, *v.*, prodesse (*to be or make for any body: opposed to* obesse, *to make against him:* ad aliquid): conducere (*to contribute to his advantage:* ad *or* in aliquid: *only in 3d sing. and plur.*): expedire (*to extricate; hence to be of advantage in difficult circumstances:* ad aliquid): esse ex usu alicujus, esse ex re *or* in rem alicujus (*to be for his interest*). *To advantage any body little*, longe alicui abesse (*of a thing*). ‖ *Intr.*, utilem esse: usui esse: ex usu esse: utilitatem *or* usum præbēre; utilitatem afferre: prodesse, conducere.

ADVANTAGEOUS, quæstuosus (*bringing rich profit*; e. g., mercatura): lucrosus (*gainful: of gain accruing from the thing itself*; e. g., fraus): utilis (*serviceable for the purpose of gaining an advantage*): *all three also; to any body*, alicui: commŏdus (*convenient, serviceable*): opportunus (*conveniently situated or circumstanced for assisting in the attainment of an object; of time and place*): fructuosus (*bringing profit to be enjoyed*): saluber, salutāris (*healthy: salutary*). ‖ *To be advantageous.* Vid. Advantage, *v.*

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, utiliter, bene, salubriter.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS. Vid. Advantage.

ADVENT, adventus (*arrival, coming*). *The first Sunday in Advent*, dominica prima Adventūs (*Eccl. — Catech. Concil. Trident.*).

ADVENTITIOUS, adventicius *or* -tius (i. e., "extrinsĕcus ad nos perveniens; non nostrum aut nostro labore parātum," *Ern.*: *opposed to* proprius, innātus, insītus). Jn. externus et *or* atque adventicius.

ADVENTURE. Vide Accident; Chance. ‖ *Enterprise*, periculum

(*danger*): ălea (*game of hazard: hazard*): facĭnus, facĭnus audax (*bold deed*): dimicatio fortunæ *or* fortunarum, vitæ *or* capitis (*danger where one's property or life is at stake*). ‖ *At all adventures*, temere. ‖ *Strange or remarkable occurrence*, casus, *casus mirifĭcus: res miræ, mirificæ, inusitatæ. *I met with an adventure*, res miræ, &c., evenērunt mihi.

ADVENTURE, *v.* TR., aliquid in aleam dare: ire in aleam alicujus rei (*to peril or risk any thing*): aliquid audēre (*to dare any thing*): periculum alicujus rei *or* in aliquâ re facere; aliquid tentare, experiri, periclitari (*to try one's luck in a dangerous business*). JN. experiri et periclitari. *One's life*, committere se periculo mortis. INTR., ‖ aleam subire, adire: se in casum dare (*to run the risk*): audēre (*to dare*).

ADVENTURER, qui tentat ac periclitatur fortunam; *qui incerta fata quærit (*one who seeks adventures*): homo vāgus (*a wanderer from land to land*).

ADVENTURESOME. Vid. ADVENTUROUS.

ADVENTURESOMENESS. Vid. ADVENTUROUSNESS.

ADVENTUROUS, audens (*bold, in a good sense, especially of a single act*): audax (*bold in good or bad sense; of the habit*): confīdens (*full of self-confidence, in a bad sense*): temerarius (*rash*). JN. temerarius atque audax. *To be adventurous*, audācem *or* audaciâ confidentem esse. ‖ *Hazardous, dangerous, of things*, periculosus (*full of danger*): anceps (*threatening equal danger from two sides*): dubius (*doubtful, as to how it may turn out*). JN. periculosus et anceps.

ADVENTUROUSLY, audacter, confidenter, temere.

ADVENTUROUSNESS, audentia (*boldness as a laudable spirit of enterprise*); audacia (*boldness, in good or bad sense*): confidentia (*presumptuous self-confidence*): temeritas (*rashness*).

ADVERB, adverbium. *Adverbs of place*, loci adverbia (*Quint.*).

ADVERBIAL, adverbii vicem obtĭnens.

ADVERBIALLY, adverbialiter (*Diom., Charis., Prisc.*). *To be used adverbially*, adverbiorum obtinēre vicem (*Quint.*); in adverbium transire (*Quint.*).

ADVERSARIA, ‖ *note-book, common place-book*, libellus: commentariŏlum, commentarii (vid. *Schütz, Lex. Cic., sub voc. Obs.*, adversaria *is also a day-book, in which accounts were set down at the moment, to be afterward transferred to the ledger*).

ADVERSARY, adversarius (*any opponent, in the field, politics, a court of judicature*, &c.): qui contra dicit: qui contra disputat (*opponent in a learned argument*): qui alicui adversatur (*of any opponent*). *In the speeches of an advocate, the opponent is mostly designated by* iste, *without any contemptuous meaning*). *To be any body's adversary*, alicui resistere, obsistere, repugnare (*to resist by actions*): alicui adversari (*to be opposed to any body's opinion, wishes, views*). ‖ *If=enemy.* VID.

ADVERSATIVE, adversativus (*Prisc.*).

ADVERSE, ‖ *opposite*, adversus, contrarius. *Adverse wind*, ventus adversus, contrarius. *To have adverse winds*, adversis ventis uti; ventus mihi adversum tenet. ‖ *Against any body's purpose and wish*, adversus. *Adverse fortune*, adversa fortuna, casus tristis, adversus. *Adverse circumstances*, res adversæ, incommodæ. ‖ *Personally opposed*, adversus (*opposite*): infensus (*enraged against*). JN. infensus et adversus.

ADVERSITY, adversa (*neut. plur., opposed to* secunda *or* prospera, *unfavorable events, whether happening to individuals or states*): res adversæ, fortunæ afflictæ, *from the context* fortunæ *only* (*unfortunate circumstances; especially with reference to property and civil relations*): fortuna adversa (*an unhappy fate, the result of blind chance*): casus adversus, *or from the context* casus *only* (*a misfortune happening to an individual*): calamitas (*an accident attended with great loss or injury: also in war*): miseria (*wretchedness caused by a long-continued pressure of evil*). Fortuna mala (*evil Fortune, considered as a deity*): acerbitates, "*sour adversities*," *Shak. To be in adversity, to suffer adversity*, in malis esse, jacēre; in malis versari: in miseriâ esse, versari. *To suffer much adversity*, multum malarum rerum sustinēre.

ADVERT, animum attendere, advertere ad aliquid: advertere aliquem: animum intendere, *or* defigere et intendere, in (*seldom* ad) aliquid; tenēre animum attentum, referre animum ad aliquid; cogitationem intendere ad rem (*turn one's thoughts toward any thing*).

ADVERTENCE or -ENCY, animi attentio (*Cic.*): *oftener* intentio (*both, the turning the attention toward any thing*): diligentia (*the care with which one treats a subject*): audientia (*attention to a speaker, for which* intentio *may be used*). *Advertence to any thing*, observatio alicujus rei (*noting it, observing it*).

ADVERTENT, attentus, intentus (*with a mind attentive, or on the stretch*): erectus (*with the mind excited*).

ADVERTISE, ‖ *inform*, nunciare alicui aliquid (*announce, by letter or by a messenger*): per nuncium declarare alicui aliquid (*by a messenger*): certiorem facere aliquem alicujus rei *or* de aliquâ re (*give him certain information: by letter*, per literas): docēre aliquem aliquid *or* de re (*to give him information*): deferre, perferre aliquid ad aliquem (*to convey information to any body*): significare alicui aliquid (*to give any body to understand; especially under a promise of secrecy: to give a hint of any thing: by letter*, literis *or* per literas. ‖ *To give public notice of*, declarare (*to announce publicly that something is going to happen*; e. g., *gladiatorial shows*, munera: *also* ostendere): prædicare (*to proclaim by a herald*: κηρύττειν, ἀνακηρύττειν): pronunciare (παραγγέλλειν, *publish, cause to be proclaimed by a herald*; e. g., *orders, names of the conquerors in games*, &c.): aperire, patefacere (*to spread the knowledge of*).

ADVERTISEMENT, indĭcium, significatio (*both as the act of giving information and information given*): nuncius (*information given, especially by a messenger, but also generally*). ‖ *Declaration, public notice*, prædicatio, pronunciatio. (SYN. *in* ADVERTISE.) ‖ *Admonition*, monitio, admonitio (*action and thing*): monĭtum, admonĭtum: præceptum (*as thing*).

ADVERTISER, index: delator (*one who gives information to a magistrate: both often=*proditor): nuncius (*one who brings intelligence*). ‖ *As name of a newspaper, the nearest expression is* acta diurna, orum.

ADVICE, consilium (*general term*): præceptum (*direction given by one qualified to teach*): auctoritas (*declared opinion of a person of weight and influence*). *To give advice to any body*, alicui consilium dare: consilii auctorem esse alicui. *To give any body good, sound, or sensible advice*, alicui rectum consilium dare: *honest advice*, fidele consilium alicui dare: *excellent advice*, maxime utilia alicui suadēre. *To ask any body's advice*, aliquem consulere; *by letter*, per literas (*also of consulting physician*), petere consilium ab aliquo. *To follow any body's advice*, sequi alicujus consilium; alicujus consilio uti; alicujus consilio obtemperare. *To act by any body's advice*, facere de *or* ex alicujus consilio. *By my advice*, me auctore, suasore, consuasore; me auctore et suasore; *or* me suasore et auctore; me suasore et impulsore: me hortante (*by my exhortation*). *To despise any body's advice*, alicujus consilium spernere (*Ov.*); aliquem monentem spernere (*if it is warning advice, Ov.*). *To assist any body with advice*, alicui adesse, præsto adesse, non deesse. ‖ *Deliberation*, VID. *With advice*, consilio, consulte (*not* consulto), considerāte, remotâ temeritāte. *Without advice*, sine consilio; inconsiderāte; temere. ‖ *Intelligence*, VID. ‖ *Prudent consideration*, consilium.

ADVISABLE, utilis: fructuosus (*bringing gain, profit*): saluber, salutaris (*wholesome, salutary*). *To be advisable*, utile esse.

ADVISABLENESS, utilitas.

ADVISE, consilium dare. *To advise to any thing, to do any thing*, auctorem esse alicujus rei *or* with inf. (*of an adviser whose advice is that principally considered*): suasorem esse alicujus rei: suadēre alicui aliquid *or, mostly, with* ut (*to advise by aiming at influencing the understanding*): hortatorem esse alicujus rei: hortari aliquid: hortari (aliquem) *with* ut (*to exhort; to aim at influencing the will*). JN. suadēre et hortari: auctorem et suasorem esse: monēre (*to give warning advice, appealing to the consciousness and judgment; followed by* ut, ne): censeo (*to give it as one's opinion; with* ut, *or subj. without* ut). *To advise to concord*, hortari ad concordiam: *to peace*, pacis auctorem esse; pacem suadēre. *I advise you to leave off*, censeo desistas. ‖ *Inform*, VID. ‖ *Consult*, VID.

ADVISED, ‖ *acting with deliberation*, &c.: consideratus: circumspectus (*circumspect*): cautus (*cautious*): provīdens, prudens (*acting with foresight*). JN. prudens et providus; prudens et cautus. ‖ *Done or chosen with consideration*, consideratus: circumspectus. ‖ *Ill advised*, inconsideratus (*of person and thing: acting or done without deliberation*): temerarius (*rash*): incautus (*incautious*).

ADVISEDLY, considerate (*opposed to* inconsiderate): caute (*opposed to* incaute): consulto, consilio (*considerately, with deliberation*): de *or* ex industriâ: datâ *or* deditâ operâ (*with pains; purposely*). *To do any thing advisedly*, consulto et cogitatum facio aliquid; aliquid prudens sciensque facio.

ADVISEDNESS, consideratio, considerantia (*deliberation*): consilium (*mature deliberation*): attentio: diligentia (*heedful care*): cautio (*caution*).

ADVISEMENT, ‖ *information*, VID. ‖ *Advisedness*, VID.

ADVISER, suasor: hortator (SYN. *in* ADVISE): impulsor (*one who urges on*): monitor (*a warning adviser*): auctor consilii *or* consiliorum, *or from the context* auctor *only* (*the first proposer or principal adviser of the plan*). JN. auctor et consuasor; suasor et auctor; auctor et impulsor: consiliarius (*general term, a counsellor: one who stands by any body to assist him with his advice*): consiliorum minister, *or* minister *only* (*a subordinate adviser*). *To be any body's adviser*, aliquem consilio regere. *To give any body to any body as an adviser*, aliquem alicui in consilium dare. *The people has bad advisers*, populus malis utitur ministris.

ADVOCACY, advocatio: patrocinium: procuratio. (SYN. *in* ADVOCATE.) ‖ *Defence*, patrocinium: defensio: propugnatio.

ADVOCATE, causarum actor: causidīcus (*general term, a lawyer who manages causes: the latter a depreciating term*). *The advocate in a cause*, defensor (*one who defends another in a court of justice*): advocatus (*the lawyer who assists and advises any body in the management of his cause*): actor (*one who conducts a judicial accusation for any body*): patrōnus causæ, patronus (*the advocate who spoke in court for his client*). *In private causes*, cognitor (*the agent who managed the case of a party who has himself appeared in court*): procurator (*who conducts the case of an absent person in his own name*). See LAWYER. *A noisy or blustering advocate*, rabŭla de foro; rabula latratorque. *To be an advocate*, causas agere, actitare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro. *To be any body's advocate*, causam dicere pro aliquo; *in any thing*, de aliquâ re: defendere aliquem de aliquâ re; alicui causæ actorem intercedere. *To employ an advocate*, adoptare sibi patronum, defensorem: deferre causam ad patronum. ‖ *Champion of a cause*, defensor: propugnator (e. g., libertatis, *Cic.*): patrōnus (e. g., fœderum).

ADVOCATE, *v.*, pugnare, propugnare pro aliquâ re; defendere aliquid.

ADVOWEE, *patrōnus : *fem.* patrōna.
ADVOWSON, jus patrōnatûs (*Pandect.*). *To have the advowson,* jus patronatûs exercēre.
AERIAL, aërius (*existing in, or consisting of, our denser atmosphere*) : ætherius (*existing in, or consisting of, the upper and purer air*) : *sometimes* spirabilis, flabilis (*fit for respiration*) : cœlestis (*existing in, coming from,* &c., *heaven*). ‖ *Lofty,* aërius (*poetical of mountains, towers,* &c.).
AERIE, nidus. Vid. NEST.
AEROLITH, lapis qui cœlo decĭdit : aërolithus (*technical term*).
AEROMANCY, aëromantĭa (*Isidorus, Orig.,* 8, 9).
AEROMETER, aërometron (*technical term*).
AERONAUT, *aëronautes (*technical term*).
AERONAUTICS, *ars aëronautica.
AFAR, procul (*opposed to* juxta, *at a considerable distance, but mostly within sight*) : longe (*opposed to* prope, *at a great distance : mostly out of sight*). *Both* procul *and* longe=*to a great distance and from a great distance* : eminus (*opposed to* comminus : *at such a distance as to be in reach only of missiles*) : e longinquo (*opposed to* e propinquo, *from a really great distance*) : perēgre (*from a foreign land*). *To be afar off,* procul *or* longe abesse. *To come from afar,* e longinquo venire. *To follow afar off,* magno *or* longo intervallo sequi.
AFEARD, territus, exterritus, perterritus, trepidus. Vid. AFRAID.
AFFABILITY, affabilitas ; affabilitas sermōnis : *sometimes* civilitas (*in a prince*) : comitas. SYN. *in* AFFABLE.
AFFABLE, affabilis (*pleasantly conversing with inferiors*) : cōmis (*kind and condescending toward inferiors ; obliging toward equals*) : civilis (*of princes, behaving toward their subjects as their fellow-citizen : post-Augustan*). [*Obs.*, humanitas *is a higher virtue, of which* affabilitas, comitas, &c., *are partial manifestations.*]
AFFABLY, affabiliter (*Macrob.*) : comiter. *Very affably,* affabilissime (*Gell.*). *To behave affably to every body,* erga omnes se affabilem præstare.
AFFAIR, res (*general term*) : negotium (*business*). ‖ *Affairs=property,* &c., res familiaris : res domesticæ, *or* domesticæ ac familiares. *The confusion of his affairs,* implicatio rei familiaris. *To manage any body's affairs,* alicujus negotia, *or* rationes negotiaque procurare. ‖ *Sometimes=engagement.* Vid. BATTLE.
AFFECT, *v.*, ‖ *work or have influence upon,* vim habēre *or* exercēre in aliquid (vim exserere *is not* Latin). ‖ *Work upon (move, touch) the mind,* movēre, commovēre, permovēre (*general terms*) : tangere (*to touch, make an impression on ;* aliquem, alicujus animum) : frangere (*to raise gentle feelings in any body,* aliquem *or* alicujus animum) : percutere (*to affect violently*) : afficere, e. g., lætitiâ, voluptate, &c. ☞ Afficere *can not properly be used absolutely for affect in this sense, but only in such combinations as,* "*Your letter affected me so,*" literæ tuæ sic me afficerunt, ut, &c. : "*they were so affected,*" eorum animi ita affecti sunt, ut, &c. : *it affects me a little,* modĭce me tangit aliquid : *not at all,* non labōro de re (*I care nothing about it ;* e. g., de alicujus morte). *To be violently affected,* vehementius moveri. ‖ *Work upon injuriously,* afficere (e. g., *hunger, cold,* &c., *affect the body*) : debilitare (*weaken*) : frangere (*to oppress the mind*) : *violently, grievously,* &c., conficere (*almost to destroy ; especially of pain of body or mind*). *To affect the eyes,* oculorum aciem obtundere : *the cold affects any body,* *frigus horrore alicujus corpus afficit : *to affect his body and mind,* nervos mentis et corporis frangere : *the whole liver is affected,* pulmo totus afficitur (*Cels.*). ‖ *Put on the appearance of any thing,* simulare (*pretend*) : ostendere : jactare : præ se ferre (*to assume ostentatiously*) : affectare (*to strive after any thing too much : not till the Silver Age*). *To affect the philosopher in his exterior,* philosophiæ studium habitu corporis præ se ferre : *constancy, friendship, tears, knowledge of any thing,* constantiam, amicitiam, lacrimas, scientiam rei simulare : *another person's gait,* incessum alicujus inepte exprimere : *a serious look, a solemn pace,* &c., aliquis sibi vultum, incessum fingit, quo gravior videatur. ‖ *Aim at, endeavor after,* affectare aliquid (*to pursue an object with eagerness ;* e. g., imperium in Latinos, regnum, *Liv.* : magnificentiam verborum, *Quint.*) : petere, appetere (*aim at, long for ;* e. g., honores, prætūram, principatum eloquentiæ, regnum) : expetere (*pursue one object selected from others, and therefore the more eagerly,* pecuniam, divitias) : aspirare ad aliquid (*rare :* ad alicujus pecuniam : ad laudem) : captare aliquid (*try to catch or obtain ;* plausum, voluptatem) : sequi (*to pursue :* otium et tranquillitatem vitæ, virtutem). *Also* persĕqui, sectari, consectari aliquid ; studēre alicui rei ; concupiscere aliquid ; servire, inservire alicui rei ; niti, adnīti ad aliquid. [Vid. STRIVE.] ‖ *To be fond of.* Vid. LOVE.
AFFECTATION, affectatio (*the endeavor to say or write something surprising. V. Bremi ad Suet., Tib.,* 7) : *inepta imitatio (*insipid, unnatural imitation*) : ineptiæ (*affected graces in one's carriage, manners,* &c.) : *putida elegantia (*in writing*) : simulatio (*hypocritical imitation of any thing*).
AFFECTED, (A) *of men :* putidus (*one who overdoes the thing ; especially in speaking*) : ineptus (*forced*) : molestus (*vexatiously silly*) : arte quadam in ostentationem virtutum compositus : vultuosus (*grimacing*) : gesticulationibus molestus (*vexing one by his gestures, attitudes,* &c.). *To be affected in gait,* mollius incedere (*of a mincing, tripping, effeminate gait*) : magnifice incedere (*of a stately one*) : *in manner,* in gestu mollem esse, gesticulationibus molestum esse : *in speech,* putide (*in an exaggerated manner*) *or* inepte (*in a forced manner*) dicere *or* loqui. ‖ (B) *of things,* putidus (*overdone, exaggerated*) : molestus (*troublesome*) : quæsītus (*sought with pains*) : ascitus (*borrowed from others, not natural ; opposed to* nativus). *Affected words,* apparata verba. *Affected walk,* mollior incessus (*Ov., A. A.,* 306).
AFFECTEDLY, putide, inepte. *Of gait,* mollius (*mincingly, trippingly*), magnifice (*in a stately way*). *To behave affectedly,* *putide se gerere. SYN. *in* AFFECTED.
AFFECTEDNESS. See AFFECTATION.
AFFECTION, ‖ *love,* &c., amor (*general term, but especially a passionate love*) : caritas (*any tender, unsensual affection ; especially that of parents toward their children : not used of things, except country,* patriæ *or* erga patriam, reipublicæ) : pietas (*dutiful affection, natural affection ;* e. g., *affection toward the gods, one's relations, country,* &c.) : benevolentia (*goodwill*) : studium, voluntas (*inclination, liking for*) : indulgentia (*indulgent affection, overlooking offences, faults,* &c.). *In post-Augustan prose,* affectio (*Plin., Tac.,* &c.) ; affectus (*Tac., Suet., Quint.*). *Affection toward or for any body,* amor in, erga, adversus aliquem ; *also* amor alicujus ; pietas, benevolentia, voluntas, in *or* erga aliquem : studium in aliquem ; *also* alicujus. *Maternal affection,* materni amoris cura : *fraternal affection,* fraternus amor in aliquem. *To love any body with extraordinary affection,* singulari amore aliquem amare ; aliquem in deliciis habēre ; summum me tenet alicujus studium. *To gain any body's affection,* alicujus amorem, benevolentiam, voluntatem sibi conciliare. *To cherish any body's affection,* alicujus amorem fovēre ; alicujus caritatem retinēre. *From affection,* propter amorem, *or* benevolentiam ; amore impulsus, incitatus, ex amore : *from pure affection,* ipsâ aliquâ re captus : *for affection,* præ amore. ‖ *Affection for a thing,* amor, studium alicujus rei. *To have an affection for any thing,* alicujus rei esse amantem, studiosum, appetentem, cupidum ; alicujus rei studio teněri, captum esse : *sometimes* aliquid petere, concupiscere. [Vid. INCLINATION.] ‖ *A state produced in a body or mind,* affectio (*generally of a temporary state, but also of a permanent one ;* e. g., affectio animi constans, *Cic.*, διάθεσις ψυχῆς) : (animi) affectus (*in the best prose writers only, state or disposition of mind ; but in Quintilian's time=πάθος ; and in plur., "the affections" generally ; also, affection of body, Cels.*). ‖ *Passion of any kind,* affectio, affectus (*see just before*) : animi concitatio : animi impetus : (*stronger*) animi perturbatio : motus animi turbatus *or* perturbatus (*violent emotion :* animi affectio, *the state or disposition :* animi motus, commotio, *or* permotio, *emotion of the mind generally*). *A temporary affection,* temporarius animi motus (vid. *Quint.,* 5, 10, 28). *Vehement or violent affection,* acerrimus animi motus ; vehĕmens animi impĕtus. Vid. PASSION.
AFFECTIONATE, tener (*tender ; sensitive*) : mollis (*soft, gentle*) : blandus (*showing visible signs of affection*) : amoris plenus (*full of love*) : amans (*mostly with gen. of a person tenderly beloved ;* e. g., uxoris) : pius (*full of dutiful affection to parents, children,* &c.) : indulgens (*overlooking faults*). JN. amans indulgensque. [*Obs.*, affectuosus, *in very late writers : Macrob., Cassiod., Tertull.*] *Affectionate upbraidings,* molles querelæ : *to write an affectionate letter to any body,* literas amoris plenas dare ad aliquem : *very affectionate words,* verba blandissima, amantissima.
AFFECTIONATELY, blande, amanter, pie. *To look affectionately at any body ; prps.,* molli vultu aliquem aspicere (*Ov., Met.,* 10, 609) : *to behave affectionately toward,* alicui multa blandimenta dare.
AFFECTIONATENESS, pietas (*affectionateness as exhibited toward parents,* &c.) : indulgentia (*as shown in overlooking faults,* &c.) : *or by crcl. with adj.*
AFFIANCE, fiducia (*the proper word*) : fides (*belief in a man's honesty*) : spes firma *or* certa (*confident expectation*). *To have affiance in any thing or any body,* fidere, confidere alicui rei *or* alicui : fretum esse aliquâ re *or* aliquo (*to build on any thing*) : fiduciam habēre alicujus rei (*to rely confidently on any thing*). ‖ *Marriage contract,* sponsalia.
AFFIANCE, *v.*, spondēre, despondēre (alicui aliquam : desponsare, *late*) : destinare alicui (jam destinata erat egregio juveni, *Plin.*) *is post-Augustan in the sense of* despondēre alicui. *To affiance one's self to any body,* despondēre sibi aliquam (*of the man*) ; alicui desponderi (*of the woman*). ‖ *Affianced,* sponsus ; *to any body,* sponsa, desponsa alicui (*of the woman*).
AFFIDAVIT, *no exactly corresponding term : prps.*, testimonium (*as opposed to* testis *or* præsens testis) *or* testimonium recitatum ("testimonia quæ recitari solent," *Callistr., Dig.*) : [*testimonium affirmate (=cum jurejurando) scriptum (?) *or* *consignatum literis testimonium (?)]. *Sometimes* jusjurandum *only, or* *fides jurejurando data. *To make affidavit,* *affirmate scribere (?) *with acc. and inf.* : jurare ; jurejurando firmare.
AFFILIATION. Vid. ADOPTION.
AFFINITY, affinitas. *To make affinity with (Bible Tr.),* affinitatem cum aliquo conjungere ; cum aliquo affinitate sese conjungere, sese devincīre. *Relations by affinity,* affines : affinitate conjuncti. *To be connected by affinity,* affinitate inter se jungi, devincīri. ‖ *Close connection, similarity,* cognatio, conjunctio. *To have an affinity with any thing,* cognationem habēre cum aliquâ re ; propinquum, finitimum, propinquum et finitimum esse alicui rei : *there is some affinity between our souls and the gods,* animus tenetur quadam conjunctione deorum : *not to bear the least affinity to any thing,* remotissimum esse a re. ‖ *Power of attracting,* *attrahendi, quæ dicitur, vis (*propr.*) : *vis ad se illiciendi *or* attrahendi (*impropr.*).
AFFIRM, aio (*opposed to* nego : *absol. or with acc. and inf.*) : affirmare (*assert that something is so*) : confirmare (*affirm*

and support the assertion by reasons). ‖ *Confirm a contract, law, judgment*, &c., sancīre (pactum, legem, &c.); alicūjus rei auctorem fieri (e. g., legis; *of its reception by the Senate*); ratum facere, efficere; ratum esse jubēre. (Vid. CONFIRM.)

AFFIRMATION, affirmatio. ‖ *Confirmation* (VID.) *of a law*, &c., confirmatio, auctoritas, fides.

AFFIRMATIVE, aiens (*opposed to* negans, "negantia contraria aientibus," *Cic.*): affirmans (*asserting that something is so: in late grammarians*, affirmativus). *An affirmative answer*, affirmatio.

AFFIRMATIVELY, *no exactly corresponding word:* affirmanter, *in Gell., is "with confidence:"* affirmate, *Cic.*, &c., *is "positively," "with an oath."*

AFFIX, *v.*, figere, affigere aliquid alicui rei (*join one thing to another; also, with nails*): alligare aliquid ad rem, annectere aliquid ad rem *or* alicui rei (*to bind one thing to another*): assuere alicui rei (*to stitch together*): agglutinare alicui rei (*to glue together*): apponere aliquid alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*the proper word of placing one thing by another*): adjicere aliquid alicui rei (*to add a supplementary remark*, &c., *to something before said*). *To affix a fine*, alicui multam dicere (*of the judge:* irrogare, *of the accuser*). *To affix a name to any thing*, alicui rei nomen *or* vocabulum imponere: *a meaning to a word*, verbo vim, sententiam, notionem subjicere.

AFFIXION, affixio (*very late*): alligatio (*Col.*).

AFFLICT, angere (*to fill with fear, anguish: of future things*): torquēre, cruciare, excruciare (*to torture*, &c.): alicui ægre facere: alicui injuriam inferre (*of persons*): aliquem mordēre, pungere (*to sting, vex*, &c., *of things*): fodicare, fodicare animum (*properly, to dig into; hence, vex, sting*): vexare (*to vex, harass*): dolorem alicui facere, efficere, afferre, commovēre, incutere; dolore, sollicitudine, ægritudine, aliquem afficere. *To afflict one's self*, affligere se (*Cic.*), afflictari (*Cic.*), angi; cruciari; laborare; sollicitum esse. *To afflict with disease*, morbo afficere. Vid. AFFLICTED.

AFFLICTED, TO BE, dolēre; in dolore esse; dolore angi; in mœrore jacēre: sollicitudinem habēre, in sollicitudine esse; ægritudinem suscipere; ægritudine affici; *about any thing*, laborare, sollicitum esse de re; afflictari de re (*Cic.*): anxium et sollicitum me habet aliquid; *about any body*, ægritudinem suscipere propter aliquem. ‖ *With disease:* morbo laborare, affectum esse, vexari. Vid. DISEASE.

AFFLICTED (*as adj.*), sollicītus; ægritudine affectus, æger animo *or* animi.

AFFLICTEDNESS. Vid. AFFLICTION.

AFFLICTER, vexator: afflictor (*found but once: a person who injures or destroys:* afflictor dignitatis, &c.).

AFFLICTION, ‖ *subjectively as a state of mind:* miseria (*wretchedness*): ægritūdo, ægrimonia (*opposed to* alacritas; *sickness of soul from a sense of present evil: the latter implying that it is an abiding sense*): dolor (*opposed to* gaudium, *a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief*): tristitia, mœstitia, m. (*the natural, involuntary manifestation of grief*): angor (*passionate, tormenting apprehension of a coming evil*; sollicitudo *being the anxious, unsettling apprehension of it*): mœror (*is stronger than* dolor, *being the feeling and its manifestation*): afflictatio (="ægritudo cum vexatione corporis," *Cic.*): luctus (*is mourning*; i. e., *by conventional signs*). ‖ *Objectively; an affliction*, malum; *plur.* mala: ærumna (*an old and half-poetical word; but used by Cic., a hardship that almost exceeds human strength*): casus adversus, *or, from context*, casus *only:* res adversæ, fortunæ afflictæ: fortuna adversa: calamitas, miseria, acerbitates (SYN. *in* ADVERSITY). *Time of affliction*, res miseræ, afflictæ, angustiæ temporum, tempora luctuosa. OBS., infortunium *is used by the comic writers only of a corporeal punishment. To be in affliction*, in miseriâ esse *or* versari, misērum esse: in summâ infelicitate versari: in malis esse, jacēre; malis urgēri; in malis versari; pessimo loco esse; iniquissimâ fortunâ uti: angi; angore confici; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angi intimis sensibus: angore cruciari: *about any thing*, dolēre *or* mœrēre rem *or* re; dolorem ex re capere, accipere, suscipere, haurīre; molestiam trahere ex re (*to feel oppressed and dispirited by it*): *in great affliction about any thing*, magnum dolorem ex re accipere; ex re magnam animo molestiam capere: *to come into affliction*, in miseriam incidere; in mala præcipitare: *to relieve any body from affliction*, miseriis aliquem levare: *to deliver him*, a miseriâ vindicare; ex miseriis eripere: *to endure affliction*, miserias ferre, ærumnas perpēti (i. e., *patiently to the end*).

AFFLICTIVE, tristis: miser: acerbus: luctuosus: gravis.

AFFLUENCE, } divitiæ (*riches, general*
AFFLUENCY, } *term*), copia rei familiaris: opulentia (*stronger: the possession of money, estates*, &c., *as a means of aggrandizing one's self*): vita bonis abundans. *To live in affluence*, divitem esse; satis divitem, &c. Vid. AFFLUENT.

AFFLUENT, fortunatus (*Cic.*): abundans: dives: locuples: satis dives: satis locūples (dives, *rich*=πλούσιος, *opposed to* pauper: locūples, *wealthy*=ἀφνειός, *opposed to* egens, egēnus): bene numatus, pecuniosus (*having much money*): opulentus, copiosus (*opulent; opposed to* inops: *rich in means and resources to obtain influence, power*, &c.): copiis rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus. *Very affluent*, beatus: perdīves, prædīves: locupletissimus, opulentissimus. *To become an affluent man from a poor one*, ex paupēre divitem fieri: *to become affluent*, fortunis augeri; fortunam amplificare: ad opes procedere; locupletari.

AFFLUX, } affluentia (*act of flow-*
AFFLUXION, } *ing to*). *There was a great afflux of men there*, magna erat hominum eo loco frequentia, celebritas: *of men to Athens*, multi Athenas confluxerant. ‖ *An afflux:* quod ad aliquem *or* aliquid affluit: allapsus (*occurs twice:* serpentium, *Hor.*; fontis, *Appul.*). *Sometimes* accessio (*if it means something additional*): *of men*, concursus.

AFFORD. ‖ *Yield, of the earth, trees*, &c.: ferre, efferre, proferre: fundere: effundere (*of nature, the earth, a field:* fundere *and* effundere=*yield abundantly*). *Afford fruit or produce*, ferre fruges, *or* ferre *only*; fructum afferre; efferre (*especially of a field*). *The tree affords its fruit*, arbor fert. ‖ *Produce, cause*, &c., afferre (*to bring*): facere, efficere (*to cause*): esse (*with dat.*): præstare. *To afford profit or pleasure*, utilitatem *or* voluptatem afferre; usui *or* voluptati esse: *to afford any body continual pleasure*, voluptatem perpetuam præstare alicui; *comfort, consolation*, solatium dare, præbēre, afferre, solatio *or* solatium esse. *To afford no consolation (of things)*, nihil habēre consolationis: *a hope*, aliquem in spem vocare *or* adducere (adducere, *also, of things*): *of any thing*, alicujus rei spem alicui afferre, ostendere *or* ostentare; spem alicujus rei alicui offerre (*of things*); spem alicui rei præbēre: *an expectation*, exspectationem movēre, commovēre, facere, concitare: *assistance*, auxilium *or* opem ferre alicui (*against any thing*, contra aliquid): aliquem operā adjuvare in aliquā re, alicui opitulari in aliquā re faciendā, alicui operam suam commodare ad aliquid, alicui operam præbēre in aliquā re (*to serve or assist in the execution of any thing: the last especially of assistance with one's own hands*). ‖ *To be able to buy with prudence*, *tanti, tam care, tantā pecuniā emere posse: tantam impensam facere posse (of a large outlay)*: suum facere posse (*to be able to make any thing one's own*). *I can not afford any thing*, *multo pluris est aliquid, quam ut ego emere, *or* meum facere, possim. ‖ *To be able to sell without loss or with sufficient profit. I can not afford it for less*, non possum minōris vendere.

AFFRANCHISE. Vid. FREE, *v.*

AFFRAY, *v.* Vid. FRIGHTEN.

AFFRAY, *s.*, pugna (*the general term for a fight, whether of two persons or more*): pugna in arto (vid. *Walch, Tac., Agr.*, 36, p. 365): tumultus (*a tumultuous concourse, uproar*, &c.).

AFFRICTION, affrictus (*Plin.*). [Affricatio (*Cæl. Aurel.*).]

AFFRIGHT, *v.* Vid. FRIGHTEN.

AFFRIGHT, *s.* } Vid. FEAR.
AFFRIGHTMENT. }

AFFRONT. ‖ *Meet or go to meet*, occurrere (obviam): offendere aliquem; incidere alicui *or* in aliquem (*by accident*): obviam ire alicui (*to go to meet*). Vid. MEET. ‖ *Meet in a hostile manner*, &c., occurrere, obviam ire (*general term*): se offerre alicui rei (e. g., periculis): resistere; confidenter resistere. ‖ *Offer an insult to*, contumeliam alicui imponere: aliquem contumeliâ insequi: contumeliis insectari: maledictis vexare (*to insult with insolent words*): sugillare (*affront scornfully, contemptuously*): offendere aliquem (*to affront, displease; whether intentionally or not*): aliquem ignominiâ afficere, ignominiam alicui imponere, injungere (*of gross insults, causing public disgrace*). *To be affronted*, ignominiâ *or* contumeliâ affici: offendi (*to feel affronted*). *To affront with words*, verbis *or* voce vulnerare, violare; contumeliam alicui dicere. *To feel affronted*, injuriam sibi factam putare: *at any thing*, aliquid in *or* ad contumeliam accipere: *aliquā re se læsum *or* violatum putare.

AFFRONT, contumelia (*a wrong done to one's honor*): offensio (*a state of mortified feeling; but also the act that causes it*): injuria (*an affront felt to be a wrong*): opprobrium (*affront conveyed by reproachful words*). *To look upon any thing as an affront*, aliquid in *or* ad contumeliam accipere: ignominiæ loco ferre aliquid: ignominiæ *or* probro habēre aliquid. *To put an affront on any body*, contumeliam alicui imponere. Vid. AFFRONT, *v. Attack*, VID.

AFFRONTER, qui alicui ignominiam *or* injuriam injungit.

AFFRONTING, } contumeliosus: inju-
AFFRONTIVE, } riosus (*injurious to one's honor*): ignominiosus (*causing a loss of reputation, outward respect, rank*, &c.): probrosus (*attacking one's moral character*). *Affronting words*, verborum contumeliæ: voces mordaces *or* aculeatæ; verborum aculei (*stinging words*). *To be of an affronting nature*, habēre aliquid offensionis (*of a thing*).

AFFUSE, affundere alicui (*poetical and post-Augustan prose, Tac., Plin.*): admiscēre (aliquid aliquā re *or* alicui rei; aliquid in aliquem rem (*Plin.*), cum aliquā re, *Col., to mix it with*): superfundere aliquid alicui rei (*to pour it upon; chiefly poetical and post-Augustan prose*).

AFFUSION. *Crcl. by partcp. To melt any thing by an affusion of wine*, liquefacere aliquid affuso vino (*Plin.*). *Sometimes* suffusio (*a suffusion; a pouring in from below: post-Augustan*).

AFFY. ‖ *Betroth*, spondēre, despondēre (desponsare, *post-Augustan, Suet.*) alicui aliquam. Vid. BETROTH.

AFIELD, *in *or* ad agrum *or* agros. *To go afield*, *in agros domo exire.

AFLOAT. *To make a ship afloat*, navem deducere. *To get a ship afloat (that has struck a rock)*, navem scopulo detrudere (*Virg.*).

AFOOT, pedibus. *To go, come, travel*, &c., *afoot*, pedibus ire, venire, iter facere. Vid. *on foot, under* FOOT.

AFORE. Vid. BEFORE.

AFOREGOING, antecedens, præcedens: prior, superior (præteritus *not to be used in the sense of just past, of time*).

AFOREHAND. Vid. BEFOREHAND.

AFORE-MENTIONED, } de aliquo su-
AFORE-NAMED, } pra comme-
AFORESAID, } moravimus; quem supra commemoravimus, diximus; quod supra scripsi; de quo a nobis antea dictum est. *Also by* ille *only*. [Supra dictus, commemoratus; prædictus, prænominatus, UNCLASSICAL.] *In the afore-*

mentioned, &c., *manner*, ut supra dictum est; ut supra scripsi.

AFRAID, anxius, trepidus (*full of anxiety, confusion*): sollicitus (*anxious from fear of a future evil*): formidinis plenus: territus (*frightened*): exterritus, perterritus (*dreadfully frightened*). *Afraid of any thing*, timens, extimescens, reformīdans, &c., aliquid (*if a participle will suit the meaning*): aliquâ re *or* metu alicujus rei perterritus: sollicitus de re aliquâ. *Not afraid of death*, non timidus ad mortem: non timidus mori (*poetical*). ‖ *To be afraid*, anxium, trepidum, &c., esse: *of any thing*, timēre (aliquem *or* aliquid), metuere (aliquem *or* aliquid), extimescere, pertimescere, verēri (aliquem *or* aliquid), pavēre (aliquid *or* ad aliquid), horrēre, formidare, reformidare (Syn. *in* Fear): in metu ponere *or* habēre aliquid. Jn. metuere ac timēre; metuere atque horrēre. *Not to be afraid*, sine metu (timore) esse; metu vacare; bonum habēre animum: bono esse animo (*to be of good courage*): secūrum esse (*to apprehend no danger*). *Do not be afraid*, bono sis animo; bonum habe animum; noli timēre *or* laborare; omitte timorem. *Not to be afraid of any body or any thing*, contemnere aliquem *or* aliquid (*to despise*). *To be afraid for or about any body or any thing*, metuo, timeo alicui (rei), *or* de aliquo, aliquâ re; extimesco, pertimesco de re, vereor alicui rei. *To begin to be afraid*, ad timorem se convertere. *To be a little afraid*, subtimēre (*of any thing*, aliquid; *that*, &c., ne); subvereri (ne, &c.). *To make any body afraid of one*, sui timorem alicui injicere. Obs. *That* "*not*," "*lest*," *are translated by* ne *after verbs of fearing*; "*that—not*," "*lest—not*," *by* ut *or* ne non (*stronger*); *and that the English future becomes in Latin the pres. subj.* Vid. Fear.

AFRESH, denuo (*νεόθεν, ἐκ καινῆς, when what had ceased begins again*): de *or* ab integro (*ἐξ ὑπαρχῆς, when what had disappeared, been lost*, &c., *is reproduced by the same causes*: *Silver Age*, ex integro): iterum (*a second time*): rursus (*again*). *It is often translated by* re (red) *prefixed to a verb*; e. g., *a sedition breaks out afresh*, recrudescit. *To begin afresh*, repetere (*the proper word*): iterare (*for the second time*): redintegrare (*quite from the beginning*): retractare (*to go over a lesson*, &c., *again*; *think over again*): iterum legere (*to read any thing again, for the second time*). Obs. *not* iterată *or* repetită vice.

AFT, *s.*, puppis. *To sit aft*, sedēre in puppi (*Cic., but figuratively of an influential statesman*).

AFTER, ‖ *of succession in time*, post: secundum (*immediately after*): *still stronger* sub *with* statim, *of things connected in order of time*: a, ab (*from*: *after, of what has been done or not done, from a point of commencement to be strongly marked*): e, ex (*nearly* = a, ab, *but intimating a closer dependence of one thing on another*; *a passing into one state from another*, &c.). *After this, I ask*, &c., secundum ea, quæro, &c. *After three days*, post ejus diei diem tertium: *after three years*, post tres annos: *after some years*, aliquot post annos: *after many years*, post multos annos (multis post annis = *many years after*). *After any body's consulship or proconsulship*, post aliquem consulem, proconsulem. *After* (*immediately after*) *the consul's donation*, secundum donationem consulis. *Immediately after those* (*letters*), *yours were read*, sub eas statim recitatæ sunt tuæ (*so* statim sub mentionem alicujus). *The Germans bathe as soon as they get up*, Germani statim e somno lavantur: *after the day, when*, &c., ex eo die, quo, &c.: *one evil after another*, aliud ex alio malum (*Ter.*): *to go into Gaul after his consulship*, ex consulatu in Galliam proficisci: *day after day*, diem ex die: diem de die (*not* de die in diem): *to look* (i. e., *in expectation*) *day after day*, diem de die prospectare (ecquod auxilium—apparēret (*Liv.*). *Immediately after the battle*, confestim a prœlio (redire): *Homer lived not very long after them*, Homerus recens ab illorum ætate fuit: *the hundredth day after the death of Clodius*, centēsima lux ab interītu Clodii: (*immediately*) *after that meeting ambassadors were sent*, ab illâ concione legati missi sunt: *as soon as I came to Rome after your departure*, ut primum a tuo digressu Romam veni. *One after another*, ordine, deinceps (*in a row*): continenter: continue (*præ- and post- classical, unless in two passages of Quint., where the best MSS. have* continuo, *Freund*: continuo = statim, nullâ morâ interpositâ): alter post alterum: alius super alium. *So many days one after another*, tot dies continui. *Sometimes, especially in Cæsar, the ablative only is used*; e. g., alicujus adventu, discessu, fugâ; solis occasu (*after any body's arrival, departure, flight*: *after sunset*). *After* post *the action is often expressed by a participle*; e. g., *after the taking of Veii*, post Veios captos: *so* post urbem conditam; post hanc urbem constitutam (*after the building of the city*). *Sometimes ablatives absolute are used* (*when the action or state described by the ablative absolute is the cause or condition of what follows*): anno interjecto (*after a year*): Hannibal in Italiam pervēnit Alpibus superatis (*after crossing the Alps*). ‖ *Succession in order, rank*, &c., secundum (post *is only* "*after*" *of succession in time*: *in space it is* "*behind*," *opposed to* ante). *Generally by* secundus, proximus ab aliquo, *or* proximus alicui (*next after in place, literally or figuratively*). *After you, I like nothing so well as solitude*, secundum te nihil est mihi amicius solitudine: proxime: *next after these, those are dear to us*, &c., proxime hos, cari, &c. (*Cic.*). [*Tac.*, juxta; e. g., juxta deos.] ‖ *Of a rule followed, proportion to, conformity with*, &c., secundum: e, ex, *sometimes* de (*when the thing is also a cause*): pro (*in proportion to*): ad (*of a rule, copy*, &c., *that is followed*. *Obs.* Juxta, *in the sense of* secundum, *belongs to sinking Latinity*): *to live after nature*, secundum naturam vivere (*or* naturæ convenienter): *to take any thing after its intrinsic value* (*Bacon*), ex veritate aliquid æstimare: *after the example of*, ad exemplum; *after the model, pattern*, &c., ad exemplum, ad effigiem: *after the manner*, de more: *after my own manner*, meo modo (*Pl., Ter.*): *after my own original way of speaking*, meo pristino more dicendi. ‖ *After a sort*, quodam modo.

AFTER, *conjunct.*, postquam: posteaquam: ut, ubi (*as*), quum (*when*). *Obs.*: (a) ut, ubi, *intimate the immediate succession of the second event, whereas* postquam *only states it to be after the first. Hence they prefer the perfect to the pluperfect, and often take* statim, repente, primum, &c.: (b) postquam *in direct narrative mostly takes the perfect or present*; *seldom the pluperfect, except in the form* "*so many days, years*, &c., *after another event happened*:" (c) *For* ubi, ut, quum, vid. When: (d) quum *can only be used when things are stated as facts in a narrative*; *not of local relations*, e. g., *of passages in a book*; *where* postquam *or* ubi *must be used. Passages like Cic., Tusc.*, i., 48, 103; *Acad.*, ii., 32, 104, &c., *only appear to be at variance with this rule. Three years after he had returned*, post tres annos *or* tertium annum quam redierat: tertio anno quam redierat: tribus annis *or* tertio anno postquam redierat: tertio anno quo redierat. *The day after I left you*, postridie quam a vobis discessi. *The year after*, postero anno quam, &c. *Very often* Participles *are used instead of these particles* (*ablative absolute if the* "*subject*" *of both clauses is not the same*); e. g., *most speeches are written after they have been delivered*, pleræque scribuntur orationes habitæ jam: *after the murder of Dion, Dionysius again became master of Syracuse*, Dione interfecto Dionysius rursum Syracusarum potītus est. ‖ *After is often untranslated, the notion of it being already contained in the verb*; e. g., *to follow after*, sequi, sectari: *to thirst after*, sitire aliquid: *to ask or inquire after*, quærere rem *or* de re, inquirere in aliquid: *to long after*, cupere aliquid, &c.: *to make any thing after the pattern of something else*, imitari aliquid; aliquid imitando exprimere, effingere, &c.: *to run after any body*, aliquem sectari: *to send after any body*, aliquem arcessēre, &c. ‖ = *afterward*, Vid.

AFTER, *in composition, may sometimes be translated by* posterior (*opposed to* superior); secundus; serus (*too late*).

AFTER-AGES, posteritas: posteri.

AFTER ALL, *may sometimes be translated by* ipse, *sometimes by* ne multa; ne longum faciam: "*a principle for which, after all, they have no ground, but*," * sententia, cui et ipsi nihil subest, nisi, &c., *or* * cujus ipsius, ne longum faciam, rationem afferunt nullam, nisi, &c.: *sometimes by* ad summam (*in short, at last, after other things are mentioned*): *often, in questions, by* tandem: "*but, after all, what is your own opinion?*" * at quid tandem ipse sentis? *sometimes by* quid enim? (*implying that the person addressed can not deny the assertion*).

AFTER-BIRTH, secundæ (partûs).

AFTER-COST, reliqua (*plural, the unpaid portion of the expense, the proper word*). ‖ Fig., * incommŏda quæ aliquid sequuntur. *You will have to pay the after-cost*, * postmŏdo senties.

AFTER-GAME. ‖ *To play an after-game* (= *repair an evil*), alicujus rei *or* alicui rei medicīnam adhibēre: * alicui incommŏdo seram medicīnam reperīre: damnum sarcīre, restituere: detrimentum sarcire, reconcinnare.

AFTER-GATHERING, spicilegium (*a gleaning*): racematio (*in a vintage*). *To make an after-gathering*, spicilegium facere; racemari: *improper*, * omissa colligere.

AFTER-MATH, fœnum auctumnāle *or* chordum: *to cut it*, secare.

AFTERNOON, *s.*, dies pomeridianus (*Sen., Ep.*, 65, 1): tempus pomeridianum; horæ pomeridianæ. *In the afternoon*, post meridiem; tempore pomeridiano; horis pomeridianis.

AFTERNOON, *adj.*, postmeridianus: pomeridianus (*both forms used*; *Cic. prefers the latter, Orat.*, 47, 157; *but see Orell. on Tusc.*, iii., 3, 7). *To make an afternoon call on any body*, aliquem post meridiem convenire (*on business*), invisere (*to see how he is*): * aliquem officio pomeridiano prosĕqui (*of a call of ceremony from an inferior for the purpose of showing respect*: officio pomeridiano *was the afternoon attendance of a client on his patron*). *The afternoon service*, * sacra pomeridiana: *afternoon preacher*, sacerdos qui sacris pomeridianis interesse debet: ☞ concionator pomeridianus *would be an afternoon haranguer. The afternoon sermon*, * oratio in sacris pomeridianis habenda (*if not yet delivered*), habita (*if delivered*).

AFTER-PAYMENT, * pensio postea facta: numi additi (*additional sum paid*).

AFTER-PIECE, * fabella argumenti brevioris, quæ post comœdiam agitur. *The after-piece will be*—, * hanc fabulam sequetur—.

AGAIN, rursus *or* rursum (*again*): itĕrum (*a second time*): denuo (= de novo, *anew*; *relates to time, denoting repetition after an interval*): ex integro (*in Silver Age also* integro; *quite afresh*; *relates to the thing itself, which is to be brought back to a former state*): vicissim (*in turn*; *in the same manner that another has done it in before*). *With verbs it is often translated by the* re (red) *of a compound verb*: *to rise again*, resurgere. ‖ *Hereafter*, post, posthac, postea: *that this may never happen again*, id ne unquam posthac accidere possit: *whom I was not likely ever to see again*, quem non eram postea visurus. ‖ *In turn*, contra, vicissim. ‖ *As used in a discourse to introduce an additional reason*: præterea: ad hoc, ad hæc (*besides this, never in good prose*, super hæc, super ista, adhuc): jam, autem (*when the discourse is carried on in parts*): accēdit, accēdit quod: huc accēdit quod: addendum, eodem est, quod: adjice quod. (*Obs., not* porro.) ‖ *Again and again*, etiam atque etiam: iterum et sæpius: semel et sæpius: semel atque iterum; semel iterumve (*the last two less strong* = *several times, more than once*). ‖ *As big again*, altero tanto major (*so* longior, &c.), duplo

major. *As much again*, alterum tantum: duplum.

AGAINST, *direction toward*, adversus: in *with ablative (after expressions of hate, displeasure, anger, against any body)*. *The hatred of the people against this man was so great*, in hoc tantum fuit odium multitudinis. *So* sævitiam exercēre in aliquo; vim adhibēre in aliquo (*to use violence against him*). || *Direction with the notion of opposition to:* (a) *Of departure from, excess above a limit*: præter, e. g., *against expectation* (*not* contra, *but*) præter opinionem. *So* præter spem: secus ac speraveram (*against*, i. e., *worse than my hope and expectation*): præter jus fasque; præter alicujus voluntatem (*but also* contra legem, contra alicujus voluntatem, *of direct intentional opposition to them*). *To act against a law*, legem violare *or* migrare: *against one's will*, invītus (*adj.*): *against the will of Caius*, Caio invito. (b) *Of hostile opposition*: contra, adversus, in *with accusative: against the stream*, adverso flumine; contra aquam [vid. STREAM]: *against the wind*, vento adverso (navigare): *the wind is against any body* (naviganti) alicui ventus adversum tenet. *A remedy against any thing*, remedium adversus aliquid (*that works against it*; e. g., adversus venēnum): remedium alicujus rei *or* ad quod (*that is good for any disease*; e. g., morbi, timoris, ad oculorum morbos). *To write against any body*, contra aliquem scribere: in, adversus aliquem scribere: librum edere contra aliquem (*of publishing against any body*): *to speak* (i. e., *as an orator*) *against any body*, contra aliquem dicere: aliquid in aliquem dicere (*to say any thing against any body*): *to strive against any body*, adversus aliquem contendere; *to argue against any thing*, contra aliquid disserere. *To help against any thing* [vid. HELP]. AGAINST, *after a substantive, must be translated by a participle or relative sentence*; e. g., *the speech against Socrates*, oratio contra Socrātem habita; oratio quæ habita est contra Socratem: *the war against the Persians*, bellum contra Persas gestum; bellum quod contra Persas gestum est. *To sin against any body*, peccare in aliquem. *To excite the people against any body*, populum inflammare in aliquem: *to be against any body*, facere contra aliquem (*of the opposite party*): dissidēre cum aliquo (*to be of a different opinion*): *to fight against any body*, pugnare contra aliquem (exadversus aliquem *is, opposite him in the enemy's ranks*): *to fight for life and death against any body*, dimicare adversus aliquem. *Sometimes "against" is translated by* cum *to mark the mutual relation of two parties* (e. g., pugnare, queri, querēlæ cum aliquo). *The poor can make good no rights against the rich*, nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi. *After verbs of defence*, &c. (tegere, munire, tutum esse, &c.), *against is generally translated by* a, ab (*as in English by "from,"* i. e., *with respect to danger proceeding from such a quarter*); e. g., vasa a frigoribus munire; forum defendere a Clodio; *but they also use* adversus *or* contra, *if the "against" is to be strongly marked*; e. g., munire adversus *or* contra aliquid (*Sal., Jug.*, 89, 4; *Cic., ad Div.*, 4, 14, 3): se defendere contra aliquid: aliquem defendere contra inimicos. *To match a combatant against another*, comparare aliquem alicui (*Suet., Calig.*, 35): committere aliquem cum aliquo (*Ter.*). || *Opposite to*, VID. || *Of an object against which any thing is done: after a verb of motion*; ad, in. *To run against any body*, incurrere in aliquem: *to strike, dash, knock one's self against any thing*, aliquid ad aliquid offendere (e. g., caput ad fornīcem, *Quint.*): offendere aliquid (e. g., scutum, *Liv.*): offendere in aliquid (e. g., in stipītem, *Colum.*): *the waves beat against the shore*, fluctus illiduntur in litore *or* in litus (*Quint., doubtful reading*). || *Against = close by or to*: juxta. Vid. BY. *To put a ladder up against a wall*, scalas ad murum applicare: *lean against*. Vid. LEAN. || *Of time, by which any thing is to be done*, in (*with accusative*), ad, sub (*a little before*): focum lignis extruere sub adventum lassi viri (*Hor.*). || *For and against*, in utramque partem: *with respect to my journey, many reasons occur to me for and against it*, permulta mihi de itinere nostro in utramque partem occurrunt (*Cic.*). *Like other prepositions, it may often be untranslated, the notion of it being already contained in the verb*, e. g., *by a compound with* ob. *To rail against any body*, alicui conviciari (*with dative in Quint. only*): aliquem increpitare: *to lean against any thing*, acclinari alicui rei: *to run against any body or any thing*, offendere aliquem *or* aliquid: *to struggle against the stream*, obluctari flumini (*Curt.*): *to fight against any body*, oppugnare aliquem: *to be against any body*, adversari alicui.

AGAMIST, qui ab uxore ducendâ abhorret: cujus animus abhorret a nuptiis.

AGAPE, hians (*participle*; e. g., in, *to stand agape*): *to set any body agape*, aliquem in stuporem dare, obstupefacere, stupidum tenere.

AGATE, achātes, *m.*

AGARIC, agaricon (*Plin.*, 25, 9, 57).

AGE, (1) *the natural duration of any thing, especially of a man*: ætas (*poetic*, ævum): (2) *time of life, or a certain portion of it*, ætas: *the flower of one's age*, ætas florens; flos ætatis; ætas viridis *or* intĕgra: *military age*, ætas militaris: *of or about the military age*, militiæ matūrus: *the maturity, weakness of age*, ætatis maturitas, imbecillitas: *the strength of full age*, ætatis robur, nervi: *to be of the same age as any body*, æqualem esse alicui: *nearly of the same age*, ætate proximum esse alicui: *to be in the flower of his age*, integrâ ætate esse; in ipso ætatis flore *or* robore esse: *to be of a great age*, longius ætate provectum esse: *of a great age*, grandis natu, ætate decrepitâ (*the latter, if accompanied with weakness*): *to be of such an age*, id ætatis esse. || *To be of or under age. Of age*, sui juris: suæ potestatis (*no longer under the father's power*): suæ tutēlæ (*not requiring a guardian*): sui potens (*general term for one who can act as he pleases, but* sui judicii *is a different thing; one who acts boldly up to his own principles*): *to be of age*, sui juris esse: *to be nearly of age*, prope pubĕrem ætatem esse: *to be coming of age*, sui juris fieri; in suam tutēlam venire, pervenire: *to declare a son of age*, emancipare filium. *Under age*, infans (*of a very young child*), nondum adultâ ætate (*general term*), peradolescentŭlus, peradolescens (*still very young*): *sons under age*, filii prætextati. *With reference to ascending the throne*, nondum matūrus imperio: *to appoint any body regent till his own children should come of age*, regnum alicui commendare, quoad liberi in suam tutelam perveniant (*Nep., Eum.*, 2, 2). Vid. MINOR. || *Old age*, senectus, senilis ætas (*age, whether with reference to the weakness or to the experience of age: poetic*, senecta); ætas extrema *or* exacta; summa senectus (*extreme old age*): senium (*the time of feebleness*): ætas decrepita (*decrepitude*): vetustas (*great age and consequent goodness of a thing long kept*; e. g., *of wine, fruits*, &c.). *A green old age*, cruda ac viridis senectus (*Virg.*): *to live to or attain old age*, senectūtem adipisci, ad senectutem venire: *to die at an advanced age*, senectute diem obire supremum; exactâ ætate mori: *to die of old age*, aliquem senectus dissolvit: *to be worn out with old age*, ætate *or* senio confectum esse: *to make provision against old age*, senectuti subsidium parare. *Age does not change the man*, * lupus pilum mutat, non mentem. *Age gives experience*, seris venit usus ab annis (*Ov.*). *Wisdom and experience belong to old age*, mens et ratio et consilium in senibus est. || *To be so many years of age*, natum esse *with accusative of the years*; *or* esse *with the genitive of the years: to be above so many years of age*, vixisse, confecisse, complevisse, *so many years. Thus: he is nineteen years of age*, decem et novem annos natus est; decem et novem annorum est: *he is above ninety years of age*, nonaginta annos vixit, confecit, complevit: *also* nonagesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse: *above or under thirty-three years of age*, major, *or* minor, annos tres et triginta natus; *or* major (minor) annorum trium et triginta: *also* major (minor) quam annos tres et triginta natus: major (minor) quam annorum trium et triginta. *He died at the age of thirty-three*, decessit annos tres et triginta natus: *in the thirtieth year of his age*, tricesimum annum agens. || *An age = certain period of time*: ætas (*general term, also of those who lived at the same time*): sæculum (*large, indefinite period; an age or generation; according to some*, 30 . . . 33 *years; according to Etruscan and Roman usage*, 100 *years. In the times of the empire, a reign, each emperor bringing in a new order of things*): tempus, tempora (*the times or days of*). *The golden age*, ætas aurea: *a learned age*, sæculum eruditum: *the age of Homer is uncertain*, Hŏmēri incerta sunt tempora: *Socrates was not understood by the men of his age*, Socrātem ætas sua parum intellexit; Socrātes ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur: *there are hardly two good orators in an age*, vix singulis ætatibus bini oratores laudabiles constitere: *for that age*, ut in eâ ætate (i. e., *of any thing good*, &c., *for that age*). || *The spirit of the age*, sæculi, hujus ætatis ingenium (*so Aug. Wolf for the bad form* sæculi genius, *or* indoles temporis. *Tac. has* aulæ ingenium): mores sæculi *or* temporum (*its moral character, customary proceedings*, &c., *Flor., Plin.*): *from context*, mores *only* (*such is the spirit of the age*, ita se mores habent, *Sal., Vel.*): temporum natura atque ratio (*circumstances of the times; after Cic., ad Div.* 6, 6, 8): sæculum (corrumpere et corrumpi non illic sæculum vocatur, *Tac., the spirit of the age*; *the fashion of the times*): tempora (*the times*): *the licentious spirit of the age*, licentia temporum: *the irreligious spirit of the age*, quæ nunc tenet sæculum negligentia dei (deûm, *Liv.*). || *The wants of our or the present age*, * quod hæc tempora requīrunt; * quod nostris temporibus desideratur. || *The history of our age*, * nostræ ætatis historia; æqualis nostræ ætatis memoria (*Cic., De Leg.*, 1. 3, 8).

AGED, ætate provectior *or* grandior, ætate jam senior (*in advanced age*): ætate affectus (*feeling the effects of old age, aged: all of men*): vetus *or* vetulus (*pretty old, of men and things*): grandis, grandior (*with or without* natu): ætate gravis, pergrandis natu, exactæ jam ætatis (*very aged*): senex (*an old man: never feminine*): decrepĭtus, ætate *or* senio confectus (*old and weak*). *An aged man*, senex, homo ætate grandior. Vid. OLD.

AGENCY, || *operation*: effectus (*both the power of working possessed by any thing and the effect*): vis (*power*). JN. vis et effectus: efficientia (*working*). *Sometimes* impulsus (*impulsion*), appulsus (*approximation of an effectual means or cause; especially of the sun: then, generally, the working of one thing on another*). || *Office of agent*, procuratio (*general term*): cognitūra (*office of a procurator or agent, especially in fiscal matters*).

AGENT, actor (alicujus rei: *doer of any thing, often* auctor et actor (*Cæs.*), illo auctore atque agente, *B. C.*, 1, 26): confector (*one who completes a work*). || *To be a free agent*, sui juris, *or* suæ potestatis, *or* in suâ potestate esse: integræ ac solidæ potestatis esse (*to be one's own master*): nullâ necessitate astrictum esse (*bound by no necessity*). *Not to be a free agent*, ex alterius arbitrio pendēre (*but not* aliunde *or* extrinsecus pendēre, *sometimes given, without reference to the context, from Cic., ad Div.*, 5, 13, 2). || *Natural agents*, inanima (*plural opposed to* animalia): res naturales: ratione carentia: rationis expertia. || *To be any body's agent* (= *manager of his affairs*), alicui rationibus esse (*from an inscription*): alicujus res ac rationes curare.

AGENCY, procuratio (*general term*); cognitura (*in fiscal matters*).

AGGELATION, congelatio (*post-Augustan*).

AGGLOMERATE, agglomerare (*poetical*): glomerare, conglomerare: complicare (*fold together*): conglobare (*roll up in a ball*): INTRANS., conglomerari (*Lucr.*): conglobari: concrescere (*grow together*).

AGGLUTINANTS, quae aliquid sanant, ut coeat.

AGGLUTINATE, agglutinare (aliquid alicui rei, *Cic.*).

AGGLUTINATION, conglutinatio (*gluing together*: agglutinatio *not found*).

AGGRANDIZE, amplificare (*to make of larger extent*; e. g., urbem, rem familiarem; *then*, FIG., *to make more important, either by actions or words, opposed to* minuere, infirmare: alicujus gratiam dignitatemque, *to aggrandize a person*: alicujus gloriam: alicujus auctoritatem apud aliquem): dilatare (*to extend the superficies of any thing*; e. g., castra: alicujus imperium: *then*, FIG., *to increase any thing by spreading it*; e. g., alicujus gloriam): propagare, *or* proferre aliquid, *or* fines alicujus rei (*to increase by extending its boundaries*; e. g., imperium, fines imperii): augēre (*to increase by addition*): multiplicare (*to multiply*): majus reddere (*to make larger*): efferre (*raise*).

AGGRANDIZEMENT, ‖ *of a person with respect to his rank*: dignitatis accessio. ‖ *Enlargement*, amplificatio (*enlargement of the contents of any thing, as an action*; e. g., gloriæ, rei familiaris): auctus (*increase*): incrementum (*increase, as thing added*; e. g., rei familiaris, dignitatis): propagatio, prolatio finium (*the enlargement of a territory or kingdom*). *Also by* CRCL. *with the verbs under* AGGRANDIZE.

AGGRANDIZER, amplificator: *of any body*, alicujus dignitatis.

AGGRAVATE, aggravare (*post-Augustan, but often in Liv.*: ager, pondus, dolorem, &c.): gravius, majus reddere: augēre (*general term, increase*; e. g., molestiam, dolorem): amplificare (dolorem, *Cic.*). ‖ *To aggravate* (*rhetorically*), augēre; e. g., alicujus facti atrocitatem; culpam (*Cic.*).

AGGRAVATION, CRCL. *by verbs under* AGGRAVATE.

AGGREGATE, *s.*, summa.

AGGREGATE, *v.*, aggregare (*Cic.*: *less common than* adjungere, *and only in prose*; aliquem *or* aliquid, ad aliquem *or* aliquid: aliquem alicui): congregare (homines in locum, *Cic.*).

AGGREGATION, CRCL. *by verb*: congregatio (*gathering or heaping together*).

AGGRESS, aggrēdi aliquem *or* aliquid (e. g. inermes, bene comitatum—januam, regionem): petere aliquem: invadere in aliquem: bellum ultro inferre.

AGGRESSION, ‖ *aggressive war*, *bellum quod ultro infertur: * bellum ultro inferendum, *or* (*if already begun*) illatum. *Sometimes* impĕtus; incursio; incursus (*attack, general term: the last two of violent attacks*). ‖ *Unprovoked injury, generally* injuria *only*.

AGGRESSOR, ‖ *in war*, qui bellum suscēpit: *to be the aggressor*, bellum ultro inferre. ‖ *Generally*, qui injuriam alicui fecit, intŭlit, imposuit: qui injuriâ aliquem lacessīvit.

AGGRIEVANCE. Vid GRIEVANCE.

AGGRIEVE, ‖ *cause grief to*: fodicare: fodicare animum (*to vex; of things*): alicui ægre facere: alicui injuriam facere (*of persons*): aliquem *or* alicujus animum offendere (*of persons or things*): aliquem mordēre *or* pungere (*of things*): quam acerbissimum dolorem alicui inurere (*of persons*). ‖ *To wrong*, lædere (*general term to hurt*): injuriâ afficere aliquem, injuriam alicui facere, inferre, imponere: injuriam jacĕre *or* immittere in aliquem (*to wrong*): *to think himself aggrieved*, se læsum putare: ægre *or* moleste ferre: pro molestissimo habēre (se, &c.).

AGHAST, territus, exterrĭtus, perterrĭtus, perturbatus, (animo) consternatus (*beside one's self with agitation*): (animo) confusus (*confounded*): commotus, permotus (*deeply moved*). *Sometimes* afflictus, percussus, attonitus, fulminatus, exanimatus. JN. obstupefactus ac perterritus: confusus et attonĭtus. *You look aghast*, vultus tuus nescio quod ingens malum præfert. *To make any body stand aghast*, alicujus mentem animumque perturbare; in perturbationem conjicere; consternare; percutere (*not* percellere). *To stand aghast*, stupēre; alicujus animum stupor tenet.

AGILE, pernix (*opposed to* lentus: *dextrous and active in all bodily movements*): agilis, *poetical, and in Liv., &c.*: *supple, pliable*; *hence, also, dextrous in acting*): velox.

AGILITY, pernīcitas (*nimbleness, as bodily strength and agility*): agilitas (*suppleness*; *quickness and dexterity in moving and acting*).

AGIO, collybus. *To make a deduction for the agio*, deductionem facere pro collybo (*Cic., Verr.*, 3, 78, 181.)

AGITABLE, ‖ *that can be put in motion*, mobilis: quod moveri potest. ‖ *That can be disputed*, quod in controversiam vocari, dedūci, addūci potest: quod in disceptationem vocari potest.

AGITATE, PROPR. ‖ *to put in motion*, movēre, commovēre: agitare (*to move to and fro, up and down*, &c.): quatere, quassare, concutere, conquassare (*to shake*): incitare (*to put in rapid motion*; *opposed to* tardare): labefacere, labefactare (*to make to totter*). IMPROPR. ‖ *to disturb*, commovēre (*to move*): turbare, conturbare (*to disturb*): percutere, percellere (*fig., to strike violently, make a violent impression*; *the former of a sudden, the latter of an abiding impression and its consequences*): *the mind*, animum impellere, gravius afficere, commovēre, permovēre: *any body*, aliquem percutere; alicujus animum graviter commovēre: *the state* (*seditiously*), rempublicam quassare, concutere, convellere, labefactare, dilacerare (*the last, to tear to pieces*): *violently*, rempublicam atrociter agitare (*Sal., Jug.*, 37, 1): *the empire*, regnum concutere, labefactare; imperium percutere: *the people*, civium animos sollicitare; cives, plebem, &c., sollicitare, concitare: seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditionem commovēre, concire (*of exciting them to an uproar*). ‖ *A question*: agere rem *or* de re (*general term to treat it, discuss it*): disputare, disserere de aliquâ re (*of the discussions of learned men, the latter, especially, of a continued discourse*): sermo est de re (*of a conversational discussion, whether of two persons or more*): aliquid in controversiam vocare, deducere, adducere (*to call it into dispute*). *Obs.*, agitare quaestionem *is, to think it over, weigh it in the mind. To be agitated*: in controversiâ esse *or* versari; in controversiam deductum esse; in contentione esse *or* versari; in disceptatione versari: *to begin to be agitated*, in contentionem venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci.

AGITATION, ‖ *motion*: motus (*in nearly all the acceptations of the English word "motion"*): motio (*act of setting in motion*): agitatio (*the moving to and fro*, &c.): jactatus, jactatio (*tossing and swelling motion*; e. g., *of the sea*). *To be in agitation*, moveri, agitari: semper esse in motu (*to be in constant motion*). ‖ *Violent motion of the mind*: animi motus, commotio, concitatio: *violent agitation*, animi perturbatio. Vid. AFFECTION. *To be in a state of violent agitation*, perturbatum esse. *Often by participles*: *in great agitation*, valde, vehementer perturbatus: magno animi motu perturbatus: magnâ animi perturbatione commotus. ‖ *Controversial discussion*: quæstio (*general term for an inquiry into*): disputatio (*discussion of a controverted point, mostly between two persons of different opinions*): tractatio (*the handling of*; e. g., quæstionem, *Quint.*). *To be in agitation* (*of plans*, &c.), ăgi. *It is in agitation to destroy the bridge*, &c., id agitur, ut pons—dissolvatur. ‖ *Disturbed state of populace*: motus, motus concursusque, tumultus, turbæ. ‖ *Act of agitating the people*: *perhaps* * sollicitatio plebis.

AGITATOR, *i. e., one who seditiously agitates the people*, turbæ ac tumultûs concitator: stimulator et concitator seditionis: novorum consiliorum auctor: seditionis fax et tuba (*of those who raise an uproar of the people*): concitator multitudinis: turbator plebis *or* vulgi (*one who agitates them, unsettles their mind*): concionator (*a haranguer*; *opposed to* animus vere popularis, *Cic., Cat.*, 4, 5, 9).

AGNAIL, paronychium *or* paronychia (παρωνύχιον): *pure Latin*, reduvia. *To remove agnails*, reduvias *or* paronychias tollere. *Obs.*, pterygium (πτερύγιον) *is a different disease: when the skin grows over a nail of the finger or foot.*

AGNATE, agnātus (*related by the father's side*).

AGNATION, agnatio (*relationship by the father's side*).

AGNITION, agnitio (*once in Cic.*; *Plin., Macrob.*, &c.).

AGNIZE, agnoscere.

AGNOMINATION, agnominatio (=*Paronomasia, Auct. ad Heren.*).

AGO, abhinc (*with acc. or abl.*). *Sometimes* ante *with* hic. *Three years ago*, abhinc annos tres (*or* tribus annis). *Six months ago*, ante hos sex menses. *Sometimes the ablative only will do*: paucis his diebus (*a few days ago*): *and* ante *is found for* abhinc *without* hic; e. g., qui centum millibus annorum ante occiderunt. *Long ago*, pridem (*opposed to* nuper; *marking a distant point of time*): dudum (*opposed to* modo; *marking a space, but only of some minutes or hours*). *All often used with* jam. *He died long ago*, jam pridem mortuus est. *You ought to have been executed long ago*, ad mortem te duci jam pridem oportebat. *Obs.*, *not* diu, *which goes with the perfect definite*: jam diu mortuus est, "*he has been long dead.*" *An immense time ago!* (*in answer to a question: how long?*) longissime! (*Plaut.*)

AGOG, appĕtens, cupidus, avĭdus alicujus rei. *To be or be set agog*, concupiscere aliquid: trahi *or* trahi ducique ad alicujus rei cupiditatem: tenet me cupiditas alicujus rei *or* de (*in respect of*) re: avide affectum esse de re: cupiditate alicujus rei ardēre: incensum, inflammatum esse: ardet animus ad aliquid faciendum: ardenter, flagrantissime cupere, sitire: sitienter expetere, &c. *To set any body agog*, aliquem cupiditate (alicujus rei) incendere, inflammare: alicui (alicujus rei) cupiditatem dare *or* injicere: aliquem in cupiditatem (alicujus rei) impellere.

AGOING. *To set agoing*, movēre (*to set in motion*): initium facere: auspicari (aliquid: *to make a beginning*; *as a trial, as it were, of one's luck*): (alicui) auctorem, *or* suasorem et auctorem, *or* hortatorem et auctorem esse alicujus rei (*to be the principal adviser of it*).

AGONIZE, ‖ *to suffer agony*: cruciari, excruciari, discruciari: torqueri; TRANS., ‖ *to inflict agony*: cruciare, discruciare, excruciare, excarnificare: aliquem omnibus modis cruciare.

AGONY, cruciatus (*any pangs, natural or artificial*; *applicable to pangs of the conscience*): tormentum (*especially pangs caused by an instrument of torture*). *Both often in plural*; *also* cruciamentum (*a torturing*: cruciamenta morborum, *Cic.*). *To be in agony*, cruciari; excruciari; discruciari; torquēri.

AGRARIAN, agrarius.

AGREE, concordare (*to live or be in harmony*: fratres concordant, *Just.*: judicia opinionesque concordant: *also* aliquid cum aliquâ re: caput cum gestu, *Quint.*: sermo cum vitâ, *Sal.*): concinĕre (*to sing the same tune together, to agree harmoniously*: *together*, inter se *or* concinere *absolutely*: mundi partes inter se concinunt: videsne, ut hæc concinunt? *with any body in any thing*, cum aliquo aliquâ re: *used also of agreement in words*; *opposed to* discrepare): congruere (*opposed to* repugnare: *with any body*, alicui *or* cum aliquo: *with any thing*, alicui rei *or* cum aliquâ re: *together*, inter se *or absolutely: used also of agreement or coincidence in time*): convenire (*seldom, ex-*

cept as under next head: convenire ad aliquid=*fit, suit*): consentire (*properly, and especially of agreement in opinion; but also, by a sort of personification, of things: dative or with cum*: *together*, inter se; e. g., vultus cum oratione; oratio secum; omnes corporis partes inter se): convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse alicui rei. *To agree in opinion is also* idem sentire cum aliquo (*not* adjicere alicui, *Görenz.*). *Not to agree*, discrepare, dissentire, dissidēre: alienum esse re *or* a re. *To agree with* (=*be consistent with*) *himself*, sibi (ipse) consentire: sibi *or* secum constare. *The letters seemed to agree with the speech*, literæ consentire cum oratione visæ sunt, *Cic.* *So* sententia non constat cum—sententiis, *Cic.* ‖ *Enter into, or accede to, an agreement:* convenit alicui cum aliquo; inter aliquos (*not* convenio cum aliquo). *We agreed*, inter nos convenit. *I agreed with Deiotarus*, mihi cum Deiotaro convēnit, ut, &c.: constituere aliquid (*to agree about any thing to be done*). Pass., *to be agreed. It was agreed*, convēnit *or* (*if by treaty*) pacto convenit (*Liv.*). *Even the consuls were not thoroughly agreed*, ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat. *All are agreed*, inter omnes convēnit. *Of a thing, also personally*, res convenit alicui cum aliquo *or* inter aliquos: *the peace had been agreed upon*, pax convenerat. *What had been agreed upon*, quæ convenerant. *If any thing could be agreed upon between them*, si posset inter eos aliquid convenire, *Cic.* *The terms of peace had been agreed upon*, conditiones pacis convenerant. ‖ *Assent to*, assentiri *or* (*less commonly*) assentire alicui, *that*, ut, &c. (*Cic., ad Att.*, 9, 9, *init.*): annuere (*absolute*). *In disputations:* concedere aliquid: confiteri aliquid: largiri *or* dare aliquid (*of a voluntary concession*). ‖ *To agree to any thing*, consentire alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*to an offer or proposal*; e. g., ad indutias): concedere alicui rei (*to yield to it*; e. g., alicujus postulationi, *to any body's demand*): *to agree to the terms*, conditiones accipere; ad conditiones accedere *or* descendere (*especially of coming in to them after long hesitation*). ‖ *To agree= to live in harmony*, concorditer (concordissime) cum aliquo vivere: mirā concordiā vivere (*Tac.*). ‖ *To agree with any body (of food, climate,* &c.), salubrem esse: *not to agree*, gravem, parum salubrem esse. ‖ *Agreed! (as a form of accepting a bet)* en dextram! (*here's my hand upon it*): cēdo dextram (*give me your hand upon it*).

AGREE, trns., ‖ *reconcile*, Vid.

AGREEABLE, ‖ gratus (*valued as precious, interesting, worthy of thanks*): acceptus (*welcomed*): jucundus (*delightful, bringing joy to us*): suavis, dulcis, mollis (*sweet, pleasing to the senses, and secondarily to the affections. All these, both of persons and things*): carus (*dear: of persons*): urbanus (*courteous, and so pleasing: of conversation,* &c., *or persons*): lepidus: facetus: festivus (*agreeable: of witty, spirited conversation, and of persons remarkable for it*). *Of places*, amœnus (*agreeable to the senses*): lætus. *Very agreeable*, pergratus, perjucundus. ‖ *Consistent with*: accommodatus alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: aptus alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: conveniens, congruens (*unclassical* congruus), consentaneus alicui rei *or* cum re. Jn. aptus et accommodatus; aptus consentaneusque; congruens et aptus; aptus et congruens. *To be agreeable to*, consentire, congruere, &c., *with dative or* cum. [Vid. *to* Agree.] *If it is agreeable to you*, quod commodo tuo fiat: nisi tibi molestum est.

AGREEABLENESS, jucunditas (*agreeableness; general term, also, of a pleasant style*): gratia (*gracefulness, beauty: also, of style, Quint.*, 10, 1, 65, *and* 96): venustas (*beauty*): suavitas (*sweetness, attractiveness: of voice, speech,* &c.): dulcēdo (*sweetness, amiability*). Jn. dulcedo atque suavitas (e. g., morum): amœnitas (*beauty: especially of places*): festivitas (*pleasant, lively humor*): lepos (*gracefulness and tenderness in words, style, a speech, one's ordinary conversation,* &c.). *Agreeableness and fullness of style*, suavitas dicendi et copia. ‖ *Consistency with*, convenientia: *to any thing*, cum aliquā re (*Cic.*): (congruentia, *post-Augustan, and very rare.*)

AGREEABLY, jucunde: suaviter: amœne: venuste: festive. [Syn. *in* Agreeableness.] *To speak agreeably*, suavem esse in dicendo, quasi decōre loqui (*of an orator*): suaviter loqui. *To tell a tale agreeably*, jucunde narrare. *To write very agreeably*, dulcissime scribere. ‖ *Consistently with*, convenienter, congruenter alicui rei: apte ad aliquid. *To live agreeably to nature*, naturæ convenienter *or* congruenter vivere; secundum naturam vivere; accommodate (*stronger*, accommodatissime) ad naturam vivere.

AGREEMENT, conventus, conventum; constitutum (*an agreement or understanding, not formally binding*): sponsio (*an agreement by which one party binds himself to another: in war, an alliance or peace concluded by the commanders-in-chief, but not ratified by the authorities at home:* non fœdere pax Caudīna, sed per sponsionem facta est, *Liv.*): pactum: pactio (*a formal, public compact, legally binding on both parties:* pactio, *as act;* pactum, *as the thing agreed upon*). *To enter into or conclude an agreement with any body*, pacisci, depacisci, cum aliquo; pactionem cum aliquo facere *or* conficere: *about any thing*, de aliquā re pacisci. *To keep an agreement*, pactum præstare; in pacto manēre; pactis *or* conventis stare. *If an agreement is not brought about*, si res ad pactionem non venit (*Cic.*). *According to or by agreement*, ex pacto; ex convento (*as Cic., ad Att.*, 6, 3, 1); ex conventu (*as Auct., ad Herenn.*, 2, 16). Jn. ex pacto et conventu. ‖ *Consistency with*, convenientia cum aliquā re. ‖ *Resemblance*, quædam *or* nonnulla similitudo.

AGRICULTURAL, rusticus: agrestis. *Agricultural operations*, res rusticæ. *Agricultural population*, rustici: *the agricultural population of Sicily*, qui in Siciliā arant. *To be devoted to agricultural pursuits*, agriculturæ studēre. *Devoted to agricultural pursuits*, rusticis rebus deditus.

AGRICULTURE, agricultūra *or* agri (agrorum) cultura; *or* agri (agrorum) cultio (*general terms*): aratio (*tillage*): arandi ratio (*the method of tillage*). *To follow agriculture as a pursuit*, agrum colere, agriculturæ studēre; arare (*also to live by agriculture*).

AGRICULTURIST, rusticis rebus deditus (*if it is a favorite pursuit*): homo rusticus: agricola: agri cultor.

AGRIMONY, agrimonia (*Cels., Plin.*: Eupatorium cannabinum, *Lin.*).

AGRIOPHYLLUM, agriophyllon (*Appul.*).

AGROSTIS, agrōstis (*Appul.*).

AGROUND. *To run aground*, vado, in vadum *or* litoribus illīdi (*to run on a sand-bank or the shore*): in litus ejici (*to be stranded and wrecked*): in terram deferri (*to run ashore*). *The fleet ran aground, and was wrecked near the Balearic Islands*, classis ad Baleāres ejicitur. *To be aground*, sidēre (*to touch the bottom, and so stick fast*). ‖ Fig., *to be aground*; i. e., *in difficulty, unable to proceed*, in luto esse (*Plaut.*): hærēre, hæsitare (*Ter.*): difficultatibus affectum esse: =*to be in debt*, ære alieno obrūtum *or* demersum esse.

AGUE, febris frigida: febris intermittens. *To have the ague*, febrim (frigidam) habēre, pati: frigōre et febri jactari (*after Cicero's* æstus et febris, *Cat.*, 1, 13, 31). *To catch the ague*, febrim (frigidam) nancisci, in febrim incidere; febri corripi.

AGUE-FIT, febrium frigus: frigus et febris (*after Cicero's* æstus et febris).

AGUISH, febriculosus.

AH! ah! (*expressing pain, vexation, astonishment*). ‖ *As expressing exultation*, ha! ha! hæ! (*in the comic writers*).

AHA! aha! (*in the comic writers: of censure or refusal: also, of pleasure and exultation*): eu, euge (*of somewhat ironical praise*).

AHEAD, ante aliquem, &c. *To get ahead of*, præterire; victam (navem) præterire (*Virg.*, 5, 156). Fig., *to run ahead*, evagari (*to wander away at will*): modum excedere (*Liv., to transgress the bounds of moderation*).

AID, juvare, adjuvare, operā adjūvare (*opposed to* impedire: *to assist a person striving to do something, which our help may enable him to do sooner or better: in any thing*, in aliquā re): auxilium ferre alicui; auxiliari alicui; esse alicui auxilio: opem ferre alicui: opitulari alicui (*opposed to* destituere, deserere: *to help a person in distress. In* auxilium ferre, &c., *the helper is conceived rather as an ally, bound to assist:* in opem ferre, &c., *as a generous benefactor. Against any thing or any body*, contra aliquid *or* aliquem): succurrere alicui (*to run to any body's assistance in danger or distress*): alicui subsidio venire: alicui subvenire (*to come to any body's assistance in danger or distress: also, of soldiers*): sublevare aliquem (*to help a person up; assist in supporting him*; e. g., aliquem facultatibus suis, *Cic.*). [Vid. Help.] *To aid any body in doing any thing*, alicui opitulari in aliquā re faciendā: alicui operam suam commodare ad aliquid: alicui operam præbēre in aliquā re (*the last, especially of manual labor*). *Their bodily strength did not aid them*, nihil iis corporis vires auxiliatæ sunt (*Cic.*).

Aid, *s.*, auxilium (*help, considered with respect to the person assisted, whose strength is thereby increased*; *pl.*, auxilia, *auxiliary troops*): ops (*any means of assisting another; help, with reference to the giver*): subsidium (*assistance provided against the time of need: of troops, the reserve*): adjumentum (*assistance, as what helps us to compass an object*; e. g., adjumentum rei gerendæ): præsidium (*protecting assistance; securing the obtaining of an object*): opera (*active help rendered: service*): medicīna alicujus rei (*remedial aid, serving for the prevention or removal of an evil*). *By any body's aid*, alicujus auxilio; alicujus ope; alicujus ope adjutus; aliquo adjuvante; aliquo adjutore; alicujus operā. *Without foreign* (i. e., *another person's*) *aid*, suā sponte, per se. *By the aid of God*, juvante Deo, divinā ope, *or* (*if spoken of conditionally*) si Deus juvet *or* adjuvabit. *By the aid of any thing: mostly the ablative only*; e. g., ingenio et cogitatione. *To offer one's aid to any body*, offerre se, si quo usus operæ sit: *toward or for any thing*, ad aliquid operam suam profiteri: *for any purpose whatever*, in omnia ultro suam offerre operam. *To bring aid to any body*, alicui auxilium, *or* opem auxiliumque, alicui præsidium, *or* suppetias, *or* subsidium ferre: alicui auxilium afferre: alicui præsidium offerre (*of aid implored*; vid. *Liv.*, 3, 4): alicui auxilio, *or* adjumento, *or* præsidio esse: alicui adesse *or* præsto esse. [Vid. Aid, *v., and* Assistance.] *To seek the aid of a physician*, medīco uti: medīcum morbo adhibēre: *for a sick person*, medicum ad aegrōtum adducere. *In every circumstance of life we require the aid of our fellow-men*, omnis ratio atque institutio vitæ adjumenta hominum desiderat. ‖ *A subsidy*, collatio (*contribution of money to the Roman emperors*): stips: collecta, æ, (*a contribution*).

AID-DE-CAMP, *adjūtor castrensis: adjūtor ducis *or* imperatoris (*after Orell., Inscript.*, 3517, *where* adjutor cornicularii *is found*).

AIDANCE, vid. Aid, *s.*

AIDER, adjūtor: qui opem fert alicui, &c.

AIL, *v.* ‖ *Pain*, dolorem mihi affert aliquid (*mental*): dolet mihi aliquid (*bodily or mental*): aegre facere alicui (*mental*). ‖ *Indefinitely, to affect. What ails you, that you*, &c.: quid est causae, cur, &c.: quidnam esse causæ putem, cur, &c. (*both with subj.*) ‖ *To be ailing*, tenui, *or* minus commōdā, *or* non firmā valetudine uti. *To be always ailing*, semper infirmā atque etiam ægrā valetudine esse.

AIL, *s.*, } Vid. Disease.
AILMENT. }

AIM, *s.* (A) PROPR., scŏpus (*Suet., Dom.*, 19, s. 1. v., *the mark at which one aims*). *To miss one's aim*, * scopum non ferire: ictus alicujus deerrat (*Plin.*, 28, 3, 16). (B) FIG., propositum: is, qui mihi est *or* fuit propositus, exitus: finis (*end at which one aimed*). *Cicero uses the Greek,* σκοπός: *so Macrob.*, ipsum propositum, quem Græci σκοπὸν vocant. *To propose to one's self an aim*, finem sibi proponere: *to miss one's aim*, a proposito aberrare; propositum non consĕqui. *To have a single aim*, * ad eadem semper contendere. *To propose to one's self high or ambitious aims*, magna spectare. *To arrive at, attain to*, &c., *an aim*, propositum consequi; eo, quo volo, pervenio; quæ volúmus, perficere. *What is the aim of all this?* quorsum hæc spectant?

AIM, *v.* (A) PROPR., telum (sagittam, &c.) collineare aliquo: telum dirigere, *or* intendere in aliquem *or* aliquid: petere aliquem *or* aliquid (*more generally, to try to hit*). *Obs.*, collineare *is also, to aim truly* (*Cic., De Div.*, 2, 59, *init.*). *They did not wound the heads only of their enemies, but whatever part of the face they aimed at*, non capita solum hostium vulnerabant, sed quem locum destinassent oris (*Liv.*): *to aim at a particular mark*, destinatum petere (*Liv.*). (B) FIG., *To have for one's object*, spectare aliquid *or* ad aliquid: moliri aliquid (*of great things*): petere aliquem (*of aiming a blow at a person*): velle aliquid (*to wish to obtain it*): rationem referre ad aliquid (*to act with reference to an object*): in animo habēre aliquid: sequi aliquid; (animo) aliquid intendere: consilium aliquod sibi proponere. *Of aiming at a person in a speech, by an insinuation*, &c., designare, denotare aliquem. ‖ *To guess*, VID.

AIR, *s.*, aër (*air as an element: as distinguished from* æther, *it is the denser air from the earth to the region of the moon*): æther (*the purer air of the upper regions of the sky: say from the moon to the stars: the heaven*): anima (*the air as an element; vital air: mostly poetical, but used four times by Cicero*; e. g., inter ignem et terram aquam Deus animamque posuit, *Univ.*, 2): aura (*gently waving and fanning air*): spiritus (*the power that sets masses of air in motion: breath-like current of air: the cause of* aura *and* ventus: semper aer spiritu aliquo movetur): cœlum (*the whole atmosphere, comprehending both* aer *and* æther; *but sometimes used for the one, sometimes for the other, Voss, ad Virg., Ecl.*, 4, 52). *A salubrious air*, cœlum salubre: cœli salubritas: aër salubris: *cool air*, aër réfrigeratus: *cold air*, aër frigidus. *The density of the air*, aëris crassitudo. *The air ascends in consequence of its lightness*, aër fertur levitate sublime. *To mount into the air*, sublime (*seldom* in sublime) ferri, efferri; *or* (*of living things*) sublimem abire. *To fly through the air*, per sublime volare. *To expose any thing to the air*, aliquid aëri exponere: *to let in the air*, aërem immittere, *or* (*if by cutting away*) cœlum aperire alicui rei: *to protect any thing from every breath of air*, ab afflatu omni protegere aliquid: curare ne aër aliquid tangere possit: *to deprive it of every breath of air*, alicui rei omnem spiritum adimere. *To breathe air*, animam *or* spiritum ducere: spirare: *to live on air*, vento vivere (= *live on nothing; late*). *To sleep in the open air*, sub divo cubare. PROV., *to build castles in the air*, somnia sibi fingere (vid. *Lucr.*, 1, 104): *to speak to the air*, verba dare in ventos (*Ov., Am.*, 1, 6, 42): verba ventis loqui (*Ammian.*): verba ventis profundere (*Lucr.*): in pertūsum dolium dicta ingerere (*Plaut.*): surdo *or* surdis auribus canere (*Virg.*): frustra surdas aures fatigare (*Curt.*). *To take the air=walk*, VID.: *to take the air in a carriage, on horseback*, carpento *or* equo gestari, vectari: *to take air* (= *to get abroad; of secrets*, &c.), emanare (*to leak out*), &c. Vid. ABROAD. ‖ *Mien, manner, look*: vultus (*the proper word, the countenance; the character as indicated by the motion of the eye, the serene or clouded brow*, &c.): os (*the habitual expression of the eye and mouth*): aspectus, visus (*look*): species: forma: facies (*these five, of living or lifeless things*: forma *also, beautiful appearance*). *A dignified air*, ad dignitatem apposita forma et species. *To have a noble air*, esse dignitate honestā: *an imposing, commanding, majestic air*, formā esse imperatorĭā *or* augustā: *an air of health*, bonā corporis habitudine esse; * corporis sanitatem prae se ferre: *an air of kindness*, esse humano visu: *an effeminate air*, mollem esse in gestu: *an air of probability*, verisimile videri; simile vero videri. *He has an air of being*, &c., videtur, *with nom. and infin. To give any thing an air of*, alicui rei speciem addere *or* præbēre. ‖ *Airs, pl.*, jactatio (*foolish boastfulness*): gloriatio (*insolent boastfulness*). *To give one's self airs*, se jactare (*to boast foolishly*: intolerantius); arrogantiam sibi sumere: se ostentare (*to do it for the purpose of concealing real ins gnificance*). JN. se magnifice jactare atque ostentare. *If the gait is alluded to*, magnifice incedere. ‖ *An air, as a musical term*, * canticum, quod Italis Aria vocatur: modi, moduli: *also* cantus.

AIR, *v.*, aëri exponere (*to expose to the air*): aërem in aliquid immittere (*to let the air into any thing; hence to air an inclosed space*). *To air a room*, cubiculi fenestras patefacere, sic ut perflatus aliquis accedat (*after Cels.*, 3, 19): perflatum in cubiculum totis admittere fenestris (*after Ov., A. A.*, 3, 807, *and Plin.*, 17, 19, 31). ‖ *To dry*: siccare, exsiccare. ‖ *To air one's self*. Vid. *to take the air, under* AIR.

AIR-BALLOON, * machĭna aërobatica.

AIR-BATH. *To take an air-bath*, * corpus nudum aëri exponere.

AIR-BLADDER, vesīca (*general term for bladder*): * vesīca super quam nant (*for swimming with: after Curt.*, 8, 8, 6): bulla (*bubble in the water*).

AIR-GUN, * telum pneumaticum (*technical term*).

AIR-HOLE, spiramentum: spiraculum: lumen (*any opening through which light and air can penetrate*).

AIRING. *To take an airing*, equo, carpento vectari, gestari.

AIRLESS, aëre vacuus.

AIR-PUMP, * antlia pneumatica (*technical term*).

AIR-SHAFT, æstuarium (*Plin.*, 31, 3, 28, æstuarium quæ gravem illum halitum recipiant).

AIR-SHIP, * navigium per aërem vehens.

AIRY, PROPR., (1) ‖ *Consisting of air*, aërius (*of our denser air*): ætherius (*of the purer air of the upper sky*): spirabilis: flabilis (*breathable*); *hence*, IMPR., ‖ *As thin as air*, tenuissimus (*very thin*), levissimus (*very light: both of clothes*, &c.). *To be clad in "thin and airy habits"* (*Dryd.*), levissime vestītum esse. *A most airy habit*, ventus textilis (*Publ. Syr., in Petron., Sat.*, 55): nebula linea (*ibid.: if of linen*). ‖ *As light as air*, levis, levissimus (*of men and things*). *Airy notions*, opinionum commenta. (2) ‖ *Existing in the air*, aërius (*in our denser air*): ætherius (*in the upper, purer air*). (3) ‖ *Exposed or pervious to the air*, aëri expositus (*placed in the air*): perflabilis, aëri pervius (*through which the air can blow: the latter after Tac., Ann.*, 15, 43, 3): quo spiritus pervēnit: quod perflatum venti recipit (*to which the air has access*): frigidus (*in a wide sense, cool*). ‖ *Gay, sprightly*: hilāris, hilārus (*either at the moment or habitually*): alăcer gaudio (*at the moment*).

AISLE, ala (*of a side aisle*): spatium medium (*the nave*). *No term for our middle aisle; the barbarism of leaving only a pathway between pews being a modern invention.*

AIT (*or* EYGHT), * insula in flumine sita: *or* insula *only.*

AKIN, PROPR., propinquus (*general term*): agnātus (*by the father's side*): cognātus (*by the mother's side*): consanguineus: consanguinitate propinquus (*by blood: especially of full brothers and sisters*). OBS. *These may be used substantively, as* propinquus meus, &c. *To be akin to any body*, alicui propinquum esse: alicui *or* cum aliquo propinquitate con junctum esse: consanguinitate alicui propinquum esse: sanguinis vinculo alicui *or* cum aliquo conjunctum esse (*by blood*). *To be near akin*, arctā propinquitate alicui *or* cum aliquo conjunctum esse: propinquā cognatione alicui *or* cum aliquo conjunctum esse (*if by the mother's side*). IMPROPR., ‖ propinquus (alicui *or* alicui rei): finitimus, vicinus (alicui *or* alicui rei). JN. propinquus et finitimus; vicinus et finitimus. *The poet is near akin to the orator*, oratori finitimus est poëta. *All the arts and sciences are akin to one another*, omnes artes quasi cognatione aliquā inter se continentur.

ALABASTER, alabastrītes. *An alabaster box*, alabaster: alabastrum.

ALACK, eheu! pro dolor! væ mihi! proh dii immortales! deos immortales! pro deūm fidem!

ALAMODE. *To be alamode*, in more esse: moris esse (*of customs*). *An article quite alamode*, merx delicata (*Sen., Benef.*, 6, 38, 3). Vid. FASHIONABLE.

ALARM, *s.*, ad arma! (*call to arms*). *To give or sound an alarm*, conclamare ad arma. IMPR., *disturbance*: turba (*noise, confusion, wild disorder*): tumultus, tumultuatio (*noisy uproar, whether of an excited multitude or of an individual: then, like* trepidatio, *the fear*, &c., *caused by it*): strepitus (*roaring, bawling noise*). JN. strepitus et tumultus. *A false alarm*, tumultus vanus. *To raise an alarm about nothing*, excitare fluctus in simpŭlo (*proverbially, Cic., De Legg.*, 3, 16, 36). *To make an alarm*, tumultuari: tumultum facere: strepere. *To give an alarm of any thing*, clamare, proclamare, clamitare aliquid: *of fire*, ignem *or* incendium conclamare (*Sen., De Ir.*, 3, 43, 3). *To be in alarm*, trepidare. *There is terror and alarm every where*, omnia terrore ac tumultu strepunt (*Liv.*). *The whole house is in alarm and confusion*, miscetur domus tumultu (*Virg., Æn.*, 2, 486). ‖ *Fear*, VID.

ALARM, *v.*, PROPR., *to call to arms*, conclamare, ad arma! ‖ *Disturb*, turbare, conturbare: perturbare: miscēre, commiscēre: confundere: concitare. ‖ *Disturb with apprehension*, commovēre; sollicitare; sollicitum facere: turbare, conturbare, perturbare. *This alarms me*, hoc male me habet; hoc me commovet, pungit: *alarms me exceedingly*, est aliquid mihi maximo terrori.

ALARM-BELL, * campāna incendii index (*for fire*): * campāna incursionis hostium index (*for invasion*).

ALARM-POST, * locus quo milites ad arma conclamati conveniunt.

ALARMING. *To send a very alarming report*, pertumultuose nunciare.

ALARUM, * suscitabŭlum. ‖ *Alarm*, VID.

ALAS! oh! (*expressing emotion*): pro! *or* proh! (*expressing complaint; also astonishment*): eheu! heu! (*expresses pain or complaint*): væ! (*expressing sorrow, displeasure*, &c.): væ mihi! væ mihi misero! proh dolor! me miserum! *Alas! for Heaven's sake*, proh dii immortales! deos immortales! pro deūm fidem! *Alas! so are we degenerated!* tantum, proh! degeneravimus. *Alas! shall I ever....?* en umquam...? (*in questions implying a vehement desire*).

ALAS-A-DAY! } Vid. ALAS!
ALAS-THE-DAY! }

ALB, * alba (*sc.* vestis: ut diacōnus... albâ induatur, *Conc., Carth.*, iv., 41).

ALBEIT. Vid. ALTHOUGH.

ALBUGO, albūgo: oculi albugo (*Plin.*).

ALCAID, ‖ *judge of a city*, * judex urbanus. ‖ *Governor of a town or castle*, præfectus urbis, oppidi, castelli.

ALCHEMIST, * alchymista.

ALCHEMY, * alchymia.

ALCOHOL, * spiritus vini.

ALCORAN, * Coranus.

ALCOVE, zothēca (*cabinet: for sleeping in by day, Plin.*): *dimin.* zothecŭla.

ALCYON, alcēdo (*poetical* alcyon): (* Alcēdo ispida, *Linn.*)

ALDER, alnus.

ALDERLIEVEST (*Shaksp. the Ger-*

man, allerliebst), dilectissimus: unice dilectus.

ALDERMAN, decurio (*according to Roman usage*): *perhaps* *magistratus municipalis.

ALDERN, alneus.

ALE, cerevisia (*a drink of the ancients brewed from corn. To describe the German beer, Tacitus uses circl.:* humor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus, *Germ.*, 23, 1): zȳthum (*ζῦθος, Plin., Pand.*). *To brew ale*, * cerevisiam coquere. *A bottle of ale*, *lagena cerevisiæ. *A barrel of ale*, *dolium cerevisiæ. *A glass of ale*, *vitrum cerevisiæ. *A jug of ale*, *canthăra cerevisiæ.

ALE-BREWER, * cerevisiæ coctor.

ALE-CELLAR, * cella cerevisaria.

ALE-HOUSE, caupōna (*general term for public house*). *To keep an ale-house*, cauponam exercēre: * cerevisiam divendere.

ALE-HOUSE-KEEPER, caupo.

ALE-KNIGHT, potator; acer potor.

ALEMBIC, * alembīcum.

ALERT, alăcer (*energetically active and in high spirits*): vegētus (*awake; alive both in body and mind*): vividus, vigens (*full of life and energy*): promptus (*ready, always prepared*). JN. alăcer et promptus: acer et vigens. *To be on the alert*, vigilare, cavēre, ne, &c. || *Pert, smart:* procax (*boisterously forward from assurance and impudence*): protervus (*impetuously, recklessly, insolently forward*): lascīvus (*full of fun and high spirits*).

ALERTLY, alacri animo (alacriter, *late, Ammian.*): acriter (*with fire and energy*): hilāre (*cheerfully, gladly*).

ALERTNESS, alacritas (*energetic vivacity, evincing spirit and activity*): vigor (*vigorous activity*): hilaritas (*mirthful, joyous activity*).

ALEXANDRINE, * versus Alexandrīnus.

ALEXIPHARMIC, alexipharmăcon (*only Plin.*, 21, 20, 84).

ALGEBRA, * algēbra.

ALGEBRAIC, ALGEBRAICAL, } * algebraïcus.

ALGID, algĭdus.

ALGIDITY, algor.

ALGIFIC, algĭficus (*Gell.*).

ALGOR, algor.

ALIAS, sive, seu: vel.

ALIEN. || *Foreign*, PROPR. Vid. ALIEN, *s.* || *Foreign to*, alienus (*not relating or belonging to me: opposed to* meus *or* amicus); *from any thing*, alĭcui rei, aliquā re, ab aliquā re: *from any body*, alĭcui, ab aliquo. *To be alien from*, alienum esse, abhorrēre a, &c.

ALIEN, *s.*, alienĭgĕna (*born in a foreign country: opposed to* patrius, indigena): advĕna (*one who has come into the country from the country of his birth: opposed to* indigĕna: *but the proper opposite to* advenæ *is* aborigines, *αὐτοχθόνες, the original inhabitants*): peregrīnus (*one travelling or sojourning in a country, and therefore not possessing the rights of citizenship: the political name of a foreigner: opposed to* civis): hospes (*opposed to* popularis: *foreigner, but, as such, claiming from us the rights of hospitality*). OBS., extĕrus *and* externus *denote a foreigner, whether now in his own land or not:* externus *being a geographical,* exterus *mostly a political term:* extraneus *means what is without us; opposed to relatives, family, native country:* extrarius, *opposed to one's self. All these, except* hospes, *are used adjectively.* JN. externus et advena (e. g., rex); alienigena et externus; peregrinus et externus; peregrinus atque advena; peregrinus atque hospes.

ALIEN, *v.* Vid. ALIENATE.

ALIENABLE, *quæ alienari possunt.

ALIENATE. || *Part with to another possessor*, alienare, abalienare: vendere. JN. vendere et alienare; vendere et abalienare: *a part of any thing*, deminuere de aliquā re. *To be alienated*, alienari: venire atque a vobis alienari; *or* venire atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari. || *Estrange*, alienare aliquem (a se: sibi, *Vell.* 2, 112); alicujus voluntatem, animum alienare (a se, *or absolutely, Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 10): abducere, abstrahere, subducere aliquem ab aliquo (*of things*). *To be alienated*, alienari, voluntate alienari: desciscere ab aliquo: deserere aliquem.

ALIENATE, *adj.*, ab aliquā aversus, alienatus, aliēnus: alicui *or* in aliquem malevolus (*wishing him ill*): alicui inimicus. *To be alienated from any body*, ab aliquo animo esse alieno *or* averso.

ALIENATION, || *act of parting with property:* alienatio, abalienatio (*the proper word*): venditio (*sale*). *Alienation of part of a property*, deminutio de aliquā re. || *Estrangement*, alienatio: *from any body*, ab aliquo (*also*, ab aliquo ad aliquem). JN. alienatio disjunctioque: disjunctio animorum (*with reference to both parties*): defectio (*desertion: of alienation from a public character; from a man's party*): dissidium (*dissension, and consequent keeping aloof*).

ALIGHT, descendere: *from one's horse*, ex equo: *to alight hastily*, desilīre ex equo [vid. DISMOUNT]: *from one's carriage*, ex *or* de rhedā descendere. || *Of a bird*, devolare (*to fly down*: in aliquem locum; *from* de): *to alight there*, devolare illuc: in terram decidere (*Ov.*). || *To alight at any body's house* (*as a guest*), devertere ad aliquem; devertere ad aliquem in hospitium. || *Fall upon*, decidere (in aliquid; e. g., imber in terram): ferire (*strike*).

ALIKE, pariter (*in an equal degree, ĭsa*): æque (*in an equal manner*). *We do not all want any thing alike*, aliquā re non omnes pariter *or* æque egēmus (*Cic.*): eodem modo (*in the same manner*): juxta (*without any distinction: not in Cic., Cæs., or Nep.: common in Liv. and Sal.*) *Good and bad alike*, juxta boni et mali; juxta boni malique, *Sal.* (*So:* juxta obsidentes obsessosque, *Liv.*; hiēmem et æstatem juxta pati, *Sal.*; plebi patribusque juxta carus, *Sal.*, &c.): tamquam (*as well as*). *This is the only cause in which all think alike*, hæc sola est causa, in quā omnes sentirent unum atque idem, *Cic.* (*Suet.*, idemque et unum sentire). || *Used adjectively*, similis, consimilis, assimilis: geminus (*exactly alike*). JN. similis et geminus: *exactly alike*, geminus et simillimus (*in any thing*, aliquā re): simillimus et maxime geminus: *to be alike*, similes esse (*in face*, facie): *to make things alike*, *hanc rem ad similitudinem illius fingere: fingere, assimilare hanc rem in speciem illius, *Tac.* Vid. LIKE.

ALIMENT, alimentum: cibus: nutrimentum: pabulum: pastus: victus. SYN. *in* FOOD.

ALIMENTAL, in quo multum alimenti est: magni cibi (e. g., casei): magni cibi (*opposed to* minimi cibi): valens, firmus, valentis *or* firmæ materiæ (*opposed to* imbecillus, infirmus, imbecillæ *or* infirmæ materiæ, *Cels.*). OBS., alibilis *only* Varr.: nutribilis *very late.*

ALIMENTARY, alimentarius (*Cæl. in Cic., Fam.*, 8, 6). || *Nutritious.* Vid. ALIMENTAL.

ALIMONY, alimonium (*but not as a technical term for the allowance for a wife's support*): *perhaps* *in alimonium quod satis sit (*afterward* in fœnus Pompeii quod satis sit, *Cic. Att.*, 6, 1: alimonium, *post-class., Suet., Calig.*, 42: "collationes in alimonium atque dotem puellæ recepit").

ALIVE, vivus, vivens (*opposed to* mortuus: vivus *denoting existence only:* vivens, *the manner of existence*): spirans (*still breathing*): salvus (*safe*). *To burn any body alive*, aliquem vivum comburere: *to make alive again*, a morte ad vitam revocare; ab īnferis excitare; ab Orco redūcem in lucem facere: *to escape alive*, vivum effugere; salvum, incolūmem evadere: *while I am alive*, dum vivo: me vivo: in meā vitā: *to be alive*, vivere, in vitā esse: vitam habēre: vitā *or* hac luce frui: *to find any body alive*, aliquem vivum reperire: *still alive*, aliquem adhuc spirantem reperire. || FIG., vividus: vegētus: acer: alăcer, &c. || *To keep any thing alive* (*fig.*), e. g., *affection*, nutrire, alere: alere atque augēre (e. g., desiderium, *opposed to* exstinguere). || *As used with superlatives;* e. g., "*the wisest man alive*," longe, multo; omnium—multo. *The handsomest man alive*, omnium hujus ætatis multo formosissimus. || *As used with negatives;* e. g., "*no man alive:*" *by* ætatis suæ (*of a past time*); ætatis hujus, eorum, qui nunc *or* hodie sunt (*of a present time*).

ALKALINE, * alcalīnus (*technical term*); e. g., * sal alcalīnus.

ALL, omnis (*every, all: plural* omnes, *all, without exception: opposed to* nulli, pauci, aliquot, &c.): cuncti (*all collectively, considered as really united: opposed to* dispersi, sejuncti. *Hence in the singular it is used only with collective nouns;* e. g., senatus cunctus): universus, universi (*all, as united in our conception: opposed to* singuli, unusquisque. *It excludes exceptions like* omnes, *but with more reference to the whole than to the separate units that compose it*). OBS., omnis Italia, *geographically:* Italia cuncta, *fig.* = *all the inhabitants of Italy.* ALL *is also expressed strongly by two negatives*, nemo non, nullus non, nemo *with* quin; e. g., *all see it*, nemo non videt: *all did it*, nemo est, quin fecerit. || *All* = *each*, quisquis: quisque (*each one, the predicate being asserted of each and all alike*): quivis (*any one, without selection, but one only*): unusquisque (*each single one*). *Thus; in all places*, quoque loco. *I had rather suffer all manner of evils*, quidvis malo pati. || *When* ALL *stands with an adjective to denote a whole class, the Romans generally made each individual prominent by the use of the superlative with* quisque: *all the best men*, optimus quisque. || ALL = *whoever, whatever*, quicumque: *all, who were engaged, will know*, quicumque prœlio interfuit, sciet: *sometimes* quod (*with* est *or* habeo) *with the genitive. All the time I can spare from my forensic labors*, quod mihi de forensi labore temporis datur: *I sent to the Prætors to bring you all the soldiers they had*, ad Prætores misi, ut, militum quod haberent, ad vos deducerent. || ALL = *any, after without* (e. g., "*without all doubt*"), ullus (*for which the comic writers and Ovid sometimes use* omnis). *If a negative precedes*, aliquis *or* omnis. || *All in all, or* ALL *used substantively, may be translated in various ways;* e. g., *his son is all in all to him*, filius alicui unus omnia est; filium fert *or* gestat in oculis: *he has lost all*, eversus est fortunis omnibus. || AT ALL: omnino: prorsus: *after negatives*, nihil (*the negative being untranslated*): *never at all*, omnino nunquam: *nothing at all*, omnino nihil: *nowhere at all*, omnino nusquam: *hardly, if at all*, vix, aut omnino non: *not much, if at all*, non multum, aut nihil omnino. || *At all times*, omni tempore: semper. || *With* CAN, COULD. *All I can*, quantum possum *or* (*if relating to the future*) potero. *I would strive all that ever I could*, quantum maxime possem contenderem. *All that in me lies, or is in my power*, quantum in me erit (*relating to the future*). *He did all he could to overthrow the state*, rempublicam, quantum in ipso fuit, evertit: *to labor all I can*, quantumcumque possim, laborare. || TO BE ALL ONE. *It is all one to me*, nihil mea interest *or* rĕfert (*it is all one to Caius*, nihil *Caii* interest *or* refert): aliquid negligo, non *or* nihil curo; aliquid mihi non curæ est: *it is all one to him what people think of him*, negligit, non *or* nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat. || FOR ALL (1) = *although*, VID.: (2) *in spite of*, adversus: *he is a fool for all his age and gray hairs*, stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis canitiem. *Sometimes by* in *with the ablative* (e. g., noscitabantur tamen in tantā deformitate, *for all their pitiable appearance*): *for all that*, tamen; nihilo secius; nihilo minus. || *While—all the while* (*as used to point out the coexistence of two states*, &c., *that should not coexist*): quum interea *or* quum *only*; e. g., bellum subito exarsit—*quum* Ligarius, domum spectans, nullo se negotio implicari passus est ("*while Lig. all the while*," &c.). || ALL ALONG, semper (*always*): continenter (*uninterruptedly; incessantly*). || ALL AND EACH, omnes ac singuli; singuli universique. || ALL, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, omnes ad

unum, *or* (*less commonly*) ad unum omnes (*here* unum *is neuter, but now and then agrees with the substantive: as,* naves onerariæ omnes ad unam sunt exceptæ, *Cic., Lentul., in Cic. Ep.*, 12, 14, 2). ‖ NOT AT ALL (*in answers*), non: minime vero: minime .... quidem: *also* imo: imo vero: imo enim vero: imo potius (*with an assertion of the opposite of that which the question implies*). *Instead of* non *only,* non *with the verb of the question is mostly used:* non irata es? *not at all!* non sum irata! *don't you believe this?* an tu hæc non credis? *not at all!* minime vero! num igitur peccamus? *not at all!* minime vos quidem! siccine hunc decipis? *not at all: it is he who is deceiving me:* imo enim vero hic me decipit. *No; not so at all!* non ita est. *It is not so—not at all!* non est ita!—non est profecto. ‖ ALL THE BETTER, tanto melior! (*a conversational form of approbation or encouragement, Plaut.:* omnes sycophantias instruxi et comparavi, quo pacto ab lenone auferam hoc argentum: tanto melior! Vid. *Freund's Lex.*, tanto). ‖ *Additional* PHRASES. *All or nothing*, nihil nisi totum: *all and each*, omnes singuli: *all without exception who*, omnes quicumque: *before all things*, omnium primum, ante omnia; *also*, imprimis: *against all expectation*, præter opinionem: ex inopinato: *all on a sudden*, improviso: repente (SYN. *in* UNEXPECTEDLY): *against all chances*, ad omnes casus: *all mankind*, universum genus hominum; universitas generis humani: *now you know it all*, rem omnem habes; habes consilia mea (*of a person's views*); *is that all?* tantumne est? *it is all over*, actum est (de . .): *to be all in all to any body*, omnia esse alicui: *with all one's might*, omnibus viribus *or* nervis, &c. (vid. MIGHT): *in all possible ways*, (omni ratione; e. g., *to plunder any body*, exinanire). *He is all deceit*, totus ex fraude constat. *It all depends on* (*any thing being*, &c.), totum in eo est, ut (*if on any thing not being done*, nē. Vid. *Cic., Quint. Fratr.*, 3, 1): *it is agreed on all hands*, constat inter omnes *or* omnibus (*Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 29, *end*): *to be all for himself*, suo privato compendio, privatæ (domesticæ) utilitati servire; ad suum fructum, ad suam utilitatem referre omnia; id potius intuēri, quod sibi, quam quod universis utile sit; nihil alterius causā, et metiri suis commodis omnia. *Men are all for themselves*, omnes sibi esse melius, quam alteri malunt.

ALL-KNOWING, cujus notitiam nulla res effŭgit: * qui eventura novit omnia, ac velut præsentia contemplatur.

ALL-POWERFUL. Vid. ALMIGHTY.

ALL-SEEING, * qui omnia videt, contuetur.

ALL-WISE, * cujus absoluta est et perfectissima sapientia: * perfecte planeque sapiens.

ALLAY, *v.*, lenire (*the proper word*: e. g., *a disorder, pain, hate, wrath, sorrow*, &c.): mitigare, mitiorem facere (e. g., *pain, a fever, melancholy*, &c.): levare (*to lighten: also* elevare ægritudinem, sollicitudinem, &c.). *To allay thirst*, sitim reprimere, sedare; sitim re-, ex-stinguere, depellere (*of entirely quenching it*).

ALLAY, *s.*, PR. *No Latin word to denote it as thing.* Vid. ADULTERATION. IMPR., mitigatio: levatio: allevatio (*alleviation*): mixtio, permixtio (*mixing; as action and thing*): mixtūra (*mixture; as manner and thing*): adulteratio (*adulteration*): depravatio (*deterioration produced by the admixture of something*).

ALLAYMENT, levāmen, levamentum, allevamentum (alicujus rei): medicīna (alicujus rei).

ALLEGATION, sententia (*opinion*): indicium, significatio (*declaration of a witness*): testimonium (*allegations of a witness*): *of witnesses, authorities*, &c., prolatio: commemoratio: affirmatio (*assertion of a fact*). ‖ *Plea, excuse*, excusatio: causa (*reason alleged*).

ALLEGE, ‖ *affirm*, affirmare (*to maintain as certain, affirm*): asseverare (*to affirm strongly*). OBS., asserere *is unclassical.* ‖ *To bring forward evidence*, &c., afferre testimonium: *a pas-*

sage, locum afferre: *a reason*, rationem, causam afferre: *to allege any thing as an excuse*, excusare aliquid.

ALLEGEMENT. Vid. ALLEGATION.

ALLEGER, CRCL. *by verbs* [commemorator, *Tert.*].

ALLEGIANCE, obedientia: fidelitas: fides. *To retain any body in his allegiance*, aliquem in officio retinēre: aliquem in ditione atque servitute tenēre (*if the subject of a despotic monarch or government*): *to swear allegiance to*, in verba alicujus *or* in nomen alicujus jurare (*to take an oath of fidelity: of citizens, magistrates, soldiers*, &c.): in obsequium alicujus jurare (*to swear obedience: of persons holding places of high trust*; e. g., *commanders-in-chief, Just.*, 13, 2, 14): aliquem venerantes regem consalutare (*to salute or acknowledge as king: of Eastern nations, Tac.*).

ALLEGORICAL, allegoricus (*late: Arnob., Tert.*).

ALLEGORICALLY, per translationem: allegoricē (*late*): operte atque symbolice (*Gell.*).

ALLEGORIZE, * continuâ translatione uti: (allegorizare *very late: Tert., Hieron.*): aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostendere (*Quint.'s definition of allegory*).

ALLEGORY, allegoria (*Quint., Latin and Greek: in* 8, 6, 44, *he explains it by* inversio: genus hoc Græci appellant ἀλλ-ηγορίαν, (*Cic.*): continuæ (*Cic.*), continuatæ (*Quint.*), translationes ("quum fluxerunt continuæ plures translationes," *Cic.*): continuus translationis usus (*after Quint.*, 8, 14).

ALLEGRO, * cantus, *or* modus incitatior.

ALLEVIATE, lenire (*to soften; to make less painful or disagreeable*; e. g., dolores, miseriam, ægritudinem): mitigare (*to make milder:* iram, tristitiam, severitatem, dolorem, labores, febrem, &c.): mollire (*to soften:* iram, impetum): levare, allevare (*to lighten; partially remove:* levare luctum, metum, molestias, curam: *also* levare aliquem luctu, *Liv.*: allevare sollicitudines, onus): sublevare (pericula, offensionem, res adversas): laxare (*to lessen the tightness of any thing that compresses:* laborem, *Liv.*): expedire: explicare (*to render the performance of any thing easier*): temperare (*to temper by an admixture of an opposite feeling*; e. g., hilaritatis *or* tristitiæ modum, *Cic.*). *To alleviate any body's labor*, partem laboris alicui minuere: *to alleviate in some degree*, aliquā ex parte allevare.

ALLEVIATION, levatio: allevatio, mitigatio (*as act or thing: alleviation administered*): levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (*as thing: alleviation received*): laxamentum (*some remission that falls to one's lot*): delenimentum (*not Cic. or Cæs.*): medicina alicujus rei (*remedy for it*): fomentum (*a soothing application:* fomenta dolorum, *Cic.*). *To cause or bring with it some alleviation*, habēre levationem alicujus rei (e. g., ægritudinum): levationi *or* levamento esse: *to find or seek for some alleviation*, levationem invenire alicui rei (e. g., doloribus).

ALLEY, ambulatio (*for the purpose of walking up and down*): gestatio (*a place planted with trees for driving round for exercise*): xystus (*explained by Vitruv. to be* hypæthra ambulatio; *a walk with trees or clipped hedges on each side, and generally adorned with statues*). ‖ *Lane in a town:* angiportus, ûs (*also* angiportum).

ALLIANCE, fœdus (*treaty, alliance*): societas (*state of being allied*). JN. societas et fœdus; amicitia societasque. *To make or form an alliance with any body*, fœdus cum aliquo facere, icere, ferire, percutere; fœdus jungere *or* inire cum aliquo; fœdere jungi alicui; societatem cum aliquo facere; aliquem sibi societate et fœdere adjungere. *To be in alliance with any body*, mihi cum aliquo ictum est fœdus. *To observe the terms of an alliance: to be true to an alliance*, fœdus servare, fœdere stare; in fide manēre (*opposed to breaking its terms*; fœdus negligere, violare, rumpere, frangere). IMPR., ‖ *close connection in private life*, conjunctio: societas. JN. conjunctio et societas: necessitudo (*the mutual relation in which friends, colleagues, patron, and client stand together*): copulatio (*rare, Cic., De Fin.*, 1, 20, 69): conjunctio affinitatis, affinitatis vinculum (*by marriage*): communio sanguinis, consanguinitas, consanguinitatis *or* sanguinis vinculum (*of relationship*). *The alliance of friendship*, conjunctio et familiaritas. *To form an alliance with any body*, societatem cum aliquo inire, coire, facere: *to break it off*, dirimere. *A very close, the closest possible alliance*, colligatio arctissima societatis (*after Cic., De Off.*, 1, 17, 53). *To form a closer alliance with any body*, arctiora necessitudinis vincula cum aliquo contrahere. ‖ = *marriage: to form an alliance with any body*, affinitatem cum aliquo jungere; cum aliquo affinitate sese conjungere *or* devincire: *to form an alliance with such a family*, filiam *or* virginem ex domo aliquā in matrimonium petere (*of the man: afterward, Liv.*, 4, 4, *mid.*): nubere *or* innubere in alicujus familiam *or* domum (*of the female*). *To form a matrimonial alliance* (i. e., *with the person married*), matrimonio jungi *or* conjungi; nuptiis inter se jungi. Vid. MARRY.

ALLICIENCY, * attrahendi, quæ dicitur, vis (*magnetical attraction*): * vis ad se illiciendi *or* attrahendi (*impr.*).

ALLIED, *p.*, fœderatus: fœdere junctus: socius (*as ally*). ‖ *Related by blood or marriage*, propinquus, cum aliquo propinquitate conjunctus (*general term*): necessarius (*joined by ties of family or office, sometimes* = prop. *of a distant degree of relationship*): agnatus (*by the father's side*): cognatus, cognatione conjunctus (*by the mother's side*): affīnis, affinitate *or* affinitatis vinculis conjunctus (*connected by marriage*): consanguineus, consanguinitate propinquus (*by blood; especially of full brothers and sisters*). *Closely allied*, arctā propinquitate *or* propinquā cognatione conjunctus: cum aliquo conjunctus. ‖ FIG., *closely connected*, propinquus, vicīnus, finitimus (alicui *or* alicui rei). JN. propinquus et finitimus: finitimus et vicinus. ☞ Affīnis, *in this sense, is without any sufficiently old authority.*

ALLIGATE, alligare (aliquem *or* aliquam rem, ad aliquid: aliquā re).

ALLIGATION, alligatio (*Colum., Vitr.*).

ALLIGATOR, crocodilus.

ALLIGATURE, alligatūra (*Colum.*).

ALLISION, offensio: pulsus: impulsio: allisio (*Trebell.*, digitorum allisione): collisus (*Silver Age*).

ALLITERATION, * vocabulorum similiter incipientium continuatio.

ALLOCATION, adjunctio: adjectio.

ALLOCUTION, allocutio (*post-Augustan*). Vid. ADDRESS.

ALLODIAL, proprius, * allodialis. *Allodial lands*, agri immūnes liberique.

ALLODIUM, ager immūnis liberque.

ALLOO. Vid. HALLOO.

ALLOQUY, alloquium (*Liv.: a hortatory, consolatory, or animating address*).

ALLOT, dispertire, distribuere (*the former, with reference to the act of division; the latter, to its just and proper performance*): impertire aliquid alicui (*to give in a friendly manner*; e. g., laudem alicui): tribuere (*to give in a just or judicious manner*; e. g., alicui priores partes): assignare (*to point out to each his portion*; e. g., militibus agros: *used, also, of duties, tasks*, &c., munus humanum a deo assignatum defugere, *Cic.*).

ALLOTMENT, assignatio (*act of allotting; especially of land to a colonist*): pars (portio, *in classical Latin, occurs only in the form* pro portione). *Sometimes* ager, possessio (*a property, possession*): quod sorte alicui evenit; quod sortitus est (*what he has received by lot*). ☞ Assignatio *may be used for "an allotment;"* e. g., adimere assignationem, *Ulp., Dig.*, 38, 4.

ALLOTTERY. Vid. ALLOTMENT.

ALLOW, ‖ *admit, in argument*, concedere (*general term*): confitēri (*without being convinced*): assentiri (*assent to from conviction*): dare aliquid (*to allow previously*). Vid. *on all these, Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 8, 16, *and* 11, 25. ‖ *Permit*, concedere

(*mostly on being entreated: opposed to* repugnare): permittere (*opposed to* vetare: *permit*): largiri (*from kindness or complaisance*): facultatem dare, *or* potestatem facere alicujus rei: permittere licentiam, ut, &c. (*to put it in any body's power to do it*): alicujus rei veniam dare, *or* dare hanc veniam, ut, &c. (*to show indulgence in any thing*). *It is allowed*, concessum est (*general term*): licet (*is permitted by human law, positive, customary, or traditional*). JN. licitum concessumque est: fas est (*by divine law, including the law of conscience*). JN. jus fasque est. *As far as the laws allow*, quoad per leges liceat (*or* licitum est, *for present time*). *In great danger fear does not allow of any compassion*, in magno periculo timor misericordiam non recipit. ‖ *Suffer*, sinere, pati, ferre, &c. Vid. SUFFER. ‖ *Allow one's self any thing or in any thing* (=*indulge*): sibi sumere (*of what might seem presumptuous*): sibi indulgēre. ‖ *Allowed*, licītus, permissus, concessus. ‖ *Allowed*=*acknowledged*, cognitus, probatus: spectatus (*proved*): confessus (*acknowledged*). *A man of allowed integrity*, vir spectatæ integritatis. ‖ *To allow* (*of wages*), dare alicui mercēdem operæ: mercedem alicujus constituere (*to fix it at so much: the sum being in apposition*). *To allow so much for any thing*, pecunias ad aliquid decernere (e. g., ad ludos, *for public games*): *to allow the expenses of a journey*, viaticum alicui reddere. ‖ *To allow an excuse* (=*acknowledge its validity*), excusationem, satisfactionem accipere: *not to allow it*, non accipere, non probare: *to allow a debt*, confitēri æs alienum *or* nomen (*acknowledge it*). ‖ *To allow* (=*make allowance*) *for any thing in a calculation or action* (e. g., *for waste in selling goods; for the wind in aiming at a mark*), *perhaps* alicujus rei rationem habēre. *Not to allow for any thing*, aliquid negligere. *To allow something in selling*, &c., aliquid de summâ deducere *or* detrahere: aliquid deducere (*not* detrahere).

ALLOWABLE, licītus: concessus.

ALLOWABLENESS, *by* CRCL., *to deny the allowableness of any thing*, rem licitam esse negare.

ALLOWANCE, concessio, permissio (*in the ablative*, concessu, permissu). ‖ *Abatement of rigor on any account*, indulgentia, venia: *to make allowances*, concedere, condonare aliquid (e. g., ætati alicujus, *to pardon any thing on account of a person's age*). ‖ *Acceptance*, acceptio, comprobatio. ‖ *An allowance*, alimenta (*plural, all that is allowed for any body's support*): cibarium (*allowance for food*): vestiarium (*allowance for dress*): *quod quis alicui præstat: *to make any body an allowance for food and clothing*, alicui præstare cibarium, vestiarium. *To keep on short allowance*, aliquem arcte contenteque habēre (*Plaut.*): exigue alicui sumtum præbēre. ‖ *Abatement*, deductio.

ALLOY. Vid. ALLAY. *Without alloy*, purus, sincērus: *in metals also* solidus.

ALLOY, *v.*, vitiare, depravare: adulterare (*to corrupt by mixing what is spurious or bad with what is genuine*; e. g., nummos).

ALLSPICE, *piper Jamaïcum.

ALLUDE, significare aliquid *or* de aliquâ re: designare aliquem (oratione suâ, *Cæs.*): cavillari aliquid (*to allude in a bantering manner*): jocari in aliquid (*to allude playfully to*; vid. *Liv.*, 32, 34): spectare, respicere aliquid: *covertly*, tecte. *He alluded often and plainly to his intention not to*, &c., multas nec dubias significationes sæpe jecit, ne, &c. (*Suet. Ner.*, 37). ☞ Alludere alicui rei *is unclassical* (*found only in Val. Max.*): innuere *not Latin in this sense.*

ALLURE, allicēre, allectare. JN. invitare et allectare; allectare et invitare; *all* aliquem ad aliquid: illicere *or* pellicere aliquem in *or* ad aliquid: inescare (*attract by a bait*): illecebris trahere. *To allure by promises*, promissis inducere.

ALLURE, *s.*, esca, illecēbra (*proper and improper*): cibus ad fraudem alicujus positus (*Liv.*), *also from context*, cibus *only*. *To take by an allure*, cibio inescare. *A bird used as an allure is* illex.

ALLUREMENT, ‖ *as action*: allectatio (*Quint., Inst.*, 1, 10, 32). ‖ *As thing*: invitamentum: incitamentum. *Allurements*, illecēbræ: *sometimes* blandimenta. *Allurements to sensual pleasures, also* lenocinia.

ALLURER, allector (*Col.*): illex (*a bird used as a lure by fowlers: figuratively, a misleader, &c., Plaut., Appul.*).

ALLURING, blandus: dulcis.

ALLURINGLY, blande.

ALLURINGNESS, illecēbræ; blandimenta (*plural*).

ALLUSION, significatio (*also in plural, as Suet. Ner.*, 37, *Bremi*).

ALLUVIAL, } fluminibus aggestus

ALLUVIOUS, } (*Pliny*): alluvius (*Var.*): per alluvionem adjectus (*Gai., Dig.*): qui fluminum alluvie concrēvit (*Col.*), accrevit (*Gai.*).

ALLUVION, alluvies: fluminum alluvies (*Col.*): alluvio.

ALLY, ‖ *join one thing to another*, conjungere aliquid cum aliquâ re: adjungere aliquid alicui rei, *or* ad aliquid (*both proper and improper*): copulare aliquid cum aljquâ re (*join fast, unite as if by a band, thong, &c., figuratively*): connectere aliquid cum aliquâ re (*connect as if by a tie or knot: figuratively*, e. g., orientem et occidentem; amicitiam cum voluptate). ‖ *Unite or league one's self with*, se jungere, conjungere cum aliquo (*join: generally*): societatem inire, coire, facere cum aliquo (*enter into a company, league, &c.*): fœdus facere (*of an actual alliance*): *by marriage*, matrimonio aliquem secum jungere. ‖ *To be allied*, fœdere conjungi cum aliquo. ‖ = *to be akin to*, &c. Vid. ALLIED. ‖ FIG.

ALLY, socius: fœderatus. *To be any body's ally*, fœdere *or* societate et fœdere jungi alicui; socium alicui esse. *To procure allies*, socios sibi adsciscere.

ALMANAC, fasti; ephemēris: calendarium (*late, Inscript., Grut.*, 133. *In Jurists a debt-book; post-Augustan, Sen.*).

ALMIGHTINESS, omnipotentia (*Macrob.*): *potentia omnibus in rebus maxima. *The almightiness of God*, præpōtens Dei natura.

ALMIGHTY, cujus numini parent omnia: rerum omnium præpōtens (*Cic.*); omnipōtens (*poetic, Virg.*). *God is almighty*, *nihil est, quod Deus efficere non possit.

ALMOND, (A) PROPR., *as fruit*: amygdăla, amygdălum (*with the shell*): nucleus amygdălæ (*the kernel*). *As adjective*, amygdalīnus. (B) IMPROPR. = *tonsil*, tonsilla.

ALMOND-MILK, *lac amygdalīnum.

ALMOND-OIL, oleum amygdalīnum; *or* oleum ex amygdălis expressum.

ALMOND-TART, *panificium amygdalīnum.

ALMOND-TREE, amygdălus; amygdăla.

ALMONER, *qui est principi *or* regi (*as the case may be*) a largitionibus.

ALMOST, prope, pæne (*almost, nearly, but not quite*): fere, ferme (*with* omnes, &c.: prope, pæne, *make a positive assertion; fere, ferme, decline doing this; it being either enough for the speaker's purpose, or all that his knowledge allows him to do, to state that the assertion is at least approximately or generally true*): tantum non (*μόνον οὐ, ὀλίγου δεῖ: an elliptical form used by Livy and later writers,* = "*only this is wanting, that not,*" &c.): propemŏdum (*what is not far removed from the right measure; "almost what it should be"*). *When, almost*="*within a little*," *it may be translated by* haud multum *or* non longe afuit, quin, &c. (*not* ut); prope erat *or* factum est, ut, &c.: propius nihil factum est, quam ut, &c. *I almost believe*, non longe abest (*not* absum) quin credam: *the left wing was almost defeated*, prope erat ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur.

ALMS, stips (*as a gift*): beneficium (*as a good deed*). *To give alms*, stipem spargere, largiri: *to collect alms*, stipem cogere, colligere: *to beg for alms*, stipem emendicare ab aliquo: *to live on alms*, alienâ misericordiâ vivere; mendicantem vivere (*Plaut., by begging for alms*): stipe precariâ victitare (*Ammian.*, 26, 10): *to live by any body's alms*; *ope alicujus sustentatum vivere: *to hold out one's hand for an alm*, manum ad stipem porrigere (*Sen.*).

ALMS-DEED. CRCL. *by* stipem spargere, largiri.

ALMS-GIVER, *qui stipem confert in egentes.

ALMS-HOUSE, ptochotrophīum, ptochium (*Cod., Just.*, 1, 2, 15, *and* 19; 1, 3, 35).

ALMS-MAN, *qui alienâ misericordiâ vivit; qui mendicans vivit: mendicus (*beggar*): planus (*vagrant*).

ALMUG-TREE, Santălum album *or* Pterocarpus Sandalīnus (*sandal-tree*).

ALOES, aloë, es. ‖ Agallŏcha excæcaria; agallŏchum (*a tree of which the bark and wood are used as perfumes in the East*).

ALOFT, sublime (in sublime, *post-Augustan*): *to be borne or carried aloft*, sublime ferri (*of living creatures and things*): sublimem abire (*of living things*): pennis sublime ferri, pennis *or* alis se levare (*of birds*).

ALONE, *adj.*, solus: unus (*opposed to several or all*=*my single self; by myself; for which also* solus, unus solus): sine arbitris, remotis arbitris (*without witnesses, spectators, &c.*). *To be alone*, solum esse, secum esse (*without any companion or attendant*): sine arbitris esse. *To like to be alone*, secretum captare (*in Silver Age*). *One who likes to be alone*, solitarius. *To let any body alone*, sinere aliquem. *To let any thing alone*, omittere aliquid: aliquid non facere. *Let me alone*, sine me; noli me turbare: omitte me.

ALONE, *adv.*, solum, tantum. *Not—alone, but*, non tantum (*or* solum)—sed etiam. Vid. ONLY.

ALONG, *prep.*, secundum (*with accusative*). *Along the coast*, præter oram: *to sail along the coast*, oram prætervehi: *to sail close along the shore*, oram, terram legere. ‖ *Along with*, una cum, *or* cum *only*. ‖ *To go along with*, vid. ACCOMPANY.

ALONG, *adv.*, porro, protinus (*forward, on*). *To drive a herd along*, armentum porro agere. *Get along with you*, abi! apăge te! amŏve te hinc. ‖ *All along*, semper, &c. Vid. ALWAYS.

ALOOF, procul (*opposed to* juxta, *at some distance, but mostly within sight*: longe *is of a greater distance, mostly out of sight*). ‖ *To stand aloof from any thing*, aliquid non attingere (e. g., negotia, rempublicam, &c.): ab aliquâ re se removēre *or* sevocare; ab aliquâ re recedere (*all three of withdrawing from what one has hitherto been engaged in*). *To stand aloof from each of two parties*, neutri parti favēre: *from parties generally*, ab omni partium studio alienum esse.

ALOUD, clare: clarâ voce (e. g., legere: vivâ voce *is unclassical*): magnâ *or* summâ voce (*with a very loud voice*).

ALPHABET, alpha et beta (e. g., discere, *to learn his A, B, C, Juv.*: alphabētum, *Eccl.*): literarum nomina et contextus (*the names and order of the letters*: l. n. et contextum discere, *Quint.*): unius et viginti formæ literarum (*the shapes of the* 21 *letters of the Roman alphabet, Cic.*): literarum ordo (*Plin.*).

ALPHABETICAL, in literas digestus: *literarum ordine dispositus. *An alphabetical list of rivers*, amnium in literas digesta nomina (*Vib. Seq.*). *To explain any thing in alphabetical order*, aliquid literarum ordine explicare.

ALPHABETICALLY, literarum ordine. *To arrange any thing alphabetically*, aliquid in literas digerere.

ALPINE, Alpīnus. *Alpine tribes*, Alpici (*Nep., Hann.*), Alpīnæ *or* Inalpīnæ gentes: Inalpini (populi).

ALPS, Alpes, ium. *Living or situated at the foot of the Alps*, subalpīnus: *on this side the Alps*, cisalpīnus: *on the other side the Alps*, transalpīnus.

ALREADY, jam: jam jam (*stronger than* jam).

ALSO, etiam, quoque (quoque, *which*

always follows its word, is merely a copulative particle, and can only render a single notion prominent: etiam *is augmentative, it enhances what has been said; it can also relate to a whole sentence). The pronoun* idem *is used where different properties are attributed to the same subject or object.* Musici quondam iidem poetæ *(were also poets)*: et ipse *(when what is asserted of the person or thing in question is at the same time asserted, by implication, of other persons or things.* Darius quum vinci suos videret, mori voluit et ipse, i. e., *as well as they, or with them)*: item *(in like manner; likewise; just so:* augur cum fratre item augure: literæ—a patre vehementes, ab amicis item): præterea, insuper *(besides; moreover).* ☞ Nec non *in the prose of the Golden Age connects sentences only, not nouns. On the occasional use of* et *for* etiam *(in Cic.),* vid. Hand's Tursellinus. ‖ *And also,* et etiam, et quoque *(generally with a word between; else* atque etiam *should be used).*

ALTAR, ara *(general term, whether made of stone or of earth, turf,* &c.): altaria, ium *(a high altar: an* ara, *with an apparatus for burnt-offerings:* altāre, altarium, *in singular, belong to a later age). A little altar,* arŭla: *to build an altar,* aram statuere *(general term),* deo facere aram *(to a deity). To dedicate an altar,* aram dicare, consecrare *(Cic.). To swear before an altar,* aram tenentem jurare *(the person who swore, touched the altar). To make any body swear before an altar,* altaribus admōtum jurejurando adigere aliquem. *To fly to the altars,* ad (in) aras confugere: *to drag from the altars,* ab ipsis aris detrahere: *and slay,* ab altaribus ad necem transferre. *The sacrament of the altar,* * cœna Domini; * cœna *or* mensa sacra; eucharistia *(Eccl.).* Vid. Sacrament.

ALTAR-CLOTH, * tegmen altarium.

ALTER, trans., mutare: commutare (aliquid in aliquâ re, *of a thing that exists independently, as a house,* &c.: de aliquâ re, *of what does not exist independently, as manners, customs,* &c.): immutare *(mostly of an entire change)*: submutare *(of a partial change)*: novare *(to give any thing a new shape)*: emendare, corrigere *(improve by an alteration;* emendare *may be said of removing one or more errors,* corrigere *of making what was altogether bad good)*: variare *(to vary by changing;* e. g., fortunam, animos, &c.): invertere *(to turn round: give a wrong turn to;* e. g., *corrupt the character)*: interpolare *(to falsify any thing by altering its appearance). To alter any thing written, a speech,* &c., orationem, &c., rescribere: *a will,* testamentum mutare *(general term)*: testamentum rescindere *(to cancel it; of the testator:* testamentum resignare *is, to open a will)*: *to alter a line of march,* iter *or* viam flectere; iter convertere: *a plan,* consilium mutare *or* commutare: *one's life, manner of life,* morum institutorumque mutationem facere *(opposed to* instituta sua tenēre): *one's custom,* consuetudinem mutare: *one's disposition,* novum sibi induere ingenium *(Liv.,* 3, 33): *one's character,* morum mutationem *or* commutationem facere *(general term)*—mores emendare *(for the better)*; mores invertere *(for the worse)*: *what can still be altered,* quod integrum est: *what is done can not be altered,* factum infectum fieri non potest *(Tac.).* ‖ *To be altered.* Vid. Alter, intr.

ALTER, intr., mutari: commutari: immutari (Syn. *in preceding word*): variare *(to change backward and forward; especially of the weather)*: converti *(to change round, whether for better or for worse: of fortune, plans,* &c.): *to change (of men, their characters,* &c.): se invertere *(for the worse)*: in melius mutari, ad bonam frugem se recipere *(for the better).* Vid., *also, to alter the character, in* Alter, *trans. Not to alter,* sibi constare, a se non decedere. *He has not altered,* non alius est ac fuit; est idem qui fuit semper: antiquum obtinet. *He is quite altered,* commutatus est totus. *You must begin to-day to be an altered man,* hic dies aliam vitam defert, alios mores postulat *(Ter.). Men are altered,* homines alii facti sunt. *Times and opinions are altered,* magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio. *Every thing is altered,* versa sunt omnia. *Which can not now be altered,* quod non integrum est.

ALTERABLE, mutabilis, commutabilis *(unstable, changeable)*: qui mutari, commutari, &c., potest.

ALTERATION, mutatio: commutatio: immutatio: conversio (Syn. *s. verbs under* Alter, *trans.*): varietas, vicissitudo *(the first more accidental, the last regular). Alteration of the weather,* cœli varietas: *alterations of fortune,* fortunæ vicissitudines. *Alteration of opinion,* mutatio sententiæ: receptus sententiæ *(retractation)*: *to make an alteration,* mutationem *or* commutationem alicujus rei facere [vid. Alter, *trans.*]: *to cause an alteration,* commutationem alicui rei afferre: *to undergo or be subject to an alteration,* mutationem habēre: *to plan or endeavor to effect an alteration,* mutationem moliri. *An alteration of circumstances is taking place,* commutatio rerum accĭdit. *Alteration of color,* mutatio coloris: *of plan,* consilii: *of the state of things,* rerum conversio.

ALTERCATION, altercatio *(a contest of words with more or less of heat)*: jurgium *(an angry quarrel conducted with abusive words, when neither party will listen to reason). To have an altercation with any body,* altercari cum aliquo; verbis cum aliquo concertare; jurgio certare cum aliquo: *to begin an altercation,* altercari incipere (cum aliquo); causam jurgii inferre. *I get into an altercation with any body,* oritur mihi (de aliquâ re) altercatio cum aliquo. *A great part of the day was taken up by an altercation between Lentulus and Caninius,* dies magnâ ex parte consumtus altercatione Lentuli et Caninii. *Altercations took place in the senate,* altercationes in senatu factæ *(Cic.). No altercation ever took place with greater clamors,* nulla altercatio clamoribus habita majoribus *(Cic.).*

ALTERNATE, *v.,* alternare (cum aliquo): alternare vices *(Ov.)*: aliquid aliquâ re variare (e. g., otium labore; laborem otio).

ALTERNATE, *adj.,* alternus. *Alternate acts of kindness,* mutua officia: beneficia ultro citroque data et accepta. ‖ *On alternate days,* alternis diebus. *Alternate angles,* * angŭli sibi oppositi.

ALTERNATELY, alternis *(ablative of the adjective: Varr., not Cic., one after the other)*: in vicem, per vices *(when several follow immediately after others)*: ☞ vicissim *(in turn; on the other hand) does not belong here: and* vicibus *belongs to poetry and late prose:* mutuo *is "reciprocally," "mutually."*

ALTERNATION, alternatio *(post-classical)*: vices *(plural)*, vicissitudo: permutatio *(change)*: varietas. *Alternations of fortune,* fortunæ vicissitudines, varietas: *of the seasons,* temporum vicissitudo, varietas: *of day and night,* vicissitudines dierum, noctiumque; vicissitudines diurnæ nocturnæque *(Cic.).*

ALTERNATIVE. *There is no word for it; but the notion may be expressed in various ways. "Peace or war is our only alternative,"* inter bellum et pacem nihil medium est *(Cic.). "Either he must be punished by the state, or we enslaved: there is no other alternative,"* res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum ille pœnas reipublicæ luat, an nos serviamus *(Cic.). To offer any body an alternative,* * geminam condicionem alicui proponere.

ALTHOUGH, esti (= *"even if," the concession made is here simply a supposition: if considered as really existing, the indicative is used; if merely as possible, the subjunctive*): etiamsi *(a fuller and stronger* etsi = *"yea, even if," "even if."* Etiamsi *and* etsi *differ nearly as "though" and "although"*): tamen etsi *or* tametsi *(gives prominence to the improbability of the coexistence of the supposition and the asserted consequence: it is often followed by* tamen, *which has then the force of "yet nevertheless"*): quamquam (= *"however much" the supposition really exists: the real existence of the supposition being granted, it takes the indicative in the best writers*): quamvis (*"however much" you, the person addressed, may possibly imagine the concession to exist really: hence in Cic. only with the subjunctive*): ☞ quamquam *and* quamvis *can only be used with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs, whose notion can be supposed to exist in a heightened degree of intensity:* licet (= *"granted the thing be so:" "let it be so, if you like:" allowing a supposition, the correctness of which the speaker does not in any degree maintain himself, but allows the person addressed to maintain if he pleases: it is an impersonal verb, and takes the subjunctive governed by* ut *omitted. It may occur in other tenses; thus,* detrahat auctori multum fortuna licebit: *and Cic. has* quamvis licet, *N. D.,* 3, 36; *Tusc.,* 4, 24). Obs. *"Though" correcting or limiting a previous statement, or adding to it some circumstance to be kept in view in the application of it, is* quamquam, *less frequently* etsi; *the conjunction standing at the head of a sentence, which is then more than a mere subordinate clause. Thus,* confer te ad Manlium: infer patriæ bellum. Quamquam quid ego te invitem, &c.? *(Cic.).* Do, do, pœnas temeritatis meæ: etsi quæ fuit illa temeritas? *(Cic.).* Quum *(with subjunctive, properly denotes the coexistence of two apparently inconsistent states,* &c.). Ut *has also the meaning of although* (ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas, *Ov.*), *and* ne *of "although—not"* (e. g., ne sit summum malum dolor, malum certe est, *Cic.*).

ALTITUDE, altitudo: excelsitas: sublimitas *(all three properly and figuratively)*: proceritas *(properly, "tallness," height in reference to growth.* Vid. Syn., *in* High): elatio *(figuratively, elevation;* e. g., animi). ‖ *Altitude of a mountain,* altitudo *or* excelsitas montis; *or, if the highest point is meant,* fastigium.

ALTOGETHER, ‖ *completely,* &c., prorsus *(opposed to "in some degree," or "almost;" quite, without exception)*: omnino *(opposed to* magnâ ex parte, &c.: *completely, quite; also "altogether" = in one lot* [e. g., vendere], *opposed to* separatim, *Plin.*): plane *(quite: opposed to* pæne: e. g., plane par: vix—vel plane nullo modo, *Cic.*): in *or* per omnes partes: per omnia *(in every respect)*: penitus *(through and through; thoroughly; quite;* e. g., amittere, perspicere, cognosse, &c., *opposed to* magnâ ex parte, *and to "superficially")*: funditus *(from the foundations; utterly: especially with verbs of perishing, destroying, overthrowing, defeating, rejecting, depriving). Altogether or in great measure,* omnino aut magnâ ex parte. *With reference to a person, altogether may be translated by the adjective* totus. *"He is altogether made up of falsehood and deceit,"* totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est. ‖ = *all together;* cuncti *(all collected together: opposed to* dispersi): universi *(all taken together, wherever they may chance to be: opposed to* singuli). ‖ *In all,* omnino (e. g., omnino ad ducentos, *Cic.*): *sometimes* in summâ (Drusus erat —absolutus; in summâ quatuor sententiis, *Cic.*).

ALUM, ālūmen. *Containing or impregnated with alum,* aluminatus, aluminosus. *One engaged in procuring or preparing alum,* aluminarius *(Inscr.). Alum-water,* aqua aluminata.

ALUMINOUS, aluminatus: aluminosus.

ALWAYS, semper *(opposed to* nunquam): usque *(always, within a definite limit:* semper *represents time as a space;* usque *as a continuing line:* semper = omni tempore: usque = nullo tempore intermisso; continenter): perpetuo *(of uninterrupted continuance to the end of a space of time).* ‖ *With superlatives always is translated by* quisque: *"the best things are always the rarest,"* optimum quidque rarissimum est. ‖ *Sometimes always is used hyperbolically for "nearly always," "mostly:" it may then be translated by* plerumque, *or by a periphrasis with* solēre. *He always arrives too late,*

plerumque sero venit. *I always take a walk at this time*, hoc tempore ambulare soleo. *But ☞ this may sometimes be expressed by the simple present or imperfect*; e. g., post cibum meridianum—paullisper conquiescebat: *to be always at a place*, frequentem esse aliquo loco; assiduum esse aliquo loco *or* circa locum.

AM. Vid. BE.

AMAIN, vehementer; valde; graviter; acriter; acerbe; contente.

AMALGAMATE. *The nearest verbs are* temperare, miscēre, commiscēre (aliquid).

AMALGAMATION. *The nearest nouns are* mixtio (*Vitr.*), commixtio (*Cat.*).

AMANUENSIS, amanuensis (*Silver Age*): a manu (sc. servus): librarius (*a copier of books: but also one employed in other kinds of writing: a secretary*, &c.): scriba (*one who hold the office of scribe, whether as a public officer, or in the service of a prince*): ab epistolis (sc. servus: *the slave to whom the master dictated his letters*). *To be any body's amanuensis*, alicui a manu esse; alicui ab epistolis esse.

AMARANTH, amarantus.

AMARITUDE, amaritudo.

AMASS, acervare: concervare (*to make a heap of any thing; to heap together*): aggerare, exaggerare (*to heap up high, post-Augustan in prose*): cumulare, accumulare (*the first to heap up to the full measure; to heap up much: the latter, to keep adding to a heap*; cumulare *also* trop., *to go on increasing any thing*): augēre (*to increase*): addere aliquid alicui rei (*to add something to any thing*). *To amass treasures*, opes exaggerare.

AMASS, *s.*, accumulatio: coacervatio.

AMATORY, amatorius.

AMAUROSIS, * amaurōsis (*ὀφθαλμῶν ἀμαύρωσις*).

AMAZE, in stuporem dare; obstupefacere; alicujus mentem animumque perturbare; in perturbationem conjicere; consternare; percutere (*not* percellere). || To BE AMAZED, obstupescere, *and the passive of the verbs above*: stupēre; alicujus animum stupor tenet. *To be sore amazed at any thing*, aliquā re exanimatum esse. ||=*to be astonished at.* Vid. ASTONISH.

AMAZE, *s.* Vid. AMAZEMENT.

AMAZEDLY, * stupentis in modum: *or by participles of* perturbare, &c.

AMAZED, stupens, obstupefactus: admirans: admiratus (*astonished at*).

AMAZEDNESS. Vid. AMAZEMENT.

AMAZEMENT, stupor: admiratio (*astonishment, wonder*). *To fill with amazement*, vid. AMAZE, *verb.*

AMAZING, stupendus: admirabilis (*astonishing*; e. g., audacia): mirus, permirus (*wonderful*): ingens, immanis (*immense*): immanes pecuniæ (*an amazing sum of money*).

AMAZINGLY, stupendum in modum: valde: vehementer.

AMAZON, Amazon, *plural* Amazŏnes: IMPR., mulier *or* virgo bellicosa, animosa, fortis, &c.

AMAZONIAN, Amazonicus: *poetically*, Amazonius.

AMBAGES, ambāges (*only in ablative singular; plural complete, Gell.* um).

AMBAGIOUS, ambagiosus (*Gell.*).

AMBASSADOR, legatus. *Ambassador to treat for a peace*, orator pacis *or* pacis petendæ (v. *Cic., De Rep.*, 2, 8; *Liv.*, 36, 27): * legatus pacificatum *or* ad pacificandum missus (cff. *Liv.*, 5, 23; 7, 40). *To be an ambassador*, legatum esse; legationem gerere, administrare; legatione fungi: *to send ambassadors*, legatos mittere; *also* mittere *only, with* qui (*and subjunctive*): *to send ambassadors to any body*, legatos ad aliquem mittere: *any body as ambassador to any body*, aliquem legatum mittere, *or* aliquem legare ad aliquem (de aliquā re, *if the purpose is expressed*).

AMBASSADRESS, quæ missa est; orātrix: uxor legati (*if ambassador's wife is meant*).

AMBASSAGE, } legatio. Vid. EMBAS-
AMBASSY, } SY.

AMBER, succīnum: electrum (*the former the Latin name; the latter borrowed from the Greek*: glesum *was its name among the Germans. Dilthey, Tac., Germ.*, 45, 6). *As adjective*, succineus.

AMBERGRIS, Ambārum, Ambra (*Kraft and Forbiger*).

AMBER-SEED, } * amōmum granum
AMBER-TREE, } Paradisi (*Linn.*).

AMBIDEXTER, æquimānus (*Auson., Beda, Orth.*, 2329, *Plin.*). *The Greek ἀμφιδέξιος, περιδέξιος, might be used in familiar style. Thus* (*figuratively*): "ut plane Homericâ appellatione περιδέξιον, id est æquimānum te pronuntiem," *Symmach., Ep.*, 9, 101 (110): dexter, vafer, &c. ||*Given to double-dealing*, homo bilinguis (*double-tongued*): temporum multorum homo (*Curt.*, 5, 3, 4: *a temporizer; time-server*): prævaricator (*as a lawyer*).

AMBIDEXTERITY, περιδεξιότης, ut Græco verbo utar: vafrities, &c. || *Shuffling conduct*, prævaricatio (*of a lawyer*).

AMBIDEXTROUS. Vid. AMBIDEXTER.

AMBIENT, qui cingit, circumfunditur, &c. *The ambient air*, circumfūsus nobis aër.

AMBIGU, farrāgo.

AMBIGUITY, ambiguitas (*general term*, verborum, &c.): amphibolia (*ἀμφιβολία, in rhetoric*). *A playful or ironical ambiguity*, suspicio ridiculi abscondita (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 59, 278).

AMBIGUOUS, ambiguus (e. g., *answer*, responsum, *that admits of two or more interpretations: words*, verba; *and* FIG. = *not to be trusted*, ingenium, fides, &c.): anceps (*proposition having two heads: hence wavering between two directions; what has a double or doubtful sense*: oraculum, responsum): dubius (*doubtful, indeterminate*). JN. dubius et quasi duplex (e. g., *words*, verba): flexilŏquus (*speaking what admits of two meanings*). JN. flexiloquus et obscurus (e. g., *oracle*, oraculum, *Cic., De Div.*, 2, 56, 115). *An ambiguous declaration*, ex ambiguo dictum: *a man of ambiguous character*, homo ambigui ingenii, ambiguā fide. *To return an ambiguous answer*, ambigue respondēre; nihil certi respondēre.

AMBIGUOUSLY, ambigue. || = *with ambiguous faith*, ambiguā fide.

AMBIT, ambītus (ûs).

AMBITION, ambitio: studium laudis: studium cupiditasque honorum: cupido honoris *or* famæ: aviditas *or* avaritia gloriæ: æstus quidam gloriæ: sitis famæ (†). *Sometimes from the context*, gloria *only may do*, alicujus gloriæ favēre (*Cic.*). *To be impelled by ambition*, gloriā duci: *to be possessed, enthralled, &c., by ambition*, ambitione teneri: *to burn with ambition*, ambitione accensum esse *or* flagrare. *He allowed himself to be hurried away by his ambition*, eum absorbuit æstus quidam gloriæ; *or* quasi quidam æstus gloriæ abripuit, atque in altum abstraxit.

AMBITIOUS, ambitiosus: avidus gloriæ *or* laudis: cupidus honorum: laudis et honoris cupidus: appetens gloriæ: sitiens famæ (†). *To be ambitious*, laudis studio trahi: gloriā duci. *To be ambitious of any thing*, alicujus rei desiderio incensum esse *or* flagrare: aliquid ardenter cupere.

AMBITIOUSLY, ambitiose (e. g., petere aliquid).

AMBITIOUSNESS. Vid. AMBITION.

AMBLE, *v.*, tolūtim incedere (*Varr. ap. Non.*, 4, 13: tolutim incursus carpere, *Plin.*, 8, 42, 67, *is a mere conjecture*). *An ambling horse or nag*, equus tolutarius (*Sen., Ep.*, 87, 9): equus gradarius (*Lucil. ap. Non.*): equus, cui non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio (*Plin.*, 8, 42, 67, *end*).

AMBLE, *s.*, ambulatura (= "gradus minūtus et creber et qui sedentem delectet et erigat," *Veget.*, 6, 6, 6, &v.): gradus tolutilis (*Varr. ap. Non.*, 17, 26): mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio (*Plin.*, 8, 42, 67, *end*): incessus gradarius (*Kraft and Forbiger*).

AMBLER. Vid. "*Ambling horse*" *in* AMBLE, *v.*

AMBLINGLY, tolūtim.

AMBROSIA, ambrōsia. ||*Name of a plant*, ambrosia. Chenopodium Botrys (*Linn.*). *According to others, the ἀμβροσία of Dioscorides is* Artemisia arborescens.

AMBROSIAL, ambrosius (†); ambrosiacus (*Plin.*).

AMBRY, armarium (*cupboard or closet*): armarium promptuarium (*Cato*).

AMBS-ACE, *perhaps* venus. *To throw ambs-ace*, venerem jacēre.

AMBULATION, ambulatio.

AMBULATORY, ambulātorius (*movable: of machines*, &c.; e. g., turres; *also that serve for walking on*: porticus ambulatoria, *Ulp. Dig.*).

AMBURY, vomica.

AMBUSCADE. Vid. AMBUSH.

AMBUSH, insidiæ (*both the place and the men*): locus insidiarum (*the place*): latēbræ (*lurking-place*; e. g., *of a murderer*): *to lay an ambush*, insidias locare, collocare, ponere: insidias disponere (*in different places*; e. g., silvestribus locis): *to place or post men in ambush*, in insidiis locare, collocare: in insidiis disponere (*if in different places*): *to lie in ambush*, in insidiis esse *or* subsistere: *to rise*, &c., *from one's ambush*, ex insidiis consurgere; ex insidiis *or* latēbris exsilire: *to draw into an ambush*, aliquem in insidias trahere *or* perducere; aliquem in insidias inducere: *to fall into an ambush*, in insidias incidere; insidias intrare; insidiis circumveniri.

AMBUSHED, in insidiis collocatus, &c.

AMBUSHMENT. Vid. AMBUSH.

AMBUST, ambustus.

AMBUSTION, ambustio (*Plin.*).

AMEL. Vid. ENAMEL.

AMELIORATE, melius facere aliquid.

AMELIORATION, CRCL. *by* melius facere.

AMEN! ita fiat! ratum esto! * dixi (*at the end of a speech*): āmen (*as technical term*, "Et responsuris ferit aëra vocibus amen," *Auson., Eph. in Orat., end, Prudent.*).

AMENABLE, cui ratio reddenda est; qui aliquid præstare debet: *to a law*, lege aliquā teneri; legem aliquam conservare debēre; legi alicui parēre, &c., debēre: *to the authority, rule*, &c., *of any body*, sub alicujus jus et jurisdictionem subjunctus (*Cic., Rull.*, 2, 36, 98).

AMEND, TRANS., melius facere *or* efficere (*to make better*): corrigere (*to correct or improve a whole that is defective, not right*, &c.): emendare (*to free any thing from faults*). JN. corrigere et emendare; emendare et corrigere. *To amend one's ways*, mores corrigere *or* emendare. INTRANS., ||*to grow better in health*, meliorem fieri; ex morbo convalescere; ex incommodā valetudine emergere. *I am beginning to amend*, meliuscule est mihi. ||*To improve: of fortune*, &c. "*My fortune amends*" (*Sid.*), meæ res sunt meliore loco. || *With respect to morals*, mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire *or* revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere.

AMENDE (*French*), multa *or* mulcta. Vid. AMENDS.

AMENDMENT, ||*correction*, correctio: emendatio. JN. correctio et emendatio (SYN. *in* AMEND, *trans.*). ||*Improvement in a sick person's health*, convalescentia (*Symm.*): *a considerable amendment has taken place*, inclinata jam in melius ægri valetudo est; ægrotus convalescit. ||*Of circumstances*, * melior rerum conditio. || *Of morals*, mores emendatiores: vita emendatior (*Ulp. Dig.*).

AMENDER, corrector: emendator. JN. corrector et emendator (SYN. *in* AMEND, *trans.*).

AMENDS, compensatio: satisfactio (*what satisfies an injured person*): expiatio (*atonement for a crime*; sceleris, rupti fœderis, &c.). *To make amends for any thing*, aliquid compensare: satisfacere alicui (*to give any body satisfaction*): expiare aliquid (*of making amends for a crime: by any thing*, aliquā re. *Also*, expiare aliquem aliquā re): *to any body by any thing*, aliquid alicui compensare aliquā re: *for an injury suffered or loss sustained*, alicui damnum restituere, damnum præstare: *to make one's self amends for a loss sustained*, damnum *or* detrimentum

sarcire *or* resarcire; damnum compensare (aliquâ re). *To accept amends for any thing*, satisfactionem accipere pro aliquâ re. *To seek amends*, res repetere (*not only of the Fetialis, or Roman officer who demanded restitution from a state, but also of a purchaser of damaged goods*, &c., *claiming his money back*). ‖ *Recompense.* Vid. REWARD.

AMENITY, amœnitas (hortorum, fluminis, orarum et litorum, &c.).

AMERCE, multare (*in any thing*, aliquâ re): multam imponere (in aliquem). *To be amerced*, pecuniâ multari. ‖ *Deprive, rob*, privare, spoliare, &c.

AMERCER, qui multam imponit.

AMERCEMENT, multa: lis æstimata (*the damages fixed according to an estimation of the injury*).

AMES-ACE. Vid. AMBS-ACE.

AMETHYST, amethystus, *f.*

AMETHYSTINE, amethystinus.

AMIABILITY, amabilitas (*Plaut. and late writers*): suavitas (*sweetness*): venustas (*loveliness, attractiveness*): *of disposition*, morum suavitas.

AMIABLE, amabilis: amandus: amore dignus: dignus qui ametur: suavis, dulcis (*sweet*): venustus (*lovely*). *An amiable character*, mores amabiles. *Nothing can be more amiable than this man*, nihil est hoc homine dignius, quod ametur.

AMIABLENESS. Vid. AMIABILITY.

AMIABLY, suaviter, blande: amabiliter (= *affectionately*) *has an active sense* (e. g., amabiliter cogitare in aliquem, *Cic.*).

AMICABLE, amicus: benevŏlus: benignus, &c. Vid. FRIENDLY.

AMICABLY, amice: benevole: amanter: familiariter. *To live amicably with any body*, amice cum aliquo vivere; familiariter uti aliquo: *to converse amicably with any body*, amice, familiariter loqui cum aliquo.

AMICE, amictus (*Eccl.* Vid. *Du Cange in Johnson's Dict.*).

AMID, } inter. *Amid the tumult*, in-
AMIDST, } ter tumultum. *Also by* in *with the adjective* medius: in mediâ aliquâ re.

AMISS, *adv.*, perverse: perpĕram (*opposed to* recte): prave. *Sometimes* secus (i. e., *otherwise than the thing should be, than was expected*, &c.). *To judge or determine amiss*, perperam judicare *or* statuere; prave judicare. *To do amiss*, peccare, delinquere; delictum admittere *or* committere: labi, errare [vid. SIN, *v.*]. *It would not be amiss if you were to speak with Balbus on this subject*, de quo nihil nocuerit, si cum Balbo locutus eris. *I thought it would not be amiss to relate*, haud ab re duxi, referre, &c.: *or by* censēre *only, followed by subjunctive* (*with or without* ut) *or by accusative with infinitive. Any thing turns out amiss*, res secus cadit; res minus prospere *or* non ex sententiâ cadit. *To take any thing amiss*, aliquid perperam interpretari (*to put a bad construction on it*): aliquid in malam partem accipere (*to take any thing ill, in bad part*). *I take it amiss, that*, &c., ægre fero, *with accusative and infinitive. To be somewhat amiss* leviter ægrotare: levi motiuncŭlâ tentari (*Suet.*).

AMITY. Vid. FRIENDSHIP.

AMMONIAC, sal ammoniăcus.

AMMUNITION, instrumentum et apparatus belli: arma, tela, cetera quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent (*after Cic., Phil.*, 11, 12, 30).

AMMUNITION BREAD, panis militaris.

AMNESTY, venia præteritorum: impunitas: fides publica (*these three mostly of amnesty granted to individuals or a small number*): oblivio *with or without* rerum ante actarum *or* præteritarum: oblivio, quam Athenienses ἀμνηστίαν vocant (*Val. Max.*): lex, ne quis ante actarum rerum accusetur, neve multetur (*Nep., act of amnesty passed*): pactum abolitionis (*Quint.*). JN. venia et oblivio; venia et impunitas; venia et incolumitas. *To proclaim a general amnesty*, omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sancire. *In the hopes of an amnesty*, spe abolitionis (*Quint.*). PHR. veniam et impunitatem alicui dare; impunitatem largiri. *To bind all parties to an amnesty*, omnes jurejurando astringere discordiarum oblivionem fore. *To pray for an amnesty*, veniam præteritorum precari.

AMNICOLIST, amnicŏla (*Ov.*).

AMNIGENOUS, amnigĕnus (*Val. Flacc.*).

AMOMUM, amōmum.

AMONG, } inter. *Sometimes* in, apud.
AMONGST, } *To be reckoned among good men*, in bonis viris haberi. *To reckon among good things*, in bonis numerare. Apud *is used of actions, &c., done among certain persons;* e. g., tantopere apud nostros justitia culta est, ut, &c., *Cic.*: hæc apud majores nostros factitata, *Cic.* ‖ *From among*, e, ex (e. g., ex cunctis deligere).

AMORIST, amator: amator mulierum. ☞ *That* amator *is often* = amator mulierum (*one who must always be in love with somebody*) *is proved by Tusc.*, 4, 12, 22; *Hor., Ep.*, 1, 1, 38.

AMOROSO. Vid. *next word.*

AMOROUS, amans (*really in love with*): amore captus *or* incensus: venereus: libidinosus (*in bad sense*): amatorius (*relating to love: of things;* e. g., voluptas, poësis, &c.). *To have an amorous look*, *vultu *or* oculis amorem prodere *or* fateri.

AMOROUSLY, amatorie (e. g., amatorie scribere).

AMOROUSNESS, amor (*in good sense*): amor venereus: libido; venus (*in bad sense: of lustful passion*).

AMORT, tristis, mœstus, &c. Vid. SAD, DEJECTED.

AMORTIZATION, } *Nothing nearer*
AMORTIZEMENT. } *than* alienatio: abalienatio.

AMORTIZE, in perpetuum alienare (*Cic.*).

AMOVE. Vid. REMOVE.

AMOUNT (*v.*), efficere, *also* esse: explēre. *What does the whole amount to?* quæ summa est? quantum est? *To amount to a great sum*, longam summam efficere *or* conficere. *The whole number amounted to more than* 80,000 *men*, omnis numerus explebat amplius octoginta millia (*Vell.*). *To what does this amount?* id autem quantŭlum est? (*the amount being small*). *To amount to any thing* (= *to have it for its result*), eo *or* huc redire (*Ter.*, &c.): hunc adeo exĭtum habēre (*have no other result than this: of actions*, &c.). *The evil at worst can only amount to a divorce*, incommoditas huc omnis redit, si eveniat discessio (*Ter., Andr.*, 3, 3, 35). *Any thing amounts but to this, that,*[1] &c., *perhaps* aliquid non ferme longius progreditur, quam ut, &c. *It amounts to the same thing*, idem est: par est (*Cic. pro Muren.*, 19, 41). *It amounts to the same thing, whether—or*, nihil interest, utrum—an. *The whole argument of his letter amounts to this*, summa epistolæ hæc est. *What he said amounted to this*, exitus fuit orationis (*Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 6, *Herzog.*).

AMOUNT, s., summa. *The whole amount*, solidum: *an insignificant amount*, minuta summa *or* summula. ‖ *Abstract of a whole*, summa, caput. Vid. SUM.

AMOUR, res amatoria. *Amours*, amores. *To have an amour*, amori operam dare (*Ter., Heaut.*, 1, 1, 58): *to pursue amours*, amores sectari.

AMPHIBIOUS, cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est (*Flor.*). *An amphibious animal*, bestia quasi anceps, in utraque sede vivens (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 37, 103): animal, cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est (*Flor.*, 1, 3, 6): animal, cujus et in terrâ et in humore vita (*Plin.*, 8, 31, 48). ‖ = *mongrel*, Vid.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, amphĭbŏlus (*Capell.*).

AMPHIBOLOGY, amphĭbŏlĭa, *Cic.* (amphibologia, *Charis., Isid.*).

AMPHIBOLOUS, amphĭbŏlus (*Capell.*)

AMPHIBRACH, amphĭbrăchys (G yos).

AMPHIMACER, amphĭmăcrus (*or* -ăcr.).

AMPHISBÆNA, amphisbæna (*Lucan, Plin.*).

AMPHITHEATRE, amphitheātrum (*Suet., Plin., Tac., properly and figuratively*): *to present somewhat of the appearance of an amphitheatre*, velut amphitheatri *or* theatri efficere speciem (*Sal., Hirt. B. Afr.*, 37).

AMPHITHEATRICAL, amphitheatrālis.

AMPLE, amplus: laxus (*not narrow; roomy*): spatiosus (*roomy, spacious*): capax (*able to hold much*). *Often by* satis; e. g., *ample reason*, satis causæ: *also* gravis causa. *An ample garrison*, abunde magnum præsidium. ‖ *Liberal*, &c., benignus. ‖ *Full* (*as in "an ample narrative"*), copiosus, verbosus: longus. Vid. GREAT.

AMPLENESS, amplitudo: laxitas: capacitas.

AMPLIATE, ampliare.

AMPLIATION, amplificatio (ampliatio *is "adjournment;" but in Tertull.* = amplificatio).

AMPLIFICATE, amplificare.

AMPLIFICATION, amplificatio (="*enlargement," and also as technical term of rhetoric, exaggerating representation*).

AMPLIFIER, amplificator, *Cic.* (*fem.* -atrix).

AMPLIFY, amplificare (= "*enlarge," and also* "*set off by rhetorical exaggeration*"). *Also* dilatare (alicujus imperium, gloriam): propagare *or* proferre (aliquid, fines alicujus rei, &c.); augēre: multiplicare. Vid. ENLARGE, INCREASE. ‖ *Exaggerate rhetorically*, amplificare: verbis exaggerare: multiplicare verbis (*represent as more numerous than they really are;* e. g., copias): verbis augēre: in majus (verbis) extollere: in falsum augēre (*Tac.*).

AMPLITUDE. Vid. AMPLENESS.

AMPLY, ample: copiose: large: satis: abunde.

AMPUTATE, amputare (membra, *Cic.*). Vid. CUT OFF.

AMPUTATION, amputatio (*not found, I believe, of limbs; but as* amputare *is, it may probably be used*: desectio, resectio *are general terms*).

AMULET, amulētum: phylacterium (*Silver Age, and late*).

AMUSE, oblectare (*to supply a pleasant occupation; to amuse, whether by things or words*): delectare (*to delight*). *To amuse one's self with any thing*, se delectare aliquâ re: delectari aliquâ re (e. g., libris): se oblectare aliquâ re (e. g., ludis). *The play amuses the people* (fabula oblectat populum). *To be amused*, oblectari aliquâ re: oblectari et duci aliquâ re: delectatione alicujus rei duci: voluptatem ex aliquâ re capere, percipere, habēre. ‖ *Draw a man on* (*with hopes, promises*, &c.), extrahere aliquem (v. *Liv.*, 23, *and* 31): aliquem variis frustrationibus differre, *or* variis dilationibus frustrare; aliquem per frustrationem differre: aliquem eludere atque extrahere: lactare aliquem et spe falsâ producere (*Ter.*).

AMUSEMENT, oblectatio (*amusement: a relative pleasure*): delectatio (*delight: a positive pleasure*). *For the sake or purpose of amusement*, delectationis causâ, animi causâ, voluptatis causâ; animi voluptatisque causâ. *To indulge in some relaxation and amusement*, se jucunditati dare et animum relaxare. *To lighten toil, labor*, &c., *by intervals of amusement*, studia voluptatibus condire. *To find amusement in any thing*, delectari, oblectari aliquâ re; aliquâ re oblectari et duci; delectatione alicujus rei duci. ‖ *Amusement as thing*, oblectamentum: delectamentum (*Ter., Cic.*).

AN. Vid. A.

ANABAPTISM, * anabaptismus (ἀναβαπτισμός).

ANABAPTIST, * anabaptista (ἀναβαπτιστής).

ANACHRONISM, * peccatum in temporis ratione. *To be guilty of an anach-*

[1] In such a sentence as is given in Johnson: "*the errors of aged men amount but to this, that more might have been done, or sooner.*"

ronism, * a verâ temporis ratione aberrare : * non servare ordinem temporum.

ANAGRAM, * anagramma, ātis (*ἀνάγραμμα, ατος*).

ANALECTA, * analecta (*plural*).

ANALOGICAL, analogicus (*Gell.*).

ANALOGOUS, analogus (*Varr.*) : similis (*like, generally*).

ANALOGY, analogīa : proportio (*Varr., Cic.*) : similitudo (*likeness, generally*).

ANALYSIS, explicatio ; explicatio et enodatio ; expositio : *a chemical analysis*, * analysis chemica. *To make such an analysis*, * ad principia reducere ; * in elementa reducere.

ANALYZE, explicare ; explicare et enodare ; quasi in membra discerpere. *In grammar, to analyze words*, * notare singula verba ; * syllabas resolvere.

ANAPÆST, anapæstus.

ANAPHORA, anaphōra (*Donat., Charis., Diom.*).

ANARCHICAL. *An anarchical state*, * civitas in quâ libīdo multitudinis pro legibus est ; respublica quæ multitudinis arbitrio agitatur (*after Sal., Jug.*, 41, 3).

ANARCHY, * effrenata multitudinis licentia ; * leges solutæ.

ANATHEMA, anathēma, atis (*Eccl., August.*) : excommunicatio (*Eccl.*) : sacrificiorum interdictio. *To pronounce an anathema against any body*, aliquem anathematizare, excommunicare (*Eccl.*) : aliquem sacrificiis interdicere (vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 13) : *also* devovēre aliquem (*to pronounce a formal curse on any body : opposed to* resacrare. Aquæ et ignis interdictio *can only be applied to that kind of Roman banishment.*)

ANATHEMATIZE. Vid. "*to pronounce an anathema*" *under* ANATHEMA.

ANATOCISM, anatocismus (*Cic., ἀνατοκισμός*).

ANATOMICAL, anatomicus (*late*). *The anatomical school*, theatrum anatomicum (*as building*).

ANATOMIST, anatomicus (*late*) ; * corporum sector.

ANATOMIZE, incīdere corpus mortui, ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (*Cels., præf.*) ; rescindere artus cadavēris (*Sen.*) ; insecare aperireque humana corpora (*of an anatomist, Gell.*).

ANATOMY, sectio corporum (*as action*) : anatomīa, *or* anatomica, anatomīce (*Cæl., Macrob.*).

ANCESTOR, generis *or* gentis auctor (*the founder of a race or family*) : unus majorum (*one of one's ancestors*) : avus (*grandfather : poetically, forefather*). || *Ancestors*, majores : priores : patres : generis *or* gentis auctores (*of the founders of the race or family*).

ANCESTRAL, avītus ; proavītus. *Ancestral pride*, naturalis nobilitatis superbia : patricii spiritus.

ANCESTRY, ortus : genus : stirps. *Of noble ancestry*, nobili genere natus ; nobili, haud obscuro loco natus (*poetically*, splendidis natalibus ortus). *The pride of ancestry.* Vid. ANCESTRAL.

ANCHOR, ancōra (*poetically, also* FIG. *of a main-stay*, &c.) : ora (*the cable by which a ship was fastened to the shore*). *To cast anchor*, ancoram jacēre. *The anchor holds, takes hold*, ancora subsistit *or* sidit. *To lie or ride at anchor*, consistere in ancoris *or* ad ancoras : stare in ancoris (*Liv.*) : navem in ancoris tenēre, *or* in statione habēre (*of a pilot or crew : of whom was also said*, in ancoris commorari *or* exspectare ; *the last with* dum). *To weigh anchor*, ancoram *or* ancoras tollere (*αἴρειν τὰς ἀγκύρας*) ; oram solvere (*but* ancoras solvere, *Cic., A. H.*, 1, 13, *is unusual :* ancoras vellere *occurs in a doubtful passage, Liv.*, 22) ; solvere a terrā, *or* solvere *only* (navem *understood : like* λύειν). || FIG. *to anchor on any thing*, captare, appetere, concupiscere aliquid.

ANCHOR, *v.*, INTRANS., constituere navem : consistere in ancōris *or* ad ancōras (*to lie or ride at anchor*). Vid. *the preceding word.* TRANS., navem deligare ad ancōras : *a fleet*, classem supprimere (*Nep.*).

ANCHOR-HOLD, FIG. = *security :* ancōra (*poetically*, Fabius ancora ultima erat fessis, *Sil., Ital.*) : spes (*hope*).

ANCHORAGE, * fundus ubi ancōra sidere potest : *a good anchorage*, * egregius ad tenendas ancoras fundus *or* locus : locus consistendi ; statio (*place where ships are anchored*). || *Money paid for anchoring*, * vectīgal ancorāle.

ANCHORET, } homo solitarius : ere-
ANCHORITE, } mīta : anachorēta. *To lead the life of an anchoret*, vitam solitariam agere.

ANCHOVY, * clupea encrasicōlus (*Lin.*). Sarda *was a kind of tunny.* || *Anchovy salad*, acetarium encrasicolīnum.

ANCIENT, vetus (*opposed to* novus : *what has existed for a long time, whether we are speaking in praise or blame*) : vetustus (*old, as an epithet of praise. The comparative* vetustior *is also regularly used as comparative to* vetus) : antiquus ; *very ancient*, perantiquus (*existing in old times : παλαιός, opposed to* recens). JN. vetus et antiquus : priscus (*old, primitive : as a solemn word conveying the accessory notion of the sacred respect due to antiquity : ἀρχαῖος.* Cascus *had the same meaning, but was obsolete in the time of the best prose writers*). JN. priscus et vetustus ; vetus et priscus ; priscus et antiquus : pristīnus (*existing at a former time : whereas* antiquus, priscus *denote a time long past*) : vetulus (*of a person considerably advanced in years*) : veteratus, *more commonly* inveteratus (*having obtained a firm hold by reason of its age ;* e. g., inveteratum ulcus ; malum : amicitia) : antiquo artificio factus, antiqui operis (*made long ago : of works of art*) : obsolētus (*gone by, out of fashion*). JN. antiquus et obsoletus. || *The ancient writers*, antiqui scriptores (*inasmuch as they flourished at a distant age*) : veteres (*inasmuch as they have influenced mankind for* 2000 *years*). *An ancient family*, genus antiquum : *ancient customs*, pristini mores : *ancient severity*, prisca severitas : *an ancient and hereditary custom*, mos a patribus acceptus : *ancient rites or usages*, cærimoniæ a vetustate acceptæ : *ancient institutions*, vetera et prisca instituta : *the ancient constitution*, prisca reipublicæ forma : *a pattern of ancient integrity*, priscæ probitatis et fidei exemplar ; homo antiquâ virtute et fide : *an ancient history*, historia vetus et antiqua. *Ancient days*, i. e., *the good old time*, vetus *or* prior ætas. *To put any thing on its ancient footing*, aliquid in pristinum restituere. || *The ancients*, veteres ; antiqui ; prisci : *also* priores, superiores : *if = our forefathers*, majores. Vid. OLD.

ANCIENT, *subst.* || *Flag of a ship*, insigne navis (vid. *Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 6) : vexillum (*as the sign for attacking*). Vid. *Flag.* || *Flag-bearer*, signifer : vexillarius (*not* vexillifer).

ANCIENTLY, olim : quondam (*once, formerly : opposed to* nunc) : antea : antehac (antea *before that time :* antehac *before this time*) : antiquitus (*in ancient days*) : patrum *or* majorum memoriâ (*in our fathers' times*).

ANCIENTNESS. Vid. ANTIQUITY.

ANCIENTRY, generis antiquitas.

ANCLE, talus. *Reaching to the ancles*, talaris (e. g., tunica).

AND, et (= *καί : joins words and notions, each of which is considered independently, and as of equal importance*) : atque, ac (*add what is of somewhat more importance :* ac *not before vowels or* h : *very seldom before* g, *Cic., Fam.*, 12, 7) : que (= *τέ : joins a word closely to another as an appendage to it*). "*And*" *at the beginning of indignant questions is* et (et quisquam dubitabit, &c. ?). || AND *is often untranslated :* (1) *when it unites single notions of the following kind :* (a) *in certain combinations of frequent occurrence ;* e. g., "*horse and man*," equi viri ; "*men and women*," viri mulieres. *So* ventis remis, &c. (b) *Before the last term of an enumeration, when the preceding terms are not connected by* "*and.*" "*Our country was preserved by my labors, counsels, and dangers*," patria laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis servata est. "*There were present Greeks, Romans, and others*," aderant Græci, Romani, alii. ☞ *The particle* "*and*" *is, however, inserted before the last term of an enumeration, it being omitted before the others, when that expresses the whole class, to which the preceding terms belong.* (c) *Between the names of consuls it is sometimes omitted.* (2) *When* "*and*" *connects whole sentences. In English we often connect by* "*and*" *sentences that relate to different times, or the latter of which is a consequence of the former, or describes a subsequent action of a person mentioned in the former. Such sentences are in Latin either* (a) *connected by the relative* qui ; e. g., "*a messenger came and announced*," venit nuntius, qui nuntiabat : *or* (b) *the subordinate sentence is turned into a participial clause :* "*he came forward and spoke thus*," in medium prodiens hæc locutus est : "*he left the city and retired to his country-house*," urbe relictā in villam se recepit : *or* (c) *causal particles are used, when statements stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect, occasion and consequent action,* &c. ; e. g., "*Xanthippus was sent to aid the Carthaginians, and defended himself bravely*," Xanthippus, quum Carthaginiensibus auxilio missus esset, fortiter se defendit. "*I saw him, and immediately recognized him*," postquam eum aspexi, illico cognovi. || AND SO ; AND ACCORDINGLY : itaque, *sometimes* que *only (to intimate the rapid succession of the second event).* || AND ALSO, et—quoque (e. g., et sarmenta quoque in merce sunt) : nec non (*to connect sentences ; they should stand separately. They are not used in the best prose to connect two nouns like a simple* et). *If two adjectives or other attributives are spoken of one noun,* "*and also*" *is translated by* idemque, et idem (e. g., musicus idemque philosophus). || AND YET, et tamen ; atqui (*at the beginning of a sentence*). || AND THAT, et is, isque : *if* "*and that*" *relates to a verb or to a whole sentence,* idque *should be used* (negotium magnum est navigare, idque mense Quintili). || AND NOT, nec *or* neque ; et non ; ac non (nec *or* neque *when the negative refers to the whole of the second sentence :* et non *or* ac non, *when it belongs more particularly to a single word or notion in it, or when the* "*and*" *is very emphatic :* ac non, *especially when the notion in the second clause corrects, or is opposed to, a notion in the first ;* e. g., "*we must use reason, and not follow the distorted rule of custom*," adhibenda est ratio, nec utendum pravissimâ consuetudinis regulâ : "*it would be tedious and is not necessary to relate*," longum est et non necessarium commemorare. "*I would write to you at greater length, if the thing needed words, and did not speak for itself*," pluribus verbis ad te scriberem, si res verba desideraret, ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur). ☞ *In such a sentence as,* "*it is A, and not B,*" *it would be quite wrong to express the* "*and*" *in Latin ;* e. g., tuâ culpâ factum est, non meâ (*not* tuâ culpâ factum est, et non meâ). || AND NOT RATHER, ac non, *or* ac non potius. || AND NOBODY ; AND NOTHING ; AND NEVER, &c., nec quisquam, nec quidquam, nec umquam, *if the negative belongs to the whole sentence ;* et nemo, et nihil, et numquam, *when the negative belongs to the single word.* || *In sentences of parallel construction,* e. g., "*A does this, and B does that,*" &c., *the* "*and*" *should be translated by* autem, *which is a weak adversative particle ;* e. g., voluptates impellere, quo velit ; unde autem velit, deducere : versutos eos appello, quorum mens celeriter versatur, callidos autem, quorum mens—usu concalluit.

ANDROGYNOUS, androgȳnus, i (*Cic., substantively*) : *fem.* androgȳne. Vid. HERMAPHRODITE.

ANECDOTE, fabula : fabella : narratiuncŭla (*a piquant historical narrative*) : facete, belle dictum *or* dictum *only* (*ἀπόφθεγμα, bon mot*) : salse dictum : dictum (*of a sarcastic kind*).

ANEMOMETER, * aërōmētrum : * anemomētrum.

ANEMONE, anemōne.

ANEW, denuo (*rare, except in Plaut., Ter.: when what had ceased begins again*: νεόθεν, ἐκ καινῆς): de or ab integro (*post-Augustan, also* ex integro: *when what had quite ended or disappeared begins again to exist from the same causes as before*: ἐξ ὑπαρχῆς). ANEW *is often expressed by* re *in composition*: seditio recrudescit (*breaks out anew*).

ANFRACTUOUS, anfractus habens: currens in ambitum: sinuatus.

ANFRACTURE, anfractus, ûs.

ANGEL, angelus: minister ac nuncius Dei (*Eccl.*). *You come like an angel from heaven*, venis de cœlo missus. *My angel!* meæ deliciæ! mea voluptas! mea festivitas (amœnitas)! mea anima (vita)! *all in the comic writers.*

ANGEL, *as adj.*, } *angelicus: cœlestis, divinus: exi-
ANGELIC, } mius, incomparabilis.
ANGELICAL, }

ANGEL SHOT, *globus catenatus.

ANGER, ira: iracundia (*of the habit of anger, proneness to anger: also of a violent outbreak of this passionate temper*): bilis (*properly the gall: hence, metonymically, vexing and irritating displeasure; the feeling rather than the outward manifestation*): stomachus (*properly the stomach, as the seat of anger from the overflow of the gall into it: hence, metonymically, for anger, passion*): indignatio (*anger arising from indignation, and therefore exciting respect*): excandescentia (=ira nascens: *the waxing angry*). *Any body's violent anger*, ira et rabies alicujus. *The anger of the gods*, iræ cœlestes. *For anger*, præ irâ *or* iracundiâ: *in anger*, per iram; iratus: cum irâ: irato animo; irâ victus. *To be angry*, iratum fieri; irritari: irâ incendi, excandescere; irâ *or* iracundiâ ardēre (*to be inflamed with anger*). *To excite any body's anger*, aliquem iratum reddere; iram, bilem, *or* stomachum alicui movēre; bilem alicui commovēre (*Cic.*); aliquem *or* alicujus iram irritare. *To be under the influence of anger*, irâ teneri: *to give the reins to anger, to surrender one's self to anger*, iracundiæ parēre: *not to be able to restrain one's anger*, iræ non potentem esse: *to give vent to one's anger in tears*, iram *or* bilem per lacrimas effundere: *to vomit forth, or discharge one's anger against any body*, iram evomere in aliquem; stomachum in aliquem erumpere: *to lay aside one's anger*, iram missam facere; iram di- *or* o-mittere: *his anger cools*, ira defervescit, deflāgrat. *Prone to anger*, iracundus; ad iram proclīvis; præceps in iram.

ANGER, *v.*, facere aliquem iratum; irritare aliquem *or* alicujus iram: stomachum alicui facere *or* movēre; indignationem alicui movēre; bilem alicui movēre *or* commovēre: pungere aliquem (*to sting a man*): offendere aliquem (*to annoy: of persons or things*): exacerbare aliquem (*to make him bitter against any body*): ægre facere alicui (*Plaut., Ter.*). || *To be angered*, &c. Vid. ANGRY.

ANGLE, ||*mathematical angle*, angulus. *A right angle*, angŭlus rectus; angŭlus ad normam respondens. *An obtuse angle*, angulus obtusus *or* hebes. *An acute angle*, angulus acutus. *The angle of the eyes*, angulus oculorum. *Full of angles*, angulosus (*technical term, Plin.*). *A little angle*, angellus (*Lucr.*). ||*Instrument for fishing. The nearest term is* hamus; hamus piscarius (*the hook; opposed to nets*, &c.), *or* arundo (*rod*).

ANGLE, *v.*, hamo piscari: hamo pisces capere: arundine pisces captare (*with a rod, Ov., Met.*, 8, 217). IMPR., *to fish for any thing*, captare, aucupari aliquid.

ANGLER, piscator (*general term*): qui hamo piscatur; qui arundine captat pisces, &c. Vid. *to* ANGLE.

ANGLE-ROD, arundo.

ANGLICISM, *proprietas Britannici sermonis.

ANGOR, angor.

ANGRILY, irate: irato animo: iracunde. *To look angrily at any body*, iratis oculis *or* truci vultu aliquem intueri.

ANGRY, iratus (*angry: also of things that betray a person's anger*; e. g., oculi: *with any body*, alicui: iræ plenus (*full of wrath: of persons*): irâ incensus, *or* accensus, *or* incitatus, *or* flagrans: iracundiâ inflammatus (*inflamed with anger: of high degrees of passion*): minax, trux (*threatening, wild, fierce: of looks*, &c.). || *To be angry*, iratum esse; *with or against any body*, iratum *or* offensum esse alicui. *He is angry with me*, illum iratum habeo. *They are angry with each other*, ira inter eos intercessit. *To grow angry*, irasci, iratum fieri; indignari; stomachari; irâ incendi, *or* exacerbari, *or* excandescere: iracundiâ exardescere, inflammari, efferri. *To make any body angry*, facere aliquem iratum; irritare aliquem *or* alicujus iram: exacerbare aliquem. *To make any body angry against any body*, aliquem facere alicui iratum. *I am angry at any thing*, aliquid mihi stomacho est; aliquid ægre fero (*in Com.*, aliquid mihi *or* meo animo ægre est); aliquid mihi molestum est; aliquid me pungit; aliquid me male habet. *I felt more angry about it than Quintus himself*, hæc mihi majori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt. || *To be angry* (*of wounds*), inflammari.

ANGUISH, angor: anxietas: stimuli doloris. *To suffer anguish*, ângi: *about any thing*, animo angi de aliquâ re: *about any body*, angŏrem capere pro aliquo. *To suffer great anguish*, angore confici, æstuare; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angi intimis sensibus. *To be tortured with anguish*, angŏre cruciari.

ANGULAR, angulāris (*having angles*): angulatus (*formed with angles*): angulōsus (*having many angles*).

ANGULARITY, CRCL., e. g., *from its angularity*, ex eo, quod angulatum *or* angulosum est.

ANGULARNESS. Vid. ANGULARITY.

ANGULATED, angulatus.

ANGULOSITY. Vid. ANGULARITY.

ANGULOUS, angulosus.

ANGUST. Vid. NARROW.

ANGUSTATION, CRCL. *with* angustare (*Plin.*).

ANHELATION, anhelatio (*Plin.*).

ANIGHTS, nocte: noctu: nocturno tempore.

ANILENESS, } anilitas (*Catull.*).
ANILITY, }

ANIMADVERSION, ||*reproof, censure*, animadversio. *To escape animadversion*, animadversionem effugere (*Cic.*). Vid. REPROOF. ||*Punishment*, animadversio (in aliquem). JN. animadversio et castigatio. *The censor's or dictator's animadversions*, animadversiones censoriæ, dictatoriæ. Vid. PUNISHMENT. ||*Perception*, animadversio. Vid. PERCEPTION.

ANIMADVERT, ||*censure or punish a fault*, animadvertere aliquid: *upon a person*, animadvertere in aliquem.

ANIMADVERTER, animadversor (e. g., vitiorum).

ANIMAL, animal, animans (*any living creature*; animal, *as belonging by nature to the class of living creatures*; animans, *as being now alive. The gender of* animans *is determined by the subject of which it is supposed to be spoken; hence plural* animantia *or* animantes): bestia (*irrational animal; opposed to* homo): belua (*a great unwieldy animal; as elephant, lion, tiger; whale, and other sea-monsters. In Cic.*, 2, *N. D.*, 12, 9, *for* bestia): pecus, ŭdis, *f.* (*domestic animals—bullock, sheep*, &c.; *opposed to* belua, fera): *a wild animal*, bestia fera *or* fera *only* (*opposed to* cicur *or* pecus): belua fera (*of one of the class described under* belua, *living in a wild state; opposed to* pecus): belua silvestris (*opposed to* belua agrestis, *dwelling in forests*). *To paint animals very well*, prosperrime bestias exprimere (*after Plin.*, 35, 11, 40, § 133). *The animal creation*, genus animalium *or* bestiarum; genus animantium; animalia. ||*A stupid animal*, pecus (ŭdis).

ANIMAL, *as adj.*, animalis (*endowed with life*). ||*Belonging to living creatures: by genitive*, animantium. *Animal fire*, ignis, qui est in corporibus animantium. *Animal life*, vita, quæ spiritu et corpore continetur. ||*Peculiar to the brute creation: by genitive*, beluarum *or* pecudum (beluīnus, bestiālis *not found in classical prose*; e. g., *animal instinct*, beluarum *or* pecudum ritus). IMPR., *gross, sensual*, &c.: *by genitive* corporis. *Animal pleasures, lusts*, &c., corporis voluptates, libidines.

ANIMALCULE, bestiola (animalculum *is without any old authority*): *very small animalcules*, immensæ subtilitatis animalia.

ANIMATE, ||*make alive*, &c., animare. ||*Incite*, &c., excitare, incitare (*excite, incite*): incendere (*to set a man on fire*): injicere alicui aliquid (e. g., *hope, eagerness to fight*, &c.): implēre aliquem aliquâ re (*to fill any body with any thing*): erigere aliquem in *or* ad spem (*of filling him with hope*): alicujus studium incitare; alicujus animum erigere, &c. *To be animated*, acriorem fieri, &c.

ANIMATE, *adj.*, animatus, animans, animalis. Vid. ANIMAL, *adj.*

ANIMATED, ||*endowed with life*, animatus; animans; animalis. ||*Lively, vigorous*, vividus, vegētus: alācer ad aliquid. ||*As participle*, incensus aliquâ re (amore, officio, &c.): implētus aliquâ re (e. g., spe animoque).

ANIMATION, CRCL., e. g., *by genitive* animandi, &c. (animatio, *Tertull.*, &c., *in Cic. metonymically*). ||*Liveliness*, vis: gravitas: vehementia (*all three of animation in speaking*): alacritas, &c.

ANIMATIVE, vitalis (*promoting or containing life*; e. g., vitalis vis): in vivum calorem revŏcans (*poetically, Ov., Met.*, 4, 247).

ANIMATOR, CRCL. (animator, *Tertull.*, &c.).

ANIMOSITY, odium: invidia: simultas: ira. [SYN. *in* HATRED]. *To feel, cherish, entertain animosity against any body*, odisse aliquem: odium in aliquem habēre *or* gerere: alicui invidēre: in simultate esse cum aliquo. *He entertains a feeling of bitter animosity against any body*, acerbissimum est alicujus odium in aliquem. *To conceive animosity against any body*, odium in aliquem concipere *or* erga aliquem suscipere. *Look for other phrases in* HATRED.

ANISE, ānīsum (Pimpinella anisum, *Linn.*).

ANKER, *amphŏra dimidiata.

ANKLE, talus. *Reaching to the ankles*, talaris (e. g., tunica).

ANNALIST, annalium scriptor.

ANNALS, annāles. *The annals of history*, historiæ monumenta.

ANNATS, primitiæ (*first-fruits of any thing*).

ANNEAL, vitrum coloribus pingere; vitro picturam inurere. *The art of annealing*, ars vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi (*after Plin.*, 35, 11, 41).

ANNEX, annectere, adjungere aliquid ad aliquid *or* alicui rei: addere, adjicere, agglutinare: subjicere aliquid alicui rei: copulare aliquid cum aliquâ re. Vid. ADD.

ANNEX, *s.*, accessus: accessio. Vid. ADDITION.

ANNEXATION, adjunctio: appositio: accessio: adjectio [SYN. *in* ADDITION]: annexio (*late: Pallad., Mart.*); annexus, ûs (*Tac.*).

ANNEXMENT. || Vid. ANNEXATION. || Vid. ADDITION.

ANNIHILABLE, qui deleri potest.

ANNIHILATE, delēre (urbem, hostes, &c.): exstinguere (*extinguish*: spem, &c.): tollere (*remove out of the way. Sometimes* evertere, subvertere. [Vid. DESTROY.] *To annihilate an army*, ad internecionem delēre, redigere, adducere *or* cædere; occidione cædere *or* occidere. *To be annihilated*, funditus interire: totum perire (*to perish utterly*); ad internecionem venire *or* pervenire (*by a pestilence*, &c.).

ANNIHILATION, deletio; exstinctio: interitus (*death*): excidium (*tragical end*).

ANNIVERSARY, *s.*, festi dies anniversarii: sacra anniversaria.

ANNIVERSARY, *adj.*, anniversarius (*returning every year*: annuus *is, lasting a year*).

ANNOISANCE. Vid. NUISANCE.

ANNOTATE, annotare (e. g., pauca de aliquâ re). Vid. ANNOTATION.

ANNOTATION, annotatio (*technical term of post-Augustan Gram.*) : *scholion (*an explanatory note: σχόλιον, *Græc. in Cic., Att.*, 16, 7, 3) : explicatio : interpretatio. [Nota, *properly, the censor's mark*, i. e., *censure, is defended by Hand and Weber as having been long used as a technical term.*] *To write a few annotations*, pauca annotare (de aliquâ re) : *on a book*, commentari librum (*Suet., Gram.*, 2) ; commentaria in librum componere (*Gell.*, 2, 6, *beg.*).

ANNOTATOR, interpres, explanator (*writer of explanatory remarks*) : enarrator (*a commentator who explains the meaning of a writer*). ☞ Annotator, *in Pliny, is one who notes a thing.*

ANNOUNCE, nunciare : renunciare (*the proper words:* renunciare, *especially when the announcement is the consequence of a commission, or the repetition of information received*) : aliquem certiorem facere de re (*give him information about it*) : promulgare (*to make publicly known*) : pronunciare (*to proclaim publicly*) : obnunciare (*to announce unpleasant occurrences*) : denunciare (*to make a threatening announcement*) : indicare : significare (*by letter*, per literas) : docēre, edocēre aliquem aliquid *or* (*less commonly*) de aliquâ re (*to give a person accurate information about a particular circumstance*) : perscribere aliquid alicui *or* ad aliquem : mittere aliquo *or* ad aliquem (*to send an announcement by letter or a messenger; with the accusative and infinitive of mere intelligence ;* ut, *if it is a command*). ‖ *To announce with authority, what is to be followed or attended to :* imperare (*to command*) : edicere (*to make publicly known by a written or oral proclamation*) : proponere (*to make known by a public notice*). "*Brutus has announced that I may expect Spinther to-day*," hodie Spintherum exspecto ; misit enim Brutus ad me. *To announce a person*, nunciare aliquem venturum esse *or* venīre (*of a future or approaching arrival respectively*) ; nunciare aliquem venisse *or* adesse : nunciare alicujus adventum (*of an actual arrival*). *To announce a book*, librum proponere (*if it is in preparation*) ; librum indicare (*if it is out : both of the bookseller*).

ANNOUNCEMENT, nunciatio : renunciatio : significatio : denunciatio : indicium : promulgatio : pronunciatio (*all as action.* Vid. *the verbs under* ANNOUNCE).

ANNOY, negotium facessere, negotium *or* molestiam exhibēre alicui : *any body with any thing*, obtundere aliquem aliquâ re (e. g., literis, rogitando) : obstrepere alicui (e. g., literis) : *with entreaties*, precibus fatigare aliquem : molestiam alicui afferre ; molestiâ aliquem afficere ; alicui aliquâ re molestum *or* gravem esse. *Sometimes* agitare, exagitare, vexare, commovēre, sollicitare, &c. [Vid. VEX.] *I fear that I annoy you*, vereor ne tibi gravis sim. *This annoys me*, hoc male me habet : hoc me commovet, pungit. ‖ *Injure*, damno *or* detrimento esse : obesse : officere.

ANNOYANCE, molestia : onus (*burden*) : cura (*anxiety*). *To cause annoyance to any body*, molestiam alicui afferre, exhibēre ; molestiâ aliquem afficere : *some annoyance*, aliquid aspergere molestiæ (i. e., *as a drawback ; the other circumstances being of a favorable or happy kind*). ‖ *An annoyance*, onus, incommŏdum. *To be an annoyance to any body*, alicui esse molestiæ (*Plaut.*), oneri (*Liv.*), onerare aliquem (*Cic.*), *to any thing.*

ANNOYER, CRCL. *by verbs under* ANNOY : qui alicui negotium facessit, &c.

ANNUAL, annuus (*lasting a year ; taking place throughout the whole year : also* annalis, *Var.*) : anniversarius (*returning at the expiration of a year : in this sense* annuus *is poetical*). *Annual festivals*, sacra anniversaria : festi dies anniversarii.

ANNUALLY, quotannis : singulis annis : in singulos annos (*for every year*).

ANNUITY, reditus status (statum redĭtum præstare, *Plin., Ep.*, 3, 19, 5) : annua, orum, *or* annua pecunia (*general term, Sen., Ben.*, 1, 9, 4 ; *Tac., Ann.*, 13, 34, 1) : merces annua (*if in payment of services*). *To settle an annuity on any body*, annua *or* annuam pecuniam alicui statuere, constituere. *To pay any body an annuity*, annua alicui præbēre *or* præstare. *To allow any body an annuity of* 500,000 *sesterces*, offerre alicui in singulos annos quingena sestertia ; aliquem quingenis sestertiis annuis sustentare. *To receive from the prince an annuity of* 250,000 *sesterces*, ducenta quinquaginta HS annuâ mercede sunt mihi apud principem (*of a salary rather than an annuity*).

ANNUITANT, *qui annuis *or* annuâ pecuniâ sustentatur.

ANNUL, tollere (*the proper word of annulling a law, office, tax, judgment, &c.*) : abolēre (*v. hist., to annul laws, customs, religion, wills : not found in Cic.*) : abrogare (*by the authority of the people : a law, decree, a magistracy*) : inducere (*to strike out, cancel : a resolution, decree, contract*, &c.) : solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (*a custom, friendship, military discipline*) : pervertere (*overthrow ; e. g., rights, justice*) : funditus tollere (*remove quite away*) : delēre (*blot out ; destroy utterly*).

ANNULAR, } *no exact word. Sometimes* in orbem circumactus : in orbem sinuatus [annularis, annularius, *mean*, "*relating to a ring*:" orbicularis, circularis, *late*].

ANNULET, annŭlus (*ring*) : anellus (*dimin.*). ‖ *Round ornament on the capital of a* (*Doric*) *pillar*, annulus (*Vitr.*) : astragălus.

ANNUMERATE, annumerare (*Cic.*).

ANNUMERATION, CRCL. *by* annumerare (annumeratio, *Dig.*).

ANNUNCIATE, annunciare (*Pliny*). Vid. ANNOUNCE.

ANNUNCIATION. Vid. ANNOUNCEMENT [annunciatio, *Lactant.*].

ANODYNE, dolōrem sedans, finiens : anodynos *or* -us (*Cels.*, anodynos medicamentum). ‖ *An anodyne*, anodynon (*Marc., Emp.*, 25).

ANOINT, ungere : inungere : perungere (*all* aliquid aliquâ re) : unguentis oblinere.

ANOINTER, unctor.

ANOINTING, unctio : inunctio (*as act*) : unctūra (*with reference to the kind or manner of anointing*).

ANOMALOUS, enormis (*irregularly arranged or built ;* e. g., vicus, *Tac., post-Augustan*) : anōmălus (*irregular as to declension or conjugation*). *Sometimes* incompositus, inusitatus.

ANOMALY, anōmalia (*ἀνωμαλία, Varr.*) : inæquabilitas (*Varr.*) : inæqualitas (*Gell., all three of declension, conjugation*, &c.) : enormitas (*irregular arrangement, Quint.*) : minus apta compositio (*want of symmetry ;* e. g., *in the body*).

ANON, ‖ *quickly, soon*, confestim, illĭco, extemplo, statim, continuo. Vid. SOON. ‖ *Sometimes, now and then*, interdum. Vid. SOMETIMES.

ANONYMOUS. *An anonymous letter*, literæ sine nomine scriptæ. *Anonymous poems*, carmina incertis auctoribus vulgata. *Anonymous verses*, sine auctore versus. *An anonymous writing or book*, libellus sine auctore : *sine auctoris nomine emissus.

ANONYMOUSLY, sine nomine ; sine auctore ; incerto auctore.

ANOREXY, *ἀνορεξία, ut Græco verbo ūtar : fastidium cibi *expresses more ;* i. e., *positive loathing.*

ANOTHER, alius : alter (*another of two :* alter *must also be used when another is indefinite, but the action is done to or with but one other person ;* e. g., si cum altĕro contrāhas : exitium altĕri parare) : diversus (= *different*). *Another person's, another's*, alienus (e. g., alienum puerum pro suo tollere). *In such expressions as* "*another Cato*," &c., alter *or* novus (e. g., alter Hannibal : novus Camillus : alius *not till Silver Age*). *Another world*, orbis alienus (*Plin.*, i. e., *another, strange, and virtually different, world*). *To adopt another plan*, consilium mutare. ‖ *At another time*, alias ; alio tempore. *At another place*, alibi (*in this sense* alias *once in Cic., Att.*, 16, 11, 7). *To another place*, alio. *In another manner*, aliter. *But more of this another time*, sed hæc alias pluribus. ‖ ONE ANOTHER, alius alii, *or* alium, *or* (*if there are two only*) alter alteri, *or* alterum (i. e., *one—to the other ; or one—the other*) : inter se (*or, if the nominative is* "*we*," "*you*," inter nos, inter vos ; *when the predicate is spoken of a person or persons expressed in the nominative or accusative in that sentence ; seldom in any other case*). ☞ OBS. "*We know one another*," *is* novimus nos *or* novimus nos inter nos ; *but* "*they know one another*," *is never* noverunt se (*which is,* "*to know themselves*") *or* noverunt se inter se. *To fear one another*, timēre inter se. Inter nos, inter se, *are even sometimes joined attributively to substantives ;* e. g., ad hæsitationes atomorum inter se. Inter ipsos (*when there is an opposition, expressed or implied, between the subjects spoken of and others*). *Fidelity to one another*, fides inter ipsos (*Suet.*). *So* societas hominum inter ipsos, *Cic.* : mutuo (*mutually, reciprocally* : invicem *is unclassical in this sense, and* vicissim *has no such meaning*) : ultro et citro : ultro citroque : ultro citro (= ab utraque parte. *Obs.*, ultro citro *is post-Augustan*). *To love one another*, amare inter se : inter se diligere (invicem *or* mutuo diligere *are post-classical :* vicissim diligere, *founded on a misapprehension of Cic., Læl.*, 9, 30, *is wrong*). *To look at one another*, inter se aspicere. ‖ *One after another*, deinceps. Vid. EACH *other.*

ANSWER, respondēre, *to any thing*, ad aliquid *or* alicui rei (*properly, by word of mouth : opposed to* rescribere ; *then by word of mouth, or by letter*) : responsum dare, edere, reddere (*give an answer*) : rescribere, *to any thing*, ad aliquid *or* alicui rei (*to give a written answer to a written question*) : excipere aliquem *or* alicujus sermonem (*to take up the discourse : it can only imply that an answer is given to the preceding one*). *To answer an objection*, referre : reponere : respondēre contra aliquid : id quod opponitur refutare : respondēre de jure : responsitare (*to answer legal questions whenever applied to : of jurists*) : respondēre : se defendere : se purgare (*to answer an accusation :* criminibus respondēre). *To answer a question or questions*, respondēre ad interrogata (rogata) *or* ad ea, quæ quæsita sunt : *not to answer*, non respondēre : tacēre : obmutescere : *to answer nothing*, nullum responsum dare : nullum verbum respondēre : omnino nihil respondēre : *to answer boldly, fiercely*, &c., fortiter, audacter, ferociter respondēre : *to answer courteously* (*by letter*), rescribere humanissime. *It is easy to answer this*, hujus rei facilis et promta est responsio. ‖ *To answer any body again*, respondēre alicui : obloqui alicui : par pari respondēre (*to give him as good as he brings, Plaut.*). ‖ *To answer* (=*be accountable*) *for any thing*, rationem reddere alicujus rei *or* de aliquâ re. ‖ *To answer for* (=*be surety for*) *any body or any thing*, intercedere pro aliquo (*also* intercedere pecuniam pro aliquo : *to be his surety by consenting to forfeit a sum of money if he does not perform the thing in question*) : præstare aliquem, aliquid *or* de re (*to be surety, to answer for, in a wider sense*) : spondēre, fidem interponere, pro aliquo : vadem fieri ejus sistendi (*to answer for any body's appearance*) : prædem fieri pro aliquo *and* alicujus rei ; obsidem alicujus rei fieri : *also* vadem se dare alicui pro aliquo. [SYN. *in* SURETY.] *I will answer for it, that*, præstabo *with accusative and infinitive.* ‖ *To answer to one's name*, ad nomen respondēre ; vocatum (*participle*) respondēre. ‖ *Correspond to, suit with*, respondēre alicui rei, *or absolutely :* ex alterā parte alicui rei respondēre (*to be its counterpart*) : concinere : congruere : convenire. [SYN. *in* AGREE.] *To answer men's expectations*, opinioni hominum respondēre. *The event does not answer his expectations*, eventus alicui non respondet ad spem ; res longe aliter, ac quis ratus erat (*or* speraverat), evēnit. *There is no Latin word which answers more nearly to the Greek ἡδονή than*

voluptas: nullum verbum inveniri potest, quod magis idem declarat Latine, quod Græce ἡδονή, quam declarat voluptas. *To answer the demands or claims of one's creditors*, creditoribus satisfacere: creditores absolvere *or* dimittere (*Gierig, Plin., Ep.*, 2, 4, 2). *To answer any body's expectation*, exspectationem alicujus explēre; respondēre alicujus exspectationi (*opposed to* decipere alicujus exspectationem, *not to answer*, &c.). || *To answer for* (= *serve for*) *any thing*, pro aliquâ re esse *or* esse posse: alicui rei *or* ad aliquam rem utile esse (*of being useful for a purpose*). *Sometimes* usui esse ad aliquid: idoneum esse ad aliquid, *or* bonum esse alicui rei *or* ad aliquid. || *To succeed well*, prospere cedere, prospere, *or* bene, *or* pulchre procedere; prospere succedere, *or* succedere *only*. || *Answer like an echo*, resonare (gloria virtuti resonat tamquam imago, *Cic.*). || *A ship does not answer to the helm*, non habilis est gubernaculo (*Vell.*): impatiens est gubernaculi (*Curt.*). || = *to succeed*, respondere (e. g., aliquid .... quod non ubique fortasse, sed saepius tamen etiam respondeat, *Cels. Praef.*). Vid. SUCCEED.

ANSWER, *s.*, responsio: responsum (*general term, the former, in Quint., a refutation; the latter, also the answer of an oracle*): defensio: excusatio: purgatio (*reply to a charge*): oraculum: sors oraculi (*oracular response*): rescriptum (*written reply of a prince: Silver Age*). *An answer given to one's self to a question put by one's self* (*of an orator*), sibi ipsi responsio, subjectio (ἀνθυποφορά). *Answer to an objection that might be made*, anteoccupatio: prolēpsis (πρόληψις). *Sharp, witty answers*, acute responsa. || *To give an answer*. Vid. to ANSWER. *To receive an answer*, responsum ferre, auferre. *I receive an answer to my letter*, meis literis respondetur *or* rescribitur. *I got for answer*, responsum mihi est; responsum datum est. *To bring back an answer*, responsum referre, renunciare.

ANSWERABLE, consentaneus: conveniens *or* congruens (*all three* alicui rei): accommodatus ad aliquid: aptus alicui rei. JN. aptus consentaneusque alicui rei. *To be answerable to any thing*, congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse alicui rei. *Not to be answerable to any thing*, alienum esse re *or* a re. *Any thing answerable to another*, res alicui rei simillima (*very like*), compar (*quite like*); ex alterâ parte respondens (*correspondent; its counterpart*). || *Accountable*, &c., alicui ratio reddenda est (*he must account for it*): *to be answerable for any thing*, aliquid præstare. *I am answerable for it*, mihi res præstanda est. *To make one's self answerable for any thing*, aliquid in se recipere (*take it on one's self*). || *Admitting of a satisfactory answer*, quod excusari potest (*which can be justified*): (cujus rei ratio reddi potest *of which an exculpatory account can be given*).

ANSWERABLY, convenienter, congruenter alicui rei: apte ad aliquid.

ANSWERER, qui alicui respondet, &c. || *One who replies to another in a controversy*, qui contra dicit; qui contra disputat.

ANT, formīca: *a little ant*, formīca parvŭla (†); formicŭla: *overrun with ants*, formicōsus. *An ant's egg*, ovum formicæ.

ANT-BEAR, Myrmecophāga.

ANT-HILL, formicarum cunicŭlus (*Pl.*, 11, 31, 36): formicētum *is without old authority* (*Kraft and Forbiger quote Appul.*).

ANTAGONIST, adversarius (*general term.*) Vid. ADVERSARY. || *An antagonist muscle*, * musculus alicui musculo adversus et contrarius.

ANTALGIC, dolorem sedans, finiens.

ANTANACLASIS, *in* RHET. ἀντανάκλασις, ut Græco verbo utar (—cui [παρονομασία] confinis est ἀνταπόδοσις, ejusdem verbi contraria significatio, *Quint.*, 9, 3, 68).

ANTAPOPLECTIC. *An antapoplectic remedy or medicine*, remedium adversus morbum, quem apoplexin vocant.

ANTARCTIC, ἀνταρκτικός (*Varr.*): antarcticus (*Hygin., Appul.*).

ANTECEDE, anteire: antegrĕdi: antecedere: præire: prægrĕdi.

ANTECEDENCE, antecessio (*Cic.*).

ANTECEDENT, antecēdens: præcēdens: prior, superior (*former: not* præteritus).

ANTECEDENTLY, antea. *Antecedently to any thing*, ante aliquid.

ANTE-CHAMBER, amphithalămus (ἀμφιθάλαμος, *Vitr.*, 6, 7 [10], 2 ed., *Schneid.*: *others read* antithalamus): procœton (*an ante-room to a bed-chamber where slaves used to wait*: προκοιτών *in Varr., R. R.*): vestibulum (*open space before a Roman house, where those who had business there waited*: in vestibulo ædium opperiri salutationem Cæsaris). *To be on guard in the emperor's ante-chamber*, excubias circa cubiculum principis agere (*Suet.*).

ANTE-CHAPEL, pronāos (πρόναος).

ANTECURSOR, antecursor.

ANTEDATE, *v.*, i. e., *take before the proper time*, aliquid præcipere *or* præsumere.

ANTEDILUVIAN, * qui ante inundationem illam terrarum vixit, fuit, &c. || *Old, primitive*, vetus: antiquus, priscus, &c. || *Old-fashioned*, antiquus et obsoletus: obsoletus: exoletus.

ANTELOPE, * antilŏpe (*Linn.*).

ANTE-MERIDIAN, antemeridianus.

ANTE-MUNDANE, * qui ante mundum conditum *or* ædificatum fuit.

ANTENNA, * antenna, quæ dicitur.

ANTEPAST, præsumtio alicujus rei (*Plin., Ep.*, 4, 15, 11). [*Not* præsensio, *which is mental anticipation.*]

ANTERIOR, antecedens, præcedens: prior, superior (*former: for former in point of time*, præteritus *is quite wrong*): [anterior *is late: Ammian., Symm., Sulpic. Sever.*]

ANTE-ROOM. Vid. ANTE-CHAMBER.

ANTHEM, * canticum Ecclesiasticum.

ANTHOLOGY, anthologica, orum (*Pl.*, 21, 3, 9).

ANTHONY'S FIRE, erysipēlas, ātis (ἐρυσίπελας).

ANTHRAX (*in medicine*), anthrax (*Æm., Macr.*): carbunculus: anthracītis (*Plin.*): anthracias (*Solin.*).

ANTHROPOMORPHITES (*a sect of schismatics*), anthropomorphītæ (*Augustin.*).

ANTHROPOPHAGI, anthropophăgi (*Plin.*).

ANTHYPOPHORA (*figure in rhetoric*), anthypophŏra (*Sen.*). *Quintilian writes it in Greek characters.*

ANTI-ACID. Vid. ALKALI.

ANTIC. *No corresponding word. Sometimes* vultus distortus *or* CRCL. *by* os distorquēre (*if grimaces are meant*). || *As person*. Vid. BUFFOON.

ANTI-CHAMBER. Vid. ANTE-CHAMBER.

ANTI-CHRIST, antichristus (*Eccl.*).

ANTICIPATE, anticipare (e. g., molestiam, *Cic.*: *also, to form a notion beforehand*): quasi anticipare (*to do before the proper time*; e. g., ludos, *Suet., Claud.*, 21): præcipere (e. g., gaudia: spem: victoriam: consilia hostium: victoriam animo): præsumere (e. g., officia heredum, *Plin.*: gaudium, lætitiam, *Plin.*: futura, *Sen.*: bellum spe, *Virg.*: aliquid cogitatione, *Plin.*): occupare (*prevent; forestall; do first*: rates, *Ov.*: ortum solis, *Curt.*).

ANTICIPATION, anticipatio (*a notion, the truth of which we anticipate before it is proved*: = "antecepta animo rei quædam informatio," *Cic.*, πρόληψις: præsumtio (*anticipated enjoyment*). || RHET., *anticipation* (*the answering of an anticipated objection*), anticipatio: ante occupatio: præsumtio.

ANTIDOTE, antidōtum: antidōtus *or* antidŏtos, *f.* (*Cels., Phædr., Quint., Appul.*, ἀντίδοτον): alexipharmăcon (*only Plin.*, 21, 20, 84): remedium alicujus rei, ad aliquid: contra aliquid (*Plin.*).

ANTIMONY, stibi (στίβι), *or* stimmi (στίμμι), *or, Latinized*, stibium: * antimonium (*technical term*).

ANTINOMIAN, an, antinŏmus (*used by the Lutheran* "Formula Concordiæ").

ANTIPATHY, discordia rerum: repugnantia rerum (*contrariety of nature and qualities. Pliny also uses* antipathia, ἀντιπάθεια): odium: fuga: aversans et repugnans natura (*natural feeling of dislike; these three especially of persons*): naturale bellum (*Cic., of the consequence of a natural antipathy between animals*: est alicui cum aliquo). *To feel an antipathy against any thing*, abhorrēre a re: aversari aliquid: aliquid spernere, aspernari, respuere. JN. aspernari ac respuere aliquid: fastidire aliquem *or* aliquid (*feel disgust or loathing*). *To entertain an antipathy against any body*, animorum contentione ab aliquo discrepare: *to feel a great antipathy against any thing*, magnum odium alicujus rei me capit. *There is a great antipathy between two things*, res quædam pervicaci odio dissident.

ANTIPODES, qui conversis inter se pedibus stant (*with relation to each other, Plin.*, 2, 65, 65). *Our antipodes*, qui adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντίποδας vocant (*Cic., Acad.*, 2, 39, 123); qui adversa nobis urgent vestigia (*Cic., Somn. Scip.*, 6, *in.*): qui sunt contrarii vestigiis nostris (*Lact.*). *In the Silver Age*, antipōdes, antichthŏnes (ἀντίποδες, ἀντίχθονες).

ANTI-POPE, * antipāpa.

ANTIQUARIAN. *Antiquarian researches, studies*, * antiquitatis investigatio *or* studium: * antiquarum literarum studia.

ANTIQUARY, rerum antiquarum studiosus (*one fond of antiquarian pursuits; a collector*, &c.): rerum antiquarum literate peritus (*of antiquarian knowledge*): * veterum librorum coemtor (*a collector of old books*): antiquitatis investigator (*one who investigates antiquarian subjects*).

ANTIQUE, *adj.*, antiquus: antiquo opere factus: antiqui operis. Vid. ANCIENT. || *An antique*, opus antiquum: res antiqua: res antiquo opere facta: res antiqui operis. *A cabinet or museum of antiquities*, * thesaurus quo vasa, statuæ, aliæque res antiqui operis continentur: * horreum operum antiquorum. *A collector of antiquities*, * rerum antiquarum studiosus.

ANTIQUATED, obsoletus (*of dress, words*): exoletus (*of words*): ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus (*of words long gone out of common use*); ab ultimis et jam obliteratis temporibus repetitus (*of words*).

ANTIQUITY, vetustas (*the long duration; and, the olden time*): antiquitas (*in all the meanings of the English word*). *An antiquity*, antiqua res: antiquum opus. *A monument of antiquity*, monumentum antiquitatis. *Roman antiquities*, * antiquitates Romanæ. *Any thing bears about it evident marks of antiquity*, plurima in aliquâ re antiquitatis effigies.

ANTISPAST, antispastus.

ANTISTROPHE, antistrŏphē (*Victorin.*).

ANTITHESIS, contrarium (*the opposite of any thing*). "*The antithesis of any thing*," *by crcl. with* contrarius alicujus rei *or* alicui rei (e. g., hujus virtutis contraria vitiositas, *Cic.*): contentio (*the placing together of opposite thoughts*). OBS. (*a*) oppositum *does not intimate that the notion opposed to another is contrary to it*: (*b*) antithēsis *is a grammatical figure when one letter is put for another* (*as* olli *for* illi); *but* antithēton *is* "*an antithetical notion*," *so that* antithēta *may be used for* "*antitheses*" (hæc quæ Græci antithēta nominant, quum contrariis opponuntur contraria, *Cic.*: "rasis Librat in antithetis," *Pers.*).

ANTITYPE. *The Latin fathers use* substantia, veritas, &c. (*opposed to* umbra, signum).

ANTLER, ramus (*but not without* cornu *mentioned, Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 26). *Antlers (when used loosely for horns)*, cornua.

ANTONOMASIA, antonomasia (*Quintilian*).

ANTRE, antrum.

ANUS, anus.

ANVIL, incus, ūdis.

ANXIETY, angor: anxietas (anxitudo *rare: angor is a temporary affection*: anxietas, *an abiding state*): sollicitudo (*anxiety caused by the apprehension of evil*): pavor (*dread*): trepidatio (*impatience of rest, as a bodily effect of anxiety*): afflictatio (*great anxiety, anguish: not* afflictio,

which is removed from Cic., Tusc., in critical editions): æstus (*disturbed, perplexed state*). *Full of anxiety*, anxius, trepidans *or* trepidus: sollicitus. *To be in, or feel, anxiety*, angi; animo sollicito esse; animo tremere; pavēre: *about any thing* (animo) angi de re: *about any body*, angorem capere, sollicitum esse pro aliquo. *To be in great anxiety*, angore confici; æstuare; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angi intimis sensibus: *to be tormented with anxiety*, angore cruciari. *To cause any body anxiety*, anxiis curis implēre alicujus animum; sollicitudinem alicui struere; trepidationem alicui injicere. *To be an anxiety*, sollicitudinem esse (*Cic.*).

ANXIOUS, anxius: sollicitus (anxius, *especially from present causes;* sollicitus, *from apprehension of future evils*): pavidus: trepidus *or* trepidans [Syn. *under* Anxiety]. *To be anxious about any thing*, anxium esse re *or* de re, *seldom with accusative or genitive*, sollicitum esse de re: *about any body*, pro aliquo laborare. [Vid. *more under* Anxiety.] ‖ *Causing anxiety*, anxius (*not in Cicero in this meaning, but in Livy*): *anxious cares*, anxiæ curæ: *an anxious fear*, timor anxius (*Virg.*) *To make any body anxious*, aliquem sollicitare, sollicitum habēre. Jn. anxium ac sollicitum habēre: afflictare; sollicitudine *or* ægritudine afficere; sollicitudinem *or* ægritudinem alicui afferre: *to make very anxious*, vehementer angere; vexare; urere; cruciare: discruciare: miseris modis sollicitare.

ANXIOUSLY, anxie; sollicite; pavide; trepide.

ANY, ‖ *when all are excluded:* quisquam *and* ullus ((1) quisquam *is used in the singular only, and as a substantive; never as an adjective, except with personal nouns* [e. g., scriptor, hostis, civis, homo[1]], *and, in Cic., personal nouns of multitude* [e. g., ordo, genus hominum, legatio]. (2) Quisquam *or* ullus *is used in negative sentences; in questions where the answer "no" or "none" is expected; and after "than," "scarcely." After "without" "any"* is aliquis *in a negative,* ullus *in a positive sentence*). ‖ "*Any*" *when all are included* (i. e. = *any you please*), quilibet, quivis (quivis *implies a deliberate, thoughtful choice;* quilibet, *a blind, inconsiderate one*). ‖ "*Any*" *after* si, nisi, nē, num, quo, quanto, *is generally the indefinite* quis: *but* aliquis *is used when the "any" is emphatic.* Si quis = "*if any body,*" *without any emphasis:* si aliquis = "*if any body,*" *be he who or what he may* (*relating to quality*): si quisquam = *if there be any one, though no more* (*relating to quantity*), *generally implying that there is probably none.* ‖ "*Any*" *in interrogations is often* ecquis? *so after* quærere, cunctari, &c.: "*do you ask whether there is any hope?*" quæris ecqua spes sit? [ecquis *or* ecqui; ecqua *or* ecquæ; ecquid *or* ecquod: *as adjectives.*] ‖ *Any* = "*some one or other,*" "*some,*" aliquis: quispiam: aliquispiam: ((1) aliquis, aliqua, aliquid, *substantive;* aliquis *or* aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, *adjectives:* (2) aliquispiam, quispiam [*substantive and adjective*], *relate to a multitude, intimating that it is immaterial which individual of that number is thought of*). ‖ *Any single person; any one singly;* unus quilibet: quilibet unus: unus quivis. ‖ *After a negative,* "*any body,*" "*any thing,*" *are often omitted before a relative clause:* "*I have not any body to sen, or whom I can send,*" non habeo quem mittam.

ANY, *with adverbs.* ‖ *Any where*, alicūbi, uspiam: usquam (*with the same distinction as between* aliquis, quispiam, ullus). ‖ *At any time*, aliquando, quando (*the latter when there is no emphasis; especially after* si, nē, quo, num, &c.); umquam (*after negatives, in questions expecting the answer "no;" after "than," "scarcely"*). ‖ *Any where you please*, ubivis: *if—any where*, alicubi (*of rest*); si quo (*of motion*). ‖ *Any where = any whither*, aliquo: quopiam: quoquam: usquam (*with the same distinction as between* aliquis: quispiam: quisquam: ullus). *From any where*, alicunde. *If from any where*, sicunde. ‖ *Any more than*, (*after negative*), non plus quam, &c.

ANY, *before comparatives:* nihilo, *without* non: *the comparative only*, non *being expressed* [his concessis, nihilo magis efficiatur, quod velītis; non feram diutius].

APACE, celeriter: cito: festinanter: velociter: *to run apace*, celeriter ire; celeri *or* citato gradu ire (*of persons*); incitatius fluere *or* ferri (*of streams*).

APART, seorsum (*opposed to* una): separātim (*opposed to* conjunctim). *Often expressed by* se *in composition: to place or set apart*, seponere: *to go apart*, secedere. *Joking apart*, remoto joco.

APARTMENT, conclāve (*room that can be locked up, chamber—dining-room*): cubiculum (*apartment to let; but mostly sleeping apartment*): dæta (*any living room;* e. g., *a summer-house with chambers attached*): membrum (*chamber, as portion of a house; apartment*): cubiculum hospitāle (*dining-room*): cubiculum dormitorium: membrum dormitorium (*sleeping apartment*).

APATHETIC, lentus (*on which nothing makes any impression*): nihil sentiens: sensūs expers: a sensu alienatus.

APATHY, torpor (*properly numbness: hence deadness of feeling*): indolentia, *or* crcl. *with* nihil dolēre (*insensibility to pain, with which dullness of mind is connected:* ἀναλγησία): stupiditas (*stupid apathy as a quality*): socordia (*apathy as far as it shows itself in thinking and resolving*): animus durus: ingenium inhumanum (*hard, unfriendly nature*): lentitudo (*insusceptibility of any impression*).

APE, simia: simius, *poetically. A little ape*, simiōlus: pithecium (πιθήκιον, *Plaut., contemptuously, of a damsel*). ‖ *Foolish imitator*, simia: *imitator ineptus: cacozēlus (κακοζῆλος: especially an imitator of bad things or properties*, e. g., *in an orator, Suet.*).

APE, *v.*, perverse imitari: *or, from context*, imitari *only. To ape any body's gait*, alicujus incessum inepte exprimere.

APER. Vid. Ape.

APERIENT, catharticus. *To take aperient medicine*, purgatione alvum sollicitare. *One must take an aperient*, dejectio a medicamento petenda est.

APERTION, apertio (*Varr., Appul.*).

APERTLY, aperte.

APERTURE. ‖ *Opening*, forāmen (*general term for any opening made by boring*): cavum (*burrow, pit,* &c.): hiatus (*any yawning fissure*): rima (*fissure; a cut made lengthwise*): fissura (*a rent*): lacūna (*a space not filled up;* e. g., *in a ceiling*): lumen (*the opening of a window or door; any opening through which light can penetrate*): fenestra (*aperture of a window*); os (*mouth-like aperture,* e. g., *of a cave*): apertura (*Vitr.*). [*If it is* = Airhole, vid.]. *Aperture of a reed*, rivus fistūlæ. ‖ *To make an aperture in any thing*, aliquid aperire (*general term*); perforare (*to bore through it*). *To have apertures*, aperturas habēre (*Vitr.*). ‖ *Act of opening*, apertio (*Varr.*, patefactio *only improper as act of divulging*).

APEX, apex.

APHÆRESIS, aphærēsis (ἀφαίρεσις).

APHELION, * aphelium (ἀφήλιον, *technical term*).

APHORISM, sententia: dictum.

APIARY, apiarium (*Col.*): alvear *or* alvearium: mellarium (*Varr.*).

APIECE, *to be translated by using a distributive numeral; with which, however,* quisque *or* unusquisque, *with genitive* (*substantive*), *or* singuli (*adjective*), *may be used: "the common people received an allotment of two acres apiece,"* bina jugera agri plebi dividebantur. "*You are to receive an allotment of two acres apiece,*" cuique vestrum bina jugera assignantur. *The prætors receive two thousand infantry apiece,* prætoribus octōna millia peditum data.

APISH, cacozēlus (*foolishly imitating, Suet.*): inepte imitans aliquid, inepte exprimens aliquid. *Sometimes* ineptus imitator; inepta imitatrix (e. g., "*our apish nation,*" nos, inepti imitatores, *or* imitatores *only;* gens inepta imitatrix [alicujus rei]: vultuosus (*grimacing*): gesticulationibus molestus (*vexing one by airs and attitudes*). Vid. Affected, Silly, Playful.

APISHNESS, cacozelia (*Sen.*). Vid. Affectation, Silliness, Playfulness.

APITPAT. *My heart goes apitpat*, cor salit: pectus trepidat (*Ov.*).

APLUSTRE, aplustre (*plural,* aplustra *or* aplustria; *dative and ablative*, aplustris *or* aplustribus).

APOCALYPSE, Apocalypsis (*Tertull.*).

APOCOPE, apocŏpē.

APOCRYPHA, apocrўphi libri (*Eccl.*, ἀπόκρυφος).

APOCRYPHAL, suspectus: suspiciosus (*exciting great suspicion*). *Sometimes* incertus: dubius. *To be apocryphal*, suspicione non carēre.

APODICTICAL, apodicticus (*Gell.*, argumento—non probo, neque apodictico): certissimus: quod in dubium vocari nequit.

APOGEE, * apogæum (*in Plin.*, venti apogæi, *blowing from the land*).

APOLOGETICAL, *by* crcl. *with* defensio: defendere: se purgare, excusare (*in Tertull.*, apologeticus [e. g., liber]; defensorius).

APOLOGIST, defensor: laudator (*panegyrist*).

APOLOGIZE. *To apologize* (=*plead*) *for any body*, causam alicujus defendendam suscepisse; dicere pro aliquo: scribere pro aliquo (*of composing a written apology*): aliquem purgare de aliquâ re: culpam alicujus rei demovēre ab aliquo: aliquem defendere de aliquâ re: *for any thing*, purgare aliquid (*to prove one's innocence, the thing being either not done, or not being wrong*): excusare aliquid (*to bring grounds of extenuation for a fault confessedly committed;* e. g., *it having been done unintentionally, in ignorance*).

APOLOGUE, apologus (—narrationes apologorum, *of fables, Cic.*).

APOLOGY, defensio (*a defense*): purgatio: excusatio [Syn. *under* Apologize].

APOPHTHEGM, sententia: dictum. *A pithy apophthegm*, elogium (e. g., Solonis, *Cic.*).

APOPLECTIC, morbo, quem apoplexin vocant, correptus; apoplexi arreptus: apoplecticus; apoplēctus (ἀποπληκτικός *or* ἀπόπληκτος: *Firm. Mathes.: Cæl. Aur., Acut.*); paralyticus (παραλυτικός).

APOPLEXY, apoplexis: apoplexia (*loss of all one's limbs, accompanied with loss of consciousness:* ἀπόπληξις, *-ία, in Cels.*): paralўsis (παράλυσις) *or* nervorum remissio (*properly the loss of one side or limb; but in Celsus's time = every kind of apoplexy. To suffer,* &c., *a stroke of apoplexy*, morbo, quem apoplexin vocant, corripi; apoplexi arripi.

APOSIOPESIS, aposiopēsis (*Quint.*): reticentia (*Cic.*).

APOSTASY, * defectio a sacris: defectio (apostasia, *Salv., de Gubern. Dei*).

APOSTATE, defector (*Tac.*): apostăta (*Tertull., Sedul.:* ἀποστάτης): * desertor patriæ religionis; * qui patria sacra abjūrat (*Krebs*).

APOSTATIZE, deficere, desciscere ab aliquo: * patria sacra deserere: * Christianorum sacra deserere.

APOSTEMATE, suppurare.

APOSTEME, } ulcus: apostēma: ab-
APOSTUME, } scessus. Vid. Abscess.

APOSTLE, apostōlus (*Eccl.*). *Acts of the apostles*, apostolorum acta (*plural*) *or* res gestæ.

APOSTLESHIP, } apostolatus (*Tert.*):
APOSTOLATE, } * munus Apostŏli.

APOSTOLIC, } apostolīcus (*Tert.*):
APOSTOLICAL, } ab apostŏlo *or* apostŏlis traditus. *The apostolic age*, apostolica ætas (*Tert.*).

[1] *Cicero's practice is thus given by Stürenburg, using* scriptor *for the noun.* Nom. quisquam (*not* ullus) scriptor. Gen. cujusquam (*not* ullius) scriptoris. Dat. cuiquam (*not* ulli) scriptori. Acc. quenquam *or* ullum scriptorem. Abl. ullo scriptore: *once only*, quoquam homine.

APOSTOLICALLY, * apostolorum more.

APOSTROPHE, ‖ *a rhetorical figure,* apostrŏphē. (2) ‖ *Grammatical mark,* apostrŏphŏs *or* -us (*Donat., Diom.*).

APOSTROPHIZE, aliquem alloqui, affāri, appellare, compellare [Syn. *under* Accost] : omnem orationem in aliquem *or* aliquam rem transducere, convertere; transducere et convertere.

APOSTUME. Vid. Apostеme.

APOTHECARY, medicamentarius (*a preparer of drugs, potions,* &c., *Plin.*): pharmacopōla (*drug-seller, mostly of an itinerant vender; quack*) : medicus (*general term*). *An apothecary's shop,* medicina taberna *or* medicina *only* : taberna instructa et ornata medicinæ exercendæ causâ (*of a well-stored shop*). *To be an apothecary,* medicamentariam *or* medicam exercēre, factitare.

APOTHEOSIS, apotheōsis (*Tert.* : ἀποθέωσις): consecratio (*Tac., Ann.*, 13, 2, *end*).

APOZEM, apozēma, atis (*Æmil., Macer. Herb.* : ἀπόζεμα, *a decoction*).

APPALL, aliquem terrēre, exterrēre : terrorem alicui afferre, inferre, offerre, injicere : incutere : aliquem in terrorem conjicere : terrore aliquem complēre : pavorem effundere alicui : perterrēre, perterrefacere aliquem : pavore percellere alicujus pectus.

APPALLMENT. Vid. Discouragement.

APPANAGE (*of a prince*), alicui præbīta annua (*Suet.*).

APPARATUS, apparatio (*as act*) ; apparatus (*as thing*). *Sometimes* quæ ad aliquid pertinent.

APPAREL, vestis : vestītus : cultus : vestis ornatus. Jn. vestītus atque ornatus. Vid. Dress.

APPAREL, *v.*, vestire : convestire veste tegere : veste induere aliquem : veste aliquem amicire. *To be apparelled,* vestiri, amiciri aliquâ re. Vid. Dress.

APPARENT, ‖ *seeming,* opinatus (*imaginary*; e. g., *good, evil, opposed to* verus) : simulatus, fictus. Jn. fictus et simulatus (*pretended: opposed to* verus) : imaginarius (*what is present, happens,* &c., *only in form, without having full validity; imaginary: first in Liv.*, neque se imaginariis fascibus eorum cessuros esse, 3, 41) : adumbratus (*sketched in appearance only; feigned: opposed to* verus) : fucatus, fucosus (*deceiving by a fair appearance; hence, not genuine: opposed to* verus). ☞ Speciosus *is never* "*seeming,*" *but* "*striking the senses by its fair exterior.*" *Sometimes apparent may be translated* (a) *by the adverb* ficte. "*An apparent reconciliation,*" gratia ficte reconciliata ; (b) *by* id quod videtur neque est; e. g., "*apparent expediency,*" ea quæ videtur utilitas, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est : (c) *by* species *with the genitive,* "*an apparent advantage,*" species utilitatis. ‖ *Indubitable, plain* : manifestus, apertus. Jn. promtus et apertus, apertus et manifestus : perspicuus. Jn. apertus et perspicuus : non dubius : certus : evidens : testatus (*proved by evidence*) : præsens (*already at hand*) : ante oculos positus : notus, cognitus (*known*) : luce clarior. *It is apparent,* patet, apparet, manifestum est, in oculos incurrit. *It is quite apparent,* omni luce *or* solis luce clarius est [*not* meridianâ luce clarius est]. *To make any thing apparent,* aperire, patefacere, palam facere. *To become or be made apparent,* patefieri : e tenebris erumpere (*of things suddenly becoming visible*; e. g., *a conspiracy*). ‖ *An heir apparent,* * heres legitimus (hereditas legitima, *was an inheritance given to a person by law, the owner of the property having either died intestate or made an invalid will*).

APPARENTLY, simulate, ficte. Jn. ficte et simulate. [Syn. *in* Apparent.] ‖ *Plainly,* &c., aperte (*subjectively* ; e. g., mentiri, adulari ; favēre alicui) : manifesto (*objectively*) : evidenter : scilicet, videlicet (*mostly ironically*). *Also by* manifestum est. "*Apparently he is a fool,*" manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

APPARITION, species (*any appearance*; e. g., mortui, *Appul.*) : simulacrum vanum (*Ov., deceitful appearance*) : umbra (*shadow*; e. g., mortui, *Suet.*) : larva (*disembodied soul, as an evil spirit of the night*) : visum (*something seen, a vision : also* visum somnii *or* somniantis [vid. Vision]) : ostentum : prodigium : portentum (*astonishing appearance, foretelling what is about to happen*). *A frightful apparition,* objecta res terribilis. *Sometimes* species nova atque insolita. *An apparition of the night,* visum nocturnum : species nocturna : *in the heaven,* phænomenon. Spectrum *is not Latin in this sense* ; = εἴδωλον *only in the sense of the Stoics* : mostellum *found only in the second (spurious) argument of Plaut., Mostellaria. Appul. has also* occursacula noctium : bustorum formidamina : sepulcrorum terriculamenta (*terrific spectres haunting graves*). *To fear apparitions,* simulacra vana timēre : *to be disturbed by apparitions,* umbris inquietari. *I see apparitions,* obviæ mihi fiunt species mortuorum. ‖ *Appearance,* adventus (*approach*) : præsentia (*presence*) : species. *A sudden apparition,* repentinus objectus (*Nep., Hann.*, 5, 2).

APPARITOR, apparītor : accensus : viator (vid. *Dict. of Rom. Antiq.*).

APPEAL, *v.*, appellare aliquem (*to the tribunes of the people, the senate, the emperor,* &c.) : provocare ad aliquem (*especially to the whole people:* tribunos plebis appello et provoco ad populum, *Liv.*, 8, 33. *Both verbs also stand absolutely*) : *against any body or any thing,* appellare, provocare adversus aliquem *or* aliquid (*also* provocare aliquid) : *from any body to any body,* ab aliquo ad aliquem : *to the people from a sentence,* ad populum provocare sententiam : ‖ *call to witness,* &c. : testari, testem facere aliquem, &c. : *to appeal to Heaven,* deum testari ; deum invocare testem. ‖ *Call loudly upon,* inclamare aliquem : invocare aliquem.

APPEAL, *s.*, appellatio : provocatio [vid. Appeal, *v.*] : *to any body,* ad aliquem, *also* alicujus : *to any body from any body,* ab aliquo ad aliquem : *to any body against any body or any thing,* ad aliquem adversus aliquem *or* aliquid. *To make an appeal,* appellationem, provocationem interponere (*Scævol., Dig.*) : *to receive or allow an appeal,* appellationem admittere, recipere (*Ulp., Dig.*) : *to grant any body an appeal,* dare alicui provocationem *or* jus provocationis (adversus aliquem). *A magistrate or punishment from which there lies no appeal,* magistratus, pœna sine provocatione. ‖ *An appeal* (*as writing*), libellus appellatorius (*Ulp., Dig.*). ‖ *A court of appeal,* * judicium ad quod provocari potest : * senatus provocationum.

APPEALANT, } appellator (*Cic.*) : qui
APPEALER, } appellat, provocat.

APPEAR, ‖ *become visible,* apparēre : in conspectum venire : conspīci : se offerre, offerri (*to come in one's way suddenly*) : erumpere (*to come forth suddenly*) : existere (*of celebrated persons making their appearance in the world; in history*). *Sometimes particular modes of approach to a country should be used, as* appellere navem ad ; e. g., "*Two hundred years later Pelops appeared in Argos,*" appellere, escendere, *or* egredi *may be used. To appear to a person in a vision,* ostendere se alicui in somnio ; videri in somnis, per somnum, per quietem, in quiete. *Day appears,* dies venit ; illucescit. *To appear in public,* in publicum prodire, procedere, egredi : *not to appear in public,* domi se tenēre ; pedem domo non efferre (*not to stir out*) ; publico carēre *or* abstinēre (*not to appear in public*) : odisse celebritatem ; hominum celebritatem fugere (*to shrink from appearing in public; to hate a crowd*) : *seldom appearing in public,* rarus egressu (*Tac.*). *To appear in person,* coram *or* præsentem adesse : *to appear at a public meeting, an assembly of the people,* in concione adesse. ‖ *To appear* (*be published*), *of a book,* in lucem edi ; * lucem vidēre ; * prodire. ‖ *To appear before a court,* in judicium venire : *at an appointed time,* se sistere (*of the accused person and his sureties*) ; vadimonium sistere (*of a surety: opposed to* vadimonium deserere, *to forfeit his recognizances*) : *to appear in court with any body,* alicui adesse in judicio (*to assist him with advice, countenance,* &c.). ‖ *Seem,* videri : *the impersonal form* "*it appears*" *is mostly translated personally*; "*it appears as if our friends would not come,*" amici nostri non venturi videntur : "*it appears as if we had lost the cause,*" causâ cecidisse videmur. *To appear in any body's eyes,* judicio alicujus esse ; ab aliquo existimari ; videri alicui ; esse apud aliquem. ‖ *It appears* = *is evident,* patet ; appāret ; liquet ; intelligitur : *it appeared from many proofs or signs,* multis emanabat indiciis. ‖ *To make it appear, that,* &c., docēre, *especially with* argumentis : demonstrare : firmare, confirmare, *especially with* argumentis : efficere, vincere, evincere. Vid. Prove.

APPEARANCE, adventus (*approach*) : præsentia (*presence*) : vadimonium (*appearance of a surety in court*) : "*on the appearance of the enemy all fled,*" * hoste appropinquante omnes terga verterunt. ‖ *That which appears,* res objecta (*what is presented to the eyes, Cic., Acad.*, 2, 12, 38) : visum (*what is seen, a sight, a vision*) : species (*a form one believes one's self to have seen, whether when awake or in a dream*) : simulacrum (*an image of the fancy, which, bearing a resemblance to some particular object, is supposed to be seen by a waking person. But* spectrum = εἴδωλον *in the sense of the Stoics*) : ostentum : prodigium : portentum (*prodigy, portent*). *A sudden appearance,* repentinus objectus. *An alarming appearance,* objecta res terribilis. *An unusual appearance,* species nova atque insolita : *also* facies insolita (*Sal., Jug.*, 49, 4). *An appearance in the heavens,* phænomēnon. *Sometimes* quæ fiunt *may do* (e. g., quæ mari cœlove fiunt). *To make one's appearance on the stage,* in scenam prodire. ‖ *Personal appearance,* habitus corporis. ‖ *Appearance, opposed to reality,* species : *to put on the appearance of any thing,* speciem alicujus rei præbēre ; simulare aliquid (*to put on an appearance hypocritically : also* simulare *with* quasi *and subjunctive, or accusative and infinitive*) : speciem alicujus rei induere : *to have the appearance of any thing,* speciem alicujus rei habēre (*of things*) ; speciem alicujus rei præ se ferre : similitudinem quandam gerere speciemque alicujus (*of persons*). In appearance, specie : in speciem (*opposed to* reapse) ; verbo : verbo et simulatione (*opposed to* revera, re ipsâ). *Sometimes* simulate : ficte et simulate. *He only put on the appearance of madness,* simulavit se furere ; simulavit furentem. *He pretended to defend him to save appearances,* speciem defensionis præbuit. *First appearances are deceitful,* prima frons decipit (*Phædr.*, 4, 1, 4). *To judge by first appearances,* dijudicare aliquid ex primâ fronte. ‖ *Under the appearance* (= *pretext, pretence*), specie, per speciem : nomine (*under color of*) : simulatione : per simulationem (*under cloak of:* sub prætextu *or* obtentu *not classical*). Jn. simulatione et nomine : fronte *or* in frontem (*opposed to* pectore). *In all appearance,* haud dubie. *But mostly by circumlocution with* verisimilis *or* videri. *In all appearance* (*or, to all appearances*), *he will not come,* verisimillimum est, eum non venturum ; *or,* non venturus videtur ; *or,* vereor ut venturus sit. *To all appearances, a war is at hand,* bellum imminēre *or* exarsūrum esse videtur. ‖ *To observe the appearances of the sky,* de cœlo servare (*of augurs*).

APPEASABLE, placabilis. *To show himself appeasable,* placabilem inimicis se præbēre, se præstare.

APPEASABLENESS, placabilitas : ingenium placabile : animus placabilis : animus ad deponendam offensionem mollis.

APPEASE, placare (*general term to pacify*; e. g., numen divinum scelere violatum precibus ; iram deorum ; hostes reipublicæ) : expiare (*to appease by expiatory rites;* numen ; manes) : mitigare, lenire (*to soothe, to soften down* ; ut eum tibi ordinem aut reconcilies aut mitiges, *Cic.*). *To appease any body who is angry with another,*

animum alicujus in aliquem offensiorem recolligere: *to appease any body toward another*, placare aliquem alicui *or* in aliquem; aliquem cum aliquo, *or* aliquem *or* alicujus animum alicui reconciliare; aliquem cum aliquo reconciliare. ‖ *To appease one's hunger or thirst*, famem *or* sitim explēre *or* depellere (depulsare *more poetical*): sitim reprimere.

APPEASEMENT, placatio (*as act*): reconciliato concordiæ *or* gratiæ: gratia reconciliata: reditus in gratiam.

APPEASER, reconciliator gratiæ (*after Liv.*, 35, 45, 3: *compare Appul., Apol.*, p. 286, Agrippa, populi reconciliator).

APPELLANT, appellator (*Cic., Verr.*, 4, 65, 146): qui appellat, provōcat. ‖ *To a battle:* qui provōcat; qui aliquem ad pugnam, ad certamen provocat; qui aliquem ad pugnam evōcat, lacessit, ad certamen elicit.

APPELLATE, ‖ *person appealed against*, qui appellatur (de aliquâ re). *Sometimes* reus. ‖ *Entertaining appeals*, &c. *An appellate jurisdiction*, * judicium ad quod provocari potest; * senatus provocationum.

APPELLATION. Vid. NAME.

APPELLATIVE. *An appellative*, vocabulum (= "nomen appellativum").

APPELLATORY. "*The appellatory libel*" (*Ayliffe*), libellus appellatorius (*Ulp.*).

APPELLEE. Vid. APPELLATE.

APPEND, addere: adjungere: adjicere, agglutinare [vid. ADD]. ☞ *Not* appendere, *which is to* "*weigh out*" *any thing to any body; to* "*weigh.*"

APPENDAGE, accessio (accessionem adjungere ædibus, *Cic.*; minima accessio semper Epīrus regno Macedoniæ fuit, *Liv.*): additamentum: appendix (vidit appendicem animi esse corpus, *Cic.*; exiguam appendicem Etrusci belli conficere, *Liv.*). *A small appendage*, appendicula; quasi quædam appendicula alicujus rei (*Cic.*).

APPENDANT, qui (quæ, quod) alicui rei hæret, adhærescit, &c. *Often by* suus (ejus *or* illorum); proprius suus, *or* ejus, &c.

APPENDANT, *s.* Vid. APPENDAGE.

APPENDICATE. Vid. APPEND.

APPENDICATION, adjunctio, appositio. ‖ *Appendix.* Vid. APPENDAGE.

APPENDIX. Vid. APPENDAGE.

APPERTAIN, ‖ *belong; of strict possession;* est aliquid alicujus (*not* alicui): aliquis possidet aliquid. *This appertains to me*, hic meus est. [*So always the possessive pronoun, not the dative of the personal one.*] ‖ *Belong, relate to*, &c., pertinēre ad aliquid: spectare ad aliquid: referri *or* referendum esse ad aliquid. *It appertains to a happy life*, ad beatam vitam pertinet. *Often by* esse *with the genitive.* ‖ *To be due to*, deberi.

APPETENCE, appetitus: appetitio: appetentia. Vid. APPETITE.

APPETITE, appetītus: appetitio: appetentia (*striving after any thing; instinctive longing for it*): cupiditas: cupīdo (*the latter more poetical*): aviditas (*greedy desire*): libīdo (*a natural, mostly sensual, desire; lust:* libidines, *unbridled desires, lusts*): desiderium (*longing desire accompanied by a sense of want*). Vid. DESIRE. ‖ *Desire of eating*, cibi cupiditas, aviditas *or* appetentia: cibi appetendi aviditas (*In Gell.* appetitus): fames (*hunger*). *Want of appetite*, fastidium; cibi satietas (*when one is full*). *To have an appetite*, cibum appetere: *to have a good appetite, to eat with appetite*, libenter cibum sumere (*of an invalid*); libenter cœnare (*general term; but of a particular instance, not of the habit*): *to have no appetite*, * cibum fastidire: *to have no more appetite*, satiatum esse, cibi satietate teneri: *to create or produce an appetite*, appetentiam cibi facere, præstare, invitare. *Wine creates an appetite*, cibi appetentia invitatur vino. *To give any body an appetite* (= *make his mouth water*), salivam alicui movēre (*Sen.*). *To get an appetite by walking*, famem ambulando opsonare. *To recover one's appetite, get a fresh appetite*, aviditatem cibi appetendi revocare. *To fall to with a good appetite*, integram famem ad cibum afferre.

APPETITION, appetitio: appetītus: appetentia.

APPLAUD, plaudere, applaudere alicui *or* alicui rei; applaudere et approbare aliquid. *To applaud any body loudly*, maximos plausus alicui impertire. Vid. PRAISE.

APPLAUDER, laudator (*praiser, general term*): prædicator (*vaunter, one who praises publicly*): præco (*the herald of any body's praise*): buccinator (*trumpeter; with contempt*, e. g., alicujus existimationis): approbator (*approver, Cic.*). *Pliny uses* applausor.

APPLAUSE, plausus (*applause manifested by clapping hands*): acclamatio, clamores (*applause manifested by cheers*, &c.; acclamatio *especially of the people greeting a favorite, in the historians; for in Cic. it is a cry of disapprobation*). JN. plausus clamoresque: laus, laudes (*praise*). *To receive any body or any thing with applause*, probare aliquem *or* aliquid approbare, comprobare aliquid (*approve of*): laudare aliquem *or* aliquid (*praise*). JN. laudare et comprobare aliquid; alicui applaudere: plausum alicui dare *or* impertire: applaudere et approbare aliquem *or* aliquid: plausu, plausu et clamore prosequi aliquid. *To receive or greet any body with clamorous applause*, clamore et vocibus alicui astrepere: *any thing*, magno clamore approbare aliquid. *With or amid loud applause*, cum plausibus clamoribusque. *To court applause*, laudem venari; assensionem captare. *Amid the applause of the whole province*, plaudente totā provinciā. *A murmur of applause*, admurmuratio.

APPLE, mālum (*properly apple and all similar fruits*; e. g., *apples, pomegranates, peaches, lemons, but not pears*): pōmum (*general term for any edible fruit*). *Apples that have been gathered*, mala strictīva (*opposed to* cadīva, *fallings*): *apples for preserving*, mala conditiva. *The core of an apple*, volva mali, pomi (*Scrib., Larg.*, 104, *end*). ‖ *Pupil of the eye*, pupilla, pupilla: (*as term of endearment*) oculus, ocellus. *To love any body as the apple of one's eye*, aliquem in oculis ferre *or* gestare; aliquem oculitus amare (*Com.*).

APPLE-SAUCE, * pulmentum ex malis coctum.

APPLE-TREE, malus: pomus.

APPLE-WOMAN, pomaria.

APPLIABLE. Vid. APPLICABLE.

APPLIANCE. Vid. APPLICATION.

APPLICABILITY, usus: utilitas (*serviceableness for a purpose*).

APPLICABLE, ad usum accommodatus: utilis. *To be applicable*, usui esse; usum habēre: *this is applicable to him* (i. e., *can be applied to him*), hoc ad eum pertinet; hoc in eo valet *or* in eum cadit. *Not to be applicable to any thing*, alienum esse, abhorrēre a re.

APPLICANT, *circumlocution with verb* "*to apply*:" qui rogat (aliquem aliquid); qui petit, poscit, contendit (aliquid ab aliquo).

APPLICATION, ‖ *use*, usus: usurpatio (*act of using in a particular instance*): *a bad application*, abusus. *To admit of a wider application*, latius patēre. ‖ *Application of mind*, animi attentio (*Cic.*), *oftener* intentio (*act of directing the thoughts to any thing*): diligentia (*care with which one attends to any thing: opposed to* indiligentia). *In Cic.* applicatio animi *is the attaching of the mind to an object with affection. To make a practical application of any thing*, aliquid ita tractare, ut id ad usum transferas. *All the applications of an art*, omnia, quæ aliquâ arte effici possunt. ‖ *Application* (=*particular use*) *of a word, must be translated by circumlocution with* verbo uti (*not* verbum usurpare, adhibēre): subjicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo aliquid significare, declarare. *To use a word in a rare application*, verbum doctiuscūle ponere. "*Cicero, too, makes a similar application of the word*," item consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur. "*Cicero uses the word in a contrary application*," contra valet quum Cicero—ita dicit. ☞ Positio dictionis *is not Latin.* ‖ *Petition*, vid. ‖ *Act of applying, circumlocution by participle* admotus. "*By the application of herbs*," admotis herbis (animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis, *Ov.*). ‖ *To make the application* (e. g., *of a tale*), interpretari aliquid.

APPLY, ‖ *to make a particular use of any thing*, uti aliquâ re: *any thing to any thing*, adhibēre aliquid alicui rei, *or* in re, *or* ad aliquid (*to use it for any thing*): collocare in re: impendēre in *or* ad aliquid: conferre ad aliquid (*spend upon*). *To apply remedies to a disease*, adhibēre remedia morbo. ‖ *To make use of as relative or suitable to something*, transferre in rem: traducere ad rem: accommodare ad rem. *To apply what was said to one's self*, * aliquid de se dictum putare; * aliquid de se interpretari. *To apply a tale*, &c., interpretari aliquid; de aliquo *or* aliquâ re dictum putare. ‖ *Apply one thing to another*, admovēre aliquid alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*general term to move one thing to another; e. g.*, ad ignem): apponere ad aliquid (e. g., manum ad os). ‖ *To apply one's self to a task*, &c., diligentiam adhibēre, industriam locare, studium collocare in re: *to apply one's self very diligently to a task*, magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad aliquid.

APPLY, INTR., ‖ *to be applicable. To apply to any body*, ad aliquem pertinēre; in aliquem cadere; in aliquo valēre. ‖ *To apply to* (= *make application to*): confugere, perfugere, refugere, ad aliquem (*fly to for help*): se convertere *or* conferre ad aliquem; adire *or* convenire aliquem (*to turn to, go to any body*): se applicare ad aliquem (*attach one's self to any body for protection: also for information*): rogare aliquem aliquid; petere, poscere, contendere aliquid ab aliquo; supplicare alicui pro re.

APPOINT, ‖ *fix*, statuere, constituere: destinare (*fix, determine*): designare (*mark out*). JN. constituere et designare: dicere (*say, fix, by word of mouth*): eligere (*choose; fix upon by choice*): finire, definire (*fix by assigning the limits; hence declare, fix. So* circumscribere): convēnit inter nos (*seldom* convenimus inter nos; *we agree together*, &c.). *To appoint a day*, diem statuere, constituere, dicere, eligere: *beforehand*, diem præstituere, præfinire: *to appoint a time*, tempus dicere, destinare: *to appoint a time for the assault*, adeundi (*scil.* castra) tempus definire: *to appoint time and place*, tempus et locum condicere: *to appoint a pretty distant day*, diem satis laxam statuere: *to appoint a day for the marriage*, eligere nuptiarum diem; nuptias in diem constituere: *a day for the execution*, diem necis destinare alicui. *To appoint a law*, legem sancire. *To appoint any body wages*, mercēdem alicui constituere: *a residence*, circumscribere locum habitandi alicui: *the bounds of his kingdom*, terminare fines imperii. *To appoint any body one's heir*, aliquem heredem instituere; aliquem heredem testamento scribere, facere; aliquem heredem nuncupare (i. e., *to name him as such before witnesses*). *To appoint any body* (*king*, &c.), constituere aliquem (regem, &c.): *to appoint any body the keeper of another*, apponere aliquem custodem alicujus: *to appoint any body the guardian of another*, tutorem aliquem alicui constituere (*of a prince*): testamento aliquem alicui tutorem instituere (*of a father appointing by will*). *Sometimes* negotium alicui dare, ut, &c. ‖ *To appoint any body to an office*, constituere aliquem alicui munere; præficere *or* præponere aliquem muneri; mandare *or* deferre alicui munus: *to appoint any body to succeed to another*, aliquem in alicujus locum substituere (*general term*); aliquem in alicujus locum subrogare, sufficere (*to choose any body to succeed another who had died before the expiration of his office*, &c.: subrogare *of the proposer*, sufficere *of the people*). ‖ *To appoint any body or any thing to or for any body or any thing*, destinare alicui aliquid *or* aliquem (e. g., aliquam viro uxorem). ‖ *To appoint* (= *intend*) *any body or any thing to or for any office, fate, purpose*, &c., destinare ad aliquid *or*

alicui rei; designare ad aliquid (*mark out for*): seponere alicui rei *or* in aliquid (*to set apart for*). || *To be appointed* (= *destined to any thing by fate*), alicui rei *or* ad rem natum esse: fato fieri aliquid. "*It is appointed to all men once to die*," &c., eâ lege *or* hoc fato nati sumus, ut, &c.; ita a naturâ generati sumus, ut, &c. || *Fix that a person should be present at such a time or place*, aliquem adesse *or* venire jubēre. "*To appoint any body to appear at Rome early in the following spring*," inito proximo vere Romæ aliquem adesse jubēre: "*to appoint that a person should come back to one*," aliquem ad se reverti jubēre: *to appoint a place or time*, condicere tempus et locum (coeundi, *Just.*). || *Well appointed*, instructus: omnibus rebus ornatus atque instructus. Vid. EQUIP.

APPOINTER, constitutor (*Quint., Lactant.*).

APPOINTMENT, || *stipulation*. Vid. AGREEMENT. Constitutum. *To have an appointment with any body*, habere constitutum cum aliquo (e. g., cum podagrâ, *with the gout*; Cicero, *playfully*). *To make an appointment with any body*, cum aliquo mihi convenit, ut. *We made an appointment*, inter nos convēnit, ut, &c. *According to appointment*, ut erat constitutum: ex pacto: ex convento: ex conventu. || *Order*, jussus: jussum: mandatum: præceptum. [Vid. COMMAND.] *According to any body's appointment*, jussu *or* auctoritate alicujus; jubente aliquo; *also by* jussus ab aliquo: *sometimes by* ab aliquo *only* (*as in* Athenienses, a quibus erat profectus, *Nep., Milt.*, 2, 3, *Dähne*). || *Equipment*, vid. || *Allowance*, vid. || *Act of appointing*, constitutio. || *To keep an appointment* (= *appear at an appointed day*), ad diem adesse *or* sistere se, *or* sisti.

APPORTION, assignare: dispertire: distribuere: impertire: tribuere [SYN. *in* ALLOT.]: describere (*if set down in writing*; e. g., suum cuique munus describere): dimetiri. *Sometimes* dirigere aliquid ad aliquid: aliquâ re dirigere aliquid: modulari aliquid aliquâ re (i. e., *to bring one thing into due proportion to another*).

APPORTIONER, * divisor (*especially of lands to colonists, Cic., Phil.*, 5, 7, 20): assignator (*Ulp.*): distributor (*Trism. ad Æscul.*, p. 92, 26).

APPORTIONMENT, assignatio (e. g., agrorum: *as act or thing*): attributio: perscriptio (*of money: the latter by writing*): pars (*a portion*): divisio (*act of dividing*): distributio. Vid. ALLOTMENT.

APPOSE. Vid. QUESTION. || *Apply one thing to another*. Vid. APPLY.

APPOSER. Vid. EXAMINER.

APPOSITE, appositus (ad aliquid: ad judicationem, *Cic.*, ad agendum, *Cic.*): idoneus (ad aliquid): accommodatus (alicui rei *or* ad aliquid): consentaneus alicui rei: conveniens alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*suitable to*): aptus alicui rei *or* ad aliquid.

APPOSITELY, apte (e. g., dicere, aliquid disponere): *to any thing*, ad aliquid apte, accommodate *or* apposite.

APPOSITENESS, *by circumlocution with* accommodatum, aptum, idoneum, consentaneum esse; convenire *or* congruere (alicui rei *or* cum aliquâ re), &c.

APPOSITION, adjunctio: appositio (e. g., exemplorum): adjectio, *or by participle*, admotus, appositus, adjectus. || *In grammar*, * appositio, quam grammatici vocant.

APPRAISE, æstimare (*general term to value*). Censēre *was the act of the censor*, &c., *valuing property with a view to taxation*.

APPRAISER, æstimator. *Valuer of property with a view to taxation*, censor.

APPRECIABLE, *circumlocution by* æstimari posse.

APPRECIATE, æstimare: æstimare ex æquo.

APPREHEND, || *lay hold on*, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere aliquem *or* aliquid: *with any thing*, aliquâ re: prehendere *or* comprehendere aliquid manibus: manu prehendere *or* reprehendere aliquem (*the latter, for the purpose of dragging him back*; e. g., *a soldier flying from battle*). || *To arrest*, &c., comprehendere (*general term*): in custodiam dare: in vincula conjicere (*put in prison*): e fugâ retrahere aliquem (*if he was flying*). || *Seize with the mind; comprehend:* capere (*to take a thing*): intelligere (*to understand it*): (mente) percipere (*to take it in; see it clearly*): assēqui (*to follow it; hence to master it*). || *Fear*, vereri, timēre, metuere. Vid. FEAR.

APPREHENSIBLE, quod intelligi *or* mente percipi potest.

APPREHENSION, comprehensio (*act of seizing; of arresting*; e. g., sontium, *Cic.*): prehensio (*in a judicial sense*; e. g., jus prehensionis habēre, *of arrest*). || *Mental conception*, captus (*manner of apprehending: in classical prose, only in the phrase* ut est captus alicujus *or* aliquorum): vis percipiendi (*faculty of comprehending*): intelligentia (*power of understanding; understanding; post-Augustan*, intellectus): intelligendi prudentia *or* prudentia (*the understanding as a faculty, and a clear view into the nature of things obtained by its means, Cic., De Or.*, 1, 20, 90; *and Partit., Or.*, 8, 29): ingenium (*mental powers generally; quickness, talents*). *Quickness of apprehension*, celeritas percipiendi; celeritas ingenii. *Quick of apprehension*, docilis: in aliquo est ingenii docilitas (*easily learning*): perspicax (*seeing clearly through a thing*). *Slow of apprehension*, indocilis: tardus: stupidus. *To descend to the apprehension of one's audience*, ad intelligentiam audientium *or* auditorum descendere. *Suited, adapted*, &c., *to the apprehension of ordinary men*, ad sensum popularem vulgaremque *or* ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus *or* accommodate; intelligentiâ a vulgari non remotus; *to descend to the apprehension of one's pupils, of beginners*, ad intelligentiam discentium descendere; se summittere ad mensuram discentium (*Quint.*): *to be beyond our apprehension*, fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim: *to sharpen apprehensions*, ingenium *or* intelligendi prudentiam acuere. || *Notion, opinion*, VID. || *Fear, anxiety*, VID.

APPREHENSIVE, || *quick of apprehension*, docilis: perspicax. || *Fearful*. Vid. FEARFUL, FEAR, *v.* || *Sensitive*, * sensu præditus. *Also*, patibilis (e. g., natura, *Cic.*). *Sometimes* mollis, mollior, * qui facile movetur.

APPREHENSIVELY. Vid. FEARFULLY.

APPREHENSIVENESS, intelligentia: intelligendi prudentia.

APPRENTICE, discipulus artificis *or* magistri (*v. Cic., De Or.*, 3, 9, 35): puer discens (*both for pupil generally; the latter, if he is a lad under seventeen*): tiro (*one still a beginner in his art*): tabernæ alumnus (*pupil, lad, &c., of a handicraftsman or shopkeeper*; e. g., tabernæ sutrinæ alumnus, *a shoemaker's apprentice*). ☞ *None of these words fully express our notion of an apprentice: perhaps* * ab aliquo in disciplinam receptus, *or* ab aliquo in disciplinam sollemni ritu receptus. *To receive a lad as one's apprentice*, * puerum sollemni ritu in disciplinam recipere.

APPRENTICE, *v.*, * puerum tradere opifici in disciplinam (*of the father*, &c.): * dare puerum in tabernam opificis.

APPRENTICEHOOD, } annus *or* anni
APPRENTICESHIP, } disciplinæ. *To serve one's apprenticeship*, * tirocinium ponere, deponere.

APPRISE, docēre (*general term, to inform, teach*): edocēre (*to impart sufficient information about a particular circumstance*): monēre (*to give information by way of warning*): *all these* aliquem, aliquid, *or* de re: certiorem facere aliquem de re *or* alicujus rei. *To be apprised of any thing*, certiorem fieri de re; edoceri aliquid; cognoscere rem.

APPROACH, || *of persons*: accedere ad aliquid: appropinquare ad aliquid *or* alicui rei: adventare (*absolutely, to approach rapidly; especially of an enemy in the historians*): succedere aliquid, ad *or* sub aliquid (*draw near to gradually*). *To approach* (*of a general*), copias adducere, (propius) admovēre (e. g., ad urbem). || *Of time*: appropinquare: appetere: adventare (i. e., *with rapid steps*): imminēre, instare (*to be at hand; of a threatening approach*): prope adesse; subesse (*to be near*). *The time approaches when*, prope adest, quum, &c.: *the seventh day was approaching*, appetebat dies septimus: *to have approached one's eightieth year*, prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse. || *To come near to, resemble*, prope accedere (ad); accedere ad similitudinem alicujus rei; non multum abesse (a); simile esse alicujus. *To approach the truth*, prope accedere ad veritatem; non multum abesse a veritate; simile esse veritatis.

APPROACH, TR., admovēre aliquid alicui rei.

APPROACH, *s.*, appropinquatio: accessus: adventus: successus (*gradual approach; e. g., of enemies*): appulsus (*rapid approach*; e. g., *of ships*). *Sudden approach*, adventus repentinus, improvisus: *unexpected approach*, interventus, superventus (*Tac., Hist.*, 2, 54, 1): similitudo (*approach in the way of resemblance*). *The approach of the sun*, appulsus solis: *the approach of death*, mortis appropinquatio: *at the approach of death*, morte appropinquante: *at the approach of night*, nocte appetente; sub noctem (*not* nocte). || *Access*. (1) *As place*, aditus: *to close all the approaches*, omnes aditus claudere, intercludere, præcludere, obstruere. (2) *Liberty of approaching*, aditus: *to be easy of approach* (*of persons*), aditus ad eum est facilis. Vid. ACCESS. || *Approaches* (*of a besieging army*) *must be translated by* opera (*works*). *To make approaches*, opera urbi admovēre: urbem operibus aggredi.

APPROACHABLE, patens; facilis accessu (*of places*): ad quem faciles sunt aditus (*of persons*). Vid. ACCESSIBLE, ACCESS.

APPROACHMENT. Vid. APPROACH, *s.*

APPROBATION, probatio: approbatio: comprobatio (*approval*): assensio *or* assensus (*assent*): plausus (*applause*): assentatio (*hypocritical approbation; in good sense, post-Augustan*): acclamatio: clamores (*cries of approbation; but in Cicero*, acclamatio *is a cry of disapprobation.*) JN. plausus clamoresque. *To receive any thing or any body with approbation*, probare aliquem *or* aliquid; approbare, comprobare aliquid (*approve*): alicui applaudere, plausum alicui dare *or* impertire; applaudere et approbare aliquem *or* aliquid; plausu, plausu et clamore prosequi aliquid (*to applaud it*): assentire, *or* assentiri alicui, *or* alicui rei; alicui assentari, suffragari, astipulari, album calculum adjicere alicui rei (*vote for it: the last Pliny*). *To express unanimous approbation of any thing*, consensu et unâ voce approbare aliquid. *Not to give, to withhold, one's approbation*, assensum (*also with* a re) retinēre, cohibēre: sustinēre se ab assensu: *to express clamorous approbation of any body*, clamore et vocibus alicui astrepere: *to express approbation loudly*, magno clamore approbare aliquid. *To receive, or be honored with, approbation*, approbari: *any body's approbation*, probari alicui *or* ab aliquo; alicui placēre: *general approbation*, omnibus probari *or* placēre; ab omnibus laudari; omnium assensu comprobari. *With clamorous expressions of approbation*, cum plausibus clamoribusque. *To meet with no approbation*, improbari; displicēre: *a speech is received without any approbation*, oratio friget. *To court approbation*, assensionem captare; laudem venari. || *Liking for*, amor: studium alicujus rei: proclivitas ad aliquid (*of a bad inclination for*): inclinatio animi *or* voluntatis ad aliquid. || *Attestation*, adfirmatio: confirmatio. (*To do any thing in approbation of* (= *to confirm*) *any thing*, ut rem testimonio confirmet, &c., *or by other circumlocution with* fidem alicui rei addere; aliquid testimonio confirmare, &c.

APPROOF. Vid. APPROBATION.

APPROPERATE, approperare.

APPROPINQUATE, APPROPINQUE. } Vid. APPROACH.

APPROPRIATE, addicere alicui aliquid (*recognize it as his property*): dicare, dedicare alicui aliquid (*appropriate expressly to any body, whether to a god or to a man*): aliquid alicujus facere (aliquid meum, tuum, &c., facere *for second and third persons*): aliquid alicui proprium tradere (*Cic., to deliver it to him for his own*): aliquid alicui proprium facere (*Hor.*): sacrare, consecrare (*to dedicate to a god*). || *To appropriate to one's self*, aliquid suum facere: aliquid sibi *or* ad se vindicare; *also*, vindicare aliquid (*to claim as one's property, whether justly or not*): in se transferre aliquid (*to appropriate it unjustly*): arrogare sibi aliquid (*to claim presumptuously what does not belong to one*): sumere *or* assumere sibi aliquid (*to take to one's self what does not rightfully belong to one*): sibi inscribere aliquid (*of giving to one's self a title or character*; e. g., nomen philosophi): occupare aliquid (*of seizing any thing before another who might wish to do the same*): sibi uni aliquid tribuere. *To appropriate to one's self a part of any thing*, partem alicujus rei ad se vindicare: aliquid ex aliquâ re sibi arrogare (e. g., *of another man's merit*, ex alienâ laude): aliquid ex aliquâ re sibi decerpere (e. g., ex alicujus laude). *The nobles appropriated to themselves three magistracies*, tres magistratus nobilitas sibi sumsit.

APPROPRIATION, assignatio (*allotting, allotment, with* agrorum *expressed or understood*): addictio (e. g., bonorum): consecratio (*religious dedication; probably post-Augustan, for in Cic., Balb.*, 14, 33, *it seems to be a gloss*: sacratio, *late, Macrob.*): dedicatio (*dedication*; e. g., templi, ædis; *also, the beginning to appropriate any thing to a particular use*; e. g., patinæ, *Suet.*).

APPROVABLE, probabilis; laudabilis, laude dignus (*deserving praise*): prædicabilis (*deserving to be extolled*).

APPROVAL, APPROVANCE. } Vid. APPROBATION.

APPROVE, probare aliquem *or* aliquid: approbare, comprobare aliquid: laudare (*to praise*): prædicare (*to extol*): assentire *or* assentiri alicui rei (*assent to*): album calculum adjicere alicui rei (*Plin., vote for it*): ratum habēre (*to recognize as valid*; e. g., *the acts of a governor*, &c.: *of a law, sometimes* jubēre). *To approve of what has been done*, probare ea quæ facta sunt. *See more under* APPROBATION. || *To approve one's self to any body*, se alicui probare. *To approve one's self faithful*, &c., se fidum præstare, præbēre. || *To prove*, probare aliquid alicui, &c., VID. || *Approved*, to be, probari alicui *or* ab aliquo: placēre alicui; laudari (*to be praised*, &c.): satisfacere (*to satisfy*). *More under* APPROBATION. || *Approved* (=*tried and allowed to be so*): probatus; spectatus; spectatus et probatus; spectatus et cognitus; spectatus jam et diu cognitus; confessus (*allowed*). *A man of approved virtue, integrity*, &c., homo probatus *or* spectatus; homo virtute cognitâ; vir spectatæ integritatis.

APPROVEMENT. Vid. APPROBATION.

APPROVER, approbator (e. g., profectionis meæ, *Cic.*: *opposed to* suasor et impulsor): probator (e. g., facti, *Cic.*): comprobator (e. g., auctoritatis ejus et inventionis, *Cic.*): laudator (*praiser*). || *Approver, in law, must be translated by the general term* index (*informer*).

APPROXIMATE, *v.*, INTR. Vid. APPROACH, INTR. || TR. Vid. APPROACH, TR.

APPROXIMATE, propinquus: proximus. *Sometimes by circumlocution with* prope accedere ad aliquid; non multum abesse ab aliquâ re.

APPROXIMATION, appropinquatio: accessus. [Vid. APPROACH.] *To be an approximation to any thing*, (prope) accedere ad aliquid; non multum abesse ab aliquâ re.

APPULSE, appulsus (*Cic.*).

APRICOT, prunum Armeniăcum; *also*, Armeniacum *or* Armenium *only*. *An apricot-tree*, Armeniaca.

APRIL, Aprilis, *with or without* mensis. *The first of April*, Kalendæ Aprilis. *The fifth of April*, Nonæ Apriles. *To make any body an April fool*, ludibrio habēre aliquem. *April weather*, varietas et inconstantia tempestatum; crebra tempestatum commutatio; cœlum varians.

APRON, subligaculum, subligar (*covering round the loins*): campestre (*worn by young persons engaging naked in the exercises of the* Campus Martius: *wearing such an apron*, campestratus): præcinctorium (*a longer apron: late*). *A leather apron*, * præcinctorium coriarium [*not* ventrale *or* semicinctium]. || *In gunnery*, operculum. || *An apron-hold*, * feudum muliebre.

APRON-MAN, opifex. *Collectively sometimes*, qui in tabernis sunt.

APROPOS, audi! dic quæso! *Apropos of any thing*, quoniam mentio hujus rei injecta est (*since this subject has been mentioned*): sed quod mihi in mentem venit (*but it just occurs to me*). *To come very apropos*, opportune venire.

APSIS, absis *or* apsis, *gen.*, apsĭdis (ἀψίς).

APT, || *fit*, idoneus ad aliquid; aptus alicui rei *or* ad aliquid; conveniens, congruens (*unclassical*, congruus), consentaneus alicui rei *or* ad aliquid. [SYN. *in* ADAPTED.] || *Inclined to*, propensus ad aliquid (*easily moved to any thing*): proclivis ad aliquid: pronus in *or* ad aliquid (*easily falling into any thing*; e. g., *diseases, rage, passions*, &c. *Before Tac.*, pronus *only of instinctive, passionate, and therefore pernicious, inclination*): studiosus alicujus rei (*fond of*). ☞ "*Apt to do*" *any thing, may often be translated by* solere (*of things and persons*), assuevisse, consuevisse (*of persons*), *with infinitive*. || *An apt wit*, ingenium acutum; docile; excellens; præstans; eximium.

APT, *v.* Vid. ADAPT.

APTITUDE. Vid. APTNESS.

APTLY, apte (e. g., dicere; aliquid disponere): ad aliquid apte, accommodate *or* apposite. *Sometimes* convenienter, congruenter. JN. apte congruenterque; congruenter convenienterque: idonee: apposite: commŏde. || *Readily, quickly*, promte (*Tac.*): celeriter, cito (*quickly*): bene, optime (*well*).

APTNESS, || *disposition*, proclivitas *or* animus proclivis (ad aliquid). || *Aptness for learning*, ingenium ad aliquid aptum *or* habile; ingenii dexteritas; ingenium docile; docilitas: ingenii acumen. *To have an aptness for any thing*, habilem *or* aptum esse ad aliquid: *a natural aptness*, natum esse ad aliquid. || *Fitness*, convenientia (*apt agreement*; e. g., partium, rerum): congruentia (*Suet.*: morum, *Augustin.*): habilitas (*aptitude for any purpose*: corporis habilitates, *Cic.*).

APTOTES (*indeclinables*); aptōta (ἄπτωτα: *Diom., Prisc.*).

AQUA FORTIS, * aqua fortis; * chrysulca (*technical term*).

AQUA MARINA, beryllus (*according to O. Müller*).

AQUARIUS, Aquarius.

AQUATIC, aquatilis (aquatiles bestiæ, *Cic.*; *also*, arbores, frutices, *Plin.*): aquaticus (aquaticæ aves, *Plin.*).

AQUATILE. Vid. AQUATIC.

AQUEDUCT, aquæ *or* aquarum ductus. *Often* aqua *only*; e. g., "*the aqueduct of Claudius*," aqua Claudia. *To make an aqueduct to the town*, aquam in urbem ducere.

AQUEOUS, aquatilis (*having a watery taste*, ὑδαρής; e. g., sapor, succus): aquaticus *is watery, wet*: aquosus, *watery, abounding in water*.

AQUILINE. *An aquiline nose*, nasus aduncus. [Aquilinus *is, belonging to an eagle; eagle-like.*]

ARABESQUES, picturæ monstra (*after Vitr.*, 7, 5, 3): rerum quæ nec sunt nec fieri possunt nec fuerunt imagines (*after Vitr.*, 7, 5, 4).

ARABLE, arabilis (*Plin., not as a general epithet of such land*: campus nullis, cum siccus est, arabilis tauris). *Arable land*, ager novalis (*Varr.*), *or* novalis (*sc.* terra), *or* novale (*sc.* solum: *all, a field or land that must be ploughed*). *Sometimes by* arva, *pl.*

ARANEOUS, araneus.

ARATION, aratio.

ARBALIST, arcuballista (*Veget.*).

ARBALISTER, arcuballistarius (*Veget.*).

ARBITER, arbĭter (*one who decides a cause on grounds of equity, whereas a* judex *is bound to decide by law; also, in all the senses of the English word*): disceptator (*one who examines and decides upon the validity of the grounds alleged*; e. g., *in disagreements and verbal disputes*). *To choose any body as arbiter*, aliquem arbitrum *or* disceptatorem sumere: *to appoint an arbiter between two parties*, arbitrum inter partes dare: *to act as arbiter*, esse arbitrum *or* disceptatorem inter aliquos: aliquorum controversiam disceptare *or* dirimere: *to be arbiter in a cause*, arbitrum esse in aliquare: alicujus rei arbitrium est penes aliquem; dirimere *or* disceptare aliquid (*to adjust or settle a dispute*); aliquid componere (*to settle it in an amicable way*). *The decision of an arbiter*, arbitrium. || *Judge*, VID.

ARBITRAMENT. Vid. ARBITREMENT.

ARBITRARILY, ad arbitrium; ad libidinem; ad voluntatem; ex libidine; ex voluntate; insolenter. *To form words arbitrarily*, verba fingere insolenter (*Gell.*) *or* licentius. ☞ *Arbitrarily often implies cruelty, despotic conduct*, &c., superbe, crudeliter. *To act arbitrarily*, crudeliter ac regie facere; crudelissime se gerere: *to rule or govern arbitrarily*, crudelem superbamque dominationem exercēre (*after Cic., Phil.*, 3, 14, 34).

ARBITRARIOUS, arbitrarius (*opposed to* certus, *Plaut.*; *to* naturalis, *Gell.*).

ARBITRARIOUSLY. Vid. ARBITRARILY.

ARBITRARY, || *despotic, unlimited, absolute*: infinitus (*unbounded*): summus (*highest*): imperiosus (*in a lordly, tyrannical way*). JN. imperiosus et superbus: impōtens, *against any body*, alicui (*in a passionate, unbridled way: of both persons and things*): importunus (*hard, showing no mercy or consideration for others in one's conduct: opposed to* clemens). *Sometimes* crudelis in aliquem; sævus in aliquem. *Arbitrary power*, infinita *or* summa potestas; imperium summum; quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur; *or* dominatio *only: to possess arbitrary power*, summo imperio præditum esse. *An arbitrary spirit*, superbia. || *Depending on no rule, capricious*: arbitrarius (*late: dependent on one's own will*; e. g., motus, *opposed to* naturalis, *Gell.*): * libidinę *or* ex libidine factus (*formed by one's own will alone, and so capriciously*): insŏlens (*unusual*): insolenter fictus (*of words arbitrarily invented, Gel.*).

ARBITRARINESS, *mostly by* superbia: insolentia: impotentia.

ARBITRATE, || *decide judicially*, disceptare aliquid: decernere aliquid, *or* de re, *or absolutely* dijudicare aliquid (*these three are also used of arbitration by the sword*, ferro): judicare aliquid *or* de re: decidere aliquid *or* de re: statuere, constituere aliquid. *To arbitrate in any matter*, affirmare de re: *in a dispute*, controversiam disceptare, decernere, dijudicare: de controversiâ decidere, statuere, constituere. || *Act as arbiter*, arbitri partes suscipere: esse arbitrum *or* disceptatorem (inter aliquos). Vid. "*to be an arbiter*," *under* ARBITER.

ARBITRATION, arbitrium. *To refuse any body's arbitration*, arbitrum *or* disceptatorem aliquem recusare. *To commit any thing to any body's arbitration*, rem alicujus arbitrio permittere: *to the arbitration of the sword*, controversiam ferro dijudicare, decernere, disceptare. || *Decision*, dijudicatio, disceptatio (*as action*): judicium, sententia (*judicial sentence*).

ARBITRATOR. Vid. ARBITER.

ARBITREMENT, arbitrium: sententia: judicium (*judicial sentence*): disceptatio: dijudicatio (*act of deciding*).

ARBOR, umbraculum: casa frondea (*poetical, Ov.*).

ARBORET, arbuscula (*Var.*).

ARBOREOUS, arboreus.

ARBOROUS, arboreus.

ARBOR-VINE, * convolvulus.

ARBUSCLE, arbuscula.

ARBUTE, arbūtus: arbūtum (*fruit of it; and by metonymy, the tree*).

ARC, arcus (*in mathematics: segment of a circle*, &c.). || *Arch*, Vid.

ARCADE, porticus: ambulatio arcuata (*Kraft and Forbiger*).

ARCH, arcus (*general term*): fornix (*arch, arch-way; both used of triumphal arches*). *An arched roof*, camera (camera lapideis fornicibus vincta). *Obs. Cicero censures Ennius's* fornices cœli ("*the arch of heaven*") *as a badly chosen image.*

ARCH, *v.*, arcuare (*Liv.*): camerare: concamerare (*to arch over; cover with a vaulted roof*: camerare, *Plin. only*; nidos camerare ab imbri): confornicare (*Vitruv., arch over*). *To be arched*, arcuari (*general term, to be arched or curved*): fornicatim curvari (*Plin.*): concamerari (*to be arched over; covered with an arched roof*). || *Arched*, arcuatus: in formam arcûs incurvus (*Mela*): in apsîda curvatus (*Plin.*): cameratus, concameratus (*arched or vaulted over*). *Sometimes* convexus, gibbus (*swelling out*).

ARCH, *a.*, petulans; lascivus.

ARCH- (*as prefix*=) *chief.* (a) *In dignities and titles* archi- *prefixed, as in Archbishop*, Archiepiscopus: *in other words* (b), *often by* summus *or* maximus (*with or without* omnium): *by* (c) caput *or* princeps (*with genitive; or* (d) *by* qui totius ex aliquâ re factus est, *or* versatus in omni genere alicujus rei; *or, lastly (in a few words in Plaut., and afterward in Juv.), by the Greek prefix* tri- . . *Thus*, trifur, triscurria.

ARCHAEOLOGY, * antiquaram literarum scientia: * antiquarum rerum scientia (*according as acquaintance with ancient literature or with other monuments of antiquity is meant*).

ARCHANGEL, Archangēlus (*Eccl.*). || *Dead-nettle*, galeopsis: lamium.

ARCHAISM, verbum *or* vocabulum obsoletum, exoletum, ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissum: dicendi, loquendi ratio obsoleta.

ARCHBISHOP, Archiepiscopus (*Cod. Just.*).

ARCHBISHOPRIC, archiepiscopatus.

ARCH-DEACON, archidiacŏnus.

ARCH-DUKE, * archidux.

ARCH-PHILOSOPHER, summus philosophus.

ARCH-PRESBYTER, archipresbyter.

ARCH-PRIEST, summus sacerdos: archisacerdos: archipresbyter (*Eccl.*).

ARCHED. Vid. Arch, *v.*

ARCHER, sagittarius. *A mounted archer*, hippotoxŏta.

ARCHERY, * sagittarum emissio: *circumlocution by* sagittas mittere. *As a game*, * lusuum id genus, quo in orbes tela conjiciunt.

ARCHETYPAL, archetўpus (*Juv.*).

ARCHETYPE, archetўpum (*Varr., Macr., ἀρχέτυπον in Cic.*): * exemplum primum: exemplum: species (*used by Cic. for the Platonic ἰδέα*).

ARCHITECT, architectus [architecton, *Plaut., Sen.*]. || *Contriver*, auctor: parens: inventor: conditor: effector. Jn. parens effectorque: princeps: architectus. Jn. princeps et architectus: inventor et quasi architectus: molitor: instimulator: concitator. Jn. instimulator et concitator. *The architect of the world*, creator *or* procreator mundi: effector mundi molitorque.

ARCHITECTONIC, architectonĭcus (*Vitr.*).

ARCHITECTURE, architectura (*Cic.*): architectonice (*Quint.*).

ARCHITRAVE, epistўlium.

ARCHIVARY, ab actis (*Inscr.*).

ARCHIVE, tabularium (archium, archivum, grammatophylacion, *post-classical*). *Archives*, tabulæ publicæ (acta publica *or* acta *are the records of the proceedings of the senate, people*, &c.: tabulinum *or* tablinum, *a place in a Roman house where documentary papers were kept*).

ARCH-LIKE, in formam arcûs incurvus, &c. Vid. Arched.

ARCHWISE, in formam arcûs: arcuatim (*Plin.*).

ARCTIC, septemtrionalis (regio, populus, &c.): aquilonaris regio (*Cic., properly relating to the northeast*). [Arcticus circulus, *Hygin., Astron.*, 1, 6.] ☞ Borealis, *unclassical and poetical.* Vid North, Northern.

ARCUATE. Vid. Arched.

ARCUATION, arcuatio (*only in Frontin.*).

ARCUBALISTER, arcuballistarius (*Veget.*).

ARDENCY, ardor (*se.* amoris, *Tib.*): æstus (*of fevers, passions*, &c.), vis.

ARDENT, ardens: fervens *or* fervidus: æstuosus (*of raging heat*). Impropr., calidus; ardens; fervens *or* fervidus: acer (*vehement, fierce*). *An ardent temper*, ingenium ardens *or* fervidum. || *Ardent, of spirits*, &c., fervidus (*after* vina fervida, *Hor.*).

ARDENTLY, ardenter; ferventer; acriter: cupide, avide (*eagerly*). *To desire ardently*, ardenter cupere aliquid; vehementer cupere.

ARDOR, propr. Vid. Heat. Impropr., ardor, fervor, æstus (*the first the weakest, the last the strongest: all three also with* animi, *when mental ardor is meant*): impetus (*impetuosity*). *Youthful ardor*, ardor juvenilis; ardor *or* fervor ætatis.

ARDUOUS, || *high*, Vid. || *Difficult*, gravis (*heavy*): difficilis: non facilis (*difficult*): magnus (*great*): durus (*hard*): impeditus (*encumbered with difficulties*). *An arduous task*, magnum opus atque arduum.

ARDUOUSNESS, || *height*, Vid. || *Difficulty*, difficultas: negotium (*the labor one must undergo to attain one's object*).

AREA, area: superficies (*extension in length and breadth*). *A small area*, areŏla.

AREAD, } Vid. Advise.
AREED, }

AREFACTION, *circumlocution by* arefacio, arefieri.

AREFY, arefacere (*Varr.*): siccare.

ARENACEOUS, arenaceus (*Plin.*).

ARENATION, arenatio (*Vitr. for a stucco of sand*).

ARENOSE, arenosus.

ARETOLOGY. Vid. Moral (*philosophy*).

ARGENT, *adj.*, argenteus.

ARGILLACEOUS, argillaceus (*consisting of clay, Plin.*): argillosus (*abounding with clay, Varr.*).

ARGOSY. Vid. Ship.

ARGUE, *to discuss a question:* agere rem *or* de re (*general term*): disputare, disserere de aliquâ re (*of learned discussions:* disserere, *mostly of a continuous discourse*): sermonem habĕre de re (*discuss it in conversation*): disceptare aliquid *or* de aliquâ re (*with a view to the settlement of a dispute*): *to argue at great length*, multis verbis disputare: *to argue on the other side*, contra disputare: *to argue on both sides of a question*, in utramque partem: *on opposite sides*, in contrarias partes. || *Produce arguments*, argumentari (*with neuter pronoun or dependent clause*): docēre argumentis: firmare, confirmare argumentis: efficere *or* evincere velle (*to wish to establish an opinion*). || *Accuse*, arguere (*with genitive, ablative* de, *accusative with infinitive, or* ut). [Vid. Accuse.] || *Prove, infer* (*transitively*), probare: evincere, ostendere, declarare.

ARGUER, disputator (*seldom: once in Cic.*): qui disputat, &c.

ARGUMENT, || *proof, reason*, argumentum: ratio. *To bring or allege arguments*, argumenta *or* rationes afferre: *to derive arguments from*, argumenta ex re ducere, sumere, eruere: *to reject an argument*, argumentum rejicere: *to press an argument*, argumentum premere: *to be an argument*, argumento esse. Obs. *An argument for any thing, not* argumentum pro aliquâ re, *but* argumentum quo aliquid esse demonstratur, &c. *To bring many arguments for the existence of a God*, multis argumentis Deum esse docēre. *That is no argument*, nullum verum id argumentum est. *To produce or allege many probable arguments for that opinion*, multa in eam partem probabiliter argumentari (*Liv.*). Argumentum *is often left out when an adjective is used;* e. g., "*the strongest argument for this is*," &c., firmissimum hoc afferri videtur, quod, &c. (*Cic.*). || *Subject of a discourse or writing*, sententia: sententiæ (*the principal thought or thoughts*): argumentum (*subject matter of a speech, essay*, &c., *for which* materia *is never used in the classics*): summa (*the main subject*; e. g., *of a letter, conversation*, &c.). || *Contents summed up by way of abstract*, summarium: epitŏme [vid. Abridgment]: index (*Quint.*). || *Subject under discussion*, quæstio: controversia: res controversa: disceptatio. *Often by circumlocution with* quod cadit in controversiam *or* disceptationem. || *Dispute, discussion*, concertatio: disputatio: pugna: controversia. *To make any thing the subject of an argument*, rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere. *An argument arises*, oritur certamen *or* controversia (de aliquâ re cum aliquo). *To hold an argument about any thing with any body*, disputare de aliquâ re cum aliquo.

ARGUMENTATION, argumentatio: *also* ratio (e. g., *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 53, 214).

ARGUMENTATIVE, *perhaps by* gravis (*weighty*): firmus ad probandum, &c.

ARGŪTE, argūtus.

ARIA, * aria.

ARID, aridus (*dry, from an internal want of moisture, caused by a heat acting within*): torridus (*dry, from being burned up by an external heat*): siccus (*dry as to the surface*). Jn. exsiccatus atque aridus. Vid. Dry.

ARIDITY, ariditas: aritudo: siccitas [syn. *in* Arid]. Vid. Dryness.

ARIES, aries.

ARIETATION, arietatio (*butting like a ram, Sen.*).

ARIGHT, recte: juste, vere: bene. *Sometimes* sincere, sine fraude. *To judge aright*, vere *or* recte judicare de re. *To see or hear aright*, recte vidēre, audire. *If I remember aright*, si bene *or* recte memini.

ARIOLATION, hariolatio.

ARISE, (A) propr., || surgere: exsurgere: consurgere (*especially of several*): se erigere (*to raise one's self up: of little children trying to raise themselves from the ground*): *from a seat*, surgere e sellâ: *from bed*, surgere, *with or without* (e) lectulo *or* (e) lecto: surgere cubitu (*properly:* ex morbo assurgere, *of leaving one's bed after a disease*): *from table*, surgere a cœnâ; *also* poscere calceos (*asking for one's shoes as a sign of intending to rise from table*). || *Mount up on high*, se levare (*of birds:* se sublimius levare): levari: sublime ferri: sublimem abire. *Clouds arise*, nebulæ levantur in nubes: *the smoke arises from the cottages*, fumus evolvitur e tuguriis. *A storm arises*, tempestas cooritur: nubilare cœpit; nubilatur. || *Arise, of the heavenly bodies*, oriri: exoriri: emergere (*of the stars; not of the sun*). || *Arise* (*of thoughts in the mind*), subire mentem *or* animum: succurrere. *A thought arises in my mind*, subit cogitatio animum: *a suspicion arose in my mind*, incidit mihi suspicio; vĕnit mihi in suspicionem (*both with accusative and infinitive*). || *Arise* (*from the dead*), reviviscere, in vitam redire: ab inferis exsistere: ab orco reducem in lucem fieri (*according to heathen notions*): ab inferis excitari *or* revocari. || *Arise* (= *appear gradually*) *of the day*, appetere: dies appetit; lucescit; dilucescit; illucescit. *As soon as day arose*, ubi primum illuxit. (B) impr., || *come forth, appear:* prodire (*to come forth*): exsistere, se efferre (*of distinguished men*): exoriri (*agreeing with our "arise" in this sense: of remarkable persons or things, whether good or bad:* libīdo; ferrea proles, Sulla, Epicurus, &c., *Cic.*: ultor nostris ex ossibus, *Virg.*). || *Rise up in a rebellious manner, or against any body*, exsurgere contra *or* adversus aliquem (*Tac.*): cooriri in aliquem: imperium alicujus detrectare: consurgere ad bellum, ad bellum cooriri: rebellare (*the proper word of those who had been subdued.*)

ARISTOCRACY, || *as an administration*, paucorum et principum administratio. || *As a form of government*, ejus

reipublicæ status, quum est penes delectos omnium summa potestas; optimatium status; ea imperii forma, quâ vis omnis penes primores civitatis est (*after Liv.*, 1, 43). ‖ *An aristocratical state*, respublica, quæ a principibus tenetur; optimatium civitas; civitas, in quâ cives per principes reguntur; civitas, quæ ab optimatibus (*or* optimatium arbitrio, *Cic.*) regitur; respublica optuma; respublica, quæ est penes principes. ‖ *Sway or power of an aristocracy*, optimatium dominatus *or* potentia; potestas atque opes optimatium. ‖ "*The aristocracy*," vid. "*the Aristocrats.*"

ARISTOCRAT, ‖ *defender of aristocracy*, qui optimatium causam agit: optimatium fautor: nobilium amicus: nobilitatis fautor *or* studiosus. ‖ *The aristocrats*, optimates; proceres; principes civitatis; potentiores cives.

ARISTOCRATIC, } qui optimatium
ARISTOCRATICAL, } causam agit (*of aristocratic opinions; of the aristocratic party*): * quod ad optimatium imperium pertinet (*relating to aristocracy*): quod ab optimatibus proficiscitur (*proceeding from the aristocratical*).

ARITHMETIC, arithmetica, orum (*Cic.*): arithmeticē, es, *or* arithmetica, æ: notitia numerorum (*the knowledge of numbers, generally, Quint.*, 1, 10, 35). *To teach arithmetic*, * arithmetica profiteri. *A teacher of arithmetic*, * arithmeticorum magister. ‖ *An arithmetic book*, liber arithmeticus.

ARITHMETICAL, arithmeticus.

ARITHMETICALLY. *To explain any thing arithmetically*, numeris aliquid explicare.

ARITHMETICIAN, arithmeticus. *A good or expert arithmetician*, bonus *or* diligens ratiocinator (*good calculator*): in arithmeticis satis exercitatus (*Cic.*).

ARK, ‖ (*Noah's*) *ark*, navis. ‖ *Ark of the covenant*, * arca fœderis divini.

ARM, *s.* (1, *a limb*) ‖ *of men*: brachium (*from the hand to the elbow: often for the whole arm, when distinction is not necessary*): lacertus (*from the elbow to the shoulder: also for arm generally, especially when its strength or muscularity is meant*): tori (*the muscular arm of the Athletæ*). *Relating to the arm*, brachialis: *having strong arms*, lacertosus. *With his arms a kimbo*, ansatus (*Plaut., Pers.*, 2, 5, 7): *to carry any thing under one's arm*, aliquid sub alâ portare: *what is carried under the arm* (i. e., *habitually*), subalāris (telum subalāre, *Nep.*): *to carry a child in one's arm*, puerum in manibus gestare: *to take a child in one's arms*, puerum in manus accipere: *to embrace any body with one's arms*, aliquem medium complecti: *to clasp in one's arms*, arctius amplecti aliquem: *to sink in any body's arms*, manibus alicujus excipi. OBS. "*arms*" = "*enfolding arms*," "*embrace*," *is mostly to be translated by* complexus: *to lie or be enfolded in any body's arms*, hærēre in alicujus complexu: *to receive any body in one's arms*, manibus aliquem excipere: *to receive any body with open arms*, libens ac supinis manibus excipio aliquem: *to die in any body's arms*, in complexu alicujus emori *or* extremum vitæ spiritum ēdere; inter alicujus manus exspirare; inter sublevantis manus exstingui: *to tear children from the arms of their parents*, liberos e parentum complexu abripere; liberos de parentum complexu avellere atque abstrahere: *to support with one's arms*, aliquem sustinēre (*in walking, getting into a carriage*, &c.): aliquem collapsum excipere (*to raise one who had fallen*): *to fly to any body's arms* (*for protection*), ad aliquem confugere; alicujus fidei se committere; se committere in fidem et clientelam alicujus (*as a client to a patron*): in alicujus sinum confugere (*Silver Age*). ‖ IMPROPR., *power, strength*, manus, potestas. *Kings have long arms*, longæ regibus sunt manus (*Ov.*). *The secular arm*, imperium *or* potestas magistratuum. ‖ *Of a river*: pars: cornu (*winding arm, Ov.*): caput (*mouth: also, and more frequently, the head, source*). ‖ *Of a mountain chain*, brachium (Taurus brachia emittit, *Plin.*): ramus. ‖ *Of a tree*, brachium: ramus [vid. BRANCH]. ‖ *Of a chair*, ancōn (*Cæl. Aur., Tard.*, 2, 1, 46). ‖ *In fortification: works to connect two points*, brachium: *more frequently*, lingua (σκέλη). ‖ *Arm of a catapult*, brachium. ‖ *Arms of a pair of scales*, caput (*Vitr.*, 8, 5, 3, *Schneid.*). ‖ *Arms of an anchor*, *anchŏræ brachium *or* cornu.

ARM, *v.*, TR., armare (*to furnish with arms: then, to provide with what is necessary: against any body*, adversus aliquem): armis instruere (*to furnish with arms*): instruere: munire (*to furnish with any thing considered as a weapon*). ‖ *Armed*, armatus: in armis (*ἐν ὅπλοις, in or under arms*). ‖ *To arm one's self against any thing*, præcavēre aliquid: tutum *or* munitum esse ab aliquā re: se præparare ad aliquid (*to make preparations against*): animum præparare ad aliquid: se *or* animum componere ad aliquid (*to prepare one's mind against*). *Sometimes* meditari aliquid: *to be armed against any thing*, animo sum ad aliquid parato; tutum *or* munitum esse aliquā re: aliquā re se loricare (*Plin.*) [vid. ARM, *v. intr.*]. ‖ *To clothe any body with armor*, loricā, thorāce, cataphractâ induere aliquem (*according to the kind of armor meant*).

ARM, *v.*, INTR., arma sibi induere (*to put on one's armor*): arma capere (*to take to one's weapons; prepare for war: for which* ad arma *or* ad saga īre *is also found*): arma sumere (*to take one's weapons in one's hand to use them*). ‖ *To be arming (of nations)*, bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, instruere: belli apparatum instruere; omnia, quæ ad bellum pertinent, providēre.

ARMADA, naves bellicæ: classis.

ARMAMENT, copiæ: *mostly of a naval armament:* copiæ navales; naves bellicæ classis.

ARMATURE, arma, orum, *n.*, armatura (*the latter with reference to the nature, &c., of the weapons*).

ARMED, ‖ *having arms. An armed chair*, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata (*Cæl. Aur., Tard.*, 2, 1, 46): cathedra (*armed chair of Roman ladies*).

ARM-GAUNT, macer: strigosus: strigosi corporis.

ARM-HOLE, ala (*poetical*, alarum vallis, *Catull.*).

ARMILLARY, * armillæ similis.

ARMIPOTENCE, armipotentia *is used by Ammian.*, 18, 5.

ARMIPOTENT, armĭpotens (*Lucr., Virg.*).

ARMISONOUS, armisŏnus (*Virg.*).

ARMISTICE, indutiæ. *To conclude an armistice*, facere *or* inire indutias. *To agree to an armistice*, consentire ad indutias. Vid. TRUCE.

ARMLET, ‖ *little arm*, brachiŏlum (*Catull.*). ‖ *Bracelet for the arm*, brachiale (*general term*): armilla (*bracelet, armlet*): spinther (*σφιγκτῆρ? armlet for the upper arm*): calbei *were armlets given to soldiers as a reward* (*Fest.*): spathalium *or* spatalium, dardanum, viriola, viria, *were also ornaments of the arm, of unknown form. To put on golden armlets*, brachia et lacertos auro colere (*Curt.*).

ARMOR, armatus, ūs (= *manner of being armed: only in the ablative:* dispari armatu; Cretico armatu): arma, orum, *n.* (*general term for arms*): cataphracta (*iron or brass scale-armor, for men or horses*, &c.): lorica (*leathern jerkin*): thorax (*iron breast-plate, cuirass*). JN. loricæ thoracesque. *To put on one's armor*, loricâ, thorace, cataphractâ (*according to meaning*) se tegere *or* induere. *To strip the bodies of their armor*, arma corporibus detrahere (*Liv.*).

ARMOR-BEARER, armiger.

ARMORER, faber armorum. ‖ *Squire: one who puts on another's armor, perhaps* armiger.

ARMORIAL. *Armorial bearings*, * clypeus insignis: insigne generis. *One who has a right to armorial bearings*, * alicui licet insigni frui (*according to Roman custom*, qui imagines familiæ suæ consecutus est).

ARMORY, armamentarium. ‖ *Armor*, VID. ‖ *Armorial bearings*, Vid. ARMORIAL.

ARMPIT, ala (vallis alarum, *poetical, Catull.*).

ARMS, arma (*general term, but of defensive armor, not applied to missiles* tela: *also figuratively, as* arma prudentiæ, senectutis, legum): tela (*missiles*). *Furnished with arms*, armatus: armis instructus: *without arms*, inermis: *to take arms*, ad arma īre: arma capere (*to arm one's self against any body*, contra aliquem): arma sumere (*especially when other means might have been tried*, contra aliquem); descendere ad vim atque ad arma: *to seize one's arms*, arma arripere: *they ran to arms*, concursum est ad arma: *to arms!* ad arma! *to sound to arms!* ad arma conclamare! (*Liv.*): *to lay down arms*, arma deponere; armis discedere: *to fling away their arms*, arma abjicere: *to take away any body's arms*, arma alicui auferre: *to be under arms*, in armis esse: *to have* 20,000 *men under arms*, milia viginti in armis habēre: *to grow old in arms*, in armis consenescere: *to bear arms against any body*, arma contra aliquem ferre: *to turn one's arms against any body*, arma in aliquem vertere: *to defend one's country by arms*, patriam armis ac virtute defendere: *to give up one's arms*, arma tradere (*Nep.*): *to defend one's self by the arms of prudence*, armis prudentiæ se tueri ac defendere.

ARMY, exercitus: acies (*army in battle array*): agmen (*army in marching order*): milites (*soldiers, especially when the individuals are meant: also the singular* miles, *when* "*the soldier*" = "*the soldiers*," *or* "*the army*" *generally*): vires (*the military forces*): copiæ (*forces*): *often with* armatorum, *or* peditum equitumque, *or* pedestres, equestres, pedestres equestresque, pedestres navalesque. *To command or lead an army*, exercitum ducere, exercitui præesse: *to levy an army*, exercitum scribere *or* conscribere; milites scribere *or* legere; delectum habēre (*of the Roman consul:* scribere *or* conscribere, *to enroll the names of those who ought to serve*): exercitum colligere, *or* conficere (*not* cogere), *or* parare, comparare: *to hire an army of mercenaries*, exercitum *or* copias mercēde conducere: *to recruit an army*, exercitui supplementum scribere (*of setting down the names*): exercitum supplēre *or* reficere: *to draw up an army* (*in order of battle*), aciem instruere *or* instituere: *to disband an army*, milites mittere, dimittere *or* missos facere; militibus missionem dare [SYN. *in* DISBAND]. ‖ *Great number*, exercitus (e. g., corvorum, *Virg.*): multitudo: copia incredibilis; vis magna.

AROMATIC, aromaticus (*late*). ‖ *Aromatics*, arōmăta.

AROMATIZE, condīre.

AROUND, *prep.*, circum: circa [vid. ABOUT]: *adv.*, circum: totus circum: in circuitu. *Often by* circum *in composition: to ride around*, circumequitare *or* equo circumvĕhi (locum): *to roll around*, circumvolvere (*transitively*), circumvolvi (*intransitively*). *Sometimes by* per: *to look around*, circumspicere: circumspectare: oculos circumferre: perlustrare (omnia, &c.): *to wander around*, pervagari (locum): *to look around in a threatening way*, oculos minaciter circumferre: *to dig a trench around a city*, oppidum fossâ (vallo fossâque) circumdăre.

AROUSE, exsuscitare; expergefacere (e somno); excitare (e somno); suscitare somno *or* e quiete (†): *all stand* (*without* somno) *also improperly for* "*exciting*," "*animating*." ‖ *Excite*, excitare: concitare (e. g., *a man to any thing: also to excite laughter, hatred, envy, compassion*, &c.): excire, concīere *or* concire (*in classical prose only* = *to excite violently to some activity: seldom to produce any passion or evil;* e. g., iram, seditionem, terrorem, &c.): movēre, commovēre aliquem (*to stir, move, excite: then also to excite* misericordiam, seditionem, bellum, &c.): conflare (*to kindle;* e. g., alicui invidiam, bellum, &c.).

AROYNT (*thee*), abi! apăge te! abi in malam rem (*comic*).

ARPENT, huba (*in the Middle Ages*): ager triginta jugerum.

ARRACK *or* ARACK, *humor ex orÿzâ in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus.

ARRAIGN. Vid. ACCUSE.

ARRAIGNMENT. Vid. ACCUSATION.

ARRANGE, ordinare: in ordinem adducere *or* redigere: disponere: digerere: in ordinem digerere: componere (*to arrange so that the whole may present a pleasing appearance*): collocare, constituere (*place together; bring into a proper collocation*). *Sometimes* describere (*to sketch a plan*): explicare (*to unravel*): dispensare (*to weigh out in all its parts; arranging, that no part may come off short*). *To arrange troops*, copias ordinare *or* disponere: *in order of battle*, copias *or* aciem instruere: *the order of march*, *agmen ordinare: *books or a library*, libros *or* bibliothēcam ordinare *or* disponere; bibliothēcam digerere: *hair*, capillum componere; crines *or* capillos digerere (ĭ): *the folds of a chlamys*, collocare chlamydem, ut apte pendeat (*Ov.*); componere togam (*Hor.*): *a plan of the campaign*, describere totius belli rationem: *one's family affairs*, rem familiarem constituere; res suas ordinare; res familiares componere: *a person's affairs*, alicujus negotia explicare. *To arrange* (*words*) *alphabetically*, (vocabula) in literas digerere: *words in a sentence* (*with reference to style*), verba componere: verba apte collocare. *A well-arranged establishment*, *domus omnibus rebus instructa, quæ ad victum cultumque pertinent. ‖ *Make a plan or arrangement*, præcipere, decernere, constituere. *We arranged* (*to do so and so*), inter nos convēnit, ut, &c. *I arranged with any body* (*to do so and so*), mihi cum aliquo convēnit, ut, &c.

ARRANGEMENT, ordinatio: dispositio: descriptio: constitutio: institutio. [Vid. TO ARRANGE.] *The arrangement of a library*, designatio librorum: *of words* (*in a Lexicon*), vocabulorum digerendorum ratio: (*in a sentence*), verborum apta compositio, collocatio; ratio collocandi. ‖ *Order resulting from arrangement*: ordo: ratio. *Sometimes* præceptum: institutum: lex. *These arrangements are excellent*, hæc optime instituta *or* instructa sunt. *It is a beneficent arrangement of nature's, that*, &c., salubriter a naturâ institutum est, ut *or* quod.

ARRANT. *To be translated by* summus, maximus, *with or without* omnium: *by* caput *or* princeps *with genitive: by* totus ex aliquâ re factus est *or* constat; versatus est in omni genere alicujus rei. *In Plaut. by compounds with the Greek* tri (trifur; triscurria). *An arrant rogue*, trifurcifer (*Com.*): caput scelerum (*Plaut.*): princeps flagitiorum (*Cic.*): veterator. *An arrant thief*, princeps omnium furtorum (*Cic.*); versatus in omni genere furandi atque prædandi. *Sometimes by a superlative adjective: an arrant fool*, stolidissimus, stultissimus.

ARRANTLY, turpiter: fœde: flagitiose: nefarie.

ARRAS, tapes, ētis, *m.* (*ἄρρης: or Latinized*, tapētum). ☞ *The* tapētes *of the ancients were of carpet-like texture* (*mostly shaggy, and with colors or figures interwoven*) *for covering walls, floors*, &c.

ARRAY, *s.*, ordo. ‖ *Battle array*, acies. *To draw up an army in battle array; to set in array*, copias *or* aciem instruere, instituere. ‖ *The array* (*= soldiers drawn up*), ordines militum. ‖ *Dress*, vestis: vestimenta (*plural*): vestītus (*kind of apparel*). ‖ *Jurors impanneled, perhaps* judices selecti: turba selectorum (*chosen, at Rome, from the senators, knights, and* tribuni ærarii): juratores (*sworn valuers of any thing, Plaut.*).

ARRAY, *v.*, ‖ *arrange*, VID. ‖ *Dress*, vestire: convestire: induere sibi vestem *or* se veste: veste indui: veste se amicire (*to wrap one's self up in a garment: applied, therefore, to upper garments; not to garments drawn on, which is* induere: vestire *is general*): vestiri, amiciri aliquâ re (velari aliquâ re, *poetically*): *to be arrayed in gold and purple*, insignem auro et purpurâ conspici. *The earth is arrayed with flowers*, &c., terra floribus, herbis, &c.: vestītur. ‖ *To array a panel*, *judices seligere.

ARREAR. Vid. BEHIND.

ARREAR, } pecuniæ residuæ (*old*
ARREARS, } *outstanding accounts*): reliquum: quod reliquum est: quod reliquum restat, quæ restant *or* quod restat: pecuniæ reliquæ (*the still remaining portion of a debt*). *To be in arrears*, reliquari aliquid (e. g., amplam summam, debitum: ex administratione rei publicæ reliquari: *and* quibus [summis] reliquatus est. *All Jur. Cons.*): reliqua habēre *or* debēre: *with any body*, nondum persolvisse alicui, quod reliquum restat: *to exact the arrears*, pecunias reliquas *or* residuas exigere. *He is so much in arrears*, residēre apud aliquem (i. e., *such a sum* resident apud aliquem, *Marcian., Dig.*).

ARREARAGE. Vid. ARREAR.

ARRECT, arrectus: erectus (aures arrigere, *Ter., Virg.*: erigere, *Cic.*).

ARREST, *s.*, comprehensio. *To put under arrest*, comprehendere (*of the person arresting*): in custodiam dare (*of the person ordering the arrest*). *To be kept under arrest*, in custodiâ habēri *or* servari; custodiâ tenēri *or* retinēri.

ARREST, *v.*, comprehendere: in custodiam dare [vid. ARREST, *s.*]: in vincula conjicere: alicui manus injicere (*to lay hands upon*; e. g., virgini . . . . . minister decemviri manus injecit, *Liv.*, 3, 44, 6). *To arrest one who was flying*, e fugâ retrahere aliquem. ‖ *Stop, delay*: morari: remorari: moram facere alicui rei: moram afferre alicujus *or* alicui rei: moram et tarditatem afferre alicui rei (*cause a delay in any thing*): tardare: retardare (*to retard the prosecution of any thing*; e. g., *of a journey, of the pursuit of an enemy*): tenēre: retinēre: sustinēre (*to stop the progress of something: a thief, a carriage, a horse*): reprimere (*to check forcibly*: fugam hostium; redundantem lacum): arcēre: cohibēre (*to hold any thing off, so that it may not approach*). *To arrest any body*, morari, demorari, remorari aliquem (*general term for delaying him*); detinēre, demorari et detinēre aliquem (*to draw him back, with reference to some object pursued by him*): *to arrest any body on a journey*, retardare aliquem in viâ; remorari alicujus iter: *to arrest any body's pursuit of an enemy*, tardare aliquem ad insequendum hostem (*of a marsh or other obstacle*): *the progress of a war*, moram et tarditatem afferre bello; morari celeritatem belli: *the onset of the enemy*, tardare *or* retardare hostium impetum.

ARRIDE, arridēre.

ARRIERE. Vid. REAR.

ARRIERE BAN, *peribannus (*Schirlitz, Mater.*, p. 153, 4, 1): ad rempublicam defendendam populi universi convocatio (*Cic.*).

ARRIVAL, adventus: accessus: appulsus (*arrival of a ship: with or without* litŏris). *Sudden, unexpected arrival*, adventus repentīnus, improvīsus *or* interventus, superventus (*without any adjective, Tac., Hist.*, 2, 54, 1). *To expect any body's arrival with eagerness*, alicujus adventum non mediocriter captare.

ARRIVE, venire, advenire: adventare: accedere ad locum: pervenire, devenire: attingere, nancisci locum (*to succeed in reaching*): afferri (*to be brought to: of things*). *To arrive on horseback*, equo advehi: *in a carriage*, curru advĕhi: *in a ship*, pervĕhi in locum, appellere [vid. TO LAND]: *the ship is arrived*, navis appulsa est (*not* appulit). *To have arrived: often* adesse. IMPR., ‖ *reach*, assequi, consequi, adipisci (*to arrive at an end aimed at; then to reach* locum *or* aliquem): pervenire ad aliquid (*arrive at any thing*): compŏtem fieri alicujus rei, potiri aliquâ re (*obtain any thing desired; e. g., a wish*).

ARROGANCE, } arrogantia (*the exact-*
ARROGANCY, } *ing homage to one's endowments and privileges*): fastus (*a presumptuous, contemptuous disposition*): superbia (*self-sufficiency, pride, from thinking others beneath one's self*): insolentia (*insolence*).

ARROGANT, arrogans: insŏlens: superbus: fastosus (*post-Augustan, and very rare*). *The* superbus *would outshine others; the* arrogans *would encroach upon them; the* fastosus *despises them; the* insolens *insults them, Döderlein. An arrogant speech*, sermo arrogantiæ. *To become arrogant*, arrogantiam sibi sumere; magnos sibi sumere spiritus.

ARROGANTLY, arroganter; insolenter.

ARROGATE, aliquid vindicare sibi *or* ad se: aliquid usurpare (*appropriate to one's self unjustly*: asserere *is unclassical*): sibi sumere, assumere, asciscere, arrogare, tribuere (*ascribe to one's self unjustly or unreasonably*). *I don't arrogate so much to myself*, non tantum mihi sumo neque arrogo: *to arrogate to one's self great authority*, magnam auctoritatem sibi sumere.

ARROW, sagitta: telum (*any missile: but properly one thrown by the hand*): *to shoot arrows to any mark*, &c., sagittas (*or* tela) conjicere aliquo. *Like an arrow* (*= very swiftly*), incredibili celeritate. *A cloud of arrows*, velut nubes (conjecta) sagittarum; *or* ingens vis sagittarum. *Such a cloud of arrows*, tanta vis sagittarum creberrimæ grandinis modo (*cf. Liv.*, 28, 37, 7).

ARROW-HEAD (*a plant*), sagittaria.

ARROWY, "*sharp sleet of arrowy shower*" (*Milton*), ingens vis sagittarum creberrimæ grandinis modo.

ARSENAL, armamentarium: officina armorum (*when weapons are also manufactured there*): navale, *or plural* navalia (*for ships*).

ARSENIC, arsenĭcum: auripigmentum (*orpiment*).

ARSIS (*in music or metre*), sublatio (*ἄρσις, opposed to* positio, *θέσις: in late grammarians also* arsis).

ART, (1) *human dexterity*: (a) *as opposed to nature*: ars: manus (*the human hand*): *by art*, arte, per artem (*general term*): manu, opere (*by human labor*). *Fortified by art* (*of a fortress*, &c.), manu *or* opere munītus: (b) *opposed to what is merely mechanical*: ars (*general term, as the theory or set of rules by which the artist works; the skill with which he works, or with which any thing is made*): artificium (*the skill with which any thing is made*). *The healing art*, ars medendi. *With art*, arte, ex arte (e. g., scribere, canere): scienter (*scientifically*; e. g., tibiis cantare): *to bear upon it the stamp of art*, artis signo notatum esse: (2) *readiness or dexterity of one particular kind, obtained by practice*: (a) *generally*, ars: scientia alicujus rei (*experimental knowledge*; e. g., philosophandi; fundendi æris): studium alicujus rei (*pursuit of any thing: an art so far as it is actually practiced*). *The art of painting*, ars pingendi: *the art of securing every body's good-will*, ars ad promerendam omnium voluntatem: *the art of conversation, of social intercourse*, sermocinatrix (sc. ars: *as translation of the Greek προσομιλητική*). ‖ *Trick, artifice*, ars (*τέχνη*): artificium (*only in Com.: also* techna): ‖ (b) *a particular trade, profession, art*, ars: artificium: *to study an art*, arti alicui studēre: *to follow or practice an art*, artem colere, factitare; in arte versari, se exercēre (exercēre artem, *doubtful, Krebs*): *to leave off an art*, artem desinere: *to reduce any thing to an art*, aliquid ad artem redigere; aliquid in artem vertere. *War became an art*, disciplīna militaris in artis modum venit. *The mechanical arts*, artes sordidæ: quæstus sordidi. *The liberal arts*, artes ingenuæ, *or* liberales, *or* honestæ, *or* elegantes. JN. artes elegantes et ingenuæ; studia liberalia: *the arts and sciences*, artes et disciplinæ; studia et artes: *a lover of the fine arts*, liberalium artium studiosus: homo elegans: *artium amator: *all the liberal arts*, omnes bonarum rerum disciplinæ: *the arts of war and peace*, artes belli et pacis. ‖ MASTER OF ARTS, *magister liberalium artium: *to take the degree of Master of Arts*, *ad amplissimum magistri gradum promoveri. Vid. MASTER.

ARTERY, arteria.

ARTFUL, callidus: versūtus: vafer: astūtus: subdōlus. JN. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus. [SYN. *in* CUNNING.] ‖ *Wrought by art; not natural*; artificiosus [artificialis, *Quint.*: artifex, *poetically*]: facticius: factus.

ARTFULLY, astute; callide; vafre; subdōle.

ARTFULNESS, astutia: vafrities: versutia: calliditas: dolus. ‖ *Skill*, ars: artificium.

ARTHRITIC, arthriticus.

ARTHRITIS, arthritis: morbus articularis *or* articularius.

ARTICHOKE, carduus: cinăra (Cynara Scolymus, *Linn.*): cactus (*cardoon: Spanish artichoke*, Cynara Cardunculus, *Linn.*).

ARTICLE, (1) *part:* pars: caput (*head, chapter*). *Article in a contract*, conditio; caput. *Article of a peace*, lex; conditio; caput: *of faith*, caput doctrinæ sacræ: *in a dictionary*, vocabulum, verbum: (2) ‖ *species*; e. g., *of wares*, genus. *The general term* res *may often be used*; e. g., *an article of luxury*, res ad luxuriam pertinens: *this article is much sought after*, * hujus generis merces cupide expetuntur. ‖ *In grammar*, articulus. ‖ *Article by article*, per partes: per capita. ‖ *Articles of war*, lex militaris (*with reference to what is allowed or permitted in war*).

ARTICULAR, articularis (*Suet., Plin.*): articularius (*Cat., Plin.*): morbus articularis *or* articularius (*the gout*).

ARTICULATE, *adj.*, clarus: planus: explanatus. *An articulate voice*, vox clara (*clear: opposed to* obtusa); vox explanabilis (*opposed to* perturbata, *Sen. de Irâ*, 1, 3, 5). *An articulate utterance*, os planum *or* explanatum (*opposed to* os confusum). *To be an articulate speaker*, explanatæ esse linguæ (*after Plin.*).

ARTICULATE, *v.*, pronunciare (verba). *In Lucr., Appul., Arnob.*, articulare verba: [has voces] mobilis articulat verborum dædala lingua, *Lucr.*, 4, 551: *to learn to articulate*, primum fari cœpisse (*Suet., of children*): loqui discere (*of beasts*, &c.): *to teach any body to articulate*, aliquem verba edocēre; aliquem sermoni assuefacere. ‖ *To make terms, to treat:* de conditionibus tractare *or* agere (cum aliquo). ‖ *To draw up in articles*, in capita conferre.

ARTICULATELY, plane (*so as to be understood*): clare, clarâ voce (*with loud, clear voice*). *To speak articulately*, plane et articulate eloqui (*so that each syllable is heard, Gell.*): clare *or* clarâ voce dicere: verba exprimere explanareque (*Plin.*): explanatæ esse linguæ (*to be habitually an articulate speaker*).

ARTICULATENESS, explanatio verborum (*Quint.*): dilucida pronuntiatio: explanata vox (*after Plin.*): splendor vocis (*clearness of voice*).

ARTICULATION, ‖ *of words*, prolatio (*utterance, Liv.*): [pronuntiatio *is the whole delivery* = actio.] ‖ *Juncture of bones*, commissura (*general term for mode of joining together: also of the limbs of the human body*): artus: articulus (*joint:* artus *in singular not till poets of Silver Age*). JN. commissuræ et artus.

ARTIFICE, ars: artificium (*only in Com.: also* techna): dolus.

ARTIFICER, artifex (*general term, especially of one needing mind and invention in his work*): faber (*one who works upon hard materials, as stone, ivory*, &c.): opifex (*a workman needing mechanical skill and industry; the author and producer of any work*). *A distinguished artificer*, artifex operibus suis præcipuus. ‖ *Maker, contriver*, auctor: inventor: conditor: effector: molitor: princeps: parens: architectus. [SYN. *in* ARCHITECT.] JN. parens effectorque; princeps et architectus. *The artificer of the world*, creator *or* procreator mundi; effector mundi molitorque.

ARTIFICIAL, artificiosus (*made or produced by art: opposed to* naturalis: artifex, *poetically, Prop., Pers.:* artificialis *only in Quint.*): quod habet artem: artis particeps (*what testifies to art as concerned in its production: opposed to* arte carens): facticius: factus (*made; not produced by nature: opposed to* naturalis). *An artificial address*, oratio artis plena: *whether this was natural or artificial*, sive hoc est naturæ, sive artis: *a natural or an artificial memory*, memoria naturalis aut artificiosa.

ARTIFICIALLY, artificiose; arte; manu et arte; affabre (*as in* affabre factus, *Cic.*).

ARTILLERY, ‖ *large machines for shooting instruments of destruction*, tormenta, *plural*, orum (*comprehended in ancient warfare*, ballistæ *and* catapultæ, *for shooting stones*, &c.). *Heavy artillery*, * tormenta majoris modi: *horse artillery*, * tormenta quæ ab equitibus administrantur. *A captain in the artillery*, * cohortis tormentariæ præfectus. *An artillery wagon*, * currus tormentarius: *a park of artillery*, tormenta, orum; * apparatus tormentarius. *The fire of artillery*, * ictus tormentarii. ‖ *The artillery (as a service*, &c.), * res tormentaria. ‖ *As a body*, * cohortes tormentariæ *or* tormenta *only*.

ARTILLERY-MAN, * tormentarius.

ARTISAN, opifex: faber: artifex [SYN. *in* ARTIFICER]: sellularius (*an artisan whose occupation is of a sedentary kind*). ‖ ARTISANS, fabri; qui in tabernis sunt; opificum vulgus. *A base artisan*, opifex vilissimæ mercis.

ARTIST, artifex. [Vid. ARTIFICER.] ‖ *Skilled in art*, intelligens; sciens artium.

ARTLESS, ‖ *as praise rather than not*, simplex: sine affectatione (*of persons*): apertus (*open-hearted:* homo, animus, &c.): nullo cultu (*without ornament or polish: of things*). ‖ *As blame rather than not*, non artificiosus: inconditus. ‖ *Wanting art, unskillful*, artis non peritus: artis ignarus.

ARTLESSLY, sine arte: nullo cultu: ingenue: candide: aperte.

ARUNDINACEOUS, arundineus (arundinaceus, *once in Pliny*).

AS, (1) ‖ *as a particle of comparison:* ac, atque (*after words denoting equality, similarity*, &c.: æque, idem, par, &c.): quam (*if exact equality is not meant, but excess or defect. Thus, if a negative precedes* æque, &c., quam *must be used, not* ac, atque, *for the negation destroys the exact equality, Herzog, Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 6): et, ut, *and (after* idem) ac, atque, et, qui, *seldom* cum (*as in Sallust and Tacitus*). *We can not maintain friendship unless we love our friends as ourselves*, amicitiam tueri non possumus, nisi æque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus: *in what a situation our affairs are, you know as well as I do*, quo in loco res nostræ sint, juxta mecum omnes intelligitis: *they go away the same men as they came*, iidem abeunt, qui venerunt. ‖ *After such, so great, so many* (talis, tantus, tot), *not* quam, *but* qualis, quantus, quot. *He is such as he ever was*, talis est, qualis semper fuit. ‖ *In forms of protestation and swearing:* "*as true as*," ita *or* sic *with the subjunctive followed by* ut, *with the subjunctive if a wish is to be expressed, the indicative if an assertion is to be made:* "*as true as I live, I shudder*," &c., ita vivam (*or* ita deos mihi velim propitios), ut—perhorresco; *or* (*with* ita vivam *thrown in parenthetically*) perhorresco, ita vivam, &c. "*As true as I am alive, I should like*," &c., ita vivam (*or* ita mihi omnia, quæ opto, contingant) ut velim, &c. ‖ AS (SO) WELL —AS: et—et; tum—tum; quum—tum (*with* quum—tum, *the clause with* quum *is the more general, that with* tum *the more special statement*). *Sometimes* ut—sic; non minus—quam: [☞ tam—quam *in this sense does not belong to the Golden Age.*] ‖ NOT SO—AS, non tam—quam. *The Romans waged some wars not so successfully as bravely*, Romani bella quædam non tam feliciter quam fortiter gesserunt (*or* Romani bella quædam fortius quam felicius, *or* magis fortiter quam feliciter gesserunt). *Cæsus is not so prudent as he is brave*, Caius fortior est quam prudentior (*which allows him some prudence:* magis fortis est quam prudens, *or* fortis est quam prudens. *The form* fortior est quam prudentior *is that which belongs to the best age*). ‖ AS—SO: ut—ita *or* sic: quemadmodum—eodem modo: quemadmodum—sic; velut—sic *or* ita. ‖ AS MUCH AGAIN, alterum tantum: *this is as big again as that*, hoc altero tanto majus est. ‖ AS MANY AS (=*all who*), quotcumque: AS MUCH AS, quantumcumque. ‖ AS SOON AS: simul et *or* ac (atque): simul ut: *also* simul *alone:* ut: ut primum: quum primum: ubi (*when*): postquam (*after*). [☞ *All these take the perfect indicative in narrative where we should use the pluperfect; but when repeated actions or continued states are described, the principal verb being in the imperfect, the verb with* postquam, &c., *may be in the pluperfect:* [simulac se remiserat—reperiebatur, *Nep.*] ‖ *As (=as if)*, AS IF: tamquam. *I depart from life as from an inn*, ex vitâ discedo, tamquam ex hospitio.

(II) *As a particle of explanation.* ‖ *As if; just as if:* tamquam; tamquam si; veluti; haud secus ac si; non aliter quam si (*all with subjunctive*): *the men flocked together as if something of great importance were in hand*, tamquam summi momenti res ageretur, ita concurrerunt homines. *Sometimes an ablative absolute is used: the enemy pursued as if the victory were already won*, hostes insecuti, quasi partâ jam victoriâ. ‖ AS IF, FORSOOTH; AS IF (*ironically*): *as if, forsooth, I thought this*, quasi vero id putem. ‖ *To denote a property:* tamquam (*expressing equality in point of manner and degree:* "*as much as;*" "*as if*"): ut (*the relation,* "*as far as*"): loco (*in the place of*): instar (*as good as, of equal value or weight with*): nomine (*under the name of*). *I love you as a friend*, amo te ut amicum (*so far as you are my friend*): tamquam amicum (*as much as a friend; as much as if you were my friend*): *to be as a son to any body*, filii loco esse alicui: *to be to any body as a father*, alicui parentis numero esse. *Sometimes other forms must be used*; e. g., *we must do as physicians do*, medicorum ratio, *or* consuetudo imitanda est. *To carry any thing off as so much gain*, lucri nomine tollere aliquid. *Plato is, in my judgment, as good as all of them together*, Plato est mihi instar omnium. AS *with a substantive is here often translated by an adverb or by* in modum. *To behave as a woman*, muliebriter se gerere: *to act as a slave*, serviliter agere: *to obey as slaves*, in modum servorum parēre: *to torture a free citizen as a slave*, civem servilem in modum cruciare. ‖ AS; AS BEING. *Here the property contains also the ground of the preceding statement, and* quippe, quippe qui, utpote qui *are used.* Quippe *is often used with something of irony, and before participles or other attributives only* [Democrito, quippe viro erudito, &c.]: quippe *or* utpote qui *mostly takes subjunctive.* [*Pract. Intr.*, ii., 814.] *They did not trust their own valor, as being men who had been often routed*, non—suâ virtute confisi sunt, quippe toties fusi fugatique. ‖ AS *is often untranslated; e. g., with such verbs as to consider or look upon: as, this must be looked upon as the greatest evil*, hoc maximum malum existimandum est: *he is looked upon as a very just man*, justissimus vir habetur. ‖ AS *is also untranslated when* = *in the character of, or when I was. He dedicated, as dictator, the Temple of Salus, which he had vowed when consul*, ædem Salutis, quam consul voverat, dictator dedicavit. ‖ AS, FOR INSTANCE: ut; velut; veluti. *Animals which are born on land; as, for instance, crocodiles*, bestiæ quæ gignuntur in terrâ, veluti crocodili: *even the gods waged wars; as, for instance, with the giants*, dii quoque bella gesserunt, ut cum gigantibus. *Sometimes* vel *is used in this sense:* raras tuas quidem sed suaves accipio literas: vel (*as, for instance*) quas proxime accepi, quam prudentes, &c. [*Pract. Intr.*, ii., 542.]

(III) *As a particle of time.* ‖ As= *when:* quum: ut: ubi. [Ubi *marks a point in time from which something began:* ut, *an event which was succeeded by an-*

other: quum, *the coincidence of two facts, so that either both happen at the same point of time, or a momentaneous action introduced by "as" either happens while another is still going on, or is immediately consequent to it.* Vid. Excurs., ii., *to Grotefend's Materials.*] Ut *and* ubi *take the indicative* (*when no other reason requires the subjunctive*), *mostly the perfect*: quum *also takes indicative of present and perfect* (*and also with the imperfect and pluperfect of repeated actions=as often as*); *but in simple narrative has the subjunctive of imperfect and pluperfect. Very often the verb with "as" is translated by a participle, which will be in ablative absolute when the two propositions have not the same subject.* || As often as: quoties: quum *with indicative, even of imperfect and pluperfect.* [Quum quæpiam cohors ex orbe excesserat, hostes velocissime refugiebant, *Cæs.*] || As long as: tam diu—quam *or* quam diu: usque adeo—quoad: as relat. quamdiu (e. g., tenuit se uno loco quamdiu fuit hiems): quoad (*all the time until; as long as*). || As=*while*, dum, *or by participle of present.* || As soon as. Vid. As (I).

(IV) *As a causal particle=since; inasmuch as:* quoniam (*indicative*): quum (*subjunctive*); quando; quandoquidem (*indicative*). Vid. Since.

(V) As to; as concerning; as touching, &c.: quod attinet ad: quod: *sometimes* de: ad. *As to the book, which your son gave you,* quod ad librum attinet, quem tibi filius dabat. *As to retaining our liberty, I agree with you,* de libertate retinendâ tibi assentior. *As to* (*or, as for*) *Pomponia, I would have you write, if you think good,* quod ad Pomponiam, si tibi videtur, scribas velim. *As to my Tullia, I agree with you,* de Tulliâ meâ tibi assentior. *As to your praying that,* &c., (nam) quod precatus es, ut, &c. || As to, *before infinitive after "so," "such,"* ut: *after a negative or interrogative sentence,* ut, *or more commonly* qui (*with subjunctive*). *No man is so senseless as to believe this,* nemo tam delirus est, ut (*or* qui) hæc credat [quis potest tam aversus a vero esse—qui neget, &c.]. As not to, quin. *No food is so hard as not to be digested,* &c., nullus cibus tam gravis est, quin is—concoquatur.

(VI) || Miscellaneous Phrases *with* as. *Be it as it may,* utcumque res est *or* erit. As was likely; as was sure to happen: id, quod necesse erat accidere. As people say, ut dicunt, ferunt, *or* aiunt: ut dicitur, traditur, *or* fertur. As quickly as possible, quam celerrime: as shortly as possible, quam brevissime: as far as I can, quoad ejus facere possum: as far as possible, as far as can be done, quoad ejus fieri potest. As it were (*softening a strong word,* &c.), quasi. *As far as appearance goes,* ad speciem [e. g., forum adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu, *Cic.*]. *As far as I know,* quod sciam. *As far as I can with a good conscience,* quod salvâ fide *or* salvo officio possim. *But with* quantum *such limitations are in the indicative* [quantum—intelligo].

ASBESTOS, asbestos: amiantus (*not our* asbestos, *but* amianth).

ASCEND, ascendere: sublime ferri: sublimem abire (*of mounting on high, into the clouds,* &c.: *the latter only of living things*). *To ascend gradually,* gradatim ascendere. (Trans.) *To ascend a wall,* murum ascendere: *a tree,* in arborem inscendere: *the rostra,* in rostra (in concionem) escendere; ascendere in rostra: *to ascend the pulpit,* * in sacrum suggestum ascendere: *the throne,* * in regiam sedem escendere (*properly*); regnum adipisci: regnum occupare (*of obtaining royal power; the latter especially unlawfully*). || Fig., *to ascend to honors,* &c., ascendere ad honores, ad altiorem gradum; *also without* ad: promoveri ad *or* in ampliorem gradum. || *The ascending lines* (*in genealogical tables*), gradus ascendentium (*Paul., Dig.*).

ASCENDANT, fastigium, *or by adjective* summus. *To be in the ascendant,* in (tam) sublime fastigium venisse: in honore esse: florēre: vigēre: summam fortunam, summam gloriam consecutum esse: gloriâ florēre: esse in laude: in claritudinem pervenisse: gloriâ circumfluere: omnium sermone celebrari: in magno nomine et gloriâ esse: magnâ celebritate famæ esse (*of persons only*). (2) || *Superiority, influence,* præstantia. *To have the ascendant in any thing,* aliquâ re præstare alicui: potiorem esse aliquo: aliquem antecedere, antecellere, anteire, antistare, excellere, præcedere, præcurrere, superare: præpollēre: prævalēre (prævalēre, *Liv.*, præf.). || Ascendants (*in degrees of kindred*), ascendentes (*opposed to* descendentes, *Paul., Dig.*).

ASCENDENCY, præstantia: vis. [Vid. Ascendant (2).] *To have ascendency over,* vim exercēre in aliquem: multum valēre ad aliquid; momentum habēre ad aliquid.

ASCENSION, ascensus, ûs (in aliquid; *also of ascension of the stars*): ascensio (*less common*): conscensio (in aliquid: *act of climbing or mounting for the purpose of entering into*: escensus *is without certain authority in the old writers, for in Liv.,* 34, 28, *and Tac., Ann.,* 13, 39, 2, ascensu *is now read*). || *Ascension to heaven,* * abītus *or* ascensus in cœlum. || *Ascension day,* * dies per Christi in cœlum abītum sacrata; *or* * dies memoriæ Christi in cœlum profecti sacra. *In the Roman Catholic Church,* festum [dies festus] ascensionis Domini.

ASCENT, (1) || *act of ascending:* ascensus, ûs (in aliquid): ascensio (*less commonly*). (2) || *Way by which one ascends,* ascensus. *A steep ascent,* ascensus arduus (*Cic.*). (3) || *An eminence,* locus editus; locus superior.

ASCERTAIN, || *make certain,* ostendere: declarare: probare: planum facere atque probare. *Any thing ascertains the meaning of a word,* aliquid satis declarat, quænam sub voce—subjicienda sit sententia. || *To ascertain a person of any thing,* probare alicui aliquid: demonstrare: efficere (*establish*): vincere: evincere (*prove against all opposition*). || *To learn for certain,* aliquid comperīre: *to have ascertained,* (pro) certo scire: exploratum habēre aliquid *or* aliquid mihi exploratum est: perspectum planeque cognitum habēre.

ASCERTAINMENT: *the nearest, perhaps,* regula *or* norma ad quam aliquid dirigatur. *Better by circumlocution with verbs under* Ascertain. "*For want of ascertainment, how far,*" &c., * quum nondum satis sit exploratum, quatenus, &c.

ASCETIC, s., ascēta, æ (*fem.*, ascetria): ἀσκητής, quem vocant. || Impropr., vir vitâ durus. || Adj., *an ascetic life,* vita parcissima ac durissima. *To lead an ascetic life,* propr., * ascetarum more vivere: impr., parce ac duriter vivere.

ASCETICISM, immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis (*C. Part.*, 23, 81).

ASCII, * qui loca ascia incŏlunt (loca ascia, *Plin.*).

ASCITES, ascītes, æ, *m.* (*Cæl. Aur., Tard.*, 3, 8; *Plin., Valer.*, 3, 12. *In Cels.*, ἀσκίτης.)

ASCITITIOUS, adscītius *or* ascitus (*participle: opposed to* nativus).

ASCRIBABLE, ascribendus, &c., *or* quod ascribi debet, potest, &c.

ASCRIBE, ascribere alicui aliquid (*to attribute any thing, whether good or bad, to any body, as its author, inventor, or cause*): assignare alicui aliquid (*to attribute any thing to any body, as proceeding from him; to impute it to him as a fault, or ascribe it to him as a merit*): addicere alicui aliquid (*to pronounce any body the author of a writing, book,* &c., *Gell.*, 3, 3): tribuere *or* attribuere alicui aliquid (*to represent any body as the cause of any thing; to lay the blame of it upon him*). *To ascribe the invention of any thing to any body,* aliquid alicui inventori ascribere: *to ascribe any thing to fear,* aliquid timori assignare: *to ascribe an evil, a mischance,* &c., *to any body,* alicui casum adversum tribuere; alicui incommodum ascribere. *You ascribe all this to me,* hæc tibi a me eveniunt.

ASH, fraxĭnus. || *Of ash,* fraxineus. || Mountain-ash, sorbus [sorbus aucuparia, *Liv.*]: ☞ *not* ornus.

ASHAMED, pudore suffusus. *To be ashamed,* pudet me (alicujus rei; *also with infinitive, Ter.*): pudor suffunditur mihi: pudore affici (aliquâ re).

ASHEN, fraxineus.

ASHES, cinis (*remains of a burned body, whether still glowing or burned out; also both singular and plural, as ashes of a burned corpse*): favilla (*ashes as light, floating particles, especially when still glowing*): lix, *gen.* lĭcis (*ashes from the hearth*; cinis foci, *Varr.*: *lye-ashes*). *To burn or reduce any thing to ashes,* aliquid in cinerem redigere (*for any purpose*): in cinerem *or* cineres vertere (=*annihilate, destroy*): *to be burned or reduced to ashes,* in cinerem redigi (*for any purpose*; e. g., *horn*): in cinerem *or* cineres verti (*to be destroyed, annihilated*): conflagrare: deflagrare: consumi (*to be burned up or down*). *Reduced or burned to ashes,* in cinerem redactus: ad cinerem ambustus (*crumbled to ashes by burning*). *The fire is burning under the ashes,* cinere latet obrŭtus ignis (*tropically, Lucr.*, 4, 924); ignis suppositus est cinere (doloso, *Hor., tropically*). *To lie in sackcloth and ashes,* sordidatum *or* atratum esse (*according to Roman custom*). *To adjure any body by the ashes of any body,* obsecrare aliquem per cinerem mortui alicujus. *Peace to thy ashes,* tua ossa bene quiescant (*Petron.*); tua ossa molliter cubent (*Ov.*); bene placideque quiescas (terraque tibi sit super ossa levis, *Tib.*).

ASHORE, in litore (*on the shore*): in arido (*on dry land*): ad litus; in terram (*to the shore*). *To go ashore,* exire in terram; e navi exire, *or* exire *only*: egrēdi, ascendere, escensionem facere (in terram). *To put soldiers,* &c., *ashore,* milites in terram (*or* in terrā) exponere. *To run or be driven ashore* (*of a ship*), in terram deferri (*to be carried to the land; stronger,* in litus ejici; vado, *or* in vadum, *or* litoribus elidi.) *To run a vessel ashore* (*intentionally*), ad litus appellere. *To be ashore* (*of soldiers,* &c.), expositos *or* in terram (*or* in terrā) expositos esse.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, * dies cinerum sacrorum.

ASHY, cinereus: cineraceus: cineraceo *or* cinericeo colore: leucophæus (*between white and black*).

ASIDE, seorsum (*apart from others*): in latus: oblique: in obliquum. *But mostly with verbs compounded with* se: *to call any body aside,* aliquem sevocare: *to take or lead any body aside,* aliquem seducere: *to lay or put any thing aside,* aliquid seponere (*properly*); aliquid intermittere *or* omittere (*figuratively, to give up any thing*; intermittere, *for a time*; omittere, *entirely*). *To say any thing aside to any body,* aliquid alicui in aurem dicere.

ASININE, asininus (*belonging to or proceeding from an ass: not in the sense of "stupid"*). || *Stupid:* stolidus: fatuus: stupidus: hebes: tardus. Jn. stupidus et tardus.

ASK, interrogare, rogare aliquem, *or* (*less frequently*) de aliquo: *any body about any thing,* aliquem aliquid (*or less commonly* de re: *both general terms, to ask for the purpose of getting an answer from any body, or learning his opinion*): scisciturari ex aliquo (*to ask urgently; often from curiosity, with inquisitiveness, eagerness, or in an artful manner*): quærere, exquirere, requirere ex *or* ab aliquo (*to ask connectedly and accurately, to question for the purpose of arriving at certainty.* Quærere *is the proper word of a judge questioning an accused person*): percunctari de *or* ex aliquo (*to desire to know every thing exactly: hence the proper word for asking the price of goods, v. Gell.*, 9, 4, *p. init.*: *whether,* utrum; *if or whether any thing,* ecquid *or* quid, *not* si quid). *To ask in a captious manner,* captiose interrogare: *to ask any body for advice,* consulere aliquem: *to ask one's way,* rogare viam (†); exquirere iter. *I had no occasion to ask that,* hoc mihi non fuit quærendum. || *Request:* rogare: petere (*general term for asking, whether as*

a request or a demand; in the middle, therefore, between poscere *and* orare, *but somewhat nearer to a request*: petere *mostly refers to the object*, rogare *to the person: hence* petere aliquid ab aliquo: rogare aliquem aliquid.) *To ask almost with tears*, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare aliquem: *to ask any body's life*, petere vitam (innocenti): *to ask any thing as a matter of right*, aliquid jure quodam suo postulare. *To be able to ask any thing as (a matter of) right*, aliquid jure quodam suo postulare posse: justam postulandi causam habēre. || *Invite:* invitare: vocare: *to dinner*, aliquem ad cœnam vocare *or* invitare: *to one's house*, aliquem domum suam invitare. || *Demand such a price:* indicare (*opposed to* promittere, *to offer so much*). *To ask* 100 *sesterces*, indicare centum numis (*or* nummis). || *Require:* poscere: postulare: flagitare. *Mostly by genitive or adjective with* esse: *this asks prudence*, est prudentis [causa, res, tempus poscit; quum res postulabit: quæ tempus et necessitas flagitat]. || *To ask pardon*, vid. PARDON. || *To ask leave*, veniam petere.

ASKANCE *or* ASKAUNCE, oblique: in obliquum. *To look askance at any body*, aliquem limis oculis adspicere (*Plaut.*), aliquem limis spectare (*Ter.*).

ASKAUNT. Vid. ASKANCE.

ASKER, rogator (e. g., hæc epistola non suasoria est, sed rogatoris, *Cic.*): interrogator (*Ulp., Dig.*). *Participle*, rogans: interrogans. *To reply to an asker*, interroganti alicui respondēre.

ASLAKE (*obs.*), reprimere (e. g., ignem, sitim): opprimere (e. g., flammam): compescere (e. g., incendium): sedare (e. g., sitim).

ASLANT, oblique: in obliquum: ex obliquo: transverso: transverse: in transversum (*across*).

ASLEEP, in somno: somno. *To be asleep*, dormire (*general term*): dormitare (*to be in a deep sleep*): quiescere (*to be at rest after exertion*): somnum capere (*to fall asleep*). *A person asleep*, dormiens. *I have not been asleep all night*, somnum ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis (*Ter.*): totam noctem pervigilavi. *To prevent any body from falling asleep*, aliquem somno prohibēre. *I easily fall asleep*, facilis mihi est somnus (*opposed to* difficilis mihi est somnus). *To put or lull asleep*, sopīre: consopīre: alicui somnum afferre, parēre, conciliare (*properly*): securum, lentum, *or* negligentem reddere, *or* facere (*figuratively, of making a person careless, lazy*, &c.).

ASLOPE, oblique: in obliquum.

ASP, aspis (*the proper word*, * coluber *in Linn.*). *The bite of an asp*, aspidis morsus.

ASPALATHUS, aspalāthus.

ASPARAGUS, asparāgus (aspharāgus, *Appul., Herb.*, 84).

ASPECT, || *look*, aspectus [aspectus lætus, horridus, deformis turpisque]: visus (*not* visum): species: forma: facies (*outward appearance, form*: forma *also of beautiful appearance: all five both of living and lifeless things*): os (*with reference to the whole form of the face*): vultus (*with reference to the countenance*). || *Look (active); act of beholding*, aspectus. || *Direction (of local position)*: *circumlocution by* specto (*mostly with* ad, in), *less frequently* aspecto *with accusative. To have an eastern aspect*, ad orientem solem spectare. *The situation and aspect of a villa are of great importance*, permagni est, ubi sit posita villa, quo spectet (porticibus, ostiis ac fenestris, *Varr.*). || *Situation or prospect of affairs:* status: conditio: locus: temporum ratio, *or* tempora, *or* res *only, or a neuter adjective: the aspect of things is brighter*, omnia jam hilariora sunt: *the aspect of my affairs is brighter*, res meæ meliore loco sunt: *is darker*, res meæ sunt minus secundæ; deteriore sum statu: *the aspect of things is much changed*, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: *the unfavorable or threatening aspect of the times*, iniquitas rerum *or* temporum. || *Aspect of the stars*, aspectus (siderum, *Plin.*): positus ac spatia siderum (*Tac.*): positura stellarum (*Gell.*).

ASPECT, *v.*, aspectare: spectare.

ASPEN, * pōpŭlus tremula. || ADJ. pōpŭleus.

ASPERATE, asperare (*Varr., Col., Tac.*).

ASPERITY, asperitas: acerbitas (*bitterness, roughness of things; of mind, voice*, &c.: *sharpness*, e. g., *of vinegar*). *To speak with asperity*, aspere concitateque dicere. JN. tristitia atque asperitas: asperitas et immanitas naturæ.

ASPERNATION, aspernatio (*Cic.*).

ASPERSE, aspergere aliquem aliquâ re (*not* aliquem *alone*), *or* aliquid alicui [e. g., labem *or* labeculam (nonnullam) alicui aspergere (*Cic.*): aliquem maculâ aliquâ aspergere (*Cic.*): aliquem infamiâ *or* linguâ aspergere (*Cic.*): alicui aliquid mali faucibus affiare (*rhetorical, Cic.*)]: de famâ *or* gloriâ alicujus detrahere: existimationem alicujus oppugnare: incurrere in alicujus famam: calumniari (*to accuse falsely with bad intention*): criminari (*to blacken; to excite suspicion against any body by accusation*: aliquem apud aliquem): male dicere alicui (*to speak ill of*). *Also* aliquem variis rumoribus differre.

ASPERSION, || *act of sprinkling*, aspersio (aquæ, *Cic.*): aspersus (*only in ablative*, aspersu: *perhaps only in Plin.*). || *Calumny:* calumnia: criminatio: labes *or* labecula alicui aspersa: nota alicui aspersa (*Ulp.*).

ASPHALTIC, bituminatus (e. g., aqua): bituminosus (e. g., terra: fontes, *Vitr.*): bitumineus (*Ov.*).

ASPHALTOS, bitūmen (ἄσφαλτος).

ASPHODEL, asphŏdēlus (asphodelus ramosus, *Linn.*): *pure Latin*, albutium (*according to Isid., Orig.*, 17, 9, 84).

ASPIC, aspis, īdis.

ASPIRATE, aspirare. *To aspirate a consonant*, consonanti aspirare *or* aspirationem adjicere (*Quint.*). *Not to aspirate a consonant*, consonanti aspirationem detrahere.

ASPIRATE, *adj. An aspirate*, litera cui aspiratur, *or* cui aspiratio adjicitur (*Quint.*).

ASPIRATION, || *earnest desire (of something great)*: desiderium alicujus rei: magnum, summum, *or* incredibile alicujus rei desiderium. *To have lofty aspirations, perhaps* altâ mente præditum esse: excelsum quendam et altum, et humana despicientem genitum esse: altiore animo esse: * magno rerum bonarum desiderio teneri, incensum esse: elate atque ample sentire. || *Pronunciation of a letter with a rough breathing*: aspiratio. *To pronounce no consonant with an aspiration*, nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uti.

ASPIRE TO, aspirare ad *or* in aliquid, *or with local adverb in* o (*sometimes with dative or absolutely*): sectari *or* consectari aliquid (*to pursue it earnestly*). *Also* petere *or* appetere aliquid: captare aliquid: studēre alicui rei: concupiscere aliquid. *To aspire to the praise we long for*, ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare (*Cic.*): *to aspire to immortality*, immortalitatem sectari: *to aspire to any body's good-will*, benevolentiam alicujus consectari: *to wealth or power*, opes *or* potentiam consectari: *to which you aspire*, quo tu aspiras.

ASQUINT: *to look asquint*, limis spectare (*of a single case*): limis *or* perversis oculis esse, strabonem esse (*to squint habitually*).

ASS, asinus. *Little ass*, asellus. *Young ass, colt of an ass*, pullus asininus. *The ass brays*, asinus rudit. *A wild ass*, onāger. || *As a word of contempt* (= *fool, dolt*) *the Romans used* asinus *only of a simple, silly person* [In me quidvis harum rerum convenit Quæ sunt dictæ in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, *Ter.*]: stipes: truncus: æque hebes ac pecus (*Cic.*). *Ass's skin*, * pellis asinina: *milk*, lac asininum.

ASSAIL, adoriri, aggrĕdi aliquem; impetum facere *or* invadere in aliquem (*all of enemies*: invadere *also of dogs*): incurrere, incursare in *with accusative* (*of running wildly against*; e. g., *of dogs; also the proper word of cavalry*): tentare aliquem (*of diseases*): oppugnare aliquem (*also especially of attacking a city*; urbem oppugnare *or* impugnare): insectari aliquem vehementius: invehi in aliquem acerbius (*of assailing with hard words*). *To assail with the sword*, ferro petere aliquem, *or* (*of provoking him; of acting on the offensive*) ferro lacessere aliquem. *To assail any body from behind*, a tergo adoriri aliquem: *to assail any body with stones*, aliquem saxis incessere: *with prayers, entreaties*, &c., precibus agere cum aliquo: precibus fatigare aliquem (*to weary him with prayers*): orare aliquem supplicibus verbis: *to assail any body with prayers and almost with tears*, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare aliquem.

ASSAILABLE, *circumlocution by* impugnari, oppugnari, &c., posse.

ASSAILANT, oppugnator (e. g., patriæ, *Liv.*, salutis meæ, *Cic.*): *or by circumlocution with verbs under* ASSAIL (qui, &c., adoritur aliquem, lacessit, impugnat aliquem), *or by their participles* (invādens, &c.).

ASSAILER, oppugnator. Vid. ASSAILANT.

ASSASSIN, sicarius (*one who makes murder a trade, of which the* sica *is his tool*): percussor alicujus: auctor necis (*one who actually struck the death-blow*): interfector (*general term* occisor *only in Plaut.*; peremtor, interemtor, *late*). *To hire an assassin*, conducere aliquem ad cædem faciendam: *to hire an assassin to kill any body*, percussorem emere in aliquem: percussorem alicui subornare. *Sometimes* insidiator (*one who kills by treachery*).

ASSASSINATE, cædem (* ex insidiis) facere, committere: *any body*, aliquem ex insidiis interficere: aliquem percutere (*to strike*): trucidare (*cut down like an ox; butcher*): *to employ any body to assassinate another*, alicui negotium dare, ut aliquem interficiat.

ASSASSINATION, cædes: * cædes ex insidiis facta: *to accuse any body of assassination*, accusare inter sicarios (*Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 32, 90).

ASSAULT, *v.*, adoriri, aggrĕdi aliquem: impetum facere *or* invadere in aliquem: incurrere, incursare in aliquem: oppugnare *or* impugnare (urbem, &c., *also* aliquem). *With the sword*, ferro petere *or* lacessere aliquem: *in the rear*, a tergo adoriri aliquem. [SYN. *in* ASSAIL.] || *To commit an assault on any body*, alicui manus afferre, admovēre, injicere: alicui vim afferre (*also* = *to lay violent hands on, to kill*): alicui vim et manus injicere (*to commit violence*): plagam *or* plagas alicui imponere, infligere, injicere (*to strike any body*).

ASSAULT, *s.*, impĕtus: incursus (*both of enemies and of a disease*): oppugnatio, impetus in locum factus (*assault on a town*). *A personal assault*, vis *or* verbēra. *To commit an assault upon any body*, alicui vim afferre (*Cic.*): vim facere in aliquem (*Ter.*). [Vid. ASSAULT, *v.*] *To accuse any body of an assault, or bring an action of assault against any body*, aliquem reum facere de vi. *To take a town*, &c., *by assault*, vi *or* impetu capere: vi *or* per vim expugnare: impetu facto scalis capere. *To determine on an assault*, exercitum ad urbem oppugnandam admovēre: *to order an assault*, urbem vi adoriri *or* oppugnare: scalis muros aggrĕdi. *To commit a criminal assault*, vim *or* stuprum afferre alicui; stuprum inferre alicui; per vim stuprare aliquam; decus muliebre expugnare (*Liv.*). [Vid. ATTACK, *end.*]

ASSAULTER, oppugnator. Vid. ASSAILANT.

ASSAY, *v.*, tentare, experiri, periclitari aliquem *or* aliquid: periculum facere alicujus *or* alicujus rei. [Vid. *difference in* ASSAY, *s.*]: explorare aliquid: probare *is in this meaning without classical authority. To assay my strength*, tentare quid possim: *let us assay our strength*, experiamur, quid uterque possit: *to assay, if*, &c., experiri, si, &c.: *whether—or*, utrum—an, &c. || *Try*, &c., tentare:

conari: *to assay (gold,* &c.), aliquid ad obrussam exigere (obrussa, *assay by fire*); igni spectare aliquid *and (figuratively)* aliquem (*Cic.*): *to assay any body's fidelity,* alicujus fidem inspicere (*Ov.*).

ASSAY, *s.*, tentatio: tentamen (*general term for trial: the former as act: the latter only in Ov., but doubtless current in prose*): experimentum (*trial for the purpose of obtaining experience*): periculum (*trial attended with risk*). *Assay of gold,* obrussa (*trial by fire*): spectatio (e. g., pecuniæ). *To make assay.* Vid. *to* ASSAY, *v.*

ASSAYER, spectator (e. g., pecuniæ).

ASSECUTION, comparatio: adeptio.

ASSEMBLAGE, ‖ *assembly,* VID. ‖ *Collection of things:* acervus: cumulus: congeries: strues (*heap, pile.* SYN. *in* HEAP): multitudo: thesaurus (*assemblage of valuables*): ☞ collectio *is only the act of assembling;* e. g., collectio membrorum Absyrti (*Cic.*): collectus *occurs in* Frontin., de Limit. (collectus aquæ pluvialis).

ASSEMBLE, TR., cogere (*properly, to drive together; to bring together to one point*): congregare (*to drive together like a herd*): convocare (*to call together*): conducere: contrahere (*to draw together;* e. g., *troops*): *to assemble the people,* concionem vocare *or* convocare: *the senate,* senatum cogere *or* convocare: *the troops (for the purpose of addressing them),* milites in concionem convocare: *to assemble troops at a given place,* milites, copias in unum locum cogere, conducere, *or* contrahere. INTR., cogi: se congregare: convenire: coire (*to come together*): confluere: frequentes convenire (*of flowing together in a large body*): convolare (*to fly together in haste*): *to assemble in the senate-house* (*after being summoned*), in senatum *or* in curiam cogi.

ASSEMBLING (*participial substantive*), congregatio; convocatio.

ASSEMBLY, ‖ *of persons:* conventus (*assembly as meeting at a certain or appointed place*): cœtus (*assembly as meeting to assist in a common purpose*): concio (*assembly as summoned to listen to an address;* e. g., *of the people, of soldiers*): circulus (*assembly as circle conversing together, or standing round a speaker*): corona (*crowd encircling a speaker*): consessus (*a sitting assembly;* e. g., *of judges, spectators,* &c): concilium (*a summoned assembly, in which one declares what is to be done*): consilium (*an assembly in which each person is to declare what he thinks should be done*): comitia, *plural, is an historical term for the meeting of the Roman people:* acroasis (ἀκρόασις, *a conversazione: an assembly where one or more entertain the rest by singing, reading aloud,* &c.). *A numerous assembly,* celeber conventus: celebritas (*so far as a place is visited by numbers; is of much resort*): frequentia (*so far as an assembly is in itself numerous: so far as sufficient numbers are present*). *To summon an assembly,* concionem vocare, advocare, *or* convocare: *any body to an assembly,* aliquem ad concilium vocare: *to hold an assembly,* concilium *or* concionem habēre: *to dismiss an assembly,* concilium *or* concionem dimittere (*all these, of course, to be used according to the meaning of* concio, concilium, &c.).

ASSENT, *v.*, assentiri *or* (*more commonly*) assentire alicui (ut, &c.): annuere (*absolutely*): consentire alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*to an offer or proposal*): concedere alicui rei (*to yield to it*).

ASSENT, *s.*, assensio: assensus: astipulatio: astipulatus. *With my assent,* me assentiente; me annuente.

ASSENTATION, assentatio (*Cic.*).

ASSERT, aio (*to affirm a proposition by simply expressing it: opposed to* nego): affirmare (*to affirm it as certain: opposed to doubts and rumors,* dubitare): asseverare (*to assert strongly and in earnest: opposed to a light or jocular affirmation*): defendere (*to maintain a proposition that is attacked*): contendere (*to perseveringly maintain an opinion against contradiction*): dicere (*to say, without any accessory notion*). *To assert that any thing is not so,* negare. *Democritus asserts that nobody can be a great poet without something of madness,* Democritus negat sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse. ☞ *Not* asserere. ‖ *Defend,* defendere: defensare: *from or against any body,* ab aliquo, contra aliquem, ab aliquâ re: tueri: tutari (ab aliquo, ab aliquâ re, contra aliquem *or* aliquid): propugnare pro aliquâ re. JN. defendere et protegere; defendere et propugnare [vid. DEFEND]. ‖ *Claim; vindicate a title to:* rem sibi *or* ad se vindicare (*by law or not*): tenēre: obstinēre (*to make good one's right to a disputed possession*): retinēre (*to withhold any thing, not to give it up*). *In the poets and later prose writers,* asserere aliquid alicui (sibi), *or* asserere *only* (se cœlo asserere, *Ov. So "assert the native skies," Dryd.;* i. e., *claim to be heaven-born*: nec laudes assere nostras, *Ov.;* nec sapientis nomen sibi asseruit, *Quint.*). *To assert a right successfully,* jus tenēre, obtinēre, retinēre: *to assert a right (= to endeavor to make it good),* jus persequi: *to assert one's liberty* (i. e., *to escape from an actual servitude*), se in libertatem asserere; se asserere (*Ov.*).

ASSERTION, affirmatio: asseveratio (*both as an action*): sententia (*opinion*): opinio: decretum: dogma (*opinion of a school in philosophy*). *To retract an assertion,* sententiam mutare: revocare. ☞ Assertio *is the maintaining in a court of justice that a person is a free man or a slave.*

ASSERTIVE, aiens (*opposed to* negans): [affirmativus *in grammar, Diom.*]. "*In a confident and assertive form,*" affirmate (*Cic.*): affirmatissime (*Gell.*).

ASSERTER, assertor alicujus rei (*vindicator;* e. g., gladius assertor libertatis, *Sen.*): propugnator alicujus rei (e. g., libertatis, *Cic., a champion of a cause*): defensor (*a defender; also one who wards off any thing*): qui aliquid affirmat, &c. (*affirmer:* affirmator, *late: Ulp., Tertull., Min. Fel.*).

ASSESS, censēre (*to value any body's property with a view to taxation: to fix, therefore, not how much he is to pay, but what his whole ratable property is to be considered*). *To assess a town,* &c., censēre (*to value all the property*): tributa in singula capita imponere (*to put so much on each individual*). *Also by circumlocution with* tributum, vectigal, &c., imponere alicui *or* alicui rei: *my estate is assessed very high,* agris (meis) pergrande vectīgal impositum est (*Cic.*). *To be assessed,* censeri; vectigal *or* tributum mihi impositum est: * aliquid ex censu (quotannis) conferre *or* pendēre (*cf.* omnes Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, *Cic.*). *I am assessed at two million sesterces,* * sestertii vicies ex censu (quotannis) confero.

ASSESSMENT. *The nearest words are:* tributum (*poll-tax; income-tax*): vectigal (*land-tax*): census (*any body's estimated property*): æstimatio (*act of valuing*). *As act:* * tributorum in singula capita distributio (*dividing, among the ratepayers, the whole sum to be levied*).

ASSESSOR, ‖ *one who sits by another, in court or council-room, to advise him:* assessor: *also* synēdrus (*among the Greeks, of a member of a* collegium, &c., *Liv.*). ‖ *One who is next in dignity:* qui assidet alicui (*poetically after Hor.:* assidet insano): *better,* qui ad aliquem, *or* alicui prope, *or* proximus accedit: *or by* qui cum aliquo dignitate exæquatur (*of actual equality*): qui secundum locum dignitatis obtinet; qui alicui dignitate proximus est (*of occupying the second place*). *The assessor of a throne,* proximus *or* secundus a rege: secundum gradum imperii tenēre. ‖ *Assessor of taxes:* * qui tributa in singula capita dividit: censor [vid. ASSESS]: æstimator: * qui quantum a quoque viro ex censu conferendum sit, æstimat (?): exactor vectigalium (*tax-gatherer*).

ASSETS. *The nearest, perhaps,* fortuna tota (*alone or with* quam aliquis reliquit, *if the person is dead, Phædr.,* 4, 5, 8): bona (*all his goods*).

ASSEVER, } asseverare. Vid. AS-
ASSEVERATE, } SERT, AFFIRM.

ASSEVERATION, asseveratio. Vid. AFFIRMATION.

ASS-HEAD, stipes, caudex, asĭnus.

ASSIDUITY, assiduitas (*continued, uninterrupted exertion*): sedulitas (*indefatigable bustling activity in small matters*): diligentia (*careful and close application*): industria (*industry of a high and elevated kind*). Vid. INDUSTRY.

ASSIDUOUS, assiduus (*constantly active*): sedulus (*busily active, bustling: opposed to* piger): industrius (*restlessly active in high matters: opposed to* segnis): diligens (*carefully and closely applying one's thoughts and exertions to the attainment of an object*). *To be assiduous in any business,* in re agendâ acrem et industrium esse.

ASSIDUOUSLY, assidue: industrie: diligenter: sedŭlo. SYN. *in* ASSIDUOUS.

ASSIEGE. Vid. BESIEGE.

ASSIGN, assignare (*to assign any thing to any body, especially of lands to colonists: also* munus alicui, *a task, Cic.*): attribuere alicui aliquid (*general term for granting to a person: also of public lands, money,* &c.): delegare aliquem (*to refer any body to another who is to do any thing; to appoint a third person to pay another or to be paid by him:* delegare est vice suâ alium reum dare creditori vel cui jusserit, *Ulp., Dig.;* e. g., delegare debitorem, *to refer any body to one who is in my debt and will pay him: I will assign you to Epicurus, he will pay you;* delegabo tibi Epicūrum: ab illo fiet numeratio, *Sen. Also* delegare alicui aliquem, cui numeret, *to order him to pay a debt due to me to a third person). To assign lands to any body,* assignare alicui agros: *to assign public lands to the people,* plebem in agris constituere; multitudinem in agris collocare: *to assign the troops winter-quarters,* hiberna constituere: *to assign every man his task,* suum cuique munus describere: *money to any body,* attribuere alicui pecuniam: alicui pecuniam curare (sc. solvendam ab aliquo, *to order it to be paid by a third person*). ‖ *To assign a reason,* rationem, causam afferre: *any thing as an excuse,* excusare aliquid. ‖ *In law: to prove or establish (as in, to assign error; false judgment; a waste,* &c.), planum facere: planum facere atque probare: testibus planum facere: *or* productis testibus probare (*if by evidence*).

ASSIGNABLE, qui, &c., assignari potest; qui ostendi, nominari, dici potest. *There is no assignable cause,* nulla ratio, *or* causa afferri potest: nihil affertur, *or* afferri potest (cur, &c.).

ASSIGNATS, *literæ quæ de versūrâ publicâ cavent.

ASSIGNATION, constitutum (*assignation and place of assignation*): *to have an assignation with any body,* constitutum habēre cum aliquo: *to make an assignation with any body,* constituere alicui (*Juv.,* 3, 12, *Rupert.*): *to keep an assignation,* venire ad constitutum. ☞ *These are general terms, not confined to the appointments of lovers.* ‖ *The making over any thing to any body:* assignatio: attributio: perscriptio: delegatio. SYN. *of verbs in* ASSIGN.

ASSIGNEE: *no exact expression. Circumlocution by* qui ab aliquo delegatur: qui mandata habet ab aliquo.

ASSIGNER, qui assignat, describit, &c. Vid. ASSIGN.

ASSIMILATE, simulare aliquid alicui: assimulare aliquid alicui: similem facere: æquare: adæquare aliquid cum aliquâ re: *later, mostly in the historians,* alicui rei. ‖ *To assimilate food:* digerere cibos (*to convey food in a proper manner to the different parts of the body, Cels.*): concoquere cibos (*to digest food*).

ASSIMILATION, simulatio: assimulatio. ‖ *Of food:* digestio: concoctio (digestio *is, according to Celsus, the passing of food, whether digested or not, to the proper parts of the body:* concoctio *is* "*digestion*").

ASSIST, juvare, adjuvare, operâ adjuvare aliquem: *in any thing,* in aliquâ re:

auxilium ferre alicui: auxiliari alicui: esse in auxilio alicui: opem ferre alicui: opitulari alicui: succurrere alicui, subvenire alicui: subsidio venire alicui: sublevare aliquem. [Syn. *in* Aid.] *To assist any body in doing any thing*, alicui opitulari in aliquâ re faciendâ: alicui operam suam commodare ad aliquid: alicui operam præbēre in aliquâ re. *Their bodily strength did not assist them*, nihil iis corporis vires auxiliatæ sunt (*Cic.*). *To assist digestion*, concoctiones adjuvare.

ASSISTANCE, auxilium: ops: subsidium: adjumentum: opera. [Syn. *in* Aid, *s.*] *By any body's assistance*, alicujus auxilio, ope, adjumento: alicujus ope adjutus: aliquo adjuvante; aliquo adjutore; alicujus operâ. *Without foreign* (i. e., *another's*) *assistance*, suâ sponte; per se: *by the assistance of God*, juvante Deo, divinâ ope *or* (*if spoken conditionally*) si Deus juvet *or* adjuvabit. *To offer one's assistance to any body*, offerre se, si quo usus operæ sit: *toward or for any thing*, ad aliquid operam suam profiteri: *to bring or bear assistance to any body*, alicui auxilium, opem auxiliumque, præsidium, suppetias *or* subsidium ferre: alicui auxilium offerre: alicui adesse *or* præsto esse (*in time of need*). *To seek or call in the assistance of a physician*, medico uti: medicum morbo adhibēre: *for a sick person*, medicum ad ægrotum adducere. *In every circumstance of life we require the assistance of our fellow-men*, omnis ratio atque institutio vitæ adjumenta hominum desiderat: *to send any body to another's assistance*, aliquem auxilio *or* subsidio mittere: aliquem auxilii causâ mittere: *to send the infantry to the assistance of any body*, pedites alicui subsidio *or* suppetias mittere: *to go to any body's assistance*, alicui auxilio venire: alicui suppetias ire *or* proficisci; alicui subvenire *or* succurrere: *to beg*, &c., *any body's assistance*, auxilium, *or* opem, *or* opem atque auxilium, *or* præsidium petere ab aliquo.

ASSISTANT, adjutor (*general term, also assistant teacher*): socius (*partner in any thing*; e. g., furtorum): minister: administer (*one who is present and assists in a subordinate capacity: especially in a bad sense*): collēga (*colleague*): hypodidascălus (*under-master*). Jn. minister et adjūtor; socius et particeps alicujus rei: servus et minister alicujus rei. *To be any body's assistant in any thing*, alicujus socium esse in re: *in a crime*, sceleri affinem esse: *to take any body for one's assistant*, aliquem socium sibi adjungere: *in any thing*, aliquem socium adhibēre in re: *to give any body any body for an assistant in any thing*, alicui dare aliquem ad rem adjutorem.

ASSISTANT, *adj.*, adjūvans. *To be assistant to any body*, juvare *or* adjuvare aliquem. Vid. to Assist.

ASSISTER, adjūtor: qui opem, auxilium, &c., fert alicui: qui alicui adfuit, præsto fuit alicui (*in need*), &c. Vid. Assistant.

ASSIZE, conventus (*the coming together of persons, at a given time and place, for the trial of their causes*). *To hold an assize or the assizes*, conventum agere: *a judge of assize*, qui jure dicundo conventus circumit. [Vid. Circuit.] *To have finished or returned from the assizes* (i. e., *a whole circuit*), conventus peregisse. ‖ *Assize of bread*, *pretium pani constitutum.

ASSIZER *of bread*, *qui pretium pani constituit.

ASSOCIATE, *v.*, tr., sociare: conjungere aliquid cum aliquâ re: adjungere aliquid alicui rei: *any body with any body*, aliquem socium *or* comitem addere alicui. *To associate any body with myself, ourselves*, &c., aliquem in societatem assumere *or* ascribere (*general term*); aliquem in collegium optare (*of election into a corporate body by the members*). Intr., ‖ *keep company with*: aliquo familiariter *or* intime uti; in familiaritate alicujus versari: *also* vivere cum aliquo; se comitem *or* socium adjungere alicui. ‖ *Join one's self to*, se jungere *or* conjungere cum aliquo (*general term*): societatem inire, coire, facere cum aliquo (*enter into a company, league, &c., with*): fœdus facere cum aliquo (*of a league or compact*).

ASSOCIATE, *adj.*, fœderatus: fœdere junctus: socius (*ally*).

ASSOCIATE, *s.*, socius (*partner, companion: bound to another by common interests: in any thing*, alicujus rei; e. g., periculi; criminis): sŏdālis (*comrade, companion: bound to another by liking, for enjoyment*, &c.); particeps alicujus rei: consors alicujus rei (*one who shares in an enjoyment or possession: the* particeps [*opposed to* expers], *voluntarily taking a part: the* consors [*opposed to* exsors], *because, without co-operating, he is entitled to a share: socius imperii, a coregent so far as he actually shares the business of a government*; consors, *as far as the office is merely honorary*: particeps ejusdem laudis; conjurationis, voluptatis: consors laboris, mendacitatis, vitiorum—in lucris atque furtis): convictor (*one who always lives with another*): comes (*companion: one who keeps company with another, especially on a journey, in walking*, &c.): affinis alicujus rei *or* alicui rei (*implicated in any thing, mostly in something bad*, affinis crimini: noxæ, culpæ). *To declare his associates*, conscios edere: *to refuse to declare them*, conscios celare.

ASSOCIATION, ‖ *union*, societas: *to have formed a friendly association*, societatem caritatis coïsse inter se. ‖ *A union of persons for a particular purpose*: societas (*for some common business: intellectual, commercial*, &c.): sodalitas (*a brotherhood; a union of companions*; e. g., *of certain priests at Rome; then of any similar association*; e. g., *of the free-masons*): factio (*a political party: mostly in a bad sense*): collegium (*a corporation*; e. g., *of merchants, priests, artisans*, &c.). ‖ "*Association of ideas*:" *Hand thinks that* *associatio idearum *must be allowed as a technical term.*

ASSORT, in genera digerere (*after Cic., De Or.*, 1, 42, 190): digerere: in ordinem digerere. Vid. Arrange.

ASSORTMENT, ‖ *act of arranging*, &c., ordinatio: *circumlocution with* in genera digerere, &c. ‖ *A collection of goods*, &c., *properly arranged*: *merces in genera digestæ, but mostly by* merces *only, with a suitable adjective*; e. g., "*an assortment of foreign goods*," merces peregrinæ.

ASSUAGE, lenire: mitigare: mollire: levare; allevare; sublevare: temperare. [Syn. *in* Alleviate.] *To assuage hunger or thirst*, famem *or* sitim sedare: sitim reprimere: famem *or* sitim explēre, depellere. Intr., minui, se minuere, *and* minuere *only*: imminui: remitti; se remittere: levari; sublevari: leniri: mitigari. Syn. *in* Abate.

ASSUAGEMENT. Vid. Alleviation.

ASSUAGER, *circumlocution by verbs under* Assuage [sedator, *Arnob.*].

ASSUASIVE, dolorem leniens *or* mitigans.

ASSUBJUGATE. Vid. Subjugate.

ASSUEFACTION, *circumlocution by* assuefacere (alicui rei, *or with the infinitive*).

ASSUETUDE, assuetudo (*to any thing*, alicujus rei).

ASSUME, ‖ *take*, sumere: capere. *To assume as a pretence*, simulare. ‖ *Take or arrogate to one's self*, sumere: sibi sumere, assumere; asciscere, arrogare *or* tribuere: aliquid vindicare sibi *or* ad se: aliquid usurpare. *To assume the name of king*, regium nomen sumere: regium nomen sibi asciscere: *to assume the royal authority*, regnum sibi vindicare: *the praises of another*, *alius laudes vindicare ad se: *great authority*, magnam auctoritatem sibi sumere. ‖ *Take for granted*: sumere, *or* habēre, *or* putare pro certo: pro certo, *or* comprobato ponere, *or* ponere *only*. *You have assumed that the gods are happy*, deos beatos esse sumsisti: *this being assumed and granted*, hoc posito et concesso (posito *alone is bad*). *All philosophers assume*, inter omnes philosophos constat.

ASSUMER, arrŏgans: insŏlens: superbus.

ASSUMING, arrogans: insolens: superbus.

ASSUMPTION, vindicatio (*act of claiming to one's self*): usurpatio (*illegal assumption*). ‖ *Arrogance*: arrogantia: insolentia: superbia. [Vid. Arrogance.] ‖ *Postulate*: sumtio (*by which Cic. translates the Greek λῆμμα*): conjectura (*conjectural assumption*): *præmissa syllogismi (*in logic:* assumtio *is "the minor" proposition*). *On this assumption*, hoc posito atque concesso. ‖ *Assumption into heaven* (e. g., *of the Virgin Mary*), *assumtio in cœlum; *or by circumlocution with* *in cœlum assūmi (*after* assumtus est in cœlum *in the Creed*).

ASSURANCE, fiducia (*the proper word, the laudable trust in things we actually can trust, which is allied to the courage of trusting in ourselves*): confidentia (*a blamable, presumptuous trust, particularly in one's own strength: opposed to foresight and discretion*): audacia (*confidence arising from contempt of danger: it may imply either praise or dispraise*): audentia (*laudable confidence; spirit of enterprise*): fidentia ("Fidentia est per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiduciæ certâ cum spe collocavit," *Cic.*): fides (*faith in a man's honor*): spes firma: spes certa (*confident expectation*): firma animi confisio: animus certus et confirmatus. *The full assurance of safety*, certa fiducia (e. g., salutis: *opposed to* spes). *To cause assurance*, fiduciam facere: alicui fiduciam afferre: *to feel a full assurance*, certam spem habēre; magnam fiduciam habēre. *With assurance* (=*firmness, boldness*), fidenter: fidenti animo: (=*in a spirit of rash confidence*) confidenter. ‖ *Want of modesty*, confidentia (e. g., vidēte quo vultu, quâ confidentiâ dicant, *Cic.*): impudentia: os impūdens, *or* durum, *or* ferreum: *a man of consummate assurance*, homo perfrictæ frontis. ‖ *A pledge or security for payment*: fiducia (*also a sale, on condition of being permitted to buy back the thing sold*). *To receive such an assurance*, fiduciam accipere: *to hold it*, fiduciam commissam tenēre. ‖ *Positive and confident statement*: *circumlocution by* confirmare aliquid alicui: confirmare de aliquâ re; *or with the accusative and infinitive. He gave them a solemn assurance, which he confirmed by an oath, that he would let them pass unmolested through his territory*, pollicitus est et jurejurando confirmavit, tutum iter per fines suos daturum. ‖ *Insurance*, Vid.

ASSURE, ‖ *maintain the certainty of any thing*: affirmare: confirmare (*to assert the certainty of a thing emphatically*): asseverare (*to maintain a thing earnestly*: asserere *is bad in this sense*) *in the Golden Age with* de, *or the accusative and infinitive*: pro certo affirmare: sancte affirmare: *with an oath*, jurejurando affirmare *or* confirmare. *He assured them with an oath that he would give*, &c., jurejurando confirmavit—daturum, &c. *Be assured*, persuadeas tibi; persuasum tibi sit; crede mihi, *or, more commonly*, mihi crede (*parenthetically*); persuadeas tibi velim; velim tibi ita persuadeas: sic volo tibi persuadēre. *You may be assured that I shall do every thing*, illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam, &c. *To feel assured of any body's fidelity*, ejus fides mihi cognita est. ‖ *Produce in any body the feeling of certainty about any thing*: fiduciam facere alicui; fiduciam afferre alicui. *To feel assured of or about any thing*, magnam fiduciam habēre alicujus rei. ‖ *Betroth*: despondēre aliquem alicui; desponsare (*later, Suet.*).

ASSURED, ‖ *certain* (*objectively: of things*): certus: exploratus: non dubius. *It is an assured experience*, inter omnes constat, *or* constat *only: a man of assured integrity*, vir spectatæ fidei. ‖ *Certain* (*subjectively: of persons*): certus. ‖ *Having unbecoming assurance*: impūdens.

ASSUREDLY, ‖ *surely; without*

doubt: certe, certo (*the former relating more to the persuasion of the speaker; the latter to the real state of the case: both* certe scio *and* certo scio *occur; the latter more commonly*: certe *is used objectively in* certe evenire [*Pract. Intr.*, ii., 561, &c.] —liquido (*with clearness; with full certainty; without hesitation*; e. g., dicere; confirmare, *Cic.*: jurare, *Ter.*): haud dubie: sine ullâ dubitatione (*like* certe: *to intimate that the speaker entertains no doubt of the truth of his assertion*): profecto (i. e., *for a fact: a strong assertion, that the statement made is objectively true: also the "doubtless" of assumption; as in "assuredly you are now at Rome,"* nunc quidem profecto Romæ es): sane (*certainly; of which a sane mind can not entertain a doubt: used, also, in replies*): næ (*nearly* = profecto, *but stands only at the head of a sentence, mostly before a personal pronoun*): recte (*assuredly; you are right: a courteous assent in replies*): utique (*a restrictive particle of assertion: in Cic., chiefly in his letters, with imperative, subjunctive, and other expressions of wishing, advising, or commanding*): nimirum (*of what is so certain, that it would be surprising if it were otherwise*; e. g., nimirum recte). ☞ "*Assuredly,*" *in a sentence containing a positive assertion, may often be translated by* non dubito, quin, &c. *Assuredly this can happen,* non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit. ‖ IF NOT—YET ASSUREDLY (= *at all events*), si non—at saltem; si non—certe. ‖ "*Assuredly,*" *as an answer*: certe: sane *or* vero (*often with the verb used in the question*): sane quidem. *Sometimes* recte: optime (*of courteous assent*). "*Do you grant us this?*" "*Assuredly (I do),*" dasne hoc nobis? do sane. [*Pract. Intr.*, ii., 148, 149.] ‖ *Ironically*: certe; quidem certe; nempe; scilicet; videlicet; nimirum (*of these,* certe *is the only one that can stand alone*). ‖ *I believe any thing assuredly,* persuasum est mihi; persuasi mihi: *to know assuredly,* certo (pro certo) scire: pro explorato habēre aliquid; certum, exploratum *or* compertum habēre aliquid.

ASSURER, qui cavet de *or* pro aliquâ re (*he who gives the security*): * qui cautionem adhĭbet alicui rei (*he who takes the security*).

ASTERISK, asteriscus (*ἀστερίσκος*).

ASTERISM. Vid. CONSTELLATION.

ASTERN, *by circumlocution with* puppis. "*Those astern,*" qui in puppi sunt *or* sedent.

ASTHMA, dyspnœa (*δύσπνοια*): anhelatio: spiritus angustior; angustiæ spiritûs. *Also* meatus animæ gravior et sonantior (*after Plin.*, 6, 16, 13). *To have the asthma,* dyspnœâ laborare: gravem tardumque spirĭtum expedire.

ASTHMATIC, } angusti pectoris:
ASTHMATICAL, } spiritûs angustioris: dyspnoïcus: asthmaticus. *To be asthmatic,* alicui spiritus difficilius redditur.

ASTONISH, in stuporem dare; obstupefacere (*to astound*). *Circumlocution by* mihi mirum videtur, &c. *You astonish me by,* &c., mirum mihi videtur, te, &c.: *to be astonished,* obstupescere; obstupefieri; stupefieri (*to be astounded: also* stupor me invadit: aliquid stupidum me tenet): mirari, admirari, demirari aliquid: *accusative with infinitive, or* aliquid. *I am astonished at your not writing to me,* miror te ad me nihil scribere. *I am astonished at your not laughing,* miror quod non rideas, *or* te non ridēre. Vid. ASTONISHMENT.

ASTONISHING, stupendus: admirabilis: mirus: mirificus: mirabilis. *Sometimes* ingens, immānis (*huge, immense*). *An astonishing amount of money,* immanes pecuniæ. *To perform astonishing cures,* mirabiliter medēri ægrōtis (*Plin.*).

ASTONISHINGLY, stupendum in modum: mirum in modum: mirandum in modum: mirabiliter: valde.

ASTONISHMENT, miratio: admiratio. *To create astonishment,* admirationem efficere, movēre, habēre: *to feel astonishment,* admiratione affici, admiratio me incendit: *to fill any body with astonishment,* aliquem in admirationem conjĭcere.

ASTOUND. Vid. ASTONISH.

ASTRADDLE. *To ride astraddle,* * eo, quo homines solent modo, equitare.

ASTRAGAL, astragălus.

ASTRAL. Vid. STARRY.

ASTRAY. *To go astray,* errare (*also figuratively*): errore vagari: vagari et errare: *to lead astray,* a rectâ viâ deducere (*properly*): inducere aliquem in errorem (*figuratively*): *intentionally, purposely,* scientem: transversum agere aliquem (*to lead him astray from the path of virtue*). *To be far astray* (*figuratively*), in errore versari: errore captum esse.

ASTRICT, astringere (*opposed to* solvere).

ASTRICTION, astrictio (*Plin.: astringent power*): constrictio (*act of binding together: then, of the intestines by medicines: late*): contractio (*general term, opposed to* remissio: porrectio). *Astriction of the bowels,* alvus astricta *or* restricta.

ASTRICTIVE. Vid. ASTRINGENT.

ASTRIDE. [Vid. ASTRADDLE.] OBS., varicare *is to stand with the legs wide apart:* divaricatis cruribus *or* pedibus *is* "*with legs or feet wide apart.*"

ASTRIFEROUS, astrifer (*poetically and post-Augustan*).

ASTRINGE, astringere (e. g., alvum: *opposed to* solvere: *also of intense cold,* &c.): constringere (*to tie tightly together*).

ASTRINGENCY, astrictio: astrictoria vis (*astringent power:* herba gustûs amāri cum astrictione, *Plin.:* folia astrictoriam vim habent, *Plin.*).

ASTRINGENT, astrictorius (*Plin.*, astrictoria vis): constrictivus (*in late medical writers*).

ASTROLOGER, astrologus: mathematicus: Chaldæus (*as far as mathematicians and Chaldæans foretold events by the stars*): Chaldaicis rationibus erudītus.

ASTROLOGICAL, *by genitive,* astrologorum [astrologicus, *Boeth.*]. *Sometimes* Chaldaicus; e. g., *astrological calculations,* rationes Chaldaicæ.

ASTROLOGIZE, mathematicæ addictum esse (*after Suet., Tib.*, 69): Chaldaicis rationibus erudītum esse.

ASTROLOGY, astrologia (*in classical Latin the regular word for "astronomy;" afterward = "astrology"*): ratio siderālis *or* scientia siderālis (*knowledge of the stars, especially if used to foretell events by it: the former objective; the latter subjective*): rationes Chaldaicæ (*astrology, as an art practiced by the Chaldæans, Cic.*): mathematica (e. g., *in* mathematicæ addictus, *Suet.*): Chaldaicum prædicendi genus (*Cic.*).

ASTRONOMER, astrologus; cœli ac siderum peritus: astronomus (*post-Augustan*). Vid. ASTROLOGER.

ASTRONOMICAL, astronomicus: ad siderālem rationem spectans *or* pertĭnens.

ASTRONOMY, astrologia, astronomia (*the former the classical word: the latter post-Augustan*): cœli dimetiendi ratio *or* studium (*the measuring of the heavens:* ratio *the science,* studium *the practice of it*): lunāris ratio *is observation of the moon, as a prognostic of the weather.*

ASTUTE. Vid. CUNNING.

ASUNDER, seorsum, *but mostly by* dis *or* se *in composition*; e. g., *to cut or cleave asunder,* discīdere (ferro): discindere (*also with* ictu): diffindere: *to be or remain asunder,* distare (inter se: *to be at a certain distance apart*): separatum esse, disjunctum inter se esse: *to saw asunder,* serrâ dissecare: *to dwell asunder,* seorsum et non una habitare: *to draw asunder,* diducere: distrahere (*drag asunder by violence*).

ASYLUM, asylum (*the strict sense, of a sacred place of refuge*): perfugium (*general term, any place, thing, or person that offers security*): refugium (*a secret place of refuge, as far as possible removed from danger*): receptus (*a place to which one withdraws*): receptaculum (*a place which receives and protects one*). *To offer an asylum to any body,* perfugium præbēre; refugium dare. *To fly to an asylum,* in asylum perfugere. Vid. REFUGE.

ASYMMETRICAL, non *or* parum æquālis: inæquabilis: parum congrŭens. *To be asymmetrical,* * parum inter se consentire: * nullos habēre commensus proportionis.

ASYMMETRY, inæqualitas: *ἀσυμμετρία,* ut Græco verbo utar.

ASYMPTOTE, * linea quæ circŭlum, &c., tangit, neque secat: * linea, quæ circulum, &c., ita tangit, ut non secet.

AT, ‖ *with names of towns,* &c.: *genitive case of singular nouns of first or second declension: ablative of other nouns. At Rome,* Romæ: *at Athens,* Athēnis: *at Pessinus,* Pessĭnunte. ☞ *If the action did not take place in, but only near the place, the preposition* ad *or* apud *must be used. The battle fought at the Trebia, at Cannæ,* &c., pugna ad Trebiam, ad Cannas (*mostly with, but in Liv. also, without* commissa, *for which Liv. once only uses the genitive.* Si Trasimēni quam Trebiæ, si Cannarum quam Trasimeni pugna nobilior fuit). *The mutiny which began at Sucro,* seditio militum cœpta apud Sucrōnem. "*To be waiting at Rome for a triumph,*" *is* ad urbem esse (*the general claiming the triumph not being permitted to enter the city till his request was granted or refused*). *To take any thing from the temple of Diana at Ephesus,* tollere aliquid Ephĕso (*ablative, seldom* Ephesi) ex fano Dianæ. [Vid. *Pract. Intr.*, ii., p. 271, *caution f.*] *Cassius is at Antioch with his whole army,* Cassius in oppido Antiochiæ est cum omni exercitu (i. e., *in Antioch, Cic.*): Cassius ad Antiochīam est cum omni exercitu (i. e., *before or near Antioch*). ‖ "*At,*" *with "home," "house:" genitive of* domi. *Is your brother at home?* domine est frater? *at my house,* domi meæ: *but also* in domo meâ, *and* domi apud me. *With "to dine,"* (cœnare) apud *with the accusative of the person,* apud aliquem cœnare. ☞ *At my, thy, another's,* &c., *house, is mostly* meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ alienæ domi: *but when there is another adjective or a genitive of the possessor, the preposition is more common*; e. g., in domo Cæsāris, *but also* domi Cæsāris. *To stay at home,* domi manēre, remanēre: domi se tenēre *or* retinēre. [Vid. HOME, HOUSE.] ‖ *With other local relations: mostly by* ad. *To stand at the door,* ad ostium astare: *to be at the gates,* esse ad portas: *but to halt,* &c., *at two miles' distance is,* consistere, &c., a millibus passuum duobus. *To learn any thing at school,* in scholâ aliquid discere (*Quint.*). ‖ OBS. *The preposition "at" after a verb is often not expressed*; e. g., *to aim at any body,* petere aliquem: *to laugh at any thing,* ridēre aliquid: aliquid risu excipere (*to receive it with a laugh*).

AT, *with relations of* TIME: *ablative case: at that time,* eo tempore. *Of an appointed time,* ad: *to assemble at the day fixed,* ad diem convenire. *At the right time, at the nick of time,* tempore: ad tempus (*of an appointed time*): suo tempore (*of events,* &c., *happening at their proper time*). ‖ *At a party, dinner,* &c., in convivio (*Ter.*): inter cœnam (*of any thing happening at dinner-time, Cic.*). ‖ AT ONCE—AND (= *both—and*); idem—idem (e. g., fuere qui iidem ornate, iidem versute dicerent).

AT, *of an occasion,* &c., *sometimes* ad. *To raise his eyes at the name of Thisbe,* ad Thisbes nomen oculos erigere (*Ov.*).

AT, *with words of* COST, PRICE, &c.: *ablative of the price*; e. g., *to live at enormous expense,* profusis sumtibus vivere: *to be provided at a small charge,* parvo curata esse. *But* ☞ (1) tanti, quanti, *with their compounds,* pluris, minoris, *are always in the genitive.* (2) *With verbs of valuing,* magni, parvi, maximi, minimi, plurimi, *also stand in the genitive: but* magno, permagno, parvo, *are also found with* æstimare. (3) *With verbs of price,* magno, permagno, minimo, parvo, plurimo, nimio, vili, *always in the ablative.* (4) Multi, majoris, *are not used, but* magni, pluris (majoris *once in Phædr.*).

☞ *For such forms as "at least," "at most," "at hand," "at once,"* &c., vid. LEAST, MOST, HAND, ONCE, &c.

ATHEISM, eorum impietas, qui Deum esse negant.

ATHĒIST, athĕus (*Cic.*, ἄθεος): qui nullum esse omnino Deum putat; qui Deum (*or* deos) esse negat: homo impius (*general term*).

ATHEISTICAL, } impius.
ATHEOUS, }

ATHIRST, sitiens: siticulōsus: *figuratively*, alicujus rei avĭdus; appĕtens. [Vid. THIRSTY.] *To be athirst*, sitire.

ATHLETIC, valens: validus: lacertosus: corpore vigens: corpore validus: corpore robusto. JN. robustus et valens. SYN. *in* STRONG.

ATHWART, in transversum: transverse: ex transverso. ‖ *Across, preposition*, VID.

ATLAS, ‖ *geographical atlas*, *tabularum geographicarum volumen, *or* tabulæ geographicæ. ‖ *A kind of silk*, *sericus pannus densus et collustratus.

ATMOSPHERE, aër (*the denser air of the lower regions of the atmosphere: opposed to* æther, *the upper, purer air*): cœlum (*the heavens; the whole atmosphere; also temperature, climate*). *A pure atmosphere*, aër purus: *healthy*, cœlum salubre *or* bonum; aër salubris.

ATMOSPHERICAL, *by the genitive*, aëris *or* cœli.

ATOM, atŏmus, i, *f.* (ἡ ἄτομος): corpus individuum (*Cic.*): corpus individuum et solidum (*Cic.*): corpus insecabile (*Vitr., Quint.*). ‖ *Used hyperbolically for a very small portion: not an atom*, ne minimum quidem: ne tantillum quidem.

ATONE, ‖ *agree*, VID. ‖ *Atone* (=*expiate*, &c.) *any thing or for any thing*, aliquid luere, expiare, pœnas alicujus rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere, solvere: *by death, with his life*, luere morte, capite. *Sometimes* compensare aliquid cum aliquâ re *or* aliquâ re (*to make a compensation or give an equivalent for it*). ‖ *Reconcile*, placare: expiare: mitigare *or* lenire [SYN. *in* APPEASE]: animum alicujus in aliquem offensiorem recolligere: placare aliquem alicui *or* in aliquem: aliquem cum aliquo reconciliare, *or* reducere, *or* restituere in gratiam: alicujus animum alicui reconciliare. *To atone enemies*, inimīcos in gratiam reconciliare; componere gratiam inter inimīcos (*Com.*).

ATONEMENT, satisfactio (*satisfaction for an injury*; e. g., *for killing a person*): pœna (*general term for punishment*): piaculum (*in religious matters*): placamentum (*that by which atonement is made*). *A sacrifice of atonement*, *mors quâ numen placatur *or* expiatur. *To require atonement from any body*, piaculum ab aliquo exigere. *To make atonement for any thing*, aliquid expiare, luere. [Vid. ATONE.] ‖ *Reconciliation*, &c., placatio (*act of appeasing*): reconciliatio concordiæ *or* gratiæ (*reconciliation*): reditus in gratiam. *To make atonement between persons*, aliquem alicui *or* in aliquem placare; aliquem cum aliquo reconciliare: aliquem *or* alicujus animum alicui reconciliare.

ATOP, *by adjective* summus *in agreement*: "*atop of which*," in quo summo.

ATRABILARIAN, melancholia.

ATRABILIOUS, melancholicus.

ATROCIOUS, dirus (*exciting horror: a property of things*; e. g., exsecratio): atrox (*exciting fear*; e. g., facinus): fœdus (*foul*): abominandus: detestandus: detestabilis (*detestable*): nefandus: nefarius (*the former of actions; the latter of men, their thoughts and actions*): immānis (*shocking: of actions*): teter (*hideous, shocking; abominable in character and conduct*). *An atrocious villain*, homo omni parte detestabilis: homo impurus: monstrum hominis.

ATROCIOUSLY, atrociter: immaniter: fœde: tetre.

ATROCIOUSNESS, } atrocitas: fœdi-
ATROCITY, } tas: immanitas. ‖ *An atrocity*, atrox facĭnus, &c.

ATROPHY, tabes (*general term*): atrophĭa, *in Cels. in Greek characters; afterward in Latin.*

ATTACH, ‖ *bind to one's self*, aliquem sibi adjungere; aliquem sibi devincire: *by any thing*, aliquâ re: *by presents*, donis sibi obstringere aliquem; præmiis sibi devincire aliquem. *Sometimes* capere (*to captivate: of female beauty*); tenēre: detinēre: aliquem ad se trahere, attrahere *or* perducere; aliquem in suas partes ducere *or* trahere; aliquem suum facere (*to bring over to one's party or side*): aliquem sibi facere *or* reddere amicum; alicujus amicitiam sibi parare, comparare, conciliare; animum alicujus sibi conciliare et ad usus suos adjungere (*to gain any body's friendship*). ‖ *Arrest*, comprehendere (*general term*): in custodiam dare: in vincula conjicere (*throw into prison*). *To attach great importance to the circumstance, that*, &c., plurimi faciendum existimare, quod, &c. ‖ *Seize*, VID.

ATTACHMENT, amor: voluntas: caritas: studium: benevolentia [SYN. *in* AFFECTION]: *toward any body*, amor in, erga, adversus aliquem: benevolentia, voluntas in *or* erga aliquem. *From attachment*, propter amorem *or* benevolentiam. [*More under* AFFECTION.] ‖ *Arrest*, comprehensio (e. g., sontium): prehensio.

ATTACK, *v.*, adoriri, aggrĕdi aliquem: impetum facere, *or* invadere in aliquem: incurrere *or* incursare in aliquem: oppugnare *or* impugnare (urbem, &c.; *also* aliquem): *also* signa inferre in hostem; signis infestis inferri in hostem: *with the sword*, ferro petere *or* lacessere aliquem: *in the rear*, a tergo hostes adoriri; hostium terga impugnare: *in front*, in adversos hostes impetum facere: *in flank*, in latus hostium incurrere: *in two bodies*, signa bipartito inferre: *to be attacked before and behind*, ancipiti acie opprimi (*Curt.*). ‖ *To attack with words*: dicto *or* convicio incessere, lacessere, insectari, consectari, adoriri aliquem (*general term*): (acerbius) invehi in aliquem (*inveigh against*): petere aliquem: pugnare contra aliquid: impugnare aliquid: in controversiam vocare aliquid (*combat a proposition*). *To attack a man's opinion*, impugnare alicujus sententiam: *a man's reputation, glory*, &c., de famâ *or* gloriâ alicujus detrahere: dignitatem alicujus impugnare; alicujus existimationem oppugnare; incurrere in alicujus famam: *to attack openly*, aperte petere aliquid: *secretly, covertly*, occulte cuniculis oppugnare aliquid (*Cic., Agr.*, 1, 1, *init.*). ‖ *To be attacked by a disease*: tentari morbo (*of a light attack*): corripi morbo (*of a severe attack*): *to attack the eyes*, aciem oculorum obtundere.

ATTACK, *s.*, petitio (*act of aiming at*): impetus: incursio: incursus (*general term, the last two mostly of violent attacks*): excursio (*of light troops*): concursus: congressus (*the mutual attack of two parties*): impugnatio: oppugnatio (*especially assault of a town*). *An unprovoked attack*, bellum ultro illatum. *Frequent attacks of cavalry*, procella equestris (*Liv.*). *At, or on, the first attack*, primo impetu; primo congressu: *to order an attack of cavalry*, immittere equites in hostem: *to give or sound the signal for attack*, bellicum canere: *to defeat an attack*, impetum frangere, reprimere, propulsare: *to stand against an attack*, impetum excipere, ferre, *or* sustinēre: *to check an attack*, impetum tardare *or* retardare: *to be ready*, &c., *for making an attack*, infestis signis consistere. *In a wider sense*, "*to make an attack on any body's property*," involare in possessiones alicujus: *on a female's virtue*, puellæ pudicitiam aggredi *or* attentare; puellam tentare; puellam de stupro appellare: feminam in stuprum illicere.

ATTAIN TO, parare: comparare: acquirere: colligere: nancisci: adipisci: consĕqui: assĕqui: obtinēre. [*More under* ACQUIRE.] ‖ *Reach, equal*: consequi: assequi (*to equal any body in a property*: assequi *mostly of attaining to the property itself*): adæquare, exæquare (*to attain to a property in an equal degree*). JN. exæquare et assĕqui: æquare (*to equal any body in a property: less commonly, to attain to a property in an equal degree*). *To be far from having attained to an equality with any body*, multum abesse ab aliquo: *to attain to any thing, or to an equality with any body, by imitation*, aliquem *or* aliquid imitari: aliquem imitando consequi. ‖ *Arrive at. To attain to extreme old age*, ad summam senectutem pervenire: *the same degrees of honor as another*, eos honorum gradus, quos alius, assequi: *an object*, ad id, quod volūmus (cupĭmus), venire *or* pervenire; eo, quo aliquis vult, pervenire: eo, quo aliquis intendit, ferri ac deduci. *To attain a wish; the object of my desires*, &c., optatum impetrare (*by entreaty*); voti compŏtem *or* particĭpem fieri; voti damnari; voto potiri (†).

ATTAINABLE, quod adipisci queas: quod obtineri potest: impetrabilis (*attainable by entreaties*).

ATTAINDER, damnatio: condemnatio (*post-Augustan*). *To reverse any body's attainder*, resacrare aliquem (*Nep.*; i. e., *to retract the formal execration publicly pronounced against a state criminal*). ‖ *Stain*: labes: macula.

ATTAINMENT, comparatio: adeptio [SYN. *in* ACQUISITION]: *of popularity or favor*, conciliatio gratiæ. ‖ *Attainments*: doctrina: eruditio: literæ. *A person of great attainments*, multarum rerum cognitione imbutus; eruditissimus; optimis artibus eruditus; homo in quo multæ sunt literæ: *of great and various attainments*, in quo est copia et varietas studiorum.

ATTAINT, damnare: condemnare. [Vid. CONDEMN.] ‖ *Corrupt*. Vid. TAINT.

ATTEMPER, temperare: moderari: modum *or* moderationem adhibēre alicui rei *or* in aliquâ re: continēre: coercēre (*to restrain it properly*): lenire: mitigare: mollire (*soften; make less harsh*). [SYN. *in* TEMPER.] ‖ *Fit to any thing*: accommodare aliquid alicui rei *or* ad rem: facere *or* efficere, ut aliquid congruat *or* conveniat cum re.

ATTEMPERATE. Vid. ATTEMPER.

ATTEMPT, *v.*, tentare: experiri: conari: periclitari (aliquem *or* aliquid; e. g., periclitari Romanos, *Nep.*): periculum facere alicujus *or* alicujus rei: moliri (*to endeavor to effect a great and difficult work*): audēre (*to attempt a great and dangerous work*). [Vid. TRY.] ‖ *Attempt any body's mind*: sollicitare aliquem *or* alicujus animum; e. g., pretio: pecuniâ: pellicere aliquem.

ATTEMPT, *s.*, conatus, ûs, *m. in plural, also* conata (*attempt, as the beginning of an undertaking*): periculum (*trial by which, with danger to one's self, one arrives at experience: periclitatio, as action*): experimentum (*trial, contrived for the purpose of learning the nature of any thing*). *An unlucky or unsuccessful attempt*, res infelicis operæ; res infeliciter tentata: *a vain attempt*, conatus frustra captus: *to make an attempt*, periculum facere; conatum incipere *or* facere (incipere *of beginning to make it*; facere *of actually carrying it through*, *Cic., Cat.*, 2, 12, 27): *against any body or any thing*, contra aliquem *or* aliquid. *To make an attempt upon any thing*, tentare aliquid (e. g., *on a camp*, castra).

ATTEMPTER, tentator (πειραστής: *Hor., one who attempts to seduce a female*).

ATTEND, ‖ *pay attention to*: attendere aliquem *or* aliquid (*not* ad aliquem, ad aliquid: *but* attendere animum *or* animos ad aliquid *is correct, Krebs*): animum attendere, animum advertere ad aliquid: curare aliquid (*care about it; look after it*): servare: observare (*observe*): alicujus rei rationem habēre, ducere (*regard it; take it into account*): *to attend to the household affairs*, negotia domestica curare: domūs officia exsequi (*of the mistress of a family*): res domesticas dispensare (*of the steward*, &c.): *to attend to one's studies*, colere studia: deservire studiis. *Not to attend to*, negligere aliquem *or* aliquid. INTRANS., ‖ *pay attention*, animum attendere, intendere, advertere: animo adesse (*general term*): aures erigere animumque attendere, *or* erigi *only, or* se erigere (*of auditors*),

Attend! adestōte animis, erigite mentes auresque vestras, et me dicentem attendite! (*Cic.*). [Vid. ATTENTION.] ‖ *Accompany (as attendants), or be consequent to (as a following train)*, comitari aliquem *or* aliquid: comitem alicujus esse: comitem se alicui dare, adjungere: prosequi aliquem *or* aliquid: deducere aliquem (i. e., *attend a Roman senator*) [SYN. *in* ACCOMPANY]: sequi (*to follow*): famulari (*to attend as servant*): apparēre (*to be in attendance on a royal personage, or one in high office, as scribe, lictor*, &c.). *To be attended by a crowd*, stipari (e. g., non usitatā frequentiā). ‖ *To attend a sick person:* ægrotum curare: *assiduously*, &c., ægroto assidēre. ‖ *Wait for:* opperiri (aliquem *or* aliquid): præstolari alicui *or* (*but not in Cic.*) aliquem: manēre aliquem: exspectare aliquem *or* aliquid. [SYN. *in* WAIT FOR.] ‖ *Await:* manēre alicui *or* aliquem: imminēre (*hang over him*). ‖ *Attend to a business:* dare operam alicui rei (*one's business, duty*, &c.): munere sŭo fungi: muneris sui officiis satisfacere: exsēqui munus officii: colere, obire munus. ‖ *Be present at: to attend public worship*, sacris adesse. ‖ *Visit any body*, convenire aliquem.

ATTENDANCE, ministerium (*as domestic, scribe*, &c.: ministratio *in Vitr. only*): salutatio: officium (*attendance on a superior to pay him respect*). *Daily attendance*, assiduitas quotidiana (*carrying with it the notion of zeal*, &c.). *To dance attendance on any body*, assiduitatem alicui præbēre: *in any body's ante-chamber*, in vestibulo ædium opperiri salutationem (*Gell.*, 4, 1, *init.*). ‖ *Body of attendants:* ministerium, *or plural* ministeria (*Silver Age*): famuli: ministri (*servants*): comitatus: assectatio (*attending body or train: the latter, train of clients*, &c., *following to show respect*): stipatio (*dense crowd accompanying any body* = "*suite*," "*train*"). ‖ *Attention*, VID. ‖ *Attendance on a sick person:* curatio, cura, *are the nearest words: mostly by circumlocution.*

ATTENDANT, comes (*companion: general term*): assecla: assectator (*a servant, client, friend*, &c., *accompanying a person to do honor to him*): deductor (*one who attends another to his house to do him honor*): famulus (*domestic servant*): minister (*servant or assistant for the performance of any office*; e. g., *the servants who wait at table*). Vid. "*body of attendants*," *under* ATTENDANCE. ‖ *To be an attendant at any thing*, adesse alicui rei (*of mere presence*): interesse alicui rei (*if present to take a share in managing it*): *to be an attendant at church*, sacris adesse.

ATTENT. Vid. ATTENTIVE.

ATTENTION, attentio animi (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 35, 150): *more commonly* intentio (*both, the steady direction of the thoughts toward an object*): audientia (*attention to a speaker; for which also* intentio *is used*): diligentia (*careful attention to a task*, &c.: *opposed to* indiligentia): studium: officium: officium et cultus (*obliging attention to a person*). *Attention to any thing*, observatio alicujus rei (*act of observing it*): *to one's self*, animadversio (*Cic., De Off.*, 1, 29, 103). *To procure attention to one's self (of a speaker)*, sibi *or* orationi suæ audientiam facere: *the attention of an audience*, auditores sibi facere attentos: *to keep or rivet any body's attention*, aures alicujus tenēre. *To direct one's attention to any thing; to pay attention to any thing*, animum attendere, advertere ad aliquid; animum intendere, animum defigere et intendere in (*seldom* ad) aliquid; tenēre animum attentum, referre animum ad aliquid; cogitationem intendere ad rem; operam dare alicui rei (e. g., *to a play*, fabulæ). *To be paying great attention to any thing*, acriter animum intendere ad aliquid. *To call any body's attention to something (that he might otherwise forget or omit)*, monēre aliquem *with* ut. *To call or draw any body's attention to one's self*, convertere aliquem *or* alicujus animum in *or* ad se: *to attract attention*, conspici (*absolute*): conspicuum esse: *by any thing*, aliquâ re (*of things and persons that strike one by their unusual appearance*). *To draw people's attention to any body*, aliquem conspicuum facere. *Any thing occupies the attention of men*, aliquid occupat cogitationes hominum. *To pay attention to a person*, observare aliquem: colere et observare aliquem (*Cic.*): officium et cultum alicui tribuere: adesse animo: erigere mentem auresque (*to prick up one's ears and attend to a speaker*): *marked attention*, aliquem præter ceteros *or* perofficiose observare: diligenter observare et colere aliquem: significare studium erga aliquem non mediocre: *marked and affectionate attention*, perofficiose et peramanter observare aliquem (*Cic.*). ‖ "*With attention.*" Vid. ATTENTIVELY.

ATTENTIVE, attentus: intentus (*with the mind on the stretch*): erectus (*mentally excited*). *Very attentive*, perattentus. *To be very attentive:* vid. "*to pay*, &c., *attention*," *under* ATTENTION: *to make any body attentive*, aliquem attentum facere: excitare animos, ut attendant. *More under* ATTENTION.

ATTENTIVELY, attente: intente: *very attentively*, perattente. *To look at attentively*, acrius contuēri, *or only* contuēri, conspicere (*Bremi ad Ncp., Chabr.*, 1, 2): acri animo et intento intuēri: *very attentively*, acerrime contemplari. *To listen attentively*, diligenter attendere, attente, *or* attento animo, *or* sedulo audire aliquem: præbēre se alicui attentum auditorem; adesse animo (animis); erigere mentem (mentes) auresque, et aliquem dicentem attendere (*of listening to an orator*): *any thing*, attente audire aliquid. *He is not listening attentively*, aures ejus peregrinantur: *to follow any thing attentively*, animo sequi aliquid.

ATTENTIVENESS. Vid. ATTENTION.

ATTENUATE, attenuare: extenuare (*to make thinner, literally; then, figuratively, to lessen, with respect to time or strength*): diluere (*to dilute*; e. g., vinum, potionem).

ATTENUATE, attenuatus: extenuatus (e. g., aër extenuatus).

ATTENUATION, extenuatio.

ATTEST, ‖ *bear evidence to:* testari (*general term*): attestari: testificari: testimonio confirmare (*confirm by one's evidence*): testimonio esse: testem esse (*to be a witness: the former of things, the latter of persons*): affirmare (*to affirm positively*): clamare (*to cry out*). ‖ *Call to witness:* testari aliquem, testem facere aliquem: *God*, Deum testari *or* Deum invocare testem: *gods and men*, deos hominesque testari, *or* contestari: antestari aliquem (*in legal matters, before the introduction of a cause into court. The question put was*, licet antestari? *If the party consented, the person appealing to him touched the tip of his ear. In non-judicial matters it occurs only in Cic.*, pro Milone, 25, 68).

ATTEST, *s.*, } testimonium: *to*
ATTESTATION, } *give attestation*, testimonium dare (*both of persons and things*): *to bring forward attestation*, testimonium perhibēre (*of persons*): testimonium alicujus rei proferre: testimonium alicujus rei afferre. *To be or serve for an attestation*, alicujus rei esse testimonium. Vid. WITNESS.

ATTIRE, *v.*, vestire: convestire: veste tegere: veste induere aliquem: veste amicire aliquem. *To be attired*, vestiri, amiciri aliquâ re. Vid. ARRAY, DRESS.

ATTIRE, *s.*, vestis: vestītus: cultus: vestis ornatus. JN. vestītus atque ornatus. Vid. DRESS.

ATTITUDE, status (*manner in which any thing stands: hence, also, position of a combatant*): habitus: corporis habitus (*attitude*). *To throw himself into an attitude of surprise, fear, flattery*, &c. (*of an orator*), in habitum admirrationis, metûs, adulationis se fingere (*Quint.*): *an unseemly attitude*, status indecorus. *An erect attitude*, status erectus *or* celsus. *To have a statue made in that attitude*, illo statu statuam fieri voluit.

ATTORNEY, causidīcus (*in a depreciating sense*): advocatus (*legal assistant or adviser, who made himself useful to a party in an action by his presence and advice in court*): cognitor (*in civil causes, the agent of a party present*): procurator (*agent of one not present*): leguleius: formularius (*a narrow-minded lawyer, who attended only to the letter of the law, not to its spirit: he may, however, be cautious and acute, Cic.*). *A noisy attorney*, rabula de foro.

ATTORNEYSHIP, opera forensis: causidicatio (*general term: the latter ap. Fron., Ep. ad Marc. Anton.*): advocatio: procuratio. SYN. *in* ATTORNEY.

ATTRACT, PROPR., attrahere: ad *or* in se trahere: ad se allicere et trahere. *The magnet attracts iron*, magnes lapis attrahit, *or* ad se allicit et trahit ferrum: *to attract moisture*, humorem trahere *or* recipere. ‖ IMPROPR., ad se trahere *or* attrahere: allicere: ad se allicere *or* illicere (*allure*). *To attract hearers by novelty*, audientium animos novitate tenēre: *to attract by arts of allurement*, illecebris ad se trahere: *to attract new or fresh pupils*, discipulos novos attrahere (*Ov.*).

ATTRACTION, ‖ *power of attracting:* attrahendi, quæ dicitur, vis (*properly*): * vis ad se illiciendi *or* attrahendi (*figuratively*). *Novelty is the only attraction of that book*, libro isto sola novitas lenocinatur. *Any thing has lost the attraction of novelty*, res novitatis gratiam exuit. ‖ *An attraction:* aliquid ad se attrahit *or* illicit: aliquid nos capit, delectat, delectatione allicit.

ATTRACTIVE. *An attractive person*, homo blandus: * cui magna ad se illiciendi et attrahendi vis inest: *an attractive writer*, lectorem tenens scriptor: *an attractive style*, speciosum dicendi genus: *fables are very attractive*, fabulæ habent multum delectationis.

ATTRIBUTABLE, *circumlocution — sometimes by* referendus (*that may be referred*).

ATTRIBUTE, *v.*, ascribere alicui aliquid (*ascribe any thing, whether good or bad, to any body as its author, inventor, or cause*): assignare alicui aliquid (*refer any thing to any body as the person from whom it proceeds; to impute it in blame, or give the merit of it*): addicere alicui aliquid (*to declare any body the author of a composition, Gell.*, 3, 3): tribuere *or* attribuere alicui aliquid (*to attribute any thing to any body as its cause, whether guilty cause or not*). *To attribute the invention of any thing to any body*, aliquid alicui inventori ascribere: *the blame to any body*, alicui culpam tribuere *or* attribuere; culpam in aliquem conferre (*throw it on him*): culpam in aliquem vertere *or* transferre (*from one's self*): *to attribute any thing to fear*, aliquid timori assignare: *ill success to any body*, alicui casum adversum tribuere; alicui incommodum ascribere: *any thing to one's self alone*, aliquid sibi soli ascribere: *you have attributed this to me*, hæc tibi a me eveniunt.

ATTRIBUTE, *s.*, proprietas: proprium (*the peculiar nature of any thing*): natura (*nature*): ratio: vis (*the efficacy it possesses; its constitution*): qualitas (*peculiar constitution: coined by Cic. as a translation of* ποιότης). *The divine attributes*, dei (*or* deorum) natura.

ATTRITE, attrītus.

ATTRITION, attrītus, ûs (*post-Augustan, Plin., Sen.*): attritio (*Lampr., Marc. Capell., perhaps only in two passages, Freund*): fricatio (*act of rubbing off; also of polishing by attrition*): fricatura (*manner of rubbing off any thing*): detrimentum *in this* (*its proper*) *meaning only in Appul., Met.*, 6. *In the Roman Catholic sense* (*as less than contrition*), * cordis attritio, quæ dicitur; *or* * attritio, quam Pontificii vocant.

ATTUNE, ‖ *make harmonious:* concentum efficere aliquarum rerum. ‖ *Tune one thing to another:* * efficere ut aliquid cum aliquâ re concinat; * efficere ut res concentum servent: *to attune one harp to another or others*, fidem ita contendere nervis (*Orell. reads* numeris) ut concentum servare possit: *to attune his voice to his lyre*, * concentum vocis lyræque (*Ov.*) efficere.

ATWEEN, } Vid. BETWEEN.
ATWIXT. }

AUBURN, flavus: flavens (*of hair, &c., composed of green, red, and white, Georges*): aureus (*golden*) [SYN. *under* YELLOW]: * colore nuceo (*nut-brown*).

AUCTION, auctio (*general term*): auctio hastæ: hasta publica: hasta censoria (*auction by public authority, a spear being fixed in the ground: the first two of confiscated property, the last of taxes and other sources of revenue*): sectio (*division by auction of booty, confiscated property, &c.: hence* sectores, *persons who bought goods at such sales to get a profit by reselling them*). *To hold an auction*, auctionari: auctionem facere *or* constituere: *an auction of public property*, hastâ positâ auctionari: *to proclaim or advertise an auction*, auctionem prædicare (*by the herald*): auctionem proscribere *or* proponere (*by a notice*). *They are announcing an auction*, conclamatur auctionem fore: *to sell by auction*, auctione constitutâ vendere aliquid; auctionem facere et vendere aliquid: hastâ positâ vendere aliquid (*of sales of public property*): *to be sold by auction*, hastâ positâ vendi *or* vēnire (*of public property*): *to buy at an auction*, in auctione emere: *to put off an auction*, auctionem proferre: *never to attend auctions of public property*, numquam ad hastam publicam accedere: *a constant attendant at auctions* (*who goes about to markets to sell his purchases*), circulator auctionum (*Cic., Ep.*, 10, 32, 3).

AUCTION-MART, atrium auctionarium (*Cic., Agr.*, 1, 8, 7; *Inscr., Orell.*, 3883).

AUCTIONARY, auctionarius.

AUCTIONEER, * curator auctionum (*the manager of an auction*): præco (*the herald who cries out what is bid, &c.*).

AUDACIOUS, audax (*always in bad sense*): summæ audaciæ: singulari audaciâ: confidens.

AUDACIOUSLY, audacter. JN. audacter libereque: impudenter: confidenter.

AUDACIOUSNESS, } audacia: confi-
AUDACITY, } dentia: temeritas (*rashness*). *To have the audacity to do any thing*, audēre *with infinitive*: sumere hoc sibi, ut, &c. (*of presumptuous audacity*).

AUDIBLE, quod audiri *or* auribus percipi potest. *To be audible*, audiri posse. *With an audible voice*, clare: clarâ voce.

AUDIBLY, clare: clarâ voce.

AUDIENCE, ‖ *admission to a sovereign, &c.*: admissio (*with reference to him who grants it: Post-Augustan, but classical*): aditus (*with reference to him who obtains it*): colloquium (*the conversation during the audience*). *To grant any body an audience*, admissionem *or* aditum alicui dare; ad colloquium aliquem admittere: aliquem admittere *or* audire: alicui senatum dare (*of the senate*): *to give any body a private audience*, aliquem in secretum recipere: *to obtain an audience*, admitti; audiri; datur alicui aditus conveniendi: *to be refused an audience*, ad colloquium non admitti: * aditu prohiberi: *to beg, demand, &c., an audience*, petere aditum conveniendi; aditum ad aliquem postulare: *to beg a private audience*, secretum petere ab aliquo (*in the time of the empire*). ‖ *Hall of audience*, salutatorium cubiculum (*after Plin.*, 15, 10, 11): atrium (*the* atrium *in a Roman house, where great men received their visitors*). ‖ *Auditory*: auditores: qui audiunt (*general term*): coram quibus dicimus (*those in whose presence an orator speaks*): corōna (*the crowd about a speaker, especially in a court of justice*). *A numerous audience*, frequentia eorum, qui nos audiunt. *Before a numerous audience*, frequentibus auditoribus: in magnâ (*or* maximâ) audientium celebritate *or* frequentiâ.

AUDIT, *v. To audit any body's accounts*, alicujus rationes cognoscere, inspicere (*to examine them*), excutere, dispungere (*to examine them with searching accuracy*).

AUDIT, *s.*, inspectio rationum (*as act*): * dies rationum inspiciendarum (*audit-day*): * dies rationis reddendæ (*with reference to him who has to give account*).

AUDITOR, qui alicujus rationes inspicit.

AUDITORY, auditores: audientes: qui audiunt: coram quibus dicimus: corona: *Before a numerous auditory*, (in) magnâ *or* summâ audientium celebritate *or* frequentiâ: multis audientibus. SYN. *in* AUDIENCE.

AUGMENT, augēre: adaugēre. JN. amplificare et augēre: *any thing with any thing*, augēre *or* adaugēre aliquid aliquâ re: addere aliquid alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*add or append any thing to any thing*): amplificare (*to make longer in compass*): multiplicare (*to make numerically greater*). ‖ INTRANS. augeri (*of persons and things*): crescere (*of things*).

AUGMENTATION, amplificatio (*increase of extent, as action*; e. g., gloriæ, rei familiaris): propagatio *or* prolatio finium (*augmentation of territory*): accessio (*the addition made*; e. g., ædium; dignitatis): incrementum (*increase, as thing*: urbis; rei familiaris; dignitatis). *Also by circumlocution with* augēre, adaugēre, &c. *By the augmentation of usury*, multiplicandis usuris.

AUGUR, *s.*, augur. [Vid. PROPHET.] *Augur's-staff*, lituus.

AUGUR, *v.*, TRANS., prædicere: prænunciare (*general term*): vaticinari (*to prophesy any thing*): canere (*to prophesy in verse or rhythm*): augurari (*to foretell by the flight of birds, &c.; then generally*). *To augur* (= *anticipate*) *any thing*, aliquid augurari; aliquid opinione, *or* conjecturâ (*Cic.*), *or* mente (*Curt.*) augurari. *To augur any body's fate*, prædicere, quid alicui eventurum sit: *his death*, alicui mortem augurari. INTRANS., futura prædicere: prænunciare: vaticinari (*to prophesy; be a* vates).

AUGURY, auguratio (*by flight of birds*): prædictio (*foretelling, generally*): vaticinatio: divinatio (*prophecy*). [SYN. *in* PROPHESY.] ‖ *As thing*: prædictum: vaticinium: augurium (*thing foretold by augury; also, the science of an augury*, "sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem").

AUGUST, *adj.*, augustus (*sublime and sacred; especially of divine things*): altus: elatus: celsus: excelsus (*high: properly and figuratively*. SYN. *in* HIGH).

AUGUST, *s.*, Augustus: mensis Augustus: (*in the time of the republic*) Sextilis: mensis Sextilis. *With* Nonæ, Kalendæ, &c., *it is used as adjective*, Kalendæ Augustæ.

AUNT, amīta (*father's sister*): matertera (*mother's sister*). ‖ *Great aunt*, &c., amita magna (*grandfather's sister*): amita major: proamita (*sister of great-grandfather*): amita maxima (*great great-grandfather's sister*). ☞ *All these on father's side*: matertera magna (*grandmother's sister*): matertera major: promatertera (*great-grandmother's sister*): matertera maxima (*great-great-grandmother's sister*). ☞ *All these from Gaius, Dig.*, 38, 10, 1, *and Paul., Dig.*, 38, 10, 10).

AURICLE, auricŭla. ‖ *Auricle of the heart*, * auricula cordis (*medical technical term*).

AURICULA, * primula auricula.

AURICULAR, in aurem dictus: in aurem *or* aures insusurratus. *Auricular confession*, * peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta.

AURIST, medicus auricularius (*Ulp. Dig.*).

AUSPICE, auspicium. *Under your auspices*, tuis auspiciis: *under any body's auspices*, alicujus auspicio *or* auspiciis (*especially of successes gained by a general in subordinate command, who was said to have gained them under the auspices of the Imperator*). *In other senses*, ab aliquo adjutus: aliquo adjuvante *or* adjutore: alicujus præsidio fretus.

AUSPICIOUS, prosper: secundus: faustus: dexter [SYN. *in* HAPPY]: auspicatus, *participle* (e. g., *in* auspicatis reipublicæ ominibus, *Vell.*).

AUSPICIOUSLY, prospere: fauste (auspicato, *Plaut., Ter.*).

AUSTERE, austērus (αὐστηρός: *making the tongue dry and rough; harsh*). *Somewhat austere*, subaustērus. ‖ *Of character*: austerus (*opposed to* jucundus *or* mitis: *one who is an enemy to jocularity and frivolity, always seeking what is serious and real, at the risk of passing for dull*): severus (*opposed to* comis: *rigid, exacting from himself and others strictness of conduct, at the risk of being thought harsh*): tetricus (*rigidly stiff and constrained, from pedantry and want of temper: of persons or habits, discipline, &c.*): difficilis (*not understanding the art of easy and agreeable conversation and intercourse from hypochondria and temperament*): morosus (*wishing every thing to be done according to rule, from intolerant scrupulosity*): tristis (*opposed to* hilaris; *gloomy; moody; scorning the agreeable*).

AUSTERELY, austēre: acerbe.

AUSTERENESS, } austeritas (*both of*
AUSTERITY, } *things and character*): acerbitas: amaritas (*both properly and figuratively*): severitas (*austereness of character*): difficultas: morositas: tristitia. [SYN. *in* AUSTERE.] *A gloomy austereness*, tristis austeritas (*Quint., opposed to* dissoluta comitas).

AUTHENTIC, } fide dignus: certus:
AUTHENTICAL, } verus. *Sometimes* genuīnus: sincērus. *An authentic edition*, * editio sincera (*opposed to* * editio adulterina: genuinus, *from* gen, *root of* gigno, *intimates that the thing really proceeds from the source pretended*; e. g., genuina Plauti fabula: sincērus = *unadulterated*).

AUTHENTICALLY, certo auctore: cum auctoritate. *Cicero uses* αὐθεντικῶς *in his letters*; e. g., αὐθεντικῶς narrare, nunciare.

AUTHENTICALNESS, } fides: fides
AUTHENTICITY, } veritatis: auctoritas. *Many persons entertain doubts of the authenticity of the book*, * multi dubitant hunc librum ab eo, ad quem refertur, conscriptum esse: *some persons attack the authenticity of the law*, * sunt qui censeant, legem esse adulterinam.

AUTHOR, *beginner or mover of any thing*: auctor (*the person to whom the plan or origin of any thing is due, whether he carried it through or not*): inventor (*the inventor*): parens (*the author who has produced any thing*): conditor (*the author who has constructed any thing, laid the foundation of and arranged it*): effector (*he who has carried it into effect*): princeps (*he who stands at the head of any thing*; e. g., *of a conspiracy*): molītor (*he who sets a difficult thing a going by a strong exertion*): architectus (*planner, contriver, &c.: then, in a depreciating sense, the author of something bad*): instimulator: concitator (*he who excites to any thing*). JN. parens effectorque: princeps et architectus: instimulator et concitator. *The author of a law*, legis inventor (*he who first proposed such an enactment*): legis auctor (*he who first advocated it, recommended it, and caused it to be carried*): legis lator (*he who brought it before the people for their approbation*): *the author of a crime*, sceleris auctor, architectus *or* molītor: *the author of all evil*, omnium malorum seminator: *to consider any body the author of any thing*, putare ortum esse aliquid ab aliquo. ‖ *Author of a book*: scriptor: qui librum scripsit *or* conscripsit (*the actual writer of it*): auctor (*only so far as he is an authority for using a particular style for a particular statement, &c.: hence not without a genitive, unless this can easily be supplied by the context*[1]): *Roman authors*, Romani scriptores (*who have written in Latin*): rerum Romanarum auctores (*Latin historians, who are our authorities for Roman history*): Latinitatis auctores (*writers of classical Latinity*). ‖ *Authors* (*as a class*) *without genitive*, qui libros scribunt *or* conscribunt.

AUTHORITATIVE, ‖ *having due authority*: auctoritatem, multum (plus,

[1] Æsopus auctor quam materiam reperit, Hanc ego polivi versibus senariis, *Phædr.* Apud quosdam auctores non invenio Lucretium Consulem, *Liv.*

&c.) auctoritatis habens (*after Cic.*, legum verba — quo plus auctoritatis habeant, &c.): aliquid magnâ auctoritate affirmatum (*with all the weight that character, consent, &c., can give it: both of things*). ‖ *Having the air of authority*: imperiosus: superbus: insolens.

AUTHORITATIVELY, magnâ, &c., auctoritate: imperiose: pro imperio (e. g., aliquem discedere jubēre): superbe: insolenter: arroganter.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, *mostly by* insolentia, superbia, &c.

AUTHORITY, auctoritas (*influence; weight as an authority for any thing; also* "*an authority*," e. g., *for a statement*): arbitrium (*freedom to act according to one's will*): potestas (*power*): licentia (*permission*): imperium (*command*): testimonium: auctoritas testimonii (*evidence*). *I have authority to do any thing*, mihi data est potentia *or* copia aliquid faciendi, *also* auctoritatem habeo alicujus rei faciendæ. *Public authority*, publica auctoritas: *by the authority of the Senate*, (ex) auctoritate Senatûs: *to give a man authority to manage any thing*, alicujus arbitrio rem gerendam tradere *or* committere: *to give any body unlimited authority*, infinitam licentiam alicui dare. *He does it by his own authority*, suo jure agit: *by what authority?* quo jure? *let us reign with equal authority* paribus auspiciis regamus. *Absolute or despotic authority*, potestas infinita: dominatio: *to have great authority in the state*, in republicâ plurimum pollēre: *the authority of reason*, dominatio rationis. *The authority for a report*, (rumoris) auctoritas (*Plaut.*). *Any body's authority prevails*, alicujus auctoritas valet: *to disregard reason and authority*, et rationem et auctoritatem relinquere (*Cic.*): *they have received authority to give laws from the Senate*, habent auctoritatem legum dandarum ab Senatu: *any thing seems to give authority to commit sin*, aliquid videtur auctoritatem afferre peccandi: *to lessen any body's authority*, alicujus auctoritatem deminuere, imminuere: *to have authority (weight, influence)*, auctoritatem habēre: *to reject authority*, auctoritatem repudiare: *to overthrow, destroy, or ruin authority*, labefactare *or* frangere auctoritatem: *to despise authorities* (i. e., *the great names produced as authorities*), auctoritates contemnere. *Great authority* (= *influence*), auctoritas summa *or* amplissima: *a person of great authority*, homo in quo summa est auctoritas atque amplitudo: *to be of or have great authority*, magnâ esse auctoritate; auctoritate florēre *or* vigēre: *to be of small authority*, tenui esse auctoritate: *to obtain great authority by any thing*, magnam auctoritatem sibi aliquâ re constituere: *to increase authority*, auctoritatem amplificare, augēre: *to do any thing by any body's authority*, aliquo auctore, *or* alicujus nomine (*as his substitute*) facere aliquid. ‖ "*An authority*," auctor. *Thucydides, a weighty authority*, locuples auctor Thucydides. ‖ "*With authority*," pro imperio (jubēre aliquid: *of one holding an* imperium). ‖ *Authorities* = *magistrates*, VID.

AUTHORIZE, alicui copiam dare *or* potestatem facere: *to do any thing*, aliquid faciendi: alicujus rei faciendæ licentiam dare *or* permittere: mandare alicui, ut (*to commission him to do it*). *To be authorized to do any thing*, potestatem aliquid faciendi habēre, *sometimes* mandata habēre ab aliquo. ‖ *Make any thing legal or right*: sancire: ratum facere *or* efficere: ratum esse jubēre. *Often by circumlocution with* nulla est excusatio alicujus rei, si, &c. *Friendship can not authorize the commission of sin*, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris; *or* turpis excusatio est et minime accipienda, si quis se amici causâ peccasse fateatur. *Sometimes* probare, comprobare (*to approve of; as in*, "*desires which reason does not authorize*"). *Some people consider that a great reason authorizes sin*, quidam excusari se arbitrantur, quia non sine magnâ causâ peccaverunt: *their speeches authorize me to hope*, eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, &c. *To think himself authorized to do any thing*, sibi jus datum, *or* potestatem datam putare: *not to think himself authorized*, non fas esse ducere, haud licitum sibi aliquid putare.

AUTOGRAPH, manu meâ (tuâ, &c.) scriptus. *An autograph letter*, epistola, quam meâ manu scripsi; literæ autographæ (*Suet., Oct.*, 87): *any body's autograph*, literæ ipsius manu scriptæ: *an autograph*, chirographum (*handwriting*). *It was an autograph*, ipsius manu scriptum erat. *I will write the letter with my own autograph*, meo chirographo utar (*Cic., Att.*, 2, 20, 5).

AUTO-DA-FE, * supplicium hæreticorum.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, meâ (ipsius, &c.) manu scriptus.

AUTOMATON, automăton (*in Suet., Claud.*, 34, *αὐτόματον*: *in late writers in Roman characters*). *Automatons*, automataria, *plural* (*Ulp., Dig.*).

AUTOPSY, spectatio (*general term*).

AUTUMN, auctumnus: tempus auctumnale: *to be passing into autumn* (*of summer*), auctumnescere (*Marc. Cap.*): *to cause or produce autumn*, auctumnare (*Plin.*). ‖ *As* ADJ., *see next word.* ‖ *The autumn of life*, ætas gravior *or* grandior.

AUTUMNAL, auctumnalis, *or genitive* auctumni. *The autumnal equinox*, æquinoctium auctumnale *or* auctumni. *Autumnal or autumn weather*, tempestas auctumnalis *or* auctumni; cœlum auctumnale. *The weather is growing autumnal*, æstas auctumnescit (*Marc. Cap.*); aër auctumnat (*Plin.*).

AUXILIAR, } auxiliaris: auxiliarius.
AUXILIARY, }

Auxiliary forces, auxiliares *or* auxiliarii milites, copiæ, &c., *or* auxiliares *only*: auxilia, *plural*. *Auxiliary forces suddenly raised*, auxilia repentina: milites subitarii (*Liv.*, 3, 4, *extr.*). *Auxiliary verb*, verbum auxiliare. *To be auxiliary to any thing*, adjuvare aliquid: adjumento esse ad aliquid.

AUXILIAR, } *s.*, adjūtor. Vid. HELP-
AUXILIARY, } ER, ASSISTANT.

AVAIL, *v.*, valēre (*to have weight, validity, efficacy: with any body*, apud aliquem): utile esse: usui esse: ex usu esse: utilitatem *or* usum præbēre: prodesse: conducere. *To avail much*, magnæ utilitati esse: magnam utilitatem afferre: plurimum *or* valde prodesse: *to avail little*, non multum prodesse: parum prodesse (*too little*). *To avail any body*, prodesse alicui: esse ex usu alicujus: esse ex re *or* in rem alicujus. *Sometimes* proficere *may be used: patience avails nothing*, nihil proficies *or* nihil proficitur patientiâ. *Conjecture does not avail*, nihil valet conjectura.

AVAIL, *s.*, utilitas; usus: commŏdum; emolumentum: lucrum; fructus. [*Mostly by verbs under* AVAIL, *v.*] *To be of much avail toward doing any thing*, multum valēre ad aliquid faciendum. *Any thing is of little avail against any thing*, aliquid parum valet contra aliquid.

AVAILABLE, utilis (*useful*). *Mostly by circumlocution.*

AVANT-GUARD. Vid. ADVANCE-GUARD.

AVARICE, avaritia: habendi cupiditas *or* cupido. JN. cupiditas et avaritia: pecuniæ studium *or* cupiditas *or* aviditas. *Greedy avarice*, avaritia hians et imminens. *Mean avarice*, sordes.

AVARICIOUS, avarus: habendi cupidus: aliquantum avidior ad rem: pecuniæ cupidus *or* avidus. *From the context, sometimes* cupidus *or* avidus *may stand alone in this sense*; e. g., homo castus ac non cupidus (*Cic.*).

AVAUNT, abi! apage! amove te hinc! abi in malam rem (*Com.*).

AVENGE, *v.*, ulcisci aliquem *or* aliquid: vindicare aliquem *or* aliquid: persequi alicujus pœnas, *or post-Augustan*: exsēqui aliquem: pœnas capere pro aliquo *or* alicujus rei: punire aliquid. JN. ulcisci et punire. [*For* SYN., vid. REVENGE, *s.*] *To avenge any body's death*, alicujus mortem (*or* necem) ulcisci, *or* vindicare, *or* persequi: *to avenge any body by the blood of his murderer*, alicui *or* alicujus manibus sanguine alicujus parentare (*Herzog, Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 17, *extr.*). *To avenge one's self on any body*, ulcisci *or* persequi alicujus injurias; ulcisci aliquem pro acceptis injuriis (*never* ulcisci aliquem *alone in this meaning*): vindicare in aliquem; pœnas petere *or* repetere ab aliquo: *one's self on any body for any thing, or to avenge a person (by punishing him who wronged him)*, ulcisci aliquem pro aliquâ re *or* pro aliquo (*the person punished in the accusative*): vindicare aliquid ab aliquo (*to visit any thing upon any body*): pœnas ulcisci *or* alicujus rei repetere ab aliquo. *To go to avenge one's self upon any body*, aliquem ultum ire: *not to avenge one's self (for any thing)*, aliquid inultum et impunitum dimittere: *not to avenge one's self*, injurias acceptas non persequi; injuriam inultam et impunitam dimittere. *I will be sure to avenge myself of him*, inultum id nunquam a me aufĕret. *I am already sufficiently avenged*, satis est mihi supplicii.

AVENGEANCE, } Vid. REVENGE, *s.*
AVENGEMENT. }

AVENGER, ultor, *or* vindex alicujus, *or* alicujus rei: punītor alicujus rei: ultor injuriarum. SYN. *in* REVENGE, *s.*

AVENUE, aditus (*approach*): xystus (*explained by Vitruvius to be* hypæthra ambulatio, *a walk with trees or clipped hedges on either side, and generally adorned with statues*).

AVER. Vid. ASSERT.

AVERAGE, *mostly by* plus minus: plus minusve (*more or less*); circiter (*about*). *They received, on an average*, 10,000 *sestertia a year for honey*, numquam minus, ut peræque ducerent, dena millia sestertia ex melle recipiebant.

AVERSATION. Vid. AVERSION.

AVERSE, ab aliquo *or* ab aliquâ re aversus, alienatus, alienus. *Not to be averse to do any thing*, non displicit *with infinitive*: *not to be averse to their opinion*, haud pœnitet eorum sententiæ esse (*Liv.*).

AVERSENESS. Vid. AVERSION.

AVERSION, odium (*hatred, dislike*, alicujus *or* alicujus rei): animus alienus *or* aversus (ab aliquo, *aversion*): declinatio (alicujus rei: *opposed to* appetitio; *the shunning it by stepping aside out of its way*): fuga (*the flying from it*): tædium (*sensation of weariness and disgust*; alicujus rei): odium in aliquem conceptum, *or* erga aliquem susceptum [aversatio, *Q. S.*]. *To have an aversion to any thing*, alienum esse, *or* abhorrēre ab aliquâ re: tædium mihi aliquid affert *or* adducit. *I have a great aversion to any thing*, magnum alicujus rei odium me cepit. *Any body is my aversion; or, to have an aversion to any body*, ab aliquo animo esse alieno, *or* averso (*or* aversissimo); odium gerere adversus aliquem; odium suscepisse adversus aliquem; odium concepisse in aliquem; aliquem odisse *or* odio habēre. *To excite aversion*, odium concitare, creare, *or* conciliare; stomăchum movēre: *against any thing*, odium alicujus rei facere.

AVERT, PROPR., avertere: amovēre: *one's eyes from any body*, oculos dejicere ab aliquo (*not* avertere oculos, *but* oculos ab aliquo in alium avertere *is correct*): *a blow* [vid. PARRY]: *one's thoughts from a subject*, cogitationes avertere ab aliquâ re, *and* ab aliquo. IMPR., *to avert an evil*, amovēre, dejicere (*to remove it*): depellere (*to drive off an approaching evil*): repellere (*to drive back one that has approached*): propulsare: defendere (*to ward it off*): deprecari (*to avert it by prayers*): averruncare (*of the gods*). *To avert a calamity by prayers*, deprecari a se calamitatem: *a war*, amovēre bellum; defendere bellum.

AVIARY, aviarium.

AVIDITY, aviditas: cupiditas: cupido. *Great avidity*, (cupiditatis) ardor; impetus; sitis. *To read books with avidity*, vorare literas.

AVOCATION, ‖ *that which calls aside*: quod (animum, cogitationem, &c.) avŏcat, abdūcit. ‖ *Business*; munia, *plural*, officium: negotia. *The avocations of business*, negotia *or* occupationes, quibus aliquis implicitus est, *or* negotia *only*.

AVOID, fugere: defugere (*fly from, and so keep out of the way*): vitare: devitare (*to go out of the way of*): declinare (*to lean aside from*). *To avoid a battle*, prœlium defugere: *a danger*, periculum fugere, defugere (*not to expose one's self to it*), vitare (*being exposed to it, to get out of its way at the right time*). *Reason teaches us what to do and what to avoid*, ratio docet, quid faciendum fugiendumve sit: *to avoid hurtful things*, ea, quæ nocitura videantur, declinare.

AVOIDABLE, quod evitari potest [vitabilis: evitabilis, *are poetical*].

AVOIDANCE, vitatio: devitatio: evitatio (*Quint.*): fuga (alicujus rei): declinatio (alicujus rei).

AVOUCH. Vid. ASSERT, ALLEGE.

AVOW, profitēri (*to avow freely and fully, whether questioned or not*): confiteri (*to confess in consequence of questions, threats, &c.*).

AVOWAL, professio (e. g., stultitiæ, bonæ voluntatis).

AVOWEDLY, *the nearest are*, aperte (*openly, subjectively*): ex professo (*Sal., Quint.*): libere: ingenue. *Circumlocution with* libere profiteri, ingenue confiteri.

AWAIT, manēre alicui *or* aliquem (*are in store for*): imminēre alicui (*hang over*). || *Wait for:* opperiri aliquem *or* aliquid: præstolari alicui *or* (*but not in Cicero*) aliquem: manēre aliquem: exspectare aliquem. SYN. *in* WAIT FOR.

AWAKE } TRANS., exsuscitare; ex-
AWAKEN, } pergefacere (e somno); excitare (e) somno; suscitare somno *or* e quiete (†) (*all stand, also, without* e somno, *in the figurative sense of arousing*). *To awake from the dead*, aliquem excitare ab inferis; aliquem a morte ad vitam revocare; aliquem ab orco redūcem in lucem facere. *His conscience is awakened*, conscientiâ mordetur. || FIG. Vid. EXCITE, KINDLE, CAUSE.

AWAKE, INTR., expergisci, expergefieri (*properly and figuratively*): somno solvi: somno excitari, *properly*: excitari *without* somno, *also figuratively*: *suddenly*, somno excūti (†). *Awaking at the dawn of day*, ad primam auroram excitus.

AWAKE, *adj.*, vigilans: exsomnis (*one whose eyes no sleep visits*). *To be awake*, vigilare (*properly*); excubare (*figuratively, to be watchful, Cic. ad Div.*, 10, 8, 5): *to remain awake the whole night*, pervigilare noctem: noctem perpetuis vigiliis agere: noctem insomnen agere (*the first two of voluntary, the last of involuntary, sleeplessness*).

AWAKEN. Vid. AWAKE.

AWAKENER, *circumlocution with* qui exsuscitat, &c.

AWAKENING, exsuscitatio (*only improperly*).

AWARD, *v.*, addicere: adjudicare: *property to any body*, bona alicui addicere: *the sovereignty to Ptolemy*, adjudicare regnum Ptolemæo: *a triumph (money, &c., to any body)*, decernere alicui triumphum, &c.: *to award punishment*, pœnam alicui constituere, dicere (*under the emperors*, irrōgare): *a fine*, dicere alicui multam.

AWARD, *s.*, judicium: arbitrium: decrētum: sententia. [SYN. *in* JUDGMENT.] || *As act:* addictio (e. g., bonorum): adjudicatio (*Dig.*).

AWARE, cautus: cautus providusque. *Not aware*, ignarus (*ignorant*). *To be aware*, scire: novisse: aliquid cognitum habēre: non nescire: non ignorare: alicujus rei non ignarum esse: me non fugit *or* prætērit aliquid. *Not being aware that the dictator was come*, ignari venisse dictatorem.

AWAY, || *away with:* tolle (tollite): aufer (auferte) aliquid: *away with you*, abi! apage te! amove te hinc: abi in malam rem (*Com.* = "*go to the devil*"). *Away with you, ye profane*, procul este, profani! *Away with this nonsense*, pellantur istæ ineptiæ: contemnamus istas ineptias. *Away with this kind of deliberation*, hōc quidem genus deliberantium tollātur e medio! || TO BE AWAY, abesse: procul esse. || *In composition*, "*away*" *is mostly translated by verbs compounded with* a, ab, de, pro, ex. *To fly away*, avolare: *to hasten away*, aufugere, avolare: se proripere: *to flee away*, aufugere, profugere (*the latter especially secretly*): *to lead away*, abducere: deducere: *to drive away*, abigere (*properly*): pellere: propellere: expellere: *to carry away with one*, secum asportare: *to drag away by force*, vi abducere *or* abstrahere: *to go away*, abire; discedere. || *To away with any thing* (= *endure*), vid. BEAR.

AWE, *s.*, verecundia (*fear of lowering one's self in the eyes of one whom we respect: then respect for a person or thing*): reverentia (*the feeling and conviction that a person deserves one's reverential respect*): veneratio (*reverence toward the gods and sacred things: the reverence of worship*): admiratio (*awe accompanied with wonder, felt and expressed. To be restrained by a secret awe*, tacitā quadam veneratione inhiberi. *To feel awe at any thing*, vereri *or* revereri aliquid: verecundiam habēre alicujus rei: *sometimes* pavēre *or* expavescere: timēre *or* extimescere aliquid (*to tremble at the thoughts of it*): *to feel awe of any body*, verecundiam habēre alicujus; aliquem revereri; reverentiam adversus aliquem adhibēre: suspicere aliquem (*to look up to*). *To throw aside all feeling of awe*, reverentiam exuere; omnem verecundiam effundere.

AWE, *v.*, alicui injicere admirationem sui (*to make him gaze at one with admiration*): timorem, *or* pavorem alicui injicere, *or* incutere (*to strike fear into them*): efficere ut aliquis aliquid *or* aliquem vereatur *or* revereatur (*to cause him to reverence*).

AWFUL, *by circumlocution with verbs under* AWE, *v.* || *Feeling awe; the nearest are* venerabundus (*of persons*): pavidus, pavens (*trembling: of persons or things*). ☞ *Sometimes other adjectives may be substituted; as, "an awful catastrophe,"* funestus *or* luctuosus rerum exitus, &c.

A WHILE, aliquamdiu: paullisper (*during a short time*): ad tempus (*only for a time*): parumper (*only for a short time, and not after that; especially of mental actions:* paullisper *especially of bodily actions, Dōd.*).

AWKWARD, agrestis (*rustic, rude*): lævus (*left-handed: without dexterity*): rudis (*rude, uncultivated*): inscītus (*without the requisite knowledge*): incompositus (*without apt arrangement; especially of orators and orations*). JN. rudis atque incompositus: incultus (*uncultivated, whether in manner or mind*): impolitus: intonsus (*unpolished*). JN. intonsus et incultus: inurbanus (*uncourteous*): invenustus (*without attractive beauty*): inelegans (*tasteless*): inconcinnus (*without the grace of symmetry or harmonious proportion*). *To have an awkward gait*, corpŏris motu esse agrestem. *Awkward manners*, mores rustici, rusticitas.

AWKWARDLY, rustice: rusticius: incomposite: illiberaliter: inurbane: ineleganter: inscīte. *To behave awkwardly*, rusticum se præbēre: rustice facere.

AWKWARDNESS, rusticitas (*Silver Age*): inelegantia: inconcinnitas: inscitia [SYN. *in* AWKWARD]: insulsitas (*the making a disagreeable impression on people of taste*).

AWL, subūla. *Cobbler's awl*, fistŭla sutoria (*Plin.*, 17, 14, 23).

AWN, arista.

AWNING, * tegumentum linteum.

AWRY, oblīque: prave (*properly and improperly*).

AXE, secūris (*any axe—the butcher's, executioner's, soldier's, woodman's, &c., &c.*): bipennis (*double-axe, used by woodmen and soldiers*): ascia (*a carpenter's axe, to lop and square wood with*): dolabra (*pickaxe*).

AXIOM, pronunciatum (ἀξίωμα, *Cic.: later*, axiōma, ātis).

AXLE, axis (*in all the meanings of the English word*).

AY. Vid. YES.

AYE. Vid. ALWAYS, EVER.

AZURE, *adj.*, cæruleus: cyaneus: colore cæruleo *or* cyaneo

B.

BAA, balare (*to bleat; of sheep*): blaterare (*of rams: Auct. carm. de Philom.*, 56).

BABBLE, balbutire (*to speak inarticulately, like a child*): garrire (*to prate in a familiar or frivolous manner, from fondness for speaking*): blaterare (*to talk much about nothing, with reference to the foolishness of what is said*): hariolari (*to talk senseless stuff, like an insane soothsayer*): alucinari (*to speak without any thought or consideration*): nugari (*to bring forth stupid, trifling matter. These three mostly translated with the accusative*): fabulari: confabulari: fabulari inter se: sermones cædere (λόγους κόπτειν: *of persons chattering together in a good-natured, confidential way*): effutire (aliquid, *or absolutely, Cic.*).

BABBLER, garrūlus; loquax (*the* garrulus *is tiresome from the quality, the* loquax *from the quantity, of what he says*): qui silēre tacenda nequit.

BABBLING, garritus (*late*): garrulitas: loquacitas: confabulatio (*good-natured, chattering conversation of one or more: late*).

BABE. Vid. BABY.

BABOON, simia pavianus (*Liv.*).

BABY, infans: pupus; pupŭlus (*of a male infant*): pupa; pupula (*of a female: these four also as terms of endearment*). ☞ Icuncula puellaris, *in some recent editions of Suet., Ner.*, 56, *is a mere conjecture.*

BACCHANAL, bacchans, homo vinolentus ac dissolutus.

BACCHANALIAN, bacchicus (*belonging to Bacchus; poetical*, bacchēus *or* bacchius): bacchantibus similis. || *Drunkard; riotous liver:* homo vinolentus ac dissolutus: dissolutus: luxuriosus: potator (*fond of drinking*): vini capacissimus.

BACCHANALS, bacchanalia, *plural* (*drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus*).

BACCHANTE, Baccha (*a woman who celebrates the rites of Bacchus*).

BACHELOR, cælebs, qui uxorem numquam habuit (*it is also applicable to a widower*): *a redoubted bachelor*, qui abhorret ab uxore ducendā: *a confirmed old bachelor*, qui a ducendā uxore sic abhorret, ut libero lectulo neget esse quidquam jucundius. || *In the Academic sense:* * baccalaureus (*one who has taken his first degree, which degree is called* baccalaureatus).

BACK, tergum (*in opposition to* frons): dorsum (*the back of a quadruped: in opposition to* venter *or* alvus. *According to Döderlein*, dorsum, *from* ὄρας, *denotes the back in a horizontal direction; consequently, the back of an animal, in opposition to the belly, like* νῶτον: tergum, *the back, in a perpendicular direction; consequently, the part between the shoulders in a man, in opposition to the breast, like* μεταφρενον. *Hence* dorsum montis *denotes the uppermost surface;* tergum montis, *the hinder part of a mountain*): *with the back toward one*, aversus: *with his back to the light*, aversus a lumine. *Back to back*, inter se aversi: *to bind the hands behind the back*, religare *or* revincire manus post tergum *or* post terga: *to put the hands behind the back*, rejicere manus in tergum: *to walk up and down with the hands behind the back*, manibus in tergum rejectis inambulare: *to take on the back*, * aliquem *or* aliquid in tergum accipere (*Cic., De N. D.*, 2, 63, 159): *to lift on one's back*, aliquem *or* aliquid humeris attollere: *to lie on the back*, supīnum cubare (*in opposition to* in faciem cubare, *Juven.*, 3, 280): *the wind is at one's back*, tergum afflat ventus. *To lay upon its back*, resupinare: *to turn their backs*, terga vertere *or* dare (*take to flight*): *as soon as my back was turned*, simul ac discesserim: *to turn one's back upon any one*, alicui tergum (*of several*, terga) obvertere (*literally*); aliquem deserere (*to leave in the lurch*); alicui deesse (*to fail him*): *behind any one's back*, clam aliquo, *or* aliquo inscio, aliquo ab-

sente: *to speak ill of a person behind his back*, alicui absenti male dicere. || *Back part:* pars aversa: tergum: pars posterior: *back of the paper*, charta aversa. *Written on the back*, scriptus in tergo (*Juv.*). *The back of the head*, aversa pars capitis: occīput: *back of the island*, aversa (*plural*) insulæ: *of the mountain*, aversa montis: aversus mons: *at the back of the house*, (in) aversā parte domūs (*i. e., in the back side of the principal building*); in postĭco: (in) postĭcā parte ædium: (in) postĭcā domo (*in the back buildings*). *He lives at the back of the house*, * habitat in aversā parte domus (i. e., *his windows look into the court*): * habitat in postĭcā ædium parte (*in some of the back buildings*). *There was a garden at the back of the house*, hortus erat postĭcis ædium partibus.

BACK, *adv.*, retro, retrorsum: *when used elliptically it is expressed by* cede! cedite! recede! recedite! *mostly expressed by* re *in composition*; e. g., *to call back*, revocare: *to turn back*, reverti (*the past tenses from the perfect*, reverti: *hence* reverteram, &c., *seldom* reversus sum. *But the participle* reversus *has the active meaning*): *of a driver*, equos flectere: *to run back*, recurrere: *to fly back*, revolare: *to roll back*, revolvere: *to drive the enemy back from the city*, hostes ab urbe repellere *or* rejicere: *to go back to the origin and head of any thing*, aliquid alte et a capite repetere.

BACK, *v. a.* || *Mount*, conscendere (e. g., equum, *to back or mount a horse*). || *To back or take the part of any body*, suffragari alicui; alicui favēre; juvare *or* adjuvare aliquem; adjumento esse alicui; aliquem consilio et re tueri, *or* operā et consilio juvare: sustentare: sustinēre. || *To back or retreat*, se recipere, retrorsum movēre; *to back water*, navem retro inhibēre: inhibēre navem remis, *or* inhibēre remis *only*.

BACKBITE, tr., calumniari (*to accuse falsely and with malignant intention*); falso criminari aliquem apud aliquem.: de famā *or* existimatione alicujus detrahere: male dicere alicui: *to speak ill of behind the back*, absentem rodere (*Hor.*): de aliquo absente detrahendi causā maledīce contumelioseque dicere (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 37, 134); alicui absenti male loqui (*Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 3, 25). *I am backbitten*, detrahitur de meā famā.

BACKBITER, calumniator; calumniatrix; obtrectator.

BACK-BONE, spina, *or* spina dorsi.

BACK-DOOR, postĭca (*sc.* januā); ostium postĭcum, *also merely* postĭcum: Janua aversa *or* interior [*with the same distinction as in* BACK-GATE].

BACK-GATE, porta aversa (*opposed to front gate*): porta postĭca, *or* postica *only* (*gate in the back buildings*): *of a camp*, porta decumāna.

BACK-GROUND, recessus: *of a painting*, quæ in pictūrā abscēdunt *or* recēdunt. *To be in the back-ground*, recedere, abscedere (*opposed to* prominēre).

BACKSIDE, || pars posterior; pars aversa. || *Of an animal:* nates (*of a man*): clunes (*buttock, of men or animals: diminutive*, clunicŭlæ).

BACKSLIDE, * patria sacra deserere: * Christianorum sacra deserere.

BACKSLIDING, * defectio a sacris.

BACKSLIDER, defector (*Tac.*); apostăta (*Eccl.*).

BACKWARD, *adv.*, retro; retrorsum: *to go back*, retro ire, *or* ambulare, *or* gradi: *backward and forward*, ultro citroque. || *To go backward = become worse:* deteriorem, deterius fieri; in deterius mutari; in pejorem partem verti et mutari. *He goes backward in his learning*, non discit, sed dediscit. *His affairs go backward*, res ejus deteriore loco sunt. || *With the back turned toward the spectator*, aversus. *Bears creep down from trees backward*, ursi arbores aversi derēpunt.

BACKWARD, *adj.*, ab aliquo *or* ab aliquā re aversus, alienus: tardus (*opposed to* celer, vĕlox: *also of the mind*): lentus (*opposed to* citus, *and, of the mind, to* acer): segnis (*opposed to* promtus): *according to Döderlein*, tardus *denotes slowness with reference to the great length of time spent*; *whereas* lentus *with reference to quietness of motion* (*Hand-book*, p. 209): *backward in transacting business*, tardus in rebus gerendis: *backward in writing, learning*, tardus ad discendum, *or* in discendo; lentus in discendo; ingenio tardo; piger (*slothful*). || *Loitering*, &c., cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans; moram faciens. || *Late, with reference to time:* serus: serotinus: *backward figs*, seræ fici: *grapes*, serotinæ uvæ.

BACKWARDNESS, ignavia (*opposed to industry and alacrity*). Jn. tarditas et ignavia; socordia atque ignavia; pigritia; inertia; segnities [Syn. *in* Slowness]; fuga laboris; desidia; languor et desidia: *or if backwardness is seated in the will*, animus alienus; animus invītus.

BACON, lardum (*contraction of* laridum, *Plaut.*).

BAD, || *in a physical sense*, malus: *bad weather*, tempestas mala, adversa, fœda: *a bad journey*, iter difficile, incommŏdum: *a very bad road*, via deterrima: *bad money*, numi adulterīni: *a bad throat*, angīna: *bad eyes*, oculi lippi: *to have bad eyes*, lippire: *he who has bad eyes*, lippus: *a bad head*, porrigo. || *In a moral sense*, malus (*bad by nature: opposed to* bonus): pravus (*corrupted by bad habit*): *bad by nature and corrupted by habit*, malus pravusque: homo nequam (*a bad or worthless fellow: opposed to* frugi): *to have a bad heart*, esse ingenio malo pravoque: *a bad conscience*, conscientia mala: *to be in bad repute*, male audire: *to get on badly*, male proficere in aliquā re. *According to Döderlein*, malus homo *is a morally bad man*; *but* nequam, *a good for nothing man, whose faultiness shows itself in aversion to useful labor, and a propensity to roguish tricks, in opposition to* frugi; pravus, *a man whose character has taken a vicious direction, in a physical, or intellectual, or moral point of view, in opposition to* rectus (*Hand-book*, p. 131): *bad times*, tempora iniqua, aspera, luctuosa; temporum iniquitas; temporum calamitates (*the badness of the times*): *bad news*, nuncius tristis, acerbus: *to hear bad news*, malum nuncium audire: *a bad wife*, mulier *or* uxor sæva, incommŏda et importūna; *bad company*, * socii mali: *to set a bad example*, esse exempli mali: *to try to mend a bad business*, rem proclinatam adjuvare. || *With reference to health:* æger (*bad in health*), æger atque invalidus: *very bad*, gravi et periculoso morbo æger: *to fall into a bad state of health*, in adversam valetudinem indicere: *to be bad again*, in morbum recidere; de integro in morbum incidere: *to be bad or sick*, ægrotare (*opposed to* valēre); ægrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare *or* affectum esse; valetudine affectum esse; morbo vexari, *or* conflictari, iniquā valetudine conflictari: *to be very bad*, graviter *or* gravi morbo ægrum esse. Vid. Sick.

BADGE, signum; nota; indicium (*in a general sense*): insigne (*a badge of honor*): insignia triumphi; ornamenta triumphalia: *many have obtained badges of merit without deserving them*, insignia virtutis multi etiam sine virtute assecuti sunt.

BADGER, ursus meles (*Liv.*). *The* meles *or* mæles *of the ancients is, however, more probably the marten.* Vid. *Schneid., Varr., R. R.*, 3, 12, 3. || *One who speculates in corn or provisions*, fenerator *or* tocullio, ex annonæ caritate lucrans (*Suet., Ner.*, 45).

BADGER, *v. a.*, cruciare; excruciare; torquēre; stimulare; angere; vexare: *to badger with questions*, aliquem rogitando obtundere: *to badger to death with questions*, aliquem rogitando enecare: *to badger with entreaties*, aliquem precibus fatigare: *to badger with complaints*, aliquem querelis angere. [*The* *canis vertāgus (*hound employed in badger-hunting, Liv.*) *expels with difficulty the badger from his hole* (* caverna ursi melis), *when the animal is hunted for his skin*, * pellis ursi melis; *hence to annoy incessantly is "to badger," or treat as you would a badger.*]

BADINAGE, ludus; jocus; nugæ; tricæ. *To employ badinage*, jocularia fundere; ridicula jactitare; ludere; jocari; cum aliquo ludere, jocari; aliquem ludibrio habēre: *away with your badinage*, quin tu mitte istas tricas; aufer nugas!

BADLY, male; prave; nequiter: *to think badly, or have a bad opinion of a person*, male opinari de aliquo: *to speak badly of a person*, alicui male dicere: *to behave badly to a person*, injuriam alicui facere *or* inferre: *to turn out badly*, male *or* secus cadere: *to manage matters badly*, male rem gerere: *he is afraid that he may come off badly*, metuit, ne malum habeat: *any body is coming off badly*, male se habet aliquis; male agitur cum aliquo.

BADNESS, || *badness of character:* ingenium malum pravumque; improbitas; nequitia. || *Of conduct:* flagitium; probrum; scelus.

BAFFLE, ad vanum, *or* ad irrītum, *or* ad vanum et irritum redigere (*avoid* ad nihil redigere *in this sense: it is strictly, "to reduce to nothing," Lucr., Liv.*): disturbare (*unsettle what had been settled*): perimere (*destroy*): *to be baffled*, irrītum fieri; ad irrītum cadere, *or* recidere, *or* venire: *to baffle expectation*, spem fallere, *or* ludere, *or* destituere: *to see one's hopes baffled*, spem perdere; spe excidere; a spe decidere; spe dejici: *one's hope is baffled*, spes ad irritum cadit, *or* redigitur: *to baffle all a person's plans*, conturbare alicui omnes rationes: *if some accidents or avocation had not baffled his design*, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium peremisset: *death baffles all his hopes and all his plans*, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit. *In this manner was this undertaking baffled*, ita frustra id inceptum iis fuit.

BAG, saccus; culeus (*a larger bag of leather, for sewing parricides in, and for various purposes*): follis (*a leathern bag for money, or leathern purse*): marsupium (*a money-bag*): crumēna (*a small money-bag or purse; according to Plaut., Asin., 3, 3, 67, and Truc., 3, 1, 7, worn about the neck*): zona (*a small bag or purse slung around the body*). *A little bag*, saccŭlus: saccellus: follicŭlus.

BAG, *v. a.*, in saccum, *or* sacco condere (*to put in a bag*): * sacco ingerere. Intr., tumescere; intumescere; extumescere; turgescere (*to swell like a bag that is full*): * deformem in modum sinuari (*of clothes*).

BAGATELLE, res parvi momenti: nugæ: apĭnæ (*Mart.*, sunt apĭnæ tricæque et si quid vilius istis). *I look upon any thing as a mere bagatelle*, aliquid mihi jocus *or* ludus est. *To the Greeks, false testimony is a mere bagatelle*, Græcis jusjurandum jocus est, testimonium ludus.

BAGGAGE, sarcĭnæ, impedimenta, orum, *n.* (*both, also, of an army:* sarcinæ, *that of individuals;* impedimenta, *that of the whole army, especially as carried in wagons or by beasts of burden*): impedimenta et carri (*the baggage and wagons by which they are transported*): *to plunder the baggage*, impedimenta diripere: *to take the baggage*, impedimenta capere; impedimentis potiri: *to take all their baggage from the enemy*, omnibus impedimentis hostem exuere: *to lose the baggage*, impedimenta amittere; impedimentis exui: *soldiers without baggage*, milites expediti: *to fight while encumbered with their baggage*, sub onere confligere: *to attack the enemy while they were encumbered with their baggage*, hostes sub sarcinis adoriri. || *As a word of contempt*, sordes; lutum; scortum.

BAGNIO, || *a bathing-house:* balineum *or* balneum, *plural, mostly as heteroclite*, balneæ *or* balineæ, *seldom* (*in Cic. never*) balinea *or* balnea, orum: (*the plural is used of public baths, the singular of private, Varr., L. L.*, 9, 41, § 68 [vid. Bath]): balnearia, orum (*private bathing-places in gardens, villas, &c., Cic., Att.*, 13, 29, 2; *Cic., Quint., Fr.*, 3, 1, 1, § 1): thermæ (*public buildings erected by the emperors for bathing and taking exercise*): lavatio (*a place for bathing: by later writers,* lăvacrum): || lupānar; lustrum (*a brothel*).

BAIL, sponsio; fidejussio, vadimonium

(a recognizance or bail to appear in a court of justice): cautio *(a security)*: satisdatio *(guarantee, or security for the performance of a stipulation)*: *to promise bail*, vadimonium promittere: *he who has made the promise*, qui est in vadimonio: *to give bail*, sponsionem *or* vadimonium facere; sponsione se obstringere; satisdăre: *to take bail*, satis accipere: *to forfeit bail*, vadimonium deserere: *to demand bail*, vadem poscere: *of any body*, aliquem vadari. ‖ *A bail, or one who gives bail:* sponsor; fidejussor; vas, vadis, *m.*; præs. ☞ *According to Döderlein*, sponsor *is a surety in a general sense, who guarantees any thing whatever; whereas* vas *and* præs *are sureties in a court of justice;* vas, *one who gives security for the appearance of one or other party in court;* præs, *who gives security for a claim of government (Hand-book,* p. 203). *To give leg bail*, clam se subducere: fugă se subtrahere.

BAIL, *v.*, ‖ *give bail for any body*, sponsorem, prædem esse pro aliquo: spondēre, fidem interponere pro aliquo; vadem fieri alicujus sistendi (*for his appearance*); prædem fieri pro aliquo *or* alicujus rei; obsidem alicujus rei fieri: vadem se dare alicui pro aliquo. ‖ *Accept bail for any body*, vades (prædes) accipere alicujus rei: vadimonio interposito aliquem liberare (*of a person who would otherwise be kept in prison*).

BAILIFF, administrator: procurator (*manager of the affairs of an absentee by commission*): villicus (*an under-steward of a manor*): *to commit the management of an estate to a bailiff*, villicum fundo familiæque præponere: apparitor (*an officer of a court of justice, whose business it is to execute arrests, &c.; also* lictor: *but these words answer in part only to our bailiff or catchpoll*): *the high bailiff*, quæsitor ac judex primus.

BAIT, *v.*, ‖ *to furnish a hook, &c., with a bait*, * escam imponere *or* obducere (*a hook*, hamo). ‖ *To allure by food a fish, &c.*; i. e., *to bait for:* inescare; cibo inescare; cibo allicēre. ‖ *On a journey*, subsistere in itinere; iter intermittere (*to suspend one's journey*): devertere: deverti: deversari (*to turn in for refreshment, &c.*): *at any body's house*, ad *or* apud aliquem: *any where*, ad *or* in locum. *Obs.* divertere *can not be used except where the parties separate, and some go to one inn, some to another. To bait horses*, equorum reficiendorum causă subsistere (*after Cæs., B. Civ.*, 2, 42, *end*): * equorum reficiendorum causă apud aliquem, *or* ad aliquem locum deversari. ‖ *To set dogs upon*, immittere canes alicui *or* in aliquem. ‖ *To attack as dogs do*, morsu apprehendere; mordĭcus premere aliquid: morsu appetere aliquem. FIG. = *assail pertinaciously:* invadere in aliquem: incursare in aliquem: vexare, agitare, lacessere aliquem. ‖ *To bait a bear or a bull*, * ursum *or* taurum cum canibus committere.

BAIT, *s.*, esca, illecebra (*properly and improperly*): cibus ad fraudem alicujus positus: *also, from context*, cibus *only. To catch with a bait*, cibo inescare. ‖ BULL-*bait*. Vid. BULL.

BAITING-PLACE, deversorium: taberna deversoria: deverticulum.

BAIZE, * pannus laneus crassioris telæ.

BAKE, coquere (*general term for making hard by heat; bread, bricks, &c.*): torrēre, torrefacere, siccare (*to dry, parch, &c.*; e. g., igni fruges; terram solis ardore). INTR., coqui: percōqui: excōqui: *bricks baked in a kiln*, lateres cocti *or* coctiles: *to bake bread*, panes coquere.

BAKE-HOUSE, pistrīna; pistrīnum.

BAKER, pistor; furnarius; furnariam exercens (pistor *is the slave employed in baking;* furnarius, *the freeman exercising the trade*): *a baker of fancy bread*, pistor dulciarius, *or merely* dulciarius: *a baker's wife*, furnarium exercentis uxor (*Suet., Vit.*, 2): *a female baker*, pistrix (*Varr., L. L.*, 5, 31, § 138): *the guild of bakers*, * corpus, collēgium furnariorum: *a baker's apprentice*, furnarium exercentis (*according to Suet., Vit.*, 2), *or* pistrinæ alumnus (*according to Tac., Ann.*, 15, 34, 3): *baker's bread*, panis a propōlâ emtus (*Cic., Pis.*, 27, *extract*): *the baker's market*, forum pistorium: *baker's man or boy*, opera pistoria (*mostly in the plural*, operæ pistoriæ).

BALANCE, *s.*, ‖ *for weighing:* trutĭna (τρυτάνη: *properly, the hole in which the tongue of the balance plays: then general term for balance:* trutinæ, quæ statēræ dicuntur, *Vitr.*, 10, 3, 8, 4): libra (*a pair of scales*): statēra (*mostly steelyard; seldom pair of scales*): lanx (*the scale of the balance*): *to weigh in a balance*, pendēre; trutinâ examinare (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 38, 159): *not to weigh in too nice a balance*, non aurificis staterâ, sed populari trutinâ examinare: librare. ‖ *Equality of weight*, momentum par [*not* æquilibritas, *or* æquilibrium. Vid. *Dict.*]. *The balance is destroyed*, portionum æquitas turbatur: *to disturb the balance of the mind*, æquitatem animi turbare (*Sen.*): *in a balance*, pari momento, *or* suis ponderibus librātus: *to maintain a balance of power*, providēre, ne æqua civitatum conditio turbetur: *to lose one's balance*, labi. ‖ *That which is wanting to make equal, or the difference*, quod reliquum restat. ‖ *Of a watch*, libramentum. ‖ FIG., consideratio; reputatio; deliberatio; comparatio.

BALANCE, *v.*, ‖ *to keep in equilibrium*, aliquid suis ponderibus librare. INTR., suis ponderibus librari (*after Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 24, 69): librare; pendēre; pensare; ponderare; trutinâ examinare: *to balance virtues and vices against each other*, perpendere vitia virtutesque: *to balance every word*, unumquodque verbum statērâ examinare (*Varr., Non.*, 455, 21; *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 38, 159). ‖ *To balance an account*, rationes consolidare (*Cic.*). ‖ *To balance or make equal*, adæquare aliquid cum aliquo.

BALANCER, pensitator: *to be a most minute balancer of words*, esse verborum pensitatorem subtilissimum (*Gell.*, 17, 1).

BALCONY, podium: Mænianum (*in the circus, to view the games.* Vid. *Bremi, Suet., Cal.*, 18): solarium *denotes a sort of terrace on the houses of the Romans, for basking in the sun.*

BALD, glaber (ψιλός, *by nature or by shearing; applies to the parts of the body, but not of the head, where hair is wanting; and to places where plants, trees, &c., should stand*): calvus (*without hair or feathers by nature, or through old age: with reference to men, it merely applies to the head; with reference to animals, to the whole body*): *bald in front*, præcalvus: *bald behind*, recalvus (*both post-Augustan*): *a bald head*, calvitium (*not* calvities *or* capitis levitas): *bald places, where nothing grows*, glabreta, orum, *n.*: *to be bald*, calvēre; calvum esse; glabrēre; glabrum esse: *to grow bald*, calvum fieri; glabrum fieri: *to be growing bald*, calvescere; glabrescere: *to make bald*, calvum facere; glabrum facere; glabrare. ☞ *According to Döderlein*, lævis, levis (λεῖος), *means smooth, in opposition to rough and rugged, and gives a pleasant impression of elegance; whereas* glaber (γλαφυρός), *in opposition to rough, covered with hair, and grown up, and gives an unpleasant impression of deficiency.* ‖ *Unadorned, inelegant (of style)*: inornatus: incomtus: incultus: impolitus: exilis. ‖ *Mean, worthless:* abjectus: humĭlis: vilis.

BALDERDASH, farrāgo (*with reference to the contents*), sartāgo (*with reference to the words, Pers.*).

BALD-HEAD, calvitium (*not* calvities). ‖ *He who has a bald head*, calvus (*by nature or age: opposed to* comatus): pilis defectus (*by age, Phæd.*, 5, 7, 2).

BALDNESS, calvities; capitis levitas.

BALDRIC, cingŭlum, zona (*the former as genuine Latin*, zona *as derived from the Greek*, ζώνη: zona *applies especially to the finely-wrought girdles of females; both apply to the division of the earth, and the girdle in which money is carried*). ‖ "*The baldric of the heavens*" (*Spens.*), *the zodiac*, orbis *or* circulus signifer; circulus, qui signifer vocatur; *also merely* signifer: *by later writers the Greek term* zodiacus (ζωδιακός) *was introduced.*

BALE, fascis, * fascis mercium (*of goods*): *to make into bales*, * in fasces colligare; merces in fasciculos colligare. *A heavy bale*, mercium moles. ‖ *Calamity*, miseria; res miseræ *or* afflictæ; calamitas; malum; damnum.

BALEFUL, infēlix; miser; calamitosus; luctuosus; perniciosus; exitiosus; exitialis; funestus; *to be baleful*, perniciei esse; nocēre.

BALE OUT, *v.*, exhaurire: *not* exantlare *in good prose.*

BALK, ‖ *a beam*, tignum; trabs. ‖ *Between two fields:* confinium (*space left uncultivated, to divide two fields, Beier ad Cic., De Off.*, 2, 18, 64): limes (*cross-way forming the boundary between two fields, Sall., Varr., R. R.*, 1, 16, 6, *where* limes et confinium). ‖ *Disappointment*, frustratio; ludificatio.

BALK, *v.*, ‖ *disappoint, frustrate:* fraudare (*the proper word to cheat, injure, or rob any body by an abuse of his confidence*): decipere (*to deceive; outwit by a suddenly executed plot*): circumvenire (*outwit by an artfully laid plot*): destituere (*to leave in the lurch; also, to deceive, beguile of:* deos mercede, *Hor.*: spem, *Liv.*): frustrare, *more commonly* frustrari (*to let any body expect in vain the fulfilment of a promise or hope:* aliquem spe auxilii, *Liv.*: exspectationem alicujus, *Plin.*: spes me frustrata est, *Ter.*): eludere (*to make sport of; also, to evade an attack:* aliquem; manus scrutantium, *Petr.*: vim legis, *Suet.*): ludificari (ea, quæ hostes agerent, *Liv.*): ad vanum *or* ad irritum, *or* vanum et irritum redigere (*to render what has been done useless*): disturbare (*throw into confusion, and so destroy*). *To balk any body's hope, expectation, &c.*, spem fallere, ludere *or* destituere: *to be balked*, falli (*to be deceived*); irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, recidere *or* venire: *to see one's expectation balked*, spem perdere; spe excidere; a spe decidere; spe dejici; spes ad irritum cadit *or* redigitur: frustrari spe (*Sall.*): spes aliquem frustrata est (*Ter.*). *To balk all a man's plans*, conturbare alicui omnes rationes. *Death has balked all his hopes and plans*, omnēm spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit. ‖ *Omit, refuse*, VID. ‖ *Attempt to shun*, eludere (aliquem; hastas): declinare (impetum, *Cic.*).

BALL, ‖ *any round body*, pila: *a ball to throw or play with*, pila *with or without* lusoria. *The Romans had four kinds of balls:* pila trigonalis *or* trigon (*a small, hard ball stuffed with hair, played by three persons who stood in the form of a triangle, each striking it to the other with the hand or with a racket, Mart.*, 4, 19, 5: *to play with this ball was* datatim pilâ ludere, *Plaut., Curc.*, 2, 3, 17): follis: folliculus (*a large leathern ball, also called* follis pugillatorius. *According to Georges and the Dictionary of Antiquities, it was filled with air; but Martial would seem to make it stuffed with feathers:* plumea seu laxi partiris pondera follis, 4, 19, 7. *To play with this ball was*, pilâ expulsim ludere, *Varr. in Non.*, 104, 27): paganica (*a large ball, but smaller than the* follis: *it was stuffed with feathers, and played with in the open air, in country districts, &c.*: in pagis): harpastum (ἅρπαστον, ἁρπάζω: *a ball filled with cloth, feathers, &c. It was played by two parties, each of which endeavored to snatch it from the other and keep it from them; hence Mart.:* sive harpasta manu pulverulenta rapis, 4, 19, 6): *to throw a ball*, pilam jactare *or* mittere: *to return a ball*, pilam remittere; repercutere *or* retorquēre: *the ball slips*, pila e manibus labitur: *to keep the ball up*, pilam cadentem revocare: *to raise it up again after it has fallen*, repetere pilam, quæ terram contigit: *to play at ball*, pilâ ludere; pilâ se exercēre; pilâ exerceri: *to be fond of playing at ball*, ludere studiose pilâ; pilæ studio teneri: *a good player at ball*, lusor bonus *or* exercitatus et doctus, *opposed to* tiro et indoctus: *a play-fellow at ball*, collusor: *we are but balls in the hands of the gods*, dii nos quasi pilas homines habent (*Plaut., Capt. Prol.*, 22): *a billiard-ball*, * globulus eburneus. *Foot-ball*, follis, folliculus. ‖ *Any*

round mass, globus, pila. *The earth-ball*, pila terræ; *or, better*, globus terræ. *The eyeball*, pupula, pupilla, acies. *The ball of the thigh-bone*, caput ossis femoris. *Ink-ball, used in printing*, * folliculus typographicus. *The ball of the foot*, plantæ pars exstantior. *For musket-ball we may say* glans; *for cannon-ball*, globus; *for bomb*, pila. ‖ *A little ball*, globulus, pilula, folliculus. ‖ *An entertainment for dancing*, saltatio: *to give a ball*, saltationem instituere: *to go to a ball*, * saltatum ire: *to be at a ball*, saltationi interesse.

BALLAD, *perhaps* carmen epicolyricum. *A street-ballad*, carmen triviale (*Juven.*, 7, 55, *Ruperti*): *ballad-singer*, * cantor circumforaneus.

BALLAST, saburra: *to lade a ship with ballast*, navem saburrâ gravare; navem saburrare.

BALLET, pantomimus: embolium (*Cic.: interlude, C. Sest.*, 54, 116). *Ballet-master*, * qui pantomimum docet. *Ballet-dancer*, pantomimus (*fem.* pantomima): embolliaria (*of a female, Plin.*).

BALLOON, * machina aërobatica (*air-balloon*).

BALLOT, * globorum suffragia: *to ballot*, * globis suffragia ferre: *a ballot-ball*, globus; tessera; calculus: *a ballot-box*, arcula; capsula; cistula, in quâ tesseræ conduntur: *to ballot*, * globis suffragia ferre.

BALL-ROOM, locus quo utriusque sexûs juvenes saltandi causâ veniunt (*after Cic., Læl.*, 15, 36): * œcus in quo saltant.

BALM, balsamum: opobalsamum: balsami succus *or* lacrima (*Plin.*, 12, 25, 54): balsami oleum (*Plin.*, 23, 4, 47): unguentum; fomentum. ‖ Fig., solatium (*comfort*): fomentum (*soothing application*).

BALMY, ‖ *of balm*; balsaminus (βαλσαμινος, *Plin.*, 23, 4, 47). ‖ *Smelling of balm*, balsamodes (βαλσαμώδης, *Plin.*, 12, 19, 43): suaves odores spargens: *to emit balmy odors*, suaves odores spargere: *flowers emit a balmy fragrance*, suaves odores afflantur e floribus. ‖ *Soft*, mollis, lenis, dulcis, suavis.

BALSAM. Vid. Balm.

BALSAMIC. Vid. Balmy.

BALUSTRADE, pluteus *or* pluteum: cancelli: clathri.

BAMBOO, arundo Indica: calamus Indicus (*Plin.*, 16, 36, 65: arundo Bambos, *Liv.*): *bamboo spears*, hastæ gramineæ (*C. Verr.*, 4, 50, 125).

BAMBOOZLE, circumvenire; illudere et destituere; fraudem *or* fallaciam alicui facere; dolum alicui nectere, confingere; fallere; alicui imponere: alicui fucum facere: aliquem circumducere (= *lead him by the nose, Com.*): alicui verba dare [Syn. *in* Deceive]. *He got his associates into a scrape, deceived, abandoned, and completely bamboozled them*, socios induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidiâ fefellit (*Cic.*).

BAMBOOZLER, fraudator: homo ad fallendum paratus *or* instructus: circumscriptor: prætigiator: deceptor: *a complete bamboozler*, homo ad fraudem acutus; veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus: *to be a complete bamboozler*, totum ex fraude et fallaciis constare.

BAN, ‖ *an interdiction*: (1) *Secular*, aquæ et ignis interdictio: *to place under a ban*, aquâ et igni interdicere alicui. (2) *Ecclesiastical*, sacrificiorum interdictio; anathema, atis, *n.*, excommunicatio: *to place under a ban*, sacrificiis interdicere alicui (*Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 13, *where the expression is thus explained*; quibus ita interdictum, ii numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur; iis omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant; neque iis petentibus jus redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur); aliquem anathematizare; excommunicare (*Eccl.*); *also* devovēre aliquem. ‖ *Curse*, exsecratio; devotio; imprecatio. ‖ *Bans of marriage*, * prænconia sponsalitia: * futurarum nuptiarum promulgatio. *In the canon law*, proclamationes sponsi et sponsæ in ecclesiis fieri solitæ. ‖ *Ban of the empire*, proscriptio ab imperatore et ordinibus Germaniæ irrogata, *and from context merely* proscriptio.

BAN, *v.*, exsecrari; devovēre; diras alicui imprecari; aliquem detestari; detestari in caput alicujus minas et periculа: detestari in caput alicujus iram deorum. *According to Döderlein*, exsecrari *means "to curse," when one would exclude a guilty person from human society, as devoted to the infernal gods, in opposition to blessing*; detestari *means "to curse," when one wishes to deprecate evil by an appeal to the gods against a person or thing, in opposition to "praying in behalf of."* (*Hand-book*, p. 1.)

BAND, *s.*, ‖ *that which binds*, vinculum: ligamen; ligamentum. ‖ *That which binds together*, copula. ‖ *For the hair*, redimiculum; tænia; fascia. ‖ *For wounds*, fascia; vinctura; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum: mitella (*for a broken arm*). ‖ *An ornament for the head*, vitta; infula (*for the priests*); lemniscus (*ribbon of a garland*). ‖ *Of iron about a beam*, armilla. ‖ *A troop or company*, globus; turba; caterva; grex; manipulus; turma (*of cavalry*); manus; multitudo: *bands of robbers*, latronum globus: *a band of conspirators*, conjuratorum globus: *armed bands*, armatorum copia.

BAND, *v.*, sociare; consociare; se jungere; se conjungere alicui *or* cum aliquo; se conjungere cum copiis alicujus; arma consociare cum aliquo; signa conferre ad aliquem.

BANDAGE, *s.*, fascia; (*if small*) fasciŏla; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum; vinctura.

BANDAGE, *v.*, deligare, alligare, obligare.

BAND-BOX, capsa; capsula.

BANDIT, sicarius (*one who lends and hires out his hand to a secret assassination*): *also, from context*, insidiator; latro.

BANDY, ultro citro agere, modo huc modo illuc pulsare. ‖ *Agitate*, agitare, vexare, exagitare. ‖ *To bandy looks*, fidenter inter se aspicere: *words with one*, verba commutare cum aliquo (*as a friend*); cum aliquo altercari.

BANDY-LEGGED, varus; valgus; vatius; cruribus varis, *or* valgis, *or* vatiis: compernis: varus *and* valgus *mean bent outward, or "bow-legged;"* vatius *and* compernis, *bent inward, or "knock-kneed."*

BANE (*poison*), venēnum, virus. ‖ *That which destroys*, pestis, pernicies: *ruin, mischief*, pernicies, exitium.

BANEFUL, venenatus; veneno imbūtus, infectus *or* tinctus. ‖ Fig., acerbus; perniciosus; exitiosus; exitialis; funestus; damnosus: *to be baneful*, perniciei esse; nocēre: *who does not know that this is of a baneful nature?* quis non intelligit hanc rem nocēre?

BANEFULNESS, vis nocendi (*Tac., Ann.*, 15, 34): natura perniciosa, exitialis, *or* damnosa.

BANG, *s.*, percussio; percussus; plaga [*vid.* Blow]: *a bang on the head*, percussio capitis: *a bang at the door*, pulsus ostii. ‖ *A noise*, ingens fragor, *or* ingens sonitus.

BANG, *v.*, pulsare aliquid aliquâ re: percutere aliquid aliquâ re: *to bang one's head against the wall*, caput illidere *or* impingere pariēti; i. e., *with a murderous intention from despair*: *to bang any body with fists*, aliquem pugnis cædere *or* colaphis pulsare: *with a stick*, aliquem fusti verberare: *to be an adept in banging and beating*, ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitatissimum esse: *to bang or drub soundly*, mulcare, *with or without* male.

BANISH, alicui aquâ et igni interdicere, exsilio afficere, in exsilium agere *or* exigere, ex urbe *or* ex civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere, exturbare; relegare (*to a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property*): deportare (*to transport to a distant, desert place; this was the severest kind of banishment, and subjected a person to the loss of citizenship and of property, and cut off all hope of return*): *for ten years*, relegare in decem annos: *any one to an island*, aliquem relegare, deportare, projicere in insulam. ‖ Fig., *to banish doubt*, expellere dubitationem; *all suspicion*, delere omnem suspicionem ex animo; *love from the heart*, amorem ex animo ejicere, amovēre: *the authority of the senate from the state*, exterminare auctoritatem senatūs e civitate: *to banish sorrow*, mœstitiam ex animis pellere. *A banished man*, exsul (*who has been driven from his country, or has fled from it in order to escape from punishment*): extorris patriâ, extorris (*as being homeless, without reference to punishment*); relegatus, deportatus.

BANISHMENT, interdictio aquæ et ignis, ejectio: *involuntary, to a distant, desert place, and attended with the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship*, deportatio: *to an appointed place, with no forfeiture*, relegatio: exsilium (*state of banishment, voluntary or involuntary*). *To go into banishment*, in exsilium ire, proficisci, pergere; exsulatum ire, abire; solum vertere exsilii causâ, solum mutare. *To live in banishment*, in exsilio esse, exsulari. *To return from banishment*, exsilio redire. *Place of banishment*, exsilium: *to recall from banishment*, revocare de *or* ab exsilio; reducere de exsilio; in patriam revocare, *or* restituere.

BANK, ‖ *of a river*, ripa. *A steep bank*, ripa ardua, locus arduus: *precipitous*, ripa prærupta, præceps; locus præruptus, præceps; præceps, præcipitium. ‖ *Heap of earth*, agger; moles; tumulus; clivus; locus editior. ‖ *Bank of oars*, scamnum; transtrum. ‖ *Sand-bank*, syrtis (σύρτις); *or, in pure Latin*, pulvinus (*Serv., ad Æn.*, 10, 303). ‖ *For money*, mensa publica; argentaria, *with or without* mensa; * ærarium mercatorum: *to put money in the bank*, pecuniam apud mensam publicam occupare: *to pay from the bank*, a mensâ publicâ numerare: *the person who does this*, mensarius. ‖ *Of a gaming-house*, * arca aleatoria: *to break the bank at a single throw*, * totam aleatoris arcam uno jactu exhaurire.

BANK, *v.*, molem *or* aggĕrem exstruere: *to bank a river in*, fluvium extra ripas diffluentem coercēre. ‖ *To bank with; deposit in a bank*, pecuniam apud argentarios deponere.

BANKER, argentarius; mensarius; numularius: *to be a banker*, argentariam facere: *to be an eminent banker*, maximam argentariam facere.

BANK-NOTE, * tessĕra mensae publicæ.

BANKRUPT, ære dirūtus: decoctor (*through extravagance*): bonis eversus: *a fraudulent bankrupt*, creditorum fraudator: *to become a bankrupt*, a mensâ surgere; dissolvere argentariam (*of a banker*); cedere foro (*of a tradesman*): conturbare (*absolutely*): corruere, cadere (*opposed to* stare): decoquere, *with or without* creditoribus; ære dirui: *to become a complete bankrupt*, naufragium omnium fortunarum facere: *to become a bankrupt through misfortune, and not by one's own fault*, fortunæ vitio non suo decoquere: *to be near being a bankrupt*, in ære alieno vacillare. ☞ Observe that *decoquere* is used for one who, by a private arrangement, assigns his property to his creditors.

BANKRUPTCY, ruinæ *or* naufragium fortunarum; naufragium *or* eversio rei familiaris: tabulæ novæ (*of a state; new debt-books for the advantage of the debtor*): *to declare one's bankruptcy*, fenus et impendium recusare: *a person is on the verge of bankruptcy*, fortunarum ruinæ alicui impendent: *it amounts to a national bankruptcy*, res ad tabulas novas pervenit.

BANNER, signum militare, *or* signum *only*; vexillum: *to raise the banner or standard*, signum *or* vexillum proponere; vexillum tollere: *to lower the banner or standard*, vexillum submittere: *to fight under any body's banners*, signa alicujus sequi; castra alicujus sequi: *to desert any body's banners*, signa militaria relinquere; a signis discedere: *to return to the banners*, ad signa se recipere.

BANNIAN (*a sort of light undress*), *perhaps* vestis domestica.

BANNISTERS (*corrupted from* BALUSTERS), epimēdion (*Inscript. Orell.*).

BANNOCK, *an oaten cake*, placenta avenacea; panis avenaceus.

BANQUET, epŭlæ (*general term for meal, whether frugal or sumptuous, whether en famille or with guests, at home or in public*): convivium (*a social, convivial meal*): dapes (*a religious meal; a feast on the offerings*): epulum (*a solemn meal, mostly political, in honor of something*): comissatio (*a gormandizing meal; a feast*): *to prepare a banquet*, convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: *to give a banquet*, cœnam or epulum alicui dare: *to hold a banquet*, convivium habēre, agere: *to go to a banquet*, convivium inire; se convivio reddere: *to invite to a banquet*, aliquem ad cœnam invitare *or* vocare: *to be at a banquet*, convivio interesse. INTR., convivari; epulari apud aliquem: convivium celebrare: *sumptuously*, saliarem in modum epulari.

BANTER, *v.*, ludibrio sibi habēre aliquem; aliquem irridēre (*to laugh at*): aliquem deridēre (*to mock*): aliquem cavillari (*mock in a bantering, ironical way*): *to banter any body with bitter irony*, acerbis facetiis aliquem irridēre: *any body about any thing*, aliquid ludibrio habēre; aliquid irridēre *or* deridēre: jocari in aliquid; aliquid cavillari; per ludibrium exprobrare alicui aliquid.

BANTER, *s.*, irrisio (derisus, *post-Augustan*; derisio is very late, *Arnob., Lactant.*): cavillatio; ludibrium; ludus; jocus: *to be the subject of any body's banter*, alicui ludibrio esse.

BANTLING, infans; pusio, onis, *m.*

BAPTISM, baptisma, ătis, *n.* (*βάπτισμα*), *or Latinized*, baptismum (*Eccl.*): *pure Latin*, * sancta lavatio: *register of baptism*, * tabulæ, in quas infantium, qui sacris Christianis initiati sunt, nomina referuntur. *Certificate of baptism*, vid. BAPTISMAL.

BAPTISMAL, ad baptismum pertinens: *baptismal font*, baptisterium: *baptismal name*, prænomen: *baptismal certificate*, * literæ, quæ aliquem sacris Christianis initiatum esse testantur: *to give a baptismal certificate*, * alicui literis testari, eum sacris Christianis initiatum esse; *or* (*if the date is the point*) * alicui literis testari, quo die sacris Christianis initiatus fuerit.

BAPTIST, baptista, æ, *m.* (*βαπτιστής*).

BAPTIZE, baptizare (*Eccl.*): * sacris Christianis initiare: *to see that a child is baptized*, * infantem sacris Christianis initiandum curare.

BAR, ‖ *between two rafters*, tignum transversum. ‖ *For fastening doors*, repagulum; obex; pessŭlus; sera; claustrum: *to remove the bar*, repagulum, *or* pessulum, *or* seram removēre; seram demere; domum *or* januam reserare: *to burst the bars*, repagula convellere; claustra refringere. ‖ *Where causes are tried*, judices: subsellia: forum. *On my first appearance at the bar*, ut primum forum attigi. *He has left the bar*, salutem dixit foro. *The bar requires a good, strong voice*, subsellia graviorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant. *To plead at the bar*, causas agere. *The bar* (*advocates*, &c.), patroni causarum, jurisconsulti; corpus jurisconsultorum. ‖ *Of a tavern*, cancelli. ‖ *In music*, linea transversa. ‖ *An obstacle*, impedimentum; mora. ‖ *Of gold, silver*, later aureus; later argenteus: *silver in bars*, argentum non signatum formâ, sed rudi pondere (*Curt.*, 5, 2, 12).

BAR, ‖ *to fasten with a bar*, obserare; ostium *or* fores obserare; pessulo januam claudere *or* occludere; pessulum foribus *or* ostio obdere. ‖ FIG., *to obstruct*, impedire aliquem ab aliquâ re, *or merely* aliquâ re (*never* in aliquâ re); impedimento esse alicui (alicui rei); ad aliquid (*never* in aliquâ re) impedimentum afferre alicui rei faciendæ; obstare *or* officere alicui *and* alicui rei alicujus. ‖ *To forbid*, vetare *with an accusative and infinitive following*: interdicere alicui aliquâ re (*in the Golden Age, never* alicui aliquid, *or with* ne *following, denotes power to prevent*): alicui prædicere, *with* ne *or* ut ne, *denotes warning*; interdicere alicui domo suâ (*Suet., Oct.*, 66). ‖ *To prevent*, arcēre aliquem re *or* ab aliquâ re: propulsare aliquid ab aliquo. *or* aliquem aliquâ re, *or* ab aliquâ re. ‖ *Except, exclude: barring*, excepto, -â, -is; nisi. *Barring that*, illud si exceperis, excluseris.

BAR-MAID, ministra cauponæ (*Rescript of Constantine, Cod. Just.*, 9, 9, 29).

BARB, ‖ *a Barbary horse*, equus Punicus *or* Numidicus. ‖ *Of an arrow*, uncus; hamus.

BARBACAN, ‖ *a watch tower*, specula. ‖ *A loop-hole*, fenestra ad tormenta mittenda relicta (*Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 9, *extract*).

BARBARIAN, barbarus (*foreign, with the accessory notion of the want of civilization*): rudis, hebes et impolitus; humanitatis expers. ‖ *Cruel*, immanis ac barbarus: *like a barbarian*, barbare; inhumane; sæve; crudeliter: *to speak like a barbarian*, barbare loqui: *the speech of a barbarian*, sermo horridulus atque incomtus.

BARBARIC, ‖ *foreign*, barbaricus.

BARBARISM (*uncouth expression*), barbarismus. ‖ CRUELTY, VID.

BARBARITY, barbaria; barbaries (*rudeness and ignorance*): immanitas, crudelitas, sævitia (*cruelty*): *to cure any body of barbarity*, aliquem mansuefacere atque excolere.

BARBAROUS. [Vid. CRUEL.] *Barbarous Latin*, sermo horridulus atque incomtus.

BARBED, hamatus; hamis instructus.

BARBEL, *a sort of river-fish*, barbus: mullus (*sea-barbel*): mullus lutarius (*fen-barbel*).

BARBER, tonsor: *to officiate as barber*, radere *or* abradere barbam alicujus (*with a razor*, novaculâ): tondēre alicujus barbam (*with a pair of scissors*, forfex): *sometimes to use scissors, sometimes a razor*, modo tondēre, modo radere barbam (*Suet., Oct.*, 79): *the art or business of a barber*, tonstrinum (*Petron.*, 46, 7, *and* 64, 4): *to teach the business of a barber*, aliquem tonstrīnum docēre; aliquem tondēre docēre: *a barber's knife or razor*, culter tonsorius *or* novacula: *a barber's instruments*, ferramenta tonsoria (*Mart.*, 14, 36): *a barber's shop*, tonstrīna; taberna tonsoris: *a female barber*, tonstrix: *of or belonging to a barber*, tonsorius.

BARD, bardus (†): vates: *the song of the bards*, bardorum or vatum carmen.

☞ BARD *properly means "a Druidical poet," but is also used for "a poet" in general; but in the latter sense should be translated* vates, *and not* poeta, *for* poeta *is a technical expression, and denotes a poet only as an artist; whereas* vates *is an old Latin and religious expression, and denoting a poet as a sacred person.* Vid. *Döderlein's Hand-book*, p. 31.

BARE, nudus (*like γυμνός, uncovered and unprotected*): apertus (*without covering; opposed to* tectus; *post-Augustan*, inopertus): non tectus (*after Augustus*, intectus). ‖ *Detected*, manifestus. ‖ *Plain*, nudus, inornatus, simplex. ‖ *Poor*, nudus, egenus, inops. ‖ *Thread-bare*, tritus, attritus, obsoletus. ‖ *Of style*, jejunus, exilis. ‖ *Mere*, merus, sincerus. ‖ *Bare-headed*, capite detecto *or* aperto: *to sleep on the bare ground*, humi cubare: *to make bare*, nudare, aperire: *bare-faced*, impudens; procax. *A bare-faced fellow*, homo perfrictæ frontis: *bare-facedness*, impudentia: os impudens, *or* durum, *or* ferreum: *to make a bare-faced request*, impudenter aliquid postulare: *bare-foot*, nudis pedibus.

BARE-FACED, } Vid. BARE.
BARE-FOOT. }

BARELY, vix ac ne vix quidem (*ἀκριβῶς καὶ μόλις*): vix ægreque (*χαλεπῶς καὶ μόλις*).

BARENESS, *circumlocution by adjective under* BARE, *for* nuditas *is found but once* (*Quint.*, 10, 2, 23), *and is there a doubtful reading.* ‖ *Leanness*, macies (*as a condition*): macritas (*as a quality*). ‖ *Poverty*, paupertas; egestas.

BARGAIN, pactum; pactio: *to make a bargain with any body*, pacisci cum aliquo; pactionem facere, *or* conficere cum aliquo: *to make a good bargain* (=*purchase*), bene *or* recte emere: *to make a bad bargain*, male emere: *to give into the bargain*, *gratis addere: *not to stick to one's bargain*, ab emtione abire *or* recedere (*Ulp., Dig.*, 2, 14, 7, § 6): *to be a good hand at a bargain*, ad suum quæstum callēre.

BARGAIN, *v.*, pacisci cum aliquo; pactionem facere, *or* conficere cum aliquo.

BARGE, actuariolum; lenunculus; scapha; navicula; navigiolum.

BARGEMAN, navicularius; portītor.

BARK, ‖ *the rind of a tree*, cortex (*the exterior*); liber (*the inner*): *to live on the bark of trees*, cortice ex arboribus vivere. ‖ *Peruvian bark*, *cortex Peruvianus, *or* febrifŭgus: *the bark-tree*, * linchŏna (*Liv.*). ‖ *A small ship, or vessel*, scapha *and* cymba (*of the broader sort*); linter (*long and narrow, like a canoe, Död.*).

BARK, *v.*, ‖ *to strip trees of bark*, decorticare *or* delibrare arbŏres. ‖ *Like a dog*, baubari (*to utter the natural sound of dogs*): latrare (*in a hostile manner*): latratus edere; gannire *applies to the "bow-wow" of a little dog. Hence, figuratively*, latrare *means to wrangle, and* gannire *to chatter.* (*Döderlein's Hand-book*, p. 121.) "*His bark is worse than his bite*," (canis timidus) vehementius latrat quam mordet (*Prov., Curt.*, 7, 4, 7).

BARLEY, hordĕum: *of barley*, hordeacĕus: *barley-bread*, panis hordeacĕus: *a field of barley*, * ager hordeo consĭtus: *barley-corn*, granum hordei: *barley-meal*, farīna hordeacea; farina hordei: *barley-sugar*, * alphanicum: *barley-broth*, ptisāna (quæ fit ex hordeo *understood, Plin.*, 22, 25, 66): ptisanarium (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 3, 155): *barley-water*, hordeum in potum resolutum (*Plin.*, 18, 7, 12, *no.* 3, § 68).

BARM, ‖ *leaven*, fermentum fæcibus zythi expressum.

BARN, horreum: *barn-floor*, area.

BARNACLE, ‖ *a kind of sea-fowl*, anser marinus. ‖ *A farrier's instrument*, postōmis, idis, *f.* ‖ *A sort of spectacles*, * perspicillum: *barnacles had not yet been invented*, * nondum oculi arte adjuti erant.

BAROMETER, *barométrum; *tubus Torricellianus: fistula Torricelliana (*βαρόμετρον*).

BARON, * baro; * liber baro.

BARONESS, * barōnis uxor; * baronissa.

BARONET, * baronettus.

BARONETAGE, * baronetti nomen ac dignitas.

BARONY, * baronatus, us, *m.*: *to create a baron*, * baronis dignitate ac nomine ornare.

BARRACK, tugurium castrense; contubernium.

BARREL, seria (*a long cask*); dolium (*a round cask*): orca: cupa: cadus: *wine from the barrel or cask*, vinum de cupâ. ‖ *Of a gun*, * sclopeti tubus. ‖ *A cylinder*, cylindrus.

BARREL, *v.*, in dolium infundere.

BARREN, infecundus (*in reference to procreative power; also to the soil: opposed to* fecundus): sterilis (*in reference to productive power, what bears no fruit; also of the soil, of the year: opposed to* fertilis, *and* [*in reference to the soil*] opimus. FIG., *in reference to the female sex*).

BARRENNESS, sterilitas (*opposed to* fertilitas).

BARRICADE *or* BARRICADO, munimentum; septum; claustrum.

BARRICADE, *v.*, obstruere (*to stop the passage by placing things in a row*): oppilare (*by raising piles or some such things*): intersepire (*by a fence*): operibus et munitionibus sepire. FIG., præcludere.

BARRIER, cancelli: septa, orum: fines, termini: *to go beyond the barriers*, extra cancellos egredi; fines transire: *to break through the barriers*, in septa irrumpere: *not to overstep the barriers of modesty*, fines verecundiæ non transire.

BARRISTER, causarum actor; causidĭcus: patrōnus causæ: *to become a barrister*, ad causas et privatas et publicas adire; attingere forum; cœpit aliquis in foro esse: *a noisy, blustering barrister*,

rabula de foro; rabula latratorque: *to be a barrister*, causas agere, actitare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro: *to employ a barrister*, adoptare sibi patronum; deferre causam ad patronum: *the occupation of a barrister*, opera forensis, causidicatio; advocatio; patrocinium: *a barrister's fee*, *merces advocati; honorarium causidici.

BARROW, ‖ *a vehicle moved by the hand*, ferculum; vehiculum trusatile. *A mound*, tumulus; grumus (tumulus, *like ὄχθος, means either a natural or artificial elevation; like χῶμα*). ‖ *A hog*, verres castratus; majalis.

BARTER, *v.*, intr., mutare res inter se (*general term*): mutare *or* permutare merces: mutare *or* permutare aliquid: *with any body*, res mutare cum aliquo (*general term*); merces mutare cum aliquo: *do you wish to barter?* vin' commutemus? tr., commutare aliquid: *one thing for another*, mutare aliquid aliquâ re *or* (*mostly*) cum aliquâ re; permutare aliquid aliquâ re.

BARTER, *s.*, mutatio; permutatio mercium: mutatio ementium (*the barter of persons making purchases in this way, Tac.*): *to purchase by barter*, res inter se mutare; emere (singula) non pecuniâ sed compensatione mercium. *To introduce traffic by barter*, res inter se mutare instituere.

BASE, illiberalis (*unworthy of a gentleman*): abjectus (*despicable*): turpis (*shameful*): improbus (*unprincipled*): fœdus (*abominable*): *a base design*, fœdum consilium. ‖ *Base-born*, nullo patre natus; incerto patre natus; spurius; nothus (*νόθος, born out of wedlock: opposed to* justâ uxore natus; legitimus): adulterino sanguine natus. ‖ *Base coin*, nummi *or* numi adulterini: *to make base coin*, pecunias vitiare (*Eutrop.*, 9, 14); monētam adulterinam exercēre (*Ulp., Dig.*, 48, 13, 6, § 1); numos adulterinos percutere (*Suet., Ner.*, 25). ‖ *Of base extraction*, humili *or* ignobili, obscuro *or* tenui loco ortus; humili fortunâ ortus: *of the basest extraction*, infīmæ conditionis et fortunæ; infīmus; sordido loco ortus; infimi ordinis *or* generis; infimæ sortis.

BASE, basis; fundamentum. ‖ *Pedestal*, stylobātes (*στυλοβάτης*). ‖ *Of a mountain*, radices montis (*not* pes montis). ‖ *A base voice*, vox gravis *or* ima (♭); sonus gravis: *deep base*, sonus gravissimus: *to sing a base*, voce imâ canere (♭): *a base-viol*, *fides gravioris soni: *a player on the base-viol*, *gravioris soni fidicen: *base notes*, *notæ vocis imæ.

BASELY, illiberaliter; abjecte et sine dignitate; turpiter; turpiter et nequiter; fœde: *to act basely toward any body*, turpiter in aliquem esse malevolum: *I'd rather do any thing than act basely*, extimesco, ne quid turpiter faciam.

BASENESS, illiberalitas; animus abjectus; improbitas; ignavia; nequitia.

BASHAW, satrāpes *or* satrāpa; præfectus; purpuratus.

BASHFUL, pudens; pudīcus; verecundus; pudibundus. ☞ Pudīcus *and* pudens *denote an habitual feeling*; pudibundus, *a temporary state*, Dōd. Syn. *in* Bashfulness.

BASHFULLY, pudenter, verecunde; modeste.

BASHFULNESS, pudor (*general term, as a sense of honor, both as a preventive feeling and as shame for having done any thing disgraceful*): pudicitia (*natural shame, aversion to be exposed to the gaze of others, and its fruit, chaste sentiment; bashfulness*): verecundia (*dread of doing any thing that will make us feel ashamed before those whom we respect*). Jn. pudor et verecundia; pudicitia et pudor; pudor pudicitiaque. Vid. Shame.

BASILISK, basiliscus.

BASIN, pelvis: aqualis (*for washing*): aquæ manale (*for the hands*), *Varr.: in later writers*, aquiminale, aquiminarium, *Pand.*): malluvium (*at a sacrifice, for the hands, Paul., Fest.*): labrum; crater (*for the reception of spring-water*): navale (*for ships*). ‖ *Small pond*, piscīna, piscinula. ‖ *Reservoir*, castellum, dividiculum (*whence it was carried by pipes, &c.*). ‖ *Cove*, sinus (maris *or* maritimus).

BASIS. Vid. Base.

BASK, apricari.

BASKET, corbis (*general term, especially a larger sort of basket, in husbandry, for collecting fruits:* corbis messoria): fiscus (*a wicker-basket for holding money*): qualus *or* qualum (*a closely-compacted wicker-basket of a conical shape, through which oil and must were strained: it also served other purposes in husbandry*): quasillus (*a lady's work-basket*): canistrum (*κάναστρον ὃν κανῆς, a basket for bread, fruits, &c.*): calăthus (*κάλαθος, a basket for wool or flowers, in the form of an open lily*): sporta (*a hand-basket made of broom, rushes, or willow: served, according to Ascon., ad Cic., i., Verr.*, 8, p. 280, *ed. Schütz, also to hold money*): panarium (*bread-basket*): scirpea (*made of rushes*): *a little basket*, corbicula: corbula: fiscella: fiscellus: quasillus: sportula; sportella (*in these* sportulæ *the clients at the sumptuous banquets of rich patrons received their portions*).

BASKET-MAKER, *corbium textor; *qui corbes ex vimine facit; *qui corbes virgis contexit.

BASKET-WOMAN, gerula (*post-Augustan*).

BASS, ‖ *in music.* [Vid. Base.] ‖ *A mat of straw or rushes*, storea *or* storia; matta.

BASS-RELIEF (*sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out in their full proportion*), protўpon (*opposed to* ectypon, *full relief, Plin.*, 35, 12, 43): toreuma, ătis, *n.* (*τόρευμα*), *or pure Latin*, cœlatura, *or* cœlatum opus.

BASSOON, *gingrīna major.

BASTARD, nullo patre natus: incerto patre natus: spurius (*the offspring of an unknown father and a prostitute: opposed to* certus): pellĭce ortus: nothus (*νόθος, of a known father and a concubine: opposed to* justâ uxore natus; legitimus, *Spald., Quint.*, 3, 6, 97): adulterino sanguine natus (*μοιχικός, where there is a violation of the marriage contract, Plin.*, 7, 2, 2).

BASTE, ‖ *to beat soundly*, verberibus cædere; verberibus castigare; verberibus *or* flagris implēre; male mulcare; verberibus subigere *or* irrigare (*comic*); verberibus mulcare: *with a stick*, alicui fustem impingere: aliquem fuste coercēre (*Hor., for the purpose of keeping him in order*). ‖ *To baste or besprinkle*, perfundere: conspergere: rigare; irrigare; instillare aliquid alicui rei. ‖ *To sew slightly*, præsuere (*Plin.*, 12, 19, *end*).

BASTINADO: *to inflict the bastinado on any body*, alicujus plantas virgis verberare (*Cic., Verr.*, 5, 43, 112): *there is no Latin substantive exactly corresponding to "bastinado:"* ictus fustis *or* fustium (*Tac.*) *is the nearest.*

BASTION, propugnaculum (*bulwark*); castellum (*Cæs., B. G.*, i., 8, *Herz.*).

BAT, ‖ *a winged animal*, vespertilio. ‖ *A sort of club*, clava; fustis.

BATCH, ‖ *kind. Of the same batch*, ejusdem generis (*of the same kind*): ejusdem farinæ (*equally bad: after Pers.*, 5, 115).

BATE, tr., *lessen*, minuere: imminuere: deminuere aliquid, *or* aliquid de aliquâ re: extenuare: levare: sublevare: elevare: remittere aliquid *or* de aliquâ re. [Syn. *in* Lessen.] *To bate one's breath*, spiritum retinēre: animam comprimere. ‖ *Lessen the price of any thing*, &c., detrahere aliquid de aliquâ re (e. g., de totâ pecuniâ quinquagesimam partem): deducere, detrahere aliquid de summâ: deductionem, decessionem de pecuniâ facere: *to bate* 10 *per cent.*, *remissionem centesimarum denarum facere. Intr., ‖ minui: se minuere: *also* minuere *only*: imminui (*to be lessened inwardly*): remitti, se remittere *and* remittere *only* (*to leave off: of rain, cold, a fever*, &c.): levari: sublevari (*to be lightened*): leniri, mitigari (*to be softened*). *Anger abates*, ira defervescit.

BATH, ‖ *place for bathing:* balineum *or* balneum, *plural* balineæ *or* balneæ, *seldom* (*with Cic. never*) balinea *or* balnea: *the plural is used when the bathing-place consists of several rooms, and therefore more particularly applies to public baths. The divisions of the* balinea *were:* cella frigidaria, *or* frigidarium, *for cold bathing*; cella tepidaria, *or* tepidarium, *where the water was lukewarm*; cella caldaria, *or* caldarium, *for a warm bath*; sudatorium, *or* sudatio, *or* assa, orum, *n., a sweating-room heated by steam:* balnearia, orum, *n.* (*private bathing-places in gardens and villas, Cic., Att.*, 13, 29, 2; *Cic., Quint. Fr.*, 3, 1, 1, § 1): thermæ (*magnificent public edifices erected by the emperors, in which were the* balneæ, *fencing-rooms, and walks*): lavatio (*a place for bathing: in later times,* lavacrum): *to heat the bath*, balineum calefacere: *to take a bath*, lavatum ire in balneas; in balneum ire, ambulare: *to take a cold bath*, ad frigidam exire; frigidâ lavari: *to take a vapor-bath*, ad flammam sudare (*Suet., Oct.*, 82). ‖ *Bathing:* lavatio; lotio; lotus; usus aquarum (*as a means of health*): lavatio frigida, calida; lavatio frigidæ, calidæ aquæ: *to get ready for the bath*, balineo præpārari. ‖ *A bath-keeper*, balneator; balneatrix (*Petron., Serv. Virg. Æn.*, 12, 159).

BATHE, *v.*, tr., lavare: abluere: aliquem lavare; aliquem demittere in balneum: *in lukewarm water*, aliquem immittere in tepidam. Impr., *to bathe with tears*, lacrimis lavare aliquid (e. g., *a letter*, tabellas, *Plaut., Pseud.*, 1, 1, 8: *the face*, vultum, *Ovid, Met.*, 9, 679). V. intr., *to bathe, or bathe one's self*, lavari: lavare (*seldom, if ever, used by Cic.*): *in a shower-bath:* aquâ perfundi (vid. *Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 9 *and* 10): *in a river*, flumine corpus abluere: *in cold water*, frigidâ lavari: *to be bathed in tears*, effundi in lacrimas; lacrimis perfundi: *bathed in tears*, lacrimis perfusus: *a bathing-place*, locus, quo juventus lavandi et natandi causâ venit (vid. *Cic., Cæl.*, 15, 36): *a bathing-dress*, subligaculum; subligar: *season for bathing*, *tempus aquarum usui commodum: *bathing utensils*, balnearia *or* balneatoria instrumenta (*Marcian., Dig.*, 33, 7, 17, § 2): balnearia, ium, *n.* (*Appul., Met.*, 3, p. 134, 36): *bathing-tub*, labrum *or* solium: alveus.

BATING, *prep.*, præter; excepto; exceptis; si excipias: *bating a few, all were taken alive*, paucis ex hostium numero desideratis cuncti vivi capiebantur.

BATOON, *a truncheon or marshal's staff*, *scipio, insigne imperii.

BATTALION, cohors: agmen (*on the march*): orbis (*a circular battalion: the ancients were ignorant of our square battalions; with them* agmen quadratum *meant the whole army under one leader, formed into line of battle so as to resemble a parallelogram.* Vid. *Fabri, Sall., Jug.*, 100, 1. *Herz., Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 8, *extr. Dissen., Tibull.*, 4, 4, 1, 100).

BATTEN, tr. ‖ *Fatten*, saginare: pinguem facere *or* reddere: opimare: *with any thing*, alere aliquâ re. ‖ *Fertilize*, fecundare: fecundum reddere: fecunditatem dare alicui rei: uberare. Intr., pinguescere; saginari.

BATTER, *v.*, tr., pulsare: verberare: perfundere; elidere (*to batter any body's head with a stone*, alicujus caput saxo): diminuere (caput, cerebrum): contundere (aliquem saxis): *batter down*, disjicere (arcem, mœnia, munitiones): diruere *or* demoliri (tecta, muros, urbem, monumentum); e fundamentis disjicere; funditus evertere: *battered*, confectus, perfractus; elisus; disjectus: *battering-ram*, machīna, quâ muros quatiunt *or* percutiunt; aries: *to bring the battering-ram against the walls*, ariētem muro *or* muris admovēre: *to shake the wall with the battering-ram*, ariēte *or* ariētis pulsu murum quatere: *the battering-ram has made a breach in the wall*, aries percussit murum.

BATTERY, agger (*the earth thrown up*): *tormenta in aggere disposita (*the guns belonging to the battery*): *to bring a battery against the walls*, tormenta muris admovēre: *to place a battery on the hill*, tormenta in colle disponere. ‖ *An electric*

battery, *phialarum Leidensium complexus. || *Violent striking.* Vid. Assault.

BATTLE, pugna (*any conflict, from a single combat to the bloodiest pitched battle; like* μαχή): acies (*the conflict of two contending armies drawn up in battle array*): prœlium (*the occasional rencounter of separate divisions of the armies, as an engagement, action, skirmish; like* συμβολή). *Wearied by the length of the battle, they withdrew from the engagement*, diuturnitate pugnæ defessi prœlio excesserunt: *a sharp battle is fought*, fit prœlium acri certamine: *a battle more like the encounter of banditti than a military engagement*, pugna latrocinio magis quam prœlio similis: *the battle was long and well contested*, pugnatum est diu atque acriter: *to go into battle*, in prœlium ire; in prœlium *or* aciem prodire; in aciem *or* certamen descendere: *to lead an army to battle*, exercitum in aciem educere: *to lead to battle* 100,000 *foot*, in aciem centum millia peditum producere: *to offer battle*, productis copiis pugnandi potestatem facere: *to join battle*, prœlium committere; manum conserere: *to renew the battle*, pugnam novam integrare; prœlium redintegrare *or* renovare: *to win the battle*, prœlio *or* pugnâ superiorem discedere; victorem prœlio excedere: *to lose the battle*, pugnâ *or* prœlio inferiorem discedere; prœlio vinci *or* superari.

BATTLE ARRAY, acies: *to put the army in battle array*, aciem instruere (*poetically*, aciem struere): copias *or* exercitum instruere: *to put themselves in battle array*, ordinatos *or* instructos consistere: *to stand in battle array*, armatos in acie stare; aciem instructam habēre; instructos stare: *to march in battle array*, instructos acie proficisci (*Virg., Æn.*, 11, 449).

BATTLE-AXE, bipennis (*an axe with two edges*).

BATTLE-CRY, cantus prœlium inchoantium (*Liv.*): barītus (*not* barritus *or* barditus) *was the battle-shout of the old Germans, Tac. To raise the battle-cry*, clamorem attollere.

BATTLEDOOR, *pala lusoria; *palmula lusoria.

BATTE-FIELD, locus pugnæ: locus ubi pugnatur, *or* pugnatum est, *or* pugnandum est: *to choose a battle-field*, locum ad pugnam deligere.

BATTLEMENT (*of a wall*), pinna.

BATTLE-PIECE, tabula in quâ est prœlium; tabula picta prœlii; prœlium pictum. *A beautiful battle-piece*, pugna in tabulâ præclare picta. || Field of battle. Vid. Battle-field.

BAVIN, fascis; fasciculus (*as being bound together*, fascis lignorum, stramentorum): manipulus; fasciculus manualis (*as forming a handful*). || *In war*, crates: fasciculus ex virgis alligatus.

BAWBLES, crepundia (*children's rattles*): nugæ (*trifles; trifling things or persons, Cic.*): gerræ (*comic, and common word for* nugæ): tricæ (*trumpery, trifles, nonsense*): res parvæ: res minutæ: res nihili: res parvi momenti. *To be delighted with mere, or such mere bawbles*, meris *or* tantis nugis delectari.

BAWD, || *procurer*: leno: libidinis minister. || *Procuress:* lena: libidinis ministra.

BAWDRY, verborum obscenitas, *Cic.*

BAWDY, immundus (*unclean, impure*): spurcus (*filthy, nasty; disgusting to the eyes or nose: figuratively, of moral impurity*): obscenus (*exciting disgust, horror, loathing, when seen or heard; e. g., pictures, speeches*, &c., versus obscenissimi, *Cic.*). *Bawdy song*, versus obsceni; canticum obscenum. *To sing a bawdy song*, obscena canere *or* cantare. *To use bawdy language*, verbis obscenis uti; obscena dicere; obsceno jocandi genere uti.

BAWL, vociferari; clamorem edere *or* tollere: *to bawl after any body*, clamare *or* inclamare aliquem; clamore aliquem insequi; clamoribus aliquem consectari: *to bawl with might and main*, maximâ voce clamare; altum clamorem tollere, *or simply* clamitare: *to bawl in any body's ears*, clamando aures alicujus fatigare (*Liv.*, 9, 20), *or* obtundere (*Ter., Heaut.*, 2, 3, 89), aures alicujus personare (*Hor., Ep.*, 1, 1, 7). *To bawl out against any body*, allatrare aliquem (*properly and figuratively, especially of envious, cowardly railers at better men than themselves*).

BAWLER, clamator: proclamator: latrator: buccinator.

BAWLING, vociferatio; vociferatus; clamor; clamitatio.

BAY, *adj.*, badius; spadix (*applied to a horse*).

BAY, *s.*, sinus (*with or without* maritimus *or* maris *understood*): *bay window*, fenestra arcuata; fenestra convexa (*viewed externally*): cava (*internally*). || *Position of a stag facing the hounds. To stand at bay, perhaps*, *canes mordicus prementes defendere: *canes invadentes *or* incursantes defendere: *adversus canes se cornibus defendere: *canibus invadentibus obvertere cornua (*after Plaut., Pseud.*, 4, 3, 5: nunc mi obvortat cornua). *To bring to bay*, ferum consistere cogere (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 5).

BAY, baubari (*derived from the natural sound of a dog*): latrare: latratus edere. Tr., allatrare aliquem (*in an envious, cowardly way, post-Augustan: of persons only*).

BAYONET, *perhaps* pugio: *to fix the bayonet*, *pugionem erigere *or* sclopeto præfigere.

BAY-TREE, laurus: *bay-leaf*, folium lauri; folium laureum *or* laurinum: *crowned with bay*, laureatus.

BE, esse; exstare (*to be extant*): versari; commorari (*to be in a place*): *to be of that age*, eâ esse ætate: *to be in one's tenth year*, decimum annum agere: *to be at home*, domi suæ esse: *to be not at home*, esse foris: *to be with any body*, cum aliquo, apud aliquem esse: *to be constantly with any body*, assidue cum aliquo esse; a latere alicujus non discedere: *to let any thing be*, aliquid permittere; aliquid fieri pati: aliquid mittere, *or* missum facere (*to let any thing alone*): *let them be*, mitte hæc: *let me be*, mitte *or* omitte me: *it is so*, res ita est; res ita se habet: *what is the matter?* quid (quidnam) est? quid accidit? *what is the meaning of this?* quid hoc sibi vult? *what is it to you?* quid tibi est? *how are you?* quomodo vales? quomodo te habes? *be it so*, esto: *in Latin the indicative is frequently used where we use the subjunctive; as*, longum est, *it would be tedious:* difficile est, *it would be difficult: had it not been for Horatius Cocles*, nisi Horatius Cocles fuisset. || *Being* = *to be*, esse. *In ablative absolute before a noun it is untranslated: Teucer being our leader*, Teucro duce: *you being our helper*, te adjutore *or* adjuvante. *This being the case*, quæ quum ita sint. || As being, utpote, quippe. *Democritus, as being a learned man, thinks the sun of great size*, sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito: *the people that could easily be numbered, as being small*, populus numerabilis, utpote parvus. || As being one who, &c., quippe qui, utpote qui, ut qui, *with subjunctive.* ☞ *Being or as being are sometimes quite omitted, and a simple apposition used*: e. g., "*the Gauls, as being* (*or being*) *a military nation,*" &c., Galli, homines bellicosi, &c. Obs., *for phrases compounded with* "*to be,*" *as* "*to be near,*" "*to be on the side of,*" &c., vid. Near, Side, &c.

BEACH, litus (*the shore, as the line which separates the land from the sea*: ora, acta (*the space and tract of land that borders on the sea, as the coast*): ☞ acta (*Cic.*) *is a word of Greek extraction, denoting the coast as beautiful and attractive. Tacitus* (*Hist.*, 3, 76) *expresses it by the circumlocution* amœna litorum.

BEACON, specula (*watch-tower*): ignium significatio (*a beacon as lighted to convey intelligence*): pharus (φάρος, *light-house, Suet., Calig.*, 46: turris, ex quâ, ut ex Pharo, noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes emicarent). *To light a beacon*, ignibus facere significationem (*to light signal-fires*). *Beacon-lights*, ignis e speculâ sublatus, *Cic.*: prænunciativi ignes (*Plin.*)

BEAD, globulus; sphærula; margarita (*pearl*). || *Rosary:* *sphærulæ precatoriæ; *globuli quibus apud Catholicos numerantur preces. **To tell one's beads*, preces ad certum globulorum numerum fundere.

BEADLE, accensus: *accensus academicus (*at universities*). || *In a church*, ædituus (*door-keeper of a temple; sexton*).

BEAGLE, canis vestigator.

BEAK, rostrum (*also of a ship*); rostellum (*diminutive*): *to attack each other with their beaks*, rostrum conserere rostro: *beaked*, rostratus; aduncus.

BEAKER, poculum; calix (κύλιξ, *a beaker of clay, glass, or metal, with one or more spouts.* Vid. *Juv.*, 5, 47, calix quatuor nasorum): scyphus: canthărus. Syn. *in* Cup.

BEAM, tignum; trabs. [trabs, *a longer and narrower beam*; tignum, *a shorter and thicker one. A raft consists of* trabes, *not of* tigna; *whereas the wood-work of a building, which, as a pillar, is destined to support something, is composed of* tigna, *not of* trabes, *by which the cross-beams only are denoted, Dödd.*] Prov., *to see motes in the eyes of others, and not to see beams in one's own*, magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquitur (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 41, 146); videre nostra mala non possumus; alii simul delinquunt, censores sumus (*Phaedr.*, 4, 10, 5); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (*Sen., De Irâ*, 2, 28, 6); papulas observas alienas, ipse obsitus plurimis ulceribus (*Sen., De Vit. Beat.*, 27, 4); quum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum, quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius? (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 3, 25, *sqq.*) || *Ray of light*, radius. || *Of a balance*, scapus (*Vitr.*); jugum.

BEAM, *v.*, radios fundere: fulgere (*both of light and of illuminated objects*): radiare ("*to emit beams*" *in the sense of* "*glitter*" *it does not belong to sober prose*): *with any thing*, radiare aliquâ re: *a ray of hope beams upon me*, spes aliqua mihi affulget, *or* ostenditur: *to beam with silver light*, radiare lumine argenti (*Ovid, Met.*, 2, 4).

BEAN, faba (*the common bean*, *vicia faba, *Linn.*: *a small bean*, fabulus, fabula): *a kidney-bean*, phasēlus *or* phaseōlus (*phaseōlus vulgaris, *Linn.*): *of or belonging to beans*, fabaceus *or* fabacius; fabarius: *of beans*, fabalis; fabaginus: *bean stalks*, fabalia, ium, *n.*

BEAR, ursus; ursa (*of or belonging to bears*, ursinus): ursa; arctos (*the constellation*): *the Great Bear*, Ursa Major; Helice: *the Lesser Bear*, Ursa Minor; parvula Cynosūra (vid. *Cic., Acad.*, 2, 20, 66): *the bears conjointly*, Septentriones (*hence in Vitruvius the Great Bear is* Septentrio Major; *the less*, Septentrio Minor). || *Bear's-foot*, acanthus (*a plant*): *bear's-grease*, adeps ursinus: *bear-warden*, ursi magister (*Liv.*, 37, 41). Fig. (= *rough, unpolished*), incultus: agrestis (*unmannerly*): ferus: immansuetus (*wild, not tamed*). Jn., ferus agrestisque: asper (*rough*).

BEAR, sustinēre (*to hold up so as to keep from sinking or falling*): ferre (*to bear as a burden*): bajulare (*to carry a load, as a porter*): portare (*to transport from one place to another, whether for one's self or for others*): gerere, gestare (*in a general sense, as* vestem; annulum): indūtum esse aliquâ re; indūi aliquâ re; amictum esse aliquâ re, togâ, pallio, &c., ornatum esse aliquâ re (*to bear as a badge*; e. g., *a gold chain*, aureo torque; *shield and spear*, scuto teloque); cinctum *or* succinctum esse aliquâ re (*to be girded with*: gladio): *to be borne through the city in a palanquin*, lecticâ ferri, portari, gestari, vehi per urbem: *to bear to the grave*, funere efferre, efferre: *bear arms against one*, arma ferre contra aliquem: *to bear one upon the shoulders*, bajulare aliquem: *the ice bears*, *aqua satis congluciata est. || *Carry away*, ferre, auferre, abducere, rapere: *of a victory*, &c., deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci: *bear the bell*, palmam ferre. || *Bring*, afferre, adducere, advehere; referre, deferre. || *To bear sway*, dominari, regnare, imperium exercēre: *to bear affection to one*, amare

aliquem: *bear one good-will*, animo esse in aliquem benevolo, alicui favēre: *bear one company*, comitari; deducere: *I bear the name of Alexander*, est mihi nomen Alexandro (*or* Alexander, *rarely* Alexandri): *bear one hatred*, odisse aliquem, infensum esse alicui: *bear witness*, testimonium dicere, testimonium perhibēre: *bear in mind*, memoriā habēre, tenēre. || *Bear up, support*, sustinēre, sustentare. || *Endure*, tolerare, sustinēre, pati, perpeti, perferre: *able to bear hunger and cold*, inediæ et algoris patiens: *unable to bear*, impatiens (*with genitive*): *to be able to bear neither cold nor heat*, neque frigora, neque æstus facile tolerare. || *Suffer, undergo*, pati, affectum esse aliquā re, premi aliquā re. || *Suffer, allow*, pati, sinere, ferre: *I will not bear it at all*, non feram, non patiar, non sinam (*in connection, Cic., Cat.*, 1, 5, 10): *the thing will not bear delay*, res dilationem non patitur, res differri non potest. || *Bear with; as, you must bear with your father*, mos gerendus est patri: *a friend's vices*, peccatis amici indulgēre: *necessity*, dare necessitati veniam: *to bear with one's sorrow*, dolori parcere: *we must bear with one another's faults*, nobis inter nos nostra vitia toleranda. || *Produce, yield*, ferre; afferre (*of trees*); efferre (*of the soil*): *to bear fruit*, ferre fruges, afferre fructum: *to bear*, v. n., ferre fruges (*also merely* ferre), afferre fructum (efferre, *especially of the field*): *the tree bears*, arbor fert; *not every year*, arbor non continuis annis fructum affert: *the field bears ten-fold*, ager effert *or* efficit cum decimo. || *Give birth to*, parēre, enīti, (*with effort and pain*): *to bear children to one*, liberos ex aliquo parēre, enīti: *of a place*, patriam esse alicujus, ferre aliquem. || *To bear a part in a thing*, partem alicujus rei sustinēre, alicui rei interesse. || *Be answerable for: to bear the risk*, periculum in se recipere, rem aliquam sui periculi facere: *the loss*, præstare damnum: *the charges*, sumtus tolerare, suppeditare. || *To bear, behave, himself*, se gerere; agere, facere: *as any one*, pro aliquo se gerere; *in a thing*, in re: *to bear one's self as a friend*, amice agere: *prudently*, prudenter se gerere: *to bear himself worthy of his ancestors*, dignum se præbēre majoribus. || *To bear through, carry out*, ad finem perducere; absolvere. || *To bear off*, avertere, defendere. || *To bear down*, prosternere, proturbare; *figuratively*, deprimere, frangere, opprimere, obruere: *bear back*, repellere, propulsare: *bear on*, promovēre, impellere. || *Bear up against*, obniti; resistere. || *To bear out*, securum præstare; culpam alicujus rei demovēre ab aliquo, aliquem defendere de aliquā re. || *To bring to bear*, ad effectum adducere. || *To bear, tend*, tendere, cursum dirigere. || *To bear upon*, premere, urgēre, incumbere, inniti. || *To bear out, stand out, jut out*, prominēre, procurrere. || *To bear up against misfortunes*, *malis non cedere: constantem esse in malis: *do not succumb to misfortunes, but bear up against them manfully*, tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito (*Hor.*). || *To bear off*, vela dirigere ad aliquem locum: navem *or* cursum dirigere aliquo: *he bore off for the port to which he was bound*, cursum direxit, quo tendebat. || *To bear away the prize*, palmam referre. || *To bear witness*, testem esse; testimonium dicere; pro testimonio dicere; testari; testificari: *to bear false witness*, falsum testimonium dicere *or* præbēre: *the very words bear witness to the fact*, ejus rei ipsa verba testimonio sunt. || *To bear company*, esse cum aliquo; aliquem comitari; alicui comitem se addere, or adjungere: *those that are like each other, bear each other company; or, birds of a feather flock together*, pares cum paribus, veteri proverbio, facillime congregantur (*Cic., Cat. Maj.*, 3, *in.*).

BEARD, *s.*, barba (*applied to man, animals, and inanimate things*): lanūgo; barba prima; barba incipiens (*the first beard*; lanugo *also applies to the down of females*): aruncus (*beard of a goat*): fibræ (*beard of an oyster*): *a little beard*, barbula: *a good or long beard*, barba longa, promissa, magna: *a rugged or grisly beard*, barba horrida, hirsuta: *a red beard*, barba aenea: *a red-bearded man*, aenobarbus; qui barbam aeneam habet: *having a beard*, barbatus: *having an apology for a beard, or just enough to swear by*, barbatūlus: *having a nice little beard*, qui barbulā delectatur: *having a strong beard*, bene barbatus: *to coax a beard*, barbam alere: *to let a beard grow*, barbam promittere: *to shave off the beard*, radere *or* abradere barbam alicujus (*with a razor*, novaculā): *to trim the beard*, tondēre alicujus barbam (*with scissors*, forfex: *to trim and shave the beard*, modo tondēre, modo radere barbam. || *The beard of corn, or prickles*, aristæ.

BEARD, *v.*, *to take by the beard*, barbam alicui vellere. || Fig., confidenter alicui resistere: confidenter resistentem respondēre, contumacem esse in aliquem.

BEARDLESS, imberbis; glaber (*one who has a bare chin; Sen., Ep.*, 47, 5, *of a slave*).

BEARER, || *one who bears*, gerulus (*in a general sense, post-Augustan*): bajulus (*a porter, or carrier*): *the bearer of any thing*, portans *or* gestans aliquid; gestator alicujus rei (*post-Augustan, Plin., Ep.*, 9, 33, 8). || *Of news*, nuncius. || *Of letters*, tabellarius. || *Of a corpse*, lecticarius (*bearer of a* lectica *or* lecticula, *which served as a bier for the rich*): vespillo: sandapilarius (*bearer of a* sandapila, *the bier of the poor. All three late, but probably only from accident*).

BEARING, *in a general sense*, portatio (*transporting from one place to another*): gestatio (*in the arms or on the shoulders*): vectio (*conveyance in some sort of carriage by means of quadrupeds, Cic., N. D.*, 2, 60): vectatio (*on horseback*). || *Mien and gesture*, gestus; gestus motusque: *to have the bearing of a learned man*, *viri docti speciem præ se ferre. || *Situation of a place*, situs. || *Reference to any thing*, ratio: *to have a bearing upon any thing*, pertinēre, referri ad aliquid; aliquid respicere: *that has no bearing on the subject*, alienum re *or* a re.

BEAST, bellua: bestia: pecus (*opposed to man*; bellua *and* pecus, *with intellectual reference, as devoid of reason*; bestia *and* fera, *with moral reference, as wild, and hostile to man*; bellua *denotes, particularly, a great unwieldy animal, as the elephant, whale, sea monsters*; pecus, *a domestic animal, particularly the less intelligent, as a bullock, sheep, opposed to the wild*; bestia, *a destructive animal, particularly those that are ravenous, as the tiger, wolf, &c.*; fera, *a wild animal of the wood, as the stag, wolf, &c., opposed to domestic animals, Dēder.*): *a little beast*, bestiōla; animalculum: *like a beast*, belluarum more; pecudum ritu: *a beast of burden*, jumentum: *to live like a beast*, beluinis voluptatibus se dedere: *the life of a beast*, vita spurcissima: *the beast-market*, *forum pecuarium: *a tax on beasts*, *tributum in pecus impositum. || *A beast*, (Fig.), homo spurcus, immundus: bellua (*stupid animal*), bestia: *or by adjective*, ferus, immanis (*savage*): spurcus (*or* spurcissimus): immundus (*filthy, foul*). ☞ Belluinus *or* beluinus *is late.*

BEASTLINESS, spurcities.

BEASTLY, rationis expers; belluinus. || *Metaph.*, immundus; obscenus; spurcus. || *Beastly language*, spurciloquium.

BEAT, *v.*, pulsare aliquid (fores, ostium). *To beat the forehead*, ferire frontem: *to beat the wall*, ferire pariētem: *the waves beat against the shore with the greatest noise*, fluctus se illīdunt maximo cum sono in litus. || *To beat on something with something*, pulsare aliquid aliquā re: *if with violence*, percutere aliquid aliquā re: *if to produce a sound*, concrepare aliquā re ad aliquid; e. g., *with the sword on a shield*, gladio ad scutum: *to beat or strike the head violently against a stone*, capite graviter offenso impingi saxo: *against the door*, capite illīdi *or* impingi foribus: *if voluntarily*, caput illidere *or* impingere alicui rei: *to beat to pieces*, perfringere aliquid. || *The rain beats against one's face*, imber in os fertur: *to beat with a stick*, aliquem *or* aliquid petere baculo: *the pulse beats*, venæ micant: *the heart beats*, cor palpitat: *if violently*, cor salit: *to beat the cymbals*, cymbalissare (*Cass. Hem., apud Non.*, 90, 25); æra concrepare (*Petron.*, 22, *extr.*): *the drum*, tympanizare; tympanum pulsare: *the lyre*, pulsare chordas lyræ (†). *To beat with fists*, aliquem pugnis cædere; aliquem colāphis pulsare: *with a club*, aliquem fusti verberare; fusti in aliquem animadvertere; aliquem verberibus cædere, *or* in aliquem verberibus animadvertere: *to beat soundly*, aliquem cædere virgis acerrime: *if with the fist and on the face*, alicujus os manu pulsare; pugnum alicui impingere in os: *if with the flat of the hand on the cheek*, alicui alapam ducere: *to beat to death*, aliquem verberibus necare; aliquem usque ad mortem mulcare: *to be beaten*, vapulare; *if as a punishment*, tergo plecti. *To beat any body black and blue*, pingere aliquem pigmentis ulmeis; variare aliquem virgis et loris; alicujus corium maculosum facere (*all Plaut.*). || *To beat or conquer*, vincere; superare: *to beat the enemy completely*, hostem fundere fugareque: *to beat to the ground*, aliquem ad terram dare *or* affligere; aliquem affligere solo; aliquem affligere et ad terram dare. || *To beat about the bush* (Fig.), sciscitari, perscrutari aliquid ex aliquo. || *To beat down*, sternere, prosternere, opprimere. || *To beat in*, adigere alicui rei *or* in aliquid (e. g., cuneum arbori, *or* clavum in tignum). || *To beat into*, verberibus inculcare. || *To beat out*, expellere, propellere extra (e. g., extra portam); ejicere, extrudere, *or* protrudere foras, loco *or* ex loco; exturbare: *to beat out or thrash*, e spicis grana excutere, *or* discutere, *or* exterere; frumentum deterere; messem perticis flagellare; spicas baculis excutere; spicas fustibus tundere *or* cudere; frumentum pulsibus tribularum deterere; messem tribulis exterere: *if cattle are employed*, e spicis grana excutere jumentis junctis et tribulo; spicas exterere pecudibus, *or* jumentorum ungulis; spicas exterere grege jumentorum inacto: *if horses are employed*, messem exterere equorum gressibus. [Vid. Thrash.] || *To beat up* (*with a ladle or spoon*), rudiculā peragitare; rudiculā *or* rudiculis miscēre: *to beat up for soldiers*, mercede conducere milites.

BEATEN, verberatus, &c.: *when applied to a path*, via trita; iter commodum.

BEATER, *s.*, || *instrument for beating*, fistūca; pavicula; tudes; tudicula; pistillum. || *A person who beats*, qui verberat, &c.

BEATIFIC, *adj.*, beatus; beatum reddens.

BEATIFICATION, *in piorum numerum ascriptio *or* relatio.

BEATIFY, beatum reddere; beare; aliquem beatum prædicare; *aliquem in piorum numerum ascribere *or* referre: *to be beatified*, piorum sedem et locum consequi.

BEATITUDE, summa felicitas: ☞ beatitas *and* beatitudo *are used by Cic., but only in the strict philosophic style (N. D.*, 1, 34, 95). || *With reference to a future world*, immortalis vitæ sensus jucundissimus.

BEAU, homo elegans, *or* elegantior (*one who is recherché in dress, &c.*): bellus homunculus (*a neat, dapper little fellow*): juvenis barbā et comā nitidus; de capsulā totus (*just as if he came out of a bandbox*), *Sen., Ep.*, 115, 2: trossulus (*originally meant* eques Romanus; *toward the end of the republic it was used as a nickname for a petit maître.* Vid. *Ruhnk., Sen., Ep.*, 76, 1).

BEAVER, || *the animal*, castor; fiber: *of beaver*, castorēus; fibrinus: *skin of the beaver*, pellis fibrina. || *Beaver-hat*, *capitis tegimen (*or* tegumentum) e fibrinis pilis contextum. || *A part of the helmet that covers the face*, *os galeæ; buccula.

BEAUTIFUL, formosus; pulcher; venustus (formosus *means beauty as far as*

it excites pleasure and delight by fineness of form; pulcher, *as far as it satisfies the taste by its perfectness*; venustus, *as far as by its charms it excites desire and captivates*: vultu pulchro magis quam venusto, *of a cold, heartless sort of beauty, by which no one felt attracted*, Dōd.): *beautiful to behold*, facie pulchrâ, *or* formosâ, *or* egregiâ; specie venustâ; formâ pulchrâ, eximiâ: *to write a beautiful hand*, lepidâ manu literas facere: *to write a beautiful style*, eleganter, *or* venuste, *or* belle, *or* præclare, *or* ornate scribere.

BEAUTIFULLY, pulchre; venuste; belle; eleganter; egregie; eximie: *to speak beautifully*, eleganter, *or* venuste, *or* belle, *or* bene, *or* ornate dicere.

BEAUTIFY, excolere (e. g., *the city*, urbem): *to beautify by words*, aliquid verbis adornare, *or* oratione exornare: *to beautify or bedeck*, speciem addere.

BEAUTY, pulchritudo (*in a general sense, whatever, whether material or ideal, excites admiration*): species (*whatever pleases the eye*): forma (*whatever delights by symmetry*): venustas (*whatever attracts, applicable to things or persons*, orationis, verborum): venustas et pulchritudo corporis: amœnitas (*applied to places, objects, &c.*): *beauties of style*, dicendi venere: *if artificial*, lenocinia, orum (*Quint.*, 8, *Præf.*, 26): *she is a perfect beauty*, mulier est omnibus simulacris emendatior (*Petron.*, 126, 13); *pulchritudine, or formâ, or venustate insignis est: a sense of beauty*, elegantia (sensus pulchri, *or* pulchritudinis, *is not Latin*): *to possess an exquisite sense of beauty*, esse excultæ cujusdam elegantiæ.

BECALM, *v. a. To becalm the mind*, aliquem, *or* alicujus animum placare, mitigare, lenire *or* delenire, permulcēre; alicujus iram lenire, mollire, sedare; multitudinem, plebem reprimere; seditionem lenire, *or* sedare; dolorem mitigare. ‖ *The sea*, fluctus componere. *Becalmed at sea*, ventis destitutus.

BECAUSE, quia (ὅτι, "*because*," *introducing the real and primary cause*): quoniam (ἐπεί, "*since*," "*as*," *denoting the ground and occasion*): quod (*often of a supposed ground held by another as opposed to one perceived and held to be the true one by ourselves: with subjunctive, it often states an apparent ground, in connection with* quia *which introduces the real one. Hence* quod *is found with the subjunctive more frequently than* quia, *especially of past time.* Quod *refers more to the mind of the speaker or person referred to*; quia *to the thing itself*): quum (*subjunctive*), quando, quandoquidem (*properly "when," are often = "since," "as:" as* siquidem *also is*). ☞ *The clause is made more emphatic by an* ideo *or* idcirco *in the other clause:* ideo—quod *or* quia (*not* quoniam): idcirco—quod *or* quoniam (*less commonly* quia). *The clause with* quod, quia, *may precede.* Propterea quod *or* quia (*close together*): qui, quippe qui (*with subjunctive*; e. g., *when we went to bed, I fell into a sounder sleep than usual, because I had sat up late*, ut cubitum discessimus, me, qui ad multam noctem vigilassem, artior, quam solebat, somnus amplexus est: *the brightness of the sun is greater than that of fire, because it gives light to the immense world far and wide*, solis candor illustrior quam ullus ignis, quippe qui immenso mundo tam longe lateque colluceat). *Sometimes "because" is rendered by an ablative absolute: the ancient Romans wished for monarchy, because they had not yet experienced the sweetness of liberty*, Romani veteres regnari volebant, libertatis dulcedine nondum expertâ. *Sometimes "because" is rendered by a participle: he could take no part in the war, because he was prevented by illness*, morbo impeditus bello interesse non potuit. *Dionysius always burned his beard, because he durst not trust his head to a barber*, Dionysius cultros tonsorios metuens candenti carbone sibi adurebat capillum. *I can not, because I am engaged*, per negotia mihi non licet. ‖ *Of a preventive cause*, præ: *to be scarcely heard, because of the noise*, præ strepitu vix audiri. ‖ *Because of* (*as a preposition*) *is generally rendered by* propter *or* ob: *also* ergo (*on account of, following a genitive governed by it*).

BECK, *s.*, nutus: *with the eyes*, nutus oculorum: *with the finger*, nutus digiti: *to be at any body's beck*, ad nutum alicujus paratum, *or* præsto esse: *to watch the least beck*, alicujus nutum diligenter intueri: *to act at a person's beck*, ad nutum cujus aliquid facere; nutu, quod volet aliquis, conficere: *it costs me but a beck, and it is mine*, nutu aliquid ab aliquo consequi possum: *it would cost me but the slightest beck*, si innuissem modo, hoc facile perfici posset: *to give a private beck*, furtim nutu signum dare.

BECKON, *v.*, innuere; annuere (*to answer "yes" by beckoning*): abnuere, renuere (*to answer "no" by beckoning*): signa dare nutu (*to give signs by beckoning, Ovid, Fast.*, 1, 418): *to beckon with the finger*, innuere digito: *with the head*, capite nutare: *with the eyes*, nictare, signa dare nutu oculisque (*Ovid*): *to beckon silence*, manu poscere silentium; nutu jubēre silentium fieri (*Cic., De Div.*, 1, 28, 59): *to beckon a person to one*, *nutu aliquem ad se vocare.

BECOME, *v.*, fieri: evadere (*to turn out*): *Cicero became consul*, Cicero consul factus est: *to become a perfect orator*, perfectum oratorem evadere: *to become surety*, sponsorem fieri pro aliquo: *what will become of you?* quid de te fiet? *what will become of him?* quid illo fiet? quid te futurum censes? (Obs., *in this construction the ablative with, or, more commonly, without*, de *is used, or the dative*, Zumpt.) *To become a beggar*, ad mendicitatem redigi: *from a beggar to become a rich man*, ex mendico fieri divitem. *The infinitive termination* escere *indicates, in Latin, an incipient state: to become warm*, calescere: *to become rich*, ditescere. ‖ *To become or befit*, decēre, *with accusative of the person whom any thing becomes: it becomes*, æquum est, par est, *with the infinitive after it*; convenit, *with the accusative and infinitive after: it is not becoming*, non decet: *it is not at all becoming*, minime decet; *both with accusative and infinitive*; e. g., *it does not at all become an orator to be in a rage*, oratorem irasci minime decet. "*Becomes*" *is frequently translated by* est *with a genitive when it denotes a quality; as, it becomes a young man*, est juvenis; *but if the object is a personal pronoun, the possessive pronoun is used*; e. g., *it becomes you*, tuum est. "*To become*" *is also rendered by* aptum, accommodatum esse alicui: *to become a person well*, honestare aliquem; convenire alicui; dignum esse aliquo: *not to become a person well*, dedecēre *or* indecēre aliquem; indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse alicui; indignum esse aliquo: *to do things that ill become a soldier*, *rei militaris dedecus admittere: *he thinks that these things become not his dignity*, *hæc dignitate suâ leviora ducit: *this dress becomes her well*, hæc vestis satis decet eam (*Plaut., Most.*, 1, 3, 10): *modesty becomes youth*, pudor juvenilem ornat ætatem.

BECOMING, aptus; accommodatus; conveniens; consentaneus: *to be becoming*, aptum consentaneumque esse; convenire.

BECOMINGLY, apte; accommodate; convenienter; decōre; honeste; eleganter; ut decet: *to act becomingly*, cum dignitate agere; honeste se gerere; decorum sequi; servare, tenēre, custodire: *to dance becomingly*, eleganter *or* commode saltare: *to speak becomingly*, belle et festive dicere.

BECOMINGNESS, quod decet alicui; decentia, decorum: *to study becomingness*, in aliquâ re quid deceat considerare, *or* vidēre: *to have a sense of becomingness*, quid deceat sentire.

BED, lectus; lectulus (*either to sleep in or rest on*): lectus cubicularis; cubīle (*a bed to sleep in*; torus *is seldom used except in poetry*): grabātus (*a low couch to rest on, either for invalids or students*, σκίμπους): lecticula lucubratoria (*a couch on which the ancients rested by day, in order to meditate and study*): lectus genialis (*the marriage bed*): sponda (*a bedstead*): strata *or* stragula, *also with* cubicularia, *noun plural understood* (*all the parts belonging to a couch or bed*): alveus (*the bed of a river*): *to make the bed*, lectum sternere: *to go to bed*, ad lectum transgredi (*Suet., Oct.*, 76); cubitum ire *or* discedere; dormitum se conferre; quieti se tradere: *to get out of bed*, surgere, *with or without* cubitu, *or* e lectulo: *to put to bed*, collocare aliquem in cubili: *to keep one's bed*, in lecto esse; lecto teneri; lecto affixum esse (†). *I can not get out of bed for the life of me*, prorsum e lectulo surgere nequeo: *to be separated from bed and board*, cubilibus discerni (*Tac., Hist.*, 5, 5, 2): *to die on the bed of honor*, in acie cadere; egregiā morte defungi. Prov., *Early to bed and early to rise*, &c., mane quod tu occeperis negotium, id totum procedit diem (*Plaut.: sometimes* Aurora Musis amica). ‖ *To be brought to bed*, parēre; partum edere: *to be brought to bed of a son*, filium parēre. ‖ *Bed-chamber*, cubiculum dormitorium, *or only* dormitorium (*Plin.*, 30, 6, 17): cubiculum noctis et somni (*Plin., Ep.*, 2, 17, 22); zothēca; zothecula (*a little cabinet to sleep in, Plin., Ep.*, 2, 17, 21; 5, 6, 38): *the bed-rooms (as a part of the house)*, dormitorium membrum (*Plin.*). ‖ *Bed-clothes*, opertorium lecti (*the coverlet: opposed to* stragulum, *the mattress.* Vid. *Sen., Ep.*, 87, 2): lodix; lodicula. ‖ *Bed-fellow*, *lecti socius. ‖ *Bed-post*, fulcrum lecti. ‖ *Bed-ridden*, lecto affixus. ‖ *Bed-time*, *tempus dormiendi. ‖ *Bed in a garden*, area; areola. *Hot-bed*, *area stercōre satiata: *area vitreis munīta (*if with frames. Conf. Plin.*, 19, 5, 23). *To lay out in beds*, areis distinguere: in areas dividere. *A violet-bed*, violarium. ‖ *An oyster-bed*, ostrearium (*artificial*). ‖ *Beds of sulphur*, sulphurata (sc. loca). ‖ *Layer*, Vid.

BEDABBLE, aspergere; conspergere; respergere; humectare.

BEDAGGLE, inquinare aliquid aliquâ re: *to bedaggle one's self*, se inquinare aliquâ re, e. g., *with filth*, cœno *or* sordibus.

BEDAUB, linere; oblinere; perlinere; ungere; perungere; conspurcare.

BEDECK, *v.*, ornare; exornare: *with something*, ornare *or* exornare, *or* distinguere aliquâ re [Syn. *in* Bedizen]: excolere aliquâ re *or* ornatu alicujus rei, e. g., *the walls with marble*, pariētes marmoribus: *a room with pictures*, cubiculum tabularum pictarum ornatu. *I bedeck myself to please you*, me exorno, tibi ut placeam: *the heavens bedecked with stars*, cœlum astris distinctum et ornatum: *the shores bedecked with cities*, litora urbibus distincta.

BEDEW, tr., irrorare; *poetically*, rore rigare; *bedewed*, roscīdus (†): *to bedew the cheeks with tears*, humectare genas lacrimis (†): *to be bedewed*, humescere: *the eye is bedewed with tears*, oculus humectat.

BED-FELLOW, *lecti socius.

BEDIM, tr., obscurare (*either literally or figuratively*): tenebras offundere *or* obducere alicui rei *or* alicui (*to overcast, so that any thing is no longer in clear light, either literally or figuratively*): *to bedim or wrap in darkness*, noctem offundere alicui rei: *the light of a lamp is bedimmed by that of the sun*, obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ: *oblivion shall never bedim the remembrance of thee*, tuam memoriam nulla oblivio obscurabit: *to bedim the reputation*, nomini *or* decōri officere.

BEDIZEN, ornare; exornare; adornare: excolere (*to embellish with decorations of all sorts*): distinguere (*with things which, by color, brilliancy, and other qualities, set off any thing*): *to bedizen a speech*, *dicendi non ornamenta quærere sed lenocinia (*after Quint., Proœm. to Book* 8, 26): *orationem variare ac distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque lenociniis: *to bedizen a narration*, narrationem gratiā et venere exornare: *to bedizen a description*, nimium depingere aliquid: *to bedizen one's failings*, vitia sua fucare, colorare. "*To bedeck*" *and "to bedizen" may be thus distin-*

guished: "*to bedeck*" *is simply to adorn;* "*to bedizen,*" *to set off by excess of ornaments.*

BEDLAM, * domus, quâ continentur homines insani: *he is fit for Bedlam,* huic hellebōro opus est (*Plaut., Pseud.*, 4, 7, 89): *send him to Bedlam,* naviget Anticȳram (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 3, 166).

BEDLAMITE, homo insanus *or* furiosus.

BEDRENCH, perfundere aliquâ re (*to saturate with moisture*): *bread with water,* panem aquâ: *any thing with tears,* aliquid lacrimis.

BEDUNG, stercorare; stercore satiare.

BEE, apis: *little bee,* apĭcŭla: *tame bees,* apes cicūres; *wild,* apes feræ *or* silvestres: *the male bee,* fucus: *the bees that gather honey,* (apes) gerulæ: *food for bees,* cibus apium; sandarăca, cerinthus: *young bees,* apium fetus *or* soböles; pullities: *bee-eater,* merops apiaster (*Liv.*): *bee-fancier,* apium amore captus; apes colens: *bee-hives,* apiarium; alvearium: *queen-bee,* * regina apium: *the ancients took the queen-bee for a male, and thence called her* rex *or* regulus apium: *a single hive,* alvus *or* alveus; vasculum; domicilium; tectum (apium): *a swarm of bees,* examen (apium): *the management of bees,* apium educatio; apium cura *or* cultus; alveorum cura: *the hum of a bee,* bombus: *the sting of a bee,* ictus apis; aculeus; spiculum.

BEECH, fagus (* fagus silvatica, *Liv.*): *beechen, or made of beech,* fagĕus; fagĭnus; fagineus.

BEEF, (caro) bubŭla: *beef-eater,* FIG., corporis custos, *or* stipator: satelles: miles prætorianus (*according to Roman custom*): *beef-steak,* carnes bovillæ in carbonĭbus superimpositæ (*Theod., Prisc.*, 1, 7).

BEER, cerevisia (*a beverage made from corn, described by Tac., Germ.*, 23, 1, humor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus): *to brew beer,* * cerevisiam coquere: *to sell beer,* * cerevisiam divendere; *also* caupōnam exercēre: *a brewer of beer,* * cerevisiæ coctor: *the art of brewing beer,* * ars cerevisiæ coquendæ: *vinegar made of beer,* * acetum cerevisiæ: *a barrel of beer,* * dolium cerevisiæ: *a pot of beer,* * lagēna cerevisiæ: *a glass of beer,* * vitrum cerevisiæ: *a beer-cellar,* * cella cerevisiaria.

BEET, beta: *beet-root or red beet,* beta rubra (*Plin.*).

BEETLE, scarabæus (*an insect*). ‖ Fistūca (*a rammer to drive stakes into the ground*): pavicŭla (*an instrument used in paving, or in leveling the ground*): tudes: tudicula (*the latter used for pounding olives, Col.*). ‖ *Beetle-headed,* bardus: *beetle-browed,* tristi *or* torvo supercilio.

BEETLE, *v.*, prominēre: projici: projectum esse (e. g., *of a town running out into the sea,* in altum): procurrere, excurrere (ab aliquâ re—in aliquid *of peninsulas, &c., running out into the sea*).

BEEVES, pecus bubŭlum *or* cornūtum; boves.

BEFALL, accidere; evenire; contingere; obvenire; obtingere (accidere *and* evenire *denote both favorable and unfavorable occurrences; but the* accidentia, *unexpected, overtaking us by surprise;* the evenientia, *expected, foreseen:* contingere, obvenire, obtingere, *are generally confined to fortunate occurrences;* the accidentia *are fortuitous,* the evenientia *result from foregoing acts or circumstances;* the contingentia *are the favors of fortune;* the obtingentia *and* obvenientia *are what falls to one's lot, Dŏd.*). *To bear whatever may befall,* quemcunque sors tulerit casum subire.

BEFIT, aptum, accommodatum esse alicui rei *or* ad aliquid; idoneum esse ad aliquid: convenire ad aliquid (*be suitable to the nature of any thing, and therefore befitting it*). ☞ *Neither* respondēre alicui rei, *nor* quadrare ad aliquid, *nor* congruere alicui rei, *are here applicable:* decēre *with an accusative of the person* (*become*): æquum est; par est, *with an infinitive;* convēnit, *with an accusative and infinitive* (*it is proper,* &c.), *it is not befitting,* non decet; *not at all befitting,* minime decet, *both with the accusative and infinitive: it is not at all befitting for an orator to be in a passion,* oratorem irasci minime decet: "*it befits*" *is sometimes translated by* est *with the genitive; as, it befits a young man,* est juvenis; *but if the object is a personal pronoun, the possessive pronoun takes its place; as, it befits thee,* tuum est.

BEFOOL, infatuare (*to lead one to commit a folly, a silliness*): occæcare (*to blind*): pellicere (*to make a fool of by allurements of a youth or maiden*): aliquem lactare et falsâ spe producere (*to feed any body with false hopes*): decipere (*to deceive*): in fraudem impellere. *To be befooled,* in fraudem deduci.

BEFORE, ‖ *to express priority in space and time:* ante (*before, without reference to nearness or distance, denotes the relation of precedence with reference to a subsequent object, and is opposed to* "*behind,*" *whether in time or space*): ob (*before, in space only, with reference to the surface of an object*): pro (*before, forward: of direction or position with reference to an object behind it*): *before my censorship, consulship,* &c., ante me censorem, consulem: *before his death,* ante obĭtum, vivus. *The day before,* pridie ejus diei: abhinc (*ago: reckoning back from the present time; the numeral and its substantive may be either in the accusative or ablative, but it must be a cardinal, not an ordinal, and* abhinc *must stand first;* e. g., *four years before the present time,* abhinc quatuor annos): *to sail before the wind,* secundo vento cursum tenēre: *before the city,* ante urbem: *before the camp,* ante castra; pro castris; *before the door,* ante januam; a januâ (e. g., *to look out before the door,* a januâ prospicere). *I have that always before my eyes,* id mihi semper obversātur ante oculos (*Cic.*): *before the feet,* ante pedes: *before the eyes,* ante oculos (positum esse); ob oculos (versari); ante oculos versari: *before the time,* ante tempus; ante diem: *a long time before,* olim: *to ride before any body,* aliquem equo anteire: *to go before any body,* aliquem anteire, antecedere, antegrĕdi. *He died before his father,* prior quam pater moriebatur: *to drive a herd before one,* præ se armentum agere: *to send any body before one,* aliquem ante se mittere; præmittere: *to have the river before one,* flumen præ se habēre: *he arrived two days before me,* biduo me antecessit (*Cic.*). ‖ *In the presence of,* coram: *before any body,* coram aliquo; præsente aliquo; inspectante aliquo: *to speak before the people,* coram populo dicere (*if the people are accidentally present*); apud populum dicere (*if the people are officially present*): *to praise any body before his face,* aliquem in os laudare. ‖ *Sometimes* "*before*" *is rendered by Latin merely by a case;* e. g., *to rise or stand up before any body,* alicui assurgere: *to humble one's self before any body,* alicui se demittere: *to flee before any body,* aliquem *or* alicujus aspectum fugere: ante (*standing before, especially in comparison with one other*): præter (*beyond, more than,* &c.). ☞ Præ *never implies such pre-eminence as may exist among equals, but a putting aside of all the rest in comparison with this* ("Si dicas, 'hic est præ ceteris dignus,' hoc dicas: hic dignus est, ceteri non item," *Frotscher*). ‖ "*Before*" *of pre-eminence or comparative superiority: to stand before Alexander* (*to surpass him*), ante Alexandrum esse: *to love any body before others,* aliquem præter ceteros amare (*but not* aliquem præ ceteris amare, *which would mean to love any body alone, and not to love others*): *to be before all others in worth,* præter ceteros dignum esse (*not* præ ceteris dignum esse, i. e., *alone worthy, others not being so*): *to be before any body in any thing,* præstare alicui aliquâ re; antecellere alicui aliquâ re. ‖ *Sometimes* "*before*" *means* "*under the jurisdiction;*" *as, to bring any body before the judge,* aliquem ad judicem adducere: *to summon before a court,* aliquem in jus vocare.

BEFORE, *without case, is often rendered by* ante *or* præ *in composition*: ante, antea; antehac (*before this, hitherto*): prius, citius; in fronte; ante pectus, in pectore; supra (*above*): *go you before, I will follow,* I præ; sequar. *I ought to have declared the matter before,* oportuit rem prænarrasse me: *you must speak before, we afterward,* vos priores esse oportet, nos posterius dicere: *to go before,* præire, priorem ire: *the enemy pressing on them before,* quum hostis instaret a fronte: *shortly before,* paulo ante: *long before,* multo ante, ante multo, longe ante: *a few days before,* paucis ante diebus, paucis diebus ante: *before you come to the gate,* priusquam ad portam venias: *the year before he died,* anno antequam mortuus est: *he who was consul the year before,* superioris anni consul: *as I have said before,* ut supra dixi, ut supra dictum est: *to taste before,* prægustare: *never before,* antehac nunquam, nunquam ante hunc diem. ‖ *Before, before that* (*of time*), prius quam *or* priusquam, ante quam *or* antequam, antea quam *or* anteaquam (*all with indicative or subjunctive*): *before I depart this life,* antequam ex hac vitâ migro: *the year before I was censor,* anno ante me censorem: *the day before I wrote these things,* pridie quam hæc scripsi: *before any authority came from you,* nondum interpositâ auctoritate vestrâ. ‖ *Before, beforetime, in former time,* olim, quondam. ‖ *Rather, sooner,* potius, citius, prius: *rather than,* potius quam, citius quam, prius quam. *I will die before I,* &c., mori malo, quam, etc. ‖ *Already,* jam, dudum, jam dudum. ‖ *Before-mentioned,* quem (quam, quod) supra dixi—qui supra dictus est (*not* supra dictus, memoratus, nominatus).

BEFOREHAND, *adv.: to be beforehand,* paratum promtumque esse; *with any thing,* providēre, instruere aliquid; in expedito habēre aliquid: *to have money beforehand,* pecuniam in numerato, *or* præ manu habēre. "*Beforehand*" *is often translated by* præ *or* ante *in composition: to take any thing beforehand,* aliquid præcipere (*Jurist.*): *to determine any thing beforehand,* aliquid præfinire, præstituere: *to be on one's guard beforehand,* præcavēre: *to be beforehand with any body in any thing,* prævenire aliquem aliquâ re: *to be beforehand with any body's wishes,* desideria alicujus prævenire: *to pay beforehand,* in antecessum dare *or* solvere (*post-Augustan*); ante tempus *or* ante dictum diem solvere: repræsentare (*pay down at once*).

BEFOUL, inquinare aliquid (aliquâ re): *to befoul one's self with any thing,* se inquinare aliquâ re, e. g., *with dirt,* cœno *or* sordibus; maculare; commaculare; maculis aspergere; spurcare; conspurcare.

BEFRIEND, favēre alicui, alicujus rebus *or* partibus (*to befriend both in will and action*): alicui studēre; alicujus esse studiosum (*to befriend by affection and kindness*): juvare, adjuvare aliquem (*applicable both to persons and to lucky circumstances*): esse alicui adjumento; afferre alicui adjumentum (*applicable to persons only*): fovēre aliquem: fovēre ac tollere aliquem: sustinēre ac fovēre aliquem; gratiâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare aliquem (*to befriend any body in reference to civil honors*): benevolentiâ aliquem prosequi: benevolentiam alicui præstare, *or* in aliquem conferre (*show him kindness, good-will,* &c.): suffragari alicui (*to give him one's vote, interest,* &c.): prosperare aliquem; obsecundare alicui (*of favorable circumstances*). ‖ *To be befriended by any body,* gratiosum alicui, *or* apud aliquem esse: *by nature,* naturam fautrīcem habēre (in aliquâ re). *The ships, being befriended by darkness, reached the land,* naves noctis interventu ad terram pervenerunt.

BEG, TR., ‖ *to request, pray for,* rogare, orare aliquem aliquid; flagitare; efflagitare aliquid ab aliquo (*with eagerness and impetuosity*): *to beg the gods,* precari a diis; precatione uti; precationem ad deos facere: *to beg humbly any thing from any body,* supplicare alicui pro re: petere, postulare suppliciter aliquid ab aliquo; orare aliquem supplicibus verbis;

orare *or* rogare aliquem suppliciter: *to beg importunately and almost with tears*, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare aliquem: *to beg in the most earnest manner*, aliquem ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: *to beg the life of a malefactor*, petere vitam nocenti: *let me beg of you*, oratus sis; rogati sitis *or* estote: *let me beg and beseech you*, quæso, oro, obsecro. ‖ *To beg the (favor of any body's) company*, aliquem invitare, vocare: *to beg any body's company to dinner*, aliquem ad cœnam vocare *or* invitare: *to beg any body's company at one's house*, aliquem domum suam invitare [condicere alicui, *with or without* cœnam, *or* ad cœnam, *is to invite one's self; to fix to dine with any body*].

BEG, INTRANS., mendicare: stipem cogere *or* colligere (*to beg alms*): *of any body*, mendicare *or* emendicare stipem ab aliquo (*Suet., Oct.*, 91): *from house to house*, * ostiātim stipem cogere: *to live by begging*, mendicando *or* mendicantem vivere; stipe precariâ victitare (*Ammian.*, 26, 10).

BEGET, gignere (*general term of men, animals*, &c.): generare (*more select expression: of the gods, nature*, &c.): gignere et procreare: liberos procreare; liberis (sc. procreandis) operam dare; liberos ex (*not* ab) aliquâ gignere; liberos ex (*not* ab) aliquâ sustulisse *or* suscepisse. *Only-begotten*, unĭcus (*not* unigenitus, *which, however, may be retained as a technical term in theology*). ‖ FIG., *to cause*, creare (e. g., periculum, errorem, voluptatem): procreare (periculum): parĕre (dolorem, tædium, somnum). *To beget suspicion in any body*, suspicionem alicui movēre, importare, facere, efficere, dare, præbēre: *also* suspicionem parĕre, *Nep.: hesitation, doubt*, dubitationem alicui inferre, injicere, *also* dare, *Cæs.; some doubt*, nonnullam in dubitationem aliquem adducere: *fear in any body*, timorem alicui facere, injicere, incutere.

BEGGAR, mendīcus: *beggar-woman*, * mulier mendīcans: *as proud as a beggar*, stultâ ac mendīcâ arrogantiâ elatus (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 59): *a beggar's wallet*, mendici pera: *a beggar's brat*, * puer (*or* puella) mendicans: *as poor as a beggar*, in summâ egestate *or* mendicitate esse; in summâ mendicitate vivere; vitam in egestate degere.

BEGGAR, TR., ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere; ad famem rejicere; omnibus bonis evertere: *to beggar one's self*, ad mendicitatem se detrudere (*Plaut., Men.*, 1, 3, 21): *one who is beggared*, alicui res ad rastros rediit (*a comic expression*): *to be beggared*, ad rerum omnium inopiam redigi.

BEGGARLY, mendīcus (*like a beggar*): miser (*wretched*): exīlis (*mean*). ADV., exiliter: *a beggarly affair*, res vilissima *or* levissima; luteum opus *or* negotium (*Cic., Verr.*, 4, 14, 32).

BEGGARY, mendicitas (πτωχεία): egestas (*want of necessaries*); egestas ac mendicitas: *to rescue any body from beggary*, precario victu liberare aliquem (*Curt.*, 4, 14, 23): *to be reduced to beggary*, * ad mendicitatem redigi; ad pudendam paupertatem delabi; bonis exhauriri.

BEGIN, incipere; inchoare; ordiri *or* exordiri (incipere *denotes beginning, in opposition to leaving off*; *opposed to* cessare, desinere, &c.: inchoare, *in opposition to completing*; *opposed to* perficere, peragere, &c.: ordiri *or* exordiri, *in opposition to advancement*; *opposed to* continuare, pergere, &c., *Dōd.*): initium facere alicujus rei: aggrĕdi aliquid, *or* ad aliquid faciendum (*to begin, or set to, to any thing*): *to begin a statue*, signum instituere: cœpisse (*followed by an infinitive*): *he began the slaughter with me*, cædis initium fecit a me: *to begin again*, alicujus rei telam retexere. ☞ *Before the passive infinitive the perfect of* cœpisse *is* cœptus est, *or* cœptum est: *we are beginning to be consulted*, consuli cœpti sumus: *they begin throwing the vessels*, vasa conjici cœpta sunt: *to begin a speech*, initium dicendi facere; exordior dicere; aggredi ad dicendum: *to begin a lawsuit*, litem intendere alicui; *a quarrel or action*, causam jurgii inferre. INTR., incipere (*of persons and things*): initium facere, *with any body or any thing* (i. e., *to take him or it first*), ab aliquo *or* ab aliquâ re: *let my speech end where it began*, unde est orsa, in eo terminetur oratio: *the new year begins with sharp frosts*, frigoribus novus incipit annus (*Ov., Fast.*, 1, 149): *the name begins with a C.*, C est principium nomini (*Plaut., Trin.*, 4, 2, 70): *one division of the Gauls begins at the Rhone*, Gallorum una pars a Rhodăno incipit: *the country of the Belgæ begins at the extremity of Gaul*, Belgæ ab extremis Galliæ finibus oriuntur. *The ridge begins at the sea*, jugum montis a mari surgit. ‖ *To be in an incipient state; mostly translated by inchoative verbs in* scere: *it begins to grow light*, lucescit; dilucescit; illucescit: *it begins to be warm*, calescit. ‖ IDIOMATIC USES: *why don't you begin?* quid stas? quid statis? *the battle begins*, prœlium committitur; hostes acie concurrunt. *Never*, &c., *since the world began*, nunquam, &c., post homines natos, post hominum memoriam (*not* post initium *or* ab initio mundi): *to begin well and end badly*, bonis initiis ordiri, tristes exitus habēre (*of events*). ‖ *"To begin" may sometimes be translated by* primum: *to begin by telling one's name*, nomen primum memorare.

BEGINNER, auctor (*the beginner, or person with whom the plan or idea originated*): instimulator; concitator; instimulator et concitator (*the beginner, or first mover*, e. g., *of a mutiny*, &c.). [Vid. AUTHOR.] ‖ *He who is learning the rudiments of any thing*, elementarius (*especially in writing and reading, Sen., Ep.*, 36, 4): tiro; rudis; tiro ac rudis in aliquâ re (*unexercised in any thing*): *a beginner in any service is* novicius (*applied by the ancients to a new slave*): *to be a beginner*, prima elementa discere; primis elementis *or* literis imbui: *to be still a beginner*, * in tirociniis hærēre: *to be something more than a beginner*, paulum aliquid ultra primas literas progressum esse.

BEGINNING, initium (*the point from which any thing begins: opposed to* exitus): principium (*the beginning, as that part of the whole which stands before the other parts in things, and goes before them in actions: opposed to* extremum): primordium (*the beginning as the primeval source and origin of any thing*): orsus; exorsus; inceptio (*have an active meaning*): tirocinium (*the first attempts or experiments*): limen *for* "*beginning*" (e. g., belli) *is to be avoided as a poetical expression.* "*Beginning*" *is often rendered by* primus, a, um; e. g., prima epistolæ verba, *the beginning of a letter* (*Sen., Ep.*, 15, 1): *the beginning of a disturbance*, primus tumultus (*Liv.*, 1, 6): *the beginning of a speech*, prima orationis verba; exordium, procemium (*the introduction, never* initium): *the beginning of an art or science*, elementa; rudimenta; incunabula: *the beginning of a play*, commissio: *at the beginning of spring*, vere novo, *or* ineunte vere; inito vere (*if it has begun*): *at the beginning of night*, primâ nocte; primo vespere: *at the beginning of day*, prima luce: *to relate from the beginning*, ab ultimo initio repetere; altius ordiri et repetere: *to relate from beginning to end*, ordine rem omnem narrare: *from beginning to end*, a carceribus usque ad calcem (PROVERB): *the beginning of the world*, principia *or* primordia rerum: *from the beginning of the world*, post homines natos; post hominum memoriam (*after negatives*): *without beginning or end*, æternus: *to have neither beginning nor end*, nec principium, nec finem habēre: *the end suits the beginning*, principiis consentiunt exitus: *from the beginning*, a principio: *in the beginning*, principio.

BEGIRD, *to bind round with any thing*, cingere *or* succingere aliquem aliquâ re; accingere alicui aliquid: *to begird one's self*, cingere se, *or* cingi, *or* accingi aliquâ re.

BEGONE, amŏve te hinc, abi in malam rem! *begone, ye profane!* procul este profani! *begone from my sight*, abscede procul e conspectu meo! facesse hinc! apăge te! apage iis! *begone and be hanged!* abi in malam rem, *or* in malam crucem (*comic*); quin tu abis in malam pestem, malumque cruciatum? (*Cic., Phil.*, 13, 21, 48).

BEGREASE, linere; oblinere; perlinere: ungere; perungere (*with any fat substance*): *to begrease the paper with any thing*, illinere aliquid chartis (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 4, 36).

BEGRIME, fuligine oblinere; *begrimed*, fuligine oblītus.

BEGRUDGE, invidēre alicui: *to begrudge a little*, subinvidēre alicui: invidēre alicui aliquid; invidēre alicui honorem; nullius equidem invideo honori.

BEGUILE, fraudem *or* fallaciam alicui facere; dolum alicui nectere, confingere; decipere; fallere: *he completely beguiled his companions*, socios induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidiâ fefellit: circumvenire: fraude aut dolo capere; eludere: alicui imponere: alicui fucum facere: alicui verba dare: *to beguile or balk*, frustrari: *to beguile or lead by the nose*, circumducere (*comic*): *to beguile any body of any thing*, defraudare aliquem aliquâ re: *to beguile any body of his money*, aliquem circumducere *or* circumvertere argento; aliquem emungere argento; perfabricare aliquem (*the last two comic expressions*): *to beguile his creditors*, fraudare creditores: *to attempt to beguile any body*, fraude aliquem tentare; fallaciam intendere in aliquem: *hope beguiled me*, spes me fefellit, *or* destituit, *or* frustrata est: *to beguile time*, fallere horas: *to beguile the long night*, spatiosam fallere noctem (*Ovid*).

BEGUILER, fraudator: homo ad fallendum paratus, *or* instructus: circumscriptor: quadruplator (*one who by tricks and chicanery seeks to get the property of others into his own power*): veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus (*opposed to* homo sine fuco et fallaciis).

BEHALF, usus: commŏdum: *in my behalf*, meâ causâ; meam ob causam; propter me (*in behalf or on account of me*): meo nomine (*in my behalf or person*): meis verbis (*in my behalf or in my name*; e. g., *salute him in my name, where* meo nomine *would not be Latin*): pro me (*in my behalf or stead; in behalf of any thing or any body*, alicujus causâ *or* gratiâ; *in thy behalf*, tuâ causâ).

BEHAVE, se gerere (*with adverb*): *to behave with propriety*, honeste se gerere: *to behave as any body*, gerere *or* agere aliquem; agere pro aliquo (i. e., *to behave as or represent any body*: so agere *or* gerere aliquem, *and* se agere pro aliquo *are incorrect; but* se gerere pro aliquo *is correct; as*, se pro cive gerere, *to act as a citizen, Cic., Arch.*, 5): *to behave toward any body suitably to his rank*, dignitati alicujus consulere: *to behave liberally toward any body*, aliquem liberaliter habēre: *to behave harshly toward any body*, aliquem aspere tractare. ☞ *With* se gerere *an adverb should be used, not an adjective: not* se modestum, immodestum, urbanum, &c., gerere, *but* modeste, immodeste, urbane, &c., se gerere. *To behave in a matter*, se gerere in re: *to behave foolishly in a matter*, * præpostere agere rem. *It is characteristic of a great man to behave himself in so high an office in such a manner as*, &c., permagni hominis est, sic se adhibēre in tantâ potestate, ut, &c. ‖ WELL-BEHAVED, bene moratus (*morally*): modestus (*showing moderation and good breeding*). *Ill-behaved*, rudis: incultus.

BEHAVIOR, vivendi ratio, *or from context*, ratio *alone*: mores: *good behavior*, morum probitas: *bad behavior*, mali mores; morum perversitas; improbitas: *what sort of behavior is that?* quid istic mos est? *The young woman's behavior is somewhat, or too, light*, ingenium liberius quam virginem decet (*Liv.*): *behavior toward any body*, * ratio quâ quis utitur adversus aliquem: *good behavior*, boni mores, vita bene morata; urbanitas, humanitas: *unassuming, modest behavior*,

modestia: *unbecoming, improper behavior*, impudentia: *obliging behavior*, liberalitas; officium: *attentive behavior*, observantia: *proud, insolent, haughty behavior*, superbia, insolentia: *to be bound to one's good behavior*, ad bene se gerendum obligari: *to be on one's behavior to any one*, observare aliquem. || *Air, bearing*, habitus, gestus: *a noble behavior*, ad dignitatem apposita forma et species: *in the motion of the body*, dignitas motus. || *Elegance, gracefulness*, decor, decōrum, decentia; urbanitas, politior humanitas; elegantia.

BEHEAD. *To behead any body*, caput alicujus præcīdere (*with the sword; it would be wrong to say* caput cervicibus abscīdere, *unless the person is first strangled, Cic., Phil.*, ii., 2: cervicibus fractis caput abscidit): securi ferire, *or* percutere (*with the axe, as the instrument used by the executioner*): decollare (*as a general term, post-Augustan, Sen., and Suet., and even then rejected from the more elevated style*).

BEHEST. Vid. Command.

BEHIND, *adv., prep., and adj.*, pone, post (*opposed to* ante): post tergum (*behind the back: opposed to* ante pectus): a tergo (*from behind: opposed to* adversus, *or a* latere. Vid. *Sal.*, i. *Ep. de Ord. Rep.*, 3, 2: neque adversus, neque a tergo, aut lateribus tutus est): *to look behind*, oculos retorquēre: *to kick out behind*, recalcitrare (**Hor., Sat.*, 2, 1, 20), *or* calces remittere: *behind the house*, (in) aversā parte domūs; in postico; (in) posticā parte ædium; (in) posticā domo (*in the building or wing that is behind*): *the garden behind the house*, hortus erat posticis ædium partibus: *to attack any body from behind*, aliquem aversum *or* a tergo aggredi, invadere: *to receive a wound behind the ear*, secundum aurem vulnus accipere (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 34, *extr.*): *to leave a person behind*, post se relinquere: præcurrere: *to leave any body far behind*, aliquem procūl a se relinquere: *behind any body's back* (=*in any body's absence, or without any body's knowledge*), post tergum; clam aliquo *or* inscio aliquo: *behind the mountain*, ad terga montis: *a man died and left three daughters behind him*, quidam decedens tres filias reliquit: *to leave debts behind one*, æs alienum relinquere. || *Behind, out of sight, behind the curtain*, obscurus, obscurior, reconditus, in recondito: *there is some evil behind*, aliquid mali subest: *to be behind*, i. e., *left, remaining*, reliquum esse, relinqui, restare, superesse. *I desire to hear all that is behind*, reliqua cupio scire omnia: *what remains now behind?* quid nunc porro? *is there any more mischief yet behind?* numquid est aliud mali reliquum? *there is one work yet behind*, unus superest labor.

BEHINDHAND, *to be behindhand with any body*, ab aliquo superari: *I will not be behindhand*, non posteriores feram (vid. *Ruhnk., Ter., Ad.*, 5, 4, 26): *to be behindhand in learning*, parum proficere, *or* procedere in literis: *in money matters*, reliquari (*to be in arrears, Pandect.*): attritis esse facultatibus; in rei familiaris angustiis esse (*to be in embarrassed circumstances*): *not to be behindhand in any thing*, in aliquā re progressus facere.

BEHOLD, aspicere aliquem *or* aliquid: oculos in aliquid conjicere *or* convertere (*to cast eyes on*): spectare; aspectare (*with attention*). Vid. To See, Gaze, Look (*at*).

BEHOLD, *interj.*, ecce (*points at something as appearing suddenly and unexpectedly*): en (*points at something as not observed from prejudice, aversion, or some such feeling. Both usually with the nominative, and only* ecce *(in comedy) with accusative, of a pronoun*: eccum, eccam, eccos *are the contracted forms of* ecce eum, ecce eam, ecce eos): *behold, or there is, your letter*, ecce literæ tuæ: *behold, here I am*, ecce me: *behold, there he is*, eccum adest: *behold, there is the very man I was looking for*, eccum quem quærebam: *behold, that is the reason*, en causa: *behold, that is it that makes the others believe*, en cur ceteri arbitrentur.

BEHOLDEN. *To be beholden to any body*, alicui obnoxium esse; alicujus beneficiis obligatum esse: *to be much beholden to any body*, alicui multum, *or* multa beneficia, debēre: *I shall be exceedingly beholden to you*, gratissimum mihi facies; hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes.

BEHOOF, usus; commodum.

BEHOOVE, decēre aliquem; *it behooves*, decet *or* convēnit (*followed by an accusative and an infinitive*): oportet (*followed also by an accusative, and an infinitive is used when moral obligation is implied*).

BEING, || *existence. The Latins express this notion by the verb* esse; e. g., *he denies the being of the gods*, nullos esse deos putat; deos esse negat: *he asserts the being of the gods*, deos esse dicit: *he utterly rejects the being of a God*, deum ex rerum naturā tollit: *to fulfill the purpose of one's being*, *legi, quā nati sumus, respondēre *or* satisfacere. || Being, *participle.* Vid. Be. [*I being present*, me præsente (*not* in mea præsentia); coram me.]

BELABOR, pulsare (*to beat soundly*): verberibus cædere (*to baste thoroughly*): verberibus castigare (*to punish either pugilistically or with a cudgel*): verberibus *or* flagris implēre; male mulcare; verberibus subigere *or* irrigare; verberibus mulcare (*all comic expressions*).

BELATED. Vid. Benighted.

BELCH, *v.*, ructare: *to cause to belch*, ructus gignere, *or* movēre, *or* facere, *or* ciēre.

BELCH, *s.*, ructus; stomāchi redundatio.

BELDAM, anicŭla; vetŭla (*old woman*): maga; benefīca (*witch*).

BELEAGUER, obsidēre; circum sedēre; obsidionem (urbi) inferre; in obsidione habēre *or* tenēre; obsidione claudere, premere: operibus cingere; operibus claudere, omnique commeatu privare (*all answering to the Greek* περιπροσκαθῆσθαι, *to blockade*): oppugnare; oppugnatione premere; opera (urbi) admovēre (*answering to the Greek* πολιορκεῖν, προσβάλλειν, *to storm*): *to beleaguer on all sides*, coronā cingere, circumdārē; corōnā (mœnia) aggrĕdi; circumvallare (*to surround with a line of circumvallation*).

BELFRY, *trabium compāges, in quâ campāna pendet.

BELIE, *counterfeit*, imitari, imitando exprimere *or* effingere; mentiri (*poetical*). || *Give the lie to*, mendacii coarguere. || *Misrepresent*, depravare rem narrando. || *Calumniate*, criminari, de famâ *or* existimatione alicujus detrahere.

BELIEF, fides (*assured belief*): opinio (*opinion, view*): persuasio (*firm conviction*). || *Creed*, * formula Christiana: lex Christiana (*the latter Ammianus, of a Christian's* "*rule of faith*"). *An article of the belief*, * caput doctrinæ sacræ (caput *or* articulus fidei, *barbarous*): locus doctrinæ sacræ. *The universal belief about a thing*, omnium opinio de re. *A belief that poison had been administered by some one*, persuasio veneni ab aliquo accepti. *According to my belief*, ut ego existimo; meâ quidem opinione; ut mihi quidem videtur. *The common belief that*, &c., vulgata opinio, quâ creditur, &c. *Easy of belief*, credulus. *Hard of belief*, incredulus. *Past belief*, incredibilis; incredibile quantum, supra quam credibile est. *Worthy of belief*, fide dignus, fidus, certus, bonus, locuples, luculentus; credibilis; probabilis: *unworthy of belief*, levis nec satis fidus (e.g., auctor). || *In an ecclesiastical sense*, fides (*belief, faith*): doctrina, formula, lex (*objectively, doctrine, profession, law*), lex Christiana (*Ammian.*): religio (*religion, generally; as,* religio Christiana, *Eutrop., Arnob.*). ☞ *Krebs, after Muretus, advises the retention of* fides Christiana *as a technical term. To fight for his belief*, pro religionibus suis pugnare (*defend it with the sword*); pro religionibus suis bellum (*or* -a) suscipere. *Belief in (the existence of) a God*, opinio Dei: *nobody shall drive me from my belief in the immortality of the soul*, nemo mę de immortalitate depellet (*Cic.*): *the common belief, that*, &c., vulgata opinio quâ creditur, &c. (*Liv.*, 40, 29): *to have or hold a wrong belief on any subject*, non rectę credere de re (*Cic.*): *not to deserve any belief (of a thing)*, fidem *or* nullam fidem habere.

BELIEVE, credere (*denotes belief as grounded on testimony*): putare (*to believe, as one who casts up the reasons for and against: often of one who does not see the errors of his calculation* = "*imagine*"): arbitrari (*properly, to pronounce an opinion as an arbiter: often of forming the most probable opinion one can from uncertain data*): videri (*of what seems to one true at first sight, or as far as one's means of examining and judging extend: the construction is,* mihi videtur aliquis *or* aliquid, *or* videor *with infinitive: I believe you speak the truth*, videris vera loqui: *I believe that I see you*, te vidēre videor): opinari (*to be of opinion, to imagine: of conjectural belief founded on what seem probable grounds*): animum *or* in animum inducere (*to arrive at the notion; to persuade one's self: with infinitive, he believes that he may*, inducit animum sibi licēre, *Cic.*): reri (*to hold any thing as one's private opinion, formed on reasonable grounds, &c.: according to Cic., De Or.*, 3, 38, 153, *a rather poetical word, which, however, may, if used judiciously, give spirit and a somewhat antique coloring to a discourse; hence he uses it himself not uncommonly, especially in his philosophical works. The principal forms that occur are the present and imperfect indicative*): existimare: ducere (*to estimate; to hold an opinion after passing judgment on the worth of its grounds, &c.*: æstimare *is not used in this sense*): censēre (*to pronounce judgment with the authority of a censor, or of a senator giving his vote: thence to hold any thing to be good and profitable; and also to hold an opinion deliberately*): autumare *in the sense of* "*believing,*" "*holding an opinion,*" *is not without authority* (e. g., *Pacuv. in Non.*, 237, 2; *Hor., Sat.*, 2, 3, 45, *where it* = censet), *but does not belong to the prose of the Golden Age: to believe easily*, facile adduci (*not* induci) ad credendum; facile ad credendum impelli: *to believe any thing (habitually and foolishly)*, alicui rei servire; e. g., *to believe uncertain rumors*, incertis rumoribus servire (*Cæs.*): *I firmly believe*, (mihi) persuasum *or* persuasissimum est: hoc *or* illud mihi certe persuadeo, *or* persuasi: persuasum habēre (*all* = *I am convinced, with accusative and infinitive*: ☞ persuasum habeo *is much less common than* mihi persuasum est, *or* mihi persuasi. *With* mihi persuasi *only a pronoun can stand as the objective:* hoc mihi persuasi. *With* persuasum habēre *the dative of the pronoun is extremely rare, the only passage being* sibi persuasum habebant (*Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 2, *end*). *Hence avoid* mihi persuasum habeo). || *To make any body believe any thing*, alicui aliquid *or* de aliquā re probare (*Cic.*; alicui aliquid credibile facere *is New Latin, though* credibile aliquid facere *is right, Krebs*). *To make any body believe that*, &c., persuadēre alicui *or* hoc persuadēre alicui, *with accusative and infinitive. I shall not be made, led, induced, or persuaded to believe this*, hoc quidem non adducor, ut credam; non facile adducar (*not* inducar) ad credendum. *I am not persuaded to believe that*, &c., non adducor *or* adducar (*with accusative and infinitive, without any verb of believing; e. g., Cic., Div.*, 1, 18, 35, nec adducar aut in extis totam Etruriam delīrare, &c., *Orell.; but many MSS. read* adducar ut rear, &c.): *to make the people believe*, opinionem populo afferre (*Cic.*). *I can hardly be induced to believe*, illuc adduci vix possum, ut, &c. *They tried to make the people believe that Pompey wished*, &c., in eam opinionem rem adducebant, ut Pompeius cupere videretur. *I can not but believe that*, non possum in animum inducere, quin, &c. (*Liv.*) *I am more inclined to believe*, magis ut arbitrer (*with accusative and infinitive*) inclinat animus (vid. *Liv.*, 7, 9). *Not to believe any body or any thing*, alicui, *or* alicui rei fidem abrogare, *or* derogare. || *To believe in any thing*, aliquid

esse arbitrari *or* credere (i. e., *in its existence: for difference between* arbitrari *and* credere, vid. *above: to believe in a God, or in the existence of a God*, Deum esse credere; vim et naturam esse divinam arbitrari: *also* Deum *or* Deos credere [*Sen., Ep.*, 95], Deum *or* Deos putare [*Cic., Div.*, 1, 46, 104]. *Hence,* "*I believe in one God,*" *not* credo in unum Deum, *but* credo unum Deum): credere de re (e. g., *men are but too ready to believe in the existence of hatred*, facilius de odio creditur, *Tac., Hist.*, 1, 34): comprobare aliquid (*to give one's assent to an article of belief;* e. g., *to believe in the influence of the gods,* numen deorum comprobare): *to believe in ghosts,* * de umbris (*not* spectris) credere: * homines umbris inquietari credere. || *To believe* (=*put faith in*) *a thing or person*, alicui rei *or* alicui credere: alicui *or* alicui rei fidem habēre, tribuere: alicui rei (*never* alicui) fidem adjungere (*not* fidem dare *or* adhibēre); e. g., *to believe in dreams* (i. e., *in their coming true*), somniis credere *or* fidem adjungere. || BELIEVE ME (*inserted parenthetically*), quod mihi credas velim, mihi crede *or* crede mihi (ἐμοὶ πίθοῦ *and* πίθοῦ μοι: mihi crede *the more common, but* crede mihi *not uncommon in Cicero, when the emphasis is rather on believe than on me*). || I BELIEVE (*inserted parenthetically*), credo: opinor (credo, *like* ὡς ἔοικεν, *implies irony, in absurd or self-evident propositions:* puto, *inserted without a dependent word or clause, is classical, but rare, Krebs*). || *As I believe,* meâ quidem opinione: ut ego existimo: ut mihi visus sum: quomodo mihi persuadeo (*as I persuade or flatter myself: parenthetically, Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 2, 6, *end*). || *I believe it* (*as form of assent*), credo (*Ter., And.*, 5, 4, 43): *believe assuredly that,* &c., hoc velim tibi penitus persuadeas, *or* persuadeas hoc tibi vere (*with accusative and infinitive*). || *To be a believer* (i. e., *in Christ*), Christum *or* veram Christi doctrinam sequi; Christianæ legis studiosum esse (*Ammian.*, 25, 10). *More than any one will believe,* supra quam cuipiam credibile est. *It is not to be believed,* credibile non est, incredibile est, fidem excedit, a fide abhorret. *Who can believe it?* quis credat? incredibile est. || *To make believe, cause the belief,* opinionem alicujus rei præbēre: *assume, put on,* simulare, assimulare; *that he is learned,* simulare se doctum esse, simulare doctrinam; *that he is sick,* simulare ægrum, assimulare se ægrum. *I will make believe that I go out,* simulabo, assimulabo, quasi exeam. || TO BE BELIEVED: (a) *absolutely,* credi (*impersonally with dative of person. Any body is believed,* alicui creditur): alicui fides habetur (*both of persons*): aliqua res fidem habet: alicui rei fides habetur, tribuitur, adjungitur. *The dreams of madmen must not be believed* (*true*), insanorum visis non est fides habenda (*Cic.*). *Any thing is believed by nobody,* alicui rei abrogatur fides. *To cause any thing to be believed,* alicui rei fidem facere, afferre, *or* addere: *to prevent any thing from being believed,* alicui rei fidem abrogare: (b) *with following infinitive:* credi. *I am believed,* credor (aliquid fecisse, &c.): *also with infinitive omitted;* e. g., origo animi cœlestis creditur (*Quint.*). OBS. *For* "*it is believed,*" *the personal construction should be used, the impersonal being very rare; hence,* "*it is believed that any body committed suicide,*" *not* creditur aliquem voluntariâ morte interīsse, *but* creditur aliquis, &c.

BELIEVER, qui veram Christi doctrīnam sequitur; qui alicujus (e. g., Muhammēdi) doctrinam sequitur. *The believers,* veram Christi doctrinam sequentes, Christianæ legis studiosi: || (*generally*) qui alicui rei fidem habet *or* credit.

BELIKE, haud scio an, nescio an (*subjunctive*), quantum opinione augūror, ut opīnor, ut mea fert opinio, credo; fortasse.

BELL, campāna (*a large bell suspended,* e. g., *church-bell: the word and the thing were both invented by the Christians*): tintinnabŭlum (κώδων, *suspended at the door to summon the servants,* &c. Vid. *picture in the Dictionary of Antiquities,* p. 984. *There were also such bells in the baths, to give notice when they were open,* &c. Nola *is a very doubtful word.* Vid. *Dict.*) *Often* æs *may serve;* e. g., *the bell rings for the bath,* sonat æs thermarum (*Mart.*, 14, 163): *the bell is ringing for church,* * sonat æs sacrorum. *The door-bell rang* (=*there is somebody at the door*), pulsantur fores (i. e., *some one knocks*): * tintinnabulum sonat (*according to our custom*). *To ring the bell* (*at the door*), pulsare fores (*according to the ancient custom*), * agitare tintinnabulum forium (*according to our custom*). *Bell-founder,* campanarum fusor. *Bell-metal,* æs campanarum. *Bell-ringer,* * agitator campanæ (campanulæ); * qui æs agitat; *sexton,* ædituus. *Bell-fashioned,* in formam campanæ redactus. *Bell-flower,* campanula. *Bell-wether,* vervex dux gregis. *To bear the bell,* palmam ferre.

BELLE, puella *or* mulier pulchra, formosa.

BELLOW, mugire, mugītus edere. *A bellowing,* mugitus.

BELLOWS, follis. *A smith's bellows,* follis fabrilis.

BELLY, venter (*the cavity that contains the stomach and entrails: also used of the stomach. It refers principally to the stomach as viewed externally; hence, the belly of a cask is* dolii venter *externally,* dolii uterus *internally*): ventriculus (*stomach:* ventriculus qui receptaculum cibi est, *Cels.*): abdōmen (*the prominent, fat coverings of the belly,* "*paunch.*" *Hence the best word, when belly is used, to imply gluttony;* e. g., *to be the slave of one's belly, or to make one's belly one's god,* abdomini natum esse; *but also* ventri deditum esse *or* operam dare): alvus (*the lower cavity of the belly, where the nutritious particles of the food are separated from the excrements, and the chief channel through which the latter are conveyed away*): stomachus (*the opening of the stomach, and the stomach itself, as the cause of digestion, by its warmth*): uterus (*womb*): pantices, *plural* (*præ-classical, Plaut.,* "*paunch;*" "*pot-belly,*" *in a depreciating sense*): alveus (*hold of a ship*). *A pot-belly,* venter promissus *or* projectus. *A big belly,* venter obesus, ventris obesitas. *Big-bellied,* ventriosus, *or* ventruosus, *or* ventrosus. *Belly-pains, belly-ache,* tormĭna; strophus; cŏlicus dolor; colon (*colic-pains, colic*): *to be suffering from the belly-ache,* torminibus *or* ex intestīnis laborare; torminibus affectum esse: *that has such,* colicus. *Apt to have the belly-ache,* torminosus. *A belly-band,* cingulum; cingula, *plural* (*for horses,* &c.). *Belly-timber,* cibaria. *A belly-god,* abdomini suo natus, ventri deditus, ganeo, heluo, homo profundæ gulæ, Epicuri de grege porcus. *A bellyful,* satietas. *Belly-bound,* alvo durâ *or* astrictâ. *Belly-pinched,* fame enectus, confectus. *Belly-worm,* lumbricus. || *The belly of a wall,* muri venter. *Big-bellied,* lato utero (*of a cask, ship,* &c.): ampullaceus (*like a bottle*).

BELLY, *v.*, prominēre, turgēre, tumēre; tumescere, extumescere; impleri vento.

BELMAN, præco.

BELONG TO (*be the property of*), esse alicujus, aliquis possidet aliquid. *This book belongs to me,* hic liber est meus. *To whom belong these sheep?* cujum pecus? *to Melibœus,* est Melibœi. || *To be the part or business of,* esse alicujus. *It belongs to me to do this,* meum est hoc facere. *That belongs not to my office,* non est mei muneris. *To belong to another judge,* ad alium judicem pertinēre. || *To be due,* alicui deberi; alicui tribuendum esse. || *To appertain to, relate to,* pertinēre ad aliquid; spectare ad aliquid; referri, referendum esse ad aliquid: *be under the dominion of,* alicujus juris esse, in alicujus ditione esse, sub imperio alicujus esse: *be one of,* esse ex: *to a happy life,* ad beate vivendum pertinēre: *to any one's race,* ortum esse ex alicujus stirpe. *He belongs among my friends,* est ex meis domesticis. *To what party do you belong?* cujus partis estis? || *To belong* (*have its place*). *These vessels belong in the kitchen,* hæc vasa locum suum habent in culinâ. *This belongs elsewhere* (*to say,* &c.), hoc non hujus loci est; hoc alienum, hoc sejunctum est a re propositâ.

BELOVED, dilectus, amatus, carus, gratus.

BELOW, *prep.*, sub, subter, infra. *Below the moon all is mortal,* infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale. *He reclined below Eutrapelus,* infra Eutrapēlum accubuit. || *In rank or merit,* infra. *To be below one,* infra aliquem esse, inferiorem esse aliquo, alicui cedere: *in a thing,* aliquâ re ab aliquo vinci. *It is below one's dignity,* est infra alicujus dignitatem: *the majesty of a prince,* inferius majestate principis est. || *Less in quantity and value,* infra; minor (*with ablative*).

BELOW, *adv.*, infra; subter. *Respecting this, see below* (*in a book*), de hac re videatur infra. *Further below* (*lower down*), inferius; inferior. *To be situated on the river further below,* ad inferiorem fluminis partem situm esse. *They cross over below,* infra *or* inferiore parte trajiciunt. *From below,* ab inferiore parte; ab imo; ex inferiori loco (e. g., dicere). || *In the Lower World,* apud inferos: *the world below,* inferi, loca inferna. || *Here below,* his in terris; hac in vitâ.

BELT, cingulum: zona (*girdle: the latter a Greek term, used of the* zona virginalis, *removed on the day of marriage, and* zona muliebris, *especially of Grecian ladies: of men only as used to hold money, instead of a purse:* cingulum *is also used as the substitute for a purse; and both as* "*zone*" *in the astronomical and geographical sense*): cestus (*any tie, according to Varro, especially the girdle of Venus*). || *For a sword,* balteus.

BEMIRE, inquinare cœno *or* luto.

BEMOAN, deplorare, deflēre.

BENCH, scamnum, scabellum (*little bench*): sedes, sedile (*seat, generally*): subsellium (*at the theatre or the courts*): transtrum (*of rowers: commonly in plural*). || *Table or stand of an artisan,* mensa. *A butcher's bench,* laniena. || *The bench of judges,* consessus.

BEND, *v.*, flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare. *To bend downward,* deflectere: *upward,* sursum flectere: *inward,* inflectere: *backward,* reflectere *or* retroflectere, recurvare: *sideways,* obliquare. *Bent, bending,* inflexus, incurvus; *backward,* recurvatus, recurvus. *To bend a bow,* arcum intendere, contendere: *to bend the knee,* vid. KNEE. *Easy to bend,* flexibilis. INTR., *to bend,* flecti, se flectere, inflecti; curvari, incurvari, incurvescere. || *Move, affect,* flectere, movēre; animos hominum oratione flectere *or* movēre. || *Depress, break,* frangere, deprimere; debilitare; affligere. JN. affligere et debilitare. *Pain does not bend the mind of a brave man,* viri non est debilitari dolore, dolori occumbere: *to bend any body's pride,* alicujus superbiam retundere (*Phædr.*). || *Direct any whither,* dirigere (ad aliquid), convertere (in aliquid). *All eyes are bent on you,* omnium oculi in te sunt conjecti. || *Apply: the mind, the thoughts,* &c., *to any thing,* animum ad aliquid attendere, adjicere, applicare; cogitationes in aliquid intendere, omni cogitatione ferri ad aliquid. *Bent, intent,* attentus, intentus; *resolutely,* obstinatus. INTR., *to bend to any body,* submittere se alicui, supplicem esse alicui. *Old age bending to the grave,* ætas grandior *or* declinata. *Their hope bending neither way,* neutro inclinata spes.

BEND, curvāmen (*probably first used by Ovid:* "*bend*" *as an abiding state*): curvitas (*Macrob.*): aduncitas (*curvature: the latter especially of what is bent inward;* e. g., *of a beak,* rostri); curvatura (*Vitr., Plin.*); flexura (*Lucr., Suet.: bending with reference to other motions in space*): flexus (*winding, turning:* pons—in quo est flexus ad iter Arpīnas, *Cic.*): anfractus (*a break in the continuity of any thing's direction;* e. g., *of a horn, the course of the sun,* &c., *but especially of a road; hence, from context,* anfractus *only for a* "*turn in the road*").

BENDING (*the act*), flexio, inflexio, curvatio, incurvatio.

BENEATH. *To think any thing beneath one*, aliquid infra se positum arbitrari; aliquid infra se esse judicare. JN. aliquid despicere atque infra se positum arbitrari (*to despise it as beneath one's notice*). *To think any thing beneath any body*, aliquid infra alicujus officium existimare (*Quint., to think it too low to be his duty*). *Thinking it beneath them to*, &c., inferius majestate sua rati (e. g., lamentari). *To do nothing that is beneath one*, nihil, quod ipso sit indignum, committere. *Any thing seems beneath me*, aliquid infra dignitatem meam positum videtur. Vid. BELOW.

BENEDICTION, bona omina; sollemnes preces.

BENEFACTION, beneficium.

BENEFACTOR, homo beneficus: *of any one*, qui beneficia in aliquem confert *or* contulit, qui beneficiis (*or* -o) aliquem affecit, auxit, ornavit.

BENEFICE, *beneficium (*not* præbenda). *A beneficed man*, *beneficiarius.

BENEFICENCE, beneficentia, liberalitas, benignitas. SYN. *in* BENEFICENT.

BENEFICENT, benefĭcus (*beneficent; fond of doing good to others:* qui alterius causâ benigne facit, *Cic.*): liberalis (*giving largely from a generous disposition*): benignus (*kind from goodness of heart; liberal*).

BENEFICIAL, utilis, efficax, salutaris, salŭber. *To be beneficial*, utilem esse, usui esse, esse ex usu alicujus: esse ex re *or* in rem alicujus (*of a thing*): alicui prodesse (*of persons and things*): conducere alicui.

BENEFICIALLY, utiliter, salubriter, commode, bene.

BENEFIT, beneficium. *To confer a benefit on one*, beneficium alicui dare, tribuere, in aliquem conferre *or* deferre; beneficio aliquem afficere; benefacere alicui. *Your benefits to me*, tua in me officia; tua erga me merita. *As a benefit*, pro beneficio; in beneficii loco. ‖ *Use, advantage*, utilitas, usus; commodum, emolumentum.

BENEFIT, *v.*, conducere, juvare, adjŭvare; utilem esse, ex usu esse, usui esse, prodesse, saluti esse. INTR., *to benefit by a thing*, in rem suam convertere aliquid, fructum capere ex re.

BENEVOLENCE, caritas generis humani, humanitas, benignitas, beneficentia.

BENEVOLENT, benevŏlus (alicui), humanus, benignus, liberalis, beneficus. *In a benevolent manner*, benevole (*not* benevolentius, benevolentissime): benigne.

BENIGHT, ‖ *darken*, obscurare; tenebras offundere, obducere; noctem offundere. ‖ *Benighted* (*overtaken by night*), nocte oppressus.

BENIGN, benignus, humanus, liberalis, amicus, beneficus.

BENIGNITY, benignitas, liberalitas, humanitas, beneficentia. SYN. *in* BENEFICENT.

BENIGNLY, benigne, humane, humaniter, liberaliter.

BENT, *s.* [Vid. BEND, *s.*] ‖ *Side of a hill*, declivitas (*downward slope*), acclivitas (*upward slope*). ‖ *Strain* (*of the powers*), contentio. ‖ *Inclination, will*, inclinatio animi *or* voluntatis, voluntas, animus, studium, impetus animi; consilium, certum consilium, animus certus. ‖ *Turn, make, way*, conformatio, forma; natura, ingenium; modus, ratio, consuetudo.

BENUMB, torporem afferre alicui rei, torpore hebetare aliquid; obstupefacere. *Benumbed*, rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obstupefactus. *To be benumbed*, rigidum esse, rigēre, torpēre, torpidum esse; stupēre: *to become so*, rigescere, obrigescere, torpescere, obtorpescere, stupescere, obstupescere. *The hand is benumbed*, manus obtorpuit. *My eyes were benumbed*, torpuerant genæ dolore. *To become benumbed with fear*, præ metu obtorpescere.

BEQUEATH, legare: *a legacy to one*, alicui legatum scribere: *his whole property to one*, aliquem heredem ex asse instituere; aliquem heredem omnibus bonis instituere. *He who bequeaths*, legator. *To whom something is bequeathed*, legatarius.

BEQUEST, legatum.

BEREAVE, privare aliquem aliquâ re; spoliare (*and, more strongly*, despoliare, exspoliare) aliquem *or* aliquid, *or* aliquem re; eripere alicui aliquid; detrahere alicui aliquid *or* (*more rarely*) aliquid de aliquo; orbare aliquem aliquâ re (*of something dear; of children; so, also, of hope*, &c.); multare aliquem re (*as a punishment*). *Bereft*, orbus, orbatus, &c.: *of his children*, liberis orbatus: *of understanding*, mente captus: *of hope*, spe orbatus: *wholly*, spe dejectus.

BEREAVEMENT, } privatio, spoliatio,
BEREAVING, } orbatio.

BERGAMOT (*pear*), pirum Falernum.

BERRY, bacca, baccula (*little berry*): acinus (*of those which grow in clusters*). *Bay-berry*, bacca lauri. *Blackberry*, morum rubi, rubum. *Bilberry plant*, vaccinium myrtillus (*Lin.*): *the berry*, bacca myrtilli. *Bearing berries*, baccatus, baccalis.

BERYL, beryllus; chrysoberyllus (*golden beryl*).

BESEECH, implorare, obsecrare, obtestari, exposcere, supplicare, orare.

BESEEM, decēre aliquem, convenire alicui. Vid. BECOME.

BESET, obsidēre, circum sedēre, obsidionem (urbi) inferre, operibus cingere, oppugnare, oppugnatione premere, circumvenire. ‖ *Harass, vex*, vexare, agitare, exagitare. *To beset with entreaties*, precibus fatigare: *with letters, inquiries*, obtundere literis, rogitando. ‖ *Embarrass*, in angustias pellere *or* compellere; urgēre, premere; includere (*especially in a debate*). *To be hard beset*, in angustias adductum esse, in angustiis esse *or* versari. *Very hard beset*, ad extremum redactus: in ultimum discrimen adductus (ad incitas redactus, *an old expression of common life in Plautus, brought again into use by late writers*).

BESHREW, exsecrari aliquem *or* in aliquem, male precari alicui. *Beshrew me*, dii me perdant.

BESIDE, } *prep.* (*nigh to, by the side*
BESIDES, } *of*), juxta, prope, propter, secundum, præter; ad latus alicujus. *To sit beside one*, ad alicujus latus sedēre. *To walk beside one*, a latere alicujus incedere. *To recline beside one*, alicui accubare. *Two sons lying beside their father*, duo filii propter patrem cubantes. *The princes stood beside the king*, principes adstabant regi. *To build beside the river*, secundum flumen ædificare. ‖ *Except*, præter (*in negative sentences: in affirmative = besides this*): extra: nisi, præterquam. [Vid. EXCEPT.] *Nobody thinks so besides myself*, hoc nemini præter me videtur. ‖ *Not according to, from*, ab. *Beside the purpose*, ab re. *This is beside the subject*, hoc nihil ad rem. ‖ *To be beside himself*, sui *or* mentis non compŏtem esse, non compŏtem esse animo (e. g., præ gaudio, *for joy*); non apud se esse, mente captum esse.

BESIDE, } *adv.*, præterea, ad hoc, ad
BESIDES, } hæc, secundum ea, accedit, accedit quod, huc accedit quod, insŭper, ultra, porro. *Besides that*, præterquam quod, super quam quod. *There were many things besides which*, &c., multa erant præter hæc, quæ, &c. *Except the captain and a few besides*, extra ducem paucosque præterea. *And then, besides, the dowry is lost*, tum præterea, dos periit. *And, besides, my wife would hear of it*, atque id porro uxor mea rescisceret. *Besides being old, he was also blind*, ad senectutem accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset. *Besides, I love my father*, accedit quod patrem amo.

BESIEGE, obsidēre (*lay siege to*), obsidionem (urbi) inferre, operibus cingere: *hold in blockade*, obsidēre, in obsidione habēre *or* tenēre. *The besieged*, obsessi, circumsessi, obsidione pressi.

BESIEGER, obsessor, obsidens (*one who blockades*); oppugnator (*who attacks, storms a city*).

BESMEAR, linere, oblinere, perlinere, ungere, perungere. ☞ Linere, *to cover with a sticky, adhesive substance:* ungere, *to cover*, &c., *with a greasy, oily substance.*

BESOM, scōpæ.

BESOT, infatuare, occæcare. *Besotted*, fatuus, vecors, socors; amens, demens.

BESPATTER, aspergere aliquâ re, *or* aspergere aliquid alicui. *Bespattered with mud*, luto aspersus (*Hor.*).

BESPEAK, curari *or* accurari jubēre; mandare. ‖ *Forebode*, portendere. ‖ *Indicate*, indicare, indicio *or* indicium esse, significare.

BESPEW, convomere.

BESPIT, conspŭere, consputare.

BESPREAD, spargere, conspergere; sternere, consternere.

BESPRINKLE, spargere, conspergere.

BEST, optimus (*generally*); pulcherrimus (*finest*); jucundissimus, suavissimus (*most agreeable*); lætissimus (*most joyful*); excellentissimus, præstantissimus (*most distinguished, most perfect*); saluberrimus (*most wholesome*); commodissimus (*most suitable, convenient*); utilissimus (*most profitable*). *The best (of) meal*, flos farinæ. *The best of the youth*, flos (ac robur) juventutis. *The best years (of life)*, flos ætatis, ætas florens. *Things are not in the best state*, haud læta est rerum facies. *To the best of my remembrance*, ut nunc maxime memini, ut mea memoria est. *To the best of my power*, pro viribus; quantum in me situm est; ut potero. *What think you is best to be done?* quid faciendum censes? *They knew not what was best to do*, nesciebant, quid præstaret. *To do his best*, summâ ope anniti; omni ope atque operâ eniti, ut, &c.; nihil inexpertum omittere. *It is best for you to be silent*, optime tacueris. *To put the best construction upon*, in meliorem (mitiorem) partem accipere *or* interpretari. *To make the best of every thing*, lucrum undecumque captare, utilitatem in omnibus rebus sectari. *My best friend!* optime! carissime! *At best*, summum, ad summum, quum plurimum. ‖ *Best, adv.*, optime, &c. *Best of all (chiefly)*, potissime, potissimum. *Best, beyond comparison*, tam bene, ut nihil supra.

BESTIAL. Vid. BEASTLY, BRUTAL.

BESTIR *one's self*, movēre se (*of the body*); expergisci; omnes nervos intendere. *Not to bestir one's self (sit idle)*, desidem sedēre. *Not to bestir one's self much in a thing*, levi brachio agere aliquid.

BESTOW (*confer, give*), dare, tribuere, conferre, impertire, donare, dono dare, largiri: *a benefit upon one*, beneficium collocare apud aliquem, alicui dare *or* tribuere, conferre in aliquem: *rich presents on one*, muneribus magnis cumulare aliquem. ‖ *Lay out, apply*, insumere, impendēre, consumere, locare, collocare, conferre: *time on something*, tempus conterere, consumere in re: *care, diligence on something*, in aliquâ re diligentiam adhibēre, industriam locare, studium collocare: *time well*, tempus bene locare *or* collocare: *money better*, pecuniam melius insumere. ‖ *Give (a woman) in marriage*, collocare in matrimonium, collocare; nuptum dare, locare *or* collocare. *To bestow one's self (of a woman)*, alicui nubere; (*of a man*), aliquem ducere in matrimonium *or* ducere. ‖ *Place, lay, put away*, ponere, reponere, condere; inferre.

BESTRIDE, cruribus divaricatis super aliquid stare. ‖ *Step over*, transgrĕdi: *the threshold*, intrare limen.

BET, *s.*, sponsio (*the wager*); pignus (*the stake*). *To make a bet*, sponsionem facere (*with one*, cum aliquo). *To win a bet*, sponsionem *or* sponsione vincere. *To lay any bet*, quovis pignŏre certare.

BET, *v.*, sponsionem facere (cum aliquo), pignŏre certare *or* contendere (cum aliquo). *To bet something*, aliquid in pignus dare. *Say what you will bet me*, tu dic, quo pignore mecum certes.

BETAKE *himself to any place*, se conferre aliquo, petere locum, capessere locum; concedere aliquo (*retire to a place*): ire, proficisci aliquo (*go, travel any whither*): *to a person*, se conferre, accedere ad aliquem; adire, convenire aliquem: *to the country*, rus ire, concedere rus. *He betook himself to Argos to dwell there*, Argos habitatum concessit. ‖ *Fly to, have recourse to*, fugere, confugere, perfu-

gere, refugere, ad *or* in locum; se recipere aliquo (*to retreat to*): *a person or thing*, perfugere, confugere, refugere ad aliquem *or* aliquid; alicujus rei perfugio uti. || *Apply to*, se conferre ad aliquid, animum ad aliquid attendere, adjicere, applicare; cogitationes ad aliquid dirigere, ad *or* in aliquid intendere.

BETHINK *himself*, reminisci alicujus rei *or* aliquid; memoriam rei repetere, revocare; res mihi redit in memoriam; venit mihi in mentem res, rei, de re; resipiscere, ad se redire, se colligere. *To bethink himself better*, sententiam mutare; a suâ sententiâ discedere; pœnitet; consilium mutare.

BETIDE. Vid. BEFALL.

BETIMES, matūre, tempestīve. || *Soon*, brevi (tempore), mox, jam jamque. || *Betimes in the morning*, bene manè.

BETOKEN, indicare, indicium *or* indicio esse, significare. || *Foretoken*, portendere, prænuntiare, alicujus rei esse prænuntium.

BETRAY (*to enemies*), prodere, tradere. || *Leave in the lurch*, destituere. || *Reveal, disclose*, prodere (*as*, crimen, vultu, conscios, furem); enuntiare (*as*, commissa; *to one*, alicui); deferre aliquid *or* de aliquâ re (*as an informer; to one*, ad aliquem); proferre (*as*, secreta animi, consilia). *To betray one's self*, se prodere. *Your voice betrays you*, te voce noscito, te ex voce cognosco. || *To be the mark of*, esse (*with genitive*). *It betrays a dull brain to*, &c., est tardi ingenii (*with infinitive*). || *To lead away*, aliquem in *or* ad aliquam rem inducere, illicere, pellicere.

BETRAYER, proditor.

BETROTH, spondēre alicui aliquam, despondēre alicui aliquam (despondere *is used also of the father of the man*, *Terent., And.*, i., 1, 75). *To betroth one's self*, sponsalia facere: *to a woman*, despondēre sibi aliquam. *To be betrothed to a man*, alicui desponderi. *She was already betrothed to the youth*, jam destinata erat juveni. *A man betrothed*, desponsus (desponsatus *is post-classical in Suetonius, and rare*), sponsus. *A (woman) betrothed to a man*, sponsa, desponsa alicui. *The parties betrothed*, sponsi. *To whom Lavinia was betrothed*, cui Lavinia pacta fuerat. *To betroth a person to any body*, despondēre aliquem alicui.

BETTER (*as to the outward sense*), melior; pulchrior (*more beautiful*): jucundior, suavior (*more agreeable*): lætior (*more joyful*). *Better times*, tempora lætiora, feliciora: *weather*, * tempestas lætior, * cœlum mitius. || *In respect of the nature, destination, object, and also the use, of a thing*, melior; potior, superior; præstantior, præstabilior; opportunior, commodior, magis idoneus (*more suitable, convenient*): salubrior (*more wholesome*): utilior (*more useful, profitable*): *a better season*, commodius anni tempus: *to be better as a soldier than as a politician*, meliorem esse bello, quam pace: *to choose a better place for his camp*, magis idoneum locum castris deligere. *To be better in something than another*, vincere, superare, præstare aliquem aliquâ re. *To make better*, corrigere (*of correcting what is altogether wrong and faulty*): emendare (*of removing whatever faults any thing may have*). [Vid. TO BETTER.] *We are better off*, meliore sumus conditione, meliore loco sunt res nostræ. *It is better*, melius *or* satius est, præstat. *To have a better opinion of one*, æquius, benignius judicare de aliquo. || *In a moral view*, melior, potior, præstabilior. *To be better*, meliorem, præferendum esse; præstare, antecellere. *To become better*, meliorem fieri, ad bonam frugem se recipere, se colligere, in viam redire. || *As to health*, &c., melior. *I am better*, melius mihi fit; melius me habeo; meliuscule (*somewhat better*) mihi est. *I am getting better*, convalesco (ex morbo); melior fio; sanitatem recipio; ex incommodâ valetudine emergo. || *The better (the advantage, superiority)*. *The Romans had the better in the less important battles*, parvis prœliis Romana res superior erat. *To get, have the better*, aliquem vincere, superare; superiorem fieri; superiorem *or* victorem discedere; superiorem fiari bello (*in the war*). *The patricians had the better of it*, victoria penes patres erat. *Anger had the better of pity*, plus ira quam misericordia valebat.

BETTER, *v.*, melius facere *or* efficere, corrigere (*to correct what is all wrong*), emendare (*to remove the faults of what is partially wrong*). *To better his ways*, mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad bonam frugem se recipere: *his circumstances*, amplificare fortunam, augēre opes. *His circumstances are bettered*, ejus res sunt meliore loco. *That may be bettered*, emendabilis, sanabilis. *Past bettering*, insanabilis. || *Advance*, augēre, ampliorem facere: ampliare rem (*Hor.*).

BETTER, *adv.*, melius, &c. *Somewhat better*, meliuscule. || *At a better pace*, citius. *The thing begins to go on better*, res melius ire incipit. *To attend better*, diligentius attendere. *To think better of one*, æquius, benignius, judicare de aliquo. *To know better*, rectius scire, nosse, intelligere. *To get on better*, citius progrēdi (*of a person's progress*): res melius ire incipit (*of an undertaking*).

BETTERS, superiores loco *or* dignitate, *or* superiores.

BETTOR, qui pignŏre contendit *or* certat.

BETWEEN, inter. *Between the city and the Tiber*, inter urbem ac Tiberim. *Between hope and fear*, inter spem metumque. || *Also by other turns of expression: between the armies lay a bridge*, pons in medio erat. *To see all above, beneath, between*, omnia supera, infera, media vidēre. *A plain lies between the city and the river*, planities urbem et fluvium dirimit. *A space between*, intervallum, spatium interjectum; tempus interjectum. *The nose set between the eyes*, nasus oculis interjectus. *There is a friendship between you and him*, tibi cum illo amicitia est: intercedit illi tecum amicitia: *there is a likeness between us*, inter nos similes sumus. *Many words passed between us*, multa verba ultro citroque habita sunt. *To make a distinction between two things*, duas res discernere. *Between ourselves*, quod inter nos licet dicere: *this is between ourselves*, hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi soli dictum puta.

BEVERAGE, potus, potio.

BEVY, grex. || *Company*, caterva, circulus, grex, globus.

BEWAIL, TR., deplorare: deflēre (*the former expressing more of passionate sorrow*): lamentari (*of a long-continued wailing*: aliquid: *also like our "lament;"* e. g., alicujus cæcitatem): ægre *or* acerbe ferre: dolēre: lugēre (*grieve for*, &c.): complorare (*of several*). *To bewail any body's death*, deflēre, complorare alicujus mortem; de morte alicujus flēre; alicujus morti illacrimari; alicujus mortem cum fletu deplorare: *to bewail the living as well as the dead*, complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque: *one's own and one's country's calamities*, deplorare se patriamque (*cf. Liv.*, 2, 40): *one's misfortune*, deplorare de suis incommodis. || INTR., flēre: plorare.

BEWARE, cavēre (sibi), præcavēre. *If you are wise you will beware of him*, si sapis, illum cavebis. *To beware that one does not hurt you:* to beware of any body, cavēre aliquem. *You must beware of him*, tibi ab isto cavendum. *Beware how you believe*, cave credas. *They beware of something*, cavetur aliquid. *Beware what you do*, vide quid agas. *Beware of an inquisitive person*, percunctatorem fugito.

BEWILDER. Vid. PERPLEX.

BEWITCH, fascinare, effascinare (*properly, by "an evil eye,"* fascinus: *then also by words and other means which should be expressed*, visu, linguâ, voce atque linguâ); incantare (*by spells: first in Appuleius, for* incantati lapilli *in Horace has not this meaning*). *An eye bewitches my lambs*, oculus mihi fascinat agnos. || FIG., capere, rapere, delinire, permulcēre: *of bewitching beauty* (puella, &c.), cujus forma rapit (*after Prop.*, 2, 26, 44), *or* * pulchritudine, formâ, venustate insignis.

BEWRAY. Vid. BETRAY, SHOW.

BEYOND (*with motion in a certain direction*), trans; super. *To go beyond*, transire, transgrēdi. || *On the other side*, trans; ultra (*preposition and adverb*). *One that is beyond*, qui trans aliquid est, ulterior. *I was beyond sea*, trans mare fui. *Beyond this villa is another*, ultra hanc villam est alia. *Beyond the sea*, trans mare, transmarinus. || *More than, above*, supra; plus, amplius. *Beyond ten thousand*, supra decem millia, amplius decem millia. *There is nothing beyond wisdom*, sapientiâ nihil præstantius. *To honor any one beyond all others*, aliquem primo loco habēre, ponere; aliquem præter ceteros omnes colere. *Beyond due measure*, supra modum. *Beyond what is sufficient*, ultra quam satis est: *is credible*, supra quam credibile est. *To go beyond (surpass, excel)*, superare, præstare, antecellere. *Nothing can go beyond*, nihil ultra potest, nihil potest supra *or* supra potest. *Do not aim at what is beyond your reach*, ne sutor ultra crepidam. *Beyond his strength*, supra vires. *To go beyond his strength*, vires excedere. *Beyond all doubt*, sine ullâ dubitatione. *Splendid beyond description*, supra quam ut describi possit eximius.

BIAS, momentum. || *Inclination*, inclinatio animi *or* voluntatis. *A bias toward any thing*, inclinatio ingenii, animi, &c., in aliquid (*after Seneca*, inclinatio ingeniorum in quædam vitia).

BIAS, *v.*, inclinare se. *To be biased in favor of the Stoics (to incline to their side)*, inclinare se ad Stoicos. *Biased in favor of the Carthaginians*, ad Pœnos inclinatior. *The judge is biased in our favor*, judex inclinatione voluntatis propendet in nos. *To be biased (prejudiced)*, opinione præjudicatâ duci.

BIB, *s.* (*for a child's breast*), cinctus *or* fascia pectoralis infantum.

BIB, *v.*, || *to drink*, potare, bibere; sorbillare (*sip*). *Always bibbing*, bibax.

BIBBER, potor, potator.

BIBLE, literæ sanctæ, divinæ; libri divini; arcānæ sanctæ religionis literæ (*Lact.*): biblia, *plural* (*Modern Latin*).

BIBULOUS, bibulus.

BICKER, minūtis prœliis inter se pugnare: velitari (*præ-classical*: nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos, *Plaut.*). || *Quarrel*, inter se altercari, rixari, jurgiis certare: convicio decertare. || *Quiver*, coruscare, tremere.

BICKERING, prœlium leve, levius, parvulum; pugna concursatoria, procursatio: *brawl*, jurgium, rixa.

BID, || *invite*, invitare *or* vocare: *to supper*, invitare *or* vocare aliquem (ad cœnam): *to my house*, aliquem invito domum meam. || *Command, order* jubēre, imperare, præcipere, dicere, mandare. *If you would have done as I bade you*, si meum imperium exsequi voluisses. *You had best do as I bid you*, tu fac ut dixi, si sapis. *Do as he shall bid you*, quod imperabit, facito. *Run and bid the woman come hither*, curre, mulierem arcesse. || *To bid at a sale*, licēre, licitari, licitationem facere. *To bid against one*, aliquo licente contra liceri. *To bid an as*, liceri asse. *To bid upon*, aliquid liceri. FIG., *to bid fair*, promittere aliquem *or* aliquid; spem facere, dare alicujus rei; aliquid sperare jubēre, bene de se sperare jubēre. || *Proclaim*, pronuntiare. || *Denounce*, denuntiare. *Bid defiance to a person*, provocare aliquem (*challenge*): contumācem esse in aliquem; alicui resistere: *a thing*, contumacem esse adversus aliquid (e. g., imperia patris); contumaciter spernere (e. g., imperia validiorum): contemnere aliquid (e. g., omnia jura humana); obviam ire alicui rei, se offerre alicui rei (e. g., periculis). || *I bid one welcome*, aliquem salvēre jubeo, alicui salutem do, benigne aliquem excipio. *To bid good-morrow*, saluto, salvere jubeo.

BIDDER, vocator; licitator, licens.

BIDDING, invitatio; jussus, jussum, imperium, imperatum; licitatio; pronuntiatio, &c.

BIER, feretrum; lectica (*for the rich*), sandapila (*for the poor*).

BIG, magnus (*without any accessory no-*

tion: opposed to parvus): grandis (*with the accessory notion of strength and grandeur: opposed to* exilis, minutus, exiguus, &c.): amplus (*with the notion of comeliness, making an imposing impression*): ingens (*unnaturally large, huge*): immanis (*fearfully large*): vastus (*so large as to be deficient in regularity of form*). Jn. vastus et immanis: amplus et grandis: spatiosus (*roomy*): procerus (*tall, but only of things that grow*). *As big as,* instar (*with genitive*). *The epistle was as big as a book,* instar voluminis erat epistola. *To be as big as something else,* complēre magnitudinem alicujus rei. *This gown is too big for me,* hæc toga major est quam pro corpore meo. *Somewhat big,* subgrandis. *Very big,* parmagnus, pergrandis: *hugely so,* ingens: *immoderately so,* prægrandis: *monstrously so,* vastus, immanis. *A big man,* homo magni corporis, homo grandis, homo procerus. *That has a big head, nose,* capito, naso. *Grown big,* adultus, grandis. *To grow big,* pubescere. *Somewhat bigger,* grandiusculus. *Bigger cups,* scyphi capaciores. || *Pregnant,* gravida, prægnans. *Clouds big with rain,* gravidæ nubes, graves imbre nubes: *the south wind is big with showers,* notus partūrit imbres. *A day big with fate,* dies fatalis. || *Full,* plenus, gravis. || *Swollen* (*as with rage,* &c.), tumens, tumidus. || *Puffed up, tumid,* tumens, tumidus, turgidus, inflatus. *Big talk,* verborum tumor, oratio inflata, ampullæ; jactatio, venditatio. *Big looks,* supercilium grande.

BIGAMY, * bigamia,

BIGNESS, magnitudo, amplitudo, crassitudo.

BIGOT, homo superstitiosus.

BIGOTED, superstitiosus.

BIGOTRY, nimia et superstitiosa religio.

BILBERRY, baca myrtilli: *plant,* vaccinium myrtillus.

BILE, bilis. *Full of bile,* biliosus. *A bilious fever,* febris ex bile redundante nata, febris biliosa. || *Sore,* ulcus, furunculus.

BILGE-WATER, sentīna.

BILL (*of a bird*), rostrum. *Little bill,* rostellum.

BILL, *v.,* rostrum conserere rostro. || *To bill and coo* (*of persons*), columbatim labra conserere labris. Vid. To Coo.

BILL, || *a hook,* falx, falx rostrata. || *Battle-axe,* bipennis.

BILL, || *roll,* index (*genitive*); numeri (*of soldiers*): *of account,* index mercium emtarum, libellus rationarius, tabella rationaria: *present a bill,* inferre rationem. *A bill of fare,* index ciborum: *of divorce,* literæ quibus repudium remittitur: *to send one,* alicui nuntium *or* repudium remittere: *of exchange,* syngrapha. *A bill payable at sight,* syngrapha, quæ præsens, *or* præsenti die debetur; *or pecunia,* quæ ex syngrapha præsens, *or* præsenti die debetur: *a bill payable at twenty-one days,* syngrapha, cui dies vicesima prima apposita est, *or* quæ in diem vicesimam primam debeter (*all after Mart., Dig.,* 20, 1, 13: si dies apposita legato non est, præsens debetur, *Ulp.,* 45, 1, 4; quoties in obligationibus dies non ponitur, præsenti die pecunia debetur, *Paul.,* 7, 1, 4; quod vel præsens vel ex die dari potest). *Bill of indictment,* libellus. *Bills of mortality,* indices mortuorum. || *Proposed law,* rogatio, lex. *To bring in a bill,* legem *or* rogationem ferre: *to pass it,* rogationem *or* legem accipere; legem sciscere (*of the people*): *to carry it through,* rogationem *or* legem perferre: *to reject it,* legem *or* rogationem antiquare.

BILLET, epistolium, codicilli; libellus (*especially of the emperor*). *Billet-doux,* tabellæ amatorie scriptæ, tabellæ blandæ, epistola blanda. || *Ticket for quarters,* *tessera hospitii militaris. || *Log of wood.* Vid. *below.*

BILLET (*small log*), lignum, lignum fissum. || *Other meanings see under the foregoing word.*

BILLET, *v.,* *tesserâ hospitii militem donare; milites per hospitia disponere. *To billet his soldiers upon the towns,* milites per oppida dispertire, in oppidis collocare.

BILLOW, fluctus.

BILLOWY, fluctuosus.

BIND, || *chain, fetter,* colligare, vincire, constringere. Obs., ligare, copulare, *to bind for the purpose of keeping together*: vincīre = coercēre, *to bind for the purpose of hindering free movement: so* nectere *in the old times of the Republic; afterward, with the stronger* nexare, *to entwine,* &c., e. g., flores, corōnam: *one with fetters, chains,* aliquem vinculis colligare, catēnis vincire, vinculis *or* catenis constringere. *To bind one hand and foot,* quadrupēdem aliquem constringere. Fig., *to bind up* (*tie the hands of*), aliquem circumscribere; aliquem coërcēre. || *Fasten, tie,* ligare, alligare, deligare, illigare; astringere; revincire: *a napkin about the neck,* ligare sudarium circum collum. *To bind one to the stake,* aliquem alligare ad palum. *To bind one's hands behind his back,* manus religare, manus illigare, *or* religare post tergum. || *Fasten together into a whole,* colligare, vincire: *the hair into a knot,* crines in nōdum cogere: *hay,* fœnum vincire: *sheaves,* manipulos colligere, vincire. *To bind a book,* librum compingere. || *Cement,* ligare, vincire. || *Fix,* colligare. *To bind a sandy soil,* solum arenosum arboribus, herbis, &c., colligare. || *To bind up,* alligare, deligare; obligare: *a wound,* obligare, *or* ligare vulnus: *the eye,* oculum alligare. *To bind up the book in one volume,* librum eodēm volumine complecti. *My welfare is bound up in yours,* tuâ salute continetur mea. *To bind up flax into bundles,* linum in fasciculos manuales colligare. || *To inwrap, envelope,* involvere; induere alicui aliquid. || *To connect, unite,* res inter se jungere, colligare; conjungere, connectere aliquid cum aliquâ re. *All the virtues are bound together,* omnes virtutes inter se nexæ sunt. || *To restrict, confine,* astringere, obstringere: *by an oath,* obstringere jurejurando. *To be bound* (*tied, confined*) *by something,* constrictum, obstrictum esse, teneri aliquâ re (*as a vow, promise,* &c.). || *To constrain, oblige,* aligare, obligare, obstringere, devincire. *The law binds any one,* lex tenet aliquem. *To be bound to a fixed poetic measure,* alligatum esse ad certam pedum necessitatem. *To be bound to the observance of a league,* fœdere alligatum *or* illigatum esse. *To bind a man by an oath,* aliquem sacramento adigere. *To bind one's self to do a thing,* se obligare alicui rei (*or with* ut); se obstringere in aliquid (*by oath,* sacramento; *to a crime,* in scelus). *I am bound to do this,* hoc meum est. *To be bound* (*obliged*) *to one,* alicujus beneficiis obligatum esse. *To be bound to serve one,* alicui obnoxium esse. || *To make costive,* astringere. *To bind the body,* alvum astringere. || *To bind over,* vadari.

BINDER, qui ligat, colligat, illigat, &c.; alligator. Vid. Bookbinder.

BIND-WEED, convolvulus (*Liv.*).

BIOGRAPHER, qui vitam alicujus narart, enarrat. *I am my own biographer,* meam vitam ipse narro.

BIOGRAPHY, vitarum scriptio *or* descriptio; vitæ: *of a man,* vita alicujus, vitæ alicujus descriptio et imago.

BIPED, bipes.

BIRCH, betula. *Birchen,* e betulâ factus. *A birch-rod,* virga betulæ.

BIRD, avis, volucris (volucris, *any winged animal*: e. g., *some insects*); ales (*especially a large bird*); præpes (*from the flight of which omens were derived*); oscen (*from whose song and note omens,* &c.). *A little bird,* avicula. *The catching of birds,* aucupium. *To catch birds,* aucupari. *A bird-catcher,* auceps. *A bird-cage,* cavea. *Bird-lime,* viscus. *Bird-call,* fistula aucupatoria. || *Fellow,* homo, homuncio. *To kill two birds with one stone,* vid. Stone.

BIRTH, || *a coming into life,* ortus. *A father by birth,* pater naturâ. *The hour of one's birth,* hora, quâ aliquis natus (genitus) est. *From one's birth up,* inde ab incunabulis. *Before any body's birth,* ante aliquem natum, ante quam aliquis natus est. *Birth-day,* dies quo aliquis natus (genitus) est; dies natalis, *also* natalis. *Birth-day present,* munus natalicium. *Birth-place,* locus quo (urbs in quâ) aliquis genitus est; urbs patria. *Athens is his birth-place,* natus est Athenis. || *Origin, rise, beginning,* origo, ortus, initium. || *Extraction, descent,* ortus; genus; stirps. *Of high birth,* nobili genere natus, nobili *or* haud obscuro loco natus. *Of low, ignoble birth,* ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus. *By birth a Tusculan, by citizenship a Roman,* ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus. *A Macedonian by birth,* natione Macedo. || *Creature born,* partus; infans editus. *An untimely birth,* abortus. || *A bringing forth,* partio, partus, partura. || *The after-birth,* secundæ (sc. partûs). || *New-birth,* nova generatiō: *but* regeneratio *may be kept as a technical term in theology.*

BIRTH-RIGHT, jus quod ex genere est. || *Primogeniture,* jus filii majoris *or* maximi (*right of primogeniture*): principatus ætatis (primogenitura *barbarous*): ætatis prærogativa (*Ulp.*).

BISCUIT, buccellatum (*late*), panis castrensis (*for soldiers*); panis nauticus (*sea-biscuit*). || *Confectioner's biscuit,* panis dulciarius.

BISECT, medium secare.

BISHOP, episcopus. *A bishop's dignity,* pontificatus. *A bishop's crosier,* lituus episcopi.

BISMUTH, vismutum.

BISSEXTILE *year,* annus intercalaris; annus bissextus: *day,* dies intercalaris, dies bissextus, bissextum.

BIT, || *of a bridle,* orea. *A bridle with a sharp bit,* frenum lupatum.

BIT, *v.* || *To bit a horse,* oream ori equi inserere.

BIT, || *mouthful,* offa, frustum, bolus (*Plaut., Ter., præ-classical*), buccea (*Suet.*). *Little bit,* offula. *Bit by bit,* offatim, frustatim. || *Morsel, little piece,* mica, uncia; frustum. *A bit of bread,* uncia panis. || *A little,* paullulum. *Not a bit,* ne tantillum quidem, ne minimum quidem. *To wait a bit,* paulum *or* paulisper opperiri.

BITCH. *Bitch-dog,* canis femina (*or merely* canis, *if joined with an adjective, which determines its gender*). *A bitch-wolf,* lupa.

BITE, mordēre (*of the teeth, of cold, of bitter words, of the taste*): pungere (*of the taste, mind*): *into something,* dente mordēre, morsu arripere aliquid. *Dogs bite,* canes mordent. *To bite the dust* (*of a dying man*), mordēre humum. *To bite off,* mordicus auferre; demordēre; præmordēre (*bite off the fore part*).

BITE, *s.,* morsus. *To kill by a bite,* morsu necare, mordicus interficere.

BITING, mordens, mordax (*properly and figuratively*); acidus (*as to taste*); aculeatus (*figuratively, cutting, stinging*). *Biting words,* verborum aculei. *Biting wit,* asperiores facetiæ. *A biting jest,* jocus mordens. *Biting vinegar,* mordax *or* acidum acetum. *A biting axe,* securis mordax.

BITTER, || *in taste,* amarus, acerbus. *A bitter taste,* sapor amarus *or* acerbus: *taste in the mouth,* os amarum. *To become bitter,* amarescere, inamarescere. *Somewhat bitter,* subamarus. *Bitter sweet,* ex dulci amarus. || *Violent, severe,* acerbus; gravis. *Bitter want,* summa egestas, mendicitas. *Bitter hate,* acerbum odium. *A bitter enemy,* acerbus inimicus. *Bitter cold,* frigus acerbum. || *Biting, cutting, reproachful,* acerbus, amarus, mordax, aculeatus.

BITTERLY, amare; acerbe; aspere; graviter. *To wound one's feelings bitterly,* alicui acerbum dolorem inurere. *To weep bitterly,* effusissime flēre. *To accuse one bitterly,* acerbe *or* graviter accusare aliquem. *To reproach one bitterly,* aspere vituperare aliquem. *Bitterly angry,* peri ratus, iracundiâ inflammatus.

BITTERNESS, amaritudo (*properly and figuratively*), amaritas (*properly; this* [*Vitr.*] *and* amarities, *Catull.; less good than* amaritudo); acerbitas (*harshness,*

unfriendliness; calamitous state); gravitas (*violence, vehemence*); ira, bilis, odium (*anger, hate*); ægritudo, mœror (*grief*). *A bitterness of tone,* amaritudo vocis. *To write to one with great bitterness,* acerbissime alicui scribere.

BITTERN, ardea stellaris (*Lin.*).

BITUMEN, bitumen.

BITUMINOUS, bitumineus, bituminatus, bituminosus.

BIVOUAC, excubiæ in armis.

BIVOUAC, *v.*, in armis excubare, pro castris excubare.

BLAB, *v. a.*, efferre (foras *or* in vulgus), proferre (foras), enuntiare (foras).

BLAB, *s.*, vulgator, famigerator; garrulus (*prattler*).

BLACK, ater (*opposed to* albus; *figuratively, mournful, calamitous*): niger (*opposed to* candidus): pullus (*dirty, dingy black, by nature or by dirt*): fuscus (*blackish*; e. g., *of a skin burned by the sun*): atratus, pullatus (*dressed in black*): atrox (*atrocious, horrible*): scelestus (*accursed*): tristis, tetricus (*gloomy, sullen*). *To become black,* nigrescere. *To be black,* nigrēre. *To be somewhat black,* nigricare. *Black and blue,* lividus. *The black art,* ars magica. *In black and white,* scriptus: *to have a thing under black and white,* fidem literarum habēre. *A sky black with clouds,* cœlum obscurum. *Blackberry,* morum rubi, rubum: *bush,* rubus. *Blackbird,* merula. *Blacksmith,* faber ferrarius. *Black-thorn,* prunus silvestris; prunus spinosa (*Lin.*).

BLACK, *s.*, color niger; atramentum. || *Black dress,* pulla vestis, pulla (*plural*); vestis *or* cultus lugubris, squalor, sordes. *Dressed in black (mourning),* sordidatus; pullatus, atratus, veste lugubri vestitus. || *The black of a thing,* atrum, nigrum. || *A negro,* Æthiops, Afer.

BLACKEN, *v.*, || *make black,* denigrare; infuscare (*make blackish*). || *Darken, obscure,* nigrum facere. *The heavens were blackened,* cœlum nubibus obductum erat. || *Defame,* de famâ *or* existimatione alicujus detrahere; conflare *or* conciliare alicui invidiam.

BLACKISH, subniger, nigricans; fuscus (*dark-colored, dusky*).

BLACKNESS, nigritia; nigror, nigritudo, color niger. || *Moral,* atrocitas, fœditas, immanitas.

BLADDER, vesica. *A little bladder,* vesicula.

BLADE, || *of grasses,* herba; graminis herba (*of grass*): culmus (*green stalk of corn*). *To be in the blade,* in herbâ esse. || *Of an oar,* palma, palmula. || *Of a knife or sword,* lamina. || *The sword itself,* ferrum, ensis. || *Brisk fellow,* homo lascivus, petulans, levis, &c.; homo. || *The shoulder-blade,* scapula.

BLAIN, pustula; papula (*from heat*).

BLAMABLE, } reprehendendus,
BLAMEWORTHY, } vituperandus, reprehensione *or* vituperatione dignus; vitiosus (*faulty*): malus (*bad*).

BLAME, *v. a.*, reprehendere (*to blame in a friendly way, for the purpose of setting a man right*): vituperare (*to rebuke for the purpose of bringing a man to a confession of his fault, to shame, and repentance*): culpare (*to lay the blame on,* aliquem *or* aliquid: *to be blamed for any thing,* culpari ob aliquid; in aliquo: *deservedly,* merito): increpare (*in a loud, railing way*): improbare (*to declare disapprobation of*). *To blame one in a friendly manner,* aliquem amice reprehendere. *To blame one for a thing,* reprehendere aliquem de aliquâ re *or* in aliquâ re. *I am not to be blamed for this,* a me hæc culpa procul est. *To be to blame,* in vitio esse; in culpâ esse. *We are so much the more to blame,* nobis eo minus ignoscendum est.

BLAME, *s.*, reprehensio; vituperatio, culpatio, objurgatio. *To fall into blame,* reprehendi, vituperari, in vituperationem venire, cadere, incidere. *To deserve blame,* in vitio esse. *I confess myself to blame for these things,* hæc meâ culpâ fateor fieri. *To lay the blame upon one,* culpam in aliquem conferre, transferre (*this latter, from one's self on another*): culpam alicui attribuere, assignare. *One passes the blame over to the other,* causam alter in alterum confert. || *Fault,* vitium, culpa; noxia, noxa; crimen.

BLAMELESS, non reprehendendus, non vituperandus; probus; ab omni vitio vacuus; integer; sanctus. *A blameless course of life,* summa morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas. *To live a blameless life,* sancte vivere.

BLANCH, album, pallidum facere, reddere; insolare (*to bleach in the sun*).

BLAND, lenis, mitis, placidus, blandus.

BLANDISHMENT, blanditiæ, blandimentum.

BLANK, || *not written on,* inanis (*generally*), vacuus (*which can be, or is yet to be written on*), purus. || *Downcast, crushed,* demissus, fractus, qui animo deficit, perculsus, profligatus; tristis, spe alienus. || *Pale,* pallidus, pallens. || *Confused,* perturbatus, (animo) confusus.

BLANK, *s.*, charta *or* tabella inanis, vacua, pura; spatium inane. || *In a lottery,* sors inanis. *I draw a blank,* sors sine lucro exit. || *Vain thing,* res inanis, res vana.

BLANK, *v.*, aliquem *or* alicujus animum affligere; alicujus animum frangere, infringere; alicujus mentem animumque perturbare; consternare, percutere.

BLANKET, lodix lanea. *To toss in a blanket,* aliquem distentæ lodici impositum in sublime jactare (*after Suet., Oth.*, 2).

BLASÉ', * a voluptario genere vitæ detritus jam et retorridus (*after Gell.*, 15, 30, 1).

BLASPHEME, blasphemare (*Eccl.*); convicium facere Deo.

BLASPHEMER, blasphemus (*Eccl.*).

BLASPHEMOUS, blasphemus.

BLASPHEMY, blasphemia (*Hieron., Augustin*): blasphemium (*Prudent.*): blasphematio (*Tertull.*, causa blasphemationis).

BLAST, impetus venti; ventus, flamen (*violent blowing*): flatus (*blowing; also of favorable winds*: flabra, *plural, gentle blowing, sometimes puffs of wind; poetical*). || *Of an instrument,* flamen; sonitus; clangor. || *Stroke of a planet,* &c., tactus, afflatus (e. g., solis, lunæ, &c.). || *Of lightning,* fulmen (*so the blasts of fortune,* fulmina fortunæ). *In the widest sense,* fulmen, ictus calamitatis, ventus, calamitas, casus adversus. || *Of disease,* contagio. || *Of corn,* sideratio, robigo, uredo (*mildew, smut*).

BLAST, *v.*, || *ruin,* delēre (*destroy, blot out*): subvertere, evertere (*overthrow*): perdere (*destroy*): pervertere: *to blast any body's reputation,* alicui infamiam movēre; aliquem infamare *or* diffamare; aliquem variis rumoribus differre (*to circulate reports against him*): *to blast one's hopes,* spem exstinguere. || *Blight,* terrēre, urere, adurere, robigine corrumpere, robigine *or* uredine afficere. *Blasted heaths,* deserta et sterilia tesqua. || *Compare* BLIGHT.

BLAZE, flamma; fulgor; ignis (*great brightness*).

BLAZE, *v. n.*, ardescere, exardescere, flammas emittere, ardēre, flagrare: || *v. a.*, vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare.

BLAZON, * insignia gentilicia exprimere *or* explicare. || *Deck,* ornare, exornare. || *Display,* in conspectum dare; ante oculos exponere; ostentare. || *Spread abroad,* divulgare, pervulgare; buccinatorem esse alicujus rei (*to trumpet it*): canere, cantare (vid. *Virg., Æn.*, 4, 190): venditare, jactare (*to trumpet forth one's own praises in any matter*).

BLEACH, insolare (*to bleach in the sun*). || INTR., albescere; exalbescere (*become whitish*).

BLEACHER, * qui insolat lintea.

BLEACHERY, locus, in quo fit insolatio (linteorum, &c.), *or* in quo lintea, &c., purgantur et alba redduntur.

BLEACHING, *in the sun,* insolatio: *of wax,* ceræ.

BLEAK, frigidus, algens, algidus. SYN. *in* COLD.

BLEAKNESS, frigus.

BLEAR. *A blear eye,* oculus humore fluens; oculus lippiens (*as a permanent defect*). *To have blear eyes,* lippire. *Bleareyed,* lippus, lippiens.

BLEAREDNESS, fluxio oculorum; lippitudo (*permanent*).

BLEAT, balare, *poetical;* balatum exercēre, *Virg.*; balatus dare, *Ov.* || *Bleating,* balatus.

BLEED, || *emit blood,* sanguinem fundere (*of men and the wound*): sanguinem effundere *or* profundere: *his nose bleeds,* sanguis e naribus ei fluit. *He has bled exceedingly,* ingens vis sanguinis manavit. *My heart bleeds at something,* incredibilem dolorem ex aliquâ re capio. *How my heart bled!* quantum animo vulnus accepi! || *Let blood,* sanguinem mittere alicui (e. g., ex brachio): alicui cordŏlium est (*præ- and post-classical, Plaut., Appul.*): venam incidere, rescindere, secare, ferire, percutere; alicui venam solvere et sanguinem mittere; alicui sanguinem mittere. *He does not bleed freely,* male sanguis emittitur.

BLEEDING, || *discharge of blood,* profluvium (profusio *or* fluxio) sanguinis; hæmorrhagia (*especially through the nose*). || *Surgical,* sanguinis missio, detractio.

BLEMISH, || *bodily,* macula, labes (*diminutive,* labecula), nævus; vitium (*deformity, defect, generally*). || *Moral,* turpitudo, macula, vitium, labes, ignominia, nota atque ignominia, nota turpitudinis, macula sceleris, probrum, flagitium.

BLEMISH, *v.*, maculare, commaculare, maculis aspergere; deformare, turpare, corrumpere; infuscare, fœdare, inquinare, labeculam aspergere (*with dative*): maculis aspergere; violare, lædere. *To blemish any body's reputation,* de existimatione alicujus detrahere.

BLEND, miscēre, commiscēre, confundere, permiscēre, implicare.

BLESS, || *prosper,* fortunare, prosperare, secundare (*poetical*), bene vertere; felicem, beatum reddere, felicitatem dare alicui; beare, magnâ lætitiâ afficere. *To bless a thing to one,* prosperare alicui aliquid; fortunare alicui aliquid. *May Heaven bless your labors!* Deus *tibi* (*not tuos, as Muretus has it*) labores fortunet! *To be blessed with a son,* filio augeri. *Fortune blesses our first undertaking,* adspirat primo fortuna labori. || *Bless me!* maxime Jupiter! proh Jupiter! || *Pronounce a blessing upon,* alicui benæ precari; aliquem bonis omnibus prosequi (*accompany with blessings*): aliquid februare (*to purify by religious rites*). || *Praise,* laudare, beatum prædicare, laudibus celebrare.

BLESSED, beatus (*having all physical and moral good*): pius (*good, holy; the blessed,* pii). || *Fortunate,* felix, fortunatus.

BLESSEDLY, beate; feliciter, fauste.

BLESSEDNESS, summa felicitas; immortalitas vitæ (*immortality*): vita beata. *To live in eternal blessedness,* beatum ævo sempiterno frui.

BLESSING, sollemnes preces; bona omina. *To dismiss the congregation with a blessing,* precibus sollemnibus cœtum (sacrum) dimittere. *With the blessings of all,* omnibus lætis precantibus. || *Gift, benefit,* &c., munus, commodum, bonum, &c. *The blessings of peace,* munera, commoda pacis. *The blessings of Providence,* Dei munera, beneficia. || *Divine favor,* Dei favor. *May God grant his blessing!* quod Deus bene vertat!

BLIGHT, robigo, uredo; (*generally*) lues.

BLIGHT, *v.*, robigine corrumpere, uredine afficere; necare. *The trees and crops are blighted,* arbores sataque corrupit lues. *Salt showers blight the corn,* salsi imbres necant frumenta. Vid. BLAST.

BLIND, cæcus, oculis *or* luminibus captus, luminibus orbatus. *Blind of one eye,* cocles, luscus (*born so*): altero oculo captus (*become so*): unoculus. *Blind-born,* cæcus genitus (cæcigenus, *poetical*). *To become blind,* lumina oculorum, *or* lumina, *or* aspectum amittere. || *As to the mind,* cæcus, occæcatus, mente captus, temerarius, stultus. *Fortune makes her favorites blind,* fortuna eos cæcos effi-

cit (stultos facit), quos complexa est. *A blind imitation*, cæca *or* temeraria imitatio; *prejudice*, falsa opinio. *To show any body a blind obedience*, totum se ad alicujus nutum et voluntatem convertere. || *Hidden, dark*, &c., cæcus; opertus. *A blind ditch*, fossa cæca *or* operta. || *False*, cæcus, fictus, simulatus. *A blind window*, fenestra ficta *or* simulata; fenestræ imago.

BLIND, *v.*, cæcum reddere, cæcare, excæcare, oculis privare, luminibus orbare; oculos effodere, eruere alicui (*to tear out the eyes*). *To be blinded* (*by long exposure to the sun, for instance*), aspectum amittere. || *For a time only; to dazzle*, &c., occæcare; oculos *or* oculorum aciem præstringere. || *As to the mind*, cæcare, occæcare, excæcare aliquem *or* alicujus mentem; animi *or* mentis aciem, oculos alicujus præstringere. || *By beauty*, capere, irretire, in amorem pellere.

BLINDFOLD, oculis opertis *or* alligatis, conniventibus *or* clausis oculis. || *To blindfold the eyes*, oculos alligare.

BLINDLY, cæcus; cæco impetu; temere. *To assent blindly to a thing*, temere assentire alicui rei. *They rushed blindly into the water*, cæci in aquam ruebant.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF. *To play blindman's buff*, myinda (*adv.*, Gr. μυῖνδα) ludere.

BLINDNESS, (luminis) cæcitas, (oculorum) caligo (*when it is dark before the eyes*): mentis *or* animi cæcitas, mentis caligo; tenebræ (*blindness of spirit, stupidity*): inscitia, stultitia.

BLIND-SIDE, vitium.

BLINK, nictare, palpebrare; connivēre (*to see with eyes half shut*).

BLISS. Vid. BLESSEDNESS.

BLISTER, pustula; papula (*raised by heat*). *A blister-plaster*, vesicatorium. *To draw or raise blisters*, pustulas facere *or* excitare. *Full of them*, pustulosus.

BLISTER, TR., pustulari. INTR., pustulare; vesicatorium imponere.

BLITHE, } lætus; hilarus, hila-
BLITHESOME, } ris; alacer. *To wear a blithesome look*, vultu lætitiam præferre.

BLITHELY, læte, hilare (-iter), animo læto *or* hilari.

BLITHENESS, lætitia, hilaritas, animus lætus *or* hilaris; alacritas, animus alacer.

BLOAT, *v. a.*, tumefacere, implēre, tendere, sufflare, inflare; *figuratively*, inflare. *Bloated*, turgidus, tumidus, tumens, inflatus: || *v. n.*, tumescere, extumescere; turgescere.

BLOCK, truncus (*of wood*): gleba (*of stone, marble*): caudex (*block to which offenders were fastened*): massa (*mass, lump*): phalanga (*roller*): forma causiæ (*hat-block*): trochlea (*pulley*): truncus funestus (*executioner's block*). *To come to the block*, securi percuti. || *Block, blockhead*, stipes, truncus, caudex.

BLOCK, *v. a.*, claudere (*shut in*): obstruere, obsepire, intercludere. *To block up the way*, viam præcludere; viam obstruere (*barricade*); iter obsepire; iter intercludere, interrumpere.

BLOCKADE, conclusio, obsidio. *To raise the blockade of a town*, urbe abscedere, obsidione urbis desistere. *To deliver from a blockade*, obsidione liberare *or* solvere.

BLOCKADE, *v.*, obsidēre, circum sedēre, obsidionem (urbi) inferre, in obsidione tenēre, obsidione claudere, operibus cingere.

BLOCK-HOUSE, propugnaculum.

BLOCKISH, stolidus, stupidus, tardus, hebes, brutus.

BLOOD, sanguis (*properly; also, kindred, lineage, vigor; also, of other juices*): cruor (*blood from the veins, blood shed*): sanies (*corrupt blood*). *To stanch blood*, sanguinem sistere, supprimere, cohibēre. *To imbrue or stain with blood*, sanguine cruentare, inquinare, respergere; sanguine contaminare. *To let blood*, sanguinem mittere (e. g., alicui ex brachio). *A shower of blood*, imber sanguinis *or* sanguineus. *An eruption of blood*, sanguinis eruptio. *To shed his blood for his country*, sanguinem pro patriâ profundere *or* effundere. *To shed blood* (*commit murder*), cædem *or* sanguinem facere. *Loss of blood*, sanguinis profusio (fortuita). *The victory cost them much blood*, victoria illis multo sanguine stetit. *He thirsts for blood*, sanguinem sitit. *An avenger of blood*, ultor parricidii, ultor mortis alicujus. *To be connected with any body by the ties of blood*, sanguine cum aliquo conjunctum esse, sanguine attingere aliquem. *Of illustrious blood*, genere clarus, illustris, insignis. *If you stir up my blood*, si mihi stomachum moveritis. *His blood is up*, irâ incensus est, iracundiâ ardet, illi animus ardet. *Hot blood boils in your veins*, vos calidus sanguis vexat. *To do a thing in cold blood*, consulto et cogitatum facere aliquid. *Flesh and blood* (i. e., *lusts*), cupiditates, libidines. *My flesh and blood* (i. e., *my children*), viscera mea. *One's own flesh and blood*, sanguis suus (e. g., Philippus in suum sanguinem sæviebat, *Liv.*). || *Flesh and blood* (= *human weakness*), humani generis imbecillitas (= *natural powers*), vires a naturâ homini insitæ (*Cic.*).

BLOOD-COLORED, coloris sanguinei, sanguineus.

BLOOD-HOUND, canis ad homines persequendos *or* vestigandos idoneus; *figuratively*, sanguinarius, crudelissimus, carnifex.

BLOODLESS, sanguine carens, exsanguis, mortuus. || *Without bloodshed*, incruentus.

BLOOD-RELATION, consanguineus, sanguine conjunctus. || *The connection*, consanguinitas, sanguinis conjunctio.

BLOODSHED, cædes. *Without bloodshed*, sine sanguine, sine vulnere. *Taking place without it*, incruentus.

BLOODSHOT, sanguine *or* cruore suffusus, sanguinolentus.

BLOOD-SUCKER, || *leech*, hirudo (*properly and figuratively*), sanguisuga. || *Vampire*, vespertilio spectrum (*Lin.*).

BLOOD-THIRSTY, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, sævus; sanguineus (*poetical*).

BLOOD-VESSEL, arteria, vena; vas.

BLOODY, cruentus (*properly and figuratively*), cruentatus (*stained with blood*), sanguine respersus (*bespattered with blood*): sanguineus (*consisting of blood, as a shower*; other uses are *poetical*). *To make bloody*, cruentare, sanguine respergere. *A bloody war*, bellum cruentum, atrox, funestum, sævum. *Bloody flux*, dysenteria rubra. || *Bloody, bloody-minded*. Vid. BLOOD-THIRSTY.

BLOOM, flos. *To be in bloom*, florēre. || FIG., *to be in the bloom of life*, in flore ætatis esse, ætate florēre: *yet*, integrâ esse ætate.

BLOOM, *v.*, (*be in bloom*) florēre (*properly and figuratively*), vigēre (*figuratively*): florem mittere, expellere (*put forth blossoms*). *To begin to bloom*, florescere (*properly and figuratively*).

BLOOMING, florens (*properly and figuratively*); floridus (*rich with flowers*). *Blooming children*, liberi florentes. || *Beauty*, forma florida et vegeta. || *Health*, valetudo integra *or* optima; virium flos. || *Circumstances*, res florentes, florentissimæ.

BLOOMY, floridus, floribus vestitus.

BLOSSOM, flos.

BLOSSOM, *v.*, florescere; florem mittere *or* expellere.

BLOT *out*, exstinguere: delēre (*generally*): inducere (*by drawing the wax over it with the style*): radere, eradere (*to dig out*). FIG., exstinguere, delēre, obliterare. *Blot out the remembrance of a thing*, memoriam alicujus rei delēre *or* obliterare. || *Blot* (*to blur, spot*), maculare, maculis aspergere; maculâ (is) *or* liturâ (-is) deformare, turpare. INTR., *the paper blots*, charta transmittit (diffundit) literas, charta est bibula. || *To disgrace, disfigure*, labem *or* labeculam aspergere alicui *or* alicui rei, alicui ignominiam inurere; infuscare, deformare, infamem facere, fœdare, oblinere.

BLOT, *s.*, (atramenti) litura; macula (*properly and figuratively*): labes, nota turpitudinis. *Blot at backgammon*, calculus nudus, apertus.

BLOTCH, varus, ionthus (*on the face*): pustula (*blister*): variolæ (*pocks*).

BLOW, *s.*, percussio (*a striking with force*), ictus, plaga, verber, petitio (*blow aimed at one*). FIG., fulmen, casus, damnum. *A mortal blow*, ictus mortiferus, plaga mortifera. *At one blow*, uno ictu. *To give one a blow*, plagam alicui inferre, infligere. *A blow in the face with the open hand*, alicui alapam ducere. *A blow with the clinched fist*, alicui colaphum ducere; alicui pugnum *or* colaphum impingere. *To give one blows*, aliquem pulsare, verberare, verberibus cædere. *They come to blows*, res venit ad manus. *To despise the blows of fortune*, fulmina fortunæ contemnere. *I have received a heavy blow*, gravissimam accepi plagam (*figuratively*). *One blow follows another*, damna damnis continuantur. *To prepare himself for the decisive blow*, ad discrimen accingi.

BLOW, *v.*, || *of the wind*, flare, (spirare, *poetical*). || *Of the breath*, flare, conflare: *to puff*, anhelare: *of a horse*, fremere (*to snort*). *To blow an instrument*, canere, cantare, ludere (*with ablative*), inflare (*with accusative*): *of the instrument blown*, canere. *The winds blow contrary*, reflant venti. *A wind which blows from the north*, ventus qui a septentrionibus oritur. *To blow upon*, afflare. *To blow away*, dissipare, difflare; rapere (*snatch off*). *To be blown down*, vento affligi ad terram, prosterni, dejici. *To blow out*, exstinguere. *To blow* (*make by blowing*), flare, flatu figurare. *To blow up the fire*, ignem conflare, sufflare, buccis excitare. *To blow up the cheeks*, buccas inflare, sufflare. *To blow up the body*, corpus inflare. *To blow a man up*, inflare alicujus animum: *to be blown up*, inani superbiâ tumēre, superbiâ se efferre. *To blow up* (*kindle, inflame*), accendere, conflare. *To blow up with gunpowder*, * aliquid vi pulveris pyrii displodere. *To be blown into the air*, * vi pulveris pyrii sublime rapi.

BLOW. Vid. BLOOM, BLOSSOM.

BLOWING, flatus (*of the wind*): *of a flute*, inflatus tibiæ.

BLUBBER, *s.*, adeps balænarum.

BLUBBER, *v.*, genas lacrimis fœdare, uberius flēre, vim lacrimarum profundere. *Blubbered cheeks*, genæ lacrimando turgentes. || *Blubber-cheeked*, bucculentus. *Blubber-lipped*, labrosus.

BLUDGEON, fustis plumbo armatus.

BLUE, cæruleus, subcæruleus (*somewhat blue*), cyaneus, cumatilis (*all mean water-blue; dyed or dressed so*, cæruleatus): cæsius (*blue-gray, sky-blue*): glaucus (*sea-green, gray-blue, like cat's eyes*): violaceus, purpureus, ianthinus, amethystinus; lividus (*black-blue, black and blue*). *Blue eyes*, oculi cærulei, cæsii, glauci. *Having such*, cæruleus, &c. *Dark-blue*, violaceus, purpureus. *Light-blue*, subcæruleus. *To become black and blue*, livescere: *to be so*, livēre.

BLUE, *s.*, cæruleus, &c., color; cæruleum (*as a coloring material*).

BLUE-BOTTLE, cyanus.

BLUFF, inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus; violentus, vehemens.

BLUNDER, *s.*, mendum (*offence against a rule to be observed, a proper form*, &c., *especially mistakes in writing, calculations*, &c.): error, erratum (*mistake made from ignorance or inadvertency; of a workman*, erratum fabrile (*Cic.*): erratum, *opposed to* recte factum *and, as a quality*, vitium. *Also, of offences against propriety of speech*, e. g., error, *Quint.*, 1, 5, 47): peccatum, delictum (*any sin or error; also of faults in language*; e. g., *Cic.*, paucis verbis tria magna peccata): vitium (*any blemish or imperfection; figuratively, of barbarisms and solecisms, Quint.*, 1, 5, 5, sqq.). *To remove a blunder*, mendum tollere (e. g., librariorum menda tollere, *Cic.*). *To correct a blunder*, mendum, errorem *or* peccatum corrigere. In *saying* idus Martii *you have made a great blunder*, idus Martii magnum mendum continent (*it should be* idus Martiæ). *To com-*

mit the same blunder, idem peccare: *one blunder after another*, aliud ex alio peccare. *To fall into an opposite blunder*, in contrarium vitium converti. || *Full of blunders*, mendosus. *Free from blunders*, emendatus (*freed from faults; of writings*): emendate descriptus (*copied out accurately; printed accurately*).

BLUNDER, || *stumble*, pedem offendere: vestigio falli (*slip, make a false step*): labi (*slip down*). || *Commit a blunder*, aliquid offendere (*blunder against any thing; not to act as one ought*): labi (*make a false step*): peccare (*sin, commit a fault*, πταίειν). Vid. "*commit a blunder*," *under* BLUNDER, *s.* || *To blunder out any thing*, inconsultius evectum projicere aliquid (*Liv.*, 35, 31, *middle*). || *To blunder upon any thing*, in aliquid casu incurrere (*Cic.*).

BLUNDERHEAD, stipes, truncus, stupidus homo.

BLUNT, hebes, obtusus, retusus (*properly and figuratively*). *To be blunt*, hebēre; obtusâ esse acie (*properly*): hebetem, hebetatum, obtusum esse (also *figuratively*). *Become so*, hebescere (*properly and figuratively*). *Blunt in spirit*, hebetis *or* tardi ingenii. || *Rough, rude*, inurbanus, rusticus, horridus. || *Abrupt*, abruptus. || *Plain*, liber.

BLUNT, *v.*, hebetare, retundere, obtundere (*properly and figuratively*): *an axe*, retundere securim: *a spear*, hebetare hastam: *a keen palate*, obtundere subtile palatum: *the mind*, mentem, ingenium obtundere. *To be blunted to a thing*, hebetatum atque induratum esse ad aliquid. *Blunted in body and mind*, animo simul et corpore hebetato. *To blunt hope*, spem debilitare, extenuare.

BLUNTLY, rustice, horride; libere, audaciter: inornate, abrupte.

BLUNTNESS, hebes (falcis, &c.) acies; rusticitas, mores inculti, horridi; sermo abruptus, inornatus; sermo liberior.

BLUR, macula, labes; litura (*from erasure*).

BLUR, *v.*, obscurare; labem *or* labeculam aspergere.

BLUSH, || *turn red*, erubescere, pudore *or* rubore suffundi, rubor mihi suffunditur *or* offunditur. || *Be red*, rubēre. *To blush at one's own praises*, pudore affici ex suâ laude. *I need not blush, if*, &c., non est res, quâ erubescam, si, &c. *They blush at their origin*, origine suâ erubescunt. || FIG., rubēre, rubescere; fulgere.

BLUSH, rubor. *To put to the blush*, ruborem alicui afferre, elicere; alicui pudorem incutere. || FIG., rubor, fulgor. || *At first blush*, primâ specie *or* fronte, aspectu primo.

BLUSTER, sævire. || *Of men*, sævire; tumultuari, tumultum facere. || *Brag*, insolenter gloriari. *A blustering sea*, mare tumultuosum. *Blustering weather*, cœlum immite, turbidum.

BLUSTER, *s.*, tempestas, procella; fremitus, strepitus, tumultus; sævitia, furor; jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio.

BLUSTERER, homo turbulentus; homo gloriosus.

BOAR, verres: *a wild boar*, aper. *Of a boar*, verrinus: *wild*, aprugnus. *Boar-spear*, venabulum. *Boar-hog*, verres castratus, majalis.

BOARD, tabula; assis *or* axis (*thick board, plank*). *To cut a tree into boards*, arborem in laminas secare. *A house made of boards*, ædificium tabulatum *or* ex tabulis factum. *A floor laid with oak boards* (*planks*), solum roboreis axibus compactum *or* constratum. || *To play on*, tabula; forus aleatorius, alveus *or* alveolus (*dice-board*): abacus (*board with squares*). || *Table*, mensa: *figuratively*, cœna, convivium, epulæ. *Side-board*, abacus. *To live at another's board*, alienâ mensâ *or* quadrâ vivere. *To be separated from bed and board*, cubilibus ac mensâ discerni. || *Food and lodging*, victus pactâ mercede præbitus. *Good board*, victus lautus. *To give one his board*, gratuitum victum dare alicui. || *Assembly*, collegium, consessus, consilium. || *On board*, in navi. *To go on board*, navem conscendere. *To have a person on board*, sustulisse aliquem: *a thing*, vehere aliquid. *To leap overboard*, ex navi desilire *or* se projicere. *To throw overboard*, alicujus rei jacturam facere.

BOARD, *v.*, contabulare. || *Live at a certain price*, ab aliquo, pactâ mercede, ali; alicujus victu, pactâ mercede, uti. *To board and lodge with any body*, esse in hospitio apud aliquem; hospitio alicujus uti. *Put at board*, aliquem alicui pactâ mercede alendum tradere. || *Enter a ship*, in hostium navem transcendere; navem conscendere. || *Address, attempt*, alloqui, compellari; tentare, petere, adoriri; prævertere.

BOARDER, qui ab aliquo pactâ mercede alitur. *Fellow-boarder*, convictor.

BOAST, se efferre, se jactare (insolenter), gloriari, gloriâ et prædicatione sese efferre. *To boast of or in a thing*, aliquâ re, *or* de, *or* in aliquâ re gloriari; jactare, ostentare, venditare aliquid. *He boasts and brags as high as ever*, nec quicquam jam loquitur modestius. *He boasts of his villainy*, in facinore et scelere gloriatur. *He boasts of his own deeds*, suarum laudum præco est; sua narrat facinora.

BOAST, } jactatio, ostentatio, ven-
BOASTING, } ditatio (*of something*, alicujus rei): ostentatio sui, jactantia sui. *To make a boast of*, jactare, ostentare, venditare aliquid; aliquâ re gloriari.

BOASTER, jactator, ostentator, venditator alicujus rei; homo vanus, homo vaniloquus, homo gloriosus, homo fortis linguâ.

BOASTFUL, gloriosus, vanus, vaniloquus.

BOASTFULLY, gloriose, jactanter.

BOAT, scapha (*especially a ship's boat*): cymba (*a small boat to navigate a lake, for fishing*, &c.): alveus, lembus (*flat-bottomed boat, skiff*): linter (*canoe*): navicula, navigiolum, actuariolum, lenunculus, *sometimes* navis, navigium. *Boatman*, nauta; lintrarius.

BODE, portendere.

BODICE, mamillare, thorax linteus.

BODILY, corporalis (*in nature and quality*): corporeus (*in material*): *things*, corporalia; res corporeæ; quæ cerni tangique possunt. || *Proper to the body, possessed by the body, relating to the body*, in corpore situs, corporalis: *but oftener by the genitive*, corporis. *A bodily defect*, vitium corporis *or* corporale. *Bodily goods*, bona corporis. *Bodily charms*, corporis venustas. || *Real*, verus. *To bring to bodily act*, ad effectum adducere *or* perducere.

BODILESS, corpore vacans *or* vacuus, corpore carens, sine corpore; incorporeus (*Silver Age*).

BODY, corpus. *A small body*, corpusculum. *To have a healthy body*, bonâ corporis valetudine uti. *To devote himself body and soul to one*, alicui corpus animamque addicere: *to a thing*, totum et mente et animo in aliquid insistere. *Body-guard*, corporis custodes; stipatores corporis, stipatores; satellites, cohors prætoria, milites prætoriani. *A dead body*, corpus mortuum, corpus hominis mortui, *also* corpus *or* mortuus; cadaver; funus. *To lay out a dead body*, corpus mortuum curare. *Having two bodies*, bicorpor. *Able or strong-bodied*, robustus, validus, firmus. || *Belly*, venter, alvus. *Beans puff up the body*, venter inflatur fabis. *To bind the body*, alvum astringere. || *Person*, homo. *Nobody*, nullus, nemo; non ullus, non quisquam. *Every body*, omnes homines, omnes. || *Any body*, quisquam (*after negatives, with* vix, sine; *in interrogative sentences when the answer "No" is expected; and in the second member of comparative sentences*): quivis, quilibet (*any you please*): quis (*after* si, nisi, ne, num quo, quanto; *but* si quisquam, *when doubt is to be expressed whether there is any body*). *Somebody*, aliquis. *Hardly any body*, non fere quisquam. *Nor is he seen by any body*, neque cernitur ulli (*for* ab ullo). *Not a body*, homo nemo, nemo unus. *That nobody do hurt to any body*, ne cui quis noceat. *Lest any body*, ne quis. *If any body*, si quis. || *Collective mass*, corpus. *They wished to have a king out of their own body*, sui corporis creari regem volebant. *He set in order the body of the empire*, ordinavit imperii corpus. *A complete body of all the Roman law*, corpus omnis Romani juris. *The whole body of citizens*, cives cuncti; *also* civitas. *The whole body rose*, omnes universi consurrexerunt. || *Corporation*, &c., corpus, collegium; classis. *A learned body*, societas doctorum hominum. || *Of soldiers*, manus, exercitus; pars exercitûs *or* copiarum; agmen; caterva. *A body of cavalry*, pars equitum; ala equitum. *A body (club) of conspirators*, globus conjuratorum. *A body of players*, grex histrionum. || *Main part: of a tree*, truncus, stirps: *of a column*, scapus, truncus: *of the human body*, truncus. *The body of a country*, interior alicujus terræ regio; interiora alicujus terræ. || *Strength. Wine of a good body*, vinum validum, firmum, forte, plenum.

BOG, palus.

BOGGLE, stupēre; dubitare, hærēre, hæsitare, cunctari; tergiversari.

BOGGLER, cunctator, hæsitator.

BOGGLING, dubitatio, hæsitatio, cunctatio.

BOGGY, uliginosus, paluster.

BOIL, *v. n.*, fervēre (*also figuratively of the passions and of men*): æstuare (*to swell and roar with heat; also figuratively*): bullare, bullire (*to bubble up*). *To begin to boil*, ebullire, effervescere. *To boil enough*, defervescere. *Boiling hot*, fervens. *The meats boil*, cibaria bullant. *To boil over*, exundare (*of boiling water, Plin.*, 31, 2, 19). *To make to boil*, fervefacere. *The sea boils*, æstuat mare. *To boil with envy*, invidiâ æstuare. *To boil with anger*, irâ fervēre; sævire: || *v. a.*, fervefacere, infervefacere (*make to boil*): coquere (*cook by boiling*). *To boil down*, decoquere (e. g., acetum ad quartas, *Col.*). *To boil a thing in something*, aliquid coquere in *or* ex aliquâ re (e. g., in lacte, ex oleo); incoquere aliquâ re *or* cum aliquâ re (e. g., aquâ ferventi, cum aquâ). *To boil quite*, percoquere. *To boil meats*, cibum *or* cibaria coquere; cibum parare *or* comparare (*general term of preparing meat*, &c., *for food*). *Boiled*, elixus (*opposed to* assus): coctus (*dressed by fire, opposed to* crudus).

BOILER, || *one who boils*, coctor. || *Caldron*, &c., vas coquinarium: ahenum (*of brass*): ahenum coculum: caldarium (*Vitr., for heating water in baths*): cucūma (*some vessel for boiling or cooking, Petron.*): cortīna (*with three feet*). ☞ Lebes *only when Greek customs, persons*, &c., *are spoken of; especially as a costly present.*

BOISTEROUS, turbulentus, turbidus, procellosus, tumultuosus, violentus. *A boisterous sea*, mare procellosum (*ever so*): mare vi ventorum agitatum atque turbatum (*in a single case*). *Boisterous weather followed*, secutæ sunt tempestates.

BOLD, audens (*in any one instance, and only in a good sense*): audax (*permanently, and in a good or bad sense, mostly in the latter*): impavidus, intrepidus; fidens (*confident, assured*): confidens (*confident, in a bad sense*): temerarius (*rash*): impudens, impudicus (*without shame or modesty*): procax, protervus (*forward, in a noisy, troublesome, reckless way*; procax *especially in words*, protervus *in actions*): petulans (*attacking others with raillery*, &c., *without any consideration*): lascivus (*forward, from high animal spirits; also, wanton*). *Bold (in language)*, procax linguâ. *Bold language*, sermo procax *or* procaciter ortus. || *Projecting*, prominentior. *Very bold*, summæ audaciæ, singulari audaciâ. *A bold poet*, poeta audax: *thought*, sententia audax: *metaphor*, verbum audacius *or* altius translatum. *To be bold (to say*, &c.), audēre (*with infinitive*). *You are a bold beggar*, satis audacter petis. *A bold brow*, os ferreum: *a bold fellow*, homo perfrictæ frontis (*both in a bad sense*).

BOLDLY, audacter, libere; fidenter, confidenter; impudenter; impavide, intrepide; temere; procaciter (-cacius,

-cacissime): proterve [Syn. *in* Bold]. *To behave boldly* (=*forwardly*), procacius se in aliquâ re gerere. *I say it boldly*, audacter dico; libere profiteor.

BOLDNESS, audentia, audacia, animus audax; fidentia, confidentia; impudentia; os durum, ferreum; procacitas: proteritas: lascivia [Syn. *in* Bold]. *Rash boldness*, temeritas. *Boldness of speech*, libertas. *Too great boldness*, licentia. *To have the boldness to*, &c., audēre (*with infinitive*): sumere hoc sibi, ut, &c.

BOLE, truncus, stirps.

BOLL, calamus. *Bolls of flax*, lini virgæ.

BOLSTER, pulvinus.

BOLT, materis *or* matara (vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 26): sagitta (*arrow*). *Thunder-bolt*, fulmen. *Bolt upright*, plane rectus; directus. || *Bar*, claustrum, pessulus, obex.

BOLT, *v.*, || *the door*, pessulo januam claudere *or* occludere, pessulum januæ obdere. *To bolt one out*, aliquem excludere foras. || *To sift*, cribrare, cribro cernere *or* succernere, succernere. || *Blurt out*, projicere. Intr., erumpere, prorumpere.

BOLTER, cribrum farinarium *or* pollinarium; incerniculum.

BOLTING-CLOTH, * linteum cribrarium.

BOMB, * pyrobolus. *To throw bombs*, * pyrobolos mittere.

BOMBARD, * urbem tormentis verberare.

BOMBARDIER, * pyrobolarius.

BOMBARDMENT, * tormentorum, telorum, pyrobolorum conjectio.

BOMBAST, verborum pompa, verborum tumor, inflata oratio, ampullæ. *To deal in bombast*, adhibēre quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam: ampullari (*Hor.*, ληκυθίζειν).

BOMBASTIC, inflatus, elatus (*Cic.*): *less commonly*, tumidus. Turgidus (*Hor.*). *Any body's style is bombastic*, alicujus oratio turget atque inflata est.

BOND. [Vid. Band.] *Bonds, chains*, vincula; catenæ. || *Imprisonment*, custodia, vincula. *To lie in bonds and chains*, esse in vinculis et catenis. *To cast into bonds*, in vincula mittere, conjicere; vinculis astringere. *To cast into bonds* (*prison*), in custodiam (*or* in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere. || *Tie*, vinculum (*properly and figuratively*): nodus, copula (*figuratively*). *There is a closer bond among kinsmen*, arctior colligatio est societatis propinquorum. *The strict bond of friendship*, amicitiæ conjunctionisque necessitudo. || *Obligation*, chirographum; syngrapha (*paper signed by both parties to a contract*). *To borrow money upon one's bond*, per chirographum pecuniam mutuam sumere. *To lend one money upon his bond*, chirographo exhibito, pecuniam alicui credere. || *To give bonds*, satisdare (pro re), satisdationem interponere, dare: *for the payment of the money adjudged*, satisdare judicatæ pecuniæ (*genitive*, sc. nomine).

BONDAGE, captivitas; servitus, conditio servilis. *The yoke of bondage*, jugum servitutis. *To hold in bondage*, servitute oppressum tenere.

BONDMAN, servus: mancipium (*bought or taken in war*): verna (*born in one's house*). *A bondman by reason of debt*, ære nexus. *The bondmen of any body*, familia alicujus.

BONDSMAID, serva: servula.

BONDSMAN. [Vid. Bondman.] || *One bound for another*, sponsor, vas, præs, satisdator.

BONE, os; spina (*of a fish*). *A little bone*, ossiculum. *Of bone*, osseus. *Without bones*, sine osse, exos. *To deprive of bones*, exossare (*also of fish*). *Bone by bone*, ossiculatim. *He is nothing but skin and bones*, ossa atque pellis totus est; vix ossibus hæret. *I tremble, every bone of me*, omnibus artubus contremisco. *Back-bone*, spina. *Hip-bone*, coxa, coxendix, os coxæ. *Shin-bone*, tibia. *To break a bone*, os frangere. *I make no bones of doing this*, religio mihi non est, quominus hoc faciam. *I have given him a bone to pick*, injeci scrupulum homini.

BONE, *v.*, || *take out the bones*, exossare (congrus exossabitur, *Ter.*).

BONFIRE, ignes festi (*Suet.*).

BON MOT, facete *or* belle dictum, breviter ac commode dictum, bonum dictum; salse dictum, dicterium (*when sarcastic*).

BONNET, || *for women*: mitra: mitella (*a sort of cap with flaps, and tied under the chin; borrowed from the Asiatics by the Greeks and Romans*): reticulum (*a net for the hair*). ☞ Calautica, *not* calantica, *was probably a sort of veil, covering the head and shoulders. To put on a bonnet*, caput mitrâ operire. || *For men*: cucullus (*pointed and fastened to the dress*): pileus (*a cap of felt*).

BONNY, bellus, venustus, lepidus; lætus, hilarus, hilaris.

BONY, ossuosus (*full of bones*): osseus, ossi similis (*bone-like*).

BOOBY, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex; asinus.

BOOK, volumen; liber (*also part of a work*), libellus (*little writing*): codex *with or without* accepti et expensi (*account-book*): ephemeris, libellus, commentarii (*memorandum or note-book; journal, diary*, &c.). *Waste-book*, adversaria (*plural*). *Without book*, ex memoriâ, memoriter. *To get without book*, ediscere, memoriæ tradere, mandare, committere. *To keep a book* (*of account*), codicem accepti et expensi habēre. *A collection of books*, librorum copia; bibliotheca. *Knowledge of books*, librorum notitia, usus. *To mind his book*, studiis incumbere. *Trade in books*, mercatura libraria. *To get into any body's books* (=*become his debtor*), vid. Debtor. *Not to be in any body's books* (=*not to be in favor with him*), vid. Favor. *To call any body to book* (i. e., *to make an accurate calculation*), ad calculos aliquem vocare (*Liv.*).

BOOK, *v.*, aliquid in codicem, commentarios, libellum, &c., referre.

BOOK-BINDER, glutinator (*among the ancients*): bibliopēgus, librorum compactor (*among the moderns*).

BOOK-CASE, armarium librorum (*Paul. Dig.*): armarium parieti in bibliothecæ speciem insertum (*Plin., Ep.*, 2, 17, 8: *let into a wall*). ☞ *Not* scrinium. Vid. Dict.

BOOK-KEEPER, calculator, qui alicui est a rationibus, rationarius.

BOOKSELLER, bibliopola, librorum venditor; librarius (*when he also transcribes the books*). *Bookseller's shop*, taberna libraria, libraria.

BOOK-WORM, blatta, tinea. || Fig., *to be a book-worm*, studiis *or* libris immori; quasi helluari libris; totum se abdidisse in literas.

BOOM, *s.*, longurius: contus: pertica [vid. Pole]. || Obex (*obstacle*): *perhaps* agger portum muniens.

BOOM, *v.*, fluctuare: undare: æstuare: exæstuare (*boil violently*): sævire (*rage*). *To come booming* (i. e., *with swelling sails*), velis passis aliquo pervehi.

BOON, gratia, beneficium, donum, munus. Syn. *in* Gift.

BOON, *adj.*, hilaris, lætus, jocosus, jucundus. *Boon-companion*, combibo; compōtor; sodalis.

BOOR, rusticus: agrestis (*the* rusticus *violates the conventional, the* agrestis *even the natural, laws of good behavior*): inurbanus (*unpolished*): incultus (*uncultivated*). *Boors*, homines rustici, rustici et agrestes, rustici, agrestes. *You are a boor*, rusticus es.

BOORISH, || *rustic*, rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis. [Syn. *in* Boor.] || *Rude, raw*, rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus, incultus. *Somewhat boorish*, subrusticus, subagrestis.

BOORISHNESS, rusticitas (*Silver Age*): mores rustici.

BOORISHLY, rustice.

BOOT, calceamentum quod pedes suris tenus *or* crura tegit: *the ancients wore no boots like ours*; caliga *was only a sole* (vid. Shoe), *and* ocreæ *were the military greaves or leggins of bronze, brass*, &c., *and also the similar leather leggins of peasants, hunters*, &c. *Boot-jack*, * furca excalceandis pedibus. *Booted*, calceamentis, &c., indutus; calceatus.

BOOT, *v.*, prodesse, conducere, usui esse, ex usu esse. Vid. Profit, *v.*

BOOT, *s.*, utilitas, usus, commodum, emolumentum, lucrum, fructus. *To boot*, insuper; ultro: *to give any thing to boot*, * gratis addere. *This goes to boot*, hoc insuper additur; hoc ultro adjicitur.

BOOTH, taberna (*stall in which goods are sold; also drinking-booth*): pergula (*booth or stall attached to the outer wall of a house*; e. g., *a broker's, Plin.*). *Little booth*, tabernula.

BOOTLESS, inutilis; cassus, inanis, vanus, irritus. Vid. Useless.

BOOTLESSLY, frustra, nequidquam, incassum. *You labor bootlessly*, operam perdis.

BOOTY, præda; raptum (*got by robbery*). *Booty in arms, banners*, &c., spolia: *in arms stripped from the enemy*, exuviæ. *The general's share of the booty*, manubiæ: *the state's*, sectio. *To make booty*, prædari; prædam *or* prædas facere; prædam *or* prædas agere (*of men and cattle; also with* hominum pecorumque): rapere, rapinas facere. *To live by booty* (*robbed*), vivere rapto.

BORAX, * borax.

BORDER, *s.*, margo (scuti, libri, &c.): ora (*broader than* margo): labrum (*of a ditch, for instance*), limbus (*on a garment*). || *Boundary*, finis, confinium. *Borders*, fines (*also for the land itself*). *To dwell upon the borders of two lands*, finem sub utrumque habitare. *Soldiers stationed on the borders*, limitanei milites.

BORDER, *v. a.*, marginare; cingere, circumdare, coërcēre aliquâ re. *A bordered garment*, vestis limbata, segmentata. || *To border upon* (*of people*), finitimum, vicinum, confinem esse alicui. || *Of lands*, adjacēre, imminēre alicui terræ; tangere, attingere, contingere terram. *Bordering*, finitimus, vicinus, confinis; subjectus *or* conjunctus alicui loco. *To border together*, se invicem contingere. *Falsehoods border on truth*, falsa veris finitima sunt.

BORDERER, qui sub finem alicujus terræ habitat; accola, finitimus. *The borderers on the sea*, qui oceanum attingunt; maritimi homines: *on the Rhine*, qui proximi Rheno flumini sunt; accolæ Rheni.

BORE, *v.*, terebrare (*with a gimlet or instrument that is turned round*): forare (*to make a hole through*): perforare (*quite through*); perterebrare. *To bore a hole*, foramen terebrare *or* terebrâ cavare. *A boring*, terebratio. *To get out by boring*, exterebrare. *To bore*, i. e., *make hollow by boring*, efforare; *the trunk of a tree*, truncum. *To bore one's way through a crowd*, penetrare per turbam: *through the snows*, eluctari nives *or* per nives.

BORE, *s.*, foramen. || *Caliber*, modus; magnitudo, amplitudo. *A bore* (=*a troublesome person*), intolerabilis: intolerandus (*unbearable*): importunus (*troublesome, annoying*): odiosus (*hateful*). *To be a bore* (*of a public speaker*), odiosum esse in dicendo.

BORER, terebra.

BORN. *To be born*, nasci, gigni (ex aliquâ); in lucem edi, in vitam venire: *with the feet foremost*, pedibus gigni, in pedes procedere. *A Grecian born*, in Græcia natus, ortu Græcus. *Who were Persians born*, qui in Perside erant nati. *New-born*, recens natus. *Before you were born*, ante te natum. || *To be descended*, ortum, oriundum esse. || Fig., *to be born* (i. e., *destined by nature*) *to a thing*, ad aliquid natum *or* factum esse; ad aliquid natum aptumque esse.

BOROUGH, municipium.

BORROW, || *what is to be returned by an equivalent*, mutuari, mutuum (*not* mutuo) sumere aliquid ab aliquo: *money of one*, pecuniam mutuam sumere, pecuniam petere ab aliquo: *on interest*, fenori argentum sumere ab aliquo. *I want to borrow money*, quæro pecunias mutuas: *on interest*, fenore: *of one*, rogare aliquem pecuniam mutuam *or* argentum mutuum. *To borrow* (*receive by borrowing*) *money*, pecuniam mutuam ac-

cipere. || *For use*, utendum petere; mutuari: *from a neighbor*, ex proximo. *To want to borrow*, utendum rogare. *Borrowed*, mutuus; mutuatus. || Fig., mutuari, aliunde assumere, sumere aliunde ut mutuum, petere, repetere. *The moon borrows her light of the sun*, luna mutuatur lucem a sole.

BORROWER, qui mutuatur *or* mutuatus est.

BOSOM, sinus (*of the body, of a garment*): pectus, animus (*figuratively, breast, heart*): pars interior (intima); interiora (intima), viscera; complexus. *To weep on the bosom of a friend*, in amici sinu flēre. *To press one to his bosom*, aliquem arctius complecti; aliquem amplexari. *To see into one's bosom*, apertum alicujus pectus vidēre. *To look into one's own bosom*, in sese descendere. *The enemy are in the bosom of the city*, in sinu urbis hostes sunt. *They dug into the bosom of the earth*, itum est in viscera terræ. *To banish from his inmost bosom*, aliquid ex intimâ mente evellere. *The secrets of one's bosom*, animi secreta, occulta pectoris. *Furies which haunt the bosom*, domesticæ furiæ. *To be one's bosom friend*, de complexu et sinu alicujus esse; in sinu alicujus gestari. *A bosom friend*, sodalis; amicus conjunctissimus; amicissimus, intimus. *The world holds all things in its bosom*, mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet.

BOSS, || *of a shield*, umbo. || *Stud, knob*, bulla. || *Of the stick on which a book is rolled*, umbilicus, cornu.

BOTANICAL, herbarius.

BOTANIST, herbarius.

BOTANIZE, *v.*, *herbas quærere, colligere.

BOTANY, herbaria (sc. ars, *Plin.*).

BOTCH, tuber. *Little botch*, tuberculum. *Full of botches*, tuberosus. || *Clumsy patch*, &c., pannus male assutus; cicatrix; vitium.

BOTCH, *v.*, male sarcire *or* resarcire; infabre *or* inscienter facere; corrumpere, deformare, turpare: tuberibus *or* ulceribus turpare (*mark with botches*). *To botch up*, inscienter facēre, confingere; ementīri.

BOTH, ambo (*both together*): uterque (*both severally, one as well as the other*): duo (*in such connections as* duobus oculis, duabus manibus). *On both sides*, utrimque; utrobique. *From both sides*, utrimque. *To both sides, places*, utroque. *Conscience has great force on both sides*, magna est vis conscientiæ in utramque partem. *Many being killed on both sides*, multis utrimque interfectis. *They may be said both ways*, utroqueversum dicantur. *He made one camp out of both*, una castra fecit ex binis castris. *Both* (*where two parties, or several on each side, are referred to*), utrique (*plural*).

BOTH, *conj.*: *both—and*, et—et, quum —tum, tum—tum. *I have lost both my money and my labor*, et pecuniam et operam perdidi. *Both in time of peace and war*, tum in pace, tum in bello. *They kill both men and women alike*, feminas pariter atque viros trucidant. *Have you lost both wit and goods?* consilium simul cum re amisisti? *Both covetous and prodigal*, sordidus simul et sumtuosus.

BOTHER, *v.* [Vid. Tease.] *To bother any body with questions*, obtundere alicui quem rogitando.

BOTTLE, lagena; ampulla (*large, big-bellied*). *Little bottle*, laguncula, ampullula. *To empty, drain the bottle*, lagenam exsiccare. || *Of hay*, fasciculus *or* manipulus fœni.

To BOTTLE *wine*, vinum diffundere, in lagenas infundere.

BOTTOM, fundus (*of a cask, the sea*, &c.), solum. || *Valley, plain*, vallis, convallis, planities. || *Ground-work*, fundamentum, fundamenta. *The bottom of the sea*, mare imum, fundus *or* ima (*neuter plural*) maris. *The anchor finds bottom*, ancora subsistit, sidit. *To drain a wine-jar to the bottom*, cadum fæce tenus potare. *The bottom of the ditch*, solum fossæ. *To settle to the bottom*, residēre, subsidēre. *To go to the bottom* (*sink*), mergi, sidēre, pessum ire. *To send to the bottom*, pessum dare, mergere, demergere. *The bottom of a ship*, alveus *or* carina (navis). *To search a thing to the bottom*, accuratius, subtilius investigare aliquid; aliquid investigare et perscrutari; aliquid pertractare. *To come to the bottom of a matter*, aliquid perspicere. *I see the bottom of him*, eum penitus perspicio. *I do not see upon what bottom it rests*, rationem quam habeat, non satis perspicio. *He is at the bottom of this*, ortum est hoc ab eo. *To overturn, destroy from the bottom*, funditus evertere; a fundamentis disjicere; funditus tollere. *To place at the bottom*, in imo ponere. *From top to bottom*, ab summo ad imum. *Sharpened at the bottom*, ab imo præacutus. *He groans from the bottom of his heart*, gemitum dat pectore ab imo. *I am distressed even at the bottom of my heart*, angor intimis sensibus. *At the bottom of a mountain*, sub radicibus montis, in imis radicibus montis. || *Ship*, navis, navigium. || Fig., *you are embarked on the same bottom*, in eâdem es navi. || *Clew*, glomus. *To wind yarn into bottoms*, lanam glomerare in orbes.

BOTTOM, *v.* *To be bottomed upon a thing*, niti aliquâ re *or* in aliquâ re; teneri, contineri aliquâ re; cerni, positum esse in aliquâ re.

BOTTOMLESS, fundo carens. *Bottomless depth*, immensa *or* infinita altitudo; vorago.

BOUGH, ramus, brachium arboris (*arm*). *A small bough*, ramulus, ramusculus. *A leafy bough*, ramus frondosus. *A dry bough*, ramale: *pieces of dry boughs*, ramea fragmenta, ramalia. *Full of boughs*, ramosus. *Of boughs*, rameus. *To spread into boughs*, luxuriari, ramis diffundi.

BOUGIE, cereus (*wax light*): cathētēr (*καθετήρ, surgical instrument for drawing off the water, Cæl. Aurel.*).

BOUNCE. *To bounce up or back*, resilire, resultare. *The hail bounces back from the top of the house*, resilit grando a culmine tecti. *The water bounces in the kettles*, unda exsultat ahenis. *To bounce into the air*, in altum expelli. *To bounce out*, prosilire; prorumpere, erumpere: *in*, irrumpere *or* irruere in, &c. *My heart bounces*, cor mihi rite salit. || *Make a noise*, crepare. *Bounces at the door*, pulsare fores vehementer; quatere fores. || *Vapor, swagger*, se jactare, insolenter gloriari. || *Bouncing*, robustus, validus, fortis. *A bouncing girl*, virgo valens, valida; virago.

BOUNCE, *s.*, crepitus; ictus, pulsus; jactatio (*boasting*): minæ (*threats*).

BOUND, || *boundary, limit*, finis, terminus, limes; modus (*due measure*): cancelli (*barrier, properly and figuratively*). *To fix the bounds*, fines terminare, fines constituere. *To fix bounds to something* (*properly and figuratively*), terminos, modum ponere alicui rei. *To set bounds to a thing* (*figuratively*), modum facere alicui rei. *To go beyond the bounds*, fines transire (*properly and figuratively*): extra fines *or* cancellos egredi, modum excedere (*figuratively*). *To keep one's self within the bounds of modesty*, fines verecundiæ non transire. *To keep, force one within bounds*, coërcēre, continēre, constringere aliquem. *To keep one's self within bounds*, se cohibēre; coercēre cupiditates.

BOUND. [Vid. Border.] || *Set bounds to*, terminis circumscribere; terminos statuere alicui rei. || *Confine, restrain*, circumscribere, moderari, temperare, modum facere (alicui rei), coërcēre, reprimere.

BOUND, || *to spring*, salire. *Bound up*, exsilire, exsultare. *To bound into the saddle*, in equum insilire. || *Rebound*, resilire, resultare, repelli, repercuti, recellere.

BOUND, *s.*, saltus; exsultatio (*a bounding up*): repercussus (*rebound*).

BOUND. *To be bound any whither*, aliquo ire; aliquo tendere. *Whither are you bound?* quo tendis? quo te agis? quo cogitas *or* vis (sc. ire)?

BOUNDARY. [Vid. Bound.] *The god of boundaries*, Terminus: *his festival*, Terminalia. *To drive in a post to mark the boundary*, palum terminalem figere. *A boundary stone*, lapis terminalis, terminus, saxum, limes in agro positus. *Soldiers stationed on the boundaries*, milites limitanei.

BOUNDEN. *A bounden duty*, officium: debitum (*duty as a moral obligation*): debitum officium.

BOUNDLESS, interminatus, infinitus, immensus; immoderatus, immodicus (*immoderate*): insatiabilis.

BOUNDLESSLY, infinite, immoderate.

BOUNDLESSNESS, infinitas, immensitas: *of time*, nulla circumscriptio temporum: *of power*, potentia infinita.

BOUNTEOUS. Vid. Bountiful.

BOUNTIFUL, largus, liberalis, beneficus, benignus, munificus. *To be bountiful to one*, largum, liberalem, beneficum esse in aliquem. *Bountiful of his money*, liberalis pecuniæ. Vid. Generous.

BOUNTIFULLY, large, liberaliter, benigne, munifice.

BOUNTY, largitas, liberalitas, beneficentia, benignitas, munificentia. || *Premium*, præmium, pretium. || *When a soldier enlists*, auctoramentum.

BOUQUET (*of wine*), anima amphoræ.

BOUT. *At one bout*, simul (*at the same time*): uno impetu (*with one effort, Cic.*). *A drinking bout*, comissatio (*a merry-making after a regular* cœna, *with games, dancing, strolling out into the streets*, &c.). ☞ Compotatio, *in Cicero, only as translation of συμπόσιον: not used as a Roman expression by him or any other author.*

BOW, || *to bend*, flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare. *Bowed*, inflexus, incurvus: *backward*, recurvatus, recurvus, repandus. Intr., flecti, curvari, incurvescere. *To bow, bow the head*, se demittere, caput demittere: *to bow to any body* (*as a mode of salutation*), acclinis saluto aliquem (*Arnob.*); salutare aliquem: *down to the ground*, aliquem adoro, veneror. *To bow the knee*, genua flectere (*generally*): genua (flexa) submittere (*out of respect; to one*, alicui). *They bow down under the weight*, incurvantur, ceduntque ponderi. *To bow to one* (*figuratively*), submittere se alicui; se alicujus potestati permittere. *Man must bow to the will of God*, hominum vita jussis divinæ legis obtemperat. *To bow to the ground* (*crush, depress*), frangere, deprimere, opprimere: *one's pride*, superbiam alicujus retundere.

BOW, *s.*, corporis inclinatio: *to make a bow to any body*, acclinis saluto aliquem (*Arnob.*), *or only* aliquem salutare.

BOW, *s.*, arcus. *Bow-string*, nervus. *A cross-bow*, arcuballista, manuballista. *A bowman*, sagittarius: *cross-bow man*, arcuballistarius, manuballistarius. *A maker of bows*, arcuarius. *Within bow-shot*, intra teli jactum *or* conjectum: *out of*, extra, &c. *To bend a bow*, arcum intendere, adducere. *To get his food by his bow*, expedire alimenta arcu. *A rainbow*, pluvius arcus; *also from context*, arcus. *A bow-window*, fenestra arcuata. *Bow-legged*, varus, valgus. || *Of a stringed instrument*, plectrum.

BOWELS, || *intestines*, intestina (*general term*): viscera: exta (*internal parts which are considered less vile: heart*, &c.). *Bowels of compassion*, misericordia. || Fig., *inner parts*, viscera, interiora, intima: *of the earth, of a mountain*, viscera terræ, montis. *The evil is seated in the bowels of the state*, inhæret malum in visceribus reipublicæ.

BOWER, umbraculum.

BOWL, poculum, patera, phiala, scyphus: cratera *or* crater (*for mixing drinks in*): pelvis; aqualis, aquæ manale. || *Of a fountain*, labrum, crater. || Vid. Basin.

BOWL, || *for rolling*, globus.

BOWL, tr., volvere: intr., *conos globis petere, *globis *or* conis ludere. *Bowling*, *conorum lusus.

BOWS, || *of a ship*, prora, pars prior navis.

BOWSPRIT, malus proralis.

BOX, arca (*with a lock, low, and placed on the ground*): cista *and* (*still smaller*) capsa (*both portable, for valuables, books, fruit*, &c.): armarium (*for things in con-*

stant use, books, clothes, &c.: *it was higher than an* arca, *had divisions, and was sometimes placed against a wall*): scrinium (*with divisions, or pigeon-holes, for letters, medicines, valuables*): pyxis (*for drugs,* &c., *properly of box-wood, also of any wood, and even of metal*): arcula, capsula, capsella, cistula, cistellula. *An ointment box,* narthecium. *A lot box,* situla. *Ballot box,* cista, cistula. *Dice box,* phimus, fritillus, orca. *A strong box,* arca. *Box to keep ornaments in,* arcula ornamentorum, pyxis: *for rings,* dactyliothēca. *A clothes box,* armarium. *A box in a shop,* nidus. *A box in a chest,* loculus. *A box for plants,* vas. *A medicine box,* narthecium. || *A Christmas box* (*present*), strena. || *In a theatre,* spectaculum altum. (Vid. *Liv.,* i., 35.)

BOX, *v.,* concludere, includere, in arcâ, cistâ; sepire, obsepire.

BOX, || *a blow,* alapa (*in the face with the open hand*); colaphus (*with the fist*). *To give one a box on the ear,* alicui colaphum ducere, impingere, infringere; palmâ aliquem percutere. *To box one's ears soundly,* aliquem percutere colaphis.

BOX, *v.,* || *fight with the fists,* pugnis certare. *A boxing-match,* pugillatio, pugillatus. *A boxer,* qui pugnis certat, pugil.

BOX, || *a tree,* buxus. *Box-wood,* buxum. *Made of box-wood,* buxeus. *A flute of box-wood,* tibia buxea, *or simply* buxus, buxum. *Full of box,* buxosus. *A place planted with box,* buxetum.

BOY, puer. *A little boy,* puerulus, pusio (*generally*): pupus, pupulus (*in endearment*). *To become a boy again,* repuerascere. *To leave boy's play,* nuces relinquere. *He is past a boy,* virilem togam sumsit, ex pueris *or* ex ephebis excessit. *When I was a boy,* me puero. || Vid. CHILD.

BOYHOOD, ætas puerilis, pueritia, anni pueriles *or* puerilitatis. *In boyhood,* in eunte ætate. *From my, our boyhood,* a puero, a pueris.

BOYISH, puerilis.

BOYISHLY, pueriliter.

BOYISHNESS, puerilitas, mores puerîles.

BRACE, *v.,* || *bind,* alligare, deligare. || *Strain,* tendere, intendere, contendere.

BRACE, vinculum, copula. || *Bandage,* ligamen, ligamentum, fascia; redimiculum. || *Tension,* tensio (*Hygin., Vitr., post-classical, rare*): tensura (*post-classical, Hygin., Veget.*). *Mostly by circumlocution with* extendere (e. g., funem): intendere (e. g., chordas, arcum): contendere (arcum, &c.): intendere aliquid aliquâ re (e. g., sellam loris). *Braces under a bed,* institæ, quibus sponda culcitam fert (*Petron.*). || *Of a ship,* funis quo antenna vertitur; rudens. || *Braces for breeches,* * fasciæ braccis sustinendis. || *A pair,* par: *of pigeons,* par columbarum. *They are found in braces,* bini inveniuntur.

BRACELET, armilla, brachiale, spinther [vid. ARMLET]. *Wearing bracelets,* armillatus.

BRACK, ruptum, scissum; rima; vitium.

BRACKET (*in typography*), uncus, *not* uncinus, *may be used as technical term; or* parenthesis nota *or* signum (*for double brackets*). *To inclose in brackets,* * uncis (*not* uncinis) includere.

BRACKISH, subsalsus, amarus. *To have a brackish taste,* salsi *or* subsalsi saporis esse.

BRAG, se jactare, insolenter gloriari, gestire et se efferre insolentius; linguâ esse fortem; sublatius de se dicere; gloriosius de se prædicare; glorià et prædicatione se efferre: *of any thing,* gloriari aliquâ re, de *or* in aliquâ re; se jactare in aliquâ re; aliquid jactare, ostentare, venditare. *He brags of his merits,* de virtutibus suis prædicat. *In order to brag of their genius,* &c., ingenii venditandi memoriæque ostentandæ causâ. *Vain bragging,* inanis jactantia. *A bragging soldier,* gloriosus miles. *Bragging words,* ingentia verba.

BRAGGART, } jactator, ostentator,
BRAGGADOCIO, } venditator alicujus rei (*one who is always bringing forward boastfully his real or supposed merits;* e. g., factorum): homo vanus (*empty, conceited fellow*): immodicus æstimator sui (*who infinitely overrates himself*): homo vaniloquus: homo (miles) gloriosus: jactator rerum a se gestarum: fortis linguâ.

BRAGGING, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio; venditatio quædam et ostentatio (*all with* alicujus rei, *about any thing*): ostentatio sui: jactantia sui (*Tac.*): vana de se prædicatio: jactatio circulatoria. Grandiloquentia, magniloquentia (*used by Cicero seldom, and in other meanings*) *are poetical.*

BRAID, texere, nectere, plectere (*only in participle* plexus). *To braid a basket,* fiscinam texere. *To braid garlands of flowers,* serta e floribus facere. *To braid ivy into the hair,* hederâ religare crines. *To braid the hair,* comam in gradus formare *or* frangere, comere caput in gradus.

BRAID, *s.,* || *of hair,* gradus. *A braid of flowers,* flores texti *or* plexi.

BRAIN, cerebrum. *A little brain,* cerebellum. *To beat out the brains,* cerebrum extundere, elidere, dispercutere. || FIG., cerebrum, mens. *His brain is turned,* mente captus est, de *or* ex mente exiit, mente alienatus est. *Is not your brain turned?* satin' sanus es? *To ply his brains,* ingenii *or* mentis vires intendere.

BRAIN, *v.,* alicui cerebrum discutere, diminuere, dispercutere; cerebrum excipere, extrahere.

BRAINISH, cerebrosus, phreneticus (*φρενιτικός*).

BRAINLESS, demens, fatuus, stolidus, desipiens, vecors. *He is a brainless fellow,* cerebrum non habet.

BRAIN-PAN, calva, calvaria.

BRAIN-SICK, mente captus, delirus, vecors, demens, desipiens.

BRAKE (*fern*), filix. || *Thorn, thicket,* dumetum, vepretum, senticetum, spinetum. || *A brake for hemp,* * instrumentum quo cannabis decorticatur. || *Kneading-trough,* magis. || *Sharp bit,* lupi, frenum lupatum, *or* lupatum *only.*

BRAMBLE, || *blackberry, raspberry,* rubus. *Bramble bushes,* rubetum. || *Thorns,* dumi (*bushes crowded together so as to make a sort of wilderness*): sentes (*prickly bushes, thorn bushes*): vepres (*combines both meanings; thorn bushes growing thickly together*). *Bramble brake,* dumetum, &c.

BRAN, furfur. *Of bran,* furfureus. *Bran-like,* furfuraceus.

BRANCH, ramus (*a bough from the trunk*): frons (*leafy branch of a bough*): termes (*branch broken off with its leaves and fruits*). *A dry branch,* ramale. *A vine branch,* palmes, sarmentum. *A little branch* (*bough*), ramulus, ramusculus. || *Sprig,* surculus, sarmentum. *To put forth branches* [vid. BRANCH, *v.*]: *excessively,* silvescere. *To have branches,* frondere. FIG., ramus (*branch or collateral line of a stock*): familia (*division of a gens*): pars (*part*). *Branch of a river,* brachium, pars; caput (*one of its mouths*). *Branch of the sea,* sinus, æstuarium. *Branch of a mountain,* ramus, brachium. *The four branches into which morals divide themselves,* quatuor partes honestatis.

BRANCH, *v.,* frondescere; ramis diffundi; luxuriari. *A branching beech,* patula fagus. || *Branch* (*divide itself*) *into two parts, into several parts,* in duas, plures partes dividi. *To branch out a discourse,* orationem in plures partes, in plurima capita distinguere. || *To speak diffusely,* latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere. *To branch out far,* late se fundere.

BRANCHLESS, fronde *or* ramis carens *or* nudatus.

BRANCHY, frondosus; ramosus, ramulosus; patulus.

BRAND, || *fire-brand,* titio (*τιτθός, on or taken from the hearth, where it served for warmth, heat, light*): torris (torreo; *the burning brand from the hearth, especially from a pile or altar, where it was consuming a corpse, victim,* &c.). *A burning brand,* titio ardens, *poetical,* vivus (*opposed to* exstinctus). || *Mark of disgrace,* literarum nota (inusta), stigma. FIG., *to cast a brand of infamy upon one,* maculam *or* ignominiam *or* notam turpitudinis alicui inurere; aliquem ignominiâ notare (*of the censor*). || *For cattle,* nota, signum.

BRAND, *v. To brand one,* notam alicui inurere, stigma alicui inscribere, imponere. FIG. (vid. *above, to cast a brand upon*). *Branded* (*properly*), literarum notâ *or* stigmatis notâ inustus, stigmatias (-æ). *Branded with crime,* infamatus, infamis, famosus: *with cowardice,* ignaviæ notâ designatus. *A branding-iron,* cauterium.

BRANDISH, librare (hastam, *to raise it in a horizontal direction, in order to hurl it with greater force and a surer aim*): vibrare (*to brandish it backward and forward, or up and down, in order to testify an eager desire for the combat*): coruscare (*to make a weapon gleam*): rotare (*to whirl it round and round*): quatere, quassare, crispare (*to wave, shake, flourish*). || FIG., *to brandish syllogisms,* conclusiunculas vibrare.

BRANDY, * vinum e frumento factum, * vinum frumento expressum. *Pliny speaks of the spirituous liquors prepared by the Indians from dates,* &c., *by the general term* vinum.

BRASS, æs, æris, metallum; orichalcum (*properly a natural copper ore, and a kind of brass prepared from it*). *Brass ore, or brass stone,* lapis ærosus. *Full of brass,* ærosus. *Covered with brass,* æratus. *To cover with brass,* ære inducere. *Made of brass* [vid. BRAZEN]. *A brass pot,* ahenum.

BRASSY (*containing brass*), ærosus. || *Hard as brass,* aëneus, æratus. || *Impudent.* Vid. BRAZEN.

BRAT, infans, infantulus (-a); puerulus, pusio, puellula; filius (-a), filiolus (-a). *A beggar's brat,* mendici filius. *When you were a brat,* te puerulo, puellulâ, infante. || Vid. CHILD.

BRAVADO, inanes minæ (*Cic.*): (immanis) terror verborum (*Cic.*): verba minarum plena (*Hor.: of threatening bravado*). || *Boast,* jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio, &c. Vid. BRAGGING.

BRAVE, || *courageous,* &c., animosus (*opposed to* timidus, *full of high spirit and animal courage to brave danger fearlessly*): fortis (*opposed to* ignavus, *brave; with moral courage to brave danger and endure hardships*): strenuus (*opposed to* ignavus, *going resolutely and actively to work, and firm and persevering in carrying it through*): acer (*opposed to* lentus, *spirited, eager, fiery*): magnanimus (*of lofty, noble courage, self sacrificing*). JN. fortis et animosus; animosus et fortis; fortis atque strenuus; strenuus et fortis; acer et fortis. *To be very brave,* egregie fortem esse. *A brave soldier,* miles bonus, egregius. *To show himself a brave man,* se fortem præbēre, præstare. *A brave drinker,* acer potor. || *Splendid, fine, grand,* magnificus, splendidus, præclarus, lautissimus; formosus, pulcher, speciosus. || *Excellent, noble,* bonus, egregius, præclarus, eximius, excellens, præstans *You are a brave fellow* (*to a slave*), frugi es, frugi es homo. *'Tis a brave thing to die for one's country,* dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.

BRAVE (*defy*), *v.,* aliquem provocare; contumacem esse in aliquem *or* adversus aliquid, contumaciter spernere aliquid, contemnere aliquid. *Since he braves me to it,* quando eo me provocat. *To brave all human laws,* omnia jura humana contemnere. *To brave dangers,* obviam ire, se offerre periculis.

BRAVELY, fortiter, animose, strenue, acriter; bene, egregie, pulchre, præclare, eximie; speciose, splendide, laute.

BRAVERY, || *boldness:* fortitudo, fortis animus, virtus (virtus *shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive:* fortitudo *in energetic resistance and unshrinking endurance: like* constantia): acrimonia (*fiery courage*). *To be of distinguished personal bravery,* manu fortem *or* promtum esse. || *Splendor,* &c., splendor, ornatus, cultus, &c. || *Boast-*

ful show, jactantia, ostentatio, venditatio: ostentatio sui: jactantia sui (*Tac.*): vana de se prædicatio: jactantia circulatoria.

BRAVO, *s.*, sicarius. || *Interj.*, sophôs! euge! factum bene! laudo!

BRAWL, *v.*, altercari, jurgare, rixari. *Brawl with one*, jurgio contendere cum aliquo, rixari cum aliquo, rixa mihi est cum aliquo. *Brawl with each other*, inter se altercari, inter se rixari, jurgiis certare inter se.

BRAWL, *s.*, altercatio, jurgium, rixa, lites (-ium).

BRAWLER, homo jurgiosus; homo rixosus *or* rixæ cupidus, rixator; (*a brawling advocate*), rabula.

BRAWLING, jurgiosus, rixosus, rixæ cupidus; litigiosus.

BRAWN, || *muscles*, musculi, tori (*poetical*): partes corporis musculosæ. || *Strength*, nervi, lacerti, robur. *Brawn of the arm*, lacerti, tori lacertorum (*poetical*). || *Boar's flesh*, aprugna caro, aprugna (*wild*): verrina caro.

BRAWNY, musculosus, torosus, lacertosus, robustus.

BRAY, || *pound*, pinsere, contundere. || *As an ass*, rudere. || *To cry out*, vociferari, clamorem tollere, edere: (*of a speaker*) latrare.

BRAYING, tritura, contusio: || rudor; vociferatio, clamor; clangor.

BRAZE, *v.*, æs inducere alicui rei *or* aliquid ære inducere; (*solder with brass*) ære ferruminare: *harden*, durare; frontem alicui perfricare. *I am brazed to shame*, obduruit animus ad pudorem.

BRAZEN, aheneus, aëneus, æreus; aënus *or* ahenus (*poetical*): FIG., *the Brazen Age*, ætas aënea. || *Proceeding from brass. A brazen din*, æreus sonitus. || *Hard, shameless. A brazen brow or face*, os impudens, durum *or* ferreum. *A brazen-faced fellow*, homo perfrictæ frontis.

BRAZEN, *v. Brazen it out*, impudenter *or* pertinacius aliquid asseverare *or* affirmare; impudentiam præ se ferre.

BRAZIER, faber ærarius, ærarius.

BREACH, || *of a fortification*, munimentorum ruinæ, jacentis muri ruinæ. *To make a breach in the wall*, tormentis machinisque (*with cannon*, &c.) perfringere ac subruere murum, muri partem (ariete incusso) subruere. *To enter the city by a breach*, per apertum ruinâ ita in urbem invadere *or* transcendere. *To repair the breaches*, muros quassos reficere. || *Any opening caused by breaking*, ruptum, scissum. *To make a breach in a thing*, aliquid frangere, rumpere, dirumpere. || *Violation*, violatio. *Breach of a league*, fœderis violatio; violatum *or* ruptum fœdus. *Breach of friendship*, amicitiæ violatio; amicitia violata. *To commit a breach of peace* (*make war*), pacis fidem rumpere, pacem turbare. *To consider it as a breach of the league, if*, &c., pro rupto fœdus habêre, si, &c. *Without a breach of duty*, salvo officio. *It is a breach of duty*, contra officium est. *To commit a breach of duty*, ab officio discedere *or* recedere; officio suo deesse; officium prætermittere, negligere, deserere; ab religione officii in aliquâ re declinare. || *Falling out*, discordia, dissidium. *It comes to a breach*, res ad discordias deducitur, discordia oritur.

BREAD, panis. *Common, every-day bread*, panis cibarius, plebeius. *Coarse bread*, panis secundus *or* secundarius. *Pure, white bread*, panis siligineus. *Light bread*, panis tener. *Light and white bread*, panis molli siligine. *Good, bad bread*, panis bonus, malus. *Hard bread*, panis durus. *Old, new bread*, panis vetus, recens. *Yesterday's bread*, panis hesternus. *Leavened bread*, panis fermentatus. *Musty bread*, panis mucidus. *To eat something with bread*, aliquid cum pane, ad panem edere. *What is eaten with bread*, opsonium. *The making of bread*, panificium. *Want of bread*, inopia frumentaria *or* rei frumentariæ; penuria frumenti *or* cibi. *Bread-basket*, panarium, panariolum. *Bread-market*, forum pistorium. || FIG., *support, sustenance*, victus, victus quotidianus; res ad vitam necessariæ. *To seek his bread*, victum quærere, quæritare. *To earn his bread*, parare ea, quæ ad victum suppeditant. *To earn his bread easily*, facile quærere victum: *by the sweat of his brow*, * sudore ac labore victum quærere. *He has his bread*, habet unde vivat. *To labor for one's daily bread*, diurnum victum quærere; diurno quæstu famem propulsare; * quæstum quotidianum facere (quæstum quotidianum, *Cic.*, *Cat.*, 4, 8, 17). *Want of one's daily bread*, inopia quæstûs, inopia quæstûs et penuria alimentorum (*Ter.*). *To labor for one's bread*, victum quærere. *He worked for his daily bread*, ei operâ vita erat (*Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 3, 16). *To take the bread out of a man's mouth, deprive him of his bread*, victu aliquem privare, rejicere aliquem ad famem. *He has hardly bread to eat*, * vix habet, unde vitam toleret.

BREADTH, latitudo. *In breadth*, in latitudinem; latus. *A ditch ten feet in breadth*, fossa decem pedes lata. *Breadthwise*, in latitudinem. || *Magnitude*, &c., magnitudo; momentum, gravitas. Vid. BROAD.

BREAK, frangere, rumpere (frangere, *to break to pieces what is hard*; rumpere, *to rend to pieces what is flexible: when applied to any thing hard*, rumpere *implies exertion and danger*: membrum rumpere, os frangere, *Cat., ap. Prisc., in breaking a limb the rending of the flesh being the thing seen, Dŏd.*): diffringere (*to break asunder*): confringere (*to break into small pieces*): disrumpere (*to burst asunder what was originally entire*): divellere (*to tear asunder what was at first joined together*). *To break the arm, hip*, &c., frangere brachium, coxam, &c. *I will break his neck*, frangam ejus cervicem. *To break a man's head*, diminuere caput *or* cerebrum alicui. *To break at the end*, præfringere. *To break small*, conterere, comminuere, contundere. *His misfortune breaks my heart*, casu ejus frangor. *To break a lance with one*, cum aliquo in certamen descendere. INTR., frangi, confringi; rumpi, dirumpi; scindi (*to split*). *The waves break upon the rock*, fluctus a saxo franguntur, fluctus frangit scopulus. *My heart breaks*, dirumpor dolore. || *Bring to yield, tame, subdue*, frangere, infringere; vincere, domare. *Break the obstinacy of a man*, infringere alicujus ferociam. *Break a horse*, equum domare. *Break a man's power*, alicujus potentiam infringere, frangere aliquem. || *The cold breaks* (*lessens*), frigus minuitur, frangitur, se frangit (*not* rumpitur *or* se rumpit). *The clouds break*, nubes rumpunt, rumpuntur (*not* frangunt, se frangunt, *or* franguntur). [Vid. "*break up*," *below.*] || *Weaken, crush*, &c., debilitare, infirmum reddere; minuere, imminuere, comminuere; frangere, conficere, affligere. *Broken in body and mind*, confectus corpore et animo. *My strength is broken*, vires me deficiunt, debilitor et frangor. *I am broken*, non sum, qualis eram. *To break the power of the enemy*, hostium vim pervertere. *Our broken circumstances*, res fractæ, fractæ opes. || *To break off, violate, put an end to*, frangere, rumpere. *Break the silence*, silentium rumpere, silentii finem facere. *To break his fast*, cibum capere, sumere; solvere jejunium; (*breakfast*) jentare. *To break sleep*, somnum interrumpere. *To break off an intimacy gradually*, amicitiam remissione usûs eluere, amicitiam dissuere, non descindere (*Cic.*). *To break his word*, fidem frangere, violare; fidem prodere. *To break laws*, leges perrumpere, violare, a legibus discedere (rumpere, *poetical*). *Break his oath*, jusjurandum non servare, non conservare. *Break friendship*, amicitiam violare, dissolvere, dirumpere. *To break with one*, ab amicitiâ alicujus se removêre, amicitiam alicujus dimittere. || *To make unconnected*, frangere, interrumpere. *Broken words*, voces interruptæ. *A broken voice*, vox fracta. *They break the ranks*, ordines perturbant. *The clouds break*, nubes discutiuntur, sol inter nubes effulget. || *To break a man*, i. e., *make him bankrupt*, aliquem evertere bonis *or* fortunis omnibus; perdere aliquem. *To break*, i. e., *become bankrupt*, cedere foro, conturbare, corruere, cadere, naufragium omnium fortunarum facere. || *To break*, i. e., *disclose*, aperire, patefacere, detegere; (*propose*) proponere. || *To break*, i. e., *refract*, refringere. || *To break open itself* (*of a sore*), rumpi. || *Appear gradually*, appetere. *Day breaks*, dies appetit; lucescit, dilucescit, illucescit. || *To break into tears*, lacrimæ prorumpunt, erumpunt: *into a laugh*, in cachinnos *or* risus effundi, risum tollere. || *To break a man's fall*, aliquem (cadentem) excipere. || *To break ground* (*plough*), agrum proscindere. || *To break wind* (*upward*), ructare: (*downward*) pedere. || *To break asunder*, confringere, perfringere, frangere, dirumpere. || *To break down*, dêstruere, demoliri, diruere; intercidere, interscindere (*a bridge*, pontem): INTR., corruere, collabi. FIG., debilitare, infirmare; minuere, comminuere; frangere, affligere, pessum dare, perdere: INTR., debilitari, &c.; in pejus mutari, pessum ire. || *To break from*, se abripere, eripere, abstrahere, avellere; erumpere. *To break from prison*, vincula carceris rumpere. || *To break in upon*, interrumpere, turbare. *To break into*, irrumpere, irruere: *a house*, domum perfringere. *To break the door in*, januam effringere. || *To break off*, defringere; decerpere; avellere: INTR., frangi, præfringi. *flowers*, decerpere flores: *the point of the spear*, præfringere hastam. || FIG., *to break off friendship*, amicitiam dirumpere, discindere: *a conversation*, sermonem incidere, abrumpere. *To break off in the midst of a speech*, præcidere (*absolutely*). *But I break off*, sed satis de hoc. *To break off from a thing*, aliquid abjicere, desistere re *or* de re. *Here the road breaks off*, hic via finem capit. || *To break open*, effringere, refringere, moliri (e. g., fores); resignare, solvere (literas, epistolam): INTR., rumpi, dehiscere; scindi (*of the skin*): recrudescere (*of wounds, break open afresh*): (*of flowers*) utriculum rumpere, florem aperire. || *To break out*, erumpere; vincula (carceris) rumpere: *figuratively*, erumpere; exardescere. *A war breaks out*, bellum ingruit, exoritur. *Diseases break out among the rowers*, morbi ingruunt in remiges. *To break out* (*with the mange, with boils*, &c.), scabie, pustulis, &c., infici. || *To break through the wall of a house*, parietem perfodere: *the door*, effringere fores: *the enemy*, per medium hostium aciem perrumpere. || *To break up* (*into pieces*), diffringere; comminuere, conterere, contundere. *To break up an army*, milites dimittere. *To break up school, house*, &c., * scholam, familiam, dimittere. *To break up the cold*, frigus solvere, dissolvere, resolvere. *To break up land*, agrum occare; agrum proscindere. *I will break up this habit of yours*, adimam tibi hanc consuetudinem. *To break up* (*dissolve itself*), solvi, dissolvi, resolvi.

BREAK, *s.*, ruptum, scissum; rima: (*space*) intervallum, spatium interjectum. || *Of day*, prima lux; diluculum. *At break of day*, ubi primum illuxit, primâ luce, primo diluculo (cum), diluculo. *Before daybreak*, ante lucem: *taking place then*, antelucanus. *From daybreak*, a primâ luce.

BREAKER, qui frangit, rumpit, &c.; ruptor. || *Breakers*, æstus maritimi in litore ferventes.

BREAKFAST, jentaculum. || *To breakfast*, jentare.

BREAK-WATER, * moles portui objecta ad fluctus maritimos arcendos; * moles fluctibus opposita.

BREAM, sparus; pagrus *or* phagrus.

BREAST, pectus, thorax; præcordia (*the cavity of the chest, with the heart and lungs*): latus, latera (*with reference to the state of the lungs*). *To receive wounds in the breast* (i. e., *in front*), vulnera adversa accipere *or* adverso corpore excipere. *A breast-wound*, vulnus pectoris. *A pain in the breast*, dolor pectoris, præcordiorum. || *The breasts*, mammæ (*espe-*

cially of human beings): ubera, -um (*especially of brutes*). *Under the left breast,* infra lævam papillam. *Having large breasts,* mammosus. *To put an infant to the breast,* mammam infanti dare *or* præbēre. *A little breast,* mammula: ‖ (*as the seat of feeling,* &c.) pectus, animus. *The furies of the breast,* domesticæ furiæ. *But* vid. *also* BOSOM.

BREAST, *v.*, pectus opponere alicui rei, alicui rei adverso pectore resistere; obniti, reluctari. *Breast the waves,* fluctibus (forti pectore) obniti. *Breast adversity,* fortia pectora adversis rebus opponite (*imper.*).

BREAST-BONE, os pectoris *or* pectorale.

BREAST-PLATE, thorax.

BREAST-WORK, pluteus; lorica.

BREATH, spiritus; anima (*breath of life*): halitus (*from the mouth*): respiratio. *Short breath,* spirandi *or* spiritus difficultas, meatus animæ gravior; anhelatio *or* anhelitus (*panting*). *Stinking breath,* anima fœtida, os fœtidum, oris fœtor, oris *or* animæ gravitas. *At one breath,* uno spiritu, sine respiratione: *to drink,* non respirare in hauriendo. *To hold the breath,* animam continēre *or* comprimere. *To fetch, draw breath,* spirare, spiritum *or* animam ducere, spiritum haurire. *To stop the breath,* animam *or* spiritum *or* spiritūs viam intercludere [vid. CHOKE]. *To take breath again,* respirare (*properly and figuratively*): se colligere, ad se redire (*properly and figuratively*). *Out of breath,* exanimatus. *To put out of breath,* exanimare. *To be put out of breath with running,* cursu exanimari. *To the last breath,* usque ad extremum spiritum. *A breath of air,* aura. *The breath of popular favor,* aura popularis.

BREATHE, *v.*, spirare, respirare, animam reciprocare, spiritum trahere et emittere, animam *or* spiritum ducere. *To breathe freely,* libere respirare. *To breathe with difficulty,* ægre ducere spiritum; anhelare (*to pant*). *While I live and breathe,* dum quidem spirare potero, dum animā spirabo meā, dum anima est. *A breathing,* spiritus, spiratio, respiratio. *A breathing between,* interspiratio. *To breathe upon,* afflare aliquem *or* alicui, aspirare ad aliquem. *A breathing upon,* afflatus. *To breathe into,* inspirare. *A breathing-hole,* spiraculum. *To breathe again* (*figuratively*), respirare, se *or* animum colligere *or* recipere, recreari: TR., spiritu ducere; haurire. *To breathe the common air,* auram communem haurire. *Air is fit to be breathed,* aër spirabilis est. *To breathe out,* exspirare, exhalare: *his last,* animam efflare, exspirare. *The flowers breathe fragrant scents,* odores e floribus afflantur, flores exhalant odores. *To be breathed upon by serpents,* a serpentibus afflari. *To breathe a lofty spirit into a man,* alicui magnam mentem inspirare. *Your face breathes love,* facies tua spirat amores. *His works seem to breathe his spirit,* ejus mens videtur spirare in scriptis. ‖ *To breathe a little* (*in a speech*), paulum interquiescere. *A breathing,* respiratio; quies. ‖ *To exercise,* exercēre. ‖ *To breathe a vein,* venam incidere. ‖ *To breathe one's last,* vid. *to give up the* GHOST.

BREATHING [vid. *above*]. ‖ *A rough breathing,* aspiratio: *the sign of it,* spiritus asper. *Smooth breathing,* spiritus lenis. Vid. ASPIRATE.

BREATHLESS, exanimatus, exanimis; mortuus.

BRED. Vid. BREED.

BREECHES, braccæ *or* bracæ: *wide ones,* laxæ braccæ: *tight ones,* braccæ strictæ: *wearing them,* braccatus; braccis indutus.

BREED, gignere, generare, creare, procreare; parēre: ferre, efferre, proferre (*of the earth, nature*). *Where were you bred* (*born*)? ubi natus es? FIG., *to breed imitators,* imitatores creare. *Crime is bred of vice,* scelera ex vitiis manant. *This will breed a quarrel,* rixam hoc excitabit. INTR., nasci, gigni, creari, generari, procreari; oriri: *bring forth,* parere, partum edere, fetare, fetus edere. ‖ *Bring up,* nutrire, alere, educere, educare; tollere, suscipere: (*children physically and morally*) educare, *rarely* educere. *To breed cattle,* pecus nutrire, alere, educare. *Well-bred,* bene doctus et educatus, liberalibus disciplinis institutus; (*genteel*) urbanus. *To be bred up in a thing,* alicui rei innutriri: *to a thing,* ad aliquid educari, ad aliquid a puero institui.

BREED, *s.*, genus; seminium. *Dogs of noble breed,* nobiles ad venandum canes. *In choosing the breed,* in seminio legendo. *A royal breed,* regio sanguine orti.

BREEDING, partio, generatio, procreatio, genitura, partus, partura; fetura. *Good for breeding,* feturæ habilis. *To raise* (*animals*) *for breeding,* submittere. ‖ *Educational training,* educatio, disciplina; institutio; cultus: mores.

BREESE, œstrus; asilus; tabanus.

BREEZE, aura.

BREEZY, flatibus *or* auris permulsus.

BRETHREN. Vid. BROTHER.

BREVIARY, epitome, summarium, breviarium (*post-classical* breviarium—olim, quum latine loqueremur, summarium vocabatur, *Sen.*). ‖ *Of the Romish Church,* * breviarium, * precationum liber.

BREVITY. Vid. BRIEFNESS.

BREW, potum *or* cerevisiam coquere. FIG., *a storm is brewing,* tempestas imminet, impendet. *Wars are brewing,* bella tumescunt. ‖ *To plot, concoct,* meditari; in animo agitare; comminisci, coquere, concoquere.

BREWER, coctor (cerevisiæ).

BREW-HOUSE, potaria officina.

BRIAR. Vid. BRIER.

BRIBE, *s.*, merces, pretium, donum, pecunia, largitio. *To offer one a bribe,* pecuniâ sollicitare *or* oppugnare aliquem. *To take a bribe,* pecuniam accipere, fidem pecuniâ mutare: *never,* adversam dona invictum animum gerere. *To resist a bribe,* largitioni resistere.

BRIBE, *v.*, corrumpere, *with or without* pecuniâ, mercede, pretio, donis, largitione; pretio mercari, donis ad suam causam perducere. *To bribe the court,* judicium *or* judices corrumpere. *He that bribes,* corruptor, largitor. *A judge that may be bribed,* judex venalis (pretio): *that can not be bribed,* incorruptus, integer.

BRIBERY, corruptela; largitio; ambītus (*for an office*). *To be perverted by bribery,* adulterari pecuniâ.

BRICK, later, later coctus, testa. *A little brick,* laterculus. *A brick wall,* murus coctilis, latericius. *To make* (*form*) *bricks,* lateres ducere, fingere: *to burn them,* lateres coquere. *An unburned brick,* later crudus. *Brick-work,* (opus) latericium. *To lay bricks,* opus latericium facere. *A brick-layer,* cæmentarius. *A brick-kiln,* fornax lateraria. *A brick-maker,* laterarius. *Brick-dust,* lateres in pulverem contriti, testa trita.

BRICK, *v.*, lateribus sternere.

BRIDAL, nuptialis. *Bridal attire,* * mundus nuptialis. *Bridal veil,* flammeum. *Bridal garment,* * vestis nuptialis. *In her bridal garment,* candide vestita (*Plaut.*): ‖ *s.*, nuptiæ.

BRIDE, nympha, nova nupta: *not* sponsa. *Bride-man,* paranymphus (*late*). *Bride-maid,* paranympha (*late*). *Bride-cake,* mustaceus *or* -um, placenta nuptialis.

BRIDEGROOM, novus maritus (*not* sponsus).

BRIDEWELL, pistrinum, ergastulum.

BRIDGE, pons. *A little bridge,* ponticulus. *A bridge on piles,* pons sublicius: *of boats,* pons navalis, rates (et lintres) junctæ. *To throw a bridge over a river,* pontem flumini imponere *or* injicere, pontem in fluvio *or* in flumine facere, annem ponte jungere. *To break down a bridge,* pontem rescindere, interscindere, intercidere, interrumpere: *partially,* pontem recīdere: *behind one,* pontem interscindere a tergo. ‖ *Of the nose, or an instrument,* jugum.

BRIDLE, *v.*, (*properly*) frenare, infrenare equum; frenos equo injicere. *A bridled horse,* equus frenatus. ‖ FIG., frenare, refrenare, coërcēre, continēre, comprimere, reprimere. *To bridle one's passions,* refrenare, coercēre *or* reprimere cupiditates (libidines); moderari cupiditatibus; frangere cupiditates.

BRIDLE, frenum; habenæ (*reins*). *To let him have the bridle,* habenas remittere, frenos dare (*properly and figuratively*). *You must bite the bridle,* decoquenda est tibi animi ægritudo.

BRIEF, brevis; angustus, concisus, astrictus, pressus. JN., contractus et astrictus. [SYN. *in* SHORT.] *A brief narration,* narratio brevis. *To be brief* (*of a speaker*), brevem (*opposed to* longum) esse; brevitatem adhibēre in aliquâ re, brevitati servire. *Time itself forces me to be brief,* breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit. *Be brief with it,* in pauca confer, verbo dicas, præcide; id, si potes, verbo expedi. *To be brief* (*make short*), *in brief,* ut in pauca conferam; ne longum faciam; ne longus sim; ut ad pauca redeam; ut paucis dicam; ne multa; ne plura; quid multa? ad summam: ne longum fiat: ne (multis) te morer: de quo ne multa disseram: quid plura? quid quæris? denique. *This is the brief of the thing,* hæc summa est.

BRIEF, *s*, literæ; diplōma.

BRIEFLY, breviter (*shortly, general term*): paucis (sc. verbis), breviter (*in few words*): strictim: carptim (*but slightly, not at length; opposed to* copiose). JN., breviter strictimque: præcise (*touching the principal heads, with omissions; opposed to* plene et perfecte): pressē *or* pressius (*in a compressed form, but fully and sufficiently*; e. g., definire): arte (*or* arcte): anguste (*in small compass*): quasi præteriens (*as if in passing*). *To speak or write briefly,* breviter dicere, paucis dicere, brevi præcidere; paucis *or* breviter scribere *or* perscribere. *Briefly, but well,* paucis quidem, sed bene. *Briefly and conclusively,* contorte. *To touch briefly,* aliquid leviter tangere, breviter *or* strictim attingere; brevi præcīdere. *To give briefly,* paucis verbis reddere, exponere, comprehendere. *To state any thing briefly,* * paucis verbis reddere, exprimere *or* comprehendere aliquid. *As briefly as possible,* perquam breviter perstringere aliquid atque attingere.

BRIEFNESS, } brevitas (dicendi); brevity, } viloquentia (*as a quality*). *The expressive brevity of Thucydides,* astricta brevitas Thucydidis. *With all possible brevity,* quam brevissime.

BRIER, vepres, spina, dumus, sentis. [SYN. *in* BRAMBLE.] *A little brier,* veprecŭla. *A place for briers growing,* veprētum, dumētum, spinētum, locus vepribus plenus. *Dog-brier,* sentis canis, cynosbātos, rubus caninus. *Of briers,* spineus.

BRIERY, spinosus.

BRIGADE, caterva; ala (*of cavalry*).

BRIGADIER, ductor catervæ *or* alæ.

BRIGAND, latro.

BRIGANTINE, celox (*swift-sailer*); navis piratica *or* prædatoria (*pirate*). ‖ *Coat of mail,* lorica.

BRIGHT, clarus (*bright by nature: then also of what is clear to the understanding*): lucidus (*shining with a bright, pure light: opposed to* obscurus): pellucidus (*transparent; pellucid*): illustris (*existing in light; of a road, star,* &c., *Cic., Verr.,* 3, 94, 219): luminosus (*having abundant light*): nitidus, nitens (*shining beautifully, with pure brightness*): splendidus (*shining with dazzling, splendid brightness*): fulgens (*blazing with fiery brightness*; e. g., *of a comet: opposed to* sol nitidus): serenus (*calm and cloudless: of bright skies and weather*): perspicuus (*transparent, of glass,* &c.; *then evident*). *Bright eyes,* oculi vegeti, micantes, clari, radiantes, ardentes, &c. *A fiery-bright comet,* cometes fulgens, ardens. *A bright constellation,* clarum sidus. *The sky becomes bright,* disserenascit: *at dawn,* lucescit, illucescit. ‖ *Make bright* [vid. BRIGHTEN.] *To be bright,* clarum, illustrem, &c., esse: clarēre, lucēre, collucēre, nitēre, splendēre, micare, fulgēre. *To become bright,* clarum, &c., fieri; clarescere, nitescere, splendescere. *The brass is bright with use,* æra nitent usu.

Bright days (*figuratively*), dies læti, candidi soles. || *Illustrious*, clarus, splendidus, illustris, magnificus, præclarus. *Bright deeds*, magnificæ res gestæ, facta splendida. *A bright name*, nomen illustre. *To be bright*, splendēre, fulgēre, nitēre, enitēre, elucēre. || *Beautiful*, nitidus, nitens. || *Acute, ingenious*, acutus, perspicax, sollers, ingeniosus. *A man of bright parts*, homo ingeniosus (et sollers), præstanti ingenio præditus.

BRIGHTLY, clare, lucide, &c.

BRIGHTNESS, claritas (*general term*): splendor, nitor (splendor *denotes pomp, nitor only neatness, simple beauty*): candor (*of the sky, sun*, &c.): fulgor (*fiery brightness*; e. g., *of a comet*). *The fiery brightness of the comet had overcome the milder brightness of the sun*, stella cometes fulgore suo solis nitorem vicerat. *The brightness* (*clearness*) *of the sky, weather*, serenitas, serenum. *Virtue has a brightness of her own*, virtus splendet per se. *To lose brightness* (*of a thing*), obsolescere. *Brightness of intellect*, acies mentis, ingenii; ingenii acūmen. *The brightness of glory*, fulgor gloriæ. || *Transparency*, pelluciditas.

BRIGHTEN, splendidum *or* nitidum facere aliquid; in splendorem dare aliquid; nitorem inducre alicui rei. || *Enlighten*, illuminare, illustrare. || *Polish*, polire. || *Gladden*, hilarare, exhilarare. *To brighten a man up*, aliquem exhilarare: *the countenance*, exhilarare vultum, frontem explicare: *the mind*, nubila animi serenare, ab animo caliginem dispellere; acuere mentem (*sharpen*). INTR., illustrari, illuminari; nitescere, splendescere: (*of men*) diffundi, hilarem se facere. *The sky brightens*, cœli serenitas redditur, nubes discutiuntur, disserenascit. *His face brightens up*, frons *or* vultus se explicat.

BRILLIANT, splendidus (*properly and improperly*): splendens: fulgens: nitens: nitidus [SYN. *in* BRIGHT]: micans (*glitteringly bright*): illustris: magnificus (*improperly, the latter referring more to the real nature of the thing*). *The brilliant passages in a poem*, eminentia, ium (*Quint.*): *brilliant achievements*, magnificæ res gestæ: facta splendida (†). *To gain a brilliant victory*, magnifice vincere. *A brilliant reputation*, nomen illustre.

BRILLIANT, *s.*, * adāmas quadrātis areōlis.

BRILLIANTLY, splendide: magnifice: nitide.

BRIM, margo: ora (*the former as a line, the latter as a space, especially of a border, an ornamental, or at least artificial, edging*): labrum (*properly "lip," the edge, brim, &c., of something hollow*). *Brim of a cup*, poculi oræ *or* labra. || *Upper surface*, summus, *with a substantive.*

BRIMFUL, ad margines (oras, labra) plenus.

BRIMSTONE, sulfur *or* sulphur. *Of brimstone*, sulphureus. *Full of brimstone*, sulphurosus: *saturated with it*, sulphuratus.

BRINDED, maculosi coloris, maculosus; albis maculis; varii *or* disparis coloris, discolor.

BRINE, aqua salsa. || *For pickling*, salsura, salsamentum, muria: *figuratively*, mare (salsum); lacrimæ (salsæ).

BRING, ferre, afferre, asportare, adducere, perducere [SYN. *in* CARRY]; advehere (*by a vehicle or ship*): importare (*bring into the country*): educere (*lead out*; e. g., *a horse*); ducere (*lead*): deducere (*bring on his way, especially for honor's sake*) in locum, comitari (*accompany*). *To bring* (*attend*) *one home*, domum aliquem deducere. *To bring one to a person that he may be taught by him*, aliquem deducere ad aliquem. *To bring an offering*, sacra facere. *Bring the horse*, equum adducas. *Bring me water for my hands*, cedo aquam manibus. *He brought his message, letter*, mandata, literas pertulit. *The south wind brings rain*, auster apportat imbres. *To bring from one place to another*, deferre, deportare, deducere. *To bring word*, nuntiare: *again*, renuntiare. *To bring a proposition before the people*, rogationem *or* legem ad populum ferre: *a thing before the senate*, rem ad senatum referre. *To bring to light*, proferre in lucem, e tenebris eruere. *To bring upon the carpet*, in medium proferre. *To bring very many misfortunes upon a man's house or family*, plurima mala in domum alicujus inferre. *To bring trouble*, molestias creare. || *I have brought the thing to that pass, that*, &c., eo rem deduxi, rem huc deduxi, ut, &c. *To bring to extremity*, ad summam desperationem *or* in summum discrimen adducere aliquem. *To bring into doubt*, in dubium vocare, devocare, revocare. *To bring one to better thoughts*, ad sanitatem aliquem revocare. *To bring to nothing*, pessum dare, ad nihilum *or* ad irritum redigere. *To bring to ruin*, pessum dare, perdere, ad interitum vocare, præcipitare: *to poverty*, ad inopiam redigere: *to remembrance*, memoriam alicujus rei repetere, revocare: *to another's remembrance*, alicui aliquid in memoriam revocare *or* reducere: *into subjection*, in ditionem suam (*or* alicujus) redigere, ditioni suæ subjicere: *to an account*, ad calculos vocare: *to pass*, efficere, perficere, ad effectum ducere: *to an end*, absolvere, perficere, ad finem adducere, ad exitum perducere. || *To bring* (*move, persuade*) *one to a thing*, aliquem ad aliquid adducere *or* perducere; persuadēre alicui ut, &c.; elicere (*entice, coax*) aliquem ad aliquid. *I can not be brought to believe this*, adduci non possum, ut credam, hoc esse; adduci non possum, ut hoc sit. *I can not bring myself to*, &c., ab animo meo impetrare non possum, ut, &c.; non sustineo (*with infinitive, or accusative and infinitive*). || *To bring*; i. e., *to produce, yield*, ferre, efficere; efferre, proferre. || *Cause*, afferre, parēre, movēre. || *Afford*, præbēre, dare. *To bring one honor*, honori esse alicui. *To bring a great price*, magno venire; magni pretii esse. || *Bring about*, efficere, perficere, ad effectum perducere, patrare. *I will bring it about for you*, hoc tibi effectum reddam. || *Bring back*, referre, reducere, reportare: *word*, renuntiare. *To bring one back to duty*, aliquem ad bonam frugem revocare. || *Bring down*, deferre, deducere, devocare. || *Lessen, humble, break*, &c., minuere, imminuere, levare, elevare, debilitare, attenuare, atterere, infirmare, frangere, enervarē, labefactare: *completely*, pessum dare, evertere. *To bring down a history to the present time*, historiam ad nostra tempora deducere. || *Bring forth* (*bear, produce*), parēre; ferre, efferre, proferre; movēre, creare: (*bring forward*) proferre, producere. || *Bring forward*, proferre, producere; in medium proferre; = *propose*, proponere, (legem) ferre; = *advance*, augēre, adaugēre, fovēre, attollere: *witnesses*, testes proferre: *an argument*, argumentum afferre. || *Bring in*, inferre, importare, invehere; ducere, introducere in, &c.; (*cite*) proferre, afferre: = *introduce, exhibit*, aliquem loquentem *or* disputantem inducere *or* facere, personam (*a fictitious personage*) introducere: = *bring into currency or use*, inducere, introducere, instituere: *foreign usages*, peregrinos ritus asciscere. || *Yield, produce*, ferre, efficere, reddere. *The land brings in eight-fold*, ager effert *or* efficit cum octavo. *The money which the mines bring in*, pecunia quæ redit (pecuniæ quas facio) ex metallis. || *Bring off* (*save, clear*), servare, conservare, eripere (alicui rei *or* ex aliquâ re), vindicare (re *or* ab re), retrahere (ab re), salvum præstare, avertere (ab aliquâ re). || *Bring on*, aliquem in auxilium *or* consilium vocare; aliquem socium assumere *or* sibi adjungere: (*produce*, movēre, commovēre, ciēre, concitare, excitare. || *Bring over to his own side*, in partes suas ducere *or* trahere. || *Bring out*, in lucem proferre, protrahere; aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum facere; arguere, coarguere, evincere. || *Bring together*, comportare, conferre, congerere, cogere, colligere, contrahere. || *Bring under*, armis subigere, ditioni suæ subjicere; reprimere, coërcēre; in officium reducere; ad officium redire cogere. || *Bring up*, educare [vid. EDUCATE]. *To bring up the army*, exercitum adducere. *The soldiers who brought up the rear*, milites qui agmen claudebant *or* cogebant.

BRINK, margo, labrum, ora. SYN. *in* BRIM.

BRINY, salsus.

BRISK, vegētus, vigens, vividus, alacer, hilaris, lætus, ardens, acer, impiger, vehemens, fervidus. *Brisk wines*, vina valida, fervida. *To be brisk*, vigēre.

BRISKET *of beef*, *pectus cæsi bovis.

BRISKLY, alacri animo, acriter, hilare, læte, vehementer, cum vi. *The work goes on briskly*, fervet opus (*Virg.*).

BRISKNESS, vigor, ardor *or* fervor animi, vis, alacritas, hilaritas.

BRISTLE, seta. *His bristles rise*, setæ horrescunt. *A boar's back with the bristles set up*, terga horrentia rigidis setis.

BRISTLE, *v.*, horrescere, horrēre, setas erigere. *The hair bristles upon his arms*, brachia horrescunt villis. *A phalanx bristling with spears*, phalanx horrens hastis. *Bristling spears*, hastæ horrentes.

BRISTLY, setosus. || *Like bristles*, hirsutus, horridus.

BRITAIN, Britannia.

BRITISH, Britannicus.

BRITON, Britannus.

BRITTLE, fragilis (*properly and figuratively*), caducus (*figuratively*).

BRITTLENESS, fragilitas.

BROACH, veru.

BROACH, *v.*, || *spit*, veru (veribus) figere. || *To broach a cask*, dolium relinere (*after the Roman way*): * (terebrā) dolium aperire; primum de dolio haurire. *To broach the sacred fountains*, sacros fontes aperire, recludere. *To broach* (*disclose, reveal*), aperire, in lucem proferre *or* protrahere, illustrare et excitare; in vulgus dare *or* edere, divulgare. *To broach an error*, erroris esse auctorem, parentem.

BROAD, || *wide*, latus. || *Spreading*, patulus. || *Large*, amplus, spatiosus, laxus, magnus. *A ditch five feet broad*, fossa quinque pedes lata. *The plain is three miles broad*, planities in latitudinem tria millia passuum patet. *To be two inches broader than*, duobus digitis excedere. *To wax broad*, in latitudinem diffundi. *A broad-spreading beech*, patula fagus. *The broad sea*, mare apertum. *To have a broad conscience*, parum religiosum esse. *As broad as long*, quadratus: *figuratively, it is as broad as long*, eodem redit: *whether*, &c., nihil interest, utrum, &c. *Broad grounds*, causæ *or* rationes gravissimæ. *Broad-footed*, palmipes: *broad-breasted*, pectorosus: *broad-shouldered*, latus ab humeris. *Broad-leaved*, latifolius, folio latiore. *Broadsword*, ensis. || *Of pronunciation*, latus, vastus. *A broad utterance*, latitudo verborum. *To pronounce letters broad*, literas dilatare. || *Clear, open*, clarus; apertus, manifestus. *Till broad day*, ad clarum diem, ad multum diem. *Broad signs*, manifesta signa. || *Circumstantial, minute*, latus, fusior. || *Coarse*, rusticus, vastus. || *Free, loose*, liber, licens; procax, impudicus.

BROADEN, dilatare; laxare, amplificare, ampliare.

BROADLY, late, &c. *To speak broadly*, voces distrahere: literas dilatare.

BROGUE, pero. || *Of speech*, oris peregrinitas, os barbarum.

BROIL, contentio, jurgium, rixa, lites; turba, tumultus. SYN. *in* QUARREL.

BROIL, *v.*, torrēre, subassare: *on the gridiron*, in craticulâ torrēre or subassare. *Broiled meat*, cibus in craticulâ subassatus. *To broil on the coals*, in prunâ torrēre. *The sun broiled the bodies of the Gauls*, sol ingenti ardore torrebat corpora Gallorum. *I am broiling*, torreor æstu, æstus me torret, sol me torret, æstuo, ardeo.

BROKER, pararius (*Sen.*), proxenēta, intercessor, interpres. *A small broker* (*money-changer*), numularius.

BROKERAGE, proxeneticon, interpretium.

BRONZE, æs. *Of bronze*, æneus, æreus; ex ære factus *or* expressus. *A*

bronze, simulacrum ex ære expressum, factum; signum aëneum.

BRONZE, *v.*, aëneum colorem inducere alicui rei.

BROOCH, gemma, ornamentum gemmarum.

BROOD, *v.*, incubare (*with or without* ovis *or* ova). *To be wont to brood*, incubitare (e. g., in cellis). *To brood* (i. e., *hatch young*), pullos ex ovis excludere, pullos excludere, excludere. *A brooding*, incubatio, incubitus; pullatio. *To brood over* (i. e., *cover with the wings*), fovēre pennis. || Fig., *night broods upon the sea*, nox incubat ponto. *He broods over his griefs*, fovet suos dolores. *The miser broods upon his locked-up store*, avarus clausis thesauris incubat. *To brood over* (*devise, concoct*, &c.), in animo agitare; comminisci, moliri, machinari, coquere, concoquere.

BROOD, *s.*, fetura, fetus, suboles, progenies; pulli, pullities. *Doves have eight broods a year*, columbæ octies anno pullos educant.

BROOK, rivus. *Little brook*, rivulus. *A rushing brook*, torrens. *Of a brook*, rivalis. *Brook water*, aqua rivalis.

BROOK, *v.*, ferre; devorare (*to swallow*; e. g., dolorem, molestiam, lacrimas). *To brook injustice patiently*, injuriam æquo animo recipere. *He brooked the wrong silently*, tacitus tulit injuriam. *To brook it ill*, ægrè ferre.

BROOM, genista, spartum. *A broomfield*, spartarium. *Butcher's broom*, ruscus. || *Besom*, scopæ. *Broom-stick*, scoparum manubrium.

BROTH, jus coctis carnibus: sorbitio (*any thing that is sucked up*). *Chicken broth*, jus gallinaceum. *Veal broth*, jus agninum. *Meat stewed in broth*, cibus jurulentus.

BROTHEL, lupanar, lustrum, fornix, stabulum. *To frequent brothels*, lustrari, lupanaria frequentare: *a visitor of such*, lustro, scortator.

BROTHER, frater (*also affectionately toward a brother-in-law, a confederate*, &c.): *full brother*, i. e., *of the same father and mother, or, at least, of the same father*, frater germanus: *of the same mother*, frater uterinus, frater unâ matre natus. *Brother-in-law* (*husband's brother*), levir, mariti frater: (*wife's brother*) uxoris frater: (*sister's husband*) maritus sororis. *Brother's wife*, fratria, uxor fratris. *Foster-brother*, quem eadem nutrix aluit, collactaneus. *Children of brothers*, fratres (sorores) patrueles. *Brother and sister*, fratres. *Twin brothers*, (fratres) gemini. *A little brother*, fraterculus. *A war between brothers*, bellum fraternum. *A brother-killer*, fratricīda (*which is included in* parricida).

BROTHERHOOD, fraternitas, necessitudo fraterna, germanitas (*fraternal connection*): sodalitas, sodalitium (*companionship*, &c.): sodalitas, collegium, corpus (*fraternity, association*): genus, natio (*race, set*).

BROTHERLY, fraternus. *In a brotherly manner*, fraterne.

BROW, || *eye-brow*, supercilium. || *Forehead*, frons. *The bending or knitting of the brows*, superciliorum contractio. *To knit or wrinkle the brow*, frontem contrahere, adducere, attrahere: *to clear it*, frontem remittere, exporrigere, explicare. *A lofty brow*, frons alta. *A low, small brow*, frons brevis. *A severe brow*, frons severa, triste supercilium. *A haughty brow*, grande supercilium, supercilium. || *Countenance, face*, vultus; os. || *The brow of a mountain*, supercilium montis, summum jugum montis.

BROW-BEAT, (torvo *or* minaci) vultu aliquem terrēre, perturbare; aliquem impudenter *or* insolenter tractare; in aliquem insolentius se gerere; aliquem ludibrio habēre. *Brow-beating*, insolens, superbus; *substantively*, supercilium.

BROWN, fuscus (*dark brown*): subniger (*blackish*): pullus (*dirty brown, inclining to black*): badius, spadix (*chestnut brown*): cervinus (*stag-brown*): fulvus (*brown-yellow*).

BROWN, *s.*, color fuscus, &c.

BROWN, *v.*, fuscare, infuscare. *Browned by the sun*, adustioris coloris, solibus perustus.

BROWNISH, subfuscus; subrufus.

BROWSE, depascere, tondēre, attondēre: intr., pasci, tenera virgulta tondēre, sepem depascere, frondes, carpere, &c.

BROWSE, *s.*, tenera virgulta, frondes.

BRUISE, contundere, collidere, elidere, terere, conterere. *To bruise in a mortar*, tundere, pinsere, contundere. *To bruise to dust*, in pulverem redigere, in pulverem conterere. *To give a man a bruising*, aliquem pugnis (fustibus) contundere, concidere. *Bruised under a cruel yoke*, crudeli dominatione oppressi. *A bruised spirit*, animus fractus, afflictus, dejectus.

BRUISE, *s.*, contusio; contusum; ictus.

BRUIT, *v.*, (aliquid) in vulgus edere: famam alicujus rei divulgare: differre aliquid rumoribus. *It is bruited abroad*, rumor, fama, *or* sermo est: sermo datur (*Liv.*).

BRUIT, *s.*, rumor: fama: sermo, &c. [Vid. Report, *s.*] || *Noise*, Vid.

BRUNETTE, virgo subfusca; mulier subfuscula.

BRUNT, impetus, incursio, incursus; concursus, congressio [Syn. *in* Attack, *s.*]; vis. || *Blow*, ictus; *figuratively*, fulmen, casus. *To bear the brunt of the battle*, maximum prœlii impetum sustinēre.

BRUNT *of battle*, (primus) pugnæ impetus.

BRUSH, *s.*, penicillus *or* peniculus: *for coating a wall*, penicillus tectorius: *for clothes*, peniculus *or* penicillus. *A brush of bristles*, seta, * scopæ setis factæ. || *Assault*, &c., impetus, incursus; pugna levis.

BRUSH, *v.*, verrere, everrere; (penicillo) tergere, detergere, extergere. *He brushed away a tear*, lacrimam detersit. *The south wind brushes the clouds away*, notus detergit nubila cœlo. *Brush off the dew*, rorem excutere. *To brush up*, pingere; ornare, exornare; reficere. || *Sweep over, graze*, verrere; stringere, præstringere, destringere. || *To brush by*, prætervolare.

BRUSH-WOOD, virgulta, sarmenta, cremium (*Col.*). *A broom of brush-wood*, scopæ virgeæ.

BRUTAL, *by the genitive*, beluarum *or* pecudum. || *Cruel*, &c., atrox, crudelis, ferus, inhumanus, immanis. *A brutal fellow*, homo inhumanissimus, monstrum hominis.

BRUTALITY, inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, crudelitas.

BRUTALIZE, intr., obbrutescere; efferari; humanitatem suam abjicere: tr., brutum, inhumanum reddere. *To be wholly brutalized*, omnem humanitatem exuisse, abjecisse; obduruisse.

BRUTE, *adj.*, sensūs expers, sensu carens, brutus. || *Bestial. A brute animal*, brutum animal. || *Rough, fierce*, &c., durus, incultus, ferus, atrox, inhumanus, immanis.

BRUTE, *s.*, brutum animal, bestia, belua. Syn. *in* Animal.

BRUTISH, *generally* beluarum *or* pecudum. *This is brutish*, hoc est beluarum. *In a brutish manner*, beluarum more, pecudum ritu. *Brutish lusts*, beluinæ voluptates. || *Savage*, &c., ferus, immanis, inhumanus, durus, incultus, rusticus. || *Lumpish*, stolidus, fatuus, hebes, stupidus.

BUBBLE, *s.*, bulla: *a little one*, bullula. || Fig., res vana *or* inanis, res levissima, commentum, res ficta et commenticia, somnium.

BUBBLE, *v.*, bullare, bullire. || *Boil up*, effervescere. || *Of brooks*, &c., leniter sonare, susurrare; micare, salire. || *Of a fountain*, scaturire, emicare. *A bubbling*, bullitus; æstus: *of a fountain*, scatebra. *A bubbling fountain*, scaturigo.

BUCK, mas, masculus, *added to the name of the animal.* || *Buck-goat*, caper, hircus. || *Male deer*, cervus mas, mas dama. *Buckskin*, pellis cervina: *buck-rabbit*, cuniculus.

BUCKET, situlus, situla, hydria, urna; modiolus (*on a wheel for drawing water*): hama (*for drawing and carrying, especially a fire-bucket*). *A little bucket*, situla, urnula.

BUCKLE, fibula: *of a shoe*, fibula calcearia *or* calcei.

BUCKLE, *v.*, fibulâ subnectere. || *To buckle for the fight*, se accingere ad pugnam. *To buckle to a thing*, dare se alicui rei, se applicare ad aliquid, incumbere in *or* ad aliquid. *To buckle with one*, manus conserere cum aliquo.

BUCKLER, scutum (*large*), clipeus (*smaller*), parma; pelta (*small, and of the shape of a half moon*). *A little buckler*, scutulum; parmula.

BUCKTHORN, rhamnus catharticus (*Linn.*).

BUCKWHEAT, polygŏnum fagopўrum (*Linn.*).

BUCOLIC. Vid. Pastoral.

BUD, *s.*, gemma, germen, oculus (*of trees*): calyx (*of flowers; a little bud*, calyculus). Fig., *to nip in the bud*, aliquid primo tempore opprimere et exstinguere.

BUD, *v.*, || *put forth buds*, gemmas agere, gemmare; germinare; pullulare. *To be ready to bud, get buds*, gemmascere. *Budded*, gemmatus. *A budding*, gemmatio *or* gemmatus; germinatio. || *Bud out*, provenire, exsistere. || *Inoculate*, arborem inoculare, arbori oculum insecrere. || *Bloom*, florescere, vigescere.

BUDGE, *v.*, loco *or* ex loco semovēre; loco cedere, cedere; fugam capere, fugere ab *or* ex aliquo loco.

BUDGE, *adj.*, morosus, tristis, tetricus, austerus, severus.

BUDGET, saccus, sacculus, pera, balga: *figuratively*, copia.

BUFF, corium bubulum, pellis bubula. *A buff coat*, * lorica bubula. || *Buff* (*in color*), luteus.

BUFFALO, bos buffelus (*Lin.*): bubalus *is doubtful.*

BUFFET, || *in the face with the palm*, alapa. || *With the fist*, colaphus. || *Side-board*, abacus.

BUFFET, *v.*, colaphos alicui impingere, alapas alicui ducere, aliquem pugnis contundere *or* cædere. *I buffet the waves*, alterna brachia ducens fluctibus obnitor.

BUFFOON, maccus (*harlequin*): sannio, coprea; verna; scurra (*jester of a higher sort, as at the tables of the great*). *To play the buffoon*, scurrari, scurram agere.

BUFFOONERY, scurrilitas (*Dial. de Or.*), dicacitas scurrilis, vernilitas, jocorum lascivia.

BUG, cimex. || *Beetle*, scarabæus.

BUGBEAR, formido. Fig., *to be a mere bugbear*, specie non re terribilem esse.

BUGGY, cimicum plenus.

BUGLE-HORN, cornu venatorium: cornu.

BUILD, ædificare (*houses, ships, towns*, &c.): struere, construere, exstruere, moliri: condere (*to found*): excitare, educere (*carry up, erect*): architectari (*by rules of art*): facere. *To build before*, præstruere. *To build to*, astruere, adjungere aliquid alicui rei: *around*, circum struere. *To build up a place* (*cover it with buildings*), locum cœdificare, ædificare, inædificare. *To build on the sand*, alicujus rei fundamenta tamquam in aquâ ponere (*Cic., De Fin.*, 2, 22, 72): *to build a row or rows of houses*, domos continuare: *to build with freestone*, saxo quadrato construere: *on another man's ground*, ædificium in alieno exstruere. *A well-built man, perhaps* homo formâ honestâ et liberali. *Bees build their cells*, apes fingunt favos. *To build castles in the air*, somnia sibi fingere (*vid. Lucr.*, 1, 104): *to build any body out*, alicujus luminibus obstruere *or* officere (i. e., *place an obstacle before his windows*): *to build a bridge over a river*, pontem in fluvio (*or* flumine) facere, in flumine efficere; amnem ponte jungere; pontem flumini imponere *or* injicere: *over a marsh*, paludem pontibus consternere: *to build ships*, naves ædificare. Intr., ædificare, domum *or* -os ædificare: (*generally*) *to construct*, construere, fingere, fabricare, facere. || *To build upon* (*figuratively*), fidere, confidere alicui; confidere, nitor aliquâ re.

BUILDER, ædificator; conditor; arch-

itectus. FIG., ædificator, fabricator, conditor, auctor.

BUILDING (*the act*), ædificatio, exædificatio, exstructio : *the structure*, ædificatio, ædificium, opus. *Little building*, ædificatiuncula (*Cic.*). *Building materials*, materia (*wood for building*) : tigna (*beams*, &c.) : saxa (*stones*, &c.). *A passion for building*, * immodicum ædificandi studium.

BULB, bulbus.

BULBOUS, bulbosus. *Bulbous roots*, * plantæ tuberosæ.

BULGE, rimas agere, aquas haurire ; sidere (*sink*). || *To bulge out*, procurrere, prominēre.

BULK, amplitudo, magnitudo ; moles (*mass*). *To sell by the bulk* (i. e., *without exact calculation or measurement*), per aversionem *or* aversione vendere (*Jur.*). || *Compass*, ambītus, spatium. *The bulk of a ship*, navis capacitas. || *Main part*, pars maxima, major numerus ; multitudo. || *Projection*, procursus, crepido : projectura (*Vitr.*) : projectum (*Pand.*).

BULKY, magnus, ingens. || *Corpulent*, crassus, pinguis. || *Heavy*, gravis. || *Solid*, solidus, densus.

BULL, taurus ; dux gregis. *Of a bull*, taureus, taurinus. *A story of a cock and a bull*, nutricularum fabula ; *perhaps* * narratiuncula, cui nec caput nec pedes (*after Cic., Div.*, vii., 31, res, ita contractas, ut nec caput, nec pedes : = ita turbatas, ut nescias ubi incipias, ubi finias). || *To make a bull, perhaps* * pugnantia loquendo risum audientibus movēre. || *The bull in the zodiac*, Taurus. || *The bull of the pope*, * literæ signo pontificis Romani impressæ.

BULL-DOG, * canis Molossus (*Linn.*).

BULL'S-EYE. *To hit the bull's-eye*, medium ferire.

BULLOCK, juvencus.

BULLET, glans plumbea, glans.

BULLION, aurum *or* argentum rude, infectum.

BULLY, *s.*, homo pugnax : linguâ fortis (*if a cowardly bully, mostly* Thraso *in the old commentators*) : homo rixosus *or* rixæ cupidus : homo jurgiosus (*Gell., quarrelsome fellow*) : rixator (*Quint.*).

BULLY, *v.*, || *overbear with menaces*, &c., minis ac terrore commovēre : obstrepere alicui, obtundere aliquem *or* aures alicui (*by talking*). *Pomponius was bullied into swearing*, &c., juravit hoc terrore coactus Pomponius. || *To treat with savage cruelty, perhaps* aspere tractare, injuriosius (*Plaut.*) tractare, sævire in aliquem solēre.

BULRUSH, juncus, scirpus.

BULWARK, propugnaculum, *plural* munimenta, opera ; castellum. FIG., propugnaculum, præsidium, defensor, &c.

BUM-BAILIFF, * apparitor *or* viator magistratuum.

BUMP, tumor (*general term for swelling ;* oculorum, crurum) : tuber (*protuberating excrescence ; hunch, boil, properly a truffle*). *A little bump*, tuberculum.

BUMP, *v.* TR., aliquid offendere ad aliquid (*accidentally*) : aliquid illidere *or* impingere alicui rei (*purposely*). *To bump my head against the door*, caput ad fores offendere. *To bump his head severely against the wall*, caput parieti ingenti impetu impingere. INTR., offendere aliquid, illidi *or* impingi alicui rei.

BUMPER, calix plenus.

BUMPKIN, homo rusticus.

BUNCH, tumor, tuber ; struma (*scrofulous bunch, especially on the neck*) : *hunch*, gibba, gibber. *A little bunch*, tuberculum. || *Cluster*, racemi : *of grapes*, uva : *of ivy-berries*, corymbus. || *Bundle*, fascis, fasciculus, manipulus : *of pens*, fascis calamorum.

BUNCH *out*, *v.*, eminēre, prominēre, exstare ; tumēre, extumēre.

BUNDLE, fascis, fasciculus (*as bound together, to be the more easily carried ;* e. g., *of wood, straw*, lignorum, stramentorum) : manipulus, fasciculus manualis (*not too big to be carried by hand*) : sarcina, sarcinula (*as burden*). *Bundle of rods*, fascis virgarum. *Bundle of letters*, fasciculus epistolarum. *To carry a bundle of books under his arm*, fasciculum librorum sub alâ portare. *In bundles*, fasciatim *or* fasceatim ; manipulatim. || *As a burden*, sarcina, sarcinula.

BUNDLE *up*, *v.*, colligere, componere, in fasciculos colligare, sarcinulas alligare.

BUNG, obturamentum : *of cork*, cortex. *To take out a bung*, excutere obturamentum. *Bung-hole*, os (dolii) : orificium (*late*).

BUNG *up*, *v.*, os dolii obturare.

BUNGLE, *v. a.*, inscienter, imperite, infabre facere *or* conficere ; corrumpere ; depravare : *any thing*, opus inscienter facere *or* conficere. *To bungle a song*, disperdere carmen. || *Bungling*, inscius, imperitus ; malus. *A bungling business*, opus inscienter factum.

BUNGLER, homo imperitus ; homo in arte suâ non satis versatus : * imperitus artifex (*of an artist*).

BUNGLINGLY, inscite, imperite, infabre, minus commode, crasse, male.

BUN, panis dulcior, placenta, crustulum.

BUOY, index alicujus rei ad imum maris positæ *or* sitæ.

BUOY *up*, *v.*, sustinēre, sustentare, fulcire.

BUOYANCY, levitas ; hilaritas, alacritas, vigor.

BUOYANT, quod ab aquâ sustineri potest *or* sustinetur ; levis. FIG., vegetus, hilaris, alacer.

BUR, lappa.

BUREAU, armarium.

BURDEN, *s.*, onus (*general term*), sarcina (*what a man carries or may carry*). *To bear a burden*, onus ferre, sustinēre. *To take a burden upon one's self*, onus recipere, suscipere : *to lay it down*, onus deponere. *To be a burden to one*, alicui oneri esse, molestum *or* gravem esse alicui. *I will bear the burden of this odium*, molem hujus invidiæ sustinebo. *A ship of burden*, navis oneraria. *Beast of burden*, jumentum onerarium, jumentum ; jumentum sarcinarium (e. g., *pack-horse*). || *A ship of* 300 *tons burden*, navis trecentarum amphorarum. FIG., *load, pressure*, &c., onus, molestia, incommodum, cura. || *Taxes*, onera, munera. || *The burden of the song*, versus intercalaris (*Serv., Virg., Ecl.*, 8, 21) : FIG., *this is ever the burden of his song*, eandem canit cantilenam (*Ter.*).

BURDEN, *v.*, onerare, gravare ; oneri esse alicui, gravem *or* molestum esse alicui ; molestiam alicui afferre, molestiâ aliquem afficere. *The body greatly burdens the mind*, corpus prægravat animum. *Burdened*, oneratus ; gravatus ; gravis ; onustus. *To burden one with asking* obtundere aliquem rogitando.

BURDENSOME, gravis, molestus ; incommodus, iniquus ; operosus, laboriosus. *To be burdensome* [vid. BURDEN, *v.*] : *to be more and more burdensome*, ingravescere.

BURGESS, civis, municeps ; senator, patronus.

BURGLAR, perfossor (parietum) *Plaut.* : perfossor *only* (*Appul.*) : effractarius (*Sen., Ep.*, 68) : effractor (*Paul., Ulp.*, &c.).

BURGLARY, effractura (*Paul., Dig.*) : *or circumlocution with* domum perfringere ; parietes perfodere (*to commit burglary*).

BURIAL, sepultura, humatio ; funus, exsequiæ. *Burial-ground*, sepulcretum, cœmeterium. *To refuse any body a burial*, aliquem sepulturâ prohibēre. Vid. FUNERAL.

BURLESQUE, jocosus, jocularis, ridiculus ; ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorsus.

BURLESQUE, *v.*, ridiculum reddere, in jocum *or* risum vertere ; ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorquēre (*to parody*).

BURLY, magni corporis, grandis, magnitudine insignis, vastus, ingens ; robustus.

BURN, TR., absumere *or* consumere igni, flammis, incendio ; urere ; incendere, inflammare (*to set in flames*) : comburere ; igni necare (*of a living person*) : amburere (*burn round, half burn*) : cremare, concremare (*especially of the dead*) : adurere (*to burn here and there ;* as *bread, meat*) : inurere (*to burn in, brand*). *To burn any body alive*, aliquem vivum comburere. || *To hurt by burning* (*the hand, for instance*), urere, adurere. || *To bite, sting*, urere, pungere, mordere. || *Parch*, urere, torrēre. || *Use for light*, &c., urere, in lumen urere *or* uti. || *Of lime, bricks*, &c., coquere. INTR., deflagrare, conflagrare (flammis, incendio) ; flammis, incendio absumi, consumi ; ardēre, flagrare ; uri, aduri, comburi, exuri ; cremari, concremari. *He burned his father's house*, domum paternam (lares patrios) incendio absumsit. *The temple of Diana was burned on that night*, eâ nocte templum Dianæ deflagravit. *To burn incense*, tura adolēre. *To burn to ashes*, in cineres redigere : *to coals*, in carbones redigere. *To burn all* (*lay waste with fire*), omnia igni vastare. *Sun-burned*, sole adustus. *To burn one's self*, uri, amburi. *Half-burned*, semiustus, semiustulatus ; ambustus ; semicrematus. || *To glow like fire*, ardēre, flagrare. || *To be hot to the touch*, ardēre, flagrare, candēre. || *To be inflammable*, ignem concipere posse. || *To be heated with desire or passion*, ardēre, incensum esse (e. g., cupiditate, amore) ; flagrare, conflagrare, æstuare (e. g., invidiâ flagrare *or* æstuare ; invidiæ incendio conflagrare). *I burn to see you*, incensus sum cupiditate te videndi.

BURN, *s.*, ambustio, ustio. *Green coriander heals burns*, coriandrum viride sanat ambusta.

BURNET, pimpinella (*Linn.*).

BURNING, *s.* (*active*), ustio, exustio ; crematio ; adustio : (*passive*) conflagratio, deflagratio ; incendium, ignis, flammæ ; ardor.

BURNING, *adj.* || *Hot, glowing*, candens. || *Ardent, passionate*, ardens, flagrans : *love*, amoris incendium. || *Biting, galling*, urens, pungens, mordens.

BURNING-GLASS, * vitrum causticum.

BURNISH, polire, expolire, levigare.

BURROW, cuniculorum cubile.

BURROW, sub terrâ cuniculos facere (cuniculi [*mines*] dicti ab eo [i. e., cuniculus, *a rabbit*], quod sub terrâ cuniculos ipsi faciant, ubi lateant in agris, *Var.*, 3, 12). *Poetical expressions are*, cubilia fodere : (effossis latebris) sub terrâ larem fovēre : sub terris ponere domos (*all Virg.*). *Animals that burrow*, subterranea animalia.

BURST, *s.*, eruptio. || *Of thunder*, fragor : *also by circumlocution with the verb.*

BURST, TR., rumpere, dirumpere ; displodere (e. g., vesicam) ; effringere (e. g., claustra, fores). *To burst through a thing*, perrumpere per aliquid. INTR., rumpi, dirumpi ; dissilire (*fly into pieces*) : dehiscere, discedere (*burst open, of the earth*) : displodi, crepare (*to burst with a noise, explode*). *I burst* (*with anger or vexation*), rumpor, dirumpor, findor. *I burst with laughing*, risu dirumpor, risu emorior. *The thunder bursts*, fit fragor. *A cloud burst by lightning*, nubes fulmine elisa. || *To burst out or forth*, erumpere ; exardescere : erumpere *must be used with care :* vox, sermo, risus, furor erumpit, *bursts out ; against any body*, in aliquem : *also transitively*, erumpere gaudium, *to burst forth with expressions of joy* (*Ter.*) : erumpere diu coercitam iram, *to let one's long-suppressed anger burst forth* (*Cic.*) ; *but not* erumpere in vocem, in risum, in furorem, in stomachum. *To burst into a fit of laughing*, tollere risum, cachinnum ; cachinnare (*not* cachinnari) ; in cachinnos *or* risus effundi. *A war suddenly bursts out*, bellum exoritur, exardescit ; belli flamma exardescit. (*His*) *wrath, hatred, bursts out*, ira, odium exardescit. *Tears burst forth*, lacrimæ oboriuntur ; prorumpunt (*better avoid* erumpunt) : *to burst open a door*, januam effringere : *a prison*, vincula carceris rumpere. *The sun bursts forth*, sol nubes perrumpit ac dividit (*Cic.*) ; sol inter nubes effulget : *to burst out of the camp*, ex castris erumpere : *to burst through the enemy*, erumpere per

hostes (*Liv.*). *Tears burst forth*, lacrimæ erumpunt, prosiliunt: *to burst into tears*, in lacrimas effundi. *To burst from one's arms*, e complexu alicujus se eripere.

BURTHEN. Vid. BURDEN.

BURY, sepelire (*general term*), humare (*both, but especially* sepelire, *like θάπτειν, of any mode of disposing of a corpse*: quod nunc communiter in omnibus sepultis ponitur, ut humati dicantur, id erat proprium tum in iis, quos humus injecta contegeret, *Cic., Legg.*, 2, 22, 56): humo tegere: terrâ, humo contegere (*bury*): in sepulcro condere *or* condere *only* (*poetical and post-Augustan* tumulare, contumulare): corpus alicujus tumulo inferre (*Ter.*): funere efferre *with or without* foras (*to carry out for burial*): infodere (*shuffle into the ground*). *To bury one alive*, vivum aliquem defodere: *to be buried alive*, vivum terrâ obrui. *To bury with military honors*, militari honesto funere aliquem humare. || *To put in the ground*, infodere (in terram), defodere (in terram), obruere (terrâ). || *To overwhelm*, obruere, opprimere: *to bury in oblivion*, oblivione obruere: *to be buried in oblivion*, æternâ oblivione obrûtum esse: *to be buried in the ruins*, ruinâ alicujus rei (domûs, &c.) opprimi: *in the waves*, undis obrui, hauriri. || *To hide*, &c., sepelire; ponere (*dismiss*; e. g., amorem): obruere. *Bury in oblivion*, oblivione obruere. *To bury one's self in one's country seat*, rus se abdere. *More under* FUNERAL.

BUSH, frutex. || *Of thorns*, dumus, vepres, sentis. [SYN. *in* BRAMBLE, BRIER.] *To go about the bush*, aliquid vitabundum circumire (*in Tac.*, alicujus nomen): ambages agere. *A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush*, spem pretio non emo. *Good wine needs no bush*, laudat venales, qui vult extrudere, merces (*Hor.*). Proba merx facile emtorem reperit [tametsi in abstruso sita est (*Plaut., Pæn.*, 1, 2, 128)]: bonum vinum pittacium *or* titulum nullum desiderat; res ipsa loquitur. *Bushes, bush-wood*, virgulta, fruteta.

BUSH, *v.*, spatiose fruticare.

BUSHY, || *thick*, fruticosus, frutectosus. || *Of hair*, horridus, hirsutus. || *Covered with bushes*, virgultis obsitus, frutectosus, fruticosus; dumosus. *A bushy place*, fruticetum; vepretum, &c.

BUSINESS. Vid. BUSY.

BUSKIN, calceamentum, quod pedes suris tenus tegit. || *Tragic buskin*, cothurnus (*also hunter's buskin*).

BUSKINED, cothurnatus.

BUSS. Vid. KISS.

BUST, herma; clipeus (*in painting or relief on a shield-like surface*).

BUSTARD, tarda; otis tarda (*Linn.*).

BUSTLE, *s.*, || *hurry*, festinatio: animia *or* præpropera festinatio: trepidatio (*anxious bustle*). *In a bustle*, præpropere (*Liv.*): nimis festinanter: raptim: (*as adj.*) præproperus, nimis festinans. *To be in too great a bustle*, in festinationibus nimias suscipere festinationes. *To be in a bustle*, festinare. || *Tumult, confusion*, VID.

BUSTLE, *v.*, festinare: in festinationibus nimias suscipere celeritates: festinantius agere. *A bustling life*, vita actuosa (*Sen.*). Vid. *under* BUSY.

BUSY, || *occupied, engaged*, occupatus. *Not busy*, vacuus, otiosus. *I am not busy*, mihi vacat. *To be busy with a thing*, occupatum esse in aliquâ re, intentum esse alicui rei. *Busy with many things*, distentus *or* obrûtus plurimis occupationibus; negotiorum plenus. *My thoughts are busy with him*, eum cogito. || *Active, stirring*, sedulus, navus, industrius, laboriosus, strenuus, acer, impiger. *A busy life*, vita negotiosa, actuosa (actuosus *used by Cicero only as epithet to* virtus, *and of the part of an oration which ought to be the most animated, &c. Seneca uses* vita actuosa; animus actuosus *and* agilis. *Cicero would have said for the first*, operosa, semper agens aliquid et moliens; *for the second*, qui viget, omnia movet, et motu prædītus est sempiterno: activus *is a post-classical, philosophical, and grammatical technical term, Krebs*). || *Meddling*, importunus, molestus; qui aliena negotia curat. || *Anxious*, sollicitus, anxius.

BUSY, *v.*, occupare, occupatum tenēre, detinēre. *To busy one manifoldly*, distinēre, distringere (*draw the mind this way and that, so that one can not bend his thoughts to the thing in hand*). *To busy one's self with a thing*, occupari aliquâ re, versari in re *or* circa aliquid, se ponere in re; tractare, agere aliquid; dare se alicui rei: *with all earnestness*, urgēre aliquid. *To be busied with a thing* [vid. BUSY, *above*]. *A busying one's self with the poets*, pertractatio poētarum. *To have the thoughts busied with a person*, aliquem cogitare: *with something else*, alias res agere.

BUSILY, sedulo, naviter, strenue, acriter; sollicite; importune, moleste (*in a troublesome manner*).

BUSINESS, occupatio (*engagement*): opus (*the work*): negotium; mercatura, mercatio (*traffic*): res (*affair, concern*): officium (*one's bounden business*): munus (*office, post*): studium (*eager application to something*): cura (*care for something*): ministerium (*service*): *it is the business* (i. e., *part*) *of one*, est alicujus. *For business' sake*, negotii gratiâ. *Full of business*, negotiosus, negotiorum plenus, negotiis implicatus: *to be so*, occupatissimum esse, multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicatum (distentum) esse. *To do business*, rem gerere (*generally*): negotiari (*as a lender of money and buyer-up of corn*): mercaturam facere (*as a large merchant*). *To divide the business between them (of two consuls, legates, &c.)*, officia inter se partiri. *To make a business of something*, factitare, exercēre aliquid. *To do a good, bad business*, bene, male rem gerere. *To do a good deal of business, to have a good business (of a merchant)*, mercaturam facere non ignobilem. *To be connected in business with any body*, ratione cum aliquo conjunctum esse. *I have a business to settle with you*, mihi est res tecum. *What business have you here?* quid tibi hic negotii est? *How is it with the business?* quo loco res est? ut res se habet? *'Tis my, your business*, meum, tuum est. *This is not my business*, hoc non meum est, hæ non meæ sunt partes. *To mind his own business*, suum negotium gerere; res suas curare: *others' business*, aliena negotia curare. *To make any thing one's (principal) business*, aliquid sibi studio habēre (*Ter.*); omne studium conferre ad aliquid; omni cogitatione et curâ incumbere in aliquid; omni contentione elaborare, summâ ope niti, *or* eniti et contendere (*these three with* ut). *To find one business (figuratively)*, negotium alicui facessere; aliquem exercēre. *To the business in hand!* ad rem! (*to a speaker who is keeping off from the real point at issue*). *This is the true business of our lives*, ad hoc præcipue nati sumus. *I make it the business of my life to do good to others*, id unum ago, ut quam plurimis bene faciam. *This is the business of a life*, hoc vitam omnem desiderat. *He is the man to do your business*, hunc ipsum requirebas. *A man of business*, homo ad res gerendas natus; negotiis tractandis idoneus.

BUSY-BODY, homo importunus, molestus; ardelio, homo occupatus in otio, gratis anhelans [vid. *Phædr., B.* ii., 5].

BUT, at: sed: verum *or* vero: autem (*at has an adversative*, sed *a corrective or limiting force*: verum *or* vero *affirms the truth or importance of an assertion*: autem *carries on a train of thought already begun; it is the weakest adversative particle.*) *It is to be observed that* autem *and* vero *stand after one or more words, the rest at the beginning of the sentence.* || BUT, ON THE OTHER HAND, at (*especially before personal names and pronouns*): BUT, AT LEAST; BUT, AT ALL EVENTS, at, at certe *or* tamen. || BUT *in objections anticipated* (= *but it may be said, or urged*), at, at enim, at vero. || "TRUE, BUT" (*in concessions*), at: at enim (*the concession being followed by another consideration that must not be lost sight of*). || BUT FORSOOTH (*in anticipating objections*), at vero, at enim. || BUT (*in the minor premises of a syllogism*), atqui: autem. || BUT BEHOLD *or* LO! ecce autem! || NAY, BUT; NAY, BUT ASSUREDLY, enimvero, verum enimvero. || BUT (*when a subject is to be ended or suspended*), sed, *sometimes* verum: *but enough for to-day*, sed—in hunc diem hactenus. || I DON'T SAY . . . BUT, non modo—sed; non dicam *or* non dico—sed; ne dicam *or* nedum [*Pract. Intr.*, ii., 506–508]. || NOT ONLY NOT—BUT EVEN NOT, non modo—sed ne—quidem (*when a verb, common to both clauses, is expressed in the second*): non modo non—sed ne—quidem. *Such a man will not dare, not only to do, but even to think any thing that is not honorable*, talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit, quod non honestum sit. || NOT THAT—BUT (*rejecting one reason and affirming another*), non quod—sed; non eo quod—sed; non quo—sed (*the last being not only permissible, but of more frequent occurrence than the other forms*). || NOT THAT—NOT—BUT, non quin—sed; non quo non—sed [*Pract. Intr.*, ii., 811]. || BUT YET, BUT HOWEVER, at, attamen, verum tamen. || BUT IF, sin, sin autem, si vero: BUT IF NOT, si non, si minus, si aliter. || NOT ONLY—BUT ALSO, non modo—sed etiam *or* verum etiam; non solum—sed etiam [vid. *Pract. Intr.*, ii., 504, 505], *sometimes* sed et (*even in Cicero*): non tantum—sed etiam. *In* non tantum—sed *or* vero etiam, *there is never a descent from the greater to the less; and this form can not be used when neither the subject nor the predicate is common to both sentences.* BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, at contra, at enim vero. BUT RATHER, imo, imo vero, imo enimvero. || *To be praised with a but*, cum exceptione laudari. *Without an if or but*, sine ullâ morâ, haud cunctanter, libentissime. BUT *is sometimes not expressed in Latin*; e. g., *this is thy office, but not mine*, hoc tuum est, non meum.

BUT, *in the sense of* EXCEPT, præter; præterquam; excepto (-â, -is); nisi. *I saw nobody but him*, præter illum vidi neminem. *No one is wise but the good man*, nemo sapiens est, nisi bonus. *Nothing but*, nihil aliud, nisi (*that and nothing else*): nihil aliud quam (i. e., *equivalent to that*). *This happens to none but a wise man*, soli hoc contingit sapienti. *I saw no one but you*, te unum vidi. *Nothing could bring them into one united people but law*, coalescere in populi unius corpus, nullâ re præterquam legibus, poterant. *The last but one*, proximus a postremo. *There is nobody here but I*, solus hic sum. *What but?* quid aliud nisi *or* quam? *All but*, tantum quod.

BUT, *in the sense of* ONLY, modo: tantum: solum (tantum *properly confines what was said to a certain magnitude*; modo *to a certain measure or degree*; solum *to the thing itself, to the exclusion of others*): tantummodo, nonnisi, solus, unus. *I saw but you*, te unum vidi. *I did but hear these things, not see them*, hæc audivi tantum, non vidi. *I will speak, do you but hear*, loquar, modo audi. *If but*, dummodo; dum (*with subjunctive*). *Do but let him*, sine modo. *Do but stay*, mane modo. *But too often*, sæpius justo; nimium sæpe. *There were but two ways (two in all)*, erant omnino itinera duo. *You have but the name of virtue in your mouth*, nomen tantum virtutis usurpas. *He came but to-day*, hodie primum venit. *But a while ago*, non ita pridem, nuper admodum. *He is but twenty years old*, non amplius viginti annos natus est. *It wanted but little, that*, &c., tantum non, &c.; non multum abfuit, quin, &c.

BUT THAT (*except that, if not*), ni, nisi; quod nisi. *But that I fear my father*, ni metuam patrem. *And but that he was ashamed to confess*, et nisi erubesceret fateri. || *After a negative*, quin, qui non; *in this use we often drop that.* ☞ Quin *is hardly ever used where, if the relative and* non *were used,* cujus non *or* cui non *would stand: it sometimes stands for* quo non *after an expression of time. The sentence after* quin *must not contain another relative. No day almost, but (that) he*

comes to my house, dies fere nullus est, quin domum meam veniat, *or* quo domum meam non veniat. *There is none but is afraid of you*, nemo est, qui te non metuat. *There is none but may complain*, nemo est, quin conqueri possit. *There is no doubt but* (*that*), &c., non est dubium, quin (*with subjunctive*). *I have no fear but I shall write you letters enough*, non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam. *None but* (i. e., *those who did not*), nemo quin, nemo qui non. *None but knows*, nemo est, qui nesciat. || *Not but that*, non quin, non quia non, *with a subjunctive, followed in the subsequent clause by* sed quod *or* sed quia *with the indicative, or by* sed ut *with the subjunctive.*

BUT, *after can not. I can not but*, &c., facere non possum quin (*subjunctive*), *or* non possum non (*with infinitive*): non possum quin *is præ-classical. It can not be, but*, &c., fieri non potest, ut non *or* quin, &c.

BUT FOR (i. e., *were it not for, had it not been for*) *some person or thing*, nisi *or* ni aliquis *or* aliquid esset, fuisset; (absque aliquo *or* aliquâ re esset *is used by comic writers*). *The bridge would have afforded a way to the enemy, but for one man, Horatius Cocles*, pons iter hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset, H. C. (*only in comedy should we find* absque uno viro, Horatio Coclite, esset.) *I would, but for hurting him*, vellem, ni foret ei damnum.

BUTCHER, lanius, *seldom* lanio: macellarius (*meat-seller*). || *At a sacrifice*, popa (*who struck the beast*): cultrarius (*who cut his throat*). FIG., homo sanguinarius.

BUTCHER, *v.*, *properly*, cædere, jugulare; mactare (*at a sacrifice*). FIG., trucidare, concidere; obtruncare.

BUTCHERLY, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, sævus, ferus.

BUTCHER'S-BROOM, ruscus.

BUTCHERY, FIG., cædes; trucidatio. || *Where beasts are butchered*, laniena.

BUT-END, || *of a gun*, manubrium.

BUTLER, cellarius, promus, condus promus; minister *or* ministrator (vini).

BUTT, scopus; *goal: to aim at a butt*, destinatum petere (*Liv.*): *to hit a butt*, * scopum ferire *or* ferire *only* (*Hor.*) || *Point at which the endeavor is directed*, propositum: is qui mihi est (fuit, &c.) propositus exitus: finis. ☞ *Not* scopus *in this meaning.* || *To make a butt of one*, aliquem ludibrio habēre; putare sibi aliquem pro ridiculo et delectamento. *To be one's butt*, ludibrio esse alicui. || *Blow*, ictus.

BUTT, *v.*, cornu ferire, cornu petere. || *Of a ram*, arietare in aliquem. *Butting*, qui cornu petit, petulcus.

BUTT, || *cask*, dolium, labrum.

BUTTER, butўrum. *To make butter*, butўrum facere. *Bread and butter*, panis butўro illitus.

BUTTER, *v.*, butўro illinere aliquid.

BUTTERFLY, papilio. FIG., *a mere butterfly in love*, desultor amoris.

BUTTERY, cella promtuaria, promtuarium; cella penaria (*where provisions are laid up*).

BUTTOCKS, nates, clunes (*of men or animals*): lumbi (*loins*).

BUTTON, orbiculus (*flat*), globulus (*globular*). *Button-hole*, fissura.

BUTTON, *v.*, * globulis jungere.

BUTTRESS, antēris, idis, *f.*, erisma, *n.* (ἀντηρίς, ίδος; ἔρεισμα, ατος).

BUXOM, obsĕquens, obsequiosus, obediens. || *Gay, brisk*, hilaris, alacer, lætus. || *Wanton, jolly*, lascivus, protervus, &c. Vid. WANTON.

BUY, emere (*general term*): mercari (*to buy as a formal transaction, mostly as the mercantile conclusion, of a bargain*): redimere (*things not properly articles of trade, but which the buyer might claim as his due, or ought to receive gratuitously; as peace, justice, love*, &c., *Dōd.*): emercari (*properly and figuratively*): nundinari (*also to buy by a bribe*). *To buy at auction*, emere in auctione: (*of public revenues*) redimere. *To buy a bargain*, bene *or* recte emere. *To have a mind to buy*, emturire. *Fond of buying*, emax: *a love of buying*, emacitas. *A buying*, emtio. *To buy and sell*, mercari, mercaturam facere, nundinari. *To buy up* (*buy together*), coemere: (*that others may not get it*) præmercari. *To buy up corn* (*in order to make it dear*) comprimere frumentum. *To buy off* (*bribe*), corrumpere: (*clear by a bribe*) pecuniâ a supplicio liberare. *To let himself be bought*, pecuniam accipere.

BUYER, emtor, emens; manceps; propōla (*who buys to sell again*). *A buyer up or together*, qui aliquid coemit. *A buyer up of corn* (*to make it dearer*), qui frumentum comprimit; dardanarius (*Pand.*). *Buyer and seller*, emens et vendens.

BUZZ, susurrare; bombum facere (*of bees*): murmurare.

BUZZ, s., susurrus; bombus; murmur.

BY, *of place* (*near, hard by*), ad, apud, juxta, prope, propter, sub; sub manum, ad manum, præ manibus. *The islands which are near by Sicily*, insulæ quæ sunt propter Siciliam. *To seat one's self by a person or thing*, propter aliquem *or* aliquid considĕre. *To have gardens by the Tiber*, ad Tiberim habēre hortos. *A cave is by*, propter est spelunca quædam. *Also by verbs*; e. g., *to stand, sit by one*, alicui astare, assidēre: *to go by one's side*, lateri alicujus adhærere; latus alicujus tegere. || *Present. To be by*, adesse, coram adesse. *When I am by, not by*, me præsente, coram me; me absente. || *Along*, secundum; præter. *To keep by the land* (*in sailing*), oram, terram legere. || *Past*, præter. *To go by*, præterire (*a place*, locum). || *By sea and land*, terrā marique. *They came by sea*, navibus advecti sunt: *by land*, pedibus huc iter fecerunt. || *By the way*, in viâ, in itinere; per viam; in transitu, transiens, præteriens (*also figuratively*): quasi præteriens (*figuratively*): obiter (*figuratively*). *To touch by the way*, in transitu *or* leviter aliquid attingere. || *By the way of*, per (*through*), *or with the ablative of the name of a town*; e. g., *he went by Laodicea*, Laodiceâ iter fecit.

BY, *of time, in the sense of at. By night*, noctu, nocte. *By day*, die, interdiu. *So, by moonlight*, lucente lunâ, ad lunam. || *As soon as, not later than*, intra; ante. *By the year's end*, intra annum. *By this time*, jam. *By the time Rome had been built three hundred years*, trecentis annis post urbem conditam exactis. *By that time I shall have arrived*, jam adero. *He was there by daybreak*, cum diluculo advenit. *By the time he ended his speech*, oratione vixdum finitâ.

BY, *implying succession, is often made by an adverb in* -tim; *also by* quot. *Year by year, month by month, day by day*, quot annis, quot mensibus, quot diebus; *or* omnibus annis, &c. *Man by man*, viritim. *Town by town, village by village*, oppidatim, vicatim. *Step by step*, gradatim. *By little and little*, paullatim. *To fall at their feet one by one*, ad omnium pedes sigillatim accidere. *By the pound*, ad libram. *To pay one by the hour*, certam mercedem in singulas horas dare alicui. *By ones, twos*, &c., singuli, bini, &c.

BY *one's self* (i. e., *unassisted*), per se; per se ipse; per se solus. || *Alone*, seorsum, separatim. *By itself* (*in and for itself*), per se: *viewing the thing by itself*, si rem ipsam spectas.

BY (*denoting a means*), *by means of*, per (*especially of persons*): *also by the ablative of the thing or of the gerund; sometimes the participle* utens *or* usus *with the ablative; also* e, ex. *To ask a thing of some one by letter*, aliquid ab aliquo per literas petere. *To avenge one's wrongs by means of another*, injurias suas per alterum ulcisci. *To nourish virtue by action*, virtutem agendo alere. *To know a man by his voice*, aliquem ex voce agnoscere. || *Denoting a cause or its effect*, per; a, ab (*especially with passive and neuter verbs*): propter; (alicujus) operâ; (alicujus *or* alicujus rei) beneficio. *To be killed by any body*, ab aliquo occīdi. *To perish by disease*, perire a morbo. *The world was created by God*, mundus a Deo creatus est. *The slaves, by whom you live*, servi, propter quos vivis. *The common people were stirred up by them*, eorum operâ plebs concitata est. || *By reason of*, per, propter, ob. *By reason that*, propterea quod, propterea quia: *also by the ablative of the thing*; e. g., *this happened by your fault*, vestrā culpâ hoc accidit. || *To this may be referred* BY, *denoting the thing or part taken hold of, which is expressed by the ablative. To drag by the feet*, pedibus trahere.

BY, i. e., *according to*, secundum; e, ex, de; ad. *By the course of the moon*, ad cursum lunæ. *By a model, pattern*, ad effigiem, ad exemplum. *To judge a thing by the truth*, ex veritate aliquid æstimare. *It is built by the authority of the senate*, ædificatur ex auctoritate senatûs.

BY, *in adjuration or in supplication*, per.

BY, *denoting excess or defect, is expressed by the ablative. Shorter by one syllable*, unâ syllabâ brevior. *Higher by ten feet*, decem pedibus altior. *By much*, multo. *By far*, longe.

BY, *in some phrases. By stealth*, furtim. *By turns*, in vicem, per vices, alternis. *By chance*, forte, casu. *By heart*, memoriter. *By-and-by*, jam, mox, brevi. *By-the-by*, sed quod mihi in mentem venit; audi! dic, quæso.

BY-DESIGN, consilium alterum. *He had this by-end, that*, &c., simul id sequebatur, ut, &c.

BY-LAW, præscriptum minoris momenti.

BY-STANDER, spectator.

BY-WAY, trames, semita, callis; deverticulum (*that turns off from a greater, also figuratively*).

BY-WORD, proverbium; verbum. *To become a by-word*, in proverbium venire *or* cedere; proverbiis eludi (*be ridiculed in proverbs*). Vid. PROVERB.

C.

CABAL, *s.*, || *an intriguing body*, doli *or* fallaciarum machinatores [vid. CABALLER]: *or by circumlocution*, qui consilia clandestina (in aliquem) concōquunt. || *Political intrigue*, ars, artificium (*artifice*): fallacia (*deceit, intrigue*): *better in plural*, artes (malæ): fallaciæ (*cabals, intrigues*): consilia clandestina (*hidden designs*): calumniæ (*malicious slander, false accusation*).

CABAL, *v.*, fallacias facere, fingere; consilia clandestīna concoquere; dare operam consiliis clandestīnis, *with* ut (*to endeavor to effect by cabals*): *likewise* calumnias facere; multa machinari: *to cabal against any body*, fallaciam in aliquem intendere; consiliis clandestinis oppugnare aliquem; alicui dolum nectere. Vid. CABAL.

CABALA, * cabbăla; * arcāna Hebræorum doctrina.

CABALIST, * cabbalista.

CABALISTIC, * cabbalisticus: ADV., * cabbalistice.

CABALLER, doli *or* fallaciarum machinator (vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 1, 10, 2).

CABBAGE, brassĭca (*the proper word*): olus (*any kitchen-herb, of which* brassica *is a species*; vid. *Cato, R. R.*, 176, *in.*: brassica est, quæ omnibus oleribus antistat); caulis (*properly, the stalk; poetically, the cabbage itself*): crambe (*according to Plin.*, 20, 9, 33, *a sort of cabbage with thin and compact leaves, known to the Greeks, in Latin only proverbially*; e. g., crambe repetita, *cabbage warmed up again, any thing stale by repetition*): *head of cabbage*, caput brassicæ: *cabbage leaf*, brassicæ folium: *cabbage plant*, planta brassicæ.

CABBAGE, *v.*, subducere furto; surripere. Vid. TO FILCH.

CABIN, || *in a ship*, diæta (*Petron.*, 115, 1). || *Hut*, casula: tuguriolum. || *Small room*, cellula.

CABINET, || *a private room*, conclāve: cubiculum minus (*a small room adjoining a large one*): zothēca (*a small room belonging to the principal one, for reposing, studying*): cubiculum secretius (*a private room*; e. g., *of a prince*): sanctuarium *or* consistorium principis (*cabi-*

act of a prince, Plin., 23, 8, 77; *Ammian.*, 25, 10). || METON. *for government* [vid. ADMINISTRATION, *and "cabinet minister," below*]: *to hold a cabinet council*, secreta consilia agitare: *to peep into the cabinet*, principum secreta rimari (*Tac., Ann.*, 6, 33): *equally great in the field and in the cabinet*, rei militaris peritus, neque minus civitatis regundæ; fortis ac strenuus, pace belloque bonus: *a cabinet minister*, comes consistorianus (*in the time of the emperors*): *or by circumlocution*, princeps amicorum regis, quocum secreta consilia agitare solet (*Liv.*, 35, 15); amicus regis omnium consiliorum particeps; amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum habetur particeps (*after Nep., Eum.*, 1, 5, *and* 6): *cabinet counselor*, qui principi est a consiliis interioribus (*after Nep., Hann.*, 2, 2): consilia interiora *or* domestica (*the assembly*): *cabinet secretary*, quem princeps ad manum habet scribæ loco (vid. *Nep., Eum.*, 1, 5): *also* scriba principis: *cabinet seal*, signum principis (*after Suet., Oct.*, 94, *p. med.*). || *A repository for valuables or curiosities*, thesaurus; horreum: *for coins*, *numothēca: *a cabinet for china*, *collectio Sinensi artificio factorum operum; *copia operum Sinensis artis.

CABINET-MAKER, intestinarius (* *Codex Theod.*, 13, 4, 2, *in so far as he makes objects of art*): lignarius (sc. faber): scriniorum *or* capsularum opifex (*any one who works in wood, joiner or carpenter*).

CABINET SEAL, signum principis (*Suet.*).

CABLE, funis ancorarius; ancorāle: ora (*by which a ship is fastened to the shore*): remulcus (*towing-cable*): rudens (*any rope, especially belonging to the yards and sails*): *to cut the cables*, ancoralia incidere; ancoras præcidere.

CABRIOLET, cisium.

CACHINNATION, cachinnus [vid. LAUGHTER: *loud and screaming laughter; as condition*]: cachinnatio (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 31, 66; *as action*). Vid. LAUGH, *s.*

CACKLE, *v.*, strepere (*properly of geese, &c.; applied also to men*): gracillare (*of chickens, Auct. Carm. de Philom.*, 25): gingrire, strepere (*of geese, to cackle, Fest., and Virg., Ecl.*, 9, 36): clangere (*of geese*): tetrinnire (*of ducks, Auct. Carm. de Philom.*).

CACKLING, strepitus (*of geese and men*): voces anserum (*loud cackling*; vid. *Tac., Germ.*, 10, 3): *to raise a loud cackling*, vociferari (*Col.*, 8, 13, 2): clangor (*of geese and chickens*): gingrītus (*of geese: late*).

CADAVEROUS, || *looking like a corpse*, cadaverosus.

CADE, cadus. Vid. CASK.

CADE, cicur (*tame by nature; of animals: opposed to* ferus, immanis): mansuetus (*used to the hand, domestic, tame; of beasts and men: opposed to* ferus): domitus (*tamed, subdued; of wild beasts and savage nations: opposed to* ferus): placidus (*of gentle disposition, peaceably inclined; of men and beasts: opposed to* ferus): mitis (*meek, yielding: opposed to* immanis).

CADE, *v.*, mansuefacere: mansuetum facere *or* reddere (*to accustom to the hand, to render domestic or sociable*; e. g., *the people*, plebem). Vid. TAME, *v.*

CADENCE, || *in music*, intervallum: numerus (*in speech*). || *A harmonious conclusion*, quædam ad numerum conclusio. *Having (or with) a good cadence*, numerosus; numerose cadens; numerose cadere (*all of speech*). *To close periods with a good cadence*, numeris sententias claudere.

CADET, || *a younger brother*, frater natu minor. || *In a military sense*, *puer ad militiam publice informandus: tiro nobilis *is inapplicable*.

CADGER, coemtor (*one who buys up*): propōla (*one who buys to sell again*): caupo (*one who retails the necessaries of life*).

CÆSTUS, cæstus. *To fight with cæstuses*, pugilare (*the boxer with them was* pugil, pycta [πύκτης]: *the act*, pugilatus).

CAG, doliolum: scria (*oblong cask*). Vid. CASK.

CAGE, || *an inclosure*, cavēa (*both for birds and wild beasts*): claustrum (*for wild beasts*). || *Any kind of fence for the same purpose*, sepes: sepimentum: septum (*an inclosed place*; e. g., *for hunting*, venationis): vivarium: leporarium (*different appellations for the same thing*; vid. *Gell.*, 2, 20). || *A prison*, carcer: custodia (*properly, the guarding of any body; also the place itself*): vincula, *plural* (*chains or fetters; also the place*).

CAGE, *v.*, in caveam includere. || *Animals for pleasure*, bestias includere delectationis causā. || *Imprison*, includere in carcerem: aliquem in custodiam dare; in carcerem condere *or* conjicere. Vid. IMPRISON.

CAIRN, acervus lapidum: lapides in unum locum congesti.

CAITIFF, scelestus, scelus: scelus viri.

CAJOLE, blandīri alicui (*with words and gestures*): (manu) permulcēre aliquem (*to stroke with the hand*): amplexari et osculari aliquem (*to embrace and kiss any body*): assentari alicui (*to humor any body; yield to him in every thing*): adulari (*flattr basely*): blanditiis delenire aliquem: commodis verbis persuadēre alicui.

CAJOLER, assentator (*who yields to any body in every thing*): adulator (*base flatterer*): homo blandus (*flattering by sweet words*).

CAJOLERY, blanditiæ (*insinuating words, caresses*): blanditiæ et assentationes (*Cic.*): blandimentum (*caressing means by which one endeavors to win over any body*): adulatio (*base flattery*).

CAKE, *s.*, placenta: libum (*the flat cake of honey, meal, &c.; a sacrificial and also birth-day cake*): massa: pondus (*a mass of any thing in general*).

CAKE, *v.*, TR., *with any thing*, aliquid alicui rei concoquere. INTR., concrescere (*congeal, stick together, &c.*): in massam concrescere: indurescere.

CALAMINE, cadmia, *the different sorts of which were:* botrȳtis; placītis; ostracītis [vid. *Lat. Lex.*].

CALAMITOUS, miser (*pitiable, in bad circumstances*): infelix (*unfortunate*): calamitosus (*beset, oppressed with grief; beset with dangers, &c.*): tristis (*afflicting*): luctuosus (*doleful*): gravis (*heavy, distressing*). || CALAMITOUS TIMES, gravia *or* iniqua.

CALAMITY, calamitas (*misery occasioned by great damage and loss, also by war*): miseria (*misery: opposed to happiness*): res miseræ *or* afflictæ (*lamentable situation*): casus adversus *or* tristis, *from context merely* casus (*unfortunate accident*): res adversæ, fortuna afflicta, *from context* fortuna *only* (*unfortunate circumstances, especially relating to pecuniary and domestic matters*): fortuna mala (*misfortune, ill fate. To bring calamities upon any body*, miseriarum tempestates alicui excitare; alicui insignem calamitatem inferre. *To suffer calamity*, in malis esse, jacēre, versari; malis urgeri: *a calamity*, calamitatem accipere. Vid. AFFLICTION.

CALCINATE, TR., in calcem vertere. INTR., *in calcem verti.

CALCULATE, *v. a.*, || *to reckon*, computare, supputare (*to sum up*): alicujus rei rationem inire; ad calculos vocare aliquid: calculum ponere in re (*to reckon over, take an account*): *computando efficere (*to make out by calculating*): *to calculate expenses, or the cost*, ad calculos vocare sumtus: *to calculate an amount in the current coin of our own country*, *ad nostræ pecuniæ rationem revocare aliquid: *to calculate the course of the heavenly bodies*, stellarum *or* siderum cursus et motus numeris persequi; cursus siderum dimetiri (*measure and calculate*): *the loss can not be calculated*, damnum majus est quam quod æstimari possit: *to calculate every thing according to one's own interest*, omnia metiri emolumentis et commodis: *to calculate with any one*, rationem cum aliquo putare, instituere, conferre; rationem *or* calculum ponere cum aliquo (*Plin., Paneg.*, 20, 5): *to calculate every thing by pounds, shillings, and pence*, omnia ad lucrum revocare: *to learn to calculate*, arithmetica discere: *to calculate well*, in arithmeticis satis exercitatum esse: *to calculate by Olympiads*, Olympiadum numero finire: *the Gauls calculate time by days, and not by nights*, Galli spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum, sed noctium finiunt (*Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 18): *the Germans do not calculate time by days, as we do, but by nights*, Germani non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant (*Tac., Germ.*, 11, 2). || *To calculate upon a thing*, sperare fore ut, &c. *I calculate upon your coming*, spero fore ut venias. IMPROPR., (a) *to weigh any thing*, calculum ponere in re (*Plin., Ep.*, 1, 14, 9): *to calculate or weigh all the difficulties or circumstances attending any matter*, ponere calculos in utraque parte (*Plin., Ep.*, 2, 19, 9): (b) *to intend a certain effect*, accommodare aliquid ad rem.

CALCULATED, *adj.*, accommodatus; aptus; idoneus; par: *calculated for something*, accommodatus ad aliquid, *or* alicui rei: *calculated for business, and nothing else*, par negotiis nec supra.

CALCULATION, *s.*, ratio: computatio, supputatio. *To make friendship a mere calculation of interest*, nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos vocare amicitiam. *A calculation made or to be made*, ratio subducta *or* subducenda.

CALCULATOR, *s.*, calculator (*Mart. and Ulp., Dig.*): computator (*Sen., Ep.*, 87, 5).

CALDRON, ahēnum: cortīna (*resting on three legs, for cooking and dyeing*): lebes (λέβης, *only among the Greeks, especially used as a present of honor*; vid. *Virg., Æn.*, 3, 466; 5, 266).

CALEFACTION, *s.*, calefactio (*Arcad., Dig.*): calefactus, ūs (*only in the ablative, Plin. and Lact.*), *or by circumlocution: for the calefaction of any thing*, ad aliquid calefaciendum.

CALENDAR, *s.*, calendarium (*originally, a book of debts or interest; in modern Latin, a calendar, Inscr. Grut.*, 133, *to be retained as a technical term*): fasti (*the book in which the* dies fasti et nefasti, *the* dies senatūs et comitiales, &c., *were registered*): ephemeris, idis, *f.* (*a day-book of expenses, events, &c.*).

CALENDER, *s.*, tormentum (*for clothes, Sen., Tranq.*, 1, 3: *in later writers*, pressorium).

CALENDER, *v.* (vestes, pannum, &c.), ponderibus premere (*Sen., Tranq.*, 1, 3): *pannum polire, expolire (*Plin. has* vestes polire, expolire).

CALENDS, *s.*, calendæ, *or* kalendæ *in inscriptions* (*the first day of the month*): *till the last of August*, usque ad pridie calendas Septembres. *Debtors paid interest on the first of the month; hence* tristes calendæ. *The Greeks had no calends in their calculations of time; hence* ad calendas Græcas solvere: *to pay at latter Lammas*, i. e., *never*. ☞ OBS., *the name of the month is to be an adjective; hence* calendæ Januariæ, *not* Januarii.

CALF, || *of the leg*, sura: *to have thick calves*, crassioribus esse suris. || *Young of a cow*, vitulus. || *Sea-calf*, vitulus marinus (*the pure Latin term*): phoca (*also a sea-calf, from* φώκη). || *Of or belonging to a calf*, vitulinus.

CALIBRE, *s.*, || *the diameter of the barrel of a gun*, *modus tormentorum: *also* *os tormentorum, *os tormenti bellici: *tormenti bellici capacitas. || IMPR., modus: magnitudo: amplitudo: *they are of a different calibre*, non sunt ejusdem farinæ.

CALICE. Vid. CHALICE.

CALIGRAPHY, *s.*, *calligraphīa; *scribendi ars.

CALIX (*cup of a flower*), doliolum floris (*Plin.*): calathus (*late; poetical*).

CALK, *v. a.*, *navem picare. [*Kraft gives* navium rimas pice, adipe, obducere, explere.]

CALKER, *circumlocution by* navem picare, &c.

CALL, *s.*, || *sound of the voice*, vox. || *The calling, summoning*, vocatus; vocatio; evocātio (*in military service*; e. g., *a person takes up arms at the first call*, aliquis arma capit, ubi pri-

mum bellicum cani audivit). ‖ *To come upon, any body's calling*, alicujus vocatu, *or* ab aliquo vocatum, *or* invitatum venire. *Hence, especially,* ‖ *the offer of an office*, munus oblatum, *from context also* conditio: *to receive a call,* * vocari ad munus: *to receive a call to go to any place,* * quo vocari: *he had a call to go to Göttingen,* * Gottingensis conditio ei offerebatur: *to accept a call,* * munus oblatum suscipere; conditionem accipere: *he accepted the call without hesitation,* * non dubitavit accipere, quod deferebatur: *to refuse a call,* conditionem recusare. ‖ *Impulse*, impulsus, impulsio. ‖ *Visit*, salutatio: salutationis officium (*at Rome, the call of friends or clients in the morning, as a mark of respect toward persons of rank*): *daily and frequent calls of friends*, quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia: *to make a call* [vid. to CALL]: *to put off a call*, visendi curam differre (*Tac., Ann.*, 14, 6, 1): *your call will be agreeable to all*, carus omnibus expectatusque venies. ‖ *The calling a person or thing by name*, nomenclatio.

CALL, *v.*, ‖ *name*, nominare (*also to give any thing a proper name*): appellare (*to call or address any body by his title*): vocare: dicere (*the former, to call any body by his name, or, like* dicere, *to call any body or any thing according to what it is*, i. e., *to affix any epithet to it.* ☞ OBS., vocare *generally with a substantive*, dicere *with an adjective*): nomen alicui dare, *or* indere, *or* imponere (*to give a name to any body*): *to call by name*, aliquem nomine appellare: *to call every thing by its own name*, suo quamque rem nomine appellare: *to call any body or any thing after something*, ex aliquâ re, *or* ex aliquo nominare aliquid, *or* aliquem: *I call any thing my own*, aliquid meum vindico: *I am called* (i. e., *I have the name*), mihi est nomen, *with nominative, or dative, or* (*more seldom*) *genitive of the name* [vid. NAME, *s.*]. ‖ *Invite*, invitare (*to request any body's participation in any thing*): invitare aliquem ad aliquid (e. g., ad bellum, ad quietem, &c.): ad opus solicitari (*to be called upon to perform some deed*). ‖ *Visit*, visere: alicujus visendi causâ venire: invisere: visitare (*to call upon any body to inquire after his health*, &c.): intervisere (*to call occasionally*): adire, convenire (*to call to speak on or to transact any business*): salutare: salutatum *or* salutandi causâ ad aliquem venire: ad aliquem salutandum venire (*to call upon any body, as a mark of respect*). ‖ TO CALL OUT (*challenge to a combat*), provocare (*absolutely, Liv.*, 24, 8): provocare aliquem ad pugnam *or* ad certamen (*especially from among a multitude*). ‖ CALL OUT (*troops to military service*), evocare, *or* evocare ad bellum. ‖ *Summon to appear at a place*, postulare, citare (*the former before a court, the latter of any verbal summons*): *on account of any thing*, alicujus rei *or* de re; patres in curiam citari jubere (*to call the fathers to appear in the senate-house*): nominatim citare *or* evocare (*to summon any body by his name to take military service*). ‖ CALL IN, advocare, *to any body;* ad aliquem, *to any thing*, ad *or* in aliquid: accire (*to intend to call in, but so that the person called need not come immediately; therefore merely* accire aliquem, *not* aliquem ad aliquem, &c.): arcessere (*send for any body and make him actually come*; e. g., aliquem arcessi *or* arcessiri jubere): *to call any body in*, intro vocare aliquem (*invite him in*): *to call in a physician*, medico uti: medicum morbo adhibere *or* admovere: medicum ad ægrotum adducere (*of a person fetching him*): *to call in money*, pecunias exigere. ‖ CALL BACK, revocare: *troops*, signum receptui dare: *to call any body back to life*, aliquem in vitam revocare: *to call any thing back to (people's) memory*, memoriam alicujus rei renovare *or* redintegrare: *to call any thing back to any body's mind* (*remind him of it*), alicui aliquid in memoriam redigere *or* reducere; aliquem in memoriam alicujus rei renovare *or* reducere; aliquem ad memoriam alicujus rei excitare: *to call any thing back to one's own memory*, memoriam alicujus rei repetere *or* revocare. ‖ CALL TOGETHER, convocare (*also of animals;* e. g., *a hen, her chickens*): *to call a meeting of the people*, in concionem vocare *or* convocare populum: *also only* convocare populum: *to call the masters of the horse to a court-martial*, præfectos equitum ad consilium convocare: *to call the senate together*, senatum cogere *or* convocare: cogere (*properly, to drive together or collect in a heap*): congregare (*to gather in a flock*): conducere, contrahere (*to concentrate*, e. g., *troops*): copias in unum locum cogere, *or* conducere, *or* contrahere (*to collect or assemble troops at one place*). ‖ CALL AWAY (*or* OFF), avocare: evocare (*call any body out of a party*): vocare foras (*call out of doors*): *any body is called away*, nunciatur alicui, ut prodeat: evocatur aliquis (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 86, 353): abducere (*with or without* de *or* ex loco: *to fetch any body away*): adversum ire (*especially of slaves, called* adversitores, *who fetched their masters;* vid. *Ruhnk., Ter., Ad.*, 1, 1, 2): arcessere aliquem (*seems principally to have been used for sending a slave, called* arcessitor, *to fetch any body to a feast;* vid. *Gierig, Plin., Ep.*, 5, 6, 45): sevocare (*to call aside*). ‖ CALL FOR, poscere (*to demand in expectation of assent*): deposcere: exposcere (*to call for instantly or urgently*): postulare: expostulare (*to call for any thing to which one is entitled;* expostulare, *urgently or seriously*): flagitare: efflagitare (*urgently and impetuously, especially if one has a real or pretended right, Cic., Milon.*, 34, *p. init.*, *makes a climax thus:* misericordiam implorare, requirere, exposcere, flagitare): petere: expetere (*to endeavor to obtain by means of entreaty*): exigere (*to demand or collect what one has a right to claim, as a debt, wages, also taxes; if by coercive means*, persequi pecuniam): *to call for by writing*, per literas flagitare. ‖ CALL TO AN ACCOUNT. [Vid. ACCOUNT.] ‖ CALL FORTH, provocare, evocare: citare (*to call any body by name to appear; the conqueror, for instance, at Olympia;* e. g., victorem Olympiæ citari. *In a similar manner it may be used for calling forth an actor on the stage, which kind of compliment, however, was not known to the ancients:* revocare aliquem = *to demand the repetition of any beautiful passage, to encore any body*): excitare aliquem (*to call from below;* e. g., *the spirits of the world below*, inferos). ‖ CALL UPON = *to solicit*, invocare (*entreat any body about any thing, as for aid*, &c.; e. g., invocare musas, *to invoke the muses*): implorare aliquem (*to implore;* e. g., implorare *or* invocare deos, *to implore or invoke the gods, especially for help or assistance*): implorare fidem alicujus; invocare subsidium alicujus; auxilium alicujus implorare et flagitare (*to call upon any body for protection, help*, &c.). *To call upon or appeal to the judge for relief in any thing*, ad judicis opem confugere. *To call upon any body for mercy*, alicujus misericordiam implorare *or* exigere. ‖ TO CALL A WITNESS, testari *or* testem facere aliquem, *usually* antestari aliquem (*previously to the introduction of the cause, when the question was put,* "licet antestari?" *whereupon the assenting person presented the lap of his ear to be touched by the postulant*). ‖ TO CALL OUT, (a) *challenge* [vid. *before in this article*]: (b) *exclaim*, exclamare: conclamare (*especially of a multitude, but also of a single person, in which case it conveys the idea of raising a clamor immediately after any occurrence;* vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 47, *Herz.*): clamitare (*to offer any thing in the streets for sale*). ‖ CALL UP, (a) exsuscitare; expergefacere (e somno); excitare (e somno); suscitare somno *or* e quiete (†): (b) IMPROPR. = *to rouse. To call up the spirits of any body (encourage)*, excitare; incitare, stimulare aliquem, stimulos admovere alicui. ‖ TO CALL ANY THING IN QUESTION, aliquid in dubium revocare. ‖ TO CALL NAMES, alicui contumeliæ causâ cognomen dare. ‖ CALL OVER, recensere: recitare: *the senate*, senatum recitare: *one's slaves*, servos per nomina citare. ‖ CALL ALOUD, clamare: vociferari. *Truth calls aloud*, veritas clamat.

CALLER, salutator: qui visendi (ac salutandi) causâ venit ad aliquem. *A troublesome caller*, molestus interpellator. *Callers*, salutatio (*as a collective*): salutantes qui visendi (ac salutandi) causâ ad aliquem veniunt. *To let a caller in*, aliquem admittere: *to say not at home to a caller*, aliquem excludere, *or* ab aditu prohibere.

CALLING, ‖ *inclination:* studium: (animi) impetus (*instinct*): *I feel a calling*, fert animus; est impetus (†): *I feel no calling*, &c., * non est in animo, &c.: *to feel no calling*, abhorrere *or* alienum esse a re. ‖ *Sphere of any body's duty, office:* officium: partes: munus (SYN. *in* OFFICE): *to be attentive to the duties of one's calling*, officio suo fungi; officio suo satisfacere; implere officii sui partes: *to neglect the duties of one's calling*, deserere officii sui partes: ab officio suo decedere *or* recedere: ministerium (*honorable office*): ars (*profession*): provincia (*province or sphere of duty*): status (*the position or state in which any body finds himself*): conditio (*the position or situation in which he is placed as a member of society.* Conditio *is lasting, and* status *transient*).

CALLOSITY, *s.*, callus; callum (*hardness of the skin of the hands and feet*). TROP., *any kind of hardness* (e. g., consuetudo callum obduxerat stomacho meo, *Cic.*: diuturna cogitatio callum obduxerat animis).

CALLOUS, *adj.*, callosus; duricorius (*Macrob., Sat.*, 2, 16; *Plin.*, 15, 18, 19): induratus.

CALLOUSNESS, *s.*, durities; torpor. FIG., *for insensibility:* indolentia: animus durus.

CALLOW, *adj.*, implumis: *callow young ones*, juvencæ aves (*Plin.*).

CALM, *s.*, tranquillitas, tranquillitates (*the state of the sea when there is no storm; plural of a continued calm*): malacia (*the state of the sea when there is no wind*). JN. malacia et tranquillitas. FIG., animi tranquillitas; quies; otium.

CALM, *adj.*, tranquillus (*without any violent motion, especially of the sea when not stirred by winds*): quietus (*in a state of rest; without exertion*). JN. tranquillus et quietus: sedatus (*without any stormy violence;* e. g., gradus, tempus): placidus (*without violent motion, disturbance*, &c., cœlum, dies, somnus, amnis): otiosus (*undisturbed by troublesome business*): qui omni vento caret (dies). *A calm life*, vita otiosa, tranquilla, tranquilla et quieta; placida: *a calm sea*, mare tranquillum *or* placidum. *To be calm*, quietum esse, quiescere. ☞ Tranquillus, quietus, placidus, sedatus, placatus, *are all applied, also, to the mind, and its operations:* quietus, *allied in sense to* otiosus, segnis, languidus; tranquillus *to* lenis, placidus, moderatus, *Dod.* JN. placidus quietusque; placatus et tranquillus; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque. *Calm speech*, oratio placida *or* sedata. *To do any thing in a calmer mood*, placatiore animo facere aliquid: *to write in a calmer mind*, sedatiore animo scribere. *To be calm (in mind)*, animo esse quieto, *or* tranquillo, *or* placato; animo non commovēri. *Be calm*, quiesce (*be quiet*): sile; taceas quæso! (*be silent*): bono sis animo! bonum habe animum (*be of good courage*). *Their minds are not yet calm*, mentes nondum resederunt.

CALM, *v.*, tranquillare (*to make any thing rest; properly, the sea; improperly, men's minds*, animos): pacare (*to reduce to peace;* e. g., provinciam): sedare (*to make to settle quietly down;* e. g., *anger; the winds, Ov.; the waves, Cic.*): placare (*to bring to a milder, quieter state;* e. g., iram; *also* æquora, *Ov.*): permulcēre (*to calm by soothing words*, &c.; *the mind, anger*): lenire (*to bring to a milder state; anger, fear*, &c.): reprimere (*to repress excitement in any body;* e. g., concitatam multitudinem, *Nep.*). *To calm any body's mind by encouraging words*, alicujus animum verbis confirmare: *by comforting*

words, aliquem, *or* animum alicujus consolatione lenire, *or* permulcēre. *To calm one's self*, acquiescere.

CALMLY, quiete, placide, otiose: *of mind*, quieto animo, tranquille, placide, placato animo, sedate, sedato animo. JN. tranquille et placide, sedate placideque. *To bear calmly*; vid. CALMNESS.

CALMNESS, ‖ *of the sea* [vid. CALM, *s.*]. ‖ *Of the mind*, tranquillitas animi, tranquillitas, animus tranquillus: æquus animus, æquitas animi: *from context* æquitas *only*. *To bear any thing with calmness*, placide *or* sedate ferre aliquid: *not to bear any thing with calmness*, aliquid ægre ferre.

CALORIFIC, *adj.*, *producing heat*, calorificus, *Gell.*, 17, 8, 12; excalfactorius, *Plin.*

CALOTTE, *s.* (*an ecclesiastical cap or coif*), calautica (*otherwise* calantica, *Cic.*, *Fragm.*): mitra; mitella.

CALTROP, *s.* (*an instrument with spikes, thrown on the ground to annoy the enemy's horse*), murex ferreus: *to set caltrops*, murices ferreos defodere; muricibus ferreis locum sternere; murices ferreos projicere.

CALUMNIATE, TR., calumniari (*to accuse falsely and with evil design*): criminari aliquem apud aliquem—de famâ *or* existimatione alicujus detrahere; de aliquo absente detrahendi causâ maledicere, contumelioseque dicere (*Cic.*, *Off.*, 1, 37, 134): alicui absenti male loqui (*Ter.*, *Phor.*, 2, 3, 25): *I am calumniated*, detrahitur de meâ famâ.

CALUMNIATOR, *s.*, calumniator: obtrectator: *a female calumniator*, calumniatrix (*Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 37, 9, 1, *and* 14, 16).

CALUMNIOUS, *adj.*, calumniosus; falsas criminationes continens.

CALUMNIOUSLY, *adv.*, calumniose; per calumniam; per falsas criminationes.

CALUMNY, *s.*, calumnia; obtrectatio: criminatio (*an accusation with evil intention, in a calumnious spirit*).

CALVE, *v.*, vitulum parĕre: *a cow that has just calved*, feta (vid. *Voss*, *Virg.*, *Ecl.*, 1, 49).

CALVINIST, *s.*, * Calvinianæ legis studiosus (*after Ammian.*, 25, 10): * Calvini assecla.

CAMBRIC, *s.*, carbăsus: * tela baptistæ, *or* * tela (*a sort of fine linen from Spain. Harduin explains it by* Camera-cenus, *on Plin.*, 19, 1, 2, § 2): *made of cambric*, carbaseus; carbasĭneus; carbasĭnus.

CAMEL, *s.*, camēlus: *with two hunches*, camēlus dromas; camēlus Bactriæ (* camēlus Bactrianus): *of or belonging to a camel*, camelīnus: *a driver of camels*, cameli magister (*Sil.*, *It.*, 4, 616): qui camelum regit (*Aust.*, 8, 14, 39): *a keeper of camels*, camelarius (*Arcad.*, *Dig.*, 50, 4, 18, *and* 11): *camel's hair*, pilus cameli: seta cameli (*for the tail*).

CAMELEON, *s.*, Chamæleon, ontis (*Plin.*): lacerta chamæleon (*Linn.*). ‖ FIG., versipellis, *or* qui versat naturam suam atque huc illuc torquet, *applied to a man of a variable disposition, or who can assume any character.*

CAMELOPARD, *s.*, camēlopardālis: cervus camelopardalis.

CAMELOT, *s.*, * pannus e villis caprinis contextus.

CAMEO, gemma ectўpa. *To make cameos*, gemmas ad ectypas scalpturas aptare.

CAMERA OBSCURA, *s.*, * camera obscura, quæ dicitur.

CAMOMILE, *s.*, matricaria chamomilla (*Linn.*).

CAMP, *s.*, castra, *plural*: tentoria, *plural*: *summer camp*, æstiva, *plural* (sc. castra): *winter camp*, hiberna, *plural* (sc. castra): *to choose a place for a camp*, locum idoneum castris deligere: *to measure out a camp*, castra metiri, dimetiri: *to mark a camp by fixing poles*, castra metare; locum castris dimetare: *he who performs this office*, castrorum metator: *to pitch a camp*, castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; tendere: *near the enemy*, castra sua pæne hostium castris jungere; castra castris hostium conferre: *to remove*, castra transferre: *to break up*, castra movēre, permovēre, proferre: *to take the enemy's camp*, hostem castris exuere: *of or belonging to a camp*, castrensis.

CAMPAIGN, *s.*, ‖ *open, level country*, planities; æquus et planus locus: campus, *with or without* planus *or* apertus: æquor (*chiefly used by the poets, but also by Cic.*: Ægyptii et Babylonii in camporum patentium æquoribus habitabant): æquata planities: exæquatio (*a place made campaign*). ‖ *The time during which an army keeps the field*, bellum; expeditio; militia; stipendium: *to serve in a campaign*, bello *or* expeditioni interesse: *to serve in the same campaign*, bello una esse cum aliquo in castris; in castra proficisci cum aliquo; militiâ cum aliquo perfungi; cum aliquo militare: *to serve under any body in a campaign*, aliquo imperatore, aliquo imperante, sub aliquo merēre; sub aliquo, *or* sub alicujus signis militare; alicujus castra sequi: *to serve one's first campaign*, militiam auspicari: *he has served in many a campaign*, in bello multum versatus est; multa stipendia habuit: *a man who has never served in a campaign*, homo nullius stipendii; qui nunquam castra vidit: *to reopen the campaign*, copias ex hibernaculis extrahere: *to undertake a campaign against*, proficisci contra aliquem.

CAMPHOR, *s.*, * camphora: *camphorated*, * camphorâ imbutus.

CAN, *s.*, canthărus; hirnea: *a small can*, hirnŭla.

CAN, *v. n.*, posse: *I can*, possum: licet mihi (*of permission*): *I can not put to sea on account of the weather*, per tempestatem mihi navigare non licet: *I can do it*, copia, *or* potestas mihi est alicujus rei faciendæ, *or merely* alicujus rei: *he could have lived more freely*, liberius vivendi fuit alicui potestas: *I can not at present adopt your advice*, non est integrum consilio jam uti tuo: *he explained the thing so clearly, that all could understand it*, rem tam perspicue explicuit, ut omnes intelligerent: *who can doubt?* quis dubitet? *one can easily understand*, facile intelligitur: *Themistocles could not be at rest*, non licuit esse otioso Themistocli: *I can not*, non possum; non queo; nequeo. *Sometimes "can" is expressed by* esse, *with the gerund in "do:" he can pay*, est solvendo: *he can bear the load*, est oneri ferendo. ‖ *I can not* (= *I can not fairly*) *often by* nihil *or* non habeo, quod; non habeo, cur, &c.: *I can not find any fault with old age*, nihil habeo, quod incusem senectutem: *I can not agree with you*, non habeo, quod tibi in ea re assentiar. ‖ *I speak as loud as I can*, quam possum maximâ voce dico: *this man can not go wrong*, non est in hoc homine peccandi locus: *as well as I can*, pro meis viribus; pro facultate; quantum in me *or* in mea potestate situm *or* positum est; ut potero. *Do what you can to get it done*, operam, ut fiat, da: *to be more than one can do*, vires excedere. ‖ CAN *is sometimes rendered by* scio: *I can paint*, pingere scio: *so* CAN NOT *by* nescio. ‖ CAN NOT BUT, facere non possum, quin (*with subjunctive*): non possum non (*with infinitive*). *The soul can not but be immortal*, fieri non potest ut animus sit mortalis: [posse *and* quire *were originally transitive*; posse *denotes being able, as a consequence of power and strength*, = δύναμαι: quire, *as the consequence of complete qualification*, = οἷός τέ εἰμι: *hence in the best writers only in negative sentences, or sentences that have a negative character, as many hypothetical sentences have; whereas* valēre *and* pollēre *are intransitive: hence we say*, possum *or* queo vincere, *but* valeo *or* polleo ad vincendum.]

CANAILLE, *s.*, vulgus; multitudo de plebe; multitudo obscura et humilis; sentīna reipublicæ *or* urbis; fæx populi: *one of the canaille*, unus de multis, *or* e multis.

CANAL, *s.*, canālis, fossa (*when it connects two rivers, or pieces of water*): *to make a canal*, fossam facere, deprimere. *They had promised to make a navigable canal from the Lake Avernus to the mouths of the Tiber*, ab Lacu Averno navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressuros, promiserant (*Tac.*, *Ann.*, 15, 42, 2).

CANARY, *s.*, *a species of wine, brought from the Canaries*, * vinum Canariense: CANARY-BIRD, *s.*, * fringilla Canaria (*Linn.*). CANARY-GRASS, *s.*, * phalăris Canariensis.

CANCEL, inducere (*strike out*; *resolution, decree*, &c.): abrogare; delēre; rescindere [SYN. *in* ANNUL]: *to cancel the laws and customs of Lycurgus*, Lycurgi leges moresque abrogare (*Liv.*): omnes leges una rogatione delēre, *Cic.*: *a will*, testamentum rescindere, *Quint.* *A man's decrees*, decreta rescindere, *Suet.*

CANCER, ‖ *a crab-fish*, cancer, *genitive* cancri: *also the sign of the summer solstice: the sun is going through the sign of Cancer*, sol Cancri signum transit. ‖ *A virulent sore*, cancerōma, ātis, *or* carcinōma, ātis (καρκίνωμα).

CANCEROUS, *adj.*, canceraticus (*late*).

CANCERATE, *v.*, *to become a cancer*, cancerare (*late*).

CANDID, *adj.*, sincerus; simplex; apertus: *a candid man*, homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii, veritatis amicus.

CANDIDLY, sincere; vere; candide; simpliciter; genuine; sine dolo; sine fraude: *to confess candidly*, aperte et ingenue confiteri: *to judge candidly*, incorrupte et integre judicare: *I will speak candidly what I think*, quid ipse sentiam vere, ingenue, ex animi sententiâ dicam: *to speak candidly*, ut ingenue *or* aperte dicam.

CANDIDATE, *s.*, candidatus: *for the consulship*, candidatus consularis: *for the ministry*, * candidatus ecclesiasticus: *to perform the duty of a candidate*, munere candidatorio fungi (*Cic.*, *Att.*, 1, 1, 2). *A candidate, not only for the consulship, but for immortality and glory*, candidatus non consulatûs tantum, sed immortalitatis et gloriæ (*Plin.*, *Paneg.*).

CANDLE, *s.*, candēla: *of wax*, candela cerea: *of tallow*, candela sebacea, *or* sebata, *or without* candela, sebaceus: *to make tallow candles*, candelas sebare (*Col.*, 2, 21, 3, *Schneid.*): *to make mold candles*, candelas in formam fundere: *to light a candle*, candelam accendere: *to study by candle-light*, lucubrare. *A work by candle-light*, lucubratio.

CANDLEMAS, *s.* (*the feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin*), * dies Mariæ purificatæ sacer.

CANDLE-SNUFFER, *s.*, emunctorium (*Vulg.*, *Exod.*, 25, 38).

CANDLESTICK, *s.*, candelabrum: *a bed-candlestick*, candelabrum manuale: *a branched candlestick*, candelabrum brachiatum.

CANDOR, *s.*, sinceritas; integritas; simplicitas; animi candor: justus sine mendacio candor (*Vell.*): (tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor. *Plin.*, *Paneg.*)

CANDY, *v.*, * sacchăro condīre: *candied*, * sacchăro condītus: * saccharo liquefacto obducere (*cover with candied sugar*): *to candy*, INTR., in crystallos abire (*crystallize*).

CANE, arundo (*reed*; *large, thick stalk of the reed*): canna (*smaller, rush*): calamus (*thinner halm of the reed*): *made of cane*, arundineus, canneus: *abounding in cane*, arundinosus. ‖ *A walking-stick*, baculus, *or* baculum, scipio: *to lean on a cane*, inniti baculo; artus baculo sustinēre: *to cane, or strike with a cane*, fustem alicui impingere [*fustis and* ferula *denote sticks for striking*; scipio *and* baculus, *for walking*].

CANE, *v.* Vid. "*strike with a cane*," *in* CANE, *s.*

CANINE, *adj.*, caninus: *to be seized with canine madness*, efferari rabie caninâ.

CANISTER, *s.*, pyxis, idis: thēca: *a tin canister*, pyxis stannea: capsŭla: *the sign of the golden canister*, * aureæ pyxidis signum.

CANKER, *s.*, carcinōma (*Cato*, *Cels.*, &c.): *canker-worm*, erūca: campe, es, *or* campa, æ.

CANKER, TR., corrumpere: INTR., corrumpi; vitiari.

CANNIBAL, *s.*, * humanâ carne ves-

cens. *The Scythians are cannibals*, Scythæ corporibus hominum vescuntur, ejusque victûs alimento vitam ducunt.

CANNON, *s.*, bellicum tormentum: *to load a cannon*, * pulverem cum globo in tormentum indere: *to fire off a cannon*, * tormentum emittere: *to cannonade a city*, * urbem tormentis verberare. || CANNON-BALL, telum tormento missum (*Cæs.*): * globus tormento missus. || CANNON-SHOT (*as a distance*), quo telum tormento missum (*or* quo tormentum) adigi potest: *to be out of cannon-shot*, extra tormenti jactum *or* conjectum esse (*after Curt.*, 3, 10): extra tormenti conjectum consistere (*after Petron.*): *to be within cannon-shot*, ictibus tormentorum interiorem esse (*after Liv.*, 24, 34).

CANNONEER, *s.*, miles tormentarius.

CANOE, *s.*, *an Indian boat*, cymba, scapha; linter.

CANON, *s.*, norma; lex (*rule*); decretum; lex ecclesiastica; decretum canonicum: *canon-law*, jus canonicum; corpus juris canonici: *the canonical books*, * libri canonici (*technical term*): librorum fide dignorum familia (*after Quint.*, 1, 4, 3). || *A dignitary of the Church*, * canonicus.

CANONESS, *s.*, * canonica.

CANONICALS, *s.*, vestis hominis ecclesiastici.

CANONIST, *s.*, * qui jus canonicum profitetur; * juris canonici professor.

CANONIZATION, *s.*, *circumlocution by verbs under* CANONIZE, *for* consecratio *does not do here.*

CANONIZE, *v.*, aliquem in sanctorum numerum referre; * aliquem sanctorum ordinibus ascribere; alicujus virtutes consecrare et in sanctorum numero collocare (*Cic. ad Quint., Fr.*, 1, 1, 10, § 31).

CANONRY, } *s.*, canonicatus (ûs).
CANONSHIP, }

CANOPY, aulæum (*Heind., Hor., Sat.*, 2, 8, 54).

CANOROUS, *adj.*, bene sonans; canōrus; sonōrus.

CANT, || *gibberish*, perplexa ratio loquendi, verba perplexa. || *Technical expressions*, vocabula quæ in quaque arte versantur, vocabula artificum propria, vocabula artis; verba quasi privata ac sua. *To use cant terms*, verbis quasi privatis uti ac suis. *A cant word among sailors*, vocabulum nauticum: *in camp*, vocabulum castrense: *of painters*, vocabulum picturæ, vocabulum pictoribus usitatum. || *Affected whine*, vox ficta simulataque, sermo fictus simulatusque: *religious cant*, species fictæ pietatis, ficta religio. || *Low talk*, sermo ex triviis sumtus, vocabula ex triviis arrepta; vilitas sermonis, dictionis.

CANT, *v.*, simulate loqui; pietatem verbis simulare; triviali sermone uti.

CANTATA, *s.*, carmen variun.

CANTEEN, *s.*, theca ampullarum.

CANTER, *v.*, laxioribus habenis ferri, currere.

CANTHARIDES, *s.*, cantharides, um: *from* cantharis, *Spanish flies, used for blisters*, &c.

CANTICLE, *s.*, cantus, canticum.

CANTO, *s.*, poematis sectio; cantus; liber.

CANTON, *s.*, pagus.

CANTON, *v.*, stativa habēre; in stativis esse; in præsidio collocatum esse aliquo loco: TR., stativa ponere aliquo loco.

CANTONMENT, *s.*, stativa, *plural:* castra stativa.

CANVASS, * textum, quod dicitur Canevas; * canava, * canevasium. || *Going round to ask for votes*, ambitio, prensatio: ambitus (*by illegal means*).

CANVASS, *v.*, || *to investigate*, scrutari; perscrutari; considerare. || *To canvass for votes*, ambire, circumire (circumire *stronger than* ambire, *Cic., Att.*, 14, 21, Antonium circumire veteranos, ut acta Cæsaris sancirent; *that is, he made, in his canvassing, the round from first to last:* ambire *would only express his canvassing, and addressing the veterans in general.* Vid. *Dōd.*, p. 12). || CANVASSING, ambitio; prensatio.

CANZONET, *s.*, cantiuncula (*Cic., Fin.*, 5, 18).

CAP, *s.*, || *for females*, mitra; mitella (*fastened under the chin*): calautica (*hanging down to the shoulders, a sort of veil*): reticulum (*confining the hair, like a net*). || *For men*, galērus *or* galerum (κυνέη *or* κυνῆ): pileus (*of felt*) [vid. HAT]: apex (*the pointed cap of priests*): tutulus, *woolen cap worn by the Flamines*, &c.). *If the cap fits, you may wear it*, * hoc per me licet, in te dictum putes.

CAP, || *take off the cap to any body*, caput aperire; caput nudare. || *Top with any thing*, superintegere aliquâ re.

Armed CAP-A-PIE, a vertice ad talos armatus. Cataphractus (*Liv.*). Continuo ferro indutus (*Tac.*).

CAPABILITY. Vid. CAPACITY.

CAPABLE, *adj.*, utilis alicui rei, *or* idoneus ad aliquid; bonus alicui rei, *or* ad aliquid; aptus ad aliquid: *capable of nothing*, ad nullam rem utilis: *of any thing*, ad omnes res aptus; *capable of any thing* (*in a bad sense*), a quo nullum facinus, nulla fraus abest (*Cic., Off.*, 3, 18, 75): omnia audacissime suscipere (*Liv.*, 30, 30); ad quodlibet facinus audacem esse (*Cic., Cat.*, 2, 5, 9): *incapable of* (*in a good sense*), ab aliquâ re alienum esse, *or* abhorrēre.

CAPACIOUS, spatiosus; amplus; capax; largus.

CAPACIOUSNESS, amplitudo; capacitas.

CAPACITATE, alicujus rei gerendæ facultatem, *or* adjumenta dare: aliquem instruere ad aliquid.

CAPACITY, amplitudo (*size*): capacitas (*capaciousness*): ingenii facultates (*mental endowments*): intelligentia: intelligendi prudentia: vis percipiendi: ingenium: *to possess great capacity*, ingenio abundare: *to possess capacity for*, facultatem aliquid faciendi habēre; facultate aliquid faciendi præditum esse: *to be beyond one's capacity*, vires excedere: *to adapt one's self to the capacity of learners*, ad intelligentiam discentium descendere: *to adapt one's self to common capacities*, sensum ad communem vulgaremque se accommodare; ad commune judicium popularemque sententiam se accommodare; intelligentiâ a vulgari non remotum esse: *to sharpen the capacity*, ingenium, *or* intelligendi prudentiam, acuere.

CAPARISON, *s.*, tegumentum equi: stragulum, stragula; stratum; ornamentum equorum; phaleræ (*small semicircular shields of silver or gold, with which the head and neck of horses were adorned*): *a horse thus adorned*, equus phaleratus: *splendid embroidered caparison*, babylonica (*Lucr.*, 4, 1023. *Ulp.*).

CAPARISON, *v.*, equo insternere stragulum *or* stratum: equum tapetis sternere (*Virg.*).

CAPE, promontorium. || *Neck-piece of a cloak, perhaps* collare; patagium (*a border in a female's dress*); clavus (*in a man's*).

CAPER, *s.*, cappāri, *neuter indeclinable*: || *caper-tree*, cappāris, cappāris spinosa (*Linn.*). || *A leap*, exsultatio: *to cut capers*, exsultare.

CAPILLAIRE, *s.*, adiantum (ἀδίαντον, *a plant called maiden-hair, Plin.*, 22, 21, 30).

CAPILLARY, *adj.*, capillāris (*Appul. Herb.*, 47): capillāceus (*Plin.*).

CAPITAL, *s.*, || *chief city*, caput regni; urbs nobilissima. *Principal laid out at interest*, sors; caput; vivum (*as opposed to "the interest"*): pecuniæ; nummi; res (*money generally*): *that the woman's principal or capital might be safer*, ut mulieri esset res cautior, &c. (*Cic., Cæcin.*, 4, 11): *capital lying idle; dead capital*, pecuniæ otiosæ *or* vacuæ: pecuniæ steriles: *the capital lies dead*, pecuniæ otiosæ jacent: *to live on the interest of capital*, de fenore vivere: *to deduct what is owed from capital*, æs alienum de capite deducere: *to deduct from capital*, de vivo detrahere: *the interest due is greater than the capital*, mergunt sortem usuræ: *capital arises from interest*, sors fit ex usurâ. || *Capital of a pillar*, capitulum.

CAPITAL, *adj.*, eximius; egregius (*excellent*): *a capital crime*, crimen capitale: *capital letters*, literæ grandes (*opposed to* minutæ).

CAPITALIST, qui pecunias fenore collocat, fenori dat: qui nummos in fenore ponit; fenerator: *a rich capitalist*, dives positis in fenore nummis (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 2, 13).

CAPITALLY, egregie: eximie: excellenter (*excellently*): *to proceed against capitally*, aliquem capitis accusare; causam ad capitis judicium revocare (capitaliter, *mortally, Plin.*).

CAPITATION, || *poll-tax*, tributum in singula capita impositum (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 32: *by Cic., Att.*, 5, 16, 2, *called* ἐπικεφάλαιον): exactio capitum (*Cic. ad Div.*, 3, 8, 5): *to impose a general capitation-tax*, in singula capita servorum et liberorum tributum imponere.

CAPITOL (*temple and citadel at Rome, on the Tarpeian Rock*), Capitōlium.

CAPITULATE, arma conditione ponere; arma per pactionem tradere: certis conditionibus hosti tradi: de conditionibus tradendæ urbis agere cum aliquo (*to treat about capitulating, Liv.*, 37, 12).

CAPITULATION, conditiones deditionis: *to come to a capitulation*, ad conditiones deditionis descendere: *to refuse a capitulation*, nullam deditionis conditionem accipere: conditiones rejicere, recusare: *to accede to a capitulation*, ad conditiones accedere; certis conditionibus de deditione cum hoste pacisci: *to break a capitulation*, conditiones pactionesque bellicas perturbare perjurio (*Cic., Off.*, 3, 29, 108).

CAPON, cāpo, ōnis, m. (κάπων), capus, i.

CAPRICE, libido; animi impetus: *to act more from caprice than reflection*, impetu quodam animi potius quam cogitatione facere aliquid: *the caprice of fortune*, inconstantia fortunæ.

CAPRICIOUS, sibi placens; inconstans; mutabilis, *or* varius et mutabilis; mobilis; ingenio levis; ingenio mobilis: *to be very capricious*, plumis et folio facilius moveri (*Cic.*): versabilis (*late*): * libidine *or* ex libidine factus (*done or made out of caprice*).

CAPRICIOUSNESS, inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis; mobilitas (e. g., fortunæ). Vid. INCONSTANCY.

CAPRICORN, capricornus (*a sign of the zodiac*).

CAPSTAN (*an engine for drawing up great weights*), ergāta, æ, m. (ἐργάτης, *Vitr.*).

CAPSULE, capsŭla: *diminutive of* capsa.

CAPTAIN, || *commander, general*, dux: imperator (*a Roman general who has been saluted* imperator *by his troops after a victory*): prætor (*used by Nepos in the sense of general, of Greek commanders*, &c.): *great captains*, qui maximas res in bello gesserunt; qui bellicâ laude floruerunt; imperatores summi. || Centurio (*not* ordinum ductor): *of a ship*, navarchus (ναύαρχος), navis præfectus: *of freebooters*, latronum *or* prædonum dux: *of pirates*, archipirata: *a captain of the guard*, prætoriæ cohortis præfectus.

CAPTAINCY, centuriatus. *From the hope of getting his captaincy*, spe ordinis.

CAPTAINSHIP, belli administratio: imperium; ductus; præfectura.

CAPTION, comprehensio (*the act of taking any person*).

CAPTIOUS, captiosus; fallax; insidiosus: *to put a captious question*, captiose interrogare; captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti: *to answer captious questions*, captiosa solvere: dolosus; subdŏlus; fraudulentus: (*eager to controvert*) jurgiosus; rixosus; rixæ cupidus; litigiosus; litium cupidus: *to be very captious*, mirâ esse ad litigandum, *or* ad rixandum, alacritate; altercandi *or* rixandi studiosus: auceps verborum.

CAPTIOUSLY, captiose; insidiose; dolose.

CAPTIOUSNESS, altercandi *or* rixandi studium; alacritas ad litigandum.

CAPTIVATE, capere; in ditionem, potestatemque alicujus redigere. || *To charm*, attrahere, capere, allicere (*a person or a person's mind*): *the picture captivates the eyes*, tabula oculos tenet.

CAPTIVE, *s.*, } captus; captivus; in
CAPTIVE, *adj.*, } custodiam datus; custodiæ *or* vinculis mandatus: *to make captive*, vincula alicui injicere; vinculis

colligare ; vincire catenis : *the mind can not be held captive*, animo vincula injici non possunt.

CAPTIVITY, captivitas ; servitus : *to be in captivity*, custodiâ teneri ; in vinculis esse : *to be put into captivity*, in custodiam, *or* in vincula mitti.

CAPTOR, qui capit ; qui secum deducit.

CAPTURE, captura : quod capit aliquis : præda. || *The act of taking*, captio ; captura.

CAPUCHIN, * monăchus pænulatus ; monachus cucullatus ; * capucinus.

CAR, carrus *or* carrum ; vehiculum ; plaustrum ; currus ; carrūca ; rhēda.

CARABINE. Vid. CARBINE.

CARAVAN, comitatus (vid. *Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 48).

CARAVANSARY, xenodochēum (*Cod., Just.*, 1, 2, 17).

CARAWAY, *s.*, carum (*Linn.*) : carēum (*Plin.*).

CARBINE, *s.*, * sclopetum equestre.

CARBINEER, *s.*, * eques gravioris armaturæ sclopeto armatus.

CARBONADO, *s.*, caro frixa : caro carbonibus usta.

CARBONADO, *v.*, carbonibus urere. || *To cut meat across preparatory to broiling*, carnem fricare.

CARBUNCLE, || *a gem*, carbunculus. || *A tumor*, vomica : anthrax.

CARCASS, corpus mortuum ; corpus hominis mortui : corpus exanime *and* exanimum : cadaver.

CARD, *s.*, || *a sort of paper*, charta : *visiting card*, charta salutatrix (*Mart.*, 9, 100, 2) : tessera salutatrix : *playing cards*, * paginæ : *to play at cards*, * paginis ludere : *a house of cards*, casa paginis ædificata (*after Hor., Sat.*, 2, 3, 247) : *the playing at cards*, * lusus paginarum : *a card-player*, * qui paginis ludit : *to be a great card-player*, * ludere studiose paginis. || *A wool-comb*, carmen : pecten.

CARD, *v.*, pectere ; carminare (*Varr., Plin.*) : *carding*, carminatio (*Plin.*, 11, 23, 27).

CARDER, qui lanam carminat.

CARDINAL, *s.*, * cardinalis : * purpuratus pontificis Romani : *cardinal-bishop*, * episcōpus cardinalis : *cardinal's hat*, * tiāra cardinalis : *cardinalship*, * dignitas cardinalis : *to be promoted to the cardinalship*, * in sacrum purpuratorum collegium cooptari.

CARDINAL, *adj. Cardinal virtues*, quatuor partes *or* fontes honestatis ; quatuor partes, a quibus omnis honestas manat : genera quatuor, ex quibus honestas officiumque manat : quatuor loci, in quos honesti natura visque dividitur (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 6, 18, *and* 43, 152 ; 1, 18, 61 ; 3, 25, 96) : *all morality springs from one or other of the cardinal virtues*, omne, quod honestum est, id quatuor partium oritur ex aliquâ (*ibid.*, 1, 5, 14).

CARE, *s.*, cura ; diligentia ; curatio alicujus rei (*the care, conduct*, &c., *of a thing*). *Care in a business*, accuratio in aliquâ re faciendâ. *Acting with care*, diligens. *Made with care*, accuratus. *With care*, accurate : *the utmost*, diligentissime, accuratissime. *Without care*, sine curâ *or* diligentiâ, solutâ curâ. *To bestow care upon a thing*, curam adhibēre de re *or* in re, curam impendere rei. *To undertake the care of a thing*, curationem alicujus rei suscipere. *The care of that lies upon me*, illud est curationis meæ. *I have a care of that*, illud mihi curæ est. *To take care of*, curare ; procurare. *Take care of your health*, cura ut valeas. *I wish you would have a care of that matter*, illam rem velim curæ habeas. *I commit it to your care*, mando hoc tuæ fidei *or* tibi. *To bestow the utmost care upon any thing*, omni cogitatione curāque incumbere in rem ; omnes curas et cogitationes conferre in rem. || *Concern, anxiety*, cura ; sollicitudo. *To bring any body care*, sollicitare aliquem ; curam, sollicitudinem afferre alicui ; sollicitum habēre aliquem. *To be harassed with cares*, curis angi : *worn*, curis absumi *or* confici. *To throw off all cares*, curas abjicere. *Be without care!* noli laborare ! bono sis animo ! *To be in care and anxiety*, anxio et sollicito esse animo. *To free any body from care*, liberare aliquem curâ *or* sollicitudine ; solvere aliquem curis ; adimere alicui curas. || *The object of care*, cura. *This is my care*, hoc mihi curæ est. || *Caution*, cautio, circumspectio. *To have a care*, cavēre, ne, &c. ; vidēre, nē, &c. : *of a thing*, cavēre aliquid, præcavere ab aliquâ re. *To act with care*, omnia circumspicere. *To use all possible care*, omne genus cautionis adhibēre. *To take care for*, consulere, prospicere, servire alicui rei ; providēre aliquid *or* alicui rei, prospicere aliquid.

CARE, *v., grieve*, sollicitudinem habēre, ægritudine affici, se afflictare. *To care about a thing*, laborare, sollicitum esse de re. || *To care for a thing, attend to it, take care of it, regard it*, laborare de aliquâ re ; curare aliquid ; curæ mihi est aliquid ; alicujus rei rationem habēre *or* ducere ; aliquid respicere ; alicui rei prospicere. *Not to care for*, negligere, non curare. *To care for nothing at all*, nihil omnino curare (*of the gods*) : soluto et quieto esse animo (*of men*). *To care about other men's business*, aliena curare. *I care not what others think*, non curo, quid alii censeant. *What care I about that matter ?* quid mihi cum illâ re ? || *To care for*, i. e., *regard, love*, colere, diligere, magni facere. || *I do not care* (i. e., *I would rather not*) : non curo (*with infinitive*).

CAREEN, *v., a ship* : navem in latus inclinare ad carinam reficiendam : navem novâ fundare carinâ (*Ovid., Pont.*, 4, 3, 5) : navis carinam denuo collocare (*Plaut., Mil.*, 3, 3, 41). *Careening*, navis carinæ refectio.

CAREER, curriculum ; stadium ; circus ; cursus. *Nature has given us a short career of life, an immense career of glory*, exiguum nobis vitæ curriculum naturæ circumscripsit, immensum gloriæ, *Cic.*

CAREFUL, *provident, cautious*, cautus : providus : circumspectus : considerātus. JN. cautus providusque ; cautus ac diligens : curiosus (*applying minute care, especially in investigations ; of persons*) : diligens (*proceeding or made with exact attention*, &c., *of persons and things*) : accuratus (*of things only, made with care*). *To be careful in any thing*, curam adhibēre de *or* in aliquâ re : curiosum *or* diligentem esse in aliquâ re : diligentiam adhibēre ad aliquid *or* in aliquâ re ; curam conferre ad aliquid. || *Troubled*, sollicitus : anxius. JN. anxius ac sollicitus : curâ et sollicitudine affectus.

CAREFULLY, *adv.*, diligenter ; provide ; caute : curiose ; accurate (*of things only*) : *to go carefully to work*, circumspectius facere aliquid : cautionem adhibēre in aliquâ re : *very carefully*, omne cautionis genus adhibēre in aliquâ re : *to be careful in words and actions*, circumspicere dicta, factaque.

CAREFULNESS, cura (*opposed to* levitas) : diligentia (*opposed to* negligentia). JN. cura et diligentia : accuratio in aliquâ re faciendâ ("in inveniendis componendisque rebus mira accuratio," *Cic., Brut.*, 67, 238 : *this is, indeed, the only passage, but why is not a single passage of Cicero enough ?*) : sollicitudo (*anxiety*) : providentia (*forethought*) : circumspectio : cautio. (Curam ego verborum, rerum volo esse sollicitudinem, *Quint.*, 8, 20.)

CARELESS, securus (*unconcerned, from an opinion of safety*) : imprudens (*from want of proper foresight, opposed to* paratus) : socors (*stupidly thoughtless*) : incuriosus (*wanting activity and proper care : indifferent*) : *the enemy being thus rendered the more careless, suddenly meet the Consul Lucretius*, eo solutiore curâ hostes in Lucretium incidunt consulem : negligens (*opposed to* diligens) : in aliquâ re negligens ac dissolutus ; parum accuratus : *careless in house-keeping*, dissolutus ac negligens in re familiari : *careless in dress*, cultus corporis parum accuratus.

CARELESSLY, sine curâ ; secure ; incuriose (*post-Augustan*) : negligenter : dissolute (*in a careless, expensive way*) : indiligenter.

CARELESSNESS, securitas (*freedom from care and from fear of danger*) : imprudentia (*want of foresight*) : socordia (*want of thought, observation*, &c.) : incuria (*want of activity and good heed : indifference*) : negligentia (*negligence and indifference*). *Carelessness in dress*, cultus corporis parum accuratus. *The fire is the result of carelessness*, negligentiâ aliquâ incendii casus oritur (*Paul., Dig.*) : *of carelessness on the part of the inhabitants*, incendium culpâ fit inhabitantium (*Paul., Dig.*). *Carelessness in writing letters*, negligentia epistolarum (*the writing seldom*) : indiligentia literarum (*negligence in the composition of letters*).

CARESS, blandiri alicui (*with words or gestures*), permulcēre aliquem ; permulcēre aliquem manu (*to stroke with the hand*) ; amplexari et osculari aliquem (*to clasp and kiss*) : palpare, *or* palpari (*to stroke gently*).

CARESSES, blanditiæ ; blandimenta, *to load with caresses*, multa blandimenta alicui dare. || *Embrace*, amplexus : complexus.

CARGO, onus navi impositum : *from context* onus *only*. *To discharge her cargo*, navem exonerare.

CARICATURE, vultus in pejus fictus (*ugly, distorted likeness, Hor.*) : *to make a caricature of any body*, imaginem alicujus lasciviâ jocorum proponere ridentium circulis (*Plin.*, 36, 5, 4 ; *no.* 2, § 12). [*Kraft gives* pictura præter modum deformis.]

CARICATURE, *v.* Vid. "*make a caricature.*"

CARICATURIST, *circumlocution*, * qui alicujus *or* alicujus rei fictam in pejus imaginem proponit ridentium circulis.

CARIES, ossium vitiatorum caries.

CARIOUS, carie infectus ; cariosus. *A carious bone*, os carie infectum.

CARK, ægritudinem suscipere ex re ; mœrore confici ; mœrore se conficere : *carking cares*, sollicitudines mordaces (*Hor., Od.*, i., 18, 4).

CARLE, homo agrestis. Vid. CHURL.

CARMAN, rei vehiculariæ magister ; carri ductor.

CARMELITE, * (monachus) carmelita, æ (*a white friar*).

CARMINATIVE, quod inflationem levat, discutit.

CARMINE, coccum : *adjective* coccineus (*of a crimson color*).

CARNAGE, cædes ; trucidatio (non pugna erat, sed trucidatio velut pecorum) : *the carnage is universal*, cædes omnia obtinet : *to make a carnage*, cædem, *or* stragem edere, *or* facere : ingenti cæde hostes prosternere : aliquem ad internecionem cædere.

CARNAL, voluptarius (*in a less evil sense*) : libidinosus (*without restraint*) : ad voluptates propensus ; voluptatibus *or* rebus venereis deditus ; libidinum plenus : libidine accensus (*where a single instance, and not a habit, is implied*) : impudicus (*without shame*) : *a carnal life*, vita libidinosa ; vita libidinibus dedita, *or* in libidines effusa : *to be carnal*, libidini deditum esse ; libidinum plenum esse.

CARNALITY, libido ; voluptatis studium.

CARNALLY, libidinose : *to be carnally-minded*, libidinibus servire.

CARNATION, candor carnosus (*Plin.*, 11, 37, 54) : carnis color. || *The flower*, dianthus caryophyllus (*Linn.*).

CARNEOUS, carnosus (*applied to fruits*).

CARNIVAL, * Saturnalia, quibus personati discurrunt homines : *to celebrate carnival, perhaps* * ante jejunia annua comissari. [*Georges gives* Libero patri operari.]

CARNIVOROUS, qui carne, *or* carnibus, vescitur : carnivōrus (*Plin.*, 9, 24, 40, *and* 10, 73, 93).

CARNOSITY (*a fleshy excrescence*), polypus, polypus carnosus : *he who has it*, polyposus (*Mart.*, 12, 37, 2).

CAROL, * cantus lætus (*song of joy*) : hymnus (*to the Deity*). || *Song*, VID. cantilena ; canticum ; cantio.

CAROL, cantare : *in praise of any body*, alicujus laudes cantu prosequi. Vid. SING.

CAROUSAL, comissatio : ☞ compotatio *used in several passages of Cic., but only as a translation of the Greek συμπόσιον, never as a Roman expression.*

CAROUSE, potare, comissari : *whole days*, totos dies potare *or* perpotare : *for several days together*, diem noctemque continuare potando : *till evening*, perpotare ad vesperum.

CARP, cyprīnus (*Plin.*, 9, 16, 25, *Hard.*) : cyprīnus carpio (*Linn.*) : *young carp*, fetus cyprinorum : *a pond for carp*, cyprīnorum piscīna.

CARP AT, carpere : vellicare : maledīco ore vellicare (*maliciously*). *To carp at indirectly*, aliquem obliquis orationibus carpere ; aliquem oblique perstringere ; jaculari in aliquem obliquis sententiis ; cavillari aliquem *or* aliquid : *the soldiers carped at Sabinus*, Sabinus militum vocibus carpebatur : *to carp at every body*, dieteria dicere in omnes : *to carp at every thing*, omnia in vitium vertere : *to carp at bitterly*, acerbis facetiis aliquem irridēre.

CARPENTER, faber tignarius, *or* materiarius (*as a worker in wood*) : faber ædium (*as employed in building*). *A ship-carpenter*, faber navalis. *The guild of carpenters*, collegium fabrorum tignariorum (*Inscr.*).

CARPENTRY, ‖ *the art*, fabrica materiaria (*Plin.*, 7, 56, 57, § 198) ; opera fabrilis (*Sen., Benef.*, 6, 38, 3).

CARPER, reprehensor ; vituperator ; objurgator ; castigator (*in single instances*) : homo minimā re ad reprehendendum contentus (*the habitual carper*) : irrisor ; irridens (*one who makes himself merry with carping at persons and things*) : cavillator (*one who avails himself of the merest quibbles in carping*) : derisor ; deridens (*who carps insultingly*) : irrisor petulans (*who carps pertly*).

CARPET, *v.*, tapete *or* -is sternere, insternere.

CARPET, tapes (τάπης), *or, Latinized*, tapetum (*a carpet, commonly shaggy, and interwoven with different colors and figures, to adorn walls, tables, beds, floors, and also horses*) : peristrōma, ātis, *n.* (περίστρωμα), *or, in pure Latin*, stragulum ; peripetasma, ātis, *n.* : *to bring on the carpet*, commemorare aliquid, mentionem alicujus rei facere, inferre, injicere : movēre *or* commovēre aliquid (*to start* ; e. g., nova quædam) : injicere aliquid (in sermone) : in medium proferre aliquid (*to bring it forward*). JN. commemorare et in medium proferre : *to bring a subject often on the carpet*, mentionem alicujus rei agitare ; crebro *or* crebris sermonibus usurpare aliquid : *a subject was brought on the carpet*, incidit sermo de aliquā re.

CARRIAGE, vectio, gestatio : portatio (*as an act* ; SYN. *under* CARRY) : vectura (*also money paid for carriage* ; *also* vecturæ pretium). *To pay for the carriage*, pro vecturā solvere : ‖ vehiculum (*of any sort*) : currus (*with wheels, and formed for rapid motion*) : chiramaxium (*for children to be drawn by the hand, Petron.*, 28, 4) : carpentum (*one of the most ancient carriages, ornamented, for ladies*) : currus arcuatus (*a carriage with an arched covering, for the* Flamines, *Liv.*, 1, 21) : pilentum (*a lofty four-wheeled carriage for matrons, when they carried with them the vessels used in sacred rites, Serv.*) : tensa, *or* thensa (*a four-wheeled carriage, on which the images of the gods were carried in the* Ludi Circenses *with cushions*, pulvinaria) : cisium (*a two-wheeled carriage for fast travelling, a cabriolet*) : rheda (*a Gallic word ; a larger four-wheeled carriage, to contain several persons with their luggage*). ‖ *Gait*, incessus.

CARRIER, qui affert, defert, perfert, &c. : tabellarius (*a letter-carrier*) : gerulus (*a porter*) : aquarius (*a water-carrier*). *A carrier pigeon*, * columba tabellaria.

CARRION, cadāver ; *often expressed by* morticinus *with a substantive* ; *as*, ovis morticina, *carrion sheep : looking like carrion is expressed by* cadaverosus : *the smell of carrion*, cadaveris *or* cadaverum odor.

CARROT, daucus sativus (*Linn.*).

CARROTINESS, rufus color.

CARROTY, rufus : *carroty-haired*, capillo rufo (*as ugly* : capillo rutilo *implies beauty*).

CARRY, sustinēre (*to lift up and remain stationary*) : ferre (*to carry, as a load*) : bajulare (*to carry on the shoulder, as a pack*) : portare (*to transport from one place to another*) : gerere ; gestare (*to carry about, whether on the back, or in the arms, or hand*) : vehere ; vectare (*to convey by means of beasts or slaves, whether persons or things, from one place to another*) : *to carry a boy in the arms*, in manibus gestare puerum : *to carry loads on the back, as beasts of burden*, onera dorso gerere sicut jumenta : *to be carried through the city in a litter*, lecticā ferri *or* portari, gestari *or* vehi per urbem : *my feet carry me of their own accord to your room*, ad diætam tuam ipsi me pedes ducunt (*Plin., Ep.*, 7, 5, 1) : *to carry one's all with one*, omnia sua secum portare : *to carry home*, domum ferre : *to carry one's self home, or make one's self scarce*, domum se auferre (*Com.*) : *to carry to the grave*, funere efferre, *or merely* efferre : *a gun carries far*, e tormento tela longissime mitti possunt : *to carry a gold chain*, aureo torque ornatum esse : *to carry a sword*, gladio cinctum *or* succinctum esse : *to carry a point*, adipisci ; assequi ; consequi : *to carry one's self honorably*, honeste se gerere : *to carry to account*, in rationem inducere, *or merely* inferre *or* inducere. ‖ CARRY AWAY, abducere, deducere ; avehere, devehere (*by any conveyance*) : vi abducere ; vi abstrahere (*by force*) : furto subducere (*by stealth*) : *to be carried away by the stream*, vi fluminis abreptum esse. ‖ CARRY OFF (= *destroy*). [Vid. DESTROY.] ‖ CARRY OUT *or* THROUGH, ad finem perducere ; absolvere ; exsequi. ‖ CARRY ON *an art or profession*, artem exercere ; factitare : *to carry on with spirit*, omni studio incumbere in aliquid ; diligenter persequi quod ; summâ industriâ versari in re. ‖ CARRY OVER, transportare ; transvehere (*by land or water*) : transmittere ; trajicere (*by water*). ‖ *To carry a point*, vincere : *to carry the day*, victoriam consequi *or* adipisci ; victoriam reportare ; superiorem *or* victorem discedere ; palmam ferre ; victoriam referre (ex aliquo) ; victoriam reportare ab *or* de aliquo. PROV. *to carry coals to Newcastle*, ligna in silvam ferre : *a thing to extremities*, ultima experiri : *a thing too far*, modum excedere in re : *water through any body's land*, aquam per fundum alicujus ducere : *any body's demands to any body*, alicujus ad aliquem postulata deferre : *to carry a town by assault*, urbem vi *or* per vim expugnare ; vi *or* impetu capere : *to carry it high, or with a high hand*, insolentem, superbum, &c., se gerere : *to carry a bill through*, legem perferre : rogationem perferre.

CART, carrus *or* carrum (*a four-wheeled wagon, for baggage or war*) : plaustrum (*with two or four wheels, for burden of all sorts*) : plostellum (*little cart ; also a play-cart for children*) : vehiculum (*general term*) : *to put the cart before the horse*, præposterе *or* perturbato ordine agere (cum aliquo). *What can be more completely putting the cart before the horse ?* quid tam perversum præposterumque excogitari potest ? (*Cic.*). *Don't put the cart before the horse*, (videndum est) ne quid perturbatum aut discrepans aut præposterum sit (*Cic.*). ‖ *A child's cart*, chiramaxium (*Petron.*).

CART, *v.*, plaustro vehere *or* invehere (*carry in a cart*) : in plaustrum imponere (*put into*). *To be carted*, plaustro vehi *or* invehi.

CART-GREASE, axungia.

CART-HORSE, equus vectuarius (*general term for horse that draws : after Schneider's conjecture on Varr., R. R.*, 2, 7, 15, *where neither* vectarius *nor* vectorius *is suitable*) : jumentum (*any beast of burden or for draught*) : caballus (*any horse for common use or labor*).

CART-HOUSE (*or* SHED), * receptaculum vehiculorum *or* plaustrorum.

CARTE-BLANCHE, licentia. *To give any body carte-blanche*, infinitam licentiam alicui dare, largiri *or* permittere : potestatem alicui facere, concedere.

CARTEL, ‖ *stipulation for exchange of prisoners*, pactio de captivis et transfugis permutandis. ‖ *Hostile message*, * literæ (ad certamen singulare) provocantes.

CARTER, plaustrarius (*Ulp., Dig.*).

CARTILAGE, cartilāgo.

CARTILAGINOUS, cartilaginosus (*having much cartilage*) : cartilagineus (*like cartilage*).

CARTOUCH, * embolorum theca (*cartridge-box*).

CARTRIDGE, * embŏlus (*technical term*). *Cartridge-box*, * embolorum theca.

CARTULARY, tabulinum *or* tablinum (*place in a Roman house where papers were kept*) : tabularium (*place where public records are kept : later* archivum ; archium : grammatophylacion).

CART-WRIGHT, plaustrarius artifex (*late*) : vehicularius artifex (*general term*).

CARVE, cœlare (*from κοίλος : to work figures in relief on metals, especially silver, ivory, &c. ; also in wood, Virg. : Freund writes* cælare) : scalpere : sculpere (*the former of work but little raised, like ξέειν : the latter like γλύφειν, of works in half or whole relief. So Müller, Archæol.*, 108) : insculpere : scribere : inscribere (*of cutting inscriptions*). *To carve any thing in gold*, aliquid auro *or* in auro cœlare : *to carve in stone*, aliquid e saxo sculpere *or* exsculpere : *to carve in marble, to carve statues in marble*, scalpere marmora (*Cic.*) : *to carve flowers*, scalpere flores (*Vitr.*). *To carve any thing on a tree or wood*, aliquid in robore insculpere. ‖ *To carve meat*, secare : scindere (*a whole animal*) ; in frusta excutere (*of dividing into small portions what had been partially carved, Sen.*) : carpere (*of dividing into portions with the fingers, Petr.*). ‖ *To carve out a way or passage with one's sword*, ferro sibi viam facere. ‖ *Apportion or arrange arbitrarily for one's self*, aliquid sibi arripere : * aliquas res, prout libet (*or* ad arbitrium suum, ad libidinem, &c.) describere ac disponere : *to carve secundum artem*, certis ductibus circumferre manum eruditam (*Sen.*) : *to carve well*, decenter secare aliquid (e. g., altilia, *Sen.*).

CARVEL, navicula : parvulum navigium (*general term*) : lenunculus (*a small bark*) : actuariolum (*a small, low-built and light vessel, with sails and oars*).

CARVER, ‖ *at table*, scissor : carptor (*general term*) : chironōmon (χειρονομῶν : *so far as he does it with flourishes of the hand, &c. ; sometimes to music.* Vid. *Petron.*, 36, 6) : structor (*he who lays out the table, since he was often also the carver*) : qui opsonium carpit (*who is actually carving*). ‖ *Sculptor*, VID.

CARVING, cœlatura : sculptura : scalptura [SYN. *in* CARVE]. ‖ *As thing*, cœlamen (*Ov.*) : signum (*any plastic work : opposed to* tabulæ, picturæ). [Vid. STATUE.] ‖ *Act of carving meat*, &c., *circumlocution by verbs under* CARVE.

CARUNCLE, caruncula (*Cic.*) : sarcōma, atis.

CARYATES, CARYATIDES, } Cărўātides.

CASCADE, *water-fall*, dejectus aquæ (*a place where the water actually falls*) : aquæ ex edito desilientes (*falling from a height, Plin., Ep.*, 5, 6, 23 ; vid. § 37 *description of an artificial water-fall*) : ☞ cataracta (*only of the cataracts of the Nile*).

CASE, ‖ *covering*, &c., thēca (*general term ; e. g., of a razor*) : vagina (*sheath, for a long cutting or sticking instrument*) : involucrum (*wrapper, covering ; e. g., of a shield, papers*, &c.). ‖ *State of things*, casus (*but always in the meaning of accidental circumstance, casualty*, &c. : *hence "in such a case" must not be* hoc casu, in hoc casū) : res (*thing, circumstance*, &c. ; *especially of the happening*, &c., *of a case*) : causa (*special case that is also a cause or ground ; as in Cic., Off.*, 3, 12, 50, incidunt sæpe causæ, quum repugnare utilitas honestati videtur) : locus (*a position, a consideration, a portion of a whole subject ; as in* cui loco—consulite ac providete, *Cic., 1 Verr.*, 15, 43) : tempus : occasio (*occasion ; state of things at any time*). *I have often been in this case*, aliquoties eandem rem expertus sum ; aliquoties idem

mihi accidit (evenit) : *the case often occurs*, res sæpe accidit, usu venit ; *that*, &c., sæpe accidit, ut, &c. : *if the case should occur*, si usus veniat *or* venerit ; si quando usus esset ; si casus inciderit (*only Planc., in Cic., Ep.*, 10, 21, 13) : (*special*) *cases often occur*, &c., sæpe incidunt causæ *or* tempora : *the case may occur*, fieri potest, usu venire potest : *the case can not occur*, non potest accidere tempus : *this was seldom the case*, hoc raro incidebat. *In any case*, utcunque res ceciderit (*however it may turn out*) : certe : profecto (*at all events*) : *in case of necessity*, si quid facto opus esset (εἴ τι δέοι ; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 42) : *in an urgent case, in a case of extreme necessity*, necessario tempore (*Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 40, *med.*). *In good case* (*fat, well-liking*), nitidus, pinguis, &c. *To be in good case*, nitēre, nitidum, *or* pinguem esse : *to be prepared for every possible case*, ad omnem eventum, *or* ad omnes casus paratum esse : *in any body's case*, in aliquo (e. g., *in the case of the Nervii*, in Nerviis) : *in no case*, neutiquam : omnino non : nullo modo : nullam in partem : *to find one's self in such a case*, in eâ esse conditione : *in the same case*, in eâdem esse conditione : *if I were in that case*, isto loco si essem : *his is a different case, who*, &c., alia causa est ejus, qui, &c. : *that is not the case, that is another case*, alia res est ; aliud est : *is not this the case in every nation?* an hoc non ita fit in omni populo? *To suppose a case, or the case*, fingere ; facere ; ponere : *let us suppose the case, that*, &c., fingamus (faciamus, &c.) rem ita esse. *Supposing the case that*, quo (hoc) posito (*not* posito *only*). ‖ *In case that* (= "*on the supposition that*;" "*if*"), si, *also* si est, ut, &c. (*Vorst., De Lat., falso susp.*) : si forte : *even in case*, &c., etiam si (καὶ εἰ : etiamsi = εἰ καί). ‖ *In grammar*, casus. *For particular cases*, vid. Nominative, &c. ‖ *Medical case*, morbus ; ægrotatio : causa (*technical term in medicine*). ‖ *Judicial case*, causa. ‖ Cases of conscience, quæstiones de moribus : * officia hominis Christiani in locis dubiis. *To determine cases of conscience*, * explicare quæstiones de moribus : * officia hominis Christiani in locis dubiis dijudicare.

CASE, *v.*, condere, recondere aliquid in aliquem rem (*to put it into for the purpose of keeping it there* ; e. g., gladium in vaginam recondere, *also* gladium condere *only*) : tegere (*general term for cover*) : obtegere : contegere : integere : protegere (*cover over*) : obducere aliquid alicui rei (*to draw one thing over another ; to coat one thing with another*). *To be cased with a bark*, obduci cortice. *Nature has cased the eye with membranes*, natura oculos membranis sepsit et munivit. *A column cased with gold*, columna extrinsecus inaurata (*Cic.*).

CASE-HARDEN, *no special term* : * externas alicujus rei partes durare *or* indurare : * aliquid extrinsecus durare, *or* indurare.

CASEMATE, * cella tormentaria.

CASEMENT, *no special term* : vid. Window.

CASH, pecunia præsens *or* numerata : nummi præsentes *or* numerati (*ready money*) : *also* nummus *only* (*especially when there is any opposition ; as* in prædia locare non nummo sed partibus). *Cash payment*, repræsentatio, *with or without* pecuniæ : *to pay in cash*, præsenti pecuniâ *or* numerato solvere ; pecuniam repræsentare : *to pay any body in hard cash*, in pecuniâ alicui satisfacere : *to sell for cash*, præsenti pecuniâ vendere (die oculatâ vendere, *proverb in Plaut.*) : *to be sold for cash*, præsenti pecuniâ venire. Vid. Money.

CASH-KEEPER, } exactor pecuniarum (*who collects sums due*) : * custos pecuniarum (*keeper of the chest*).
CASHIER, }

CASHIER, *v.*, loco suo aliquem movēre (*general term*) : removēre, abmovēre, *or* submovēre aliquem a munere (*especially from a public office, public*) : abolēre alicui magistratum (*a magistrate*) : *to cashier a soldier*, aliquem militiâ solvere.

CASING. Vid. Case = *covering*.

CASINO, conventiculum, circulus.

CASK, cadus : dolium : seria. Vid. Barrel.

CASKET, arcula : capsula : capsella : cistula : cistellula. Syn. in Box.

CASQUE, galea.

CASSATION, abolitio : antiquatio (e. g., pœnæ) : inductio.

CASSEROLLE, *perhaps* sartāgo.

CASSIA, * cassia cathartica.

CAST, *v.*, jacēre—jactare (*to cast repeatedly or constantly*) : mittere (*to send from one's hand*) : jaculari (*to hurl from the hand*) : conjicere (*to hurl, with especial reference to hitting an object ; often at the same time with others : also, to throw into a place ; as*, milites in locum ; aliquem in vincula) : injicere (*to cast into*) : *into any thing*, alicui rei *or* in aliquid. *To cast any thing at any body*, aliquem petere aliquâ re (e. g., *with an apple*, malo). *To cast stones*, lapides jacere : *at any body*, lapides mittere *or* conjicere in aliquem : lapidibus petere aliquem ; lapidibus aliquem prosequi (*to persecute him by hurling stones at him*) : *to cast stones at one another*, * alter alterum lapidibus petit : *to cast any thing at any body's head*, in caput alicujus aliquid jaculari : *money into the sea*, pecuniam in mare jubēre mergi : *to cast a cloak about one*, pallium circumjicere : *to cast a light*, lucem mittere (e. g., luna mittit lucem in terram) : *to cast one's eyes at any thing*, oculos conjicere ad *or* in aliquid : *blame on any body*, aliquem reprehendere (de *or* in aliquâ re) ; aliquem vituperare de aliquâ re [vid. Blame, *v.*]. *To cast a nativity*, animadvertere et notare sidera natalicia ; fata per genituras interpretari (*after Ammian.*) : *any body's nativity*, prædicere et notare vitam alicujus ex natali die (*after Cic., De Divin.*, 2, 42, *init.*) : *to cast one's teeth*, dentes cadunt, decidunt *or* excidunt : *feathers*, * plumas mutare : *one's skin*, pellem exuere ; vernationem *or* senectam exuere (*of serpents*) : *a stumbling-block in the way*, impedimentum alicui afferre, *or* inferre ; obstare alicui ; impedire aliquem : *dust in any body's eyes*, alicui fumum facere ; glaucomam ob oculos objicere, nebulas cudere (*Com.*) : *in the eyes of one's hearers*, verborum et argutiarum fuliginem ob oculos audientium jacēre (*Gell.*) : *to cast any thing in any body's teeth* [vid. Cast against] : *to cast one's self on the earth*, procumbere humi, ad terram projici (*both also of falling unintentionally*) : *at any body's feet*, se ad alicujus pedes projicere *or* abjicere ; *or* se alicui ad pedes projicere *or* abjicere (e. g., se Cæsari ad pedes projicere) : [*lots, anchor, an account*, &c., vid. *those words*]. ‖ *To cast* (i. e., *form by pouring fused metal into a mold*), fundere : *of any thing*, ex aliquâ re : fingere (*general term for forming by a plastic method*). ‖ Cast about, jactare (*toss hither and thither*) : dispergere (*scatter* : per) : = *consider*, vid. ‖ *To be cast, in a lawsuit*, causâ cadere : *to cast*, damnare, condemnare (*of the judges*). ‖ Cast against, objicere aliquid alicui rei (= *reproach with any thing*) : objicere (*the proper word*) : exprobrare : opprobrare : objurgare aliquem de aliquâ re : aliquid crimini dare alicui. ‖ Cast away, abjicere, projicere (e. g., arma) : *one's shield*, scutum e manu emittere : *money*, pecuniam profundere : *one's self*, se abjicere (*in a moral sense ; not* se projicere, *which is "to run headlong into danger"*) : se præcipitare, *or* præcipitare *only, or* præcipitari in exitium (*rush to destruction*) : *to be cast away* (= *suffer shipwreck*), naufragium facere. ‖ Cast back, rejicere. ‖ Cast down : (1) prop., affligere terræ *or* ad terram : sternere, prosternere : *one's eyes*, oculos in terram demittere *or* dejicere ; oculos dejicere : terram intueri : *before any body*, alicui oculos submittere : *modestly*, terram modeste intueri : (2) fig., *dishearten*, affligere : *any body*, aliquem *or* alicujus animum affligere ; alicujus animum frangere *or* infringere. ‖ Cast forth, jacēre : ejicere. ‖ Cast in *or* into, injicere aliquid alicui rei *or* in aliquid : *into prison*, in custodiam dare : in vincula conjicere : *a sleep*, sopire, consopire : alicui somnum afferre, parēre, conciliare : *in one's mind*, cogitare cum, *or* in animo, *or* aliquid, *or* de aliquâ re : considerare in animo cum animo, secum ; *or only* considerare aliquid *or* de aliquâ re : aliquid agitare mente, animo, *or* in mente *or* cum animo : perpendēre, pensitare aliquid : secum *or* cum animo, reputare aliquid. ‖ Cast off, ponere : deponere (*lay down or aside*) : exuere (*put off*) : abjicere (*throw away*). *To cast off clothes*, vestem ponere, deponere, abjicere (*which one has thrown off* : vestem deponere *also of rejecting as worn out*) : vestem exuere (*which one has pulled off*) : *human feeling*, omnem humanitatem exuere : *a servant*, dimittere aliquem : *the dogs*, canibus vincla demere (*Ov.*) : canes immittere *or* instigare (in feras). ‖ Cast out, abigere (*drive off*) : pellere, depellere : propellere : proturbare (*one who is forcing himself in*) : expellere : extrudere : exturbare (*out of a place*) : exterminare (ex) urbe, de civitate (*of driving him out of the limits of a city or state*) : *out of a house*, aliquem domo ejicere ; aliquem foras extrudere : *out of a city*, ex urbe ejicere : *devils*, dæmonas adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (*Lact.*). ‖ Cast up : prop., sublime jacēre (*after Plin.*, 11, 2, 1, § 4) : *earth*, terram adaggerare : *earth about a tree*, arborem aggerare : *a mound*, aggerem jacēre, exstruere : *a ball*, pilam in altum mittere : *one's eyes*, oculos tollere : *an account*, computare aliquid *or* rationem alicujus rei [vid. Account]. Fig., *vomit*, evomere, exspuere [vid. Vomit]. ‖ Cast upon : prop., superinjicere : *gravel on the road*, glarea superstruere viam. Fig., *trust to*, fidere *or* confidere alicui, *or* alicui rei, *or* aliquâ re : niti aliquâ re : *one's hope upon any body*, spem ponere, reponere, constituere in aliquo : *blame on any body*, culpam in aliquem conferre, conjicere : *from one's self*, culpam in aliquem transferre. ‖ *Casting vote, perhaps* * suffragium *or* punctum decretorium : * vox decretoria.

CAST, *s., throw*, jactus : missus : jaculatio : conjectio (e. g., telorum) [Syn. *in* Cast, *v.*] ictus (*a successful cast, a hit*). *A stone's cast*, lapidis jactus *or* conjectus (e. g., extra lapidis, teli, &c., jactum *or* conjectum esse : *a cast of dice*, jactus *or* missus talorum *or* tesserarum. Syn. *in* Die, Dice, *where the names of the casts will be found*). ‖ *Risk, venture*, alea : *to venture any thing at a cast*, aliquid in aleam dare (*properly and figuratively*) : aliquid in discrimen committere, vocare, deferre, *or* adducere : aliquid discrimini committere : *often by* agitur aliquid *or* de aliquâ re (*any thing is at stake*) : *or by* dimicare de aliquâ re. *My life is ventured upon the cast*, de vitâ dimico : de vitâ in discrimen vocor : *to be brought to the last cast*, in ultimum discrimen adduci (*to be brought into the greatest danger*) : ultima audēre, experiri ; ad extrema *or* ad ultimum auxilium descendere (*to be trying one's last chance*). *It is our last chance*, ad extrema perventum est ; res est ad extremum perducta casum. ‖ *Molded figure*, signum : imago ficta : simulacrum fictile : figura fictilis (*if of clay or plaster*) : signum aeneum : signum ex ære factum *or* expressum (*if of brass*). ‖ *Form*, imago, species, forma. Jn. species et forma : informatio. ‖ *Cast of the eyes*, limi *or* perversi oculi : *to have a cast with one's eye*, limis *or* perversis oculis esse ; strabonem esse. ‖ *Trick*, ars : artificium. ‖ *Shade of color : to have a cast of black*, nigricare (*to be blackish*) : nigrescere (*to become black*) : *of violet*, in violam vergere, violam sentire, in violam desinere (*Plin.*). *White with a cast of violet*, candidus color violam sentiens (*Plin.*). ‖ *Body of men*, &c., corpus. *The military or sacerdotal cast*, corpus militum *or* sacerdotum : *or only* milites, sacerdotes. *The spirit of cast, mostly by* spiritus, *with an adjective describing the cast* ; e. g., *of the patricians*, spiritus patricii (*Liv.*). Impropr., genus : farina. *He is of our cast*, est nostræ farinæ (i. e., *as bad as we are, Pers.*) : *of the same cast*, ejusdem generis *or* farinæ.

CASTANET, crotalum.

CASTAWAY, damnatus (*condemned; hence, also, reprobate, vile:* quis te miserior? quis te damnatior? * *Cic., Pis.*, 40, *extr.*): profligatus: perditus (*abandoned*). JN. profligatus et perditus: sceleratus. || *Shipwrecked*, vid.

CASTELLAIN, castelli præfectus: * custos conclavium arcis (*if only the superintendent of the rooms*, &c.).

CASTER, || *one who throws*, jaculator (*one who hurls*; e. g., fulminis): *circumlocution with verbs under* CAST, qui jacit, &c. ☞ Conjector *is one who conjectures, divines*, &c. || *One who calculates fortunes*, conjector. || *Wheel under chairs*, &c., rotula. *To put a caster on any thing*, rotulam alicui rei subjicere.

CASTIGATE, castigare (*with a view to amendment*): punire (*as a penal retribution*). Vid. PUNISH.

CASTIGATION, castigatio (*chastisement which may serve to improve the individual; especially a rebuke*): pœna (*for the general good*), &c. Vid. PUNISHMENT.

CASTIGATOR, castigator.

CASTIGATORY, castigatorius (*Plin.*).

CASTING-NET, funda: jaculum: rete (*general term for net: diminutive*, reticulum).

CAST IRON, * ferrum fusum.

CASTLE, arx (*on an eminence, and fortified*): castrum (*fort: rare*): castellum (*small fort, fort*). *Governor of a castle*, * castelli præfectus. *Castles in the air*, somnia. *To build castles in the air*, somnia sibi fingere (*Lucr.*): in aere piscari (*Plautus, according to Riddle*).

CASTOR, castor (*κάστωρ*): *later* fiber, *Plin.* ☞ *Accusative*, castora *in Juv.*

CASTRAMETATION, * ars castra metandi.

CASTRATE, virilitatem alicui adimere, excidere, *or* exsecare. ☞ Castrare, evirare, eunuchare, *belong rather to the language of low comedy.*

CASUAL. Vid. ACCIDENTAL.

CASUALLY. Vid. "*by accident*," *under* ACCIDENT.

CASUALTY, casus: res fortuita: eventus. *To be exposed to many casualties*, sub casibus multis esse.

CASUARY, * struthio casuarius (*Linnæus*).

CASUIST, * qui quæstiones de moribus (hominis Christiani) explicat: * qui officia hominis Christiani in locis dubiis dijudicat.

CASUISTRY, *by circumlocution, to be skilled in casuistry*, * quæstiones de moribus optime judicare. || *Sophistry*, conclusiuncula fallax (*a piece of sophistry*): captio dialectica. *To defeat any body's casuistry*, sophisma diluere; captionem repellere, discutere.

CAT, felis, feles. *Tom-cat*, * felis mas. *Cat-like*, * feli similis: *adv.*, * more felis. *To live like cat and dog*, perpetuis inter se jurgiis certare: * tanta est alicui cum aliquo discordia, quanta canibus felibusque sortito obtigit (*after Hor.*, lupis et agnis quanta sortito obtigit, Tecum mihi discordia est). || *Three-footed support*, tripus, ōdis. || *Cat-o'-nine-tails*, flagrum: flagellum (*whip of single thongs; when furnished with iron spikes*, scorpio, *Isid., Orig.*, 5, 27. Scutica *was of thongs woven together*). *To flog with a cat-o'-nine-tails*, flagris *or* flagellis cædere: *to death*, aliquem flagellis ad mortem cædere (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 2, 12).

CATACOMBS, puticuli; * catacumbæ.

CATALOGUE, index (catalogus, *late*): *of a library*, index bibliothecæ *or* librorum (*Sen., Tranq.*, 9, 4; *Quint.*, 10, 1, 57): *of an auction*, tabula rerum venalium.

CATAPLASM, cataplasma (*general term*): malagma (*emollient application*). *Warm cataplasms*, cataplasmata calida.

CATAPULT, catapulta.

CATARACT, cataracta (*only of the Nile*). Vid. WATERFALL.

CATARRH, epiphŏra (*ἐπιφορά*) *or* (*in later writers*) catarrhus (*κατάῤῥους*): *in pure Latin*, destillatio. *To be suffering from a catarrh*, epiphorâ opprimi *or* * laborare.

CATARRHAL, * catarrhalis. *A catarrhal fever*, febris catarrhalis.

CATASTROPHE, catastrŏpha (*turn or development of an action, Petron.*, 54, 3): fortunæ vicissitudo *or* commutatio (*change of fortune*): exitus (*catastrophe of a dramatic piece*, &c.).

CATCH, *v.*, capere (*also, figuratively, to ensnare by deceit or captivate by attractions*): comprehendere (*seize: a thief*): accipere: excipere (*catch*; e. g., *a ball:* excipere, *especially when it was thrown up high*): legere (*pick up*; e. g., *oysters*): decipere: circumvenire (*catch by deceit*). *To try to catch*, captare (e. g., *flies, a ball: also men, of prostitutes*): *to catch in any act*, &c., deprehendere in re. *To be caught in the act of stealing*, in furto teneri. *To catch fire*, ignem (flammam) concipere; ignem comprehendere: scintillas excipere (*of tinder:* fungus aridus scintillas excipit, *Plin.*): *apt to catch fire*, concipiendo igni aptus; concipiendis ignibus idoneus; ignis capacissimus; facilis ad exardescendum (*the last also of being of a fiery temper*): *to catch a disease*, morbum nancisci; morbum *or* valetudinem contrahere; eadem vi morbi repleri (*by infection*) [vid. DISEASE]: *to catch one's death*, * in morbum gravem et mortiferum incidere: * morbum mortiferum contrahere: * morbo mortifero implicari: *to catch cold*, perfrigescere: *to catch an opponent*, adversarium capere (*by captious questions*, &c.): *to catch any body by captious questions*, captiosis interrogationibus circumscribere et decipere aliquem: *the fire catches any thing*, ignis *or* flamma comprehendit, corripit aliquid: *to catch hold of any body*, aliquem prehendere, comprehendere, arripere: *by the waist*, aliquem medium amplecti. || *Seize the meaning*, capere: intelligere (mente): percipere: assequi. || *Catch at*, captare: *an opportunity*, occasionem capere, arripere: *to eagerly catch at the opportunity*, libenter facultatem (aliquid faciendi) arripere; occasionem aliquid faciendi avidissime amplecti (*Plin.*).

CATCH, *s.*, || *act of catching*; captura. || *Thing caught*, quod capit aliquis: præda. || *Gain*, lucrum, fructus, commodum [vid. ADVANTAGE]. || *Of a lock*, &c., *perhaps* ansa *or* ansa ferrea (*iron hook, cramp, Vitr.*), *or* fibula (*for holding two things together*).

CATCHING, TO BE (*of disorders*), transire in alios: *a disorder that is catching*, contagio (contagium *is unclassical*) morbi: pestilentia (*violent epidemic*).

CATCHING, *as adj.*, contagiosus.

CATCH-POLL, *perhaps* apparitor.

CATECHETICAL, catecheticus (*κατηχιστικός*).

CATECHETICALLY, catechetice.

CATECHISM, catechismus (*κατηχισμός, ecclesiastical*).

CATECHIST, catechista (*κατηχιστής, ecclesiastical*).

CATECHIZE, catechizare (*ecclesiastical, κατηχίζειν*): percunctando et interrogando elicere discipulorum opiniones, et ad hæc, quæ hi respondeant, si quid videatur, dicere (*Cic., Fin.*, 2, 1, 2).

CATECHIZING, catechēsis (*κατήχησις, ecclesiastical*).

CATECHUMEN, audiens (*Tert., Pœn.*, 6).

CATEGORICAL, simplex (*simple; straight-forward*): absolutus (*dependent on nothing else; absolute*). JN. simplex et absolutus (*opposed to* cum adjunctione): purus (*unmixed; not limited by any exception*; e. g., judicium).

CATEGORICALLY, simpliciter: absolute: sine exceptione *or* adjunctione: definite (*with a full statement of particulars; opposed to* generatim): diserte (*expressly, in express words:* disertis verbis, *wrong*). *To answer categorically*, sine ullâ dubitatione respondēre. *To speak categorically*, presse dicere (*so as to keep close to the point; opposed to* ample dicere, *Cic.*).

CATEGORY, genus (*general term, genus, class*): categoria (*κατηγορία*), *or pure Latin*, prædicamenta, *plural* (*in logic*).

CATENARIAN, catenarius.

CATER, opsonare *or* opsonari: *also* opsonare opsonium (*Plaut., to purchase provisions; to buy for the kitchen*): *sometimes* cœnam parare, instruere; convivium instruere, apparare, &c.; *or* mensas (conquisitissimis) epulis instruere, &c., *may help.*

CATER (*at dice*), *s.*, quaternio. *To throw cater*, quaternionem mittere.

CATER-COUSIN, || *distant relation*, qui aliquem longinquâ cognatione contingunt. || Parasītus.

CATERER, opsonator.

CATERPILLAR, eruca (*Greek κάμπη, which is used as a Latin word by poets and late writers*). *To destroy caterpillars*, erucas evincere: *to clear trees of caterpillars*, * arbores erucis purgare *or* liberare.

CATERWAUL, ululare (*howl like dogs, wolves*, &c.): ejulare (*cry out for the purpose of moving compassion*; e. g., *as women at funerals*): plorare: lamentari. JN. ejulare atque lamentari.

CATERWAULING, ululatus: ejulatus, ejulatio: ploratus, lamentatio [SYN. *in* CATERWAUL: *those in* us *the howl itself; those in* io *the action of howling*].

CATES, cibus delicatus: cuppedia *or* cuppediæ: cibi delicatiores: res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ: bonæ res (*Nep., Ages.*, 8, 5: *translation of τὰ ἀγαθά, the nice bits*, &c., *at table*): gulæ irritamenta (*as provocatives to the appetite*).

CAT-GUT, chorda; nervus.

CATHARTIC. Vid. APERIENT.

CATHEDRAL, * ædes cathedralis.

CATHETER, catheter, eris (*καθετήρ*).

CATHOLIC, catholicus (*ecclesiastical*). *A catholic*, homo catholicus. || *If used for Roman Catholic*, vid.

CATHOLICISM, * fides catholica (*subjective*): * doctrina catholica (*objective*).

CATKINS, jūlus: * amentum (*Linn.*).

CAT-LIKE, * feli similis.

CAT-MINT, * teucrium amarum (*Linnæus*).

CATOPTRICS, catoptrica (*as a technical term*): * quæ de luce ac lumine tradūntur.

CAT'S-EYE, lapis specularis.

CATTLE, pecus, oris, *n.*, pecudes, dum, *f.* (*the former especially of the larger, oxen, horses*, &c.; *the latter of the smaller, as sheep, goats*, &c.): armentum, armenta, *plural* (*beasts for draught or burden, especially for ploughing; oxen, horses, mules, asses; also herd*): grex (*flock*, i. e., *of the smaller animals; sheep, goats*, &c.): jumentum (*a beast of draught*). JN. pecus et jumenta; armenta et greges. *To keep cattle*, pecus et jumenta alere. *Fat cattle*, pecus altile: pecudes altiles (*for fattening*): pecus saginatum (*fattened*): *horned cattle*, cornūta (sc. animalia): * armenta cornuta: cornigera *and* bucera *are poetical.*

CAUDLE, *the nearest similar preparation was perhaps* cœnogarum (*οἰνόγαρον, Apic.*, 1, 31).

CAUL (*for the hair*), reticulum (*Juv.*, 2, 97): calautica (*not* calantica, *was probably a sort of veil covering the head and shoulders*). || *In anatomy*, omentum (*ἐπίπλοον*).

CAULIFLOWER, brassica botryītis (*Linn.*).

CAULK. Vid. CALK.

CAUSAL, *by circumlocution.* Vid. CAUSALITY.

CAUSALITY, rerum causæ aliis ex rebus aptæ.

CAUSE, causa (*general term: also "pretence"*): fons: origo (*source*). JN. causa et fons: causa et origo: auctor: effector: princeps (*cause when an agent*; SYN. *in* AUTHOR): ansa: materia (*occasion, handle for any thing*); ratio (*ground*): unde fit aliquid. *The sun is the cause of warmth*, sol est caloris origo et fons: *nothing happens without a cause*, nihil evenit sine causâ antecedente: *he is the cause of the war*, ille est auctor *or* concitator belli: *to search for a cause for declaring war*, materiam belli quærere: *to give any body cause for blaming one*, ansam dare ad reprehendendum: *to have just cause for blaming any body*, ansam reprehensionis habēre: *to seek for a cause*, causam quærere; materiam alicujus rei quærere; ansam quærere ut, &c.; occa-

sionem aliquid faciendi quærere: *to invent or feign causes*, causas confingere: *to have good cause to do any thing*, cum causâ aliquid facere; non sine gravi causâ aliquid facere: *without cause*, sine causâ; temere: *not without cause*, non temere: *for more causes than one*, aliquot de causis: *for what cause?* quamobrem? quâ de causâ? *You have no cause to do any thing; or, there is no cause for*, &c., non est (*or* nihil est) quod, *or* quare, *or* cur; *or* nihil est causæ, cur; causa non est, cur (*verb in subjunctive in all these expressions*). *What cause have you for...?* quid est causæ cur...? *or*, quid est, cur ...? *to give any body cause for suspicion*, suspicionem movēre: *to be the cause of any thing*, locum dare *or* facere alicui rei; i. e., *to make its existence possible*; e. g., fabulæ, mendacio, miraculo: auctorem esse alicujus rei; alicujus rei ordiendæ principem esse: occasionem dare *or* præbēre alicujus rei [vid. CAUSE, *v.*]. ‖ *Cause (in law)*, actio: lis: causa: res [SYN. *in* ACTION]. *A capital cause*, causa capitalis: lis capitalis. *A criminal cause*, causa publica. *To gain a cause*, litem *or* causam obtinēre: judicium vincere: *also only* vincere: *to lose a cause*, litem amittere; causam *or* litem perdere: causâ *or* lite cadere; formulâ cadere *or* excidere: *to plead a cause*, causam agēre *or* tractare: agere apud judices (*general term*): causam *or* litem orare (*to make a speech upon it*): *to plead his own cause*, litem suam facere: *to undertake a cause*, causam, *or* litem suscipere, *or* recipere (*the former not to refuse when requested; the latter to do it voluntarily*): *the cause is still undecided*, nondum dijudicata lis est (*after Hor., Od.*, 3, 5, 54): adhuc sub judice lis est (*Hor., A. P.*, 78): *not to go on with a cause*, causam deponere, ab causâ recedere; causam susceptam affligere (*of the person conducting it*). ‖ *Party, side*, vid. PARTY.

CAUSE, *v.*, auctorem esse alicujus rei (*to be its author*; e. g., legis, belli, alicujus reditûs): creare (*to produce or create*: errorem, bellum): movēre (*excite, stir up*: risum, bellum, suspicionem): ansam dare *or* præbēre alicujus rei *or* ad aliquid faciendum (*to give a handle for*; e. g., reprehensionis *or* ad reprehendendum): alicujus rei ordiendæ principem esse: causam alicujus rei inferre (*to cause it; give the first occasion of it*; e. g., jurgii): occasionem dare *or* præbēre alicujus rei (*to supply the opportunity*; e. g., sui oppriměndi). *To cause any body to do any thing*, adducere aliquem ad aliquid (*lead him to it*): commovēre aliquem ad aliquid (*move him to it*): incitare *or* concitare aliquem ad aliquid (*excite him to it*): auctorem esse, ut, &c.; aliquem impellere ut, &c. (*urge or drive him to it*). ‖ *Excite: be the exciting cause of*: excitare: concitare (*any action or passion; laughter; hatred; envy; compassion; a war*): excire: concière *or* concire (*in classical prose* = "*to raise in the mind a passionate impulse to do something*:" *seldom to produce a passion or evil*; e. g., iram concière, seditionem concière: terrorem excitare): movēre: commovēre (*to agitate the mind: then, also, to produce an emotion, evil*, &c., misericordiam, bellum, seditionem movēre *or* commovēre: risum, suspicionem movēre): conflare (*blow into a flame; kindle*: alicui invidiam; bellum): *to cause perspiration by exercise*, sudorem exercitatione movēre: *a dispute*, controversiam inferre: *a quarrel*, causam jurgii inferre (†): *admiration*, admirationem efficere: *a desire*, cupiditatem afferre (alicui alicujus rei): *pain*, dolorem movēre, commovēre, facere, efficere: *to cause any body lasting pain*, dolorem alicui inurere: *lusts*, libidines excitare: *sleep*, alicui somnum afferre, parēre, conciliare. [*For other combinations*, vid. *the substantives with which* CAUSE *is joined.*]

CAUSELESS, quod sine causâ est. ‖ *Groundless*, rationi adversarius (*contrary to reason*): vanus (*only apparent; opposed to* verus): futilis (*worthless, idle*).

CAUSELESSLY, sine causâ; temere: ex vano.

CAUSEWAY, agger viæ. *To make a causeway*, tramitem aggerare.

CAUSTIC, causticus (καυστικός): erodens: septicus (σηπτικός). *Caustics*, medicamenta rodentia *or* erodentia. ‖ FIG., *applied to language*, &c., mordens: mordax: acidus: aculeatus: acerbus. *Caustic words*, verborum aculei: *caustic wit*, acerbitas salis: *in a caustic manner*, mordaciter: acerbe.

CAUTELOUS. Vid. CAUTIOUS, CUNNING.

CAUTERIZE, (ferro) adurere. [Cauterizare, *Veget.*]

CAUTERY, cauterium (*the cauterizing instrument*), *or by circumlocution with* ferro *or* * cauterio adurere.

CAUTION, cautio: circumspectio. *To act with caution*, omnia circumspicere: *to proceed with caution*, cautionem adhibēre alicui rei *or* in re; caute versari in re; caute tractare aliquid. *To use all possible caution*, omne genus cautionis adhibēre. ‖ *Security*, vid.

CAUTION, *v.*, monēre *or* præmonēre aliquem ut caveat: *against any thing*, monēre *or* præmonēre aliquid cavendum; monēre *or* præmonēre de aliquâ re; monēre, ut vitet aliquis aliquid (*warn him to avoid something*): monēre *or* admonēre, *or* præmonēre, ne, &c. (*warn him not to do so and so*).

CAUTIONARY, monitorius (*post-classical, Sen.*). *By circumlocution. Sometimes by* ad terrorem ceterorum (*Ter.*). *A cautionary example*, documentum.

CAUTIOUS, providus (*with foresight*): cautus (*with caution*): circumspectus (*with circumspection*): consideratus (*having judiciously weighed every thing*): prudens (*intelligent, prudent*). JN. cautus providusque: prudens et providus: prudens et cautus: diligens (*careful; carefully observant*).

CAUTIOUSLY, provide: caute: circumspecte: considerate: diligenter. *To go cautiously to work*, circumspectius facere aliquid: cautionem adhibēre in re: *to set about any thing very cautiously*, omne cautionis genus adhibēre in aliquâ re.

CAUTIOUSNESS. Vid. CAUTION.

CAVALCADE, * pompa equestris.

CAVALIER, eques.

CAVALIERLY, imperiose: pro imperio: superbe: insolenter: arroganter.

CAVALRY, equitatus, equites (*general term*): copiæ equestres (*the cavalry attached to an army*): acies equitum (*as drawn up for battle*): ala (*so far as the cavalry are placed on the wings; at each end of a line of infantry*). *Sometimes* eques, *singular, for* equites (*as* pedes *for* pedites). *The infantry and cavalry*, copiæ equitum peditumque; milites equitesque. *All the cavalry*, integer eques. *To be strong in cavalry*, multum equitatu valēre; ab equitatu firmum esse; equitatu paratum esse. *To order the cavalry to form*, turmas equitum explicare (*Tac., Ann.*, 13, 38, 3). *To serve in the cavalry*, equo merēre: *to give any body a commission in the cavalry* (*or, in a cavalry regiment*), ad equum rescribere (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 42). *An engagement of cavalry*, prœlium equestre *or* equitum: pugna equestris. *Many skirmishes with the cavalry occurred*, crebro inter se equestribus prœliis contendebant. *A cavalry horse*, equus militaris. *A regiment of cavalry*, cohors equestris (*from* 500 *to* 600 *men*). *A company of cavalry*, turma equitum.

CAVE. Vid. CAVERN.

CAVERN, caverna (*a hole with a round opening*): specus (*with a long opening; a cleft*): spelunca (*a dark and formidable cavity*): spelæum (*only in poets: den of wild beasts*): cavum (*cavity, as a general term*). *A subterraneous cavern*, specus subterraneus.

CAVIARE, * ova piscium condīta.

CAVITY, cavum *or* cavus (sc. locus): cavea: cavatio (*hollowing; cavity: twice in Varro*, cavatio poculorum) ‖ Vid. CAVERN.

CAW, crocire: crocitare (*croak, like the raven*): canere: occinere (*general term* occinere, *especially of what is ominous:* corvus clarâ voce ante consulem occinuit).

CAWING, crocatio (*Fest.*).

CEASE, ‖ *leave off doing any thing*: desinere aliquid, *or with infinitive* (*leave off without the intention of resuming: it may also be said of things that cease*): desistere aliquâ re; ab *or* de aliquâ re; *or with infinitive* (*to desist, from an act of the will, and therefore spoken of persons only*): absistere aliquâ re, *or with infinitive* (*not used by Cic.*): mittere, *with infinitive* (*to let it go; give it up*): finem facere aliquid faciendi, *or* alicujus, *or* alicui rei (*put an end to it*): conquiescere ab re (*to rest from it*): omittere: intermittere aliquid, *or with infinitive* (*the former of a total giving up, the latter of a temporary suspension*): cessare, *with infinitive* (*to stop repeatedly from indolence*, &c.). *To cease speaking*, finem facere dicendi *or* loquendi: finem imponere orationi (*of an oration*): *also* perorare. *To cease to be* (= *die*), esse desino. ☞ *Sometimes* TO CEASE *is translated by a verb compounded with* de: *to cease raining*, depluere: *raging*, desævire. ‖ *Have an end*, finem habēre *or* capere: quiescere: conquiescere (*rest*): abire: decedere (*go away: these four of diseases*; e. g., *a fever*): intermittere (*to allow an interval of rest; to intermit*): residere: considere: remittere (*of winds and stormy passions subsiding*): subsidere (*of winds and waves*). *The wind has entirely ceased*, venti vis omnis cecidit. *To cease with any body* (*of a family*), deficere in aliquo (*Gell.*). *To make any thing cease*, finem facere alicujus *or* alicui rei: finem imponere alicui rei. *The discussion has ceased*, disputari desitum est. ‖ *Without ceasing* [vid. CEASELESSLY]. *To sing without ceasing*, ita cano, ut nihil intermittam: *to labor without ceasing*, nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere.

CEASELESS, perpetuus (*continued to the end without any break*; e. g., risus): continuus: continens (*hanging together or following each other without break or chasm*; e. g., incommoda: labor): assiduus (*constantly going on*; e. g., imbres).

CEASELESSLY, perpetuo: continenter (continue *or* -o *is unclassical*): sine intermissione: nullo temporis puncto intermisso: assidue (assiduo *is unclassical*): usque.

CEDAR, cedrus. *The fruit of the cedar*, cedris (*Plin.*). ‖ *As adjective*, cedreus; cedrinus; cedro factus (*made of cedar*). ‖ *As wood*, cedrus. ‖ *Cedar oil*, cedrium; oleum cedrinum.

CEDE. Vid. YIELD.

CEIL, conclave lacunari ornare (*Vitr.: not* aliquid lacunare, *which in Oc., Met.*, 8, 563, *is* "*to ornament in the manner of a fretted ceiling*"). N.B.—*If the ceiling was not an ornamented one*, legere: sternere: consternere: insternere *may be used.*

CEILING, tectum (*upper flat surface of a chamber or other inclosed space*): *if inlaid, paneled*, &c., tectum laqueatum: laquear: lacunar (laquear *with reference to the lines like drawn cords*, laquei, *that define the entablatures of a ceiling*; lacunar *with reference to the sunk squares*, lacus, *with which it was ornamented. Both of flat roofs*). *An arched ceiling*, camera: concameratio.

CELEBRATE, ‖ *give praise to*, celebrare (*general term for making a thing known and famous by one's mention of it*): prædicare (*to praise by a loud and public declaration*): laudare (*to praise; opposed to* vituperare, &c.): canere (*to praise in poetry; post-Augustan for* "celebrare" *generally*). *To celebrate any body's praises*, alicujus laudes *or* de alicujus laudibus prædicare: *to celebrate any body in verse*, aliquem carmine celebrare; alicujus laudes *or* de alicujus laudibus canere: alicujus facta canere (*of praising his achievements*): *any body's name in one's writings*, nomen alicujus celebrare scriptis: memoriam alicujus scriptis prosequi (*the latter, of course, if the person is dead*). [Vid. PRAISE *any body.*] ‖ *Solemnize*, agere, agitare (*the proper word for festivals, birthdays, holidays*, &c.): celebrare (*to assist by one's presence in making a numerous assembly*; e. g., *birth-day, marriage-feast*:

less frequently of a festival) : *to celebrate a day as a festival*, diem prosequi (*Nep., Att.*, 4, *extr.*) : *a festival for three days*, diem festum agere triduum *or* per triduum : *public games*, ludos facere *or* committere. *To celebrate divine service*, sacra procurare ; sacris operari ; res divinas rite perpetrare : *but, in the modern sense, better* * rebus divinis interesse (*of the priests*).

CELEBRATED, clarus : præclarus (*renowned for eminent services to one's country*) : illustris : perillustris (*for rank and virtue*) : inclytus (*famous : of places, but, in the poets, of persons also*) : celeber (*much visited : not used of persons before Livy*) : nobilis (*of noble birth*). ☞ *Clarus has very often ablative of the thing*, gloriâ, bello, pace. *A very celebrated man*, vir clarissimus, spectatissimus, amplissimus (*Livy has* celeberrimi viri, 26, 21, 16). *A very celebrated monument*, celeberrimum monumentum (*opposed to* desertissimum sepulcrum). *Very celebrated*, illustri laude celebratus ; claritate præstans : *for learning*, nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ. *To be celebrated*, gloriâ florēre ; esse in laude : *to be very celebrated*, gloriâ circumfluere ; omnium sermone celebrari ; in magno nomine et gloriâ esse ; magnâ celebritate famæ esse : *as an orator*, magnum in oratoribus nomen habēre : *he is celebrated every where*, ejus nomen longe atque late vagatur : *to become celebrated*, nominis famam adipisci ; gloriam consequi *or* assequi ; in gloriam venire ; in claritudinem pervenire ; *also* crescere (*Ruhnk., Ter., Heaut., Prol.*, 28 ; clarescere *and* inclarescere *belong to the Silver Age*). *To become celebrated for any thing*, illustrari aliquâ re ; clarum fieri re *or* ex re. *To render celebrated*, celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare (*this also of an event* ; e. g., *a battle, which renders a place celebrated*), aliquem *or* aliquid gloriæ commendare ; gloriâ afficere aliquem (*of an action*). *To render himself celebrated*, gloriam *or* famam sibi acquirere, comparare ; claritudinem sibi parare : *to wish or try to render himself celebrated*, gloriam quærere, sequi ; famæ studēre, servire, inservire. ☞ Famosus, *in classical prose*, = "*infamous*," "*notorious*."

CELEBRATION, prædicatio : *of any thing*, alicujus rei *or* de re. ☞ Celebratio *in this sense only in Pliny* (34, 5, 10. Equestres statuæ Romanorum celebrationem habent, *are prized by the Romans*). *The celebration of games*, commissio ludorum.

CELEBRITY, claritudo : claritas : laus : laudes : nominis fama.

CELERITY, celeritas : velocitas : pernicitas : agilitas : incitatio : rapiditas : festinantia (*too great celerity*). Syn. *in* Swiftness.

CELESTIAL, cœlestis : divinus (*godlike*).

CELIBACY, } vita cœlebs, cœlibatus
CELIBATE, } (*of a man*) : * conditio viduæ. *Tertull.* de virg. vel. 9, viduatus.

CELL, cella (*small chamber ; especially for servants and slaves ; also of bees*) : cubiculum (*sleeping-chamber*) : cavum (*hole*) : loculus : loculamentum (*pigeon-hole, or other division of a bureau*, &c. ; e. g., loculata arcula, *a chest fitted up with pigeon-holes*, &c.).

CELLAR, hypogēum concameratum (*in our sense ; an arched cellar under ground*) : doliarium (*wine or beer cellar, Gai., Dig.*) : cella : cellarium (*according to the ancient sense, a store-room above ground* ; e. g., olearia, *for oil*, &c. : penaria *for larder* : cella vinaria *or* apothēca, *wine-cellar*). *The cellar-door*, * ostium cellæ *or* doliarii : * cellæ *or* doliarii fores (*if folding-doors*). *Key of the cellar*, clavis cellæ, doliarii, &c.

CELLARIST, cellarius.

CELLULAR, * cellas habens : loculosus (*full of little holes or compartments* ; e. g., putamen, *Plin.*).

CEMENT, *s.*, * cæmentum (*as a technical term, properly, chip of stone ; particles of hewn stone mixed into mortar*, mortario cæmentum addatur, *Vitr.*) : maltha (*a kind of cement, of hog's fat and lime, for water-pipes*, &c.) : ferrumen (*iron solder or cement*) : glutinum : gluten (*glue*) : * lithocolla (*but this in Pliny is a false reading*) [arenatum sc. opus *was a mortar ; one part of lime to two of sand, Vitr.*]. || Fig., = *bond*, ligamentum : vinculum.

CEMENT, *v.*, malthare : ferruminare (e. g., bitumine : plumbo) : lithocollâ colligare aliquid [Syn. *in* Cement, *s.*] : glutinare : conglutinare (*to glue*). || Fig., conglutinare aliquid (e. g., concordiam ordinum) : firmare : confirmare : *a peace*, pacem (quasi) coagmentare.

CEMETERY, sepulcretum (*Cat.*) : sepulcra.

CENOBITE, cœnobita (*ecclesiastical*) : monachus (*late*).

CENOTAPH, cenotaphium (*raised in honor of a person, whether he was still alive or not*).

CENSER, thuribulum (*not* acerra, *which was a little chest or box in which frankincense was kept*). || *Pan in which any thing is burned*, foculus (*under which hot coals were placed ; then* foculus fervens).

CENSOR, || *at Rome*, censor : magister morum (*Silver Age*). || *Of a book*, * librorum censor (*before publication*) : * judex criticus : * censor literatus (*after publication*). || *One who passes judgment : mostly of a severe judge :* judex : reprehensor : vituperator : objurgator : castigator [Syn. *in* Blame]. || *Blamer.*

CENSORIOUS, minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus.

CENSORIOUSLY, * studio quodam reprehendendi : *sometimes* austere, rigide, acerbe, acriter, *may do.*

CENSORIOUSNESS, reprehendendi studium.

CENSURABLE, reprehendendus : vituperabilis : vituperandus : reprehensione *or* vituperatione dignus. [Vid. *difference of* reprehensione *and* vituperatione *under* Blame.] *To be censurable*, in vitio esse (*of persons and things*) : in culpâ esse (*of persons*). *To be as censurable as*, tam in vitio esse, quam, &c.

CENSURE, ||*judgment pronounced*, judicium : censura (*Ov., Vell.*). || *Blame, reproach*, reprehensio : vituperatio : objurgatio. [Syn. *in* Blame.] || *Punishment*, pœna : castigatio : animadversio. *Spiritual censures*, * pœna ecclesiastica.

CENSURE, *v.*, reprehendere : culpare : vituperare : improbare [Syn. *in* Blame] : reprehendere et exagitare aliquid.

CENSURER, reprehensor : vituperator : objurgator : castigator (*all of a single instance*). Syn. *in* Blame.

CENT, 1 *per cent.*, centesimæ ; 2, 3, 4 *per cent.*, centesimæ binæ, ternæ, quaternæ ; 5 *per cent.*, centesimæ quinæ quincunces usuræ. *With us tradesmen make cent per cent.*, merces apud nos centuplicato veneunt (*Plin.*) *But observe, this was the monthly interest ; hence* centesimæ *was our* 12 *per cent.*, binæ centesimæ *our* 24 *per cent.*, &c. *But the Roman form may be retained by adding* in singulos annos. Vid. Interest.

CENTAUR, centaurus. *Of the centaurs*, centaurēus (*Hor.*) : centauricus (*Stat.*).

CENTAURY, centaurēum. *The greater centaury*, centaurēum majus (* Centaurea Centaurium, *Linn.*) : centaurēum minus (* Gentiana Centaurium, *Linn.*).

CENTENARY, centum annorum : centenarius (*a man of* 100 *years old*).

CENTESIMAL, centesimus.

CENTO, cento (e. g., "cento nuptialis," *the title of one of Ausonius's poems : properly a garment of patch-work*).

CENTRAL, in medio positus : medius : centralis. *A central school*, * schola provincialis : *central force*, * vis centralis : *central heat*, * ignis centralis. *A central point*, punctum in medio positum.

CENTRE, *s.*, || *of a circle*, centrum (κέντρον) : punctum in medio situm. || *Of a place*, medius alicujus rei locus (e. g., *of the earth*, medius mundi universi locus) : media alicujus rei pars (*Observation, in oblique cases* locus *and* pars *often omitted* ; e. g., in medio *or* in mediâ urbis). *Mostly by* medius *in agreement : the centre of the line*, media acies ; *also* medii : *of the island*, media insula : *to break through the centre of the enemy's line*, per mediam aciem hostium perrumpere : *to be situated in the centre of any place*, in medio aliquo loco situm esse. *Examples like* altera arx urbis media est, "*is in the centre of the city*," *are rare. Obs.* (1), *Avoid* centrum, *except for the centre of a circle. Pliny has* centrum cœli, solis, terræ, &c., *but these bodies were supposed* "*disks*." *Cicero uses, for the centre of the earth*, medius terræ locus. (2) *Avoid* umbilicus, *which Cicero uses only of Greek places, as a translation of the Greek* ὀμφαλος.

CENTRE, *v.*, consistere : positum *or* situm esse in aliquâ re : constare penes aliquem (*Cæs.*) : verti, contineri, stare, *or* niti aliquâ re : pendēre ex aliquo *or* ex aliquâ re : effici aliquâ re : *less frequently* residēre in aliquâ re (*Cic.*). *The whole of morality centres in the performance of duty*, in officio colendo sita vitæ est honestas omnis (*Cic.*) *At that time all the prospects of the state centered in Marius*, eâ tempestate spes atque opes civitatis in Mario sitæ (*Sal.*).

CENTUPLE, *by adjective*, centuplicatus (*not to be confounded with* centuplex, *a hundred-fold*) : centuplus (*a hundred times as much, Vulg., Ev. Luc.*, 8, 8).

CENTURION, centurio.

CENTURY, || *a hundred*, centum (*distributive*, centeni). *The number of* 100, centuria. || *Space of* 100 *years*, centenum annorum ; centum annorum spatium : sæculum (*a "generation" = according to Etruscan and Roman computation*, 100 *years*). || *Division of the Roman people*, centuria : *by centuries*, centuriatim : *to divide into centuries*, centuriare : *division by centuries*, centuriatus.

CEPHALIC, capiti utilis : cephalicus (*Cels.*).

CERATE, ceratum *or* cerotum.

CERE, cerare, incerare.

CEREMONIAL, ritus : mos receptus. *Court ceremonial*, ritus ac modus, ad quem rex colitur *or* colendus est (*after Curt.*, 8, 5, 19).

CEREMONIOUS, sollemnis. *A ceremonious person*, * homo nimis officiosus, nimis urbanus.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, * molesta urbanitas.

CEREMONY, ritus (*general term for a received mode of performing solemn offices*) : cærimonia : ritus sacri (*religious ceremony or rites*) : officium (*conventional form of courtesy*). *Without courtesy*, ambagibus missis *or* positis (*going straight to the point*) : sine morâ (*without delay*) : citra honorem verborum (*without complimentary speeches*). *Master of the ceremonies*, magister officiorum *or* aulæ : magister admissionum (*all belonging to the time of the emperors*).

CERTAIN, certus (*general term both objectively of persons and things whose nature is certain ; and subjectively of a person who feels certain*, &c.) : firmus (*firm, resisting any attempt to alter or destroy it ; hence unchangeable, of things and persons*) : stabilis (*not yielding or varying, steadfast : of persons and things*) : constans (*steady, consistent : opposed to* varius, mobilis) : fidus (*which may be confidently trusted : of persons, and also of things, as in* pax fida). Jn. certus et constans ; firmus et constans : exploratus (*the truth or certainty of which has been ascertained*) : status (*fixed, not subject to alteration* ; e. g., cursus siderum, *Plin.*) : ratus (*calculated ; hence settled, immutable* ; e. g., in omni æternitate rati immutabilesque siderum cursus). Jn. ratus et certus ; constans et ratus ; ratus atque firmus ; stabilis, fixus, ratus ; certus, ratus, firmus, fixus : indubius, non dubius (*not* indubitatus *in good prose*) : finitus : definitus (*defined, marked out accurately ; also of notions*). Jn. certus et definitus. *A certain income*, reditus status : *certain expenses*, expensæ statæ (*opposed to* sumtus fortuiti) : *a certain friend*, amicus certus, fidus, firmus et stabilis : *certain death*, mors præsens : *death is certain*, mors nos omnes manet : *a certain remedy*, remedium præsens : *is this certain ?* satin hoc certum est ? *to live in the certain hope*, &c.

certo sperare; non dubiam spem habēre: *that he might make certain of this*, &c., ut hac de re certior fieret, &c.: *without being certain of the fact*, sine certâ re (*Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 29): *to know for certain*, certo scire, *less commonly* certe scire [*Practical Introduction*, ii., 560–2], *also* pro certo scire. *I know it for certain*, certum scio; certo scio; certo comperi; certum *or* pro certo habeo: *to know any thing on certain authority*, aliquid certis auctoribus comperisse: *to assert any thing as certain*, pro certo affirmare aliquid: *that my letter may be the more certain to reach you*, quo fidelius literæ ad te perferantur: *by or against a certain day*, ad diem; ad diem dictum, constitutum, præstitutum; in diem certum. ☞ CERTAIN *may sometimes be translated by* non dubito (*or* non dubium est) quin. "*It is certain that the thing may be done*," non dubito (*or* non dubium est, *or* non videtur esse dubium), quin hoc fieri possit. ‖ *Indefinitely*, quidam (*res; general term of what one purposely does not, or, from want of knowledge, can not, name: often contemptuously, as in* homines quidam, &c.): certus (*stronger than* quidam: *of what one has good reasons for not choosing to name*: quibusdam de causis, *for certain reasons, which the hearer or reader may or may not divine, but which the speaker does not think it necessary to mention*: certis de causis, *for reasons which the hearer or reader can not know, but which the speaker does not think it advisable to mention*): nescio qui *or* nescio quis (*somebody or other, the speaker himself does not exactly know who: according to Görenz*, nescio quis, *with something of depreciation*).

CERTAINLY, ‖ *with certainty*, certo: certe (certo *objective*; certe *subjective*. Vid. *Practical Introduction*, ii., 561. Certo *hardly occurs in Cicero, except in* certo scire, *which is more common than* certe scire): liquido (*clearly, when the statement is asserted to be manifestly true*): haud dubie: sine ullâ dubitatione: profecto ("*assuredly*;" *a strong assertion that the thing is so: also* "*surely*," "*doubtless*," *in assumptions*): næ (= profecto, *but stands always at the beginning of a sentence, and mostly before personal pronouns*): sane (*certainly; in the judgment of every sound mind; also in replies*): nimirum (*of an assertion which it would be strange if you did not grant*; e. g., nimirum recte: omnibus regibus—hunc regem nimirum anteponetis, *Cic.*): utique (*a restrictive particle of assertion: in Cicero, principally in his letters with subjunctive imperative, and other expressions of a wish, advice, or command, Practical Introduction*, ii., 897). *I am certainly persuaded*, persuasum est mihi; persuasi mihi. *I shall certainly do*, &c., certum est mihi (aliquid facere); certum est deliberatumque; stat sententia; statutum habeo. ☞ CERTAINLY *may often be translated by* non dubito, quin, &c.; non dubium est (*or* videtur esse) quin. "*This may certainly be accomplished*," non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit, &c. "*It appeared from this letter that he would certainly arrive before that day*," prorsus ex his literis non videbatur esse dubium, quin ante eam diem venturus esset (*Cic.*). *The certainty of the event may sometimes be omitted by adding an expression of positiveness to the assertion: this letter says that he will certainly arrive*, &c., hæ literæ plane declarant eum—venturum esse, &c. ‖ *In answers*, certe (*certainly*): vero (*assuredly; an emphatic assent*): recte (*a polite form of assent*): ita: ita est, sic est (*just so*): ita plane (*exactly so; just so*): etiam: sane: sane quidem (*concessive forms*). ‖ *At least, at all events*, saltem: certe: certe quidem (*sometimes* tamen). *If not—yet certainly*, si non—at saltem: si non—certe.

CERTAINNESS, } fides (*trustworthiness*).
CERTAINTY, } ness): certa fides: firmitas: stabilitas (*fixedness, steadiness*): *or, by adjective*, certus, exploratus, non dubius (certitudo *must be avoided*). A CERTAINTY, res exploratæ veritatis: res certissima: *the full or absolute certainty*, veritas ad liquidum explorata. *For* "*with certainty*," vid. CERTAINLY.

CERTIFICATE, testimonium literarum.

CERTIFY, confirmare aliquid, fidem facere alicui rei: *any body of any thing*, aliquem certiorem facere de re.

CERTITUDE. Vid. CERTAINTY.

CERULEAN, cæruleus.

CERUMEN, aurium sordes.

CERUSE, cerussa: *painted with ceruse*, cerussatus.

CESAREAN. *The Cesarean section*, sectio *or* exsectio matris ventris. *To perform the Cesarean section or operation*, partum mulieri excidere (*Marcell., Dig.*): *to be brought into the world by the Cesarean operation*, exsecto matris ventre procreari (*Serv., Virg., Æn.*, 10, 316, *and* 7, 761).

CESS, *s.* Vid. RATE, LEVY.

CESS, *v.* Vid. ASSESS.

CESSATION, intermissio (*the giving up entirely for a time*): omissio (*the giving up entirely*): cessatio (*the resting; opposed to previous activity: often in a depreciating sense*): intercapedo (*interval during which any thing is interrupted; interruption*; e. g., intercapedinem scribendi facere, *Cic.*): interpellatio (*interruption of a speaker; hence interruption generally*). *Without any cessation*, uno tenore: sine ullâ intermissione. ‖ *Termination*, VID.

CESSION, renunciatio (*the giving up entirely*): cessio (*the yielding up in favor of another*). *To make a cession of any thing*, decedere *or* desistere aliquâ re *or* de aliquâ re.

CETACEOUS, cetosus (*Avien., Arat.*, 1300).

CHACE. Vid. CHASE.

CHAFE, ‖ *heat with rubbing*, fricare: *fricando refovēre. ‖ *Inflame with rage*, irritare; alicujus iram concitare *or* irritare: aliquem in iram concitare: aliquem incendere, inflammare, aliquem iratum reddere: alicujus iram concire: bilem *or* stomachum alicui movēre *or* commovēre: calefacere aliquem (*Cicero, in the language of conversation*. ‖ *Gall*, atterere. [Vid. EXCORIATE]. ‖ INTRANS., gravius commoveri: (irâ) incendi: inflammari: exardescere: (irâ) excandescere: irasci: exardescere iracundiâ et stomacho (*Cic.*).

CHAFE, *s.*, æstus: ira: impetus et ira: iracundia. *To be in a chafe*, irâ incendi, &c. Vid. CHAFE, *v.*

CHAFER, scarabæus.

CHAFF, palea: *mixed with chaff*, paleatus: ☞ acus, ēris, *n.*, *is* "*the pointed, hair-like prolongation of the husk*:" gluma, *the husk round the grain in its natural state*.

CHAFFER, *v.*, liceri de pretio: liceri rem: de pretio contendere.

CHAFFERN, *vas excalfactorium.

CHAFFINCH, fringilla (*Linn.*).

CHAFFY, paleatus (*mixed with chaff*).

CHAFING-DISH, foculus: pultarius (*properly a vessel in which puls was cooked also for holding coals for fumigation*: ☞ batillum *was a coal-shovel, but sometimes used as a chafing-dish*.

CHAGRIN, *s.*, ægritudo: sollicitudo: dolor, mæror. SYN. *in* GRIEF.

CHAGRIN, *v.*, ægritudinem *or* mœrorem afferre alicui; molestiam alicui afferre *or* exhibēre: *to be chagrined at any thing*, ægritudine *or* molestiâ affici ex aliquâ re: *to give way to chagrin*, ægritudini se dedere; mœrori animum dare: *from or for chagrin*, præ ægritudine *or* mœrore.

CHAIN, *s.*, catena: vinculum (*general term for bond*): *to put chains on any body*, catenas alicui indere *or* injicere: *any body in chains*, in catenas aliquem conjicere: *to bind any body with chains*, catenis vincire *or* constringere aliquem: *to be or lie in chains*, in catenis esse; catenis *or* ferro vinctum esse: *in fetters and chains*, in vinculis et catenis esse: *to forge chains for any body*, alicui nectere catenas *or* vincula (*Hor., Od.*, 1, 29, 5; *Virg., Ecl.*, 6, 23): *lying in chains, bound with chains*, catenatus. ‖ FIG., *to break the chains of slavery*, aliquem *or* se in libertatem vindicare. [Vid. YOKE *of slavery.*] ‖ *Chain for ornament*, catena *or* catella (*of gold, worn by either sex*): torques (*twisted chain of gold for the neck, worn as an honorary distinction by brave soldiers*): *wearing such a chain*, torquatus. ‖ MOUNTAIN CHAIN, montes continui (†); continua *or* perpetua montium juga; juga velut serie cohærentia; perpetuo jugo juncti colles; saltus montibus circum perpetuis inter se juncti; jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit. ‖ *Connected series*, continuatio: series. JN. continuatio seriesque: catena *was first used by Gellius in* fatum est sempiterna series rerum et catena. *A wonderful chain of circumstances*, admirabilis continuatio seriesque rerum. *A chain of causes*, causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ et necessitate nexæ.

CHAIN, *v.*, catenis vincire *or* constringere aliquem, catenas alicui indere *or* injicere.

CHAIN-ARMOR, lorica serta: lorica conserta hamis (*Virg.*).

CHAIN-SHOT, *globus catenatus.

CHAIN-WORK, *opus catenatum.

CHAIR, sedes: sedile (*seat*, vid.): sella (*chair; also of teachers and magistrates*): cathēdra (*arm or easy-chair for women: later, a professor's chair*). *To place a chair for any body*, alicui sellam apponere. *The arm or elbow of a chair*, arcus sellæ (*Tac.*): ancon (ἀγκών; *Cæl. Aur., Tard.*, 2, 1): ARM-CHAIR, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata (*Cæl. Aur.*). ‖ *Chair of state*, solium: sella (*with epithets*; e. g., aurea): sella curulis (*according to Roman custom*): SEDAN CHAIR, sella: lectica (lectica = "*palanquin*," *the person being recumbent*): sella gestatoria (*Suet.*): *to ride or be carried in a sedan chair*, lecticâ *or* sellâ vehi: gestamine sellæ pervehi (*of being carried to a place*; e. g., Baias, *Tac.*).

CHAIR, *v.*, *aliquem in sellam impositum humeris sublevare.

CHAIRMAN. [Vid. PRESIDENT.] ‖ *Carrier of a chair*, lecticarius.

CHAISE, carpentum: pilentum. [Vid. CARRIAGE.] *A carriage-tongue*, cathedra supina.

CHALCEDONY, *achates Chalcedonicus.

CHALDRON, *circumlocution by so many* modii (modii = 1 *peck*, 7.68 *solid inches*).

CHALICE, calix. Vid. CUP.

CHALK, creta: *like chalk*, cretaceus: *full of chalk*, cretosus: *to mark any thing with chalk*, cretâ notare aliquid: *to color or rub any thing with chalk*, incretare aliquid: *to draw any thing in chalk*, cretâ pingere aliquid (λευκογράφειν): *to draw in chalks*, monochromata pingere. *A sketch in chalks, or chalk drawing*, monochromatos pictura. *Chalk drawings*, monochromata, *or* (*as a style of drawing*) monochromatea genera picturæ (*Plin.*, 35, 5, 11).

CHALK, *v.*, cretâ notare aliquid: incretare aliquid (*to color with chalk*). ‖ *Chalk out*, exponere aliquid (*place it clearly before the eyes*): aliquid breviter describere; *or* definire et (breviter) describere: aliquid delineare *or* adumbrare (*to sketch*), verbis definire. JN. definire verbis et describere; illustrare verbisque definire: *to chalk out a path for one's self*, viam sibi munire (ad aliquid); *certam sibi viam definire, *or* habēre certam et definitam viam, quâ, &c. (*Cic.*): *for any body*, alicui viam munire; aditum alicui dare *or* parare: *to any thing*, ad aliquid.

CHALK-PIT, puteus, ex quo eruitur creta.

CHALKY, cretosus (*abounding in it*): cretaceus (*like it*).

CHALLENGE, *v.*, provocare (*absolutely, Liv.*, 24, 8): *any body to a battle*, provocare aliquem ad pugnam *or* ad certamen (*especially one out of many*): evocare aliquem ad pugnam (*to call out one who is in a camp*, &c.): elicere aliquem ad certamen (*to try to make one fight who is unwilling to do so*): lacessere aliquem ad pugnam (*to provoke him to fight by attacking him: especially of a body of troops*): *to a duel*, aliquem provocare ad pugnam *or* ad certamen (ad certamen singulare *or* pugnam singularem, *if it is necessary to express this*): *to challenge any body to*

drink, provocare aliquem bibendo : *to drink bumpers*, poscere majoribus poculis : *to a discussion*, aliquem ad disputandum provocare, evocare, *or* elicere (*the first post-Ciceronian ; the last, in Cicero, always with the notion of resistance on the part of the person challenged*). || *To challenge a juror*, judicem rejicere. || *Claim as due*, sibi vindicare *or* sumere aliquid. [Vid. CLAIM.] || *To challenge contradiction*, impugnari non posse ; evidentem esse ; omnibus probare, &c.

CHALLENGE, *s.*, provocatio.

CHALLENGER, qui provocat, lacessit, &c. : provocans.

CHAMBER, conclave : cubiculum : diæta : membrum [SYN. *in* APARTMENT] : cubiculum dormitorium : membrum dormitorium (*sleeping apartment*).

CHAMBER-COUNSEL, qui de jure civili consulitur.

CHAMBER-FELLOW, contubernalis.

CHAMBERING, vita libidinosa.

CHAMBERLAIN, cubiculi præpositus : cubicularius officiis præpositus (*both Ammian.*) : *lord high chamberlain*, * toti rei familiari principis præpositus : præpositus sacri cubiculi (*late in the times of the emperors*).

CHAMBER-MAID, cubicularia.

CHAMBER-POT, matula : matella : matellio : trulla : trulleus (*general terms*) : scaphium (*a boat-shaped one for females*).

CHAMELEON, *lacerta Chamæleon. || FIG., versipellis (*Com.*) : qui mutat naturam suam atque hue illuc torquet.

CHAMFER, striare (*Vitr.*).

CHAMFER, *s.*, striatura : strix : canalis (*the channel or hollow*).

CHAMOIS, rupicapra (* capra rupicapra).

CHAMP, mandere, manducare : mordere. *To champ the bit*, frenum mordere (*Cic., in the sense of "showing one's teeth,"* &c.) ; frena mandere (*Virg.*) ; frenos ore mordere (*Tib.*).

CHAMPAGNE, *vinum Campanum *or* Campanogallicum.

CHAMPAIGN. Vid. CAMPAIGN.

CHAMPIGNON, boletus (agaricus campestris, *Linn.*).

CHAMPION, propugnator : defensor (*defender*).

CHAN, princeps (*as chief person*) : regulus (*petty king*).

CHANCE, casus (*chance ; what happens unexpectedly as the result of unknown causes : συμφορά*) : fors (*τύχη : chance as a sort of quasi-mythological being, sporting with men and their affairs, and baffling all human calculations*, &c. : *opposed to* ratio) : fortuna (fortunæ : *not blind chance, like* fors, *but as taking a part in human affairs from personal favor or disaffection*). *Blind chance*, fors : *a happy or lucky chance*, fors fortuna : *by a lucky chance*, forte fortunâ : *any thing is the result of blind chance*, aliquid temere fit cæco casu : *this is no result of mere chance*, id evenit non temere nec casu : *all is the work of chance*, omnia casu fiunt *or* facta sunt : *it is all chance*, casus est in re (i. e., *how it will turn out*) : *to trust to chance*, rem in casum ancipitis fortunæ committere : *to leave it to chance*, casum potius quam consilium sequi. *It happened by chance, that*, forte evenit, ut ; casu accidit, ut ; forte ita incidit, ut, &c. || *A chance ; event whose cause is unknown*, casus (*as the result of accident*) : eventus (*issue, event, as being in conformity with, or opposed to, any body's wish*). *To be subject to many chances*, sub casibus multis esse. || BY CHANCE, forte : casu : fortuito : fortuitu [SYN. *under* ACCIDENT] : si forte. JN. casu et fortuito *or* fortuitu : temere (*marks any thing as not the result of purpose or design*). *To make mention of any thing by chance*, in mentionem alicujus rei incidere. ☞ Forte *is the regular word after* si, sin, nisi (ni), ne, num, *and* ecquid, *in the sense of "perchance."* || GAME OF CHANCE, alea.

CHANCE, *v.*, || *happen*, vid. || *To chance upon* (= *meet accidentally*), incidere in aliquem, incurrere atque incidere in aliquem.

CHANCELLOR, * Cancellarius. *Lord chancellor*, curiæ supremæ præfectus : * Cancellarius.

CHANCE-MEDLEY. Vid. HOMICIDE.

CHANCERY, * cancellaria : tabularium prætorium.

CHANDELIER, candelabrum.

CHANDLER, qui candelas sebat (*who makes them*) : candelarum propola (*who sells them*).

CHANGE, TR., mutare : commutare : immutare : novare : variare : invertere [SYN. *in* ALTER] : permutare (*exchange ; e. g., names with each other*, nomina inter se) : *one's clothes*, vestes mutare (vestem mutare = *to put on mourning*). *To change money*, pecuniam permutare : *a denarius for* 16 *asses*, denarium sedecim assibus permutare : *horses*, mutare jumenta (*in travelling*) : *one's horse*, in recentem equum ex fesso transsultare (*in riding, Liv.*) : *what is once done can't be changed*, factum infectum fieri non potest : *an opinion*, judicium animi mutare (*Sal.*) : *one's mode of life*, flectere vitam (*Cic.*) ; vitam moresque mutare : *one's plan or purpose*, institutorum mutationem facere ; consilium mutare : *one's residence*, commutare domicilium ; in aliam migrare domum. ☞ *More under* ALTER. INTR., mutari : commutari : immutari : variare : inverti. [SYN. *in* ALTER.] *To change and change about*, alternare (cum aliquo) : *the weather changes*, tempestas variat. ☞ *More under* ALTER.

CHANGE, *s.*, vicis : vices : vicissitudo : vicissitudines : varietas : commutatio. [SYN. *in* ALTERATION.] *Change of the times*, vicissitudo *or* varietas temporum : *of day and night*, vicissitudines dierum noctiumque, vicissitudines diurnæ nocturnæque : *of the seasons*, vicissitudines anniversariæ ; commutationes temporum quadripartitæ (*the four seasons*). *Every thing is subject to change*, omnium rerum est vicissitudo (*Ter.*). *Change of fortune*, fortunæ vicissitudo : *in all the changes of my fortune*, in omni rerum mearum varietate : *to experience a change of fortune*, alteram fortunam experiri. *To give any body change for money*, pecuniam permutare (cum aliquo) : *a small or trifling change*, minuta, imbecilla (*Cic.*) immutatio : inversio : *a great one*, magna : *frequent changes*, mutationes crebræ : *a change of plan*, mutatio consilii : *of character, pursuits*, &c., commutatio morum, studiorum : *change of the weather*, permutatio tempestatis : varietas cœli (*variableness or variation of the weather*) : *change of times or circumstances*, conversio rerum : inclinatio, conversio temporum ; permutatio temporum. *To desire political changes*, novis rebus studere ; res novas quærere : *desirous of political changes*, rerum novarum cupidus ; rerum mutationis avidus (*Cic.*) : *we shall make this change the more easily if we are favored by circumstances*, eam mutationem, si tempora adjuvabunt, facilius commodiusque faciemus : *to plan or meditate a change*, moliri mutationem : *to suffer change*, mutationem habere : *to effect or cause a change in any thing*, mutationem afferre alicui rei : *a change is taking place in any thing*, fit alicujus rei mutatio, commutatio ; mutatur, immutatur aliquid : *just as if no change of affairs were possible*, proinde ac si nulla commutatio rerum accidere posset (*Cæs.*) : *to make a gradual change in any thing*, sensim pedententimque facere mutationem alicujus rei ; paulatim mutare aliquid : *to make a slight change in any thing*, leviter mutare aliquid : *a wonderful change has taken place in men's opinions*, mirum in modum conversæ sunt omnium mentes (*Cæs.*). *Every thing is subject to change*, omnium rerum vicissitudo est. || *Change* (*place where merchants meet*), basilica. || *Change* = *small coins*, numuli.

CHANGEABLE, inconstans (*of things, as the winds, and of inconsistency in persons : opposed to* constans) : varians : varius (*the former of things ; e. g.*, cœlum, *the latter of persons*) : mutabilis. JN. varius et mutabilis : mobilis (*of persons and things :* ingenium, animus, voluntas) : levis (*light-minded, frivolous : of persons*) : infidelis (*unfaithful : of persons*) : infirmus (*weak : of persons and things*) : fluxus (*of things ; e. g.*, fides, fortuna). *To be as changeable as a weather-cock*, plumis aut folio facilius moveri (*Cic.*).

CHANGEABLENESS, inconstantia (*the proper word of person or thing, physical or moral ;* e. g., venti ; rerum humanarum) : varietas : infidelitas. JN. varietas atque infidelitas : infirmitas : levitas. JN. levitas et infirmitas : mutabilitas mentis (*of mind*). JN. inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis (*Cic.*) : mobilitas (*of a person or personified thing ;* e. g., fortunæ). *Changeableness of the weather*, cœlum varians.

CHANGEABLY, mutabiliter (*Varr.*).

CHANGEFUL. Vid. CHANGEABLE.

CHANGELING, puer subditus (*Liv.*), suppositus (*Plaut.*), subditivus (*Suet.*) : subditicius, suppositicius, *not so good.*

CHANGER, qui mutat, &c. *Money-changer*, VID.

CHANNEL, canalis (*general term*) : rivus (*course in which a stream of water runs*) : specus (*subterraneous channel, Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 49) : fossa (*to join two streams or lakes*). *Small channel*, canaliculus *or* -a. || *Narrow sea*, fretum. *The Channel* (i. e., *between England and France*), * fretum Britannicum. || *A way leading to an end*, via : ratio : *also* quod eo, quo intendas, fert deducitque.

CHANT, *s.*, * cantus ecclesiasticus.

CHAOS, Chaos (*Ov., Lact.*) : rudis et indigesta rerum moles (*Ov.*). IMPR., confusio : turbæ. *We are here living in a political chaos*, hic maximâ in turbâ maximâque in confusione rerum omnium vivimus (*Cic.*) : *and this chaos he reduced to order*, idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit.

CHAOTIC, inordinatus ; inordinatus et turbidus ; indigestus ; indispositus (*Tac.*). JN. perturbatus et indispositus. *In a chaotic manner*, perturbate et indisposite (*Sen.*).

CHAP, *v.*, INTR., rimas fieri pati : rimas agere : fissurâ dehiscere, findi. || *Of the skin*, scindi : TR., findere.

CHAP, *s.*, rima. || *Of the skin*, rhagades, rhagadia, *plural.*

CHAPE, ansa : ansa ferrea : fibula.

CHAPEAU-BRAS, * petasus subalaris.

CHAPEL, ædicula (*small temple*) : sacrarium (*any sacred place*) : sacellum (*small chapel, with the image of a god in it, Voss. ad Ecl.*, 3, 9, p. 87).

CHAPERON, *s.*, * quæ puellam ducit in convivium (*after Nep.*, uxorem ducere in convivium, *Pref.*, 6).

CHAPERON, *v.*, ducere aliquam in convivium.

CHAPITER, capitulum.

CHAPLAIN, * capellanus.

CHAPLET, sertum, &c. Vid. GARLAND.

CHAPMAN. Vid. BUYER.

CHAPS. [Vid. JAW.] || *Of a river*, &c., os : ostium : fauces (e. g., portûs, *Cæs.*).

CHAPTER, caput. || *In an ecclesiastical sense*, * conventus canonicorum (*as assembly*) : * collegium canonicorum (*as body*) : CHAPTER-HOUSE, * curia canonicorum.

CHARACTER, || *mark, impression*, nota : signum : character (*especially a mark stamped or burned on an animal*). || *Sum of such marks, making up the peculiar character of any thing*, alicujus rei natura atque vis : * peculiaris forma atque indoles : *the character of a writer (with reference to style)*, stilus : scribendi genus (*only præ- and post-classical*, character, *except in Varro*). *Hence*, || *character of a person*, natura : indoles : ingenium : animus (*the three first, the original cast of the individual's mind :* animus, *his whole moral and intellectual nature*) : mores (*his moral character*) : vita (*his kind of life*) : persona (*the part he plays, as it were, on the theatre of civil life, Cic., Læl.*, 1, 4 ; *Quint.*, 10, 1, 55). ☞ *All these expressions denote only a part of the whole character : to denote the whole, join* indoles animi ingeniique (*Liv.*, 10, 17) ; natura et mores ; mores naturaque ; ingenium ac mores ; vita moresque ; mos et natura (e. g., *of a people*, gentis) : *goodness of character*, bo-

nitas: *a gentle, kind, affable character,* comitas; humanitas; ingenium lene, liberale: *a harsh, inexorable character,* ingenium durum atque inexorabile: *an affable, complaisant character,* mores faciles: *an elevated character,* animus magnus, excelsus, altus; altitudo animi: *a fickle character,* ingenium mobile: *a many-sided character,* ingenium multiplex: *of a mild character,* mitis ingenio: *of a firm character,* constans: *to see a man's character at once by his face,* alicujus mores naturamque ex oculis pernoscere (*Cic.*): *to form one's character,* mores conformare. *A peculiarity of character,* proprietas: *a fault of character,* morum vitium. ‖ *Official dignity,* appellatio: nomen: dignitas: munus. *To be clothed with the character of an ambassador,* legationes administrare, agere; legationibus fungi: *to accept the character of an ambassador,* legationum obire munus (*Cic., Phil.,* 9, 1, 3). ‖ *Good character.* Vid. REPUTATION.

CHARACTERISTIC, nota: signum (*mark*): proprietas (*peculiarity*). *Often by neuter adjective: it is characteristic of the Romans to,* &c., Romanum est, &c.

CHARACTERISTIC, *adj.,* singularis: proprius. *You have some characteristic traits, which are found in no other person,* quædam in te singularia sunt, quæ in nullum alium hominem dici neque convenire possunt (*Cic.*) *That is characteristic of him,* * in hac re, ut in speculo, cernitur ejus bonitas (*or whatever the kind of characteristic may be*). *The characteristic features of any body's character,* lineamenta ingenii alicujus.

CHARACTERIZE, notare: designare (*general term*): describere (*with words*). *To characterize any body,* alicujus naturam certis describere signis, quæ sicuti notæ quædam naturæ sunt attributa (*Auct. ad Herenn.,* 4, 50, *in.*): vitia et virtutes alicujus deformare (*Rut., Lup.,* 2, 7, p. 99).

CHARADE, * ænigma syllabicum.

CHARCOAL, carbo.

CHARGE, *v.,* ‖ *assail,* adoriri: aggredi: impetum facere *or* invadere in aliquem: incurrere, incursare in aliquem: *any body sword in hand,* ferro petere *or* lacessere aliquem: *in the rear,* a tergo adoriri aliquem. [SYN. *in* ASSAULT, *v.*] ‖ *Load,* onerare: alicui onus imponere (*Cic.*), injungere (*Liv.*): gravare aliquem aliquâ re: *a wagon,* onera in plaustrum imponere: *a gun,* * pulverem pyrium sclopeto infundere: *a cannon,* * tormento telum immittere [vid. LOAD]: *to charge the property with a tax,* &c., *or to charge a tax upon the land,* vectigal imponere agris: *to charge any body with taxes, tribute,* &c., vectigalia imponere; tributa imponere (*Cæs.*), irrogare, injungere (*Tac.*). ‖ *Commission,* imperare, præcipere alicui aliquid: mandare, demandare alicui aliquid, *or with* ut; dare alicui negotium, *or* mandatum, ut: prædicere (*to give directions beforehand:* ut, ne); inculcare alicui (*to,* &c., ut, *Cic., Vatin.,* 11, 26): jubere aliquem aliquid facere: *any body with a task,* negotium, ministerium alicui imponere: *the states with the duty of providing corn, horses,* &c., imperare civitatibus frumentum, equos, &c.: *to charge any body to hold his tongue,* imperare alicui silentium: vetare, ne quis aliquid enuntiet, divulget (*Plin.*). *He charged them not to let the ambassadors go till he was sent back,* eis prædixit, ne prius legatos dimitterent, quam ipse esset remissus (*Nep.*). ‖ *Intrust,* permittere: committere (*the* committens *acts in good trust in the power or will of another, whereby he imposes on him a moral responsibility: the* permittens *acts to get rid of the business himself, whereby he imposes, at most, only a political or judicial responsibility,* Död.): credere: concredere (*very rare in Cicero, never in Quintilian; common in comedy*): mandare, demandare alicui aliquid: aliquid rejicere ad aliquem: aliquid alicui delegare (*of what one ought otherwise to do one's self*). *To charge any body with the care of my purse,* concredere alicui marsupium cum argento (*Plaut.*): *with the care of a treasure,* thesaurum alicui concredere (*Cic.*): *with the care of one's safety, life,* salutem committere alicui; caput permittere alicui (*Curt.*); vitam credere alicui (*Ter.*); vitam (ac fortunas suas) credere alicui (*Lucil., ap. Non.*): *any body with the care of one's boy,* alicujus curæ puerum demandare (*Liv.*): *any body with a task,* munus mandare *or* dare alicui: *with the management of a great and difficult affair,* rem magnam atque difficilem committere alicui (*Cic.*): *with the management, direction,* &c., *of any thing,* alicui rei præficere aliquem: *with the defense of a city,* alicui urbem tuendam dare: *to change any body with the whole management of a business,* totam rem ad aliquem rejicere. ‖ *Set down as a debt,* rationibus inferre; inducere in rationem aliquid, *also simply* inducere alicui aliquid (*Cic.*; e. g., sumtum alicui): ☞ imputare aliquid (*proper and improper*) *was not used in the Golden Age, but was by Columella, Seneca, Quintilian, and Tacitus:* aliquid expensum ferre (*to set it down as paid to him; to charge his account with it*). IMPR., assignare, tribuere alicui aliquid: vertere in aliquem aliquid. [Vid. ASCRIBE.] ‖ *To accuse,* accusare: incusare: insimulare: in alicujus rei insimulationem vocare. [SYN. *under* ACCUSE.] *To charge any body with pride in any thing,* superbiæ tribuere alicui aliquid. *Also* aliquid alicui exprobrare, objicere (*cast it in his teeth*). ‖ *Put a price on,* indicare (*to ask: opposed to* promittere, *to bid or offer*). *What do you charge for this?* quanti indicas? *to charge* 100 *sesterces,* indicare centum nummis.

CHARGE, *s.,* ‖ *commission,* mandatum: res mandata: negotium: *to neglect a charge,* negligenter rem mandatam gerere (*Cic.*): *a written charge,* mandata scripta: *to impose a charge on any body,* alicui dare mandatum, negotium; negotii aliquid alicui dare: *to give any body a written charge addressed to another,* literas mandataque alicui ad aliquem dare (*Cic.*): *any body a charge by word of mouth,* verbis mandatum dare alicui (*Sal.*); verbo mandatum dare (*Cic.:* Furnio plura etiam verbo quam scripturâ mandata dedimus). ‖ *Cost,* sumtus: impensa: impendium [SYN. *in* EXPENSE]: *at my charge,* meo sumtu; privato sumtu: *at the public charge,* publico sumtu: *to be at charges,* impensam, sumtum facere (in aliquam rem); sumtum in aliquid impendere, sumtum imponere, insumere, ponere in re: *to be at no charges,* nullam impensam facere. ‖ *What is intrusted to any body's care, by participle* creditus, concreditus, commissus, commissus ac commendatus alicui; creditus et commissus alicui: (*if only for a time*), fiduciarius (e. g., opera fiduciaria, *Cæs., Herz., B. C.,* 2, 17): depositum (*thing deposited*). ‖ *Monitory address,* adhortatio. ‖ *Office,* munus: munia: officium: partes: provincia. [SYN. *in* OFFICE]. *To attend to one's charge,* munus administrare, *or* (*Curt.*) exsequi; munere suo fungi (impigre, *Plin.*); officium facere, præstare, &c.: *to neglect one's charge,* male administrare *or* tueri munus (*public office*): de *or* ab officio decedere: officium prætermittere, negligere, deserere, officium suum non facere: officio deesse: ab officio discedere *or* recedere (*neglect or violate one's duty*). *To refuse a charge,* munus recusare: *to resign a charge,* abdicare se munere. ‖ *Oversight, care,* cura (*care over or of*): custodia (*keeping of*). JN. cura custodiaque: *sometimes* tutela (*protecting care*): præsidium (*care of one who presides,* &c.). *To give any body the charge of any thing,* credere alicui alicujus rei custodiam (*Nep.*): aliquid in custodiam alicujus concredere, committere, tradere (*Plaut.*): *of a person,* aliquem alicujus curæ custodiæque mandare; *also* custodem alicui ponere, apponere, imponere (*for security*): aliquem alicui in disciplinam tradere (*for instruction*): *of a business,* præesse, præfectum esse alicui rei: præsidere alicui rei (e. g., *over the games, the affairs of the city,* &c.): curare, regere, moderari aliquid: administrare aliquid. *To be given in charge to any body,* in custodiam alicujus concreditum, commissum, traditum esse (*Plaut.*): curæ alicujus commissum, traditum esse. ‖ *Accusation,* accusatio: incusatio: insimulatio: criminatio: crimen: *false charge,* calumnia. *To bring against any body a charge of,* crimen alicui afferre *or* inferre: aliquem in crimen vocare, adducere. *To condemn any body on a charge of,* &c., condemnare aliquem alicujus rei. ☞ SYN. *and more phrases under* ACCUSE, ACCUSATION. ‖ *Attack of troops,* incursus: incursio: excursio (*of light troops*). *Frequent charges of cavalry,* procella equestris (*Liv.*): *to sound a charge,* bellicum canere: *to order a charge of cavalry,* equites immittere in hostem. ‖ *A load of powder,* * pulveris pyrii quantum sclopeto immitti (*or* in sclopetum infundi) solet.

CHARGEABLE, ‖ *expensive,* sumtuosus: pretiosus, magni pretii: multorum nummorum: carus. [SYN. *in* EXPENSIVE.] ‖ *On which any thing can be charged, circumlocution;* e. g., *a field chargeable with so much tax,* ager cui—vectigal imponitur *or* imponendum est. *Sometimes an adjective will serve;* e. g., *chargeable with a tax,* vectigalis: *with a tribute,* tributarius. *Chargeable with a fault,* affinis culpæ: *with any base act,* affinis alicui turpitudini: qui affinis alicui turpitudini judicatur.

CHARGEABLENESS. Vid. EXPENSIVENESS.

CHARGEFUL. Vid. CHARGEABLE (= *expensive*).

CHARGER, ‖ *large dish,* patina: lanx: mâgis *or* magida: scutula, scutella. [SYN. *in* DISH.] ‖ *War-horse,* equus militaris. *In Virgil,* bellator equus. *It is better to use* equus *only, as the usual term for "horse."*

CHARILY, parce: maligne: anguste, exigue (*especially of expenditure*).

CHARINESS, malignitas (*that withholds some portion of what is due to others*): parsimonia (alicujus rei).

CHARIOT, currus (*general term*): carpentum: pilentum: tensa *or* thensa. [SYN. *in* CARRIAGE.] ‖ *For journeys,* cisium: rheda: carruca: petoritum *or* petorritum. ‖ *For racing and war,* currus (*in Silver Age,* curriculum): essedum (*the war chariot of the Gauls, Britons,* &c., *afterward used at Rome as the usual chariot for a journey*): covinus (*war chariot armed with scythes of the Gauls, Britons,* &c.). *A chariot drawn by two horses,* bigæ: *by four,* quadrigæ *or* currus quadrigarum. *To ride in a chariot,* in vehiculo (curru, &c.) sedere: *to drive a chariot,* currum regere: *turn it in any direction,* currum aliquo flectere: *get into one's chariot,* inscendere in currum: *upset a chariot,* currum evertere: *to stop a chariot,* currum sustinere: *to keep a chariot and horses,* currum et equos habere: *to go in a hired chariot,* * meritorio vehiculo, *or* meritoriâ rhedâ uti.

CHARIOT-RACE, curriculum equorum (*Liv.,* 45, 33).

CHARIOTEER, aurīga: agitator (*when engaged in a race*).

CHARITABLE, beneficus (*the proper word*): benignus (*charitable both in feeling and conduct*). JN. beneficus et benignus: liberalis (*giving freely*). *To be charitable,* * stipem conferre in egentes; * stipe sublevare egentium inopiam: benefacere egentibus. ‖ *Kindly disposed,* &c., humanus. *To put a charitable interpretation on any thing,* aliquid in meliorem partem accipere *or* interpretari.

CHARITABLENESS, beneficentia: benignitas: liberalitas (*Cicero makes these parts of* beneficentia).

CHARITABLY, benigne, liberaliter (benefice *is unclassical*). JN. benigne ac liberaliter: comiter: clementer: leniter: indulgenter (*but none of these come up to the full meaning*).

CHARITY, ‖ *Christian love,* caritas (*Eccl., Augustin.*). ‖ *Alms,* stips: beneficium (*as good deed*). *To ask for charity,* stipem emendicare ab aliquo: *to live by charity,* aliena misericordiâ vivere (*Cic.*); stipe precariâ victitare (*Ammian.,* 26, 10): mendicantem vivere (*Plaut.*): *by any body's charity,* * ope alicujus sustentatum

vivere. *To give away money in charity*, stipem conferre in egentes; stipe sublevare egentium inopiam. || *To be in charity with any body*, bene velle alicui; amicum esse alicui: *to be out of charity with any body*, iratum *or* iratum et offensum esse alicui. *Charity begins at home*, proximus sum egomet mihi (*Ter.*); ego mihi melius esse malo, quam alteri (*after Ter., And.*, 2, 2, 16).

CHARLATAN, || *quack*, &c., circulator: pharmacopola circumforaneus. || *Empty boaster*, jactator; ostentator; homo vaniloquus.

CHARLATANERY, || *quackery*, * circulatoriæ medicamentorum venditiones. || *Empty boasting*, circulatoria jactatio: *of literary men*, circulatoria literatorum vanitas: *of a physician*, ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio.

CHARLES'S WAIN, ursa major (*Cic.*): arctus major (*Hyg.*): septentrio major (*Vitr.*). ☞ Septentriones *includes the Greater and Lesser Bear.*

CHARM, || *incantation*, &c., carmen: canticum (*the prescribed form*): cantio (*the uttered form, or utterance of the form*): fascinatio: effascinatio (*both of fascinating by the look and by words*). *To repeat a charm*, incantare carmen. *Charms*, veneficia et cantiones: venenum (*prepared drugs*). *To bring it about, as by a charm, that*, &c., quodam quasi veneno perficere, ut, &c. || *Attraction*, gratia: venustas (*attractive beauty*). *Seductive charms*, lenocinia: *personal charms*, venustas et pulchritudo corporis. *The charms of nature*, amœnitates naturæ. *Any thing has no charm for me*, nihil voluptatis mihi aliquid affert. *Any thing has a charm for me*, inest in aliquâ re stimulus, qui me ejus appetentem facit; studio alicujus rei teneor, *or only* teneor aliquâ re; ad aliquid me fert naturalis irritatio; alicujus rei mihi innata dulcedo est (*has a natural charm for me*).

CHARM, *v.*, fascinare: effascinare (*often with ablative:* voce, linguâ, voce atque linguâ). *To charm away any thing*, aliquid carminibus levare (e. g., *a disease: after Plaut., Mil.*, 4, 6, 57). *To charm* (= *restrain by a charm*), aliquid carminibus compescere (e. g., ignes, *Ov.*). || *Subdue by pleasure*, &c., capere: rapere (†): delenire. *A girl whose beauty charms*, puella, cujus forma rapit (*Prop.*). [Vid. DELIGHT, *v.*] *To summon by incantations*, adjurare (*late, Lact.*): carminibus elicere (e. g., infernas umbras, *Tac.*).

CHARMED, || *under the influence of a charm*, incantatus (*Hor.*); præcantatus (*Petron.*). || *Delighted*, VID.

CHARMER, || *magician*, &c., magus: veneficus; *or feminine*, maga, venefica, saga. || FIG., *of one who charms by her beauty*, puella, cujus forma rapit (*Prop.*): puella *or* mulier venustissima; puella, *or* mulier specie, *or* formâ venustissimâ; mulier omnibus simulacris emendatior (*Petron.*). *My charmer*, deliciæ meæ.

CHARMING, venustus (*full of attractive beauty: properly of persons, but also of things*): formâ *or* specie venustâ (*of personal beauty*): gratus (*agreeable: of a place, Hor.*, gratum Antium): amœnus (*the proper word of beautiful country, houses*, &c.): lepidus: suavissimus. *You live in a charming house*, amœnissime habitas.

CHARMINGLY, amœne: venuste. [Vid. DELIGHTFULLY.] *All was going on charmingly*, prorsus ibat res.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, ossuarium (*nonscript.*).

CHART, * mare et adjacentia loca in tabulâ pictâ.

CHARTER, diplōma, atis (*post-Augustan*). || *Privilege*, licentia: venia, &c.

CHARTER, *v.*, conducere (navem). || *Chartered rights.* Vid. PRIVILEGE.

CHARTER-HOUSE, * cœnobium Carthusianum.

CHARY, cautus (*cautious*): malignus (*withholding from others a portion of what is right or fair*).

CHASE, || *hunt*, venari: excitare et agitare (*drive from covert and pursue*): sectari (*pursue*): canibus venari (*hunt with dogs*). || FIG., *to follow as a thing desirable*, venari aliquid (e. g., laudem): sectari *or* consectari aliquid. || *Drive away*, agere: pellere: expellere: ejicere: extrudere (*the three last, chase out of or from*). *To chase to a place*, agere usque ad locum (e. g., hostes ad castra): *from the city*, &c., civitate aliquem pellere, expellere, ejicere: *from one's houses*, aliquem domo extrudere a sese. || *Put to flight* (*enemies*, &c.), aliquem fugare, aliquem in fugam dare, vertere, convertere *or* conjicere: persequi: insequi (*to pursue*). || *To chase metals.* Vid. ENCHASE.

CHASE, *s.*, venatio: venatus (*properly and figuratively, the former as action*): venandi studium (*love for it*). *Belonging or relating to the chase*, venaticus: venatorius. *To be fond of the chase*, venandi studiosum esse; * venandi studio teneri: *to accompany any body to a chase*, venantem comitari. *To live by the chase*, venando ali. *The goddess of the chase*, dea venatrix (*Ov.*). || *Animals chased*, venatus: venatio (e. g., frequens ibi et varia venatio). || *Beasts of chase*, feræ: feræ majores, minores. *The right of chase*, * jus feras (minores *or* majores) venandi.

CHASM, hiatus: specus, caverna. SYN. *in* CAVERN.

CHASTE, castus: castus purusque: purus et castus: integer (*unpolluted*). JN. castus et integer; integer castusque: pudicus (*modest*): sanctus (*pure in the eyes of the Deity*). JN. sanctus et castus. *Chaste love*, amor castus: amor sanctus (amores sancti). *Chaste morals*, mores pudici. *To live a chaste life*, caste *or* sancte vivere. *This play is chaste in subject and language*, hæc ad pudicos mores facta fabula est. || *Chaste = correct in language, style*, &c., (sermo) purus, rectus, bonus, *or* emendatus.

CHASTELY, caste: pudice: sancte.

CHASTEN, castigare (*with a view to the amendment of the offender*): punire (*general term*). FIG., *to chasten the body*, * se ipsum *or* corpus suum castigare: castimoniam corporis servare (*after Cic., De Legg.*, 2, 10, 24). *To chasten any body's pride*, superbiam alicujus retundere.

CHASTENESS. [Vid. CHASTITY.] *In style*, &c.

CHASTISE, castigare: punire. [SYN. *in* CHASTEN.] Vid. PUNISH.

CHASTISEMENT, castigatio: pœna. *To receive chastisement*, castigari: puniri. SYN. *in* CHASTEN.

CHASTISER, punitor: castigator: vindex: ultor (*avenger*).

CHASTITY, castitas: pudor: pudicitia (*shame, modesty*): morum integritas *or* sanctitas (*purity of morals and life*): castimonia corporis (*especially of religious chastity*).

CHAT, fabulari: confabulari: fabulari inter se: sermones cædere (λόγους κόπτειν): garrire: blaterare. SYN. *in* BABBLE.

CHAT, *s.*, confabulatio (*late*): sermo: sermones.

CHATTELS, res moventes: res quæ moveri possunt.

CHATTER, *v.*, || *of some birds*, strepere: *of the raven*, crocire: crocitare. || *Of the teeth: to chatter with one's teeth*, dentibus crepitare. *His teeth chatter*, dentes colliduntur. || *Talk idly*, &c., garrire: blaterare: hariolari: alucinari: nugari: fabulari: confabulari: fabulari inter se: sermones cædere. SYN. *in* BABBLE.

CHATTER, *s.*, strepitus. || *Idle prate*, garritus (*late*): confabulatio (*late*): garrulitas, loquacitas (*loquacity*). *Sometimes* gerræ: nugæ (*the former only in Com.: the senseless words of a foolish person*: nugæ, *trifling stuff*): fabulæ (*idle talk, with no foundation in fact*): ineptiæ (*silliness; silly talk*).

CHATTERER, garrulus: loquax: blatero: nugator [SYN. *in* BABBLE, BABBLER]: qui silēre tacenda nequit.

CHATTERING. [Vid. CHATTER, *s.*] || *Of the teeth*, crepitus (dentium).

CHAW, mandere: manducare.

CHAWDRON. Vid. ENTRAILS.

CHEAP, vilis (*the proper word, opposed to* carus): parvi *or* non magni pretii: non magno parabilis (*to be purchased for a moderate sum*). *Cheap times*, vilitas (*opposed to* caritas): vilitas annonæ (*with reference to the price of corn: opposed to* caritas annonæ). *To be cheap*, parvi pretii esse: parvo pretio vendi. *To buy any thing cheap*, aliquid parvo pretio emere; aliquid ære paucō emere (*Gell.*): *as cheap as possible*, quam minimo pretio. *Dog-cheap*, vilissimo pretio. *To come off cheap*, levi pœnâ defungi, *or* * leviore quam pro delicto pœnâ defungi.

CHEAPEN, liceri aliquid (*bid a price for it*).

CHEAPLY, parvo pretio: parvo sumtu.

CHEAPNESS, vilitas: *in selling any thing*, vilitas in vendendâ aliquâ re.

CHEAT, *v.*, fraudare (*the proper word*): fraudem *or* fallaciam alicui facere: inducere: dolum alicui nectere *or* confingere: fallere (*also with* fraude): imponere alicui: fraude *or* dolo capere: eludere: fucum facere alicui: alicui verba dare: frustrari: circumducere (*Com.*). [SYN. *in* DECEIVE]. *To cheat any body of any thing*, aliquem fraudare *or* defraudare aliquâ re: *of one's money*, aliquem circumducere *or* circumvertere argento; aliquem emungere argento: perfabricare aliquem (*all Com.*): *one's creditors*, fraudare creditores. *To try to cheat any body*, fraudare aliquem tentare: fallaciam intendere in aliquem. *I am cheated of my hopes*, spes me fefellit, *or* frustrata est, *or* destituit.

CHEAT, *s.*, fraus: fraudatio: dolus malus *or* dolus: circumscriptio: fallacia. (*In plural*, JN. doli atque fallaciæ): ars: artes: machinæ. SYN. *in* DECEIT.

CHEATER, fraudator: homo ad fallendum paratus *or* instructus: circumscriptor: quadruplator: præstigiator: planus: falsus (*of a cheating fortune-teller, Suet.*): falsarius (*a forger*). SYN. *in* DECEIVER.

CHEATING, dolus: dolus malus: doli atque fallaciæ: ars: artes: machinæ: fraus. [Vid. CHEAT, *s.*]. SYN. *in* DECEIT.

CHECK, *v.*, inhibēre: cohibēre: reprimere: comprimere: supprimere: sustinēre: sistere (*to stop; of living and running objects:* inhibēre, *of lifeless objects in motion:* currens sistitur; currus inhibetur, *Dēd.*). *To check horses*, equos sustinēre (*opposed to* agere, incitare): frenare: refrenare (*to bridle; to hold in check*): coercēre (*to restrain; hold within proper limits*, &c.): obviam ire alicui rei (*to meet a difficulty or danger by counteracting measures*): moræ esse alicui; moram alicui *or* alicui rei afferre (*Cic.*), inferre, interponere (*Cæs.*): tardare, retardare (*delay the execution of an action*): *one's breath*, animam comprimere (*Ter.*); spiritum retinēre (*Cels., hold one's breath*): *a vessel*, navigium inhibēre (*stop it*): *to check a sedition, uproar*, &c., seditionem, motus comprimere. *A marsh checked the cavalry in their pursuit of the enemy*, palus equites ad insequendum hostem tardavit (*Cæs.*): *to check the enemy*, hostium impetum morari (*Cæs.*), retardare, refrenare (*Nep.*). [Vid. CHECK, *s.*] *To check one's self*, se sustinēre, se reprimere, se cohibēre. || *To check an account*, * rationes contra scribere (*after* contrascriptor rationum, *Inscript.*).

CHECK, *s.*, retardatio: retentio: inhibitio (*act of holding in, delaying*, &c.): mora (*delay*). *To give a check to any body* [vid. CHECK, *v.*], in morâ esse *or* moræ esse alicui; moram alicui afferre (*Cic.*), inferre, interponere (*Cæs.*), facere (*Liv.*), objicere, offerre (*Plaut.*). *To hold the enemy in check*, hostem morari (*Cæs.*): efficere, ut hostis retardetur (*Nep.*): a progressu hostem arcēre (*Cic.*). || *Loss, blow*, &c., *in war*, detrimentum: calamitas: incommodum: clades. *To receive a check*, calamitatem, incommodum *or* detrimentum accipere (*Cæs.*); incommodum habēre *or* incommodo affici, conflictari (*Cæs.*). *A slight check*, detrimentum parvulum. *To give any body a check (in war)*, alicui cladem afferre *or* inferre; alicui detrimentum inferre: alicui detrimento esse (*Cæs.*): alicui incommodum afferre (*Cæs.*). *If they should receive any check*, si adversa pugna evenerit. *The state would have received a severe check*, magna clades atque ca-

lamitas rempublicam oppressisset (*Cic.*). || *Check on any body for payment*, perscriptio: syngrăpha: *also* tessera nummaria (*Suet.*). *To pay by check*, delegatione solutionem perficere (*by referring one's creditor to a third person, Sen.*): solvere ab aliquo (*Cic.*). *To give any body a check upon another*, aliquem delegare alicui (*Cic.*), *or* ad aliquem (*Sen.*): alicui delegare aliquem, ab quo fiet numeratio. *To honor a check*, delegationem recipere: *to refuse to honor a check*, rescribere pecuniam. || *In chess: check to your king*, cave regi: *to say check to the king*, monēre, ut caveātur regi. || *Countersign*, * tessera contra scripta (e. g., *at a theatre*).

CHECKER, *v.*, vărare *or* distinguere, *with any thing*, aliquâ re: intermiscēre (*intermingle*). || *To tesselate*, vid.

CHECKER-WORK, opus sectile (*in large pieces of different-colored marble*): opus intestinum (*inlaid work*): opus vermiculatum *or* tessellatum: vermiculatæ ad effigies rerum et animalium crustæ. SYN. *in* MOSAIC.

CHEEK, gena (*cheek; the fleshy side of the face: mostly* genæ, *plural*): bucca (*the lower part of the side of the face*): mala (*the upper jaw; also cheek, physiologically: but* = genæ *only in præ-Augustan poets and post-Augustan prose writers*): maxilla (*the lower jaw*). *Pale cheeks*, genæ exsangues: *hairy cheeks*, genæ pilosæ *or* hirsutæ: *smooth shaven*, genæ erasæ: *hanging cheeks*, buccæ fluentes (*Cic.*): *to have hollow cheeks*, macilentis esse malis: *to paint or rouge one's cheeks*, linere malas cerussâ: *to have one's cheeks rouged*, buccas belle purpurissatas habēre (*Plaut.*): *rouged cheeks, painted cheeks*, buccæ cerussatæ (*Cic.*). *To inflate or blow out one's cheeks*, buccas inflare, sufflare (*Plaut.*). *Having large cheeks*, bucco: bucculentus (*Plaut.*). || *Cheek-bone*, * os Zigmaticum (*technical term*): maxilla: mala (mala, *upper jaw*: maxilla, *lower jaw*). *Cheek-teeth*, dens maxillaris, molaris genuinus.

CHEER, *provisions*, &c., cibus: alimenta: epulæ: cibaria: victus, &c. [SYN. *in* FOOD.] *To give or offer any body good cheer*, apparatis epulis aliquem accipere, excipere, invitare: *to load one's table with good cheer*, mensas conquisitissimis epulis exstruere. *Poor cheer*, victus tenuis (*Cic.*), asper (*Plaut.*), parcus (*Sil.*). *Princely cheer*, victus basilicus (*Plaut.*). || *State of mind*, &c., hilaritas (*cheerfulness*): lætus animus (*good cheer*): *to be of good cheer*, bono *or* læto animo esse; animo vigēre: *with good cheer*, alacer. *What cheer?* quo animo es? quid tibi animi est? *I am not in good cheer*, non bono sum animo. || *Cheers, as shouts of joy or applause*, clamor et gaudium (*Tac.*): clamor lætus (*Virg.*). *To receive any body with cheers*, clamore et gaudio, *or* clamore læto aliquem excipere.

CHEER, *v.*, TR., hilarare: exhilarare aliquem (*Cic.*): relevare, recreare, confirmare aliquem: *to cheer up the countenance*, vultum exhilarare: frontem explicare (☥), diffundere vultum (☥) *or* faciem (*Sen.*): *the mind*, animum relaxare, discutere: resolvere animi tristitiam: tristes cogitationes discutere (*Cels.*): *to cheer up an afflicted person*, excitare, erigere, confirmare afflictum: *a desponding person*, excitare jacentem *or* abjectum et jacentem; sublevare stratum et abjectum: *a depressed spirit*, animum demissum et oppressum erigere. *Any thing cheers me up a little*, me recreat et reficit aliquid. || *Incite, encourage*, excitare aliquem: aliquem *or* alicujus animum excitare *or* erigere: aliquem hortari, cohortari, adhortari (ad aliquid): aliquem incitare, incendere, inflammare: stimulos admovēre *or* calcaria adhibēre alicui (*spur him on*): incitare et inflammare alicujus studium.

CHEER, *v.*, INTR. *To cheer up*, animum relaxare; diffundi (*Cic.*): hilarem se facere (*Ter.*): frontem explicare (*Hor.*): exporrigere (*Ter.*): se erigere, extollere, *or* suscitare; se consolari (*these four all Ciceronian: of cheering up from despondency, &c.*). *Do but cheer up a little*, relaxa modo paulum animum (*Cic.*).

CHEERER, *circumlocution with verb*, qui recreat, &c. || = "*Exhorter*," "*inciter*," hortator: adhortator: (*stronger*) stimulator (*Cic.*): exstimulator (*Tac.*): impulsor (*Cic.*).

CHEERFUL, lætus: hilaris: alacer [SYN. *in* JOYFUL]: remissus (*opposed to* severus). *He is of a cheerful temper*, magna est in aliquo hilaritas: vegētus: vividus: vigens. SYN. *in* LIVELY.

CHEERFULLY, alacri animo: hilare.

CHEERFULNESS, lætitia: hilaritas: alacritas. *He is a person of great cheerfulness of temper*, magna est in aliquo hilaritas.

CHEERILY, hilariter: alacriter.

CHEERLESS, tristis: mœstus: abjectus *or* abjectior: afflictus: fractus: demissus fractusque: fractus et demissus. || *Of things*, voluptate carens: voluptatis expers. *A cheerless life*, * vita sine lætitiâ ac voluptate peracta.

CHEERLY. Vid. CHEERFUL.

CHEERY. Vid. CHEERFUL.

CHEESE, caseus. *To make cheese*, caseos facere *or* conficere (*general term*): caseos formare *or* figurare (*to shape them*). *Little cheese*, caseŏlus. *Soft cheese*, mollis caseus (*Plaut.*).

CHEESE-CAKE, placenta caseata (*after Appul., Met.*, 1, p. 103, 34).

CHEESE-FRAME, forma casearia.

CHEESE-MONGER, * qui caseos vendit: caseorum propola.

CHEESE-ROOM, taberna casearia (*Ulp., Dig., where they are sold*): caseale (*where they are kept*).

CHEESE-VAT, crates, in quâ caseus siccatur (*Col.*).

CHEESY, caseatus (*provided with cheese; mixed with cheese*).

CHEMICAL, * chemicus.

CHEMISE, *s.*, indusium.

CHEMIST, * chemiæ peritus: * chemicus. *Chemist and druggist*, pharmacopōla.

CHEMISTRY, * chemia: * ars chemica.

CHEQUER. Vid. CHECKER.

CHERISH, fovēre (*to cherish; properly, by imparting genial warmth: then, figuratively, to love and protect tenderly*: aliquem, *Cic.*): aliquem carum habēre; aliquem magni facere *or* æstimare: curare (*attend to*): fovēre ac tollere (*Tac., to cherish and help forward*). *To cherish hope*, spem fovēre; spem habēre: *to cherish hatred against any body*, odium habēre in aliquem: *to cherish one's grief*, dolorem fovēre: *to cherish any body's memory*, memoriam alicujus colere: gratissimam alicujus memoriam retinēre: *to cherish the memory of any thing*, memoriam alicujus rei tenēre, retinēre, servare, conservare; memoriâ aliquid custodire, sepire, tenēre. *Any body cherishes my memory*, memoria mea viget in alicujus animo, hæret in alicujus mente (*Cic.*). *His memory will be cherished in all ages*, memoriam illius excipient omnes anni consequentes. *Continue to cherish my memory*, bona, grata, jucunda memoria mei vigeat in animo tuo; fac mei bene memor sis; noli committere, ut memoria mei unquam animo tuo effluat (*Cic.*). *I shall always cherish his memory*, memoria illius nunquam ex animo meo decedet (*Cic.*).

CHERISHER, qui fovet, &c.

CHERRY, cerasum. *Cherry-tree*, cerasus (*also the fruit in Prop.*). *Cherry-orchard*, * locus cerasis consitus. *Cherry-colored*, cerasīnus. *Cherry-tree gum*, * resina cerasina (*not* gummi). *Cherry-wine*, * vinum e cerasis factum (*after Pallad.*). *Cherry-stone*, os cerasi.

CHERRY-BAY, * laurocerasus (*Linn.*).

CHERUB, * Cherub, * Cherubus, *plural* * Cherubim, * Cherubi.

CHERUBIC. Vid. ANGELIC.

CHERVIL, chærefolium (*Plin.*, 19, 8, 54). *In Greek*, pæderos [παιδέρως] *and* chærephyllum [χαιρέφυλλον], *which Columella always uses*: scandix chærefolium (*Linn.*).

CHESS, lusus latrunculorum: lusus latrunclarius (*a game of the ancients, resembling chess or draughts*). *To play at chess*, latrunculis ludere (*poetical*, prœlia latronum ludere). *Chess-board*, tabula latruncularia (* *Sen., Ep.*, 117, 30). *Chessmen*, latrunculi: latrones.

CHEST, arca: cista: capsa: armarium: scrinium: pyxis. *Little chest*, arcula: capsula: capsella: cistula: cistellula [SYN. *in* BOX]. *Chest of drawers*, armarium. || *Breast*, pectus: thorax: præcordia, *plural* (*cavity of the chest with the heart and lungs*): latus: latera (*especially with reference to the state of the lungs*): *a weak chest*, latus imbecillum (*opposed to* latera bona: *my chest grows stronger*, lateribus accedunt vires. *Broad-chested*, pectorosus. || *Money-box*, arca: loculi (*a private man's*): fiscus (*a sovereign's: Silver Age*): ærarium (*the state chest; treasury: also with* privatum, *a private man's*).

CHEST, *v.*, in arcâ concludere, includere, sepire, obsepire.

CHESTNUT, castanea (*the tree*): (nux) castanea (*the fruit*). *Horse-chestnut*, * æsculus hippocastānum. *Chestnut* (*of color*), badius, spadix. *A chestnut-grove*, castanetum.

CHEVALIER, eques.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, ericius (*Cæs.*); *also* cervus (*Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 72, *Herzog.*).

CHEW, mandere: manducare. *Chew the cud*, ruminare *or* ruminari (*transitive and intransitive*): remandere (*transitive and intransitive: post-Augustan*). || FIG., *meditate*, vid.

CHICANE, } calumnia (*false accu-*
CHICANERY, } *sation*): prævaricatio (*perversion of justice by an advocate, who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party*). *To practice chicanery*, calumniari: *to have recourse to the arts of chicanery*, intendere animum calumniis: *to prolong a contest by chicanery*, calumniâ extrahere. *To practice chicanery against any body*, calumnias alicui intendere: malitiosa juris interpretatio (*Cic., perversion of justice*).

CHICANE, *v.*, calumniari: calumniâ extrahere: *against any body*, calumnias alicui intendere. Vid. CHICANE, *s.*

CHICANER, calumniator: prævaricator [SYN. *in* CHICANE]: quadruplator (*one who tries to get any body's property by cunning arts*): juris contortor (*a perverter of justice*).

CHICK, } pullus: pullus gallinace-
CHICKEN, } us. *Chickens, also* pulli ex ovis orti. ☞ Pullus *was also used (as chick) as a term of endearment (Hor., Sat.*, 1, 3, 45). *Chicken-hearted*, ignavus: timidus: ignavus ac timidus: timidus atque ignavus. *Chicken-pox*, purpura (*technical term*). *Chick-weed*, alsine (alsine media, *Linn.*): * anagallis arvensis.

CHICKLING VETCH, * lathyrus (*Linnæus*).

CHICK-PEA, cicer.

CHIDE, vituperare: reprehendere: (verbis) increpare: increpitare: culpare [SYN. *in* BLAME]: objurgare (*to reproach with a fault; opposed to* laudare): conviciari (*to make railing accusations*): exagitare, destringere (*to make sharp attacks on a man*): corripere (*to blame with harsh words*): cavillari (*to blame with irony*): exprobare (alicui aliquid, *to reproach a man with something as dishonorable to him*). *To chide any body on account of any thing*, reprehendere aliquem de *or* in aliquâ re; vituperare aliquem de aliquâ re; objurgare aliquem de, *or* in aliquâ re, *or* aliquâ re *only*. *To be chided*, objurgari, vituperari; in vituperationem incidere, cadere, venire, *or* adduci; vituperationem subire. *To chide in gentle terms*, levi brachio objurgare aliquem (de aliquâ re).

CHIDER, objurgator: reprehensor.

CHIDING, objurgatio: reprehensio. *A gentle chiding*, lenis objurgatio.

CHIEF, *s.*, caput; princeps; * reipublicæ gerendæ princeps: *to make any body the chief of a confederacy*, * fœderis principatum deferre alicui: *the chief (in rank and dignity) of a state*, vir primarius populi: dux (*general term*): auctor: princeps (*he who takes the lead in any thing*). || *Commander in chief*, dux belli: imperator: prætor (*leader in war, the latter especially of Greek commanders in chief, στρατηγός*). || *Leader*, caput: signifer: fax (*chief of a party, a conspiracy*, &c.): *the chief in a civil war (who gave the signal for its breaking out)*, tuba belli civilis (*Cic. ad Div.*, 6, 12, 3): *the chief of the cavalry*, magister equitum; præfectus, *with or without* equitum (*general term*).

CHIEF, *adj.*, primus (*first in order or time, with others after him*): summus: maximus: præcipuus (*post-Augustan*, principalis: *except in* causæ principales: *opposed to secondary causes*): primarius (*first in rank, dignity, or value*). *The chief men in the state*, capita rerum *or* reipublicæ: primores: primores civitatis *or* populi (*by connections, birth, power, credit*), principes (*by intellect, talents, powers of debate, activity*, &c.; *hence distinguished above* primores, *who are a body*): proceres (*the chief by natural position, nobility opposed to commonalty*): optimates (*as a political class, the aristocracy*). *The chief point*, caput alicujus rei: summa alicujus rei: cardo alicujus rei (*on which all turns, Var. and Quint.*): momentum (ῥοπή, *the critical, decisive point*). *The chief good*, summum bonum. *It was always his chief care*, ei semper maxima *or* antiquissima cura fuit: *to make any thing one's chief business*, omne studium in aliquâ re ponere. *This is the chief point*, hoc caput est: hoc maximum *or* primum est. CHIEF-PRIEST, vid. HIGH-PRIEST.

CHIEFLY, præcipue: potissimum: imprimis: maxime. SYN. *in* ESPECIALLY.

CHIEFTAIN, CHIEF = "*commander in chief*."

CHILBLAIN, ulcus, quod fit ex frigore hiberno: vitium frigoris. ☞ *The meaning of* pernio *and* perniunculus *is doubtful.*

CHILD, (a) *a human being, without regard to sex and age, but with reference to the parents; is to be expressed in Latin in singular by* filius (*son*) *or* filia (*daughter*), *unless the sentence may be turned in such a manner as to admit the verb* nasci. CHILDREN, liberi, orum: progenies (*offspring, descendants*): stirps (*literally, the stem; both can stand for "a child," when this is used in a pregnant sense for "issue," "offspring;*" proles *and* suboles *are poetical in this sense*): natus (*for* filius), *by no means admissible in good prose, any more than the feminine* nata (*for* filia) *and the plural* nati (natæ), e. g., natus meus *or* de me natus, &c. *It is a different thing when we find in Cicero* (*Læl.*, 8, 27), bestiæ, quæ ex se natos ita amant, &c., *and* inter natos et parentes, *because here the opposition between the parent and the offspring is intended to be prominently marked out; or whenever* natus *or* nata ex, &c., *appears as a pure participle, with which* filius (*or* filia) *is to be understood, as Nep., Epam.*, 10, 2: ne tu pejus consulas, qui talem (sc. filium) ex te natum reliquerus sis; *and again*, namque ex me natam (sc. filiam) relinquo pugnam Leuctricam [vid. *the context of the passage*]. *To beget children*, liberos procreare: *I have no child* (*progeny*), stirps mihi deest; nullam liberorum stirpem habeo: *my children are dead*, orbus sum: *to deprive any body of the hope* (*of bearing*) *children*, alicui spem partûs adimere: *to bear children to any body*, liberos ex aliquo parĕre *or* eniti: *my children!* (*as a term of affection in addressing even grown up persons*), mi fili! o bone! mea bona! mea filia! *my pretty children!* mea lepida! ‖ *With regard to age*, (*a*) *yet unborn*, fetus *or* partus (*in late medical writers*, embryo): (*β*) *of a tender age*, infans (*until it can speak*): puer (*boy*): puella (*girl*). ‖ *Children*, pueri; puellæ; parvi, parvuli (*the little ones*): *a young or little child*, puer (puella) infans: *from a child* [vid. CHILDHOOD]. ‖ *To get with child*, prægnantem facere: (*if by violence*), * stupro per vim oblato, prægnantem facere. *To be with child*, gravidam *or* prægnantem esse (*by any body*, ex aliquo): ventrem ferre, partum ferre *or* gestare. ‖ (*Any thing is*) *mere child's play*, ludus: res facillima.

CHILD-BED, *to be translated by* puerperium (*the bearing*), partus (*the birth*); e. g., *to be in child-bed*, parturire: puerperio cubare: infantem parĕre *or* partu edere. *A woman in child-bed*, puerpera. *To die in child-bed*, * parturientem exstingui. *The pains of child-bed*, partûs dolores, *or for context* dolores *only.*

CHILD-BIRTH. Vid. CHILD-BED.

CHILDHOOD, prima ætas: prima ætatis tempora (*general term*): infantia: infantiæ anni (*the time when the child can not* (*or not quite*) *speak*): pueritia: ætas puerilis (*boyhood*): *from childhood*, a primâ (*or* ab ineunte) ætate; a primâ infantiâ (*Tac., Ann.*, 1, 4, 3); ab initio ætatis; a primis ætatis temporibus; a parvo *or* parvulo; a puero (*and, in plural*, a parvis *or* parvulis, a pueris, *of several, as well as if one speaks of himself in the plural*): a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis (*translation of the Greek ἐξ ἁπαλῶν ὀνύχων, only in the epistolary style of Cic. ad Div.*, 1, 6, *extr.*). ‖ IMPROPR., *in the sense of imperfect state*, e. g., *of arts*, &c., prima initia, *plural.*

CHILDISH, puerilis: ineptus (*stronger term*): *childish conduct*, puerilitas; mores pueriles: *to take a childish delight in*, &c., pueriliter exsultare: *it is childish*, puerile est. *In a childish manner*, pueriliter (e. g., ludere, facere). *Childish play*, lusus infantium *or* puerorum. *Childish fooleries*, ineptiæ, nugæ.

CHILDISHNESS, puerilitas: mores pueriles. ‖ *A childishness*, * puerile factum *or* puerile actum (*cf. Theb.*, 5, 503, *where we find* acta puerilia): petulantia puerilis (*childish rashness*): *to commit childishnesses* (*all manner of childishnesses*), pueriliter multa et petulanter agere; pueriliter se agere *or* facere (*the latter in Cic., Acad.*, 2, 11, 33): pueriliter ineptire.

CHILDLESS, orbus: liberis orbus (*one's children or child being dead*): liberis carens: liberos non habens: qui est sine liberis: cui deest stirps (*who has no children*). *To be childless*, liberis orbum esse: liberos non habĕre; liberis carĕre (*according to the distinction just given*). *To become childless, to be rendered childless*, orbum fieri: *to render any body childless*, aliquem liberis orbum facere.

CHILDLESSNESS, * stirps nulla: orbitas (*state of having lost one's children*).

CHILD-MURDER. Vid. INFANTICIDE.

CHILD-LIKE, puerilis (*in years*): pius erga parentes (*affectionate to his parents*): integer: incorruptus (*pure, uncontaminated*; e. g., animus).

CHILL, *s.*, frigus (*as causing frost*, &c., *opposed to* calor; *hence, also, the chill produced by fever, and figuratively of the coldness of indifference*): algor (*the chill, inasmuch as it is felt*): gelu (*inasmuch as it freezes any thing, used only in the ablative*): horror (*the chill in a fever*): *water with the chill taken off*, aqua (potio, &c.) egelida et frigidæ potior (*Cels.*). *To take the chill off any thing*, * aliquid egelidum facere, egelare (*late; Cæl. Aurel.*).

CHILL, *adj.*, subfrigidus (*late*): frigidus: algens: algidus [SYN. *in* COLD]. ☞ Egelidus *is that from which the chill has been taken off, the* ex *being privative. To be chill*, frigĕre: algĕre: (*figuratively*) languēre: *to become chill*, frigescere: refrigescere: refrigerari.

CHILL, *v.*, refrigerare (*also figuratively, "to chill," "to damp*"): frigidum facere. FIG., refrigerare: comprimere: reprimere.

CHILLINESS, frigus (*general term*): * horror quidam frigidus (*shivering and chilliness*).

CHILLY. Vid. CHILL, *adj.*

CHIME, *s.*, * tintinnabulorum concentus: * sonĭtus campanarum. ‖ *Harmony*, concordia vocum: sonorum concentus, *or* concentus concors et congruens.

CHIME, *v., strike a bell*, * campanam pulsare. ‖ *Harmonize*, concinere: conspirare: consentire: congruere [vid. AGREE]: *not to chime* [vid. DISAGREE]. *To chime in with a person's discourse*, * succinere alicui *or* alicujus sermoni; *or* succinere *only* (i. e., "*sing the same tune after him*:" clamat "victum date:" succinit alter: "et mihi," &c., *Hor., Ep.*, 1, 17, 48).

CHIMERA, commentum (*fiction*): portentum: monstrum (*a bold, adventurous fiction*): *plural*, opinionum commenta.

CHIMERICAL, fictus: commenticius (*invented*): inanis: vanus (*only existing in the imagination*): portentosus: monstruosus (*strange, adventurous in general*).

CHIMNEY. *The nearest word is* fumariolum (*Tertull., a hole for letting out the smoke*), *but the thing was unknown to the ancients, as the smoke found its way out either through the window-holes or through the tiles of the roof; therefore, in classical language*, domus fumat (*the house smokes, as in Cic., Sext.*, 10, 24) *for our* "*the chimney smokes*:" culmen fumat (*the roof smokes, Virg., Ecl.*, 1, 82): caminus (*stove in a room*): *one's own chimney-corner*, focus proprius. *A chimney with a good fire in it*, caminus luculentus (*Cic.*).

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, * caminos detergendi artifex.

CHIN, mentum.

CHIN-COUGH, * tussis clangosa, *or* clamosa, *or* ferina (*technical term*).

CHINA, ‖ *the substance*, murrha (*most probably, according to the latest researches, our own china;* vid. *Roloff, Museum of Archæology, vol.* ii., *p.* 3). ‖ *Any thing made of china*, opus murrhinum: vas murrhinum, *or plural*, vasa murrhina.

CHINE, spina.

CHINK, rima: fissura (*a greater one*). ‖ *A jingling, circumlocution with* tinnire, e. g., tinniendâ re (*of an instrument, after Varr., R. R.*, 3, 16, 30), (*also with money;* vid. *Cic., Att.*, 14, 21, *extr.*): tinnitum cĭēre *is poetical.*

CHINK, *v.*, rimas fieri pati; rimas agere: findi. ‖ *To jingle*, vid. *above.*

CHINKY, rimosus; plenus rimarum.

CHIP, schidia (σχίδιον), *or pure Latin* assula (*for burning*, e. g., *of pine-wood*, schidia *or* assula tædæ): scobs: ramenta, *plural* (*of sawing, boring, or filing*): particula (*general term*), frustum: frustulum (*of bread*): crusta (*of marble*, &c., *for mosaic work*): recisamentum (*of carved or cut wood*): *a chip of broken matter*, fragmentum. PROV., *A chip of the same block*, ejusdem farinæ.

CHIP, *v.*, concīdere in partes: *also* concīdere *only*: consecare (*by means of cutting*): (asciâ) dolare: dedolare: edolare (*to chip with an axe roughly*): asciâ polire (*to make smooth with an axe*).

CHIP-AXE, ascia: securis (*hatchet*): bipennis (*double-edged*).

CHIPPINGS. Vid. CHIP, *s.*

CHIRP, (*of crickets*) stridĕre: pipire (*of young birds*): pipilare (*Catull., of a sparrow*): pipare (*Varr., of a hen*). Vid. *also* to WARBLE.

CHIRPING, clangor (*the proper word, of sparrows*): *circumlocution with verbs under* CHIRP, *v.*

CHIRURGEON. Vid. SURGEON.

CHIRURGERY. Vid. SURGERY.

CHISEL, scalprum fabrile (*Liv.*, 27, 49, *init.*): cælum (*graving-tool, hollow chisel*): tornus (*turner's chisel*).

CHISEL, *v.*, scalpere: cælare (*with the graving-tool*).

CHIT. Vid. INFANT, CHILD.

CHIT-CHAT. Vid. CHAT, *s.*

CHITTERLINGS. Vid. GUTS, BOWELS.

CHIVALROUS, equester (*relating to a knight*): * quod equitem decet (*becoming a knight*): fortis (*bravĕ*). ‖ *Adventurous*, vid.

CHIVALRY, ordo equester (*the order of knights*): dignitas equestris (*knighthood, as a dignity*): equites (*the knights*): res equestris (*as a thing*).

CHIVES. Vid. FILAMENTS.

CHLOROSIS, * chlorosis.

CHOCOLATE, * quadræ cacaoticæ (*squares of chocolate*): * calda cacaotica (*the drink*).

CHOICE, ‖ *permission or power to choose*, optio: eligendi optio (*the former the more common*): *also* optio et potestas: potestas optioque (*the proper word*): arbitrium (*a man's free will*). *To give any body his choice*, alicui optionem dare, facere *or* deferre (*all Cic., the first common; not* optionem ferre): facere alicui potestatem optionemque, ut eligat; facere alicui arbitrium in eligendo: *to give any body his choice of two things*, alicui potestatem optionemque facere, ut eligat, utrum velit: *to give any body his free choice in any matter*, alicujus *or* alicujus rei optionem mittere: alicujus eligendi optionem alicui dare; alicui permittere arbitrium alicujus rei (e. g., *whether it is to be peace or war*, pacis ac belli). *The choice*

is left to you, or you may make your choice, optio tua est: *if I had my choice*, si optio esset: *it is left to his free choice*, optio ei est *or* data est. *It is only a choice of evils*, nihil est medium. *To give any body his choice, which of his colleagues he will have*, alicui permittere, ut ex collegis optet, quem velit. ‖ *Election, act of choosing*, delectus: electio: creatio (*to an office*). *An elegant choice of words*, verborum delectus elegans; elegantia verborum, sermonis. ☞ "*To make one's choice*" [vid. CHOOSE]. ‖ *Care in choosing*, delectus: *too scrupulous in the choice of words*, in verborum delectu nimius: *with judgment and choice*, cum delectu: eleganter: *without judgment or choice*, sine (ullo) delectu: promiscue: temere. ‖ *The best*, robur: flos, &c.; *also* optima, *noun plural, but mostly by adjective.*

CHOICE, ‖ *select*, &c., conquisitus: conquisitus et electus: exquisitus: eximius: egregius: præstans. *Choicest*, conquisitissimus. *The choicest wines*, veterrima vina. *The tables were covered with the choicest dainties*, mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur.

CHOICENESS, excellentia, præstantia.

CHOIR, chorus canentium. ‖ *Part of a church*, apsis *or* absis, idis (*Isid., Orig.*, 15, 18; 7, *and Paulin., Ep.*, 12, *both of whom doubt whether it is* absis, idis, *or* absida, æ, *Freund's Dictionary*): statio canentium (*place of the singers in the church*).

CHOKE, TR., animam *or* spiritum intercludere (*to stop the breath violently*): suffocare (*to kill by closing the organs of respiration, whether by an internal obstacle* [quem crassior saliva suffocat, *Sen.*] *or by external means*): [alicui elidere spiritum, *or* (*poetically*) fauces, *or* collum, *is to kill by external pressure on the throat: to throttle*, strangulare, *with a cord*, &c.] INTR., suffocari: spiritu intercluso exstingui: *by any thing*, * aliquâ re suffocare. ‖ IMPROPR., (a) suffocare: strangulare (*to bind too tight, and so deprive of nourishment*, e. g., *trees*): exstinguere: restinguere: auferre: tollere. *Fear chokes his voice*, metus vocem præcludit. ‖ *Block up*, obturare: obstruere. Vid. OBSTRUCT.

CHOLER, ‖ *bile*, bilis. ‖ *Anger*, bilis: ira: iracundia: stomachus. SYN. *in* ANGER.

CHOLERIC, ‖ *bilious*, biliosus (*Celsus*): cholericus (*Plin.*): cholerâ laborans (*having the jaundice, Cels.*). ‖ *Passionate*, fervidus, e. g., ingenium (*a choleric temperament*): vehemens: iracundus.

CHOOSE, eligere (*to choose one out of several, without reference to any particular end*): deligere (*to choose what is or seems to be the best for a particular end*: eligitur qui ex promiscuâ multitudine legitur: delegitur, qui ex pluribus, sed idoneis legitur): seligere (*choose and set apart*): optare (*decide for what one thinks good and advisable; in prose nearly always followed by a disjunctive proposition*): habēre delectum alicujus rei (e. g., verborum, *to proceed with judgment and choice in any thing*): adhibēre (*choose out and apply to a purpose, Quint.*, 9, 4, 11). *Sometimes* exquirere (*if careful search is implied*). *To choose a place for a camp*, locum castris capere; idoneum locum castris deligere: *to choose one out of them all*, unum e cunctis deligere: *fit men for any purpose*, idoneos alicui rei homines deligere: *a son-in-law*, aliquem sibi generum deligere (*Liv.*): *to choose death before slavery*, mortem servituti anteponere: *of two evils to choose the least*, ex malis minimum eligere: *a line of life*, vitæ rationem inire: *a husband for one's daughter*, maritum filiæ prospicere: *words, expressions*, verba eligere, deligere: *some one person as an example for imitation*, unum sibi ad imitatum deligere (*Cic.*). *To let any body choose*, alicui optionem dare, facere, &c. [Vid. CHOICE.] ‖ *Wish, be willing*, velle. *I don't choose*, nolo. *I choose rather*, malo: *if you choose*, si vis, si tibi placet: *as you choose*, ut libet: *whether I choose or not*, velim nolim. *I don't choose either to — or to —*, neque — neque — in animo est (*Ter.*). ‖ *Elect (to an office)*, vid. ‖ PHR., *I can not choose but*, non possum non (*with infinitive*): facere non possum, quin (*with subjunctive*).

CHOP *off*, decidere: abscidere (*to cut off with a sharp instrument; not to be confounded with* abscindere, *which is to tear off violently*): præcidere (*chop off from the fore part of any thing*): succidere (*from below*): desecare. *To chop off any body's head*, caput alicui abscidere *or* præcidere (*both Liv.*): abscidere caput a cervicibus alicujus (*a dead man's, Cic.*): caput decidere alicui gladio (*Curt.*): *any body's hands*, manus alicui præcidere (*Hirt.*): manum præcidere gladio (*Cic.*): *any body's ears*, desecare aures (*Cæs.*): decidere aures (*Ter.*). ‖ *Chop up, mince*, concidere: minute, *or* minutim, *or* minutatim concidere: minutatim consecare. ‖ *Devour eagerly*, devorare, *or* comedere. ‖ *Exchange*, mutare: permutare: commutare. ‖ *To chop round (of the wind)*, se vertere (e. g., *to the southwest*) in Africum. ‖ *Altercate*, altercari (cum aliquo): *to chop logic with any body*, * dialectice disputare cum aliquo: * dialecticis acuminibus aliquem compungere (*after Cic.*, 2 *De Or.*, 158). ‖ *Of the skin*, scindi: *a chopped skin*, rhagădes *or* rhagadia (*Plin.; written by Celsus as a Greek word*: cutis scinditur: ῥαγάδια Græci vocant).

CHOP, ‖ *portion chopped off* [vid. CHIP]. ‖ *Of meat*, offa, *more commonly* ofella (e. g., quæ non egeant ferro structoris ofellae, *Mart.*). *A mutton chop, perhaps* * ofella vervecina. *A pork chop*, offa *or* ofella porcina (offa penita, *Plaut., is thus defined by Fest.*, offa porcina cum caudâ in cœnis puris offa penita vocatur).

CHOPS, rictus (oris), hiatus (oris). *Sometimes* fauces.

CHORAL, *by circumlocution: generally*, chori, &c.

CHORD, chorda (χορδή), *or, in pure Latin*, fides (*but* fides *is always used in the plural* = "*the strings*;" *except Cic., Fin.*, 4, 27, 75, *and in poetry*): nervus (νεῦρον, *chord of animal sinews or gut*). *To touch the chords*, nervos tangere. ‖ *Of a (geometrical) arc*, basis (βάσις).

CHORISTER, puer (*or* homo) symphoniacus (*Cic.*: puer *or* servus symphoniacus, *who sang*, &c., *to amuse his master*): * choro canentium ascriptus. *The leader of the choristers*, chorāgus (*leader of the choir in Greek and Roman plays*): magister, qui numeris chori canentium præit (*Col.*, 12, 2, 4): qui præit ac præmonstrat modos (*Gell.*, 1, 11, *p. med.*).

CHOROGRAPHER, chorographus (χωρογράφος, *Vitr.*).

CHOROGRAPHY, chorographia (χωρογραφία, *Vitr.*).

CHORUS, chorus.

CHOUGH, corvus graculus (*Linn.*).

CHOUSE. Vid. BAMBOOZLE, CHEAT.

CHRIST, Christus.

CHRISTENDOM, populus Christianus (*late*): * universi Christiani: * orbis terræ Christianus.

CHRISTEN. Vid. BAPTIZE.

CHRISTENING. Vid. BAPTISM.

CHRISTIAN, Christianus. *A Christian*, Christianus: Christianæ legis studiosus (*Ammian. Avoid the poetical* Christicola). *To make a man a Christian*, * sacris Christianæ legis imbuere aliquem: legi Christianæ aliquem ascribere (*after Ammian.*): *to become a Christian or Christians*, doctrinam Christianam amplecti: sacra Christiana *or* cultum Christianum et puram religionem suscipere (*of a state or other body being converted to Christianity: after Liv.*, 1, 7, *and Cic., Legg.*, 1, 23, 60). *To be a Christian*, Christianæ legis esse studiosum; * Christum *or* Christianam legem sequi; * Christianam doctrinam profiteri. *Christian-name*, prænomen. *A persecutor of the Christians*, Christianæ religionis insectator (*Eutrop.*): populi Christiani vexator (*Sulp. Severus*). *An enemy or opponent of the Christians*, Christiano nomini inimicus *or* infestus (*after Nep., Hann.*, 7, 3; *Sal., Cat.*, 52, 22), *or* inimicissimus, infestissimus.

CHRISTIANITY, religio Christiana (*Eutrop.*): * doctrina Christi *or* Christiana: cultus Christianus (*the worship*): * sacra Christiana (*the service, especially considered as sacrificial*): * sensus Christianus: pietas, *with or without* Christiana (*the piety or religious sense of a true Christian*).

CHRISTIANLY, * ut decet Christianum: pie.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, strena (*at Rome, a New-year's gift; post-Augustan*).

CHRISTMAS-DAY, * dies natalis Christi: dies festus Christi (*after Liv.*, 25, 23). *Not* dies nativitatis Christi.

CHRISTMAS-WEEK, * dies Christi nati festi ac sollemnes. *To keep Christmas-week*, diem festum Christi [per triduum] agere (*after Liv.*, 25, 23).

CHROMATICS, * pigmentorum (*or* colorum) ratio. ‖ *With reference to an unknown species of ancient music*, chroma, *n.* (χρῶμα, *the thing*): chromatice (*the doctrine, Vitr.*): chromaticum genus (*Macrob., Somn. Scip.*, 2, 4, *fin.*).

CHRONIC *diseases*, morbi longi (*opposed to* acuti): morbi chronici (*late, but now technical term*).

CHRONICLE, *v.*, in annales referre: memoriæ prodere *or* tradere: posteris tradere.

CHRONICLES, chronica, *plural*, libri chronici: libri qui chronici appellantur (*post-Augustan*): annales libri: commentarii annorum, *or* annales *only* (*year-books, in which the affairs*, &c., *of the state were recorded year by year*): fasti (*year-books or tables, on which the names of the consuls, dictators*, &c., *with their remarkable actions, victories, triumphs*, &c., *were recorded, the year, month, and day being accurately set down*). *The chronicles of a town*, commentarius rerum urbanarum (*Cæl. in Cic., Epp.*).

CHRONICLER, annalium scriptor: chronographus (*Sid., Ep.*, 8, 6): scriptor rerum *or* rerum gestarum.

CHRONOLOGICAL, * chronologicus: *to arrange the events of several years in a chronological order*, res gestas plurium annorum, observato cujusque anni ordine, deinceps componere (*Gell.*, 5, 18, *a. med.*): *to disturb the chronological order of any thing*, in aliquâ re perturbare ætatum ordinem (*Cic., Brut.*, 64, 223). *Without observing chronological order*, non servato temporis ordine.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, servato temporis ordine; observato cujusque anni ordine: *to arrange (the) events chronologically*, temporum ordines explicare (*Cic., Brut.*, 4, 15).

CHRONOLOGY, * chronologia (*may be retained as a technical term, if necessary*): temporum ratio (*as computation of the time*): ætatum *or* temporis ordo: temporum ordines (*as series of time*): descriptio temporum: computatio temporis *or* temporum: *to occupy one's self with chronology*, temporum annales persequi: annos dinumerare. *Roman chronology*, Romanorum annalium ratio: *attention to chronology, the study of chronology*, notatio temporum.

CHRONOMETER, * chronomētrum (χρονόμετρον).

CHRYSALIS, nympha.

CHRYSOBERYL, chrysoberyllus.

CHRYSOLITE, topazius.

CHRYSOPRASUS, chrysoprāsus.

CHUB, * perca cernua (*Linn.*). ‖ *A rustic*, homo rusticus: stipes: caudex (*as an epithet*).

CHUBBY-CHEEKED, bucculentus (*Com.*).

CHUCK (*of a hen when feeding her young ones*), singultus.

CHUCK, *v.*, singultire (*Col.*, 8, 11, 15): glocire (*of a hen that is going to sit, Col.*, 8, 5, 4).

CHUFF, homo agrestis: homo rusticus: merum rus (*stronger term*).

CHUFFY, inhumanus: inurbanus: agrestis: rusticus.

CHUM, contubernalis: *he wished to have him for his son's chum*, * volebat eum esse in filii sui contubernio.

CHUMP, caudex.

CHURCH, (a) *the sacred building*, ædes sacra: (b) *the congregation*, * cœtus sacer: * sacra publica, orum, *n.* (*the divine service*): *to go to church*, * sacra publica adire; * sacris publicis ades-

se: *to perform the church-service (of the clergyman)*, rebus divinis interesse: *to attend church*, sacris adesse (*of a layman*): (c) THE CHURCH (i. e., *the whole body of the visible Church*), legis Christianæ studiosi (*Ammian.*, 25, 10); * qui Christum sequuntur; * civitas *or* respublica Christianorum; ecclesia (*ecclesiastical*).

CHURCH-BUILDING, * ædium sacrarum ædificatio.

CHURCH-DISCIPLINE, * disciplina ecclesiastica.

CHURCH-FURNITURE, supellex quâ ad res divinas uti solemus (*Col.*, 12, 3, 1).

CHURCH-GOER, qui ad ædes sacras venit: qui sacris publicis adest. *To be a regular church-goer*, * numquam a cœtu sacro *or* a sacris publicis abesse.

CHURCH-HISTORY, * res populi Christiani.

CHURCH-LATIN, * Latinitas scriptorum ecclesiasticorum.

CHURCH-PROPERTY, bonum ecclesiasticum (*single article*): (*as estate*), fundus ecclesiasticus.

CHURCH-RATES, * vectigal res sacras sustinendi causâ impositum.

CHURCH-TOWER, * turris ædi sacræ imposita.

CHURCH-WARDEN, * rerum ecclesiasticarum curator (*general term*): * ærario ecclesiastico præfectus.

CHURCH-YARD, (a) *place around a church* (*general term*), * area, quæ ædem sacram cingit: (b) *cemetery*, vid.

CHURL, homo illiberalis: homo tenax: homo avarus: avaritiâ ardens (*strongest term*). || *Clown*, rusticus (*opposed to* urbanus): agrestis: homo vultu motuque corporis vastus atque agrestis.

CHURLISH, illiberalis: tenax: sordidus: parcus. || *Clownish*, rusticus: agrestis: inurbanus: rudis: incultus.

CHURLISHLY, tenuiter: parce. JN. parce ac tenuiter: illiberaliter: sordide: rustice: inurbane.

CHURLISHNESS, inurbanitas: rusticitas: mores inculti *or* rustici.

CHURN, labrum: sīnum (*vessel for milk*).

CHURN, *v.*, butȳrum facere.

CHYLE, chylus.

CHYMIC, } * chemicus.
CHYMICAL, }

CHYMIST, * chemiæ peritus; * chemicus.

CHYMISTRY, * chemia; * (ars) chemica.

CICATRICE. Vid. SCAR.

CICATRIZE, INTR., ad cicatricem pervenire *or* perduci; cicatricem ducere *or* inducere (*Cels.*, 7, 28): *it seems likely to cicatrize*, ad cicatricem tendit (*Cels.*): *after the wound has cicatrized*, ubi inducta vulneri cicatrix est. *The wound cicatrizes*, cicatrix coit *or* obducitur: TR., ad cicatricem perducere.

CICERONE, mystagōgus: qui hospites ad ea, quæ visenda sunt, ducere solet, et unumquidque ostendere (*both Cic., Verr.*, 4, 59, 132; *the latter as an explanation of the former*).

CICERONIAN. *A Ciceronian*, * qui Ciceronem sequitur; *but* Ciceronianus *may perhaps be retained: a genuine or true Ciceronian*, vere Ciceronianus: germanus Cicero (*Muret.*).

CICISBEO, sodalis (vid. *Martial*, 9, 3, 8).

CIDER, vinum ex malis factum (*Pallad.*, 3, 25, 19).

CIMETER, acīnāces.

CINCTURE, cingulum: zona (*the former pure Latin*: zona, *borrowed from the Greek* ζώνη, *was likewise used for the girdle of a woman*, e. g., puellæ zonam solvere, *after Catull.*, 2, 11).

CINDER, carbo emortuus. Vid. ASHES.

CINNABAR, minium (*for which some of the ancients erroneously used* cinnabāris; vid. *Plin.*, 38, 7, 38, *Hard.*): *to dye with cinnabar*, miniare: *cinnabar mine*, metallum miniarium; *also* miniarium *only: of the color of cinnabar, or of a cinnabar color*, miniatus: miniaceus: miniatulus (*dyed with cinnabar*): minio colore (*red like cinnabar*): *cinnabar color*, color minii (*properly*): color minius (*like cinnabar*; e. g., *a cinnabar-red color*).

CINNAMON, cinnămum: cinnamōmum.

CINQUEFOIL, quinquefolium (*Cels., Plin.: adjective*, quinquefolius).

CIPHER, * nota numeri; litera (*with the ancients, since they used letters to express numbers*): * zero (*a cipher indicating a nought*). || *Nothingness, to be a cipher*, numerum esse (*figuratively, only serve for filling up, as Hor., Ep.*, 1, 2, 27, nos numerus sumus): nihil valēre; nihil auctoritatis habēre; nulla alicujus habetur ratio (*stronger*): nullo in oratorum numero esse (*of an orator*): *to become a mere cipher*, ad nihilum venire. || *Conventional or occult marks of writing*, notæ (*Suet.*): literæ secretiores (*Gell.*): *what is written in cipher*, furtivum scriptum (*Gell.*). *To write in cipher*, per notas scribere (*Suet., Cæs.*, 56): *to make out what is written in cipher*, investigare et persequi notas.

CIPHER, *v.*, ratiocinari: *to learn to cipher, or ciphering*, * arithmetica discere: *to be experienced in ciphering*, in arithmeticis satis exercitatum esse.

CIRCLE, circulus: circus (*of a greater extent, but doubtful in this meaning, since in Cic., N. D.*, 2, 18, 47, *and De Rep.*, 6, 15, 15, *the MSS. vary between* circus *and* circulus): orbis (*with regard to circumference as terminating in itself*). *To describe a circle*, circulum describere (circino); circinationem describere; ducere rotundam circinationem: *to describe a circle round any body or any thing*, circumscribere aliquid *or* aliquem (*with a compass, a staff*, &c., circino, virgâ *or* virgulâ): circulo aliquid *or* aliquem includere (*to inclose any body or any thing in a circle within which one is to remain*): *to form a circle*, orbem colligere: in orbem consistere (*both of soldiers, for the sake of better defending themselves; also* in orbem, i. e., orbe collecto, se tutari): *to form a circle round any body* (e. g., *of auditors*), coronâ aliquem cingere: *to fight in (the form of) a circle*, in orbem pugnare: *to argue in a circle*, * eodem revolvi: infirma ratione uti, quæ videtur pro ratione afferri, sed idem dicit, quod in expositione dictum est (*after Auct. ad Herenn.*). *A vicious circle (in argument)*, * demonstratio eodem se revolvens (*cf. Auct. ad Herenn.*, 2, 18, 27). || *Social assembly*, circulus (i. e., *a meeting for entertainment*): convivium (*party*). JN. in circulis et conviviis: congressio familiarium (*circle of friends*): corona [vid. *above*]. || *Circuit*, vid. || *To reason in a circle*, eodem revolvi (*after Cic., Divin.*, 2, 5). || *District*, pagus.

CIRCLE, *v.*, circumdare alicui rei aliquid *or* rem aliquâ re: cingere aliquâ re: circumstare (*stand round*): circumsedēre (*sit round*): circumsistere (*place one's self round with accessory notions of oppressing*): circumcludere. || *To move round in a circle*, circumire (*go round*): circumvolare: circumvolitare (*fly round, of birds and persons*).

CIRCUIT, || *compass*, ambītus (*with reference to expansion in general*; e. g., cœli ac terrarum; *of the camp*, castrorum): circuitus (*with reference to circumference*): circumscriptio (e. g., *of the earth*, terræ): complexus (*with reference to the space encompassed*; e. g., cœli, mundi, &c.). *The moon completes her circuit round the earth in a month*, orbis lustrationem luna menstruo cursu complet. || *Of a judge*, e. g., *to go on the circuit*, jure dicundo conventus circumire: circa fora proficisci, ibique quærere et judicia exercēre: provinciam obire (*of a Roman prætor*, &c., *Cic.*).

CIRCULAR, in orbem circumactus: in orbem sinuatus: orbiculatus: circinatæ rotunditatis (*Plin.*, 16, 23, 25): ad circinum fabricatus (*made by compasses*): (*a later word is* circularis): qui in orbem fertur. *To go around any thing in a circular course*, ut circino circumductum cingere aliquid (e. g., *of a river*): *to move with a circular motion*, in orbem agi, *or* circumagi, *or* circumferri. *In a circular manner*, &c., in orbem.

CIRCULAR LETTER, literæ circum aliquos dimissæ; *from context* literæ *only*: *to send a circular letter to the municipal towns*, literas circum municipia dimittere.

CIRCULATE, INTR., in orbem agi, *or* circumagi, *or* circumferri. *The blood circulates*, sanguis per venas arteriasque ultro citro commeat: *my blood circulates more freely*, sanguis liberius meat. TR., *to circulate a report*, rumorem spargere, dispergere, dissipare: *a report is circulated*, rumor, fama *or* sermo est: sermo datur (*Liv.*): *this report is circulated*, sermo hic datur: *money is circulated*, pecunia in communem usum venit.

CIRCULATION, circumactio (e. g., rotarum): circulatio. || *Circulation of the blood*, * circulatio sanguinis. || *Of money*, communis usus: *to be in circulation*, in communem usum venisse.

CIRCUMCISE, circumcidere: *a circumcised Jew*, Judæus curtus, *or* recutitus, *or* verpus.

CIRCUMCISION, circumcisio (*of the Jews, Eccl.*).

CIRCUMFERENCE, || *line that bounds a circle*, &c., peripherīa (περιφέρεια, * *Marc., Cap.* 8, *p.* 278), *or, in pure Latin*, extrema linea circinationis, *or* linea circumcurrens. *The island is* 25,000 *paces in circumference*, insula viginti quinque mīlia passuum circuitu patet; insula cingitur viginti quinque milibus. || *Compass*, vid.

CIRCUMFLEX, circumflexus accentus (*Diom.*, 425; *P., and other grammarians*): apex = *the mark of a long syllable placed over the vowels* (vid. *Spald., Quint.*, 1, 5, 23): *to place the circumflex over a syllable*, syllabam circumducere (*Quint.*, 3. 172, *and* 12, 10, 33), *or* circumflectere (*Gell.*, 4, 7, 2); syllabam apice circumducere (*if it is contracted from two vowels, Quint.*, 1, 5, 23; *compare Ritter, Gramm. Lat., p.* 87, *note*): *a syllable which has the circumflex*, syllaba circumflexa.

CIRCUMFLUENT, qui circumfluit, cingit, circumfunditur: circumfusus: circumfluus (*poetical, and Tac.*).

CIRCUMFUSE, circumfundere aliquid alicui rei *or* aliquid aliquâ re.

CIRCUMJACENT, circumjăcens (alicui loco).

CIRCUMLOCUTION, || *periphrasis*, circuitio, circuitus eloquendi, circuitus plurium verborum, circumlocutio (*all as grammatical technical terms for* περίφρασις, *Cic., Quint.*). ☞ *Avoid* circumscriptio, amfractus verborum (*which in this sense has not the sanction of any old writer*), *and* periphrasis, *which is a Grecism. A poetical circumlocution*, circumlocutio poetica (*Gell.*). *If our language does not possess the word, we must employ a circumlocution*, si non reperitur vox nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuncianda est (*after Suet., Tib.*, 71, *extr.*). *To describe any thing by circumlocution*, pluribus verbis aliquid exponere *or* explicare (*Cic., Quint.*): pluribus et per ambitum verborum aliquid enunciare (*Suet., Tib.*, 71): circuitu pluriumverborum ostendere aliquid (*Quint.*): *also simply* circumire aliquid (*Quint.*, 8, 2, 17; 12, 10, 32). ☞ Circumscribere *with or without* verbis *is more "to describe," "define," &c.*: circumscriptio *is rather "a period." To use a long circumlocution*, aliquid copiosâ loquacitate circumire. || *Beating about the bush*, ambages.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, ab omni parte circumvehi aliquid (*Liv.*, 36, 21), *not* circumnavigare (*which in Vell.*, 2, 106, *fin.* = "*sail about in.*" *The passage is* oceani circumnavigarat sinus).

CIRCUMSCRIBE, finire: includere: coercēre: circumscribere (*especially to put limits to the exercise of an office*): terminare: determinare (*Liv.*): terminis sepire (*Cic.*). *To circumscribe any body's power*, finire potestatem (*Liv.*): *the power of the tribunes*, tribunos plebis circumscribere (*Cæs.*): *to be circumscribed within narrow limits*, in exiguum gyrum compulsum esse (*Cic.*). *To circumscribe within a narrow field*, in exiguum angustumque concludere. *To be circumscribed*, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse. [Vid. LIMIT, RESTRAIN.] || CIRCUMSCRIBED = *narrow: a circumscribed mind*, angustum ingenium: angustiæ pec-

toris: angustus, imbecillus animus: animus tenuis et infirmus (*Cæs.*). *To be of circumscribed abilities*, anguste ab naturâ instructum esse. *Circumscribed means*, angustiæ rei familiaris.

CIRCUMSPECT, circumspectus (*post-classical, in Quint., Cels., Suet., &c., of persons and things*; e. g., circumspectus judicium): consideratus (*both passive, "well-weighed," of things* [e. g., consideratа judicia, *Cic.*], *and active, "one who weighs things well"* [e. g., homo, *Cic.*]): providus. JN. prudens et cautus; prudens et providus; cautus et providus: diligens (*careful: also of things*): gravis (*one who acts from sound principles, after due deliberation*).

CIRCUMSPECTION, circumspectio (*Cic.*): circumspectum judicium (*well-weighed judgment; for which Gellius has* circumspicientia). JN. circumspectio et accurata consideratio (*Cic.*): cautio: prudentia: diligentia: gravitas (*habit of acting carefully after deliberation*). *The thing demands much circumspection*, res multas cautiones habet; res est multæ diligentiæ. *With circumspection*, vid. CIRCUMSPECTLY.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, omnia circumspiciens (pericula), *Cic.*: considerate: cogitate (*not* cogitato, *Stürenburg ad Cic., Arch.*, 8, 18): caute: circumspecte (*Gell.*): diligenter: attente: circumspecto judicio.

CIRCUMSTANCE, res (*the most general word*): causa (*the state, posture, situation, of a thing*). JN. res et causa: tempus, *especially the plural* tempora (*posture of things brought on by the circumstances of the time*): ratio (*a reason founded in circumstances; hence the circumstance itself*): momentum (*the decisive circumstance*): conditio (*condition, limitation*): mora (*delay*): ambages (*circumstance of words*). *Trifling circumstances*, parvæ res: parva momenta. *The Latins, however, do not usually employ a distinctive substantive, but prefer some general, indifferent expression to convey this notion; as, this circumstance moved me*, hoc me movit, *or* hac re motus sum. *On this circumstance rests the whole business*, in eo tota res vertitur (in eo cardo rei vertitur, *not to be recommended*). *According to circumstances*, pro re: pro re natâ; ex *or* pro tempore; pro tempore et pro re (*Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 8). *The circumstances of the times*, tempora: ratio temporis *or* temporum; temporum vincula (*Cic., Fam.*, 10, 6, 2). *To act according to circumstances*, ex re consulere. *Under these or such circumstances*, his rebus; quæ cum ita sint *or* essent (*things being so*): in hoc *or* in tali tempore (*in such an exigency; under such untoward circumstances. In this meaning the preposition* "in" *is mostly expressed*). *Under present circumstances*, in præsentiâ (*opposed to* in posterum). *To suit one's self to circumstances*, tempori servire (*cut one's coat according to the cloth*): necessitati parêre (*make a virtue of necessity*). *To be in good circumstances*, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse. *To be in straitened circumstances*, parce ac duriter vitam agere. *In his embarrassed or desperate circumstances*, in extremis rebus suis. *My circumstances are none of the best*, res meæ sunt minus secundæ. *To be placed in the same circumstances*, in eâdem causâ *or* eodem loco esse; eadem est mea causa. *I am grievously dissatisfied with my own circumstances*, vehementer me pœnitet statûs mei. *A man is always dissatisfied with his own circumstances*, suæ quemque fortunæ maxime pœnitet (*Cic.*). *Suppose yourself in my circumstances*, eum te esse finge, qui sum ego (*Cic.*). || *Circumstances* (= *state of affairs*), rerum status: *a great change of circumstances has taken place*, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: *the untoward circumstances of the time or of affairs*, iniquitas rerum. || *Show, array*, apparatus; ornatus; ostentatio.

CIRCUMSTANCED, comparatus; affectus. *The thing is so circumstanced*, se ita res habet; res est ejusmodi, ut, &c.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, non necessarius, adventicius. || *Detailed*, accuratus, verbosus (*wordy*), copiosus (*diffuse, full*). || *Circumstantial evidence*, * testimonia, quæ etiamsi ad tollendam dubitationem sola non sufficiunt, tamen adjuncta ceteris plurimum valent (*after Quint.*, 5, 99). *A proof from circumstantial evidence*, * probatio non necessaria illa quidem, sed credibilis. *To be condemned on circumstantial evidence*, * probatione non necessariâ illâ quidem sed credibili convictum esse. *To give a circumstantial account of any thing (in writing)*, accurate perscribere aliquid: accurate scribere aliquid *or* de re. Vid. *also* EVIDENCE.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, accurate; multis *or* pluribus verbis; copiose: singulatim *or* singillatim (*each thing, one by one*).

CIRCUMVALLATE, circumvallare (*surround with palisades*): vallo et fossâ munire *or* cingere: circummunire: munitione sepire (*with works generally*). Vid. *next word*.

CIRCUMVALLATION, circummunitio. *Lines of circumvallation*, circummunitiones (*with ramparts and ditches, Auct., Bell. Hisp.*, 38, *fin.*). *To form lines of circumvallation*, circummunire opera, *or* opere (vid. *Editors of Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 66): *round a city*, urbem operibus *or* vallis castellisque circummunire: vallum in oppidi circuitu ducere: oppidum circumvallare (*with ramparts*, &c.): urbem coronâ cingere *or* circumdare; mœnia urbis coronâ aggredi (*with troops; the word being used in a looser sense*): *round the enemy*, hostem circumvallare; vallo crebrisque castellis hostem circummunire.

CIRCUMVENT, circumvenire: fraudem *or* fallaciam alicui facere: dolum alicui nectere, confingere: fucum alicui facere. SYN. *in* DECEIVE.

CIRCUMVENTION, fraus: fraudatio: circumscriptio: ars: artes: machinæ: fallacia. JN. doli atque fallaciæ. SYN. *in* DECEIT.

CIRCUMVOLVE, TR., circumvolvere: circumagere: convertere. INTR., circumvolutari (*Plin.*): circumagi, se circumagere: circumferri: circumverti (*of wheels, the heavenly bodies*, &c.): in orbem circumagi *or* se circumvolvere.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, circumactio: circumactus: ambitus (*solis*).

CIRCUS, circus (*of which the adjective is* circensis).

CISTERN, cisterna: putêus (*Hirt., B. Alex.*, 5, *fin.*). *Cistern-water*, aqua cisternarum *or* cisternina: aqua specubus et puteis extracta (*Hirt., B. Alex.*, 5, *fin.*).

CITADEL, castellum: arx.

CITATION, evocatio (*general term for summoning a person—before a court*, &c.): vocatio (*before a court, Varr. in Gell.*, 13, 12): in jus vocatio. || *Quotation* = *passage quoted*, locus allatus *or* laudatus (citatus, allegatus, productus, *not good*). || *Act of quoting* (*passages, examples*, &c.), prolatio (e. g., exemplorum): commemoratio (*the mentioning of them*): relatio (*Quint.*).

CITE, || *before a court*, citare in jus, *or* in judicium vocare: evocare (*general term for to summon an absent person*). || *Quote*, proferre: afferre [*not* producere; *and it is better to avoid* adducere, *for which Sen., De Irâ*, 2, 16, 2, *is the only passage cited*, ea animalia in exemplum hominis adducit, quibus, &c. *Krebs allows* citare *with or without* testes *or* auctores. *Livy has* magistratuum libros Macer Licinius citat identidem auctores]: laudare (*to cite with approbation*): notare (*with censure*): memorare: commemorare: ponere: proponere (*of examples*): *to cite as authority*, auctorem laudare, *or* memorare (*Cic.*), *or* citare (*Liv.*): *to cite as a witness*, testem proferre, producere *or* (*with praise*) laudare: *a passage*, locum afferre: dictum scriptoris commemorare, referre (*often, habitually*): usurpare: *I like better to cite examples from Grecian history than from our own*, malo Græcorum quam nostra proferre: *I will cite this one example*, ponam illud unum exemplum.

CITHERN, cithara. Vid. HARP.

CITIZEN, civis (*who has the rights of citizenship; opposed to* peregrinus): oppidanus, incola urbis (*the inhabitant of a city, townsman; opposed to* vicanus, *a villager*): togatus (*the citizen in his robe of peace; opposed to* paludatus *or* miles, *the warrior*): plebeius, homo ignobilis (*one of the commonalty; opposed to* patricius *or* vir nobilis): paganus (*a common citizen; often opposed to soldiers, Plin.*, &c.) *The citizens*, civitas, cives; plebs, plebeii (*opposed to the nobles*): oppidani: incolæ urbis; pagani.

CITIZEN-LIKE, civilis (*becoming a citizen, affable*, &c.): civilis, communis, popularis (*usual in common life*): plebeius.

CITIZENSHIP, civitas, jus civitatis (*the right of attaining citizenship*): civitatula (*with reference to a petty town, Sen., Apocol., p.* 852). *To give any body the rights of citizenship, admit him thereto*, civitatem alicui dare, impertire, tribuere; aliquem in civitatem accipere *or* recipere; aliquem in civitatem *or* in numerum civium asciscere; civitate aliquem donare; civem aliquem facere: diploma civitatis alicui offerre (*Suet., the best phrase for our "giving the freedom of the city"*), aliquem ascribere civitati *or* in civitatem. *To receive the rights of citizenship, or the freedom of the city*, consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati alicui ascribi; in civitatem pervenire: *to receive the rights of citizenship* (*or freedom of the city*) *from any body*, civitatem impetrare ab aliquo: *for any body*, civitatem impetrare alicui: *not to choose to avail one's self of the rights of citizenship*, civitatis beneficio uti nolle: *to obtain the rights of citizenship by stealth*, civitatem furari: *to lose them*, civitatem perdere: *to take them away from any body*, civitatem alicui adimere; *also* aliquem de civitate exterminare *or* ejicere.

CITRON, || *the tree*, citrus, citrus medica (*Linn.*): *of citron-wood*, citreus: *candied citron*, cortex mali citri conditus. || *Citron* (*the fruit*), malum citrum: (pomum) citreum.

CITY, urbs (*always with respect to the greatness, wealth*, &c., *of its inhabitants; hence, also, a capital city, and especially Rome*): oppidum (*as a place of habitation secured against attacks from without*): civitas (*the collective inhabitants of a city as bound together by common laws, institutions, and usages; the burgesses or freemen, as such; the city, in a civil regard*): municipium (*a free city, especially in Italy, having its own laws and magistrates, whose inhabitants, if they had received the* jus civile Romanum, *were regarded as Roman citizens, had the right of voting at assemblies of the Roman people, and might hold public offices, but had not the Roman* sacra; *otherwise they were only permitted to serve in the Roman legions, and to stand for military offices*): colonia (*a Roman colony of citizens or allies*): præfectura (*a city suspected of disaffection, which was not governed by its own magistrates according to its own laws, but by a prefect sent from Rome*). *City and country*, urbs agrique. *The territory of a city*, territorium urbis: ager urbis. *In all the cities; from city to city*, oppidatim. *At the expense of the city* (i. e., *of the public*), sumtu publico, *also* publice. || *The city* (i. e., *the people thereof*), incolæ urbis, urbani; oppidani. || "*Freedom of the city*," vid. CITIZENSHIP.

CITY, *as adj.* urbanus, *or gen.* urbis: oppidanus, *or gen.* oppidi. *A city life*, vita urbana. *The city magistrates*, magistratus urbani: publicus (*if opposed to* privatus).

CIVET, * zibethum: *civet-cat*, * castor zibethicus (*Linn.*): * viverra zibetha (*Linn.*).

CIVIC, civilis: civicus: civium. Vid. CIVIL.

CIVIL, civilis: civicus: civium (civicus, *in the best prose, is found only with* corona ["*the civic crown*"]: civilis, *relating to a citizen*, &c., *does not occur in the sense of "popular," "condescending,"* &c., *till after Augustus. Livy has* sermo civilis; *and in following writers it is used for "civil" or "courteous." The genitive* civium *is used when what is asserted holds good of each citizen or many individual citizens of the whole body*; e. g., orationes

civiles *are speeches regarding the state:* orationes civium, *speeches made by individual citizens*): togatus (*concerning the citizen when wearing the* toga, *or "gown of peace;" opposed to* militaris: *hence* togati; *opposed to* milites): *the civil year,* annus civilis: *the civil day,* dies civilis. *A civil process,* causa privata, lis: *a civil right,* jus civile (*in the wider sense; opposed to* jus naturale: *also as "private right;" opposed to* jus publicum). *The civil list,* * domestici sumtus principis: *a civil governor,* * qui provinciæ præest sine imperio: proconsul (*in the time of the Roman emperors*). *A civil officer,* magistratus (*opposed to* imperium): officium civile (*opposed to* officium militare). *Civil and military offices,* magistratus et imperia. *Civil war,* bellum civium: bellum civile: bellum intestinum *or* domesticum: *sometimes* arma *or* castra civilia: *during a civil war,* inter arma civilia: *to abhor civil war,* a civilibus castris abhorrēre: arma civilia fugere: *to take part in a civil war for a long time,* diu in armis civilibus commorari. *Civil discord,* discordia *or* dissensio civilis. *To foment civil discord,* discordiam in civitatem inducere. *A civil contest,* certamen civile. *Civil death,* diminutio *or* deminutio capitis maxima (*loss of freedom, family, and the rights of citizenship*). ‖ *Polite,* &c., urbanus (*courteous*): affabilis (*conversing pleasantly with inferiors*): cōmis (*kind and condescending toward inferiors*): blandus (*of soft, winning speech*): civilis (*of a prince or great man treating inferiors with the simplicity of a plain citizen, that is, as their equal. In this sense it was used by the post-Augustan writers*): benignus (*kind*): facilis (*opposed to* difficilis: *a pleasant person to have to do with in social intercourse, from being obliging, easily satisfied,* &c.): officiosus (*ready to perform kind offices, pay kind attentions,* &c.): *a civil invitation,* invitatio benigna: *he is very civil toward me,* perhonorificus in me est.

CIVILIAN, juris peritus; juris *or* jure consultus; juris scions; in jure prudens; juris interpres: *a distinguished civilian,* juris peritissimus *or* consultissimus; juris scientissimus: *to be an eminent civilian,* juris intelligentiā præstare; magnam prudentiam juris civilis habēre: *to be looked upon as an eminent civilian,* valde juris consultum videri: *to practice as a civilian,* de jure respondēre.

CIVILITY, urbanitas: humanitas [Syn. *in* Affable] : comitas: officia urbana (*civilities*): affabilitas. Jn. comitas affabilitasque sermonis (*in conversation*): *to treat any body with great civility,* peroffíciose et peramanter aliquem observare; omni comitate aliquem complecti: *to show a civility to any body,* gratum facere *or* gratificari alicui: *to dismiss any body with great civilities,* aliquem dimittere cum bonā gratiā.

CIVILIZATION, cultus humanus civilisque; cultus atque humanitas; *also* (*perhaps*) elegantior (delicatior) cultus *or* institutio: *to lead men to civilization,* homines a ferā agrestique vitā ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere (*Cic., De Or.,* I, 8, *extr.*) [vid. Civilize]: *civilization has not made great progress among those nations,* hi populi a cultu atque humanitate longissime absunt (*Cæs., B. G.,* 1, 1).

CIVILIZE, expolire hominemque reddere; omni vitā atque cultu excolere atque expolire; ad humanitatem informare *or* effingere; ab ferā agrestique vitā ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere (*Cic.*): *the civilized nations,* populi eruditi (vid. *Cic., Rep.,* 2, 10): *a civilized state,* bene morata et bene constituta civitas (*Cic., Brut.,* 2, 7).

CIVILLY, urbane; humaniter; comiter; officiose; *also* belle; e. g., *to decline civilly,* belle negare.

CLACK, *s.,* ‖ *ceaseless talk, babbling,* loquacitas (*Cicero*): garrulitas (*Quint. and Sen.*: garritus, *very late, Sidon.*).

CLACK, crepare: crepitare: crepitum dare. ‖ *Let the tongue run,* garrire.

CLAD, vestitus: *to be clad in gold and purple,* insignem auro et purpurā conspici: *the earth is clad with flowers,* &c., terra vestitur floribus, herbis, &c.; herbis prata convestiuntur.

CLAIM, poscere (*in expectation that the claim will be granted*): deposcere: exposcere (*urgently*): postulare: expostulare (*when one has a right*: expostulare, *urgently*): flagitare: efflagitare (*impetuously*): *Cic., Milon.,* 34, *p. in., makes a climax thus,* misericordiam implorare, requirere, exposcere, flagitare. Jn. poscere et flagitare: petere: expetere (*more by means of entreaty than claim*): exigere (*to claim; e. g., wages, debts,* &c.): persequi pecuniam, &c. (*if before a court*): per literas flagitare (*by letter*): *to be entitled to claim,* jure quodam suo postulare posse; justam postulandi causam habēre; sibi vindicare, sumere *or* assumere aliquid (*to lay claim to it*). *To claim the throne,* regnum affectare, quærere (*Liv.*); imperium affectare (*Ter.*): *the name of a learned man,* nomen docti sibi vindicare, sumere.

CLAIM, *s.,* postulatio; postulatum (*demand*): jus (*right: general term*): petitio (*claim preferred in a court; also, the right to make such a claim*): vindiciæ (*judicial or formal claim to a thing or person*). *A suit to establish such a claim,* lis vindiciarum. *An unjust claim,* injustæ vindiciæ. *To prefer a claim to any thing,* rem sibi *or* ad se vindicare (*by law or otherwise*) [vid. To Claim]: *an intolerable claim,* postulatum intolerabile: *an impudent claim,* postulatio impudens: *very moderate claims,* postulata lenissima: *to make an unjust claim,* iniquum postulare: *I grant a claim,* quod aliquis postulat, concedo: *to desist from a claim,* postulationem alicujus rei adjicere: *to give up or surrender a claim,* jus suum dimittere *or* remittere; de jure suo decedere: *to give up a claim to any thing,* remittere rem; decedere de re. *The person on whom a claim is made (judicially),* unde petitur. ‖ *The claims of any thing,* quod dandum *or* tribuendum est alicui rei (*the latter if the claim is one of right*). *The claims of friendship,* quod dandum est amicitiæ: *of duty,* quod tribuendum est officio.

CLAIMANT, qui petit: petitor (*in a court of justice*).

CLAMBER, eniti in aliquid (*upward*): descendere, se demittere in aliquid (*downward*): derepere in aliquid (*slowly and downward*).

CLAMMINESS, lentitia (*Plin.*).

CLAMMY, tenax (e. g., *like wax* †): resinaceus (*like resin, resinous*): glutinosus (*like glue, gluey*).

CLAMOROUS, strepens: fremens: tumultuosus: violentus: vehemens. *Clamorous passions,* importunæ libidines. *Clamorous disapprobation,* reclamatio (*of a particular statement*): acclamatio (*Cic.; in the historians it is clamorous approbation*). *To receive any thing with clamorous approbation,* magno clamore approbare aliquid; plausu et clamore prosequi aliquid: *any body,* clamore et vocibus alicui astrepere.

CLAMOR, clamor (*frequently in the plural, if it means the clamor of several persons*): convicium (*of a turbulent assembly of persons*). Jn. clamor conviciumque; clamor atque convicium: voces (*clamor combined with shouts of a turbulent mass of people*): vociferatio: vociferatus (*loud, vehement cries from displeasure, pain, wrath,* &c.): quiritatio (*Liv.*), quiritatus (*Plin.; wailing clamor;* e. g., infantium): strepitus (*clamor, as din*): fremitus (*hollow murmuring of a multitude*): clamor inconditus; clamor dissōnus; clamores dissōni; clamor dissōnus in diversa vocantium (*some shouting one thing, some another*): *a dreadful clamor,* clamor ingens; *arises,* fit, *or* oritur, *or* exoritur: *to raise a clamor,* clamare; vociferari (*violently*): *to receive with clamor* (e. g., *any body's arrival*), clamoribus excipere aliquid *or* aliquem: *with clamor,* cum clamore; cum vociferatu: *to proclaim or call out any thing with clamor,* clamare aliquid.

CLAMOR, *v.,* clamare (*general term; intransitively and transitively of a loudly raised voice in speaking, shouting; also, to proclaim clamorously,* &c.): conclamare (*intransitively and transitively, to clamor together; of a multitude of persons*): vociferari (*intransitively and transitively, to clamor violently, passionately, with exertion, from pain, anger, dissatisfaction,* &c.): clamorem edere *or* tollere: quiritare (*pitiably*): strepere: strepitum edere (*to clamor so that it resounds*): strepitum facere (*with any thing,* aliquā re): tumultum facere: tumultuari (*clamor turbulently; the former also in a camp at the approach of the enemy*): clamitare (*loudly*). ‖ *To clamor against any body,* acclamare alicui (*Cic.*); clamore aliquem sectari; alicui obstrepere, alicui reclamare, conviciis lacessere aliquem. ‖ *To clamor for any thing,* flagitare, efflagitare aliquid.

CLAMP, confibula lignea (*Cat., R. R.,* 12).

CLAMP, *v.,* * confibulā ligneā jungere, constringere, &c.

CLAN, gens: tribus.

CLANDESTINE, clandestinus (*without the knowledge of others*): furtivus.

CLANDESTINELY, furtim: clam: clanculum (*comedy*).

CLANG, cantus tubarum, cornuum: sonus: sonitus (*as state; when any thing produces a clang*): clangor (*of cymbals,* &c.; *also of the wings of great birds in their flight*): crepitus (*the loud clang,* e. g., *of arms, glasses, goblets,* &c.).

CLANK, crepare: crepitum dare: sonare (*general term for producing a noise*): *with arms,* concrepare armis (*of several persons*).

CLANK, *s.,* strepitus; crepitus (*of goblets,* &c.): sonus *or* sonitus (e. g., armis, &c.).

CLANSMAN, gentilis: tribūlis.

CLAP, ‖ *strike,* ferire; pulsare (*repeatedly*): verberare (*whip*). *To clap to the door (in one's face),* fores objicere. *To clap the hands together,* collidere manus (*violently, as an orator does*): manus complodere (*in approbation, for joy, grief, wonder,* &c.): plaudere manibus, *or* plaudere; manu plausum facere (*to clap in token of applause*). *To clap a person or thing,* plaudere, applaudere alicui or alicui rei; applaudere et approbare aliquid. *To clap the wings,* alis plaudere: alas quatere cum clangore. ‖ *To join to,* addere aliquid alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: adjicere aliquid alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: apponere alicui *or* ad aliquid: imponere aliquid in rem. *To clap a ladder against a wall,* scalam muro applicare *or* apponere. *To clap chains upon a person,* catenas alicui injicere. *To clap a guard upon one,* custodes alicui addere, indere. *To clap a plaster on a wound,* vulneri cataplasma imponere. *To clap one thing upon another (fasten it),* affigere aliquid alicui rei. *To clap spurs to a horse,* equo calcaria subdere; equum calcaribus concitare; calcaria adhibēre *or* admovēre. *To clap a man into prison,* in vincula, in carcerem conjicere; in carcerem detrudere. *To clap under,* subdere, subjicere. *To clap a lawsuit on a man's back,* litem alicui intendere, impingere.

CLAP, ‖ *a sort of hammer to strike on a chisel; a mallet,* malleus. ‖ *Sound,* strepitus: fremitus, fragor (*stronger term*): plausus (*especially with the hand*): crepitus (*with the wing*): *thunder-clap,* cœli fragor: fragor cœli *or* cœlestis: tonitrus (tonitrua *occurs in the plural, but nowhere the singular* tonitru, vid. *Ramsh.,* § 30, 5): fulmen (*the flash of lightning together with a clap of thunder*). ‖ *Mark of approbation (by clapping one's hands),* plausus. Jn. plausus clamoresque: collisæ manus. ☞ Acclamatio, *especially of the people at the appearance of a popular favorite: in the historians only, but in Cicero = mark of disapprobation.*

CLAP-TRAPS. Vid. Traps.

CLAPPER, sistrum (*the clapper used at the worship of Isis*): * campanæ pistillum (*clapper of a bell*): crepitaculum (*general term; e. g., of a mill*).

CLAPPING *of the hands,* collisæ manus (*as oratorical artifice*): plausus (*as mark of applause*).

CLARET, vinum rubellum (†, *pale-red wine.* ☞ *The grape of which, after the conjecture of Voss, Virg., Ecl.*, 5, 7, labruscum : œnanthe).

CLARIFICATION, *to be formed by one of the verbs in* CLARIFY.

CLARIFY, deliquare (*by pouring off a liquor, Col.*, 12, 39, 2) : percolare (*by filtering*) : defæcare (*clarify off the dregs*) : despumare (*of honey*) : diffundere (*of wine*, vid. *the interpretation to Hor., Ep.*, I, 5, 4). ‖ *Clear up*, clarum reddere.

CLARION, tuba : lituus. SYN. in TRUMPET.

CLARIONET, tibia argutior.

CLASH, TR., collidere. INTR: ‖ PROPR., *dash against each other*, collidi (inter se) : concurrere inter se (*run together*; e. g., *of two ships*) : *with any thing*, offendere aliquid. IMPR., ‖ *in a hostile manner*, inter se collidi (*of things*) : concurrere : *together*, inter se : *with any body*, cum aliquo (*in conflict*; e. g., *of soldiers*). *To clash* (*of letters*), aspere concurrere : *if two consonants clash together*, si binæ consonantes collidantur (*Quint.*, 9, 4, 37) : inter se concurrere (*of simply coming together*; *but Krebs is wrong in saying that* collidere *is never used of letters and syllables*). ‖ *Be at variance*; *be inconsistent*, inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare *or* dissidēre. *His actions clash with his words*, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant. *The answers* (*of the witnesses*) *clash*, non congruentia respondent. *Take care not to put together "clashing metaphors,"* id in primis est custodiendum ut, quo ex genere cœperis translationis, hoc desinas (*Quint.*). *"Clashing metaphors"* (*Addison*), * inconsequentia translationum (*after Quint.*, 8, 6, 50). ‖ *To make a clashing sound*, increpare (*of arms, Ov.*; *of a discus, Cic.*).

CLASH, *s.*, } ‖ *collision*, concur-
CLASHING, *s.*, } sio : concursus (*the running together*; e. g., *of ships, enemies, &c., the former as act, the latter as state or thing*) : conflictio (*Cic. and Quint.*, e. g., duorum inter se corporum, *Quint.*) *The clashing together of letters*, literarum aspera concursio (*Cic*) : collisus (*Plin.*), collisio (*Just.*), *are both post-Augustan.* ‖ *Discrepance*; *hostile opposition*, &c., repugnantia : pugna : discrepantia (e. g., scripti et voluntatis) : diversitas.

CLASP, *s.*, fibula : retinaculum (*general term*). ‖ *Embrace*, amplexus, complexus.

CLASP, *v.*, fibulare (*Col.*) : infibulare (*Cels.*) : fibulâ subnectere. *With hands clasped together*, digitis inter se pectine junctis (*Ov., Met.*, 9). *To be clasped together* (*of parts which fit one into the other*, commissum esse : inter se commissa esse : coire (*post-Augustan*). *To clasp each other's hands*, dextram dextræ committere (*in pledging their faith*; *poetical, Ov.*) ‖ *Grasp*, prehendere, apprehendere. ‖ *Embrace*, amplecti, complecti ; circumplecti (*quite round*; e. g., *a tree*) : amplexari (*embrace tenderly*) : circumplicare (*fold about : of a serpent, for instance*). *To clasp one about the waist*, aliquem medium complecti. *Clasped in each other's arms*, inter se complexi. *The vine clasps with its tendrils whatever it meets*, vitis claviculis suis, quidquid nacta est, complectitur.

CLASPER (*of a vine*, &c.), clavicula.

CLASP-KNIFE, * culter plicatilis.

CLASS, classis (*the proper word also in a school*) : ordo (*order, rank*) : genus (*race, "genus ;"* e. g., *of men, birds*, &c.) *Those of the lowest class*, homines infimi ordinis *or* generis : *of all classes*, omnium ordinum homines : *classes of citizens, pupils*, classes (*not* ordines) civium, discipulorum : *men of the same class*, ejusdem ordinis homines. *One of the first class of citizens*, classicus (*Gell., 7*, 13). *To arrange scholars in classes*, pueros in classes distribuere (*Quint.*). *Philosophers of the lowest class*, philosophi, qui mihi quintæ classis videntur (*Cic.*) ☞ *In Natural History there are no "classes of animals," but only* genera animalium (*Krebs*). *To be at the head of the class* (*at school*), classem ducere (*Quint.*, 1, 2, 23). *By classes*, generatim.

CLASS, } in classes describere ;
CLASSIFY, } generatim distribuere.

CLASSIC. *A classic*, scriptor primæ classis (*Cic.*) : scriptor subtilis atque elegans (*with reference to fine selection of words and beauty of style*). OBS. *Gellius* (*an affected writer of the age of the Antonines*, 130 A.D.) *has* scriptor classicus, *opposed to* scriptor proletarius : *speaking of him with reference to the division of Roman citizens into classes. The classics*, scriptores primæ classis ; scriptores optimi, præstantissimi, maximi, præcipui, venustissimi atque politissimi (*with reference to style*) : optimi Latinitatis auctores (*with reference to Latin style*). *The* (*Greek and Latin*) *classics*, antiqui scriptores utriusque linguæ : veteres scriptores Græci et Latini.

CLASSICAL, ‖ *best, most distinguished* (*of writers, whose works are master-pieces*), optimus : præstantissimus : præcipuus : eximius : primæ classis. *"A classical writer"* [vid. CLASSIC]. ‖ *With reference to Greek and Roman writers : "Classical literature"* [vid. CLASSIC]. *Classical antiquity*, antiquitas Græcorum et Romanorum : antiquitas docta et erudita (*with reference to learning*) : antiquitas elegans (*with reference to art*). *For a long time no author should be read who is not classical of his kind*, diu non nisi optimus quisque legendus est : *to acquire a* copia verborum *by perusing works that are classical*, copiam verborum parare optima legendo.

CLASSIFICATION, descriptio in classes.

CLATTER, *v.*, crepare *or* (*stronger*) crepitare : sonare (*general term*). *To clatter with their arms*, armis concrepare : *their arms clattered*, increpuere arma. ‖ *Chatter*, vid.

CLATTER, *s.*, crepitus (e. g., *ringing of glasses*). *Clatter of arms*, armorum sonus *or* sonitus.

CLAVICLE. Vid. SHOULDER-BLADE.

CLAUSE, ‖ *member of a sentence*, comma (*technical term, but written in Greek characters by Cicero and Quintilian*), *or pure Latin*, incisum : incisio (*both Cic. : smaller portion*) : membrum (*larger portion*) : clausula (*in jurists, a clause, chapter, &c., in edicts, laws, &c.*) : caput (*head, chapter*) : comprehensio (*period*) : enuntiatio, enuntiatum (*sentence*). *To add a clause to a law that*, &c., ad legem adjicere, ut, &c. ‖ *Limitation*, exceptio. ‖ *Condition*, conditio.

CLAW, unguis. ‖ *Of a crab*, brachium.

CLAW, *v.*, ungues injicere alicui ; unguibus discerpere ; scalpere (*scratch*).

CLAY, argilla (*generally*) : creta figularis *or* quâ utuntur figuli (*potter's clay*). *Of clay*, fictilis (*made of clay, earthen*) : figlinus (*made by the potter*). ‖ *Earth*, lutum.

CLAYEY, argillosus.

CLAYISH, argillaceus.

CLEAN, *v.* [vid CLEANSE]. *To clean a room*, verrere pavimentum (sc. cubiculi, *Juv.*) : *a house*, ædes (*Plaut.*) : *the streets*, vias (*Suet.*). ‖ *To clean any body out* (= *take from him all he has*), everrere et extergēre omnia (vid. *"sweep clean" under* CLEAN, *adj.*).

CLEAN, ‖ *free from stains*, &c., purus (*without any spot or blemish*) : mundus (*only of solid surfaces, which are free from dirt or stains*). JN. mundus purusque. *Clean vessels*, vasa pura : *clean linen*, * linteæ puræ : *a clean piece of paper*, charta pura : *to wash clean*, pure lavare. *"To keep clean"* [vid. CLEAN, *v.*, CLEANSE]. *To keep things clean* (i. e., *habitually*), munditiæ studēre, munditiam adhibēre (*vid. Cic., Off.*, 1, 36, 130). *To sweep clean* (= *plunder any thing so as to leave nothing for another*), everrere et extergēre (e. g., templa, *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 21, 52). FIG., *to have clean hands* (= *not to have stolen any thing*), manus abstinēre alieno ; ab alieno abstinēre cupiditatem aut manus. OBS., aqua pura *is not clean, but unmixed water.* ‖ *Free from moral impurity*, purus : integer. JN. purus et integer : castus. JN. purus et castus : castus purusque (*chaste, both of body and mind*) : impollutus : incontaminatus.

CLEAN, *adv.* (*quite, altogether*), prorsus, plane ; funditus (*from the foundation*) : totus (e. g., *he is clean altered*, totus commutatus est). *Numantia was clean destroyed*, Numantia funditus deleta est. ‖ *Sometimes expressed by a compound word, or by some other turn of expression* ; e. g., *to empty the bottle clean*, lagenam exsiccare : *a jug*, potare fæce tenus cadum. *To leap clean over any thing*, transilire aliquid *or* trans aliquid.

CLEANLINESS, munditia, mundities : *overdone*, odiosa et exquisita nimis.

CLEANLY, *adj.*, purus (*clean*) ; mundus (*clean, of things ; and loving cleanness, of persons*). *Over-clean*, justo mundior.

CLEANNESS, munditia : mundities : (puritas *does not occur in the best prose*). ‖ *Moral purity*, integritas (*unspotted character*) : castitas (*chastity*) : sanctitas (*holiness*). *The cleanness of any body's hands*, abstinentia (= alieno abstinēre ; nullâ re conciliare facilius benevolentiam multitudinis possunt ii, qui reipublicæ præsunt, quam abstinentiâ et continentiâ).

CLEANSE, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (*general terms, purificare not to be recommended*) : februare (*by a sacrifice ; a religious word*) : mundum facere, mundare, emundare (*purge from dirt*) : eluere (*wash or rinse out*) : abluere (*by washing off*) : tergēre, detergēre (*wipe off, sweep*) : extergēre (*wipe out*) : verrere, everrere (*sweep, sweep out*) : lustrare (*consecrate by a purifying sacrifice*) : expiare (*expiate*) : *cleanse the sewers*, cloacas purgare, detergēre : *the stables*, stabula, bubilia purgare *or* emundare : *the body from filth*, abluere corpus illuvie ; *sores*, expurgare ulcera : *the forum of the marks of crime*, expiare forum a sceleris vestigiis.

CLEANSER, purgator (e. g., cloacarum, *of the sewers*) : qui aliquid purgat, repurgat, emundat, mundum facit, &c.

CLEANSING, purgatio ; lustratio ; expiatio. *A means of cleansing*, februum (*for an offering*) : purgamen alicujus rei (*for expiation*). *A cleansing medicine*, vid. APERIENT.

CLEAR. ‖ *To the sight ; bright ; light*, &c., clarus (*clear-shining ; naturally clear and bright*) : lucidus (*full of light, and shedding light*) : pellucidus (*transparent in itself*) : perspicuus (*transparent, that may be seen through*) ; limpidus (*only of water, naturally light and clear*) : illustris (*in the light, bright*) : nitidus, nitens (*of a pure brightness*) : serenus (*clear, uncloaded ; of the sky, day*, &c. ; *figuratively, of the brow*) : lætus, hilaris *or* -us (*cheerful ; of the countenance*) : purus (*pure, clean, unspotted ; also, unmixed, as water, air, also sky, gems*, &c.) : mundus (*clean*). *Not to be clear about any thing*, non habēre, quod liqueat. *A clear sky, clear weather*, serenum, serenitas, sudum. *Still and clear weather*, tranquilla serenitas. *It becomes clear*, disserenascit : *'tis so*, disserenat. *Clear water* (*not mixed*), aqua pura. ‖ *Also, clear*, i. e., *plain, evident, manifest, either to the eye or the mind*, perspicuus, apertus, manifestus, evidens ; testatus (*shown, as it were, by witnesses*) : notus, cognitus (*known*) : certus (*certain*) : planus (*intelligible, plain*) : clarus, lucidus, dilucidus, illustris (*bright, lucid*) : expressus (*exactly expressed*) : distinctus (*well-ordered ; also of the speaker*). *It is clear*, est perspicuum, planum, evidens, manifestum ; apparet, in aperto est ; lucet ; liquet. *It is clearer than the light*, luce, *or* omni luce, *or* solis luce clarius est ; perspicuum est omnibus. *Clear marks of crime*, expressa sceleris vestigia. *A clear description*, dilucida et significans descriptio. ‖ *Clear, to the hearing*, canorus (*clear-sounding ; opposed to* fuscus, *thick, hollow* : clarisonus *is poetical*) : acutus (*sharp, high ; opposed to* gravis, *deep*) : clarus (*clear, audible, loud ; opposed to* obtusus) : candidus (*clear, not thick*). *A clear voice*, vox clara *or* splendida (*this last implies sweetness also*) : vox explanabilis (*articulate*) : vox levis. *To make the voice clear*, splendorem vocis afferre (*Plin.*).

Clear utterance, os planum *or* explanatum. || *Clear, as a quality of the sight, of the hearing, and also of the mind*, acutus (*sharp, keen, acute; properly and figuratively*) : acer (*sharp, piercing; of the sight and the mind*) : perspicax (*sharp-sighted, piercing; of a person as to his mind*) : sollers (*intelligent, discerning, judicious*) : ingeniosus (*inventive, talented*) : sagax (*sagacious, as to scent or hearing, or as to mind*). *A clear head*, ingenium acutum, acre ; acies mentis, acumen ingenii. || *Clear*, i. e., *free, unencumbered*, liber, solutus ; liber et solutus : *unimpaired, unhurt*, integer (*whole*), intactus (*untouched, unimpaired*), inviolatus (*unviolated*), invulneratus (*unwounded*), incorruptus (*untainted, spoiled in no part*), incolumis (*unhurt*), salvus (*with life*), sospes (*saved by the mercy of Heaven*). *Clear of a thing*, liber, *or* liberatus re, *or* a re ; vacuus re *or* a re ; expers alicujus rei ; intactus aliquâ re. *Clear of debt*, ære alieno vacuus (*having no debts*) : ære alieno solutus (*freed from them*) : *to get clear of debt*, exire ære alieno, æs alienum dissolvere. *To get clear of a thing*, se aliquâ re exuere, se ex aliquâ re explicare, expedire ; fugere, effugere aliquid, subterfugere aliquid ; evadere ex, &c. ; elabi alicui rei *or* ex re (e. g., custodiæ, vinculis). *To keep (one's self) clear of*, fugere, defugere, cavêre : *keep another*, prohibêre *or* defendere aliquid ab aliquo *or* aliquem ab aliquâ re. *To come off clear*, vivum, salvum, integrum evadere (*come off safe*) : absolvi (*be acquitted*) : pœnas non dare (*escape punishment*) : aliquid impune facere, fecisse. *You shall not get off clear, as you suppose*, hoc tibi non sic abibit ; hoc non impune feceris ; hoc non impunitum omittam. || *Innocent, pure*, innocens, insons, culpâ vacuus *or* carens ; purus, castus, integer, sanctus. *A clear conscience*, conscientia optimæ mentis ; conscientia recte facti *or* recte factorum ; mens bene sibi conscia : *to have a clear conscience*, nullius culpæ sibi conscium esse, sustentari præclarâ conscientiâ suâ. *With a clear conscience*, sine sollicitudine religionis ; salvâ fide ; salvo officio ; salvis legibus ; bonâ mente *or* bono animo. *To be clear of a thing*, insontem esse alicujus rei. || *Fair, impartial*, integer (*unbiased*), incorruptus (*unbribed*), æquus (*equal, even, just*), studio et irâ vacuus (*dispassionate*). || *Free, open*, patens, apertus ; purus (*not covered with trees or other things*) : expeditus (*unobstructed*) : facilis (*easy*) : *a clear sea* (i. e., *without ice*), * mare glacie solutum. *To give a thing clear course*, rem non impedire. *To make a clear way*, viam sibi aperire : (*of those who give way*) loco cedere. || *Full, entire*, solidus, sine ullâ deductione ; integer, plenus ; totus. *I set that down as clear gain*, id lucro appono, in lucro pono, puto esse de lucro.

CLEAR, || *to make clear, pure, bright*, &c., purgare : repurgare : expurgare : purum facere (*general term*, purificare, *not to be recommended*) : mundum facere : mundare : emundare (*both post-Augustan*) : abluere (*to wash off*) : tergêre : detergêre (*wipe off*) : extergêre (*to wipe out*) : verrere : everrere (*by sweeping*) : *to clear a language from incorrect expressions*, expurgare sermonem ; sermonem usitatum emendare (*after Cic., Brut.*, 74, 259) ; consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudine emendare : *to clear one's conscience (by the confession of any thing)*, conscientiam exonerare : se exonerare (*Curt.*, 6, 8, 12, *and* 9, 9). || *Excuse one's self fully : to clear one's self from a charge by an oath*, * jurare se sceleri non affinem esse ; * jurejurando se purgare : *to clear one's self from a charge*, crimen amoliri ; culpam diluere : *to clear one's self from vices*, vitia ponere. || *To clarify*, vid. || To CLEAR UP : (a) INTR., *the weather clears up*, disserenascit (* *Liv.*, 39, 46) ; *has cleared up*, disserenat (* *Plin.*, 18, 35, 82) : (b) TR., *to clear up a doubt, difficulty*, &c., illustrare aliquid : lucem *or* lumen alicui rei afferre (affundere, *erroneous*) dare alicui rei lumen : explanare aliquid (*to make intelligible*) : aperire (*develop, all of them with accessary notion of the thing's being dark or intricate*) : explicare (*unfold ; of difficulties*) : interpretari (*interpret ; words and things which seem to be without sense to a person not initiated in them*) : occulta et quasi involuta aperire : *doubts*, dubia aperire : *an error*, errorem aperire ; lucis aliquid afferre rebus : solvere : dissolvere : resolvere : expedire (*to unravel ; to untie, as it were* ; e. g., *a knot*) : enodare (*intricate or insidious matters* ; e. g., *the snares of the law*, laqueos juris) : *an ambiguity*, ambiguitatem solvere, resolvere ; *captious questions*, captiosa solvere ; captiones explicare, discutere. || CLEAR OFF (= *pay off*). e. g., tribus pensionibus solvere pecuniam, *to clear off a debt in three instalments : to clear off a debt*, æs alienum solvere, dissolvere ; se liberare ære alieno ; nomen solvere, dissolvere, expedire (*all of debts*), *also* solvere, reddere debitum ; solidum solvere (*the whole debt*) : ad assem solvere (*to clear off every sixpence, not* ad denarium, vid. *Cic., Quint., 4, extr., and ad Att., 2, 6, extr.*). || *To disencumber*, tutum reddere *or* præstare (e. g., *a place, the sea*, &c., *of enemies*, ab hostibus, *or of robbers*, a latronibus, *or* prædonibus, i. e., *to overcome them*) : *to clear trees from moss*, arbores emuscare (*general term*) : arboribus muscum abradere : arbores interradere (*by scraping it off*) : *to clear out the sewers*, cloacas purgare *or* detergêre. || *To clear away*, tollere (e. g., tollere mensam : tollere patinam [†], *to clear the table*) : tollere de loco ; ex loco (*from a place*) : amoliri (*of obstacles ; also with addition of* e medio, *with labor and difficulty*) : *to clear away obstacles*, impedimenta superare ; ea quæ obstant transcendere (*to overcome them*) : amoliri quæ impedimento sunt (*remove them by great exertions, after Ter., And.*, 4, 2, 24). || CLEAR OUT (= *empty*) : *to clear a room, a house*, &c., vacuum facere : vacuefacere : purgare (*to clear of any thing unnecessary*, e. g., fossas) : detergêre (*of sewers, trenches*, &c., cloacas, fossas). || *To pay the custom-house duty*, portorium dare. || *To gain*, e. g., *a good deal of money is cleared by any thing*, permagna pecunia ex re conficitur. *I clear some money by any thing*, pecunias facio *or* capio ex re : *what is cleared by the mines*, pecunia, quæ redit ex metallis ; pecunias, quas facio ex metallis. *I clear nothing, except by any thing*, est solum mihi aliquid (e. g., prædium) in reditu (*Plin., Ep.*, 4, 6, 1) : *that by which any thing is cleared*, fructuosum ; quæstuosum : *a great deal is cleared by the vineyards*, uberrimus est reditus vinearum : *a certain amount is cleared by any thing*, aliquid statum reditum præstat (*Plin., Ep.*, 3, 19, 5) : *fifty talents are cleared every year from that district*, ex eâ regione redeunt quotannis quinquaginta talenta. || *To sell off or clear a shop*, divendere : distrahere : foras, quidquid habeo, vendo (*Plaut., Stich.*, 1, 3, 67). || *To acquit*, absolvere, *of any thing*, alicujus rei (*of a crime*, injuriarum), *or with regard to a thing*, aliquâ re *or* de aliquâ re (e. g., regni suspicione, de prævaricatione) : exsolvere (*of any thing*, aliquâ re) : liberare (*of any thing*, aliquâ re).

CLEAR, *adv.* Vid. CLEAN, *adv.*

CLEARANCE, apocha (*ἀποχή, general term for receipt*), *or* accepti latio : * apocha manu sigilloque firmata : * literæ rei acceptæ *or* traditæ testes. || *For a ship*, * portorii soluti apocha ; * portorii accepti latio.

CLEARLY, clare : perspicue : evidenter : plane : lucide : dilucide : enodate : enucleate : expresse : *to speak clearly*, perspicue dicere : plane et aperte dicere : plane et dilucide loqui : distincte dicere (*clearly and intelligibly*) : plane et articulate eloqui (*so that every syllable is heard, Gell.*, 5, 9) : *to say any thing clearly and plainly*, articulatim distincteque dicere aliquid (*opposed to* fuse disputare aliquid et libere, *Cic., Legg.*, 1, 13, 36) : *to write clearly*, plane, aperte, perspicue scribere : distincte ac distribute scribere (*with distinctness and proper order or arrangement ; with reference to the sense*) : literate perscribere (*with regard to the letters* ; vid. *Cic., Pis.*, 25, *extr.*) : *to write clearly to any body*, enucleate perscribere ad aliquem : *to pronounce clearly*, exprimere et explanare verba (*Plin., Paneg.*, 64, 3). OBS., evidenter *is used by Livy, and therefore correct ; but there is no authority for* evidenter vidêre : *it should be* plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue vidêre (*Krebs*). || *Obviously, undoubtedly*, sine dubio (*Cic.*) : procul dubio (*Liv.*) : haud dubie (*not* sine ullo dubio) : sine ullâ dubitatione (*without any hesitation*) : certe (*certainly*). *This reading is clearly the right one*, hæc lectio haud dubie *or* sine dubio vera est : *this reading is clearly preferable*, hæc lectio sine ullâ dubitatione præferenda est. *Often by circumlocution with* manifestum est. *He is clearly a fool*, manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

CLEARNESS, claritas (*general term*) : splendor : candor (*brightness*) : serenitas (*of the sky*), *also* serenum ; sudum : acies mentis *or* ingenii ; ingenii acumen (*of the understanding*) : pelluciditas (*Vitr.*, 2, 8, 10), *or* perspicuitas (*perspicuity ; also of the transparency of glass*) : evidentia, *also* lux (*with reference to the mind or understanding*). ☞ *Tac., Dial.*, 23, 6, plenitas (*not* planitas) sententiarum *is the correct reading* ; vid. *Ruperti* : splendor vocis (*clearness of the voice ;* splendor verborum, *however = beauty of expression ;* vid. *Cic., Brut.*, 49, 164, *and Plin., Ep.*, 7, 9, 2) : elegantia (*clearness and correctness of expression, with reference to grammar, Cic., De Or.*, 3, 10, 39). || *Purity*, munditia : mundities : castitas : integritas. ☞ Puritas *is to be rejected from classical prose. Clearness of language*, sermo purus, *or* emendatus, *or* purus et emendatus (*by no means* sermonis puritas) ; incorrupta integritas : incorrupta sanitas (*clearness of expression, as quality of the orator, Cic., Brut.*, 35, 132 ; *De Opt. Gen.*, 3, 8) : mundities verborum *or* orationis (*clearness in speech* ; i. e., *the absence of all vulgarisms, &c., Gell.*, 1, 23 ; 10, 3) : cœli serenitas (*clearness of the sky*).

CLEAR-SIGHTED (*in any thing*), sagax ad aliquid perspiciendum : *a clear-sighted man*, vir prudentis consilii.

CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, perspicacitas.

CLEAR-STARCH, *v.*, * amylo solidare, *from* amylum (ἄμυλον).

CLEAVE, INTR., hærêre in aliquâ re ; adhærêre alicui rei ; inhærêre alicui rei *or* in aliquâ re, e. g., lingua adhæret *or* inhæret : adhærescere alicui rei *or* ad aliquid ; inhærescere in aliquâ re. FIG., *to cleave to a habit*, * institutum suum mordicus tenêre : *to words*, * in verborum quasi cortice hærêre : *to cleave to a person continually*, quasi umbra aliquem sequitur aliquis ; se agglutinare (*Plaut., Men.*, 2, 2, 63) : manêre (*to remain fast*) : hæret ei peccatum (*he cleaves to his fault*) : se dare, se dedere, se tradere alicui *or* alicui rei : se addicere alicui (*to cleave to a person or thing from inclination*) : morem gerere, obsequi alicui (*cleave to a person*) : indulgêre alicui rei (*cleave to any thing*) : studêre alicui rei (*stronger term*) : se conferre ad studium alicujus rei : dedere se studio alicujus rei : totum se tradere alicui (*stronger term for to cleave to any body*), *also* totum alicujus esse ; alicujus esse proprium (*Cic. ad Div.*, 7, 30, 2) : multum esse in re (*stronger term for to cleave to any thing* ; e. g., in venationibus). Vid. CLING.

CLEAVE, TR., findere (*general term*) : diffindere (*asunder*) : cædere (*with an axe* ; e. g., lignum) : *cleft*, fissus (*general term, as Suet., Cæs.*, 61, ungula) : bisulcus (*in two parts = cloven*, ungula : pes : lingua) : *to cleave a rock*, saxum diffindere : discutere (*to strike asunder* ; e. g., murum) : secare (*cut ; properly and improperly*) : persecare : intersecare (*properly*) : scindere (*properly and improperly*) : *to cleave in the middle*, medium secare : ictu findere (*with a blow*) : dissecare. *Cloven-footed animals*, bisulca, *plural*. *A horse with hoofs cloven like fingers*, equus in modum digitorum fissis ungulis (*Suet.*).

CLEAVER, qui findit (*of person*) : dolabra (*butcher's chopping-knife*).

CLEAVING-STONE, schistos *or* -us (σχιστός, *Plin.*).

CLEF (*in music*). *Kraft gives* * signum, * clavis,

CLEFT, fissura: fissum: rima (*fissure in a solid body lengthwise and into the depth of it; chink*): hiatus (*wide cleft, open and deep*). *To have a cleft in it,* fissurâ dehiscere: rimam agere (ducere, *poetically*).

CLEFT, = *cloven.* Vid. CLEAVE, TR.

CLEMENCY, clementia: mansuetudo (*mildness of a private person who does not take vengeance for a mortification suffered; opposed to* iracundia, *Dŏd.*). *Sometimes* lenitas (*gentleness*): indulgentia (*readiness to overlook*). JN. facilitas et clementia (*Ter.*); clementia mansuetudoque (*Cic.*); lenitas et clementia (*Cic.*). *To act with clemency,* clementiâ uti: *to show clemency to any body,* clementer agere cum aliquo; clementer tractare aliquem; gratiam facere delicti (*to pardon a particular crime*). *With clemency,* clementer, leniter, molliter, indulgenter. ‖ *Clemency of the weather,* clementia (hiemis, diei, *Col.: Flor. and Luc.*), *or circumlocution by adj.* mitis, lenis, &c.

CLEMENT, clemens (*acting mercifully and humanely toward the criminal, those who have wronged him,* &c.; *opposed to* crudelis): lenis (*mild, placable; opposed to* vehemens, asper, acer): indulgens (*ready to overlook,* &c.; *opposed to* acerbus et severus). ‖ *Of the weather,* mitis: lenis. ☞ Clemens *in this sense is rather poetical.*

CLENCH. Vid. CLINCH.

CLEPSYDRA. Vid. " *water-clock,*" *under* CLOCK.

CLERGY, clerus: clerici: ecclesiastici (*Eccl.*).

CLERGYMAN, sacerdos (*priest*): clericus: ecclesiasticus: sacrorum antistes.

CLERICAL, clericus: ecclesiasticus. *The clerical profession,* * ordo clericorum: *to enter the clerical profession,* * ordini clericorum ascribi.

CLERK, ‖ *clergyman,* vid. ‖ *Scholar,* doctus: doctrinâ instructus: eruditus. JN. doctus atque eruditus. *A great clerk,* perdoctus: pereruditus: doctus atque imprimis eruditus: mire *or* doctissime eruditus, &c. [Vid. LEARNED.] *To be a great clerk,* multâ doctrinâ esse. ‖ *Writer or other helper to a judge, tradesman,* &c., scriba (*scribe*): minister (*general term*). *A merchant's clerk,* mercatoris minister. *Clerk of the market,* agoranŏmus (ἀγορανόμος: *at Rome, this was one office of the* ædilis plebis): præfectus annonæ (*who presides over the sale,* &c., *of corn*). ‖ *Parish-clerk,* famulus sacrorum.

CLERKSHIP, ‖ *scholarship,* vid. ‖ *Office of being a clerk,* scribæ ministerium (*Liv.,* 4, 8): scriptus, ûs (*Liv.*): scribatus, ûs (*Cod., Just.,* 7, 62, 4). *To be a clerk,* scriptum facere.

CLEVER, callidus (*clever; of intellectual sagacity and cunning, derived from experience and knowledge of the world:* cujus "tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit," *Cic.*): sollers (*possessing practical genius and inventive power*): astutus (*acute in inventing and executing secret projects, Dŏderl.; cunning, with innate sharp-sightedness, Ramsh.*; e. g., vulpes): versutus (*versatile; clever in dissimulation, and in getting out of scrapes*): vafer (*adroit in practicing tricks, especially in law affairs; cunning, like a pettifogging lawyer*): eruditus (*well-trained, well-instructed*): ingeniosus (*fertile in expedients*): dexter (*dextrous; naturally ready and clever in applying his knowledge or art*): bonus (*general term for good at any thing*). *Clever in any thing,* qui commode *or* scienter aliquid facit (e. g., *a clever dancer,* qui commode saltat): arte insignis (e. g., medicus arte insignis): peritus alicujus rei: exercitatus in aliquâ re: *naturally clever in or at any thing,* aptus factusque ad aliquid. *To be a clever man in one's line or profession,* admirabilem esse suo genere (*Cic.*). *A clever rogue or rascal,* veterator: (in aliquâ re) satis veterator. *To be clever at any thing,* habilem esse ad aliquid; aptum esse ad aliquid: *to be naturally clever at any thing,* natum esse ad aliquid.

CLEVERLY, sollerter: commode (e. g., saltare), &c.: scienter (*with knowledge of one's art,* &c.): perite: ingeniose: docte (e. g., psallere).

CLEVERNESS, ‖ *dexterity, cunning,* sollertia: calliditas: astutia: vafritia (*Sen.*) [SYN. *in* CLEVER]: *in any thing,* docilitas: ingenium docile (*aptness to learn*): peritia alicujus rei: scientia alicujus rei: eruditio, doctrina: usus alicujus rei (*practice in any thing*): exercitatio (*dexterity acquired by practice, Quint.,* 10, 5, 9).

CLEW, ϟ glŏmus. *To twist any thing*

CLUE, ϟ *in a clew,* aliquid glomerare. ‖ *Guiding thread,* linum *or* filum dux (vid. *Prop.,* 3, 5, 8; *Virg., Æn.,* 6, 29). IMPR., *perhaps* dux: aliquid sequor.

CLEW, *v. To clew sails, the nearest is* vela subducere (*to reef them*).

CLICK, tinnire: tinnitare.

CLIENT, cliens (*masculine and feminine*). *Clients,* clientes: clientelæ. *A young client,* clientulus: *to be any body's client,* esse in alicujus clientelâ: *to become any body's client,* conferre se in alicujus clientelam; alicui se in clientelam ac fidem commendare.

CLIENTSHIP, clientela.

CLIFF, scopulus: rupes: saxa [SYN. *in* ROCK]. *A tall or high cliff,* rupes præcelsa (*Virg.*).

CLIFFY. Vid. ROCKY.

CLIMACTERIC, ϟ annus climacte-

CLIMACTERICAL, ϟ ricus: annus ætatis, quem κλιμακτηρικόν appellant (*Censor.,* de die nat., *Gell.,* 15, 7; *especially the sixty-third year*). *The climacterical years,* anni climacterici: gradus ætatis humanæ (*Censor.*): scansilis annorum lex, quam κλιμακτῆρας appellant (*Plin.,* 7, 49, 50). *One's climacteric or climacterical year,* tempus climactericum. *Any body is in his climacterical year,* habet aliquis climactericum tempus (*Plin., Ep.,* 2, 20, 4): *to be in one's first, second climacterical year,* in primo, secundo, &c., ætatis gradu esse (*Censor.*).

CLIMATE, ‖ *with reference to temperature,* cœlum: natura cœli: temperatio cœli (*Col.*). *The variableness of the climate,* cœli varietas: aëris qualitas (*nature of the air*): aër (*the air itself*). *Climate is often translated by* regio *when "a district" is spoken of with reference to its climate. A healthy climate,* cœli salubritas, cœlum salubre: aër salubris: *an unhealthy climate,* aër pestilens; cœli gravitas: *the healthy climate of a country,* salubris loci natura (*opposed to* pestilens natura loci). *A mild climate,* temperatio *or* temperies cœli; temperata cœli regio; aër temperatus calore *or* frigore: *a warm climate,* aër calidus: *a cold climate,* aër frigidus: regio refrigerata: *to live in a warm climate,* soli vicinum esse: *to be born in a cold climate,* refrigerata regione nasci. OBS., clima, *n.* (κλίμα = inclinatio cœli, *Vitr.*), *was not used in this sense till the time of Appuleius,* &c. ‖ *Region,* vid.

CLIMAX, gradatio (κλῖμαξ).

CLIMB, scandere: *up, into,* &c., scandere aliquid *or* in aliquid (e. g., *the walls,* muros; *the rampart,* in aggerem): conscendere *with accusative (with reference to remaining on the top of the thing ascended;* e. g., equum, navem): ascendere aliquid *or* in aliquid (*to climb up till the top is reached: a wall,* murum; *the sides of a ship,* navem *or* in navem): inscendere in aliquid (*with reference to being in it after we have ascended: a tree,* in arborem: *into a carriage, bed,* in currum, lectum): escendere in aliquid (*with reference to our being raised above the rest, and so distinguished from them, when we are there: the rostra,* escendere in rostra, in concionem: *the mast,* escendere in malum): *to climb over,* transcendere aliquid (e. g., *a wall,* maceriem, muros): superare aliquid (*if it is a feat of difficulty and labor;* e. g., munitiones): evadere in *with accusative (to a place, whether with a friendly or hostile purpose)*: niti *or* eniti in *with accusative (to struggle up to). To climb up to the top of the mountain,* evadere in jugum montis; eniti in verticem montis: *to the top of the wall,* murum *or* in murum ascendere; in murum (*or* muros) evadere; in mœnia evadere (*both either of the defenders or attackers of a city*). *Hard to climb (of a hill,* &c.), aditu difficilis *or* arduus. FIG., *to climb to honors, rank, office,* &c., ascendere ad altiorem gradum: promoveri ad, *or* in ampliorem gradum, *or* ad ampliora officia; procedere honoribus longius.

CLIMBERS, (herbæ, plantæ, &c.) quæ se arboribus circumvolvunt; quæ claviculis suis, tamquam manibus, quicquid sunt nactæ, apprehendunt (*after Cic., De Sen.,* 52).

CLINCH. *To clinch a nail, perhaps* * clavum per asciam (tabulam, &c.) adactum retundere. *To clinch the fist,* digitos comprimere pugnumque facere: comprimere in pugnum manum (*opposed to* manum explicare): *to clinch an argument,* argumentum breviter astringere (*Cicero put it in a concise, striking form*): argumentum etiam atque etiam premere (*to press it vigorously; fix it fast by repetition*). ‖ *Grasp in the hand,* vid. GRASP.

CLINCH, ‖ *double entendre,* ambiguitas verbi *or* verborum: suspicio ridiculi abscondita (*Cic.*).

CLINCHER, ‖ *clamp,* vid. ‖ *An irrefragable argument,* argumentum breviter astrictum (*concisely and forcibly put*): argumentum luce clarius.

CLING, adhærēre (alicui rei; *also* ad aliquid, *of clinging to what one will not leave, Cæs.; also of properties that stick close to a person*): inhærēre ad aliquid *and* alicui rei (*Cic.; properly and figuratively,* ad saxa, *Cic.*; visceribus, *Cic.*): adhærescere ad aliquid, alicui rei, *also* in aliquâ re (ad aliquam disciplinam, *Cic.*; ad saxum, *Cic.*): *to cling to* (*an opinion,* &c.), manēre, permanēre, perstare in aliquâ re; ăb aliquâ re non discedere; non mutare, immutare aliquid: *to cling obstinately to any thing,* aliquid mordicus tenēre (e. g., *to words,* verba, *Cic.*). ‖ *To be given up to a pursuit,* adhærescere alicui rei *or* ad aliquam rem: amplector *or* amplexus teneo aliquid. *To cling to justice and honor,* justitiæ honestatique adhærescere; justitiam et virtutem amplecti: *to cling to any thing too fondly,* nimio amore aliquid amplexus teneo: *men who cling to certain traditional opinions,* certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati. *To cling to any body's party,* deditum, addictum esse, favēre, studēre alicui; favēre alicujus partibus; studiosum esse alicujus; esse e partibus alicujus, &c.

CLINGY, lentus. Vid. CLAMMY.

CLINIC, lecto affixus.

CLINK, tinnire: sonare.

CLINK, *s.*, tinnitus: sonitus.

CLIP, ‖ *hug,* complecti, amplecti. ‖ *Shear, crop,* tondēre, detondēre; resecare (*cut away*), circumcidere (*cut round*): præcīdere (*cut off the end*): decurtare (*to cut short, and so mutilate, Cic.*): detruncare. *To clip one's wings,* pennas alicui incīdere *or* intercīdere. *To clip trees,* arbores putare *or* amputare (*lop, prune; opposed to* immittere), decacuminare (*to top them*), detruncare (*to lop, Liv.*), collucare, interlucare (*thin it below*), sublucare (*general term*), intervellere (*thin it by pulling or cutting out boughs here and there*), tondēre (*clip, as a hedge*). *To clip coin,* nummos circumcīdere. *To clip words,* literas, syllabas opprimere. FIG., *take away useless matter (of a writing,* &c.), resecare, circumcīdere, præcīdere, amputare, circumscribere, coercēre. *To clip away gaudy ornaments,* ambitiosa recīdere. *To clip (general term,* i. e., *to reduce, lessen*), minuere, imminuere, deminuere, extenuare; detrahere, deminuere aliquid de aliquâ re.

CLIQUE, sodalitas: sodales.

CLOAK. Vid. CLOKE.

CLOCK. horologium (ὡρολόγιον, *general term for any instrument for telling the time*). *A clock goes,* * horologium movetur: *a clock is right,* horologii lineæ congruunt ad horas (*of a sun-dial, in*

Plin.): horologii virgula congruit ad horas (*of our clock*). *A clock is wrong*, horologii virgula non congruit ad horas: *goes too fast, too slow*, * horologium celerius *or* tardius movetur: *strikes*, * horologium sono indicat horas: *to set a clock*, horologium diligenter ordinare: *to wind up a clock*, * horologium intendere: *the clock has stopped*, * horologium moveri desiit: *the clock is down*, * horologium devolutum est (*Reichard*). *What o'clock is it?* hora quota est? *at what o'clock?* horâ quotâ? *or* quotâ? *only. It has struck five o'clock*, * hora quinta audita est: *they bring word that it is five o'clock*, hora quinta nunciatur (*Suet., Dom.*, 16): *to ask what o'clock it is*, horas (*not* horam) requirere: *to ask any body what o'clock it is*, quærere horas ab aliquo: *to send any body to see what o'clock it is*, mittere ad horas. *Hands of a clock*, * horologii virgulæ: *works of a clock*, machinatio, quâ horæ moventur (*after Cic., N. D.*, 2, 38, 97). *A man who is like clock-work*, homo observantissimus omnium officiorum (*Plin.*): * qui omnia ad tempus diligentissime agit *or* administrat. || *Water-clock*, clepsydra (κλεψύδρα). *The water-clock has run out*, clepsydra exhausta est (*Kraft*), *or* extremum stillicidium exhausit (*Sen.*). Obs., *Cicero applies* solarium *as general term even to a water-clock*, quum solarium aut descriptum (*sun-dial*), aut ex aquâ (*water-clock*), contemplere.

CLOCK-CASE, * thēca horologii.

CLOCK-MAKER, artifex horologiorum. Vid. *Plin.*, 7, 60, 60.

CLOCK-MAKING, ars horologia faciendi (*after Plin.*, 7, 60, 60).

CLOCK-WORK, machinatio, quâ horæ moventur (*according to Cicero, N. D.*, 2, 38, 97). *To be like clock-work*, observantissimum esse omnium officiorum: omnia ad tempus diligentissime agere *or* administrare. *A man who is like clock-work*, *homo, qui, tamquam lineæ solarii (*or virgulæ horologii), ad horas semper congruit. Vid. *under* Clock.

CLOD, gleba, *diminutive* glebula (*of earth; also a lump of other substances, as pitch,* &c.): globus, *diminutive* globulus (*general term for any round mass; also of flour*). || *A clown*, homo rusticus: stipes: caudex (*as abusive epithets against a person*).

CLODDY (*of the soil*), glebosus (*opposed to* tener).

CLOD-PATE, } vid. Clod (= *clown*).
CLOD-POLL, }

CLOG, impedire: impedimentum afferre alicui rei faciendæ (*general term*): obstare *or* officere alicui *and* alicui rei alicujus (*the former, merely to be in the way; the latter, implying a hostile manner*). *To clog a person's plans*, alicujus consiliis obstare *or* officere (*with the difference just mentioned*): onerare aliquem *or* aliquid aliquâ re: gravare aliquem aliquâ re (*to load or burden with*: gravare *poetical, also* aliquid me gravat; e. g., officium, *Hor.*): * nimium onus imponere alicui; * nimio pondere onerare aliquem: *to be clogged with business*, negotiis obrūtum *or* oppressum esse. Vid., *also*, "*to be a clog*," *under* Clog, *s.*

CLOG, *s.*, compes (*fetter*). || *Clogs for walking in*, * tegumenta calceorum (*after Col.*, 1, 8, 18, *who gives* tegmina pedum *for shoes*). *Wooden clogs*, sculponeæ (*high wooden shoes worn by slaves, &c., Cat., R. R.*, 59, *and* 135; *Plaut., Cas.*, 2, 8, 59). || *A hinderance*, impedimentum (*general term*): onus (*weight*): mora (*delay*). *To be a clog to any body or any thing*, moram alicui *or* alicui rei afferre; esse in morâ; inferre moram et impedimentum: *to be a great clog to any body*, multam alicui moram afferre: *to any thing*, moram et tarditatem afferre alicui rei (e. g., bello, *Cic.*).

CLOISTER, cœnobium (*Eccl.*): monasterium (*later and general term*). *To go into a cloister*, * in cœtum monachorum *or* monacharum recipi. || *A portico*, porticus (*from* porta, *on account of the many doors, as it were, formed by the columns, was a covered walk, gallery, or hall, supported by columns, which the Romans had contiguous to their houses for walks, especially round the temples and public buildings, in order to be sheltered from rain*). Obs., peristylium *was an uncovered space in the middle of a house surrounded by porticoes.*

CLOISTRAL, monasterialis (*quite late*), *or circumlocution with genitive*; e. g., cœnobitarum *or* monachorum (*of the monks*), *or* cœnobii *or* monasterii (*of the cloister*).

CLOKE, } amiculum (*large, wide, but*
CLOAK, } *short and open in front, worn by women, Liv.*, 27, 4, *and* 34, 7, *as well as by men, Nep., Dat.*, 3, 2): pallium, *diminutive*, palliolum (*the wide Grecian cloak worn in earlier times at Rome by women only, later by men also.* ☞ *The* pallium *was likewise used to rest or sleep on; he who wears such a cloak*, palliatus): pænula (*a narrower garment with a cape to it, worn, as a protection against the inclemency of the weather, by people of both sexes and of every age, station, and rank; especially on journeys, on the march; it likewise served as either upper or under bed covering*; vid. *Sen., Ep.*, 87, 2: *he that wears it*, pænulatus): lacerna (*thick woolen cloak, consisting of a single piece of cloth, worn as a protection against cold and rain, as well in war as in time of peace: he that wears it*, lacernatus): læna (χλαῖνα, *similar to the* lacerna, *only occurs in the poets of the Silver Age*): paludamentum, sagum, *diminutive* sagulum (*the proper war-habit of the Romans; the* paludamentum, *longer and wider; the* sagum, *shorter and narrower: generally*, paludamentum *is used in speaking of the war-cloak of the general: he that wears it*, paludatus; sagatus *or* sagulatus): chlamys (χλαμύς, *the war-dress of the Greeks, especially of the Greek cavalry, quite similar to the* sagum; *it was entirely open in front, and is only used when speaking of Greeks: in later times a cloak, similar to the war-dress of the Greeks, worn by women, boys, and Citharœdi,* &c.): abolla (*double, or, rather, a lined cloak, which also served as a bed-cover, used by travelers, soldiers, and also philosophers*): palla (*the state-cloak, or dress-cloak, of the Roman ladies; also worn by actors on the stage and singers: he that wears it*, pallâ amictus): gausapa: amphimalla (*winter-cloak of thick stuff; the* gausapa *shaggy on one side, and the* amphimalla *on both: they were introduced about the time of Pliny*; vid. *Hist. Nat.*, 8, 48, 73): endrōmis, ĭdis, *f.* (*a thick, warm cloak, which generally was put on by runners, prize fighters, and people who had been playing at ball,* &c., *after the game, to save themselves from taking cold*). *To wear a cloak*, amiculo circumdatum esse; pallium, &c., gestare; pallio, &c., amictum esse: *to put on one's cloak with taste* (i. e., *with regard to the folds it makes*), collocare chlamydem, ut apte pendeat (*Ov., Met.*, 2, 733): pallium *or* pallam componere (*after Hor., Sat.*, 2, 3, 77; *Quint.*, 11, 3, 156): *to put on another cloak*, pallium commutare: *to take up one's cloak*, pallium attollere; pallium colligere (*to keep it clean*). Fig., || *pretext*, species (*by which one endeavors to give whatever is evil or suspicious the appearance of innocence*): prætextus *only used in post-Augustan age instead of* simulatio (alicujus rei), *pretext, cloak under which one conceals the truth: to cover a very bad thing with the cloak of integrity*, honestâ præscriptione rem turpissimam tegere: *to wrap one's self in the cloak of virtue*, virtute se involvere (*Hor., Od.*, 3, 29, 55): *to cover any thing with the cloak of charity*, aliquid humanitate tegere (*Nep., Dion*, 2, 4). Vid., *also*, Pretext.

CLOKE, } || *conceal by a pretext*
CLOAK, *v.* } (*any thing*), rem involucris tegere et quasi velis obtendere, *also* velare rem *only. To cloak any thing with any thing*, prætendere aliquid alicui rei; rem tegere *or* occultare aliquâ re; rem excusatione alicujus rei tegere (*by excuses;* vid. *Cic., Læl.*, 12, 43): rem in alicujus rei simulationem conferre (e. g., timorem in rei frumentariæ simulationem conferebant, *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 40): rem colorare nomine aliquo (*Val. Max.*, 8, 2, 2): *to endeavor to cloak any thing*, velamentum alicui rei quærere (*Sen., De Vit. Beat.*, 12): *to cloak an infamous thing*, honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere; rei deformi dare colorem (*both = palliate or to make plausible, to give an external coloring, Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 32; *Quint.*, 3, 8, 44): *to cloak one's crime with fine words*, splendida verba prætendere culpæ suæ (*Ov., Rem.*, 240): integumentis involvere aliquid; nomine alicujus rei aliquid involvere (*both Val. Max.*): nomine alicujus rei tegere atque velare aliquid (e. g., cupiditatem suam, *Cic.*).

CLOAK-BAG, } averta (*a sort of great*
CLOKE-BAG, } *portmanteau; later times of the emperors*: a *horse that carries it*, avertarius): mantica: hippoperæ (*saddle-bags, Hor., Sat.*, 1, 6, 106; *Sen., Ep.*, 87, 7: hippopera, *the singular, is erroneous*).

CLOSE, tr., || *to shut*, claudere: operire (*opposed to* aperire): ostium *or* fores operire: *to close the gates against any body*, claudere alicui portas: *to close the eyes*, oculos claudere (*properly, to close the eyes forever*; i. e., *to die*): oculos operire (*properly, to close the eyes, of people who are going to sleep*): pupulos claudere (*properly, of the eyelids*): *to close the line of march*, agmen claudere *or* cogere: *the ranks are closed*, ordines densantur: *to march with closed ranks*, munito agmine incedere (*Sall., Jug.*, 46, 3): *to close any body in one's arms* [vid. Embrace]. || *To terminate or to bring to an end*, finem facere *with Gerund in* . . . di; e. g., *to close a letter, a speech*, scribendi, dicendi finem facere: finem alicui rei imponere, constituere: perorare (*of a speech*): *to close one's life*, vitam finire; vitâ excedere; diem supremum obire: ad finem *or* exitum adducere aliquid: finire aliquid: terminare aliquid (*to put an end to, with reference to space*): finem *or* modum imponere alicui rei; finem statuere *or* constituere alicui rei (*with reference to time*): epistolam concludere (*a letter*): *to close a controversy*, controversiam dirimere: *to close an account*, conficere rationem et consolidare: *to close a bargain*, negotium conficere *or* conficere et absolvere (*for one's self*): negotium procurare (*for any body*): *I close the bargain with any body*, de pretio inter nos convenit: *the bargain was closed*, de pretio inter ementem et vendentem convenit. || To close in: *to close in with a wall*, muro (muris) sepire; mœnibus cingere: *to close in with a rampart and ditch*, sepire vallo et fossâ: *the enemy*, hostem circumvenire; locorum angustiis claudere (*in defiles*): *to be closed in by any thing*, aliquâ re cingi, circumdari, contineri. [Vid. Enclose]. || To close up, claudere: intercludere: præcludere (intercludere *in the middle*, præcludere *in front*): obstruere (*to close up, by any thing erected for that purpose, the access to any thing or place*): alicui aditum intercludere *or* præcludere (*to any body*): viam præcludere (*in front*): viam obstruere (*to barricade, as it were, or obstruct*): iter intercludere *or* interrumpere (*to the enemy on his march*): iter obsepire (*to close up by a wall, hedge, or any boundary; also by troops*): intr., coire (e. g., *of the eyelids, wounds,* &c.): florem suum comprimere (*of flowers*). || To close with: *to come into close quarters*, manum conserere: ad manum accedere: cominus pugnare (gladiis): cominus gladiis uti: manu decertare (*all these = to fight close together, or to come to close quarters with the sword, after the commencement of the fight with javelins, arrows,* &c.): inter se (collatis signis) concurrere: prœlium committere (*mostly of two hostile armies*): (armis) congredi cum aliquo; (manu) confligere cum aliquo; ferrum et manus conferre cum aliquo; signa conferre cum aliquo (*all,* e. g., cum hostibus). || *To coalesce*, coalescere: conglutinari.

CLOSE, *s.*, || *inclosure*, septum: conséptum: locus septus: cohors *or* cors, *in MSS. also* chors (*hurdles for cattle, and a place fenced round with hurdles,* &c., *whether movable or not*). || *A small field*, agellus: ager conseptus, *Cic.* || *Conclusion* (*or point where any thing has an end*), finis: extremum: terminus: exitus [Syn. *in* End]: clausula (*the close of*

a sentence or letter): *at the close of the speech*, in extremo oratione: *at the close of a book*, in extremo libro: *at the close of the year*, extremo anno (*or* extremo anni); *also* exeunte anno: *at the close of the month of June*, extremo mense Junio (*not* ultimo mense, *which signifies in the month of June of last year*): *at the close*, in fine: in extremo (*with reference to space*); *also* ad ultimum: ad extremum (*at the very close*). *To bring any thing to a close*, finem alicui rei afferre: aliquid ad finem adducere *or* perducere; aliquid absolvere (*to effect or complete in all its parts*): aliquid transigere (*a bargain, a business*): aliquid profligare (*with the accessory notion of dispatch*): conficere: perficere: consummare aliquid.

CLOSE, *adj.*, ‖ *shut*, clausus. ‖ *Confined* (*formed by the past participle of the verbs meaning to confine*, vid.). ‖ *Reserved*, taciturnus: tectus: occultus: occultus et tectus: *close to any body*, tectus ad aliquem: cautus (*in speaking*): timidus (*timid*): frigidus (*cold*). ‖ *Solid*, densus: condensus (*consisting of closely adhering parts: opposed to* rarus): spissus (*of parts which hardly admit any interstices to be visible, almost impenetrable: opposed to* solutus): solidus (*of a firm mass, compact; opposed to* cassus, pervius): confertus (*crammed, as it were; opposed to* rarus): arctior *or* artior (*closer*): *a close battle-array*, acies condensa, conferta: *with close ranks*, munito agmine (e. g., *to march*, incedere, *Sal., Jug.*, 46, 3). ‖ *Concise*, pressus (*figuratively, of an author, orator*, &c., *and his style*): brevis (*brief, also of an orator*, &c.): concisus sententiæ (e. g., *of thoughts*): sententiis densus, creber (*rich in ideas:* Thucydides creber rerum frequentiâ, *concise from the richness of thoughts*). ‖ *Narrow*, angustus (*not wide: opposed to* latus): artus (*more correct than* arctus, *confined, limited; opposed to* laxus): contractus (*contracted, more cognate with* angustus *than with* artus; *hence* Jn. contractus et angustus, e. g., Nilus): perangustus (*very close*): *close writing* (e. g., *on the margin of the pages*), paginæ contractio (*Cic., Att.*, 5, 4, *extr.*): *close packing*, hominum in angusto sedentium coartatio (*after Liv.*, 27, 46, *of the close sitting in the theatre*): *close meaning of a word*, * angustior vocis notio: *to make close*, * angustum reddere; angustare; coartare: contrahere: *to become close*, in artius coire: *the limits of the world are too close* (*narrow*) *for him*, orbis terrarum eum non capit (*after Curt.*, 7, 8, 12): *close together*; e. g., *to range the ships close together*, naves in arto stipare: *a close garment*, vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens, *or* vestis astricta. ‖ *Intimate: to be with a person on the closest terms of friendship*, artissimo amicitiæ vinculo cum aliquo conjunctum esse; familiarissime uti aliquo: *the closest ties of friendship*, artissima amicitiæ vincula: *to form a close intimacy with any body*, sibi conjungere aliquem familiari amicitiâ: *I am on terms of close intimacy with any body*, magnâ est mihi cum aliquo familiaritas, *also* familiaritate magnâ, *or* artâ, *or* intimâ, or maximâ cum aliquo conjunctum esse; magno usu familiaritatis cum aliquo conjunctum esse; artâ familiaritate complecti aliquem: *to live with any body on terms of close intimacy*, aliquo familiariter *or* intime uti; in familiaritate alicujus versari, *also* vivere cum aliquo (vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 33, 81, *Wolf*): *a close relation*, propinquâ cognatione conjunctus: *a very close relation*, proximus cognatione *or* propinquitate; artâ propinquitate conjunctus. ‖ *Parsimonious*, parcus: tenax: parcus et tenax: restrictus: restrictus et tenax: malignus (*close toward others*): *very close*, præparcus: *to be close*, parce vivere (*live closely*): parcere *with dative*: parcum, tenacem esse *with genitive*: parce ac tenuiter vivere. ‖ *Dull* (*of the weather*), gravis (*heavy*): nubilus (*cloudy*; e. g., cœlum; *day*, dies): subnubilus (*somewhat cloudy*). ‖ *Attentive*, attentus: intentus: perattentus (*stronger term*): *to this and similar considerations close attention ought to be paid*, hæc et talia circumspicienda sunt: *to listen with close attention to any thing*, perattente audire aliquid: *to pay the closest attention to one's studies*, totum se abdere in literas. *Often by* omni *or* summo studio; studiosissime; enixissime; e. g., *to pay close attention to one's books*, summo studio discere; animo sequi aliquid: *to pay close attention to what any body says*, diligenter attendere, attente, *or* attento animo, or sedulo audire aliquem; præbēre se alicui attentum auditorem; adesse animo (animis), erigere mentem (mentes) auresque et aliquem dicentem attendere (*of those who pay close attention to an orator*). ‖ *Near*, propinquus; vicinus (*of place, less frequent with reference to time*): finitimus (*with dative*): prope: in propinquo (*close to any thing*): *to be close to*, prope esse (*general term*): propinquum *or* vicinum esse (*with reference to time and place*): non longe abesse: in propinquo adesse: subesse (*of place and time*): *closer*, propius adesse: *to be close at hand*, appetere (i. e., *to approach, of time, a day, night, season*, &c.): *to be very close*, supra caput esse: in cervicibus esse: in capite et in cervicibus esse (*of place, time, and events*; vid. *Herz., Sall., Cat.*, 52, 22): *to lie or be situated close by*, prope, *or* in propinquo jacēre, *or* situm esse: prope esse: non longe abesse: subesse: *to stand close by any body*, non longe abesse ab aliquo: *quite close by*, juxta; secundum (*close by, indicating a direction, along...*): *close to or by the shore*, prope ripam, secundum ripam (*along*; e. g., navigare): *very close to or by*, proxime a *with ablative or alone with accusative*): continens (*of place*; e. g., continens alicui loco *or* cum aliquo loco). ☞ Affinis *in the above meaning is not met with in classic prose:* conterminus *and* contiguus *only used by poets and later writers.* ‖ "*To come to close quarters*;" vid. "*to close with*," *under the verb* to Close.

CLOSE-FISTED, } [Vid. Close, *adj.*]
CLOSE-HANDED. } = *parsimonious.*

CLOSELY, ‖ *in a reserved manner*, timide: caute. ‖ *Thickly*, &c., dense: spisse: solide: confertim: arctius. ‖ *Concisely*, presse. ‖ *Narrowly*, anguste: arcte: *to write closely*, arte (*or* arcte) scribere; paginam contrahere (i. e., *for the purpose of getting room on the page or sheet for what one has to say*). ‖ *Parsimoniously*, parce: maligne: tenuiter. Jn. parce ac tenuiter (e. g., vivere, *to live closely*). ‖ *In a diligent, attentive manner*, omni *or* summo studio; studiose; studiosissime: enixissime: *to attend closely to his books*, summo studio discere: *to examine any thing closely, to look closely into any thing*, intentis oculis aliquid intueri; intueri aliquid acri et attento animo (*Cic.*): aliquid studiose intueri (e. g., rerum naturam, *Cic.*).

CLOSENESS, ‖ *density of substance*, &c., crassitudo: densitas (*thickness*): spissitas (*closeness approaching to impenetrability*). ‖ *Taciturnity*, taciturnitas: pectus clausum. ‖ *Nearness*, propinquitas: vicinia (*neighborhood*). ‖ *Closeness of an intimacy or connection, mostly by* conjunctio *with a proper adjective* (magna, summa, tanta, quanta, &c.): *he had often heard from me what a delightful closeness of intimacy there was between us*, sæpe ex me audierat, quam suavis esset inter nos et quanta conjunctio: *this closeness of our intimacy*, hæc nostra conjunctio. *The greatest possible closeness of intimacy*, artissima (cum aliquo) summæ conjunctionis vincula: *to have a great closeness of intimacy with any body*, arte (artissime) cum aliquo conjungi. ‖ *Parsimony*, parsimonia (*in any thing*, alicujus rei): tenacitas (*close-fistedness*: * *Liv.*, 34, 7, 4): malignitas (*the niggardliness that withholds from others the full measure of what is due to them*). ‖ *Of a room, the air*, &c.: gravitas. ‖ *Cogency of an argument*, auctoritas (vid. *Quint.*, 10, 1, 111), *or by circumlocution to use great closeness of argument*, firma ad probandum argumenta afferre; gravissima et firmissima argumenta afferre.

CLOSE-STOOL, lasānum: sella pertusa, *also* sella *only*.

CLOSET, conclave (*general term for a room*): cubiculum minus *or* secretius: zothēca [Syn. *in* Cabinet]. *To venture into a closet*, committere se in conclave, cubiculum, &c. (*not "to retire into one's closet," for which Mr. Riddle gives it*). *To go or retire into a closet*, in conclave, cubiculum, &c., ire (*Cic.*), *with any body*, cum aliquo. ‖ *Cupboard*, vid.

CLOSET, *v.* *To have been closeted with any body* (*literally*), in idem conclave, * *or* in cubiculum secretius, cum aliquo esse, *or* (*figuratively*) sine arbitris cum aliquo locutum esse; in consilium ab aliquo adhibitum esse.

CLOT, massa (e. g., *of pitch*, picis, *Virg.*): gleba (e. g., turis, *Lucr.*; picis, *Cæs.*; sevi, *Cæs.*): glebula, massula. *A clot of blood*, sanguis concretus (*Ov.*): * concreti sanguinis particula.

CLOT, *v.*, coire: concrescere: spissari. Jn. spissari et in densitatem coire: coagulari (*properly by rennet, as milk; then of any liquid mass, made to coagulate in any way*). *Clotted milk*, lac gelatum, congelatum: *hair clotted with blood*, crines concreti sanguine.

CLOTH, pannus: *woolen cloth*, pannus laneus: *linen cloth*, pannus linteus: lintea, *plural*. *Stout cloth*, pannus duplex. *Fine cloth*, pannus tenuior (*opposed to* pannus crassior). *Cotton cloth, perhaps* * pannus xylinus [vid. Calico]: *hair-cloth*, cilicium. *A cloth manufactory*, panni officina. ‖ *Table-cloth*, linteum in mensâ ponendum *or* positum (vid. *Appul., Apol.*, 308, 19), *or only* * mensæ linteum. *To lay the cloth*, * mensam linteo sternere (*after Mart.*, 14, 138): triclinium sternere (*to prepare the dinner sofas, after the ancient fashion*). ‖ *Cloth of state*, aulæum.

CLOTHE, vestire: convestire (*properly with a garment, then with other covering*): veste tegere: veste inducre aliquem: vestem induere alicui (*to put a garment on any body*): veste aliquem amicire (*with an article of dress that is not drawn on, but thrown round*). *To clothe one's self*, induere sibi vestem *or* se veste: veste indui (*of clothes that are drawn on*): veste se amicire (*of garments thrown around*): *to clothe one's self in any thing*, vestiri, amiciri aliquâ re (*according to the distinction just given, poetically* velari aliquâ re): *to clothe one's self in the Roman garb, or according to the Roman fashion*, Romano habitu uti: *to clothe one's self no better than a slave*, se non servo melius vestire (†): *to be clothed in purple and gold*, insignem auro et purpurâ conspici. *The earth is clothed with flowers*, terra vestitur floribus: *the meadows are clothed with grass*, herbis prata convestiuntur.

CLOTHES, vestes: vestimenta: tegumenta corporis. [Vid. Dress, Garment.] *To change one's clothes*, vestimenta mutare. *To be fond of fine clothes*, nimio indulgēre vestitui; vestes emere sumtuosius (*after Plin., Ep.*, 9, 12, *init.*). Prov. *Clothes make the man*, homo ex veste, aut ex conditione, quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, vulgo æstimatur (*after Sen., Ep.*, 47, 14). *The expense of one's clothes*, sumtus vestium. *The servant who looks after one's clothes*, vestispex (*Inscr.: fem.*, vestispica): capsarius (*the slave who looked after his master's clothes while he bathed*). *Old-fashioned clothes*, vestitus obsoletus. *To send one's clothes to the wash*, vestes lavandas dare: *dirty or foul clothes*, * lintea sordida. *To make clothes*, vestes conficere: *to mend or patch them*, resarcire: *to put them on* [vid. To Clothe]: *to take them off*, exuere (*of clothes that are drawn on*), ponere, deponere (*of clothes that are flung round one*; e. g., ponere tunicam, *Cic.*): *to leave off clothes*, vestes abjicere, rejicere, deponere: *to tear clothes*, vestes discindere: *to take, pull, or strip a man's clothes off*, vestes alicui detrahere: *to buy new clothes*, novam sibi parare vestem. *A full suit of clothes*, synthēsis (*Scæv., Dig.*, 34, 2, 38; *Mart.*, 2, 46, 4): plenus, justus vestitus (*Kraft*). *Clothes-brush*, peniculus *or* penicillus. Obs., *the ancients used for this purpose either* cauda bubula (*a cow's tail for brushing off the dust*), *or* erinacei cutis (*the skin of a hedge-hog for making them smooth*). ‖ *Clothes-press*, armarium

(*not* scrinium), *the ancients kept them either in a chest,* arca vestiaria, *or in a room or closet for the purpose,* vestiarium. || *Bed-clothes,* vestimenta stragula, *or from context* stragula *only* (stragulum *was under the sleeper,* opertorium *above him, Sen.*).

CLOTHIER, * panni textor. || *Seller of clothes,* qui pannos vendit. *To be a clothier,* pannos vendere, venditare.

CLOTHING, vestitus: vestimenta: cultus: vestis ornatus (*as ornamented*). Vid. CLOTHES.

CLOTTED, concretus. Vid. To CLOT.

CLOTT-POLL, stipes: caudex: asinus.

CLOTTY [vid. CLOTTED]. || *Of land,* glebosus (*opposed to* tener).

CLOUD, nubes (*also, improperly,* e. g., *of dust,* nubes pulveris; *of locusts,* nubes locustarum). *To fall from the clouds,* de cœlo delabi; ex astris delabi *or* decidere. *The sky was covered with thick* (*dark, dense*) *clouds,* cœlum erat grave sordidis nubibus: *to see as through a cloud,* cernere quasi per caliginem: *to form* (*or form themselves into*) *a cloud,* in nubem cogi. PROV., *he seemed* (*to himself*) *to have fallen from the clouds,* * in alium quendam orbem delatus sibi videbatur. FIG., *to throw a cloud over any thing,* caliginem alicui rei (e. g., alicujus animo) offundere. || *In precious stones,* &c., nubes: vena. || *Great multitude* (magna) copia: multitudo. OBS., nubes *must not be used unless the image of a cloud is preserved; as in* nubes locustarum, *since they darken the air like a cloud; of birds,* volucrum; *of infantry and cavalry,* equitum peditumque.

CLOUD, *v.*, nubibus obducere. *The sky is clouded over,* cœlum nubibus obducitur; nubilatur; nubilare cœpit. FIG., *any body's brow is clouded over,* oculi alicujus tristitiæ quoddam nubilum ducunt (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 75). *A clouded brow,* frons contracta (*wrinkled forehead*): vultus tristis: frons nubila (*sad, serious look; the latter Mart.*, 2, 11.)

CLOUDED, nubilus: obnubilus.

CLOUDINESS. *Circumlocution. Cloudiness of brow,* frons contracta, &c.

CLOUDLESS, nubibus vacuus; serenus (*calm, fine*).

CLOUDY, nubilus: obnubilus. *The sky is becoming cloudy,* cœlum nubibus obducitur; nubilatur; nubilare cœpit. || *Of marble,* &c., venosus.

CLOUT, pannus, *diminutive* panniculus: lacinia (*properly the lappet of a dress; then any pendent piece of cloth or other substance*).

CLOUT, *v.*, (male) sarcire, resarcire: pannum assuere (*to stitch on a patch*). *Clouted,* pannis obsitus (*covered with clouts*).

CLOVE, caryophyllum *or* garyophyllum (*Plin.*, 12, 7, 15, *according to Vincent: according to Sprengel, the trifoliate mullein*: * caryophyllus aromaticus (*Linn.*). || *Clove of garlic,* nucleus allii.

CLOVEN. Vid. CLEAVE, *end.*

CLOVER, trifolium. *A clover-field,* * ager trifolio consitus. PROV., *to live in clover,* in æternâ rosâ vivere (*Mart.*): in omnium rerum affluentibus copiis vivere: circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantiâ vivere.

CLOWN, rusticus (*the peasant, as well with reference to his occupation as to his manners, opposed to* urbanus): agrestis (*the peasant with regard to his dwelling and manners.* ☞ *The* rusticus *violates merely the conventional, but the* agrestis *also the common laws of civility*): *he is a mere clown,* merum rus est (*Com.*): homo agrestis, stipes, caudex (*as abusive epithets*). || *On the stage* (*in farces*), qui partes ridendas agit (*after Petron.*, 80, 9).

CLOWNISH, rusticus [SYNON. *in* CLOWN.]: rusticanus (*milder than* rusticus; *resembling those who live in the country, or what bears the stamp or impression found in the country*: "*countrified*"): inurbanus: inhumanus (*without refinement or polish*): incultus (*without civilization*): *clownish conduct, comportment,* &c., rusticitas (*Silver Age*): *clownish manners,* mores rustici: *clownish voice or pronunciation,* vox rustica (*unrefined, or void of polish*), et agrestis (*rough, vulgar*): sonus vocis agrestis: *clownish bashfulness* (*unbecoming, or not in its place*), rusticitas (*the French* "mauvaise honte"). [Vid. RUSTIC.] *In a clownish manner,* rustice, e. g., rustice loqui, facere, &c. (*to speak, act in a clownish manner*).

CLOWNISHNESS, rusticitas: inurbanitas: inhumanitas [SYN. *in* CLOWNISH]: mores inculti *or* rustici: verba rustica (*of words*), vid. *also the substantives under* CLOWNISH: *to be guilty of clownishness in one's conduct or manners,* ab humanitate abhorrere.

CLOY, satiare (*to cause any body to have enough of any thing, properly and figuratively*) *with any thing,* aliquâ re: saturare (*to fill so that the person is incapable of taking any more, properly and figuratively*) *with any thing,* aliquâ re: exsatiare (*to satisfy fully,* vino ciboque, *Liv.*): exsaturare (*Cic.*, saturare *strengthened*). *To cloy one's self,* se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare: vino ciboque exsatiari. *I am cloyed with any thing,* satietas alicujus rei me tenet: me tædet *or* pertæsum est alicujus rei (*am wearied of it even to loathing*): explêre (*to fill, quench, properly and improperly*): satietatem *or* fastidium afferre: satietatem creare: fastidium movêre alicui; tædium afferre; tædio officere aliquem; nauseam facere.

CLUB, || *as means of defence, or weapon,* clava: *club-bearer,* qui clavam gerit (*poetically,* claviger): fustis (*a long piece of wood for thrashing*), fustibus tundere, *but especially as instrument for corporeal punishment and inflicting death, as military punishment, Plaut., Cic.,* &c. [vid. *Lex.* fustuarium], centurionem fusti percutere, *Vell.*: decimum quemque fusti necare *or* ferire, *Tac.*): baculum nodosum (*after Val. Max.*, 2, 78, *who has* ictus nodosus, i. e., *a stroke with it*): baculum cum nodo (*after Liv.*, 1, 18, *who has the contrary to it,* viz., baculum sine nodo). || *Society,* circulus (*general term, a social circle*): factio (*a political club or society, forming a party in the state, like that of the Jacobins in Paris,* vid. *Trajan, Plin., Ep.*, 10, 36): globus consensionis (*of conspirators*): sodalitas: sodalitium (*any society of friends or comrades; e. g., at Rome of certain priests to perform some secret worship attended by a feast, Greek ἑταιρεία, which Traj., Plin., Ep.*, 10, 36 (43), 1, *also makes use of in Latin*): collegium (*a corporation; e. g., of mechanics, tradesmen,* &c.): *a literary club,* * societas doctorum hominum: cœtus, conventus hominum *or* amicorum (*general term for any assembly*): consessus (*for a given purpose*): sessiuncula (*a meeting, Cic., Fin.*, 5, 20, 56, *where he joins the words* circuli et sessiunculæ): acroasis (*club of literary men, where one of the members reads any thing aloud to the assembly*) [vid., *also,* SOCIETY]: *member of a club,* sodalis (*especially for the purpose of feasting, playing,* &c.): vir factionis (*of political party*): socius (*for serious purposes*): homo ejusdem corporis (*Liv.*, 4, 9): *the members of our, his,* &c., *club,* nostri *or* sui corporis homines (vid. *Liv.*, 6, 34), *or* nostri, sui, *only* (vid. *Liv.*, 4, 57), * homo de circulo. || *Share of a reckoning* (*especially incurred by feasting,* &c.), * sumtus comissationis (*not* compotationis): *to pay for the whole club,* * comissationis sumtus facere (*properly*): symbŏla, e. g., *to pay one's club,* * symbolam solvere: * pro hospitio solvere (*at an inn*).

CLUB, *v.*, conferre ad *or* in aliquid: pecuniam dare ad aliquid: pecuniam *or* stipem conferre: collationem facere: in commune, in publicum conferre.

CLUB-FOOT, tali pravi (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 3, 48): tali exstantes (*Schol.*).

CLUB-FOOTED, scaurus (*Hor. and others*): talis pravis *or* exstantibus (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 3, 48, *Schol.*).

CLUB-LAW. Vis.

CLUCK, singultire (*of a hen when leading her young ones, Col.*, 8, 11, 15): glocire (*of a hen when sitting, Col.*, 8, 5, 4).

CLUCKING, singultus.

CLUCKING-HEN, gallina singultiens *or* glociens. SYN. *in* CLUCK.

CLUE. Vid. CLEW.

CLUMP, massa: gleba [SYN. *in* CLOD]: massula, glebula (*of smaller size*). || *A group* (e. g., *of trees*), silvula (*Col.*, 8, 15): arbores condensæ: locus arboris condensus.

CLUMSILY, inepte: incommode: inscite: vaste: *to be clumsily made,* vasto esse corpore (*of men and beasts*): inscite factum esse (*of things*): incondite: inficete: incomposite: illiberaliter: inurbane: rustice: *to act clumsily,* corporis motu esse agrestem; rustice se præbere (*to behave clumsily*), *also* rustice facere: *to dance clumsily,* minus commode saltare: *not to behave clumsily,* non incommode se gerere: crasse: insulse: ineleganter: illepide: invenuste.

CLUMSINESS, species informis *or* vasta (*unwieldiness*): inhabilis moles vasti corporis (*unwieldy bulk of body, Curt.*, 9, 2, 21): rusticitas: inurbanitas (*not* illiberalitas): inhumanitas (*of manners*), *also* mores inculti *or* rustici (inelegantia *only found in Gai. Instit.*, 1, § 84, *Goesch.*): crassitudo (*of size*): duritas (*in speech,* i. e., *expression, of a verse,* &c.): *to have more clumsiness than strength,* carnis plus habêre quam lacertorum (*Quint., of style*).

CLUMSY, inhabilis (*unmanageable,* e. g., *of bodies, opposed to* habilis): vastus (*of living beings and things,* e. g., corpore vasto, *of clumsy structure, of animate beings*): iners (*sluggish, unready, of persons*): rusticus (*opposed to* urbanus, *in one's manners*): agrestis (*in one's manners or motions,* motus corporis): inhumanus (*impolite, uncivilized*). JN. agrestis et inhumanus: gravis (*heavy,* e. g., *of speech,* lingua): durus (*not flowing,* e. g., *of expression, verse,* &c.): informis (*ill-shaped*): rudis (*rough, uncouth*): incompositus (*not properly arranged*). JN. rudis atque incompositus (e. g., *of style,* &c.): inurbanus (*unmannerly*): *a clumsy fellow,* homo agrestis: homo vultu motuque corporis vastus atque agrestis (*of external behavior*): homo inurbanus, rusticus (*ill-bred, unmannerly*): *to have a clumsy gait or carriage,* corporis motu esse agrestem: illiberalis (*incongruous with the manners of a well-bred man*): *clumsy manners,* mores rustici: rusticitas: impolitus (*not properly wrought or polished*): tardus et pæne immobilis (*slow and almost immovable,* e. g., *of an animal*): incultus (*uncivilized, morally and physically*): intonsus (*without all breeding*). JN. intonsus et incultus: ineruditus (*polished neither by breeding nor education*): imperitus (*without practical experience*): inconditus (*not properly composed or arranged, as poems, words, verses,* &c.): crassus (*in opposition to whatever is refined, polished, delicate,* &c.): inelegans (*especially of style in speaking*): lævus (*awkward*): illepidus (*not mannerly*): *rather clumsy,* subrusticus: subagrestis.

CLUSTER, fasciculus (*cluster of flowers*): uva (*of grapes, also of bees,* vid. CLUSTER, *v.*): corymbus (*of ivy, and other like plants*): racemi (*in plural, a cluster of grapes, ivy,* &c.; *in the singular,* racemus *is the branch or stalk to which the berries are attached*): acervus, cumulus (*heap*): circulus (*cluster of men*): corona (*ring of men about a speaker*): turba (*crowd, throng*): multitudo in unum conglobata: examen (*of bees*). *In clusters,* * uvarum modo: catervatim (*in crowds*): acervatim (*in heaps,* &c.). *The fruit of others grow in clusters,* alia dependent racemis (*Plin.*). || *Of islands,* * insulæ complures: *if the name of the islands is mentioned,* insulæ *only; thus the cluster of the Strophades,* Strophades insulæ.

CLUSTER, *v.*, INTR., *perhaps* * uvarum modo crescere (*to grow in clusters*): racemis dependere: uvas *or* racemos ferre *or* facere. || *Of bees,* confluere (*Virg.*): *to cluster on the branches,* uvam ramis demittere († *Virg., Georg.*, 4, 568): pedibus per mutua nexis (frondente) ramo pendêre († *Æn.*, 7, 67): *on a roof,* delubri culmine longâ uvâ considere (*Juv.*, 13, 68). *Bees clustering on houses or temples,* uva dependens in domibus templisve (*Plin.*, 11, 16). || *Assemble in crowds* [vid. ASSEMBLE, INTR.]: TR., vid. HEAP TOGETHER.

CLUSTERLY, *uvæ modo: *uvæ similis.

CLUTCH, ‖ *to grasp*, manus adhibēre alicui rei: manus afferre alicui rei: rapere: arripere aliquid (*violently*): involare in aliquid (*improperly, to fly upon any thing for the purpose of taking immediate possession of it*; e. g., in alienas possessiones): prehendere (*to seize upon any thing, to hold it*): corripere aliquid (*to snatch at any thing eagerly*. ‖ *To double the fist*, pugnum facere; comprimere in pugnum manus; digitos comprimere pugnumque facere. Vid. FIST.

CLUTCH, *s., a taking, seizing*, captura: captus. ‖ *Claws* (*plural*), unguis: ungues. FIG., *to get into any body's clutches*, in manus alicujus venire: *to tear any thing from any body's clutches*, aliquid ex manibus *or* ex faucibus alicujus eripere.

CLUTTER, turba (*confusion, combined with bustle or noise*): strepitus (*loud noise*): tumultus: tumultuatio (*a confused clamor; then, in general, the noise caused by a multitude or any single person; the former as state, the latter as act*). JN. strepitus et tumultus: *to make a clutter*, tumultuari: tumultum facere: quid tumultuaris, soror, atque insanis? quid tumultus *or* turbæ fuit (e. g., *on the market*, apud forum)?

CLUTTER, *v.*, strepitum facere *or* edere: clamare: clamitare.

CLYSTER, clyster (*in later writers also* clysterium, clysmus, *or* enēma, *which are, however, to be avoided*): *or pure Latin*, lotio (*Cels.*): *a clyster of oil*, infusio in oleo: *to be relieved by a clyster*, clystere purgari: *to administer a clyster*, aliquid clystere injicere *or* infundere; aliquid clystere infundere per intestinum; aliquid per clysterem immittere; ducere alvum clystere: *to administer a clyster of sea-water, with oil or nitre*, aquam marinam in alvum infundere, adjecto vel oleo vel nitro (*Cels.*).

COACERVATE, *v.*, TR., coacervare: construere. Vid. HEAP, *v.*

COACERVATION, coacervatio: accumulatio: acervatio. Vid. HEAP, *s.*

COACH, currus (*any wheel-carriage to travel in expeditiously*): pilentum (*with four wheels, high, hanging on springs* [pensilis, *Serv., Virg., Æn.*, 8, 666], *with flat top, open on both sides, and painted green, used by matrons in religious processions*, &c., vid. *Serv.*, &c.): tensa *or* thensa (*with four wheels, and drawn by four horses, ornamented with ivory and silver, on which the statues of the gods were carried to the circus, and then placed on their* pulvinaria): cisium (*a light, two-wheeled traveling carriage, with a seat of basket-work; cabriolet*): rheda (*a Gallic word; a larger four-wheeled coach, with sufficient room for several persons and luggage*): epirhedium (*a small, one-horsed vehicle, with a sort of wooden arch over the horse to hold up the shaft;* vid. *Cramer, Schol. Juven.*, 8, 66): carrūca (*a* rheda *for persons of rank, richly ornamented, and probably covered*): petoritum *or* petorritum (*an open, four-wheeled Gallic vehicle*). *A coach and pair*, bigæ; *a coach and four*, quadrigæ: currus quadrigarum (*with the horses all four abreast, not, as in our times, two and two*): *a coach or vehicle with its horses put to it*, vehiculum junctum: *to ride in a coach*, curru vehi; junctо vehiculo vehi; junctis jumentis vehi: *to ride in a four-horsed coach*, quadrigis *or* curru quadrigarum vehi: *to sit in a coach*, in vehiculo, curru (&c.) sedēre: *to drive a coach*, currum regere: *to some place*, currum aliquo flectere: *to upset a coach*, currum evertere: *to stop the coach*, currum sustinēre: *by the coach*, curru; curru vectus; in curru (*or* rhedâ, &c.) sedens (*sitting in the coach*): *to keep a coach and horses*, currum et equos habēre: *to have* (*or go in*) *one's own coach or carriage*, *suo vehiculo (*or* suâ rhedâ, &c.) uti: *in a hackney coach*, *meritorio vehiculo *or* meritoriâ rhedâ uti: *a stage-coach*, vehiculum publicum (i. e., *a vehicle coming the nearest to our mail or posting vehicle, used in the times of the emperors*): rheda cursualis (*post-chaise, time of the emperors*) [Vid., *also*, CARRIAGE, VEHICLE, WAGON]: *the body of a coach*, capsus (*Vitr.*, 10, 9, (14) 2). ☞ Ploxēmum *was rejected by Quintilian*, 1, 5, 8, *as a foreign word, used by Catullus only* (96, 6): *the carriage of a coach*, rotæ et axes (*opposed to* capsus): *the seat of a coach*, sedile *or* sella vehiculi *or* currūs [vid. *Sen., Ep.*, 70, 20; *Phædr.*, 3, 6, 5]: *the head of a coach*, *tegimentum currūs: *the pole of a coach*, temo. *Coach-box*, sella prima; vid. *Phædr.*, 3, 6, 5.

COACH-HORSE, equus rhedarius, carrucarius (*after Varr., R. R.*, 3, 17, 7; *Ulp. Dig.*, 21, 1, 38, *who has* mulus rhedarius *and* carrucarius, *since the ancients used mules, and not horses, except upon state occasions, such as religious processions*, &c.: equus vectuarius (*any draught horse in general, according to Schneider's conjecture, Varr., R. R.*, 2, 7, 15, *in which passage neither* vectarius *nor* vectorius *can be the right reading*).

COACH-HOUSE, *receptaculum vehiculorum *or* curruum.

COACH-MAKER, vehicularius, *or* carpentarius, *or* rhedarius, *or* plaustrarius artifex. SYN. *in* COACH *and* CARRIAGE.

COACHMAN, rhedarius (*driver of a* rheda, *Cic., Mil.*, 10, 29): carrucarius mulio (*driver of a* carruca, *drawn by mules, *Capitol., Maxim. Jun.*, 4; SYN. *of* rheda *and* carruca *in* COACH): auriga (*driver of the war-chariot*, &c.; *poetically*, moderator equorum).

COACTION. Vid. COMPULSION.

COACTIVE. Vid. COMPULSORY.

COADJUTOR, adjūtor (e. g., *as teacher*): socius (*who partakes or assists in any thing*): minister: administer (*who takes a subordinate part in assisting any body*): collega (*in an office*): hypodidascalus (*usher*). JN. minister et adjutor; socius et particeps alicujus rei; servus et minister alicujus rei: *to be any body's coadjutor*, alicujus socium esse in re [*compare with* To ASSIST]: *to appoint a coadjutor to any body*, alicui dare aliquem ad rem adjutorem; aliquem socium sibi adjungere (*for one's self*). *To employ a coadjutor*, aliquem socium adhibēre in re (*in any business*). FEM., adjutrix: socia: ministra. Vid. SYN. *above*.

COAGULATE, INTR., coire (*to run together, and thus coagulate*): concrescere (*to coagulate by growing, as it were, together*): congelari; se congelari (*by becoming cold; of any liquid*): coagulari (*properly, to be made to coagulate by means of rennet, of milk*, &c.; *then generally of any liquid*): lac gelatum, concretum. TR., coagulare (*by rennet*): congelare (*by cold; used also intransitively by Ovid*, Ister congelat).

COAGULATION, coagulatio.

COAL, carbo (*general term*): *carbo bituminosus (*our mineral coal*): *live coal*, pruna; carbo candens *or* vivus: *dead coal*, carbo exstinctus, emortuus: *to swallow red-hot coals*, vivum ignem devorare: *the smoke of coals*, vapor carbonum: *as black as coals*, tam ater quam carbo est: piceus (*as pitch*): qui multo atrior est, quam Ægyptius (*of persons*). PROV., *to carry coals to Newcastle*, in silvam ligna ferre (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 10, 34).

COAL-DUST, pulvis carbonis (†).

COAL-HOUSE *or* HOLE, *cella carbonaria.

COAL-MINE *or* PIT, fodīna (*any pit*): (*perhaps*) *fodina carbonaria.

COAL-PAN, foculus (*if containing burning coals*, foculus fervens): *olla carbonaria (*pot, if for the above purpose*).

COAL-SCUTTLE *or* BASKET, *corbis carbonarius.

COAL-SHOVEL, batillum.

COAL-TRADE, negotium carbonarium (*Aurel. Vict., De Vir. Ill.*, 72): *to carry on a coal-trade*, negotium carbonarium exercēre; *carbones vendere *or* venditare.

COAL-VESSEL *or* BARGE, *navis carbonaria.

COAL-WAGON, *plaustrum carbonarium.

COALESCE, coalescere, alicui rei (*properly, to unite by growing together* [*of things*], *or to grow into one; hence, figuratively* = *to come together, or, simply, to unite*; e. g., ut cum patribus coalescerent plebis animi, *Liv.*): in unius populi corpus coalescere (*of a nation*): coire (*to come or run together*): misceri (*to mix with, of things*) alicui rei *or* cum aliquâ re. *Sometimes* convenire alicui rei *or* cum aliquâ re (*to agree with, and so be capable of coalescing*): confundi in unum *or* in unum corpus confundi (*to unite firmly, of things*).

COALITION, coalitus: consociatio: junctio: congregatio [vid. SYN. *in* COMBINE]: societas (*the state of being united*): coitio (*a uniting of several persons, mostly in a bad sense*, e. g., coitionem facere, *Cic.*): coitus (*a combining*). Vid., *also*, COMBINATION.

COARSE, ‖ *not fine or tender*, crassus (*the proper word*): densus (*thick, with parts closely pressed together*): *coarse flour*, *farina crassa: *coarse bread*, panis secundarius *or* secundus: *coarse food*, victus asper: *coarse sand*, sabulo: saburra (*as ballast*): *a coarse toga*, toga crassa: *coarse thread*, filum crassum. ‖ *Rough, unpolished*, inhumanus: inurbanus: agrestis: rusticus [SYN. *in* BOOR]. JN. ferus agrestisque. *A coarse joke*, jocus illiberalis: jocus invidiosus (*that makes us enemies*): *coarse manners*, mores inculti: rusticitas (*coarseness of behavior*): *a coarse brute*, merum rus. *To use coarse language against any body*, aspere *or* contumeliose (*the latter meaning in an insulting manner*) invehi in aliquem; probris et maledictis vexare aliquem: *coarse-minded*, horridus; horridus et durus: asperi animi (*or by the words given above*, inhumanus, &c., *which relate more to the want of outward polish than to what is really wrong*. ‖ *Common, ordinary*, vulgaris: *or by substantive*, vulgus, *with the genitive*, "*coarse practitioners*" (*Arbuth.*), *vulgus medicorum (*after Cicero*, vulgus patronorum, &c.). ‖ *Not made neatly or skillfully*, non artificiosus: inconditus: infabre factus: inscitus.

COARSELY, crasse. ‖ *Rudely, in an unpolished manner*, inurbane: rustice: vaste (e. g., loqui): inficete: illiberaliter: incomposite. ‖ *In an unskillful, unfinished manner*, inscite: incommode.

COARSENESS, ‖ *opposed to fineness*, crassitudo. ‖ *Roughness of manners*, &c., inhumanitas, inurbanitas: rusticitas. *Coarseness of speech*, verba rustica (*rough, coarse words*): maledicta: probra: probra et maledicta (*abuse*, &c.): contumeliæ (*insulting language*). *Coarseness of mind*, ingenium incultum (*want of cultivation*): asperitas animi (*savage coarseness*): feritas animi. *A savage or brutal coarseness of mind*, feritas animi et agrestis immanitas. *Coarseness of manners*, mores agrestes *or* feri.

COAST, litus (*as the line of coast*): ora (*as a more extended space, bordering on the sea*). *To lie at anchor off a coast*, in salo navem tenēre in ancoris. *Obs.*, acta (= litus) *should not be used except with reference to Greek history*, &c. [*according to Dödd.*, "*coast as presenting agreeable views, a pleasant residence*," &c.]. *Towns on the coast*, urbes maritimæ.

COAST, *v. To coast by a place*, oram *or* locum aliquem prætervehi (*passing by and leaving it*): orām legere (*creeping along by it*). Vid. "*sail by*," *under* SAIL.

COASTER, qui oram legit, &c. ‖ *Coasting vessel*, navis oraria (*Plin.*).

COASTING. *Coasting vessel*, navis *or* navicula oraria: *the master of a coasting vessel*, magister navis orariæ (*Plin., Ep.*, 10, 17, *or* 26). *The coasting trade*, *commercium maritimum.

COAT, *s. As the ancients did not wear coats, there is no exact term* [vid. GARMENT]. "*Great-coat*," *the nearest words are* endrōmis *and* gausapum (*or* gausapa, *or* gausapē; vid. GARMENT). *To turn coat*, deficere, desciscere ab aliquo. *To be a turn-coat*, defecisse *or* desciscisse a partibus (optimatium, &c., *as the case may be*). ‖ *A waistcoat, perhaps* colobium (*a short vest without arms, the form of the tunic at its first introduction, Serv. ad Virg., Æn.*, 9, 616). *Coat of mail*, lorica serta (*Nep.*): lorica conserta hamis

(*Virg.*). PROV., *to cut one's coat according to one's cloth*, suo se modulo ac pede metiri. || *Covering of the flesh*, pellis (*bristly ; with* pili) : vellus (*fleecy ; with* villi) : *the coat of a horse*, pellis. *His coat is harsh and dry*, aret pellis (*Virg.*) : *a harsh, dry coat*, pellis dura ac frigida (*Lucret.*) : *to cast its coat* (*of the serpent*), vernationem *or* senectam exuere. *The horse changes his coat*, equus villos mutat. || *Coat of certain vegetables* (e. g., *the onion*), cutis (*thin covering of soft vegetables* ; e. g., *of berries, of the kernel of a nut*) : membrana : tunica (membrana, *of chestnuts, walnuts*, &c. ; tunica, *of mushrooms, wheat, bark*, &c.) : corium (*thick outward skin*, e. g., *of grapes*) : callus, callum (*of apples*, &c.) : folliculus (*husk of corn, pod*). || *Layer, of plaster*, &c., stratura (*what is spread upon any thing* ; e. g., *of manure, of gravel*, &c., *Suet., Pallad.*) : circumlitio (*the laying on of colors, varnish, wax*, &c., *Scn. and Plin.*) : cōrium (*thick coating* ; e. g., *of mortar, earth*, &c., *Vitr.*) : trullissatio *is plastering, or laying on mortar with a trowel, Vitr.*) : *to lay a coat of paint upon any thing*, alicui rei inducere : *to give a wall a coat of plaster*, tectorium in parietem inducere : *he has given any thing four coats of paint*, alicui rei quater induxit colorem (*Plin.*) : *to cover any thing with a coat of plaster of Paris*, gypso aliquid illinere (*Plin.*). || *Coat of arms*, insigne generis (*cf. Cic., Sull.*, 31, 88).

COAT, *v.*, inducere aliquid alicui rei *or* super aliquid ; inducere aliquid aliquâ re (e. g., ceram parieti *or* parietem cerâ : *the roof with gold*, aurum tecto : *the bricks with leather*, coria super lateres) : illinere aliquid alicui rei *or* aliquid aliquâ re (e. g., aurum marmori : aliquid gypso) : circumlinere aliquid aliquâ re (*to smear over with any thing* ; e. g., alvos fimo bubulo, *Plin.*) : trullissare (*technical term for laying on mortar with a trowel, Vitr.*) : contegere *or* integere aliquid aliquâ re (e. g., luto, *Cæs.*) : *to coat a wall with mud*, parieti lutum inducere (*Vitr.*).

COAX, mulcēre : permulcēre aliquem : palpare, *or* alicui, *or* aliquem palpari (*properly, to stroke and pat*, e. g., *a horse*) : blandiri alicui (*to flatter with soft words*). *To coax a horse*, equum palpari (*Ulp., Dig.*) : *I will coax him, and try if I can by any means*, &c., palpabo, ecquonam modo possim, &c. (*Cic.*) : *to coax any body by presents*, aliquem munere palpare (*Juv.*) : *to coax any body clumsily*, alicui male palpari (*Hor.*) : *to coax any body out of any thing*, suis blanditiis aliquid ab aliquo exprimere (*Cic.*).

COAXING, palpatio (*Plaut.*) : voces blandæ : blanditiæ (*soft words*) : assentationes [vid. FLATTERY]. JN. blanditiæ et assentationes.

COBALT, * cobaltum (*technical term*).

COBBLE, sarcire : resarcire (*to mend what was torn*) : *to cobble* (=*to be a cobbler*), sutrinam facere. || *To bungle*, aliquid imperite, infabre, inscienter facere *or* conficere.

COBBLER, sutor veteramentarius (* *Suet., Vit.*, 2) : sutor cerdo (*Mart.*) [vid. SHOEMAKER]. *To be a cobbler*, sutrinam facere. *A cobbler's boy*, * sutori operas præbens. *A cobbler's stall*, taberna sutrina. *Cobbler's wax*, * pix sutoria. || *Bungler* [vid.], homo in arte suâ non satis versatus. || *As term of contempt for any base mechanic*, cerdo (*Juv.*).

COBWEB, texta aranea, *plural* ; *also* aranea, *plural alone* (*Plin., Phædr.*, 2, 8, 23) : textura *or* tela aranеæ : *to brush away all the cobwebs*, omnem aranearum operam perdere ; omnes aranearum telas disjicere : *covered with cobwebs*, araneosus : *like a cobweb*, similis textis araneis ; *also* araneosus.

COCHINEAL, coccum (* coccus cacti, *Linn.*).

COCHLEATER, cochleatus (*Pompon. ap. Non.*).

COCK, || *male bird*, mas (*opposed to* femina). || *The male of the hen*, gallinæ maritus ; gallus gallinaceus ; *also* gallus *or* gallinaceus *alone*. *A game-cock*, gallinaceus pyctes. *A young cock*, pullus gallinaceus. *Turkey-cock*, gallus Indicus ; meleagris gallopavo (*Linn.*). *Cock's comb*, galli crista : *wattles*, palea galli. *The crowing of a cock*, galli cantus : *cock-crowing*, gallicinium (*late*) : *about cock-crowing*, sub galli cantum. *Cock-fight*, pugna *or* certamen gallorum : *to set cocks a fighting*, gallos inter se committere. *Cock-spur*, calcar galli. *Weather-cock*, * vexillum flantis venti index (*after Vitr.*, 1, 6, 4) : *or* gallus æneus flantis venti index. FIG., *leader, head*, dux, caput, princeps ; signifer. || *To be cock-a-hoop*, triumphare *or* ovare gaudio ; exsultare : lætari. JN. lætari et triumphare. || *Of an arrow*, crena. || *Of a gun*, retinaculum (pyritæ). || *Of a pipe, cask*, &c., os ; epistomium. || *Of hay*, meta fœni. || *Gnomon of a dial*, gnomon (γνώμων). || *Needle of a balance*, examen.

COCK, *v.*, attollere, erigere : *the hat*, causiam erigere : *the nose*, naribus contemtum *or* fastidium ostendere : *at any body*, aliquem suspendere naso : *the ears*, aures erigere, arrigere : (aurem substringere, *Hor., is only poetical*). *To cock a gun*, * retinaculum erigere *or* ad ictum parare. *To cock hay*, fœnum in metas exstruere. INTR., *to strut*, magnifice incidere : aliquid sibi esse videri.

COCKADE, insigne petasi (publicum) ; * insigne militare, quod est in petaso (*of a soldier*).

COCKATOO, * psittacus cristatus (*Linnæus*).

COCKATRICE, basiliscus.

COCK-BOAT, scapha : cymba : linter. SYN. *in* BOAT.

COCK-CHAFER, * scarabæus melolontha (*Linn.*).

COCK-LOFT, cœnaculum superius. *To live in a cock-loft*, sub tegulis habitare (*Suet., Gramm.*) : in superiore habitare cœnaculo (*Plaut., in the upper story, which, with the ancients, was under the roof*) : tribus habitare scalis (*up three pairs of stairs, Mart., of a poor poet*).

COCK-SURE (*of a person*), fidens, confidens ; (*a thing*), certus. *To be cock-sure* (*of a person*), rem factam statim putare. *The thing is cock-sure*, res in vado est (*is safe*). *I am cock-sure of him*, eum feci meum.

COCKER, alicui indulgēre ; indulgentiâ corrumpere aliquem ; indulgentiâ tractare aliquem ; aliquem mollire, emollire, effeminare : *one's self*, mollius se habēre ; nimium sibi parcere, *or* effeminari, molliri ; emolliri.

COCKERING, nimia indulgentia.

COCKLE, || *fish*, pecten : *diminutive*, pectunculus : cochlea (*Hor.*). || *Weed*, rhœas, -adis (*Linn.*).

COCKLE, *v.*, rugare : (palliolum rugat, *Plaut., Cæs.*, 2, 3, 39). ☞ *Freund makes* ruga *merely less than* sinus : *Georges makes* ruga *elevated, and* sinus *sunk*.

COCKNEY, oppidanus, homo delicatus qui in urbe habitat.

COCKSWAIN, gubernator : rector navis.

COCOA, * faba Cacao (*the nut*) : * potio e Cacaone cocta (*cocoa, as beverage*).

COD *or* CODFISH, * gadus morhŭa (*Linn.*). *Some think the* asellus *of the Romans was a codfish ; but it was probably a shell-fish*.

COD, || *a husk, pod*, siliqua : valvulus (*of leguminous plants*). Vid. POD.

CODE, leges (scriptæ) : *also, perhaps*, codex, corpus juris (e. g., *the Roman*, juris Romani).

CODICIL, codicillus, codicilli (*used as supplement to a will, or an informal testamentary document, in Plin. Ep., and Tac.*). *The codicil is invalid, is so much waste paper*, codicilli pro non scriptis habendi (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 16, 1).

CODLE, } lento igne coquere (*boil*

CODDLE, } *over a slow fire*) : lento vapore decoquere : leniter decoquere : lentâ prunâ decoquere (*all, Plin. ; of slowly boiling any thing down*) : * in ollâ clausâ coquere (*stew down*). || *Make effeminate by over indulgence*, aliquem deliciis solvere (*Quint.*) : molli educatione nervos omnes mentis et corporis frangere (*Quint.*).

COEQUAL, æqualis (*equal according to inherent quality ; also with reference to age, size, valor, dignity, not to be confounded with* æquabilis, e. g., æquabilis in aliquem ; vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 6, 31, *in.*). Vid. EQUAL.

COERCE, coërcēre : continēre : cohibēre : frenarе : refrenare (*to hold in check, all with accusative*) : inhibēre (*to stop*) : comprimere (*to suppress*) : reprimere : supprimere (*to repel*) : obviam ire alicui rei (*to take coercive measures*) : juventutem refrenare *or* coërcēre : cupiditates coërcēre, *or* continēre, *or* comprimere ; cupiditatibus imperare : *to coerce by severe laws*, vincire aliquid severis legibus : circumscribere (*to restrict any body* ; e. g., *in his liberty, manner of life*, &c.) : in angustum deducere (*reduce to a narrow compass*, e. g., perturbationes, *Cic.*) : moderari : temperare : modum facere alicui rei (*to put a limit or bounds to any thing*). JN. cohibēre et continēre : reprimere et coërcēre : aliquem vi cogere (*to force, to any thing*, ad aliquid, *with* infin. *or* ut *and subjunctive*). Vid., *also*, To COMPEL.

COERCION, coërcitio : vis (*force*) : necessitas (*coercion imposed by necessity*) : *to do any thing from coercion*, vi coactus aliquid facio : *to use coercion with any body*, aliquem vi cogere ; aliquem per vim adigere : *to use coercion*, vim adhibēre : *without any coercion*, non vi coactus : *the right of coercion over any body*, coërcitio in aliquem (vid. *Suet., Oct.*, 45) : moderatio : temperatio (*of things*).

COERCIVE. *Coercive means or measures*, vis (*general term*) ; *also* coërcitio (*Liv.*, 4, 53, damnum aliamque coërcitionem inhibēre) : *to have recourse to* (*or use*) *coercive means against any body*, vi grassari in aliquem (*Liv.*, 3, 44) : *not in consequence of any coercive measures*, non vi coactus (incoactus, *Silver Age*) : *by coercive means*, per vim ; *also* vi, *as above*.

COESSENTIAL, consubstantialis (*Eccles., Tertull., Aug.*) : æqualis : par et æqualis : ex nullâ parte dissimilis (*Aug.*). *The Son is coessential with the Father*, * eadem Patris et Filii est natura.

COETANEOUS, quod uno *or* uno et eodem tempore est *or* fit : eodem tempore (*at or about the same time ; when two or several simultaneous events are related in contradistinction* ; e. g., *to be coetaneous with any thing*, eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse *or* fieri) : simul (*at the same period or time* ; e. g., simul Protogenes floruit) : *coetaneous with any body*, æqualis alicui *or* alicujus (i. e., *who lives at the same time*) : æqualem esse alicui (*with reference to age*) *almost coetaneous*, ætate proximum esse alicui. Vid. "*at the same time*," *under* TIME.

COEXISTENT, aliquid uno (*or* uno et eodem) tempore est *or* fit.

COFFEE, || *the berries*, * fabæ coffēæ (*plural*). || *The drink*, * coffēa ; * potus coffēæ : *to make coffee*, * potum coffēæ coquere *or* parare : *to invite any body to take coffee*, * invito aliquem, ut domi meæ coffēam bibat.

COFFEE-TRAY, * tabula, quâ circumfertur coffēa.

COFFEE-HOUSE, thermopolium (*any place where warm beverage is sold, or may be had*) : *one who keeps a coffee-house, perhaps* thermopōla.

COFFEE-POT, *perhaps* * hirnea (*but never* canthărus) coffēæ : * hirnula coffēæ (*of smaller size*).

COFFEE-MILL, *perhaps* fistula serrata. Vid., *also*, HAND-MILL.

COFFEE-CUPS, &c., * vasa quæ ad coffēam bibendam pertinent (*after Col.*, 12, 3, 3).

COFFEE-TREE, * coffēa (*Linn.*) : * coffēa Arabica (*Linn.*).

COFFER, riscus (ῥίσκος, *of osier covered with skin, Ter., Eun.*, 4, 6, 16, *Ruhnken*) : cista (κίστη, *chest or box of any kind, also for traveling* ; vid. *Hor., Ep.*, 1, 17, 54, *who has* cistam alicujus effringere, *break open*) : arca (*for locking up money*, &c.) : capsa (*for keeping from injury, loss*, &c.) [vid. BOX] : *a small coffer*, arcula, capsula. || COFFERS, *by metonymy, for treasure* (e. g., *the king's coffers*), ærarium (privatum, *Nep., Att.*, 8, 3) : *the emperor's*, fiscus (*opposed to* ærarium publicum, i. e., *the public treasury*) : gaza (γάζα,

properly, of the Persian kings, then the coffers of any foreign prince, Cic., Off., 2, 22, 76: Macedonum gaza, *compare Curt.*, 3, 13, 5: pecunia regia, quam gazam Persæ vocant; *and Mel.*, 1, 11: gaza, sic Persæ ærarium vocant. Vid., *also*, TREASURE).

COFFIN, arca (*general term, whether of wood, stone, &c.*): sarcophăgus (σαρκοφάγος, *properly, coffin made of the Assian stone, which came from Assos, in Troas, which consumed all the body but the teeth in 40 days, Dict. Antiq.; then coffin of any other material*): loculus (*for an embalmed corpse, or any part of it; vid. Plin.*, 7, 2, 2, § 20, *and* 7, 16, 16): capulus (*Varr. ap. Non.*: ire ad capulum, *Lucr.*). *A silver coffin*, loculus argenteus (*Just.*, 39, 1, 6): *to put in a coffin*, arcă *or* loculo condere (e. g., *in a temple*, in templo).

COFFIN, *v.* Vid. To BURY.

COFFIN-BEARER, lecticarius: vespillo: sandapilarius. SYN. *in* BEARER.

COG, ‖ *flatter* [vid. To FLATTER]: *to cog the dice, circumlocution, perhaps* * tesseris prave factis ludere *or* vincere; aliquem in aleâ dolo eludere (aliquem in aleâ eludere, *Plaut.*): *or* nimis lepide jacĕre bolum (*Plaut., of a very clever throw*).

COG, *of a wheel*, dens (*general term for any projecting point in the shape of a tooth*; e. g., *that of an anchor, a comb, a saw, the colter of a plough.*)

COGENCY, vis (*force*), vis ad faciendam fidem: pondus (*weight*): momentum (*tendency to turn the scale in one's favor*, ῥοπή). *To have great cogency*, magno ad persuadendum momento esse (*De Invent.*, 26, 77): firmum esse ad probandum: *the conflicting reasons are of equal cogency*, contrariarum rationum paria sunt momenta: *the cogency of some arguments consists in their number*, quædam argumenta turbâ valent (*Quint.*): *there is little cogency in such arguments*, hujusmodi argumenta nullius sunt momenti, *or* * parum firma sunt ad fidem faciendam *or* ad persuadendum: *these arguments appear to you to be of some cogency*, hæc argumenta "aliquid apud vestros animos momenti habēre videntur" (*Cic.*) *The more and stronger reasons will have the most cogency*, plures causæ et majores ponderis plus habebunt (*Cic.*): *to produce an argument of great cogency*, firmissimum aliquid afferre. *This argument for the existence of the gods appears to me to have the greatest cogency*, firmissimum hoc afferri videtur, cur deos esse credamus: *it seems to me that there is not much cogency in the reason you allege*, rationem eam, quæ a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (*Cic.*): *an argument of irresistible cogency*, argumentum necessarium (*Quint.*): necessarie demonstrans (*Cic.*).

COGENT, gravis: firmus *or* firmus ad probandum: *it appears to me that this is a most cogent argument*, &c., firmissimum hoc afferri videtur: *it does not appear to me that the reason given by you is a very cogent one*, rationem eam, quæ a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (*Cic.*): *a very cogent argument*, argumentum firmissimum, potentissimum (*Quint.*): *not cogent*, infirmus (*Quint.*).

COGENTLY, graviter. *Mostly by circumlocution, to argue cogently*, firmissimis ad probandum argumentis uti; firmissimum aliquid afferre: *not to argue cogently*, rationes non satis firmas afferre.

COGITATE. Vid. MEDITATE, THINK.

COGITATION, cogitatio: * intentio cogitandi (*as effort*). ‖ *Meditation, reflection.* Vid. REFLECTION.

COGITATIVE, cogitans: intelligens: cogitationis particeps (*possessing the faculty of cogitation*).

COGNATION, cognatio: propinquitas: agnatio: affinitas. Vid. RELATIONSHIP.

COGNITION, cognitio: scientia, *with or without* rerum; *also* cognitiones (*but never* scientiæ) rerum. JN. cognitio et scientia: *cognition of any thing*, scientia, *or* cognitio, *or* prudentia alicujus rei: notitia alicujus rei: intelligentia alicujus rei. JN. cognitio et intelligentia: notio alicujus rei (*the notion one has of any thing*, e. g., notitia *or* notio Dei): prudentia alicujus rei (*the clear insight into a thing*): expleta rerum comprehensio (*certain cognition*): memoria præteritorum (*cognition of past events or things*): *to have a cognition of any thing*, notitiam alicujus rei habēre *or* tenēre; alicujus rei scientiam *or* prudentiam habēre; intelligere aliquid.

COGNITIVE, intelligens. *The cognitive faculty*, intelligentia, intellectus.

COGNIZANCE (*as general term*) [vid. KNOWLEDGE]. ‖ *Judicial notice or decision*, jurisdictio; jurisdictionis potestas: *to fall under the cognizance of any body*, sub alicujus jus et jurisdictionem subjunctum esse (*Cic., Agr.*, 2, 36, *in.*): *it falls under my cognizance*, jurisdictio mea est (*Sen., Clem.*, 1, 1): *also* hoc meum est; hujus rei potestas penes me est: *to commission any body to take cognizance of any thing*, alicui cognitionem deferre: *to take cognizance of any thing*, cognitionem constituere: quæstionem habēre alicujus rei *or* de aliquâ re: quæstioni præesse (*preside at it*). [OBS., quæstio *was often accompanied with torture*]: cognoscere de aliquâ re: *after having taken cognizance of the matter*, * re diligenter cognitâ: *this does not fall under my cognizance*, hoc non est mei muneris *or* mei arbitrii: pertinēre ad aliquem; e. g., ad alium judicem (*to fall under the cognizance of another judge*): *to come or arrive at the cognizance of any thing*, venire in cognitionem; cognosci: *without cognizance*, causâ incognitâ (vid. *Heineccii Antiq. Rom. Synt.*, 4, 18, 15): *a commission appointed to take cognizance of a matter*, * viri (*according to the number*, duumviri, triumviri, &c.) ad rem judicio suo exigendam missi. ‖ *Badge*, signum (*general term*): insigne (*a characteristic mark*). Vid. BADGE.

COGNOMINAL, eodem nomine (*general term, but especially of the same sur- or family-name, Cic., Verr.*, 4, 46, 103): eodem cognomine *or* (*poetical and post-Augustan*) cognominis *adj.* (*of the same family name or title*): cognominatus (*synonymous*, e. g., cognominata verba, *Cic.*).

COGNOSCIBLE, quod cognosci potest; quod cognitionem sui habet; quod in humanam intelligentiam cadit.

COHABIT, ‖ *dwell together*, in eadem domo habitare (*to live in one house*): contubernales esse (*properly, in one tent; then later, in one room*): cum aliquo habitare: apud aliquem *or* in domo alicujus habitare. ‖ *Dwell together as husband and wife*, cum aliquâ concubāre, concumbere, cubitare (*the last repeatedly*).

COHABITATION, ‖ *act of living together*, contubernium (*properly, in one tent, and perhaps also in one room*). ‖ *As man and wife*, concubitus (*out of wedlock*).

CO-HEIR *or* CO-HEIRESS, coheres: collega (*from the context, Hermog. and Paul., Dig.*, 27, 1, 41, *and* 42, 46): *to make any body the co-heir or co-heiress of . . . .*, aliquem coheredem cum aliquo scribere; aliquem coheredem alicui instituere.

COHERE, cohærēre *or* cohærescere inter se: connexos et aptos esse inter se: *to cohere well*, præclare inter se cohærēre: cohærēre cum aliquâ re *or* alicui rei (*with any thing*): *by any thing*, contineri aliquâ re; rem continet aliquid. ‖ *To agree*, facere cum aliquo: consentire: conspirare: congruere: *with any body*, cum aliquo convenire, concordare, SYN. *in* AGREE. Vid.

COHERENCE, } cohærentia (*as state;*
COHERENCY, } e. g., mundi): contextus (*connection as state;* e. g., *of a discourse*, orationis, sermonis; *of matters and words*, rerum et verborum; *comp. Ernesti lex. techn. Lat.*, p. 90): perpetuitas (*the uninterrupted continuation;* e. g., orationis): *the systematic coherence*, continuatio seriesque rerum, ut alia ex aliâ nexa et omnes inter se aptæ colligatæque videantur (*Cic., Nat., Deor.*, 1, 4, *extr.*): *there is coherence in matters*, cohærēre sibi *or* inter se: *in coherence* [vid. COHERENT]. *To relate any thing in* (*or with*) *proper coherence*, cuncta, ut acta sunt, alicui exponere; alicui omnem rem ordine narrare.

COHERENT, cohærens: contextus (*connected, opposed to* diffusus, solutus, e. g., oratio): continens (*hanging together, or being connected in one uninterrupted line, denoting the inner or substantial connection of a discourse*): perpetuus (*in one continuation; opposed to what is given in fragments*; e. g., oratio, historia): *not coherent, incoherent*, interruptus: dissipatus (*scattered*).

COHERENTLY (sibi), constanter (*consistently*), *or by circumlocution to speak coherently*, * inter se cohærentia loqui: *not to speak coherently*; vid. INCOHERENTLY.

COHESION, cohærentia: conjunctio: colligatio (*as act and state*): copulatio; conglutinatio (*as act*): coagmentatio. Vid. SYN. *in* TO JOIN.

COHESIVE. [Vid. COHERENT.] *Also* glutinosus: resinaceus: tenax (*that has the power of sticking or cohering*).

COHORT, cohors. *The prætorian cohort*, cohors prætoria.

COIF. Vid. BONNET, CAP.

COIL, glomerare (*in the shape of a ball*); e. g., lanam glomerare.

COIL, glomus: glomus lini.

COIN, (a) *a single piece*, nummus: (b) *several pieces, and in opposition to greater coin*, nummuli: (c) *in general, coined pieces of silver*, &c., nummi. OBS., monēta *is unclassical; so, too, the Greek* numisma (νόμισμα) *is not found in the prose of the Golden Age*: *copper coin*, æs signatum: *silver coin*, argentum signatum; *also* argentum *only* [vid. MONEY]: *good coin*, nummi boni: *counterfeit or bad coin*, nummi adulterini: *to issue bad coin* (i. e., *to be a coiner of bad money*), pecunias vitiare (*Eutrop.*, 9, 14); monetam adulterinam exercēre (*Ulp., Dig.*, 48, 13, 6, § 1); nummos adulterinos percutere (*after Suet., Ner.*, 25): *Illyrian coin*, pecunia Illyriorum signo signata: *heavy coin*, æs grave: *great and small coin*, nummi omnis notæ: *to pay in the same coin*, par pari respondēre (*as well properly*, e. g., *Cic., Att.*, 16, 7, 6, *as figuratively or proverbially, in a bad sense in Ter., Phorm.*, 1, 4, 34): par pari referre (*not* pro pari, vid. *Bentl., Ter., Eun.*, 3, 1, 55), *or* parem gratiam referre alicui (*ibid.*, 4, 4, 51; *both* = "*returning like for like*," *in good and bad sense*): paria paribus respondēre (*Cic. ad Attic.*, 6, 1, 22, *with regard to words*; i. e., *to reply to the letter of Atticus in the same style*): *a collection of coins*, * nummotheca: *one that understands coins* (*antiquary*), * rei nummariæ peritus: *the science or knowledge of coins* (*numismatics*), * nummorum doctrina: *to lecture on coins*, * de nummis præcipere: *assay of a coin*, spectatio pecuniæ (*Cic., Verr.*, 3, 77, &c.): *species of coin*, genus nummorum (*Cic., Verr.*, 3, 78, 181); *also* nummus *only, if in the sense of coin, money in general: the same coin*, (i. e., *pieces of the same value*; e. g., *in paying back money*), corpora nummorum eadem (*Papinian, Dig.*, 16, 3, 24): *to pay in Roman coin*, ad denarium solvere (*Cic., Q., 4, extr.*).

COIN, *v.*, PROPR., cudere: ferire: percutere; signare (*to put on the stamp or impression*): *to coin asses which are to be of only the sixth part of their former value*, asses sextantario pondere ferire: *one who coins base money*, paracharactes (παραχαράκτης, *Cod. Theod.*, 9, 21, 9); falsæ monetæ reus (*ibid., as accused*); monetam adulterinam exercēre (*Ulp., Dig.*, 48, 13, 6, § 1): *to coin base money, also* (*after Suet., Ner.*, 25) nummos adulterinos percutere [vid., *also*, COINER]: formâ (publicâ) percutere: formâ signare: *money coined in the same mould*, nummi unâ formâ percussi (*after Sen. Ep.*, 34, *extr.*): *silver that has not been coined*, argentum non signatum formâ, sed rudi pondere (*uncoined*). ‖ *Invent*, fingere: confingere: comminisci: *to coin any thing against any body*, affingere alicui aliquid: *to coin new words*, verba novare.

COINAGE *or* COINING, res nummaria (*whatever relates to it*): *to regulate the coinage*, rem nummariam constituere: *the standard of coinage*, ratio ærariæ: *regulation concerning the coinage*, lex nummaria: *right of coinage*, * jus nummos cudendi, *or* feriendi, *or* percutiendi. ‖ *Money* [vid. COIN]. ‖ *Invention, fiction*, fictio (*Quint.*); confictio (*Cic.*). ‖ *Act of*

coining money, cusio monetalis (*Cod. Theod.*, 11, 16, 18). || *The coined money of a realm* (*collectively*), *nummi formâ (publicâ) percussi; or* nummi *only*: monēta (*Ov., Plin.*). || *Money coined at the same time* (*or of the same coinage*), nummi unâ formâ percussi (*after Sen. Ep.*, 34, *end*). *To be of the same coinage*, unâ formâ percussos (-as, -a) esse (*Sen. Ep.*, 34, *end, of actions cast in the same mould*). FIG., || *pure invention*, fictio (*Quint.*, 9, 2, 29, &c.): confictio (*Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 13, *init.*). *The coinage of words*, fictio nominum, vocum. || *Thing coined*, res ficta *or* commenticia; res ficta et commenticia: commentum. *Avoid the late word* figmentum.

COINCIDE, || *meet together in space*, convenire in unum locum: (inter se) congruere (*agree*). JN. convenire in unum locum atque inter se congruere (*as Cic., Rosc.*, 22, 62, quum multæ causæ convenisse unum in locum atque inter sese congruere videntur). || *Agree together*, concinere (cum aliquo aliquâ re): consentire (*properly, and especially of agreement in opinion; but also by a sort of personification, of things: dative or with* cum; *also* inter se): congruere (*opposed to* repugnare: *with any body*, alicui *or* cum aliquo: *also* alicui rei *or* cum aliquâ re; inter se, *and absolutely: used also of coincidence in point of time*). "*To coincide in opinion with any body,*" *is also* idem sentire cum aliquo (*not* adjicere alicui, *Görenz*); *and* incidere in aliquem (e. g., in Diodorum, *Cic.*). *Not to coincide in opinion*, discrepare, dissentire, dissidēre. *His opinion does not coincide with the opinions*, &c., sententia non constat cum—sententiis. [Vid. AGREE.] *To coincide with any other event in point of time*, eodem tempore quo aliud esse *or* fieri: in idem tempus incidere. *Events which coincide in point of time*, quæ uno, *or* uno et eodem tempore sunt *or* fiunt.

COINCIDENCE, concursio (*act of running together*; e. g., crebra concursio vocalium: *of accidental events*, fortuitorum): concursus (*as state*, e. g., calamitatum). OBS., conventus *in this meaning only in Sen., N. Qu.*, 7, 12, 3, conventus duarum stellarum. || *Agreement*, convenientia (cum aliquâ re): consensus: consensio: concentus. || "*By a lucky coincidence,*" &c., *by circumlocution with* peropportune cadit; percommode accidit.

COINCIDENT, continens (alicui rei; *touching it, so that there is no break between*). *In point of time*, in idem tempus incidens; *or circumlocution with* quod uno, *or* uno et eodem, tempore est *or* fit. || *Agreeing*, consentiens: congruens: concors: consentaneus alicui rei; conjunctus cum aliquâ re (*in agreement with its nature*).

COINER, monetæ opifex: monetarius (*post-Augustan*): cusor (*Cod. Just.*, 10, 64, 1). || *Counterfeiter*, paracharactes (παραχαράκτης, *Cod. Theod.*, 9, 21, 9): falsæ monetæ reus (*as accused of the crime, ibid.*). *To be a coiner of base money*, monētam adulterinam exercēre (*Ulp.*); nummos adulterinos percutere (*after Suet., Ner.*, 25).

COISTREL. Vid. COWARD.

COIT, discus.

COITION, coïtus: initus. || *Act of (two bodies, &c.) coming together*, concursio: concursus (*avoid* conventus). Vid. COINCIDENCE.

COLANDER, colum (*general term for sieve*, &c.). *To pass any thing through a colander*, percolare; per colum transmittere.

COLD, *s.*, frigus (*the cold, as causing frost*, &c.; *also figuratively, as the coldness of indifference, want of sensibility*, &c.): algor (*the cold, as felt; the obsolete* algus *is the cold itself*): gelu (*only in ablative; the cold which causes ice*, &c.). "*Extreme cold*" *may be translated by* vis frigoris; vis hiemalis; frigora, *n. plural* (*with the accessory notion of duration*). *To be able to endure cold*, algoris patientem esse: *to be unable to endure either extreme heat or extreme cold*, neque frigora neque æstus tolerare posse: *to be stiff or benumbed with cold*, gelu torpēre. OBS., frigedo (*Varr. ap. Non.*) is "*the state of a man attacked by cold,*" Dōd. || *An illness*, gravedo (κορύζα, hæc nares claudit, vocem obtundit, tussim siccam movet, &c., *Cels.*): destillatio narium, *or* destillatio *only* (quum "tenuis per has [nares] pituita profluit, caput leviter dolet, gravitas ejus sentitur, frequentia sternumenta sunt," *Cels.*): *to catch cold*, frigus colligere (*Hor.*): *to cure or get rid of a cold*, gravedinem removēre (*Cic.*): *to doctor or treat a cold*, gravedini subvenire (*Cic.*): *a troublesome cold*, gravedo molesta: *I have a cold*, nares gravedine vexantur: *to give any body cold*, gravedinem concitare *or* afferre: *apt to take cold, or* (*of things*) *apt to give cold*, gravedinosus.

COLD, *adj.*, frīgidus (*of a moderate degree of coldness, opposed to* calidus; *also figuratively, as without fire, inanimate*, &c.): algens, algidus († *of what is unpleasantly cold in itself, of a cold nature*; algens *also of what does not keep a man warm*, e. g., toga algens): gelidus (*icy cold, also figuratively in the poets*): egelidus (*with the chill taken off*; *in later writers* = "*very cold*"): languidus, lentus (*figuratively, without fire or animation; less strong than* frigidus; e. g., orator nimis lentus in dicendo et pæne frigidus, *Cic.*). *Very cold*, perfrigidus: *cold water*, aqua frigida: *a cold draught*, potus algens: frigida (sc. potio, "*a refreshing draught*"). *Cold cup* (*of bread, wine, and beer*), intrita (panis) e vino *or* e cerevisiâ (*cf. Plin.*, 9, 8, 9; *Cels.*, 3, 19). *A cold wind*, ventus frigidus: *cold or very cold weather*, tempestas frigida, perfrigida: *the weather is becoming cold*, frigus ingruit (*but not* frigescit tempestas): *it is growing colder*, * frigus ingravescit: *a cold winter*, hiems frigida: *a cold shudder shakes my limbs*, gelidus horror mihi quatit membra (*Virg.*): *to bathe in cold water*, frigidâ (sc. aquâ) lavari: *to drink cold water*, frigidam (sc. aquam) bibere: *a man of a cold nature or character*, homo frigidus: *to do any thing in cold blood*, consulto et cogitatum facere aliquid: *cold praise*, * laus frigida: *to give any body cold praise*, aliquem frigide laudare: *to become or grow cold*, frigescere, refrigescere, refrigerare (*properly and figuratively, of both men and things*): *to make cold*, refrigerare (*also figuratively*). *To be cold*, frigēre (*to be cold, opposed to* calēre): algēre (*to feel cold, opposed to* æstuare).

COLDISH, frigidulus (*Virg., Catull., properly and figuratively*): frigidiusculus (*Gell., only figuratively*): subfrigidus (*late*).

COLDLY, frigide (*figuratively in Hor.; also* gelide): lente (*sluggishly*).

COLDNESS, PROPR., frigus, algor, gelu [SYN. *in* COLD, *s.*]. IMPROPR., frigus: *coldness of mind*, frigus: animus frigidus: pectus lentum (†), lentitudo (*phlegmatic indifference of one who sees another wronged, without trying to prevent it*).

COLE, } brassica. Vid. CABCOLE-WORT, } BAGE.

COLIC, tormina, *plural*: colicus dolor: colon: dolores alvi. *To have the colic*, ex intestinis laborare; torminibus laborare *or* affectum esse. *Medicine for the colic*, colice, colicum medicamentum. *One who has the colic*, colicus (*the elder Pliny; not* colica *for the disease*): *one who is subject to the colic*, torminosus.

COLLAPSE, concidere: corruere: collabi: labi (*figuratively, to waste away*; e. g., *of the cheeks, Sen., Hippol.*, 364). *Collapsed cheeks*, fluentes buccæ; genæ labentes (*of a dying person*, &c.).

COLLAR, collare (*general term; hence, perhaps, may be used for a shirt-collar*): mælium *or* mellum (*a dog-collar armed with sharp points, Varr., R. R.*, 2, 9, 15): armilla (*iron ring for a dog's neck; hence* canis armillatus, *Prop.*, 4, 8, 24): monile (*neck-ornament, mostly with gold and precious stones, for women and children*): torques, catella (*golden chains for the neck, the former a twisted chain, the latter composed of rings; both given as rewards to brave soldiers*): phaleræ (*crescents of silver or gold, properly as ornaments of horses, but also of slaves*): columbar (*a sort of wooden collar, put round the neck of slaves as a punishment*): numella (*a wooden machine, in which the head and feet of slaves or children were fastened as a punishment*): helcium (*from* ἕλκω; *to draw, was a horse-collar, Appul.*). *To slip the collar*, * se expedire ex armillâ, &c. FIG., se expedire ex laqueo. || *A collar of brawn, perhaps* * cylindrus carnis verrinæ, *or* * caro verrina in cylindri speciem convoluta.

COLLAR, *v., by general term*, prehendere, *or* (summâ) veste aliquem prehendere (*after* pallio aliquem prehendere): *or* * collo aliquem prehendere (*by the neck: after* auriculâ aliquem prehendere). || *To collar meat*, * carnem (verrinam, &c.) in cylindri speciem convolvere.

COLLAR-BONE, jugulum: os colli.

COLLATE, || *compare*, conferre: comparare, &c.: *together*, inter se (*both used by Ruhnken of collating MSS.*) [vid. COMPARE]. || *Collate any body to a benefice*, * beneficium (ecclesiasticum) alicui tribuere *or* deferre.

COLLATERAL. *A collateral line* (*in pedigrees*), linea transversa [*opposed to* linea directa: vid., *under* LINE, *the passage from Paul., Dig.*, 38, 10, 9]. *To stand in a collateral line of relationship to a family*, * lineâ transversâ contingere aliquem *or* alicujus domum. *Collateral relationship*, latus ("cognatio quæ ex transverso procedit ad differentiam ejus quæ est inter ascendentes et descendentes," *Facciol., sub voc.*). *A collateral relation*, ex lateribus cognatus ("sunt et ex lateribus cognati ut fratres sororesque," *Paul., Dig.*, 38, 10, 10). || *Concurrent, accessory* [vid. ADDITIONAL]. || *Indirect*, vid.

COLLATERALLY, ex lateribus, *or* * lineâ transversâ.

COLLATION, collatio (*act of conferring; also, act of comparing*). || *Repast*, cœnula (*collation, a slight, simple dinner*): gustatio (*slight repast, Petron.*): merenda (*luncheon, taken between 4 and 5 in the afternoon*).

COLLATOR, collator (*contributor*, e. g., *to a banquet; and a payer of money to the state: in the sense of "one who compares," August.*).

COLLEAGUE, collega: *to be any body's colleague*, collegam alicui esse: *to appoint a colleague to any body*, collegam alicui dare.

COLLECT, || *to gather*, legere: colligere (*together*): conferre: comportare (*to bring or carry together*): conquirere (*to seek and collect from various places, with accessary notion of zeal*): congerere in unum locum (*to one place*): coacervare (*in a heap*): *to collect treasures, money*, &c., pecuniam *or* opes undique conquirere (*but not* pecuniam cogere, *which, in Cic., Verr.*, 2, 57, 141, *conveys the meaning of extorting money*): conficere (*also of money*, &c., *stronger term*): *to collect an army or troops*, copias, *or* exercitum parare, *or* comparare: *to collect the troops at one place*, copias in unum locum cogere *or* contrahere: *to collect one's thoughts*, cogitationes suas ad unam rem dirigere (*after Cic., Acad.*, 2, 20, 66): animum cogitationemque colligere: *to collect one's self*, se *or* animum colligere; animum recipere: ad se redire: *not to be able to collect one's self*, sui, *or* mentis, *or* animi non compotem esse; minus compotem esse sui; mente vix constare; non apud se esse (*to be beside one's self*): se cohibēre (*restrain one's self*): iram reprimere (*repress one's anger*). || *To collect money* (*officially*), accipere: recipere: exigere. Vid. *above the meaning of* pecuniam cogere (i. e., *to extort*): pecunias imperatas exigere (*the war tax*): *of taxes*, &c. (*in general*), vectigalia, &c., exigere. INTR., *to collect*, coacervari: augeri: crescere (*properly, to be collected in one heap, to increase, grow; the latter*, e. g., *of water*). || *To come together* (*of several persons*), cogi: se congregare: congregari: convenire: coire (*in a mass*), confluere: frequentes convenire (*in great haste*), convolare. || *To infer or conclude*; vid. *those words.*

COLLECT, || *of money* [vid. COLLECTION]. || *Church prayer*; vid. PRAYER.

COLLECTION, || *as act*, lectio: col-

lectio; conquisitio [Syn. *in* Collect, *v.*]: *to make or order a collection of money to be made*, collationem facere. ‖ *The result or produce of a collection*, thesaurus (*of objects of art*, &c.): corpus (e. g., *of the whole Roman law*, omnis juris Romani: *of the Holy Scriptures*, * corpus librorum sacrorum): *a collection of passages*, &c. (*in general*), excerpta: conjectanea (*of remarks*, &c., *Gell.*, 4, 14, *in.*): dicta collectanea (*of sentences, Suet., Cæs.*, 56): *a collection of striking passages from writings*, electorum commentarius *or* commentarii (*Plin., Ep.*, 3, 5, 17). ‖ *Assemblage*, conventus: cœtus; corona (*collection of persons who surround a speaker*) [vid. Assembly]. ‖ *Contribution of money*, collatio; e. g., *to make a collection for the poor*, collationem uti ad sustinendam tenuiorum inopiam.

COLLECTIVE, ad unum omnes: cuncti (*opposed to* dispersi): universi (*opposed to* singuli).

COLLECTIVELY, conjunctim: una.

COLLECTOR, ‖ *one that gathers*, qui aliquid legit, colligit, conquirit [Syn. *in* Collect, *v.*]. ‖ *A tax-gatherer*, exactor: exactor vectigalium: coactor (*general term*): portitor (*of harbor duties*): magister scripturæ et portûs (*chief collector of pasture-land taxes and harbor-duties*): *to be the collector of harbor-duties*, in portu operam dare: qui vectigalia exercent et exigunt (*administrators and collectors of public taxes in general*): *to be a collector of taxes*, vectigalia exigere: *the collector of taxes*, &c., *in Gaul*, Galliæ rationes procurans (*Plin.*, 7, 16, 17): *collector of tributes*, * tributorum administrator: reipublicæ rationes procurans: * collegii, quod vectigalibus publicis exigendis institutum est (*a director of that department in general*): tribunus ærarii (*at Rome, Suet., Cæs.*, 41).

COLLEGE, ‖ *an assembly* (*of persons who follow the same pursuit*), collegium: corpus: *to form into a college those who*, &c., collegium constituere ex iis, qui, &c. (*Liv.*, 5, 50, 4): *to receive any body in a college*, aliquem in collegium legere *or* cooptare (cooptare *if it is the members themselves who elect*). ‖ *The place*, * domus academica, auditionibus academicis destinata: *to be at college* (i. e., *at a university*), * inter academiæ cives versari; * in academiâ studiorum causâ, *or* literarum causâ, versari: *to go to college* (i. e., *university*), in academiam migrare: *to belong to a college*, inter academiæ cives versari, *as above*. ‖ *College = large school*, vid. School.

COLLEGE BUILDING, * ædificium academicum.

COLLEGE FRIEND, * quocum in academiâ conjunctus vixi.

COLLEGE LIFE, * vita academica.

COLLEGE TUTOR, * doctor academicus.

COLLEGIAN, * civis academicus: * academiæ civis (*as a member*): * in numerum civium academicorum ascriptus.

COLLEGIATE, * academicus: collegiarius (*very late, Tertull.*): collegialis (*Inscript.*). *A collegiate body*, collegium.

COLLIER, carbonarius. ☞ *Properly, a man who makes charcoal.*

COLLIERY. Vid. Coal-mine.

COLLIQUATE. Vid. To Melt.

COLLISION, collisus (*post-Augustan*): concursio (*as act*): concursus (*as state*): pugna: contentio (*hostile collision*): *to be in collision*, inter se pugnare (*of things*): *with any thing*, pugnare cum re: repugnare alicui rei (vid. *Cic., Off.*, 3, 7, 34, *and* 12, 50): *to come into collision with any body*, est mihi certamen cum aliquo: *with any thing*, incurrere in aliquid: offendere ad aliquid: allidi ad aliquid (*to strike against in general*).

COLLOCATE, collocare (*to set with choice and intention in a particular place*): ponere (*general term*): statuere: constituere (*in its proper place*). Vid. To Place.

COLLOP, caruncula (*a small piece of flesh, Cic.*): offa: ofella [vid. Chop, *s.*]. ‖ *In burlesque = child*, frustum pueri (*Plaut., Pers.*, 5, 2, 72).

COLLOQUIAL. *Colloquial language*, sermo communis: *also* sermo *only*.

COLLOQUY, collocutio (*also in plural*): colloquium (*a dialogue, as well for the purpose of entertainment as on business, compare Manut., Cic. ad Div.*, 1, 9, *p.* 84, *ed. Richt.*): *to have a colloquy with any body*, cum aliquo colloqui: *a secret colloquy*, arcano *or* secreto cum aliquo colloqui. Vid. Conversation.

COLLUDE, colludere cum aliquo (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 24, 58): secreto in obscuro de re agere cum aliquo (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 31).

COLLUSION, collusio (*Cic., Verr.*, 3, 13, 33): *with any body*, cum aliquo: *with the enemy*, clandestina cum hoste colloquia, *n. pl.* (*Cic., Cat. Maj.*, 12, 40): *to be in collusion with any body* [vid. Collude]. Vid., *also*, Cabal.

COLLUSIVE, dolosus.

COLLUSIVELY, dolose, per dolum: malâ fide (e. g., agere): collusorie (*Ulp., Dig.*, 30, 50, § 2).

COLLYRIUM, collȳrium (*Hor., an eye-salve, Gr.* κολλύριον, *diminutive from* κολλύρα, *a sort of cake, which it probably resembled in shape*).

COLOCYNTH, colocynthis, idis (κολοκυνθίς).

COLON, * cōlon (κῶλον, *as a technical term; properly, a portion or member of a sentence*, &c.).

COLONEL, dux præfectusque militum: *plural*, primorum ordinum centuriones: tribunus militum (*of infantry*): præfectus (*of cavalry*): præfectus prætorio (*time of the emperors, colonel of the imperial guards*). *Lieutenant-colonel* (*perhaps*) legatus: *to be colonel*, ordines ducere: *the rank of a colonel*, centuriatus: *in hopes of being made colonel*, spe ordinis (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 3).

COLONELCY, centuriatus.

COLONIAL, ‖ *relating to a colony*, colonicus (e. g., colonicæ cohortes, *raised or levied from Roman* coloniæ, *Cæs.*). ‖ *Brought from a colony* (*of wares*, &c.), ex coloniâ (*or* coloniis) advectus, arcessitus. *Colonial produce*, * res *or* merces ex coloniis advectæ *or* arcessitæ: res *or* merces transmarinæ (*brought from across the sea*).

COLONIST. Vid. Colony.

COLONIZE. Vid. Colony.

COLONNADE, columnarum ordo, series: porticus (*covered*).

COLONY, ‖ *a number of persons* (*migrating to a place to cultivate the land*, &c.), colonia: colōni: *to send out a colony to a place*, coloniam *or* colōnos mittere in aliquem locum: coloniam deducere in aliquem locum: deductio coloniarum in aliquem agrum (*the colonization*). ‖ *The place itself*, colonia: *to establish a colony*, coloniam condere: *at some place*, coloniam in aliquo loco constituere, collocare: *relating to a colony*, colonicus.

COLOQUINTIDA, colocynthis (* cucumis colocynthis, *Linn.*).

COLOR, ‖ *as property of a body*, color (*general term, also of the color of a discourse*): pigmentum (*a color, a paint*): *a full, deep, or strong color* (*laid on equally thick*), color satur: *a weak or thin color*, color dilutior: *a natural color*, color nativus *or* verus: *a fresh or healthy color*, color validus: vigor (*of the body; also used of the bright color of pearls, Plin.*): *a person who has a fresh color*, coloratus: *to have got a fresher or healthier color*, coloratiorem factum esse (*Col.*): *to lose one's color*, colorem amittere: colorem remittere: *what has lost its color*, decōlor: *to take a color* (vid. To Color, *v. intr.*]: *to assume* (*take*) *another color, or change its color*, colorem alienum accipere: *to retain its color, or, the color of any thing stands*, * colorem servare *or* retinēre: *to have much, or a great deal, of color in one's face*, multo sanguine et rubore alicui facies suffusa est: *to change color*, colorem mutare *or* immutare; *and* (*poetically*) perdere, *or* color excidit alicui, non manet alicui [vid. To Grow Pale, To Blush]: *not to change color*, consistere ore (*Cic. ad Qu. Fr.*, 2, 3, 2): constat alicui color et vultus: *of rich or variegated colors*, colōribus variis (*cf. Virg., Æn.*, 4, 701): distinctus vario colore (*Ov.*): coloratus (*colored, general term, especially of a dark-red*; e. g., *of the Orientals*, colorati Seres, *Ovid, Am.*, 1, 14, 6): versicŏlor: *without color*, sine colore: *variety of colors*, colōrum varietas (*cf. Cic., Fin.*, 2, 3, 10): colŏres varii (*Virg., Æn.*, 4, 701): *the shading off of colors, or passing of one color into another*, colōrum commissuræ et transitus (*in a painting, Plin.*, 35, 5, 12): *of one color*, unius coloris; unicŏlor: *of two colors*, bicolor: *of three colors*, triplice colore: *of various colors*, multis *or* variis coloribus; *poetically*, multicŏlor: *of the same color*, concŏlor (i. e., *of one color; opposed to* discŏlor): ejusdem coloris: eodem colore (*of the same color*, i. e., *which another thing has*): *to lose its color*, decolorem fieri (*of stuffs*): pallor decŏlorat aliquid (*discolors*): evanescere; pallidiorem fieri (*to fade, of colors and stuffs*): colorem mutare (*general term*†): pallescere: expallescere: *the loss or changing of color*, coloris mutatio: decoloratio: *to produce a color* [vid. To Color]: *of a light color*, colore claro: *of a whitish color*, colore albido: colore claro splendēre (*Lucr.*, 5, 1257): *a pale or fawn color*, leucŏphæus (λευκόφαιος, *Vitr. and Plin.*): *of a darkish color*, austērus = nigricans: *of a reddish color*, rubeus: subruber (*as blood*): subrufus (*of chestnut color*): subrubicundus; rubicundulus; ruber subalbicans (*of a light-reddish color*): *to be of a light-reddish color*, subrubēre: *of a brownish*, &c., *color* [vid. *the adjectives*]: *of a chestnut color*, badius: spadix (*of a horse*). ‖ *As giving color, means of coloring*, pigmentum: color (*the latter also improperly with reference to style*): *to take a color*, colorem bibere, ducere: *to give to any thing a color*, colorem inducere alicui rei: *the brightness of colors*, pigmentorum flos et color (*Cic., Brut.*, 87, 298, *where it is improper with reference to style*): *to paint a crime in very dark colors*, crimen atrociter deferre (*Tac., Ann.*, 13, 19, 4): *to give a fair color to a foul matter*, rei deformi dare colorem (*Quint.*): honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere (*both = palliate*, vid.): *oil-color*, pigmentum oleatum (*any dyeing material or stuff made with oil*): *to paint any thing with oil-colors*, * pigmentum oleatum inducere alicui rei: *of the color of oil*, colore olei (*Plin.*, 37, 5, 20): colore oleagino (*Veget.*, 3, 17, 1): *water-colors*, * pigmentum aquâ dilutum. *A box of water-colors*, loculata arcula, ubi diversi sunt colores (*cf. Varr., R. R.*, 2, 17, 4): λήκυθος (*after Cic., Att.*, 1, 14, 3, *a pot containing colors; compare Passow's Handw., s. v.*): *color-man*, pigmentarius. ‖ *Complexion*: *a fine color*, color suavis; coloris suavitas: *a good color*, coloris bonitas: *a very good color*, color egregius: *a deadly pale color*, color exsanguis [vid., *also*, Color, *under the first head*]. ‖ *Pretext*, species: imago: simulacrum: *sometimes* color (*Quint.*): *under the color of*, specie, in speciem (*opposed to* reapse); verbo: verbo et simulatione, *opposed to* revera, re ipsâ: nomine (*in order to palliate*): per simulationem (sub prætextu *or* sub obtentu, *not to be recommended*) [vid. Pretext]. ‖ *Character* (*as in a man's true colors*), mores: indoles: indoles animi ingeniique (*Liv.*, 10, 17); natura et mores: mores naturaque: * peculiaris forma atque indoles (*the peculiarities of an object, peculiar features or colors*): *to paint any body in his true colors*, alicujus naturam certis describere signis: *perhaps* * alicujus vivam *or* vividam imaginem exprimere: alicujus vitia (*or* vitia et virtutes, *as the case may be*) deformare (*Rutil. Lup.*): imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ alicujus exprimere.

COLORS (*military*), signum militare: *from the context* signum *only* (*any military standard, consisting of a lance to which any image was affixed*; e. g., *an eagle, although that is sometimes particularly mentioned as being the principal standard of the legions, besides the* signa militaria, *Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 99): vexillum (*a lance with a piece of some colored stuff*; e. g., *red for the legions, in which, at a later period, the name of the emperor was wrought, Suet., Vesp.*, 6. *The* signa *and* vexilla *were used in greater and smaller divisions of the army*; vexilla *especially is found with the*

Triarii, *the allies, the cavalry*, &c.) : *to display the colors*, signum *or* vexillum proponere ; vexillum tollere : *to lower the colors*, vexillum submittere, *before any body*, alicui (*Stat., Silv.*, 4, 2, 43) : *to swear fidelity to any body's colors*, sacramentum *or* sacramento dicere alicui : sacramentum dicere apud aliquem (*properly*) : *to follow the colors*, signa sequi : *to follow any body's colors*, castra alicujus sequi ; in alicujus castra se conficere : *to desert the colors*, signa militaria relinquere ; a signis discedere : signa deserere : desertis signis ad hostem transire : ad hostem transfugere *or* perfugere : (*improperly*) fidem movēre : ab aliquo deficere ; aliquem deserere : ad adversarios transire : in partes alicujus transgredi : deficere ad aliquem : *to be true to one's colors, to stick to one's colors*, fidem servare (*improperly*).

COLOR, *v.*, TR., tingere, *with any thing*, aliquâ re (*by dipping the stuff into a dye*) : inficere, *with any thing*, aliquâ re (*to do over, to color with something which does not destroy, but changes, the natural quality of the thing*) : imbuere aliquâ re (*to saturate with any thing*) : colorare aliquid : inducere colorem alicui rei (*to give a color to any thing*) : fucare (*mostly figuratively of coloring with a deceptive dye*). ☞ *When "to color" is taken in the sense of "producing a color,"* tingere *is used with the accusative of the color* ; e. g., cæruleum tingere, *to color any thing waterblue* : *to color purple*, purpuram tingere [vid., *also*, To DYE] : *to color blue*, cæruleum efficere colorem : *to color any thing red*, rufare (*of a yellowish red* ; e. g., *the hair*, capillum) : miniare (*of a cinnabar color*) : fucare (*of purple*) : cocco tingere (*scarlet*) : e nigro rutilum capillum reddere, *to color dark hair red* : *to color any thing sky-blue*, colore cæruleo tingere (*the thing so colored is* cæruleatus) [vid. To STAIN], FIG., ‖ *to palliate, make plausible*, rem colorare nomine aliquo (*by a pretext, Val. Max.*, 8, 2, 2) : rem involucris tegere et quasi velis obtendere ; *also* velare rem *only* : *to color any thing with any excuse*, prætendere aliquid alicui rei ; rem tegere *or* occultare aliquâ re ; rem excusatione alicujus rei tegere (*by excuses* ; vid. *Cic., Læl.*, 12, 43) : rem in alicujus rei simulationem conferre (*under a pretext* ; vid. *Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 40) : *to endeavor to color any thing with some pretext*, velamentum alicui rei quærere (*Sen., De Vit. Beat.*, 12) : rei deformi dare colorem (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 32 ; *Quint.*, 3, 8, 44) : *to endeavor to cover one's guilt with fine words*, splendida verba prætendere culpæ suæ (*Ov., Rem.*, 240) : honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere : vitia sua fucare, colorare. *Colored*, coloratus (*with a fair color*) : fucatus (*with a deceptive dye*). INTR., *to color at any thing*, rubescere : (*for shame*) erubescere ; pudore *or* rubore suffundi ; rubor mihi suffunditur *or* offunditur. *I color at or on account of any thing* (*blush*), rubēre (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 76, *extr.*) : *to color at one's own praises*, pudore affici ex suâ laude.

COLORABLE. Vid. SPECIOUS, PLAUSIBLE.

COLORATE. Vid. To COLOR.

COLORING, colores : *colorum ratio : tinctus : infectus : tinctura (*manner in which any thing is colored*) : *pigmentorum (colōrum) ratio (*the art of laying on colors*) : colorum commissuræ et transitus (*the blending of the colors in a painting, Plin.*, 35, 5, 12) : *a fine or bright color*, nitor : *a good color*, colores boni. ‖ *Embellishment (in rhetoric)*, cultus : ornatus : dicendi, *or* orationis cultus, *or* ornatus : dicendi, *or* orationis, *or* verborum lumina (*any conspicuous rhetorical embellishment or coloring*) : quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia (*with reference to expression and thought*) : fucus, pigmenta orationis (*of ambitious ornaments used with bad taste*) : *to give a narrative a pleasant coloring*, narrationem gratiâ et venere exornare : *too much*, nimium depingere aliquid. ‖ *Plausible character* [vid. COLOR = *pretext*] : *to give one's faults a false color*, vitia sua fucare, colorare.

COLORIST, pingendi artifex.

COLOR-MAN, pigmentarius.

COLOSSAL, colossicus : colossēus (*properly*) : vastus : immanis. JN. vastus et immanis : *a colossal statue*, colossus : statua colossica *or* colossēa : signum colossicum : moles (*colossal mass*, &c. ; e. g., moles imperii, *colossal empire*).

COLOSSUS. Vid. COLOSSAL.

COLT, pullus equi ; pullus equinus : *pullus equinus masculus (*the male*) : poledrus (*Latin of the Middle Age*) : equuleus : equulus (*general term for young horse ; the latter, Varr.*). *An ass's colt*, pullus asininus : asellus (*a small or young ass*). FIG., ‖ *a rash young person*, inconsultus : inconsideratus : temerarius. JN. inconsultus et temerarius : temerarius atque inconsideratus.

COLT'S-FOOT, tussilāgo.

COLT'S-TOOTH, dens pullinus. PROV. *To have cast one's colt-tooth*, voluptates temperantiâ suâ frenasse ac domuisse (*Liv.*, 30, 14).

COLTER, dens *or* culter aratri (*on the nature of it and the plough in general*, vid. *Voss, Virg., Georg.*, 1, 170).

COLUMBARY, columbarium : columbarii cella (*general term* ; vid. *Varr.*, 3, 7, 4 ; *Pallad.*, 1, 24, *in., and* 25, *in.*) : turris : turricula (*if placed on a column in the court*, &c.).

COLUMN, columna : signum : statua (*if erected in honor of any body*) : *a small column*, columella : *a colossal stone column*, moles lapidea : *the shaft of a column*, scapus ; *the neck of a column*, hypotrachelium (ὑποτραχήλιον) : *the capital*, capitūlum : *the foot of a capital*, spira (*of the* columna ; *the lower part of it was* plinthus, πλίνθος) : basis (βάσις, *of the* statua ; vid. *above for difference between* columna *and* statua) : *the pedestal*, stylobātes (στυλοβάτης) : *the order of columns*, genus columnarum : *the Doric order*, columnæ Doricæ ; Doricum genus columnarum : *the arrangement of columns*, *columnarum dispositio : *the interval between columns*, intercolumnium : *a tax on columns*, columnarium (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 32) : *the supporting by columns*, columnatio (*late*) : *supported by columns*, columnatus (*Varr.*). ‖ (*A military*) *column*, pars exercitūs : agmen (*when on the march*) : *in two, three*, &c., *columns*, bipartito, tripartito (e. g., *to attack*, signa inferre) : *to march up in three columns*, tripartito agmine, *or* diviso in tres partes exercitu, incedere : *to approach in three columns*, triplici acie instructâ venire : *to march in three columns*, triplici acie instructâ proficisci : *by columns*, exercitu in partes diviso (e. g., *to march up*, incedere). ‖ *Of a book*, pagina.

COMB, pecten : *a dressing-comb*, pecten rarioribus radiis : *a small-tooth comb*, pecten densioribus radiis ; pecten densus (i). ☞ *Pecten crinalis (*for combing ; but for keeping up the hair, and as ornament, the Roman ladies made use of the* acus discriminalis ; vid. *Böttiger's Sabina*, i., p. 147) : *the tooth of a comb*, radius pectinis : *a comb for wool*, carmen ; pecten : *for flax*, hami ferrei, quibus linum pectitur (*Plin.*, 19, 1, 3) : *a curry-comb*, strigilis : *a horse-comb*, scopulæ setosæ equis comendis : *comb of a cock*, crista ; juba. ‖ *In the shape of a comb*, *pectini similis : *as adverb*, pectinatim.

COMB (*a place surrounded on all sides by mountains, in which several valleys meet*), convallis.

COMB, *v.*, pectere (*general term*) : pectere capillos *or* comas (*but not* comere capillos *or* comas ; i. e., *to dress the hair*) : *to comb the hair back from the forehead* (à la Chinoise), capillos a fronte contra naturam retroagere : *to comb wool*, carminare : *to comb flax*, hamis ferreis linum pectere : *to comb a horse*, strigili radere, subradere. *Combed, to be formed by past participle of the above verbs.*

COMB-MAKER, pectinarius (*Inscript.*)

COMBAT, pugna : prœlium : acies [SYN. *in* BATTLE] : certamen (*general term for contest* ; i. e., *both the emulation and the struggle*). JN. certamen et pugna : prœlii concursus (*Nep., Thras.*, 1, 4), *or only* concursus ; congressus (*the coming to close quarters*) : prœlii dimicatio (*Cic., Quint. Fr.*, 1, 1, 1, § 5), *or* dimicatio *only* (*combat as a hazardous thing ; hence* dimicatio = *especially struggle with dangers and difficulties*) : *plural*, dimicationes, *if continued or repeated* (e. g., *Cæs., B. C.*, 7, 8, 6, omnium superiorum dimicationum fructum in eo die atque hora consistere) : *the combat of the boxer or prize-fighter*, pugilatus : *of the wrestler*, luctatio ; luctatus (*the former as act, the latter as state*) : *with wild beasts* [vid. FIGHT] : *a combat for life*, dimicatio adversus aliquem (e. g., adversus elephantum) : *a fierce combat*, prœlium acre : *the combat was fierce and long*, pugnatum est diu atque acriter : *a long and fierce combat takes place*, fit prœlium acri certamine : *a slight combat is fought*, fit *or* agitur leve prœlium [vid. SKIRMISH] : *to descend to the combat*, in prœlium ire : in prœlium *or* aciem prodire : in aciem *or* certamen descendere (*for a single engagement, the last also* = *to engage in a combat or fight in general*) : *to lead* 100,000 *infantry to the combat (or battle)*, in aciem centum millia peditum producere : *to begin the combat*, pugnam, *or* certamen, *or* prœlium inire (*general terms to engage, of either party, taken singly*) : prœlium committere, manum (*only in Liv.*, pugnam *or* prœlium) conserere (*of the general as well as the soldiers*) : inter se concurrere : acie concurrere (*to come together, of both parties*) : primus prœlium committit aliquis (*of any division, or of the ship*, &c., *which attacks first* ; vid. *Hirt., B. Alex.*, 25) : *to renew the combat*, in pugnam redire ; certamen *or* pugnam repetere (*after a longer or shorter interruption* ; vid. *Justin.*, 1, 6, 10 ; *Liv.*, 10, 36) : pugnam novam integrare ; prœlium redintegrare *or* renovare (*to renew, begin from the commencement* ; i. e., *mostly with fresh troops* ; vid. *Liv.*, 7, 7 ; 1, 12 ; 2, 47 ; *Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 20) : pugnam iterare (*to fight a second battle* ; e. g., *on the following day, as Liv.*, 6, 32) : *to continue the combat*, pugnam excipere (*of fresh troops, Liv.*, 38, 22, *in.*) : *the reward of the combat*, certaminis præmium : *fit for the combat*, ad pugnandum *or* ad dimicandum firmus (*Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 60, *of troops*) : *ready for the combat*, ad pugnam paratus ; manu promtus : *after finding them all eager for the combat*, postquam omnium animos alacres videt.

COMBAT, *v.*, pugnare ; certare ; concertare ; contendere (e. g., armis, prœlio, acie) : decernere (*mostly with* armis, ferro, prœlio, *or* acie) : dimicare (e. g., prœlio, acie) ; depugnare, decertare, digladiari (*fight a deadly fight with weapons*) : *all with* cum aliquo, inter se (*with another, among themselves*) : prœliari, prœlium, *or* pugnam facere, *or* edere : prœliari *also figuratively with words : any body*, cum aliquo : confligere (armis, manu, prœlio) : *any body*, cum aliquo : conflictari : *any body*, cum aliquo (e. g., cum adversâ fortunâ) [vid. *more under* FIGHT] : *with words*, certare, concertare, contendere (verbis). *To combat fortune*, cum adversâ fortunâ conflictari. *To combat bravely*, fortiter dimicare ; fortiter resistere. *To combat a thing* (*with words*), pugnare contra aliquid ; aliquid oppugnare, impugnare : *one's opinion*, alicujus opinioni repugnare ; sententiam alicujus impugnare : *all things*, contra omnia disserere.

COMBATANT, pugnator : miles : armatus (*any armed man*) : gladiator (*in the circus*, &c.) : luctator (*wrestler*) : pugil (*pugilist*) : venator (*that fights in the circus with wild beasts*).

COMBINATION, junctio : conjunctio : congregatio : consociatio : colligatio : vinculum (*the means*) : copulatio (*a tying together*) : *to enter into combination*, se conjungere ; conjungi ; jungi ; consociari : *into an intimate combination*, arcte conjungi : *to bring into combination* [vid. To COMBINE] : *to stand in combination*, conjunctum esse (*of things*) cum aliquâ re : pertinēre ad aliquid : *a mark or sign of combination*, *copulandi signum : *the combination of words* (*with regard to style*), compositio : mixtio : permixtio : *a combination of accidents*, concursus calamitatum : contextus (*combination as state* ; e. g., *of speech*, orationis, sermonis : *of things and words*, rerum et verborum ;

compare Ernesti Lex. techn. Lat., p. 90): *a systematical combination*, continuatio seriesque rerum, ut alia ex aliâ nexa et omnes inter se aptæ colligatæque videantur (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 4, *extr.*): *a combination of the noblest efforts*, concursus honestissimorum studiorum. ‖ *Association*, societas: conjunctio et societas: commercium (*combination in general, properly and improperly*): societas conjunctionis humanæ: convictus humanus et societas; *occultæ sodalitates juvenum (secret combination among young people*; vid. Society): *combination against any body*; vid. Conspiracy.

COMBINE, jungere: conjungere (*general terms for to join together*: conjungere, *especially for any purpose*): *with any thing*, alicui rei *or* (cum) aliquâ re: *with any body*, cum aliquo: congregare (*to unite two or several persons into a flock, as it were*; *with any body*, cum aliquo): copulare (*combine firmly, or to cause two or several objects to be firmly combined*; e. g., *by means of a tie, a rope*, &c.: *figuratively, with any body or any thing*, cum aliquâ re *or* aliquo): miscēre alicui rei *or* cum aliquâ re (*by mixing*): adjungere ad aliquid (*by adding to any thing*): devincire (*to combine indissolubly, figuratively*): comparare (*to combine several things in the same proportion to constitute one couple*): conglutinare (*by gluing together*): colligare (*by tying*): *to be well combined*, præclare inter se cohærēre: *with any thing*, cohærēre cum aliquâ re *or* alicui rei: *to be combined by any thing*, contineri aliquâ re; rem continet aliquid: uno vinculo copulare (*combine by the same tie*; vid. *Liv.*, 28, 12, 14): *to combine by pouring together*; e. g., in unum *or* unum corpus confundere (*of two nations*), *figuratively* [vid., *also*, to mix]: *to combine men for social life*, dissipatos homines ad *or* in societatem vitæ convocare: connectere cum aliquâ re (*by a knot, figuratively*; e. g., orientem et occidentem: *to combine friendship with pleasure*, amicitiam cum voluptate); committere alicui rei (e. g., lacum mari): *the town with the continent*, urbem continenti: *things that are combined with each other*, res inter se junctæ *or* colligatæ. ‖ *Of military forces*, jungere copias: arma conjungere: vires conferre: (*of a nation*) in unius populi corpus coalescere: *to combine one's forces with those of any body* (e. g., *of a general*), se conjungere cum copiis alicujus (*general term*): arma consociare cum aliquo (*as ally*): signa conferre ad aliquem (*especially in battle*). ‖ *To associate one's self with*, se jungere *or* conjungere cum aliquo: societatem inire, *or* coire, *or* facere cum aliquo: *to be combined with any body*, societatem habēre cum aliquo: *combine by wedlock*, matrimonio alicui jungi; aliquem secum conjungere: *to combine against any body*; vid. to Conspire.

COMBING-CLOTH [*Kraft gives* *pallium pulverem crinalem (i. e., *powder*) a vestitu coercens, *not a very happy circumlocution*].

COMBUSTIBILITY, *facilitas exardescendi.

COMBUSTIBLE, facilis ad exardescendum: igni concipiendo aptus *or* idoneus: *combustible matter*, materia facilis ad exardescendum (*that easily takes fire*): alimenta ignis (*with which fire is kept up*): res, quibus ignis excitari potest (*general term for what is fit to kindle fire with*): res, quæ sunt ad incendia (*with which one puts fire to any thing*); *phlogiston (*the matter which was once supposed to be in all combustible bodies*): *that contains combustible matter*, quod ignis *or* flamma consumit.

COMBUSTION, ‖ *burning*, (*a*) exustio: crematio (*to ashes*): adustio (*singeing, scorching*): ustio (*of a wound*): (*β*) *intr.*, deflagratio: conflagratio: incendium. ‖ *Tumult*, tumultus (*excited by slaves, peasants, or allies*): motus (*general term for disturbances in the state*). Vid. Commotion.

COME, *of persons*, venire: *I am come*, veni, adsum; pervenire (*properly and figuratively*): advenire: accedere (*approach*): *to come on foot*, pedes venio *or* advenio: *on horseback*, equo vehor *or* advehor: *in a carriage*, &c., curru, *or* navi vehor, *or* advehor: *to cause any body to come*, aliquem arcessere, accire; aliquem excire, evocare (*the latter on the part of a magistrate*; vid. *Bremi, Nep. Con.*, 5, 3): *to one*, aliquem ad se arcessere; aliquem ad se vocare: aliquem ad se venire jubēre (*of a thing*; e. g., aliquid arcessere vecturâ) [vid. to Send for]: *to come (such or such) a way*, aliquâ viâ proficisci: *to come frequently to a place*, ad *or* in locum ventitare; locum frequentare *or* celebrare: *to come often to any body*, crebro ad aliquem venire; aliquem frequentare: *to come unexpectedly*, supervenire *or* intervenire alicui; opprimere aliquem (*to come upon, fall upon and destroy*): *come here*, huc veni; huc ades: *come to me*, propius me huc accede: *when they came to speak of the money*, ubi ad pecuniæ mentionem ventum est: *it was by mere accident that I came to speak of them*, non consulto, sed casu in eorum mentionem incidi: *how comes it that you answer in this manner?* quid tibi in mentem venit ita respondēre? ‖ Impr., *of things*, venire (*of letters, goods*, &c.): ferri, adferri, perferri (*to be brought*): *to come suddenly*, ingruere (*of disease and calamities*): *to come imperceptibly*, obrepere (*of time, old age*, &c.): *to see any thing coming*, aliquid præsagire (e. g., alicujus rei eventum): *any thing does not come to the right person*, in alienum incidere: *it comes to (a fight, lawsuit*, &c.), res venit ad aliquid (e. g., ad arma atque pugnam, ad inimicitias, in contentionem): venitur ad aliquid (e. g., ad causam dicendam), *or* in aliquid (e. g., in jus, *to a lawsuit*): *how comes it that . . . ?* quî factum est, ut, &c.? unde fit, ut, &c.? *hence it comes that*, &c., ita fit, ut, &c.; inde *or* ex aliquo evenit, ut, &c.; hæc causa est, cur *or* quod, &c.; hinc est, quod, &c.; hinc fit, ut, &c.; hoc est, quare, &c.; ex quo fit, ut, &c.: *and thus it came that*, &c., quo factum est, ut, &c.; *also (at the beginning of a sentence) by* itaque [vid. *commentators, Nep., Arist.*, 1, 1): *they returned whence they came*, reversi sunt, unde profecti erant: *when he was asked whence (or from what country) he came*, quum interrogaretur, cujatem se esse diceret: *where do you come from?* unde venis? *I don't know how it comes*, fit nescio quomodo: *it has come to this, or to such a pass*, &c., *that*, &c., res eo deducta est *or* rem eo adduximus, ut, &c. ☞ *Many combinations of "to come," with nouns, have been left out here, and are to be looked for under the respective articles*; e. g., "*to come into contact*" [vid. Contact, &c., &c.]. *To come first*, antevenire aliquem *or* aliquid: *he came last*, ultimus *or* postremus venit: *to come quickly*, advolare: adventare: *to any body's assistance*, propere subvenire: undique convolare (*of a multitude flying from all parts*): *to come between*, intervenire (*unexpectedly*): supervenire (*of persons and things*; e. g., *of the night*; vid. *Liv.*, 23, 18, *both with dative*): *to come in proper time, in good time*, &c. [vid. Time]: *to be coming and going*, commeare ad aliquem (*to any body*), in locum (*of place*; vid. *Ruhnk., Ter. Heaut.*, 3, 1, 35; *poetical only*, meare). ‖ *To happen (come to pass)*, cadere: accidere (*accidentally, mostly of unfortunate events*; accidere *sometimes with the addition of* casu): contingere (*especially of happy events*): evenire (*denoting the effect of a certain cause*): usu venire (*of facts which take place, and which one witnesses one's self*; *not* usu evenire; vid. *Gernhard, Cic. Cat. Maj.*, 3, 7; *Bremi, Nep. Hannib.*, 12, 3). ‖ *To become*, fieri; evadere [vid. Become]. ‖ (*a*) To come about (= *happen, fall out*), evenire, fieri, &c.: *how comes it that . . . ?* quî fit *or* factum est, ut, &c. ‖ To come again, reverti: *to come again to any place*, aliquo reverti *or* redire; aliquem locum repetere (*return where one used to be*): remigrare (*to a place where one lived before*; e. g., Romam) [vid., *also*, Return]. ‖ To come after, postvenire (*of persons*): postea accidere (*of things*): *to come immediately after*, insequi: subsequi: *to come after any body or any thing (with *reference to order, rank, dignity, or time*), succedere alicui *and* alicui rei: *to come immediately after any body or any thing*, excipere aliquem *and* aliquid (*seldom without accusative, as in Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 7; vid. *Held*): *one misfortune comes after another*, *malum excipit malum [vid., *also*, to Follow]. ‖ To come along, procedere: progredi: ire: una ire: aliquem sequi (*with any body*): *come along!* move te ocius (*comic*)! ‖ To come asunder, discedere (*general term of things*): dilabi (*imperceptibly*): fatiscere (*by getting cracks*): dehiscere (*to gape open*). ‖ To come at (*or* by = *obtain*, vid.), compotem fieri alicujus rei: potiri aliquâ re: adipisci (*what one desired*): assequi: consequi (*for which one has been striving*): nancisci (*by accident*): impetrare (*to gain by entreaties*): obtinēre (*obtain*): auferre (*carry off as the result of victory, properly or figuratively*): *easy to come at* (= *attainable*), impetrabilis. ‖ To come away, abire (*general term*) a *or* ex (*very seldom with only ablative of place*): abscedere a *or* ex: decedere aliquo loco, de *or* ex aliquo loco (*to leave*): discedere ab aliquo, loco, a *or* e loco (*come away from*): divertere ab aliquo (*from any body*): *to come away secretly*, furtim degredi: clam se subducere [vid., *also*, *under* to Go]. ‖ To come back, redire (*to be on the way back or home*): reverti (*to turn back*): reducem esse (*of a happy return from a distant country, captivity*, &c.): recurrere (*hastily*): revolare (*still stronger, to fly back*): *to order any body to come back*, aliquem revocare: aliquem repetere (*urgently*). ‖ To come by [vid. *above*, to come at]. ‖ To come before, prævenire: *to come before* (i. e., *appear before*; e. g., *the court or judge*), in judicium venire (*of persons*): rem ad judicem deferre (*of things*). ‖ To come down, devenire: descendere: corruere (*fall down, of houses*, &c.): delabi (*glide down*): defluere (*of rain*): degredi: *to come down to any body's terms*, ad conditionem descendere, accedere. Fig., "*to come down to,*" (i. e.) *to be handed down to*; e. g., hæc in tempora *or* usque ad nostra tempora durare: ad nostram memoriam manēre (*of written and other monuments*, &c., *in which sense* ætatem ferre; pervenire ad nos *or* nostram ætatem *are without ancient authority*): tradi ab antiquis usque ad nostram ætatem (*of a custom, manners*, &c.). ‖ To come forth, provenire (*also, figuratively, to grow*): evadere ex, &c.: emergere ex, &c. (e. g., ex terrâ, *also* exire supra terram): enasci (*figuratively, of plants*): erumpere: prorumpere (*suddenly*), *also with* subito: in publicum prodire (*appear in public*): in lucem proferri, protrahi: detegi: patefieri (*of things brought to light*, &c.) [vid., *also*, Appear]. ‖ To come forward, (*a*) propr., procedere (*general term*): prodire: apparēre: exsistere (*especially of distinguished men*; vid. *Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 2, 5; *Arch.*, 7, 15; *Ochs., Cic. Ecl.*, p. 131): *openly*, procedere in solem ex umbraculis: os suum populo ostendere: (*β*) = *advance*, progredi: proficere: progressus facere (*improperly, to make progress*): procedere (*advance*). ‖ To come in, (*a*) *to enter*, intro venire: se inferre: intro ire: inire: *come in with me!* sequere intro me! *come in!* intro veni *or* venite! *to come in hastily*, *intro venire propere: *intro se proripere: introgredi: *the vessel is come in*, navis appulsa est (*not* appulit): *to have (or be) come in*, adesse: nancisci locum: *the post comes in*, *cursor publicus venit: *no one is allowed to come in*, nemini aditus patet: *not to allow any body to come in*, aliquem introitu prohibēre: alicui introitum præcludere: aliquem januâ prohibēre: aliquem aditu januæ arcēre: aliquem excludere: *to come in any body's way (as an impediment)*, obstare: impedimento esse alicui: obsistere alicui in via: (*β*) *to comply*, obsequi: concedere [vid., *also*, to Yield]: (*γ*) = *to be gained in abundance*, contingere (*of good things*): suppetere. ‖ To come into, intrare (limen): ingredi: introire: inire (locum): incidere in aliquid (*accidentally*): delabi in aliquid (*imperceptibly or gradually*): ad-

duci in aliquid (e. g., *danger*, &c.): *to come into port*, in portum venire *or* pervenire (*of ships or persons*): portum capere (*with difficulty*). *Tears come into any body's eyes*, lacrimæ alicui *or* alicujus oculis obortæ sunt: *to come into any body's hands, power*, &c., in alicujus manus *or* potestatem devenire: incurrere in aliquid (e. g., *troubles, especially by one's own fault*): decidere in aliquid (e. g., in angustias rei familiaris): *to come into fashion*, alicujus rei mos recipitur: aliquid in mores recipitur: aliquid usu recipitur: *to come into use*, in usum venire: in consuetudinem *or* morem venire: more recipi; ab omnibus recipi (*into general use*): inveterascere (*gradually*): *to come into danger*, in periculum *or* in discrimen venire, incidere; periculum subire (*of things*): *to come into the world*, in vitam edi; in lucem edi et suscipi; nasci (*to be born*): *to come first into the world* (*of twins*), primum provenire. || To COME IN FOR (*a share of any thing*), participem esse alicujus rei (*in general*): venire in partem alicujus rei: habēre partem in re (*the share considered as property*). || To COME NEAR, (*a*) PROPR., prope accedere: appropinquare: *to come near any body or any thing* (propius) accedere ad *with accusative*: *to come near* (*of time*), prope adesse: subesse: appetere: *the time comes near when*, &c., prope adest quum, &c.: prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse: (*β*) *resemble*, prope accedere ad aliquid; accedere ad similitudinem alicujus rei: *any thing does not at all come near such or such a thing*, nullo modo comparari posse cum re. || To COME NEXT [vid. *above*, TO COME AFTER, *or* TO FOLLOW]. || To COME OF, (*a*) = *to be born of, or descended from*, ortum, oriundum esse ab aliquo: originem trahere ab aliquo: originem ducere ab *or* ex aliquo: genus ducere ab aliquo: ad aliquem originem sui referre: *to come of a good family*, honesto genere (natum esse); honesto loco (ortum esse): *to come of an humble family*, humili, *or* obscuro, *or* ignobili loco (natum esse): (*β*) = *to be the consequence of*, fieri *or* factum est ex aliquâ re. *This comes of having too little to do*, hoc fit (*or* factum est) ex nimio otio. *Sometimes by* hunc fructum capere *or* percipere ex aliquâ re, *or* alicujus rei, *or* (*the consequence being bad*) aliquid hoc fert incommodum. || To COME OFF, (*a*) *deviate*, deflectere: degredi: aberrare: discedere ab aliquâ re: elabi: evadere: *to come off the right way*, de viâ decedere (*improperly*): (*β*) *escape* (*to find one's self at the end of an affair*): *to come off without harm*, pulchre discedere (*comedy*): *to come off without much harm*, ambustum evadere: semiustum effugere (*Liv.*, 22, 35, *and* 42): *to come off with slight punishment*, levi defungi pœnâ (*Liv.*, 29, 21): nihil mali nancisci (*without any harm, Ter. Phorm.*, 3, 3, 10): *he shall not come off in this manner*, inultum id numquam a me auferet: haud sic auferet (*comedy*): *to come off unpunished*, impune abire; sine pœnâ demitti: *to come off conqueror*, victoriam consequi *or* adipisci: victoriam reportare: *to come off with flying colors*, superiorem *or* victorem discedere: superare (*also with regard to opinion, &c., as Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 31): (*γ*) *to fall off*, cadere: decidere (*general term*): delabi (*by gliding*): (*δ*) *to separate itself from, the bark comes off the tree*, cortex ab arbore recedit: *to come off* (*of hair*), defluere. || To COME ON, (*a*) *in space* (*of persons*), succedere aliquid *or* ad *or* sub aliquid (*gradually*): accedere ad aliquid (*general term to come on*): appropinquare ad aliquid *or* alicui rei adventare (*of the approach of a hostile army*): progredi: progressus facere (*make progress*) [vid. "TO COME FORWARD:"] (*β*) *thrive, grow*, crescere: provenire (*of plants and animals*). || To COME OVER, transire (e. g., *to a person's side or party*, in alicujus partes transire): transgredi; locum transscendere *or* superare (*to come over a place*; e. g., *over a mountain*): *a cold shudder came over me*, horror ingens me perstrinxit. || To COME OUT, exire (*to step out*): egredi: progredi (*of persons only*): *to cause any body to come out*, aliquem evocare (foras): *to come out* (*of publications*), edi (in lucem); emitti: foras dari: * prelum reliquisse (*of printed works*): *to come out* (*of secrets*, &c.), exire in turbam *or* in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus). JN. exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferri (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanare: *to cut out* (*of teeth*), cadere: excidere: decidere (*fall out*): evelli, extrahi, eximi, excipi (*to be pulled out*): *to come* (= *to get*) *out of a danger, out of the water*, &c., (se) emergere: evadere ex, &c.: *to come out with any thing*, aliquid excidit ex ore (*of words*, &c.). || To COME ROUND, circumagi, &c., (*a*) *to become better*, in melius mutari: melior loco esse cœpisse, &c.: *times will come round*, * lætiora tempora hanc iniquitatem rerum excipient: (*β*) *to change gradually, to come round to a person's opinion*, ad alicujus sententiam adduci, perduci, traduci. || To COME SHORT, deficere. *I come short of any thing*, careo aliquâ re: deficit mihi aliquid; deficit me aliquid (*to be wanting*) [vid., *also*, TO FAIL *and* TO LOSE]. || To COME TO, (*a*) PROPR., pervenire aliquo (*to a place*): aliquem convenire (*to a person*): it (*or the matter*) has come to this, res eo processit, deducta est; eo ventum est (ut, &c.): *matters have come to a crisis*, ad extrema perventum est; res est ad extremum deducta casum: *to have come to a* (*full*) *persuasion*, persuasissimum habēre: plenum persuasionis esse: *to come to the conclusion*, concludere: *hence one may come to the conclusion*, ex quo effici cogique potest: *have I not come to a right conclusion?* satisne hoc conclusum est? *to come to any body's knowledge or ears*, palam fieri: ab aliquo audiri; ad alicujus aures pervenire: *to come* TO [vid. *to come* ROUND]: (*β*) *amount to*, efficere; *also* esse: *what does it come to?* quæ summa est? quantum est? *it comes to a large sum*, longam summam efficere: *the gold which came to one Attic talent*, aurum, quod summam Attici talenti explebat: *it comes* (*amounts*) *to something*, alicujus momenti esse [vid. AMOUNT, COST]: (*γ*) *to come to pass* [vid. to HAPPEN]: (*δ*) *to come to one's self, or to one's senses*, sui *or* mentis compotem esse: ad sanitatem redire *or* reverti (vid. *Herz. Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 42): ad se redire: se colligere: animum recipere: *he comes to himself*, animus redit: *to come to an end*, finem capere *or* habēre: exitum habēre; exstingui: interire: occidere (*to die*): *the matter is not yet come to an end*, res nondum finem invenit: *to come to* (*a certain state or condition*), ad aliquid pervenire, &c.): *to come to a very great age*, ad summam senectutem pervenire. *I don't know what it will come to*, quorsum id evadat, nescio. *Is it come to this, that*, &c.? adeone res rediit, ut, &c.? *to come to the throne*, summa rerum *or* regnum ac diadema defertur alicui *or* ad aliquem: imperium transit ad aliquem: *to come to any thing*, ad aliquid pervenire; e. g., *to one's property, one's money, to dignities*, &c., ad suum, ad nummos, ad honores: *any body comes to such or such property*, &c., aliquid transit *or* pervenit: *to come to the wrong person*, in alienum incidere (e. g., *of letters*): *to come to life*, nasci; in lucem edi; reviviscere et recreari (*to revive, to resume new vital strength*): *to come to light*, in lucem proferri: protrahi: detegi: patefieri: *not to come to light*, lucem non aspicere: publico carēre: *to come to the knowledge of*, aliquid cognoscere *or* deprehendere; ad aliquid pervenire. *It comes to nothing*, nihil esse: nihil posse: pro nihilo esse: id (aliquid) nihil est (e. g., quod de pecuniâ sperem, nihil est, *Ter., Heaut.*, 4, 2, 4, *as to the money, it comes to nothing*): *the matter comes to nothing*, in aliquâ re nihil est: de hac re nihil est: *to come to hand*, aliquid in manum accipere; in alicujus manus venire; in alicujus manus incidere (*to come or fall into any body's hands*): *to come to one's ears*; e. g., ad alicujus aures pervenire *or* permanare; ad aliquem perferri *or* deferri; exire in turbam *or* in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus). JN. exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferre (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanare (*to come to the ears of the public*): *it comes to any thing*, res venit ad aliquid (e. g., *to a fight, a battle*, ad arma atque pugnam); *or* in aliquid (e. g., *to a lawsuit*, in contentionem); *or* venitur ad aliquid (e. g., ad causam dicendam *or* in aliquid; e. g., in jus). || To COME TOGETHER, convenire (*general term*): concurrere: in certamen venire cum aliquo: obviam fieri alicui (*accidentally*) [vid., *also*, TO ASSEMBLE]. || To COME UP, [vid. "TO COME FORTH:"] (*β*) *to come up to* (= *equal*), æquare: adæquari alicui rei *or* aliquid (*with accusative if* = *to be equal*): æquare aliquem: æquari *or* adæquari cum aliquo (*to come up to any body in beauty, talents*, &c.), *also* non inferiorem esse aliquo: *to come up to any thing*, adæquare (*with accusative of the thing in which one equals any body, and genitive of the person whom one equals*); *also* aliquâ re se adæquare posse alicui: aliquem *or* aliquid aliquâ re æquiparare (e. g., *in physical strength, beauty*, &c.; vid. *commentators on Nep., Them.*, 6, 1): (*γ*) *to come up with* (= *overtake*), in cursu nancisci aliquem; assequi; æquare. || To COME UPON, invadere (*of persons and things*): vim alicui inferre (*of violence done, robbers*, &c.): morbo corripi (*of illness*) [vid., *also*, TO SEIZE, TO INVADE, TO ATTACK]: *to come upon any body for payment*, exigere, persequi pecuniam, &c. (*if by legal means*). || To COME (*of future time*), futurus (*that is going or about to be*): posterus (*following with regard to time*): (*poetical*) venturus: veniens: consequens (*coming next, subsequent, of time*). JN. consequens ac posterus: *generations to come*, posteri (*plural, opposed to* majores): *for the time to come*, postero tempore: in posterum: posthac: in reliquum tempus (*for the time that remains*): *things that are to come*, futura, orum, *n.*: res futuræ: *to foresee what is to come*, quod futurum est scire: animo prospicere futura: quæ futura sunt prospicere *or* providēre: in posterum prospicere: *to rejoice in the present moment, without thinking of what is to come*, præsentibus frui nec in longius consultare.

COME, *as adverb, of exhortation*, age! age dum! age sis! age vero! *In plural*, agite! agite dum!

COMEDIAN, artifex scenicus (*general term*). ☞ Comœdus, *the singer of the* canticum (*recitativo, monologue*) *in comedy, opposed to* tragœdus (*in tragedy*): actor comicus, *or* comicus *only* (κωμικός, κωμῳδός). ☞ *They all designate the actor in general who appears in comedy, not the person who acts the low comic parts, who, after Petron.*, 80, 9, *can only be called* qui partes ridendas agit: *all the actors in a comedy*, excalceati (*opposed to* cothurnati, *tragedians, Sen., Ep.*, 87) [vid., *also*, ACTOR]. || *Writer of comedy*, *poëta scenicus (*general term*): poëta comicus, *or* comicus *only, especially* comici, *plural: like a comedian*, * scenicorum more: comico more: scenicus (*general term*, e. g., complodere manus et pectus ferire scenicum est). || *Comic actress*, artifex scenica, *or* scenica *only* (*in later times*).

COMEDY, comœdia: fabula Atellana (*sort of farce among the Romans*): *relating or belonging to comedy*, comicus (κωμικός), *opposed to* tragicus: *in a manner belonging to comedy*, comice. *Comic character* (i. e., *in comedy*), partes ridendæ [vid., *also*, PLAY]. *To act a comedy*; vid. TO ACT.

COMELINESS, decentia: decorum: decor (*external grace*): venustas: pulchritudo: forma: species: dignitas; vid. BEAUTY, GRACE.

COMELY, decens (*poetical only, and in Silver Age*): decorus (*of speech and actions only*): pulcher (*general term*): formosus: speciosus: venustus [vid. BEAUTIFUL, HANDSOME]. *In a comely manner*, decōre: recte: ut decet: elegantер.

COMER, qui (quæ) venit: *a new-comer* (i. e., *to a country*), advena: alienigena (*a stranger, foreigner, opposed to* indigena): peregrinus (*general term, a stranger, opposed to* civis). JN. peregrinus atque advena: novellus: novicius (*new in any situation*; e. g. novelli Aquileienses = co-

loni qui nuper Aquileiam deducti erant: novelli servi).

COMET, cometes: sidus cometes: stella cometes (*κωμήτης*): *or, in pure Latin,* stella crinita (*Suet., Cæs.,* 88). ☞ *One of the first three expressions is generally used, or* stella crinita, quam Græci *κωμήτην* vocant, *or* quam cometam vocant (*Cic., N. D.,* 2, 5, 14; *Plin.,* 2, 25, 22, *and even as late as Suet., Claud.,* 46, *and Eutrop.,* 10, 8 [4]; *hence it follows that* stella crinita *may be looked upon more as an attempt to translate κωμήτης than as a genuine Latin expression. The comet remained above the horizon for four hours every night,* stella cometes quum oriretur et occumberet, quatuor spatium horarum consumebat: *the comet shone during seventy days, and with such splendor that the whole sky seemed to be on fire,* stella cometes septuaginta diebus ita luxit, ut cœlum omne flagrare videretur.

COMFIT, condire (*fruit,* &c.): * saccharum incoquere alicui rei (*after Plin.,* 34, 17, 48): * saccharo condire: *the comfiting of fruit,* conditus; conditura (*manner of comfiting* (e. g., olivas conditui legere, *Col.*).

COMFITURES, dulcia, *plural, or* dulciola; *plural,* orum (*Appul., Met.,* iv., p. 115, 12): * merces cuppediarum (*after Symm., Ep.,* 8, 19, *where we find* forum cuppediarum): bellaria: dulciŏla (*both n. plural, the latter in later writers*): mensa secunda (*as constituting a course*). Obs. salgama *are fruits preserved in a pickle;* e. g., *as olives now are* (*Col.*).

COMFORT, ‖ *to console,* consolari aliquem (*of persons and personified objects;* e. g., *of hope, of a good conscience:* consolari aliquem aliquid *or* de aliquâ re: *seldom* aliquid aliquâ re, *as* magnitudinem doloris brevitate consolatur (*Cic.*): *the simple* solari *is not found in prose of the Golden Age*): solatium alicui præbēre *or* afferre (*to comfort;* i. e., *yield or afford comfort, of things*): alicui solatio *or* solatium esse (*to comfort;* i. e., *to be a comfort to any body, of things*): *to go away or depart comforted,* æquiore animo discedere: *this comforts me,* hoc est mihi solatio: *to comfort one's self,* se consolari (*on account of any thing,* de aliquâ re). *Comfort yourself, or be comforted,* ne te afflictes: es bono animo. ‖ *Enliven, refresh,* aliquem reficere: recreare: animum alicui facere: animo aliquem implēre. *To be comforted,* animo relaxari; animi remissionem quærere (*by mental relaxations*): *to be mentally comforted by any thing,* aliquâ re recreari (e. g., *by a letter,* literis): *to comfort any body with food,* cibo juvare aliquem: *by food and drink,* cibo ac potione firmare aliquem: *to comfort one's body* (*or one's self*) *with food and sleep,* corpus curare (*Curt.,* 3, 8, 22); *also* se reficere: se recreare. Jn. reficere et recreare: recreare et reficere: *to be comforted by any thing,* aliquâ re refici, *or* se reficere, *or* vires reficere (*bodily;* e. g., *by food,* &c.). *Comforting,* recreans, reficiens: suavis, dulcis. ‖ *To gladden,* vid.

COMFORT, consolatio (*the action of comforting*): medicina (*the means by which any body is comforted*): *poetical,* solamen: *comfort in pain,* solatium doloris: *comfort in one's sufferings,* solatium malorum: *to impart comfort to any body,* aliquem consolari: *on account of any thing,* de aliquâ re: *to give any body much comfort* (*of persons*), multa *or* magna alicui solatia dare (*Cic.*): *to afford comfort,* solatium præbēre *or* afferre; solatio *or* solatium esse: *to admit of some comfort, afford some comfort,* nonnullam consolationem *or* aliquid solatii (in se) habēre (*of things*): *to admit of comfort, or supply it from themselves:* to afford no comfort, nihil habēre consolationis: *this is my comfort,* eo solatio utor. *To utter words of comfort,* solatia dicere (†, *Ov.*). *To seek comfort from one only source,* omnia in unam consolationem conjicere (*Cic.*). *This is the only comfort which supports me,* hæc una consolatio me sustentat: *to look for comfort in philosophy,* medicinam petere a philosophiâ: *to need no comfort,* non egēre medicinâ: voluptas (*comfortable sensation*): jucunditas: dulcedo (*agreeableness*): *the comforts of life,* commoda vita: commoditas vitæ: *any body feels a comfort,* voluptas sensibus alicujus blanditur. *Without comfort;* vid. Comfortless.

COMFORTABLE, ‖ *consoling,* consolatorius (e. g., literæ): *to be comfortable* (i. e., *in consoling*), solatio esse: *to be very comfortable,* magno solatio esse: *it is a very comfortable thing that,* &c., magnum est solatium, *with infinitive: to address comfortable words to any body,* aliquem *or* animum alicujus confirmare (verbis); afflictum alicujus animum confirmare: animum alicujus demissum et oppressum erigere. ‖ *Agreeable,* gratus; jucundus (*cheerful*): suavis: dulcis (*pleasant*): *a comfortable feeling or sensation,* voluptas: *I feel* (*or am*) *comfortable,* bene mihi est (i. e., *I am well off*): hilaritate delector: hilare vivo (*I am comfortable;* i. e., *cheerful and happy*): *a comfortable house,* domicilium bonum. Vid., *also,* Pleasant.

COMFORTABLY, grate: jucunde: suaviter. [Syn. *in* Comfortable.] Vid. Pleasantly.

COMFORTER, consolator; *or circumlocution with verbs under* Comfort. *A Job's comforter,* qui malo solatio aliquem consolatur (*after Cic., De Am.,* 104, nos malo solatio, sed non multo tamen, consolamur, quod, &c.). The Comforter (= *the Holy Spirit*), Spiritus Sacer: Paraclētus (*Eccl.*).

COMFORTLESS, ‖ *that admits of no comfort,* spe destitutus (*of persons*): desperatus (*of things*): *any body is comfortless,* alicujus dolor *or* luctus nullo solatio levari potest (*can not be comforted*). ‖ *Destitute of all comfort,* incommodus: admodum incommodus: injucundus: * omni vitæ commoditate destitutus.

COMIC, } (*relating to comedy*) [vid.
COMICAL, } Comedy]. ‖ *Ridiculous, amusing,* ridiculus: ridendus (*relating to a joke, as Petron.,* 80, 9): *a comical circumstance,* res comica (*Hor., A. P.,* 89): res ridicula: *a comical expression,* ridiculum dictum: ridiculum: jocosus (*full of jokes*): jocularis: jocularius (*calculated to divert others*): ridendus (*which excites laughter*): *a comical fellow,* homo ridiculus (*who excites laughter*). ☞ Joculator *in Cic., Att.,* 4, 16, 3, *very unsafe text* (vid. *Orelli on that passage*), *and so better avoided:* lepidus (*pleasant, from good humor*): facetus (*witty*): *a comical fellow,* lepidum caput (*comedy*): *a comical narrator,* facetus narrator.

COMICALLY, comice: comico more: ridicule: lepide: facete: jocularĭter. Syn. *in* Comic.

COMING, ventio (*Plaut.*): redĭfio: reditus (*return, the former as act, the latter as state*): adventus (*arrival*): accessus (e. g., ad urbem, *to the town, Cic.*). *The coming in of a ship,* appulsus (*with or without* litoris). *To expect any body's coming with eagerness,* alicujus adventum non mediocriter captare. *Sudden coming* [vid. Arrival]. *The coming of a vessel into port, circumlocution with* in portum venire *or* pervenire.

COMING, vid. "to come (*of future things*)."

COMING IN (*of a ship*), appulsus (*with or without* litoris). ‖ *Income,* vid.

COMMA, comma, ătis, *n.* (*κόμμα*), *or pure Latin,* incisum (*as one clause of a period, Gramm.; new Latin, as mark of punctuation*).

COMMAND, *v.,* ‖ *to give a command,* jubēre (*general term, order any thing to be done, with the implied notion that the person who commands has, or assumes that he has, a right to do so; followed by infinitive active, with accusative if the person commanded is named; or by infinitive passive if the person is not named, nor plainly alluded to from the context. If the person, however, is virtually expressed from the context, the infinitive active is used. It is also, although less frequently, followed by* ut, *if it is used in the sense of* imperare: jubēre alicui *is never found in the Golden Age*): imperare alicui aliquid *or* ut (*to command in consequence of the power invested in any body; seldom in the sense of* jubēre *with following accusative and infinitive*): præcipere alicui aliquid *or with* ut (*to command in consequence of one's authority, prudence, experience, and superior talents*): præscribere alicui aliquid *or with* ut (*prescribe; both* præcipere *and* præscribere, *of superiors giving rules or directions for conduct to their inferiors*): mandare alicui aliquid *or with* ut (*to charge or commission, the manner of the execution being left to the person commissioned*): pronunciare (*to cause to be proclaimed by a herald,* &c.): edicere: edictum proponēre (*with* ut, *of a magistrate, commanding publicly by a proclamation*): sciscere: sciscere jubēreque (*with* ut, *to make a law, regulation, or act; the proper term to be applied to an act passed by the Roman "plebs"*): decernere (*to pass a resolution that any thing should be done, on the part of the Senate or consul*): sancire: edicto sancire (*to command or forbid under a penalty "that,"* &c., ut *or* ne). ‖ *To have a right to command,* imperandi jus potestatemque habēre: *at any place,* loco præesse. *To command an army,* exercitui præesse *or* præpositum esse; exercitum ducere: *to command the other wing,* alterum tenēre cornu (*Nep.*): *to command the fleet,* navibus et classi præesse *or* præpositum esse: *the cavalry,* equitatui præesse: *to command in a province,* præsse provinciæ (*Sall.*), *or* in provinciâ (*Cic.*): *to have a right to command any body,* imperium in aliquem *or* aliquem sub imperio habēre; est mihi imperium in aliquem: imperitare alicui: alicujus esse imperatorem: imperio regere *or* imperio tenēre aliquem, aliquid (*to have the chief command of any body or any thing*): dominari, dominationem habēre in aliquem (*command absolutely*): præsse alicui *or* alicui rei (*to preside*): *to command a town,* urbem imperio regere: *to be commanded by any body,* imperio alicujus teneri: teneri in alicujus ditione et potestate: *not to allow one's self to be commanded,* imperium alicujus detrectare. *To have no right to command,* nullam potestatem, nullum imperium habēre: nullum est alicujus in aliquâ re arbitrium: *to allow one's self to be commanded by any body,* alicui *or* alicujus imperio parēre, obtemperare. *I will do what you command* (= *bid, wish*), faciam quæ jubes *or* præcipis, ut dixisti *or* dicis: ut placuerit. ‖ *To be master of,* imperare alicui rei: moderari alicui rei; e. g., *to command one's tongue,* linguæ *or* orationi: *one's pain, grief,* dolori imperare: dolorem in potestate tenēre: *to command one's self,* sibi imperare: animi potentem esse: animum suum comprimere, coërcēre: *one's anger,* iram reprimere: *not to command one's anger,* irâ teneri; impotentem esse iræ (*stronger*): *we do not command our passions* (*desires*), cupiditates dominationem in nos habent: *the mind commands the body,* animus regit corpus: *not to command our ambition,* ambitione teneri: *to command one's passions,* cupiditatibus imperare; *opposed to* servire: cupiditates continēre, comprimere, coërcēre, frenare, domare ac frangere. ‖ *To overlook, so that it may be seen or annoyed:* (*a*) *in a military sense,* superare locum: imminēre alicui loco: *the tower commanded the high ground where the spring was,* turris superabat fastigium fontis (*B. G.,* 8, 41): *the tower commands the city,* ex turri tela jaciuntur ad urbem (*after Cæs., B. G.,* 8, 4): *the hill commanded the town,* collis imminet urbi: (*β*) *to give a view of,* aliquem locum prospicere. *The house commands an extensive view of the fields,* domus longos agros prospicit (*Hor.*): *the country-house commands the lake,* villa lacum prospicit (*Plin.*).

COMMAND, s., ‖ *of a superior,* jussus: jussum (*command of any body who has or pretends to have a right to do it*): auctoritas (*declaration of the will of a superior*): imperium (*command of a general, a prince*): imperatum (*the thing commanded by one who has an* imperium): præceptum (*precept, regulation*): mandatum (*commission, charge*): edictum (*edict, public proclamation*): decretum (*resolution of the Senate or a consul, in the form of a decree*): plebiscitum (*resolution*

of the Roman plebs, *opposed to* populi jussum, i. e., *of the whole people;* vid. *Bremi, Nep., Arist.*, 1, 4): rescriptum (*command of a prince, post-Augustan*): *a written command*, literæ (e. g., *Tiberius sent a written command to the army*, Tiberius literas ad exercitum misit): *a secret command*, præceptum arcanum: *at the command of any body*, jussu *or* auctoritate alicujus: jubente aliquo: *also* jussus ab aliquo; *sometimes, also*, ab aliquo *only* (e. g., *he did his duty toward the Athenians, at whose command he had gone out*, Atheniensibus a quibus profectus erat, officia præstabat, *Nep., Milt.*, 2, 3, *Dähne*): *without any body's command*, injussu alicujus; ab aliquo non jussus: ultro (*of one's own accord, opposed to* alicujus jussu *or* jussus); suâ sponte (*voluntarily*): *to act without special command*, privato, non publico consilio aliquid facere: *to give the command* [vid. TO COMMAND]: *to execute a command*, jussum *or* imperatum facere: mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi: *in the exactest manner*, mandata exhaurire: imperio alicujus defungi: *to follow, obey a command; to act according to a command*, alicujus præceptum observare, curare: alicujus dicto parēre: audientem esse dicto *or* jussis alicujus: imperio alicujus obtemperare: *without delay*, quod aliquis imperavit, impigre facere: *zealously*, imperata enixe facere: *negligently or lazily*, somniculose imperia persequi: *punctually*, imperata obedienter facere: præceptum diligenter curare: *to refuse obedience to any body's commands; or not to obey his commands*, imperium aspernari, contemnere: imperium, mandatum negligere: decreto non stare: *to act against the command*, contra edictum facere (*it being a proclamation*): *to transgress the command*, mandatum excedere, egredi. ‖ *The power (of commanding any body)*, imperium (*especially in the army*): potestas (*the command given or conferred on any body, thus the legal command*): *under any body's command*, aliquo duce: alicujus ductu: *to have the command of an army, a fleet*, &c., exercitui, navibus ēt classi præesse *or* præpositum esse: *to have the command of the other* (i. e., *the left*) *wing of the army*, alterum tenēre cornu (*Nep., Pelop.*, 4, 3): *to be under any body's command*, alicujus imperio parēre (*especially of soldiers*): alicui parēre: in potestate *or* sub imperio alicujus esse (*to be under any body's guidance or power*): *to place one's self under the command of any body*, se ad auctoritatem alicujus conferre. *Chief command*, summa rerum: summum imperium: summa imperii, *or* imperium *only* [vid., *also*, CHIEF COMMAND]. ☞ *That* imperium *does not exclusively refer to military matters*, vid. *Theod. Banfei, in "John's Jahrbücher,"* 1832, vi., 3, p. 300: belli imperium: belli summa (*of the general*): summa imperii maritimi (*of the admiral*): *to have the command of an army*, summam imperii tenēre, obtinēre: summæ rei *or* rerum, summæ imperii præesse, præesse exercitui: ducere exercitum: *to have the chief command of a fleet*, navibus et classi præesse: toti officio maritimo præpositum cuncta administrare (*if the whole administration of naval affairs belongs to the person*): *to give to any body the chief command*, summam rerum ad aliquem deferre: summam imperii alicui tradere: *of an army, a fleet*, aliquem exercitui *or* classi præficere: *in a war*, aliquem toti bello imperioque præficere: summam belli alicui deferre: summam imperii bellique administrandi alicui permittere: aliquem bello præponere: *to be under the chief command of any body*, alicujus imperio parēre (*general term*): sub aliquo militare (*of soldiers*): *to serve under any body's command* (*during a war*), aliquo *or* sub aliquo imperatore *or* sub signis alicujus merēri: *to be sent any where with the command*, aliquo cum imperio proficisci: *to prolong any body's command*, imperium prorogare (prolongare *not Latin*): *to prolong the command for another year*, imperium in annum propagare (*hence to continue*, e. g., *the war*, bellum): *to take away the command*, adimere alicui imperium *or* abrogare alicujus imperium (*Cic.*): *to lay down the command*, imperium deponere: *an extraordinary command*, imperium extraordinarium (*Cic.*): *to give any body an extraordinary command*, dare alicui imperium extraordinarium *or* extra ordinem: *to hold the most important commands*, cepisse et gerere maxima imperia. ‖ *The command (of one's passions, &c.)*, continentia; temperantia (*the moderation in them; comp. Cic., De Invent.*, 2, 54, 164): *to have a command (or no command) over one's passions, desires, over one's self* [vid. TO COMMAND]. ‖ *Desire, wish, disposal*, jussum: voluntas: *what are your commands?* quid vis? quid jubes? *Tell me, in a word, what are thy commands?* quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me jubes? *I am at your command*, exspecto, quid velis: *I am, in all things, at your command*, omnibus in rebus me fore in tuâ potestate, tibi confirmo (*Cic. ad Div.*, 5, 4, 6, *Cort.*): *my purse is at your command*, meâ arcâ utere non secus ac tuâ (*Plin., Ep.*, 3, 19, 8): *my house is always at your command*, semper tibi patent fores hæ: *my home is always at your command, whether I may be in or not*, tibi mea domus me præsente, absente patet: *to submit entirely to any body's commands*, se totum fingere ad arbitrium et nutum alicujus: *to do any thing at any body's command*, ad nutum alicujus et voluntatem aliquid facere: *to be at command* (i. e., *ready or at hand for use*), promtus: *money which is at command*, pecunia præsens: *to be at command*, promtum *or* paratum esse: *to be sufficiently at command*, suppetere (*of things*, vid. *Mab., Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 3): *to have at command*, providisse, paravisse: *to keep at command*, habēre paratum, in expedito, in procinctu: *to have money at one's command*, pecuniam in numerato *or* præ manu habēre: *tears which any body has at his command*, lacrimæ confictæ doloris.

COMMANDED. *Circumlocution by words and examples in* TO COMMAND *and* COMMAND, *s.*

COMMANDER, præfectus alicujus *and* alicui: præpositus alicui: qui alicui præest *or* præpositus est (*general term*): dux (*of an army or a division*): dux summus: imperator (*commander-in-chief*): belli *or* exercitūs dux, *or from the context* dux: ductor *only* (*any commander in war*; ductor, *however, not in plain prose*): bello præpositus: *commander of the horse*, magister equitum (*the proper word in the Roman army*): *of the fleet*, præfectus classis; *to be commander-in-chief* [vid. "*to have the chief command,*" *under* COMMAND]: dux, præfectus classis (*admiral*): prætor (*commander of troops, not Romans, especially of land-troops,* στρατηγός, *often used by Nepos;* vid. *commentators on Milt.*, 4, 4): præfectus equitum (*general term, while* magister equitum *refers to the Roman horse only*): *to be commander of the horse*, equitatui præesse: *commander of the infantry*, copiarum pedestrium dux: *to be*, copiis pedestribus, *or simply* copiis præesse: *commander of the artillery, perhaps* * præfectus rei tormentariæ summus: *to be elected commander, chosen commander-in-chief*, ducem deligi ad bellum gerendum: *the valor of a commander*, virtus imperatoria: *talents for a future commander*, indoles imperatoriæ virtutis (*Justin*, 2, 8, 15): *the experience of a commander*, rei militaris peritia.

COMMANDER (= *a paving-ram*), fistūca.

COMMEMORATE, ‖ *to make mention of* [vid. MENTION]. ‖ *To celebrate*, agere: agitare (*the proper word*; e. g., *an event, the anniversary of any thing, one's birth-day*, &c.): celebrare (*with pomp or demonstrations of joy, by one's presence*; e. g., *a birth-day, a wedding, less frequently of feasts*): *to commemorate a day*, diem prosequi (vid. *Nep., Att.*, 4, *extr.*): *to commemorate any thing by a feast for three days*, diem festum agere triduum *or* per triduum.

COMMEMORATION, celebratio (*public celebration*): *but mostly by* memoria (commemoratio *is the act of recounting*). *Money coined in commemoration of any body or any thing*, *nummus in memoriam alicujus *or* alicujus rei cusus: *a speech in commemoration of any body*, * oratio in memoriam alicujus habita: laudatio (*a panegyric, not* elogium): *a paper, essay*, &c., *in commemoration of any body*, * libellus in memoriam alicujus compositus. *A statue raised in commemoration of any body*, cippus: *to erect a statue in commemoration of any body*, laudis ut maneat memoria, statuam alicujus ponere. *In commemoration*, memoriæ causâ: *in commemoration of*, in memoriam alicujus (*Suet., Dig.*): *to raise monuments in commemoration of any body*, memoriam nominis monumentis consecrare.

COMMEMORATIVE [vid. COMMEMORATION], quod alicujus rei memoriam revocat, renovat, redintegrat, repræsentat: quod memoriam nominis (alicujus) consecrat: *a commemorative statue*, statua, laudis ut maneat memoria, posita.

COMMENCE, *v.*, INTR., ‖ *to take its commencement*, incipere [vid. TO BEGIN]: *the combat commences*, prœlium committitur: hostes acie concurrunt: *the war commences*, bellum suscipitur: *daybreak commences*, dies appetit: lucescit: dilucescit: illucescit: *evening commences*, advesperascit: *night commences*, nox appetit: TR., incipere: cœpisse: inchoare: ordiri: exordiri [SYN. *in* BEGIN]: *to commence speaking*, initium dicendi facere, sumere; exordior dicere: *to commence after any body*, aliquem excipere: *he commenced (his speech) thus*, ingressus est sic loqui. Vid. BEGIN.

COMMENCEMENT. Vid. BEGINNING.

COMMEND, commendare. OBS., commendare *answers exactly to the English word in all its meanings.* (1) *To recommend to protection*, &c., *or favorable notice*, commendare aliquem *or* aliquid alicui. (2) *To make an impression in favor of any thing*, (VOX) quæ una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet (*Cic.*). (3) *Deliver over to notice;* e. g., commendare aliquid literis: commendare nomen tuum immortalitati. *To commend any body to another strongly*, alicui aliquem de meliore notâ commendare (*Cur. ap. Cic., Epp.*, 7, 29: *the figure taken from the* nota, *by which the quality of wine was marked*): *to commend any body very earnestly*, etiam atque etiam, *or* magnopere, *or* valde commendare: aliquem intime commendare: *very kindly*, * peramanter commendare. *To commend any body very strongly by letter*, ad aliquem de aliquo scribere diligentissime: *to have any body commended to one*, commendatum sibi aliquem habēre: *to commend one's self to any body's love and protection*, se commendare alicujus amori et fidei: *to endeavor to commend one's self to any body*, quærere sibi apud aliquem commendationem. *To commend one's self*, gratum esse; placēre; probari (*all of things*): *to commend one's self by any thing*, se commendare aliquâ re (*of persons*): commendari aliquâ re (*of things*): *to commend itself (with emphasis on the self;* i. e., *by its own good qualities*), suâpte naturâ gratum esse. JN. commendare et committere. *I commend this property of mine to your honor and safe-keeping*, bona nostra hæc tibi permitto et tuæ mando fidei: demandare *is "to commit as a charge;"* e. g., unius magistri curæ plures liberos demandare. *For Commend = praise*, vid. PRAISE.

COMMENDABLE, commendandus: commendatione dignus: commendabilis (*L. Col.*). Vid. PRAISEWORTHY.

COMMENDATION, commendatio (*in all the senses of the English word*): suasio (*act of commending*, e. g., legis). *That he may know my commendation was no ordinary one*, ut sciat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse (*Cic.*). *Any body's commendation is of very great use to me with any body*, maximo adjumento est mihi alicujus commendatio apud aliquem. *Modesty is the best commendation of youth*, prima commendatio proficiscitur alicui a modestiâ: *to have received a strong commendation from any body*, magnopere *or* diligentissime commendari ab aliquo (*to any body*, alicui). Vid. PRAISE.

COMMENDATORY, commendaticius (*not* commendatorius, *which is late, Sidon.*). *Commendatory letters,* commendaticiæ literæ *or* tabellæ. *To give any body commendatory letters to any body,* * aliquem commendare alicui per literas. *A commendatory speech,* oratio commendaticia (*after Cic. ad Div.*, 5, 5): suasio (*if it advises the adoption of the thing commended; e. g., of a law*). Vid. PANEGYRIC.

COMMENDER, commendator (*Plin.*): *feminine,* commendatrix (*Cic. and Plin.*).

COMMENSURABLE, ‖ *reducible* COMMENSURATE, } *to a common measure, circumlocution with* metiri, commetiri. *These things are not commensurate,* *haruin rerum alteram cum alterâ commetiri non potes (*after Cic., De Inv.*, 1, 26: negotium cum tempore commetiri). ‖ *Adequate,* par: conveniens: congruens: aliquid satis esse videtur.

COMMENT *on or upon.* ‖ *Annotate,* interpretari aliquid: esse interpretem alicujus rei: explanare: enarrare, commentari (*explain an author, poem,* &c., *the former verbally, the latter in writing; both Silver Age*). *To comment on a book,* commentari librum (*Suet., Gram.*, 2): commentaria in librum componere (*Gell.*). ‖ *To make observations on, to censure,* notam ascribere alicui rei (*affix a mark of censure: properly of the Roman censor: only of written comments*): invehi in aliquem: reprehendere et exagitare aliquid: notare aliquid. *To comment severely on any body,* notare *or* notare ac vituperare aliquem: *to comment playfully on any body,* notare aliquem joco (*Suet.*). *To comment unfavorably on every circumstance,* omnia in deterius trahere.

COMMENT, s., ‖ *annotation,* annotatio (*post-Augustan*): *scholion: explicatio: interpretatio [vid. ANNOTATION, NOTE]. ‖ *Remark, censure,* nota (*a written remark, properly of the Roman censor*): *a severe comment,* nota censoriæ severitatis: animadversio. *To escape unpleasant comments,* effugere animadversionem (e. g., neque enim effugere animadversionem possemus, si semper iisdem pedibus uteremur, *Cic.*): *to make comments on any thing,* notare aliquid; reprehendere et exagitare aliquid: *on any body,* notare ac vituperare aliquem. Vid. COMMENT, *v.*

COMMENTARY, commentarius *or* commentarium: *diminutive,* commentariolum (*plural* commentarii; *very seldom* commentaria. *But obs.,* commentarium = liber, scriptum: *not a "series of explanatory notes:" it was, however, used in this sense in Gellius's time, who speaks of a grammarian's* commentaria in Virgilium, *though the nature of that work is unknown*): interpretatio: enotatio. *To write a commentary on Virgil,* commentarium in Virgilium componere (*Gell.*).

COMMENTATOR, interpres: explanator (*one who explains*): enarrator (*who explains an author hermeneutically*): calumniator (*one who makes malicious comments*).

COMMERCE, mercatura (*especially of the merchant*): mercatio (*commercial transaction, the buying and selling, Gell.*, 3, 3): negotium *or, plural,* negotia (*the business which any body carries on, especially as corn-merchant and money-lender*): commercium (*commerce, commercial intercourse, Sal., Jug.*, 18, 6; *Plin.*, 33, 1, 3; *with any thing,* alicujus rei, *Plin.*, 12, 14, 30; *then, also = liberty of commerce*): *wholesale business,* mercatura magna et copiosa: *in retail,* mercatura tenuis [Vid. TRADE]. *The Roman merchants carry on a commerce with Gaul,* mercatores Romani ad Gallos commeant (i. e., *they visit Gaul with their merchandise, Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 1). ‖ *Social intercourse,* conversatio (*Vell., Quint.*): usus: consuetudo (*of his service,* &c.): convictus (*in so far as one lives with any body*). Vid. INTERCOURSE.

COMMERCE, *v.* Vid. *the above article.*

COMMERCIAL, ‖ *belonging to commerce;* e. g., *commercial agent,* curator negotiorum publicus (*after Sal., Jug.*, 71, 1): *to be the commercial agent of a society,* * rem alicujus societatis agere; negotia alicujus societatis procurare (*Cic. ad Div.*, 12, 24); *commercial flag,* insigne navium mercatoriarum: *commercial spirit,* mercandi studium *or* cupiditas (vid. *Cic., De Rep.*, 2, 4, 7): *commercial law,* * lex mercatoria; lex emendis aut vendendis rebus (*Cic., Verr.*, 1, 55, 143): *commercial town or place,* forum rerum venalium: commercium (*place where commerce, especially barter, is carried on*): emporium (*the place near the harbor where commerce was carried on*): oppidum, (ubi est) forum rerum venalium (*a town where commerce is carried on; vid. Sal., Jug.*, 71, *in.*): forum, oppidum nundinarium (*a place where weekly markets are held*): *a flourishing commercial town,* urbs emporio florentissima: *the most frequented commercial town of the whole empire,* forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum.

COMMINATION, minatio: comminatio: denunciatio: minæ. SYN. *in* THREATENING.

COMMINATORY, minax: minitabundus (*properly of persons*). *Adverb,* minaciter.

COMMINGLE, miscēre (*to mix*): permiscēre (*mix together thoroughly*): *with any thing,* aliquid cum aliquâ re *or* aliquid alicui rei: admiscēre alicui rei (*to mix with; commonly in the passive voice,* admisceri aliquâ re, *to become mixed with any thing*): confundere, *with any thing,* cum aliquâ re (*properly, to pour together; hence, figuratively, mingle;* e. g., *the true with the false,* vera cum falsis).

COMMINUTE, conterere: friare (*to crumble*): pinsere (*pound, in order to reduce any thing*): contundere (*crush,* e. g., *in a mortar,* in pilâ).

COMMISERATE, ‖ *to have compassion,* misereri, commisereri alicujus: miseret me alicujus: misericordiâ alicujus commotum *or* captum esse (*to pity any body*): misericordiâ aliquem *or* aliquid prosequi: misericordiam alicui impertire: miserari, commiserari aliquid (*to pity, and show the pity at the same time;* vid. *Bremi, Nep., Ages.*, 5, 2): *to pity any body's fate, misfortune,* alicujus fortunam commiserari; casum alicujus miserari.

COMMISERATION, misericordia (*pity*): miseratio: commiseratio (*demonstration of pity*). Vid. COMPASSION.

COMMISSARIAT, duumviri, &c. (*according to the number of members*), rebus, quas belli usus poscunt, subministrandis (*as a board*).

COMMISSARISHIP, *præfectura rei frumentariæ: *præfectura annonæ (*at Rome*).

COMMISSARY, curator (*he that takes care of any body's business in general,* e. g., *agent of the Adriatic maritime company,* curator corporis maris Hadriatici, *Inscr.*): recuperator (*judge to decide questions relating to property and pecuniary transactions, appointed by the prætor: to nominate such,* dare recuperatores). OBS., *not* cognitor, *nor* inquisitor (*Dict., and Schutz, Lex. Cic., under the words*). ‖ *Commissary (military),* annonæ præfectus (*at Rome, Liv.*, 4, 13): rei frumentariæ præfectus (*in Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 35: frumentarius = qui frumentum in oppidum importat): qui res, quas belli usus poscunt, subministrat. *A board of commissaries,* * duumviri (*according to the number*) rebus, quas belli usus poscunt, subministrandis.

COMMISSION, ‖ *appointment of an officer in the army,* *præfectura militum. ‖ *A trust or warrant,* mandatum (*commission or order to deliver any message, either verbally or by writing*): negotium (*commission to perform any thing; instead of which* provincia *is sometimes used*): *to give a commission to any body,* alicui negotium dare *or* mandare; mandare alicui aliquid: *to receive a commission,* mandatum datur mihi ab aliquo: *to execute a commission,* mandatum exsequi, persequi, conficere, perficere, peragere: *execute a commission in the most exact manner,* exhaurire mandatum: *in a careless manner,* negligenter rem mandatam gerere. ‖ *Act of committing a crime, perhaps* patratio (*Vell., but of concluding a peace:* commissio, e. g., piaculi, *Arnob., late:* perpetratio, *Tertull.*): *better by circumlocution,* patrare: perpetrare: facere: committere, &c. [vid. COMMIT]. *A sin of commission,* peccatum, quod in effectu est (*opposed to "sin of omission,"* delictum: *though Döderlein does not confine* delictum *to this notion*). *To issue a commission of bankruptcy against any body,* * recuperatores dare, qui bona alicujus in gratiam creditorum vendant. *To have received, or to hold a commission (in the army), perhaps* ordines ducere; *or* præfecturâ ornari (*after Cic., Ep. ad Fam.*, 7, 5). *A ship in commission, perhaps* * navis omnibus rebus ornata atque instructa: *to put a ship in commission,* navem expedire atque instruere (vid. *Hirt., B. Alex.*, 25). ‖ *A body of persons intrusted with an inquest or the decision of a matter,* recuperatores; arbitri: *to appoint such a commission,* recuperatores (arbitros) dare: *to reject the commission,* recuperatores rejicere: *the decision of a commission,* judicium recuperatorium. *To send to any place a commission of inquiry,* mittere qui præsentia spectent (*Tac.*): *to order a commission of inquiry to be sent,* de re præsenti cognosci jubere. Vid., *also,* COMMITTEE.

COMMISSION, *v.*, mandata alicui dare: madare alicui, ut; negotium dare alicui, ut (*charge with the execution of any thing*): *to be commissioned with any thing,* jussus sum facere aliquid: *by any body,* mandatum habēre ab aliquo [vid., *also, among* COMMISSION, *subst.*]: alicui alicujus rei faciendæ licentiam dare *or* permittere (*cf. Cic., Verr.*, 3, 94, 220; *Sall., Jug.*, 103, 2): liberum alicujus rei arbitrium alicui permittere (*Liv.*, 32, 37; *both = to authorize any body to perform any thing:* alicujus nomine, *in any body's name:* aliquo auctore, *under any body's authority;* e. g., *to do any thing,* facere aliquid): deferre, demandare alicui aliquid (*intrust any body with the execution of any thing,* e. g., curam alicujus rei): delegare alicui aliquid (*Golden Age, to commission any body with any thing that one ought to perform one's self; in Silver Age, to commission, in a general sense;* vid. *Herz., Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 22).

COMMISSIONER, procurator (*agent,* &c., *Cic., Att.*, 4, 16, *extr.*): negotiorum curator (*Sall., Jug.*, 71, 2); *or* sequester, interpres, confector negotiorum (*all in Cic., Verr.*, 2, 44, 108): per quem agimus (*our agent, Cic., Verr.*, 3, 66, 155). *Commissioner in any matter,* transactor et administer alicujus rei (*Verr.*, 2, 28, 69). *Custom-house commissioners,* portitores; exactores portorii; * duumviri (triumviri, &c., *according to number*) portorii exigendis: qui portoria exigunt: telonarii (*Cod. Just.*). *Commissioners of taxes,* qui vectigalia exigunt: * duumviri (triumviri, &c., *according to number*) vectigalibus exigendis. *Commissioners of bankruptcy,* * recuperatores bonis alicujus in gratiam creditorum vendendis; *or* *recuperatores, qui bona alicujus in gratiam creditorum vendant. *To be any body's commissioner,* alicujus rationes negotiaque procurare; negotia alicujus gerere.

COMMISSURE, commissura (= *knot, tie*): coagmentum: coagmentatio (*the joining of two bodies*): junctura (*by what they are joined, Plin.*, 13, 15, 29).

COMMIT, ‖ *to intrust,* committere (*to leave it to a person, imposing on him a moral responsibility*): permittere (*to leave a thing quite to another*): mandare: demandare (*to commit to be kept or performed*): deponere aliquid apud aliquem (*to give any thing to any body to be kept safe*): credere (e. g., occulta sua alicui credere): *to commit (as it were) one's self to any body's protection,* se permittere, committere, tradere in alicujus fidem: *to commit to memory,* mandare memoriæ aliquid. ‖ *To imprison,* comprehendere (*to arrest*): in custodiam dare, in vincula conjicere (*put into custody*). ‖ *To be guilty of:* facere: committere: admittere: in se admittere (*the latter implying more of moral guilt*): suscipere in se: patrare: perpetrare. *To commit a crime,* admittere scelus, maleficium, dedecus, flagitium: flagitium committere (*Cic.*): facinus

in se admittere (*Cæs.*): *a foul crime*, fœdum facinus in se consciscere (*Liv.*): *a theft*, furtum facere: *a murder*, cædem facere (*Cic.*), edere, perpetrare (*Liv.*): *a fault or blunder*, errare; in errore versari; errore capi *or* duci: in errorem induci (*not* errorem committere): *ridiculous faults*, *labi in joculares errores (*Ruhnk.*): *to commit a breach of faith*, perfidiosum esse: fidem violare *or* frangere: *adultery*, adulterium committere: *what fault has he committed?* quid designavit? (*comedy*). Obs. "*To commit*," *is often best translated by* agere *with a suitable adverb*: *to commit a folly*, stulte agere: *to commit an act of imprudence*, imprudenter, *or* temere et imprudenter agere.

COMMITMENT, comprehensio.

COMMITTEE, ‖ *men elected for a given purpose:* delecti: apoclēti (*in the Greek towns, chosen men who assembled to discuss state matters; the sub-committee, Liv.* 35, 34; *pure Latin*, delecti, *Liv.*, 38, 1, delecti Ætolorum). *The ancients, however, generally express such a word by indicating at the same time the number of men who formed the committee*; e. g., *a committee in financial matters*, triumviri mensarii (*since it consisted of three*): *a committee for drawing up laws*, decemviri legibus scribendis.

COMMIX. Vid. *Commingle.*

COMMIXTURE, permixtio (*as action and thing*): admixtio (*as action*): admixtum: res admixta (*as thing*).

COMMODIOUS, ‖ *fit and proper for the accomplishment of a purpose:* commodus (*proper; whatever has the proper measure, and from its nature is suited to the purpose*): opportunus (*convenient from situation: properly, of place, then of time, age, &c.*): aptus (*suitable, as the effect of nature and art*): idoneus (*fit, whatever is commodious by its natural qualities*). Jn. opportunus et idoneus; commodus et idoneus; habilis et aptus: *very commodious*, percommodus, peropportunus, peridoneus (*for any thing*, alicui rei *or* ad aliquid). ‖ *Affording convenience or comfort*, commodus: expeditus (*without difficulty*): bonus (*well or conveniently arranged*): *a commodious house*, domicilium bonum.

COMMODIOUSLY, opportune (*conveniently for the purpose*): idonee (*properly*): apte (*in a manner to suit or to fit*): recte (*becomingly*): commode; bene: *to dwell commodiously*, bene habitare.

COMMODITY, ‖ *what possesses the quality of ease, comfort:* commoditas: commodum: opportunitas (*convenience*). ‖ *Profit*, commodum: emolumentum (*advantage, opposed to* incommodum, detrimentum): lucrum: fructus (*gain: opposed to* damnum): quæstus (*gain, which one seeks, profit*): utilitas (*general term for the use or serviceableness of any thing*). ‖ *Ware or merchandise*, merx. *Commodities*, merces.

COMMON, ‖ *that in which the persons spoken of participate alike:* communis (*in which all have or may have a share, opposed to* proprius): publicus (*that which belongs to or concerns the whole people or the state, opposed to* privatus): *a common fault*, vitium commune: *the common sense of mankind*, communis sensus (i. e., *the moral perception, tact, &c.*; e. g., *in the intercourse between man and man: it afterward came to have nearly the meaning of our "common sense;"* e. g., sensum communem auferre, *sound human understanding, Phædr.*, 1, 7, 4. *In this meaning* sensus *alone was used:* persona furore detenta sensum non habet, *Ulp. Dig. Nearly so* omnes eripere alicui sensus, *Catull.*). *To speak according to the common sentiment of men*, ex communi hominum opinione dicere: *the common weal or good*, bonum publicum; salus communis *or* publica (*the common welfare*): res publica (*the state in general*): *the commonwealth*, publica res *or* res publica: *this is common to free nations*, hoc commune est liberorum populorum: *to have a common cause with any body*, in eādem cum aliquo causâ esse: *to make common cause with any body*, causam suam *or* consilia sua conjungere cum aliquo: *common interest*, utilitatis communio: *to have a common interest with any body*, utilitatis communione sociatum esse. Obs. *Instead of "common to A and B," the Romans often said "common to A with B." Thus: these things are common to rich and poor*, communia ista locupletibus sunt cum pauperibus: *this is common to us and (or with) the brute creation*, commune est nobis aliquid cum bestiis. In Common, communiter; in promiscuo; promiscue; publice: *to have every thing in common with any body*, omnia cum aliquo communiter possidēre (*Cic.*): *to have any thing in common with any body*, est mihi aliquid commune cum aliquo: hæc mihi cum aliquo conjuncta et communia sunt (*Cic.*): *they have every thing in common*, omnium rerum est inter eos communitas: *between friends let every thing, without exception, be in common*, inter amicos sit omnium rerum sine ullâ exceptione communitas (*Cic.*). ‖ *Common to the greater number of persons, to the multitude:* communis (*but without the accessory notion of meanness*). ‖ *Ordinary, mean, low*, popularis (*usual among the people; hence of inferior quality, &c., general term*): vulgaris: pervulgaris (*common to the multitude, to be found or met with every where; then, general term, low, bad*): vulgatus, pervulgatus, pervagatus. Jn. communis et pervagatus (*spread every where = known*): usitatus (*habitual, usual*): quotidianus (*met with every day*): plebeius (*belonging to the common people; uncivilized, low*): *a common saying*, proverbium vulgare, *or* contritum, *or* sermone tritum; proverbium, quod in omnium ore est *or* versatur: *common life*, vita quotidiana: *the language of common life*, genus sermonis usitatum: *eloquence borrows or derives its materials from common life*, dicendi ratio in communi quodam usu versatur: *a common beauty*, forma vulgaris *or* quotidiana: *common salt*, sal popularis (*Cat.*): *no common abilities*, haud mediocre ingenium: *a common soldier*, miles gregarius (*more, however, as term of contempt, since* miles *by itself designates the common soldier; opposed to officer*). *The* Commons; plebs (*the common people; opposed to* patricii *and* equites): vulgus (*of low extraction and profession, stands for every common and low multitude*; e. g., *of the people, soldiers, &c.*): fæx populi (*the scum of the people*): *a common man*, homo vulgaris: unus e *or* de multis (*one of the great multitude*): homo de plebe: plebeius (*a common citizen*): homo infimo *or* sordido loco natus: homo sordidus: homo obscurus (*of low, obscure birth*): homo rudis (*an uneducated person*): homo inhonestus (*a dishonest, vile person*): *a quite common person*, homo ultimæ sortis (*with respect to extraction*): homo inhonestissimus (*relative to character*): *a common prostitute*, puella *or* mulier vulgaris; mulier, quæ domum omnium libidinibus patefecit; prostibulum: *the son of a common prostitute*, ex vulgato corpore genitus: *to make one's self common with any body*, se abjicere ad alicujus usum ac consuetudinem (*cf. Cic., Parad.*, 1, 3, 14; *De Legg.*, 1, 9, 26): *not to make one's self common with any body*, alicujus aditum sermonemque defugere: *to raise one's self, or to be, above the common level*, plus sapere, quam ceteri: *far above*, &c., longe ab imperitorum intelligentiâ sensuque sejunctum esse: *not to be raised above the common level*, in medio positum esse (*Cic.*): *in intellect*, mediocris esse ingenii (*Cic.*): *to become common*, increbrescere (*of a custom, &c.*): *to introduce any thing into common life*, ad vitam communem adducere (*of any thing that was before confined to a higher sphere*; e. g., philosophiam). ‖ *General*, universus: generalis (*relating to the whole*): communis (*common, relating or belonging to all*): vulgaris: tritus (*common or habitual*). Jn. vulgaris communisque (*relating to the general use of a thing*). *In some instances "common," in this signification, is expressed by* omnis: *this is the common talk*, hic sermo omnibus est in ore: *this is a common fault of singers*, omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus (*Hor.*): *a common term*, *notio communis (*which is common to more than one thing*): *common law*, jus civile (vid. *Cic.*, *Cæcin.*, 26, 73): *the common weal or welfare*, res publica; salus: *to consult the common good*, in commune conferre, consulere *or* consultare.

COMMON COUNCIL, senatus civitatis (*Plin.*): *senatus municipalis. *A member of the common council*, *senator municipalis: decurio (*according to Roman customs*).

COMMON CRIER, pronunciator: præco (*herald, also at auctions*).

COMMON GOOD, res publica: salus: *to consult for the common good*, in commune conferre, consulere, *or* consultare.

COMMON HALL, curia.

COMMON LAW, jus consuetudinis (*Cic., De Invent.*, 2, 22, 67).

COMMON-PLACE (= *an ordinary topic in philosophy*), locus communis *or* locus *only* (τόπος, *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 24).

COMMON-PLACE, *adj.*, vulgaris, communis et contritus (*Cic.*).

COMMON-PLACE-BOOKS, adversaria, *plural.*

COMMON PROPERTY, res communis (e. g., pictor res communis terrarum erat, *Plin.*).

COMMON-PRAYER-BOOK, sollemnia precationum carmina (*after Liv.*): *liber liturgicus *or* ritualis.

COMMON, *s.*, ager publicus (*Cic.*): ager compascuus (*common pasture, Cic., Top.*, 3, 12).

COMMONALTY, plebs (*the common people in opposition partly to* populus, *partly to* patricii, nobiles); *also the lower class of the people (in a depreciating sense)*: vulgus (*the common people, the multitude, as distinguished by ignorance, credulity, &c., from the better class of the people*): multitudo (*the multitude in general*).

COMMONER. Vid. Common.

COMMONS [vid. Common]. *House of Commons*, *evocati populi Britannici. ‖ *Daily fare or allowance*, victus quotidianus: cœna quotidiana: *or* victus, cibus *only.*

COMMONLY, communiter (*in such a manner as to be shared by all spoken of*): vulgo (*by the great majority of men in general*): *often by circumlocution with* omnes: *commonly known*, omnibus notus (*of persons and things*): notus et apud omnes pervulgatus (*that has come to every body's knowledge, of things only*): *to make any thing commonly known*, vulgare: *not to let any thing be commonly known*, intra privatos parietes aliquid retinēre: *to become commonly known*, vulgari. ‖ *Usually:* fere (*almost always*): vulgo (*by nearly every body*): passim (*in many different places*). *Not* communiter. *As he commonly does*, ut solet, ut assolet: *as commonly happens*, ut fit: *it is commonly asked*, quæri solet: *a more than commonly learned divine*, *theologus supra vulgarem modum eruditus: *it commonly happens so*, sic fere fieri solet.

COMMONWEALTH, respublica libera, *from context*, respublica *only. The monarchy is transformed into a commonwealth*, a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicatur respublica.

COMMOTION, ‖ *in the state:* tumultus (*Roman name for any sudden outbreak against them;* e. g., *of slaves, peasants, allies*): motus: motus concursusque (*commotion in the state*): seditio (*mutiny against the government*): vis repentina (*sudden commotion*): turbæ: *commotion among the citizens*, seditio domestica: *to excite a commotion*, turbas dare *or* facere (*Ter.*): tumultum facere (*Sall.*), concitare; seditionem facere, concitare, commovēre, concire: *to cause a violent commotion in the camp*, maximas in castris turbas efficere (*Cic.*): *to cause fresh commotions*, novos tumultus movēre († *Hor.*): *to cause commotions in a state*, tumultum injicere civitati (*Cic.*): turbæ ac tumultûs concitatorem esse (*Cic.*): tumultum edere *or* præbēre (*Liv.*): *to quell the commotion*, tumultum sedare (*Liv.*), comprimere (*Tac.*): seditionem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, exstinguere: *a commotion breaks out*, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit: *breaks out again*, sedi-

tio recrudescit: *it subsides*, seditio languescit: *it is appeased*, seditio conticescit. ‖ *Any violent motion:* motus: jactatio: jactatus: agitatio [SYN. *in* AGITATION]: tumultus (*of the sea, the body; also of the mind*, mentis†): vehementior animi concitatio: animi permotio (*of the mind*). *To put every thing in commotion*, * miscēre ac turbare *or* turbare ac miscēre omnia. Vid., *also*, AGITATION.

COMMUNE, confabulari: fabulari (*together*, inter se: *with any body*, cum aliquo): sermones cædere (λόγους κόπτειν, *to carry on a pleasant and familiar conversation with any body, the object of which tends more to entertainment than instruction*): *to commune together in a private and confidential manner*, cum aliquo fabulor insusurrans ac præbens invicem aurem (*Suet., Cal.*, 22).

COMMUNICABLE, quod communicari potest.

COMMUNICANT, * ad mensam sacram accedens.

COMMUNICATE, impertire (*less commonly*, impertiri) alicui aliquid *or* aliquem aliquâ re (*to give any body his share;* vid. *Zumpt*, § 418): communicare aliquid cum aliquo (*to make any thing, whether a material or mental object, common with another: the construction* communicare alicui aliquid *is not classical;* vid. *Held, Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 18; *Ruddim., Instit. Gramm.*, 2, p. 197): participem facere aliquem alicujus rei (*to allow any body to take a part or share in any thing; especially of mental matters.* Communicare *conveys the notion of two persons receiving one whole in common; by* participem facere, *one of the two receives a portion only.* Participare aliquid cum aliquo *hardly belongs to sober prosē*): infundere aliquid in, *with accusative* (*diffuse, spread;* e. g., *evil to the state*, mala in civitatem): exponere alicui aliquid (*to communicate any thing verbally*): perscribere aliquid ad aliquem *or* (*more seldom*) alicui aliquid (*to communicate by writing*): effundere aliquid *or* alicui aliquid (*to pour out, as it were; hence, to communicate amply or fully by speech or writing;* vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 1, 34, *extr.; Att.*, 16, 7, 5; *Flacc.*, 17, 41): *to communicate by friction* (*of things only*), affricare aliquid alicui rei: *to communicate any thing to any body* (i. e., *inform him of it*), alicui impertire de re: *to communicate any thing to any body verbally*, in sermone exponere alicui aliquid: *to communicate to any body any plan*, consilium communicare cum aliquo; aliquem participem facere consilii: *I communicate to any body something of my plan*, impertio alicui aliquid consilii mei: *I communicate my thoughts to any body*, cogitationes meas cum aliquo communico (*I make no secret of what I am thinking about*): expono alicui, quid sentiam: dico, quid sentiam (*I tell any body what I think of any thing*): effundo alicui omnia, quæ sentio (*I communicate to any body all my thoughts*). ‖ *Reveal:* aperire (*to disclose*): patefacere (*to discover*): in medium proferre, *also* proferre *only* (*to make any thing generally known, in a good sense*). JN. proferre et patefacere: enunciare: evulgare: divulgare (*to bring to the knowledge of the multitude what ought not to be told at all, or, at least, only to confidential persons*): cum hominibus communicare (*to reveal to men, from God, Eccl.*, revelare) [vid., *also*, COMMERCE]. INTR., *to take the Lord's Supper*, * ad mensam sacram accedere; * sumere cœnam Domini: * ex sacrâ cœnâ sumere cibum. ‖ *To have an internal communication: the houses communicate*, * domus ita sunt inter se conjunctæ, ut ex alterâ in alteram transiri possit: *or* * domus transitione pervia inter se conjunctæ sunt (*after Virg.*, pervium usum habēre, †).

COMMUNICATION, communicatio: *verbal communication*, communicatio sermonis (*Cic., Att.*, 1, 17, 6): *verbal or written communication*, consuetudo sive sermonis sive scripti (i. e., *the habit of communication*, &c.): *to make a communication to any body, to make communications to any body on the most important subjects*, maximis de rebus communicare cum aliquo [vid. *to* COMMUNICATE]. *I must make a communication to you*, * habeo, quod tecum communicem necesse est (*general term*): habeo, quod ad te perscribam necesse est (*by writing*). ‖ *Conversation, conference;* sermo (*general term, conversation with one or several persons*): congressus, congressio (*social meeting or conversation*, &c.; *opposed to* digressus, digressio): usus (*frequent communication or intercourse with any body, in so far as one makes use of him*): consuetudo (*the habit of frequent intercourse*): societas: *any connection or communication in general:* conjunctio (*conjunction*): commercium [vid. COMMERCE]. ‖ *Communication between places and troops in war;* e. g., *to cut off the communications between two armies*, societatem mutui auxilii intersepire *or* dirimere: *to cut off any body's communication with the army*, aliquem ab exercitu intercludere: *to cut a person off from all communication with any body*, alicui omnes aditus ad aliquem intercludere: *to cut off the enemy's communications by sea*, hostes marinis commeatibus intercludere: *line of communication* (i. e., *of forts, wall*, &c.), brachium: *to connect two places by a line of communication*, brachium ab uno loco ad alterum dirigere ac munire: *to carry a line of communication from the fort to the camp*, castellum brachiis cum opere castrorum conjungere. ‖ *Passage for communication:* transitio: transitus.

COMMUNICATIVE, affabilis (*who likes to enter into a conversation, conversable, condescending*): linguâ *or* sermone promtus (*ready to talk*): loquax, garrulus (*loquacious*): apertus (*open, candid*): *to be communicative*, affabilem, &c., esse; se aperire *or* se patefacere alicui: familiariter agere cum aliquo (*to speak or act candidly with any body*).

COMMUNION, communio (*social connection, by which any thing becomes common to several individuals: fellowship:* communio sanguinis, *consanguinity, Cicero*): communitas (*as quality of what is common*): consortio: consortium (*mutual participation in any thing; then social connection among persons*): conjunctio: societas (*any connection, union, especially for the accomplishment of any object*): usus: consuetudo (*intercourse, acquaintanceship*): familiaritas (*intimate acquaintance*): nexus (*connection of several things with one another*): *by communion* (*as in "to praise God by communion," Raleigh*): communiter: conjunctim: *to have or maintain communion with any body*, cum aliquo conjunctum esse (*with each other*, inter se): societatem *or* commercium cum aliquo habēre: societas *or* commercium mihi est cum aliquo. *In ecclesiastical sense, perhaps* * in rebus sacris commercium cum aliquo habēre, *or* * rerum sacrarum communione cum aliquo conjunctum esse. [OBS. "*Communion*," *in an ecclesiastical sense, is* communio *in St. Augustine. Thus*, privare aliquem communione sacri altaris: suspendere aliquem communione: imperatores nostræ communionis, &c.] ‖ = *Lord's Supper*, * cœna Domini; * cœna *or* mensa sacra; eucharistia (*Eccl.*): communio sancti altaris (*August.*): *to receive the communion*, sumere cœnam Domini; * ex sacrâ cœnâ sumere cibum: * celebrare eucharistiam: accedere ad mensam sacram. ‖ *Communion-table*, mensa sacra: altare. *Communion-cloth*, * tegmen altarium.

COMMUNITY, ‖ *the state:* civitas: commune: respublica (τὸ κοινόν): conventus [SYN. *in* STATE]: *the Christian community*, Christiani: * populus Christianus (*the Christians, collectively taken*): * Christiana respublica (*the Christians, taken in the sense of forming or constituting one state*). ‖ *Common possession of any thing*, communitas (alicujus rei; e. g., vitæ et victûs). *To be connected with any body by community of interests*, utilitatis communione cum aliquo conjunctum esse.

COMMUTABILITY, } *a circumlocution*
COMMUTABLE, } *by*, cum aliquâ re commutari posse: inter se permutari posse.

COMMUTATION, mutatio (*with genitive of the thing exchanged or of the person who changes, Tac., Agr.*, 28, 4): commutatio (*change*, e. g., annuæ commutationes): permutatio (*the exchange with genitive of the thing*; e. g., permutatio mercium. ☞ Commutatio, *in the sense of exchanging, is without any ancient authority*). Vid., *also*, TO CHANGE *and* EXCHANGE.

COMMUTE, mutare, *for any thing* (cum) aliquâ re (*to change*): permutare, *for any thing*, aliquâ re (*exchange, especially with regard to bills or barter*): commutare cum aliquâ re (*to change;* i. e., *to put one thing in the place of the other*): *to commute things*, res inter se mutare *or* permutare.

COMPACT, densus: condensus (*consisting of compressed parts; opposed to* rarus): spissus (*consisting of parts so compressed that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impervious, impenetrable; opposed to* solutus): solidus (*consisting of a firm mass, massive; opposed to* cassus: pervius): confertus (*pressed together, crammed, as it were; opposed to* rarus): artior *or* arctior (*compressed into a small space*): pressus (*of an orator's style, concise, nervous*): brevis (*also of style*, &c.): creber (*whatever is found together in numbers, or frequently*): cibus plenus. *To make compact* (*according to the above distinctions*), densare; condensare; spissare; conspissare; solidare: *become compact*, densari, &c. (*the passive of the above verbs*): spissescere; solidescere.

COMPACT, *v.*, coagmentare (*to join closely*): jungere: conjungere (*to join, to unite;* vid. UNITE): devincire (*to join firmly, unite indissolubly*). Vid., *also, the verbs* spissare, spissescere, &c., *in* COMPACT, *adjective.*

COMPACT, *s.*, pactio: pactum (*an agreement drawn in proper form, and which has become legal, the former as action*): conventus: conventum: constitutum, *the subject agreed upon; also before it is made irrevocable, or formally binding*). *To enter into a compact with any body*, cum aliquo constitutum facere; pactionem facere, *or* conficere, *or* inire cum aliquo: *it was settled by compact that*, &c., pacto convēnit, ut, &c.: *the compact was not concluded*, conditiones non convenerunt: *to abide by the terms of a compact*, pacto stare; pactum servare: *not to abide by a compact*, pacto non stare; pactionem perturbare; *to settle a matter by a compact*, aliquid transigere: *according to the terms of a compact*, ex convento (*Cic., Att.*, 6, 3, 7); ex pacto. JN. ex pacto et convento; ut erat constitutum: *to make a compact with any body*, cum aliquo pacisci.

COMPACTLY, dense: confertim: spisse: arctius: breviter: presse. SYN. *in* COMPACT, *adj.*

COMPACTNESS, densitas: spissitas (*close coherence of the single parts;* e. g., densitas aëris): soliditas (*firmness*).

COMPANION, socius (*who partakes in any thing;* e. g., *in a journey*, itineris): comes (*who accompanies one*): sodalis (*comrade*): contubernalis (*companion in the same tent or room*): commilito: quocum mihi est militia communis (*companion in arms*): convector (*travelling companion in any vehicle, also on board a ship*): collēga (*one of the same profession, a partner;* e. g., *fellow-slave, fellow-actor*, &c.): condiscipulus (*school-fellow*): conservus (*one in the same service, fellow-slave*): æqualis (*a person with whom one has been brought up*): gregalis (*a person who belongs to our set; also in a bad sense*): congerro (*one with whom one exchanges jokes and nonsense, Plaut., Most.*, 3, 3, 27): re et ratione conjunctus: consors: socius (*commercial partner; the latter in Hor., Od.*, 3, 24, 60): convictor (*who lives with any body, eats and drinks with him*, &c.): convīva (*guest who is invited to table by any body*): *a good companion*, homo jucundus et delectationi natus (*who possesses the talent of agreeable entertainment*): homo facilis *or* morum facilium (*a sociable and pleasant companion in general*): *my usual and daily companions are learned people*, utor familiaribus et quotidianis convicto

ribus hominibus doctis. *A companion in any thing*, particeps *or* socius alicujus rei (*whosoever takes a share in a matter, partaker*). *A jolly companion*, combibo; compotor. *A female companion*, socia: comes. *To become any body's companion*, præbēre se comitem alicui: addere *or* adjungere se comitem alicui: *to have any body for a companion*, habēre aliquem comitem.

COMPANIONABLE, commodus (*who suits his manners to those of others, sociable*): affabilis (*who is ready to speak to persons; condescending in conversation and intercourse*): sociabilis (*inclined for intercourse with others*): congregabilis (*easily to be united with a flock or society, sociable*): facilis (*sociable, as quality of character*): *not companionable*, insociabilis: rari aditûs (*of persons to whom one has not easily access, inaccessible*): morosus (*sullen*): *a companionable character*, mores commodi: *to be a companionable person*, moribus esse commodis. Vid. SOCIAL.

COMPANIONABLY, sociāliter.

COMPANIONSHIP, ‖ *connection among comrades:* contubernium: commilitium: sodalitas *or* sodalitium: condiscipulatus [SYN. *in* COMPANION]. ‖ *Body of companions:* sodalitas; sodales, &c., *the plural of the words under* COMPANION. Vid., *also*, SOCIETY.

COMPANY, ‖ *society, connection:* societas (e. g., societas Bithynica, *the company of the farmers of the revenue in Bithynia*): corpus (e. g., *the Adriatic*, maris Hadriatici, *Inscr.*): *to form a company*, societatem facere: *to enter into company with any body*, aliquem sibi socium adjungere; voluntariam societatem coire cum aliquo: *to be in a company* (= *partnership*) *with any body*, alicujus socium esse; re ac ratione cum aliquo conjunctum esse (vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 70, 172). ‖ *Division of a regiment on foot: perhaps* centuria: *to divide into companies*, centuriare: *to enlist in a company*, nomen dare.

COMPARABLE, comparabilis; quod comparari potest: *to be comparable*, comparationem habēre: *not to be comparable to or with any thing*, nullo modo comparari posse cum re.

COMPARATIVE, comparatus ad aliquid (*compared with*): comparativus (judicatio, *Cic.*, genus causæ, *Quint.*; *hence, comparative anatomy*, * anatomia *or* anatomice comparativa, *with or without a* quæ dicitur): ad quod adjunctio quædam accedit *or* cum adjunctione (*opposed to* simplex et absolutus). *Necessity may be comparative or absolute*, sunt quædam cum adjunctione necessitudines, quædam simplices et absolutæ. *Sometimes by circumlocution with* videri quodammodo posse: speciem aliquam alicujus rei vidēre, &c. *I think I see a comparative revival of any thing*, speciem aliquam vidēre videor quasi reviviscentis alicujus rei (*after Cic.*, 4 *Fam.*, 4). *The comparative degree*, gradus comparativus (*Gramm.*).

COMPARATIVELY, comparāte (comparative, *only Gell.*): ex comparatione (*Cic.*): cum adjunctione (*opposed to* simpliciter et absolute).

COMPARE, ‖ *to endeavor to detect the similitude or equality between two or several objects:* comparare (*compare two things which are quite similar to one another*, i. e., *stand in the relation of a pair*): componere (*to place the one by the side of the other; of things which approximate to each other, and when the difference existing between them may be equalized*): conferre (*to subject to comparison things which are very different from—or opposed to—each other*): contendere (*to hold together things to discover whether they suit together, if that point is still doubtful*), *all; with any thing*, alicui rei *or* cum aliquâ re: *compare between or among another, with another*, comparare *or* conferre inter se: *to be compared with one another*, in contentionis judicium vocari.

COMPARISON, comparatio: collatio: contentio [SYN. *in* COMPARE, *v.*]: *to admit of a comparison*, comparationem habēre: *to admit of no comparison with*, nullo modo comparari posse cum re.

COMPARTMENT, loculus: loculamentum (*any partition*, i. e., *separation in boxes, desks*, &c.): foruli (*compartments in book-cases, shelves*): * pars, membrum, area (*compartment in garden-bed*): *divided into compartments*, loculatus (e. g., arcula).

COMPASS, ambitus (*with regard to expansion in general*, e. g., *of heaven and earth*, cœli et terrarum: *of the camp*, castrorum): circuitus (*with regard to width, extent, also that of any writing*, voluminis, *Suet., Vit.*): circumscriptio (*a circle described, as it were, round any thing*; e. g., *of the earth*, terræ): complexus (*with regard to the space encompassed*, e. g., cœli, mundi): *the great compass*, magnitudo circuitûs: *the wide compass*, latus ambitus; amplitudo: *of great compass*, magnus (e. g., *a book*, liber): *of wide compass*, lato ambitu; amplus: *of enormous compass*, vastus (*also of the voice*): *to have a great or wide compass*, habēre magnum *or* latum ambitum; late patēre (*especially of a country; then, also, figuratively* = *to be of extensive application*): *in compass*, in circuitu; *also* circuitu: *the island is* 25,000 *paces in compass*, insula viginti quinque millia passuum circuitu patet; insula cingitur viginti quinque millibus passuum: *the thing in its whole compass*, res tota *or* universa: *to have studied, or to know the whole compass of any thing*, rem omnem didicisse *or* novisse; alicujus rei peritissimum esse: *to be confined within a narrow compass, to lie in a narrow compass*, exiguis finibus contineri (e. g., Latini suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur): cancelli (*the boundary; figuratively, the line which ought not to be passed*): modus (*the measure by means of which an object is limited according to space, time, and degree*). ‖ *The mariner's compass:* * capsula acûs magneticæ (*the box of a compass*): * acus magnetica nautarum (*the magnetic needle itself*).

COMPASS, circumdăre alicui rei aliquid *or* rem aliquâ re: cingere aliquâ re (*to inclose with any thing*): circumstare (*to stand around*): circumsedēre (*to sit around, as it were, of besiegers*): stipare (*to surround in masses*): sepire: circumsepire (*to surround with either a hedge or any work intended for a defence*): amplecti: complecti (*to encompass, surround on all sides*): circumplecti (*to inclose all round*): complecti: comprehendere (*physically and metaphysically, to comprise*). ‖ *To go round:* ambire (*to go all around any thing*): obire (*to go round, in order to see, to inspect*, &c.): circumire (*to go round, not to go in; therefore improper*: aliquid vitabundum circumire, *to avoid any thing in discourse*, e. g., *any body's name*, alicujus nomen, *post-Augustan*). *To attain:* consĕqui: assĕqui (*to overtake*): adipisci (*to attain, reach an object, for which one had a desire or longing*): impetrare (*effect or obtain what has been requested*): obtinēre (*to place one's self in possession after obstinate resistance*): *by violence*, exprimere, extorquēre: *to compass the highest power*, rerum potiri.

COMPASSION, misericordia (*pity or feeling of sympathy for the unmerited misery of others*; vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 8, 18: misericordia est ægritudo ex miseriâ alterius injuriâ laborantis): miseratio (*act of pitying*): *for or out of compassion*, propter misericordiam; misericordiâ captus *or* permotus (*seized or moved by compassion*): *to excite compassion*, misericordiam *or* miserationem commovēre: *it deserves or excites some compassion*, habet aliquid misericordiam: *to excite compassion in any body, or any body's compassion*, aliquem ad misericordiam vocare, *or* adducere, *or* allicere; alicujus mentem ad misericordiam revocare; misericordiam alicui concitare *or* alicujus misericordiam concitare (*to excite any body's compassion*): misericordiâ flectere aliquem (*to cause any body to desist from any thing by exciting his compassion*): mentem alicujus miserationem permovēre (*to move any body by exciting his compassion*; e. g., *the judge on the part of the advocate*): *to endeavor to excite any body's compassion*, misericordiam alicujus captare: *to implore any body's compassion*, misericordiam alicujus requirere et efflagitare, *or* implorare et exposcere: *to fly to any body's compassion*, ad misericordiam alicujus confugere: *to be moved, seized by compassion*, misericordiâ moveri, *or* commoveri, *or* permoveri, *or* capi: *to be full of compassion*, misericordiâ frangi: *to have compassion upon any body*, misericordiam alicui tribuēre, impertire: *to have* (*feel*) *compassion*, misericordem esse (*to have a compassionate heart*): se misericordem præbēre (*to show one's self compassionate in a single instance*): misericordiâ moveri, capi: *to have, feel compassion for any body*, misereri (*in later writers also* commisereri) alicujus; miseret me alicujus; tenet me misericordia alicujus (*different from* miserari *and* commiserari aliquid; i. e., *to display one's compassion by words; lament, regret*): *I have compassion on thee* (*pity thee*), *thou hast compassion on me* (*pitiest me*), miseret me tui, miseret te mei: *to feel compassion for any thing*; e. g., *for any body's fate*, misericordiam alicujus fortunis adhibēre; alicujus casum, *or* fortunam miserari, *or* commiserari (*by displaying it aloud*; vid. *the preceding instance*): *to have* (*feel*) *no compassion*, misericordiam non recipere: *to live on the compassion of others*, alienâ misericordiâ vivere: *tear of compassion*, misericordiæ lacrima: *worthy of compassion*, miserandus: commiserandus: miseratione dignus (*of persons and things:* ☞ miserabilis, *in this signification, does not occur in the prose of the Golden Age*): dolendus, lugendus (*of things only. All in the sense of deserving compassion*).

COMPASSIONATE, misericors, *toward any body*, in aliquem (*general term*): ad misericordiam propensus (*given or inclined to compassion*): *very compassionate*, misericordiâ singulari (vir): *to show one's self compassionate toward any body*, misericordem esse *or* misericordiâ uti in aliquem; misericordem se præbēre in aliquem: *to render any body compassionate*; vid. "*to excite any body's* COMPASSION:" misericordiæ plenus (*full of compassion*).

COMPASSIONATE, *v.* Vid. COMPASSION.

COMPASSIONATELY, misericordi animo (misericorditer *is quite unclassical*); cum misericordia: cum miseratione: misericordiâ ductus, captus, permotus (*from compassion*). *To behave compassionately*, misericordem se præbēre: misericordiâ uti (in aliquem).

COMPATIBILITY, convenientia (*agreement:* cum aliquâ re).

COMPATIBLE, consentaneus (alicui rei): conveniens (alicui rei *or* ad aliquid): congruens alicui rei: sociabilis (alicui rei: *capable of being united with it. Post-Augustan, rare, Plin.*). *To be compatible*, congruere, congruentem *or* convenientem esse alicui rei: aptum esse alicui rei: non alienum esse a re. *Not to be compatible with any thing*, alicui rei contrarium esse *or* adversari; ab aliquâ re abhorrere: aliquid recusat aliquid: ab aliquâ re alienum esse. *Sometimes by* esse *with genitive. It is not compatible with the character of a wise man*, sapientis non est.

COMPATRIOT, popularis (*properly, one of the same tribe; then, also, of the same country, state, vicinity, or town, for which Gellius only*, 17, 17, *has* gentilis): qui ejusdem est civitatis: qui in eādem civitate natus est (*from the same state, country;* ☞ conterraneus, *not found before Pliny*, præfat., § 1): civis (*from the same town or city*; concivis *not Lat.*): municeps (*citizen of the same* municipium, *the same municipal town*): *our compatriot*, noster homo (*Cic.*); nostras; incola noster: popularis, civis, municeps noster: *your compatriot*, vestras (vid. *Charis.*, 133, *Plin.*): *our compatriots*, populares nostri; homines nostri; *also* nostri *only, or* nostrates.

COMPEER. Vid. EQUAL, COMPANION.

COMPEL, aliquem vi cogere (*but* cogere *alone only, if* = *urge, press, necessitate*): *compel any body to any thing*, aliquem vi cogere ad aliquid; *or with a following infinitive, or with* ut *and subjunctive;* aliquem (per vim) adigere *or* ali-

quem subigere ad aliquid, *or with following* ut *and subjunctive* (*to drive, induce any body against his will to any thing, compel him*): alicui necessitatem imponere *or* injicere aliquid faciendi (*to impose on any body the necessity of doing any thing*): *compel one's self*, sibi vim facere; naturæ repugnare (*to oppose nature*): *to allow one's self to be compelled to any thing*, invitum facere aliquid: *to see one's self compelled to*, &c., necessario cogi *with infinitive*. (*On* se coactum vidēre, vid. OBS. *under* "TO SEE.")

COMPELLABLE, qui cogi potest.

COMPELLER, coactor.

COMPENDIOUS, brevis (*short*): in angustum coactus (*compressed, cut short*). [Vid. BRIEF.] *Compendious methods of teaching*, docendi compendia (*Quint.*).

COMPENDIOUSLY. Vid. BRIEFLY.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, brevitas. Vid. BRIEFNESS.

COMPEND *or* COMPENDIUM, epitŏme: summarium: breviarium (*a synopsis*, summarium *before, and* breviarium *at the time of Seneca*; vid. *Sen., Ep.*, 39, 1): electa, *neuter plural*, orum; excerpta, *neuter plural* (*extracts, extracted passages*): *to make a compendium of any work, a compendium*, aliquid (librum) in angustum cogere; aliquid in epitomen cogere (*the later writers only have* aliquid epitomare): *to give a compendium of a voluminous work*, auctorem per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumscribere.

COMPENSATE, pensare, compensare, *by something*, aliquid aliquâ re *or* cum re (*equalize, make up*): explēre: supplēre (*to repair, to restore*): æquare: exæquare (*to make equal*).

COMPENSATION, compensatio: pensatio: æquatio: exæquatio [SYN. *in* COMPENSATE], * impensæ pecuniæ restitutio (*for money spent*): remuneratio.

COMPETE *with*, competere: una petere aliquid (*be a competitor*): certare, *or* concertare, *or* contendere cum aliquo: æmulari aliquem *or* cum aliquo: *with any body in any thing*, aliquâ re certare *or* concertare cum aliquo: (*of mutual competition*) aliquâ re inter se certare. || *Vie with* (*of things*), certare cum aliquâ re: *poetically*, alicui rei (e. g., viridique certat bacca Venafro, *Hor.*): æmulari aliquid (e. g., Balicæ uvæ Albanum vinum æmulantur, *Plin.*).

COMPETENCY, victus (*what one can live on*): quod satis esse videtur (*what is probably enough*). *To have a competency*, habēre in sumtum (*Cic.*): rem habēre: * habēre, unde commode vivam. *Not to have a competency*, deest mihi in sumtum ad necessarios usus (*Gell.*). *A competency of knowledge*, satis idonea alicujus rei scientia.

COMPETENT, quod satis esse videtur *or* visum est: par: satis idoneus. *Also* satis *with genitive. A competent knowledge of any thing*, * satis idonea alicujus rei scientia. *A competent judge*, judex idoneus *or* locuples. *To be competent to do any thing*, jus potestatemque habēre (*to have the right*: aliquid faciendi); *also* facere aliquid possum (*to be able*).

COMPETENTLY, satis (*sufficiently*): congruenter: convenienter (*suitably*): congruenter convenienterque; recte; idonee.

COMPETITION, æmulatio (*general term*): multorum petitio. *There is a strong competition*, * multi idem petunt.

☞ Competitio *occurs in later writers only, and in a quite different signification*; vid. *Dict. Circumlocution by* competere, una petere aliquid.

COMPETITOR, competītor (*general term*): qui una petit munus (*competitor for an office*); qui competit eandem puellam (*rival*): *feminine* competītrix. *Sometimes* æmulus; *feminine* æmula (*general term*): rivalis (*in love*).

COMPILATION, compilatio (*properly, a plundering: used playfully by Cic. ad Div.*, 2, 8, *in., of a collection of records*): collectanea: dicta collectanea (*collected sentences, Suet., Cæs.*, 5, 6): electorum commentarius *or* commentarii (*collection of choice passages from any author, Plin., Ep.*, 3, 5, 17): excerpta: conjectanea (*collected remarks or notes in general, Gell.*, 4, 14, *in.*).

COMPILE, aliorum scrinia *or* sapientiam compilare (*after Hor., Sat.*, 1, 1, 121; *Cic., Mur.*, 11, 25): excerpere (*to make an extract from a writing*): exscribere (*to write out*; e. g., *passages from a book*): eligere (*choice passages*): *perhaps* * librum e pluribus (scriptoribus) confundere (*after Cic.*, oratio a pluribus confusa, *Cic., Brut.*, 26, 100; *to which several persons have contributed portions*).

COMPILER, compilator (*late; in classical Latin, a plunderer*): aliorum scrinia compilans (*after Hor., Sat.*, 1, 1, 121): * qui librum ex aliorum scriptis, *or* e pluribus scriptoribus, confundit. [OBS., eclogarii = loci electi, *Cic., Att.*, 16, 2, 5, *Orell.*]

COMPLACENCE, } delectatio (*de-*
COMPLACENCY, } *light*): oblectatio (*amusement, entertainment*): voluptas (*pleasure, the pleasurable feeling*): amor sui (*self-love*). *To regard one's self with complacency*, sibi placēre. || *Obliging disposition.* Vid. COMPLAISANT.

COMPLACENT, gratus: jucundus: comis: benignus: humanus: officiosus. Vid. COMPLAISANT.

COMPLACENTLY, commode; comiter; officiose: benigne: obsequenter (*Liv.*).

COMPLAIN, queri: conqueri; *about any thing*, queri aliquid *or* de re, *also with* quod *or accusative and infinitive*: conqueri aliquid, *or* de re, *or with accusative and infinitive: to any body*, cum aliquo (*to complain violently*): querimoniam habēre de re (*to make a complaint about any thing*, &c.): expostulare de re (cum aliquo), *or of a person to any body*, aliquem cum aliquo (*to call a person to an account, to complain of him in words*). JN. expostulare et queri (*with following accusative and infinitive*): accusare, incusare aliquem *or* aliquid (*to complain of any body or any thing*, accusare *also of a judicial complaint:* incusare *not found in Cicero*). OBS., queri ad *or* apud aliquem (*Plaut.*) *and* alicui aliquid (*Ov.*) *are rare.* || *To utter sorrowful feelings:* lamentari: cum fletu et luctu queri (*lament, to complain with a loud voice*): deplorare: deflēre: vagire (*to whimper, of young children*): *to complain of indisposition*, &c., de incommodâ *or* adversâ valetudine queri: *to complain of one's misfortune to any body*, adversam fortunam conqueri cum aliquo: *to complain of pain*, dolorem suum alicui impertire: de dolore quodam corporis queri.

COMPLAINANT, accusator: qui accusat (*the accuser, prosecutor in general, but especially in criminal matters*).

COMPLAINER, qui dolet, &c. Vid. COMPLAIN.

COMPLAINT, || *expression of sorrow, vexation*, &c., *at some untoward occurrence*, &c.: questus (*the state of complaining*): querimonia (*complaint of what one has really suffered: the object being redress or satisfaction*): querela (*complaint as an act of, often blamable, feeling, intended, for the most part, to ease the heart*): lamentatio: lamentum (*as displayed by any loud utterance of grief or other signs of affliction, the first as action, the latter the complaint itself*): plangor: planctus (*the beating of the breast, arms*, &c.). JN. plangor et lamentatio: quiritatus (*loud lament*): vagitus (*that of children*): gemitus (*a deep sigh, groan*). JN. gemitus et lamentatio: *useless complaints*, querelæ inertes; lamentatio inutilis: *a letter full of complaints*, epistola querelarum plena: *complaints against the times*, querela temporum: *to break out into complaints*, lamentari: *about any thing*, queri aliquid (e. g., *about one's fate*, fatum suum *or* fortunas suas): *against the gods*, querimonias facere in deos: *to utter complaints incessantly*, lamentis se dedere; lamentis vacare: *to fill the forum with one's complaints*, plangore et lamentatione complēre forum: *not to be able to bear any body's complaints*, querimonias alicujus sustinēre, non posse: *to die without uttering a complaint*, non miserabiliter emōri. || *Complaint against any body or any thing: a complaint* (*in general*): querela (*expression or utterance of dissatisfaction about real or imaginary wrong*): querimonia (*when one wishes a real injury to be redressed*): expostulatio (*a calling any body to an account*): *complaint about any thing*, querela (querimonia) alicujus rei *or* de re (e. g., *about a crime*, querimonia criminis: *about injuries*, querela *or* querimonia de injuriis: *complaint to any body*, querela cum aliquo: *to prefer a complaint about any thing*, queri, *or* conqueri aliquid, *or* de re: *to any body*, cum aliquo (*in Cic., never* apud aliquem): expostulare de re, *to any body*, cum aliquo (*call to an account*). JN. expostulare et queri; *with* quod *and accusative and infinitive: to bandy loud complaints*, querimonias ultro citroque jactare: *to lodge a complaint with any body*, querimoniam *or* querelam deferre ad aliquem: *no cause or ground of complaint had ever arisen*, nulla umquam (inter eos) querimonia intercessit: *any thing is a reasonable ground for complaint*, aliquid nonnullam habet querelam. || *Complaint before a court, magistrate*, &c.: querimonia: querela (*complaint of injury suffered*): criminatio (*complaint, as attributing the cause of any thing to any body*): delatio nominis (*the act of naming to the judge the person against whom one is going to lodge a complaint*): periculum (*complaint as to the danger in which the accused finds himself*): actio (*the legal procedure in general, as well in criminal as civil matters; then, also, the usual speech of the complainant*): accusatio (*complaint as accusation, which is brought before the court, especially in criminal cases; also the speech usual upon that occasion*): petitio: postulatio (*the complaint in civil matters, as legal claim against any body*): vindicatio (*civil suit in any matter*): condictio (*civil suit against any body: about both*, vid. *Ulp., Dig.*, 44, 7, 24): formula (*the prescribed form of the complaint*): libellus (*the written accusation*). OBS., dica (δίκη) = actio, *occurs only when a Greek court is spoken of: a malicious or unfounded complaint*, calumnia: *to lodge a complaint with any body*, querimoniam *or* querelam deferre ad aliquem: *to lodge a complaint*, actionem instituere: lege agere: in jus vocare (*in general, especially, however, in civil matters*): accusationem comparare constituereque: accusationem comparare et instruere (*in criminal matters*) [vid. ACTION]. || *Disease*, morbus; vid. ILLNESS.

COMPLAISANCE, humanitas: mores commodi *or* faciles: facilitas: comitas: obsequium: obsequentia (*Cæs.*): voluntas officiosa (*Ov., Pont.*, 3, 2, 17). SYN. *in* OBLIGING.

COMPLAISANT, humanus: commodus: facilis: comis: placendi studiosus (*Ov., A. A.*, 3, 4, 23): officiosus: benignus [SYN. *in* OBLIGING]. *To be complaisant*, facilem se præbēre: officiosum, &c., esse (in aliquem).

COMPLEMENT, complementum: refectio (*a making whole again or repairing*): supplementum (*that which makes any thing whole*; e. g., supplementum scribere legionibus).

COMPLETE, plenus (*general term, having its full number, size*, &c.): integer (*whole, unmutilated*, &c.): absolutus: perfectus. JN. absolutus et perfectus: perfectus atque absolutus: expletus et perfectus: perfectus cumulatusque: perfectus completusque (*that has the highest perfection, complete*): verus: germanus (*real, genuine*): *thoroughly complete*, absolutus omnibus numeris; perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus: totus (*whole; opposed to the single parts*): totus integer (*in the fullest manner or sense, Gell.*, 12, 1, *in.*): justus (*having the required quality or number*; e. g., *defeat*, cædes: *army*, exercitus): *a complete philosopher*, philosophus absolutus: *a complete orator*, orator perfectus; homo perfectus in dicendo: *a complete Stoic*, perfectus Stoicus (*that can not be found fault with*): germanissimus Stoicus (*deviating in nothing from the Stoic school*): *to make any thing complete*, absolvere (*to*

accomplish any thing, so that nothing is wanting in it; e. g., *a benefaction*, beneficium); cumulare aliquid (*to put the finishing stroke to a thing, to crown it*; e. g., *joy*, gaudium).

COMPLETE, *v.*, complēre: explēre (*to fill up*; e. g., *a gap*): supplēre (*to supply, restore what was defective*; e. g., *the legions*, legiones): absolvere (*to place in such a state that nothing is wanting*; e. g., *a benefaction*, beneficium): aliquid plene *or* plene cumulateque perficere (*to give to any thing the highest degree of perfection*): ad exitum adducere: ad finem perducere (*general term for to bring to an end*): conficere (*to finish, perform*): consummare (*to consummate, bring to a point, accomplish; classical since the Augustan age*; vid. *Ruhnk., Vell.*, 2, 89): perpolire (*to give the last polish, with reference to mental productions; also* JN. perpolire atque conficere): extremam *or* summam manum imponere alicui rei (*to give any thing the finishing stroke, Virg., Æn.*, 7, 573; *Sen., Ep.*, 12, 4; *Quint.*, 1, *procem.* 4).

COMPLETELY, perfecte: absolute (*without want or fault*): plane: prorsus: omnino (*entirely, thoroughly*): plene: integre: *to accomplish any thing completely*, aliquid plene perficere.

COMPLETENESS, absolutio (*the finishing any thing off, so as to make a whole*): plenitudo (*fullness*; e. g., syllabæ, * *Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 20, 28): integritas (*integrity, indivisibility, an unmutilated, unabridged state*): perfectio.

COMPLETION, ‖ *the state of perfection*: absolutio, perfectio. JN. absolutio perfectioque. ‖ *A completing*: confectio: consummatio (*consummation, post-Augustan*): finis: exitus (*end*). Vid., *also, the examples under* COMPLETE.

COMPLEX, ex diversis partibus compositus: complexus (*term of logic*): concretus (*concrete, compounded*): multiplex (*manifold*).

COMPLEXION, ‖ *color of the face*: color oris: *from context* color *only*: *a healthy complexion*, color verus: *a fine complexion*, color suavis: coloris suavitas: *a good complexion*, coloris bonitas: *a very good complexion*, color egregius: *a very pale complexion*, color exsanguis. ‖ *Temperament of the body*: ingenium (*the peculiarities of the mind*): natura (*natural qualities, as well of the constituent parts of the body as of the mental faculties of every being; nature*): animus (*mind, disposition of mind, character*): constitutio (*the temper formed by education*): habitus (*the internal and external condition or state of a matter, with all the objects of its existence*): temperatio (*temper*).

COMPLEXITY, implicatio: perturbatio; *but mostly by circumlocution with* turbatus: conturbatus: perturbatus: confusus. JN. perturbatus et confusus: inconditus: impeditus: perplexus.

COMPLIANCE, propensa voluntas (*ready disposition*): facilitas (*readiness*): obsequium: obsequentia (*a yielding to the wishes and humor of others; the latter, Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 29): officium (*kind or complaisant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render any service to any body*): voluntas officiosa (*disposition to render a service, Ov., Pont.*, 3, 2, 17). *To force any body into compliance*, * cogere aliquem, ut concedat de postulatis: *too great compliance*, nimia obsequentia: indulgentia (*indulgence*).

COMPLIANT, obsequens: obsequiosus (*willingly acceding to others' wishes; the latter only in Plaut., Capt.*, 2, 3, 58): facilis: officiosus (*complaisant, ready to render a service*): *compliant in any thing*, promtus *or* paratus ad aliquid (*ready for any thing*): inclinatus *or* propensus ad aliquid (*easily to be induced, inclined for any thing*): indulgens (*indulgent; opposed to* durus): *to be compliant to any body*, alicui *or* alicujus voluntati morem gerere *or* obsequi: *know that thou art a great deal too compliant* (*indulgent*), te esse auriculâ infimâ molliorem scito (*Cic., Qu. Fr.*, 2, 15, 4).

COMPLICATE, ‖ *to join*: jungere: conjungere (*general term*): complicare (*wind up*): conglomerare (*like a ball of cotton, for instance, or a clot*): copulare (*combine, copulate*): inter se jungere copulareque: copulando jungere. ‖ *To involve, entangle*: implicare *or* impedire: perturbare: confundere.

COMPLICATED: e. g., *a complicated matter*, res impedita, contorta, difficilis, contorta et difficilis: *a difficult and complicated undertaking*, magnum et arduum opus: *the matter is very complicated*, res in magnis difficultatibus est.

COMPLICATION, congeries (*mass, heap*): implicatio (*act of entangling*): nodus (*knot*). *Or by circumlocution with* perturbatus: impeditus: perplexus: *or by* aliud super aliud acervatum *or* cumulatum.

COMPLICE, particeps alicujus rei (e. g., conjurationis): sceleris conscius; vid. ACCOMPLICE.

COMPLIMENT, ‖ *salutation, greeting*: salutatio: salus (*salute*): *also* honor (*the honor done by the compliment*): *to make one's compliments to any body*, aliquem salutare: salutem alicui dicere, impertire: *to send one's compliments to any body*, valēre aliquem jubeo: *make my compliments to Dionysius*, Dionysium jube salvēre: *compliments having been exchanged*, salute datâ invicem redditâque: salute acceptâ redditâque: *also* functi mutuâ gratulatione (*if the compliments are combined with any congratulation*): *to present another person's compliments*, salutem nunciare. ‖ *A complimentary speech or demonstration of civility*: verborum honos: verba honorifica: laus (*flattering praise*): blanda vanitas: *also* verba, *plural* (*polite but empty words*): *his words or conversation are nothing but mere compliments*, ejus sermones meri sunt honores (vid. *Hor., Ep.*, 2, 2, 88): *a speech or discourse full of compliments*, oratio blanda: *those are mere compliments*, verba isthæc sunt: *a letter containing bare or empty compliments*, inanis sermo literarum: *without any compliment*, citra honorem verborum (i. e., *without wishing to say mere compliments*): sine fuco ac fallaciis (*without wishing to deceive, without disguise, guile*). *To make any body a compliment of any thing*, donare alicui aliquid *or* aliquem aliquâ re: alicui aliquid dono dare.

COMPLIMENT, *v.*, honorificis verbis aliquem prosĕqui. *To compliment a person on any thing*, (α) *to congratulate him*: gratulari alicui aliquid (e. g., *on his safe arrival*, adventum): (β) *to praise him*; e. g., *on account of his measures*, laudare alicujus instituta.

COMPLIMENTAL, } honorarius: ur-
COMPLIMENTARY, } banus (*mannerly, polite*): officiosus (*full of zeal to render a service*): modestus (*modest*): bene moratus (*well-mannered*).

COMPLIMENTALLY, urbane: officiose: verbis honorificis: honorifice (*Cic.*): belle.

COMPLIMENTER, * homo ad omnes officiorum formulas factus.

COMPLOT, consensio: conspiratio: consensionis *or* conspirationis globus (*general term*): conjuratio (*conspiracy*): societas: sodalitium (*union, in a bad sense, a gang; all designating the secret union, as well as its members*): coitio (*a secret assembly or meeting*): *the complot is frustrated*, consensionis globus aliquâ re disjicitur: *to make a complot*; vid. COMPLOT, *v.*

COMPLOT, *v.*, consensiones *or* coitionem facere: conspirare; societatem coire: *against any body*, in aliquem conspirare; contra aliquem conjurare; ad aliquem opprimendum consentire (*in order to crush any body*).

COMPLOTTER. Vid. CONSPIRATOR.

COMPLY *with any thing*, consentire alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*to comply with a proposal*, &c.; e. g., ad indutias): *to comply with the proposed conditions*, conditiones accipere; ad conditiones accedere *or* descendere (*comply with them, especially after long hesitation*): *to comply with the times* (*Middleton*), tempori cedere *or* servire; versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus: *to comply with, or follow, any body's commands, wishes*, alicui obsequi: cedere alicui in aliquâ re: *to comply with any body's requests*, alicujus precibus cedere; alicujus precibus locum dare *or* relinquere; alicui roganti obsequi; precibus alicujus indulgēre: *to comply with any body's will or wishes*, alicujus voluntati morem gerere *or* obsequi: *too frequently*, alicui indulgēre (*to be too indulgent with any body*): *to refuse to comply with any body's wishes*, in sententiâ suâ perstare *or* perseverare.

COMPONENT; e. g., *component parts of a thing*: elementa alicujus rei: res ex quibus conflatur et efficitur aliquid (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 4, 14): res, quibus aliquid continetur, *or* in quibus aliquid positum est (*of which any thing consists, or on which it rests, Cic., Off.*, 1, 9, 29, *and* 35, 126): *to settle the component parts of any thing*, eas res constituere, quibus aliquid continetur (*Cic.*): *the component parts of a happy life*, ea, in quibus vita beata consistit.

COMPORT, ‖ *agree with*: convenire: congruere: concinere. [SYN. *in* AGREE.] ‖ *To comport one's self*: se gerere (*with an adverb*; e. g., *with propriety*, honeste): *to comport one's self as*, gerere *or* agere aliquem, agere pro aliquo (i. e., *to present or show one's self; not* se gerere, *or* agere aliquem, *or* se agere pro aliquo): exhibēre aliquem (*to show one's self*): *to comport one's self according to one's rank*, pro dignitate vivere: *to comport one's self toward any body according to his rank*, dignitati alicujus consulere: *to comport one's self or behave kindly*, &c., *toward any body*, aliquem liberaliter habēre: *unkindly*, aspere tractare.

COMPORTMENT, vivendi ratio: vita: mores: * ratio, quâ aliquis utitur adversus aliquem (*comportment with regard to others*). Vid., *also*, CONDUCT.

COMPOSE, ‖ *to bring into connection*: componere (*to combine to one whole*): jungere, conjungere (*general term for combine*): copulare (*to join together*): inter se jungere copulareque, *or* copulando jungere. ‖ *To compose as a musician*: modos facere: modos musicos componere (*after Quint.*, 1, 12, 14): *to compose an air*, cantum rescribere vocum sonis (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 2, 3): musicis modis canticum excipere (*Quint. and others*). ‖ *To arrange*: ordinare (*general term*): in ordinem adducere *or* redigere: disponere: digerere: in ordinem digerere: componere: collocare: constituere [SYN. *in* ARRANGE]. ‖ *To be composed of, or formed of*, &c., constare: *man is composed of soul and body*, homo constat (ex) animo et corpore *or* e corpore constat et animo; hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore. ‖ *To compose as an author*: scribere: conscribere (*to compose by writing*): componere (*to place together with order and art; all with reference to any writing*, librum): concipere, *with or without* verbis (*to shape in words, for which there was a form existing previously*; e. g., *an oath*, jusjurandum: *an edict*, edictum: *a petition*, libellum. ☞ *It is only in similar instances that* concipere *can be used; never in speaking of original productions of the mind*): *to compose verses*, versus facere *or* scribere; versus fundere (*as an impromptu*): *to compose extempore verses*, ex tempore versus fundere. ‖ *Mechanically by types*: * typis *or* literarum formis describere (e. g., *a book*, librum). ‖ *To settle amicably*; e. g., *differences*, &c., componere: dirimere: cum bonâ gratiâ componere: controversias componere, minuere (*the latter in Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 23, *Herz.*). ‖ *To calm*: tranquillare (e. g., animos): sedare (*to make quiet, to appease*; e. g., *anger*, &c.): placare (*to assuage*): permulcēre (*to appease by caresses*, &c.): lenire (*to cause to abate*; e. g., *anger, fear*, &c.): *to compose any body's mind by exhortations, remonstrances*, &c., alicujus animum verbis confirmare: *by consolations*, aliquem solari; aliquem *or* animum alicujus consolatione lenire. permulcēre: *to become composed*, acquiescere; consolatione se lenire (*by consoling one's self*).

COMPOSEDLY, quieto animo; tranquille; placide; placato animo; sedate; sedato animo. JN. tranquille et placide; sedate placideque.

COMPOSEDNESS. Vid. COMPOSURE.

COMPOSER, || *author:* scriptor. *Or by circumlocution,* qui librum scripsit, *or* conscripsit, *or* composuit: auctor. || *With regard to musical works:* * modos musicos faciendi *or* componendi peritus. || *Compositor,* vid. || *Composer of disputes,* &c., qui controversias componit, minuit, &c.

COMPOSITION, || *the act:* compositio (e. g., *of ointments,* unguentorum): *or by circumlocution with verbs under* COMPOSE; e. g., *the Greek language is more flexible in the composition of words,* Græcus sermo ad duplicanda verba facilior (*Liv.* 27, 11, 5). || *The thing composed:* mixtura: compositio: *especially* (*a*) *composition of metals:* * æs mixtum; * compositio metallica: (*β*) *musical composition:* * musica, quam vocant, compositio (*in general*); canticum modis musicis exceptum: cantus vocum sonis rescriptus (*vocal composition*). || *The act of composing a work by writing:* conscriptio, compositio, conceptio [SYN. *in* COMPOSE]. || *Agreement:* conventum (*convention, which does not formally bind*): pactio: pactum (*an agreement in the proper legal form*). Vid. AGREEMENT, COMPACT.

COMPOSITOR, || *in a printer's office:* * typothēta: *in the plural,* * operæ typographicæ (*the assistants in general*): * typographus, *a printer.*

COMPOST, lætamen (*any manure*): stercus: fimus (*dung, as a means of manuring*).

COMPOST, *v.*, TR., *to manure with dung:* stercorare: stercorationem facere. Vid. DUNG.

COMPOSURE, compositio (*the proper combination or arrangement of words with regard to style.*) || *Adjustment of a difference:* compositio, vid. COMPOSITION. || *Mental tranquillity:* animi tranquillitas: animus tranquillus: animi æquitas: animus æquus (*composure of the mind*): mentis *or* animi status (*the composure or state in which the mind finds itself;* vid. *Cic., Parad.*, 1, 3, *extr.*): *to disturb any body's composure of mind,* animum alicujus perturbare, perterrēre; animum alicujus de statu *or* de sede suâ demovēre; animum alicujus perterritum loco et certo de statu demovēre: mentem e sede suâ et statu demovēre: *to lose one's composure,* de gradu (*or* de statu suo) dejici; de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente concidēre; perturbari: *by any thing,* aliquâ re: *to have lost one's composure,* sui, *or* mentis, *or* animi non compŏtem esse; minus compotem esse sui; mente vix constare: *to preserve one's composure of mind,* non dejici se de gradu pati: *to keep one's composure in a matter,* non perturbari in re, nec de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, sed præsenti animo uti et constanti (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 23, 80); *also* æquo animo ferre aliquid: *with composure,* æquo animo; sedate (e. g., *to endure pain,* dolorem ferre).

COMPOUND, *v., to join together:* componere: jungere: conjungere: copulare. JN. inter se jungere copulareque: *or* copulando adjungere: confundere aliquid cum aliquâ re (*also figuratively*): *to compound medicines,* medicamenta parare (*Cicero*); componere (*Col.*); temperare (*Scribon. Larg.*); in poculo diluere (*Curt.*). *To compound words,* duplicare verba (*Liv.*, 27, 11, 5, faciliore ad duplicanda verba Græco sermone). *Compounded words* [vid. COMPOUND]. *To compound verbs with prepositions,* voces præpositionibus subjungere (*Quint.*). || *Adjust* (*differences,* &c.), componere (controversiam, litem). || *To be compounded of,* constare (ex): *man is compounded of body and soul,* homo constat ex animo et corpore. || *To compound a debt,* * parte pecuniæ solutâ creditoribus satisfacere: transactionem facere, componere (*Dig., to have a settlement with one's creditors*).

COMPOUND, INTR., || *to compound for,* &c. *Mostly by circumlocution with* mihi satis est, *or* sufficit, *or* abunde est, *or* sufficit, quod: mihi abunde est, si, &c.: satis habeo *with accusative and infinitive; you should be glad to compound for my making no complaints about him to you,* satis habeas, me nihil tecum de eo queri: "*they were glad to compound for his commitment to the Tower,*" * satis sibi esse dixerunt, quod in custodiam *or* carcerem esset conjectus. *I shall be glad to compound for that reward,* id modo si mercedis Datur mihi—satis mihi esse ducam (*Plaut.*). || *Bargain,* pacisci cum aliquo: transigere cum aliquo.

COMPOUND, *adj.*, compositus. *Compound words,* verba copulata, *or* juncta, *or* inter se conjuncta (*opposed to* simplicia, *Cic.*): verba composita: voces compositæ (*Quint., but in Cic.,* verba composita = *words properly arranged*): verba duplicata.

COMPOUND, *s.*, mixtio: permixtio (*as act and thing*): mixtura (*the kind and nature of the mixture; also the mixture itself*): admixtum: res admixta. *A compound* (= *compound word*): verbum copulatum *or* junctum; vid. COMPOUND, *adj.*

COMPOUNDER. *Circumlocution with verbs.*

COMPREHEND, || *to comprise:* comprehendere: complecti (*as well of space as of mental comprehension*): continēre (*of things only*): *the world comprehends every thing,* mundus omnia complexu suo coërcet et continet: *to comprehend much,* late patēre: *to be comprehended in any thing,* subesse alicui rei; pertinēre ad rem (*to belong to any thing*): *to be comprehended in the number,* esse *or* habēri in eo numero. || *To master with one's intellect,* &c.: comprehendere, complecti *with and without* animo *or* mente: cogitatione comprehendere (*to comprehend with one's intellect*): capere (mente): mente concipere, percipere: cognoscere et percipere (*to seize with one's intellect*): assĕqui (*to reach or seize, as it were, the meaning or sense of any thing, to understand*): intelligere, *also with the addition of* animo ac ratione (*Cic.*). JN. intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere: perspicere (*see through a thing*): *to have comprehended,* comprehensum, perceptum, cognitum comprehensumque habēre; animo comprehensum tenēre; ratione et intelligentiâ tenēre: *to comprehend readily,* celeriter comprehendere: arripere: *to comprehend any thing thoroughly,* penitus perspicere planeque cognoscere: *easy or difficult to comprehend* [vid. COMPREHENSIBLE]: *what can not at all be comprehended,* quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest: *not to be comprehended,* fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim ac notionem: *I can not comprehend* (i. e., *I am at a loss*), miror, admiror aliquid, *also with* quod *or infinitive;* e. g., *I can not comprehend why your letter is so short,* admiror brevitatem epistolæ: *it is difficult to comprehend what or of what nature the mind is,* difficilis est animi, quid aut qualis sit, intelligentia: *scarcely to be able to comprehend any thing with the greatest meditation,* aliquid vix summâ ingenii ratione comprehendere: *one who comprehends any thing easily,* docilis: in aliquo est ingenii docilitas (*teachable*): perspicax (*having a quick eye*): *slow in comprehending,* tardus (*slow of comprehension*).

COMPREHENSIBLE, || *by the mind:* comprehensibilis: quod in (sub) intelligentiam cadit: quod intelligentia nostra capit: quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus (*what may be embraced by the mental faculties, opposed to* quod fugit intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem; quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest): facilis intellectu *or* ad intelligendum: accommodatus ad intelligentiam: expeditus: cognitu perfacilis (*what may be easily comprehended*). *To be comprehensible,* cognosci ac percipi posse: *any thing is not comprehensible,* aliquid in sensum et in mentem intrare non potest. *Comprehensible to the people,* ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus (*and adverbially* accommodatē); ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accommodatus. || *Capable of being comprised:* aliquid comprehendi aliquâ re potest: comprehensibilis (*late, Lactant.*).

COMPREHENSIBLY, plane; perspicue; aperte: ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodate.

COMPREHENSION, comprehensio (*act of seizing mentally*): captus (*power of comprehension;* e. g., ut est captus hominum, *Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 27, 65, *Klotz;* or ut captus est Germanorum, *Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 3, *Herz. But* captus *alone is never* = ingenium, prudentia, &c.): vis percipiendi: intelligentia (*the power of comprehending any thing* = *understanding, intellect, intelligence, insight, post-Augustan,* intellectus): intelligendi prudentia, *or* prudentia *only* (*the intellectual powers, as faculty of comprehending any thing rightly, and the clear insight acquired by them into the essence or nature of things;* vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 1, 20, 30, *and Partit. Or.*, 8, 29): ingenium (*the mental capacities, mental powers in general, the faculties, the head*): *quick comprehension,* celeritas percipiendi: celeritas ingenii: *adapted to common comprehension,* ad commune judicium popularemque sententiam accommodatus (*or* accommodate = *in a manner adapted,* &c.). *To go beyond one's comprehension,* fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim: *to sharpen the comprehension, or make it acute,* ingenium *or* intelligendi prudentiam acuere: *to adapt one's self to the comprehension of ordinary men,* sensum ad communem vulgaremque se accommodare: *of one's hearers,* ad intelligentiam auditorum descendere: se summittere ad mensuram discentium: *not to be above the comprehension of ordinary men,* intelligentiâ a vulgari non remotum esse.

COMPREHENSIVE, late patens (e. g., præceptum: *extending to many particulars,* &c.): *a comprehensive memory,* magna memoria: *to possess a knowledge of any thing,* penitus cognovisse *or* intelligere aliquid.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, ambitus: * comprehensio et ambitus ille multarum rerum.

COMPRESS, *s.* (*in surgery*), penicillus *or* penicillum: *to put a compress on,* penicillum superimponere.

COMPRESS, *v.*, comprimere: condensare (*to make tight*). || *To compress matter* (*in a book, speech,* &c.), coartare (*or* coarctare): coartare et peranguste refercire (*to compress in a narrow compass, Cic.; opposed to* dilatare atque explicare): astringere (e. g., argumenta, *Quint.*). *To compress many subjects into one book,* plura in unum librum coartare.

COMPRESSIBLE, quod comprimi potest.

COMPRESSION, compressio (*as act*): compressus (*as state, but only in ablative singular*).

COMPRISE, continēre: complecti: comprehendere: *to be comprised in any thing,* aliquâ re contineri: in aliquâ re inesse: pertinēre per *or* ad aliquid (*to extend to*): *all lands which the empire comprises,* omnes terræ, per quas regnum pertinet.

COMPROMISE, *s.*, compromissum (*a reciprocal promise, especially to abide by the decision of an umpire*). *To enter into a compromise to do any thing,* compromittere aliquid facere (*the conditions being expressed by* ut). *To make a compromise, or enter into a compromise,* * compromittere (de aliquâ re), ut uterque aliquantum *or* paulum, de jure suo decedat (*if each is to make a concession*): rem intra parietes peragere (*to settle it without going into court*), *or* inter se transigere ipsos, ut lubet (*Ter.*).

COMPROMISE, *v.*, compromittere (e. g., aliquid facere: de aliquâ re: *also* in arbitrum): arbitrio alicujus permittere, subjicere; conferre ad arbitrium: arbitrum inter partes dare (*to appoint arbiters*): dirimere *or* disceptare aliquid (*to settle any thing by arbitration or compromise*). [Vid. COMPROMISE, *s.*] || *To compromise a person:* aliquem traducere (*to expose to the laughter,* &c., *of others;* e. g., collusorem, *Sen., Benef.*, 2, 17, 5): aliquem in invidiam adducere (*bring him into odium*): aliquem alicui rei implicare *or* illigare (*Liv.: involve him unpleasantly*): *a joke which compromises another person,* jocus invidiosus: *to compromise one's self,* i. e., *to expose one's honor,* lædere famam

suam; famam suam in discrimen adducere.

COMPTROLLER, contrascriptor rationum (*Inscr.*): *tobe a comptroller*, * rationes contra scribere.

COMPULSION, vis (*force*): necessitas (*constraint imposed by necessity*): *without any compulsion*, voluntate (*of one's own free will; opposed to* vi *or* invitus et coactus). Jn. judicio et voluntate: sponte: suâ (tuâ, &c.) sponte (*of one's own accord, of one's free will*, ἐκουσίως). Jn. suâ sponte et voluntate: *I do any thing by compulsion*, vi coactus aliquid facio: *to oblige a person by compulsion*, aliquem vi cogere: aliquem per vim adigere: alicui necessitatem imponere *or* injicere: *to resort to compulsion*, vim adhibēre.

COMPULSORY, *circumlocution by* vi, per vim (cogere, &c.). *Compulsory measures*, vis: coercitio. *To use compulsory measures with any body*, alicui necessitatem imponere *or* injicere (aliquid faciendi): vi cogere aliquem: vi grassari in aliquem (*Liv.*, 3, 44).

COMPUNCTION, conscientiæ angor *or* sollicitudo: * animus acerbissimâ pœnitentiâ afflictus: *to feel compunction*, angore conscientiæ et sollicitudine agitari, vexari; conscientiâ animi excruciari (*in a high degree*); *also* conscientia animi terret aliquem: *any body feels compunction*, peccatorum ex conscientiâ timor alicui exoritur. *I feel compunction*, conscientia animi me stimulat *or* terret; conscientiæ maleficiorum meorum me stimulant.

COMPUTABLE, numerabilis: *to be computable*, numerari posse.

COMPUTATION, computatio: supputatio (*a reckoning together*): ratio subducta *or* subducenda (*the account or reckoning made, or to be made, up*). [Vid. Calculation.] *To make too minute and anxious a computation*, nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare aliquid.

COMPUTE, computare: supputare (*to reckon together*): rationem alicujus rei inire, ducere, subducere: calculos ponere, subducere: vocare, revocare ad calculos (*to calculate*): *to have computed any thing*, subductum habēre aliquid: *to calculate a thing minutely and anxiously*, sollicitis aliquid supputare articulis (*Ovid, Pont.*, 2, 3, 18): *to compute too closely and stingily*, nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare aliquid: digitis computare aliquid *or* alicujus rei rationem (*on one's fingers*): *to compute one's gain, profit*, &c., enumero, quod ad me rediturum puto.

COMRADE. Vid. Companion.

CON, ediscere: memoriæ mandare, tradere, committere, infigere (*to learn by heart*).

CON. *Pro and con*, in utramque partem [vid. "*for and against*," *under* Against]. *To state the pros and cons*, causarum contentionem facere (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 2, 8): *to argue pro and con*, et pro re et contra rem disputare.

CON AMORE, cum libidine. *Nothing is done well that is not done con amore*, nihil quisquam, nisi quod libeat, præclare facere potest (*Cic.*).

CONCATENATE, uno vinculo copulare (*after Liv.*, 28, 12, 4): nectere inter se, conjungere: [concatenare, *Lact.*; *Min. Fel.*]

CONCATENATION, conjunctio: colligatio: copulatio (*act of joining*): continuatio, *the carrying on in an unbroken series:* causarum (*Cic.*). (*Figuratively*) e. g., *a concatenation of causes*, (*perhaps*) causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ: *a concatenation of calamities*, concursus calamitatum: *or circumlocution with* continuus. *A concatenation of labors*, continui labores (concatenati labores, *Min. Fel.*).

CONCAVE, concăvus (*opposed to* gibbus; i. e., *convex, Cels.*, 8, 1, *in.*).

CONCAVITY, recessus cavus, cavum. Vid. Cavity.

CONCEAL, abdere (e. g., *documents*, tabulas): absconděre: recondere (e. g., nummos aurumque): occulere: occultare: obscurare (e. g., *the greatness of the gain concealed the greatness of the danger*, magnitudo lucri obscurabat magnitudinem periculi): abstrudere: dissimulare (e. g., *one's grief, hatred*, &c., ægritudinem animi, odium). Jn. tegere et dissimulare; dissimulare et occultare: celare (*one's opinion*, sententiam: *one's anger*, iram). [Syn. *in* Hide.] *Conceal any thing from any body*, aliquem aliquid (*by no means* alicui aliquid: *but in the passive one may say* celatur mihi aliquid; vid. *Oudend., Hirt., B. Alex.*, 7, 1): *to conceal any thing somewhere*, abdere aliquid in locum *or* in loco; occultare aliquid loco *or* in loco (*very seldom* in locum; vid *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 85, *extr.*): *to conceal any thing under any thing*, abdere aliquid sub aliquâ *or* intra aliquid (e. g., *a knife, a sword under one's robe*, cultrum sub veste, ferrum intra vestem): tegere aliquid aliquâ re (*figuratively, to cover with any thing, to palliate*; e. g., *the name of tyrant with his affability*, nomen tyranni humanitate suâ): *to conceal one's self*, delitescere (*of persons and things*): se abdere in occultum (*to conceal one's self in a lurking-place*): occuli; occultari (*to be removed or to be out of sight, of things*; e. g., *of stars, opposed to* apparēre): *to conceal one's self in any place*, delitescere in aliquo loco *or* in loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare loco *or* in loco (vid. *above*): *the wild beasts conceal themselves in their lairs*, feræ latibulis se tegunt: *to conceal one's self before any body*, se occultare alicui *or* a conspectu alicujus: *to keep one's self concealed*, abditum latēre; in occulto se continēre; abditum et inclusum in occulto latēre: *to be concealed*, latēre. || Concealed, occultus (*in general*): abditus: absconditus: reconditus. Jn. abditus atque reconditus (*hidden*): clandestinus (*clandestine*, Syn. *in* Secret): incognitus (*unknown*): *to keep one's self concealed*, delitescere: *something is not concealed from me*, aliquid me non fugit *or* me non præterit (aliquid mihi *or* me non latet, *is unclassical*).

CONCEALABLE. Vid. Conceal.

CONCEALMENT, occultatio: dissimulatio: *or by circumlocution with verbs under* Conceal.

CONCEDE, || *grant* (*in disputation*), concedere (*general term*): confiteri (*without conviction*): assentiri (*with conviction*): dare (*as a ground to argue upon*). *Do you concede that*, &c.? dasne? (*with accusative and infinitive.*). *Who would not concede this?* quis hoc non dederit? *if you concede this, you must also concede*, dato hoc, dandum erit illud: *this being conceded*, quo concesso; quibus concessis. || *Grant:* concedere: largiri (*liberally, from kindness*): *to concede any body's demand*, postulationi alicujus concedere.

CONCEIT, || *notion:* cogitatio: cogitatum (*that which is thought*): mens (*mind, then = opinion, view*): sententia (*opinion, whether as entertained only, or declared*): cogitatio (repentina): inventum (*invention*): consilium (*a plan for any thing*): dictum (*pronounced sentence, a bon-mot*, &c.): *a clever conceit*, callidum inventum: *a strange conceit*, mirum inventum; mire dictum: a *choice conceit*, arcessitum dictum (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 63, 256): *witty conceits*, facetiæ; sales; facete, salse, acute dicta: *I had a foolish conceit*, ineptum aliquid mihi in mentem venit: nugæ (*absurdities*). || *Judgment, opinion*, opinio (*any uncertain supposition, be it founded on any thing or not*): existimatio (*the opinion which one forms after having made an estimate of any body or any thing*): judicium (*the view or conviction which rests upon judgment*). || *Self-conceit* (*or "a great conceit of one's self," Bentl.*), vana *or* arrogans de se persuasio: *to have no little conceit* (*of one's self*), multum sibi tribuere; se aliquem esse putare; magnifice de se statuere; magnos sibi sumere spiritus (*to be conceited*): *to have a great deal of conceit*, tumescere inani persuasione (*Quint.*, 1, 2, 18); sibi placēre: *full of conceit*, arrogantiæ plenus: *to put any body out of conceit with any thing*, alicui fastidium *or* satietatem creare; fastidium movēre alicui; fastidium, *or* satietatem, *or* tædium afferre; tædio afficere aliquem; nauseam facere: *to be out of conceit with any thing*, pœnitet me alicujus rei; satietas *or* tædium alicujus rei me capit; venit mihi aliquid in tædium; fastidire aliquid; satietas, *or* tædium alicujus rei me cepit, *or* tenet: fastidium est mihi aliquid: *to be out of conceit with one's self*, sibi displicēre, *quite*, totum.

CONCEIT, *v.*, aliquid cogitare (*to fancy any thing*; e. g., nihil in his locis nisi saxa et montes cogitabam, *I fancied only rocks and mountains at this place*): aliquid cogitatione fingere *or* depingere (*to imagine*): aliquid conjecturâ informare (*to presume*). Vid. To Fancy, Imagine.

CONCEITED, arrogans (*arrogant*): superbus (*haughty*): *a conceited person*, homo opinionibus inflatus (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 26, 91); homo nimium amator ingenii sui (*filled with too high a notion of himself, Quint.*): putidus (*affected, especially in speaking*): gesticulationibus molestus (*by making gestures*): ascitus (*copied from others, not natural; opposed to* nativus).

CONCEITEDLY, putide; inepte.

CONCEITEDNESS, nimia opinio ingenii et virtutis: vana *or* arrogans de se persuasio: arrogantia (*arrogance*): superbia (*haughtiness*): ineptiæ (*affectation*). Vid., *also*, Conceit.

CONCEIVABLE, aliquid in (sub) intelligentiam cadit: quod intelligentia nostra capit: quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus: quod cogitari potest: quod cogitatione comprehendi *or* percipi potest: quod in cogitationem cadit: cogitabilis *not met with before Sen., Ep.*, 58, 13, *and Appul., Apol.*, 315, 4.

CONCEIVE, || *comprehend:* comprehendere, complecti *with or without* animo *or* mente: cogitatione comprehendere: capere (mente): mente concipere, percipere: cognoscere et percipere: assequi: intelligere. *To have conceived*, comprehensum, perceptum, cognitum comprehensumque habēre; animo comprehensum tenēre; ratione et intelligentiâ tenēre [Syn. *in* Comprehend]: *what can not be conceived*, quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest. || *To form an idea, or to represent to one's mind:* aliquid cogitare; aliquid cogitatione fingere *or* depingere (*to form an image of any thing in one's mind*): fingere: effingere (*to form*): pingere: depingere: cogitare: animo cogitare: cogitatione sibi fingere: animo sibi effingere: animo concipere (*to represent to one's mind*): animo præcipere (*to conceive before or previously; to anticipate*): opinione præcipere (*to presume any thing*). || *To become pregnant*, concipere: gravidam *or* prægnantem fieri. || *To form in the mind*, concipere. *To conceive hopes*, spem concipere: *to conceive suspicion from any thing*, suspicionem ex re ducere, trahere; incidit mihi suspicio **ex re**: *to conceive a suspicion that*, &c., venit alicui in suspicionem, *with accusative and infinitive: to conceive hatred against any body*, odium in aliquem habēre *or* gerere: odio in aliquem ferri: odium in aliquem concipisse *or* erga aliquem suscepisse: tenet aliquem odium alicujus rei: aliquis alicujus rei odium habet: *I have conceived a disgust against any thing*, fastidire aliquid; satietas alicujus rei me cepit. || *To plot:* machinari (*to design*): excogitare (*to contrive*): comminisci (*to invent*): coquere: concoquere (*to brood, or to hatch*).

CONCENT, concentus (*also figuratively = harmony*).

CONCENTRATE, colligere: cogere: in unum conferre, contrahere. *To concentrate troops*, copias in unum contrahere, *or* in unum locum contrahere (*Cæs.*), *or* cogere (*Cic.*): *to concentrate one's thoughts*, cogitationes suas ad unam rem dirigere (*after Cic., Acad.*, 2, 20, 66): mentem advertere ad unam rem: continēre mentem ac cogitationem, ne vagetur (*after Cic.*). *To be concentrated* (*of troops*), inter se coire (*Cæs., Liv.*).

CONCENTRIC, } * commune cen-
CONCENTRICAL, } trum habens.

CONCEPTION. || *Act of conceiving* (*both of women and animals*), conceptio: conceptus, -ûs. || *Act or power of comprehending*, intelligentia (*the faculty of comprehending or understanding any thing, the understanding:* intellectus, *post-Augustan*): vis percipiendi (*the faculty or power of comprehending any object presented to the mind*): *not to be*

above the conception of ordinary men, intelligentiâ a vulgari non remotum esse: *not to be above his pupils' powers of conception*, ab intelligentiâ discentium non remotum esse: *to be beyond our conception*, fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim: *to sharpen one's powers of conception*, ingenium *or* intelligendi prudentiam acuere: *adapted to any body's powers of conception*, ad alicujus intelligentiam accommodatus: *to develop a dark or confused conception*, obscuram intelligentiam enodare; animi complicatam notionem evolvere. ‖ *Notion, idea*, notio (*the notion which one attaches to any thing; hence, also, the signification or meaning of a word*): informatio (*the image of any thing that one forms in one's mind*): species: idēa (*the mental intuition of an object ἰδέα, mostly translated by* species *in Cic.*; e. g., *Top.*, 7, *in., and Tusc.*, 1, 24, 56): *general conceptions*, notitiæ rerum: *dark or obscure conceptions*, intelligentiæ obscuræ, adumbratæ, inchoatæ; cognitio indagationis indigens: *confused conceptions*, animi complicatæ notiones: *to form a conception of any thing*, aliquid mente formare *or* fingere; aliquid animo effingere; alicujus rei notionem mente fingere; informare in animo alicujus rei notionem; notionem alicujus rei animo concipere: *to form some obscure conceptions*, adumbratas concipere intelligentias animo menteque: *to have a clear and definite conception of any thing*, satis firme conceptum animo comprehensumque habēre aliquid; probe *or* plane intelligere, perspectum habēre aliquid: *to have no conception of any thing*, notionem alicujus rei nullam habēre; aliquid ignorare.

CONCERN, *v.*, ‖ *to interest*, aliquid meâ interest (*something interests me*): aliquid ad me pertinet (*relates to or affects me*). ‖ *To concern* (= *interest*) *one's self about*, aliquid ad me pertinēre puto: aliquid mihi curæ *or* cordi (*not* curæ cordique) est: aliquid foveo (*I interest myself for any thing, or promote it*; e. g., artes). *I am concerned* (= *interested*) *for any body*; i. e., *endeavor to promote his cause*, &c., cupio alicujus causâ (vid. *Cic. ad Div.*, 13, 64, 1; *Rosc. Am.*, 51, 149): alicui studeo: alicujus sum studiosus: alicui faveo (*I interest myself in his favor*): alicui tribuo (*I interest myself for him in an active manner, or take an active part in his interest*; vid. *Corte, Cic. ad Div.*, 13, 9, 2). ☞ *All in the sense of concerning one's self about any thing, or the interests of any body*: incumbere in *or* ad aliquid (*to apply one's self to any thing with diligence*): anniti de aliquâ re *or* ad aliquid faciendum, eniti, ut, &c. (*to take pains about any thing*): commendatum sibi habēre aliquid (*to take charge of any thing, to commend it to one's self*): *to concern one's self very much about any thing*, incumbere toto animo et studio omni in aliquid; summo studio administrare aliquid; imprimis mihi aliquid curæ est; egregia est alicujus industria in aliquâ re: eniti et contendere, quam maxime possis, ut, &c.: omni ope anniti, ut, &c.: *to concern one's self* (*or to care*) *about nothing so much as*, &c., nihil antiquius *or* prius habēre, quam, &c., nihil antiquius alicui est aliquâ re. ‖ *To come under one's province, to regard*, &c., pertinēre ad, &c. (*to concern*): attinēre ad, &c. (*to belong to, to regard any body*): spectare aliquid *or* ad aliquid (*to tend toward*): attingere aliquem (*to refer to any body*. ☞ *Not* pertingere; vid. *Ochsn., Cic., Ecl.*, p. 260): *it concerns a certain matter*, agitur res *or* de aliquâ re (*it regards any thing*; i. e., *any thing is at stake*); e. g., *liberty*, libertas *or* de libertate: *it concerns me*, hoc ad me (sc. pertinet); hoc meâ refert (*that concerns me*): res mea agitur (*it regards my cause* = *me*): *concerning or regarding, however*, &c.; i. e., *such or such a thing* (*in continuing a discourse*), jam *or* autem (vid. *Hotting., Cic. Ecl.*, p. 65); quod ad me attinet (*with regard to myself, in which case* quod pertinet ad me *would be quite erroneous*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 25): *it concerns you*, res tua agitur; res ad te spectat; de te fabula narratur (= *we are speaking of you, or by any similar phrase*): *what does it concern me?* quid ad me? quid mihi cum illâ re? *what concerns us more*, quod magis ad nos pertinet (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 6, 73)? ‖ *To be concerned* (= *disturbed*), in sollicitudine esse; sollicitudine *or* ægritudine affectum esse: *to be concerned about any thing*, aliquid ægre ferre: (*much*) alicujus rei sollicitudine vel maxime urgeri. *I am much concerned about your bad state of health*, incredibili sum sollicitudine de tuâ valetudine.

CONCERN, } res: negotium
CONCERNMENT, } (*business*): causa (*lawsuit; then, any business one may have undertaken*): cura (*the care of any business, the administration, the office*): sollicitudo (*solicitude*): anxietas (*anxiety*): *an important concern*, res major: *a concern of little importance*, res minuta *or* parva: *this affair caused me some concern*, sollicitus eram hac de re: *nothing gave me more concern than*, &c., nihil me magis sollicitabat, quam, &c.

CONCERNING; e. g., *concerning me*, quod attinent ad me; de me; a me; per me. Vid., *also*, CONCERN, *v.*

CONCERT, symphonia, *or pure Latin*, concentus (*instrumental music*): certāmen musicum (*as musical contest*): *a concert given by an amateur*, * symphoniacum excellentis artificis acroama: *to give a concert*, * concentum edere: concordia vocum (*in music, harmony, unison, accord, plural* homotŏni). ‖ *Agreement*, consensio: consensus: concordia (*concord*): collusio (*secret understanding, Cic., Verr.*, 3, 13, 33, *with any body*, cum aliquo): *with the enemy*, clandestina cum hoste colloquia (*Cic., Cat. Maj.*, 12, 40): *to act in secret concert with any body*, colludere cum aliquo (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 24, 58): conspiratio (*concord, agreement*): consensus conspirans. ‖ *To be or to act in concert with*, concinere; concordare; consentire; consentire atque concinere; conspirare; aliquo probante, consentiente, *or* alicujus auctoritate, consensu facere aliquid.

CONCERT, *v.*, ‖ *to agree upon or to settle*, constituere aliquid, *with any body*, cum aliquo (*to settle*). *To concert any thing with any body*, mihi convenit aliquid cum aliquo (*not* convenio cum aliquo de aliquâ re): *to concert* (*to fix upon*) *time and place*, condicere tempus et locum. *A concerted signal*, signum, quod convenit. [Vid. to AGREE, to SETTLE.] ‖ *To deliberate, take into consideration*, deliberare (*to take into consideration*): deliberare *or* habēre deliberationem (*to deliberate*): consulere *or* consultare (*to take counsel*): consilium inire *or* capere (*to take counsel*, de re): colloqui aliquid cum aliquo; *mostly* de re (*to talk over with one*): conferre aliquid: consilia conferre de re: communicare cum aliquo de re: agere *or* disceptare cum aliquo de re (*to discuss what is to be done*). *To concert measures*, quid agam, *or* agendum sit, consulere, &c.

CONCESSION, concessio (*Cic., Fragm. Orat. in Togâ cand.*): permissio (*permission*): concessus *and* permissus (*in the ablative only*): potestas: copia (*the given or granted power*).

CONCILIATE, ‖ *gain over: gain to one's self*, conciliare (aliquem; alicujus animum: *to one's self*, sibi, *also* amorem sibi ab omnibus: alicujus voluntatem sibi: alicujus benevolentiam sibi): parare: comparare (*general terms for procure*). *To conciliate the favor of men by any thing*, aliquâ re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos ad benevolentiam allicere: *to conciliate the hearts in favor of any body*, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare ad benevolentiam erga aliquem: *the favor of the people*, conciliare alicui favorem ad vulgus: *to conciliate a person by money*, aliquem pecuniâ conciliare.

CONCILIATION, conciliatio.

CONCILIATOR, conciliator alicujus rei (e. g., nuptiarum): (conciliatrix, *femînine.*)

CONCILIATORY, ad conciliandum aptus.

CONCISE, pressus (*figuratively, of an author, orator, &c., and his manner of writing*): brevis (*short, likewise of an author, &c., and his thoughts, &c.*): sententiis densus, creber (*rich in thoughts*): in angustum coactus (*compressed into a small space*).

CONCISELY, breviter (*general term*): paucis (sc. verbis): breviter (*in a few words*): strictim: carptim (*only superficially, not at length; opposed to* copiose); breviter strictimque: præcise (*in few words; opposed to* plene et perfecte): presse *or* pressius (*briefly, but, at the same time, exhausting the matter*; e. g. definire): *to speak concisely*, breviter, *or* paucis, *or* præcise dicere (*opposed to* copiose, plene et perfecte dicere): brevi præcidere; paucis *or* breviter scribere *or* perscribere: *to develop one's ideas*, &c., *concisely on a subject*, breviter exponere *or* paucis absolvere aliquid; in pauca conferre aliquid; breviter astringere aliquid (*to mention any thing concisely*; e. g., argumenta): *very concisely*, in verba conferam paucissima.

CONCISENESS, brevitas (*in a speech*): breviloquentia (*Cic., Gell.*, 12, 2, 7): *conciseness in speaking*, brevitas dicendi (*general term*): celeritas dicendi (*quickness in speaking*): *the emphatical conciseness* (*with regard to style*) *of Thucydides*, * astricta brevitas Thucydidis: *to study conciseness*, brevitati servire; brevitatem adhibēre, *in any thing*, in aliquâ re; brevitatem sequi in aliquâ re (e. g., *in explaining*, in interpretando): *the time itself compels me to study conciseness*, breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit: *with conciseness*, breviter; paucis (verbis) [vid. CONCISELY]: *with the utmost possible conciseness*, quam brevissime: *to say every thing with the utmost conciseness*, omnia breviter strictimque (*not* in transcursu) dicere.

CONCLAMATION, conclamatio. Vid. *the verb* CONCLAMARE, *under* TO CALL.

CONCLAVE, ‖ *place for the election of the pope*, * conclave. ‖ *The cardinals assembled there*, * patres purpurati.

CONCLUDE, ‖ *end*, concludere (e. g., *a letter*): finire (*to end*): finem facere alicujus *or* alicui rei: finem alicui rei imponere, constituere (*to put an end to*): *to conclude his speech*, finem dicendi facere; perorare: ad finem *or* ad exitum adducere aliquid (*to bring any thing to a conclusion* = *to accomplish it*): conficere, transigere aliquid (*to settle*): componere aliquid (*to conclude amicably*): terminare aliquid (*to put a limit to any thing, with regard to place*): finem *or* modum imponere alicui rei; finem statuere *or* constituere alicui rei (*to put an end to any thing, with regard to duration*): *to conclude a peace*, pacem facere (*not* concludere): *to conclude a business*, expedire negotium (*to settle it*): profligare negotium (*conclude it by a violent exertion*). ‖ *To draw a conclusion, or to conclude from any thing*, concludere; cogere: efficere, colligere, *from*, ex aliquâ re (*to conclude from*): *hence one may conclude, or it can be concluded*, ex quo effici cogique potest. ‖ *To determine, decide:* statuere: constituere: apud animum statuere: decernere.

CONCLUSION, conclusio (*the closing or finishing point, Cic. ad Qu. Fr.*, 1, 1, 16: in extremâ parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii tui): finis: exitus (*the end, the ultimate result*): extrema pars (*the last part of a matter*): clausula (*the conclusion of a letter, or any writing, consisting of a few words only, or a single sentence*): epilŏgus (ἐπίλογος), *pure Latin*, conclusio *or* peroratio (*the conclusion of a speech according to rules, in so far as it constitutes a definite and ultimate part of it*): *at the conclusion of the speech*, in extremâ oratione (*in the latter part:* in fine orationis, *quite at the end*): *a letter, in the conclusion of which*, &c., epistola, in quâ extremâ, &c.: *in conclusion*, ad extremum: *to bring a thing to a conclusion*, aliquid ad finem *or* ad exitum adducere: *to come to the conclusion*, ad finem venire: (*with regard to a speech*) perorare (vid. *above*, peroratio). ‖ *Conclusion of a syllogism*, conclusio (*Cic., Invent.*, 1, 29, 45, *also with addition of* rationis): ratiocinatio (*the conclusion or proof deduced from the syllogism*): *an acute conclusion*,

acute conclusum: *a hypothetical conclusion*, connexum (*Cic., Fat.*, 7, 14): *to draw a conclusion* [vid. CONCLUDE]: *the whole conclusion is wrong*, tota conclusio jacet: *is not this a logical conclusion?* satisne hoc conclusum est?

CONCLUSIVE, ad pervincendum idoneus: firmus ad probandum (*fit or apt for proving, convincing*; e. g., *proof*, argumentum): gravis (*weighty, and thus also convincing*, argumentum; *cf. Cic., Rosc. Com.*, 12, 36: argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum; i. e., *the most conclusive proof*): quod habet *or* facit momentum (*the final or decisive point*): ultimus (*the last, which required nothing after it*, prœlium, hora).

CONCOCT, ‖ *to digest*, concoquere (TR. *and* INTR., *properly; then, figuratively, both to digest a matter*, e. g., *any thing one has read*, &c., *as Sen., Ep.*, 84, 6, *and to submit to, or to bear any thing or any body, as in Cic. ad Div.*, 9, 4, *med.*; *Liv.*, 4, 15). ‖ *To contrive or to plot*, invenire: reperire (*to find out, the former accidentally; the latter, after reflection*): excogitare (*to strike out by thinking, concoct*): fingere: comminisci (*to invent, to contrive, design*): coquere: concoquere (*to design, brood over, or hatch, as it were*): machinari (*to contrive cunningly*): ementiri (*to invent falsely*): dolos nectere, producere (*to cabal*). Vid. CABAL.

CONCOCTION, concoctio.

CONCOMITANT, cum aliquâ re junctus *or* alligatus (*Cic.*). *Sometimes* * quæ prioribus addenda sunt (*additional*): adjûvans (e. g., *concomitant = secondary, causes*, causæ adjuvantes): aliquid subsequitur *or* consequitur aliquam rem.

CONCOMITANTLY, socialiter.

CONCORD, concordia: consensus: conspiratio et consensus (*agreement, harmony in the disposition of mind*): unanimitas (*unanimity, fraternal concord*, fraterna, *Liv.*, 40, 8): *to establish concord*, concordiam constituere, facere: *among*, &c., pacem et concordiam conciliare inter, &c.: *to re-establish concord among others*, alios rursus in pristinam concordiam reducere: *to disturb the concord that existed between several persons*, concordiam aliquorum turbare or disjungere: *also* unanimos distinêre (*Liv.*, 7, 21): *to promote concord*, concordiæ consulere: *to produce greater concord*, majorem (e. g., ordinum) concordiam facere: *to live in the utmost concord*, mirâ concordiâ vivere (*of consorts, Tac., Agr.*, 6, 1): *with any body*, concordissime vivere cum aliquo. ‖ *Harmony*, concentus: concordia vocum (*in music, plural*, homotŏni, *harmonies*). IMPR., *to stand or be in harmony, to accord*, concinere; concordare; consentire; consentire atque concinere; consipirare: *with any thing*, convenire alicui rei (e. g., sententiæ). ‖ *Grammatical term*, verborum constructio *or* structura, *the former in Cicero = a skillful structure of a speech, but is found in later writers in the grammatical sense, construction*): convenientia (*the agreement*).

CONCORDANCE, * index biblicus: * indices biblici (*Bau.*).

CONCORDANT, consentiens (*agreeing in judgment and opinion*): concors: unanimus (*concordant, of one and the same disposition of mind*; unanimus *in prose, Liv.*, 7, 21): concinens (*singing in harmony; then as harmonizing with regard to opinion; opposed to* discrepans): consipirans (*tropically, agreeing, as well in general, with regard to things, as in sentiment, of persons*): consŏnus (*harmonizing; opposed to* absŏnus, absurdus): modulatus (*properly measured according to time, as in music, in a speech*, &c.). JN. concors et congruens.

CONCORDAT, * concordatum; * pactio cum pontifice Romano facta.

CONCOURSE, concursus: concursatio: concursio (*a meeting together, as act, in general*; e. g., *of the stars*, stellarum: *the frequent concourse of vowels*, crebra concursio vocalium): concursus (*a coming into contact or clashing together, denoting a state, as well of bodily objects as of soldiers in combat, and, in general, of fatal accidents*, calamitatum). ☞ Conventus, *in this meaning, is only met with in Sen., N. Qu.*, 7, 12, 3 (conventus duarum stellarum): *in Golden Age it is = meeting* (in concreto); i. e., *assembly*.

CONCRETE, *v.*, concrescere: coire: coalescere (*to grow together, to be united*): coagmentari (*to be joined or cemented together*).

CONCRETE, *adj.*, * concretus: *a concrete notion*, * notio concreta: * notio rei singularis.

CONCRETE, *s.*, massa (*general term*): moles (*great mass with regard as well to size as circumference, with the additional notion of "too great" or huge, ill-shaped*): permixtio (*mixture, as action and thing*).

CONCRETELY, re (*opposed to* cogitatione, *Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 11, 24).

CONCRETION, concretio (*a growing together*): permixtio (*mixture, as thing*): mixtura (*the mixing, or thing mixed*).

CONCUBINAGE, concubinatus: pellicatus (*Cic.*): *to live in concubinage*, in concubinatu esse (*of a woman, Ulp., Dig.*, 25, 7, *in.*): feminam habêre in concubinatu (*of the man, ib.*, § 1).

CONCUBINE, concubīna: mulier, quæ cum aliquo vivere consuevit: amica: amicula (ἑταίρα, *mistress: term of contempt*, scortum, *as Tac., Hist.*, 1, 13, 4: principale scortum): pellex (*concubine of a married man*): contubernalis (*a female slave who cohabited with a slave, slaves not being allowed to contract a civil marriage*).

CONCUPISCENCE, libido: libidines: corporis libidines: cupiditatis ardor *or* impetus. Vid. LUST.

CONCUR, ‖ *to concur* (= *agree*) *with*, consentire: *not to concur with*, dissentire; dissidêre; discrepare: *to concur with any body*, consentire *or* congruere cum aliquo; idem sentire cum aliquo (assentiri alicui de aliquâ re, *Cic., by no means* adjicere alicui). ‖ *To meet*, convenire in unum locum (*find themselves in the same place at the same time*): (inter se) congruere (*agree*). JN. convenire in unum locum atque inter se congruere (e. g., *Cic., Rosc.*, 22, 62; quum multæ causæ convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur): *if two consonants, vowels, concur*, si binæ consonantes colliduntur (*Quint.*): * si binæ vocales inter se concurrunt (*compare with Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 12, 18). ‖ *To forward or favor*, alicui rei favêre (e. g., illius honori favent omnia, *every thing concurs toward his advancement*).

CONCURRENCE, consensus: consensio: concentus: convenientia (*agreement*): *general concurrence*, consensus omnium *or* communis: omnium bonorum conspiratio (*the concurrence of all patriots*): *with your concurrence*, te consentiente, probante: *without your concurrence*, te adversante, renuente, nolente; injussu tuo: *with the perfect concurrence of Catulus*, summâ Catuli voluntate. *A concurrence of causes*, causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ. ‖ *Concourse*, vid.

CONCURRENT. *To have a concurrent jurisdiction*, * jurisdictio utriusque est: * hujus rei potestas penes utrumque est. *Concurrent causes* (= *secondary causes*), causæ adjuvantes (*opposed to* causæ proximæ).

CONCURRENTLY, una; simul; conjuncte.

CONCUSSION, concussus: collisus (*post-Augustan*).

CONDEMN, damnare *or* condemnare aliquem *or* aliquid (*with either genitive of the crime, if that is mentioned, with or without* nomine *or* crimine, *or with* de *and ablative: the punishment, however, is generally put in the genitive, seldom in the ablative, or with* ad *or* in *with accusative*; vid. *Zumpt*, § 446): *to condemn any body to death*, aliquem capite *or* capitis damnare *or* condemnare; aliquem pœnæ capitalis damnare; aliquem morti addicere: *to condemn any body to eight-fold damages*, aliquem octupli damnare: *to condemn any body to hard labor*, aliquem damnare ad *or* in opus publicum: *to condemn to pay the costs*, damnare in expensas: *to condemn any body without trial, or unheard*, aliquem indictâ causâ damnare *or* condemnare. ‖ *Censure*, non probare: improbare: reprobare (*express disapprobation; opposed to* probare: approbare): damnare: condemnare (*condemn; also opposed to* approbare): dissuadêre aliquid *or* de re (*dissuade from a project one condemns*): reprehendere; vituperare (*opposed to* probare: laudare. SYN. *in* BLAME). JN. reprehendere et exagitare aliquid. *To condemn any thing in passionate, or no measured, terms*, aliquid vehementer reprehendere; valde vituperare: *to condemn any body for any thing*, reprehendere aliquem de aliquâ re, *or* in aliquâ re; vituperare aliquem de aliquâ re; objurgare aliquem de aliquâ re, *or* in aliquâ re, *or* aliquâ re; accusare aliquem de aliquâ re *or* in aliquâ re: *to be condemned*, reprehendi; vituperari; in vituperationem venire, *or* cadere, *or* incidere, *or* adduci; vituperationem subire: *to be greatly condemned*, in varias reprehensiones incurrere: *to condemn one's self*, culpam *or* facinus in se admittere. Vid. BLAME, CENSURE.

CONDEMNABLE, damnandus: condemnandus: reprehendendus: vituperabilis: vituperandus: reprehensione *or* vituperatione dignus (*blame-worthy. Syn. between* reprehensione *and* vituperatione, *under* TO BLAME). *Not to be condemnable*, a reprehensione abesse (*not blamable*): nihil in se habêre, quod reprehendi possit (*to be without fault*).

CONDEMNATION, damnatio; condemnatio (*post-Augustan*): *sentence of condemnation*, damnatorium judicium: * sententia, quâ aliquis capitis condemnatur (*of death*): *to pronounce sentence of condemnation on any body* (i. e., *of condemnation to death*), capitis *or* capite damnare aliquem; capitis condemnare aliquem; supplicium constituere in aliquem. ‖ *Blame, censure*, reprehensio (*the censure which tends to correct a committed fault, or to exhort for the future; opposed to* probatio): vituperatio (*the censure which tends to extort a confession and produce repentance; opposed to* laus). OBS., vituperium *is spurious Latin, introduced* (*Cic., De Legg.*, 3, 10, 23) *by ignorant copyists.*

CONDEMNATORY, damnatorius. *A condemnatory sentence*, damnatorium judicium.

CONDENSATION, densatio: spissatio (*Sen., Ep.*, 86, 17): [condensatio, *Cal. Aurel. Acut.*, 3, 18, *extr.*: conspissatio, *Theod. Prisc.*, 1, 18.]

CONDENSE, densare: condensare: spissare: conspissare (*to make so dense as hardly to admit of being penetrated*): *to be condensed*, densari; condensari; spissari; conspissari: concrescere (*properly, to grow together, to become one mass*, coagulate; e. g., *of milk*, &c.): *condensed air*, aër densatus. ‖ *To compress matter (in a book)*. Vid. COMPRESS.

CONDESCEND, descendere, *or* suâ voluntate descendere: *to any thing*, ad aliquid (*the proper word*): se demittere; *to any thing*, ad *or* in aliquid: se submittere; *to any thing*, ad *or* in aliquid: dignari aliquid facere (*not Cic., but Catull., Lucr., Virg., Col., Suet., both positively and negatively*). *To condescend to play with young men*, ad ludum adolescentium descendere (*Cic.*): *to condescend to use all manner of entreaties*, descendere in preces omnes: *to make money by dealing in slaves*, descendere ad mangonicos quæstus (*Cic.*): *to condescend to use flattery*, se demittere in adulationem: *to condescend to servile endurance*, se demittere usque ad servilem patientiam (*Tac.*): *to condescend to the abilities of one's pupils*, se submittere ad mensuram discentium (*Quint.*): *in friendship, the superiors ought to condescend*, qui superiores sunt summittere se debent in amicitiâ (*Cic.*): *to condescend to the disgrace of pleading one's cause as a criminal*, summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium (*Liv.*). OBS. *Sometimes "to condescend" may be translated, under a change of form, by* dignum habêre, ducere, judicare aliquem aliquâ re. *To condescend to invite any body to dinner*, aliquem dignum honore cœnæ habêre: *not to condescend even to look at any body*, * aliquem ne aspectu quidem dignum habêre.

CONDESCENDING, comis; humanus: affabilis (*affable in conversation*). Obs., civilis, *in this sense, is not classical* [vid. Affable]: facilis: officiosus (*ready to render a service, complaisant*): *to be condescending*, se summittere (*Cic.*).

CONDESCENDINGLY, comiter; humane; humaniter; obsequenter; officiose.

CONDESCENSION, comitas (*condescending manners*): humanitas (*prepossessing demeanor or manners*): facilitas (*obliging demeanor*): obsequium (*compliance*).

CONDIGN, debitus: meritus (*due, deserved*): dignus (*worthy*): condignus (*Plaut.*): *condign punishment*, debita *or* merita pœna.

CONDIMENT, condimentum (*anything by which food is made palatable; then, also, figuratively*; e. g., condimentum amicitiæ): aroma, atis, *n.* (*foreign spices, as cinnamon, ginger*, &c.). Vid. Seasoning.

CONDISCIPLE, condiscipulus: *to be any body's condisciple*, una cum aliquo literas discere *or* præceptorem audire: *feminine* condiscipula (*Mart.*, 10, 35, 15).

CONDITION, ‖ *state*, status: conditio (conditio *is lasting*, status *transient*): locus (*the situation of a person or thing as brought about by circumstances*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 26): causa (*any unusual, embarrassing condition, of which it is still uncertain how it may end*): res (*circumstances in the widest sense*): *a good or flourishing condition*, bonus status: bona conditio: bonus locus: res bonæ, *or* secundæ, *or* florentes: *to be in the same or in a similar condition*, in eodem loco esse; in eâdem causâ esse; eadem est mea causa: *imagine yourself in my condition*, eum te esse finge, qui ego sum: *to find one's self in a better condition*, in meliore conditione *or* in meliore causâ esse; meliore loco res meæ sunt: *to be in a wretched condition*, in summâ infelicitate versari; pessimo loco esse: *to be in a bad condition or state*, deteriore statu esse: *to keep any thing in a good condition or state*, aliquid integrum et incolume servare; aliquid tueri: *to restore any thing to its former condition*, in pristinum restituere: in antiquum statum restituere (*general term*): in integrum restituere (*especially in juridical matters*): reficere: restituere (*to mend*): *to remain in its condition*, statum suum tenēre (*to remain as it was*): integrum manēre (*to remain uninjured by another*): *a hopeless condition*, res pessimæ, perditæ: *in their desperate condition*, in extremis suis rebus: *my condition is not one of the best*, res meæ sunt minus secundæ: *Planius is in nearly the same condition*, eadem fere causa est Planii: *to be in an embarrassing condition on account of any thing*, premi aliquâ re (e. g., *from want of corn*, re frumentariâ; vid. *Möb., Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 52, p. 96): *nobody is satisfied with his own condition*, suæ quemque fortunæ maxime pœnitet (*Cic. ad Div.*, 6, 1, *in.*): *to drive any body from his (advantageous) condition*, loco suo *or* gradu movēre; statu suo *or* gradu dejicere: *the condition of affairs*, rerum status: *the condition of affairs is entirely changed*, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: *the unfavorable condition of affairs*, iniquitas rerum *or* temporum: *according to the condition of affairs* (*circumstances*), pro re; pro re natâ; pro rei conditione *or* statu; ut res se habet; ut res fert. ‖ *Rank, position in society*, vitæ genus (*general term*): conditio (*with regard to occupation*; e. g., infimi generis conditio atque fortuna, *Cic.*): ars (*art, profession*): *to choose one's condition in life*, vitæ genus deligere *or* suscipere. ‖ *Natural disposition*, indoles, natura, naturæ habitus (*innate capacities*). ‖ *Stipulation*, conditio: lex (*the prescribed rule or clause contained in a contract*): pactum: conventum (*the agreement or compact itself*): conventus, ûs (*Auct. ad Her.*, 2, 13, *extr.*): exceptio (*the exception, limitation: the condition of excluding any thing*): adjunctio (*a restricting clause, Cic., De Invent.*, 2, 57, 171): causa (*as philosophical technical term, the condition as that by which any thing becomes comprehensible or possible; as Plin., Ep.*, 5, 5, 4: qui voluptatibus dediti quasi in diem vivunt, vivendi causas quotidie finiunt): *conditions* (= *terms*): *to offer or propose conditions*, conditiones ferre, proponere; leges proponere: *to establish, to fix conditions*, conditiones statuere, constituere: *to prescribe conditions to any body*, conditiones ferre, dicere alicui; astringere aliquem conditionibus: *to accept the conditions*, conditiones accipere, recipere; ad conditiones accedere; ad conditiones venire (*to come to terms*) *or* descendere (*to submit to them*): *not to accept the conditions, to reject the conditions*, conditiones recusare, repudiare, respuere, aspernari, rejicere: *to observe the conditions*, in conditione manēre; conditionibus stare; conventis stare: *not to observe the conditions*, conditiones omittere: *on this condition*, eâ conditione; sub eâ conditione; cum conditione; eâ lege; his conditionibus; his legibus: *on condition that*, &c., (sub) eâ conditione, ut *or* ne, &c., cum eo, ut, &c.; ita . . . . . ut *or* si; sic . . . . si, &c. (*only in so far as or if*): *to make peace on the following conditions*, pacem facere (constituere) his conditionibus (legibus): *the peace was established on the following conditions*, pax in eas conditiones convenit: *that he would not come on any other condition*, aliâ ratione se esse non venturum (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 42, *Herz.*).

CONDITION, *v.*, ‖ *to provide with a condition*, circumscribere. ‖ *To stipulate*, pacisci: depacisci: aliquid convenit alicui cum aliquo *or* inter aliquos (*to agree with any body about any thing or among one another*): sibi depacisci (*to reserve to one's self, to condition for one's self*): sibi excipere (*to exempt one's self*): stipulari (*to cause formally to be promised to one's self*).

CONDITIONAL, conditionalis (*accompanied or clogged by conditions, legal technical term, post-Augustan*): conjuncte elatus (*asserted hypothetically; opposed to* simpliciter elatus, *categorically, Cic., De Or.*, 1, 38, 158; *only later writers have* hypotheticus): *conditional necessities*, quædam cum adjunctione necessitudines (*opposed to* quædam simplices et absolutæ; i. e., *without any conditional clause, Cic., Invent.*, 2, 57, 171): *to receive conditional praise*, cum exceptione laudari.

CONDITIONALLY, cum exceptione: cum adjunctione (*with a subjoined limitation or restriction, Cic., Invent.*, 2, 57, 171): conjuncte (*hypothetically; opposed to* simpliciter, *categorically, Cic., De Or.*, 1, 38, 158). *To be praised conditionally*, cum exceptione laudari (*Cic.*): *to affirm any thing conditionally*, conjuncte aliquid efferre et adjungere alia.

CONDITIONED, affectus (*bodily or mentally constituted in such or such a manner*; e. g., *well*, bene, probe: *badly*, male): constitutus (*arranged in such or such a manner*; e. g., *well*, bene: *badly*, male): comparatus (*in such or such condition or state, generally in conjunction*; e. g., sic comparatum esse, ut, &c.): *well-conditioned*, bene moratus (*well-disposed, mannerly: of persons only*).

CONDOLE (*with any body*), casum luctumque alicujus dolēre: alicujus vicem dolēre: coram suum dolorem alicui declarare. *Sometimes* miserari: commiserari: deplorare: deflēre.

CONDOLENCE, doloris sui coram declaratio (*after Sulpic. in Cic., Ep.*, 4, 5, *in.*): *a letter of condolence*, literæ consolatoriæ.

CONDUCE, conferre ad aliquid: valēre *or* vim habēre ad aliquid (*to have influence upon any thing*): prodesse *or* adjuvare ad aliquid (*to be of use toward effecting an object: the latter also with* ut): facere *or* efficere (*to effect; with* ut). *To conduce much, more, to any thing*, magnum momentum, plus momenti afferre: *this so far conduces to it that*, &c., aliquid hoc momenti facit, ut, &c.: *it conduces much to his glory that*, &c., magni interest ad laudem, *with accusative and infinitive*.

CONDUCIVE, utilis (*useful*; conducibilis *is unknown to good prose*): saluber: salutaris (*salutary, the latter also with* ad aliquid): efficax (*efficacious*): commodus: accommodatus: aptus (*convenient, fit*). *For "to be conducive,"* vid. Conduce.

CONDUCT, ratio (*behavior in general*): mores (*manners, outward demeanor*): vita (*manner of living*): *ratio, quâ aliquis utitur adversus aliquem (*conduct with regard to others*): *modest, composed, moral conduct*, modestia: *becoming, gentle conduct, in intercourse*, humanitas: *condescending conduct* (*especially toward an inferior*), comitas: *kind conduct*, liberalitas: *prepossessing, polite conduct toward others*, observantia: *prudent conduct*, prudentia: *proud conduct*, superbia: *insolent, haughty conduct*, insolentia: *wild, rough conduct*, ferocitas (*as characteristic feature*): *indecent conduct*, impudentia: *illegal conduct*, intemperantia. ‖ *Escort*, vid. ‖ *Administration*, ductio: ductus (*command*): administratio (*administration*): cura (*superintendence, management*: alicujus rei): gubernatio: moderatio (*government, the conducting of state affairs*, rei publicæ): gestio (*the managing*; e. g., negotii): curatio: procuratio (*management, a taking care of any thing*): *to commit the conduct of any thing to any body*, alicui aliquid curandum tradere; curam alicujus rei alicui demandare: *under any body's conduct*, aliquo duce; alicujus ductu (*of an army*): *to commit the conduct of a war to any body*, ducem aliquem creare bello gerendo. ‖ *Safe-conduct*, vid.

CONDUCT, *v.*, ‖ *lead*, ducere: agere (*general term, to put in motion*): manu ducere (*lead by the hand*). ‖ *To lead, when the place, whither, through which, &c., is indicated*, ducere: abducere (*to conduct away*): deducere (*to conduct down from a place or away to some place*): educere (*to conduct out*), *from a place, land*, ex, &c., *or to some place*, in, &c. (e. g., *the troop into the battle*): adducere ad *or* in (*to conduct along with one's self to a place; then, in general, to lead, conduct, convey to some place*): perducere ad *or* in (*to conduct to the place of its destination*): inducere in, &c. (*to conduct into*; e. g., *troops into battle*): producere ad *or* in, &c. (*to conduct forth, to lead out to a place*; e. g., *cattle out of the town*, jumenta, equos, &c.): *to conduct through a forest*, traducere silvam: *to conduct any body to any person*, aliquem deducere ad aliquem (*for the sake of cultivating his acquaintance; cf. Cic., Læl.*, 1, 1): aliquem perducere ad aliquem (*a prisoner, in order to deliver him up to any body*; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 13): aliquem introducere ad aliquem (*from the ante-chamber*, &c., *into any body's room for audience*; vid. *Curt.*, 6, 7, 17): *to conduct any body home*, ducere domum (*general term of a leader or companion*): deducere domum (*especially from the forum, on the part of the clients or a multitude*): *to conduct to prison, to the scaffold, to death*, ducere in carcerem (in vincula), ad mortem: *in both cases also* ducere *only* (vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 12, *extr.*; *Suet., Calig.*, p. 27, *in.*): *to conduct into the right path*, ducere in viam: (*again*) reducere in viam; erranti alicui monstrare viam (*both properly and figuratively*). Intr., *a road conducts to some place*, via fert aliquo (i. e., *leads to any place*): via ducit aliquo (*leads to a place*; e. g., *safely*): *my feet conduct me involuntarily to your chamber*, ad diætam tuam ipsi me pedes ducunt (*Plin., Ep.*, 7, 5): *the roads, the footsteps conduct to a place*, itinera, vestigia ferunt aliquo. [Vid. Lead.] ‖ *To administer*, aliquid administrare, gerere (e. g., *war*; vid. War): aliquid regere (*to direct any thing*): alicui rei præesse (*to superintend any thing*): aliquid procurare (*for another in his absence*): *to conduct the domestic affairs*, domum regere: domesticam agere curam (*in general*): res domesticas dispensare (*with regard to receipts and expenditure*): *to conduct a government*, rem publicam administrare; summæ rerum præesse: *to conduct any body's cause*, causam alicujus defendere, orare, perorare; alicujus patronum esse: *to conduct the affairs of a province*, provinciam administrare; provinciæ præesse; provinciam procurare (*in the name of the Roman emperor*). ‖ *To attend*, comi-

tari aliquem *or* aliquid : comitem alicujus esse : comitem se alicui dare, præbēre, adjungere (*general term to accompany any body*) : inter comites alicujus aspici (*to be in any body's retinue*) : prosequi aliquem *or* aliquid (*to attend or conduct solemnly*; i. e., *home, on a journey*, &c.) : deducere (*to conduct, as a demonstration of respect*; e. g., *a patron by his client, a young Roman by his relations and friends to the capitolium, for the sake of relinquishing his tirocinium; a magistrate, when setting out for the province; a bride to the house of her consort*) : *to conduct any body home*, prosequi, deducere aliquem domum : *to be conducted by a crowd*, stipari (e. g., *by an unusually numerous multitude*, non usitatâ frequentiâ). ‖ *To attend any body as his escort*, præsidio esse alicui : custodiæ esse alicui (*to conduct any body for the sake of protection, or as escort*) : *to cause a person to be conducted to any place under a safe escort*, præsidio dato *or* cum custodibus aliquem mittere aliquo.

CONDUCTOR, dux (*leader*) : princeps (*who does any thing first, and is followed by others*). Jn. dux et princeps : ductor (*the experienced leader, general; in a solemn discourse, not in simple prose*) : rector : moderator : gubernator (*the governor, especially of the state*, reipublicæ ; vid. To Conduct) : qui præsest alicui rei (*superintendent*) : princeps alicujus rei (*leader of any thing*) : auctor (*the leader or president*).

CONDUIT, ductus (*a leading, conducting*) : tubus (*a hollow cylindrical body, also in aqueducts; and in the latter case usually of wood or clay*) : fistula (*a narrower tube, especially in aqueducts, through which the water is propelled by the pressure of the air, or spontaneously by its own pressure; usually of lead*) : canalis (*any pipe-like spout, gutter, canal*) : cuniculus (*properly, a mine or a subterraneous passage; hence any tube or pipe*; e. g., *of an oven*, fornacis, *Plin.*, 9, 38, 62).

CONE (*in geometry*), conus : *the axis of a cone*, * axis coni : *in the form of a cone*, * cono similis, * conicus (κωνικός) ; conoïdes (κωνοειδής) ; in coni formam redactus : *a tower in the form of a cone*, * turris in coni modum excitata (*after Curt.*, 8, 11, 6) : *a hill in the form of a cone*, collis in coni modum erectus (*after Curt.*, &c.) ; collis in modum coni fastigatus (*after Liv.*, 37, 27) : *the apex of a cone*, acumen coni (*Lucr.*, 4, 432).

CONIC, CONICAL. } *A conic line*, * linea conica. *A conic section*, * sectio conica. Vid. Cone.

CONFABULATE, fabulari : confabulari : fabulari inter se : sermones cædere (λόγους κόπτειν, *to carry on a cheerful and confidential conversation for amusement rather than instruction, especially in the comic writers*) : *to chat with any body* (*secretly*), fabulari *or* confabulari cum aliquo : cum aliquo fabulor insusurrans ac præbens invicem aurem (*Suet., Cal.*, 22) : garrire (*to chat, gossip*) : blaterare (*to chat without ceasing, also to say much about trifling matters*) : hariolari (*to speak incoherently, to talk nonsense*) : alucinari (*to speak without thought or premeditation*) : nugari (*to talk absurdly, or to say absurd and ridiculous things; all mostly* tr. *with accusative*).

CONFABULATION, sermo : sermones (*conversation of two or several persons in general*) : fabulæ (*mere talk, which is founded on no facts*) : ineptiæ (*absurd, silly talk*) : confabulatio (*the confidential talking or conversation between two or among several persons: the two last ones in later writers only*).

CONFECT, condire (*fruit*, &c.). Vid. Preserve.

CONFECTION, dulcia, ium, *or* dulciola, *plural* (*Appul., Met.*, 4, p. 115, 12) : bellaria (*sweetmeats*) ; *also* mensa secunda (*desert*) : cuppedia (*general term for any dainty morsel, comic poets and late*).

CONFECTIONER, *perhaps* pistor dulciarius (*in later writers*) : cuppedinarius *or* cuppediarius (*comic poets and in later writers*) : *confectioner's shop*, taberna cuppedinaria (*after Symm., Ep.*, 8, 19, *who has* forum cuppedinarium).

CONFECTIONERY, * merces cuppediarum (*after Plin.*, 6, 28, 32, *where we also find* merces odorum).

CONFEDERACY, fœdus (*a public treaty, confirmed by the authority of the government; at Rome, by that of the Senate and the people*) : sponsio (*between the chiefs of the hostile armies, without being ratified by the Senate and people of the belligerent parties*; vid. *Liv.*, 9, 5, *in.* : non fœdere pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem facta est) : *to enter into a confederacy with any body*, fœdus cum aliquo facere, icere, ferire, percutere ; fœdus jungere cum aliquo ; fœdere jungi alicui ; fœdus inire cum aliquo : *I am in a confederacy with any body*, mihi cum aliquo fœdus est ictum : *to receive any body into a confederacy*, aliquem fœderi ascribere : *to observe the terms of a confederacy*, fœdus servare ; fœdere stare ; in fide manēre : *not to observe it*, fœdus negligere : *to break the terms of a confederacy*, fœdus violare, rumpere, frangere. Jn. fœdus violare frangereque.

CONFEDERATE. Vid. Confederacy.

CONFER, intr., *to discourse with*, rem conferre inter se (*to confer with any body about any thing*) : collŏqui aliquid cum aliquo, *mostly* collŏqui de re (vid. *commentators on Nep. Them.*, 9, 4) : conferre aliquid : consilia conferre de re : communicare cum aliquo de re (*to communicate any thing*) : coram conferre aliquid : agere de aliquâ re *or with* ut (*to speak about any thing*), *with any body*, cum aliquo : loqui cum aliquo (*to talk with any body*) : collŏqui cum aliquo (*to talk with any body, especially to settle any thing*) : habēre sermones de aliquâ re (*to discourse about any thing*) : consiliari ; in consilium inire (*to take counsel together : the latter of judges*) : deliberare *or* habēre deliberationem (*to enter into a deliberation*) : consulere *or* consultare (*to ask any body's advice*) : deliberare *or* consultare cum aliquo ; aliquem adhibēre in consilium *or* ad deliberationes : *to confer with one another*, consilia inter se communicare. Trans., *to contribute*, conferre ad aliquid (*to co-operate*; i. e., *to contribute one's share*) : vim habēre, valēre ad aliquid (*to exercise an influence upon any thing*). ‖ *To compare*, comparare *or* conferre inter se. ‖ *To bestow upon*, dare : tribuere (*to give, to allot*) : donare alicui aliquid *or* aliquem aliquâ re (*to present with; all of persons only*) : afferre (*of things only, as Cic., N. D.*, 2, 60, 151 : quadrupedum celeritas et vis nobis ipsis affert celeritatem et vim) : *to confer a benefit upon any body*, beneficium in aliquem conferre : *to confer an office upon any body*, munus alicui deferre, mandare ; assignare : (☞ deferre *signifies* "*to confer on any body else what another has hitherto managed or possessed*;" e. g., ad aliquem summam imperii, *to confer upon any body the chief command* : regnum ac diadema uni, *Hor., Carm.*, 2, 2, 22) : *to confer advantage or pleasure*, utilitatem *or* voluptatem afferre : *to confer a title on any body*, titulum imponere alicui : *to confer a benefit, obligation, favor*, &c. Vid. *those substantives*.

CONFERENCE, consultatio : deliberatio (*consultation*) : colloquium (*conversation, interview*) : *to hold a conference* [vid. To Confer] : *secret conferences*, consilia arcana : *to have or hold private conferences*, secreto collŏqui : *to attend secret conferences*, consiliis arcanis interesse : *to have a conference about any thing*, rem conferre inter se. ‖ *Comparison*, vid.

CONFESS, fateri (*general term, and presumes that one is asked*) : confiteri : profiteri (confiteri *signifies to confess what one can not conceal any longer*; e. g., *a crime, a fault*, &c. ; profiteri, *to confess of one's own accord, to disclose without fear*, &c. ; *hence frequently combined with* præ se ferre ; *cf. Cic., Cæcin.*, 9, 24 : confitetur, atque ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur ; *Rab. Perd.*, 5, 17, fateor, atque etiam profiteor, et præ me fero) : *not to confess*, celare (*to conceal*) : negare (*to deny*) : infitias ire : infitiari (*to deny a fact*) : *to confess freely, openly, sincerely*, aperte, ingenue, aperte et ingenue confiteri, libere profiteri : *to confess to a priest*, * peccata sua sacerdoti confiteri : * peccatorum suorum confessionem ad sacrorum interpretem deferre : *to confess Christ*, * Christum sequi ; * doctrinam Christianam profiteri. *It is confessed*, constat ; omnes sciunt ; nemo ignorat ; inter omnes constat.

CONFESSEDLY, aperte. *Often by circumlocution. He is confessedly a good man*, inter omnes eum virum probum esse constat.

CONFESSION, confessio : professio [vid. To Confess]. *To bring any body to a confession of any thing*, aliquem adducere ad confessionem alicujus rei (*by persuasion*) : alicui exprimere confessionem alicujus rei, *or* exprimere, ut aliquis confiteatur aliquid (*by coercive or compulsory means*) : *to extort a confession from any body*, exprimere *or* extorquēre, ut fateatur, &c. ; cogere, ut confiteatur *or* ut concedat (*to compel any body to confess, whether a matter be such or such*; vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 7, 14, *and* 1, 8, 15 *and* 16). ‖ *Confession, in ecclesiastical sense* : * confessio peccatorum : * mysterium sacrum confessionis peccatorum (*as a holy act*) : * ministerium peccatorum cum Deo conciliandorum (*as duty of the priest*) : *to go to confession*, * obire confessionis mysterium sacrum : *to hear confessions*, * confitentibus operam dare : *the form of confession*, * confessionis (peccatorum) formula.

CONFESSIONAL, sella audiendis confessionibus.

CONFESSOR, * sacerdos a confessionibus ; * veniæ divinæ interpres (*the priest, who shrives*). *Any body's confessor*, * sacerdos qui est alicui a confessionibus (*Sciopp.*) : * arbiter conscientiæ (*Pontan.*) : * qui animum alicujus regit et moderatur : *to have any body as one's confessor*, * uti aliquo veniæ divinæ interprete : *confession of the Christian faith*, * qui Christum sequitur.

CONFIDANT, familiaris : intimus (*as friend*; vid. Intimate) : consiliorum particeps *or* socius (*as counsellor*) : conscius (*who is privy to any thing*) : *he is the confidant of the king*, rex ei omnia consilia credit : *he is my confidant in all my plans*, conjunctissimus est mecum consiliorum meorum societate : *to become the confidant of any body*, in familiaritatem alicujus venire : *to make any body one's confidant*, aliquem in familiaritatem recipere ; sibi conjungere aliquem familiari amicitiâ : *to have any body as a confidant*, aliquo familiariter *or* intime uti : *to be the confidant of any body*, in familiaritate alicujus versari.

CONFIDE, fidēre *or* confidēre alicui, *or* alicui rei, *or* aliquâ re (*to place one's confidence in any body or any thing*) : fretum esse aliquo *or* aliquâ re (*to trust in, depend upon*) : niti aliquâ re (*to rely upon*) : fiduciam habēre alicujus rei (*to have confidence in any thing*) : credere : fidem habēre, *or* tribuere, *or* adjungere (*to put faith in ; all four without distinction* ; vid. *Cic., De Divin.*, 2, 55, 113 ; 2, 59, 122) : *not to confide in any body*, alicui parum fidēre ; alicui fidem non habēre ; alicui parvam fidem habēre : *not to confide at all in any body*, alicui diffidēre. *Confiding in*, fretus aliquâ re ; nixus aliquâ re (*trusting in any thing, relying on it*) : ferox aliquâ re (*confiding presumptuously* ; e. g., eâ parte virium). ‖ *To intrust*, credere : concredere : commendare et concredere : committere : permittere (*to leave to any body*) : mandare : demandare (*to give to any body to keep, or in charge*) : deponere aliquid apud aliquem (*to give any thing to any body in trust*) : *to confide any thing to the faith of any body*, fidei alicujus aliquid committere *or* permittere ; tradere in alicujus fidem aliquid : *to confide one's plans to any body*, consilia sua alicui credere : *one's secrets*, occulta sua alicui credere : *one's life*, vitam suam alicui credere *or* committere : *to confide one's self to any body's protection*, se permittere, committere, tradere in alicujus fidem : *to confide every thing to any body*, summam fidem rerum omnium alicui habēre : *to confide several boys to the care of one master*, unius magistri curæ plures pueros demandare :

to confide one's honor to any body, existimationem suam committere alicui : *to confide in any body's secrecy*, taciturnitati alicujus aliquid concredere : *to confide an office, command*, &c., *to any body*, munus, imperium alicui dare *or* mandare : *to confide a town to any body (in order to defend it)*, * urbem alicui tuendam dare : *a person to whom one confides all one's secrets*, secretorum omnium arbiter : *a person to whom one may confide any thing, or in whom one may entirely confide*, homo certus *or* fidus : *a person who confides too easily in others*, incauctior fidei æstimator.

CONFIDENCE, fiducia : fides (*faith in any body's integrity*) : spes firma *or* certa (*firm hope*) : *confidence in one's self*, fiducia (sui) : fidentia (*self-confidence, boldness*) : confidentia (*a blind trust, especially in one's own strength*) : audacia (*boldness*) : *to have or place confidence in any body*, fidere *or* confidere alicui *and* alicui rei ; fretum esse aliquo *or* aliquâ re (*to rely upon any thing*) : fiduciam habēre alicujus rei (*to have confidence in any thing*) : *to have confidence in one's self*, fiduciam in se collocare : *to place too much confidence in one's self*, nimis confidere : *to place one's whole confidence in any body*, se totum alicui committere ; omnia consilia alicui credere : *to have no confidence in a person*, alicui diffidere : *to tell any thing to any body in confidence*, alicui aliquid secreto dicere : *I tell you this in confidence*, hoc tibi soli dictum puta : hoc in aurem tibi dixerim ; hoc lapidi dixerim ; secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto ; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi (sub rosâ tibi hoc dixerim, *not Latin*) : *I wish to say a word or two to you in confidence*, tribus verbis te volo : *from confidence in myself, yourself*, fiduciâ meâ tuâ. *From confidence in any thing*, aliquâ re fretus (*objectively, as being protected by it*) *or* confisus (*subjectively, as trusting in it, and so making one's self easy, Dŏd.*) : *to feel some confidence that*, &c., fiduciam habere *with accusative and infinitive : to have confidence in one's self*, sibi confidēre (*great confidence*) : multum in se fiduciæ certâ cum spe collocare : *to have great confidence in any body*, multum alicui tribuere (*to think much of any body*) : *to inspire confidence*, fiduciam facere : *to lose the confidence of others*, fidem aliorum amittere : *he places so much confidence in me, as to believe that I shall do nothing*, &c., fides apud hunc est me nihil facturum, &c. : *to gain the confidence of men*, hominum animos sibi conciliare : *full confidence*, firma animi confisio : *with confidence*, fidenter : fidenti animo (*confidently*) : *to speak with confidence*, confidenter *or* asseveranter loqui : *to assert with confidence*, asseverare aliquid *or* de aliquâ re : pro certo affirmare aliquid : *full of confidence*, fiduciæ plenus.

CONFIDENT, fidens (*confiding*) : confidens (*with confidence, daring*) : *to make any body confident*, alicui fiduciam afferre. *He feels confident that I shall do nothing*, &c., fides apud hunc est, me nihil facturum, &c. : *I feel confident, or entertain confident hope*, certam spem habeo ; magnam fiduciam habeo : *a confident witness*, testis certus *or* locuples. || *Bold*, confidens (*confiding in one's self ; in classic prose in a bad sense only* ; e. g., *bold, impudent*) : impavidus : intrepidus (*without trembling, not pusillanimous*) : protervus (*pert, almost impudent*) : *a confident face*, os ferreum (*in a bad sense*) : audax (*bold, in a good and bad sense* : audens *is post-Augustan*).

CONFIDENTLY, *adv.*, fidenter ; confidenter ; fidenti animo : impavide ; intrepide ; certe ; sine dubio. Vid. *more phrases under* CONFIDENCE, CONFIDENT.

CONFIGURATION, || *in astrology*, positura stellarum (*Gell.*, 14, 1) : positus ac spatia siderum (*Tac., Ann.*, 6, 21, 3). || *External form*, forma externa : species (*the external look*).

CONFINE, *adj.*, finitimus : confinis (*having a common border or confines*) : propinquus (*general term, near, all with dative*) : conjunctus alicui loco : contĭnens alicui loco *or* cum aliquo loco (*to be adjacent*).

CONFINE, INTR., *to border upon* : finitimum, vicinum, confinem alicui esse (*especially of nations who dwell on the confines*) : adjacēre, imminēre alicui terræ, tangere, attingere, contingere terram (*especially of lands that border upon one another*).

CONFINE, TR., || *to limit by boundaries*, finire : definire (*to mark the limits or boundaries*) : terminare : determinare : terminationibus finire (*to determine the limits beyond which one ought not to pass ; not to transgress*) : includere (*to shut in or inclose ; e. g., of one district inclosing another, and so forming its boundaries*) : cancellis circumscribere (*improper, to confine*) : *to be confined by*, finiri aliquâ re (*to be bordered ; e. g., by a promontory*) : attingi, contingi aliquâ re (*to be bordered by, or to be contiguous ; e. g., of a land*) : contineri aliquâ re (*to be surrounded ; e. g., by a river*) : impediri aliquâ re (*to be obstructed by any thing ; e. g., the view by a mountain*). || *To imprison, to lock up*, aliquem in custodiam includere : includere : concludere : in custodiam (*or* in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere ; in custodiam (*or* in carcerem) dare, includere ; custodiæ *or* vinculis mandare ; in carcerem conjicere, detrudere ; in ergastulum mittere : *to confine for life*, vinculis æternis mandare : *to be confined in prison*, in custodiâ esse *or* servari ; custodiâ teneri : in carcere *or* in vinculis esse. || *To restrain*, terminis *or* cancellis circumscribere : finire : definire : terminis circumscribere et definire : *also* circumscribere *only* (*to surround with boundaries, as it were*) : finire : definire (*to keep between certain boundaries*) : coercēre (*to keep within proper limits, to curb or bridle*) : *to confine a thing within its proper limits*, aliquid intra terminos coercēre : *to confine one's empire within its ancient limits*, antiquis terminis regnum finire : *to be confined within their own narrow limits*, suis finibus exiguis contineri : *to confine a thing within a narrow sphere*, in exiguum angustumque concludere (e. g., *friendship, Cic., Off.*, 1, 17, 53, *Beier*) : *to confine the view*, definire aspectum (*Cic.*) : *to confine the orator within narrow limits*, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 19, 70) : *to confine one's speech*, orationem finire *or* in angustias compellere (*opposed to* oratio exsultare potest) : *to be confined for time*, temporis angustiis includi : *to confine one's self*, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possis : *to confine one's self to any thing*, se continēre re *or* in re (*of things and persons*) : *to be confined*, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse. [Vid. RESTRAIN.] *To be confined to one's bed*, lecto detineri *or* teneri : lecto affixum esse : e lecto surgere nequeo (*from illness*). || *To be confined* (i. e., *in child-bed*), puerperio cubare.

CONFINEMENT, inclusio (*act of inclosing*) : circumscriptio (*limitation*) : cohibitio (*act of restraining : late :* iræ, *Lactant.*) : coercitio (*act of coercing, Liv., Sen.*). || *Imprisonment*, in custodiâ inclusio : captivitas (*captivity*) : *to be in confinement*, in custodiâ haberi *or* servari ; custodiâ teneri *or* retineri : *to keep any body in close confinement*, aliquem clauso conclavi servare, aliquem clausum asservare : *to release any body from confinement*, aliquem e custodiâ emittere : *to deliver from confinement (by force)*, aliquem e custodiâ eripere : *not to bear confinement to the house*, durare in ædibus non posse. || *Child-bed*, puerperium : *to die in one's confinement*, ex partu perire (*after Suet., Calig.*, 12).

CONFINES, fines (*plural of* finis, *the limit of a thing, as the end of its extension ; in the plural, as above, the borders of a land, and the land itself*) : terminus (*the land-mark ; then, figuratively, like* finis, *the point beyond which any thing is not allowed to pass, with this difference, that* terminus *indicates the exact point*, finis *is more general ; therefore* fines et termini ; fines et quasi termini, *never the reverse*) : *to live on the confines of two countries*, finem sub utrumque habitare (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 1, 35) : *to determine the confines*, fines terminare ; fines constituere.

CONFIRM, || *make or declare valid*, sancire (e. g., augurem, *the choice of an augur ;* pactum, legem, &c.) : alicujus rei auctorem fieri (*to approve of and receive ;* e. g., *of a law*, legis ; *said of the Senate*) : ratum facere *or* efficere : ratum esse jubēre (*to declare something that has taken place valid*, &c.). || *Strengthen by arguments or witnesses*, confirmare, *with or without* rationibus *or* argumentis : probare : comprobare (*to declare to others as true, valid, or fit*) : *by any thing*, aliquâ re : *by examples*, exemplis comprobare : firmare, affirmare : confirmare (*to confirm the truth of any thing*) : fidem alicui rei addere (*to add confirmation or faith to any thing*) : *to confirm the truth of a saying, that*, &c., facere, ut vere dictum videatur, &c. (vid. *Nep., Attic.*, 11, 6) : *the result, the issue of the matter has confirmed it*, exitus docuit (†) : *to confirm by one's testimony*, testimonio confirmare : *to confirm by one's oath*, jurejurando obstringere (*to asseverate with an oath, Tac., Ann.*, 4, 31, 3) : *to confirm by oath*, jurejurando firmare, sancire : *to be confirmed*, probari ; comprobari. || *To make firm ; establish*, stabilire (*to give duration or stability* ; e. g., *to liberty, government*, &c.) : fundare (*to found* ; e. g., *the security of the state, one's power*, &c.). || *As religious action : to confirm young Christians*, * adolescentes utriusque sexûs doctrinam Christianam professos coram omnibus commendare Deo : ☞ sacris Christianis initiare *is (according to the adopted idiom) our baptizing.*

CONFIRMATION, confirmatio : auctoritas (*the consent, especially of the Senate*) : fides (*certainty*) : affirmatio (*affirmation*) : *this news requires confirmation*, * fama nondum certa est ; rem certis auctoribus non comperi (*of a person relating ; after Cic., Att.*, 14, 8, 1) : *the confirmation by auspices is still required*, auspiciorum adhuc fides exigitur : *for the better confirmation of the matter*, * ut res majorem vim habeat. || *As religious act*, confirmatio (*Eccl.*) ; * sollemnis ritus, quo adolescentes utriusque sexûs doctrinam Christianam, in quam ab ineunte ætate imbuti sunt, coram omnibus profitentur.

CONFIRMATORY, alicui rei fidem afferens : ad fidem valens : alicui rei fidem faciens (*alt Quint.*).

CONFISCATE, confiscare : in fiscum redigere (*to confiscate for the benefit of the imperial treasury, property*, &c.) : publicare : in publicum addicere : proscribere (*to take away for the benefit of the state ; proscribere, if it is done by public notice*) : commisso tollere : commisso vindicare (*to declare forfeited to the treasury on account of arrears of taxes, Scævola, Dig.*, 19, 2, 61, *extr. ; Paul. Dig.*, 39, 4, 11 : *in the same manner, to be confiscated*, in commissum cadere *or* venire, *Marcian., Dig.*, 39, 4, 16 ; *in. Quint., Decl.*, 341).

CONFISCATION, confiscatio (*the confiscation of property for the benefit of the imperial treasury*, regis ; i. e., *of his goods, Flor.*, 3, 9, 3) : publicatio (*confiscation of property for the benefit of the state*) : commissum (*confiscation or appropriation of goods*, &c., *by the state for arrears, taxes, rates*, &c. ; *juridical technical term in the times of the emperors*) : proscriptio (*the dooming to death and confiscation*). OBS., sectio *was a sale by auction of booty or confiscated property.*

CONFITURE, salgama, *plur.* (*pickles or preserves*).

CONFLAGRATION, incendium : ignis (*fire = conflagration*) : conflagratio (*Sen.*, conflagratio atque diluvium) : incendium commune (*if it rages at many places at the same time* ; vid. *Cic., Phil.*, 10, 10, 21 ; *Liv.*, 28, 42, 10) : *the conflagration increases*, incendium crescit (*opposed to* decrescit) : *the conflagration is extinguished or put out*, incendium restinguitur *or* exstinguitur : *to be consumed by a conflagration*, incendio *or* flammis conflagrare. Vid. FIRE.

CONFLICT, *v.* || *Come into hostile collision*, confligere, *with or without* armis, manu, prœlio (*to fight, with reference to the violence, and not the nature of the arms ; of any violent conflict*), *with any body*, cum aliquo, *or with one another*, in-

ter se : conflictari, *with any body,* cum aliquo (*to fight about ; also, figuratively, to struggle with adversity,* cum adversâ fortunâ) : luctari, *with any body,* cum aliquo (*as a wrestler, for instance ; also figuratively ;* e. g., cum fluctibus) : pugnare (*to fight : general term*) : certare : concertare : contendere (*mostly with addition of* armis, prœlio, acie, verbis) : decernere (*mostly with* armis, ferro, prœlio, acie) : dimicare (*mostly with* prœlio, acie) : digladiari (*all these verbs also, with any body,* cum aliquo, *or with one another, together,* inter se) : prœliari : prœlium *or* pugnam facere *or* edere [SYN. *in* FIGHT, vid.]. || *To be at variance or inconsistent with,* alicui rei repugnare *or* adversari ; cum aliquâ re pugnare *or* discrepare : *to be conflicting* (*of words, evidence,* &c.), inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare, *or* dissidere. *Conflicting,* pugnans, repugnans (*of things*).

CONFLICT, ||*battle, engagement,* pugna : prœlium : acies : prœlii dimicatio : prœlii concursus *or* congressus *only* [vid. BATTLE]. ||*Act of contending, contest,* certatio (*contest with any body, as action, as well in general as before a court*) : concertatio (*the conflict of two or several persons, the dispute*) : certamen (*contest as thing*) : contentio (*a dispute carried on with violence*) : pugna (*the conflict with regard to opinions : of literati, Cic., De Div.,* 2, 51, *in.* : hic quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum) : discrepantia : repugnantia (*conflicting nature of opinions,* &c.). Vid. CONTEST, STRUGGLE.

CONFLUENCE, confluens *or* confluentes (*as the point of union of two rivers ;* e. g., *of the Moselle and the Rhine,* Mosellæ et Rheni, *Amm. Marc.,* 16, 3. *If taking it as the act, it is to be expressed by the participle* confluens ; e. g., "*the confluence of the Rhone,*" confluens Rhodanus). ||*Concourse of people,* concursus ; concursatio : cœtus (*an assembly ;* vid. ASSEMBLY) : frequentia (*a numerous concourse or assembly*) : conventus (*concourse* in concreto, *assembly for any purpose*).

CONFLUENT, confluens.

CONFORM, *one's self ; or conform,* INTRANS., alicujus rationem habēre (*to conform or regulate one's movements or actions according to those of another person*) : alicui *or* alicujus voluntati obtemperare *or* obsequi (*to obey a person*) ; aliquem auctorem sequi (*to follow any body as the leader*) : ad alicujus voluntatem se conformare ; ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum se fingere (*to conform one's self to the will and fancies of others*) : *to conform one's self entirely to the will,* &c., totum se fingere et accommodare ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum ; se totum ad alicujus nutum et voluntatem convertere : *conform one's self to* (=*regulate one's conduct by any thing*) : alicujus rei rationem habēre : aliquid spectare (*to take into consideration, to regard*) : alicui rei obsequi (*to regulate one's mode of acting according to any thing*) : aliquid sequi (*to take any thing as a pattern or model*) : *to conform one's self to the times, or to the circumstances of the times,* tempori, *or* temporibus servire *or* inservire : *to conform one's self to time and circumstances,* tempori et rebus servire. TRANS., accommodare aliquid alicui rei *or* ad rem (e. g., orationem ad intelligentiam auditorum accommodare ; sumtus peregrinationis ad mercedes ; orationem auribus auditorum, ad vulgarem popularemque sensum ; suum consilium ad consilium alterius) : dirigere aliquid ad rem (*to regulate ;* e. g., *to conform one's mode of living to a certain law,* vitam ad certam normam : *one's opinion to the will of another person,* sententiam suam ad voluntatem alterius).

CONFORMABLE, consentaneus : conveniens *or* congruens (*agreeable*) ; *all three* alicui rei : accommodatus ad aliquid (*suitable to any thing, arranged accordingly*) : aptus alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*fit for any thing*). JN. aptus consentaneusque alicui rei : *to be conformable to or with any thing,* congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse alicui rei. ☞ *It may likewise be expressed by* esse *with genitive of the quality ;* e. g., *it is conformable to Gallic custom that,* &c., est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, ut, &c. : *he maintained that it was not conformable with the Greek custom,* negavit, moris esse Græcorum : *not conformable to or with any thing,* alienum esse re *or* a re : *to be conformable with* (*suitable to*) *the character one has assumed, and with circumstances,* decēre : quasi aptum esse consentaneumque personæ et temporibus (☞ *the latter as definition of the former, Cic., Orat.,* 22, 74).

CONFORMABLY, convenienter, congruenter alicui rei ; apte ad aliquid : accommodate ; apte ; apte congruenterque ; congruenter convenienterque : *to live conformably with nature,* congruenter naturæ convenienterque vivere : *conformably with nature,* secundum naturam (e. g., vivere) : *conformably with the laws,* secundum leges (i. e., *in conformity with, opposed to* contra leges) : *conformably with the law,* ex lege : *conformably with circumstances,* pro tempore et pro re ; ex re et ex tempore : *or ablative only, if it signifies according to or in conformity with ;* e. g., instituto suo ; consuetudine Romanorum : *or, lastly, by* ut *or* uti *with a verb ;* e. g., uti doctus sum.

CONFORMATION, conformatio (e. g., *of the features,* lineamentorum : *of words,* verborum *or* vocum) : figura : species : forma (*form*). JN. conformatio et figura (e. g., *of the whole face and body,* totius oris et corporis). *The conformation of the body,* omnis membrorum et totius corporis figura, *or* corporis figura *only* (corporis structura *is without ancient authority*).

CONFORMITY, conventientia : consensus : consensio : concentus : similitudo (*similitude*) : congruentia (*so far as the similitude depends upon or rests in the symmetry of the component parts, the latter, Plin., Ep.,* 2, 5, 11) : congruentia morum (*conformity of manners, character, Suet., Oth.,* 2) : *in conformity with ;* vid. CONFORMABLY.

CONFOUND, ||*mix together in confusion or entanglement,* implicare (*properly and figuratively*) : turbare : conturbare : perturbare (*to put into disorder, general term*) : conturbare *and* perturbare (*also = to perplex, to disturb*) : miscēre : permiscēre (*figuratively, to throw into disorder by entangling together*) : confundere (*to pour together ; hence, figuratively, to put into disorder ; then to disturb ; to perplex*) : *to confound any body's project,* rationes alicui conturbare : *to confound every thing,* omnia perturbare *or* miscēre. [Vid. CONFUSE.] ||*To take in a wrong sense,* aliquem alium esse putare (*to take any body for any body else*) : aliquid confundere aliquâ re (*to confound any thing with any thing, to mix ;* e. g., vera falsis). ||*To abash,* pudorem alicui injicere, incutere (†) : ruborem alicui afferre (*to cause to blush, Tac., Ann.,* 13, 15, 2). *I am confounded,* pudor suffunditur mihi ; *by any thing,* pudore afficior aliquâ re : alicujus mentem animumque perturbare ; in perturbationem conjicere ; consternare ; percutere (*not* percellere ; vid. *above*). ||*To destroy ; to overthrow* (*plans,* &c.), ad vanum, *or* ad irritum, *or* ad vanum et irritum redigere (*avoid* ad nihil redigere *in this sense*) : perimere [vid. *the examples*] : disturbare (e. g., nuptias, legem) : *to confound all a person's plans,* disturbare alicui omnes rationes : *unless some accident or business had confounded his plan,* nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium peremisset : *all his hopes and plans were confounded by death,* omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit : *thus was their whole undertaking confounded,* ita frustra id inceptum iis fuit : *to be confounded,* irritum fieri ; ad irritum cadere, recidere *or* venire : *to confound one's hopes,* spem fallere, ludere, *or* destituere : *to see one's hopes confounded,* spe excidere ; a spe decidere ; spe dejici : spes ad irritum cadit *or* redigitur. [Vid. DESTROY, OVERTHROW]. *To confound in argument,* argumentis aliquem vincere.

CONFOUNDED, confusus (*put into disorder, and then = perplexed*) : turbatus : conturbatus : perturbatus (*put into disorder ;* conturbatus *and* perturbatus *also = perplexed*). JN. conturbatus et confusus : commotus : permotus (*violently moved or agitated*) : percussus (*shaken ; not* perculsus, *which means deeply afflicted or dejected ;* vid. *Bremi, Suet., Tib.,* 11 ; *Nep., Dion,* 5, 2) : perterritus (*violently terrified*). JN. obstupefactus ac perterritus : afflictus (*deprived of all courage and energy*) : attonitus (*as if struck by a thunder-bolt*). JN. confusus et attonitus : spe dejectus (*having one's hopes utterly destroyed*) : fulminatus (*as if struck by lightning, Petron.,* 80, 7) : exanimatus (*entirely beyond one's self, annihilated*) : *to become confounded,* obstupescere, *and the passives of the verbs in* TO CONFOUND : *to be confounded,* stupēre ; alicujus animum stupor tenet : *to be very much confounded about any thing,* aliquâ re exanimatum esse : *he was confounded to such a degree as not to be able to utter a single word,* torpebat vox spiritusque (*Liv.,* 2, 25). *A confounded rascal,* homo ex omni parte detestabilis : *you confounded rascal,* O hominem impurum ! monstrum hominis ! || *Abashed,* pudore suffusus.

CONFOUNDEDLY, fœde : nefarie. *Confoundedly ugly,* insignis ad deformitatem.

CONFRATERNITY, collegium : corpus : sodalitas : sodalitium (*if for the real or ostensible purpose of feasting together*) : hetæria.

CONFRONT, ||*to stand opposite to any body or any thing,* *exadversus aliquem stare : contra aliquid esse *or* positum esse : ex adverso positum esse (*general terms, the former of persons, the latter two of things*). ||*To place or hold together in order to compare,* comparare : conferre, contendere, *among one another,* inter se, *with any thing,* alicui rei *or* cum aliquâ re (contendere, *however, in poets only and with dative*) : *to be confronted,* in contentionis judicium vocari. ||*To place opposite to any body,* comparare aliquem alicui (*to match with another person ;* e. g., *a prize-fighter ;* vid. *Suet., Calig.,* 35) : *or* committere aliquem cum aliquo (*Tac., Germ.,* 10, 10) : *to confront a criminal with any body else,* componere aliquem cum aliquo (*Tac., Ann.,* 15, 51, 4).

CONFRONTATION, compositio, *with any body,* cum aliquo (*after Tac., Ann.,* 15, 51, 4).

CONFUSE, miscēre (*to mix*), permiscēre (*together thoroughly*), *with any thing,* aliquid cum aliquâ re, aliquid aliquâ re *or* aliquid alicui rei : commiscēre (*to mix together*), *with any thing,* aliquid cum aliquâ re *or* aliquid alicui rei : confundere, *with any thing,* cum aliquâ re (*properly, to pour together ; hence, figuratively, to mingle or confound ;* e. g., vera cum falsis) : turbare : conturbare : perturbare (*to bring into confusion : general terms ;* conturbare *and* perturbare *also = to throw into consternation*) : *to confuse a person by indefinite answers,* aliquem incertis responsis implicare : *to confuse the minds,* animos implicare *or* confundere : *to confuse the understanding,* mentem turbare ; mentem alienare (*to render senseless*). || *Abash,* ruborem alicui elicere *or* afferre. Vid., *also,* TO CONFOUND.

CONFUSED, turbatus : conturbatus : perturbatus (*put or thrown into disorder ;* conturbatus *and* perturbatus *also = confounded*) : confusus (*out of order ; then also = confounded*). JN. conturbatus et confusus : inconditus (*not properly arranged*) : impeditus (*difficult, not easily to be unraveled, as it were,* &c.) : perplexus (*unintelligible, obscure, intricate*) : *confused ranks or march,* ordines turbati, *or* conturbati, *or* perturbati, *or* confusi : *confused flight,* fuga effusa : *a confused cry,* clamor inconditus : *a confused speech,* oratio confusa ; sermo perplexus : *a confused notion,* notio complicata : *confused in one's head* (*mind*), mente turbatâ : *my head is quite confused,* sum animo conturbato et incerto : *to make any body confused,* alicujus mentem turbare (*of the understanding*) : alicujus animum confundere (*of the mind, the courage,* &c.) : aliquem conturbare *or* perturbare (*to con-*

fuse any body): *to become confused*, mente turbari (*to become confused in one's head*): memoriâ turbari: memoria alicujus confunditur (*any body's recollection becomes confused*). *A confused and intricate affair*, res impedita, *or* contorta, *or* difficilis, *or* contorta et difficilis. || *Thrown into confusion*, (animo) perturbatus, consternatus (*beside one's self, put out of composure*): (animo) confusus (*confused*): commotus: permotus (*agitated*): percussus (*shaken*): perterritus (*violently frightened*). Vid. TO CONFUSE.

CONFUSEDLY, confuse, perplexe (e. g., loqui): perturbate, permiste, obscure. SYN. *in* CONFUSE.

CONFUSION, perturbatio (*disturbance of the order of any thing, as act*; e. g., *of an army*, exercitûs): perturbatio ordinis (*disturbance in the succession or order of any thing*): implicatio (e. g., rei familiaris, *confusion in one's accounts or circumstances*): mens turbata (*confusion of the understanding*): perturbatio (*absolute consternation*): trepidatio (*trembling from fear of an approaching danger*, &c.): turba (*the noise which proceeds when every thing is in wild confusion*): tumultus (*the impetuous or boisterous confusion and noise of an assembly, tumult, commotion*): *general confusion*, omnium rerum perturbatio: *a general confusion takes place*, omnibus locis trepidatur: *to cause a general confusion*, omnia miscêre et turbare: *to put into confusion* [vid. TO CONFUSE]: *to fall into confusion*, turbari; conturbari: perturbari. || *Blushing:* pudor (*shame*): rubor (*blushing*): verecundia (*shame, in a good sense*): *to my confusion*, * cum magno meo pudore: dedecus (*disgrace*): *to our confusion*, cum nostrâ ignominiâ; cum nostro dedecore: *with much confusion*, cum summo probro; cum probro atque dedecore; cum ignominiâ et dedecore. || *Destruction*, disturbatio: eversio [vid. DESTRUCTION]: exstinctio (*figuratively, extermination*): ruinæ; interitus. JN. occasus et ruinæ: occasus interitusque. Vid. DESTRUCTION.

CONFUTATION, responsio (*Quint.*, 5, 7, 14): confutatio; refutatio; vid. TO CONFUTE.

CONFUTE, refellere (*to show by argument, that what has been said is false; to confute any body's opinion or any thing*): redarguere (*to convince of falsehood, of persons and things*). JN. refellere et redarguere: convincere (*either to convince a person of his error, or establish the falsehood of any thing triumphantly*; e. g., errores): revincere (*to prove the contrary of an assertion by an irresistible argument; of persons and things; compare Liv.*, 6, 26, 7: crimina, revicta rebus, verbis confutare nihil attinet): confutare (*to make any thing fall to the ground, a person or any thing*; e. g., argumenta Stoicorum, *the* refutans *acts on the defensive, in refuting the arguments brought against him: the* confutans *on the offensive, in exposing their worthlessness and cutting them up*): refutare (vid. confutare: *not to admit, to push back, repulse, as it were* = *refute; often with the addition of* oratione, *a person or thing*; e. g., *the contrary*, contraria: *to refute any thing more by deeds than by words*, aliquid magis re, quam verbis): diluere (*to weaken the force, or to show the invalidity of any thing*; e. g., *of an accusation*, crimen: *the arguments or proofs of the opposite party*, confirmationem adversariorum). JN. refutare ac diluere, *or* diluere ac refellere: diluere aliquid et falsum esse docêre (*to make any thing fall to the ground and show that it is false*): dissolvere (*to dissolve or annihilate by proofs and explication*; e. g., *a sophism*, mentientem: *an accusation before the judge or in the court*, criminationem): *to confute any thing by evidence*, aliquid testimoniis refutare: *he has confuted himself*, suo sibi argumento confutatus est: *to confute any body by his own words*, suo sibi gladio aliquem jugulare (*proverbially in Ter., Ad.*, 5, 8, 34): *to endeavor to confute any body with weak proofs*, plumbeo gladio aliquem jugulare (*Cic., Att.*, 1, 16, 2).

CONGE', || *a bow*, corporis inclinatio (*of men*): * genuum flexio (*of women*). || *Leave, discharge*, dismissio (*dismission from service, of servants and soldiers*): missio (*the discharge of soldiers*): *to give any body his congé*, alicui commeatum dare (*properly of soldiers, but also of other things*): *to ask for his congé*, commeatum petere. [Vid. LEAVE, FAREWELL.] || *In architecture*, apophysis: apothêsis (apophygis *is erroneous*; vid. *Schneider, Vitr.*, 4, 1, 11, *and* 4, 7, 3), *the inflected part on the roof of a column.*

CONGEAL, congelari: nive concrescere; frigoribus conglaciare; gelu consistere: *from the context, also* durescere (*almost all in Cic., N. D.*, 2, 10, *init.*): se congelare (*to freeze, to congeal by getting cold*): coire (*to run together, to curdle, and thus congeal*): spissari (*general term to grow thick, consistent*). JN. spissari et in densitatem coire (*all of any liquid mass*): coagulari (*to curdle, of milk, and liquors of that nature; then coagulate, of any liquid mass*): *to cause or make to congeal*, congelare (*by letting any thing get cold*): coagulare (*by runnet*, &c.): lac gelatum, concretum (*curd*).

GONGELATION, coagulatio. Vid. TO CONGEAL.

CONGENER, congener (*Plin.*).

CONGENIAL, propinquus, *with any body or any thing*, alicui *or* alicui rei (*bearing resemblance to*): affinis (*in this signification, without classic authority*): accommodatus alicui rei *or* ad rem (*adapted to, suitable*): aptus alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*fit, proper*): congruens: consentiens: concors (*congruous, agreeing*). JN. aptus et accommodatus; aptus consentaneusque; congruens et aptus; aptus et congruens: *congenial with any thing*, consentaneus alicui rei; conjunctus cum aliquâ re (*compatible, suitable to its nature*): animo conjunctus cum aliquo (*of a congenial character with a person*). *Sometimes* jucundus (*delightful*): *or* suavis: dulcis: pergratus: *to be congenial with*, congruere, convenire, respondêre alicui rei. *A congenial temper*, * cognatio quædam animorum.

CONGER, conger: * muræna conger (*Linn.*).

CONGERIES, congeries (lapidum, lignorum, &c.).

CONGEST, v., congerere: conferre: comportare. Vid. HEAP UP.

CONGESTION, congestio (*as act, or thing heaped up, post-Augustan*): congestus, ûs (*Cic.*). *Congestion* (*of blood*, &c.), * congestio (*technical term, συμφόρησις*), *or by circumlocution with* conglobari: *if there is any congestion of blood*, si conglobatur sanguis (*after Plin.*, 23, 2, 28; ob id conglobato sanguine, *there being a congestion of blood from this cause*).

CONGLOBATE, conglobare: rotundare; corrotundare (*to make round*): complicare (*to wind up, or together*): glomerare, conglomerare (*wind into a ball*; vid. *Ov., Met.*, 6, 19): *to be conglobated*, conglobari (*to assume the form of a sphere*), *also* in speciem orbis globari: se rotundare: rotundari (*to round itself; general term*): in rotunditatem globari.

CONGLOBATE, *adject.*, conglobatus: ipse in se conglobatus (*Cic.*): conglobatus undique æquabiliter (*Cic.; of the sea*): globosus. JN. solidus et globosus.

CONGLOMERATE, conglomerare (*to collect into a mass in the shape of a ball*; vid. CONGLOBATE): complicare (*to wrap up*): convolvere (*to roll together*): circumvolvere aliquid alicui rei (*to roll any thing round any thing*).

CONGLUTINATE, conglutinare (*to glue together*): conferruminare (* *Plin.*, 27, 3, 45, *to join with putty or cement*): agglutinare aliquid alicui rei (*to stick any thing to any thing, or upon any thing*): glutinare (*to glue*).

CONGLUTINATION, conglutinatio: glutinatio. Vid. CONGLUTINATE.

CONGRATULATE, congratulari (alicui, *absolute:* alicui rei): gratulationem facere: gratulatione fungi (*to offer one's congratulations; also,* mutuâ gratulatione fungi; i. e., *to congratulate one another*): gratulari; *on account of any thing*, alicui aliquid *or* de re (*that any thing has taken a happy turn*; e. g., *on any body's arrival*, alicujus adventum *or* alicui de adventu: *also with accusative and infinitive*): *to congratulate any body on the arrival of the new year*, optare alicui et ominari in proximum annum læta (*after Plin., Ep.*, 4, 15, 5): *one another*, primum incipientis anni diem lætis precationibus invicem faustum ominari (*Plin.*, 28, 2, 5; *cf. Ovid, Fast.*, 1, 175: cur læta tuis dicuntur verba Kalendis). OBS., *a substantive after "to congratulate," is often translated by a past participle*; e. g., *to congratulate any body on the recovery of his liberty*, gratulari alicui recuperatam libertatem. || *To congratulate one's self*, gaudêre: *to congratulate one's self on any thing*, gaudêre, lætari aliquâ re, de aliquâ re: *we congratulate ourselves (rejoice) that*, &c., bene nobiscum actum esse putamus, quod, &c.

CONGRATULATION, gratulatio; congratulatio (*of several persons*). *To offer congratulations* [vid. TO CONGRATULATE]. *A letter of congratulation*, epistola gratulatoria (*Capitol., Max. et Balb.*, 17): *from the context, also*, gratulatio: *to send a letter of congratulation to any body*, per literas gratulari alicui: *on account of any thing*, aliquid *or* de re (e. g., *on a victory*, devictos hostes *or* victoriam).

CONGRATULATORY, gratulabundus: gratulatorius (*post-classical*). *A congratulatory letter*, epistola gratulatoria.

CONGREGATE, TR., cogere (*properly, to drive together, to collect at one point in a heap*): congregare (*to bring together, to unite in one flock, as it were*): convocare (*to call together, to convoke*): conducere: contrahere (*to draw together, to concentrate*; e. g., *troops*). INTR. || *To assemble, or form themselves into an assembly*, cogi; se congregare; congregari; convenire: coire (*to come together*): confluere: frequentes convenire (*to flock together, to assemble in masses*): convolare (*to assemble in great haste*): concurrere (*to run together, in masses*): concursare.

CONGREGATION, congregatio (*act of assembling*): convocatio: conventus (*an assembly*): cœtus: corona: consessus. || *Congregation = body assembled at church*, * cœtus sacer. = *Church*, ecclesia, populus Christianus. *Perhaps* conventus *the best word for the congregation*, = "*members of any sect in a country*;" e. g., * conventus Lutheranus.

CONGREGATIONAL, ad cœtum, &c., pertinens.

CONGRESS, || *meeting (especially that of plenipotentiaries)*: conventus; concilium: congressio: congressus (*any, especially friendly, meeting, interview*, &c., *the former as act, the latter as state, opposed to* digressio, digressus). *The congress of the Greeks at Thermopylæ*, conventus Pyliacus; commune Græciæ concilium: *to hold a congress*, conventum agere; in aliquem locum convenire. || *The body of such plenipotentiaries*, apocletî; legati.

CONGRUENCE, convenientia: congruentia (*conformity*): congruentia morum (*conformity of character, Suet., Oth.*, 2): similitudo (*similitude;* sunt quædam animi similitudines cum corpore): consensio: consensus: concentus (*agreement*): cognatio quædam (*a sort of relationship; figuratively*).

CONGRUITY, congruentia. Vid. CONGRUENCE.

CONGRUOUS, conveniens, congruens (congruus *is unclassical*): consentaneus alicui rei *or* cum re (*conformable or agreeing with any thing, suitable*): accommodatus alicui rei *or* ad rem (*adapted*): aptus alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*fit for or appropriate*): decôrus alicui *or* alicui rei (*becoming to any thing; appropriate to it*): *to be congruous*, convenire, congruere, respondêre alicui rei.

CONGRUOUSLY, convenienter; congruenter; decôre; accommodate. *Also*, JN. congruenter convenienterque; apte et quasi decôre; apte congruenterque.

CONIC, } * cono similis; * conicus
CONICAL, } (κωνικός); conoïdes (κωνοειδής); * in coni formam redactus.

conical tower, * turris in coni modum excitata (*after Curt.*, 8, 11, 6). *A conical hill*, collis in coni modum erectus (*after Curtius and others*): collis in modum coni fastigatus (*after Liv.*, 37, 27): *cônic shape*, coni forma: *conic section*, * sectio conica: *the apex of a cone*, acumen coni (*Lucr.*, 4, 432).

CONJECTURABLE, quod conjecturâ prospici *or* provideri potest (*what may be conjectured*): quod conjecturâ consequi possumus (*whatever can be arrived at by conjecture*).

CONJECTURAL, conjecturalis (e. g., causa, *Cic.*: ars, medicina, *Cels.*): in conjecturâ positus. *Conjectural criticism*, * critica conjecturalis. *To be merely conjectural*, in conjecturâ positum esse.

CONJECTURALLY, conjecturâ; quantum conjectare licet. *To judge of a thing conjecturally*, conjecturâ judicare aliquid: *to judge conjecturally*, conjicere *or* conjectare de re: *to judge conjecturally from any thing; to infer conjecturally from any thing*, ex aliquâ re conjecturam facere de re.

CONJECTURE, conjicere: conjectare (*to "put things together;" to conjecture from reasons of probability*): conjecturâ prospicere, *or* providēre, *or* augurari (*to foresee conjecturally; to conjecture*): conjecturâ consequi (*to arrive at by a conjecture*): opinione *or* animo præcipere (*to anticipate conjecturally*): suspicari (*properly, "to look under;" to suspect, or, of good things, to hope*): opinari (*to imagine; to think it most probable, though one can not prove its possibility by valid reasons; not* autumare; vid. TO BELIEVE): *as I conjecture*, ut opinor; ut mea fert opinio: *as far as I can conjecture*, quantum opinione auguror; quantum ego conjecturâ augurare possum; quantum ego conjecturâ assequor; quantum animi mei conjecturâ colligere possum: *to conjecture from any thing*, conjecturam facere *or* capere ex aliquâ re (☞ conjecturare *is bad*).

CONJECTURE, conjectura: opinio (*opinion, presumption*): suspicio (*suspicion*): divinatio (*a secret foreboding*). *According to my conjecture*, quantum ego conjecturâ assequor; quantum equidem judicare possum; meâ opinione: *to form a conjecture about any thing*, conjicere *or* conjectare de re: *to be very acute in forming conjectures about any thing*, callidissime conjicere de re: *to be founded on a mere conjecture*, in conjecturâ positum esse; conjecturâ niti; conjecturâ contineri: *to be deceived in one's conjecture*, falso suspicari: *I find my conjectures confirmed*, ea, quæ fore suspicatus eram, facta cognosco.

CONJOIN. Vid JOIN.

CONJOINT, junctus: conjunctus: connexus: universus (*all parts of a mass united at one point*).

CONJOINTLY, conjuncte: una (*together at one place, in conjunction with*); *hence*, una cum (*together, simultaneously with*): conjunctim (*in conjunction*; e. g., *to ask for help*, auxilia petere): ad unum omnes (*all, without a single exception*): cuncti (*all together united somewhere, opposed to* dispersi): universi (*all taken together, wherever they may be; opposed to* singuli).

CONJUGAL, conjugialis (†) *or* conjugalis: connubialis (†): matrimonialis (*concerning wedlock*): maritus (*Ov.*): maritalis (*concerning wedded people*): *the conjugal union*, conjugium maritale: *conjugal rights*, jura conjugalia *or* connubialia. (†): *conjugal fidelity*, conjugii fides: fides marita: *conjugal love*, conjugalis amor.

CONJUGALLY, conjugaliter, connubialiter.

CONJUGATE, flectere, declinare: *the latter used by Varro, of all grammatical changes* (e. g., *derivation, comparison*, &c.), *as well as of conjugation and declension.*

CONJUGATION, (verborum) flexura (*in grammar*): *or* declinatio (*Varr.* Vid. *on* declinare *in the preceding word*). || *Union*, conjunctio (*the combination of several things*; e. g., ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum urbem appellant): concursus (*a concourse of things*; e. g., honestissimorum studiorum).

CONJUNCTION, || *a connecting particle*, conjunctio: particula conjunctiva. || *Conjunction of the heavenly bodies*, astrorum concursio. || *Association*, conjunctio (*general term, also = friendly connection*): societas (*existing union, alliance, association*). JN. conjunctio et societas.

CONJUNCTIVE, modus conjunctivus *or* subjunctivus (*in later writers and grammarians*).

CONJUNCTURE, tempus; tempora, *plural*; temporum ratio. *There are often conjunctures*, &c., incidunt sæpe tempora, quum, &c. *In such a conjuncture of affairs*, in hoc *or* in tali tempore (*of a bad state of things*). || *Mode of joining*, conjunctio.

CONJURATION, || *an earnest entreaty*, obtestatio: obsecratio [SYN. *in* TO CONJURE]. || *Form of enchantment*, carmen: canticum (*the prescribed form*): cantio (*conjuration, as actually used*): fascinatio (*by looks and words*): theurgia (*late*): delenimenta, *plural*: ars magica: magice (*the art*): veneficia et cantiones (*Cic.*): præstigiæ (*tricks of a juggler*): cantus magicus: *to practice conjuration*, præstigias agere (*play juggling tricks*): inferorum animas elicere: animas *or* mortuorum animas excitare (*of raising spirits*).

CONJURE, || *to entreat earnestly*, obtestari: obsecrare: implorare et obtestari, *by any body*, per aliquem: *to conjure any body with tears*, &c., multis precibus et lacrimis obtestari: *to conjure by all that is holy*, multis, omnibus, infimis precibus petere, orare; omnibus precibus orare et obtestari aliquem. || *To enchant*, fascinare: effascinare (*both of enchantment by looks*; i. e., *the* fascinum, *still called in Italy* "mal occhio chettatura;" *then, also, of oral enchantment; for which reason the words* visu, lingua, voce atque lingua, *are additionally joined, to determine the sort of enchantment*): incantare (*in the signification of enchanting by magic sentences; not met with, in this sense, before Appul., Apol.*, p. 305: *for* incantata vincula, *Hor., Sat.*, 1, 8, 49, *does not apply*): *to conjure up (spirits, fiends, &c.)*, animas *or* mortuorum imagines excitare (*Cic.*): inferorum animas elicere: infernas umbras carminibus elicere: jubēre Manes exire ex sepulcris (*Ov.*): elicere animulas noxias et præsagia sollicitare larvarum (*make them tell the future*): carminibus compescere (*restrain by conjuration*; e. g., ignes): *to conjure away*, * incantamentis fugare: adjuratione divini nominis expellare (e. g., dæmones, *Lact.*). || *To practice the arts of a conjurer*, * colere artem magicam *or* artes magicas.

CONJURER, magus (*μάγος, general term*): præstigiator (*who plays juggling tricks*): circulator: planus (*who goes about conjuring for his bread*, circulator: *often with serpents*): pilarius (*with glasses, balls*, &c.): ventilator (*who makes pebbles, dice*, &c., *disappear; changes them from hand to hand*, &c., *ψηφοπαίκτης or ψηφοκλέπτης*). *To play the conjurer*, præstigias agere.

CONNATE, insitus: innatus: ingeneratus: ingenitus. JN. insitus et innatus (*originally inherent*): naturalis: nativus (*natural, opposed to* assumtus, adventicius, ascitus; i. e., *acquired by art*, &c.): congeneratus: a parentibus propagatus (*inherited from our parents*).

CONNECT, conjungere (*to combine, in general*): copulare (*to couple, as it were; to combine closely*): connectere (*to connect, to unite, all three, with any thing*, cum aliquâ re): *to be connected with any thing*, conjunctum esse alicui rei *or* cum aliquâ re. Vid. JOIN.

CONNECTEDLY, conjunctim: conjuncte (e. g., conjuncte cum aliquâ re contexere, *Cic.*). Vid. CONJOINTLY.

CONNECTION, conjunctio (*general term; also = friendly connection*): colligatio: copulatio (*copulation, a coupling together, figuratively = firm connection*): societas (*an existing union, alliance*, &c.). JN. conjunctio et societas: necessitudo (*the reciprocal connection, in which a person stands as relation, colleague, friend, patron, or client with another person*): conjunctio affinitatis (*by marriage*): sodalitas (*connection of companions*; e. g., *in Rome, of certain priests; then, in general, a society in which any thing secret is carried on*): commercium (*intercourse in general, properly and figuratively*): *the connection of the soul with the body*, societas et contagio corporis: *intimate connection (= friendship)*, conjunctio et familiaritas: *to enter into connection; to form a connection with*, se conjungere; conjungi; jungi; consociari: *with any body* [vid. TO CONNECT]: *to form an intimate connection*, arcte conjungi: *a more intimate connection*, arctiora necessitudinis vincula cum aliquo contrahere: *to bring into connection* [vid. TO CONNECT]: *to stand in connection*, conjunctum esse, *with any body*, cum aliquo (*or, among one another*, inter se): *to stand in connection with any thing*, conjungi *or* conjunctum esse cum aliquâ re (*to be connected with any thing*): pertinēre ad aliquid (*to stand in connection with any thing, to belong to it*): *to have great or extensive connections*, cum multis hominibus usu *or* consuetudine conjunctum esse: *in connection with any body*, conjunctus cum aliquo; *also* cum aliquo *only* (*especially if it means with the co-operation or in the company of a person*). || *Similitude*, cognatio: conjunctio (e. g., cognatio studiorum, *the mutual relationship of sciences*): consensus (*agreement of opinion*; e. g., animorum): *to stand in connection with any thing*, cognationem habēre cum aliquâ re; propinquum, *or* finitimum, *or* propinquum et finitimum esse alicui rei: *there is a connection between the human soul and the gods*, animus tenetur cognatione deorum: *not to have even the remotest connection with any thing*, remotissimum esse aliquâ re. || *Coherence; connected arrangement*; cohærentia (*coherence*; e. g., *of the world*, mundi): contextus (*the connection, as state*; e. g., *of a speech*, orationis, sermonis; *of things and words*, rerum et verborum. *Comp. Ernesti, Lex. Techn. Rom.*, p. 90): *systematic connection*, continuatio seriesque rerum, ut alia ex aliâ nexa et omnes inter se aptæ colligatæque videantur (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 4, *extr.*): *being in connection*, continens: continuus. || *A connection (= person connected by marriage*, &c.), affinis. *Relations and connections*, genere proximi: necessarii: propinqui et affines.

CONNIVANCE, venia: indulgentia. *Sometimes* dissimulatio (*the pretending not to see*): *or circumlocution by* connivēre in aliquâ re [conniventia, *post-classical*]: *by way of connivance*, dissimulanter.

CONNIVE, connivēre in re (*to wink at it*): alicui rei *or* alicui aliquid ignoscere (*to hold excused, to take no notice of*): alicui *or* alicui rei indulgēre (*to indulge any body in any thing*): indulgentiâ tractare aliquem (*to treat any body with indulgence*): omittere: prætermittere (*to let any thing pass, not punish it*).

CONNOISSEUR, homo elegans; spectator elegans (*Ter., Eun.*, 3, 5, 18): intelligens existimator; homo ingeniosus atque intelligens: doctus æstimator (e. g., *of poetry*, carminum): doctus et intelligens existimator; homo doctus et prudens: *to be a connoisseur in any thing*, aliquid intelligere, callēre, cognitum or perceptum habēre; multum in aliquâ re versatum esse: *to be no connoisseur*, alicujus rei ignarum *or* imperitum esse; in aliquâ re peregrinum *or* hospitem esse: *a connoisseur in the fine arts*, intelligens, *or* sciens, *or* peritus artis (*in context, especially in plural, without* artis): artium judex *or* subtilis artium judex et callidus (*judge of the fine arts, after Hor., Sat.*, 2, 3, 23): *the judgment of a connoisseur*, judicium intelligens; judicium eruditissimum; *the eye of a connoisseur*, eruditi oculi; acumen argutum judicis (*Hor., A. P.*, 364): *the ear of a connoisseur*, aures eruditæ *or* teretes: *connoisseurs (also)* ii, qui intelligunt; docti atque prudentes: *one who is no connoisseur*, (homo) rudis (vid. *Vell.*, 1, 13, 4: Mummius tam rudis fuit, ut, &c., i. e., *was so little of a connoisseur that*, &c.): homo imperitus, ignarus, *of any thing*, alicujus rei.

CONNUBIAL. Vid. CONJUGAL.

CONQUER, vincere (*general term*): superare (*to overcome; both properly and improperly*, e. g., *the enemy, difficulties*). JN. vincere et superare: domare (*to tame, stronger term than* vincere; vid. *Flor.*, 4, 12, 30: Germani victi magis quam domiti erant): profligare (*to overthrow a hostile army so completely that it can not be rallied again*): subigere [vid. SYN. *under* SUBDUE]: frangere (*figuratively, to break the power of any thing*; e. g., *of a passion*): imperare (*figuratively to govern, command, have the empire of*, &c., e. g., *the passions*, cupiditatibus): *to conquer entirely*, devincere (*in a general battle*): perdomare (*to tame entirely*): prosternere (*properly*, "*to dash to the ground*;" *hence, to discomfit, dejct utterly*): *to be conquered*, inferiorem discedere: victum *or* superatum recedere: *to have never been conquered*, semper superiorem *or* victorem discessisse: *to confess one's self conquered*, manus dare (*also, with addition*, vincique se pati; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 31): *to conquer one's self*, se ipsum *or* animum vincere; animum contundere (*if by very violent measures*). *To conquer* (*towns or countries*), capere: potiri (aliquâ re): occupare: expugnare.

CONQUERABLE, qui (quæ, quod) vinci, domari, expugnari potest; superabilis (*Ov., Tac.*): vincibilis (*Ter., easy to gain*, causa): expugnabilis (e. g., urbs, *Liv.*).

CONQUERED; *formed by the past participle of the verbs in* TO CONQUER.

CONQUEROR, victor: expugnator *with genitive* (*conqueror of a town*, urbis): domitor (*with genitive, vanquisher*; e. g., *of Spain*, Hispaniæ): *Pompey's troops considered themselves already the conquerors*, Pompeiani vicisse jam sibi videbantur: *to come off conqueror*, victorem *or* superiorem discedere: *to be the conqueror of any body or any thing*; vid. TO CONQUER.

CONQUEST, occupatio (*the taking possession of*): expugnatio (*the taking by storm*): victoria (*victory*): *to make great conquests*, magnas terras expugnare: *to consolidate one's conquests*, firmo ea, quæ bello subegi: *to retain one's conquests*, *parta retinēre. Vid. VICTORY.

CONSANGUINEOUS, sanguine conjunctus: consanguineus (†).

CONSANGUINITY, consanguinitas; sanguinis conjunctio, communio, *or by circumlocution with* sanguine aliquem attingere; sanguine cum aliquo conjunctum esse.

CONSCIENCE, conscientia virtutis et vitiorum; conscientia factorum: conscientia animi *or* mentis (*the consciousness of having done right or wrong, for which, in classic prose*, conscientia *never stands alone, unless the genitive of* "*virtue*" *or* "*guilt*" *is implied by the context*): religio (*scruple; also conscientiousness*, vid.): fides (*conscientiousness*): *a good conscience*, conscientia bona (*Cels. ap. Quint.*, 2, 15, 32; *Quint.*, 6, 1, 33, *and* 9, 2, 93; *Tac., Agr.*, 1, 2): conscientia recta (*Cic., Att.*, 13, 20, 4); *but more usually* conscientia recte facti, *or* recte factorum, *or* pulcherrimi facti; conscientia rectæ voluntatis; conscientia optimæ mentis; mens bene sibi conscia; *also* bonæ mentis fiducia; *but seldom* conscientia (* *Cic., Att.*, 12, 28, 2): *a very good conscience*, conscientia optima (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 12, 3; *but* conscientia egregia sæpe repetiti regni paterni *is* = "*a noble, lofty feeling of the mind, satisfied with itself*," *Liv.*, 29, 33, 9): *to have a good conscience*, nullius culpæ sibi conscium esse; sustentari præclarâ conscientiâ suâ: *to console one's self with a good conscience*, optimæ mentis conscientiâ se consolari: *a person who has a good conscience*, homo integer et bonus (integer vitæ scelerisque purus *is poetical*): *a bad conscience*, conscientia mala (*Sall., Jug.*, 62, 8; *Quint.*, 12, 1, 3); *but more usually* conscientia delictorum, *or* peccatorum, *or* maleficiorum, *or* scelerum; *also* mens male sibi conscia; animus sibi conscius: *from the context also* conscientia *only*: *to have a bad conscience*, conscientiâ morderi [vid. REMORSE]: *to read a bad conscience in any body's face*, conscientiæ notas in ipso ore alicujus deprehendere: *with a good conscience*, sine sollicitudine religionis (*without scruple, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep.*, 10, 62): salvâ fide; salvo officio; salvis legibus; bonâ mente *or* bono animo (*but never* bonâ *or* salvâ conscientiâ); *also* liquido (*with perfect certainty, without scruple*; e. g., *to say, to maintain, to take an oath*, dicere, affirmare, jurare; vid. *Ruhnk., Ter., Andr.*, 4, 3, 14): *I swear with a good conscience*, ex animi sententiâ juro: *I can take my oath of it with a good conscience*, liquet mihi dejerare (*Ter., Eun.*, 2, 3, 40); *or* liquido possum jurare: *as far as you can with a good conscience*, quantum fides tua patietur: *my conscience does not allow me to pass over in silence that*, &c., illud me tacēre conscientia mea non patitur, quod, &c. (vid. *Liv.*, 5, 25, 6): *I can not do this with a good conscience*, hoc sine scelere fieri nullo pacto potest: *to attribute any thing to an evil conscience*, aliquid in conscientiam ducere (vid. *Sall., Jug.*, 85, 26): *any body feels the stings of conscience*, conscientiâ mordetur aliquis; conscientia animi stimulat *or* terret aliquem; angore conscientiæ agitatur; aliquem conscientiæ maleficiorum suorum stimulant: *the voice of conscience is powerful*, magna est vis conscientiæ: *the stings of conscience*, angor conscientiæ fraudisque cruciatus: *a man without a conscience*, homo sine ullâ religione ac fide: *to have no conscience*, sine ullâ religione ac fide esse; nihil religioni sibi habēre (*after Cic., De Div.*, 1, 35, *in.*). *To make a conscience of not doing* (*or not to do*) *any thing*[1] (i. e., *my conscientious scruples prevent my doing it*), religio mihi est; subit animum religio, *both with infinitive*: *to make no conscience of doing any thing* (e. g., *to kill any body*, &c.), religio ei non est, *with following* quo minus; non habet religioni, *with infinitive*: *the people made a conscience*, res illa in religionem venit populo: *I make no conscience of doing it* (*feel no scruple about it*), nulla mihi religio est (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 9, 70: *I will take that on my conscience*, culpam in me transferas *or* transferatis (*after Ter., Andr.*, 2, 3, 5): *upon my conscience, I don't know*, ne vivam, si scio: *for upon my conscience, I did think so*, nam, ita vivam, putavi (hoc, illud): *I ask you on your conscience, have you a wife?* ex tui animi sententiâ tu uxorem habes? (vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 64, *extr.*) *Cases of conscience* [vid. *under* CASE (*end*)]: || *Conscientiousness*, vid.

CONSCIENTIOUS, religiosus; sanctus; severus; justus [SYN. *in* CONSCIENTIOUSNESS]. *To be conscientious in any thing*, religionem adhibēre: *to deviate from the conscientious performance of a duty*, a religione officii declinare: *in the most conscientious manner*, optimâ fide (e. g., *to pay any body any thing*, alicui aliquid annumerare); sanctissime (e. g., tueri religiones publicas).

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, religiose; sancte; severe: diligenter (*exactly, punctually*).

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, religio (*conscientiousness toward the gods and all which concerns them*; e. g., *conscientiousness of a judge who acts faithfully to his oath*, &c.): sanctitas (*severe integrity, as quality of one who, respecting the laws of God and man, shrinks from avarice, rapacity, oppression*, &c.): severitas (*strict conscientiousness, as quality of him who practices justice and right without partiality*): justitia (*love of justice and equity*): fides (*faith and honesty, in general, toward those with whom we deal*). JN. religio ac fides: diligentia (*exactness, punctuality, in general*): *conscientiousness in giving advice*, religio in consilio dando.

CONSCIOUS. *To be conscious*, conscium sibi esse alicujus rei, *or with accusative and infinitive*: *not to be conscious of any guilt, not to be conscious of any thing*, nullius sibi culpæ conscium esse; nihil conscire sibi (*Hor., Ep.*, 1, 1, 61): *I am perfectly conscious of it*, bene memini. *I am conscious how that*, &c., scio (*if it is a matter of knowledge*): sentio (*if it is a felt conviction*; e. g., si quid est in me ingenii, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, *Cic.*). *I am not conscious that I was ever*, &c., conscius mihi sum, numquam me fuisse, &c. (*Cic.*).

CONSCIOUSLY, sciens: prudens. JN. sciens ac prudens.

CONSCIOUSNESS, conscientia (*also, in a more limited sense of the word* = *the consciousness of having acted rightly*): sensus (*feeling*): *the consciousness of having acted rightly*, conscientia recte factorum: *the consciousness of having lived a holy life and done much good, is a pleasant feeling*, conscientia bene actæ vitæ multorumque benefactorum recordatio jucundissima est: *I have the consciousness of having acted rightly*, mihi conscius sum, recte me fecisse.

CONSCRIPT, conscriptus: novus miles: tiro miles, tiro (*a newly-levied soldier; opposed to* vetus miles, veteranus). *The conscripts*, milites tirones: milites in supplementum lecti; *also* supplementum (*as supplementary troops*): *to supply the army by conscripts*, supplēre; explēre supplemento; delectibus supplēre; supplementum scribere alicui.

CONSCRIPTION, delectus (*of soldiers*): conquisitio militum (*stronger term*): *a strict conscription is ordered*, * acer delectus denunciatur: *to raise* 30,000 *troops by the conscription, rigidly enforced*, intentisimâ conquisitione ad triginta millia peditum conficere.

CONSECRATE, || *to make holy by ceremonies*, dedicare: inaugurare (*to consecrate*; inaugurare *also in speaking of a person*; e. g., *of a priest.* ☞ Dedicare *is only used of things which relate immediately to the* cultus *of the gods, as statues, images, altars, temples*, &c.: *if it was performed by the* augurium, *it was termed* inaugurare): consecrare (*to make holy or sacred, of any thing, even of fields and animals; the* consecratio *might be performed by any body, the* dedicare *only by a magistrate, to whom the pontifex, in that case, repeated or dictated the customary form of words*): cultui divino sacrare (*to consecrate for purposes of worship, Amman.*). *To consecrate an altar*, aram dedicare, consecrare: *to consecrate a temple to a god*, deo delubrum dedicare *or* templum consecrare: *to consecrate any body* (*as a god*), aliquem deum consecrare. *Consecrated*, sacratus; consecratus; sacer (*holy, as the quality of the gods*): religiosus (*sacred*). FIG., *to dedicate*, dedicare: dicare: offerre (*to offer*): diis primitias offerre. *To consecrate one's life to the service of one's country*, vitam suam totam patriæ dedere.

CONSECRATION, consecratio: dedicatio [SYN. *in* CONSECRATE]: *consecration also* = apotheosis (*Tac., Ann.*, 13, 2, *extr.*; *Suet., Dom.*, 2): *the consecration of a priest*, consecratio (*Inscr. Grut.*, 303, 2; vid. TO CONSECRATE). ☞ Inauguratio *is without any classical authority. To receive consecration*, consecrari: *the feast of the consecration of any thing*, * dies rei inaugurandæ *or* consecrandæ sacer.

CONSECUTIVE, continens: continuus (*following immediately one after the other without interruption*): contextus (*hanging one on the other, not interrupted*): ordine (*according to order, in turn*): alter post alterum: alius post alium (*one after the other; the former in speaking of two, the latter of several persons*): *during three consecutive days*, triduum continuum; tres dies continuos: *what have you been doing for so many consecutive days?* quid tot continuos dies egisti?

CONSECUTIVELY, continenter (*in one succession, in one continuance*, con-

[1] OBS. The phrase "*to make a conscience*" appears to be used with some difference of meaning; thus, "we *must make a conscience* in keeping the just laws of superiors" (*Jer. Taylor*) = "we *must* observe them religiously." But L'Estrange uses, "to *make a conscience of betraying* for gold," in the sense of *not* betraying for gold from a conscientious principle of duty. Locke says, "we must *make conscience* not to mislead children." Hence we must consider whether the meaning of "*making a conscience*" is the making it a point of conscience to *do* the thing in question, or *not* to do it.

tinue *and* continuo, *unclassical*): deinceps (*successively, one after another*).

CONSENT, consensio, consensus: assensus. *Sometimes* voluntas (*the will*): permissio (*permission*; e. g., *that any body may remain where he is*, mansionis, *Cic. ad Qu. Fr.*, 3, 1, 3): venia (*indulgence in any thing, consent*): auctoritas: jussus (*consent of any superior, the former in Rome of the Senate, the latter of the people*): *with your consent*, te consentiente, probante: *with the consent of the people*, secundo populo: *without your consent*, te adversante, renuente, nolente; injussu tuo: *with the full consent of Catulus*, summâ Catuli voluntate: *with any body's consent*, alicujus permissu (i. e., *permission*): alicujus voluntate (*with his good-will*; e. g., *to do any thing*, facere aliquid): *without any body's consent*, injussu alicujus (*properly without any order*): *with the consent of all*, consensu omnium (i. e., *with the concurrence of all in one opinion*): *they gave their unanimous consent that*, &c., assensu omnes permiserunt, ut, &c.

CONSENTANEOUS, consentaneus: conveniens *or* congruens (*all three with* alicui rei). Vid., *also*, CONFORMABLE.

CONSENTANEOUSLY. Vid. CONFORMABLY.

CONSEQUENCE, ‖ *the following of one thing after another*, consecutio: consequentia (e. g., eventorum consequentia, *Cic.*). ‖ *Of cause and effect*, consecutio (*the consequence, as effect; philosophical technical term*): exitus (*issue*): eventus (*effect*): quod ex aliquâ re evênit, evênit, *or* eventurum est, *or* quæ ex aliquâ re eveniunt, evenerunt, eventura sunt (*Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 55, *in.*): *consequences and circumstances*, res consequentes et circumstantes: *it is the unhappy consequence of*, &c., culpa est in aliquâ re: vitium est alicujus rei (e. g., *you maintain it to be the unhappy consequence of human error*, in hominum vitiis ais esse culpam; *Cic., N. D.*, 3, 31, *in.*): *it is the lamentable consequence of too great abundance*, copiæ vitium est (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 62; *Herz.*, p. 110): *to have such or such a consequence*, consecutionem alicujus rei afferre: consequitur aliquid aliquam rem: manat aliquid ex re (*of errors, sins*, &c.; e. g., peccata ex vitiis manant): *what other consequence can result from the change of the camp, but*, &c.? castrorum mutatio quid habet, nisi, &c.? (*Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 31, *p. in.*): *the natural consequence was that*, &c., id hujus modi erat, ut, &c.: *the consequence of it was that*, &c., aliquo factum est, ut, &c.: *to have important consequences*, magni esse momenti: *to have bad consequences*, male evenire: secus cadit res, ac speraverat aliquis: *to have good consequences*, bene evenire, *for any body*, alicui evenire ex sententiâ: *the consequences of any thing last during one's whole life*, omnis vita perturbatur aliquâ re (e. g., errore, inscientiâ (vid. *Cic., Fin.*, 1, 14, *in.*): *to judge of measures by their consequences*, consilia eventis ponderare: *to fear the consequences of any thing*, quorsum aliquid casurum, *or* evasurum, *or* erupturum sit, vereri: *to dread the consequences*, quorsum res eruptura sit, horrêre: *to calculate the consequences of any thing*, rationem habêre alicujus rei (vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 13; *Herz.*): *not to know the consequences of any thing*, * nescire ea, quæ ex aliquâ re eventura sunt (*of consequences that will follow*): *not to know what the consequences of any thing will be*, * nescire quid ex aliquâ re eventurum sit (*of consequences that may follow*): *in consequence of*, causâ alicujus rei (e. g., timoris causâ, *Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 33): ex (e. g., ex divitiis juventutem luxuria atque avaritia invasere, *Sall., Cat.*, 12, 2): præ (*of a preventive cause; after a negative*; e. g., præ strepitu vix audiri): [vid. "*on account of*," *under* ACCOUNT.] ‖ *Moment, importance*; momentum: pondus; discrimen (*weight, importance*): *to be of much consequence*, magni momenti esse; magni referre: *a matter of great consequence*, res gravissima, *or* summa, *or* maxima: res magni momenti *or* discriminis: *to be of consequence*, auctoritate valêre *or* posse (*of persons*): vim habêre *or* exercêre (*of persons and things*): *of consequence* (*of things*), gravis (*opposed to* levis, *of no consequence*): magnus: grandis: luculentus: *a town of consequence*, urbs magna, opulenta, florens: *a state of consequence*, civitas ampla et florens *or* gravis et opulenta (*opposed to* civitas exigua et infirma, *of no consequence*): *to be a person of consequence*, gravem personam sustinêre: *to suffer a loss of some consequence*, magnam facere jacturam: *to be of no consequence*, nullo esse numero: nullum numerum obtinêre: nihil posse *or* valêre (*of persons*): leve esse: nullius momenti esse (*of things*): *that is of no consequence*, * hæc sunt levia *or* inania: *that very thing is of great consequence*, magni refert id ipsum: *to know something of consequence*, aliquid, quod referret, scire: *it is of no consequence to me*, meâ minime refert: *to think any thing a matter of no consequence*, aliquid parvi facere; aliquid in levi habêre: in auctoritate gravis; auctoritate *or* dignitate præditus, opibus *or* gratiâ florens (*influential*): vir illustris, nobilis, generis nobilitate clarus (*by birth or rank*): vir potens (*by power*): *a man of no consequence*, homo neque honore neque nomine illustris (*Cic.*); homo ignobilis, obscurus. [Vid., *also*, IMPORTANCE.] ‖ *In logic* (1), *the last proposition of a syllogism*, conclusio: complexio: (2), *conclusion from premises*, conclusio. *Does not this consequence necessarily follow?* satisne hoc conclusum videtur? *I deny the consequence; or, that consequence does not follow*, id inde effici nequit: id inde non conficitur *or* sequitur. *If the premise can not be denied, the consequence is necessary*, si quod primum in connexo necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium (*Cic.*).

CONSEQUENT, consequens: (quod non est consequens, vituperandum est): *it is consequent*, consequens est (*it stands to reason*).

CONSEQUENT, *s.*, (*in logic*) conclusio: complexio. Vid. CONSEQUENCE.

CONSEQUENTIAL, ‖ *following by rational deduction*, consequens: consentaneus (*philosophical technical term*): ex necessariâ conclusione confectus (*following necessarily from premises*): sibi constans (*consistent*). ‖ *Pompous*, magnificus.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, consequenter (*Appul., Met.*, 10, *in.*, 238): recte (*Cic., according to correct deduction, De Divin.*, 2, 17, 40): constanter (*consistently*): *very*, constantissime. ‖ *Pompously*, magnifice; vid. AFFECTEDLY.

CONSEQUENTLY, igitur: ergo: itaque: proinde (*in a sentence of exhortation*). *Sometimes* quod (= "*in reference to which*;" e. g., Male metuo, ne Philumenæ morbus adgravescat; quod te, Æsculapi, et te, Salus, ne quid sit hujus, oro, *Ter.*; vid. *Pract. Intr.*, 2, 829). *Sometimes* jam (*of what a person knows after and from a previous statement*; e. g., Ego Appium—valde diligo: Jam me Pompeii totum esse scis, *Cic.*). ☞ *If from a number of premises or observations an inference is drawn*, quæ quum ita sint (*this being so*) *is used*. Vid. THEREFORE.

CONSERVATION, conservatio: tuitio (*as act*): salus, incolumitas (*the unimpaired condition or state*): sustentatio (*maintenance; Ulp., Dig.*, 24, 3, 22, § 8). Vid. PRESERVATION.

CONSERVATIVE, *circumlocution by verbs*, servare, conservare, tueri. *Sometimes the substantives*, servator, conservator, conservatrix (*feminine*), *taken adjectively*. *A conservative* (*member of a political party*), qui optimatium causam agit: optimatium fautor (*properly aristocrat*).

CONSERVATOR, servator: conservator: conservatrix (*feminine*). ‖ *Keeper of a public institution*, custos: curator. *To make any body the conservator of any thing*, constituere *or* præficere aliquem curatorem alicui rei.

CONSERVATORY, plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia, *or* quibus objectæ sunt vitreæ (*after Mart.*, 8, 14): * hiberna plantarum, specularibus instructa.

CONSERVE. Vid. PRESERVE.

CONSERVES. Vid. COMFITURES, PRESERVES.

CONSIDER, ‖ *to look at any thing carefully*, spectare (*general term*): contemplari (*especially of examining objects of art or nature, generally implying a calm but attentive contemplation*): considerare (*in order to judge of it; cf. Cic., Off.*, 1, 41, 147; *Gell.*, 2, 21): intueri (*to look upon any thing*). JN. intueri et contemplari: contueri (*with great attention*): oculis collustrare *or* perlustrare (*in a scrutinizing way*): visere: invisere (*to look upon near or close by*; vid. *Görenz., Cic., Fin.*, 5, 11, p. 151): perspicere (*in all its parts, to examine*). JN. contueri perspicereque: circumspicere (*all round*): oculis percurrere (*superficially*): intentis oculis contemplari (*attentively*). IMPR., *with the mind*: contemplari animo *or* animo et cogitatione: considerare secum in animo; *or* contemplari, considerare *only*. JN. contemplari et considerare: referre animum ad aliquid: lustrare animo *or* ratione animoque: perlustrare animo *or* mente animoque: circumspicere mente (*with all collateral circumstances attending any thing*): expendêre: perpendêre (*to weigh*): *to consider any thing as closely as possible*, aliquid quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplari: *to consider the matter in its proper light*, ad veritatem revocare rationem: *to consider one's self*, considerare se ipsum cum animo; contemplatione sui frui. ‖ *To look upon, to reckon*, spectare: intueri: habêre: ducere: rationem alicujus rei habêre *or* ducere: respicere aliquid (*to weigh a matter*): *they all considered Pompey as a messenger from heaven*, omnes Pompeium sicut aliquem de cœlo delapsum intuebantur: *to consider any body as a father*, aliquem in patris loco habêre; observare aliquem et deligere ut alterum parentem: *to consider any body as one's child*, aliquem in liberorum numero habêre: *to consider any thing* (*as*) *a fortunate circumstance*, boni consulere aliquid (*cf. Quint.*, 1, 6, 32): *to be considered a good man*, speciem boni viri præ se ferre: *to consider any thing an affront*, ad *or* in contumeliam accipere aliquid: *not to consider*, negligere (aliquid): *to consider the person*, discrimen personæ (discrimina personarum) servare: *the judge has to consider the cause, not the person*, non hominum, sed causarum oportet judicem totum esse: *without considering the person*, nullius ratione habitâ: delectu omni et discrimine omisso: omissis auctoritatibus. ‖ *To take into account*; e. g., *not to consider the expense, money*, &c., pecuniæ, sumtibus non parcere: *to consider one's self*, suam rationem ducere: de se cogitare. ‖ *To reflect upon*, commentari de re (*to consider about any thing*), meditari; meditari (secum) de re *or* aliquid (*to think over how any thing is to be done*). JN. commentari atque meditari de re: considerare (secum in animo) aliquid *or* de re (*to take into consideration*): perpendêre aliquid (*examine carefully*): aliquid reputare (secum), in *or* cum animo (*calculate*; e. g., *the consequences of any thing*): cogitare aliquid *or* de re (*general term, to think or meditate about*): *to consider maturely*, diu multumque secum reputare: toto animo *or* toto pectore cogitare: intendere cogitationem in aliquid: agitare mente, *or* animo, *or* in mente, *or* cum animo: volutare secum animo, in animo, *or* (*with any body*) cum aliquo: volvere animo *or* secum: versare secum in animo (*turn over in one's mind; not in Cic.; in Liv. and Sall. frequently*): *to consider with one's friends*, cum amicis volutare: *to consider carefully, frequently*, &c., multa secum reputare de re; etiam atque etiam reputare, quid, &c.; vidêre etiam atque etiam et considerare, quid, &c.; e. g., *what is to be done*, quid agendum: *to consider every thing on all sides*, omnia diligenter circumspicere; omnia ratione animoque lustrare; secum in animo versare unamquamque rem: *after having considered and calculated every thing*, circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis: *to consider all that can be urged both for and against any*

thing, omnes in utrâque parte calculos ponere. || *To esteem, respect;* vid. *these verbs.* || *To recompense*, remunerarì aliquem præmio : meritum præmium alicui persolvere (*according to merit*). Vid. TO RECOMPENSE.

CONSIDERABLE, haud spernendus : non contemnendus (*not to be despised*) : non mediocris (*not middling*) : magnus : grandis (*great*) : gravis (*important*) : luculentus (*considerable in value*) : *also by* aliquantum (i. e., *a considerable quantity*) *with genitive;* e. g., aliquantum prædæ : *pretty considerable debts*, aliquantum æris alieni : *not considerable*, tenuis : levis : *a considerable part*, pars bona : *considerable in number or extent*, amplus : procerus (*with regard to breadth, height*) : *a considerable sum of money*, magna *or* grandis pecunia : *a considerable patrimony*, luculentum patrimonium : *a considerable edifice* (*building*), opus conspiciendum : *a considerable territory*, agri lati (*Virg., Æn.*, 8, 8) : *a considerable loss*, damnum grave (*opposed to* leve) : *to have a considerable income*, *luculentiore reditu uti. Vid., *also*, GREAT, LARGE.

CONSIDERABLY, ample : magnifice : aliquanto (*with comparatives*), *or* aliquantum (*Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 13).

CONSIDERATE, providus : cautus. JN. cautus providusque : circumspectus : consideratus : prudens (*prudent*). JN. prudens et providus; prudens et cautus : diligens (*careful in the choice of means*, &c.) : humanus (*kind and attentive*) : qui aliorum (*or* alicujus) rationem diligenter habet.

CONSIDERATELY, provide : caute : circumspecte : prudenter : considerate : diligenter. *To go to work considerately*, circumspectius facere aliquid ; cautionem adhibêre in aliquâ re : *to act very considerately in any matter*, omne cautionis genus adhibêre in aliquâ re : *to act and speak considerately*, circumspicere dicta factaque. || *Kindly*, vid.

CONSIDERATENESS, providentia (*foresight ; leading us to adopt such measures as will ward off a foreseen danger*, *Liv.*, 30, 5, 5, *compare with Cic., De Invent.*, 2, 53, 160) : circumspectio (*circumspection*) : circumspectum judicium (*instead of which Gell.*, 14, 2, *uses* circumspicientia, *sound, prudent judgment*) : prudentia (*that prudence which acts in all cases with circumspection*) : diligentia (*careful choice of measures in any thing*) : *to act with much considerateness in any thing*, cautionem *or* diligentiam adhibêre in aliquâ re : omne cautionis genus adhibêre in aliquâ re. Vid. PRUDENCE.

CONSIDERATION, || *reflection, examination*, deliberatio (*mature consideration what resolution to take ;* vid. *Cic., Att.*, 8, 15, 2 ; *Off.*, 1, 3, 9) : consultatio (*with others*) : cogitatio (*meditation*) : æstimatio (*reflection ;* e. g., æstimatio in locum iræ successit, *anger gave way to consideration, Justin*, 12, 6, 5) : judicium (e. g., judicio facere aliquid, *to do any thing with consideration*) : *the matter requires consideration*, res cadit in deliberationem ; res est consilii : *we must take the matter into further consideration*, rem amplius deliberandam esse censui : *after mature or due consideration*, re consultâ et exploratâ : re diligenter perpensâ *or* consideratâ : inîtâ subductâque ratione : circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis : *with consideration*, consilio : consulte (*not* consulto, *which means with a premeditated purpose*) : considerate : remotâ temeritate : *after mature consideration*, bono consilio (e. g., *to do any thing*, facere aliquid) : *without consideration*, sine consilio : inconsiderate : temere : *a person who acts with consideration*, homo consideratus : *who acts without consideration*, homo inconsideratus *or* inconsultus : *to require a good deal of consideration*, multæ cogitationis esse : *to have no consideration*, nullâ cogitatione esse : imprudentem, *or* inconsideratum, *or* inconsultum, *or* temerarium esse : nullius consilii esse : *not to take any thing into consideration*, rationem alicujus rei nullam habêre : *to examine any thing with the greatest consideration*, exactissimo judicio examinare aliquid. [Vid., *also*, TO CONSIDER.] || *Moment*, respectus : momentum : discrimen : *to be a consideration of importance*, magni momenti esse : magni referre : *a consideration of great importance*, res gravissima, *or* summa, *or* maxima : res magni momenti *or* discriminis. [Vid., *also*, IMPORTANCE.] || *Weight, authority*, vis : gravitas : *a person of great consideration*, homo, in quo summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo (*as statesman*) : homo gravis (*general term for one who is looked up to*) : *to be of consideration*, gravem esse (*of persons and things*) : *to be a person of some consideration*, aliquo numero atque honore esse, aliquo loco et numero esse : *it is a matter of consideration*, res habet gravitatem : *to be of no consideration*, nullius ponderis esse : ponderis nihil habêre (*of things*) : tenui *or* nullâ auctoritate esse (*of persons*). || *Regard*, respectus (*properly a retrospective glance ; hence retrospection with the mind, as it were*) : ratio (*in taking any measures*) : *to take a person or thing into consideration*, respectum habêre ad aliquem : respicere aliquem *or* aliquid : rationem habêre alicujus *or* alicujus rei : rationem ducere alicujus rei : *to take one's own interests into consideration*, suam rationem ducere : de se cogitare : *to have particular consideration for any body or any thing*, alicujus *or* alicujus rei rationem diligenter habêre : *to have no consideration for*, &c., negligere aliquem *or* aliquid : nihil curare aliquid : *out of consideration for any body* (*this is frequently expressed in Latin by the mere dative of the person for whom one shows that consideration*) : *to pardon any body, out of consideration for any body*, condonare aliquid alicui (e. g., animadversionem et supplicium, quo usurus eram in aliquem, remittere alicui et condonare, *Vatin. in Cic. ad Div.*, 5, 10, 4) : *in consideration of these circumstances the people preferred*, &c., hæc respiciens populus maluit, &c. : *from the consideration that the enemy might cross in five days*, quod diebus quinque hostis transire possit : *without consideration for*, sine respectu alicujus rei : nullâ alicujus rei ratione habitâ : *without consideration of persons*, nullius ratione habitâ : delectu omni et discrimine omisso : omissis auctoritatibus : *to act without any consideration for any body*, omnia ad libidinem suam facere : *in consideration of this*, ejus rei ratione habitâ ; ejus rei respectu : eo quod (*because*). || *Motive*, causa : ratio : *to be induced by some consideration*, aliquid *or* nonnihil sequi (*in any thing*, in re ; vid. *Cic., Off.*, 1, 11, 35 ; *Beier*, p. 81, *sq. ; Rosc. Am.*, 3, 8, *Matthiæ*) : *from or for more than one consideration*, aliquot de causis. || *Compensation*, remuneratio : præmium *or* pretium (*the latter in Golden Age for* præmium honos : merces) : *to expect some consideration for one's services from any body*, pretium meriti ab aliquo desiderare. || *Esteem, to treat any body with great consideration*, vereri : revereri aliquem : aliquem colere : tribuere alicui cultum : observare, honorare aliquem : reverentiam adhibêre adversus aliquem *or* præstare.

CONSIDERING, || *taking it into consideration*, aliquid respiciens *or* intuens : cum eâ ratione : ratione habitâ (alicujus rei). *Considering this, he*, &c., hæc respiciens : id ille intuens, &c. || *When "considering" is used restrictively in sentences that make a statement, not absolutely, but comparatively, it is translated in various ways : the battle was a sharp one, considering the small number of the combatants*, prœlium atrocius, quam pro numero pugnantium : *a wealthy man, considering the time he lived at*, ut tum erant tempora, dives : ut temporibus illis, dives : *a good speaker, considering that he was a Theban*, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet : *he was a learned man, considering that he was a Roman*, multæ, ut in homine Romano, literæ : *considering the manners of these times*, (præsertim) ut nunc sunt mores. Vid., *also*, INASMUCH AS.

CONSIGN, || *deliver over*, tradere aliquem *or* aliquid : *to any body or any thing*, alicui *or* alicui rei : demandare : assignare (e. g., Eumenem custodibus, *Just.*) : *to consign one's boys to the care of a master*, pueros magistro tradere (*Cic.*), *or* demandare (*Liv.*) : *to consign a person to the care of another*, commendare et tradere aliquem alicui (*by a recommendation*) : *a business over to any body*, permittere alicui negotium ; *"to consign to writing,"* (*Addison*) consignare literis (*Cic.*) [vid. ENTRUST] : *to consign goods to any body, perhaps* *merces (vendendas) mittere ad redemtorem aliquem *or* redemtori alicui : *to consign to the flames*, in flammas conjicere.

CONSIGNMENT, *circumlocution by verbs under* CONSIGN.

CONSIST, || *to be composed of*, constare : *of any thing*, in re, *or* ex re, *or* re (*general term*) : compositum esse (ex re) : contineri aliquâ re ; *also* esse *with genitive : man consists of body and soul*, homo constat (ex) animo et corpore, *or* e corpore constat et animo ; hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore : *the gods have not bodies consisting of veins, nerves, and bones*, non venis et nervis et ossibus continentur dii : *a part of his property consisted of ready money*, partem rei familiaris in pecuniâ habebat : *a dactyl consists of one long and two short syllables*, dactylus est e longâ et duabus brevibus : *the army consists of* 6000 *men*, exercitus est militum decem millium : numerus copiarum explet decem millia. || *To be comprised or contained in any thing*, consistere in re : contineri re *or* in re (*the latter ;* i. e., *with* "in," *seldom, although classic ;* vid. *Cic., Off.*, 3, 15, 61 ; *Verr.*, 4, 27, 60, *where we find* in aliquâ re contineri atque inesse) : versârì : situm *or* positum esse (*to be placed in, to depend on*) : cerni (*to show or display itself*) in re : niti re *or* in re (*to lean on any thing for support*) : *virtue consists in acting*, virtus cernitur in agendo. || *To be consistent with*, consentire alicui rei *or* cum re : convenire : congruere : concordare : *the former can not consist with the latter*, posterius priori non convenit : *not to consist with*, abhorrêre ab aliquâ re : dissentire : dissidêre : discrepare. Vid. TO AGREE.

CONSISTENCE, || *degree of solidity ; the nearest substantives are*, soliditas : densitas : spissitas : crassitudo : *till it is of the consistence of honey*, donec mellis crassitudinem habeat (*Cels.*, 6, 6, 1). *Suitableness, agreement with*, convenientia (e. g., partium) : congruentia æqualitasque (*of the proper proportions of the parts of any whole ;* vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 2, 5, 11).

CONSISTENCY, firmitas (*of bodies, and, improperly, the consistency of character, which fits it to resist temptations*, &c.) : firmitudo (*innate consistency*) : constantia (*constancy*) : perseverantia (*consistency of one who does not allow himself to be deterred by difficulties*) : ratio constans (*equanimity ; also of things that do not alter*) : *to observe a rule with great consistency*, regulam constantissime servare : *in consistency with any thing* [vid. CONSISTENTLY] : *for the sake of consistency*, constantiæ causâ : *these assertions do not seem remarkable for their consistency*, hæc non constantissime dici mihi videntur. || *Degree of denseness*, vid. CONSISTENCE.

CONSISTENT, || *harmonizing with*, consentiens : congruens : concors : *consistent with any thing*, consentaneus alicui rei : decôrus alicui *or* alicui rei : conjunctus cum aliquâ re : accommodatus alicui rei *or* ad rem (*fit, proper*) : aptus alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*becoming, suitable*). JN. aptus et accommodatus : aptus consentaneusque : congruens et aptus : aptus et congruens : *consistent with the circumstances or times*, consentaneus tempori : ad tempus accommodatus : *to be consistent with any thing*, congruere : convenire : convenientem, aptum, consentaneumque esse alicui rei ; respondêre alicui rei : *also by* esse *with genitive ;* e. g., *it is consistent with the Gallic custom that*, &c., est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, ut, &c. : *he maintained that it was not consistent with the manners of the Greeks*, ne-

gavit, moris esse Græcorum, &c.: *to be consistent with the character one has assumed, and the circumstances of the time,* decēre: quasi aptum esse consentaneumque personæ et temporibus (*the latter as definition of the former, by Cic., Orat.,* 22, 74): *not to be consistent with,* alienum esse re *or* a re. || *Observing consistency; a consistent person,* homo stabilis et constans: *a consistent mode of thinking,* constantia: *to be or remain consistent,* sibi constare: secum consentire: se non deserere: sibi consentaneum esse: suis judiciis stare: *he would never say this if he cared to be consistent,* numquam id diceret, si ipse se audiret (*Cic., Tusc.,* 5, 10, 3): *not to be consistent* (*of persons*), a se discedere.

CONSISTENTLY, convenienter: congruenter: decōre: accommodate: apte. Jn. apte et quasi decōre: apte congruenterque: congruenter convenienterque: *to live consistently with nature,* accommodate (accommodatissime) ad naturam vivere: secundum naturam vivere: *to act consistently,* constanter facere (*very consistently,* constantissime). *Sometimes expressed by the prepositions* ad, ex, pro; e. g., ad veritatem (*consistently with truth*): ex lege (*consistently with the law*): pro tempore et pro re: ex re et ex tempore (*consistently with the times and circumstances*): *or by ablative only;* e. g., instituto suo, *consistently with his design: consistently with the customs of the Romans,* consuetudine Romanorum.

CONSISTORY, * senatus ecclesiasticus: * synedrium: *the president of the consistory,* * princeps senatûs ecclesiastici: *to be the president of the consistory,* * senatui ecclesiastico præsidēre: *member or counsel of the consistory,* * a consiliis ecclesiasticis: *assessor of the consistory,* * assessor senatûs ecclesiastici. Obs., consistorium *was the cabinet-council of a Roman emperor, and the members of it,* consistoriani, *Cod. Just.*

CONSOCIATE, consociare aliquid cum aliquo; *or, absolutely,* consociare aliquid *or* rem inter sese (*Cic., Liv.*). Intrans., consociari cum aliquo. Vid. Associate, *v.*

CONSOCIATE. Vid. Companion, Associate.

CONSOCIATION, consociatio. Vid. Companionship.

CONSOLABLE, consolabilis (*Cic.*).

CONSOLATION, solatium (*consolation which any thing affords, and which one feels*): consolatio (*act of consoling*): confirmatio animi (*stronger*): medicina (*the consolatory means; remedy:* solamen, *poetical*). *Sometimes* fomentum (e., g., hæc sunt solatia, hæc fomenta summorum dolorum, *Cic., Tusc.,* 2, 24, 59): *to be some consolation (to any body),* to *afford consolation,* solatium præbēre *or* afferre: solatio *or* solatium esse: *to afford some small degree of consolation,* nonnullam consolationem *or* aliquid solatii habēre: *to afford no consolation,* nihil habēre consolationis: *that is my consolation,* eo solatio utor: *this is my greatest consolation,* consolor me maxime illo solatio: *to be free from guilt is a great consolation,* vacare culpâ magnum est solatium: *the misfortune of others is a poor consolation,* levis est consolatio ex miseriis aliorum: *this is the only consolation that supports me,* hæc una consolatio me sustentat: *to find consolation in misery,* consolationem malorum invenire: *to find consolation in philosophy; or to apply to philosophy for consolation,* medicinam petere a philosophiâ: *to need no consolation,* non egēre medicinâ: *a letter of consolation,* literæ consolatoriæ: codicilli consolatorii (*a note*): *a state that admits of no consolation,* desperatæ res: *a word of consolation,* solatium: *to look to one only source for consolation,* omnia in unam consolationem conjicere: *a good conscience is the best consolation,* conscientia rectæ voluntatis maxima consolatio est (*Cic.*): *a source of consolation, mostly* solatium; * solatii copia; unde solatium peti *or* repeti potest: *it is a great consolation that,* magnum est solatium (*followed by infinitive*): *this is no trifling consolation to me,* hæc res mihi non mediocrem consolationem affert: *a recent sorrow will not admit of consolation,* recens animi dolor consolationes rejicit ac refugit (*Plin. Ep.,* 5, 16, 11). *It is often some consolation to know one's fate,* sæpe est calamitatis solatium, nosse sortem suam (*Curt.*). *I have none of the consolations which others have had in similar circumstances,* ea me solatia deficiunt, quæ ceteris simili in fortunâ non defuerunt. ☞ Consolatio *is the term used by Cicero for the discourse he composed for his own consolation after the death of his daughter.*

CONSOLATORY, consolatorius: * solatii plenus: *to be consolatory,* solatio esse: *very,* magno solatio esse: *it is very consolatory that,* &c., magnum est solatium, *with following infinitive.*

CONSOLE, consolari aliquem (in aliquâ re, *as* in miseriis; de aliquâ re: *of persons and things*): solatium alicui præbēre *or* afferre: alicui solatio *or* solatium esse (*to be of consolation to any body*): to *console any body by letter,* aliquem per literas consolari: *on account of any thing,* consolari aliquem de aliquâ re: *this consoles me,* hoc est mihi solatio: *to go away consoled,* æquiore animo discedere: *to console one's self,* se consolari (*on account of any thing*), de aliquâ re: *to console one's self with any thing,* se consolari aliquâ re (e. g., *with vain hopes,* spe inani); consolari aliquem aliquid *or* de aliquâ re: *less commonly,* aliquid aliquâ re, *as Cic., Tusc.,* 5, 31, 88: magnitudinem doloris brevitate consolatur, *Krebs: to console one's self,* se consolari (*so* memet, vos ipsos). *I console myself by thinking that,* &c., hoc solatio utor, quod, &c. (☞ solari *does not belong to the prose of the Golden Age*): *not to be able to console one's self,* * nihil consolationis admittere: *nothing is able to console me in my grief,* vincit omnem consolationem dolor: *any body can not be consoled,* alicujus dolor *or* luctus nullo solatio levari potest: ☞ *stronger terms for to* Console *are,* erigere; excitare; firmare: confirmare (*to inspire with courage*): relevare: recreare (*comfort*): *to console an afflicted person,* aliquem confirmare, excitare: afflictum alicujus animum recreare (*comp. Cic., Att.,* 1, 16, 8, ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum unumquemque confirmans, excitans); animum alicujus jacentem *or* aliquem abjectum et jacentem excitare; sublevare stratum et abjectum; ad animi æquitatem extollere aliquem: *to console a dejected person,* animum demissum et oppressum erigere: *to be consoled by a hope,* spe inflari.

CONSOLE, *s.* (*in architecture*): ancon *or* parotis (ἀγκών, ῶνος, ὁ, παρωτίς, ίδος, ἡ, *Vitr.,* 4, 6, 4, *Schneid.*).

CONSOLIDATE, *v.,* tr., firmare: confirmare (*to make lasting;* e. g., *the reign, empire*): stabilire (*to give firmness;* e. g., *of liberty, empire*): fundare (*of power, security, liberty, dominion*). Intr., solidescere (*to become firm; to unite, to form one whole, Plin.,* 11, 37, 87; *also* spissescere). [Obs., consolidare *is used by Cicero in the participle* consolidatus, *of accounts that are settled: Vitruvius uses it of a wall,* &c., *as technical term, Krebs.*] Vid. to Coalesce, to Unite.

CONSOLIDATION, confirmatio: *for the consolidation of the empire* (*or the power of the empire*), ad muniendas opes imperii.

CONSONANCE, } concentus: concor-
CONSONANCY, } dia: consensus: consensus conspirans: consensus concentusque: conspiratio: *to be in consonance,* concinere: concordare: consentire: consentire atque concinere: conspirare: *with any thing,* convenire alicui rei (e. g., sententiæ): *not to be in consonance with,* dissentire: dissidēre: discrepare [consonantia *only Vitruvius and late writers*]. Vid. Conformity.

CONSONANT, *adj.,* concinens: concors: congruens. Jn. concors et congruens: consŏnus (*opposed to* absonus): modulatus (*proper, harmonious*). Vid., *also,* Conformable, Consistent.

CONSONANT, (litera) consŏnans: consŏna (*later*). *Consonants come together,* coeunt: *clash,* rixantur (*Quint.*). *The clashing of consonants,* consonantium inter se congressus: *to end in a consonant,* in consonantem cadere *or* excidere.

CONSONANTLY, concorditer: congruenter: modulate. Vid., *also,* Conformably, Consistently.

CONSORT, maritus (*opposed to* cœlebs): conjux (*spouse*): vir (*man*): novus maritus (*lately married, Appul., Met.,* 8, p. 201, 36): *feminine,* conjux; uxor (*married according to the usual ceremonies; wife*): marita, *opposed to* vidua (*widow*): materfamilias (*opposed to* concubina): *consorts,* mariti (*Papin., Dig.,* 24, 1, 52, *extr.; so, of newly married persons,* novi mariti, *Appul., Met.,* 8, p. 201, 36): conjuges (*Catull.,* 64, 234). *To become the consort of any body,* nubere alicui (*of the female*). Vid., *also,* Husband, Wife.

CONSORT, *v.* Vid. to Associate.

CONSPICUOUS, || *obvious to the sight,* conspicuus: oculis subjectus (*obvious to the sight*): expressus (*clearly discernible; e. g., traces, vestiges,* vestigia: *marks,* indicia): apertus (*lying openly before one's eyes; opposed to* occultus): manifestus (*plain, palpable, evident; opposed to* latens, occultus): *to be conspicuous,* ante oculos positum esse: apertum esse: apparēre (*general term*). [Vid., *also,* Clear.] || *Unusual, remarkable,* notabilis *or* notandus: insignis: insignitus: conspicuus *or* conspiciendus (*that will draw upon itself the eyes of people;* vid. *Bremi, Suet., Oct.,* 45): mirus (*strange, odd, extraordinary*): *a conspicuous dress or costume,* dissentiens a ceteris habitus: *conspicuous from one's dress,* cultu notabilis: *to be conspicuous,* esse notabilem (*remarkable, of persons and things*): conspici: conspicuum esse (*to draw upon itself the eyes of the public;* e. g., *by its extravagant nature, of persons and things;* vid. *Bremi, Nep., Att.,* 13, 5, *and Suet., Oct.,* 45). || *Eminent,* insignis: præstans: clarus: nobilis: egregius: excellens: eximius [Syn. *in* Distinguished]. Vid. Eminent.

CONSPICUOUSLY, manifesto *or* manifeste: ita ut facile appareat: mirum in modum: aperte: dilucide: palam. || *Eminently,* egregie: eximie.

CONSPIRACY, conjuratio (*the proper word*): conspiratio (*any association either for good or bad purposes*). *To form a conspiracy* [vid. to Conspire]: *to discover a conspiracy,* conjurationem invenire atque deprehendere: conjurationem detegere (*of a non-conspirator*): conjurationem patefacere *or* prodere (*on the part of a member*): *to suppress a conspiracy,* conjurationem opprimere: *privy to a conspiracy,* conjurationis conscius, *or* (*from context*) conscius *only.*

CONSPIRATOR, conjuratus: conjurationis particeps *or* socius: *the conspirators,* conjurati; conjurationis globus.

CONSPIRE, conjurare: conjurationem facere (*the proper word*): conspirare (*to join for a certain purpose in general*). *To conspire with any body,* conjurare cum aliquo: *to conspire against any body or any thing,* conjurare contra aliquem *or* aliquid: conspirare in aliquem *or* aliquid; *for accomplishing a certain purpose,* conjurare de aliquâ re faciendâ *or* in aliquid; conspirare in *or* ad aliquid: *to conspire against any body's life,* conjurare de aliquo interficiendo *or* in alicujus mortem: conspirare in alicujus cædem.

CONSTABLE, * constabularius, qui dicitur (*as technical term*), * disciplinæ publicæ præpositus *or* custos: inquisitor (*who is employed in search of suspicious characters;* vid. *Bremi, Suet., Cæs.,* 1): apparitor (*the officer of a court of justice who executes arrests*).

CONSTANCY, || *perseverance,* perseverantia (*that constancy which is not deterred by difficulties*): constantia (*consistent conduct*): assiduitas (*unremitting perseverance*): pertinacia (*pertinacious adherence to any thing;* e. g., *an opinion, design*): pervicacia (*firmness in endeavoring to attain one's end*): obstinatio: obstinatior voluntas: obstinatus animus (*obstinate persistence in;* e. g., *a resolution, decision*): stabilitas (*in friendship*): animi firmitas (*firmness of mind or constancy of sentiment*): *of opinion,* perpetua in sententiâ suâ permansio: obstinatio senten-

tiæ: *in faith,* obstinatio fidei: *any body does not possess constancy in bearing adversities,* minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens alicujus est: *with constancy,* perseverantĕr: obstinato animo: constanter. [Vid., *also,* CONSTANTLY.] || *Patience,* patientia (*the will to endure sufferings and adversity without flinching; cf. Cic., De Invent.,* 2, 54, 163): tolerantia (*the energy and perseverance displayed in suffering, with collateral notion of the feeling, but endurance of the misery; generally with genitive;* e. g., tolerantia doloris): æquus animus: æquitas animi (*equanimity, calmness*): *to endure sufferings with constancy,* pati ac ferre aliquid: perpeti, perferre aliquid (vid. *Liv.,* 28, 34; *Hor., Ep.,* 1, 15, 17). || *Continuance,* perpetuitas (*uninterrupted duration*): perennitas: diuturnitas (*long duration*): stabilitas (*immutability*). || *Faithfulness,* fidelitas (erga amicum, erga patriam): fides: fidus amor (*constancy in love, but* fidelitas erga conjugem, *if conjugal fidelity is meant*).

CONSTANT, || *firm,* constans (*remaining like itself*): stabilis (*steady, unchanging*): firmus (*firm, resisting external impressions; all these may be said,* e. g., *of a friend*). *A constant mind or courage,* animus firmus: *to be of a constant mind or courage,* stare animo *or* (*of several*) stare animis (*in circumstances of danger*): stabili et firmo esse animo: *to bear any thing with a constant mind,* æquo animo ferre aliquid. || *To be constant to any thing,* in aliquâ re manĕre *or* permanĕre (e. g., in veritate; in sententiâ; in suâ erga aliquem voluntate permanēre): in aliquâ re perstare (e. g., in sententia suâ; in pravitate suâ; in societate): *not to be constant to any thing,* deficere ab aliquâ re (e. g., a virtute): desciscere a re (e. g., a consuetudine parentum; a societate; a veritate): *to be constant to a person,* fidum manĕre alicui: fidem servare *or* tenēre; in fide *or* in officio alicujus manĕre *or* permanĕre. || *Incessant,* perennis (e. g., cursus stellarum): perpetuus (*continual,* e. g., *laughing,* risus): continens: continuus (*uninterrupted,* incommoda, labor, imber): sempiternus (*lasting, eternal;* e. g., ignis Vestæ): assiduus.

CONSTANTLY, || *firmly,* constanter: perseveranter: firmiter: offirmato animo: pertinaciter: pervicacius: obstinate: obstinato animo: *to endure pain constantly,* constanter ferre dolorem [vid. SYN. *in* CONSTANT]. || *Continually,* perpetuo: continenter: sine intermissione: nullo temporis puncto intermisso (OBS., continue *and* continuo *are unclassical*): assidue (assiduo, *unclassical*): usque: semper: *to study constantly,* studia nunquam intermittere; totâ vitâ assidĕre literis; hærēre in libris: *to work constantly,* nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere: *to be constantly entreating any body,* aliquem precibus fatigare.

CONSTELLATION, || *considered astrologically, the "aspect" of the stars,* astrorum *or* cœli affectio (*Cic., Fat.,* 4, 8; *De Divin.,* 2, 47, 99): siderum significatio (*Plin. Ep.,* 2, 20): positus siderum (*the relative position of the heavenly bodies; their "aspects"*): *to be born under the same constellation,* eodem statu cœli et stellarum natum esse: *if it be of any consequence under what constellation any living being is born,* si ad rem pertineat, quomodo cœlo affecto, compositisque sideribus, quodque animal oriatur (ibid., § 98): *born under a lucky constellation,* dextro sidere editus *or* natus: *born under an unlucky constellation,* malo astro natus. [Vid. STAR.] || *Considered astronomically, as a group of stars:* sidus.

CONSTERNATE. Vid. *to throw into consternation, under* CONSTERNATION.

CONSTERNATION, perturbatio: consternatio; trepidatio (*state of agitation and consequent indecision*): res trepida (*the state of things that produces consternation*). *His countenance betrayed extreme consternation,* ore confuso magnæ perturbationis notas præ se ferebat: *to fill any body with consternation,* alicujus mentem animumque perturbare; in perturbationem conjicere; consternare; percutere (☞ *not* percellere): *by a speech,* oratione differre (vid. *Ruhnk., Ter., Andr.,* 2, 4, 5): *to be in consternation,* stupēre: alicujus animum stupor tenet: *to be in great consternation about any thing,* aliquâ re exanimatum esse: *he was in such consternation that he could not utter a single word,* torpebat vox spiritusque (*Liv.,* 2, 25).

CONSTIPATE, || *to condense,* densare: condensare: spissare: conspissare: confercire: comprimere [vid. CONDENSE]. || *To produce costiveness,* alvum astringere, supprimere, comprimere, durare (*Cels.*): cohibēre, firmare, sistere, inhibēre.

CONSTIPATION, alvus astricta *or* restricta; alvus durata *or* suppressa; venter suppressus. *I am suffering from constipation,* venter *or* alvus nihil reddit: nihil per se venter excernit (*Cels.,* 2, 12, 2): habeo alvum suppressam (*Cels.,* 2, 12, 2). *I have been suffering from constipation for several days,* pluribus diebus non descendit alvus.

CONSTITUENT, *s.,* mandator (*Gai. Instit.,* 2, 9, 20): elector (*Auct. ad Herenn., general term*). *A person's constituents, either* mandatores mei (*those who have commissioned me*), *or* * ii, quorum ego vicarius sum (in senatu).

CONSTITUENT, *adj., constituent parts,* elementa alicujus rei: res, ex quibus conflatur et efficitur aliquid (*Cic., Off.,* 1, 4, 14): res, quibus aliquid continetur *or* in quibus aliquid positum est (*of which any thing consists or is composed, Cic., Off.,* 1, 9, 29, *and* 35, 126).

CONSTITUTE, statuere: constituere: designare (*to order*). JN. constituere et designare: dicere (*say or indicate in general*). || *To appoint,* constituere (*establish, settle; set on a right footing*): instituere (*institute, appoint, ordain a thing or person*). Vid. APPOINT.

CONSTITUTION, || *state,* status: conditio. *Obs.,* conditio *is lasting,* status, *transient.* || *Composition,* compositio; structura (*the manner in which any thing is composed*). || *Ordinance, law,* lex. *The constitutions (of a church,* &c.), leges; instituta et leges: constitutio (*in Silver Age*). || *Temperament,* corporis constitutio, affectio: *a good, strong constitution,* firma corporis constitutio *or* affectio: corpus bene constitutum: valetudinis prosperitas: *to have a strong constitution,* corpore robusto esse: alicui corpus bene constitutum est: *a bad, weak constitution,* corporis *or* valetudinis infirmitas, imbecillitas, valetudo tenuis, infirma *or* non firma: *to have a weak constitution,* valetudine infirmâ uti: *to have a very bad or weak constitution,* tenui aut nullâ potius esse valetudine. || *Form of government,* civitatis forma: civitatis status (*state of the country*): reipublicæ ratio *or* modus (*with reference to the nature of the government*): reipublicæ genus (*considered as a species of the various constitutions*): instituta et leges (*its laws and institutions collectively*): *a constitution very judiciously established by our fathers,* descriptio civitatis a majoribus nostris sapientissime constituta: *to change the constitution,* formam reipublicæ mutare: *to give a constitution to a state,* rempublicam institutis temperare: rempublicam *or* imperium constituere: rempublicam stabilire: *against the constitution of the country,* * legibus civitatis repugnans: non legitimus; non justus.

CONSTITUTIONAL, legitimus: * legibus civitatis conveniens: *not constitutional,* * legibus civitatis repugnans. || *Arising from constitution of body, mostly by* innatus: insitus: ingeneratus: ingenitus *or* insitus et innatus (*innate*): naturalis: nativus (*natural, opposed to what is artificial or assumed*): congeneratus: a parentibus propagatus: avitus (e. g., *hereditary*).

CONSTITUTIONALLY, legitime: *not constitutionally,* non legitime; non juste.

CONSTRAIN, aliquem vi cogere *or* cogere *only* (*if = necessitate; to,* &c., ut *with subjunctive*): aliquem vi cogere ad aliquid (*or with following infinitive*): alicui necessitatem imponere *or* injicere aliquid faciendi: *to constrain one's self,* sibi vim facere: naturæ repugnare: *to be constrained,* necessario cogi (*with following infinitive*). Vid. COMPEL.

CONSTRAINED, *by the past participle of the verbs under* CONSTRAIN, *if = compel.* || *Not natural,* coactus, durus (*hard*): contortus (*Cic.*): *a constrained style,* oratio contorta: *a constrained look,* vultus compositus, fictus: *a constrained laugh,* risus invitus, coactus, fictus. Vid. FORCED.

CONSTRAINT. Vid. COMPULSION.

CONSTRICT or CONSTRINGE, || *to contract,* contrahere (*opposed to* porrigere, tendere). || *To bind,* copulando jungere *or* conjungere: constringere: astringere (*to pull closely together; then of cold, also of medicines; opposed to* solvere): coartare (*to draw into a narrow compass*).

CONSTRICTION, contractio (*general term*): constrictio (*properly, the tying or lacing together, then of the inner parts of the body by medicines; late*).

CONSTRUCT, ædificare (*the proper word;* e. g., *ships, towns,* &c.): struere: construere (e. g., *a building, vessel,* &c.). JN. construere atque ædificare: exstruere (*erect,* e. g., *a tower*): condere (*to found,* e. g., *a town*): excitare (*erect,* e. g., *a monument, tower,* &c.): educere (*to erect a lofty building;* e. g., pyramides): facere (*to make, build in general*): architectari (*to construct according to the rules of art;* e. g., *a temple,* &c.): præstruere alicui rei (*before any object*): astruere, adjungere aliquid alicui rei (*near or joining any object*): *to construct close together;* e. g., *houses,* domos continuare (*Sall., Cat.,* 20, 9, *Herz.*): *all around,* circum struere: *of hewn stone,* saxo quadrato construere: *to construct a house,* exstruere *or* ædificare domum: *to construct a bridge over a river,* pontem in flumine (*not* in flumen) facere, efficere, injicere: *to construct fortifications,* munimenta excitare: *to construct (describe) on a given line an equilateral triangle,* in datâ lineâ triangulum æquis lateribus constituere (*Quint.,* 1, 10, 3). GRAMM., componere.

CONSTRUCTION, || *the act of constructing,* ædificatio: exædificatio: exstructio: *construction of a wall,* ductus muri. || *Grammatical construction,* verborum conformatio *or* compositio (*the way in which one word follows another*): consecutio verborum (*the logical order of the words according to grammar*): constructio (*is used in Cicero for the artificial arrangement of a speech; but in grammarians = construction*). || *Meaning, sense;* e. g., *a word admits of various constructions,* hujus vocis potestas multiplex est (*after Auct. ad Her.,* 4, 54, *in.*): *this word does not admit of any other construction but,* &c., neque ulla alia huic verbo subjecta notio est, nisi, &c.: *whenever a word admits of more than one construction,* quum verbum potest in duas pluresve sententias accipi: *to put a good or favorable construction on any thing,* aliquid in bonam partem accipere *or* bene interpretari; sine offensione accipere aliquid: *to put the worst construction on any thing,* in malam partem accipere *or* male interpretari aliquid: *to put a better or more favorable construction on any thing,* in mitiorem *or* in meliorem partem accipere *or* interpretari aliquid: *a worse construction,* in pejorem partem accipere *or* deterius interpretari aliquid: *a worse construction on every thing,* omnia in deterius trahere [OBS., *these phrases with the comparative are used where we should use the positive:* "*to put a good, bad,* &c., *construction on any thing*"]: *to put a construction on any thing that it was not intended to have,* aliter aliquid, ac dictum erat, accipere.

CONSTRUCTOR, ædificator: conditor (*founder*).

CONSTRUE, interpretari aliquid: explanare (*general terms*): "*to construe any thing favorably, unfavorably,*" &c. [vid. "*put a good, bad,* &c., *construction on,*" *under* CONSTRUCTION]. || *In the technical sense of construing Latin,* &c., * verba ita inter se jungere, ut

nostra loquendi consuetudo fert. "*To be construed with*" = *to be followed by*, &c., jungi *or* conjungi cum, &c. (e. g., hoc verbum conjungitur cum ablativo: ☞ *not* construitur).

CONSUBSTANTIAL, consubstantialis (*Tert.*): ejusdem naturæ.

CONSUL, consul (*at Rome*): *one who has been consul*, vir consularis: *the consul of last year*, qui proximo anno consulatum gerebat: *who is consul for the second time*, bis consul: *for the third, fifth, &c., time*, tertium, quintum consul: *regarding the consul*, consularis: *he was unanimously elected consul*, populi cunctis suffragiis consul factus *or* declaratus est. || *Mercantile agent*, procurator mercaturæ. *The Dutch consul at Livorno*, * procurator mercaturæ Batavorum in Italiæ portu Liburno (*Wyttenb.*).

CONSULATE, } dignitas consularis;
CONSULSHIP, } fastigium consulare (*the dignity*): consulatus (*the office or duty*).

CONSULT, || *to ask advice*, aliquem consulere (*general term, also, to consult a physician*): *about any thing*, de re: *by letter*, per literas: petere consilium ab aliquo: exquirere consilium alicujus (*stronger terms*): aliquem in consilium adhibêre: rogare, interrogare aliquem sententiam (*to ask any body's opinion, the latter of a presiding senator*): * rogare, quid alicui videatur, quid censeat (*general terms*): *to consult the books of the Sibyl*, adire libros Sibyllinos: *to send to Delphi to consult the oracle*, mittere Delphos consultum *or* deliberatum: *consulted*, rogatus, interrogatus (*asked one's opinion*). || *To take counsel with any body*, consiliari: in consilium ire (*the latter of judges*, &c.): deliberare (*to take into consideration*), *also* habêre deliberationem: consulere *or* consultare: consilium inire *or* capere (*to take counsel*): *about any thing*, de re: *with any body*, deliberare *or* consultare cum aliquo: aliquem in consilium vocare *or* assumere: consilium capere una cum aliquo: aliquem adhibêre in consilium *or* ad deliberationes: *with any body about any thing*, aliquem (*or* aliquid) in consilium alicujus rei adhibêre: consilia inter se communicare: *for the sake of consulting*, consiliandi causâ: *one must consult about any thing*, consilii res est: res in deliberationem cadit: *to consult nobody*, se solum in consilium vocare: *as to the rest, you had better consult yourself*, de reliquo malo te ipsum loqui tecum (*Cic. ad Div.*, 12, 3, *extr.*). || *Have regard to; to consult any body's interests*, consulere alicui: consulere *or* prospicere alicujus saluti *or* rationibus: *to consult the interests of mankind*, utilitati hominum consulere.

CONSULTATION, consultatio: consilium (*the taking counsel with one's self or with others; the former as action*): deliberatio (*the careful consideration of what is to be done, or what resolution is to be taken, Cic., Off.*, 1, 3, 9; *Att.*, 8, 15, 2). JN. deliberatio et consultatio: *to hold a consultation*, consultare *or* deliberare: consilium habêre de re; deliberationes habêre de re (*of several persons*): *to hold a consultation with any body*, deliberare, consultare cum aliquo (*Cic.*): *to hold consultations on the state of the republic*, deliberationes habêre de republicâ (*Cic.*): *to require any consultation*, aliquam in deliberationem *or* consultationem res venit: *to call or invite any body to a consultation*, aliquem adhibêre in consilium *or* ad deliberationes (*Cic.*).

CONSUME, || *to destroy*, consumere: absumere; conficere (e. g., *of care*, &c.). JN. conficere et consumere: haurire (*of fire; of which* consumere, absumere, *are also used*): *to be consumed by fire*, flammis absumi: incendio consumi: *fire consumes all things*, ignis consumtor *or* confector omnium: *the fire consumes every thing*, ignis omnia disturbat ac dissipat: *any body is consumed by grief*, ægritudo exest alicujus animum: *to be consumed by grief*, mœrore consumi: *to consume one's energies, strength*, &c., vires consumere. *Time consumes all things*, nihil est quod non conficiat vetustas: *to consume one's self* (*itself*), se conficere; tabescere [vid. CONSUME, INTR.]: *consuming*, tabificus (perturbationes, morbus): omnia hauriens (*of fire*). || *To lavish*; e. g., *property*, effundere, conficere. JN. effundere et consumere: dissipare: obligurire: lacerare (e. g., patrimonium, patria bona): perdere (*consume unnecessarily, waste*; e. g., tempus, *or* tempore abuti). || *To use for the sustenance of the body*, edere: comedere (*eat up*): exedere (*eat away or up; used also of grief*).

CONSUME, INTR., se conficere: tabescere: contabescere (*to waste away gradually; of persons*; e. g., morbo, desiderio).

CONSUMER, consumtor: confector (veterani consumtores, *sc.* patrimonii, *Sen.*). [Vid. to CONSUME.] || *The consumer* (*opposed to "the seller"*), emtor, emtores.

CONSUMMATE, ad exitum adducere: ad finem perducere: conficere (*finish*): consummare (*classical, after the Augustan Age*; vid. *Ruhnk., Vel.*, 2, 89): absolvere: perficere [SYN. *in* PERFECT, *v.*]: ad effectum adducere (*opposed to* spe concipere, *Cic.*): ad effectum alicujus rei pervenire (e. g., consiliorum, *Cic.*).

CONSUMMATE, *adj.*, summus: perfectus: absolutus. JN. perfectus atque absolutus: absolutus et perfectus: expletus et perfectus: perfectus cumulatusque: perfectus completusque (*having the highest degree of perfection*): *also* absolutus omnibus numeris: perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus (*perfect in every part*). *A consummate philosopher*, philosophus absolutus: *a consummate orator*, orator perfectus: homo perfectus in dicendo: *a man of consummate learning*, homo *or* vir doctissimus: homo nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ: *a physician of consummate skill*, medicus arte insignis. *For a consummate rogue, rascal, fool*, &c., vid. ARRANT.

CONSUMMATELY, perfecte: absolute: plane: prorsus: omnino; summe (*in the highest degree*: officiosus, *Cic*). *Sometimes by superlative adjective: consummately foolish*, stolidissimus: stultissimus: *consummately impudent*, impudentissimus: bene et naviter impudens (*Cic.*).

CONSUMMATION. || *The completing*, confectio: consummatio (*post-Augustan*): effectio: effectus (*the carrying into effect*): peractio: exsecutio (*execution*): finis; exitus (*end*). || *State of completion*, absolutio: perfectio. JN. absolutio perfectioque: *to bring one's plans to their consummation*, consiliorum suorum exsecutorem esse: *the work has not yet been brought to its consummation*, operi nondum accessit ultima manus: *to bring any thing to its consummation*, aliquid ad exitum *or* ad finem adducere.

CONSUMPTION, consumtio (*a consuming*; vid. TO CONSUME). || *The disease*, tabes (*of which Cels.*, 3, 22, *gives the different kinds in Greek; later writers in Latin; as*, atrophia; cachexia: phthisis). *A slow consumption*, lenta tabes: *to fall into a consumption*, corpus ad tabem venit: tabes aliquem invadit: *to be dying of consumption*, * tabe laborare [*Sidon., Ep.*, 5, 14, *uses* phthisiscare, *to be suffering from consumption*]: *to die of a rapid consumption*, subito macie, et deinde morte corripi. OBS. Phthisis *is* (*according to Cels.*, 3, 22) *the* longe periculosissima species; oritur fere e capite; inde in pulmonem destillat; huic exulceratio accedit; ex hac febricula levis fit, quæ etiam cum quievit, tamen, repetit: frequens tussis est: pus exscreatur; interdum cruentum aliquid. *This is* "vera phthisis."

CONSUMPTIVE, tabidus (*general term*): phthisicus (*φθισικός, phthisical, Vitr., Plin.*): *to be consumptive*, * tabe laborare [*Sidon.*, phthisiscare]. [Vid., *also*, CONSUMPTION.] || *Destructive*, vid.

CONTACT, tactio: tactus (*a touching*): contactus (e. g., mulieris, viri: *also, improperly*, contactus valentiorum; *and* = "*contagious example*," *Tac.*): contagio (*contact, in a good or bad sense*: contagium *only in poets* [*in plural*], *and in post-Augustan prose*): *not to come into contact with any thing*, ne minimâ quidem alicujus rei societate contingi: *point of contact*, * punctum contactûs (*properly, in geometry*): *angle of contact* (*where two lines cross each other*), * angulus contactûs.

CONTAGION, contactus (*properly and tropically as act*): contagio (contagium *only in post-Augustan prose; in plural in poets*, lucri, *Hor.*: *the infection and the disease itself; properly and tropically*). *They keep their morals pure from contagion*, mores sinceros integrosque a contagione servant (*with genitive of the persons from whom the infection proceeds*; e. g., accolarum). *To infect a whole flock by contagion*, universum gregem contagione prosternere: *the disease propagates itself by contagion*, contactu morbus in alios vulgatur: *crime, like a plague, spreads among the well-disposed by contagion*, licentia scelerum, quasi tabes, ad integros contactu procedit (*Sall., Fragm.*, 1, 19, p. 220). Vid. CONTAGIOUSNESS.

CONTAGIOUS, pestilens: contagiosus (*Veget., but used in modern medicine*): *a contagious disease*, contagio (*unclassical*, contagium) morbi: pestilentia: vulgatus in homines morbus (*of one that has proved itself contagious, Liv.*). *A contagious example*, contactus (e. g., ceteræ legiones, contactu bellum meditabantur, *Tac.*).

CONTAGIOUSNESS, contactus (e. g., dominationis, *Tac.*): contagio (e. g., criminis; illius sceleris; turpitudinis): contagiones (e. g., Græciam evertit contagionibus malorum, *Cic.*): contagia, *plural* (*in poetry, and post-Augustan prose*; e. g., lucri, *Hor.*, scelerum, *Luc.*).

CONTAIN. || *To hold* (*as a vessel*, &c.), continêre: complecti: comprehendere: habêre (e. g., quid tandem habuit liber iste, quod, &c., *what, after all, did the book contain, which*, &c.; vid. *Cic., Brut.*, 4, 14): *to be contained in any thing*, aliquâ re contineri; in aliquâ re inesse: *to be contained in philosophical works*, philosophorum libris contineri (*Cic.*). || *Restrain; to contain one's self*, se tenêre, cohibêre, coërcêre, *or* continêre, potentem sui *or* mentis esse: compotem esse sui, *or* mentis, *or* animi: in potestate mentis esse: *to be hardly able to contain one's self*, vix se continêre posse, quin, &c., vix temperare sibi posse, quin, &c.: *I can hardly contain myself*, vix comprimor, quin, &c. (vid. *Plaut., Most.*, 1, 3, 46): *to be unable to contain one's self*, sui non potentem *or* sui impotentem esse; sui non compotem esse; *also* non apud se esse (*to be beside one's self*; e. g., præ iracundiâ, *not to contain one's anger*): *to contain one's anger*, iram reprimere: *not to contain one's anger*, irâ teneri: *not to be able to contain one's anger*, impotentem esse iræ: *to contain any body in his duty* (*Spenser*), coercêre aliquem et in officio continêre: *to contain one's tears*, lacrimas tenêre: fletum reprimere: lacrimis temperare (*Cic.*): *one's laughter*, risum tenêre, continêre. Vid. RESTRAIN.

CONTAMINATE, contaminare: commaculare: inquinare: polluere: spurcare: conspurcare [SYN. *in* DEFILE]: oblinere (e. g., parricidio oblitus, *Cic.*): fœdare (*to defile, to make foul*): violare (*to dishonor, also to profane*): *to contaminate one's self*, se inquinare sordibus; turpitudinis notam subire (*to disgrace one's self*): *to contaminate one's hands with blood*, contaminare se sanguine (*Cic.*): manus suas sanguine cruentare: *to contaminate one's character by debauchery*, vitam oblinere libidine: libidinibus inquinari: *to contaminate one's glory*, gloriam fœdare, infuscare: *one's fame*, famam inquinare: *to contaminate the mind by all manner of wickedness*, contaminare mentem omni scelere (*Liv.*): *to be contaminated*, contaminari (e. g., parricidio): *contaminated with crime*, flagitiis commaculatus (*Tac.*): *to be contaminated by no crime*, nullo crimine imbutum esse: *not contaminated*, inviolatus.

CONTAMINATION, contaminatio: pollutio (*both late*): macula: labes (*blot; stigma*): contagio: contactus (*contagious infection*): *free from contamination*, inviolatus (*opposed to* pollutus).

CONTEMN. Vid. DESPISE.

CONTEMPLATE, PROPR., spectare:

contemplari (*only of contemplating natural objects or works of art*): considerare (*to examine or consider with reference to forming a choice or decision: when applied to beauties of nature or art, considerare is an act of the understanding*, contemplari *of the feeling or imagination; cf. Cic., Off.*, 1, 41, 147; *Gell.*, 2, 21): intueri (*to fix one's eyes upon*). JN. intueri et contemplari: contueri (*to contemplate with fixed attention*): oculis collustrare *or* perlustrare (*to survey carefully*): visere: invisere (*to take a close view, especially of things that interest us, Görenz, Cic., Fin.*, 5, 1, 1, p. 531): perspicere (*to look through and through; examine carefully*). JN. contueri perspicereque. *To contemplate eagerly, intently*, &c., intentis oculis contemplari. IMPROPR., contemplari animo, *or* animo et cogitatione: considerare secum in animo, *or simply* contemplari *or* considerare, *and* JN. contemplari et considerare: referre animum ad aliquid (*to direct one's mind to any object*); lustrare animo, *or* ratione animoque: perlustrare animo, *or* mente animoque: circumspicere mente: perpendĕre, expendĕre (*weigh*): *to contemplate any thing with the utmost care*, aliquid quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplari: *to contemplate the thing as it really is*, ad veritatem revocare rationem: *to contemplate one's self*, considerare se ipsum cum animo: contemplatione sui frui.

CONTEMPLATION, contemplatio: consideratio: inspectio (*as well with the eyes as with the mind*): *careful, minute contemplation*, conspectus (e. g., *of nature*, naturæ): *repeated or diligent, constant contemplation*, contemplationes (vid. *Görenz, Cic., Fin.*, 5, 19, 51): *to be blind in the contemplation of things*, cæcum esse in contemplandis rebus: *a careful and accurate contemplation*, magna ac diligens contemplatio (*Cic.*): *the contemplation of nature*, consideratio contemplatioque naturæ. ‖ *Meditation* [vid.], meditatio: commentatio: *to be wrapped in contemplation*, multa cum animo suo cogitare: *wrapped in contemplation*, mente in aliquâ re defixus: in cogitatione defixus: *worthy of contemplation*, contemplatione dignus: contemplandus: considerandus: visendus. [Vid. CONSIDERATION.] ‖ *To have any thing in contemplation*, agitare *also with* (in) mente *or* animo: cogitare (*with following infinitive*): parare (*to be preparing*): moliri (*a great and difficult work*): id agere, ut, &c.: *the contemplation of great undertakings*, magnarum rerum agitatio. Vid. PURPOSE.

CONTEMPLATIVE, contemplativus (*philosophical technical term, Sen. Ep.*, 95, 10, philosophia contemplativa *opposed to* activa). *A contemplative life*, degendæ vitæ ratio in contemplatione et cognitione rerum (divinarum) posita (*Cic., Fin.*, 5, 4, 11): *contemplative philosophy*, philosophia contemplativa (*Sen.*); *or* quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur: *to be a contemplative philosopher, or to lead a contemplative life*, studium in contemplatione rerum collocare (*in a philosophical sense*): *contemplative studies or pursuits*, studia cogitationis (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 6, 19), *or* studia scientiæ cognitionisque.

CONTEMPLATOR, contemplator: *feminine* contemplatrix: animadversor (*who watches any thing, Cic., Off.*, 1, 41, 146): *contemplator of nature*, speculator venatorque naturæ (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 30, *in.*). Vid., *also*, OBSERVER.

CONTEMPORARY, quod uno *or* uno et eodem tempore est *or* fit. *To be contemporary*, eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse *or* fieri (*of things*). ‖ *Of persons*, æquālis alicui *or* alicujus (*living about the same time*), *or* æquālis illorum temporum: qui ejusdem ætatis est [☞ coævus, coætaneus *and* contemporaneus *belong to declining Latinity*]: *any body's contemporary*, aliejus *or* alicui æqualis: *a man's contemporaries*, ejusdem ætatis *or* temporis homines: alicujus ætas: *nearly my contemporary*, meus fere æqualis: *a celebrated contemporary of his was Protagoras*, simul floruit Protagoras: *Alcibiades, Critias, and Theramenes were almost contemporaries*, eidem ætati suppares Alcibiades, Critias, Theramenes: *Socrates was not understood by his contemporaries*, Socratem ætas sua parum intellexit; Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur. *Contemporary history*, historia nostræ ætatis, *or* nostri (illius, sui, &c.) temporis (vid. *Lamprid., Anton. Diadum.*, &c.): earum rerum historia, quæ nostrâ ætate, *or* ipsius ætate, *or* illâ ætate gestæ sunt (vid. *Cic., Brut.*, 83, 286): *a writer of contemporary history*, qui scribit (scripsit, &c.) historiam earum rerum, quæ sunt ipsius ætate gestæ (*Cic., Brut.*, 83, 286), *or* historiam sui temporis.

CONTEMPT, contemtio: contemtus: despicientia (*a looking down with contempt upon any body*). JN. contemtio et despicientia: spretio (*a disdaining, Liv.*, 40, 5). [SYN. *in* DESPISE.] *A proud contempt of others*, fastidium: *to fall into contempt*, in contemtionem adduci (*by any thing*, aliquâ re); in contemtionem venire (*with any body*, alicui): *to be regarded with contempt*, contemni (*by any body*, ab aliquo): *to be an object of contempt to any body*, contemtui *or* despicatui (*not* despectui) esse alicui: *to draw contempt upon any body*, alicui contemtum *or* contemtionem afferre: *with contempt, or in contempt*, contemtim: cum contemtu: cum fastidio: *to speak of any body with contempt*, contemtim loqui de aliquo: *to look down upon any body with contempt*, despicere aliquem. *Sometimes the participle* contemnens *may serve* (e. g., transibat contemnens ossa, *passed them by with contempt, Propert.*, 3, 1, *extr.*). "*In contempt of any thing,*" *by* contemtus *or* neglectus *in ablative absolute: he returned to Rome in contempt of all my entreaties*, contemtis *or* neglectis precibus meis Romam rediit: *one who shows contempt*, contemtor: *feminine* contemtrix: spretor. Vid. CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

CONTEMPTIBLE, contemnendus (*to be despised*): contemtus: despectus (*despised*: SYN. *in* DESPISE): abjectus (*worthless*). JN. contemtus et abjectus: vilis (*mean*; e. g., *honor*): [☞ *not* contemtilis, despicabilis, *or* aspernabilis]: *contemptible in the eyes of all the rest*, abjectus, *or* contemtus, *or* despectus a ceteris: *a contemptible fellow*, homo despicatissimus: homo contemtissimus, *or* contemtissimus et despectissimus: *to become contemptible*, in contemtionem venire *or* adduci: *to render contemptible*, contemtum *or* contemtionem afferre alicui: in contemtionem adducere aliquem: *to render any body contemptible in any body's eyes*, afferre alicui contemtionem apud aliquem: *to be contemptible*, contemtui *or* despicatui (*not* despectui) esse.

CONTEMPTIBLY, abjecte: humiliter: illiberaliter (*meanly*): timide: ignave (*in a cowardly manner*): serviliter: muliebriter (*like a slave or woman: all Cic.*). *To behave contemptibly*, *humilem *or* illiberalem se præbēre (*meanly*).

CONTEMPTUOUS, contemnens: *contemptuous behavior*, fastidium: superbia: insolentia. Vid. PROUD, HAUGHTY.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, contemtim: *to speak contemptuously of any body*, contemtim loqui de aliquo: *to look down contemptuously upon any body or any thing*, despicere aliquem *or* aliquid, *or* despicatui habēre, *or* despicatum habēre: *he passed by the bones of the dead contemptuously*, transibat contemnens ossa (*Prop., 3, 1, extr.*): *to think contemptuously of any body*, male de aliquo opinari (vid. *Bremi, Suet., Oct.*, 51): *to treat any body contemptuously*, *aliquem contemtim tractare: aliquem contemnere (*or* despicere) et pro nihilo ducere: despicere et pro nihilo putare.

CONTEND. ‖ *Contend with = fight* [vid. TO COMBAT]. ‖ FIGURATIVELY (*in argument*), impugnare, oppugnare. *To contend against any body's views*, alicujus opinioni repugnare: certare cum aliquo de aliquâ re (*to endeavor to get the better of an antagonist in argument*): concertare (*of two endeavoring to do so alternately*, cum aliquo de aliquâ re): contendere verbis *or* jurgio (*contend violently, in a quarrelsome manner*, cum aliquo): decertare (*to bring to a decision by argument or words*): altercari cum aliquo (*to have an altercation with any body*): controversiam habēre (*to have a dispute or difference, before a court or elsewhere*), *with any body*, cum aliquo, *about any thing*, de aliquâ re (e. g., de fundo, de hereditate); litigare (*to be involved in a dispute, generally, and before a court*, cum aliquo de aliquâ re): disceptare, *also with* verbis (*to have a dispute, discuss with a view to discover the truth, or ascertain what is right; with any body*, cum aliquo, *about any thing*, de aliquâ re): rixari (cum aliquo, *to quarrel with any body*): jurgio contendere cum aliquo: jurgiis certare [vid. TO QUARREL]: *to contend for and against*, disputare in contrarias partes, *or* in utramque partem: *to contend neither for nor against*, in nullam partem disputare: *to contend for any thing*, pro re pugnare. [Vid., *also*, DISCUSS, DISPUTE.] ‖ *Maintain*, affirmare: [*not* asserere]: confirmare: asseverare: velle: contendere: defendere: aio. *To contend that any thing is not so*, negare, *with accusative and infinitive* (e. g., Democritus negat sine furore quemquam poëtam magnum esse posse, *Cic.*). [SYN. *in* ASSERT.] ‖ CONTEND FOR; vid. STRIVE (*for*).

CONTENT. ‖ *Contented*, vid. ‖ *To be content* (*to do any thing*), velle *or* paratum esse: facile pati. *I am quite content to let the balance of kind offices be in my favor*, apud me plus officii residēre facillime patior (*Cic.*).

CONTENT, *v. Satisfy*, vid. ‖ *Gratify, please*, vid.

CONTENT, } tranquillitas animi:
CONTENTMENT, } animus tranquillus (*mental tranquillity, absence of passions and desires*; vid. *Sen., Tranq.*, 2, 3): hilaritas: animus hilaris (*serenity, cheerfulness*): *to live in contentment*, sorte suâ contentum vivere: tranquille vivere: *to my great contentment*, cum magnâ meâ voluptate. Vid., *also*, SATISFACTION.

CONTENTED, contentus: *with any thing*, aliquâ re: *to be contented with one's lot*, sorte suâ contentum vivere: *to be contented with very little*, minimo contentum esse (*Cic.*): *to be*, &c., aliquâ re contentum esse; acquiescere aliquâ re (*not to require any thing more, or any thing else*): in aliquâ re acquiescere (*to find contentment in any thing, f. Zumpt*, § 416): aliquid probare, *or* approbare, *or* accipere (*to approve of; accept*). ‖ *Absolutely*, parvo *or* paucis contentus (*with little*): sorte suâ contentus (*with his fate*): suis rebus contentus; eo, quod adest, contentus: tranquillus (*in his mind*): *a contented mind*, animus æquus *or* tranquillus. Vid. SATISFIED *and* CONTENT, *adj.*

CONTENTEDLY, tranquille: placide (*calmly*): *to live very contentedly*, sorte suâ contentum vivere. [Vid. CONTENT, *adj.*] [☞ *Not* contente, *which is* "*vehemently.*"]

CONTENTS, quod aliquâ re continetur (*that which is inclosed in a certain space*): summa (*the principal heads of a letter, discourse*, &c.): sententia: sententiæ (*principal or leading thought in a speech, writing, disquisition*): argumentum (*the subject-matter of a speech*, &c.; *for which* materia *is not classical*; vid. *Quint.*, 5, 10, 9, *Spalding*): epitome (*short extract*) [vid. PURPORT]. *A table of contents*, argumentum (*will mostly do, from the context*): *argumenti conspectus (*after* peculiæ conspectus, *Gell.*).

CONTENTION, concertatio (*the reciprocal exertions of two persons to conquer each other in argument*): certatio (*dispute in general, as act; also before a court*): certamen (*contest with words, as event*): contentio (*carried on violently*): disceptatio (*a discussion for the purpose of arriving*, e. g., *at the real truth of any thing; also before a court*): pugna (*between literati in matters of opinion, as Cic., De Divin.*, 2, 51, *in.*: hic quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum): controversia (*the dispute, in as far as each believes himself in the right; also before a court; and, in general, a literary dispute*): altercatio (*any violent discussion, but especially a dispute arising from difference of opinion, and which, at times, is carried on from mere obstinacy,*

and mostly with heat) : jurgium (*dispute accompanied with abusive, insulting words*): rixa (*violent dispute, on trifles especially; attended by menaces, and even acts of violence*) : lis (*in standard prose only of a suit before a court*). *To cause contention,* controversiam facere (*as well of the thing as of the person that causes it*) : causam jurgii inferre (*to get up a quarrel; of the author*). [Vid., *also,* DISPUTE, QUARREL.] || *Emulation, zeal,* æmulatio : studium : certamen : *an honorable contention,* honesta certatio: *to enter into a contention with any body,* in certamen cum aliquo descendere. [Vid. ZEAL.] || *Contentiousness,* vid.

CONTENTIOUS, certandi *or* concertationis cupidus : litigiosus : cupidus litium (*fond of lawsuits, litigious*) : cupidus rixæ : ad rixam promtus (*fond of quarrels*). Vid., *also,* QUARRELSOME.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, *litium cupiditas : certandi *or* concertationis studium : altercandi *or* rixandi studium : alacritas ad litigandum. SYN. *in* CONTENTION.

CONTENTMENT. Vid. CONTENT.

CONTERMINOUS, confinis (*having a common frontier*) : conjunctus alicui loco (vid. *Held, Cæs., B. G.,* 1, 64) : continens alicui loco, *or* cum aliquo loco : attingens aliquem locum (*Cic., Fam.,* 15, 4, 4) : ☞ affinis, *in this sense, occurs in classical prose only in Liv.,* 28, 17, 5 : conterminus *and* contiguus, *poetical, and in later writers.* Vid. CONTIGUOUS.

CONTEST, *v.*, impugnare : oppugnare (*to attack an opinion*) : aliquid in controversiam vocare, adducere, *or* perducere (*to call it into controversy*). *To contest a point with any body,* contendere cum aliquo de aliquâ re : *to contest every thing,* contra omnia disserere : *to contest any body's opinion,* alicujus opinioni repugnare : *to be contested,* in contentionem venire ; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci ; in disceptationem vocari. || *Vie with,* vid.

CONTEST, *s.* || *With weapons* [vid. COMBAT]. || *With words* [vid. DISPUTE, CONTENTION] : *to enter into a contest with any body,* certamen cum aliquo instituere : *a contest arises,* oritur certamen *or* controversia : *to engage in a contest,* in certamen descendere, *with any body,* cum aliquo : *to be involved in a contest with,* &c., venire in certamen cum aliquo. *I have a contest with any body,* est mihi certamen, *or* certatio, *or* contentio, *or* controversia cum aliquo : habeo contentionem *or* aliquid contentionis cum aliquo : habeo controversiam cum aliquo (*general term*). *They are engaged in a contest with each other respecting some property,* est inter eos de possessione contentio. *I have a contest with any body about any thing,* est mihi controversia alicujus rei cum aliquo : habeo controversiam cum aliquo de aliquâ re : litigo cum aliquo de aliquâ re : *to terminate a contest* (*by an arrangement,* &c.), controversiam componere, *or* dirimere, *or* sedare : *the interference of the consuls put an end to the contest,* intercursu consulum rixa sedata est : *to decide a contest,* dijudicare controversiam. IMPROPERLY, certatio (e. g., virtutis cum voluptate) : *there can be no contest between the useful and the good,* utilia cum honestis pugnare non possunt: *a contest against lust is no easy matter,* cupiditatibus resistere difficile est : *the contest of the elements,* pugna rerum naturæ secum.

CONTESTABLE, quod in controversiam cadit *or* in controversiam vocari potest [☞ disputabilis (*Sen., Ep.,* 88, 37) = *a subject for and against which much may be said*].

CONTESTED, aliquid in controversiâ est *or* versatur : controversus : quod *or* de quo ambigitur (*the object contested*; e. g., res, ager) : dubius (*doubtful*). JN. dubius controversusque. [*In Liv.,* 3, 72, *and Sen., Ep.,* 85, 20, *we find* controversiosus : controversiosam sibi adjudicare rem, *Liv.*]. *To be contested,* in controversiâ esse *or* versari : in controversiam deductum esse : in contentione esse *or* versari : in disceptatione versari. *Any thing is still a contested point,* adhuc sub judice lis est (*Hor.*).

CONTEXT, verba (scriptoris) contexta (*opposed to* singula verba : *after Quint.,* 9, 4, 23, ejus [ordinis] observatio in verbis est singulis et contextis) : *from the context,* *ex contextis ipsius scriptoris verbis : *or* *ex ipsius scriptoris verbis, non singulis, sed contextis (e. g. judicare, intelligere aliquid). OBS., contextus orationis, sermonis, &c., *is the manner in which it is put together, the mutual dependence of its parts,* &c. *Sometimes, perhaps,* continuatio seriesque rerum *or* verborum *may help.*

CONTEXTURE, contextus (*Lucr. and Ulp. Dig.*).

CONTIGNATION, contignatio (*Cæs.*).

CONTIGUITY, *circumlocution with adjectives or verbs under* CONTIGUOUS. *From the contiguity of their houses,* *propter contiguas domos [continentia, cohærentia, *are used in this sense by Macrob., Sat.,* 5, 15, continentia regionum ; cohærentia regionum].

CONTIGUOUS, continuus (e. g., aer terræ, *Sen.*) : continens alicui loco *or* cum aliquo loco (e. g., per Cappadociæ partem eam, quæ cum Cilicià continens est, *Cic.* ; continentia atque adjuncta prædia huic fundo, *Cic.*). JN. continens atque adjunctus (alicuo loco) : conjunctus alicui loco (*Cæs., Nep.* ; *not* cum aliquo loco, *since that would imply "intermixture," "internal connection," Held ad Cæs., B. C.,* 64) : confinis (*having a common frontier*) : contiguus (e. g., contiguas tenuere domos, *Ov., Poet., and later prose writers*). *To be contiguous,* adjacêre, imminêre alicui terræ : tangere, attingere, contingere terram (*especially of contiguous countries*) : continentes *or* continuos (*poetically,* contiguos) esse (*of houses*) : contingere inter se (*of which each touches the other*) : *our houses are contiguous,* continuas habemus *or* tenemus domos (*after Ov., Met.,* 4, 57, vid. *Gierig.*).

CONTINENCE, || *self-restraint,* continentia (*command over sensual desires : opposed to* libido ; luxuria ; incontinentia ; vid. *Cic., Invent.,* 2, 44, *Gr.* ἐγκράτεια) : temperantia (*moderation in sensual enjoyments*) : abstinentia (*in the Golden Age, is command over the desire of what belongs to another*) : imperium sui (*the mastery over one's own passions, Plin.*). OBS., animi continentia ; integritas et continentia *are in Cicero the integrity and continence of a good magistrate,* &c. || *Chastity,* castitas : castimonia (*as an abiding quality, and in a religious point of view*) : continentia (*ecclesiastical technical term*) : abstinentia veneris (*Quint.*). *To preserve continence,* castitatem tueri : castitatis gloriam tenêre (*both Lactant.*) : continentiam servare (*August.*) : *an example of continence,* exemplum continentiæ : *to live a life of continence (of a nun),* *sanctimoniam per omnem vitam servare.

CONTINENT, *s.*, continens terra ; *but more commonly* continens, *fem. only* (*abl.* e *and* i *equally common, Freund*). *On the continent,* in continenti (*Np.*) : *to send ambassadors to the continent,* in continentem legatos mittere (*Cæs.*) : *to be brought to him on the continent,* in continentem adduci : *to reach the continent,* ad continentem pervenire : *to fetch from the continent,* ex continenti comportare (*things*) ; ex continenti arcessire (*persons* ; e. g., fabros, *Cæs.*) : *to leave any body on the continent,* aliquem in continente relinquere (*Cæs., B. G.,* 5, 8) : *to spend the winter on the continent,* in continenti hiemem agere (*ibid.,* 22). [*Politian is wrong in using it as masculine* ; uterque continens : adversus continens, *Krebs.*]

CONTINENT, *adj.*, continens (in aliquâ re) : abstinens [SYN. *in* CONTINENCE] : castus continensque : abstinens rebus venereis (*Col.*) : *to lead a continent life,* continenter vivere (*Cic.*) ; rebus venereis non uti (*after Cic.*) ; rebus venereis abstinêre, *Col.*

CONTINENTAL ; *by genitive,* continentis : *a continental town,* *oppidum continentis (*cf. Liv.,* 35, 43) : *the continental powers or states,* *principes *or* civitates Europæ.

CONTINENTLY, continenter : abstinenter [SYN. *in* CONTINENCE] : *to live continently,* continenter vivere (*Cic.*) : abstinêre rebus venereis (*Col.* 12, 4, 3).

CONTINGENCY, || *the quality of being fortuitous; circumlocution by* in casu esse ; fortuito accidere (*Cic.*) ; *casu non necessitate accidere, fieri, &c. : cæco casu fieri (*Cic.*). [*Kraft gives* conditio fortuita, in casu posita ; nulla necessitas.] *To prove the contingency of any thing,* *probare rem casu evenisse ; probare rem non esse necessariam. || *A contingency* (= *a contingent event*) : casus : quod casu fit : quod non habet necessitatem : quod fortuito, *or* temere ac fortuito, fit (factum est, &c) : quod fortuito accidit. *Contingencies,* fortuita (*plural*) ; res fortuitæ : casus.

CONTINGENT, fortuitus : forte oblatus : in casu positus : non necessarius : adventicius [SYN. *in* ACCIDENTAL]. *To be contingent,* in casu esse (e. g., quod externum, id in casu est : *if these things are governed by any necessary law of this kind, what in the world is there that we can believe to be merely contingent?* si hæc habent aliquam talem necessitatem, quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortunâ putemus ? *Contingent events,* fortuita (*plural*) ; res fortuitæ *or* in fortunâ positæ (*Cic.*) : casus. *These things are necessary, not contingent,* hæc quadam ex necessitate eodem modo semper fiunt (*Cic.*).

CONTINGENT (*of troops*), quantum militum quæque civitas mittere debet (*after Nep., Arist.,* 3, 1) : *also* auxilia *only* (*if they are auxiliaries*). *To determine the contingent of each state,* quantum militum quæque civitas mittat, constituere : auxilia singularum civitatium describere (*Just.,* 9, 5, 4). *To bring one's contingent into the field,* suum numerum conferre (*Cæs., B. G.,* 7, 75, *extr.*).

CONTINGENTLY, casu : fortuito *or* fortuitu : forte fortunâ : temere. JN. casu et fortuito : temere ac fortuito. SYN. *in* ACCIDENT.

CONTINUAL, continens (*uninterrupted ;* bella, labor, itinera, febres) : continuus (*same meaning ;* bella, *Liv.* ; cursus prœliorum, *Tac.* ; incommoda, *Cæs.* ; labor, *Quint.* ; itinera, *Lepid. ap. Cic.*) : assiduus (*also uninterrupted ; but of time only, not of place : constant ;* imbres, opera, æ ; recordatio ; febricula ; otium ; sterilitas ; incursus barbarorum ; gemitus, *Ov.*) : perpetuus (*continuing all through to the end ;* historia ; risus, *Ov.* ; defensio contra aliquem : amicitia ; sumtus, voluntas) : perennis (*lasting the whole year ; then lasting through many years :* militia : cursus stellarum ; aquæ ; amnis)- JN. continuus et perennis (e. g., motio) ; perennis atque perpetuus (e. g., cursus stellarum). Vid. CONSTANT.

CONTINUALLY, continenter (☞ *in this sense* continue *is pre- and post-classical ;* continuo *is found twice in Quint.* [2, 20, 3 ; 9, 1, 11], *but Hand entirely rejects it in this sense ;* "quod perpetuum est—id veteres scriptores adverbiis continue et continenter, non adverbio continuo exprimunt. Hoc enim non ponitur, nisi—pro 'statim,' 'nullâ morâ interpositâ,'" ii., 104) : uno tenore : perpetuo : assidue (☞ assiduo, *pre- and post-classical ; Plaut., Plin.* ; SYN. *in* CONSTANT) : sine intermissione : nullo temporis puncto intermisso (*without intermission*) : semper : usque (*always : the former absolutely, the latter with a reference, expressed or implied, to a definite limit*). JN. continenter usque ad aliquid (*continually up to a certain point ;* e. g., ad ipsum negotium, *Cic.*) : *to rain continually for two days,* continenter biduum—pluere (*Liv.*) : *to be continually at his books,* studia numquam intermittere ; totâ vitâ assidêre libris ; hærêre in libris : *to be continually at work,* nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere : *to be continually beseeching any body,* aliquem precibus fatigare.

CONTINUANCE, continuatio (e. g., imbrium, *Cæs.* ; laborum, *Suet.* ; causarum, *Cic.*) : diuturnitas (*long continuance,* belli, *Nep.* ; pugnæ, *Cæs.* ; reipublicæ, *Cic.*) : tenor (*equable course*) : perpetuitas (e. g., voluntatis) : stabilitas (*firmness ; steady continuance :* amicitiæ, fortunæ). *To be of long continuance,* du-

rare; manēre; stare; stabilem, firmum, esse: *to be of short continuance*, non diu manēre *or* stare; fragilem, caducum fluxum esse. ☞ "*A long continuance of any thing*" *may often be translated by* diuturnus *with the word that in English follows* "*of*:" *a long continuance of peace, labor*, &c., diuturna pax; diuturnus *or* diutinus labor: *a long continuance of wretched health*, diuturna perturbatio totius valetudinis. *This joy was not of long continuance*, hæc lætitia non nimis diuturna fuit (*Nep.*): *this emotion is generally of no very long continuance*, hæc perturbatio animi plerumque brevis est, et ad tempus (*Cic.*): *they maintain the continuance of the human soul after death*, aiunt animos post mortem manēre *or* remanēre. *For a continuance*, diu: *to please for a continuance*, diu placēre. ‖ *Perseverance*, vid. ‖ *Abode*, vid.

CONTINUATION. ‖ *Act of continuing any thing*: *circumlocution by verbs under* CONTINUE: *for the continuation of the species*, ad genus faciendum (*Just.*). ‖ *Continuance*, vid. ‖ *Continuation* (i. e., *later portion*) *of a narrative*, &c.: reliqua pars: * quod reliquum est ☞ continuatio *not Latin in this sense* *the continuation is to follow*, reliqua deinceps persequemur (*as promise of the author, Cic.*): plura, alia *or* quædam sequentur, addentur, subjicientur (*Kraft*). *As a title or heading*, "*Continuation*" *may be translated by* * pars *or* particula altera, tertia, &c. (*as the case may be, Krebs*); *or by* * res instituta porro tractatur *or* pertractatur: * porro *or* amplius tractatur eadem res, *or* de eadem re (*Krebs*).

CONTINUE, TR. ‖ *To go on with any thing*: facere aliquid pergo: exsequi, *especially* persequi aliquid (*to carry it through till the proposed end is reached*; e. g., *an undertaking*, incepta exsequi *or* persequi: *enmity*, inimicitias persequi): alicui operi instare (*to carry it on with activity and spirit*): perseverare in re *or with infinitive* (*to carry it on with pertinacity, perseverance: to continue the war*, perseverare in bello *or* perseverare bellare: *the siege*, perseverare in obsidione): extendēre (*to lengthen*; e. g., *any thing to midnight*, aliquid ad mediam noctem: *the battle to nightfall*, pugnam ad noctem, *Liv.*): propagare (*to prolong*; e. g., *any body's command for another year*, propagare alicui imperium in annum, *Liv.*): producere (*to draw out*; *to lengthen*; e. g., sermonem in multam noctem): continuare *or* non intermittere aliquid (*to carry or without interruption*; e. g., opus, *Cæs.*). ☞ *Never use* continuare *unless the action has been uninterrupted: to continue after an interruption is* pergere aliquid facere: "*to continue a journey*" *may be* iter continuare (*Cæs.*), *or* iter non intermittere, *if it is uninterrupted; but to continue it after a halt* (= *to resume it*) *must be* pergere conficere iter reliquum (*Cic.*); iter persequi: *to continue a drinking bout for two days and two nights*, continuare perpotationem biduo duabusque noctibus (*Plin.*): *to continue one's studies*, literarum studia tenēre, *or* persequi: *to continue the war* (vid. perseverare *above*), bellum persequi *or* (*after an interruption*) bellum renovare, instaurare (*Krebs after Dietrich*). *The work is continued without any intermission through the whole of the night*, nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur (*Cæs.*): *that the work might be continued without the slightest interruption*, ne quod omnino tempus ab opere inter mitteretur (*Id.*). *Any thing has been continued by any thing up to this day*, aliquid usque ad hoc tempus aliquâ re continuatum permansit (*Cic.*): *to continue a subject*, ea, quæ restant, persequi (*Cic.*). "*The same subject continued*" (*as the heading of an article in a review*, &c.), * res instituta porro tractatur *or* pertractatur (vid. CONTINUATION). ‖ *To extend in an unbroken line* (*of extension in space*), continuare (e. g., pontem, *Tac.*; *so Milton*; "*a bridge from Hell continued*"): extendere (*stretch out*; e. g., *of the lines of an army*: cornu; aciem; agmen ad mare, *Curt.*) ‖ *To retain; to persevere in a custom, in the habitual performance of any thing*, &c., tenēre; retinēre: servare (*all opposed to* rejicere): *to continue a barbarous custom*, retinēre (illam) immanem ac barbaram consuetudinem (e. g., hominum immolandorum; *Cic.*): *you continue your old ways and character*, morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines (*Ter.*): *to continue one's kindness to any body*, * pergere benigne *or* comiter aliquem tractare; * pergere beneficia in aliquem conferre; * pergere benevolentiam alicui præstare; *any body continues his kindness to me*, obtineo alicujus benevolentiam (gratiam, humanitatem, &c.); alicujus gratiam mihi retineo; alicujus benevolentiam tueor: *to continue one's intimacy with any body*, in consuetudine cum aliquo permanēre.

CONTINUE, INTR. ‖ *To last*; manēre: permanēre: durare: stare (*to last long without being shaken or overthrown*: regnum stetit, *Liv.*; qui si steterit idem, *Cic.*): perstare (*in the same sense as* stare: nihil est toto, quod perstet, in orbe, *Ov.*): integram manēre (*to last without being injured, spoiled*, &c.). ☞ Tenēre, *in the sense of* "*lasting*," *occurs in Livy only of the writers of the Golden Age*: *the rain continued all night*, imber per totam noctem tenuit.] *I am your friend, and shall continue to be so*, et sum et ero semper tibi amicus; * me semper tui studiosum habebis. *If my health continues good*, si sanitas constabit (*Phædr.*). *To continue long*, diuturnum esse: *the battle continued without any pause for five hours*, horis quinque continenter pugnatum est. OBS., aliquid non intermittit *may be followed by infinitive*. *The weather continues, year after year, to be fine at the proper season*, non intermittit suo tempore cœlum nitescere (*Cic.*). ‖ *Abide*: manēre (e. g., *with any body*, apud aliquem): morari (e. g., hic; in provinciâ; Romæ): commorari (e. g., *at Rome*, Romæ: *with any body*, apud aliquem; *in those parts*, circum isthæc loca): sustinēre se in aliquo loco (*to stop there, from thinking it dangerous to proceed*, &c., *till certain intelligence is obtained*. Vid. *Cic., Att.*, 16, 2, *in.*). ‖ *To continue in any thing*: manēre (e. g., in amicitiâ, voluntate, &c.): stare (*to remain unshaken*: stare in sententiâ, *Liv.*; *also with ablative only*; suis judiciis stare, *Cic.*): perstare (e. g., in sententiâ, *Cæs.*; in incepto, *Liv.*): perseverare: constare (e. g., in sententiâ): consistere: persistere (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 36).

CONTINUED, continuatus. *As adjective*: continuus: continens: perpetuus: assiduus: perennis. [SYN. *in* CONTINUAL, vid.] *A continued stream* (*of persons*), continens agmen (e. g., migrantium). *A continued fever*, febris continens (*Cels.*); perpetua (*Plin.*): *continued sleep*, somnus continens: *continued labor*, labor continens (*Cæs.*); assiduus (*Cic.*). *In consequence of the long-continued rains*, continuatione imbrium (*Cæs.*).

CONTINUITY, continuatio: continuitas (*very rare*: *Varro*; *of the spine*, spinæ, *Plin.*): perpetuitas (*uninterrupted continuance in any course*).

CONTINUOUS, continens: continuus.

CONTORT, contorquēre (*used especially of whirling round, hurling*, &c., *weapons*; *but also of other bodies*: globum, tantum corpus, currum, amnem): distorquēre: depravare (*distort, twist in an unnatural, unpleasing manner*; *with* os, oculos, labra, &c.). *Contorted*, contortus. JN. contortus et deflexus: distortus (e. g., vultus: crura): depravatus (oculi, crura).

CONTORTION, contortio (*the swinging round*: dextræ): distortio: depravatio (*both of the mouth*; *also* distortio membrorum). JN. distortio et depravatio.

CONTOUR, extremæ lineæ; extremitas picturæ (*Plin.*): *to draw a contour*, extrema corporum facere (*or* pingere), et desinentis picturæ modum includere (*Plin.*, 35, 10, 36); primas lineas ducere; primis lineis designare aliquid (*sketch, Quint.*).

CONTRABAND, vetitus. *Contraband goods*, * vetitæ merces. *To import contraband goods*, * clam importare *or* invehere; * merces vetitas importare; rempublicam fraudare portorio: *a dealer in contraband goods*, * merces vetitas importans (*of the importer*): * qui mercaturam vetitam facit.

CONTRACT, locatio: conductio (*the* conductor *stipulates to receive from the* locator *a certain sum*, merces, *for the performance of some work*; e. g., *the erection of a building, or in consideration for the use and enjoyment of a thing to be returned. In the case of buildings, the contractor was called* redemtor): redemtio (*building-contract, or contract for the performance of a work*): redemtura (*only Liv.*, 23, 48, redemturis augēre patrimonium, *and Ulp.*): conditio (*the stipulated terms*). *For the general terms*, pactum, pactio; conventus, conventum, pactum conventum; conditio atque pactum [vid. COMPACT]. *The contract*, lex locationis *or* conductionis (*the terms of it*), tabulæ locationis (*the contract itself, for which* locatio *is used by metonomy, Att.*, 1, 17, 3): * tabulæ conductionis *or* conductio (*for the conductor*): syngrapha (*the deed, as signed by both parties*): *the portico was restored by contract*, porticus locatione reficiebatur (*Cic.*): *they complained that the contract was too high*, questi sunt, se nimium magno conduxisse: *to cancel a contract*, locationem inducere (*Cic.*): pactionem rescindere (*Cic.*): *the contract was thrown up*, renuntiata est tota conductio (*Cic., Verr.*, 1, 6, 17, *ed. Zumpt*: al. conditio): *to undertake the contract*, opus redimere (e. g., navem fabricandam, *Ulp.*), *or* conducere (e. g., columnam faciendam, *Cic., the person from whom it is taken*, de aliquo). *By the terms of the contract*, ex conductione: ex lege locationis: *the amount of the contract, the sum specified in the contract*, locarium (*the sum which the lessor fixes and receives*; *but Varr., L. L.*, 5, 15, *seems to confine it to the sum paid for a shop, stall*, &c., quod datur, in stabulo et tabernâ ubi consistant, *Lib.*, 5, 15): merces, mercedula (*the sum to be paid by a lessee, rent*, &c.): vectigal (*as income, revenue*, &c., *of the lessor*, &c.): * pretium conducti. *The faithful observance of contracts*, rerum contractarum fides (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 5, 2). *In every contract*, in omni re contrahendâ (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 18); *in concluding contracts*, in contrahendis negotiis (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 11): *to enter into a contract with any body*, contrahere cum aliquo (*Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 36; *and Off.*, 2, 18, 64). ‖ MARRIAGE-CONTRACT: pactio nuptialis; pactio matrimonii (*Tac.*). *The marriage-contract*, tabulæ nuptiales; dotis tabellæ. *To conclude a marriage-contract*, pactionem nuptialem facere (*Liv.*; *to enter into it*): dotis tabellas consignare (*to sign it, of the actual signing and sealing*): *to violate a marriage-contract*, tabulas nuptiales rumpere.

CONTRACT, *v.* ‖ *Draw together into a smaller compass*: contrahere (*general term*): *the limbs*; membra [*opposed to* porrigere]; supercilia [*opposed to* deducere]; collum [*opposed to* tendere]; frontem [= *to wrinkle it, Cic.*]: *a speech*, orationem [*opposed to* summittere] (*into the space of a few books*, in paucos libros): constringere (*to bind together*; *then, figuratively* = *to compress*; *a speech, chain of reasoning*, &c.): astringere (*to compress tightly*; *opposed to* solvere; e. g., *the hands*: *then of cold, medicines*; *and, finally, of compressing a speech*): coartare (*to force into a narrow space*, iter, viam): colligere (e. g., orbem, *of troops*): coangustare (*rare*; *Hist. Varr.*: *to contract a pipe, tube*, &c., fistulam, *Cels.*). ‖ *Draw together upon ourselves; hence form, incur*, &c., contrahere (*general term, in nearly all the meanings of the English verb*: *thus*, contrahere amicitiam, *Cic.*; morbum, *Plin.*; saginam corporis, *Just.*; æs alienum, *Cic.*; matrimonia, *Suet.*): colligere (e. g., *the habit of endurance*, usum patiendi, *Ov.*). *To contract an intimacy with any body*, recipere aliquem in familiaritatem: consuetudinem facere cum aliquo [☞ *not* contrahere familiaritatem cum aliquo, *Krebs*]: *to contract an illness*, contrahere adversam valetudinem: *from or by any thing*, aliquâ re; contrahere causam valetudinis ex aliquâ re (e. g., ex profluvio alvi, *Suet.*): mor-

bum nancisci: *to contract debts*, æs alienum contrahere, facere, conflare: *rust*, robiginem trahere (*Plin.*), *from any cause*, aliquâ re: *to contract a habit*, facere sibi morem (aliquid faciendi); *but this implies more exercise of will than to "contract;"* vid. colligere *above*). *To contract a marriage*, in matrimonium ire, matrimonium contrahere. *More under the substantives with which "contract" is used.* ‖ *To contract any body to another* (*in marriage*): spondēre *or* despondēre alicui aliquem [☞ desponsare, *late*]: *to be contracted to any body*, alicui desponderi: *contracted to any body*, sponsa *or* desponsa alicui. ‖ *To shorten syllables by abridgment:* contrahere (contrahi duo verba dicuntur, quum in priore ultima vocalis elidītur, quia sequens verbum a vocali incipit, ad hiatum evitandum; item sine vocalibus brevitatis causâ; ut multi' modis. Singula etiam verba contrahi dicuntur, ut quum bis dicitur pro duis, ala pro axilla; *Schütz, Lex. Cic.*): imminuere verbum (*Cic., Or.*, 47, 157; e. g., nosse *for* novisse): duas syllabas in unam cogere (*to contract two syllables into one; after Quint.*): excutere syllabam (*to throw out a syllable; as* dixti *for* dixisti; deprendere *for* deprehendere, *Quint.*). ‖ *Render contracted* (= *narrow*): *to narrow*, coangustare (*properly*, e. g., fistulam; vid. *above*): * angustum reddere. *To contract the mind*, * animum angustum *or* parvum et exiguum reddere [☞ contrahere animum *is to make it sad; to distress it*].

CONTRACT, v., INTR., se contrahere (e. g., *the lungs*, pulmones: *also of animals*): se astringere, astringi (*of the intestines*).

CONTRACTED (*as adj.*), contractus: contractus et angustus: angustus (*narrow*). *Contracted means or circumstances*, angustiæ rei familiaris: tenuitas: contracta paupertas (*Hor.*). ‖ *As an epithet of the mind:* angustus (*narrow*; animus, *Cic.*): minutus et angustus (*Cic.*): parvus (*Cic.*): parvus exiguusque (*Juv., little*): tenuis (e. g., animus, ingenium): imbecillus (*weak*).

CONTRACTEDNESS, *of mind:* angustus animus et parvus; pectoris angustiæ.

CONTRACTIBLE, } *circumlocution*
CONTRACTIBILITY, } *by verbs:* se contrahere *or* se contrahere posse; contrahi posse; constringi, coartari, coangustari, &c., posse.

CONTRACTION, contractio (*general term* digitorum [*opposed to* remissio *or* porrectio]; brachii [*opposed to* projectio]; superciliorum [*opposed to* remissio]; frontis [*opposed to* remissio]): constrictio (*the binding together; hence of the intestines by medicine: late*): coartatio (*of tubes*, &c.; *opposed to* laxatio, *Vitr.*). ‖ *Contraction in words, writing*, &c., verborum nota: (scripturæ) compendium. [OBS., notæ *are any conventional marks or signs that stand for a word; thus Augustus, when he wrote* per notas, *used* b *for* a, *c for* b, &c., *and* aa *for* z, *Suet., Oct.*, 64]: coitus syllabarum (*as* vitasse *for* vitavisse, *Quint.*, 9, 4, 69). [☞ Correptio *is "the shortening" a syllable: opposed to* productio.] *To write with contractions*, * per compendia scribere: notare (*opposed to* perscribere; *cf. Bremi, Suet. Oct.*, 64).

CONTRACTOR, contrahens (*general term*): paciscens (*who makes a contract or agreement*): conductor: redemtor (*who undertakes to supply articles*, e. g., *for an army; opposed to* locator, *he who offers the contract to others*: redemtor, *especially of a contractor for a building*). ☞ Parochus: præbitor *were persons who provided certain necessary articles for Roman citizens travelling in an official character. This* præbitor (*in Cic., Off.*, 2, 15, 53) *is probably an attempt to translate the Greek* πάροχος.

CONTRADICT, obloqui, *any body*, alicui: contra dicere (*absolute; to speak against any thing*: contradicere alicui *or* alicui rei *was not used before the Silver Age*): adversari (*to oppose*: alicui: *to contradict every body*, adversari semper omnibus, *Cic.*): impugnare aliquid (*to assail*, e. g., *an opinion*, sententiam): repugnare (*to fight against, oppose*; e. g., alicui rei *or* contra aliquid). *To contradict in a noisy manner*, obstrepere: *to contradict with a loud voice*, reclamare: *to contradict one another*, obloqui (*of persons*), inter se pugnare, *or* repugnare, *or* discrepare, *or* dissidēre (*to differ, to be inconsistent with each other*, &c.: *of opinions*): *to contradict one's self*, secum pugnare (*general term*): pugnantia loqui (*to say contradictory things*): a se dissidēre: sibi dissentire: sibi non constare (*of persons who do not abide by a statement they have made*, e. g., *of a witness*, &c.): *they* (*the witnesses*) *contradict one another*, non congruentia respondent.

CONTRADICTION, (A) *as action:* contradictio (*post-Augustan*): reclamatio (*loud contradiction uttered*): *the spirit of contradiction*, * obloquendi *or* obloquendi et repugnandi libido; concertationis studium (*Cic., De Divin.*, 1, 30, 62): *without contradiction*, nullo obloquente (*nobody contradicting*): *beyond* (*all*) *contradiction*, sine dubio (*Cic.*); procul dubio (*Liv.*); haud dubie (*Sall., Liv.*): non dubie (*Cic., rare: all, without doubt*); sine (ullâ) controversiâ: *to meet with contradiction*, impugnari; non omnibus probari (*of statements*): *to meet with no contradiction*, non impugnari; omnibus probari (*also of statements*): *to meet with violent contradiction*, acriter *or* graviter impugnari: *to bear no contradiction*, non pati sibi aliquem obloqui (*of persons*): *to admit of no contradiction*, nihil dubitationis habēre: infirmari non posse; certum, evidentem esse (*opposed to* dubium esse, *of things*; e. g., *evidence*, &c.): (B) *as state, discrepancy, inconsistency:* repugnantia: pugna: discrepantia (*discrepancy*; e. g., scripti et voluntatis): diversitas (*great diversity between things, as Tac., Germ.*, 15, 3: mira diversitas naturæ): *to stand in contradiction to any thing*, alicui rei repugnare *or* adversari; cum aliquâ re pugnare *or* discrepare; abhorrēre ab aliquâ re (e. g., a vitâ hominum et a moribus): *to stand in contradiction to each other*, inter se pugnare, *or* repugnare, *or* discrepare, *or* dissidēre. [Vid. "*to be at variance with*," *under* VARIANCE.] *There is a contradiction between these statements*, hæc inter se repugnant, non cohærent. *A monster made up of contradictions*, monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturæ studiis conflatum (*Cic., Cæl.*, 5, *extr.*).

CONTRADICTIOUS, cui mos est, adversari semper omnibus (*Cic.*).

CONTRADICTOR, obloquens [obloctor, *only Plaut., Mil.*, 3, 1, 48]: contra dicens [contradictor *only in forensic Latin*].

CONTRADICTORILY, repugnanter (*Cic.; but opposed to* patienter): contrarie: diverse.

CONTRADICTORY, contrarius: pugnans, repugnans (*of things*): diversus (*quite different*): disparatus (*in logic*; vid. *Cic., De Invent.*, 1, 28, 42): obloquens (*of persons contradicting*). *Contradictory things*, &c., quæ inter se pugnant, repugnant, sunt contraria (*Cic.*): *contradictory assertions, statements*, &c., * verba, quæ inter se repugnant *or* non cohærent. *Contradictory laws*, leges contrariæ (*Quint.*): *to be contradictory*, inter se pugnare *or* repugnare: in maximâ inconstantiâ versari (*of opinions, Cic., N. D.*, 1, 16, 42). *To issue contradictory decrees*, contrarium decernere atque (paullo ante) decreverat. Vid. CONTRARY.

CONTRADISTINCTION, *circumlocution by* quod alicujus rei contrarium est; quod ab aliquâ re toto genere disjungo, *or* disjunctum esse volo; *or* aliud enim [hoc]: aliud [illud] esse volo. *Virtues in contradistinction to vices*, vitia, quæ sunt virtutum contraria (*Cic.*): *the refinement of those who reside in towns, in contradistinction to the rudeness of those who live in the country*, urbanitas, cui contraria est rusticitas [*Cicero uses the genitive after* contrarius]. *National law in contradistinction to civil law* (jus gentium), aliud enim jus gentium, aliud jus civile esse volo. *What is right in contradistinction to what is expedient*, honesta, quæ a commodis non nomine, sed genere toto disjungo *or* disjungenda sunt (*cf. Cic., De Nat.*, 1, 7, 16).

CONTRADISTINGUISH, non nomine, sed genere toto disjungere (aliquid ab aliquâ re, *Cic., De Nat.*, 1, 7, 16): quod alicujus rei contrarium esse volo. Vid. CONTRADISTINCTION.

CONTRARIETY, repugnantia: pugna: discrepantia (*want of agreement, inconsistency*; e. g., scripti et voluntatis): (mira) diversitas [☞ contrarietas *late*; *Macrob., Somn. Scip.*, 2, 14, *Sid.*].

CONTRARILY: *contrariŭ to*, contra (e. g., *to the law*, legem): contrarie: in contrarias partes (*in opposite directions*): "*to be carried so contrarily*" (*Locke*), distrahi in contrarias partes (*Cic.*); contra ea (*on the other hand. Not Cic., but Cæs.*).

CONTRARIWISE, ex *or* e contrario [*not* vice versâ]. Vid. "*on the* CONTRARY."

CONTRARY, contrarius: adversus (*properly, opposed to one who is looking at it; then improperly, in rhetoric, of notions opposed to each other in the same species; as,* sapientia *and* stultitia, *Cic., Top.*, 11, 47; *but also for* contrarius *generally*; vid. *Cic., Or.*, 19, 56 [*compared with* 39, 135], *and Gell.*, 16, 8): oppositus (*placed opposite; opposed to; of the action; but not in the sense of "contrary," "the opposite.*" ☞ Contraria cum Cicerone appello, quæ barbari opposita, *Muret. On the meaning of* oppositum *and* antithesis, vid. OPPOSITE, *s.*): diversus (*the* diversa *will have nothing in common, and go different or even opposite ways from each other; whereas the* contraria *confront and stand directly opposite to each other; hence* diversa aut etiam contraria, *Död.*). *Sometimes* alienus (ab) aliquâ re (*inconsistent with*): disparatus (*contradictory*; vid. *Cic., Invent.*, 1, 28, 42). *Contrary to each other*, contrarii inter se. *To be of a contrary opinion*, dissentire, dissidēre ab aliquo *or* inter se: *even here some are of a contrary opinion*, id ipsum nonnullis secus videtur. *On this subject authors are of contrary opinions*, discrepat inter scriptores, *or* (*if they are not merely writers, but the great supporters of an opinion*) inter auctores. OBS. "*To be contrary to any thing*," *is mostly* contra aliquid esse (e. g., contra naturam, contra officium esse, *to be contrary to nature, to duty*). *A contrary wind*, ventus adversus: *to have the wind contrary*, vento adverso navigare; ventus (naviganti) alicui adversum tenet: *to have contrary winds*, ventis adversis uti. *Every virtue has its contrary vice*, omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur (*Cic.*). *In a contrary direction*, in contrarias partes (e. g., fluere, *to flow back, of streams, Cic., Div.*, 1, 35); contrarie (e. g., procedere, *of the stars, Cic.*). ☞ Contrarius *is often followed by* ac [*Pr. Introd.*, ii., 183, 206]: *to move in a contrary direction to that of the heavens*, versari contrario motu atque cœlum. ‖ *Used as virtually an adverb* [*from being referred to the subject, or to the whole affirmation*]. *Mostly by* præter. *Contrary to the laws of God and man*, præter jus fasque: *contrary to any body's wish*, præter alicujus voluntatem: *contrary to expectation*, præter opinionem: *contrary to one's hopes*, præter spem: secus ac speraveram [*on* contra, vid. *next Obs.*]: *contrary to my wishes*, præter optatum meum (e. g., accidit aliquid): [☞ contra *with* spem, exspectationem, consuetudinem *is rare, for* præter (*Krebs*); *it is, however, quite classical*: contra opinionem, *Cæs., Sall.*; exspectationem, *Hirt.*; spem, *Sall., Liv.*] *To act contrary to*, negligere aliquid (e. g., legem, consuetudinem); migrare aliquid (e. g., jus civile): *to a precept, directions*, &c., extra præscriptum egredi: *to one's promise*, fidem non servare: fidem frangere. Contra *is often used with* atque *or* quam *and a verb: contrary to his expectations*, contra atque ratus erat: *contrary to the opinion he had himself delivered*, contra quam ipse censuerat [*Hand rejects Herzog's distinction, that* contra ac *compares*, contra quam *heightens and excludes*]: *contrary to what is the custom with us*, contra atque apud nos.

CONTRARY, *used as a substantive*: contrarium: pars contraria, contraria, *plural* [☞ diversum, *in this sense, be-*

longs to the age of Tacitus. *On* oppositum *and* antithesis, vid. "THE OPPOSITE"]: *my views are the very contrary of these*, mihi contra videtur (*Sall., Jug.*, 85, 1; *but Kritz has* contra ea). ☞ (1) "*The contrary" is mostly translated by the adjective* contrarius, *in concord; sometimes in the neuter;* e. g., hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas; fidentiæ contrarium est diffidentia: *both Cic.* (2) "*The contrary to what,*" &c., is contrarium ac *or* atque; e. g., *to decree the very contrary of what he had decreed a little before,* contrarium decernere, atque paullo ante decreverat, *Cic.* *To do the very contrary of what,* &c., contra facere ac (atque) *or* quam. ☞ *As opposed to an adjective, it must be translated by* contra: *whether he is happy, or the contrary,* utrum felix sit, an contra: *some things seem probable, others the contrary,* aliæ res probabiles videntur, aliæ contra. ‖ *On the contrary,* ex contrario: e contrario [☞ *Gürenz and Bremi say that* contrario *has no authority; that* ex contrario *is used by Cic.*; e contrario *by Nep. and Quint.*; *but* e contrario *is found Cic., De Fin.*, 2, 12, 36; *ad Herenn.*, 1, 10, 17; 2, 11, 16. *Hand thinks that* ex contrario = ex alterâ parte contrariâ; e contrario = contra, vol. ii., 631]: contra (*on the other hand; on the contrary*): contra ea (*Cæsar, Livy, and especially Nepos, who very seldom uses* contra *alone; Freund*). ☞ *In many cases, where the antithesis need not be so strongly marked, it is enough to use* at, attamen, autem. *Far from—on the contrary,* tantum abest, ut—ut, *or* (*Liv.*) ut contra: *whereas on the contrary,* quod contra; *as —so on the contrary,* ut—sic contra: ut—sic ex contrario (*Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 30): *for on the contrary,* nam contra: *but on the contrary,* atqui contra; sed contra; at contra; *or* contraque *after a negative* (e. g., non enim tua ulla culpa—contraque summa laus, quod, &c., *Cic.*): *not only not—but on the contrary,* non modo non—sed contra: *not that—but on the contrary,* non quo—sed contra (e. g., non quo acui—ingenia adolescentium nollem, sed contra ingenia obtundi nolui, *Cic.*): *and on the contrary,* et contra, contraque, *or on the contrary,* vel contra: *if on the contrary,* si ex contrario (*Cic.*). ‖ *On the contrary* (*in answers of dissent*), imo: imo vero, imo enim vero: imo potius.

CONTRAST. ‖ *In painting, architecture,* &c., asperitas (*relief; sharp contrast; opposed to monotonous smoothness*; e. g., quum aspectus ejus scenæ propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visus, *Vitr.*, 7, 5; ut aspectus propter asperitatem intercolumniorum haberet auctoritatem, *Id.*, 3, 3). *To form a pleasing contrast,* propter asperitatem omnium visus eblandiri, *or* habēre auctoritatem: *gratâ quadam asperitate placēre [*Kraft *gives from Doer.*, res inter se pugnantes, contrariæ invicem se excipiunt *or* mire occurrunt, *which is not very happy*]. *A contrast of colors,* colorum varietas: dispāres colores (*Cic., Fin.*, 2, 3, 10: varietas—proprie quidem in disparibus coloribus dicitur). *There is too strong a contrast of colors,* colores nimis inter se discrepant. ‖ *Striking dissimilitude,* diversitas: discrepantia: dissimilitudo: mira quædam dissimilitudo: distantia (e. g., *between characters,* morum: *pursuits,* &c., studiorum). *A striking contrast,* mira diversitas (e. g., naturæ). *To form a contrast with any thing,* alicui rei repugnare; cum aliquâ re pugnare, *or* discrepare, *or* multum discrepare: *a striking contrast,* ab aliquâ re abhorrēre. *There is a striking contrast between his actions and his words,* facta ejus cum dictis discrepant: *there is a strange contrast between such and such things,* hæc inter se discrepant. Vid. DIFFERENCE.

CONTRAST, *v.*, TR. [vid COMPARE, INTR.], differre (multum): discrepare (inter se; cum aliquâ re, ab aliquâ re; *also* in re, *in any respect*).

CONTRAVALLATION. *To form lines of contravallation,* *munimenta munimentis objicere, opponere (*Kraft*).

CONTRAVENE, contra aliquid esse: contrarium alicujus rei *or* alicui rei esse (*to contradict it*): ad vanum, *or* ad irritum, *or* ad vanum et irritum redigere (*make of no effect*): adversari: repugnare (*oppose, contradict*).

CONTRAVENTION, violatio (*with genitive*; e. g., fœderis): *to be in direct contravention of any thing,* aliquid migrare *or* transcendere (*to transgress,* jus gentium, morem, ordinem naturæ, &c.): violare (e. g., fœdus, jus gentium). JN. migrare et non servare: adversari, repugnare (*to oppose, contradict*): *to act in contravention of a law,* legem migrare, *or* violare, *or* negligere.

CONTRIBUTE. ‖ *To give money jointly with others,* &c., conferre, *for any object,* ad *or* in aliquid: pecuniam *or* stipem conferre: collationem facere (*absolutely, to give a contribution*): affere aliquid (*Cic.*): *to contribute for a public purpose, for the common good,* &c., in commune, in publicum conferre: *to contribute to a feast,* symbolam dare (*Ter., Andr.*, 1, 1, 61): *to contribute according to one's means,* pro re suâ *or* pro facultatibus conferre [☞ contribuere pecuniam in *Cic., Phil.*, 14, 14, *extr., is now read* attribuere, *to give an order on the exchequer for payment; in the sense of "contribute," it is found in the poets of the Augustan age, but not of money;* e. g., *of rivers contributing their waters, Ov., Met*, 7, 231: *of contributing to another some years of one's own life, Tib.*, 1, 6, 64]. ‖ *To assist in effecting any thing,* conferre ad aliquid: vim habēre ad aliquid: valēre ad aliquid *or* (*stronger*) multum valēre ad aliquid: prodesse *or* adjuvare ad aliquid (*the latter also with* ut): *also* adjumento esse alicui rei, alicujus rei, *or* in re adjutorem, *or* adjutricem esse (*general term for affording any sort of help or assistance*): alicujus rei, *or* alicui rei esse ministrum *or* ministram (*to supply the means of effecting it, in a bad sense; to assist subordinately in effecting it*): *to contribute much,* plurimum conferre *or* valēre ad: magnum momentum afferre ad aliquid: *to contribute more to any thing,* plus momenti affere ad aliquid (*Cic.*): *running brooks contribute very much to the beauty of scenery,* ad amœnitatem locorum salientes rivi plurimum conferunt (*Cic.*).

CONTRIBUTION, collatio (*act of contributing*; e. g., collatio stipis aut decimæ; *and "contribution," as thing; in post-Augustan writers, the contributions paid to the emperors*): collatus, ūs (*late; Censor.*, quum tuo collatu scirem me plura didicisse): *pecunia ad rem juvandam collata, data: stips: collecta, æ (*money collected or contributed; *the former, especially, of what is begged; the latter at places of entertainment,* &c.): symbŏla (*contribution to a feast, Com.*). [☞ Contributio *not used in this sense except in Dig. and jurisconsults, but* collatio, *or, if a forced contribution,* tributum: pecuniæ imperatæ *or* exactæ, &c.; vid. IMPOST.] *To levy contributions on the towns or states,* pecuniam a civitatibus cogere: *to exact the payment of their contributions,* pecunias exigere (*with great strictness,* &c., acerbissime): *to demand a contribution from a guest,* collectam a convivâ exigere (*Cic.*): *to give a contribution,* stipem conferre; (*for a feast*) symbolam dare. *A contribution to the expenses of a war,* tributum, unde belli impensæ tolerantur (*after Plin.*, 12, 14, 32): *to pay contributions,* stipendium *or* tributum pendere: *to refuse to pay their contributions,* stipendium *or* de stipendio recusare: *to levy contributions on a country, or put a country under contributions,* regioni stipendium imponere, pecunias imperare, argentum in stipendium imponere. ‖ *Article contributed to a journal; to send many contributions to the transactions of a literary society,* * acta eruditorum multis accessionibus augēre (*Morus*).

CONTRIBUTOR, collator (*pre- and post-classical*): tributarius: stipendiarius (*who paid tribute,* &c.).

CONTRITE, * acerbissimâ pœnitentiâ afflictus.

CONTRITION, ‖ *act of rubbing to powder,* &c., attritio, attritus, ūs (attritus, *Plin., Sen.*; attritio, *perhaps only Lamprid. and Marc. Capella; Freund*). *To reduce any thing to powder by contrition,* quam minutissime commolere aliquid (*to a very fine powder, Col.*, 12, 28, 1); aliquid conterere in pulverem (*Plin.*). ‖ *Deep sorrow for sin,* * animus acerbissimâ pœnitentiâ afflictus [☞ contritio *has the sufficient authority of Lactantius for ecclesiastical Latin. As distinguished from "attrition," by Roman Catholic writers,* * contritio, quam Pontificii vocant. *The Roman Catholics distinguish contrition from attrition,* * Pontificii aliud contritionem, aliud attritionem esse volunt]. *So deep or so sincere was his contrition,* tanta vis erat pœnitendi (*Curt.*).

CONTRIVANCE, ‖ *as act,* inventio: excogitatio. ‖ *As thing,* inventum: res inventa (*invention*; vid. *Cic., Brut.*, 56, 205): ars: artificium: machina (*trick, artful means; in Com.,* techna, stropha, *from* τέχνη, στροφή): machinatio (*contrivance against any body, in a bad sense*). *To apply contrivances,* adhibēre machinas (ad aliquid faciendum, *Cic.*): *to devise some contrivance,* commoliri dolum et machinam aliquam; artificium quoddam excogitare: *to ruin any body by one's contrivances,* machinis labefactare *or* percellere aliquem (*Cic.*) *The Greeks are adepts in all contrivances for getting money,* Græci omnes vias pecuniæ norunt: *a peculiar contrivance of one's own,* quod aliquis per se invenit. *By any body's contrivance,* alicujus machinis (e. g., *to be ruined,* labefactari): alicujus operâ (*by any body's means or exertions*); aliquo auctore. *O cunning men! O clever contrivance!* O callidos homines! O rem excogitatam! (*Cic.*). ‖ *Scheme, plan,* consilium: ratio (*means, method*): machina: machinatio: conatus (*malicious, ill-natured contrivance*). *To adopt, have recourse to,* &c., *some contrivance,* consilium capere, inire: *against any body, in consequence of any thing,* contra aliquem, de aliquâ re. Vid. SCHEME, PLAN.

CONTRIVE, invenire: reperire (*invent*; SYN. *in* FIND): excogitare (*think out; contrive as the result of thought*): comminisci (*devise, contrive, mostly in a bad sense; not used of material objects*): machinari (*to contrive artificial means; if against a person, in a bad sense; but also used of the contrivances of nature*): moliri (*something requiring great exertion, extensive combinations,* &c.; *mostly in a bad sense,* aliquid mali, insidias *or* periculum alicui): facere *or* efficere (*to contrive to do any thing; with* ut, *which, in short sentences with* facere, *is often omitted*). *Contrive to let me know,* facito, ut sciam (*Cic.*): *contrive to be at home,* domi assitis facite: *he contrived to get a surplus revenue,* effecit, ut ex vectigalibus superesset pecunia, quæ in ærario reponeretur (*Nep.*). *I contrived to get the first place in the affections of them both,* effeci, ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior (*Cic.*): *to contrive a plan for any body's destruction,* ad perniciem alicujus aliquid cogitare (*Nep., Dat.*, 6, 8): *to contrive crafty devices,* dolos nectere (*Liv.*), procudere (*Plaut.*).

CONTRIVER, inventor: excogitator: repertor (*poetical and post-classical*): architectus et machinator (*the contriver of any bad business, troubles, confusion, danger, Cic.*): auctor. Vid. AUTHOR.

CONTROL, *s.*, disciplina (*control of those who are teachers, including the state*): coercitio (*right of control over any body,* in aliquem; vid. *Suet., Oct.*, 45): moderatio (*act of controlling, calming*; e. g., moderatio populi effrenati): potestas (*power*; e. g., *of parents*): ditio (*power over one who is kept in subjection or complete dependence*). *To preserve or possess an absolute control over any body,* aliquem in meâ potestate ac ditione teneo (*Cic., Verr.*, 1, 37; *of one who is the creature of another*): continēre aliquem potestate suâ (*Cic.*): *to be under the absolute control of an individual,* in unius potestate ac moderatione verti (*of things that depend on his will, Cic.*): *to have no control over one's self or over one's mind; to have lost all self-control,* exisse ex *or* de potestate (*of those who, from lust or*

rage, non sunt in potestate mentis, *are not under the control of reason*, *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 3, 5, 11). *Any one has the absolute control of any thing*, alicujus est summa potestas alicujus rei (e. g., rerum omnium, *Cic.*), alicujus rei potestas omnis in aliquo sita est (*Cic.*) : *to have the absolute control of any thing*, alicujus rei (*or* alicujus rei faciendæ) potestatem habēre ; *also*, *over any body*, alicujus (e. g., Pontifices potestatem habent judicum, *Cic.*) : *to be impatient of control*, * alienæ auctoritatis impatientem esse : sibi indulgēre : *parental control*, potestas patris : parentum disciplina : *to exercise severe control over any body*, aliquem severius coercēre ; tristiore disciplinâ continēre aliquem : *to be under any body's control*, esse in potestate alicujus *or* alicujus rei (e. g., Pompeii, mentis, *Cic.*) : *to keep one's feelings and one's grief under strict control*, motum animi et dolorem in suâ potestate tenēre (*Cic.*) : *to subject one's self or submit to any body's control*, se sub alicujus potestatem subjicere (*Auct. ad Her.*, 2, 31, *in.*) : *to give up one's power or right of control over any body*, ex potestate aliquem dimittere : *to another person*, omnem suam potestatem de aliquo tradere alicui (*Cic.*) : *to be under nobody's control*, in suâ potestate esse (*especially of a Roman who is no longer under the control of a father*). ‖ *Counter-register*, * rationes contra scriptæ (*after* contrascriptor rationum, *Inscr.*).

CONTROL, *v.* ‖ *Keep in check*, inhibēre (*to control a lifeless object*) : cohibēre : reprimere : comprimere : supprimere : coercēre : continēre : frenare : refrenare [Syn. *in* Restrain] : moderari : temperare [Syn. *in* Govern] : modum *or* moderationem adhibēre alicui rei *or* in aliquâ re. *To control one's self*, se continēre ; sibi temperare ; sibi imperare ; animi potentem esse ; animum suum comprimere, coercēre ; animo suo imperare : *not to be able to control one's self*, intemperantem esse ; sui impotentem *or* non potentem esse ; sui non compotem esse ; animo suo imperare non posse : *to control one's anger or wrath*, iræ moderari *or* temperare ; iram tenēre, continēre (*opposed to* iræ indulgēre) ; iram reprimere : *one's passions*, cupiditates continēre, coercēre : comprimere, frenare, domare ac frangere ; cupiditatibus modum facere ; appetitus contrahere ; perturbationes in angustum deducere (*Cic.*, *Acad.*, 1, 10, 38) : *to control one's grief*, dolori imperare ; dolorem in potestate tenēre : *to control any thing by strict laws*, vincire aliquid severis legibus : *not to be able to control one's anger*, irâ teneri : impotentem esse iræ : *to control one's tongue*, linguæ (*or* orationi) moderari ; linguam continēre ; modum tenēre verborum : *not to bear to be controlled*, * alienæ auctoritatis impatientem esse. ‖ *To control accounts*, * rationes contra scribere (*after* contrascriptor rationem, *Inscr.*).

CONTROLLER. ‖ *One who keeps in check, governs*, dominator alicujus rei (e. g., dominator rerum Deus, *Cic.*) : moderator : gubernator : rector. Jn. rector et gubernator (*ruler, guide*, &c., *especially of God*) : repressor (*one who represses, restrains* ; e. g., cædis quotidianæ, *Cic.* ; tributorum, *Eutrop.*) : custos : curator (*overseer, inspector*). ‖ *Controller* (*or comptroller*) *of accounts*, contrascriptor rationum (*Inscr.*).

CONTROVERSIAL, controversus et plenus dissensionis (*Cic.*, *of a subject*) : pugnax et quasi bellatorius (*Plin.*, *Ep.*, 7, 9, 7, pugnax hic et quasi bellatorius stilus) : controversus (*that which is controverted* ; e. g., jus controversum, *Cic.*, *also that is fond of controversy*, quod esset acuta illa gens et controversa natura, *Cic.*) [controversialis *only Sid.* : controversiosus, *Liv.* : controversiosa res, *a thing in dispute* : controversiosa res, *Sen.*, *a disputed point*]. *Controversial theology*, * theologiæ ea pars, quæ se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat (*Fr. Jacobs*) : * theologia controversa (*after* jus controversum, *Cic.*) ; *or* * theologia controversa et plena dissensionis (*after Cic.*) : * controversiæ theologicæ (*after* controversiæ scholasticæ, *Quint.*).

CONTROVERSIALIST, * qui se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat : *a stout controversialist*, homo perpugnax in disputando (*Cic.*) ; qui pugnacissime defendit suam sententiam

CONTROVERSY, controversia (*the point about which a contest takes place, the parties placing themselves in array on different sides*) : disceptatio (*an amicable discussion, to arrive at what is true or right*) : *to decide or put an end to a controversy*, controversiam tollere, sedare, dirimere, distrahere, *also* componere (*Cæs.*) : *to judge controversies*, controversias dijudicare : *to leave a controversy undecided*, aliquid in controversiâ relinquere : *a controversy arises*, oritur, exsistit, nascitur controversia : *beyond all controversy*, sine (ullâ) controversiâ : *to carry on the controversy till night*, controversiam usque ad noctem ducere : *to have a controversy with any body*, habēre controversiam cum aliquo (de aliquâ re) : *the whole controversy turns on this*, de hac re omnis est controversia : *I have no controversy with him*, mihi cum eo controversiæ nihil est : *to keep a controversy alive*, controversiam alere (*Cæs.*, *but of a dispute*). [Obs., controversari inter vos de aliquâ re, *to have a controversy about a matter, occurs once in Cic., Fragm. ; but that is authority enough.*] ‖ *Subject of controversy*, quæstio : res controversa : causa (*the subject proposed*, &c.), *often circumlocution*, quod cadit in controversiam. *The controversy is this*, agitur de, &c. : *to become a subject of controversy*, in controversiam venire : *to be a subject of controversy*, in controversiâ esse *or* versari : *to make any thing a subject of controversy*, rem in (dicendi) controversiam vocare ; in controversiam adducere *or* (*Cæs.*) deducere.

CONTROVERT, impugnare, oppugnare : *to controvert successfully* [vid. Refute]. *To controvert any body's opinion*, alicujus opinioni repugnare (*Cic.*) ; alicujus sententiam impugnare (*Tac.*).

CONTROVERTIBLE, quod in controversiam cadit *or* in controversiam vocari potest : controversus (*that is controverted, and therefore disputable, opposed to* confessus). Jn. dubius et controversus (e. g., res, *Cic.*) : quod *or* de quo ambigitur (*on which people disagree*). *A controvertible point*, res dubia et controversa (*Cic.*) ; res de quâ in utramque partem disputari potest (*Sen.*, *Ep.*, 88, *who also uses* in utramque partem disputabilis ; *which admits of arguments for and against*). [*On* controversiosus, vid. Controversial.] *Not controvertible*, vid. Incontrovertible.

CONTROVERTIST. Vid. Controversialist.

CONTUMACIOUS, contumax : pertinax [Syn. *in* Obstinacy ; contumax *is also the proper legal term for one who disobeys the peremptory order of a court*, *Hermog.*, *Dig.*, 42, 1, 53] : imperium detrectans (*resisting authority ; refractory*). [☞ Refractariolus, *pugnacious, once Cic., Att.*, 2, 1, 3 ; *but Orelli thinks the passage doubtful* : refractarius, *once Sen.* ; præfractus *is* (1) *rugged of style ; opposed to* rotundus ; (2) *harsh, unbending*, præfractus et ferreus, *Cic.*]

CONTUMACIOUSLY, contumaciter : pertinaciter : [☞ *not* præfracte = "*in a harsh, unbending manner, stiffly*;" vid. *Cic., Off.*, 3, 22].

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, } contumacia
CONTUMACY, } (*also, in the legal sense, of disobeying an order of the court*, &c.) : pertinacia [Syn. *in* Obstinacy]. *To be guilty of contumacy* (= i. e., *of disobedience to the orders of a court*), jus dicenti non obtemperare : *to condemn any body with costs for contumacy*, contumaciam ejus, qui jus dicenti non obtemperat, litis damno coercēre (*Hermog., Dig.*, 42, 1, 53) : *to pronounce sentence against any body, or nonsuit him for contumacy*, * in contumaciæ pœnam *or* contumaciæ nomine absentem damnare (*Bau.*).

CONTUMELIOUS, contumeliosus (*of persons and things* ; in aliquâ re : adversus aliquem) : probrosus (*attacking one's moral character*). *Contumelious language*, contumeliosa dicta (*Sal.*) *or* verba (*Quint.*) ; verborum contumeliæ [Obs., ignominiosa dicta, *in connection with* immunda dicta, *Hor., A. P.*, 247, *not* = "*contumelious language*"]. *To assail any body with contumelious language*, contumeliam jacere in aliquem ; verborum contumeliis lacerare aliquem ; contumeliâ aliquem insequi : *to overwhelm any body with contumelious language*, contumeliis operire atque opprimere aliquem ; vexare aliquem omnibus contumeliis : *to look upon any thing as contumelious to me*, in meam contumeliam aliquid verto.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, contumeliose (*Cic.* ; *also* -ius, -issime).

CONTUMELIOUSNESS. [Vid. Contumely.] *Contumeliousness of language*, contumeliosa dicta *or* verba ; verborum contumeliæ.

CONTUMELY, contumelia (*a wrong done to any body's honor*). [*For kindred meanings*, vid. Insult, Affront, &c.] *To suffer or bear contumely*, contumelias pati. [☞ *Cicero mocks M. Antonius for using* contumeliam facere ; *but Freund observes, that it is not very clear why ; whether because it was an archaism, or because it is used in the sense of* contumeliâ affici, *after analogy of* jacturam facere. Contumeliam facere alicui, *is used by Ter.*] *To assail any body with contumely* ; vid. *under* Contumelious.

CONTUSE, elidere (e. g., *the foot*, pedem) : contundere (e. g., aliquem fustibus, pugnis ; alicujus faciem palmâ, *Juv.*) : obterere (*by trampling on it*) : sugillare (*to strike on the face so as to leave a bruise ; cf. Schneid., Gr. Lex., on ὑπώπιον*).

CONTUSION, compressio : contusio (*as act*) : contusum (*Scrib., Comp.*, 209 ; *Plin.*, 29, 6, 39, &c.) ; * membri pars elisa (*as thing ; the injured limb*).

CONVALESCENCE, sanitas restituta, *or* (*Just.*) recuperata : inclinata in melius valetudo (*incipient convalescence, when the disease has taken a good turn*) : valetudo confirmata *or* a morbo confirmata ; *but as these rather denote "recovery," it is better to use circumlocution with* convalescere [☞ convalescentia, *late ; Symmach.*]. *To assure any body of his speedy convalescence*, dicere alicui, fore ut perbrevi convalescat.

CONVALESCENT, *circumlocution*. *To be convalescent*, convalescere : morbum (e. g., quartanam) passum convalescere (viresque integras recuperare) ; recreari e *or* a morbo ; sanitatem recipere ; evadere e morbo ; ex incommodâ valetudine emergere ; sanum fieri e morbo ; melius alicui factum est ; aliquis melius se habet (*is better*). *To be quite convalescent*, plane convalescere : *to be slowly convalescent*, tarde convalescere *or* paullatim sanitatem recipere (*Just.*). [Vid. Recover.] [☞ Convalescere ex *or* de morbo : *not, with Muretus*, a morbo : *the simple ablative after it denotes the means by which the convalescence has been brought about.*] *To assure any body that he will very soon be convalescent*, dicere alicui, fore, ut perbrevi convalescat. *He is almost convalescent already*, inclinata jam in melius ægri valetudo est.

CONVENE. ‖ *Convoke* ; convocare : *to convene a meeting or assembly*, concilium convocare ; aliquos ad concilium (*or* ad concionem, *Liv.*) convocare ; concionem vocare, advocare. ‖ *To summon judicially* (*Aylife*), citare (*summon to appear* ; e. g., *before a court*) : aliquem evocare, excire (*on the part of magistrates*) : in jus vocare : in judicium accessere (*before a court of justice*). Intr., vid. Assemble, intr.

CONVENIENCE, commoditas : commodum : opportunitas (*convenient nature of any thing with reference to time and place*). (*In a house*) *one must consider convenience and beauty*, est adhibenda commoditatis dignitatisque diligentia (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 39, 138) : *with these faults it has this great convenience*, in his vitiis inest illa magna commoditas (*Cic., Rep.*, 2, 4) : *the conveniences of life* (*opposed to its necessaries*), commoditas vitæ ; commoda, ornamenta vitæ : vitæ cultus (*of refined, civilized life*) ; *also* usus *only* (vid. *Herzog.*,

Cæs., B. G., 6, 24). *Conveniences*, commoditates; commoda; opportunitates. *At your convenience, or, if it suits your convenience*, si commodum tibi erit; quod commodo tuo fiat; quum commodum tuum erit: *but only if it suits your convenience*, tuo tamen commodo; *or* sed tamen quod commodo tuo fiat: *I would wish you to come as soon as ever it suits your convenience*, tu, quod commodo tuo fiat, quam primum velim venias: *from considerations of convenience*, commodi causâ. Vid. CONVENIENT.

CONVENIENT. ‖ *Fit, suitable*, commodus: opportunus (*especially with reference to situation; then, also, from the time of its occurrence, its age*, &c.): aptus (*fit*): accommodatus (ad aliquid, *or* alicui rei, *adapted to it*): idoneus (*fit, convenient from its natural properties*). JN. opportunus et idoneus; commodus et idoneus; habilis et aptus: appositus ad aliquid (e. g., *well adapted for*; menses ad agendum maxime appositi, *Cic.*). *Sometimes* expeditus (*offering no difficulties*; e. g., via). *Very convenient*, percommodus; peridoneus; peropportunus (alicui rei *or* ad aliquid): *a convenient dress for running in*, vestis commoda ad cursum. *If it is convenient to you*, si commodum tibi erit: *but only if it is convenient to you*, tuo tamen commodo: sed tamen quod commodo tuo fiat: *I will not claim it till it is convenient to you*, non exigam, nisi commodo tuo: *when it is convenient to you*, quum tuum erit commodum: *come as soon as ever it is convenient to you*, tu, quod commodo tuo fiat, quamprimum velim venias: *see him yourself* (i. e., *have an interview with him*) *as soon as it is convenient to you*, ipse, quod commodo tuo fiat, cum eo colloquere: *a convenient time*, tempus opportunum, idoneum, commodum: *for doing any thing*, tempus ad agendum idoneum *or* appositum: *a convenient house*, * domus commoda *or* * commode instructa; domicilium bonum: *a convenient opportunity*, occasio idonea *or* commoda et idonea; opportunitas. ‖ *Proper*, &c. (vid.), utilis: *it is convenient*, convenit (*is suitable with infinitive, especially Lucr.; with* ut, *Cic.*, qui convenit, ut qui—iidem improbos se quam populares esse malint): utile est (*is useful*): decet (*is becoming*).

CONVENIENTLY, commode; opportune: bene: idonee: apte: recte: accommodate: apposite. SYN. *in* CONVENIENT.

CONVENT, monasterium: cœnobium (*ecclesiastical*): *to go into a convent*, * in cœtum monachorum *or* monacharum recipi: more Christiano cultui divino sacrari (*of one who takes the vows, Ammian. Marc.*, 18, 10, *extr.*): *of or belonging to a convent*, monasterialis (*late*), *or by genitive*, monachorum (monacharum) *or* cœnobii, monasterii. *The convent walls*, * muri, qui cœnobium *or* monasterium, cingunt: *the convent-rule*, * lex cœnobitis (*or* monachis) servanda: *the convent-school*, * scholæ, in quibus a cœnobitis *or* a monachis, literæ traduntur; * scholæ, quæ in cœnobio habentur.

CONVENTICLE, conventiculum (*conventicle, used by Tacitus for the place of meeting; so Arnobius*): * conventiculum eorum, qui patriam religionem, *or* patria sacra, deseruerunt.

CONVENTION. ‖ *An assembly* [vid. ASSEMBLY, CONGREGATION]. ‖ *Agreement*, vid.

CONVENTIONAL, quod fit (&c.) ex pacto, ex fœdere, ex conventu (*Auct. ad Her.*, 2, 13, *extr.*), *or* ex convento (*Cic., Att.*, 6, 3, 7). JN. ex pacto et convento. [☞ Conventionalis, *founded on, or relating to, a convention*; e. g., conventionalis stipulatio, *Pomp. and Ulp. Dig.*, 45, 1, 5, *and* 52.] *Conventional arrangements*, pacta; pactiones. ‖ *The word is sometimes used in a wider sense for what is arranged by a tacit agreement or understanding; perhaps* usu receptus (*Plin.*): tralaticius (*handed down from father to son; a matter of routine*).

CONVERGE, vergere (in *or* ad aliquid): *to the centre*, in medium (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 45, 116): *to a point*, ad unum idemque punctum vergere; * eodem vergere: *to converge to that point*, illuc vergere (*Tac., but in a figurative sense*).

CONVERGENT, } *circumlocution with*
CONVERGENCY, } *verbs under* CONVERGE. *From the convergency of all its parts to the centre*, * ex eo, quod omnes ejus partes in medium vergunt, &c.

CONVERSABLE, affabilis: in omni sermone affabilis (*Cic.*)

CONVERSABLENESS, affabilitas: affabilitas sermonis (*Cic., who joins* comitas affabilitasque sermonis).

CONVERSABLY, affabiliter (*Macr.*; -issime, *Gell.*).

CONVERSANT, exercitatus in re *or* in aliquâ re faciendâ: versatus in re. JN. exercitatus et paratus: versatus exercitatusque (*who has been much engaged in any thing, and thus has had much practice*): peritus alicujus rei (*skilled in any thing*): aliquâ re instructus (*furnished with it, of some knowledge*; e. g., dialecticis, *with logic, Cic.*): *to be conversant with all the usual topics and common-places of philosophy*, habêre omnes philosophiæ notos et tractatos locos (*Cic., Or.*, 33, 188). *Not conversant with any thing*, in aliquâ re rudis (*Cic.*): alicujus rei ignarus [vid. IGNORANT]. *To be tolerably conversant with any thing*, exercitationem modicam consecutum esse: *I am conversant with any thing*, in aliquâ re satis exercitatus sum; alicujus rei usu exercitatus sum: *conversant with Latin and Greek*, Græce et Latine doctus; doctus Græcis et Latinis literis (*especially with Latin and Greek literature*): *conversant with the law*, eruditus disciplinâ juris: *to be conversant with many subjects*, multarum rerum peritum esse: *to be very conversant with any thing*, bene *or* probe versatum esse in re; magnum usum habêre in re (*to possess practical knowledge*; e. g., *of military matters, of politics*, &c.): *very conversant with nautical affairs*, in rebus maritimis exercitatissimus paratissimusque (*Cic.*). ‖ *To be conversant about* (e. g., *mathematics are conversant about extension*). Vid. TREAT OF.

CONVERSATION, sermo (*mostly without definite or serious object*): colloquium: collocutio (*agreed upon for any given purpose; a conference*) [= DIALOGUE, vid.]: *a private conversation*, sermonis cum aliquo communicatio: *a familiar conversation*, sermones familiares: confabulatio: *a conversation for the sake of passing the time*, sermones ludicri: *a conversation* (*a tête-à-tête*), præsentis cum præsenti colloquium; præsens sermo: *a learned conversation*, sermo doctus: *to enter into conversation with any body*, se dare in sermonem cum aliquo; sermonem cum aliquo instituere, *or* ordiri, *or* occipere: *to have or hold a conversation with any body*, sermonem conferre cum aliquo; cum aliquo colloqui: *to have or hold a secret conversation with any body*, arcano *or* secreto cum aliquo colloqui: *to carry on a conversation*, sermocinari; colloqui cum aliquo; confabulari; sermones cædere *or* serere cum aliquo (*with the notion of a familiar or agreeable conversation*, sermones cædere *especially comically*). *I have a conversation with any body*, est mihi sermo cum aliquo, *about any thing*, de re: *to touch on such or such a subject in the course of conversation*, in sermonem delabi *or* incidere: *to turn the conversation to some other subject*, sermonem alio transferre: *the conversation flags*, sermo friget: *not to let the conversation drop or flag*, sermonem quærere; fabulas arcessere (*by endeavoring to find subjects*; vid. *Ruhnk., Ter., Eun.*, 3, 3, 10): *to break off the conversation*, sermonem incidere *or* (*if suddenly*) præcidere [medium sermonem abrumpere, *Virg., Æn.*, 4, 388]; inceptum sermonem abrumpere (*Tac., Ann.*, 4, 60, 2); sermonem, quem inchoavi, abrumpere (*Quint.*, 4, 3, 13; *hence* abrumpere sermonem *is by no means unclassical*): *the usual topic of conversation is*, &c., sermo plerumque habetur de, &c.: *to be the subject of general conversation* (*of persons*), in ore *or* in sermone omnium esse; in fabulis esse; omnium sermonibus vapulare: *to become the subject of general conversation*, fabulam fieri; in sermonem venire: in sermonem incidere (*Cic., Fam.*, 9, 3; tamen in sermonem incidemus): *any thing is the subject of every body's conversation through one whole summer*, aliquid unam æstatem aures refercit sermonibus: *to report to any body a person's conversation*, alicujus sermonem ad aliquem deferre: *I will send you a full and exact account of the conversation I had with him*, omnem illius meumque sermonem omnibus verbis expressum mittam: *to say frequently in conversation*, in sermonibus dictitare (*Cic., Fam.*, 1, 9, *extr.*): *to speak of any thing frequently in conversation*, aliquid crebris usurpare sermonibus: *to take part in a conversation*, sermoni interesse: *a conversation gets abroad or is reported by any body*, sermo per aliquem emanat. *There is some conversation about*, &c. [vid. TALK]: *in the course of conversation*, in sermone: *to mention any thing to any body in the course of conversation*, alicui in sermone injicere, *with accusative and infinitive* (*Cic. ad Div.*, 12, 16, 2): *a thing is said in the course of conversation*, incidit mentio de aliquâ re; incidit sermo in aliquam rem. *Crassus began the conversation*, Crassus princeps fuit sermonis ordiendi: *to carry on a conversation till a late hour* (*of the night*), sermonem in multam noctem producere: *he seized upon something that had fallen in conversation, and pretended that it was a commission*, sermone aliquo arrepto pro mandatis abusus est (*Cic.*). *The language of common conversation*, sermo (= oratio remissa et finitima quotidianæ locutioni, *Auct. ad Her., cf.* 2, 9, 4, 19; soluta oratio, qualis in sermone et epistolis; *and Hor.*, sermoni propiora). ‖ *Criminal conversation*, adulterium. *To have a criminal conversation with any body's wife*, adulterio cognovisse alicujus uxorem. Vid. ADULTERY.

CONVERSE, *s.* ‖ *Conversation*, vid. ‖ *In logic* (*the predicate becoming the subject, and the subject the predicate*), *by circumlocution: in some propositions the converse is also true*, quædam et retrorsum idem valent (*Quint., who gives as the example*, vivit homo, qui spirat; *and* spirat, qui vivit; 5, 9, 6): *of some propositions the converse is not true*, quædam in contrarium non recurrunt (*Quint., ib.; his example is*, movetur, qui ingreditur, *which can not be converted to*; qui movetur, ingreditur).

CONVERSE, *v.*, loqui cum aliquo (*general term = to speak*): sermocinare *or* sermonem conferre cum aliquo (*to have a discourse*): cum aliquo colloqui (*of a tête-à-tête, especially to settle some matter*): confabulari *or* sermones familiares conferre cum aliquo (*of familiar or intimate conversation*): *to converse very agreeably with any body*, jucundissime loqui cum aliquo: *to converse about any thing*, habêre sermones de aliquâ re; disputare de aliquâ re (*alleging reasons for and against any thing*): *here they conversed on literary, scientific subjects*, * erant ibi sermones de literis *or* de artium studiis atque doctrinâ: *Tiberius hardly ever conversed even with*, &c., nullus Tiberio aut rarissimus etiam cum (proximis) sermo (*Suet., Tib.*, 68). *To converse together*, colloqui inter se *or* inter nos, vos, &c. [☞ colloqui secum = *to converse with one's self, to think over any thing with one's self*, &c.]. Vid., *also*, "*to have or hold a conversation*," *under* CONVERSATION.

CONVERSELY, retrorsum (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 33, 84: ex terrâ aqua, ex aquâ oritur aer, ex aere æther; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex æthere aer, &c. *So, too*, retro, *Lucr., N. D.*, 1, 760). *To hold good conversely*, retrorsum idem valêre: *not to hold good conversely*, in contrarium non recurrere (*both Quint.*; vid. *under* "*the* CONVERSE").

CONVERSION. ‖ *Act of changing, change*, conversio: commutatio. ‖ *Moral change*, * morum mutatio: * ad bonam frugem revocatio (*from vice*): mores emendationes: vita emendatior (*with reference to one's former mode of life, Ulp., Dig.*, 4, 3. 11): * accessio ad Christi doctrinam (*the embracing of Christianity*).

‖ *Conversion of a proposition (in logic), circumlocution by* (idem) retrorsum dicere: vid. *the* CONVERSE.

CONVERT, *s.*, * proselytus (*Eccl., Tertull.*): * qui a patriis sacris ad aliena transiit. *To make a convert of any body*; vid. TO CONVERT.

CONVERT. ‖ *To change*; TR., mutare (*into any thing*, in aliquid): vertere (aliquid in aliquid): convertere in aliquem *or* aliquid (*to convert any thing or any body into something or somebody else*; e. g., Hecubam in canem; crimen in laudem; providentiæ munera in mutuam perniciem, *Quint.*): convertere in formam alicujus rei (e. g., terras in freti formam, *Ov.*): fingere *or* formare in aliquid; transformare *or* transfigurare in aliquid; figurare in habitum alicujus rei (*to give it the shape of something else*); figurare in naturam alicujus rei (*to communicate to it the properties of something else*): transferre *or* traducere (in *or* ad aliquem *or* aliquid, *or with adverb of motion to a place*; huc, alio: *to remove or change it from—to*). *To convert enmities into friendship*, inimicitias in amicitiam traducere (*Cic.; of the ground or consideration that wrought the change*): *to convert pain into joy*, dolorem gaudio mutare: *to convert any body's gravity into mirth*, alicujus animum ad hilaritatem risumque traducere (*Cic.*). ‖ *To change the use or destination of any thing. To convert any thing to one's own use*, aliquid suum facere: aliquid in se transferre (*unjustly*): convertere aliquid in suam rem *or* ad suum commodum (*Cic.; turn it to one's own advantage or profit*): *to convert another man's property to my own use*, in meam rem aliena convertere (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 14, 42): convertere in aliam naturam (*to change into another nature*). ‖ *To change beneficially; in a moral point of view*, corrigere: emendare (*to rectify*): *also* mores alicujus emendare; aliquem ad virtutem revocare (*with* ab aliquâ re; e. g., a perditâ luxuriâ, *Nep., Dion.*, 6, 2); aliquem ad frugem corrigere *or* compellere (*comically*): aliquem in melius traducere (*Sen., De Irâ*, 2, 13, *extr.*): *one who is not capable of being converted*, insanabilis. ‖ *With reference to opinion*, aliquem de sententiâ deducere, demovēre; in aliam mentem adducere; aliam mentem injicere; aliquem a consilio revocare (*with reference to a purpose*): opinione aliquem dejicere (*with reference to a prejudice*). ‖ *With reference to creed*, * ad verum Dei cultum alicujus animum convertere. ‖ *To convert a proposition (in logic)*, idem, &c., retrorsum dicere.

TO BE CONVERTED. ‖ *To be changed into a different substance*, converti in aliam naturam: mutari in aliquid (e. g., in taurum): se vertere *or* convertere (in aliquid): transfigurari in aliquid (e. g., *into a wolf*, in lupum): abire in aliquid (e. g., oppidum abiit in villam). ‖ *In a moral point of view*, mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire *or* revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere; morum mutationem facere; ad sanitatem redire—in melius traduci (*Sen.*): *he is quite a converted character*, totus factus est alius; commutatus est totus: in melius mutatus est. ‖ *In a matter of opinion*, sententiam mutare: sententiâ suâ decedere. ‖ *With reference to creed*, * fictorum deorum superstitionibus purgari: * Christum sequi: * ad Christianam fidem transire (*to embrace the Christian religion: of a heathen*).

CONVERT, INTR. Vid. TO BE CONVERTED, *above*.

CONVERTIBLE, commutabilis (*Cic. and Quint.*): *but mostly by circumlocution with verbs in* CONVERT. ‖ *A convertible proposition (in logic)*, quod retrorsum idem valet; quod in contrarium recurrit (*Quint.*).

CONVEX, convexus: gibbus (*opposed to* concăvus, *Cels.*, 8, 1, *in.*).

CONVEXITY, convexitas (*probably only in the elder Pliny*): convexa (*plural of* convexum, *substantively used*; e. g., convexa cœli).

CONVEY. ‖ *To carry*, portare: asportare (*from one place to another, as corn, effects*, &c.): vehere: vectare (*especially by animals, a vehicle, or by slaves, all three indicating the state of motion*): ferre (*to carry*, e. g., *a burden*): bajulare (*on one's shoulders or back*): transportare: transvehere aliquo (*to convey either by water or land to a place; of persons and things*): a loco transferre *or* deportare aliquo (*to convey from any place to some other*): transvehere (*to convey across by means of a vehicle*, &c.): abducere (*to convey from a place, especially of persons, then of things also*). JN. auferre et abducere: perferendum curare (*to convey to the place of its destination*): comportare (*to convey together, or to one place*): transferre (*convey across*): devehere (*from a place*; e. g., aliquem equo devehere aliquo, *to convey any body from a place to some place on horseback*): *to convey provisions to the army*, exercitui commeatum supportare: *to convey food (the hand*, &c.) *to the mouth*, cibum ad os ferre, admovēre; manum ad os admovēre: *to convey across a river*, traducere trans flumen: *to convey any body under an escort to any place*, aliquem cum custodibus mittere aliquo: *not one of the transports that conveyed the soldiers was missing*, nulla navis, quæ milites portaret, desiderabatur: *to convey the troops back in two embarkations*, duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare (*Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 23, *in.*). ‖ *To transmit* [vid. TO SEND]: perferre (*to carry to any body*; e. g., literas; *and, improperly, commissions or commands*, alicujus mandata): perferendum curare (*to have any thing conveyed*). *He had every thing conveyed to his own house*, ad se omnia transtulit (i. e., *from another's, Nep.*): deportare (*to have a person conveyed under the care of guards to the place of his banishment*). ‖ *To convey one's self to any place*, se conferre aliquo: in aliquem locum se conferre: ire, proficisci aliquo. ‖ *To make over (a right or property)*, cedere alicui aliquid *or* aliquâ re; concedere alicui aliquid; transcribere alicui aliquid (*by a written document, Dig.*): *to convey a part of some property*, cedere alicui aliquid de aliquâ re: *of one's share in a thing*, cedere parte suâ; *also* cedere alicui possessione alicujus rei (e. g., *gardens*, hortorum): *to convey property to a mortgagee*, rem hypothēcæ nomine obligare (*jurisconsults*). ‖ *Convey away*, amovēre (e. g., nebulonem illum ex istis locis, *Cic.*): demovēre: removēre (*put it aside*): portare: asportare (e. g., *corn, effects*, &c.): amoliri (*to remove a mass by violent exertion*): avehere: devehere (*draw away by a vehicle or beast of burden:* devehere *mostly with mention of the place to which*): abducere (*properly to lead away a person; then also things*). JN. auferre et abducere. *To convey away secretly or by stealth*, clam removēre; furto subducere (*of hostages, Liv.*, 9, 11): subtrahere e. g., *the baggage*, impedimenta). ‖ *To convey one's self away*, amovēre se (e. g., *he resolved to convey himself away at once, and to the greatest possible distance*, statuit repente recedere, seque e medio quam longissime amovēre, *Suet.*): abire, &c. [Vid. GO AWAY.] IMPROPR. *To convey a meaning, mostly by* vis subjecta est voci; hæc vis est verbi, &c. [Vid. MEANING.] ‖ *Communicate intelligence*, &c. Vid. COMMUNICATE; IMPART.

CONVEYANCE. ‖ *As act*, transvectio (*conveyance across, or from one side to the other*; e. g., Acherontis): portatio (*act of carrying away; transporting goods*, &c.): asportatio (*the conveying or carrying away, Cic., Verr.*, 2, 4, 49, *extr.*, eorum [signorum] asportatio difficilis videbatur): vectura (*the being conveyed by wagon or ship*; pro vecturâ solvere; sine vecturæ periculo; vectura mercium, *Paul., Dig.*): exportatio (*conveyance out of a country*): deportatio (*the being conveyed to the place of one's banishment*): invectio (*conveyance into a country*): subvectio *and* (*Tac.*) subvectus (*the conveyance of supplies to an army*, &c., *whether by land or sea*). [☞ Vectio *occurs only in* efficere quadrupedum vectiones, *Cic.*; vectatio *is exercise on horseback, or in a carriage, Suet.*] ‖ *A conveyance* [vid. VEHICLE]. *In the plural, conveyances*, vecturæ (*for corn, supplies*, &c., *Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 32). ‖ *The means of conveyance*, * occasio vecturæ (*of getting any thing conveyed*): occasio vehiculi (*for a traveler*): casus navigandi (*by sea*). *I have hitherto been unable to find any means of communication*, * me adhuc vecturæ occasio frustrata est. ‖ *Conveyance of property*, transcriptio (vid. *Gai., Inst.*, 3, 130: *from any body to another*, ab aliquo ad aliquem): cessio (*the giving up one's rights over a property to another*).

CONVEYANCER, scriba publicus (*general term for any scribe, notary*, &c., *authorized by the state*): signator (*one who signs wills, deeds*, &c., *as a witness*): tabellio (*who draws up deeds, wills*, &c., *Ulp., Dig.*).

CONVICT, convincere: *a person*, aliquem (*also without any mention of the crime*): *of any thing*, alicujus rei, *sometimes* in aliquâ re, de aliquâ re (in parī peccato, *Cic.*; in homicidio, *Plin.*; in affectatione imperii, *Tac.*); *or with infinitive* (e. g., *to convict any body of utter ignorance*, aliquem nihil scire convincere, *Cic.*): coarguere aliquem alicujus rei (*expresses generally only the hope of convicting; hence the perfect must be used of actually convicting; Ulpian says*, 1, 192, *De V. S.*, arguisse = accusasse et convicisse): condemnare (*to condemn*, vid.). ‖ *To convict (a statement*, &c., *of falsehood, error*), convincere: redarguere; revincere (*by establishing the contrary*). ‖ *Convicted*, convictus alicujus rei *and* in re; compertus alicujus rei: *of an assault*, de vi; *of a capital crime*, rerum capitalium. *Convict by his own mouth or confession*, convictus confessusque. Vid. CONDEMNED.

CONVICT, *s.*, damnatus: condemnatus.

CONVICT, *adj.* Vid. CONVICTED.

CONVICTION. ‖ *The finding, or being found, guilty; circumlocution with* convictus, compertus, &c. [☞ Convictio, *in this sense, not Latin.*] *If it is his second conviction, on a charge of this kind*, si quo in parī ante peccato convictus sit (*Cic.*). [*If it is not necessary to distinguish between conviction and condemnation*, vid. CONDEMNATION.] ‖ *Full persuasion*, persuasio; *but mostly by circumlocution with* persuasum habēre, &c. [Vid. "*to be convinced*," *under* CONVINCE]. *To entertain a full or firm conviction*, persuasissimum habēre; plenum persuasionis esse; mihi persuasissimum est; plane non dubito, quin; certe scio (*absolutely, and with accusative and infinitive*).

CONVINCE, convincere aliquem alicujus rei *or* de aliquâ re (*to make good one's position against any body by invincible arguments*): persuadēre de re (*persuade a man: induce him to believe it*). ☞ *Instead of* de re, persuadēre *takes the accusative, but only of a neuter pronoun*: id, illud, quidquam, *or* unum, multa, &c. *To convince any body that*, &c., convincere *or* persuadēre *with accusative and infinitive. To be convinced that*, &c., persuadetur *or* persuasum est mihi, tibi, &c. (☞ *by no means* persuadeor *or* persuasus sum): sibi persuadēre (*to convince one's self*): *I am convinced*, mihi persuasi; mihi persuasum est, *of any thing*, de aliquâ re; persuasum habeo (*Cic., Verr.*, 45, 25; *but Zumpt strikes out* persuasum *and reads* habent *only*) [☞ persuasum mihi habeo, *Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 2, *being a somewhat doubtful reading, is better avoided; although Herzog seems to defend it satisfactorily*]: *I am fully convinced*, mihi persuasissimum est; plane non dubito, quin, &c.; certe scio, *with accusative and infinitive. Sometimes* exploratum, perspectum, cognitum habēre aliquid (*to know it for certain*): *I can not be convinced*, non possum adduci, ut credam: *I would wish you to be convinced that*, &c., hoc tibi persuadeas velim; velim tibi ita persuadeas; sic volo te tibi persuadēre: *I hope you feel convinced that I shall do every thing*, &c., illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam. *Not to be easily convinced*, non facile adduci ad credendum (*Nep.*): *you convince me that it is just as you say (in a letter)*, prorsus ita esse, ut

scribis, mihi persuades: *I earnestly wish to be convinced of the existence of the gods,* deos esse persuaderi mihi—plane velim: *I could never be convinced that the soul,* &c., mihi numquam persuaderi potuit, animos, &c. *All men are convinced that you are as sound a lawyer as any man living,* constat inter omnes neminem te juris peritiorem esse. [Obs. *That* hoc, sic, ita *are often used with* persuadēre, *where to us they seem superfluous;* e. g., *having convinced himself that my letters,* &c., quum sibi ita persuasisset, meas—literas, &c.]

CONVINCING, ad persuadendum accommodatus: ad persuasionem appositus: firmus ad probandum (*cogent;* e. g., argumentum): gravis (*weighty;* e. g., argumentum: *comp. Cic., Rosc. Com.,* 12, 36); *a most convincing proof,* argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum. [*Quintilian uses* persuasibilis = πιθανός, *in three passages.*]

CONVINCINGLY, ad persuadendum accommodate; ad persuasionem apposite (e. g., *to speak,* dicere): manifeste.

CONVIVIAL ‖ *Pertaining to a banquet,* convivalis (*instead of* convivialis; e. g., oblectamenta ludionum, *Liv.*): epularis (e. g., accubitio, *Cic.*). ‖ *Fond of banquets, company,* &c., qui conviviis delectatur: qui in conviviis versatur: qui nullum convivium renuit: qui cœnas obit; ad cœnas itat, &c. [epulo, *late, Appul.*]. ‖ *One suited to be a pleasant guest. A convivial person,* conviva commodus, hilaris. ‖ *A convivial meeting,* convivium: compotatio (*if there is much drinking*): comissatio (*of a riotous kind*): accubitio epularis (*in Cic., but rather as a definition of* convivium, &c.).

CONVIVIALITY, *either circumlocution, by* lætum convivam agere (*Hor.*), &c., *or by the general terms for* Mirth.

CONVOCATION, convocatio (*the act of convoking, pseudo-Cic.*). ‖ *Assembly, congregation,* vid.

CONVOKE, convocare: *to convoke an assembly of the people,* in concionem vocare *or* convocare populum; *also* convocare populum *only: to convoke the senate,* senatum cogere *or* convocare: *to convoke the soldiers,* milites in concionem convocare (*to an assembly*).

CONVOLVULUS, convolvulus (*Plin.,* 21, 5, 11).

CONVOY, aliquem præsidii causâ comitari: præsidio esse alicui *or* alicui rei (e. g., impedimentis): aliquem comitari (*general term for accompanying*).

CONVOY, *s.* ‖ *As protecting force,* præsidium (*general term*): milites præsidiarii: (*of ships*) * naves præsidiariæ. *To grant any body a convoy,* præsidium alicui dare: *a strong convoy,* firmo præsidio aliquem munire: *to grant any body a convoy to any place,* præsidium dare, ut aliquis tuto perveniat aliquem locum (*Nep., Epam.,* 4, 4); efficere, ut tuto aliquis aliquem locum perveniat (*Id., Timol.,* 2, 2). *To serve as a convoy,* præsidio esse (alicui, navibus, &c.). ‖ Obs. *Sometimes "convoy" includes both the protecting and protected fleets* (*Webst.*), * naves mercatoriæ (firmo) præsidio *or* præsidiariâ classe munitæ; *or* commeatus (*body of persons sailing, travelling together;* e. g., commeatus nostri Pontico mari ac Trapezunte oppido adventantes, *Tac.*). *To cut off our convoys,* commeatus nostros intercipere (*if they were bringing in supplies*).

CONVULSE, propr. ‖ *Cause convulsions,* spasmos facere (*after* spasmos fieri prohibet, *Plin.,* 30, 12, 36), *and probably* convellere, *as* convulsus *is so used.* Impropr. ‖ *Shake violently,* convellere (e. g., rempublicam, instituta, &c.). Jn. labefactare et convellere: quatere: quassare: concutere: conquassare (*to shake*): percutere: percellere (*to make a violent impression on any thing*: percutere, *of a sudden, unexpected convulsion:* percellere, *of one, the effects of which are of long duration*). *To convulse the state,* rempublicam convellere, quassare, concutere, labefactare, dilacerare: rempublicam atrociter agitare (*Sall.*): *the empire,* regnum concutere, labefactare; imperium percutere: *to convulse the earth* (*Thomson*), terram ingenti motu concutere. *To convulse any body with laughter,* magnum, maximum, mirum risum alicui movēre, concitare. *To be convulsed with laughter,* risu corruere (*Cic.*), emori (*Ter.*), rumpi (*Afran. ap. Nonn.*); cachinnum tollere; miros risus edere.

CONVULSED, convulsus (*medical technical term, Suet., Quint.*). *To be convulsed,* convelli: spasmo laborare. Impropr. Vid. Convulse.

CONVULSION, spasmus: spasma (*both Plin.,* σπασμός, σπάσμα), *pure Latin,* convulsio (*Scrib. Comp.,* 165): *to be seized with convulsions,* convelli: *one who is subject to convulsions,* spasticus (σπαστικός). *To prevent convulsions,* spasmos fieri prohibēre (*Plin.*). *To be useful in convulsions,* ad spasmos utile esse.

CONVULSIVE, spasticus.

CONVULSIVELY, quasi spasmo vexaretur.

COO (*of doves*), gemere (*Virg., Ecl.,* 1, 58). Fig. *To be billing and cooing* (*of lovers,* &c.), columbulatim labra conserere labris (*Mattius ap. Gell.,* 20, 9, 2): labris columbari alicui (*Mæcen. ap. Sen., Ep.,* 114): columbatim dare basia (*poet. in Anthol. Lat.,* 3, 219).

COOING, gemitus. ‖ *Billing and cooing,* exosculatio.

COOK, coquus: *feminine,* coqua; coquula (*diminutive*): *the head cook in the house of a wealthy Roman,* archimagirus ἀρχιμάγειρος, *Juven.,* 9, 109): *to be one's own cook,* sibi manu suâ parare cibum: *a cook's boy,* * puer culinarius; *plural,* culinarii (*Scrib. Larg.,* 230): *hunger is the best cook,* cibi condimentum fames est (*Cic., De Fin.,* 2, 28, 90): malum panem tenerum tibi et siligineum fames reddet (*Sen., Ep.,* 123, 2): *a cook's shop,* popīna: *one who keeps a cook's shop,* popinarius (*late*). *A cook's knife,* culter coquinaris (*Var.*).

COOK, *v.,* coquere (*to prepare food by heat*): mitigare: igne mollire (*to make soft by heat*): *to cook any thing in any thing* (e. g., *in milk, oil,* &c.), coquere in *or* ex aliquâ re (e. g., in lacte; ex oleo, &c.); incoquere aliquâ re *or* cum aliquâ re (e. g., aquâ ferventi, cum aquâ): *to cook any thing well,* percoquere: *to cook some food,* cibum *or* cibaria coquere; cibum parare *or* comparare (*general term for prepare*): *to cook one's own meal or dinner,* sibi manu suâ parare cibum: *cooked,* coctus; igne mollitus.

COOK, *v.,* intr., coquinare (*Plaut.*).

COOKERY, res coquinaria: coctura (*the manner in which one cooks*). *A cookery-book,* liber, qui observationes coquendi continet (vid. *Plin.,* 18, 25): * liber, qui est de re coquinariâ, *or* de opsoniis et condimentis. [☞ Liber de re coquinariâ *would not be Latin.*] (*As title*), de re coquinariâ *or* de opsoniis et condimentis. Vid., *also,* "*the art of cookery,*" *in* Cooking.

COOKING, coctura (*the manner of cooking*): *also by circumlocution;* e. g., *to make use of fire for cooking,* uti igne ad mitigandum *or* ad molliendum cibum: *meat for cooking,* * caro coquenda: *a vessel for cooking,* vas coquinarium; *plural,* vasa coquinaria; vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum uti assolent *or* assolemus; vasa, quæ ad cibaria coquenda et confidenda pertinent: *the art of cooking,* * ars coquinaria; * ars culinaria: *wine used for cooking,* vinum cibarium: *wood used for cooking,* ligna cocta, coctilia, acapna (*dried wood which burned without smoke*): ligna, quibus ad coquenda cibaria uti assolent (*after Col.,* 12, 3, 2).

COOK-MAID. Vid. Cook.

COOK-ROOM, * culina.

COOL, frigidus (*that makes cool*): alsus (*cool in itself, of houses, rooms,* &c.; *it so happens that it is found only in the comparative;* e. g., nihil alsius): *somewhat cool,* subfrigidus; frigidiusculus (*late*): *to make or render cool,* refrigerare: frigidum facere (frigerare *and* frigefactare, *not used in prose*). ‖ Fig. *Lukewarm,* vid. Tepid. ‖ *With reference to temperament,* tranquillus: quietus: pacatus: sedatus: placidus [Syn. *in* Calm]: lentus (*indifferent*): sævus (*cool against a lover*): *cool in danger,* impavidus; fortis (*despising danger*): *to be cool,* quietum, &c., esse. ‖ *Impudent,* vid.

COOL, *s.,* frigus (*the being cold, and so refreshing, Hor., Od.,* 3, 13, 10; frigus amabile): algor (*the being felt to be cold*): *the cool of the evening,* * aër vespertinus: * aura spirans ab occidente.

COOL, *v.,* tr., refrigerare; frigidum facere; vid. "*to make cool,*" *in* Cool: dare alicui frigus († *to afford coolness*): recreare (*to refresh*): *to cool a person* (*who is in a perspiration*) *by fanning him,* æstuanti lene frigus ventilare flabello (*Mart.,* 3, 82): *the winds cool the atmosphere,* ventorum flatu nimii temperantur calores: *to cool one's self in the shade,* umbris refrigerari.

COOL, intr., frigescere: refrigescere: refrigerari (*properly and figuratively of persons and things*): languescere: elanguescere (*to grow languid, flag;* e. g., industria): defervescere (*of the heat,* æstus; *and improperly of passion,* ira): (sensim) residēre (*to subside;* e. g., tumor animi, *Cic.;* alicujus impetus, *Liv.; or* animorum impetus ardorque, *Liv.;* mentes a superiore certamine, *Cæs.*): remittere animum (*opposed to a former state of intense exertion or excitement;* ab aliquâ re; e. g., a contentione pugnæ, *Liv.*). *Any body's zeal in a cause cools,* languidiore studio est in re: *to allow one's zeal to cool,* studium rei deponēre: *to allow one's intimacy with any body to cool,* amicitiam sensim dissuere (*Cic., Læl.,* 21, 76; *where* amicitiam eluere *is a doubtful reading*).

COOLER, * alveus refrigeratorius.

COOLING, refrigerans: refrigeratrix (*feminine*). *Cooling medicines, draughts,* medicamenta refrigerantia. *All lettuces have cooling properties,* est natura omnibus lactucæ generibus refrigeratrix: *a cooling potion,* potio refrigeratoria (*Pelag., Vet.,* 28, *med.*): potio refrigeratrix, potio nivata (*cooled with snow*). ‖ *Substantively: the cooling of any thing,* refrigeratio.

COOLING-SALVE, * unguentum refrigeratorium.

COOLING-FURNACE, * fornix refrigeratoria.

COOLLY, frigide (*figuratively, in a cold manner, Hor., A. P.,* 171, *has* gelide *in a bad sense*): languide: lente (*in a feeble, sluggish way*): placide: placate: sedate (*in a calm, tranquil manner*): æquo animo (*with undisturbed tranquillity*): lento pectore († *Tib.*). *To take any thing coolly,* æquo animo ferre aliquid: placide *or* sedate ferre aliquid: aliquâ re non moveri: non laborare de re (e. g., de alicujus morte, *to take his death very coolly*): lento pectore ferre aliquid († *Tib.,* 4, 11, 6). *To look coolly on* (*at an action one ought to prevent*), aliquem aliquid facientem lentus specto (*Liv.,* &c.). *To praise any body very coolly,* frigide laudare aliquem (*Gell.*): *to think a matter coolly over,* tranquillo animo aliquid conferre (*Cic.*), reputare. ‖ *Bravely,* vid. ‖ *Impudently,* vid.

COOLNESS, * frigus temperatius *or* (*Hor.*) amabile; *also* frigus *only* [vid. Cool, *s.*]. ‖ *Impudence,* vid. ‖ *Bravery,* vid. ‖ *Indifference,* pectus lentum († *Tib.*): lentitudo (*indifference with which one looks on any wrong done to others*): frigus (*want of interest that one displays toward others*).

COOM. ‖ *Soot over the mouth of an oven,* &c., * fuligo fornacalis.

COOP. ‖ *Barrel,* cupa. ‖ *Cage for poultry,* saginarium (e. g., includent in saginario; *in this instance, for geese, Varr., R. R.,* 3, 10, *extr.*).

COOP UP. Vid. *to* Shut up.

COOPER, vietor (*Plaut., Rud.,* 4, 3, 51): doliarius (*a doubtful reading, Plin.,* 3, 6, 12).

COOPERAGE, * vietoris merces. ‖ *Place where cooper's work is done* (*Webst.*), dolearia officina (*Inscr. Orell.,* 4888).

CO-OPERATE, una agere: *in any thing,* juvare *or* adjuvare aliquid: *to co-operate very effectually to an end,* multum valēre ad aliquid (vid. *Cic., Tusc.,* 3, 3, 5): in partem alicujus rei venire; interesse

alicui rei (*by personal attendance or influence*): attingere aliquid (*to co-operate in the execution of any thing*): *not to have co-operated in any thing*, alicujus rei expertem esse; non contulisse ad aliquid (*not to have contributed one's share*): *to undertake to co-operate*, capessere partem alicujus rei (e. g., belli).

CO-OPERATION, opera: auxilium. *With any body's co-operation*, alicujus operâ *or* auxilio; aliquo juvante, *or* adjuvante, *or* adjutore: *to promise any body one's faithful co-operation in any thing*, polliceri alicui nec infidelem nec segnem operam in aliquâ re. Vid., *also*, PARTICIPATION.

CO-OPERATOR, socius: particeps *or* socius alicujus rei: affinis alicujus rei *or* alicui rei: adjūtor (*assistant*): minister: administer (*who takes or has a subordinate character in the performance of any thing, mostly in a bad sense*). JN. minister et adjutor; socius et particeps alicujus rei; servus et minister alicujus rei: *to be any body's co-operator in any thing*, alicujus socium esse in re: *to give any body a person as his co-operator*, alicui dare aliquem ad rem adjutorem.

COOT, fulica (*Virg. and Plin.*); fulex, ĭcis, *f.* (*Cic., Poet. de Div.*, 1, 8, *in.*).

COPARTNER. Vid. PARTNER.

COPARTNERSHIP. Vid. PARTNERSHIP.

COPE, * stola sacerdotalis: vestis lintea religiosaque (*Suet., Oth.*, 12).

COPE, TRANS., fastigare (*to terminate by a pointed top*). *To cope a wall, perhaps* * coronam muro imponere, *or* * summum murum opere tectorio (testaceo, &c.) loricare (*after* parietes—opere tectorio marmorato loricare, *to coat them with, Varr., R. R.*, 1, 57, 1).

COPE *with*, confligere (*general term, when the stress is on the vehemence, spirit, &c., of the combatants, not on the kind of weapons; of two persons or whole armies*): obsistere, resistere alicui (*stand against*): certare cum aliquo *or* cum aliquâ re (*to contend against, with a probability of success; vie with*). *To be able to cope with any body*, parem alicui esse posse (*Cic. pro Font.*, 26). *Not to be able to cope with any body*, alicujus potentiam sustinēre non posse (*Cic., Phil.*, 7, 6, 17): parem alicui esse non posse (e. g., distracti adversariis pares esse non possumus, *Cic.*): *with any body or any thing*, non posse alicui *or* alicui rei resistere: cum aliquo *or* cum aliquâ re certare non posse (*Cic.*).

COPIER, COPYIST, transcribens—librarius (vid. *Schütz, Lex. Cic., s. v.*): librariolus (*diminutive*). || *Compiler*, vid.

COPING, lorica (*any defensive coat of stucco, bricks, &c., whether for walls or floors*): corona: fastigium (fastigium, *general term for top*; corona, *with reference to its being set on with a projection or moulding; it was also used for other mouldings or fillets*: angusta muri corona erat; non pinnæ fastigium ejus distinxerant, *Curt.*, 9, 4). *To put a coping on a wall, perhaps* * coronam muro imponere, *or* * summum murum, *or* muri fastigium opere tectorio loricare: *to put a brick coping on a wall*, * murum opere latericio fastigare: * coronam operis latericii muro imponere.

COPIOUS, copiosus (*also = copious in thought, opposed to* exilis): abundans (*opposed to* inops): largus. *Sometimes* dives, locuples (*rich*): *a copious writer*, scriptor creber rerum frequentiâ (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 13, 56): *a copious language*, lingua locuples (*Cic., Fin.*, 1, 3, 10); lingua dives (*Hor., Ep.*, 1, 15, 9). *A copious fountain*, fons largus aquæ (†). *A copious flood of tears*, largus fletus (†).

COPIOUSLY, copiose: uberrime: ubertim: abundanter: large: abunde: prolixe: largiter: *too copiously*, effuse. JN. large effuseque. Vid. ABUNDANTLY, PLENTIFULLY.

COPIOUSNESS, copia: abundantia (*abundance*): rerum frequentia (*of matter, as Cic., De Or.*, 2, 13, 56; Thucydides creber est rerum frequentiâ). *Copiousness of thought*, crebritas sententiarum (*Cic., Brut.*, 95, 325).

COPPER. || *The metal*, æs cyprium (*sometimes from context*, æs *only*): cuprum (*whence our "copper" and the German "Kupfer" are derived*): *of copper*, cyprius; cupreus (*late*); cuprinus (*late*). *To engrave on copper*, in æs incidere: *containing or abounding in copper*, ærosus. || *A copper* (= *small piece of money*), nummus cyprius: as, assis (*small piece of money*): nummulus. *Coppers*, rudera, *plural* (al. raudera: *copper coins*, æris acervi, quum rudera milites religione inducti jacerent, post profectionem Hannibalis magni inventi, *Liv.*, 26, 11, 9, *Drakenb.*). *A few coppers*, nummulorum aliquid. || *A copper* (= *vessel*), vas cyprium (*any vessel made of copper*): cortina (*round vessel for cooking*, &c.; *it stood on three legs*): ahēnum.

COPPER, *v.* (= *sheathe with copper*): * *perhaps* lamellis cypriis *or* æneis loricare.

COPPER, *as adj.*, cyprius; cuprĕus (*late*); cuprinus (*late*).

COPPER-BOTTOMED. *A copper-bottomed vessel*, * navis, cujus carina lamellis cypriis loricata est.

COPPER-COLOR, * color cyprius.

COPPER-COLORED, æri similis (e. g., capillus): rubidus (e. g., rubidâ facie): æneus (*bronze-colored*; e. g., barba, *Suet., Ner.*, 2).

COPPER-DROSS, æris recrementum.

COPPER-MINES, metalla æraria, *plural*.

COPPER-ORE, chalcītis (*Plin.*).

COPPER-PLATE, * pictura linearis per æneam laminam expressa (*Ern.*): * imago ære excusa (*Wytt.*); figura ænea; *also from context*, imago *only*. *A book with copper-plate engravings*, opus picturis linearibus per laminas æneas expressum (*Ern.*): * liber figuris æneis ornatus (*the former, if it consists entirely of such engravings*). *The art of copper-plate engraving*, * chalcographia. *A copper-plate engraver*, chalcographus. *A copper-plate press*, prelum chalcographicum.

COPPER-RUST, ærugo cypria: ærugo æris.

COPPER-SHEATHINGS, *circumlocution with* lamellæ cypriæ. *A ship with copper-sheathings, perhaps* * navis lamellis cypriis *or* æneis loricata.

COPPER-SMITH, ărarius.

COPPER-SNAKE, colŭber chersæa (*Linn.*).

COPPER-WIRE, virgula ænea.

COPPER-WORM, teredo.

COPPERAS, chalcanthum *or* (*pure Latin*) atramentum (*Plin.*, 34, 12, 32).

COPPERY, ærosus.

COPPICE, } silva cædua (*Cat., Var.*,
COPSE, } = silva, quæ in hoc habetur, ut cædatur; *or, according to Servius*, quæ succisa rursus ex stirpibus aut radicibus renascitur, *Gai., Dig.*, 50, 16, 30). *In a less strict sense*, frutices: virgulta, *plural*: fruticetum, frutetum: spinetum: viminetum [SYN. *in* THICKET]: locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obsitus (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 17).

COPULA, * copula (*technical term*) *or* * copula, quam grammatici vocant.

COPULATE. || *Couple*, vid. || *Sexually* (*of animals*); coire (*absolutely, or with* cum): inire: comprimere (coire *and* comprimere, *also of men*; comprimere, *of the peacock, Col.*): iniri: maritari: marem pati (*of the female*).

COPULATION, coitus: initus. *The season of copulation*, coitūs tempus (*general term*): admissuræ tempus (*of quadrupeds*): tempus, quo aves coeunt (*of birds*). *The natural desire of copulation*, coitūs libido: catulitio (*of dogs and wolves*): subatio (*of swine*). *The passionate desire*, rabies: coeundi ardor: salacitas.

COPULATIVE, connexivus (e. g., conjunctio, *Gell.*, 10, 29, 1).

COPY. || *Of any written document*, &c., exemplar: exemplum: *a copy of a speech written out by the author*, oratio suâ manu transcripta: *an exact copy of a will*, tabulæ testamenti eodem exemplo: testamentum eodem exemplo (*Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 108; *Suet., Tib.*, 76, *Bremi*): *a copy of a letter*, exemplar literarum *or* epistolæ: *I have subjoined a copy of the letter*, earum literarum exemplum infra scriptum est: *I have received a letter from Balbus, of which I send you a copy*, habeo a Balbo literas, quarum exemplum ad te misi. || *Copy of a painting*, exemplar (*Plin.*); imitatio; * tabula picta ad aliam expressa. *To make or take a copy* (*of a picture, bust*), &c., (imaginem) exscribere pingereque (*Plin. Ep.*, 4, 28): picturam ex alterâ exprimere (*Plin.*): *the copy of a copy*, imitatio imitationis: *to make a copy*, imaginem exscribere. || *Of a book*, exemplar; exemplum: exemplar typis exscriptum (*printed copy*): *before any copy was struck off*, antequam liber typis exscribatur (-eretur): *to publish a thousand copies of a work*, librum in exemplaria millia transcribere, *or, of printed copies*, describendum curare. || *A copy* (*to be imitated by one who is learning to write*), versus ad imitationem scribendi propositus (*after Quint.*, 1, 1, 35): literæ præformatæ (*of single letters*). *To set a boy a copy*, alicui præformare literas (*Quint.; of single letters*): alicui versum ad imitationem scribendi proponere (*Quint.*).

COPY, *v.* || *Imitate*, imitari: imitando *or* imitatione exprimere: imitando effingere (et exprimere). Vid. IMITATE. || *Of writers, painters*, &c.: describere: exscribere (*of a writer or painter*): exscribere pingereque (*of a painter only*): *to copy after nature, or the life*, similitudinem effingere ex vero: rescribere (i. e., *to write over again, make another copy*): *to copy any thing with one's own hand*, aliquid suâ manu transcribere: *to copy the fifth book of any body's work*, ab aliquo librum quintum describere: *to copy a writer word for word without acknowledgment*, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (*Plin., Hist. Nat., præf.*, § 22); furari aliquid ab aliquo (*stronger term*). || *Copied*, descriptus: exscriptus: transcriptus.

COPY-BOOK, * liber ad imitationem scribendi paratus (*after Quint.*, 1, 1, 35); versus ad imitationem scribendi propositi *or* proponendi (*after Quint.*, 1, 1, 35).

COPY-HOLD, emphyteusis (ἐμφύτευσις: *this is the nearest term of Roman law, being thus defined in Justinian*, lib. 3, 25, 3: [prædia] quæ perpetuo quibusdam fruenda traduntur; id est, ut, quamdiu pensio sive reditus pro his domino præstetur, neque ipsi conductori, neque hæredi ejus, cuive conductor hæresve ejus id prædium vendiderit aut donaverit, aut dotis nomine dederit, aliove quocunque modo alienaverit, auferre liceat). *A copy-hold estate*, emphyteuma: prædium emphyteuticarium *or* emphyteuticum: ager beneficiarius *or* prædium beneficiarium (*after Sen. Ep.*, 90, 2). *To grant any body a copy-hold lease*, dare rem per emphyteusin (*Cod. Just.*, 4, 66, 1); prædia alicui perpetuo fruenda tradere (*Just., Inst.*, 3, 25). *The law of copy-hold*, * eæ leges, quæ ad prædia emphyteuticaria pertinent: lex, quæ emphyteuseos contractûs propriam statuit naturam (*Just., Inst.*, lib. 3, 25).

COPY-HOLDER, emphyteuta: emphyteuticarius (*Cod. Just.*, 4, 66, 1).

COQUET, *v.*, oculis venari viros: in amorem pellicere (*to allure to love*).

COQUETRY, nimium studium placendi viris (*cf. Plaut., Pæn.*, 5, 4, 43): immodica sui ostentatio (*after Appul., Apol.*, 323, 11).

COQUETTE, * quæ, quum nimis sibi placeat, operam dat ut placeat viris, *or* quæ nimis dat operam, ut placeat viris (*after Plaut., Pæn.*, 45, 4, 43): improba juvenum circumspectatrix (*Appul., Apol.*, 323, 10): immodica sui ostentatrix (*with regard to manners*).

CORAL, coralium *or* corallum (*especially the red*): corallo-achates (κοραλλοαχάτης, *agate of coral, Plin.*, 37, 10, 54): *a coral necklace*, * linum *or* linea corallorum (*comp. Böttiger's Sab.*, 2, p. 151).

CORAL-FISHER, * coraliorum piscator.

CORAL-FISHERY; e. g., *to carry on*, &c., * coralia piscari.

CORAL-MOSS, * lichen corallinus (*Linnæus*).

CORALLINE, corallīnus (κοράλλιον). (*Poet. in Anth. Lat.*, 1, p. 651).

CORD, restis (*thin, of different lengths, and for various purposes*): resticula; funiculus (*diminutive*): linum (*especially for tying together documents, letters, &c.; also for pearls or beads*). ‖ *A measure for wood*, * orgyia (ὀργυιά; *the Romans had not this measure*): * terni cubiti.

CORD-MAKER, restio.

CORD, *v.*, constringere (e. g., sarcinam, *Plaut., Trin.*, 3, 2, 96): colligare (e. g., vasa, *of soldiers, Plaut., Pseud.*, 4, 3, 16: *not to be confounded with* colligere vasa, *which was afterward a technical term*): circumligare (aliquid aliquâ re; e. g., chartam lino, *Plin.*).

CORDAGE; funes (*cords or ropes in general*): rudentes (*of a ship*).

CORDIAL, *s.*, potus jucundissimus; * potus vires reficiens: *to give any body a cordial*, potione firmare aliquem.

CORDIAL, *adj.*; verus (*true*): sincerus (*genuine, sincere*): suavis: dulcis (*gratifying, agreeable*): reficiens: recreans (*refreshing; with* animum, *if relating to the mind*). *To meet with a cordial reception*, benigne, comiter, amice, honorifice excipi ab aliquo (*after Cic.*): *not to meet with a cordial reception*, male excipi ab aliquo. *A cordial reception*, * liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, quâ aliquis excipitur *or* accipitur. *To send any body one's cordial salutations*, alicui plurimam salutem impertire, *or* aliquem plurimâ salute impertire. Vid. HEARTY.

CORDIALITY, animus verus *or* sincerus (*true, sincere mind*): liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, &c., quâ aliquem excipimus *or* accipimus (*as shown in the manner of receiving a person*). *With great cordiality*, animo libentissimo (*very willingly*): benigno vultu (e. g., recipere aliquem, *Liv.*). *To be received with equal cordiality*, pari humanitate accipi (*Tac., Germ.*, 21).

CORDIALLY, ex animo (*from the heart*; e. g., *to love any body; opposed to* simulate): animo libentissimo: libentissime (*very willingly*): sincere (*in a true, genuine manner*). JN. sincere et ex animo (*Catull.*): benigno vultu (*with looks of kindness*, excipere aliquem, *Liv.*). *To receive any body cordially*, aliquem benigne *or* benigno vultu excipere: libentissimo animo (*or, of several*, animis) recipere aliquem (*Cæs.*): * summâ humanitate (liberalitate, comitate) excipere aliquem: læte accipere aliquem (*after* aut receptus est lætius, *Vell. P.*, 2, 45, 3). *To salute any body cordially*, aliquem benigne salutare (*Cic., joined to* comiterque appellare). Vid. HEARTILY.

CORDON, milites limitanei (*late*): *to surround with a cordon*, * fines præsidiis militum tueri. ‖ *In fortification*, corona muralis.

CORDUROY, * pannus (xylīnus) crassior.

CORDWAINER. Vid. SHOE-MAKER.

CORE. ‖ *Interior*, medium. ‖ *Of fruit*, volva pomorum (*Scrib. Larg.*, 104, *extr.*). ‖ *Matter*, pus.

CORIACEOUS, corio similis (*resembling leather*): * e corio factus (*made of leather*): scorteus (*from a hide or skin*).

CORIANDER, coriandrum (κορίαννον). Coriandrum sativum (*Linn.*).

CORK. ‖ *The tree*, suber: * suber quercus (*Linn.*): *of a cork*, subereus (*late*). ‖ *The bark of it*, cortex (*also by metonymy = a cork for a bottle, Hor., Od.*, 3, 8, 10): cortex suberea (*late*): *made of cork*, subereus (*late*). *A cork jacket*, cortex (*Hor.*, nare sine cortice, PROV.): scirpea ratis (*Plaut., Aul.*, 4, 1, 9; pueris, qui nare discunt, scirpea induitur ratis).

CORK-SCREW, * instrumentum extrahendis corticibus.

CORK SOLES, * solea e cortice facta.

CORK, *v.*, * cortice obturare (*after* obturare dolia operculis, *Vitr.*).

CORMORANT, * pelecānus carbo (*Linnæus*).

CORN, frumentum (*general term*): fruges (*as it stands ripe in the field, or is reaped*): annōna (*as brought into market and sold*). *Corn of this year*, frumentum hornōtinum: *an ear of corn*, spica frumentaria: *the exporting of corn*, * frumenti exportatio: *distribution of corn*, frumentatio: *a heap of corn*, frumenti acervus: *abounding in corn*, copiosus a frumento *or* a secali (*general term where there is corn in abundance*): terra frumento *or* secali ferax (*rich corn land*). *Relating to corn, producing corn*, frumentarius (e. g., leges; ager): *the price of corn*, annona: frugum pretium *or* pretia (*general term, Tac., Ann.*, 2, 59, 1): *the present price of corn*, hæc annona: *the former price*, vetus annona: *the price of corn is altered*, annona commutata est (*general term*): *is rising*, annona incenditur: *is falling*, annona levatur: *the fluctuations in the prices of corn*, annonæ varietas: *to reduce the price of corn*, annonam levare *or* laxare; frugum pretia levare: *to raise it*, annonam incendere, excandefacere, excandefacere et incendere: annonam flagellare: *a want of corn*, rei frumentariæ inopia, *or* angustiæ, *or* difficultas; frumenti penuria; *also* JN. annonæ difficultas et rei frumentariæ inopia: *there is a scarcity of corn*, annonâ laboratur: *to be in want of corn, or to suffer from the want of it*, re frumentariâ angustâ uti, re frumentariâ laborare: *to supply the want of corn*, rei frumentariæ mederi; rem frumentariam expedire: *a supply of corn*, copia rei frumentariæ: *to procure a large supply of corn*, maximam frumenti vim comparare: *any body's supply of corn is getting very low*, re frumentariâ aliquis anguste utitur; res frumentaria aliquem deficere cœpit (*begins to run low*). *Corn fetches no price*, annona pretium non habet: *to keep back their corn*, frumentum (*or* annonam) comprimere (*for the purpose of raising prices*). *A speculator in corn*, qui annonam flagellat (incendit, excandefacit); qui iniquo fenore frumentum vendit (*all = one who tries unfairly to raise prices*). *The crops (of corn) were very good this year*, magnum proventum frumenti hic annus attulit (*after Plin. Ep.*, 1, 13, 7). *The crops of corn had been very bad that year*, anno frumentum angustius provenerat (*Cæs.*). *Sicily was a very rich corn country*, * Sicilia erat frumento feracissima. *A corn-field*, ager frumentarius (*general term*): ager secali, tritico, &c., consitus (*with rye, wheat*, &c.). *Good corn land*, terra, ager, &c., frumento ferax: *the tithe of corn*, decuma frumenti (vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 3, 70, *in.*). ‖ *Indian corn*, * zea mays (*Linn.*). ‖ *Corn on the foot*, clavus pedis *or* clavus *only* (*in* clavus pedis, qui vulgo morticīnus appellatur, *Plin.*, 22, 23, 49, morticīnus *was, probably, a bad kind of corn*): thymium (*a wart-like corn, that often splits at the top, and sometimes bleeds*; nascuntur—vel in palmis, vel in inferioribus pedum partibus, *Cels.*, 5, 28, 14): myrmēcium (μυρμήκιον, *lower, harder, more painful, and with deeper roots than the preceding; also in* inferioribus partibus pedum, *Cels., ib.*). *To cure, extract, scrape a corn*, clavum sanare (*Plin., Cels.*); extrahere (*Plin.*), excidere (*Cels.*), superradere (*Plin.; but the last only in participle* superrasus): *to remove a corn*, clavum tollere (*Cels.*). *To cure a corn with caustic*, clavum medicamentis adurere (*Cels.*): *a corn dies off*, emoritur (*Cels.*). *A corn should be kept well scraped*, clavum subinde radere commodissimum est (*Cels., who also uses* circumpurgare).

CORN-BIN, cumēra (*Hor.*).

CORN-BIND, * convolvulus arvensis (*Linn.*).

CORN-BLIGHT, * urēdo frumenti (*Linnæus*).

CORN-BLUE-BOTTLE, * cyanus centaurēa (*Linn.*).

CORN-CHANDLER. Vid. CORN-MERCHANT.

CORN-COCKLE, * agrostemma githago (*Linn.*).

CORN-CRAKE, * Rallus crex (*Linn.*).

CORN-CUTTER, * qui clavos pedum sanat, extrahit (*after Plin.*).

CORN-FACTOR. Vid. CORN-MERCHANT.

CORN-FEVERFEW, * pyrethrum inodorum (*Linn.*).

CORN-FIELD, ager frumentarius: solum frumentarium (*fit for growing corn*): campus frumentarius (*of greater size than* ager).

CORN-MARKET, * forum frumentarium. *An inspector of the corn-market*, qui rationibus frumentariis præest.

CORN-MARYGOLD, * chrysanthemum segetum (*Linn.*).

CORN-MEASURE (*a*), modius (vid. *Lucil. ap. Non.*, 18, 22; *Petron.*, 37, 2): modus frumentarius (*Pand.*).

CORN-MERCHANT, frumentarius (negotiator).

CORN-MILL, * mola frumentaria.

CORN-SALAD, * valeriana locusta (*Linnæus*).

CORN-TRADE, quæstus frumentarius (*general term*): negotiatio frumentaria (*the exportation of corn from the provinces to Rome; Romans engaged in this traffic; they were then called* negotiatores): *to trade in corn (in this way)*, negotiari.

CORN, *v.*, salem aspergere alicui rei.

CORNEL, cornus (* cornus mascula, *Linn.; called so from its hard, horn-like wood*). *Also*, cornus, ūs; *and* cornum, i, *n.* (*Ovid.*) ‖ *The fruit*, cornum (*Virg., Colum., and others*).

CORNELIAN, sarda: sardachātes (*agate*).

CORNER, A. PROPR., versura: angulus: *the corners of the gable*, fastigiorum versuræ: *having corners*, angulatus; angularis: *having three corners*, triangulus: *that has four corners*, quadrangulus: *having several corners*, angulosus (*poetical* multangulus): *that stands or is in a corner* (e., g., *windows, pillars*), angularis (*properly of that which has corners; hence it can only be used of what both stands at a corner and is itself of an angular shape*): *in every corner*, omnibus angulis: per omnes angulos (*properly, then also improperly = all over, every where, Sen., Qu. N.*, 3, *procem.* 6; *Vell.*, 2, 102, 3); ubique (*every where*): *from all corners*, undique: *in no corner* (i. e., *nowhere*), nusquam. *The corners of the eye*, anguli oculorum. *To look at any body or any thing out of the corners of one's eyes*, limis oculis aspicere (*Plaut.*); limis spectare (*Ter.*); limis oculis intueri (*Plin.*). ‖ *A hiding-place*, angulus: recessus; latebra: latibulum (*lurking-place*): *in a corner of Italy*, in angulo Italiæ: *in every corner*, in omnibus angulis: *a small corner*, angellus (*Lucr.*, 2, 428, *Forbig.*) [☞ angululus *is a wrong reading, Arnob.*, 7, p. 253]. *To hide in a corner (intransitive)*, in occulto *or* occulte latēre [☞ in angulo latēre *doubtful, Krebs*]: (*transitive*) abdere (in aliquem locum); occultare. *To be done in a corner*, in occulto, occulte, sine arbitris, secreto, &c., factum esse [vid. SECRETLY]. *To hide himself in a corner of Cappadocia*, se Cappadociæ latebris occultare (*Cic.; of Mithridates*): *good men should act, and not shut themselves up in a corner and give rules for others to act by*, bonos facere oportet, potius quam inclusos in angulis facienda præcipere, &c. (*Lactant.*, 3, 16).

CORNER-HOUSE, * domus ultima plateæ.

CORNER-PILLAR, pila angularis.

CORNER-STONE, lapis angularis.

CORNER-TILE, * tegula angularis: tegula colliciaris (*for carrying off water from roofs, corners*, &c.).

CORNER-TOOTH, dens canicus.

CORNER-WINDOW, * fenestra extrema.

CORNERWISE. Vid. DIAGONALLY.

CORNET. ‖ *A wind instrument*, cornu: buccina: *to blow a cornet*, cornu *or* buccinam inflare. ‖ *In the army*, signifer: vexillarius [SYN. *in* COLORS]: aquilifer (*who carried the Roman eagle*). ‖ *A woman's head-dress* [vid. CAP]. ‖ *Of paper*, cucullus (e. g., piperis, *Mart.*, 3, 2): * capsula chartacea (*Bau.*).

CORNICE, sima (*Vitr.*, 3, 3): corona: hyperthyrum (*ornament over doors*).

CORNIGEROUS, cornūtus (e. g., animalia, *Varr.*): corniger (*poetry and late prose, Plin.*).

CORNUCOPIA, cornu copiæ († e. g., aurea fruges Italiæ pleno defudit copia cornu, *Hor. Ep.*, 1, 12, 29).

COROLLARY, corollarium (*late in this sense, Boeth. = "douceur," classical*): addendum: addenda (*Krebs*): consectarium (*conclusion drawn from a proposition, but*

especially of a short, striking argument, Cic.).

CORONAL. Vid. CROWN.

CORONATION. || *As act; circumlocution by the verbs under* TO CROWN: *for his coronation*, accipiendo diademati (e. g., in urbem venire). || *The celebration*, * sollemnia, quibus rex diadēma accipit *or* regnum auspicatur: *day of coronation*, dies, quo rex diadēma accipit: *the anniversary of the king's coronation*, dies, quo rex diadēma accepit: pompa (*from the context*).

CORONER, * magistratus, qui de ambiguis mortibus cognoscit *or* inquirit (mors ambigua, *Plin. Ep.*, 3, 9; inquirere de causis capitalibus, *Curt.*); * magistratus, qui selectos judices convocat, quoties suspicio est aliquem præter naturam præterque fatum obiisse: *or* * magistratus, quem nos coronarium vocamus (*as technical term*; coronarius, *Plin.* = *a maker of* coronæ). *A coroner's inquest*, * cognitio de morte ambiguâ. *A coroner's inquest will be held*, data est inquisitio (*general term for any formal investigation in a criminal case*, censuit inquisitionem Bithynis dandam, *Plin. Ep.*, 5, 20): *to demand that a coroner's inquest should be held*, postulare inquisitionem (*Plin. Ep.*, 3, 19).

CORONET. [Vid. CROWN, GARLAND.] || *Peerage*, vid.

CORPORAL, decurio.

CORPORAL, corporalis (*Sen.*; *but only as a philosophical technical term*; *opposed to* incorporalis). *It may be translated by genitive* corporis. *Corporal pain*, dolor corporis.

CORPORAL, corporalis (*post-Augustan, belonging to the body*; e. g., vitia, *Sen. Ep.*, 53): corporeus (e. g., corporeum—omne necesse est esse quod datum est, *Cic.*; corporea res, natura, vox, *Lucr.* Corporeus = *that of which the substance is a body*: corporalis, *that of which the nature and qualities are those of a body*): in corpore situs. *But* ☞ *the genitive* corporis *is the usual term*; e. g., *a corporal blemish*, &c., corporis vitium; *but also* corporale vitium (*Sen. Ep.*, 53): *corporal pains*, corporis dolores (*Cic.*). *Sometimes* corpus *may be used* [vid. CORPOREAL]. || *Corporal punishment*, fustium admonitio: flagellorum castigatio (*both in Callistratus, Dig.*, 48, 19, 7): verbera, *plural* (*this is mostly the best substantive*). *Often by circumlocution: to inflict corporal punishment*, verberibus coercēre (*Cic.*, 3 *Leg.*, 3); verberibus castigare; verbera afferre alicui (*Liv.*). *To inflict corporal punishment on citizens*, verberibus animadvertere in cives (*of the infliction by a magistrate, Sal., Cat.*, 51). || *Corporal oath* (= *solemn oath, confirmed by touching the "corporal," or cloth that covers the consecrated elements*), * jusjurandum quasi deo teste juratum (*after Cicero's definitions of an oath*, affirmatio religiosa; affirmate, quasi deo teste, promittere): jusjurandum sanctum. *To take a corporal oath*, sancte jurare, *or* sancte, quasi deo teste, jurare.

CORPORALLY. Vid. BODILY.

CORPORATION, corpus: collegium.

CORPOREAL, corporeus [vid. CORPORAL]; *but mostly by genitive* corporis. *Corporeal pleasures*, corporis voluptates. *The mind is not corporeal*, animus non est corpus. *Corporeal and visible*, corporeus et aspectabilis (*Cic.*). Vid CORPORAL.

CORPS, corpus: collegium: *the diplomatic corps*, legationes. || *A division*, manus; exercitus; pars exercitûs; copiarum agmen (*on the march, a detachment*).

CORPSE, corpus mortuum: corpus (hominis) mortui; *also* corpus *only, or* mortuus (*we find* corpus examine *and* examinum *only in Liv.*, 8, 24, *and Curt.*, 10, 10, 12): cadaver (*in a state of decomposition, as Cic., Mil.*, 13, 33; Clodii eruentum cadaver canibus dilaniandum relinquere; *only in later writers* = corpus mortuum *generally*): funus (*the corpse, with reference to the obsequies*): *any body's corpse*, corpus alicujus; aliquis mortuus; funus alicujus: *to wash, lay out, embalm*, &c., *the corpse*, corpus mortuum curare: *to bury a corpse*, corpus mortuum efferre or sepelire.

CORPULENCE, corpus amplum: habitus corporis opīmus (*Cic.*): nitor corporis (*of a sleek, shining habit of body, Ter., Eun.*, 2, 2, 11): obesitas (*from being full-fed; all opposed to* gracilitas). ☞ Corpulentia, *Plin.*; *but not to be rejected*; vid. corpulentus, *under* CORPULENT.

CORPULENT, corpore amplo: opīmus (*fat, from plenty and good living*; πιμελής): obesus (*fat and corpulent, in a bad sense, as connected with unwieldiness*; *opposed to* gracilis): corpulentus (*in a good sense, as implying portliness*). ☞ Corpulentus *is used by Plaut., Ep.*, 1, 1, 8; *and by Quint., Col., and Plin. It seems, therefore, hypercritical to reject it*: habitus (*rare*; *pre-classical, Plaut., Ep.*, 1, 1, 8: corpulentior vidēre atque habitior). *To be corpulent*, corpore esse amplo *or* obeso; nitēre (*Phædr.*): *to grow corpulent*, corpus facere: pinguescere: *on what food have you grown so corpulent?* quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis? (*Phædr.*)

CORPUS-CHRISTI-DAY, * dies per corpus Christi mortuum sacrata.

CORPUSCLE, corpusculum (*especially of atoms, Lucr., Cic.*).

CORPUSCULAR, *by circumlocution. Democritus, the inventor of the corpuscular philosophy*, Democritus, auctor atomorum (*Cic.*). *The corpuscular philosophy*, * eorum ratio, qui docent ex atomis effectum esse cœlum atque terram, nullâ cogente naturâ, sed concursu quodam fortuito, *or* * eorum ratio, qui ex individuis omnia gigni affirmant. *Democritus attempts to explain the origin of the soul by the corpuscular philosophy*, Democritus lævibus et rotundis corpusculis efficit animum concursu quodam fortuito (*Cic.*).

CORRADE, corradere.

CORRECT, *v.* || *Amend*, corrigere (*general term for making any thing right by altering what is wrong, or supplying what is deficient*; e. g., mendum, delictum, mores, errorem pœnitendo): emendare (*to remove what is faulty; according to Döderlein, after the manner of an experienced teacher or sympathizing friend. To correct any body's writings*, alicujus scripta emendare = *to remove faults of a transcriber*; alicujus scripta corrigere, *would be to improve the author's words or thoughts*). JN. corrigere et emendare: emendare et corrigere: melius facere (*to improve any thing*). ☞ *It has been doubted whether it is right to say*, corrigere se *or* hominem = corrigere mores suos, mores, vitia, &c., hominis; *but there is abundant authority for the accusative of the person*: tu ut umquam te corrigas (*Cic., Cat.*, 1, 9, 22)! Aliâ ratione malevŏlus, aliâ amator — corrigendus (*Tusc.*, 4, 31, 65). *Nearly so*, tota civitas (= cives) emendari et corrigi solet continentiâ (*Leg.*, 3, 13, 30), *Krebs. To correct the manners* (= *morals*), mores corrigere *or* emendare: *to correct mistakes*, menda tollere (*especially errors in writing: and consequently the right expression for correcting errors of the press*): *to correct* (*moral*) *faults*, vitia emendare: *to correct a bad habit or custom*, emendare consuetudinem vitiosam (*Cic.*): *to correct errors of the press*, * menda typographica tollere. *To correct the press*, * plagulas de prelo corrigere; *or* librum, plagulas, &c., perspicere et corrigere (*after Cic.*, eas [epistolas] ego, oportet, perspiciam, corrigam; tum denique edentur, *Att.*, 16, 5, *extr.*): * prima specimina typographica corrigere (*Wyttenb.*). *Ruhnken used to correct the press himself*, * Ruhnkenius ipse specimina typographica tractare solebat (*Wytt.*). || *To correct by some mixture or other application*, corrigere: emendare (*both used as medical terms*): *to correct the taste of any thing*, saporem alicujus rei lenire: *the acidity of fruit*, amaritudinem frugum mitigare. *To correct acidity*, lenire acria (*Plin.*). || *Chastise*, vid.

CORRECT. || *Not faulty; free from errors*: ab omni vitio vacuus: vitio purus (*free from faults, whether physical or moral; of persons or things*): accuratus (*made, prepared, &c., with care; that has been carefully attended to; of things only*: sermo, dicendi genus, *Cic.*): emendatus (*freed from faults; of compositions*): emendate descriptus (*correctly written or printed*). (*a*) *With respect to the text of an author, or to an edition of his works, Ruhnken uses* emendatus, castigatus, emaculatus. *To print a very correct and beautiful edition*, * librum nitidissime et accuratissime describere, typis exscribere. (*β*) *With respect to style*, purus: emendatus: rectus: bonus: accuratus (vid. *above*: sermo, dicendi genus, *Cic.*): comtus (*neat*): elegans (*select in the choice of words; showing good taste: the last two, both of the speech and of the speaker*). *A correct style*, sermo purus, bonus, &c.: *also*, accuratus (*Cic.*): oratio sana, recta, pura, emendata, &c. [vid. CORRECTNESS]: *a correct Latin style*, incorrupta quædam Latini sermonis integritas (*Cic., as possessed by an orator*): *to speak correct Latin*, pure et Latine dicere. || *Morally right*, probus: honestus (*of persons or things*): bene moratus (e. g., vir; *also*, civitas, *Cic.*): innocens: insons (*innocent*). *A correct life*, recti mores: vita honesta *or* emendatior: vita vitio carens et sine labe peracta (*Ov., Pont.*, 2, 7, 49; *and* 4, 8, 20): *to be correct*, culpâ carēre: sancte vivere (*of persons*): sine vitiis esse; vitiis carēre *or* vacare (*also of things*). || *Conformable to truth; accurate*, justus (*according to right or law; then according to a rule or directions, complete; opposed to* non justus); rectus (*properly, straight; then, preserving the right mean between excess and defect; consistent with reason, properly: opposed to* pravus, perversus. *It is only in these senses that* rectus = "*correct*;" *hence, an* oratio recta *is not a* "*correct*," *but a plain, sober, sensible speech, without rhetorical ornament*: vox recta *or* sonus rectus, *is one that is neither too high nor too low*; vid. *Ern., Lex. Techn.*, p. 325): verus (*true*). *A correct account* (= *bill*), ratio, quæ convenit *or* constat: *a correct measure*, mensura justa: mensura publice probata (*stamped as such by public authority*): *this verse is not correct*, in hoc versu aliquid peccatum est, *or* aliquid claudicat (*Cic.*): *a correct thought*, vere dictum; sententia vera: *a correct judgment*, judicium sincerum: *to form a correct judgment*, vere judicare: *about any thing*, de aliquâ re: *to draw a correct conclusion*, vere concludere: *that statement is not correct* (= *is inconsistent*), non cohærent (*Ter., Andr.*, 2, 2, 23): *your statement is quite correct*, res ita est, ut dicis.

CORRECTION, correctio: emendatio. JN. correctio et emendatio. [SYN. *in* TO CORRECT, *v.*] ☞ Correctio *is also the rhetorical figure*, ἐπανόρθωσις, *when an orator corrects himself, for the purpose of adding something stronger*, &c. (☞ Correctura = *the office of a* corrector, *a sort of land-agent or steward in the time of the emperors*). *The labor of correction*, * emendandi cura — * molestia corrigendi et emendandi (*Krebs.*). *The most careful correction of the press*, * cura, quâ nulla eruditior cogitari potest, in plagulis de prelo corrigendis: *to employ a person in the correction of the press*, * alicui librum ab operarum mendis (*or* erratis) liberandum tradere: *to attend to the correction of the press*, * curam tollendis operarum erratis *or* mendis insumere: *not to attend to the corrections that have been made*, * non inspicere, quæ emendata sunt (e. g., *in an exercise*). || *Under correction*, bonâ hoc tuâ veniâ dixerim (*when offence is to be deprecated*; e. g., "*points of which the Roman augurs, I am speaking under correction, are now themselves ignorant*," quæ quidem nunc a Romanis auguribus ignorantur; bonâ hoc tuâ veniâ dixerim, *Cic., Div.*, 1, 15, 25): * salvo tamen tuo judicio (*with deference to your better judgment*): nisi tu aliter existimas, sentis, censes; nisi tibi aliter videtur (*unless you think differently*). *But, to speak under correction, you do not prove your assertion*, sed da mihi nunc; satisne probas? (*Cic., Acad.*, 1, 3, 9.) || *Chastisement*, vid. || *House of correction*, ergastulum: *to put any body into a house of correction*, aliquem in ergastulum ducere *or* dare: *to be confined in a house of correction*, esse in ergastulo.

CORRECTIVE, *adj., circumlocution with verbs under* CORRECT. *Corrective medicines*, temperativa medicamina (*only in Cæl. Aur., Tard.*, 4, 1). ‖ *A corrective*, temperamentum: temperatio (e. g., hujus vitii, *Cic., Leg.*, 3, 12, 28): mitigatio (*Cic. and Auct. ad Herenn.*).

CORRECTLY, juste: recte: vere: pure: emendate: accurate: eleganter [SYN. *in* CORRECT, *adj.*]. *To conclude* (= *infer*) *correctly*, recte concludere: *to judge correctly*, vere judicare: *not to judge correctly*, perperam judicare: *to speak correctly*, pure *or* emendate dicere; pure et Latine dicere: *not correctly*, vitiose: barbare: male (*all of language*). [Vid. INCORRECTLY.] *You state it correctly*, plane ita res est, ut dicis; res ita se habet (ut dicis): *to discuss a subject correctly*, accurate disputare (de aliquâ re, *fully and particularly*): *printed correctly*, emendate descriptus; * ab omnibus vitiis purus: *to print a book correctly*, librum emendate describere: *to write correctly*, emendate scribere.

CORRECTNESS, * justa ratio (*proper order, proportion, or quality*): veritas (*truth*): elegantia (*in the choice of words and phrases*): accuratio (*studied correctness, very rare; Cic., Brut.*, 67, 238): *often by circumlocution: to doubt the correctness of an account* (= *bill*), * dubitare, num ratio constet *or* conveniat: *to doubt the correctness of a statement*, * fidem narrationis in dubium vocare; * dubitare, num vera narrentur. *Correctness of style*, integritas sermonis (*Cic.*); oratio emendata, comta, &c. [vid. PURE]: sermo accuratus. ‖ *Correctness of life and conversation*, recti mores; vita honesta; vita emendatior. Vid. *under* CORRECT, *adj.*

CORRECTOR, corrector: emendator (*feminine*, emendatrix). JN. corrector et emendator; *also*, * qui (menda) corrigit. *A corrector of the press*, qui librum perspicit et corrigit (*after Cic., Att.*, 16, 7, *extr.*): * qui regere operas suscepit: * qui plagulis emendandis præest; *also* * corrector *only*.

CORRELATIVES, quæ se mutuo respiciunt: quæ sub eandem rationem cadunt (*Nolt.*, correlata *perhaps as technical term*).

CORRESPOND. ‖ *Answer to any thing*, respondēre alicui rei *or* (*less frequently*) ad aliquam rem (*general term*): convenire alicui rei (*to suit*): non fallere aliquem *or* aliquid (*to answer*, e. g., *one's expectation*): alicui rei quasi ex alterâ parte respondēre (e. g., *rhetoric to logic, Cic.*): *the words correspond*, verba verbis respondent: *there is no Latin expression which so nearly corresponds with the Greek ἡδονή as the word* voluptas, nullum verbum inveniri potest, quod magis idem declarat Latine, quod Græce ἡδονή, quam declarat voluptas: *the success does not correspond with any body's expectations or hopes*, eventus alicui non respondent ad spem; res longe aliter, ac quis ratus erat, *or* ac speraverat, evenit: *corresponding words* (*in different languages*), verba, quæ idem declarant *or* significant (quod, &c.). [Vid. TO ANSWER = *correspond.*] ‖ *To be placed or situated opposite*, * ex-adversus aliquem stare: contra aliquid esse *or* positum esse: ex adverso positum esse (*the first, of persons; the last two, of things*). ‖ *To agree with*, consentire: convenire: congruere: concordare [SYN. *in* AGREE]. *Not to correspond with*, dissentire; dissidēre; discrepare, abhorrēre ab aliquâ re. ‖ *Hold intercourse by letters*, literas dare et accipere: *to correspond with any body*, cum aliquo per literas colloqui: * epistolarum commercium habēre cum aliquo.

CORRESPONDENCE. ‖ *Epistolary correspondence*, epistolarum commercium: literæ remittendæ atque accipiendæ (*epistolary intercourse*): literarum sermo (*as the means by which absent friends converse*): *a brisk correspondence*, literarum crebritas: epistolarum frequentia: *an uninterrupted correspondence*, assiduitas literarum: *to carry on a correspondence with any body*, * epistolarum commercium habēre cum aliquo; colloqui cum aliquo per literas: *our correspondence has been interrupted*, * epistolarum commercium jacet: *our correspondence has been dropped*, literæ requiescunt. ‖ *Agreement*, convenientia: consensus: consensio: concentus [congruentia, *post-Augustan and rare, Suet., Plin.*]. ‖ *Friendly intercourse*: "*to hold good correspondence with*" (*Bacon*), concorditer *or* familiariter vivere cum aliquo; in gratiâ esse cum aliquo; *or by* bene inter nos (vos, eos, &c.) convenit.

CORRESPONDENT, *s.*, * literarum commercio cum aliquo junctus: *to be a punctual or good correspondent*, * crebras literas ad aliquem dare: *to be a dilatory or bad correspondent*, cessatorem esse in literis: *he is a correspondent of mine*, utor ejus literis. ‖ *Mercantile agent*, alicujus procurator (*Cic.*); *or* negotiorum curator (*Sal., Jug.*, 71, 2): per quem agimus. *To be any body's correspondent*, alicujus rationes negotiaque procurare; alicujus res gerere.

CORRESPONDENT, *adject.* CORRESPONDING: *by* respondens *or* qui (quæ, quod) respondet: consentaneus, conveniens *or* congruens alicui rei: accommodatus ad aliquid. JN. aptus consentaneusque (*adapted to*) compar (alicui rei; *so like as to form a pair with it*). *To show a correspondent affection*, alicui in amore respondēre; *or* amori amore respondēre (*both Cic.*). *A correspondent portico*, porticus, quæ alicui rei (e. g., Palatio, *Cic.*) respondet *or* respondeat. *A correspondent expression* (*in another language*), verbum, quod idem declarat *or* significat, quod, &c. *To be correspondent to any thing*, respondēre alicui rei. Vid. ANSWERABLE.

CORRIDOR, prothўrum (vid. *Vitr.*, 6, 7, 5); iter (*Vitr.*, 6, 9).

CORRIGIBLE, emendabilis (*Liv.*): qui corrigi *or* emendari potest.

CORRIVAL, corrivalis (*once Quint.*). Vid. COMPETITOR, RIVAL.

CORROBORATE, confirmare aliquid (*strengthen a statement*; e. g., testimonio, argumentis): fidem alicui rei addere *or* afferre [☞ *but* adjungere fidem alicui rei *is to attach credit to it; to believe it*]: fidem alicujus *or* alicujus rei confirmare: fidem facere alicui rei (*to cause it to be believed*). *Every witness has corroborated the statement about this money of Dion's*, (quorum) omnium testimoniis de hac Dionis pecuniâ confirmatum est (*Cic.*). [☞ *Not* corroborare, *which is* "*to make strong*," "*strengthen*," "*confirm.*"]

CORROBORATIVE, quod confirmat aliquid *or* fidem alicujus rei: quod fidem alicui rei affert *or* addit.

CORRODE, rodere: corrodere (*Cic., very rare*): erodere (*stronger*): *rust corrodes iron*, ferrum rubigine roditur (*Ovid*).

CORRODIBLE, quod rodi, corrodi potest.

CORROSION, rosio (*Cels. and Plin.*).

CORROSIVE, rodens.

CORRUGATE, rugare: corrugare (e. g., nares, *Hor.*). [☞ *Never* corrugare frontem, *but* contrahere; rugare frontem, *Hieron.*]. Vid. WRINKLE.

CORRUPT, TRANS., corrumpere (*properly, to break to pieces; hence, to make any thing utterly bad and unserviceable; also of internal and moral corruption. Also of falsifying writings, documents*, &c.): depravare (*from* pravus, *to pervert from its right use, direction*, &c.; *hence, to make any thing relatively bad; also of moral corruption*; depravare mores; aliquem). JN. corrumpere ac depravare: vitiare (*to destroy the purity or genuineness of any thing*; e. g., auras; *also to falsify writings*). JN. vitiare et corrumpere: adulterare (e. g., judicium veri, jus pecuniâ): infuscare (*properly, to make any thing dark-colored, destroy its transparency; hence, figuratively, to make any thing impure by some addition*; e. g., saporem vini). *To corrupt a word* (*by bad pronunciation*), nomen, verbum, &c., corrumpere (*Sal.*). *To corrupt a person*, aliquem depravare, *or* corrumpere; alicujus mores depravare *or* corrumpere; alicujus animum corrumpere; vitiis suis inficere aliquem; vitia sua alicui allinere, affricare (*of one who corrupts by his own bad example, Sen.*): aliquem ad nequitiam adducere (*Ter.*): *to corrupt by indulgence*, indulgentiâ depravare. ‖ *Make dishonest by bribery*, corrumpere, *with or without* pecuniâ, mercede, pretio, largitione, &c.: pretio mercari aliquem; largitione alicujus voluntatem redimere (*to buy him*): donis aliquem ad suam causam perducere (*win his support by gifts*): largitione alicujus mentem cæcare (*blind his eyes by a gift*). *To try to corrupt any body*, aliquem pecuniâ sollicitare *or* oppugnare; alicujus animum donis tentare; alicujus corruptelam moliri: *to be or allow one's self to be corrupted*, largitionibus moveri; pecuniam accipere (e. g., ob dicendum falsum testimonium); pecuniam accipere ac pretio fidem habēre addictam; fidem pecuniâ mutare; *by any body*, pecuniam accipere ab aliquo; se vendere alicui: *not to allow one's self to be corrupted*, largitioni resistere; adversum dona invictum animum gerere (*habitually, Sal., Jug.*, 43, *extr.*). *One who corrupts* [vid. CORRUPTER]. *To corrupt the judge* (*in a cause*), judicium corrumpere; jus pecuniâ adulterare. *One who can not be corrupted*, incorruptus, integer (*opposed to* venalis pretio).

CORRUPT, INTR., putrescere; putrefieri: corrumpi; depravari; vitiari [SYN. *in* CORRUPT, TRANS.]: pessum ire (*to be ruined, destroyed*): *the corn corrupts*, frumentum corrumpitur.

CORRUPT. ‖ *In a moral sense*: impurus (*impure*): incestus (*unchaste*): inquinatus (*polluted*): perditus (*lost without hope*): profligatus (*profligate*): turpis (*vile*). JN. perditus profligatusque. *Corrupt manners*, mores corrupti depravatique; mores turpes; mores perditi. [Vid., *also*, VICIOUS.] ‖ *Bribed*, venalis pretio: gratiâ depravatus (*by personal or party feeling*). [Vid. TO CORRUPT = *bribe.*] *A corrupt judge*, nummarius judex. ‖ *Spoiled*, corruptus; vitiatus: depravatus. [SYN. *in* TO CORRUPT.] ‖ *In a state of decomposition*, putrefactus: putridus. *Corrupt blood*, insincerus cruor (*Virg.*). ‖ *Falsified*, adulterinus; subditus; vitiatus. *A corrupt passage*, * locus librarii manu depravatus. *To restore corrupt passages*, * depravatis locis (veterum scriptorum) mederi (*Ruhnk.*). Vid. FALSE.

CORRUPTER, corruptor: *feminine*, corruptrix: corruptēla (abstr. pro concr.: *in a moral point of view*; e. g., liberorum nostrūm): perditor; e. g., *of the state*, reipublicæ: pernicies: pestis (*the plague, ruin*, &c., *of youth, and of the state*, adolescentium, reipublicæ). ‖ *Briber*, corruptor: largītor.

CORRUPTIBILITY, *circumlocution*; e. g., *to deny the corruptibility of any thing*, * negare aliquid corrumpi, depravari, vitiari, &c., posse. ‖ *Willingness to receive a bribe*, * animus venalis.

CORRUPTIBLE, quod corrumpi, depravari, vitiari potest [corruptibilis, *Lact.*]. ‖ *Willing to receive a bribe*, venalis (pretio, *that may be bought; opposed to* incorruptus, integer).

CORRUPTION. ‖ *Act of corrupting, or state of being corrupted*, corruptio (*rare: perhaps only Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 13, 28, totius corporis corruptio, *as definition of* morbus; *and id. ib.*, 29, corruptione opinionum): depravatio (e. g., *of mind*). [☞ OBS., corruptēla *is what contributes to the corruption of any thing; or corruption as action*, corruptela juventutis (*genitive objective*), *Krebs.* ‖ *State of decomposition*, putor: putredo (*the state of putrefaction*). ‖ *In a moral sense*, corruptio; depravatio; pravitas; turpitudo [SYN. *in* TO CORRUPT]. *Corruption of mind*, depravatio et fœditas animi; *of manners*, mores corrupti depravatique: mores perditi: mores turpes: mores corruptelā depravati (*Cic., Legg.*, 2, 15; *not* corruptela morum). ‖ *Bribery*, corruptela (*with reference to the demoralization of the person bribed*): largitio (*with reference to the bribe itself*): ambitus (*with reference to the canvassing*, e. g., *for places under government*).

CORRUPTLY, corrupte (e. g., judicare, *Cic.*): vitiose; turpiter; depravate; flagi-

tiose; mendosè; improbe; impure; inceste; scelerate. Syn. *in* Corrupt *and* Vicious.

CORRUPTNESS. Vid. Corruption.

CORSAIR, pirāta (πειρατής), *or pure Latin*, prædo maritimus, *or from context*, prædo *only*: archipirāta (ἀρχιπειρατής, *the chieftain*).

CORSE. Vid. Corpse.

CORSELET, thorax (*of brass, reaching from the neck down to the groin, Liv.*, 42, 61; loricæ thoracesque): lorīca (*of untanned leather*): cataphracta (*iron or brass armor made in the shape of fish scales, for men and animals*): *to cover any body with a corselet*, loricâ, *or* thorace, *or* cataphractâ induere aliquem. *To put on a corselet*, loricâ, *or* thorace, *or* cataphractâ se tegere, *or* se induere: *covered with a corselet*, ferratus, cataphractus (*Tac., Ann.*, 3, 45, 3; *Liv.*, 35, 48); loricatus; cum lorīcâ.

CORSET, * thōrax linteus; *or, perhaps*, mamillare (*used for confining the bosom, Mart.*, 14, 66).

CORTEGE, comitatus: comites (*general terms for companions, attendants on a journey*, &c.): cohors: assecłæ (*suite*: cohors *especially of a governor going out to his province*): stipatio, stipatores corporis (*for security*). *Also by circumlocution*, qui eunt *or* proficiscuntur cum aliquo; qui sunt cum aliquo; quos aliquis secum ducit, qui aliquem sequuntur, comitantur: *to be seen in any body's cortege*, inter comites ducis aspici: *to belong to the cortege of a pretor*, assecłam prætoris esse; *to join any body's cortege*, se comitem alicui adjungere.

CORTICATED, corticosus (*of trees, plants*, &c.): corticatus (*that has a part of the rind or bark clinging to it, Pallad.*; e. g., pix, *resin that has been taken from a tree with a part of the bark, Colum.*).

CORUSCANT, coruscus (*Virg.*): fulgens: nitens: micans. Syn. *in* To Shine.

CORUSCATION, coruscatio (*Solin.*); fulgor; splendor; nitor. Syn. *in* Shine.

CORVETTE, celox [☞ *not* corbita. Vid. Ship].

CORYMBUS, corymbus (*especially of the ivy*).

CORYPHÆUS, coryphæus (κορυφαῖος; e. g., coryphæus Epicureorum Zeno, *Cic.*): princeps.

COSMETIC, lenocinium: adjumentum ad pulchritudinem (*Ter., Phorm.*, 1, 2, 55; *both as means of beautifying*).

COSMOGONY, (*perhaps*) indagatio initiorum et tamquam seminum, unde sint omnia orta, generata, concreta (*Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 24, 69).

COSMOGRAPHER, cosmographus (κοσμογράφος, *Auct. de Progen. Aug.*, 2).

COSMOGRAPHICAL, * ad descriptionem mundi pertinens.

COSMOGRAPHY, descriptio mundi; * cosmographia (κοσμογραφία).

COSMOPOLITAN, * a totius mundi amore profectus.

COSMOPOLITE, mundanus (*Cicero, Tusc.*, 5, 37, 108, *in which passage he renders it by* qui totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitratur): incola mundi. ☞ Cosmicus, a, um, *as substantive, Mart.*, 7, 41 cosmicus esse tibi, Semproni Tucca, videris.

COSMOPOLITISM, * totius mundi amor, studium.

COST, *s.* ‖ *Price*, pretium. [Vid. Price, *or* (*if it is price of corn*) vid. Corn]. ‖ *Expense*, sumtus: impensa; impendium; arbitria, *plural, n.* [Syn. *in* Expense]: *at any body's cost*, impendio alicujus: *the cost of a funeral*, arbitria funeris (*properly, fees paid to the persons who assisted at it, and for fixing which an* "arbiter" *was employed*): *at one's own cost*, privato sumtu; impendio privato; suâ pecuniâ; de suo: *at the public cost*, publico sumto: de publico: publice; impensâ publicâ; impendio publico: *at a great cost*, magnâ impensâ: *without any cost*, nullâ impensâ: nullo sumto. *To my cost*, cum magno meo damno. [Vid. Expense.] ‖ *Costs = legal expenses*, impensæ in litem factæ (*Paul., Dig.*, 3, 3, 30): *to condemn any body in the costs*, damnare in expensas: *let him be compelled to pay both damages and costs*, et damnum et impensas litis adversario inferre cogatur (*Just., Instit.*, 4, 16, 1).

COST, *v.*, e. g., *any thing costs so and so much*, aliquid stat *or* constat, *mostly with ablative of the price*: aliquid est, *with genitive of the price*: aliquid venit *or* venditur (*any thing is sold at*): emitur (*any thing is bought at*): licet aliquid (*to have such a price bid for it*); *all these generally with ablative of the price: any thing has cost me so much*, emi aliquid (*with ablative of the price*); stat mihi aliquid (*with ablative*); in aliquâ re consumo (*with accusative of the sum spent*; i. e., *I spend so much in any thing*; e. g., *the siege of Samos cost the Athenians twelve hundred talents*, in Samo oppugnandâ Athenienses mcc talenta consumserunt): *to cost but little*, parvo stare, *or* constare, *or* venire, *or* vendi, *or* licēre. [Syn. Above.] *To cost but half as much*, dimidio minoris constare (*Cic.*): *to cost nothing*, gratis *or* nihilo constare: *to cost more*, pluris stare, vendi *or* licēre: *not to cost more*, aliquid non excedere (e. g., centenos nummos). *How much do these gardens cost?* quanti licent hi horti? ☞ *The question*, "*What does such a thing cost?*" *is often expressed by* quanti *and a verb corresponding with the nature of the object, the price of which one wishes to know*; e. g., *how much did it cost him?* quanti emit? *what does your dinner cost you?* quanti cœnas? *What does the passage cost you on board this vessel?* quanti vehit navis? *It has cost me a good deal of money and labor*, nec impensæ nec labori peperci: *the victory cost many lives*, victoria multo sanguine stetit: *the victory cost the Romans, as well as their enemies, a good many lives*, nec Romanis incruenta victoria fuit: *the victory cost no lives*, victoria sine sanguine stetit; victoria haud cruenta fuit: *any thing costs any body's life*, aliquid morte alicujus stat *or* constat (i. e., *it is obtained by the sacrifice of his life*); * aliquid causa est, quare aliquis necetur (*is the cause of any body's death*): *the war has cost a great many lives*, bellum multos homines absumsit: *it costs a great deal of trouble or labor*, (res) est multi laboris: *it has cost me a great struggle with my feelings*, vix a me *or* ab animo meo impetrare potui, ut, &c.

COST-PRICE, *by circumlocution. To be selling at cost-price*, * merces suas tanti vendit aliquis, quanti emit (emerunt, &c.).

COSTIVE, astrictus: restrictus, &c.; e. g., *to make or render costive*, alvum astringere, comprimere, durare (*Cels.*). *I am never costive*, alvus mihi satis reddit quotidie (*Cels.*); alvum bonam facere soleo (*after Cat., R. R.*, 114). *I am of a costive habit*, sæpe fit, ut pluribus diebus non descendat alvus (*after Cels.*, 2, 7).

COSTIVENESS, alvus astricta, restricta, suppressa, obstructa (*Cels.*).

COSTLINESS, (*a*) *with reference to what it costs*, caritas: (*β*) *with reference to its excellence*, excellentia: præstantia.

COSTLY, sumtuosus (*requiring a great outlay; banquets, games*, &c.): pretiosus: magni pretii: multorum nummorum (*that has cost much money, as utensils, goods, a library*, &c.): carus (*dear, general term*): lautus (*exquisite, choice; of utensils, furniture, banquets*, &c.): magnificus (*lordly, magnificent*, e. g., *furniture, games, banquets*, &c.): splendidus (*splendid*): egregius: eximius (*excellent in its kind*): pulcherrimus (*very fine*): jucundissimus: suavissimus: dulcissimus (*especially of what pleases the senses*). *Costly apparel*, vestes majoris pretii *or* pretiosæ (*Cic.*): *a costly present*, donum eximium, magnificum; munus magnificum, præclarum (*Cic.*): *to prepare a costly banquet*, convivium opipare apparare (*Cic.*): *to furnish a house in a costly manner*, domum opipare instruere (*Plaut., Bacch.*, 3, 1, 6): *in a costly manner*, sumtuose: pretiose: egregie: *to dress in a very costly manner*, vestibus pretiosis uti.

COT, } casa (*inasmuch as it af-*
COTTAGE, } *fords a shelter to its inmate and his property*): tugurium (*inasmuch as it affords protection against wind and weather; according to Voss, Virg., Ecl.*, 1, 68, *a shelter, the roof of which was made of straw, reed, branches, or turf, reaching down to the ground, and used by the shepherds in the fields*): mapale (*of which the plural,* "mapalia," *only occurs, was a cottage of the African Nomades; the word itself is of Punic extraction*): umbraculum (*made of foliage*): *a small cottage*, casula: tuguriolum. ‖ *A sheep-cot* (*or sheep-cote*), *dove-cot* (*or dove-cote*), vid.

COT (= *small bed*): lectulus (*little bed; bed*): lectus suspensus (*hammock; with Cels.*, 3, 18).

COTEMPORARY. Vid. Contemporary.

COTTAGER, } casarius (*Cod., Theod.*,
COTTER, } 9, 42, 7), *or by circumlocution. If* "*peasant*" *will do*, vid.

COTTON, linum: xylinum (*Plin.*, 19, 1, 2, 3, § 14. *The Greek,* ῥιῤῥύλον *only Ulp., Dig.*, 32, 1, 70, § 9, *where it is literally translated by* lāna lignea): *fine cotton*, bombyx; byssus (*late*): *made of cotton*, xylinus: bombycinus: byssinus (*the latter late; both* "*made of fine cotton*"): *cotton stuff, thread*, byssus (*late*): *the cotton plant*, xylon: gossypion: gossympinus (*both, probably, Egyptian words*): [* gossypium herbaceum; * gossypium arboreum, *Linn.*].

COTTON-GRASS, * eriophorum (*Linnæus, after* eriophoros, *Plin.*).

COUCH, cubile (*general term, also that of wild beasts in a forest*). Vid. Bed.

COUCH, trans., sternere, prosternere. *To couch one's self any where*, se abdere in occultum (*of persons*). *To be couched under any thing*, latēre *or* abditum latēre sub aliquâ re. [Vid. To Conceal.] ‖ *To place in ambush*, in insidiis locare, collocare, *or* disponere. [Vid. Couch, intrans.] ‖ *To couch a lance, spear*, &c., hastam porrigere, *less commonly* projicere (*to extend it*, e. g., *as a bayonet*; vid. *Brem. on Nep. Chabr.*, 1, 2): hastam ad ictum parare. *To receive an attack with their lances couched*, projectâ hastâ impetum excipere hostium (*Nep., Chabr.*, 1, 2): *to ride against any body with couched lance*, infesto spiculo petere aliquem (*Liv.*, 2, 20), *with lances couched*, infestis hastis (e. g., concītare equos, *Liv.*, 23, 47); infestis cuspidibus (e. g., ruere in medium agmen hostium, *Liv.*, 10, 41). ‖ *To operate on the eye*, * glaucomam oculis alicujus objectam solvere. ‖ *To couch in writing*, literis consignare; literis *or* scriptis mandare; per scripturam complecti; conscribere.

COUCH, intr. ‖ *Lie down, throw one's self down*, sterni: se *or* corpus abjicere: decumbere: procumbere (*general terms, as well of persons as animals*): subsidēre (*to sink down*): conquiniscere (*pre-classical, Plaut.* = caput inclinare, *Prisc.*): *to couch in the grass*, se abjicere in herbā (☞ *not* in herbam; vid. *Interpp. Cic., De Or.*, 1, 7, *extr.*): cubare (*to rest*): recubare: recumbere (*with accessory notion of leaning backward*). *To couch down when the enemy hurled their darts*, subsidere adversus emissa tela (*Liv.*): *to couch down in the rear*, subsidere in subsidiis (*Cic.*). ‖ *To lie in secret or ambush*, delitescere in aliquo loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare loco *or* in loco (*hide one's self*; Syn. *in* Hide): latibulis se tegere (*of wild beasts*): abditum latēre; in occulto se continēre; abditum et inclusum in occulto latēre (*to keep one's self hidden*): subsidēre in insidiis (*of an ambush*): *to couch, or be couched in ambush*, in insidiis esse *or* subsistere.

COUCHANT, *to be formed by the past participle of the verbs under* To Couch.

COUCHER, medicus ocularius *or* ocularius *only*.

COUCH-GRASS, * agropyron repens (*Linn.*).

COUGH, tussis. *A dry cough*, tussis sicca, quæ nihil emolitur: *a slight cough*, tussicula: *inclined to a cough*, tussiculosus (*late*): *to have a cough*, tussire; * tussi laborare: *a bad cough*, male tussire (†): *to alleviate, to relieve the cough*, tussim inhibēre, levare, discutere, sanare: a tussi liberare (*of the remedy*).

COUGH, *v.*, tussire. *Not to expectorate in coughing*, in tussi nihil exscreare.

COULTER, dens *or* culter aratri.

COUNCIL, concilium *or* consilium (*most regularly*, concilium; *but the MSS. vary much*: "*the distinction given by Gronov., Liv.*, 44, 2, *that* concilium *is a council in which one person addresses the rest, and says authoritatively what must be done*; consilium (*when used of the assembly*), *one in which the assembled body deliberate, seems to be unfounded. Comp. Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 4; *and* 1, 40," *Freund*): senatus (*as supreme council of a state or town*): decuriones (*in a small town; the town council*): *the supreme council*, penes quos est summa consilii. *A privy council*, consilium sanctius (*Liv.*, 44, 35). [Vid. "*cabinet council*," *under* CABINET.] *Council of state*, consilium publicum (*Cic., Mil.*, 33, 90); consilium reipublicæ (*Flor.*): *a permanent council of state*, consilium reipublicæ sempiternum: *the elders formed the supreme council of state*, respublica penes senes erat: *to hold a council*, consilium, senatum habēre: *to summon a council*, concilium convocare (*Cic.*), advocare (*Liv.*); vocare, cogere († *Virg.*): *to dismiss a council*, concilium dimittere: *to remove it* (*to another place*), concilium transferre (e. g., Lutetiam): *to take a part in their secret councils*, consiliis arcanis interesse (*Liv.*, 35, 18): *to be chosen member of a council*, in consilium delectum esse (*Cic.*): fieri publici consilii participem (*of a state council, Cic.*). ‖ *Council of war*, consilium militare *or* castrense, *or, from context*, consilium *only*: prætorium (*if assembled in or before the tent of the commander-in-chief*): duces *or* principes, quos sibi imperator ad consilium capiendum deligit (*Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 36); *from context*, duces *or* principes *only* (*if composed of the superior officers*): *to hold a council of war*, consilium habēre; *to summon one*, consilium convocare; *to dismiss or break up one*, prætorium *or* duces dimittere: *the council meets or assembles*, duces conveniunt: *to lay any thing before a council of war*, rem deferre ad consilium (*Cæs.*); referre aliquid ad consilium (*Nep.*). *Council chamber*, curia. ‖ *Meeting of the heads of the Church*, * concilium principum rei Christianæ, *or* concilium *only*: synŏdus (*Eccl.*).

COUNCILLOR, consiliarius (*as technical term, with the ancients it was one who gave advice in a particular case*): * a consiliis: senator (*member of the state council*): decurio (*town councillor in a small town*). *Privy councillor*; vid. *cabinet councillor, under* CABINET.

COUNSEL. ‖ *Deliberation*, consultatio: consilium (*the former as act, the latter as state*): deliberatio (*a mature consideration of what is to be done, what resolution is to be taken*, &c.): *to take counsel*, consultare *or* deliberare de re; in consilium ire, de re; consilium habere, de re (*of several persons*): *to take counsel with any body*, consultare *or* deliberare cum aliquo; aliquem in consilium vocare, *or* assumere, *or* adhibēre; consilium capere una cum aliquo: *to take counsel together*, consilia inter se communicare: *to take counsel with one's self*, se solum in consilium vocare: *as to the rest, I had rather that you should take counsel with yourself*, de reliquo malo te ipsum loqui tecum (*Cic. ad Div.*, 12, 3, *extr.*). ‖ *Advice*, consilium (*general term*): auctoritas (*if pronounced by a person of weight*): *good counsel*, consilium bonum *or* rectum: *bad counsel*, consilium malum; male consulta, *plural* (*bad counsels*): *prudent, wise, salutary counsel*, consilium prudens, sanum, sapiens: *by my counsel*, me auctore; me suasore *or* consuasore. JN. me auctore et consuasore, *or* me suasore et auctore; me suasore et impulsore: *to give any body counsel*, alicui consilium dare; consilii auctorem esse alicui: *to give any body good, faithful counsel*, alicui rectum, fidele consilium dare; maxime utilia alicui suadēre (*very salutary counsel*): *to ask for any body's counsel*, aliquem consulere (*if by writing*, per literas); petere consilium ab aliquo; exquirere consilium alicujus: *to offer one's counsel and advice*, consilii copiam præbēre (e. g., *of a physician, Tac., Ann.*, 6, 50, 2): *to follow any body's counsel*, sequi alicujus consilium; alicujus consilio uti; alicujus consilio obtemperare. *I follow any body's counsel in any thing*, quod mihi dederit aliquis de aliquâ re consilium, id sequor: *to act according to any body's counsel and advice*, facere de *or* ex alicujus consilio: *to disregard any body's counsel*, alicujus consilium spernere (†): *to assist any body with good counsel*, alicui adesse; alicui præsto adesse; alicui non deesse. ‖ = *Counsellor*, vid. ‖ *Purpose*, consilium: id quod volo, cupio (id, quod vult *or* cupit aliquis): propositum: quod specto, sequor, peto (*or* quod spectat, &c., aliquis). *Secret counsels*, consilia arcana, interiora. *To declare, intrust*, &c., *one's counsels to any body*, consilia sua credere alicui (*Ter.*). *To keep one's own counsel in any matter*, aliquid tacitum tenēre, habēre; secum habēre; tacēre, reticēre; celare; occulere; occultare; occulte ferre: tacitum, tamquam mysterium, tenēre. ‖ *Prudence in planning, advising*, &c., consilium (e. g., vir maximi consilii; est in aliquo satis consilii).

COUNSEL, *v.*, consiliari (*mostly absolutely; but Hor., A. P.*, 196; ille bonis faveat et consilietur amice): consilium dare. *To counsel any body to do any thing*, auctorem esse alicujus rei, *or with infinitive; also with* ut (e. g., mihi, ut absim, vehementer auctor est, *Cic., Att.*, 15, 5, 2): suasorem esse alicujus rei: suadēre alicui aliquid, *or mostly with* ut: hortatorem esse alicujus rei: hortari aliquid: hortari (aliquem), ut. JN. suadēre et hortari; auctorem et suasorem esse: monēre *or* admonēre aliquem (ut, nē): censēre (ut, *or followed by subjunctive, without* ut. SYN. *in* ADVISE). *To counsel peace*, pacis auctorem esse; pacem suadēre; ad pacem hortari: *to counsel unanimity*, hortari ad concordiam. *I counsel you to leave off*, censeo desistas. *Those who will not be counselled can not be helped*, * actum est de iis, qui spernunt monentes *or* recte præcipientes.

COUNSELLOR. ‖ *Adviser*, consiliarius: consiliorum alicujus socius et adjutor: auctor consilii *or* consiliorum, *or, from context*, auctor *only*: suasor: impulsor: monitor: consiliorum minister *or* minister *only*. JN. auctor et consuasor: suasor et auctor: auctor et impulsor: consiliarius et administer: consiliarius et auctor. [SYN. *in* ADVISER.] *A faithful, friendly, experienced counsellor*, consiliarius fidelis, benevolus, non imperitus (*or* -issimus; *all Cic.*). *The king and his counsellors*, rex ipse consiliariique ejus (*Cic.*): *his friends and counsellors*, amici et consiliarii ejus: *to have any body for one's counsel*, alicujus consilio *or* consiliis uti; aliquem consiliorum auctorem habēre: *to be any body's counsellor*, consilium alicui dare; consilii auctorem esse alicui: consilio regere aliquem (*of one who regularly influences another*). ‖ *Advocate*, causarum actor: causidicus: advocatus: actor: cognitor. SYN. *and phrases in* ADVOCATE.

COUNT, *s.* ‖ *Computation*, vid. ‖ *Charge in an indictment*, formula (*the prescribed legal form; of which several might be used, but not* "in publicis judiciis," *in Quintilian's time; cf. Quint.*, 3, 10, 1; privata judicia unum judicem habēre multis et diversis formulis solent). *There are many counts in the indictment*, * multis et diversis formulis accusatur aliquis *or* actio alicui intenditur. *There are two counts in the indictment; one charging the prisoner with sacrilege, another with manslaughter*, aliquis sacrilegii et homicidii simul accusatur (*Quint.*, 3, 10, 1; *where others read*, simul et homicidii). ☞ *An action in which the indictment had different counts, was* causa conjuncta (*opposed to* causa simplex; *Quint.*, 3, 10, 1).

COUNT (*as title of honor*), * comes: *the title of count*, * nomen comitis: *the rank of count*, * comitis dignitas: *to confer upon any body the title of count*, * aliquem comitis nomine et dignitate ornare: *the seat, residence*, &c., *of a count*, sedes *or* domicilium comitis.

COUNT, *v.*, numerum inire. *To count any thing*, aliquid numerare (*general term, also = to reckon among*): dinumerare (*to count the whole number, one by one; to count all through*): numerum alicujus rei inire, *or* exsequi, *or* efficere (*to count over*); computare (*to reckon*): enumerando percensēre (*to reckon them all through, naming each*); *to count the stars*, stellas dinumerare: *to count on one's fingers*, numerare digitis *or* per digitos; computare digitis: *to count the number of troops*, numerum copiarum inire: *not to be able to count up all a person's services*, promerita enumerando percensēre non posse: *it is correctly counted*, numerus convenit: *to count* (= *have*) *many friends*, multos amicos numerare (*Ov., Trist.*, 1, 9, 5), *or* habēre: *veterans who count thirty years of service*, veterani tricena stipendia numerantes (*Tac., Ann.*, 1, 35, 2) *or* meriti: *to count any thing by such or such a thing*, aliquid numerare ex aliquâ re (*as Cic., De Or.*, 2, 32, *in.*; ea, si ex reis numeres, innumerabilia sunt, si ex rebus, &c.): *the Gauls do not count by days, but by nights*, Galli non dierum numerum, sed noctium computant; *or* Galli spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum, sed noctium finiunt. ‖ *Esteem, consider, look upon as*, ducere: putare: ponere: numerare: arbitrari: judicare, existimare. ☞ *All these, except* ponere, *have two accusatives, when the person or thing really is, or is believed by us to be, what we consider him. But to express that we treat him like such or such a person, put him in the situation of such a person relatively to ourselves, then we use either* aliquem pro (*after* habēre, putare; *seldom after* ducere), *or* (in) numero, *with genitive plural* (*after* habēre, ducere, existimare), *or with* "*in*," *and ablative singular or plural* (*after* putare, ponere, numerare; *also after* habēre). *If an adjective is used predicatively with* "*count*," *it should be translated either by* "in," *with ablative of substantive* (*after* ponere, ducere); *or by dative of substantive* (*after* habēre, ducere); *or by genitive of adjective, used substantively with* esse *and* habeo, &c. (vid. *examples below*). *To count a person one's enemy*, habēre aliquem hostem (*so far as he really is so*): habēre aliquem pro hoste, *or* in hostium numero (*so far as one looks upon and treats him as such*): *to count any body a god*, habēre aliquem deum: numerare aliquid (e. g., cœlum) deum: *to count any thing a favor*, ponere aliquid in beneficio: habēre aliquid beneficii loco et gratiæ (*Cic.*): *to count any thing an evil*, habēre aliquid in malis: *to count it an insult*, ignominiæ loco ferre aliquid: *to count a man happy*, aliquem beatum habēre: *to count it honorable*, aliquid honori habēre *or* ducere; aliquid in laude ponere, *or* laudi ducere; aliquid in gloriâ ducere *or* ponere: *it has ever been counted wise*, semper sapientis est habitum (e. g., tempori cedere). *To count any body your friend*, aliquem in tuorum numerum ascribere: *one's friend*, numerare aliquem inter suos: *to count as or for nothing*, aliquid pro nihilo ducere; nullo loco habēre *or* numerare. ‖ *To reckon or depend upon*, spem in aliquo ponere *or* collocare; auxilium *or* salutem ab aliquo exspectare: *you may count upon me*, tibi non deero: *to count on any thing*, aliquid pro certo expectare. *I count upon you*, * spero fore ut venias (i. e., *reckon on your coming*): fac mihi non desis (*on your assistance*): *not to count on any thing*, in aliquâ re nihil spei reponere posse. [Vid., *also*, TO CONFIDE IN; RECKON ON.] ‖ *To calculate*, rationes *or* calculos subducere; rationem inire et subducere: *from the context*, subducere *only* (*as Cic., Att.*, 5, 21, 12).

COUNTENANCE, vultus (*the proper word*): os (*the whole face, as image of the inner man*). *A friendly countenance*, vultus benignus: *a cheerful countenance*, vultus hilaris, serenus: *a quiet or tranquil countenance*, vultus tranquillus: *a tranquil and serene countenance*, frons tranquilla et serena (*Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 15, 31): *a sad countenance*, vultus mœstus: *a sad or dull countenance*, vultus tristis: *a serious countenance*, vultus severus; vultus adductus (*wrinkled like that of one deep in*

thought): *an important countenance,* supercilium grande (*Juvenal,* 6, 169): *a bold or impudent countenance,* os durum *or* ferreum (*as quality; from context,* os *only, as Cic., Verr.,* 4, 29, 66; os hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscite): *a hypocritical countenance,* vultus ficti, simulati: *to assume a calm countenance,* frontem explicare *or* exporrigere (†); faciem *or* vultum diffundere; frontem remittere: *to put on a sad countenance,* vultum ad tristitiam adducere: *to assume a serious countenance,* severum vultum induere (†); vultum adducere (*that of a person profoundly thinking*): *to assume an angry countenance,* frontem contrahere: *to assume a threatening countenance,* supercilia tollere (*cf. Catull.,* 57, 46): *to put on a different countenance,* vultum mutare: novos capere vultus (*poet.*); vultum fingere (i. e., *a countenance not corresponding with one's feelings*; e. g., *a cheerful countenance while one is mourning*; vid. *Cæs., B. G.,* 1, 39, *med.*). *To have a cheerful, dull, sad,* &c., *countenance,* hilari, mœsto, tristi, &c., vultu esse: *to take any thing with a cheerful countenance,* benigno vultu aliquid excipere (*after Ov., Fast.,* 1, 3): *to invite any body with a friendly countenance,* aliquem benigno vultu in hospitium invitare (*Liv.,* 26, 28): *stupidity is written on any body's countenance,* vecordia prorsus inest in alicujus vultu: *to change countenance* [vid. TO CHANGE *color*]: *to put out of countenance,* aliquem differre (*to put him out, so that he does not know what to say*; vid. *Ruhnk., Ter., Andr.,* 2, 4, 5); aliquem *or* alicujus animum conturbare *or* perturbare (*to confuse any body*): aliquem in angustias adducere (*stronger*): *to keep one's countenance,* risum tenēre *or* continēre. ‖ *Encouragement,* tutela. ☞ *The nearest words are those that imply favor, protection, approval*): præsidium: clientela (*properly, the relation of the protégé to his protector*): patrocinium (*paternal protection which a patron affords to his client*): *to give countenance,* alicui auxiliari *or* opem ferre; alicui favēre. [Vid. TO COUNTENANCE.] *To claim any body's countenance and protection,* confugere se in fidem et clientelam alicujus (*Cic.*); commendare se alicui in clientelam et fidem (*Ter.*).

COUNTENANCE, *v.*, alicui auxiliari *or* opem ferre (*render assistance*): alicui favēre (*to favor any body, or promote his interests by advice and assistance*): alicui tribuere (*to be favorably disposed toward any body, to interest one's self for him*; e. g., quum ordini publicanorum libentissime tribuerim, *Cic.*). [Vid., *also,* TO FAVOR.] *You countenance it, if you do not cry out against it,* * rem, cum quiescis, probas (*after Cic.*).

COUNTER. ‖ *Shop-table,* * mensa tabernaria *or* mensa *only.* ‖ *An imitation of coin,* calculus (*a small stone used by the ancients for computations*).

COUNTER, *adv. To run counter to any thing,* adversari *or* repugnare (*be opposed to it*): aliquid negligere (legem, &c.): aliquid non servare (e. g., legem, consuetudinem): aliquid migrare (e. g., jus civile): contra *or* secus facere (*act against a rule, command,* &c.). *To run counter to a direction,* extra præscriptum egredi: *to one's own interests,* repugnare utilitati suæ: *to run counter the one to the other,* inter se contraria esse.

COUNTERACT, obviam ire alicui rei; occurrere alicui rei (*to take preventive measures*). JN. occurrere atque obsistere (*Cic.*): comprimere: reprimere: supprimere (*to check it, keep it under*): *to counteract any body's designs,* alicujus consiliis occurrere atque obsistere (*Cic.*): *the factious proceedings of our enemies,* factioni inimicorum resistere (*Cic.*): obniti: obluctari (*struggle against*). *To counteract the symptoms of a disease,* morbo opponere medicinam. Vid. RESIST, OPPOSE.

COUNTERACTION, * vis contraria (*force, acting in the opposite direction*). ‖ *Purpose, act,* &c., *of resisting: circumlocution. My plans for the counteraction of any body's designs,* consilia, quibus alicui resisto, resistam, &c. (*according to the time meant*).

COUNTERBALANCE, *s.*, * vis renitens (*after Plin.,* 2, 82, 84; e. g., altera vis alteri renititur): æquipondium (*in so far as it establishes an equilibrium with another weight, Vitr.,* 10, 3, 4).

COUNTERBALANCE, *v.*, æquare: exæquare (*to make equal*): pensare: compensare aliquid aliquâ re (*to weigh, as it were, one thing against the other, to establish an equilibrium*): parem calculum ponere cum aliquâ re (*to give as good in return*; e. g., *a present, Plin., Ep.,* 5, 2 = remunerari aliquem quam simillimo munere): *the benefits received counterbalance those conferred,* par est ratio acceptorum et datorum: *to counterbalance the deficiency in the revenue by economy,* quod cessat ex reditu, frugalitate supplere.

COUNTER-BASS, *perhaps* vox gravissima.

COUNTERCHANGE, commutatio. Vid. CHANGE.

COUNTERCHANGE, *v.* Vid. TO CHANGE.

COUNTERCHARGE, * actio petitori intenta. (*For the meaning of* actio contraria, vid. *Gesn., Thes., s. v.* Actio, p. 223).

COUNTERCHARM, *v.*, * incantatum *or* effascinatum præstigiis exsolvere.

COUNTERFEIT. ‖ *Make a (fraudulent) imitation of,* imitari (*general term*): imitando exprimere *or* effingere. JN. effingere et exprimere: imitari et exprimere; *also* effingere *or* exprimere *only:* assimulare (*to make any thing like another; then with accessory notion of deception*; e. g., *the human voice,* sermonem humanum): *to counterfeit any body's handwriting,* alicujus chirographum imitari *or* assimulare: *to counterfeit money,* nummos adulterinos percutere (*after Suet., Ner.,* 25); monetam adulterinam exercēre (*Ulp., Dig.,* 48, 13, 6, § 1): *to counterfeit a will,* testamentum subjicere, supponere, subdere. [Vid. FORGE.] ‖ *To put on the appearance of,* simulare *or* assimulare (e. g., simulare studium alicujus rei, *zeal in a cause*; mortem, metum, diffidentiam alicujus rei; sedulitatem; assimulare anum [†]; se lætum): *to counterfeit sickness,* simulare ægrum; assimulare se ægrum; simulare valetudinem: *to counterfeit learning,* simulare se doctum esse; simulare doctrinam: *to counterfeit cheerfulness,* assimulare se lætum; *or* hilaritatem fingere: *to counterfeit piety,* * se pium erga deum simulare: *the appearance of youth,* mentiri juvenem († *Mart.*): *insanity,* simulare se furere (*Cic.*).

COUNTERFEIT, } ficticius (*general*
COUNTERFEITED, } *term, not genuine*; e. g., *jewels, wine, Plin.,* 37, 13, 76, *and* 15, 7, 7, *ed. Hard.*); adulterinus (*with accessory notion of deceit or falsification, opposed to* bonus; e. g., *of coin, a false key,* &c., *opposed to* verus): falsus (*false in general*; e. g., *a letter*): fucosus: fucatus (*that has only the external appearance of any thing, opposed to* sincerus, probus; e. g., *merchandise*): subditus: suppositus: subditicius: insitivus (e. g., *of a book, a will,* &c.): simulatus: fictus: confictus (*not natural, but produced by art; forced*; e. g., lacrimæ confictæ): *counterfeit piety,* * pietas erga deum simulata. *A man of counterfeit piety,* * pietatis erga deum simulator: *one counterfeit tear,* una falsa lacrimula: *in a counterfeit manner,* simulate; simulatione; per simulationem; ficte; falso; fallaciter.

COUNTERFEIT, *s., circumlocution with the adjectives under* COUNTERFEIT; e. g., *to prove any thing to be a counterfeit,* aliquid adulterinum (ficticium, &c.) esse probare (*after Quint.,* 2, 17, 17).

COUNTERFEITER, falsarius (*who commits forgery*; vid. *Suet., Tit.,* 3): falsus signator (*who affixes a false seal to any thing*; e. g., *a will, Sal., Cat.,* 16, 2; *cf. Cic., Cluent.,* 14, 41; testamentum signis adulterinis obsignare): testamentarius (*a forger of wills, Cic., Off.,* 3, 18, 73): adulterator (*who adulterates any thing, Pandects*): paracharactes (παραχαράκτης, *Cod. Theod.,* 9, 21, 9, *a coiner of false money*).

COUNTERMAND, * aliter *or* contra præcipere: * aliter, atque antea, præcipere.

COUNTERMAND, *s.*, imperium mutatum.

COUNTERMARCH, *v.*, signa convertere: signis conversis retro redire (*Liv.,* 8, 11; in urbem, 8): versis signis aliquem locum repetere (*of countermarching to a particular place, Liv.,* 9, 35): reducere (*march back*; e. g., exercitum, legiones, &c.): castra retro movēre (*Liv.,* 2, 58): *to be countermarched,* retro repetere viam (*to retrace their steps, Liv.,* 9, 2).

COUNTERMARCH, *s.*, * iter conversum, oppositum, contrarium: conversa signa *or* (*Liv.*) versa signa; *or by* iter retro (e. g., *Cæl. in Cic. ad Div.,* 8, 15; quodnam ob scelus iter mihi necessarium retro ad Alpes versus incidit? *Cf.* fuga retro, *Liv.,* 8, 19; fugam magis retro quam prœlium—spectante milite): reditus (*general term for return*). *Or by circumlocution with verbs under* TO COUNTERMARCH. *By a countermarch,* conversis signis.

COUNTERMARK, tessera (*general term for any ticket*).

COUNTERMINE, *s.*, cuniculus transversus (*Liv.,* 28, 8): *to make a countermine;* vid. TO COUNTERMINE.

COUNTERMINE, *v.*, transversis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere. FIG., obviam ire: occurrere (*adopt preventive measures*): * fraudem fraude repellere.

COUNTERPANE, }
COUNTERPOINT. } Vid. COVERLET.

COUNTERPART, res alicui rei simillima (*exceedingly like it*): res alicui rei compar (*quite equal to it*): res alicui rei ex alterâ parte respondens (*corresponding to it*). *To be the counterpart of any thing,* alicui rei similem *or* simillimum esse (vid. *Liv.,* 4, 54); alicui rei comparem esse (vid. *Liv.,* 28, 42); alicui rei ex alterâ parte respondēre (vid. *Cic., Or.,* 32, 114).

COUNTERPLEA, * actio petitori intenta (*not* actio contraria; vid. COUNTERCHARGE).

COUNTERPLOT, *s.* Vid. *the next word.*

COUNTERPLOT, *v. To counterplot,* * fraudem fraude repellere.

COUNTERPOISE, *v.*, pari pondere parem pensionem perficere (*to produce an equilibrium by making the two weights equal*): examinare (*Vitr.,* 10, 8, *of the lever*; caput vectis faciundo motus circinationis cogit pressionibus examinare paucis manibus oneris maximi pondus): tantumdem pendēre (*Lucr.,* 1, 360): librare (*Plin.,* hujus [aeris] vi suspensam — librari medio spatio tellurem): pari momento librare (*after Col.,* 3, 12, 3; temperamentum pari momento libratum). FIG. ‖ *To make equal to,* aliquid alicui rei in æquo *or* parem ponere; aliquid alicui rei par facere: æquare *or* adæquare aliquid cum aliquâ re: compensare aliquid cum aliquâ re *or* aliquâ re (e. g., bona cum vitiis, *Hor.,* lætitiam cum doloribus, *Cic.*).

COUNTERPOISE, *s.*, sarcōma, ātis, *n. (the weight placed in the other scale, or appended to the other arm,* &c., *Vitr.,* 9, *præf.,* 9 *and* 10): æquipondium (*this weight, so far as it establishes an equilibrium against another weight, Vitr.,* 10, 3, 4): paria pondera. Vid. EQUILIBRIUM.

COUNTERPOISON, antidōtus *or* antidōtum (ἀντίδοτος, ἀντίδοτον), *or, pure Latin,* remedium adversus venenum.

COUNTERSCARP. ‖ *Exterior slope of the ditch, perhaps* * fossæ crepido. ‖ *The covered way,* cuniculus (*general term for mine*) *with or without* tectus; *or* inferna via (*after Veg.,* 4, 24; cavato specu in exitium urbis inferna quæritur via), *or as technical term,* * via cæca, quæ dicitur.

COUNTERSIGN, * una subscribere, subnotare *or* subsignare.

COUNTERSIGN, *s.* ‖ *Private signal given to soldiers on guard, and to those whom they are to admit*; tessera (*if a ticket*): signum (*general term*). *To give the countersign,* tesseram *or* signum dare: *to any body,* alicui.

COUNTER-TENOR, * vox ab acutâ altera; * alter ab acuto sonus. *To sing the counter-tenor,* * alterum ab acuto sonum

modulari: *one who sings the counter-tenor,* * secundæ vocis cantor.

COUNTER-TICKET, tessera (*any ticket*).

COUNTERVAIL. Vid. COUNTERBALANCE.

COUNTESS, * domina comes (*in her own right; Voss.*): * comitis uxor *or* conjux (*by marriage*).

COUNTLESS. Vid. INNUMERABLE.

COUNTRY. ‖ *Region;* terra: regio (*the former more extensive; a country or land, geographically or politically*; e. g., *Italy, Sicily,* &c.): regio (*any district*): tractus (*a tract of country, with reference to its length rather than its breadth*) [☞ plaga *in the best ages denoted a quarter of the heavens, not of the earth's surface*]: ager (*the country of a small people or tribe*): fines (*with reference to its boundaries; especially when it is to be marked, that the action is done within the limits of a particular state*): pagus (*district consisting of several villages*; e. g., *the country of the Helvetii*): loca, *plural* (*with demonstrative pronoun,* ea loca, &c. = "*those parts,*" "*that neighborhood*;" e. g., hi ea loca incolunt, *Cæs.*). *An uninhabited country,* terra inhabitabilis *or* quem nemo incolit: *open country,* loca patentia. *In a country of that kind,* in ejusmodi regione: *a rugged and mountainous country,* aspera et montuosa regio (*Cic.*): *a desert country,* regio deserta, vasta; loca deserta (quæ nemo incolit, *Cæs.*). ☞ *In the historians, when the name of a country is connected with the name of its inhabitants, the name of the inhabitants is often placed under the government of a preposition, the word country being omitted; thus, in the country of the Etrusci,* in Etruscis, *or* in Etruscorum finibus; *also* in agro Etrusco. *The country of Italy, Spain, Africa,* &c., terra Italia, Hispania, Africa, &c.: *to remove to other countries,* alias terras petere: *countries that are blessed with pure air,* terræ eæ, in quibus sit aer purus ac tenuis (*Cic.*). *The enemy's country,* terra, *or* ager, *or* fines hostium; terra hostilis (*anciently,* ager hosticus *or* hosticum *only*): *to reside in a foreign country,* peregre habitare: *to be staying or residing in a foreign country,* peregrinari: *in this country,* in his regionibus: apud nos (= *with us, of habits, institutions,* &c.). *To banish any body from a country; send him out of the country,* aliquem civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere; aliquem in exsilium pellere, expellere, ejicere, agere; exsilio afficere, multare; patriâ pellere. ‖ *Native country,* patria: patria nostra: patriæ solum (*the* "*land,*" *especially as an object of affection*): locus, quo aliquis genitus est: urbs, in quâ aliquis genitus est (*Just.*): domus (*home*): urbs patria. *In one's country,* domi: *to remain in one's country,* domi manēre: *to leave one's country* (*for a time* = *go or travel abroad*), peregre proficisci. *The love of country,* patriæ caritas, amor patriæ, pietas erga patriam [vid. PATRIOTISM]: reipublicæ studium. *A lover of his country,* patriæ *or* reipublicæ amans: civis bonus: *to love one's country,* amare patriam: *to die for one's country,* pro patriâ mori, *or* mortem oppetere: *to devote one's self to one's country,* patriæ se totum dedere (*Cic.*). *Fidelity to one's country,* erga patriam fidelitas. *A betrayer of his country,* patriæ proditor; civium *or* reipublicæ parricida (*Cic., Sal.*). (☞ Locus *or* urbs natalis *and* solum natale *are poetical*; solum familiare, *without authority*). *His native country is Athens,* natus est Athenis: *one's country's,* &c., patrius: *after the manner of one's country,* patrio more. ‖ *In contradistinction to town;* rus: ager, *especially in plural,* agri (*the fields and what pertains to them, as a village,* &c.): *into the country,* rus: *in the country,* rure (*seldom* rure): *to live in the country,* rure vivere, vitam agere (*properly, as peasant*); rusticari (*for one's pleasure*). *A country life,* vita rustica (*country life*; i. e., *with all its occupations*): vita rusticana: rusticatio (*residence in the country for a time, or excursion from the town*): *to go into the country,* ire rusticatum: abire rus habitatum (*general term, to spend one's time there*): rus concedere (*to retire there*): rus excurrere (*for an excursion*): *to remain in the country,* rure se continēre: *the people from the country hasten together,* homines ex agris concurrunt.

COUNTRY-AIR, * aer ruris (*opposed to air of the towns*).

COUNTRY-CHURCH, * ædes sacra vici.

COUNTRY-DANCE. Vid. DANCE.

COUNTRY-DWELLING, domicilium agreste (*general term*). Vid. COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-ESTATE, rusticum prædium. Vid. COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-GIRL, puella rustica (*cf. Hor., Od.,* 3, 23, 3).

COUNTRY-HOUSE, villa (*with or without land*): *a small country-house,* villula: *a very small country-house,* villula pusilla: *a fine country-house,* prætorium (*in the time of the emperors; Suet.*).

COUNTRY-LIFE. Vid. COUNTRY.

COUNTRYMAN. ‖ *Fellow-countryman,* populāris (*properly, from the same nation or tribe; then, also, from the same country, town, or place, instead of which only Gell.,* 17, *uses* gentilis): qui ejusdem est civitatis: qui in eadem civitate natus est (☞ conterraneus *not found before Plin., præfat.,* § 1): civis (*fellow-citizen; concivis is spurious Latin*): municeps (*from the same* municipium): *my or our countryman,* nostras; populāris, civis, municeps noster: *your countryman,* vestras: *our countrymen,* populares nostri; homines nostri; *also* nostri, nostrates *only.* ‖ *Rustic,* vid.

COUNTRY-PARSON, * sacerdos rusticanus.

COUNTRY-PEOPLE, rustici: agrestes: pagani. SYN. *in* RUSTIC.

COUNTRY-SCHOOL, * schola provincialis: * ludus vicanus.

COUNTRY-SCHOOLMASTER, * ludi vicani magister.

COUNTRY-SEAT. Vid. COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-SQUIRES, * nobilitas ruri vivens.

COUNTRY-SURGEON, * medicus ruri vivens.

COUNTRY-TOWN, municipium (*a Roman town which enjoyed the citizenship*): oppidum (*general term for any town that is not the metropolis*): *a small country-town,* municipiolum (*Sidon., Ep.,* 3, 1): oppidulum (SYN. *above*).

COUNTY, * comitatus.

COUP-DE-SOLEIL, morbus ex solis fervore contractus (*Just.*).

COUPLE, par (*in a strict sense, of two persons or things belonging together*; vid. PAIR): jugum (*properly, of draught-cattle; then, also, of two persons who are joined for any bad purpose, as Cic., Phil.,* 11, 2, *extr.,* jugum impiorum nefarium): bini (*two together, or at once; when two objects are viewed that belong together, as* binos [scyphos] habebam; jubeo promi utrosque, *Cic., Verr.,* 4, 14, 32): utrique (*the two that have been mentioned;* vid. *the passage just quoted from Cicero*): pauci: aliquot (*in a looser sense = a few, some*): *a couple of pigeons,* par columbarum: *a nice couple (ironically),* par nobile fratrum (*Hor. Sat.,* 2, 3, 243): *a married couple,* conjuges: mariti: nova nupta et novus maritus (*a young couple who are going to be married, or a young married couple*): *a couple of days,* biduum: *a couple of years,* biennium (*if positively two*): *a couple of eggs,* bina ova. ‖ *Band, link,* &c., copula (e. g., *for dogs;* copula dura canem tenet, *Ov.;* also vincula, vincla; e. g., vincla canibus demēre).

COUPLE, *v.,* TR., uno vinculo copulare (vid. *Liv.,* 28, 12, 14): connectere: jungere: conjungere: copulare cum aliquâ re: miscēre aliquâ re. [SYN. *in* TO COMBINE]. INTR., jungi: conjungi: se jungere: se conjungere: coire.

COUPLET, stropha (στροφή).

COURAGE, animus; *also in plural,* animi, *if speaking of several persons* [☞ OBS. *Of one person,* animi *should not be used (unless he is speaking of himself in the plural;* e. g., stamus animis, *Cic., Att.,* 5, 18), *since its usual meaning is* "*a proud spirit,*" "*pride,*" &c.): *of several,* animi *or* animus *may be used;* e. g., nostris animus augetur, *Cæs.; but in some constructions the singular should not be used;* e. g., *one would not say* animo cadere *or* excidere *of several*]: animus fortis; fortitudo (*manly courage,* ἀνδρία): virtus (*moral courage that shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive*): ferocia, ferocitas (*natural, wild courage, of which wild beasts and even barbarians are capable*): audacia (*daring courage*): spiritus (*energetic courage*): *a man of extraordinary courage,* vir ingentis spiritūs: *to possess or to have courage,* animo forti esse: *for any thing,* satis boni animi afferre ad aliquid. *A man has not courage to do any thing,* alicui animus non suppetit, ut aliquid faciat (e. g., Vitruvio nec sana constabat mens, nec, ut longius a castris dimicaret, animus suppetebat, *Liv.*): *not to have courage enough for any thing,* est parum animi ad aliquid: *to take courage,* animum, *or* (*of several persons*) animos capere, *or* colligere: *to take courage again,* animum *or* se recipere: *I take courage again,* animus mihi redit; animus redintegratur; animus me recipit: *to inspire any body with courage, to raise or kindle any body's courage,* alicui animum facere, *or* afferre, *or* addere; alicujus animum incendere, erigere, augēre; alicujus animum verbis confirmare (*by exhortation*); *or simply* firmare *or* confirmare aliquem *and* alicujus animum: *to be inspired with courage, to have one's courage raised,* alicui animus accedit (*Cic.*), augetur (*Cæs.*), accenditur (*Sall., Cat.,* 20, 6): *to inspire any body with fresh courage,* animum alicujus redintegrare; animum alicui reddere. *Be of good courage,* bono animo es; fac animo magno fortique sis: *to be of good courage,* stare animo, *or, of several,* animis: *any body's courage begins to fail,* animus labat: *is failing,* animus cadit: *to lose one's courage,* animo, *or* (*of several persons*) animis cadere, *or* concidere; animum demittere *or* despondēre; se animo demittere (* *Cæs., B. G.,* 7, 29); animo deficere: *to have lost one's courage,* animo abjecto *or* fracto esse: *never lose your courage in adversities,* in duris haud umquam dēfice (*Val. Fl.,* 4, 35): *now show your courage,* tu illum nunc adhibe animum.

COURAGEOUS, animosus (*bold to act in dangerous circumstances from an energetic spirit confident in its strength; opposed to* timidus): fortis (*brave, relating to a manly strength, both to act and to suffer; opposed to* ignavus). SYN. fortis et animosus: ferox (*possessing natural, wild courage to rush into battle or face danger; especially a proper word of savages and wild beasts*): animo promtus; *also* promtus *only* (*ready to dare and do*): acer: alacer (*active and spirited to face danger, or take measures to prevent it*): strenuus (*resolute; opposed to* ignavus): impavidus (*intrepid; opposed to* pavidus): audax (*bold*). *To be not so courageous as another person,* animo esse inferiorem: *to wax courageous,* alacriorem fieri ad rem gerendam; animum erigere *or* tollere: *he waxed courageous,* accessit alicui animus.

COURAGEOUSLY, animose; fortiter; forti animo; acri *or* alacri animo: intrepide (*Liv.*); impavide (*Liv.*): audacter. [SYN. *in* COURAGEOUS.] *To meet death courageously,* se acriter morti offerre; animo fidenti gradi ad mortem.

COURIER, veredarius (*who carries the post; late*): nuncius volucer: nuncius expeditus: nuncius trepidus: cursor (*a runner*): eques citus *or* citatus (*on horseback*): *to send couriers in all directions,* in omnes partes nuncios dimittere.

COURSE, PROPR., cursus (*general term: also in the plural, if several things are spoken of*; e. g., *to observe the course of the stars,* stellarum cursus notare): curriculum (*within a definite space*; e. g., *in the circus, and of the regular motion of the heavenly bodies*): decursus (*a running through a space; hence the course in the circus*); lapsus (*the quiet and equable motion,* e. g., *of water, the stars*): conversiones (*the circular motions, revolutions,*

&c., e. g., *of the stars*, stellarum; *also* stellarum progressiones, *their apparently forward course in the heavens*): motus (*general term for motion*, e. g., *of the stars*): meatus *is poetical. The regular courses of the stars*, astrorum ordines. *With rapid course*, contento cursu: *to direct one's course to any place*, cursum dirigere aliquo (*in a carriage or ship*): cursum flectere ad aliquid (e. g., *to the north*, ad septentriones, *also of the heavenly bodies*): *to direct one's course to another place, or to take a different course*, alium cursum petere (*in a carriage or vessel*): flectere iter (*of a traveller, army*, &c.); in alium cursum contorqueri et deflecti (e. g., *of a river*): *to pursue different courses*, diversos abire *or* discedere: *to have a fixed course*, certos et constantes cursus habēre; constanter tenēre eundem cursum: *to take different courses* (e. g., *of rivers*), in diversas partes (in contrarias partes, *opposite directions*) fluere: *to change the course of a river*, flumen avertere (i. e., *to turn it*): amnem in alium cursum deflectere: *to have a gentle course* (*of rivers or water in general*), labi; *a rapid one*, ferri (vid. *Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 40): *to take its course from*, &c., effluere ex, &c.; profluere ex, &c.: *to take its course toward or to*; e. g., *to the sea*, effundi in aliquid: *to take its course through any thing*; e. g., *through a town*, fluere per aliquid; medium per locum fluere; medium locum interfluere; medio loco fluere (*if right through*; vid. *Liv.*, 24, 3): *to take its course along the very foot of the mountain*, in imis radicibus montis ferri (*Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 40). IMPROPR. || *Progress*, iter: via: cursus. JN. iter et cursus (e. g., naturali quodam itinere et cursu, *Cic., Rep.*, 2, 16): tenor (*the regular progress of any thing*): progressus (e. g., rerum, *Cic.*). *The course of events*, rerum cursus *or* progressus; rerum itinera flexusque (*all Cic.*). [Vid. PROGRESS.] *To let any body take his own course, to leave any body a free course*, aliquem non coercēre, non impedire: *to let any thing take its course*, aliquid non morari; alicui rei non obsistere; aliquid non impedire: *to have its free course*, non coerceri; non impediri: *to interrupt the course of the conversation*, cursum orationis interpellere. *In the course of conversation*, in sermone: *to throw out in the course of conversation, that*, &c., in sermonē injicere, *with accusative and infinitive* (e. g., quum mihi in sermone injecisset, se velle Asiam visere, *Cic.*). *In the course of the discussion or debate*, inter disceptandum (e. g., cognitā inter disceptandum iniquitate, *sc.* causæ, *Quint.*, 12, 3, 10): *to observe the course which public affairs are taking*, itinera flexusque rerum publicarum vidēre (*Cic., Rep.*, 2, 25): *that is the natural course of almost all things*, id natura fert in omnibus fere rebus: *according to the natural course of things or events*, ut fieri solet: *the course of a conversation*, iter sermonis (*Cic., De Legg.*, 1, 13, 37): *the course of an oration or speech*, orationis ingressus, ingressio, cursus (*all three with reference to the manner of its progress, its force, spirit*, &c.; vid. *Cic., Or.*, 59, 201; interdum cursus est in oratione incitatior, interdum moderata ingressio; *cf. De Or.*, 1, 35, 161; 2, 10, 39): *any thing takes a different course*, * res aliter procedit. || *Manner of proceeding*, ratio: consilium: remedium (*a corrective or preventive measure*): *to adopt a course*, rationem inire; consilium capere: *to shape one's course according to the times*, consilium pro tempore et pro re capere (*act according to circumstances*); temporibus servire (*adapt myself to circumstances, &c., in a servile manner*): *to adopt a prudent course*, bonis consiliis uti. *I am inquiring what course I should take in this state of my affairs*, rogo, quid faciam de rebus meis: *to pursue a course of one's own*, suum quoddam institutum consequi: *to pursue a different course*, diversam inire rationem: *what course is to be taken with this person?* quid hoc homine facias? quid tu huic homini facias? (*both Cic.*). *I am adopting the same course in my proceedings*, hæc eadem est nostræ rationis regio et via (*Cic., Verr.*, 5, 70, 81). || *Course = space of time. A course of years*, multi anni (*if the reference is only to the whole space*); annorum series (*their succession, one after another, Hor. Od.*, 3, 30, 5): inter multos, tot, &c., annos (= *within so many years*; e. g., *all the crimes that have been committed in the course of ten years*, omnia quæ inter decem annos—nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, *Cic.*). ☞ *The ablative of* anni *is less rare in this sense than is commonly supposed. The cities of Africa had seen no Roman army in the course of almost fifty years*, urbes Africæ annis prope quinquaginta nullum Romanum exercitum viderant (*Liv.*, 29, 28): *he dies in the course of a few days*, paucis diebus moritur (*Sall., Jug.*, 11, 1), intra paucos dies moritur (*Liv.*). *In the course of that year*, in illo anno (*Cic., Off.*, 3, 25, 95; *and Hand*, 3, p. 281): *in the course of the present year*, in hoc anno (*Cic., Fam.*, 15, 16, 5): *the sun turns twice in the course of a year*, sol binas in singulis annis conversiones—facit: *three times in the course of a year*, ter in anno: *in the course of ten months*, in decem mensibus: *in the course of a short time*, in brevi temporis spatio (*Suet.*); in paucis tempestatibus (e. g., sollertissimus omnium factus est, *Sall., Jug.*, 96, 1); in brevi (*Ruhnk. ad Vell.*, 2, 61, 2). *In the course of the month, year*, &c., *is also* anno *or* mense vertente. || *The order of succession in any thing* [vid. ORDER]. || *Naval term* (*denoting the direction in which a ship is steering*), cursus: *the ships could not keep their course*, naves cursum suum tenēre non potuerunt: *to steer or keep the same course*, cursum tenēre: *to get out of its course*, a viâ aberrare. || *A number of lectures* (*collectively*), * institutionis cursus, quem dicimus. *To embrace too many subjects in one course*, uno (e. g., semestri) cursu nimis multa complecti: *to attend a course of lectures*, magistros auditionesque obire: *to attend the same course of lectures*, easdem auditiones eosdemque doctores colere: *to give or deliver a course of lectures on any thing*, scholam habēre de re; e. g., *on the Stoic philosophy*, scholam habēre Stoicam; *on rhetorics*, scholis præcipere artem oratoriam. || *Of dishes*, ferculum (*that is served on the board at one and the same time, for which, much later*, missus *was used*): *to give a dinner of seven courses*, cœnam septem ferculis præbēre (*cf. Suet., Oct.*, 74): *his dinners were of three, or, at the most, six courses*, cœnam ternis ferculis, aut, quum abundantissime, senis præbebat. || *Race*, FIG., *the course of life*, vitæ curriculum, spatium (*but only with reference to its duration, space*, &c.; *hence with* longum, exiguum. ☞ *It must not be used to denote one's manner of living*, &c.). *To run one's course*, vitæ spatium decurrere; ætatem decurrere: *now that my course is almost run or finished*, prope actā jam ætate decursâque: *to finish one's course*, cursum conficere (*well*, bene, *Cic.*); corpore solutum ad proprias sedes evolare; illuc ex his vinculis ferri (vid. TO DIE). *The whole course of life* (= *the manner of its progress from beginning to end*), totius vitæ cursus [☞ *not* totus vitæ cursus, *Cic., Off.*, 1, 4, 11, *Krebs*]. *In the whole course of his life*, in vitâ (e. g., nihil in vitâ vidit calamitatis, *Cic., Cluent.*, 6, 18): in omni vitâ (*p. Redit. ad Quir.*, 8), omni vitâ (*Liv.*, 2, 33); in totâ vitâ (e. g., inconstans, *Cic., where it* = *manner of living*). || *Course = manner of life*, vita: mores: *the whole course of his life establishes his innocence*, alicujus innocentia perpetuâ vitâ est perspecta: *a virtuous course of life*, vita honesta, sancta; vita honeste *or* sancte acta: *a sinful course*, vita omnibus flagitiis *or* libidinibus dedita. || *A course of medicine*, curatio. *To be under a course of medicine*, curationem recipere: *to prescribe a course of medicine*, curationem valetudinis præscribere. || *Row* (*of bricks*), ordo (e. g., lapidum). [Vid. LAYER.] || *Race-course*, (*a*) *properly*, curriculum (*general term*): stadium (*in the Olympic games*): circus (*public place for the exhibition of races*, &c.): hippodrŏmos (ἱππόδρομος; *for horses and chariots, Plaut.*, &c.). || *Of course, or as a matter of course*, necessario (*necessarily*); manifesto (*plainly*); plane (*entirely so*): *of course his wife could not be indifferent to all this*, non mirum fecit uxor, si hoc ægre tulit; *or* si hoc ægre tulit uxor, quid mirum? (vid. *Ter., Hec.*, 4, 4, 87; *Ovid, A. A.*, 3, 110). || *Words of course*, verba: *those are mere words of course*, verba sunt (*Ter.*): *a letter filled with mere words of course*, inanis sermo literarum. || ADDITIONAL PHRASES. *To let the law take its course*, jure agere; summo jure experiri: * non impedire, quominus aliquis ad mortem ducatur *or* supplicio capitis afficiatur, &c. (*not to stop an execution*). *The law must take its course*, supplicio capitis puniendus *or* afficiendus est aliquis; morte multandus est aliquis.

COURSE, *v. Chase, pursue*, vid. || *Hunt with greyhounds*, * canibus vertāgis lepores sectari. *Wyttenbach says of Ruhnken* (p. 271, *Ed. Bat.*), unice eo genere [venationis] utebatur, quod longis canibus earumque velocitate capiendo lepore continetur.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE, * pretium pecuniæ *or* nummorum [ratio æraria, *Cic., Quint.*, 4, 17, *is our* "*standard of coinage*"]: *the course of exchange is unsteady*, nummus jactatur (*Cic., Off.*, 3, 20, 80).

COURSER, equus pernix *or* velox. || *Runner*, cursor (*poetically*, equus bellator).

COURT, *s.* || *Any open place, in front or behind a house*, area. ☞ *The* area *in front of a Roman house, together with the adjoining halls, formed the* vestibulum, *where the clients assembled*: propatulum (*a front court*): cavum ædium *or* (*later*) cavædium (*the inner court, round which the rooms of the house were arranged.* ☞ *It was roofed in, with the exception of an open space called the* compluvium, *through which opening the rain-water fell into the* impluvium; i. e., *the uncovered part of the court*; vid. *Plaut., Mil.*, 2, 2, 319): chors *or* cohors (*a yard for cattle*): ☞ aula, *an open place before the houses of the Greeks, where also cattle were kept, only occurs, in this meaning, in the Latin poets.* || *The residence of a sovereign, or the sovereign himself, and those by whom he is surrounded*; aula (*general term*; *post-Augustan*): regia (*the royal palace*; *then* = *royal family*; vid. *Liv.*, 24, 22, *extr.*: affinitate regiam contingere, 35, 19, *mid.*; hoc patriâ extorrem in tuam regiam adduxit): palatium: domus palatina (*the palace of the emperor; time of the emperors*): rex: princeps (*the king, prince, himself*): aulici (*the courtiers*): ☞ curia *and* curiales *are very late. The royal, imperial court*, aula regia; aula Augusta: *to stand well at court*, aulâ et rege potitum esse (*Tac., Ann.*, 6, 43, 1): *any body is a favorite by the court*, aulæ favor inclinat in aliquem (*after Tac., Ann.*, 2, 56, 2): * aula alicui favet (*instead of which, Tac., Hist.*, 1, 13, *extr.*, *has* aula in aliquem prona, *which, however, is to be rejected on account of* pronus; vid. INCLINED). *Not to be fit for a court*, non aulæ accommodatum esse ingenio (*Curt.*, 8, 8, 21): *to be the butt of the court*, inter ludibria aulæ esse (*Suet., Ner.*, 6): *he subjected King Narseus, together with his children, his wives, and the whole court*, Narseum regem in ditionem subegit, simul liberos conjugesque et aulam regiam (*Aurel. Vict. de Cæs.*, 39, 35): *an officer at court*, purpuratus: * muneri aulico præfectus; famulus aulicus (*a menial, late*): *court intrigues*, * fraus *or* fallacia aulæ; vafræ aulicorum artes: *persons who are initiated in court intrigues*, interiores aulici (*Suet., Cal.*, 19, *Ruhnk.*): *a lady about the court*, * femina nobilis, quæ vivit cum reginâ (*from the context*, femina nobilis *only*; vid. *Curt.*, 3, 11, 25): *one who has been introduced at court*, qui (quæ) ad aulam admittitur: *the fashion or manners at court, or of the court*, aulæ ingenium (i. e., *the peculiar tone that prevails*); consuetudo regia (*with reference to the sovereign himself*; vid. *Nep., Dat.*, 5, 4): * mos aulicorum (*with reference to the courtiers*): *the splendor of the court, or at court*, apparatus aulicus *or* regius. || *Art of pleasing, civility. To pay one's court to any*

body; to make court. [Vid. TO COURT]. || *Court of justice, and the judges collectively,* judicium (*the place where justice is administered and the judges*): judices (*the judges; in Rome, the prator*): tribūnal (*the tribunal or bench on which the judge and his assessors were seated*): subsellia (*the benches of the judges and advocates*): forum (*the public place where the court was held*). *The king's* (*or queen's*) *court of justice,* * regis tribunal: *to appear before the court,* in judicium venire (*Nep. Ep.*, 8); se sistere (*at a fixed time, of the defendant and the bail*); vadimonium sistere (*of the bail; opposed to* vadimonium deserere): *to appear for any body in court,* alicui adesse in judicio (*as counsel for the defendant*): *to surround the court with armed men,* judicium claudere militibus armatis (*Quint.*). *In the three courts,* in trino or triplici foro (i. e., *the* forum Romanum; forum Julii Cæsaris; forum Augusti): *to remove a cause from the courts of law to the assembly of the people,* judicium a subselliis in rostra deferre: *to explain what the cause before the court is,* exponere, quæ causa in judicium deducta sit (*Cic.*): *to sit in court,* sedēre judicem: *to bring a matter before the court,* aliquid deferre ad judices. *To settle a matter out of court,* rem intra parietes peragere. *None of the courts sat, or the courts were closed, for some days,* justitium per aliquot dies servatum est (*Liv.*): *to open the courts* (*after a vacation*), justitium remittere (*Liv.*): *to proclaim or give notice that the courts will be shut,* justitium indicere: *to hold a court,* conventum agere; forum agere (i. e., quum is, qui provinciæ præest, civitates vocat, et de controversiis eorum cognoscit, *Fest.*): jus dicere (*general term*). *To be put out of court,* causā cecidisse; causam perdidisse.

COURT, *v.* || *Pay court to,* aliquem cultu quodam et honore prosequi (*after Cic., De Invent.*, 2, 53, *fin.*): se alicui venditare (*to insinuate one's self into his favor by flattery,* &c.): alicujus gratiam aucupari: *to court any body by flattery,* blandiri alicui [☞ *not* abblandiri alicui]: assentatiunculā aliquā alicujus gratiam aucupari: *to court the people,* studium populi ac favorem aucupari (*Flor.*). *To court a female,* aliquam colere (*Suet., Otho*, 2); alicujus cultorem esse (*Or., A. A.*, 1, 722); amare aliquam *or* amatorem esse alicujus (*a* cultor *is not necessarily an* amator, *Or.*); alicujus amore teneri *or* captum esse (*to be in love with*). OBS., nuptiis ambire *is used of parents making proposals of marriage to a person*; e. g., *to one considered a good match* (*Tac., Germ.*, 18; *cf.* connubiis ambire, *Virg.*): *to court avaricious widows,* venari viduas avaras. || *Endeavor to obtain,* aucupari (e. g., gratiam alicujus; studium ac favorem populi); captare (e. g., plausus, misericordiam, favorem populi): venari (e. g., laudem); quærere.

COURT-BARON, * eæ leges, quæ ad prædia beneficiaria pertinent; * jus feudale (*technical term*).

COURT OF CHANCERY, * curatores rei pupillaris.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, * a sacris regiis orator: * a sacris principis orator. ☞ *Avoid* concionator aulicus.

COURT-CHAPLAINCY, * munus oratoris a sacris regiis.

COURT-DAY, dies judicii (*Liv.*, 2, 54).

COURT-DRESS, vestis, quam aulici gerunt *or* gerere consueverunt (*after Nep., Dat.*, 3, 1).

COURT-DRESSER (= *flatterer, Locke*), parasitus (παράσιτος): adulator.

COURT-LIKE. Vid. COURTEOUS.

COURT-LIVERY, vestis, quam famuli aulici gerunt (*after Nep., Dat.*, 3, 1): * vestis famulorum aulicorum.

COURT-MARTIAL, * consilium castrense: *from the context,* consilium *only, as Nep., Phoc.*, 3, 4: *according to the sentence passed by a court-martial,* ex consilii sententiā: *those who are absent are condemned to death by a court-martial,* exercitu suffragium ferente absentes capitis damnantur.

COURT-MINION, principi *or* principis familiaris (vid. *Suet., Ner.*, 10; *Vit.*, 4); *also* apud principem gratiosus; principi omnium amicorum carissimus.

COURTEOUS, comis (*obliging to all, without regard to rank*): humanus (*mild, from principle and nobleness of character*). JN. comis et humanus: bellus et humanus (*Cic.*): urbanus (*polite*): officiosus (*ready to render a service*): benignus (*kind, well-disposed*): liberalis (*showing a friendly disposition*; e. g., *answer, invitation*): blandus (*captivating, engaging in manner; polite in words*): affabilis (*condescending or affable in conversation, or speaking to others*): mansuetus (*sociable, in general*) [☞ civilis, *in the sense of "affable or civil," belongs to the post-classic prose*]: *to give a courteous refusal,* belle negare aliquid (*Quint. Cic., Pet. Cons.*, 12). *Courteous persons,* homines belli (*Cic., Att.*, 1, 1): *courteous manners or behavior,* comitas; liberalitas: *a courteous invitation,* invitatio benigna, familiaris. *He is very courteous to me,* perhonorifice in me est. *In a very courteous and friendly manner,* perhonorifice atque amice.

COURTEOUSLY, comiter; humane *or* humaniter; officiose; benigne; liberaliter; blande [SYN. *in* COURTEOUS]: perhonorifice. *To salute any body courteously,* benigne aliquem salutare: *to address any body courteously,* comiter, blande appellare: *to answer courteously,* alicui respondēre liberaliter: *to invite courteously,* benigne aliquem invitare: *to invite any body courteously to remain* (i. e., *if he is going to take leave*), familiari invitatione aliquem retinēre: *to receive any body courteously,* aliquem comi hospitio accipere: *to behave courteously toward every body,* erga omnes se affabilem præstare: *to address every body courteously,* unumquemque comiter appellare. *He behaves very courteously to me,* perhonorificus in me est.

COURTEOUSNESS, comitas; humanitas; urbanitas; benignitas; liberalitas; affabilitas [SYN. *in* COURTEOUS); voluntas officiosa (*readiness to oblige any body, Ov., Pont.*, 3, 2, 17). *Courteousness in conversation,* comitas affabilitasque sermonis: *to combine courteousness with dignity,* comitatem cum severitate conjungere: *with courteousness,* comiter, &c. Vid. COURTEOUSLY.

COURTESY. || *Courteousness,* vid. || *A kindness,* officium: munus: beneficium. *To do or show any body a courtesy,* alicui officium præstare; beneficio aliquem afficere; gratum alicui facere; gratificari alicui: *I shall esteem it a great courtesy if you will,* &c., gratum *or* gratissimum mihi feceris, si, &c.; beneficium mihi feceris, si, &c. *The common courtesies of life,* officia urbana: *to dismiss a man with all possible courtesy,* dimittere aliquem cum bonā gratiā.

COURTESY (= *kürt-sē*), * genuum flexio. *To make a courtesy, Georges gives* genua flexa submittere (*after Ov., Met.*, 4, 340; *but it is there* = "*to fall down on her knees*"); *perhaps* * flexis poplitibus salutare; *or from context,* salutare (aliquem) *only.*

COURTIER, aulicus (*one who lives at court, in the strict sense of the word*): purpuratus (*holding a high office at court, according to ancient notions*): homo aulæ ingenio accommodatus (*who knows how to adapt himself to the spirit prevailing at court*): * homo vafris aulicorum artibus imbutus (*initiated in the intrigues of the court*): * homo ad omnes officiorum formulas factus (*always ready to do the civil thing in the most polished way*): * homo ad fraudem *or* ad fallendum compositus: homo callidus (*a courteous and prudent man, in general*): *like a courtier,* * aulicorum more.

COURTINE, agger (*general term for mound*).

COURTLINESS. Vid. COURTEOUSNESS.

COURTLY. Vid. COURTEOUS, POLITE, ELEGANT. || *Flattering,* vid.

COURTSHIP, alicujus sollicitatio (*but such an adjective as* honesta *should be added, to distinguish it from an improper solicitation*; e. g., *Sen., Contr.*, 2, 15, tot sollicitationibus expugnari non potuit). *Mostly by circumlocution with verbs under* TO COURT.

COURT-YARD. Vid. COURT.

COUSIN, consobrinus (*first cousin*): sobrinus (*second cousin*): patruelis (*child of a father's brother*): amitinus (*child of a father's sister, or of a mother's brother*): propinquus: cognatus (*general term for relation*). SYN. *in* RELATION.

COVE, sinus. Vid. BAY, SHELTER.

COVENANT. Vid. COMPACT.

COVENANT, *v.*, pacisci cum aliquo; pactionem facere *or* conficere cum aliquo. Vid. "*to make a compact or contract,*" *under either of the two substantives.*

COVENANTER, qui pactionem facit *or* confecit cum aliquo. Vid. CONFEDERATE, CONSOCIATE.

COVER. || *Any movable thing which is placed on another,* tegumen, *or* tegimen, *or* tegmen: tegumentum: integumentum: operimentum (*that covers it all over*): involucrum: velamentum (*that covers it all round*): stragulum: stragula vestis: stramentum (*that is spread over any thing, the two former especially of costly covers over pillows or couches*): operculum (*for any vessel.* Vid., *also,* LID): lodix (*coverlet of a bed; properly, "a small, shaggy blanket:"* opertorium *was the upper bedding, opposed to* stragulum): gausape (*of thick woollen stuff*; e. g., *for a table*): cilicium (*cover or cloth of goat's hair*): storēa *or* storia (*plaited of straw, cord, rushes,* &c.): matta: teges (*thick cover made of rushes*): *the cover to a well,* * putei operculum (*but* putēal *is* = περιστόμιον, *which was generally made of marble with the ancients, and of a circular form, Cic., Att.*, 1, 10, 3; *cf. Paul., Dig.*, 19, 1, 14): *the cover of a book,* * tegumentum: * involucrum: *to take off the cover of any thing,* alicui rei tegumentum detrahere (*draw off*; e. g., scutis, *Cic.*): *to put a cover on any thing.* [Vid. TO COVER.] || *Cover for protection or concealment,* perfugium (*place of refuge*): præsidium (*protection*): tuitio: munitio (*defence*): tegumentum (*Plaut., Trin.*, 2, 2, 32). *Under cover,* in occulto (e. g., opus in occulto fiebat, *Cæs., B. C.*, 1). *To finish the whole work under the cover of "vineæ,"* opus vineis tectum perficere (*Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 10, *and Herz., ad loc.*); sub tecto (*if covered over, Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 15): *under cover of a wall,* muro tectus (*Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 15; mœnibus advorsum hostes munitus (*Liv.*). *Under the cover of a pluteus,* plutei objectu (e. g., quæ usui sunt, supportare, *Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 15). *Under cover of the night,* nocte: multā de nocte (= *late at night*; e. g., proficisci): intempestā nocte (*in the dead of the night*): clam noctu (e. g., ex prædiis effugere, *Nep., Eum.*, 2, *extr.*). || *At table,* mappa (convivæ). *A table of twenty covers,* * cœna viginti convivis instructa *or* apparata. || *Covert,* vid. || *Pretext,* involucrum (e. g., simulationis, *Cic., Quint. Fr.*, 1, 1, 5, § 15); integumentum; velamentum: obtentus: præscriptio: titulus. Vid. PRETEXT, PRETENCE.

COVER, *v.*, tegere (*general term*): contegere: obtegere: integere: protegere (*to cover over; with any thing,* aliquid aliquā re): velare: operire: cooperire (*to envelope*): sternere: consternere: insternere (*to spread over any thing*): occultare: abscondere (*to hide*): vestire: convestire (*to clothe, of persons, also of the natural covering of animals,* villis vestire; *then, also, of things*; e. g., *a tomb covered with thorns,* sepulcrum vepribus vestitum): sepire et vestire (e. g., oculos membranis) [vid., *also,* TO HIDE FROM]: obducere (*to cover over; of what is drawn over as an outward coating or layer*; e. g., arbores cortice obducuntur: *to cover over with a hard skin,* callum obducere alicui rei: *the sky is covered with clouds,* cœlum nubibus obducitur; *also, figuratively, to cover the plainest things with a dark cloud,* obducere tenebras rebus clarissimis). [☞ Tegere *is also used of water covering* (i. e., *rising higher than*) *piles,* &c.; *of course, not* tegere lectum, mensam, &c., *but* sternere.] *Every thing was covered with snow,* omnia nives oppleverant: *ivy covers every*

thing, hedera omnia convestit: *to cover one's head*, caput velare, operire (*Cic.*), adoperire (*Liv.*): *with his head covered*, capite operto (*Cic.*): *to cover one's nakedness*, *vestibus ad verecundiam velatum esse: to cover the sea with fleets, the river with ships*, maria classibus, amnem navigiis consternere: *to cover the earth with flowers*, humum spargere floribus: *a covered walk*, cryptoporticus (*having the sides closed*): ambulatio tecta (*for walking*): *covered with dust*, pulvere sparsus: *covered with wounds*, vulneribus onustus, obrūtus: *a breast covered with scars*, pectus insigne cicatricibus bello acceptis: *to cover any body with garlands* (*to honor him*), complēre aliquem coronis ac floribus: *with abuse*, omnia maledicta in aliquem conferre: *covered with glory*, gloriā circumfluens: *covered with infamy*, &c., infamiā et dedecore opertus (*Cic.*); copertus flagitiis et facinoribus (*Sall.*) *or* sceleribus (*Cic.*): *to cover with thatch*, stramento tegere (*Cæs.*), integere (*Hirt.*): *to cover with shingles*, scandulis contegere: *with turf*, cæspitibus consternere (e. g., tabernacula, *Cæs.*): *to cover the walls with marble*, parietes marmoribus excolere: *to cover the walls of a room with pictures*, tabulis cubiculi parietes vestire; cubiculum tabellis picturarum adornare: *to cover with festoons and roses*, sertis redimire et rosā: *with festoons*, sertis velare (e. g., *a house*, &c., *Ov., Trist*, 4, 2, 3): *covered with rags*, pannis obsitus: *to cover with planks or boards*, contabulare. *A covered* (=*decked*) *boat*, scapha, &c., tecta, *or* tecta et instructa: *to cover much ground*, raros constitisse (e. g., Samnites rari constiterant, *were drawn up so as to cover much ground*). ‖ *To protect*, tegere (*general term; also technical term for covering the position of an army*): protegere (*to guard from harm by preventive measures*): *from any thing*, ab aliquā re *or* contra aliquid: munire (*by a defence set up as a fortress*: ab aliquā re *or* contra aliquid; *also figuratively*; e. g., oculos membranis munire *or* sepire, *to cover the eyes with a membrane for their protection*): obtegere (e. g., partem castrorum vineis, *Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 54): præsidio esse (*of troops*; e. g., præsidio esse impedimentis): ab incursionibus hostium tueri (*of covering a district*). *To cover the retreat*, fugientem tegere (= *to conceal his retreat*; *Cæs.*, 6, 30): agmen claudere, et novissimis præsidio esse (*Cæs.*); hostium (* insequentium) impetum sustinēre (*Cæs.*). *He sent the cavalry to cover his retreat*, equitatum, qui sustinēret hostium impetum, misit (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 24): *to be covered by mountains*, montium altitudine tegi: *the right wing of his army was covered by the brook*, dextrum cornu ejus rivus muniebat: *the second line was covered by the bridge*, alter ordo ponte (ab incidentibus telis) tegebatur (*Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 9, 4): *to cover a wing by a strong body of cavalry*, firmare cornu magnis equitum copiis: *to be covered*, tectum *or* tutum esse (i. e., *to be safe*): *to cover one's self*, corpus suum protegere (*in fighting*; e. g., *with a shield*). ‖ *To cover* (= *equal*) *the expense*, aliquid sarcit *or* resarcit sumtum suum (*brings back as much as it has cost*; *cf. Ter., Heaut.*, 1, 1, 19): quod impensæ factum est in rem, efficere (*after Liv.*, 2, 18). *The profit does not cover the outgoings*, impendia exsuperant reditum (e. g., *in the management of an estate*). *To cover the outgoings or the expenses of a thing*, omnem impensam alicujus rei pretio suo liberare (*Col.*). ‖ *To copulate*, rei coire: inire: salire (*of quadrupeds*).

COVER, *s.* Vid. Lid.

COVERING. ‖ *Whatever is placed on or over any object* [vid. Cover]. ‖ *Dress*, vestis: vestimentum: vestitus (*general terms*): amictus (*if intended to be wrapped round the body*): velamen: velamentum: involucrum: integumentum (*husk, outer covering*).

COVERLET, opertorium lecti (*the upper covering, opposed to* stragulum, *the under bedding*; vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 87, 2): peristroma, atis (*probably large enough to hang over the sides of the bed or couch*). ☞ Lodix *was a rough, shaggy blanket, two of which were sometimes sewed together for a coverlet.—Dict. of Antiqq.*

COVERT, tectum (*place covered over against wind and weather*): perfugium (*shelter; as place of refuge*): receptaculum (*the place which affords shelter, and thus secures against persecution*): portus (*properly, port; figuratively, a safe shelter*). Jn. portus et perfugium: *to conceal one's self in a covert*, latebrā se occultare: *to frighten any body out of his covert*, aliquem excitare latibulo. *To be under covert*, tutum *or* munitum esse: *to put one's self under covert*, in tuto collocare: *to put one's self under covert against dangers*, corpus tutum reddere adversus pericula. ‖ *A thicket*, locus crebris condensus arboribus (*after Hirt., B. Afr.*, 50): locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obsitus (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 17). ‖ *For beasts*, lustrum (*lair of wild beasts*): latibulum (*lurking-place, the haunt of a wild beast*): cubīle (*properly, a couch for men; then, also, of animals*).

COVERT. ‖ *Sheltered: to be formed by the past participle of the corresponding verbs in* to Cover. ‖ *Secret, clandestine*, vid. ‖ *Covert-way* (*in fortification*), tectus cuniculus, *or* (*as technical term*) * via cæca, quæ dicitur.

COVERTLY. Vid. Secretly.

COVET, appetere (*to desire*): cupere: concupiscere: cupidum, avidum esse alicujus rei (*to desire any thing violently*): desiderare (*to long after or for any thing; especially what one misses*): optare (*to wish*): expetere: affectare (*to strive to get; to be hankering after; opposed to* fugere: aspernari): gestire (*to express a longing for any thing by gestures, with infinitive*): ardenter cupere aliquid: cupiditate alicujus rei ardēre, flagrare; desiderio alicujus rei magno teneri; sitire aliquid; sitienter expetere aliquid (*stronger terms; to thirst after any thing*): *to covet or abhor*, appetere aut fugere (refugere). *I am coveting any thing*, concupisco: appeto (*both with accusative and infinitive*); alicujus rei desiderio capior: appetens sum alicujus rei; cupidus, avidus sum alicujus rei: *to covet earnestly*, omni cogitatione ferri ad aliquid: *to lay one's hands on a coveted possession*, grassari in possessionem alicujus rei (*Liv.*, 6, 5).

COVETABLE. Vid. Desirable.

COVETOUS, habendi cupidus (*general term*): aliquantum avidior ad rem: avarus (*endeavoring to enrich one's self at the expense of others*): pecuniæ cupidus *or* avidus (*with regard to money*): *from the context also*, cupidus *only* (*as Cic., Sext.*, 43, 93, *where we find* bonos castus ac non cupidus, *and Vitr.*, 1, 1, 7); *or* avidus (*as Cic., De Or.*, 2, 43, 183; *and opposed to* liberalis, *as Cic., Rosc. Com.*, 7, *extr.*): sordidus (*vilely covetous*): petens (*striving after*). *To be covetous*, avaritiā ardēre * divitias cupide *or* avide expetere. Vid., *also*, to Covet.

COVETOUSLY, avide; avare; studiose; sordide; cupide; appetenter. Syn. *in* Covetous.

COVETOUSNESS, habendi cupiditas, *or* cupido (*general term*): avaritia (*the desire of enriching one's self by any means, at the expense of others, opposed to* abstinentia): pecuniæ studium, *or* cupiditas, *or* aviditas (*with regard to money*). *From the context also*, cupiditas *only* (*as Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 35, *extr.*; *Quint.*, 7, 2, 30 [*opposed to* pecuniæ contemtus], *and Suet., Dom.*, 9 [*opposed to* abstinentia], &c.) *and* aviditas (*as Plaut., Merc. prol.*, 29; *Cic., Off.*, 2, 11, 38). Jn. cupiditas et avaritia: sordes (*stronger term*; e. g., *vile covetousness*): avaritia ardens; avaritia hians et imminens (*a burning thirst, as it were, after any thing*).

COVEY. *The best term is, probably*, pullities (*used of pigeons, Col.*, 8, 9, circa messem, cum jam confirmata est pullities [*where, however, it may* = "*the young broods*" *collectively*]: *cf.* 9, 11, in eo vase nata est pullities, *of bees*): grex (*but this is too strong*). [Vid. Brood, *s.*] ‖ *Company, set*, grex: globus: caterva.

COW, vacca: bos femina, *or* bos *only* (*if it is not necessary to allude to the sex*): *a little cow*, vaccula (*Catull.*): *a cow-calf*, vitula: *a young cow*, juvenca (*general term*): bucula (*if it has not yet calved*): forda (*that is in calf*): *a milch-cow*, * vacca, quæ lac habet [☞ lactarius *means, that is still fed with the mother's milk*; e. g., bos lactarius, *Varr.*]. *Cows employed in husbandry*, vaccæ operariæ (*Col.*, 6, 24): *a cow that gives no milk must be put to the plough*, sterilis vacca aratro deputanda est (*Pall.*): *to use cows in the plough*, vaccis arare (*Col.*): *to put or take a cow to the bull*, vaccam tauro submittere *or* vaccæ taurum admittere: *of or from a cow*, vaccinus: bubūlus (*if the sex is not important*) [☞ bovinus, *in Liv.* (de bovino grege), *is from an old religious form*]: *cow's milk*, lac vaccīnum *or* bubūlum. *A cow's udder*, uber vaccæ.

COW-BANE, cicuta.

COW-DUNG, fimus bubūlus

COW-HAIR, * pilus vaccinus.

COW-HERD, armentarius (*who has the care of the cattle*): bubulcus (= qui bobus arat; *but afterward* = *cow-herd*).

COW-HIDE, corium vaccæ *or* bovis (*cf. Plin.*, 11, 32, 47).

COW-HORN, * cornu vaccæ.

COW-HOUSE, bubīle.

COW-LEATHER. Vid. Cow-hide.

COW-LEECH, veterinarius (*general term*; *Col.*): *to be a skillful cow-leech*, veterinariæ medicinæ prudentem esse.

COW-PARSLEY, chærophyllum.

COW-PARSNEP, * heracleum (*the common* * arvense, *Linn.*).

COW-POX, * variolæ: *the natural cow-pox*, variolæ naturales; *if by vaccination*, variolæ artificiales. *To have the cow-pox*, * variolis laborare, affici, affectum esse.

COW-WEED, cærefolium (*Plin.*, 19, 8, 54, *the Greek* pædēros [παιδέρως], *after Pliny and others*), *and* chærephyllum (χαιρέφυλλον, *which is used by Columella*): * scandix cærefolium (*Linn.*).

COW, *v.* Vid. to Intimidate.

COWARD, homo ignavus [vid. Cowardly]. *Do you take me for a coward?* adeone me ignavum putas? *I am not such a coward as to be frightened by the fear of death*, non is sum, qui mortis periculo terrear: *by any body*, ex aliquo. Vid. Timid.

COWARDICE, ignavia (*inaptitude for any noble deed, especially for a deed of valor; opposed to* fortitudo): timiditas (*timidity, pusillanimity*). Jn. timiditas et ignavia. Vid. Timidity.

COWARDLINESS. Vid. Cowardice.

COWARDLY, ignavus (*especially of a soldier; opposed to* fortis, strenuus): timidus (*fearful, pusillanimous*). Jn. ignavus ac timidus; timidus atque ignavus; ignavus et imbecillus; imbecillus timidusque: demissus: qui animo demisso *or* abjecto est (*out of heart, in despair*): pavidus: trepidus (*timid*). *In a cowardly manner*, ignave; timide; timido animo; pavide; trepide.

COWER, genua flectere (*general term*): subsidēre *or* in genua subsidēre; se demittere: conquiniscere (*pre-classical*).

COWL, cucullus: *with a cowl*, cucullatus: *a travelling habit with a cowl*, pænula (*which used in later times to be worn by the orators*; vid. *Dial. Orat.*, 39, 2).

COWSLIP, * primula veris (*Linn.*).

COXCOMB, properly, crista galli. ‖ *Vain, empty fop*, &c., homo ineptus: homo opinionibus inflatus (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 26, 91); homo nimium amator ingenii sui (*too full of himself, Quint.*, 10, 1, 88): homo ineptitudinis cumulatus (*Cæcil. ap. Non.*). *An old amorous coxcomb*, cana culex (*as epithet, in Plaut., Cas.*, 4, 3, 12): *a beardless coxcomb*, adolescentulus imberbis. *To play the coxcomb*, inepte se gerere. ‖ *Sort of flower*, * celosia cristata.

COXCOMBRY, ineptiæ (*with such an adjective as* putidæ, ridiculæ, pueriles): * putida elegantia (*affected style of an author*).

COY, pudicus: pudens: modestus: verecundus: timidus [Syn. *in* Modest]: *rather coy*, subtimidus.

COYLY, pudice: modeste: pudenter: verecunde: timide. Syn. *in* Modest

COYNESS, modestia: pudor: verecundia: pudicitia: timiditas. Syn. *in* Modesty.

COZEN. Vid. to CHEAT, to TRICK.
COZENAGE. Vid. TRICKERY.
COZENER. Vid. CHEAT.

CRAB. ‖ *A shell-fish*, cancer, *generally* cancri; *seldom* canceris (*Cat., R. R., Lucr., Arnob.*): pagūrus (*πάγουρος, Plin.*, 9, 30, 51): pagur (*a species of crab, Ov.*). ‖ *A sign of the zodiac*, cancer (e. g., sol cancri signum transit). ‖ *A peculiar sort of apple*, malum silvestre. ‖ *An engine; the nearest words are* capreoli (*Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 10): machina tractoria; tetraspastos, pentaspastos (*according to the number of its rollers;* vid. *Vitr.*, 3, 1, *in., and* 3, 2, 3). ‖ *A morose fellow;* vid. CRABBED.

CRABBED. ‖ *Morose*, morosus: acerbus: tristis: male affectus: tetricus: intractabilis. [SYN. *in* MOROSE.] ‖ *Unpleasant, rough*, ingratus; insuavis; gravis; molestus; odiosus. ‖ *Difficult or intricate*, obscurus: abstrusus (e. g. disputatio): perplexus (*intricate;* e. g., sermones, carmen): durus (*rough, inharmonious; of style, verses, &c.*): impeditus (*difficult to understand*): implicatus (*confused*).

CRABBEDLY, acerbe; aspere; moleste; dure; duriter; obscure; implicite; perplexe; abstruse. SYN. *in* CRABBED.

CRABBEDNESS, morositas; asperitas; tristitia; acerbitas. SYN. *in* MOROSE.

CRACK, *s.* ‖ *The sound of any thing cracking*, sonitus fragilis (*Lucr.*, 6, 111): crepitus, fragor (*the noise produced by fire, thunder, houses, &c., that come down*). ‖ *A chink*, rima (*general term*): fissura (*of larger size*): *little crack*, rimula: *little cracks*, parvulæ rimulæ (*Cels.*, 8, 4). *Full of cracks*, rimosus: plenus rimarum (*Ter.; but figuratively*): *to be full of cracks*, fissuris dehiscere: * plurimas rimas egisse *or* duxisse.

CRACK, INTR. ‖ *To produce a sound*, sonitum fragilem dare (*cf. Lucr.*, 6, 110, *sqq.*): fragorem dare (*of a loud sound*): crepare (*to rattle*). ‖ *To open in chinks*, rimas agere; rimas fieri pati (rimas ducere *is poetical*): findi (e. g., *of the skin, the soil*, &c.): se findere: dissilire (*to burst asunder*); displodi (†, *burst with an explosive sound*): rumpi: dirumpi (*burst by force*): dehiscere: discedere (*gape open, of the earth;* discedere magnis quibusdam imbribus, *Cic., Off.*, 3, 9): *to crack from the effect of frost*, rumpi gelu. ‖ *To boast*, vid.

CRACK, TR., findere (e. g., sol findere statuas, arva, &c.; *also of the skin, and of a bone; opposed to* frangere, perfringere, *to break it*) [diffindere (*is to cleave, split;* e. g., saxum): displodere (*to make it burst with an explosive sound*)]: *to crack nuts*, nuces frangere: *to crack a joke*, jocularia fundere: ridicula jactitare (*both in Liv.*, 7, 7): *to crack dirty jokes*, crepare immunda dicta (*Hor.*): *to crack any body's skull with a stone*, alicujus caput saxo elidere, *or* (*Plaut.*) dirumpere: *to crack a whip*, flagello insonare (*Virg.*); (equos, boves, &c.) flagello admonēre (*to crack it for the purpose of urging on one's team*); *cracked lips*, labrorum fissuræ (e. g., efficax asini sevum labrorum fissuris, *Plin.*).

CRACK-BRAINED, vecors: cerritus: mente captus: delirus [SYN. *in* MAD]: *to be crack-brained*, cerritum esse (*Hor.;* vid. MAD).

CRACK-HEMP, } furcifer: crux: pa-
CRACK-ROPE, } tibulum: carcer (*comic;* vid. *Ruhnk. Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 3, 26).

CRACKLE, sonitum dare: crepare (e. g., *laurel in the fire*): crepitum dare, crepitare (*of a flame; and also of substances in it;* e. g., flos salis in igne, *Plin.*); sternuere (*of a candle*).

CRACKLING, sonitus: crepitus.

CRACKNEL, spira: spirula (*diminutive and later*). *To bake cracknels*, spiras coquere.

CRADLE, cunæ (*the proper word; for children; then poetically by metonomy = birth, infancy*): cunabula, *pl.* (*the bedding of a cradle; then the cradle itself; metonomy, as our "cradle," (α) early abode, (β) = birth, origin*): incunabula, *pl.* (*swaddling-clothes; then by metonomy* [*as our "cradle,"*] (*α*) = *native place,* (*β*) = *very beginning of any thing;* e, g., *of learning*, doctrinæ): *to put into a cradle*, in cunas condere: *from the cradle*, a primis cunabulis; inde ab incunabulis: *to rock a cradle*, * cunas movēre: *to put a child into its cradle*, puerum in cunas condere (*Plaut.*): *to sleep in a cradle*, in cunis dormire: *to be in its cradle*, in cunis esse. ‖ *Fence round a young tree*, cavea (*from its likeness to a cage, Col.*, 5, 6, 21).

CRADLE, *v.* ‖ *To rock in a cradle*, cunas infantis movēre (*after Mart.*, 11, 39, 1, *who says*, cunarum motor mearum; i. e., *who once rockedst me in my cradle*); * infantem cunis motis sopire (*to rock to sleep*). ‖ *Put into a cradle*, in cunas condere (*Plaut.*).

CRAFT. ‖ *A manual trade* [vid. *a* TRADE]. ‖ *Cunning*, vid. ‖ *A small vessel*, navicula: navigiŏlum: scapha: cymba: linter: ratis. SYN. *in* VESSEL.

CRAFTILY. Vid. CUNNINGLY.

CRAFTINESS. Vid. CUNNING.

CRAFTSMAN. Vid. WORKMAN, TRADESMAN.

CRAFTY. Vid. CUNNING.

CRAG, scopulus: saxum (*rock*). Vid. ROCK, CLIFF.

CRAGGED, } saxosus: scopulosus (*full*
CRAGGY, } *of crags*): salebrosus (*rough*): confragosus (*of plains where holes, stones, &c., are met with, and which are difficult to pass*): scaber (*rough; opposed to* levis): *a cragged place*, locus asper *or* salebrosus: aspretum (*with reference to soil*), *also* solum asperum *or* horridum.

CRAGGEDNESS, asperitas (viarum, saxorum).

CRAM, TR., refercire: effercire: infercire: differcire, aliquâ re farcire *or* refercire (*to stuff quite full with any thing*): stipare (*crowd together; especially of personal objects and in passive participle*): confercire (*cram together; of persons or things; especially in passive participle*): coartare (*force into a very narrow compass; also of persons*): comprimere (*press persons or things together*): *to cram into any thing*, stipare in aliquâ re (e. g., asses in aliquâ cellâ, *which Varro defines* componere, quo minus loci occuparent): confercire in aliquid; *to cram many subjects together into one book*, plura in unum librum coartare: *to cram poultry*, farcire (e. g., gallinas, anseres); *also* opimare (*to fatten, especially of poultry*); alēre aliquâ re (e. g., *with bran*, furfure): *to cram into any thing*, farcire in aliquid (e. g., *handkerchiefs into any body's mouth*, pannos in os): *crammed full of any thing*, refertus aliquâ re: *crammed full of people*, refertus hominibus: stipatus (*if one person stands close to the other*): *a theatre that is crammed full*, theatrum celebritate refertissimum. ‖ *To force into*, cogere introire.

CRAM., *v.*, INTR., heluari (*properly and figuratively*): largius se invitare: se cibo invitare (*Sall., Frag.*).

CRAMP, *s.* ‖ *Spasm*, spasmus (*σπασμός, Cels.*, 2, 1, p. 54, *ed. Bip.*, nervorum distentio; *Plin. and later writers always use* spasmus); tetānus (*τέτανος, Cels., &c.*): rigor nervorum. [Vid. SPASM *for phrases.*] ‖ *Cramp-iron*, fibula: confibula (*Cat.*): *an iron cramp*, fibula *or* ansa ferrea (*Vitr.*).

CRAMP, *v.*, TR., spasmo vexare (*Scrib., Larg.*, 171). ‖ *To fasten together with a cramp*, fibulare. ‖ *To confine*, coangustare: coartare: circumscribere: coercēre: reprimere: contrahere: in angustum deducere: in exiguum angustumque concludere. *To cramp a person*, aliquem circumscribere, coercēre (*in his actions, &c., Cic., Mil.*, 88, *sq.*); in breve tempus conjicere aliquem (*to confine him as to time; Ter., Hec.*, 5, 4, 2): *to be cramped for room*, anguste sedēre (*Cic., Frag.;* recepissem te nisi anguste sederem, *of room in his house*): angustos fines habēre (*of a nation or tribe*). *Cramped circumstances*, (rerum) angustiæ; res angusta (*Hor.*). *To write a cramped hand*, * angustē scribere: *a cramp style*, oratio contorta; contortum dicendi genus: *to be cramped*, angustius se habēre.

CRAMP-FISH, torpēdo.

CRAMP-IRON. Vid. CRAMP.

CRANBERRY, * oxycoccus. *The common European cranberry*, * oxycoccus palustris (*Linn.*).

CRANE, grus: * ardea grus (*Liv.*): vipio (*a young crane, Plin.*, 10, 49, 69). ‖ *A machine for raising weights*, carchesium versatile (carchesium = *a structure surrounding the mast above the yard*, antenna; *here the sails were managed, &c.* "*The* carchesium *was sometimes made to turn upon its axis* [carchesium versatile], *so that with its apparatus of pulleys it served the purposes of a crane;*" *Dict. of Antiqq., and Index to Rode's Vitr.*): trochlea (*τροχαλία*): tympanum (*Lucr.*, 4, 903; Multaque per trochleas et tympana pondere magno Commovet, atque levi sustollit machina nisu. Vid. *Vitr.*, 10, 2. *Rode translates* trochlea, "*a sheaf of pulleys.*" Tympanum *was probably* "*a windlass*"): prehensio (*Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 9; turris tectum per se ipsum prehensionibus—suspendere ac tollere; vid. *Herz.: others read* pressionibus): *to raise by a crane*, machinâ in carchesio versatili constitutâ corripere aliquid ac tollere (*after Vitr.*, 10, 22): per trochleas sustollere; prehensionibus elevare *or* suspendere ac tollere. *Another machine for lifting weights was* sucula. ‖ *An instrument used to draw liquor out of a cask*, siphon *or* siphon (*σίφων, Cic., De Fin.*, 2, 8, *in.*).

CRANE'S-BILL, * geranium (*Linn.*).

CRANK. ‖ *Of a machine; the nearest is* uncus, *hook.* ‖ *A winding passage*, deverticulum: deverticulum flexioque (*Cic.*): circuitus: circuitio.

CRANNIED, rimosus: plenus rimarum.

CRANNY, rima: fissura (*of larger size*): foramen (*hole in general*): rimula (*diminutive*).

CRAPE, * textum subcrispum, quod nostri vocant "*crape:*" pannus Cous (vid. *Heind., Hor., Sat.*, 1, 2, 101): *a crape dress, or a dress made of crape*, vestis Coa (vid. *Heind., Hor., Sat.*, 1, 2, 101).

CRAPULENCE, crapula. *To sleep off one's crapulence*, crapulam edormire, edormiscere, obdormire, exhalare, *or* edormire et exhalare; crapulam excutere *or* discutere.

CRAPULOUS, crapulæ plenus: bene potus: temulentus: ebrius (*stronger terms*) [crapularius, *Plaut.;* crapulentus, *Ammian.*].

CRASH, *v.*, INTR., fragorem dare (†): strepere: strepitum edere: sonitum dare: crepare: crepitare: concrepare (*of the crash of arms, &c.*).

CRASH, *s.*, fragor: fragores (*if the noise it produces is continued for some time*). *To cause or produce a crash*, fragorem dare (†): *there is a crash*, fit, exoritur fragor (†): *to fall down with a tremendous crash*, cum ingenti fragore procidere (e. g., *of a tower*, &c.): *there was a crash of horns*, cornua strepuerunt rauco cantu (*poetically, Virg.*): *with the crash of pipes and drums*, tibiarum cantu tympanorumque sonitu (e. g., strepere, *Plin.*).

CRASSITUDE, crassitudo: densitas: spissitas; obesitas (*with reference to the human body*). Vid. THICKNESS.

CRATCH, præsepe: præsepis: præsepium.

CRAVAT, focale (*for* = faucale, *from* faux, *sc.* linteum *or* vinculum, *worn, according to Heind., Hor., Sat.*, 2, 3, 255, *only by sick and effeminate persons*).

CRAVE. ‖ *Ask, beg for*, flagitare; efflagitare; poscere; exposcere; expetere [SYN. *in* DEMAND]. JN. poscere et flagitare. ‖ *Desire, long for, require*, vid. *To be ever craving for food*, cibi plurimi esse: nimium gulosum esse (*Mart.*); cibi avidum esse; voracem esse.

CRAVEN. Vid. COWARD.

CRAVING, contentio, alicujus rei (e. g. honorum, palmæ): appetitio, alicujus rei (e. g., alieni; principatûs): impetus (*a violent longing*, e. g., *for praise*, animorum ad laudem): desiderium alicujus rei: sitis alicujus rei (*thirst for it*): *an insatiable craving*, sitis importuna, immensa, * inexplebilis.

CRAUNCH, morsu divellere (*Ov., Met.*, 8, 877): morsu dividere (e. g., *food*, escas): morsu lacerare (*to tear into pieces with one's teeth*): corrodere (*to bite into pieces*):

morsu frangere (e. g., *nuts*): conterere: obterere (*to crush*).

CRAW, ingluvies: guttur (*the throat, as the seat of the* "ingluvies").

CRAWFISH, CRAYFISH, } astacus (ἀστακός), *Plin.*

CRAWL, *s.*, ostrearium: ostrearum vivarium (*an artificial oyster-bed*; vid. *Plin.*, 9, 54, 79; *Macrob., Sat.*, 2, 11).

CRAWL, *v.*, repere: reptare (*as well of animals, with or without legs, as of persons who move on their hands and feet*): serpere (*in this meaning of serpents only; of worms, snails*, &c., repere *must be used*): *to crawl on one's hands and feet*, reptare per manus et genua; quadrupede gradu repere; *to any place*, aliquo: *crawling on hands and feet*, quadrupes; more bestiarum quadrupes: *to crawl forth from or out of any thing*, erepere, prorepere ex re: *to crawl into any thing*, repere in aliquid; irrepere alicui rei *or* in aliquid (*in order merely to get into it*); abdere se in aliquid, *not* in aliquâ re (*for the sake of concealment*): *to crawl into all corners*, perreptare in omnibus latebris: *to crawl underneath the stairs or the stair-case*, abdere se in scalarum latebras: *to come crawling along*, arrepere; arreptare: *to crawl forth*, prorepere (e. q., ad solarium proximum, *Suet., Claud.*, 10): *to crawl from their holes*, prorepere e cavis terræ (e. g., cochleæ, *Plin.*): erepere (*Plaut., Varr.*): ereptare (*Sen.*). *To crawl up*, erepere (per aspera et devia ad aliquem, *Suet.*; in puppim, *Lucan.*); surrepere (*forth from beneath*): *to crawl behind*, subrepere (e. g., murum, *Varr.*): *to crawl under*, subrepere (e. g., sub tabulas, *Cic.*): *to crawl down*, derepere (e. g., *from a tree, Phædr.*): *to crawl down trees backward*, arborem aversum (am, os, ás, &c.) derepere (*Plin.*). ‖ *To move slowly*, repere (*to move, travel*, &c., *slowly, Hor., Nep.*); gradi lente: tarde ire *or* ingredi: tardo pede *or* gradu incedere: lente incedere: tarde moveri (*to move on slowly*): fessa ægre trahere membra (*from fatigue*): *to crawl along on the road*, repere: iter facere tarde: tarde procedere (*to move on, or get on very slowly*); lente et paullatim procedere (*slowly and by degrees*): *to crawl through the town, the streets*, perreptare oppidum, plateas (*Plaut.*). *To crawl up hills*, montes erepere (i. e., *in travelling, Hor.*, 1, 5, 79).

CRAWLER, * animal repens: serpens (*general term for any creeping animal*). Vid. REPTILE.

CRAWLING, reptatio (*on hands and feet*, per manus et genua).

CRAYON. ‖ *Pencil*, * stilus cerussatus: creta (*chalk*). *To draw in crayons*, cretâ pingere aliquid; λευκογραφεῖν; monochromata pingere (*with crayon or chalk of one color*; vid. *Hard., Plin.*, 35, 9, 36, No. 2): *red crayon*, rubrica (*sc.* terra): *a drawing in crayon*, monochromatos pictura (*if of one color only, Plin.* 35, 3, 5); *in the plural*, monochromata, orum, *n.* (μονοχρώματα, τά; vid. *Hard., Plin.*, 35, 9, 36, No. 2), *or, if in the sense of the kind of drawing*, i. e., *the style of coloring*, monochromatea genera picturæ, * *Plin.*, 35, 5, 11).

CRAZE. ‖ *To break*, vid. ‖ *To pulverize*, in pulverem redigere (☞ pulverare *is spurious*). ‖ *To turn the brain*, aliquem deturbare de mente et sanitate: ad insanitatem adigere: in rabiem agere: aliquem omnibus orbare sensibus (*gradually stronger terms*).

CRAZINESS, CRAZEDNESS. } ‖ *Of the body*, imbecillitas: infirmitas. ‖ *Of the mind*, imbecillitas: animi [☞ *but* animi infirmitas *means* "*want of character*"]: mentis alienatio (*Cels.*, 4, 2); *or* alienata mens (*absence of mind in general*): vesania: insania: vecordia: delirium: furor (*madness*). SYN. *in* MADNESS.

CRAZY. ‖ *Weak*, imbecillus (imbecillis *is a later form*; *deficient in proper strength, as well with reference to the body as the mind; opposed to* fortis, valens, firmus): fragilis (*not durable*): caducus (*that is inclined to fall or to give way*). [Vid., *also*, WEAK.] *A crazy head*, ingenium imbecillum: homo imbecillus: *any thing that is crazy*; e. g., *a house*, ruinosus: pronus in ruinam; vitiosus (*damaged*); delabens (*tumbling to pieces*): *to be crazy*, ruinosum esse: ruinam minari; labare (*tottering*): *a crazy house*, ædes ruinosæ. ‖ *With reference to the mind*: ingenii imbecillis (*mentally weak*): mente captus: mente alienatus: demens: amens: vesanus: insanus: vecors: delirus [SYN. *in* MAD]: *to be crazy*, mente captum; mente alienatum esse; insanire; delirare: *to become crazy*, mente alienari; in insaniam incidere: *to turn or make any body crazy*, ad insaniam adigere aliquem.

CREAK, crepare: concrepare (e. g., *doors*, fores, ostium, &c.): stridere *or* stridêre (e. g., *of hinges*; foribus cardo stridebat aënis, *Virg.*; *also of wagons*, plaustra, *Virg.*): sonare (*general term, to produce a sound or noise*): *the doors, creak*, fores crepant; ostium concrepat: *the hinge creaks*, cardo sonat *or* stridet: *the hinge does not creak*, non muttit *or* mutit cardo (*Plaut., Curc.*, 1, 1, 94; *but apparently personifying it*).

CREAKING, *s.*, crepitus (*of hinges; also of the feet, Cic., Top.*, 12): strepitus (e. g., *of doors, wheels*, &c.): stridor (januæ, *Ov.*; pennarum, *Plin.*): sonitus (*general term*).

CREAKING, *adj.*, stridulus (e. g., *of wagons, Ov., Trist.*, 3, 12, 33).

CREAM, *v.*, INTR., * colligere florem (*of milk*). Vid. TO FROTH.

CREAM, *s.*, flos lactis (*Vitr.*, 8, 3, 6): *to skim off the cream*, * florem lactis tollere. ‖ FIG., flos: flosculi: robur: optima (*plural*): *to skim off the cream of any thing*, alicujus rei flosculos carpere et delibare.

CREAM-OF-TARTAR, * sal tartari (*technical term*): fæcula (*a sort of burned sulphate of potass*; vid. *Schneid., Col.*, 12, 30, 2).

CREASE, ruga (*properly a wrinkle; then, also, from its likeness, of the crease of a garment*). [*Not* sinus, *which is a larger space between the folds of a garment, as produced by the manner in which the ancients took up their toga*; vid. *Macrob., Sat.*, 2, 9] : *sitting in creases*, rugosus (*Mart.*): *to take the creases out of any thing*, erugare aliquid (*Plin.*): *to sit in creases*, rugare (*Plaut., Cas.*, 2, 3, 32, vide pallium ut rugat): *a crease in a book*, * plicatura (*dog's-ear*).

CREASE, TR., rugare; corrugare: artare in rugas: aliquid replicare in rugas (*after Plin.*, 17, 14, 24).

CREATE. ‖ *To call into existence*, creare: procreare: gignere (*to bring forth*): fingere (*to shape, to form*): facere: efficere (*to make, to frame*): *to create the world*, mundum ereare, condere, gignere, fingere, ædificare, fabricari. ‖ *Elect, appoint; to create consuls, prætors*, &c., consules, prætores, &c., creare. ‖ *To cause; to create a sensation*, admirationem movêre: *to create admiration*, admirationem efficere: *to create confusion in any thing*, turbare, perturbare, miscêre, confundere aliquid: *to create uneasiness*, sollicitudinis aliquid afferre: *to create disturbances in a country*, terram turbare novis consiliis; seditionem movêre, excitare: *to create a suspicion*, suspicionem movêre, commovêre, excitare, facere, præbêre. [Vid. TO CAUSE, *and the substantives with which* "*create*" is used.] ‖ *To invent*, vid.

CREATION, origo (*origin*): principium: initium (*beginning*): *the creation of the world*, * mundus conditus: *before the creation of the world*, * ante primordia rerum, mundi: *since the creation*, inde ab hominum memoriâ; post hominum memoriam; post homines natos: *at the creation of man*, quum primum fingerentur homines: *the day of the creation*, * dies, quo procreatus est mundus. ‖ *The sum of things created*, mundus (*the world*): universitas rerum (*the universe*). ‖ *Production; the creations* (i. e., *works*) *of men*, * quæ ab hominibus inventa et excogitata sunt. ‖ *Election to an office*, creatio.

CREATIVE, effectivus (*Quint.*): sollers: ingeniosus (*of an inventive mind*). *A creative mind*, sollertia: *creative power*, effectio (*Cic., Acad.*, 1, 2, 6); *creature*, rerum natura creatrix († *Lucr.*): *every thing was brought into being by the creative power of nature*, omnia sunt opera sollertis naturæ: *nature seems here to have taxed her creative powers to the utmost*, in hoc natura, quid efficere possit, videtur experta.

CREATOR, procreator: fabricator (*he who produces or brings any thing to light*): (quasi) parens (*founder*): auctor (*author*): *the creator of so great a work*, fabricator tanti operis: *the creator of a national literature*, Latinarum (Anglicarum, &c.) literarum parens: *the creator* (= *founder*) *of any thing*, alicujus rei parens (e. g., *of a national literature*, Latinarum literarum); a quo initium alicujus rei profectum est: *the creator of the world*, procreator, effector *or* fabricator mundi; opifex ædificatorque mundi; genitor mundi *or* universi; ille quasi parens hujus universitatis: *every one is the creator of his own fortune*, faber est quisque fortunæ suæ (*Sall. ad Cæs., De Rep. Ord.*, 1); sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam (*Nep., Att.*, 11, 6); ut quisque fortunâ utitur, ita præcellet (*Plaut., Pseud.*, 2, 3, 13).

CREATURE. ‖ *Created being or thing*, res: res creata: natura: animal (*animated being, living on the earth, whether man or beast; often, also, in contradistinction to man, as a rational being; and likewise of man, as term of contempt*): animans (*though used sometimes by Cicero in his philosophical writings for* animal, *properly denotes any being that exists by a power within itself; hence, also, used of the Deity and of plants*): homo (*man, especially in the case in which we should use the word* "*creature*" *as term of compassion or contempt*): negotium (*being or thing; as term of contempt for a man, a woman*, &c., e. g., "*that Teucris, a tedious creature, indeed*," Teucris illa, lentum sane negotium, *Cic., Att.*, 1, 12, *in.*; *cf. p. redit. in Sen.*, 6, 14): *a rational creature, or a creature gifted with reason*, animal intelligens, *or* rationis particeps, *or* ratione præditum: *an irrational creature*, animal brutum (*in plural, also*, bruta *only*). ☞ Creatura *belongs to ecclesiastical Latinity*. FIG. *We are all the creatures of circumstances*, omnibus nobis ut res dant sese, ita magni atque humiles sumus (*Ter., Hec.*, 3, 3, 20): *a vile creature*, nequam mulier: scelesta; scelus: *there is not in the whole universe a more detestable creature than a tyrant*, tyranno neque tetrius neque fœdius animal ullum cogitari potest: *that pestilent creature, Clodius*, Clodius illud funestum animal: *any body's creatures*, alicujus assentatores atque asseclæ (*his toadies*); canes alicujus quos circa se habet (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 1, 48; *but only of such dependents as assist tyrants, rapacious governors*, &c., *in plundering those under their power*). *Sometimes* "*creature*" *is used in English as a term of endearment for girl or woman, in which case it is to be turned by* puella, virgo, mulier, e. g., "*that Teucris is an amiable creature*," Teucris illa suavissima puella (virgo, mulier); *also by* "anima," e. g., "*O thou dear creature*," O tu carissima anima. ‖ *An absolute dependent on the will of another*, alicujus proprius (*Nep., Lys.*, 1, 5: se illius fore proprium fide confirmarat): qui omnibus in rebus est in potestate alicujus; qui ex alicujus arbitrio pendet: * qui ad alicujus arbitrium, non ad suum vivit: *Lentulus is the mere creature of Pompey*, Lentulus est totus in potestate Pompeii (*Cic.*). [☞ *The meaning of* beneficiarii sui, *Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 75, *is not certain; they were probably soldiers, who, having served their time and received rewards*, &c., *from the general, were afterward serving voluntarily with peculiar privileges. Herz. thinks them the* veteres fidique clientes alicujus, *Sall., Cat.*, 19, 5.] *Any body's creatures*, assêclæ alicujus (*Cic., Verr.*, 3, 12, 30; *coll. Div.*, 2, 37, 79): *centurions who were his creatures*, sui beneficii centuriones (*Suet., Tib.*, 12).

CREDENCE, fides: auctoritas (*authority*). JN. auctoritas et fides: *to procure credence to any thing*, alicui rei fidem facere, *or* afferre, *or* addere: *any thing gains or obtains credence*, additur alicui

rei fides: *to lose credence*, fidem amittere. [Vid., *also*, FAITH.] ‖ *A letter of credence*; vid. CREDENTIALS.

CREDENTIALS, publicæ auctoritates (e. g., legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus, *Cic.*); civitatis auctoritates ac literæ (*Cic.*); * regiæ auctoritates *or* auctoritates ac literæ (*from a king*): * literæ ad fidem faciendam datæ (*general term for "letters of credence"*): *to deliver his credentials* (*of an ambassador*), * legationi fidem facere literis redditis.

CREDIBILITY, fides: auctoritas (*the credibility it derives from a sufficient voucher*): probabilitas (*Cic.*, 4 *Acad.*, 75 = verisimilitudo): *to establish the credibility of any thing*, credibile aliquid facere; fidem alicui rei facere, addere, *or* afferre (*of things that cause any thing to be believed*): *to prove the credibility of any thing to any body's satisfaction*, alicui aliquid *or* de aliquâ re probare [☞ *not* credibile aliquid alicui facere, *though* credibile aliquid facere *is correct*, *Krebs*]: *the supposed credibility of dreams is done away with*, tollitur auctoritas somniorum (*Cic.*): *not to overstep the bounds of credibility in any thing*, veritatis fidem servare in re: *to lose their credibility*, fidem amittere (*of words*, &c.).

CREDIBLE, credibilis: facilis ad credendum (*that is easily believed*): probabilis (*that deserves belief*): verisimilis (*probable, likely*): a fide non abhorrens (*Liv.*): fidem non excedens (*Curt.*): *credible* (*of witnesses, evidence*, &c.), fide dignus: fidus: certus: bonus: locuples: loculentus: *it is scarcely credible*, vix credibile dictu (*Curt.*): *to render any thing credible*, probabile facere aliquid: aliquid probare (*to cause it to be believed*); aliquid confirmare (*if by proofs or facts*); fidem facere *or* addere alicui rei (*to gain credit or aceptance for it*): *it seems hardly credible to me that*, &c., illuc vix adduci possum, ut, &c.: *it seems more credible to me*, magis adducor, ut credam: *not to be credited*, a fide abhorrere; fidem excedere.

CREDIBLY, credibiliter. *To be credibly informed*, certo auctore (*or* certis auctoribus) comperisse aliquid (*Cæs.*).

CREDIT. ‖ *Belief; the deserving of belief*, fides [☞ *A man*, dat fidem, "*promises*;" *a thing*, dat fidem, "*adds credit*;" *a man*, habet fidem, "*believes*;" *a thing*, habet fidem, "*is credible*," *Copleston*]: auctoritas (*arising from the weight of testimony, character*, &c.). JN. auctoritas et fides. *To give credit to* [vid. TO CREDIT]: *we must consider what credit is to be attached to his assertion*, considerandum est, quanta fides ei habenda sit: *any body's credit stands very low with any body*, parva alicui est apud aliquem fides; parvam alicui habet aliquis fidem: *to be deserving of credit*, auctoritatem, *or* fidem, *or* auctoritatem et fidem habēre (*of letters, documents*, &c.), dignum esse, cui fides habeatur (*of a person*): *not to deserve credit*, indignum esse, cui credatur (*of persons*); fidem nullam habēre (*of letters, documents*, &c.): *the credit of the document is gone*, tabulæ fides resignatur [vid. BELIEF, CREDIBILITY. ‖ *Reputation*, auctoritas: gratia (*influence, favor*): opinio (*opinion of a person, whether good or bad*): existimatio (*good opinion*): to *support any body by one's credit*, gratiâ aliquem juvare: *to gain credit*, auctoritatem sibi comparare: *any body's or one's credit increases*, gliscit auctoritas: *any body is losing credit*, cadit auctoritas: gratia minuitur: *one who injures any body's credit*, dignitatis et auctoritatis afflictor et perditor: *to keep up or preserve one's credit*, gratiam tueri: *to be in high credit*, magnâ esse auctoritate; auctoritate florēre *or* vigēre: *with any body*, gratiosum esse apud aliquem; gratiâ alicujus florēre; gratiâ multum valēre apud aliquem (*to be high in his favor*). ‖ *To do credit to*, &c.; *any thing does no credit to any body*, aliquid alicui est dedecori *or* turpitudini: *to do no credit* (*of a thing*), pudori esse: *it does me great credit that*, &c., summo honori mihi est, quod, &c.: *your behavior does you no credit*, non te dignum facis (*comically*): *what does any body credit*, honestus: honorificus: *it does us no credit at all*, est dedecus nostrum: *to do great credit*, magnæ esse gloriæ. ‖ *In a commercial sense*; fides (*faith, trust, in general*): existimatio (*opinion entertained of a man's solvency, honesty*, &c.). *Public credit*, populi fides, *or* fides *only: any body's credit does not stand so high as it did*, fides cecidit, concidit: *any body's credit has begun to fail*, fides aliquem deficere cœpit: *public credit has received a blow in every part of Italy*, fides totâ Italiâ angustior est: *public credit is gone*, fides de foro sublata est: *to endeavor to injure any body's credit*, fidem alicujus moliri: *to ruin a person's credit*, fiduciam arcæ conturbare: *to take away one's credit*, fidem tollere: *to re-establish one's credit*, fidem revocare: *to maintain one's credit*, existimationem tueri: *to uphold the public credit*, fidem populi retinēre: *to raise one's credit*, ad fidem aliquid acquirere: *for my own part, both my money and my credit are gone*, ego non rem familiarem modo, sed etiam fidem consumsi (*Pomp., ap. Sall., Frag.*): *to assist any body with one's credit*, fide sustentare aliquem (*Cic.*): *to borrow money on any body's credit*, pecuniam alicujus fide mutuam sumere: *one's credit remaining good*, fide incolumi: *to let any body have any thing on credit*, credere alicui aliquid: *to sell on credit*, vendere in diem (*if the day for payment is fixed*); vendere pecuniâ non præsenti (*general term for selling without ready money, after Plaut., Men.*, 5, 9, 97): *to buy on credit*, emere in diem (vid. *the remark above, as to* in diem); emere pecuniâ non præsenti (*in general.*) *A letter of credit* (*perhaps*), diplōma, *n.*: *the credit side of an account*, acceptum: *to set down or place to any body's credit*, in acceptum referre alicui (*Cic., Verr.*, 1, 36, 37).

CREDIT, *v.* ‖ *To believe*, alicui rei *or* alicui credere (*of a thing*), aliquid credere (= *to believe it true*; *the accusative being a neuter pronoun*, id, quid, &c.; e. g., quid jam credas, aut cui credas, *Ter.*): aliquid esse credere (*to believe any thing to be true, or the case, opposed to* negare aliquid esse); alicui *or* alicui rei fidem habēre, tribuere; alicui rei fidem adjungere [SYN. *in* BELIEVE; ☞ *not* fidem dare *or* adhibēre]: *to credit any thing without examination, or* [*as is often incorrectly said*] *implicitly*, alicui rei servire (e, g., incertis rumoribus, *Cæs.*): *to cause any thing to be credited*, alicui rei fidem facere, afferre *or* addere: *any thing can not be credited*, aliquid excedit fidem (*Curt.*); abhorret a fide (*Liv.*). *To credit any thing on any body's authority*, credo tibi de istis (*Plaut.*); *or by* aliquo auctore: *to deserve, or not to deserve to be credited*; vid. "*to deserve* (*or*) *not to deserve credit*," *in* CREDIT. [Vid. TO BELIEVE.] ‖ *In a mercantile sense: to credit any body with a sum*, in acceptum referre alicui.

CREDITABLE. ‖ *Respectable*, honestus (*morally good, opposed to* inhonestus *and* turpis): liberalis (*worthy of a free-born man, opposed to* illiberalis). JN. honestus et liberalis. ‖ *Laudable, honorable*, honorificus: laudabilis: laude dignus: prædicabilis: laudandus. [SYN. *in* PRAISEWORTHY, vid.] *To be creditable*, laudi esse: *to be considered creditable*, laude dignum duci; laudi duci: *to be creditable to any body*, honestum *or* decorum esse alicui; aliquem decēre; alicui laudi esse: *to be highly creditable*, gloriæ esse: *not to be creditable to any body*, aliquem dedecēre: *it is very far from creditable to us*, est dedecus nostrum: *in a creditable manner*; vid. CREDITABLY.

CREDITABLY, honeste: honorifice: decore: laudabiliter: cum laude: ut decet: bene. *To live creditably*, decore, honeste vivere.

CREDITOR, creditor: *feminine*, creditrix (*Paul., Dig.*). *To deceive or cheat one's creditors*, fraudare creditores.

CREDULITY, credulitas (*Planc. ad Cic. Ep.*; *afterward common*). *Credulity is quite innate to this class of people*, temeritas illi hominum generi innata, ut levem auditionem habeant pro re compertâ.

CREDULOUS, credulus, *or by circumlocution*, qui facile ad credendum impellitur; qui temere incognita pro cognitis habet, hisque temere assentitur (*after Cic., Off.*, 1, 6, 18): *to be credulous*, credulum esse; facile ad credendum impelli *or* inducī (vid. *Cic., De Rep.*, 2, 10, 18; *Nep., Con.*, 3, 1, *in which passage, however, modern editors substitute* adduci): *to show one's self credulous in any thing*, credulum se præbēre in aliquâ re: levem auditionem pro re compertâ habēre (*in believing rumors*, &c.).

CREED. ‖ *Confession of faith*, * professio, quid sentias de rebus divinis (*any profession of one's faith*): * formula Christiana: lex Christiana (*the established law by which the Christian is to regulate his life, the latter according to Ammian.*, 2, 5, 10): fides (*in a subjective sense*; *cf. Virg., Æn.*, 4, 12): doctrina: formula: lex (*in an objective sense, profession, law*). ☞ *It is obvious that such an attributive as* Christi, *or* Christianus (a, um), *or* Christianorum (*and thus, in a similar manner*, Mahumedi, &c., *as the case may be*), *ought to be added, unless it is sufficiently implied by the context. To desert or apostatize from the creed of one's fathers*, sacra patria deserere: *to change one's creed*, * mutare sacrorum formulam: *article of the creed*, * caput doctrinæ sacræ [☞ caput *or* articulus fidei *is barbarous*]. [Vid. RELIGION.] ‖ *In a narrower sense*; * professio, quid sentias de aliquâ re (e. g., de republicâ, *one's political creed*): *a philosophical creed*, ratio: disciplina: auctoritas *or* alicujus disciplinæ auctoritas (*as laid down by the founders, and deriving importance from their authority*): dogmata; præcepta *or* (*post-Augustan*) placita; scita (*all nouns plural, with genitive of the philosopher's name, or of a school*): *to change one's creed*, animi judicium mutare: *to adopt any body's creed*, alicujus rationem auctoritatemque suscipere (*Cic., Acad.*, 1, 9, 34): *to explain the philosophical creed of the Peripatetics*, explicare Peripateticorum auctoritatem (*Ac.*, 1, 9, 34). *I incline rather to their creed who*, &c., eorum magis sum sententiæ, qui, &c. Vid. OPINION.

CREEK, sinus: sinus maris *or* maritimus. ‖ *A turning*, flexus.

CREEKY, flexuosus: tortuosus: sinuosus.

CREEP, repere: reptare (*in all the proper meanings of our "to creep;" of animals; of men moving on their hands and feet; of plants which trail along the ground*): serpere (*of animals that move on their belly*, e. g., *serpents; but* repere *must be used of worms, snails*, &c.; serpere *is also used figuratively of an evil that spreads itself*): obrepere (*with the accessory notion of gradual, imperceptible approach; of death, sleep*, &c.; mors, somnus, senectus): perrepere (*to creep along or through*): *to creep through a grating*, clathris subrepere (*Col., of hares*). OBS. *For creep on all fours; creep forth, into, up, down*, &c. [vid. CRAWL]. ‖ *Move along slowly* [vid. CRAWL = "*move slowly*"]. ‖ FIG. (*a*) *To travel slowly*, repere: reptare. (*b*) *To move stealthily*, obrepere (vid. *above*). *To creep into any body's friendship*, se insinuare in alicujus familiaritatem: ad alicujus amicitiam arrepere: *into any body's affection, favor*, &c., irrepere in alicujus mentem: arrepere alicujus animo: influere in alicujus animum: *into any body's friendship, by flattery, or* (*Prov.*) *to creep up any body's sleeve*, blanditiis et assentationibus alicujus amicitiam colligere, *or* in alicujus consuetudinem se immergere: *to endeavor to creep into any body's favor by flattery*, assentationculâ aucupari alicujus gratiam; *also*, humiliter servire *or* servire *only* (*of mean subserviency*; vid. *Liv.*, 24, 25; *Cic., Parad.*, 5, 2, 39): *vice creeps into the heart of men under the appearance of virtue*, vitia nobis obrepunt sub virtutis nomine (*Sen. Ep.*, 45, 6).

CREEPER. ‖ *One who creeps; circumlocution*, qui repit, reptat, &c. ‖ *A creeping plant*, (*a*) *Trailing on the ground*, herba, quæ jacet atque serpit humi (*Plin.*, 27, 11, 74); herba, quæ serpit *or* repit in terrâ (*Id.*, 22, 18, 21; *and*

22, 22, 39): herba, quæ humi repit (*Id.*, 19, 24). (*β*) *Climbing*, herba, &c., quæ serpit multiplici lapsu et erratico (*Cic., of the vine*); *or* quæ claviculis suis, tamquam manibus, quicquid est nacta, apprehendit (*Cic.*): herba, quæ reptantibus flagellis scandit parietum aspera (*climbs up walls*, cucurbitæ, &c., *Plin.*, 19, 24). || *Creepers, a genus of birds; the genus* * Certhia (*of many species*). || *Instrument with hooks; drag for rivers*, &c., harpāgo: uncus (*from* ὄγκος), *Enn., Gell.*, 4, 17, *extr.* || *A sort of patten or clog*, vid. || *An iron sliding on a kitchen grate, perhaps* * subex coquinaria (subex, *quoted by Gellius from Ennius*, = *any* "*support*").

CREEPING, *s.*, reptatio (e. g., infantium per manus et genua, *Quint.*): reptatus (*post-Augustan*; *only in ablative singular*; e. g., *of plants*, vitium, *Plin.*).

CREEPINGLY. Vid. SLOWLY.

CREPITATE, crepitare: crepitum dare.

CREPUSCULE. Vid. TWILIGHT.

CREPUSCULAR, sublucanus (*toward daybreak*): sublustris (*somewhat bright*): subobscurus (*somewhat dark*).

CRESCENT, *s.*, luna crescens (*waxing*): luna decrescens *or* senescens (*waning*): cornua lunæ (*the horns of the crescent moon*): *in the shape of a crescent*, lunatus; semirotundus: simicirculatus (*Cels., semicircular*). || *The crescent* (*as opposed to* "*the cross*"), * res Turcicæ *or* Mahumedanæ (*politically or historically considered; opposed to* * res Christianæ): * doctrina Mahumedi *or* Mahumedana (*as opposed to* doctrina Christi *or* Christiana): * superstitio Mahumedana (*opposed to* religio Christiana): * signum militare Turcarum (*their standard*).

CRESS, * lepidium (*Linn.*): * lepidium sativum (*garden-cress, Linn.*): sisymbrium nasturtium (*water-cress, Linn.*).

CRESSET. || *Beacon*, &c., ignium significatio (e. g., ignibus facere significationem, *Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 33). [Vid. BEACON.] || *Lamp*, vid.

CREST. || *Of animals*, crista (galli, *of a cock*; *diminutive* cristula, *Col.*, 8, 2, 8): juba (*of the cock*). || *The crest of a helmet*, crista (*the plume*); conus galeæ (*the apex in which the plume was inserted*). || *On a coat of arms*, insigne generis.

CREST-FALLEN, fractus: demissus. JN. fractus et demissus; demissus fractusque: humilis atque demissus: abjectus *or* abjectior: jacens: afflictus: perculsus: profligatus. *To be crest-fallen*, animo esse demisso, *or* humili atque demisso, abjecto, fracto, fracto et demisso, *or* demisso fractoque; animo deficere *or* cecidisse; esse perculso et abjecto animo.

CRESTED, cristatus. Vid., *also*, CREST.

CRETIC, pes Creticus (*Diom.*; *the foot*).

CREVICE. Vid. CRACK, CRANNY.

CREW. || *Multitude*, multitudo: cœtus (*society*): *a vile crew*, perditi homines *or* (*stronger*) perditi homines latronesque: *a seditious crew*, conjurationis globus (*an assembled body of conspirators*). || *Of a ship*, nautici; nautæ (*general term*): classiarii: classici (*those belonging to a fleet*): socii navales (*mariners, sailors as a class*; *sometimes soldiers serving on shipboard, Liv.*): remiges (*the crew*, i. e., *rowers, of a galley*): *the whole crew*, remigium classicique milites (*both those who manage the vessel and those who fight*).

CREWEL, glomus (lanæ, *Lucr. and Hor.*; lini, *Plin.*).

CRIB, præsepe: præsepis: præsepium. || *The stall of an ox*, bubile. || *An infant's couch*; vid. CRADLE.

CRIBBAGE, * ille lusus paginarum, qui apud nos "*cribbage*" dicitur.

CRIBBLE. || *Sieve* (vid.), cribrum. || *Coarse ground corn*, (*perhaps*) * farina crassior.

CRIBBLE, *v.*, cribro cernere. Vid. SIEVE.

CRICK. || *Of door-hinges* [vid. TO CREAK, CREAKING]. || *A pain in the neck*, cervicis rigor *or* dolor (*both Plin.*, 28, 12, 52): *to have a crick in one's neck*, torpentibus rigore membris, vix flectere cervicem posse (*after Liv.*, 21, 58).

CRICKET. || *An insect*, gryllus: cicāda (*a species that live on trees*). || *A game*, * pila lusus ille, qui apud nos "*cricket*" dicitur. || *A stool or low seat*; vid. SEAT.

CRIER, præco (*herald*; *also the crier at a public sale*): pronunciator (*one that proclaims any thing: general term*). *To be a crier*, præconium facere; prædicare (*at an auction*).

CRIME. (*α*) *The lighter terms*: delictum: peccatum (delictum *rather the transgression of positive laws from levity and thoughtlessness*; peccatum, *that of the laws of nature and reason, from ignorance or want of judgment*): malefactum (*a misdeed, at once a synonym and a description of the preceding words*). || (*β*) *The stronger terms*: maleficium (*as visible effect of malicious intention*): facinus (*a daring action manifesting strength of character and will*; *sometimes in a good sense, but more commonly in a bad one* = δεινόν τι, *Dōd.*): scelus (*a crime which manifests contempt of law, religion, and character*). JN. scelus et maleficium; scelus et facinus; nefas (*an unnatural, impious, execrable deed, especially against what is holy or sacred*): injuria (*any action contrary to law*): crimen (*crime, inasmuch as one may accuse any body of it, accusation, reproach*; vid. *Obs., below*): scelestum ac nefarium facinus; scelus nefarium (i. e., *an abominable deed*; *an impious, atrocious outrage*): impietas (*a deed that violates love and gratitude toward the Deity, our country, sovereign, neighbor*, &c.): dedecus (*a deed that will cause the loss of honor and esteem to the person who commits it*): flagitium (*disgraceful to one's self, disgusting*; e. g., *gluttony, sensuality, cowardice, and other crimes, proceeding not from strength of character, but weakness of principle*). JN. dedecus et flagitium. *Cicero uses* peccatum *and* delictum *in the same sense*; e. g., *pro Muren.*, 30, 62: fatetur aliquis se peccasse, et ejus delicti veniam petit. *A capital crime*, res capitalis; facinus capitale (*Cic.*); capitalis noxa (*Liv.*): *to accuse any body of a capital crime*, aliquem rei capitalis accusare *or* reum facere: *to find a man guilty of a capital crime*, aliquem rei capitalis damnare, condemnare. ☞ "Culpa," *in a juridical sense, stands only for "unpremeditated crime;" opposed to* dolus, *which conveys the notion of premeditation and bad intent.* [☞ Crimen *is hardly ever, except in poetry and post-classical prose, used for "crime," except where "charge," "accusation" might be substituted; thus*, crimini dare = "*to throw it in one's teeth as an accusation*" = "*to impute it as a crime.*" *Hence the crime imputed will be in the genitive, not in the same case*; e. g., crimen parricidii summum erat (*really "the charge of parricide was the heaviest that could be brought against a man"*); *not* summum crimen erat parricidium, *or* summum erat crimen parricidium; *but* scelus maximum erat parricidium *would be correct, Krebs after Weber and Grotefend*]. *Crimes of no serious nature*, leviora delicta: *the principal in a crime*, sceleris auctor, *or* architectus, *or* molitor: *to commit a crime*, delictum committere; maleficium, *or* facinus admittere, *or* committere, *or* in se admittere; scelus facere *or* committere; *also* flagitium committere; dedecus *or* scelus admittere; scelus perficere; scelere se devincire, *or* se obstringere, *or* alligare [vid. *the* SYN. *of the substantives above*]: *to commit all manner of crimes*, facere scelera et flagitia; in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum *or* in omni dedecore volutari: *to commit crime after crime*, in flagitia se ingurgitare: *to disgrace one's self by crimes*, flagitiis se dedecorare *or* se inquinare: *to commit a disgraceful or atrocious crime*, scelere astringi *or* se astringere; aliquid nefarie facere *or* committere; aliquid sceleste, *or* impie, *or* impie nefarieque, *or* proterve agere, *or* facere: *to be guilty of many crimes against both gods and men*, multa impie nefarieque in deos hominesque committere: *to commit a crime with one's eyes open*, scientem se contaminare scelere: *what an atrocious crime!* O indignum facinus! *to clear one's self of a crime*, crimen amoliri *or* propulsare: *to be guilty of a great crime*, magno crimine se astringere: *to impute any thing as a crime to any body* alicui aliquid crimini dare: alicui aliquid in crimine ponere: *to paint his crime (to the judge) in the darkest colors*, crimen atrociter deferre (*Tac., Ann.*, 13, 19, *extr.*): *stained with crime*, scelere contaminatus (*of persons only*). ☞ Perduellio *is a crime against the state, a treasonable crime; high-treason.*

CRIMINAL, *adj.*, facinorosus; scelestus; sceleratus; scelerosus (*of persons only*): nefarius (*of persons and things*). JN. scelestus et nefarius (e. g., *action*); impius; protervus [SYN. *in* CRIME]: pœnā *or* supplicio dignus: animadvertendus (*deserving punishment; the latter of things only*): capitalis (*with reference to capital offence*; i. e., *in Justinian's time, not only those of which the punishment was death, but some of which the punishment was condemnation to banishment, or the mines, Just., Inst.*, 4, 18, 2). *It is only in forensic Latin that* "criminalis" *is used* (*Cod. Just.*, 3, 35, 3, *and* 9, 41, 15); *and the adverb* "criminaliter" (*Ulp., Dig.*, 47, 2, *extr.*). *Criminal law*, jus publicum. *A treatise on criminal law*, * de jure publico; * de causis publicis (*as title of a book*): *a criminal judge, or judge in criminal cases*, qui judicium publicum *or* capitis exercet; quæsitor ac judex. *Any body's treatise or work on criminal law*, is liber (alicujus), qui est de judiciis publicis: *one that has studied criminal law*, * juris publici *or* causarum publicarum peritus: *criminal court*, * forum rerum capitalium, *or* * forum, ubi judicia publica fiunt. *A criminal cause*, judicium publicum: causa publica: quæstio (*Cicero distinguishes* judicia punienda orum maleficiorum causā reperta = "*criminal causes*," *from* judicia distrahendarum controversiarum causā reperta, "*civil causes*"): causa capitalis; res capitalis; lis capitis (*if the punishment was death, banishment, or the mines*). [☞ Causa criminalis, *not before Cod. Just.*, 9, 41, 15.] *To commence criminal proceedings*, publicum judicium instituere (*Inst. Just.*, 4, 18, 1): *to commence criminal proceedings against any body*, litem capitis in aliquem inferre: *to defend one's self in a criminal court*, causam capitis *or* publicam dicere: *criminal acts*, res turpes; flagitia; nefaria, *plural* (*the last two stronger terms*): *to lead a criminal life*, turpiter *or* flagitiose vivere. || *Criminal conversation*; vid. ADULTERY.

CRIMINAL, *s.*, sons (e. g., punire sontes, *Cic.*): nocens: maleficus: qui scelus fecit *or* commisit. ☞ "Reus," *in this meaning, is not Latin, since it conveys only the notion of "being accused." A criminal condemned to hard labor*, ad opus damnatus.

CRIMINALITY, improbitas; *but mostly by circumlocution. Who does not see the criminality of this action?* quis non videt hoc facinus pœnā dignum, *or* hoc facinus animadvertendum esse?

CRIMINALLY. || *Wickedly*, sceleste; scelerate; nefarie; impie; proterve; turpiter; flagitiose. [SYN. *in* CRIME.] JN. impie nefarieque. [Vid. WICKEDLY.] || *With reference to criminal law*, capitaliter: *to prosecute criminally*, litem capitis in aliquem inferre: *to proceed criminally in any matter*, causam ad capitis judicium revocare: *against any body*, aliquem capitis accusare (*the punishment being death, banishment, or the mines*): aliquem in jus vocare: alicujus nomen deferre (*according to the Roman forms of criminal proceedings*): publico judicio quempiam arcessere (*after Cic., Flacc.*, 6): vocare aliquem in publicum judicium (*after Cic., Balb.*, 28). ☞ "Criminaliter" *only in later forensic Latinity* (*Ulp., Dig.*, 47, 2, *extr.*).

CRIMINATE. Vid. ACCUSE.

CRIMINATION. Vid. ACCUSATION, CHARGE.

CRIMINATORY, accusatorius (e. g., lex, *Cic.*, vitam accusatoriam vivere, *Quint.*, 12, 7, 3): *in a criminatory manner*, accusatorie (e. g., dicere; agere cum aliquo, *Cic.*); accusatorio more et jure.

CRIMP. || *Friable*, vid. || *Inconsistent*, vid.

CRIMP, *s.* (= *one who decoys and catches up recruits*), * qui milites in supplementum (exercitûs) scribit, cogit (*general term for recruiting officer*): * qui (homines) ad militiam illicit *or* inescat illicitque.

CRIMPLE. || *Contract*, vid. || *Curl*, vid.

CRIMSON. (*a*) || *Adjective*, coccineus: malochînus. (*β*) *Substantive*, color coccineus, malochînus.

CRINGE. || *To contract*, vid. || *To bow or fawn*, se submittere: adulari aliquem (*seldom, and never in Cicero*, alicui): demittere se *or* demitti in adulationem (*Tac.*). *A cringing fellow*, homo summissus et abjectus; homo in adulationem demissus: *a cringing, servile fellow*, homo usque ad servilem patientiam demissus (*Tac.*): *with a cringing manner and whining voice*, demisso vultu, voce supplici. *In a cringing manner*, demisse, subjecte: demississime atque subjectissime (*Cæs.*).

CRINGER. Vid. *under* TO CRINGE.

CRINIGEROUS. Vid. HAIRY.

CRIPPLE, *s.*, homo debilis (*weak; the part being added*; e. g., coxâ, manibus pedibusque): claudus (*lame*): mancus (*especially with reference to the right hand*): homo mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis (*with reference to all his limbs and extreme infirmity*): homo mancus ac debilis (*with reference to the right hand and general infirmity*): homo claudus ac debilis (*with reference to the feet and general infirmity*): homo omnibus membris extortus et fractus (*with all his limbs contracted*): homo pravus et extortus (*bent and crippled*, ῾). *To become a cripple*, mancum et debilem *or* claudum ac debilem fieri: *to make any body a cripple*; vid. TO CRIPPLE.

CRIPPLE, *v.*, aliquem claudum, mancum *or* debilem facere [SYN. *in* CRIPPLE]: mancum ac debilem *or* claudum ac debilem facere: aliquem omnibus membris debilem facere (*after Sen. Ep.*, 101, 11): clauditatem *or* claudicationem afferre (*to lame*). || FIG., debilitare (*to weaken*): accîdere (*by curtailment*, &c.; e. g., accisæ res hostium, *their power was crippled*): frangere (*to break down; courage, strength*, &c.). JN. frangere et comprimere, frangere et debilitare: delumbare (*deprive of nerve, spirit*, &c.; e. g., *the expression of a thought*, sententiam).

CRISIS. || *Decisive or turning-point of affairs*, discrimen (*general term*): momentum (*the point at which a matter is decided*, ῥοπή). *A crisis of affairs*, inclinatio temporis, rerum, &c. (*the change effected by a crisis*). *In this alarming crisis of our affairs*, in ipso discrimine periculi (*Liv.*); in extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunæ (*Cic.*): *to be brought to a crisis*, (summum) in periculum ac discrimen vocari *or* venire (*of a thing*; salus alicujus, *Cic.*): *the crisis of our affairs is come*, in summo res est discrimine (*Cæs.*): *when the crisis comes*, quum in discrimen ventum est; quum ultimi discriminis tempus adventat: *the crisis is over*, discrimen sublatum est. [Vid. CRITICAL (*state*).] || *In medicine, the height of a disorder, when a favorable or unfavorable turn may be expected*, dies potens, gravis *or* quo de ægro judicatur (*Cels.*; crisis *occurs Sen. Ep.*, 83; eamdem [cum aliquo] crisim habêre): dies crisimus (*Cæl. Aur. Tard.*; *these expressions* = *the critical day*): [morbi] accessio, quam criticam medici vocant (*Aug. Confess.*, 6, 1, *extr.*, *of its occurrence*). Vid. CRITICAL (*day*).

CRISP, *adj.* || *Curled*, crispus (*opposed to* rectus *or* directus; i. e., *straight, plain; properly, of hair, also of leaves*, &c.): *rather crisp*, subcrispus; crispulus; *also* leniter inflexus: *to render or make crisp*, crispare: concrispare. || *Brittle, friable*, vid.: friabilis (*that may be reduced to powder or dust by rubbing, Plin.*).

CRISP, *v.*, crispare: concrispare. Vid. TO CURL.

CRISPATION, crispitudo (*very late, Arnob.*). Vid. CURLING.

CRISPING-IRON *or* CRISPING-PIN. Vid. CURLING-IRONS.

CRISPNESS, *by circumlocution*: crispitudo (*very late, Arnob.*).

CRISS-CROSS-ROW, literarum nomina et contextus. Vid. ALPHABET.

CRITERION, signum (*general term*): insigne (*the characteristic mark of any thing*): nota (*the mark impressed on any thing to distinguish it by*): indicium (*that which indicates its nature*). JN. indicium atque insigne; *also* (alicujus rei) insigne proprium et peculiare; proprium alicujus rei: *to use any thing as a criterion*, adhibêre aliquid tamquam obrussam (*Cic.*): *to serve as a criterion*, signo esse: *that is the criterion of such or such a thing*, hæc est alicujus rei obrussa (*Sen. Ep.*, 13, 1): *to try any thing by a criterion*, aliquid ad obrussam exigere (*Sen. Quæst.*, 4, 5, 1): *the criterion of true and false*, veri et falsi nota; insigne veri; * veri quasi obrussa.

CRITIC. || *A judge of any literary or artistical object*, criticus (*Cic., Fam.*, 9, 10; *Quint.*, 2, 1, 4): judex criticus: * artis criticæ studiosus (*who takes up criticism as a profession*): * corrector (*verbal critic, who occupies himself with the emendation of writings, manuscripts*, &c.): * censor: * judex doctus (*an able judge of literary productions*; e. g., *in periodicals*, &c.): * librorum censor (*before the printing*): * judex criticus: * censor literatus (*after the printing*): intelligens, *or* sciens, *or* peritus artis (*also from the context, especially in plural, without* artis: *a critical judge of artistical objects; also* artium judex): *an able critic*, subtilis (artium) judex et callidus (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 7, 101); *also* homo callidus *only* (vid. *Hor., Sat.*, 2, 3, 23). || *A severe censor*, judex iniquus *or* inimicus: homo minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus: obtrectator (*who censures or stigmatizes actions from a spirit of envy*): *a severe critic*, Aristarchus (*Cic.*); *plural*, Aristarchei (*properly, the disciples of* Ἀρίσταρχος, *a critic from Alexandria; then improperly* = *severe critics, Varr., L. L.*, 8, 34, 119); patruus (*with reference to morals, proverbially used*; vid. *Heind., Hor., Sat.*, 2, 2, 97); censor castigatorque (*Hor., A. P.*, 174, *of an old man, who severely censures the morals*, &c., *of youth*, minorum).

CRITICAL. || *Belonging or referring to criticism*, criticus: * ad criticam rationem emendatus (*critically correct; of an edition*, &c., *F. A. Wolf*). *A critical edition*, * editio ad criticam rationem correcta: * editio ad optimas membranas castigata. *A work of which there is hardly a single critical edition*, liber criticam manum vix semel expertus: *critical writings*, * libri, qui sunt de critico genere; * libri critici argumenti: *critical exactness or precision*, critica subtilitas: *critical talents*, * facultas critica: *critical mind or faculty*, ingenium acutum (☞ *not* subactum): *to cultivate one's critical powers*, * ingenium ad criticam facultatem formare: *according to, or consistently with, critical rules*, criticâ ratione; ad criticam rationem: *to write a critical commentary on a work, or on an author*, * criticâ grammaticâque ratione interpretari: *to publish a critical edition*, * ad criticam rationem corrigere: * a corruptelarum sordibus judicando purgare (*by correcting errors*): *an extensive acquaintance with critical investigations*, * magnus totius rei criticæ usus: *with no sufficient knowledge of critical matters*, * nullo critices usu: *to possess no critical knowledge or talent whatever*, * artis criticæ expertem esse: *to be engaged in* (*or to occupy one's self with*) *a critical review of the writings of Velleius*, * in recensendo Velleio elaborare. || *Censorious*, censorius: morosus: malevolus [SYN. *in* CRITIC]: mordax (*literally, that is biting, bitter, mortifying in words*; e. g., carmen, *Ovid*). || *Belonging to a crisis, and thus dangerous*, anceps: dubius (*doubtful*): incertus (*uncertain*): *a critical situation*, res dubiæ; discrimen: *to be brought into a critical situation or position*, in discrimen adduci: *in this critical situation*, rebus ita suspensis; in hoc tempore (*Nep., Milt.*, 5, 1, *where Bremi says that the preposition denotes a continued, and especially a critical time*): *public matters have come to, or are in a critical state*, res publica in ancipiti est; res publica in discrimen adducta est: *critical times*, tempora periculosa *or* dubia: *the critical turns and changes of affairs*, inclinationes et momenta rerum, temporum, &c.: *it was critical*, anceps erat [vid CRISIS]: *a critical day* (e. g., *of an illness*), dies crisimus (κρίσιμος, *Cæl. Aurel., Acut.*, 1, 14); dies potens, gravis, *or* quo de ægro judicatur (*Cels.*). *The critical point of a disease*, critica morbi accessio (*Aug.*) [illa]—anceps morbi fluctuatio (*Id., Conf.*, 6, 1, *extr.*, *which, as* fluctuatio *has the authority of Livy, may be safely used*).

CRITICALLY, criticâ ratione; ad criticam rationem: accurate (*carefully*; e. g., perscribere): *critically correct*, * ad criticam rationem emendatus (*F. A. Wolf*): *to correct critically*, * ad criticam rationem corrigere; * a corruptelarum sordibus judicando purgare: *to treat* (*any thing*) *critically* (e. g., *history*, &c.), * criticâ ratione tractare: *to explain critically and grammatically*, criticâ grammaticâque ratione interpretari. || *Dangerously*; e. g., *the state is very critically situated*, res publica in discrimen adducta est; in ancipiti est res publica.

CRITICISM, } || *Examination* (*especially according to the rules of art*), censura: judicium (*the judgment itself*): *beneath all criticism*, * non dignus, de quo judicium feratur; pravissimus; pessimus (*the last two stronger terms*): *too severe a criticism against one's self*, nimia contra se calumnia (*Quintilian*, 10, 1, 115): *without reference to the conventional laws of criticism*, non aurificis statêrâ, sed quadam populari trutinâ (e. g., examinare aliquid, *Cic.*): *to undertake the criticism of a work*, * libri censuram scribere: *to subject one's rulers to criticism*, censuram agere regnantium: *to submit any thing to the criticism of one's friends*, aliquid amicorum judicio examinare. || *Examination of different readings, or examination of the sense of a literary work* (*especially of the classics*), * ars critica: critice (*as art*): * critica ratio (*as theory; rules of criticism*): * critica studia (*as occupation; critical studies*): * cernendi judicandique munus (*as office or duty incumbent on the critic*): * criticum genus, res critica (*as scientific employment, in contradistinction to the other branches of philology*): *an extensive acquaintance with the rules of criticism*, * magnus totius rei criticæ usus: *by the aid of criticism*, judicando (e. g., *to correct spurious passages in ancient writers*, * veteres scriptores a corruptelarum sordibus judicando purgare): *without any acquaintance with the rules of criticism*, * nullo critices usu: *to pursue criticism as a profession*, * artis criticæ studiosum esse; * criticam artem exercêre: *to devote one's self to the higher branches of criticism*, altioris critices studio duci: *to be quite ignorant of the art of criticism*, artis criticæ expertem esse.

CRITICISE, judicare: notare aliquem (*sc.* verbis, *to point any body out, and thus criticise him*): reprehendere (*to blame*): vituperare (*to blame as false or wrong*; *opposed to* laudare): improbare (*to reprove*): castigare (*to criticise with words, to reprehend*): obtrectare (*to criticise from a feeling of envy*). *To criticise any thing or any body*, censuram agere alicujus rei *or* alicujus (e. g., *the kings*, regnantium); inquirere in aliquid (*stronger term*; e. g., in vitia alicujus, *the faults of any body*): carpere: vellicare: destringere (*maliciously*, &c.): *to criticise severely*, corripere: *to criticise ironically*, cavillari. *To criticise every thing too minutely*, minutius et scrupulosius omnia scrutari (*Quint.*, 5, 14, 28): *to criticise any thing in a popular way, not according to the rules of art*, aliquid non aurificis statêrâ, sed quadam populari trutinâ examinare (*Cic.*): *the act or deed was not criticised*, factum reprehensore caruit: *to criticise a literary production*, * libri censuram scribere; argumentum libri recensêre: *to be severely criticised*, reprehendi; vituperari; in vituperationem venire, *or* cadere, *or* incidere,

or adduci; vituperationem subire: *to be criticised on many points*, in varias reprehensiones incurrere.

CROAK. ‖ *As a frog*, coaxare: *he ordered the frogs to cease croaking*, obstrepentes ranas silēre jussit (*Suet., Oct.*, 94). ‖ *As a raven*, crocire: crocitare (*as the natural voice of the raven*): canere: occinere (*general term; also of a raven, &c.*; occinere, *inasmuch as its croaking is taken as an omen*): *a raven croaked before the consul with a loud voice*, corvus clarā voce ante consulem occinuit. ‖ *Complain*, vid.

CROAKER (= *complainer; colloquial*), * qui reipublicæ male ominatur; * qui desperare solet de republicâ (*a political croaker*): * qui de adversâ *or* incommodâ valetudine queri solet (*about his health*).

CROAKING, ‖ *Of frogs*, * ranarum CROAK. ⟆ voces. ‖ *Of ravens*, crocitus (*as natural sound, Non.*, 45, 48): cantus (*the emission of sound in general, like that of the raven, of the owl*).

CROCEOUS, croceus (e. g., *color*, croceus tinctus, *Plin.*).

CROCK (*obsolete*). Vid. POT.

CROCKERY, vasa, *plural:* vasa fictilia; *also* fictilia, ium, *n. only*. Vid. EARTHEN-WARE.

CROCODILE, crocodīlus. *Crocodile's tears*, lacrima *or* lacrimula falsa (*Ter., Eun.*, 1, 1, 22): lacrima dolo conficta (*Ter., Andr.*, 3, 3, 26): *to shed crocodile's tears*, lacrimas dolo confingere.

CROFT, septum. Vid., *also*, INCLOSURE.

CROISADE. Vid. CRUSADE.

CROISER. Vid. CRUSADER.

CRONE, vetula (*as term of contempt for an old woman or maid*): anus: anicula (*both as a term of respect and of contempt*): *like an old crone*, aniliter.

CRONY, amicus: familiaris. Vid. FRIEND, ACQUAINTANCE.

CROOK. ‖ *Curve, bend*, vid. ‖ *Hook*, vid. *By hook or by crook*, jure an injuriâ: * saltēm aliquo modo. ‖ *A shepherd's crook*, pedum.

CROOK, *v.*, curvare: incurvare (*inward*): flectere: inflectere (*to bend inward*). Vid. to BEND.

CROOK-BACKED, gibber (*hump-backed*): pandus homo (*Quint.*, 3, 58).

CROOK-SHANKED, varus: valgus: vatius: cruribus varis, valgis, vatiis. SYN. *at end of* CROOKED.

CROOK-SHOULDERED, qui est obstipâ cervice.

CROOKED. ‖ *Bent* [☞ *for the convenience of giving the synonyms together, several words are given here that we should never construe "crooked"*], curvus (*general term = καμπύλος, bent in any degree; especially circularly; as quality; opposed to* rectus): curvatus (*bent in any degree; e. g., as a hook*, in hamum; *more common in prose than* curvus): incurvus: leniter inflexus (*bent inward; incurvus also of persons who stoop in their gait*): aduncus (*bent inward, in the shape of a hook, as the beak of a hawk, also of an aquiline nose*): reduncus (*bent outward in the same shape*): pandus (*in the shape of an arch; Vitr.*, 2, 9, 12, *of timber that is warped; hence* pandus homo, *according to Quint.*, 6, 3, 58, *signifies a crook-backed man, or one with a slouching, stooping gait*): repandus (*bent backward, as in Cicero*, calceoli repandi; i. e., *shoes with a sort of twisted beak in front*): falcatus (*scythe-shaped, sickle-shaped*): lunatus (*like the horns of the crescent moon*): obliquus (*slanting*, λοξός): pravus (σκολιός, *denotes as a fault what* obliquus *and* curvus *represent as a property; all three opposed to* rectus, ὀρθός). ☞ Recurvus *is poetical, and is also used in post-Augustan prose.* Procurvus *is poetical* (e. g., litora, falx, *Virg.*): intortus (*opposed to* surrectus *et* patulus; e. g., *the horns of a sheep*, cornua ovium): tortuosus (*full of windings*): flexuosus (*full of bendings*): sinuosus (*full of cavities or folds*): distorto corpore (*of persons only*). ‖ *Perverse*, pravus σκολιός; *deviating from the right direction, purpose*, &c.; e. g., mens, opinio, judicium; *opposed to* rectus, ὀρθός): perversus (*properly, that has been placed out of its natural position into a wrong one; hence, figuratively, not as it ought to be*; e. g., sententia): præposterus (*done, or, of persons, acting in the wrong order; beginning at the end*, &c.). ‖ *Bent in different ways or directions*, distortus (διεστραμμένος). *Crooked legs or thighs*, crura distorta *or* vara (*straddling*, σκέλη σκαμβά: *one who has crooked legs*, varus); crura valga (*bent outward like a badger's*, σκέλη βλαισά: *that has such*, valgus); crura vatia (*bent inward*, σκέλη ῥαιβά; *one who has them*, vatius): pedibus distortis (διεστραμμένος τοὺς πόδας, *with or having crooked feet*).

CROOKEDLY, torte (*Lucr.*, 4, 308): intorte (*Plin.*). ‖ *Perversely*, prave; perperam; præpostere; perverse. [SYN. *in* CROOKED.] ‖ *Untowardly*, vid.

CROOKEDNESS, curvitas: aduncitas (*the being crooked*: aduncitas, *the crookedness that assumes the shape of a hook bent inward*: e. g., *of the beak*, rostri): curvatura (*as property; general term*): pravitas (*as fault*). ‖ *Perverseness*, perversitas (e. g., hominum: *crookedness of opinions*, opinionum: *of manners, or any body's ways*, morum); pravitas (i. e., *perversely wrong direction*; e. g., hominis: consilii, *of a project*).

CROP, *s.* ‖ *The craw of a bird*, ingluvies. ‖ *Fruits of the earth, trees*, &c., messis (*properly, the time of the harvest and the fruits*, &c., *that are gathered*): fructus (*the produce; improperly, the profit*): sēges (*the standing corn; also green crops, before they are cut; also figuratively; but poetically, and rare in this sense*): fructus arborum: poma, *plural*; arborum baccæ, *and* baccæ *only* (*produce of trees; opposed to* terræ fruges); quæ ex arboribus gignuntur. *An abundant crop*, messis opima; seges grandissima atque optima (*Var.*): ubertas in fructibus percipiendis: *to gather the crops*, messem facere (*of harvest*): fructus demetere et percipere; fructus percipere: *the crops have been very fine this year*, magnum frugum fructuumque proventum annus hic attulit (*after Plin. Ep.*, 1, 13, 1); hic annus copiam frugum fructuumque effudit (*after Cic., Brut.*, 9, 36): *abundant crops*, uberrimi lætissimique fructus (*crops of vineyards and oliveyards*): *the gathering of the crops*, frugum perceptio: *to sow crops*, fruges *or* fructus serere: *to store or house crops*, fructus comportare et condere: *vines with a large crop of grapes*, graves fructu vites: *to yield a good crop*, fructum ferre; fructum edere ex se: *vineyards yield a very profitable crop*, uberrimus est vinearum reditus: *to gather an abundant crop*, large condere: *this field produces a good crop*, hic ager efficit plurimum: *this estate produces abundant crops*, hic fundus est fructuosissimus. ‖ *A crop* (= *hair cut close*), capilli detonsi, præcisi, &c.

CROP, *v.* ‖ *Cut short*, decurtare (*to shorten by cutting*): curtare (*to shorten, to diminish*): detruncare (*to mutilate by cutting*): recīdere (*mostly poetically and post-Augustan prose*: pilos, barbam, capillos): præcīdere (e. g., capillos): *to crop the hair or head*, præcīdere, *or* detondēre capillos, *or* crīnes: *to crop the hair very short*, caput attondēre (*Cels.*, 4, 3; *of cutting it away in illness*): *to crop a man's ears*, aures decīdere (*Tac.*). ‖ *To pluck or cut off* (*produce*), metere: demetere (*to mow, to cut off*): legere (*of fruit*): sublegere (*in case of too great an abundance on the trees*): detrahere alicui aliquid (*to take off or down*): carpere: decerpere (*of flowers, and general term*): destringere alicui aliquid (*of berries and leaves together*): avellere (*to pluck off*). ‖ *Of cattle*, depascere: depascere herbas: derodere (*to nibble or gnaw off*, vites): tondēre (gramina, pabula, dumeta): attondēre († e. g., virgulta, *Virg.*): detondēre (e. g., salices, gramina, *Nemes., Ecl.*, 1, 6).

CROP-FULL, satur: plenus: cibo satiatus: exsatiatus cibo vinoque.

CROP-SICK, epulis obrūtus (*Nep*): vino ciboque prægravis: qui quum ad prandium crudior venerit, et sibi tum non pepercerit, ægrotat (*Cic.*).

CROSIER, lituus: * lituus episcopi.

CROSS, *s.* ‖ *The figure:* crux († ; *or a St. Anthony's cross*, T): decussis (*in the shape of a St. Andrew's cross*, X): diēsis (διεσις, *in music, with the ancients, answering to our crotchet*, ♪): *to divide in the shape of a* X, decussare: *in the shape of a cross*, * in crucis formam redactus *or* factus; in crucis speciem: in decussem *or* in decusses; decussatim (*in the shape of a St. Andrew's cross*, X). *A church built in the shape of a cross*, * ædes sacra opere arcuato exstructa (opus arcuatum, *Plin. Ep.*, 10, 47, [46]; *Quintilian in a different but similar sense*): * ædes in crucis formam exstructa. ‖ *As object made of some material*, crux (*the material of which it is made is to be expressed by an adjective*; e. g., *of gold*, aurea): * crux *or* insigne honoris (*cross of honor, after Nep., Thras.*, 4, 1): *to decorate any body with the cross of honor*, * honoris crucem alicui dare. ‖ *For malefactors*, crux: *to erect a cross*, crucem constituere *or* figere: *at a place*, crucem defigere in aliquo loco: *to nail any body to the cross*, cruci aliquem affigere *or* suffigere; in cruce aliquem suffigere (†); aliquem in crucem agere *or* tollere (*Cicero uses* cruce affigere, *Verr.*, 1, 14, 9; *but only in connection with* morte, cruciatu, cruce affigere): *to die on the cross*, in crucem agi: *to hang upon a cross*, pendēre in cruce: *to take any body down from the cross*, alicujus corpus refigere (*Just.*, 9, 7, 11); *also*, detrahere aliquem ex cruce: *the death on the cross*, crux (*from the context would be sufficient*): supplicium servile (*none but slaves being executed in this way at Rome, Liv.*, 24, 14): *to threaten any body with the cross*, crucem alicui minari *or* minitari (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 43, *in.*): *to punish any body with the cross*, supplicio servili animadvertere in aliquem: *the banner of the cross*, * vexillum, in quo crucis figura picta est: *a soldier of the cross*, * miles (*if knight*, eques) rei Christianæ propugnator; * miles (*or* eques), qui Dei signa sequitur: *to preach the cross* (i. e., *exhort men to undertake a crusade*), hortari homines, ut rei Christianæ causâ arma capiant (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 4). ☞ *Cross is sometimes used for* "*the doctrine of Christ crucified*;" * doctrina Christi *or* Christiana; *sometimes for the* "*Christian body politic*" (*opposed to* "*the crescent*"), res Christiana, &c. ‖ *By metonymy, The sign of the cross* (*made with the hand*), * crucis figura: *to make the sign of the cross*, * digito crucis figuram imitari. ‖ FIG., *adversity or suffering*, mala, *plural* (*evil of any kind*): calamitas (*misfortune that befalls us*): miseria (*misery*): crux, *in this signification, is poetical, and therefore not to be recommended. To take up the cross, or one's cross*, * Christo auctore mala et incommoda non subterfugere: *to have many crosses*, * multis malis vexari *or* conflictari: *he that carries a cross, or a cross-bearer*, * qui crucem fert (*properly*); ærumnosus et calamitosus (*improperly, for sufferer*). ‖ *On coins*, signum: nota (vid. *Liv.*, 44, 27, 8; *Suet., Oct.*, 75; *Aurel. Vict., Cæs.*, 35, 6. Vid., *also*, COINAGE).

CROSS, *adj.* ‖ *Transverse*, transversus: transversarius (*lying across*) [☞ *not* obliquus, *which denotes an oblique direction*]. *A cross line*, linea transversa; versiculus transversus (*written across another line*): *cross lines*, lineæ in decusses obliquæ (*thus* X): *the cross piece of any thing*, para transversa; (*if of wood*) lignum transversarium: *cross furrows*, sulcus transversus (*cf. Col.*, 44, *extr.*; in arando est observandum, ut transversus mons sulcetur .... *that on a hill cross furrows should be drawn with the plough*): *cross wall*, * paries transversus. OBS. *The words in which* "*cross*" *is joined by a hyphen to the following substantive, as* CROSS-BOW, *are to be looked for in their alphabetical order.* ‖ *Contrary*; e. g., *cross accident*, incommodum: incommodus: adversus. [Vid. UNTOWARD.] ‖ *Angry, sullen:* difficilis: naturâ difficilis: morosus. JN. difficilis et morosus (*instead of which, Gell.*, 18, 7, *init., has* naturâ intractabilior et morosior): tristis. [SYN. *in* ILL-TEMPERED.] *To make any body cross*, stomachum alicui movēre; aliquem

irritare *or* exacerbare: *to pretend to be cross*, iratum simulare (*after Sen., Herc. Oet.*, 429); *with any body*, se simulare alicui iratum *or* (*stronger*) alicui inimicum (*after Nep., Dion*, 8, 2): *a cross wife*, mulier *or* uxor sæva, incommoda et importuna (*comic writers*): *a cross humor or character*, natura difficilis: morositas: asperitas (*the latter, as far as it displays itself against inferiors, Sall., Nep.; Att.*, 5, *init.*): *to be in a cross humor*, male affectum esse: *to be cross* (*habitually*), difficilem ac morosum esse: difficili esse naturâ: *to be very cross*, difficillimâ esse naturâ: *to be cross with any body*, alicui irasci, succensêre: *with or about any thing*, graviter *or* moleste ferre aliquid.

CROSS. Vid. ACROSS.

CROSS, TR., *to lay cross-wise*, decussare (*in the shape of* X): cancellare (*like lattice-work, Col., Plin.*): *to cross each other* (*of lines*), decussari. *Two roads cross each other*, * via altera huc fert, altera illuc: *lines that cross each other*, lineæ in decusses obliquæ: *to cross one's legs*, poplites alternis genibus imponere (*so that one knee rests upon the other, Plin.*, 28, 6, 17). || FIG. *To cross the breed* (*for the purpose of improving it*); e. g., viginti millia nobilium equarum ad genus faciendum in Macedoniam missa, *twenty thousand full-bred mares were sent into Macedonia for the purpose of crossing the breed.* || *To go across*, (per) locum transire, pervadere, penetrare (penetrare = *penetrate*): per locum iter facere: transgredi: trajicere: transmittere (*all three of a mountain or a river*): transcendere: superare (*by ascending*): supervadere (*to pass beyond*): transmigrare (*to cross to any place for the purpose of settling*): transvehi: vehi per locum (*to cross in a carriage, in a ship*). *An army that is crossing or in the act of crossing*, exercitus transmeans: *to cross on foot*, pedibus obire (e. g., regionem): percurrere (*to cross a country hastily*): per locum penetrare (*with fatigue and exertion*): agere, agitare per locum (*at full speed*): *to cross the forum* (= *walk across it*), transverso foro ambulare: *to cross* (*a letter*, &c.), transversâ chartâ scribere: *easy to cross*, pervius: penetrabilis: apertus; *opposed to* impervius, impenetrabilis: *to let any body cross* (*through a country*), transitum dare alicui *or* iter per agros urbesque: aliquem per fines suos ire pati (*speaking of an army or a general*); dare alicui viam (*a single person*; e. g., *one's premises or estate*, per fundum): *to refuse to let any body cross*, aliquem ab transitu prohibêre *or* arcêre: *he must cross*, transeat necesse est: *to cross a river on horseback*, equum (per flumen) transmittere: *to cross a sea, a river*, pernavigare: enavigare (e. g., *the bay in twelve days and nights*, sinum duodecim dierum et noctium remigio, *Plin.*, 9, 3, 2): *to cross a river by a bridge*, transmittere amnem ponte: *to cross by swimming*, tranare, *or* transnare, *or* transnatare; *from the context also* transmittere *only*: *to cross* (*of birds*), transvolare (*general term*); *also* transmittere (*the sea*, mare; e. g., *of cranes*, &c.): *to cross the sea to Italy*, in Italiam trans mare advolare (*of birds of passage*) [☞ transmeare fretum *belongs to later Latinity*]: *to cross back again* (*over the sea*) *from Italy*, ex Italiâ trans mare revolare (*also of birds of passage*): *to cross with the rapidity of a bird*, transgredi pennis sublime elatum (*Liv.*, 21, 30: legatos non pennis sublime elatos Alpes transgressos; i. e., *the ambassadors had not crossed the Alps by flight, or on the wings of a bird*): *to prepare or take the necessary measures for crossing*, * transitum parare; * transire conari (*to venture the passage*): *to cross the Alps*, Alpes transcendere, *or* transire, *or* superare: *to cross a river*, flumen transire, *or* transjicere, *or* transmittere: *to make the troops cross a river*, copias flumen *or* trans flumen trajicere. || *Of inanimate objects*, secare *or* aliquid medium secare (e. g., *a field*, agrum: *of streams, hedges, roads*, &c.): fluere per aliquid (*of a stream*: ☞ *not* perfluere): *a white streak crosses the centre of a jewel*, gemma per transversum lineâ albâ media præcingitur (*Plin.*). || *To thwart*, obsistere: repugnare: obniti: reniti: adversari aliquem, *not* alicui. JN. adversari et repugnare: obstare *or* officere alicui, *and* alicui rei alicujus (*with this difference, that* obstare *means merely to be in any body's way*, officere *to be opposed to him in a hostile manner*; e. g., *to cross any body's plans*, alicujus consiliis obstare *or* officere, *observing, however, the difference of meaning just alluded to*): retardare aliquem, *in any thing*, ad aliquid faciendum *or* ab aliquâ re faciendâ, in aliquâ re (*to cross any body in any thing, or in the execution of any thing*; e. g., *in his privileges*, in suo jure): *to cross any body's designs*, alicujus consilia pervertere: *to see one's hope crossed*, spes ad irritum cadit *or* redigitur: *to cross all any body's plans*, conturbare alicui omnes rationes: *if accidents and engagements had not crossed his projects*, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium pressisset: *to cross any body in every thing*, omnia adversus aliquem facere: *to cross one another's designs*, obtrectare inter se (*of two rivals*): *to cross one's own interest*, repugnare utilitati suæ. || FIG., *to cross any body's mind*; e. g., *it crosses or is crossing my mind, or the thought crosses my mind*, ad cogitationem deducor: subit cogitatio animum: succurrit mihi res: venit mihi in mentem *or* in opinionem (vid. *Brem, Nep., Milt.*, 7, 3); adducor in suspicionem (*I am led to the supposition*; venit mihi in suspicionem *is unusual*; vid. *Brem*, &c.). || *To cross out or over* (*of a writing*); cancellare (*properly, to make in the shape of lattice-work; then to cross over in that shape, thus* X; *to cancel, late, Dig.*): delêre: exstinguere (*general terms for blotting out or over*): inducere (*to obliterate any thing on the wax, or to smear over by using the other end of the* stilus): eradere (*to erase, scratch out*): *to cross out a name in a book*, nomen tollere ex libro: *to cross any body's name out in the lists*, alicujus nomen eximere de tabulis: *to cross out in the lists of senators*, eradere aliquem albo senatorio *Tac., Ann.*, 4, 42, *fin.*): *to cross out a line*, versui atrum signum traverso calamo allinere (*poetical*). || *To cross one's self*, * digito crucis figuram imitari: * aliquid crucis figuram imitando abominari: * crucis signo amoliri aliquid (*if done to avert an evil*).

CROSS-BAR, *plural*, cancelli (*in the courts of justice*, fori, *Cic.*; *also in the circus*): transtrum. Vid. CROSS-BEAM.

CROSS-BEAM, tignum transversum *or* transversarium; transtrum (*Vitr.; derived from* θρῖνος, *diminutive* θρᾱνίσκον: sc. lignum); *a small cross-beam*, transtilla: *to join by a cross-beam*, aliquid materiâ jugamentare (*Vitr.*, 2, 1, 3, *ed. Schneid.*).

CROSS-BEARER, * qui crucem fert (*in a Roman Catholic procession*).

CROSS-BILL || *bird*, * Loxia curvirostra. || *Action filed by defendant against plaintiff*, * actio petitori intenta.

CROSS-BOW, arcuballista (*Veget., Mil.*, 2, 15, *and* 4, 22).

CROSS-BOWMAN, arcuballistarius (*Veget.*, 4, 21).

CROSS-EXAMINE, * contra rogare *or* interrogare; *but from the context* testem rogare *will mostly do* (e. g., *Cic. pro Flac.*, 10: bene testem rogavit; callide accessit; reprehendit; quo voluit, adduxit; convicit et elinguem reddidit): * testem inimicum (*Quint.*) interrogare; * testem ab adversario, *or* ab advocato diversæ partis, prolatum *or* excitatum interrogare. Vid. CROSS-EXAMINATION.

CROSS-EXAMINATION, percontationes ab adversario habitæ (*after Quint.*, 5, 7, 11, variis percontationibus, quales ab adversario haberi solent, &c.). *He must be subjected to a very severe cross-examination*, interrogandus est quam infestissime ac premendus (*Quint.*). *The witness becomes confused, and his evidence is shaken by an artful cross-examination*, turbatus est testis, et a patrono diversæ partis induitur in laqueum (*Quint.*, 5, 7, 11; *Zumpt, but Codd.* inducitur). *To re-examine a witness whose evidence has been somewhat shaken by his cross-examination*, testem, si quid titubavit, opportunâ rursus interrogatione velut in gradum reponere (*Quintilian*).

CROSS-GRAINED. Vid. PERVERSE, MOROSE.

CROSS-LEGGED, *by circumlocution with* poplites alternis genibus imponere (*Plin.*).

CROSS-PURPOSE. *To be at cross-purposes, to be translated by circumlocution*: * ambo errore quodam contrario ducuntur: * uterque utrumque parum, male, *or* non recte, &c., intelligit: * alter alteri, summam questionis non intuens, male respondet *or* non ad proposita respondet (*of disputants; after Quint.*, 5, 13, 35).

CROSS-STREET, via transversa: *a small cross-street*, angiportus.

CROSS-WAY, via transversa (*general term*): trames transversus (*a by-way*): limes transversus (*a field-path*).

CROSS-WISE, * in crucis speciem (*general term*): in decussem *or* in decusses: decussatim (*in the shape of a* X): *to divide any thing cross-wise*, decussare aliquid.

CROSS-WORT, * galium cruciatum (*Linn.*).

CROSSING. || *Act of crossing over*, transitus (*general term; also of a crossing over to a party*; e. g., ad hostem): transmissio: transvectio: trajectio (*over the sea*, &c.: trajectio *also of the motions of the stars*): transgressio (e. g., *over the Alps*, Alpium, *Cic.*): transitio (*especially of going over to a party, the enemy*, &c.). || *Space to be crossed over*, transmissus (*Cæs.*). || *A crossing* (*in the street*), *perhaps* * viæ *or* plateæ transitus (*after* fossæ transitus, *Cæs.*), *or* transitus *only*.

CROSSLY. || *Peevishly*, stomachose: morose. [SYN. *in* ILL-TEMPERED.] || *Athwart*, vid. || *Unfortunately*, vid.

CROSSNESS, morositas: natura difficilis: asperitas [SYN. *in* ILL-TEMPERED]: iniquitas (*inasmuch as it displays itself in unjust proceedings against others*): tristitia (*crossness combined with gloom*).

CROTCH. Vid. CROOK.

CROTCHET (*in music*), diësis (δίεσις). [Vid. *Obs. in* CROSS, *subst.*] || *A whim*, vid. || *In printing*, * uncinus.

CROUCH, se demittere: caput demittere. *To crouch in a place*, delitescere in aliquo loco: se abdere in locum: se occultare loco *or* in loco: *the wild beasts crouch in their lairs*, feræ latibulis se tegunt: *to crouch at any body's feet*, supplicem esse alicui ad pedes; alicujus *or* alicui ad pedes se abjicere, projicere, provolvere [☞ alicui ad pedes *was formerly objected to by Krebs*, &c., *erroneously*]; ad pedes alicujus jacêre, *or* alicui ad pedes jacêre (*Cic., Verr.*, 5, 149, 129), *or* stratum esse, *or* stratum jacêre (*to lie at any body's feet*): *to crouch before any body*; i. e., *to salute him in a servile manner*, aliquem adorare; se venditare alicui: adulari aliquem (*the last two are stronger terms*); *also* in humiles preces demitti *or* se demittere (vid. *Claudian, Rapt. Pros.*, 3, 295); *or* * ad infimas preces descendere: *crouching*, humilis, humillimus; summissus et abjectus (*displaying a servile mind*).

CROW. || *The bird*, cornix. *A young crow*, cornicula (*Prov.*, cornix cornici nunquam oculos effodit, *Macrob., Sat.*, 7, 5): *to pluck or pull a crow*, de lanâ caprinâ rixari (*quarrel about a trifle*): causam jurgii inferre (*Phæd., try to pick a quarrel*). PROV., *the crow thinks her own bird the fairest*, * asinus asino, sus sui pulcher, et suum cuique pulchrum (*Ray*). || *An instrument to lift things or weights with*: vectis; * vectis ligneus (*of wood*); * vectis ferreus (*of iron*).

CROW, *v.* || *Of a cock*, canere: cantare: cantum edere [☞ "cucurire" *is not the natural crowing of this bird, but the loud, boastful crowing of the cock; opposed to the "clucking" of the hen*, gracilare]: *as soon as the cock crows, at cock-crowing*, sub galli cantum: *the crowing of the cock*, cantus. || *To boast*, se efferre: se jactare: jactare se et ostentare: sublatius de se dicere: gloriosius de se prædicare: gloriâ et prædicatione se ef

ferre: *to crow about any thing*, aliquid jactare *or* ostentare: insolenter aliquid jactare (*stronger term*). [Syn. *in* TO BOAST.] ‖ *To triumph (figuratively)*, triumphare: exsultare et triumphare: *over any body*, triumphare de aliquo († *Prop.*, *Ov.*).

CROW-BAR, corvus (*Vitr.*, 10, 19).

CROW'S-FOOT. ‖ *Caltrop:* stimulus (*Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 7, 73, *where it is defined thus*, talea, pedem longa, ferreis hamis infixis, quæ tota in terram infodiebatur, &c. *The same is* "stilus cæcus," *according to Hirt.*, *B. Afr.*, 31): murex ferreus (*a square iron instrument, which, when thrown, always presented the points or iron spikes uppermost*, *Curt.*, 4, 13, 36).

CROW-FOOT, ranunculus.

CROWD, turba (*an unorganized mass of people, especially of low rank; hence* Jn. vulgus et turba; *then also of things*): caterva (*any body of men who form one irregular whole*; vid. *Nep.*, *Chabr.*, 1, 2: conducticiæ catervæ, *in opposition to the well-disciplined phalanx*): grex (*literally, a herd, then of a number of persons; also used as a term of contempt, as in Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 32, 89: ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerer): frequentia (*more in the sense of an assembled body, as thronging a place; also of things*): multitudo (*any multitude*): vis (*a great number*, e. g., *of animals*): concursus (*a running together of people*; e. g., hominum in forum). *A great crowd*, magna frequentia; magna multitudo: *to be attended home by an immense crowd*, domum reduci cum maximâ frequentiâ ac multitudine (*Cic.*): *a dense crowd*, turba conferta: *to get into a dense crowd*, * turbâ confertâ premi: *to find one's self in the crowd*, in turbâ consistere: *to press through a thick crowd*, penetrare per densam turbam: *a noisy, tumultuous crowd*, tumultuosa turba: *he stood in the thickest crowd*, in confertissimâ turbâ stetit: *to throw one's self into the midst of the crowd*, in mediam turbam se conjicere: *to struggle with or against the crowd*, luctari in turbâ (*Hor.*): *keep the crowd back!* submove turbam! (i. e., *to make room, especially as order given to the lictors to make room for the consul*): *the tribunes ordered the crowd to keep back or to make room*, tribuni submovêrunt populum (*sc.* per lictores, *Liv.*): *to be raised above the crowd*, longe ab imperitorum intelligentiâ sensuque sejunctum esse (*in an intellectual point of view*); *also* plus sapere, quam ceteri: *an uneducated or ignorant crowd*, multitudo imperita *or* imperitorum. ‖ *Of inanimate objects*, acervus: cumulus [Syn. *in* Heap]: frequentia (e. g., sepulcrorum): silva (e. g., rerum et sententiarum; silva observationum; *it can, however, only be used of intellectual objects*): nubes (*cloud; but not to be used unless the image of a "cloud" can be kept up; hence not* nubes exemplorum, *but* multa exempla, *or* magna copia exemplorum, *especially if to be used for a purpose*): *in the crowd of laws that fill our statute-book*, in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo. ☞ *If a large, but at the same time indefinite number of things is to be expressed*, "sexcenti" (*literally, six hundred*) *is sometimes used in Latin*; e. g., *I received at once a whole crowd of letters*, sexcentas literas uno tempore accepi, *meaning an unusual number of letters.*

CROWD, *v.*, tr., coartare: coangustare (*Hirt.*): confercire (*of both men and things*): constipare (*Cic.*): condensare (e. g., *his ranks*, aciem, *Hirt.*): constringere (*to bind together, that it may take up little room*): peranguste refercire (in aliquâ re: *crowd subjects, arguments*, &c., *into a small compass*): comprimere (*to press together; persons and things*; e. g., ordines; versus ordinibus (*Ov.*): astringere (*in a speech*). *To crowd so many men together*, tantum numerum hominum constipare (e. g., in agrum campanum, *Cic.*): *so crowded that they can not turn round*, ita coartati, ut ne versari quidem possint (*after Col.*, 8, 7, 2): *to crowd one another*, urgêre se; coangustari (*Hirt.*): *they were crowding each other*, sese ipsi premebant (*Liv.*). *To crowd sail*, plenis velis navigare; passis velis vehi. *To crowd many subjects into one book*, plura coartare in unum librum; *also* contrahere (e. g., in paucos libros): *crowded*, confertus: *a very crowded theatre*, theatrum celebritate refertissimum.

CROWD, *v.*, intr., confluere (*to crowd together in a mass*): concurrere (*to run together hastily*): cogi: se congregare *or* congregari (*to assemble, to meet*): artius coire *or* cogi: frequentes convenire (*if in great masses*): acervari: cumulari: crescere (*to increase, to wax; of a mass of persons and things*): *to crowd together to one place*, se congregare ac condensare in locum unum (*Varr.*): *fresh business is perpetually crowding upon me*, negotiis veteribus nova accrescunt: majus in dies occupationum agmen extenditur (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 8, 3): *misfortunes are crowding upon me*, malum malo additur (*after Liv.*, 1, 3). ‖ Propr. *To crowd in or into*, influere: infundi (*to pour in, of a multitude*): irruere: irrumpere (*burst in*): perrumpere (*violently burst through all obstacles*): invadere (*properly, of an enemy into a town, harbor*, &c.; *and improperly, of evils*, &c.). ‖ Impropr. *Crowd upon (of things crowding on any body)*: se offerre: objici (e. g., animo); se inculcare (e. g., oculis. *All three of imaginations, recollections, thoughts that crowd upon us or press themselves upon our mind:* se inculcare, *of imaginary objects that present themselves, as it were, to our eyes*). *Many thoughts are crowding upon me*, multa simul cogito. ‖ *To crowd through*, penetrare (*general term*, per locum: ad locum, ad locum usque): penetrare per (densam) turbam: perrumpere (*burst through*). *The enemy were crowding through the narrow gates*, hostes angusto exitu portarum sese ipsi premebant.

CROWDER. Vid. Fiddler.

CROWN, *s.* ‖ *As ornament of the head (especially of heroes, poets*, &c., *given as a reward)*: corona (*in the shape of a wreath, given by the ancients as a token of gratitude*; e. g., *for having saved the life of a Roman citizen*, corona civica; *for him who had been the first to scale a wall or enter the enemy's camp*, corona vallaris, muralis, castrensis; *for him who had delivered Romans from a blockade*, corona obsidionalis): *to present any body with a crown*, aliquem coronare; aliquem coronâ donare. ‖ *Regal crown:* insigne capitis: insigne regium (*with the ancients* = diadema, fascia; vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 80, 9; *Cic.*, *Sext.*, 27, 58; *Tac.*, *Ann.*, 2, 56, 3): diadema, atis, *n.* (διάδημα), *or* (*seldom*) *pure Latin*, fascia (*a tie of blue and white, studded with diamonds, as sign of imperial dignity among Oriental princes; afterward adopted by the Romans* (vid. *Cic.*, *Phil.*, 2, 34, 85; 3, 5, 12; 10, 3, 7; *Hor.*, *Od.*, 2, 2, 22; *Curt.*, 3, 3, 9; *Tac.*, *Ann.*, 15, 24, 2), *from which, in course of time, the crown of our princes took its origin: whence* "diadema" *is likewise to be used for that, since* "corona" *never conveyed that meaning with the ancients, and Ammian.*, 21, 1, *distinguishes* diadema lapidum fulgore distinctum [i. e., *the brilliant crown*], *from* vilis corona [*a simple wreath*]). *To place the crown on any body or any body's head*, insigne regium, *or* diadema alicui, *or* capiti alicujus imponere: *to accept the crown*, diadema accipere: *with a brilliant crown on his head*, insigni capitis decôrus: *like a crown*, * coronæ similis. ‖ *Empire;* summa rerum; regnum; imperium; e. g., *to succeed to the crown, the crown is placed on any body's head*, summa rerum, *or* regnum ac diadema defertur alicui, *or* ad aliquem: *to deprive any body of his crown*, regnum alicui auferre *or* eripere: *a pretender to the crown*, æmulus regni: *the pretenders to the crown*, qui de regno inter se contendunt (*Cæs.*): *the heir to the crown*, heres regni (*Liv.*). [Vid. Crown-prince.] ‖ *State, kingdom*, regnum: rex. *The crown of England*, * regnum Britannicum, * rex Britannorum: *estates of the crown, crown lands*, prædia publica. ‖ *The highest point*, vertex (*from* vertere: *also* "*crown of the head*," propter flexum capillorum = pars summa capitis: ex hoc, id, quod in montibus eminentissimum, *Quint.*). ‖ *Greatest ornament*, decus: ornamentum. Jn. decus et ornamentum: insigne atque ornamentum. *This is the glory and crown of any thing*, hoc alicui rei tamquam ornamentum accedit. *Any thing is the crown of virtue*, aliquid primus est virtutis honos (*Hor.*, *Sat.*, 1, 6, 83): *this was the crown of his prosperity*, supremus felicitati ejus cumulus accessit (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 1): *to place the crown on any thing*, * alicui rei aliquid tamquam fastigium imponere. ‖ *Crown-piece, perhaps* nummus regius (*with Suet., Oct.*, 7).

CROWN, *v.* ‖ *To reward with an honorary crown*, coronare (*general term; as* coronare comœdiam, *to crown the comedy, instead of* "*to crown its author*;" vid. *Suet.*, *Claud.*, 11): coronare lauro (*with bay*): præmio ornare (*to reward with the offered price*, e. g., *a writing or its author*): *a poet or orator that has been crowned*, coronatus de oratoribus, de poetis (vid. *Suet.*, *Dom.*, 13): *hence*, ‖ Fig. *To perfect any thing*, cumulare aliquâ re (e. g., *he crowned his military glory by eloquence*, eloquentiâ cumulavit bellicam gloriam): magno cumulo augêre aliquid (e. g., beneficium, *Cic.*): cumulum alicujus rei alicui afferre (e. g., *any thing has crowned my joy*, aliquid cumulum mihi gaudii attulit, *Cic.*): accedit ad aliquid quam maximus cumulus (*Cic.*): absolvere aliquid (e. g., beneficium, *Liv.*, 2, 2). *The end crowns the work or labor*, * exitus acta probat: *the undertaking was crowned with happy success*, res prospere successit *or* evenit; fortunâ in eâ re prospere usus est (*after Sall., Jug.*, 93, 1): *may heaven crown your wishes with success*, dii dent, quæ velis; dii tibi dent, quæ (*or* quæcumque) optes; dii tibi dent, quæcumque commoda preceris: *to be crowned with success*, felicem exitum habêre: bonos exitus habêre (*to turn out well*). ‖ *To crown a sovereign*, insigne regium, *or* diadema alicui, *or* capiti alicujus imponere (*properly*): aliquem purpurâ et sceptro et illis insignibus regiis exornare (*to invest him with the insignia of royalty, after Cic., Sext.*, 26, 57); regnum ac diadema alicui *or* ad aliquem deferre (*Hor., Od.*, 2, 2, 22): rerum summam ad aliquem deferre: *to be crowned*, diadema accipere: *a crowned head*, princeps (*prince, in general*); rex (*king*); imperator, Cæsar (*emperor*).

CROWN-GLASS, vitrum purum *or* candidum (*Plin.*): vitrum translucens quam proximâ crystalli similitudine (*Plin.*).

CROWN-IMPERIAL, * fritillaria imperatoris (*Linn.*).

CROWN-PRINCE, filius regis (principis) in spem imperii genitus (*Curt.*, 4, 14, 22; *cf.* 3, 11, 24): filius regis tamquam haud dubius regni heres (*Liv.*, 42, 16, *extr.*): filius regis summum ad fastigium genitus (*after Tac., Ann.*, 13, 17, 3): heres regni (*general term for heir of the empire, Liv.*, 1, 48). ☞ *Not* "princeps hereditarius:" *the wife of the crown-prince*, * conjux heredis regni.

CROWN-SCAB (i. e., *a cutaneous disease of the head*): porrigo, inis (*also of animals, according to Juven.*, 2, 79).

CRUCIATE (*obsolete*). Vid. Excruciate.

CRUCIBLE, catinus (*Plin.*, 33, 6, 35: *it appears to have had two divisions, called* superior *and* inferior catinus).

CRUCIFIX, * Christus cruci affixus.

CRUCIFIXION, crux (*from context will mostly do*): supplicium servile (*from its being inflicted on slaves only*). *To threaten any body with crucifixion*, crucem alicui minari *or* minitari: *to put any body to death by crucifixion* [vid. to Crucify]. *The crucifixion of* Christ, * supplicium summum *or* servile a Christo sumtum. *The day of our Lord's crucifixion*, dies, quo Christi crux constituta est, ab omnibus Christianis celebrandus *or* celebratus (*after Plin. Ep.*, 10, 103).

CRUCIFY, cruci aliquem affigere *or* suffigere; in cruce aliquem suffigere (†); aliquem in crucem agere *or* tollere (*Cicero uses* cruce afficere, *but only in connection*

with other ablatives, morte, cruciatu, cruce affícere, 2 *Verr.*, 1, 4, 9): supplicio servili animadvertere in aliquem (*general term*). *To be crucified*, in crucem agi: pendēre in cruce (*to hang on the cross*). *To threaten to crucify any body*, crucem alicui minari *or* minitari (*Cic.*).

CRUDE. ‖ *Raw*, vid. ‖ *Unwrought*, rudis (*without any preparation by art, such as nature produces it*): incultus (*not properly wrought or refined*): infectus (e. g., *of gold, silver*, &c.; *opposed to* factus). ‖ *Unripe*, vid. ‖ *Unfinished*, imperfectus (*imperfect*): inchoatus (*a favorite word of Cicero's: only begun, not brought to perfection; opposed to* perfectus). Jn. inchoatus ac rudis: mancus quodammodo et inchoatus: inchoatus quidam et confusus: inchoatus quidam, non perfectus (*all Cic.*): adumbratus (*only traced, superficial*; e. g., intelligentia: opinio): vitiosus (*incorrect*): mancus (*that has defects or wants*): informis (*that has not the proper shape or form*): indoctus (*crude, with reference to any body's notions*): *to leave any thing in a crude state*, inchoatum relinquere aliquid: *crude notions or ideas*, intelligentiæ inchoatæ (*so far as they are in a crude state, not fully developed*; e. g., rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concipere, *Cic.*).

CRUDELY, inculte; dure; imperfecte; vitiose; indocte. Syn. *in* Crude.

CRUDENESS. *Circumlocution by adjectives under* Crude.

CRUDITY, cruditas (*indigestion; overloading of the stomach; also plural*, cruditates = *undigested food, Plin.*). ‖ *Crudeness*, vid.

CRUEL, crudelis (*cruelly disposed, acting with cruelty, opposed to* clemens): sævus (*blood-thirsty, cruel*; *ἀνός*): ferus (*wild by nature, opposed to* mitis; *different from* ferox; i. e., *untamed, haughty*, &c.): immanis (*producing terror from its unnatural savageness; hence wild, cruel, opposed to* mansuetus. *These four, also, of whatever shows or proceeds from cruelty*). Jn. dirus (*dreadful; as a property of things or persons*) et immanis; ferus et immanis; immanis et crudelis: durus (*hard, inexorable, of persons as well as their character, opposed to* misericors): atrox (*fearful; likely to make an impression of terror on any body, of things*; e. g., *deed, act*). Jn. sævus et atrox: inhumanus (*inhuman*): barbarus (*cruel by nature*; e. g., neque tam barbari linguâ et natione illi, quam tu naturâ et moribus, *Cic.*). *A cruel character or disposition*, immanis natura (*Cic.*): *a cruel step-mother*, dira novercа: *very cruel*, crudelissimus (*of persons and things*): *a most cruel punishment*, supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum.

CRUELLY, crudeliter; dure; atrociter; inhumane [Syn. *in* Cruel]: *very or most cruelly*, crudelissime: *to treat or use any body cruelly*, crudelitatem suam in aliquo exercēre; crudelitatem adhibēre in aliquem; *most cruelly*, ultimâ crudelitate sævire (in aliquem).

CRUELNESS, } crudelitas; sævitia;
CRUELTY, } feritas; immanitas; duritas; atrocitas. [Syn. *in* Cruel]. Jn. duritas et immanitas; feritas et immanitas; immanitas et crudelitas. *To treat any body with cruelty*, crudelitatem suam in aliquo exercēre; crudelitatem adhibēre in aliquem (*when other means are of no effect*; e. g., *of the master against his slave*): *to exercise or indulge in all manner of cruelties*, in omne genus crudelitatis erumpere; nullum genus crudelitatis intermittere: *to exercise the greatest cruelty*, ultimâ crudelitate sævire: *against any body*, crudelitatem suam in aliquo exprimere; crudelitatem explēre in aliquo: *to display a ferocious cruelty*, * sanguine et cædе sævire (*by bloodshed and murder*): *to exhibit unexampled cruelty*, ultra humanarum irarum fidem sævire (*Liv.*, 8, 14): *Sulla, after the victory, indulged in unexampled cruelty*, Sulla post victoriam audito fuit crudelior: *to exercise and suffer unheard-of cruelty*, facere et pati infanda: *with the greatest cruelty*, crudelissime.

CRUENTATE. Vid. Bloody.

CRUET, urceolus (*Col.*, 12, 16, 4; *Juven.*, 3, 203): guttus (*with a narrow neck for ointments and oil, as used in the bath-rooms or at a sacrifice, πρόχοος, Hor. and Plin.*): * urceus olearius (*an oil-cruet*): acetabulum (*a vinegar-cruet*).

CRUISE, *s.* ‖ *Cruet*, vid. ‖ *Of a vessel*, expeditio (*general term*). *To send a vessel on a cruise*, navem in expeditionem mittere (*after* milites equitesque in expeditionem mittere, *Cæs.*). *A piratical cruise*, * expeditio prædandi gratiâ facta.

CRUISE, *v.*, mari vagari; pervagari mare (*Liv.*): *to cruise along the coast*, præter oram vagari (*Liv.*, 12, 14; *but not* oram legere, *which means merely to sail close in by the shore*): *to cruise* (*of a pirate*), piraticam facere *or* exercēre; latrocinio maris vitam tolerare (*inasmuch as the cruiser makes a living by it*).

CRUISER, prædo (maritimus, *piratical cruiser*). *By metonymy, the ship itself*: * navis armata in expeditionem missa; navis prædonis *or* prædatoria (*piratical*): *to make the sea unsafe by their* (*piratical*) *cruisers*, mare infestum facere navibus piraticis; latrociniis et prædationibus infestare mare.

CRUMB, } mollis pars panis: panis mol-
CRUM, } lia, *plural* (*the soft part of the loaf, opposed to "the crust"*): interior pars panis (*the inner part of a loaf, in general*): mica (*a bit, a particle of bread*): frustula (*small pieces of bread that have been broken from the loaf*): reliquiæ (*remnants, pieces of bread that have been left, or not been eaten at any given meal*). *A few crumbs of bread*, panis uncia: *a person who picks up the crumbs that fall from the table*, analecta (*ἀναλέγω, Mart.*): *a small crumb*, micula. *I have not a single crumb of bread to eat*, in summâ inopiâ vivo. ‖ *To pick up one's crumbs* (i. e., *to recover from illness*); vid. to Recover.

CRUMB, } *v.*, tr., friare: comminu-
CRUMBLE, } ere (*to break into small pieces, in general*): conterere (*to rub to dust*). *To crumble bread into milk*, panem interere in lacte. ‖ *v.*, intr., friari: se friare: in micas friare: in micas friari. ‖ *To crumble into dust*, (*α*) tr., in pulverem resolvere: (*β*) intr., in pulverem resolvi; corruere (*of houses*, &c., *falling down*).

CRUMMY. *By circumlocution, the crummy part of a loaf*, mollia panis (*Plin.*): friabilis (*that will crumble away*). ‖ *Soft*, vid.

CRUMP. Vid. Crooked.

CRUMPET, crustulum (*diminutive of* crustum, *Hor., Sen.*, &c.).

CRUMPLE, *v.*, tr., rugare: corrugare. *Crumpled*, rugosus: intr., corrugari: rugare (*Plaut., Cas.*, 2, 3, 30: palliolum—rugat).

CRUMPLING, * pomum degener (*after* arundo degener, *Col.*): *crumplings*, poma priores succos oblita (*after Virg.*, pomaque degenerant, succos oblita priores).

CRUPPER, postilēna (* *Plaut., Cas.*, 1, 37).

CRUSADE, * bellum rei Christianæ causâ susceptum; * bellum pro sacris Christianis susceptum: ☞ expeditio cruciata *or* sacra *is barbarous*.

CRUSH, *s.*, compressio: contusio. *Sometimes* pulsus, ictus, percussio, collisus, collisio, attritus *may serve*. ‖ *A dense crowd*, turba confertissima.

CRUSH, tr., contundere (*general term, both properly* [*as* caput; colla, pectus; oleas; florem aratro, *Catull.*], *and figuratively*, aliquem, alicujus animum, audaciam, opes, &c.): elidere (*properly, "to strike or thrust out, or violently;"* talos, caput saxo): illidere (*to strike into; injure by a crushing blow*; e. g., serpens illisa, *Cic.*): premere (*to press*): comprimere (*to press together*): deprimere: opprimere (*crush down: properly and figuratively*): confringere (*to beat to pieces*): comminuere (*to break or beat into bits*): conculcare (*to crush by treading on it*): perfringere (*to break thoroughly*): diminuere (*to reduce to small pieces or atoms*; e. g., *any body's head or brains*, caput, cerebrum): deterere (*to reduce by rubbing, to bruise*; e. g., frumenta): pinsere (*to pound*): conterere: obterere (*to reduce to atoms by rubbing, to pulverize*): in pulverem redigere *or* conterere (*to reduce to dust to pulverize—*☞ *but not* pulverare): oblidere (*to mangle, to jam*). *To crush grapes*, torculare (*late*); prelo premere; calcare (*Col.*, 12, 39, 2): *to crush olives*, oleas contundere: *to crush in a mortar*, contundere in pilâ (e. g., thymum): *to crush any thing with a weight*, aliquid elidere pondere (*Plin.*, draconem). ‖ *To be crushed*, frangi; contundi; elidi [Syn. *above*]: *to be crushed between rocks*, contundi ac debilitari inter saxa rupesque (*Liv.*): *to have been nearly crushed by the fall of a tree*, prope funeratum esse ictu arboris († *Hor.*): *to be crushed by the fall of a room*, ruinâ conclavis opprimi (*Cic.*). ‖ Fig., contundere (vid. *above*): affligere (*to dash to the ground*; *opposed to* erigere): opprimere (*to quell*; e. g., *a commotion*, tumultum: *to oppress, destroy violently*, libertatem; *cf. Cic., Læl.*, 4, 78: ut exstinctæ potius amicitiæ, quam oppressæ esse videantur): comprimere (*to stop or quell by main force*; e. g., tumultum, seditionem): obruere (*to cover over with a mass that crushes or overwhelms one*): obtundere (*to beat on any thing, and thus deprive it of its power*; e. g., *to dull the mental powers*, mentem, ingenia). *To crush any body's pride*, superbiam alicujus retundere (*Phædr.*, 4, 23, 21): *a manly character is not to be crushed by pain*, viri non est debilitari dolore, frangi, succumbere: *to be crushed* (e. g., *under deep affliction*), ægritudine afflictum debilitatumque esse; *by a burden*, onere opprimi, deprimi: *to be crushed by the magnitude of debts, an affair*, &c., obrui ære alieno, negotii magnitudine: *to be almost crushed by one's own greatness*, magnitudine suâ laborare: *by the power of fate*, impetum fortunæ superare non posse: *to crush any body*, aliquem obruere († *Propert.*, Deus me obruit): aliquem *or* alicujus opes contundere (*crush his power*): aliquem conterere *or* contemtim conterere (*Plaut.*): aliquem frangere (*break his spirit; opposed to* erigere); aliquem deprimere (*sink him or his scale; opposed to* extollere): tyrannicâ crudelitate importune vexare (*of a tyrant*; e. g., *speaking of a nation*; vid. *Justin*, 42, 1, 3): tyrannum esse in aliquem; superbe crudeliterque tractare aliquem (*of a single individual*; vid. *Cic., Phil.*, 13, 8, 17; *Justin*, 42, 1, 3): *to crush any body's hopes*, alicujus spem exstinguere, incidere *or* infringere: *any body's power*, alicujus opes contundere; alicujus potentiam exstinguere: *to crush the enemy*, hostes profligare.

CRUSH, intr., densari; condensari; spissari; conspissari; concrescere: compressione coactum esse (*Vitr.*).

CRUST, *s.*, crusta (*any natural rind or coating*; e. g., *of bread, a wound*, &c.). *To cover with a crust*, crustare: crustâ obducere: *covered with a crust*, crustatus: crustosus: *the crust of bread*, crusta panis. *A crust* (= *morsel*) *of bread*, frustum (*diminutive*, frustulum). *I have not a crust of bread to eat*; vid Crumb.

CRUST, tr., crustare; crustâ obducere: intr., crustari.

CRUSTACEOUS, crustatus: crustosus; e. g., crustata, *plural* (*sc.* animalia, *crustaceous animals, Plin.*, 11, 37, 62).

CRUSTILY. Vid. Crossly.

CRUSTINESS. Vid. Crabbedness, Crossness.

CRUSTY. ‖ *Covered with a crust* [vid. Crust]. ‖ *Morose*. Vid. Cross, Crabbed.

CRUTCH, *s.*, baculum (*with the ancients, any thing that would serve as a support in walking*). *To lean on a crutch*, baculo inniti (*Ov., Met.*, 14, 655): *to walk with a crutch*, baculo levare membra (*ibid.*, 8, 693).

CRUTCH, *v.*, baculo levare: firmare.

CRY, *v.* ‖ *Shout out*, clamare (*general term, to raise one's voice, also to cry out*; e. g., *for sale*, &c.): conclamare (*of several persons, but its meaning the same as that of* clamare): proclamare (*to cry aloud; but in prose generally used in speaking of the "præco," or crier*): vociferari (*to cry violently, passionately, on ac-*

count of pain, dissatisfaction, anger, and the like) : exclamare (*to scream*) : clamorem edere *or* tollere (*to raise a cry*) : plorare (*to bewail, to weep*) : quiritare (*to cry pitiably*) : vocem intendere (*to raise one's voice, opposed to* vocem remittere) : *to cry out* (*in a murmuring, threatening manner*), fremere (*with accusative, or accusative and infinitive*; e. g., Arrius ereptum sibi consulatum fremit) : clamare de aliquâ re (*to utter cries about any thing*). *To cry out for any body,* clamare *or* inclamare aliquem : *to cry out after a person,* clamore aliquem insequi ; clamoribus aliquem consectari : *to cry out to any body for help,* vocare aliquem in auxilium : *to cry with all one's might,* maximâ voce clamare ; altum clamorem tollere ; *or* clamitare *only* : clamando aures alicujus fatigare (*after Liv.*, 9, 20), *or* obtundere (*after Ter., Heaut.*, 2, 3, 89) : *to cry or shout any thing into any body's ear,* aures alicujus personare (*Hor., Ep.*, 1, 1, 7). [Vid. to Shout.] *To cry out "fire!"* ignem conclamare (*Sen., De Irâ*, 3, 43, 3) : *they cry out, "robbers!"* conclamant latrones. ‖ *To complain loudly,* gemitus edere : suspirare (*to sigh loudly*) ; *also* ab imo pectore suspirare *or* suspiria ducere (*Ov., Met.*, 2, 156). [Vid. to Sigh.] ‖ *To cry from pain, grief,* &c. : plorare (*to weep aloud with passionate expression of grief, especially of children ; cf. Sen. Ep.*, 63, 1 : lacrimandum est, non plorandum) : lacrimare (*to shed tears, whether from joy or sorrow*) : flēre (*to weep : between the passionless* lacrimare *and* plorare) : ejulare (*to wail with cries and sobs*) : vagire (*of young children*) : lamentari (*of a long-continued wailing*). *To make any body cry,* lacrimas *or* fletum alicui movēre ; lacrimas alicui elicere *or* excutere ; aliquem ad fletum adducere ; aliquem plorantem facere : *he cries for joy like a child,* homini cadunt lacrimæ, quasi puero, gaudio (*Ter., Ad.*, 4, 1, 20) : *I can not help crying,* nequeo, quin lacrimem ; lacrimas tenēre non possum : *do not cry!* ne lacrima ; ne plora : *to cry about any thing,* lacrimare aliquid, *or* casum alicujus ; flēre de aliquâ re (aliquid *is poetical only*) : *to cry one's eyes out,* efflēre oculos ; lacrimis confici. [Vid., *also,* to Weep.] ‖ *To proclaim publicly* : pronunciare : renunciare (*to make known by crying out, the latter especially at the election of magistrates ;* vid. *Bremi, Suet., Cæs.*, 41 ; *Schütz, Lex. Cic., sub vv.*) : prædicare (*if by a herald ; e. g., a victory, an auction*) : indicere (*to proclaim a solemnity*) : declarare (*to declare publicly*) : clamitare (*to cry out in the streets for sale ; e. g., figs,* cauneas) : *to have any thing cried,* aliquid per prænconem pronunciare, aliquid præconi, *or* sub præcone, *or* præconis voci subjicere : aliquid per præconem vendere (e. g., *with regard to any thing offered for sale*). [Vid. Promulgate, Proclaim.] ‖ To cry down (*to depreciate*) ; de aliquo detrahendi causâ dicere : detrahere de aliquo : obtrectare alicui : vituperando affligere aliquid : (verbis) elevare aliquem *or* aliquid (e. g., alicujus facta *or* res gestas ; alicujus auctoritatem) : detrectare aliquid (e. g., *any body's advantages,* alicujus virtutes) : alicui infamiam movēre ; aliquem infamare ; aliquem diffamare *or* aliquem variis rumoribus differre (*stronger terms*). [Syn. in Decry.] ‖ To cry unto [vid. to Invoke]. ‖ To cry up : aliquem pleniore ore *or* utroque pollice laudare ; plenâ manu alicujus laudes in astra tollere : aliquem honorificentissime laudare : dilaudare (*to praise beyond measure*) [vid., *also,* to Praise]. ‖ To cry out against, fremere adversus aliquid. *For* Cry out, vid. *beginning of article.*

CRY, *s.* ‖ *Clamor :* clamor (e. g., *to raise a clamor,* clamorem edere *or* tollere) : exclamatio : acclamatio (*exclamation ;* acclamatio, *also the rhetorical figure,* ἐπιφώνημα, *Quint.*, 8, 5, 11) : pronunciatio : promulgatio (*proclamation*) : præconium (*if by a herald or crier ;* e. g., *proclamation respecting a public sale*) : vox (*the sound of the voice ;* e. g., vox lugubris, *a plaintive cry ; also* ejulatio : ejulatus) : quiritatus (*a whimpering cry*). *To utter a cry of pain or anguish,* quiritationem facere *or* ejulare (*if uttered with a plaintive voice*) : *cry of children,* vagītus : *a cry of joy,* clamor et gaudium (*Tac., Hist.*, 2, 70, 3) ; clamor lætus (*Virg., Æn.*, 3, 524) : *to receive any body with a cry of joy,* * clamore et gaudio *or* clamore læto aliquem excipere : *the cry of hounds,* latratus canum. ‖ *A battle-cry,* clamor prœlium inchoantium (*after Liv.*, 38, 17) ; *shouting their battle-cry,* clamore sublato : *to raise the battle-cry,* clamorem tollere [☞ *not* classicum canere ; i. e., *to give the signal of attack by sound of trumpet*] : [☞ baritus (barritus *or* barditus *is spurious*) *means the battle-cry of the Germani, which Tacitus, Germ.*, 3, 2, *mistakes for the usual warlike hymn that was sung before the commencement of battle.* Vid. *Commentators on those passages.*

CRYSTAL, *s.*, crystallus. *Glass that is as clear as crystal,* vitrum translucens quam proximâ crystalli similitudine : *made of crystal,* crystallinus : *a goblet of crystal,* poculum crystallinum : *like crystal,* vitreus (i. e., *transparent, like glass*). *Rock-crystal,* crystallus *or* crystallum.

CRYSTAL, } crystallinus : vitre-
CRYSTALLINE, } us (*transparent, like glass*). *A crystal cup,* poculum crystallinum : *crystal glasses,* crystallina, *plural : a crystal globe,* pila crystallina (*Plin.*, 37, 2, 10) : *a crystal mirror,* * speculum crystallinum : *crystal glass* (i. e., *the material itself*), vitrum translucens quam proximâ crystalli similitudine. ‖ *Clear, transparent :* crystallinus ; pellucidus ; translucidus ; clarus ; lucidus ; translucens ; pellucens. [Syn. *in* Transparent.] *The crystalline lens* (*in the eye*), * humor translucens quam proximâ crystalli similitudine (*after Plin.*, 36, 25, 67).

CRYSTALLIZATION, * formatio crystalli.

CRYSTALLIZE, tr., * in crystallos formare : ‖ intr., * in crystallos abire.

CUB, *s.*, catulus (*diminutive of* canis, *but also applied in Latin to the young of other animals ; e. g., lions, cats, sheep, hogs, wolves, tigers, foxes, apes, weasels, lizards, serpents,* &c.) : *cub of a fox, also* vulpecula (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 31, 88 ; *Hor. Ep.*, 1, 7, 29 ; *Schmid., Auct. Carm. de Philom.*, 59) : *cub of a whale* (*Waller*), vitulus, *from the context* (*Plin.*).

CUB, *v.*, parēre : fetum ponere *or* procreare : catulos parere : fetus edere *or* procreare.

CUBE, cubus (κύβος, *as geometrical body ; pure Latin,* quadrantal, * *Gell.*, i, 20) : figura ex omni latere quadrata (*as figure, ibid.*) : corpus ex sex lateribus æquali latitudine planitierum perquadratum (*Vitr.*, 5 *Præf.*) : *in the form of a cube,* * cubo similis. *A cube* (= *cubic number*), cubus (*Gell.*, 1, 20). ‖ *As adjective. The cube root,* * radix cubica.

CUBIC, } cubicus. *A cubic number,*
CUBICAL, } cubus (*Gell.*, 1, 10) : *cubic proportion,* ratio cubica (*Vitr., 5, prefat.*, 3) : *cubic measure,* * mensura cubica : *cubic mile,* * mille passus cubici : *cubic inch,* * digitus cubicus : *cubic foot,* * pes cubicus.

CUBIT, cubitus *and* cubitum (*Plaut., &c.*) sesquipes (*id.*).

CUBITAL, cubitalis (*Liv., &c.*) : sesquipedālis ; e. g., latitudo (*Vitr.*) : sesquipedāneus (*Plin.*, 9, 27, 28).

CUCKOLD, currūca (*Juv.*, 6, 276, *Rupert. Called by the Greeks,* κερατίας, κεραςφόρος). *To make a man a cuckold,* cum alicujus uxore rem habēre ; alicujus uxorem adulterare.

CUCKOO, cuculus (cucūlus, *Auct. Carm. Phil.*, 35) ; *also as epithet with the ancients ;* e. g., aliquem cuculum compellare (vid. *Hor., Sat.*, 1, 7, 31 ; *cf. with Plin.*, 18, 26, 66, 2).

CUCKOO-FLOWER, * Lychnis flos-cuculi (*ragged Robin, Linn.*).

CUCKOO-PINT, * Arum maculatum (*Linn.*).

CUCUMBER, cucumis. *A pickled cucumber,* * cucumis aceto maceratus : *cucumber seed,* * cucumeris semen.

CUCURBITE, * cucurbita.

CUD, ruma : rūmen. *To chew the cud,* rūminare *or* ruminari (tr. *and* intr.) : remandere (tr. *and* intr., *post-Augustan*). ‖ Fig., *to chew the cud of one's thoughts,* lustrare aliquid animo (*Cic.*) ; reputare aliquid cum animo (*Sall.*) ; versare aliquid in animo (*Liv.*) ; agitare aliquid in mente (*Cic.*), mente (*Liv.*), animo (*Sall.*) ; revocare se ad aliquid (*Cic.*).

CUD-BEAR, * Lecanora tartarea (*Bot.*).

CUD-WEED, * gnaphalium (*Bot.* ; gnaphalion, *Plin.*).

CUDGEL, *s.*, baculum (*any stick ;* baculus *is post-classical*) : fustis (*for beating*) : scipio (σκίπων, σκήπων, *for walking ; but occasionally used as cudgel, Plaut.*). *To strike any body on the head with a cudgel,* alicujus caput baculo percutere.

CUDGEL, *v.*, aliquem fusti verberare ; fusti in aliquem animadvertare ; aliquem petere baculo (*to hit him or strike at him with a cudgel or stick*).

CUDGELLING ; e. g., *to get a good cudgelling or beating,* male mulcari : *to give any body a good cudgelling,* male mulcare aliquem (*comical only,* probe percutere ; bene depexum dare, verberibus *or* fustibus irrigare aliquem).

CUE. ‖ *A hint,* signum (*general term*) nutus. *To give any body his cue,* alicui innuere (*if with finger,* digito) ; capite nutare (*with the head*), nictare (*with the eyes*) ; alicui signum dare nutu (*all of them of signifying by a sign what one wishes a man to do*) : *to give a man his cue secretly,* alicui furtim nutu signum dare (*properly, Ov., Fast.*, 1, 418) : summonēre aliquem, *on any subject,* de aliquâ re (*of a private warning*). *To take one's cue from any body,* ad nutum alicujus aliquid facere ; nutu quod vult, volet, &c., aliquis, conficere : *it would have been done in a moment, if I had but given him his cue,* si innuissem modo, hoc facile perfici posset. ‖ *Humor, temper,* vid. : temporarius animi motus (vid. *Quint.*, 5, 10, 28). [Syn. *in* Humor.] ‖ *The last word of a speech, on hearing which the other actor is to begin,* verbum, quod alterius orationem excipit. ‖ *Straight rod used by billiard players,* * clava lusoria.

CUFF, *s.* ‖ *A blow,* pugnus : colaphus (κόλαφος ; i. e., *blow with the fist in any body's face*) : alapa (*with the flat hand*). *To deal or give any body a cuff* [vid. to Cuff] : *to come to fisticuffs,* res venit ad manus : ad manum accedere. ‖ *The end of a sleeve, (perhaps)* limbus. ‖ *Handcuffs,* manīca.

CUFF, *v.*, tr., pugnum *or* colaphum alicui impingere : aliquem pugnis cædere : aliquem colaphis pulsare : pugneo hospitio accipere aliquem (*comedy*). ‖ Intr., pugnis certare *or* inter se contendere.

CUIRASS, thorax : cataphracta [vid. Armor]. *Covered with a cuirass,* thoracatus (*Plin.*) ; cataphractus (*covered with defensive armor*).

CUIRASSIER, * eques thoracatus (*after* navarca thoracatus, *Plin.*) ; eques cataphractus ; eques gravis armaturæ : *a regiment of cuirassiers, or cuirassier regiment,* * chilias equitum thoracatorum, *or* cataphractorum, *or* equitum gravis armaturæ. *Cuirassiers,* thoracati *or* equites thoracati.

CUISH (i. e., *the armor that protects the thighs*), * tegumenta ferrea femorum, *or* * squamæ ferreæ, quæ loricæ modo femora tegunt.

CULINARY, coquinarius (*belonging to the kitchen ;* e. g., vasa, *Plin.*, 33, 11, 49) : coquinaris *is another form* (e. g., culter, *Varr. in Non.*, 195, 17) : coquinatorius (e. g., instrumentum, *Ulp., Dig.*, 34, 2, 19, § 2) : *culinary matters,* * res culinaria : *the culinary art,* * ars coquinaria : * ars culinaria : *culinary utensils,* instrumentum coquinatorium : *a culinary utensil,* vas coquinarium (*any vessel*) : *culinary vessels,* vasa coquinaria ; vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum uti assōlent *or* assolemus ; vasa, quæ ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent. Vid. Cookery.

CULL, eligere ; deligere ; seligere ; delectum habēre, facere [Syn. *in* to Choose] : *to cull fine passages wherever one meets with them,* omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare : *to cull fine passages out of a book,* e libro excerpere.

CULLION. *A rascally cullion*, homo deterrimus: scelus viri.

CULM, culmus (*of corn, from the root to the ear inclusive*): calamus (*properly, of a reed; then, also, of corn*).

CULMINATE, in summo fastigio esse: ad amplissimos gradus promoveri *or* promotum esse (*to reach or have reached the highest honors*). *The culminating point*, summum fastigium. *He has reached his culminating point*, summus ejus felicitati cumulus accessit.

CULMINATION, summum fastigium (*the highest point; improperly.*)

CULPABLE, reprehendendus: vituperabilis: vituperandus: reprehensione *or* vituperatione dignus (*deserving reproof*; Syn. *of* vituperatio *and* reprehensio *in* To Blame): malus (*bad*): pœnâ dignus (*deserving punishment*): animadvertendus (*only of actions deserving severe notice or punishment*; e. g., facinus). *To be culpable*, in vitio esse (*of persons and things*); in culpâ esse (*of persons*). *He who does not prevent the commission of an injury, when he can, is as culpable as*, &c., qui non obsistit, si potest, injuriæ, tam in vitio est, quam si, &c.

CULPABLENESS, } culpa (*the guilt it-*
CULPABILITY, } *self*). *By circumlocution. I deny my culpableness*, non sum reprehendendus. *I deny the culpableness of this*, hoc nihil in se habet, quod reprehendi possit. *Who does not see at once the culpableness of this act?* quis non videt, hoc facinus pœnâ dignum *or* hoc facinus animadvertendum esse?

CULPABLY, male (*badly*). *By circumlocution. To have acted culpably*, in culpâ esse: *not to have acted culpably*, a reprehensione abesse; sine vitio esse. *He who suffers a wrong he might have prevented acts as culpably as*, &c., qui non obsistit, si potest, injuriæ, tam in vitio est, quam si, &c.: *to consider any body to have acted culpably*, aliquem nocentem habêre.

CULPRIT, noxius: nocens: sons [Syn. *in* Criminal]. ☞ "Reus" = *an accused person; a defendant.*

CULTIVATE, agrum colere: agrum arare, colere (*the latter also of growing vines*): facere agrum (*to turn into a field, in general, Col.*, 2, 2, 8): semen facere (*to put the seed into the ground*): *to cultivate a woody district, or a forest*, silvestrem regionem in arvorum formam redigere (*Col.*, 2, 2, 8): *a piece or tract of land that has never been cultivated*, ager nullâ ex parte cultus: *to leave the care of cultivating one's fields to somebody else*, agros alicui colendos dare: *the land is not cultivated*, * terra non habet cultores; * terra jacet inculta: *soil that is fit to be cultivated*, campus *or* terra arabilis; ager culturæ facilis: *a soil that is not easy to cultivate*, terra vix ullâ culturâ vincibilis: *the Gauls considered it degrading to cultivate their own fields*, Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu quærere. ‖ *Of intellectual cultivation*, fingere: formare: conformare (*to shape*): colere: excolere (*to train and develop*): expolire (*to polish*): instituere (*to instruct in any given branch of learning*): *to cultivate one's mind or mental powers*, animum, mentem fingere *or* conformare: animum colere, excolere (doctrinâ): *to cultivate one's manners, or those of others*, mores conformare; expolire hominemque reddere; omni vitâ atque cultu excolere atque expolire; ad humanitatem informare *or* effingere: *to cultivate the minds of youth*, puerilem ætatem ad humanitatem informare; juventutem ad honestatem fingere; juventutis mentem ad virtutem fingere: *to cultivate any body's mind or taste for the arts and sciences*, artibus et literis aliquem erudire *or* instituere: *to cultivate an art or science*, ad aliquid se applicare (e. g., ad philosophiam, ad eloquentiam, ad scribendam historiam, &c., *Cic.*): ad aliquod studium se applicare (*Ter., Heaut. Prol.*, 23): alicui rei studêre (e. g., arti, scientiæ, literis, virtuti; *Cat. ap. Gell.*, in aliquâ re poeticæ artis non erat, si quis in eâ re studebat, &c.) [☞ artem colere, exercêre, factitare, in aliquâ arte versari = *to practice it*]: doctrinâ (*or* disciplinâ) imbui *or* erudiri: *to cultivate a taste for literature*, literis studêre; literis se tradere *or* se dedere; literarum studio se dedere; animum ad studia referre: *to cultivate the higher branches of the arts and sciences*, altioribus studiis artibusque se dedere: *to have cultivated the sciences*, literis imbutum esse (vid. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 23); in literis aliquid profecisse (*to have cultivated them to some considerable degree*): *to cease or give over cultivating an art*, desinere artem: *to be no longer cultivated* (*of an art*), cessare. *Cultivated nations*, populi eruditi (vid. *Cic., Rep.*, 2, 10). ‖ *To cultivate any body's acquaintance*, appetere alicujus familiaritatem: *any body's friendship*, alicujus amicitiam sequi; ad alicujus familiaritatem *or* amicitiam se applicare (*Cic.*): *to cultivate the friendship of the Athenians*, ad Atheniensium societatem se applicare (*Nep.*).

CULTIVATION, cultûra: cultus (*both properly and improperly*). *Cultivation of the soil*, agri cultura; *or* cultura *only, or* agricultus, *or* agri cultio, *or* agrorum cultus (*general term*): aratio (*the ploughing*): arandi ratio (*the mode or manner in which this is done*). [Vid., *also*, To Plough, Ploughing. ‖ *Intellectual cultivation*, animi cultus: cura (*the care itself bestowed on the cultivation of an object*): humanitas (*physical and mental elevation, especially with reference to manners and morals*). Jn. cultus atque humanitas: *the cultivation of literature*, literarum studia, *plural: the cultivation of all the arts and sciences*, omnes bonarum rerum disciplinæ: *the cultivation of the liberal arts*, cultus honestarum artium: studia liberalia.

CULTIVATOR. ‖ *With reference to agriculture*, cultor: agricola: agricultor: colonus: ☞ ruricola is *poetical only* [Syn. *in* Peasant]: sator: qui serit (*who plants*; ☞ plantator *or* qui plantat *is not classical*): *the cultivators of the soil in Sicily*, ii, qui in Sicilia arant. ‖ *In an intellectual point of view*, cultor: curator (*who takes care of any thing in general*): educator et altor (*after Cic., De N. D.*, 2, 34, *in.; one that nourishes and fosters*): fautor (*one who protects or patronizes any body or any thing*): *to be a cultivator of an art*, arti alicui studêre. Vid. To Cultivate.

CULVERIN, * colubrinum (*sc.* tormentum).

CUMBER, impedire: obstruere [Syn. *in* To Obstruct]: gravare: prægravare: molestiam alicui afferre *or* exhibêre (*to become troublesome to a person*): obstare *or* impedimento esse alicui (*to be in any body's way*): onerare aliquem *or* aliquid aliquâ re: onera alicui imponere. *To cumber with cares*, curis impedire (*Ter.*). Vid. Obstruct, Load, Hinder.

CUMBERSOME, } gravis (*heavy; bur-*
CUMBROUS, } *densome*): onerosus (*poetically, and post-classical prose*): molestus: incommodus: iniquus (*inconvenient, incommodious*): inhabilis prope magnitudinis (*so large as to be almost unmanageable, Liv.; so* inhabilis pondere, *Curt.*): *the cumbersome bulk of their huge bodies*, inhabilis vastorum corporum moles (*of elephants, Curt.*): durus (*heavy in expression; of a verse*, &c.): operosus: laboriosus (*laborious, troublesome*): difficilis. Jn. gravis et incommodus; laboriosus molestusque.

CUMBERSOMELY, graviter; incommode: onerose (*very late, Paul. Nol.*).

CUMBERSOMENESS, inhabilis moles (*Curt.*): corpus vastum (*huge body*): onerositas (*very late, Tertull.*). *Sometimes* onus, impedimentum, &c., *may serve, or* (*of a verse or passage*) duritas.

CUMBRANCE. Vid. Encumbrance.

CUMIN, cumînum (*if grown in a garden*): * carum carvi (*if grown in the fields, common cumin, Linn.*): *seasoned with cumin*, cumînatus (*late*): *cumin-bread*, panis cumînatus (*late*): *cumin-broth*, cumînatum (*sc.* jus, *in Apic.*, 1, 29): *cumin-cheese*, * caseus cumînatus.

CUMULATE, *v.*, tr. Vid. Heap up *or* Accumulate.

CUMULATION. Vid. Accumulation.

CUNCTATION. Vid. Delay.

CUNNING, *s.*, astutia: calliditas (*clever cunning*, astutia, *as natural quality*; calliditas, *as acquired by practice*): versutia (*the cunning that is fertile in expedients*): vafrities (*trickiness; especially in legal affairs*): consilium: callidum inventum (*a shrewd or subtle design, cunning, as single act*; astus *hardly belongs to the prose of the Golden Age*): dolus (*a subtle or cunning design or plot, for the purpose of defrauding or deceiving any body*): ars: artificium (*a trick*): *to allow one's self to be deceived by any body's cunning*, arte *or* dolo capi, falli: *to have recourse to cunning*, arte uti, *against any thing*, adversus aliquid (e. g., vim); dolum commoliri: *to have recourse to cunning in deceiving any body*, dolum intendere ad aliquem fallendum. [Vid. Deceit, Fraud]. ‖ *Art, skill*, ars: dexteritas: solertia: ingenii dexteritas: peritia alicujus rei. Vid. Skill.

CUNNING, *adj.* ‖ *Crafty*, astutus; callidus; versutus; vafer; dolosus [Syn. *in* Cunning, *subst.*]: veterator (*of a person who, from practice, is versed in all sorts of trickery*). Jn. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus; veterator et callidus; callidus et acutus ad fraudem: subdolus (*deceitful, with cunning*. [Vid. Deceitful.] ‖ *Knowing*, peritus (usu): usu atque exercitatione præditus (*having experience*): expertus; callidus; peritus alicujus rei: gnarus alicujus rei; exercitatus, versatus in aliquâ re; instructus; sollers; habilis; dexter [Syn. *in* Skillful]. ‖ *A cunning woman*, hariola: vates (*fortune-teller*).

CUNNINGLY. ‖ *Craftily*, astute; callide; versute; vafre; subdole; dolose; fraudulenter [Syn. *in* Cunning, *subst.*]. ‖ *Skillfully*, perite; scienter; solerter; prudenter; dextere *or* dextre; callide; ingeniose: *most cunningly*, solertissime.

CUP, vas potorium: poculum (*general term*): poculum majus (*of a larger size*): calix (κύλιξ, *beaker, of clay, glass, or metal, with one or more pointed spouts to it, Juven.*, 5, 47; calix quatuor nasorum): scyphus (σκύφος, *a larger drinking-vessel, without legs and ears; this was also used at sacrifices, and was either of wood or metal*): calâthus (κάλαθος, *like the expanded cup of a lily*; vid. *Voss, Virg., Ecl.*, 5, 71): cantharus (κάνθαρος, *a sort of jug, of a largish size, swelling out in the middle, and with ears, made of clay, stone, or metal: it was particularly consecrated to Bacchus, although it was also made use of on common occasions*): capis: capêdo: capula (*a small cup with ears to it, made of clay, wood, or metal, for sacred and profane use, although in the latter case considered as a rarity or article of luxury*): phiâla (φιάλη, *a vessel with a broad, flat bottom, artificially wrought of fine metal or stone*): patêra (*a cup with a still flatter bottom than the* phiala, *like which it was made of some precious metal*, &c.): ciborium (κιβώριον, *in the shape of the pericarp of the Egyptian* laburnum): carchesium (καρχήσιον, *a tall cup, diminishing in circumference toward the middle, with ears reaching down from the brim to the foot*): scaphium (*in the shape of a boat*): cymbrium (*also in the shape of a boat, though somewhat different from the* scaphium): batiola (*a larger vessel, made of gold*): cûlullus (*a clay goblet used by the pontifices and vestals at their sacred services; then, also, a small jug of gold, used by the wealthy*): scutula *or* scutella (*a flat, square plate in the shape of a rhombus, also used as a drinking-vessel*): cyâthus (*a small vessel used for pouring wine from the* "crater," *in which it was mixed, into the cups of the guests*; vid. *Hor., Od.*, 3, 19, 12). *A small cup*, pocillum (*Cat. and Liv.*): *to empty a cup at one draught or full*, poculum, &c., uno impetu epotare: *cups*, pocula, *plural*; vasa potoria, *plural: silver cups*, argentum potorium; potoria argentea: *gold cups*, potoria aurea. Prov. "*There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip*" [vid. Slip, *s.*]. ‖ *Tea-cup*, * pocillum ansatum in scutellâ positum (*cup and saucer*); *from the context*, * pocillum ansatum *only*. ‖ *Calix of a flower*, doliolum floris (*Plin.*); calâthus (*later, and poetical only*). [☞

Calix *is not found in this sense.*] ‖ Fig. *The cup of sorrows*; e. g., *to empty the cup of sorrows to the dregs*, exanclare omnes labores ("*less correctly*, exantlare," *Freund.*). ‖ *By metonymy, for* Wine: *to like a cup*, vino deditum esse: vino indulgēre: *over his cups*, in poculis: in mediâ potione: inter scyphos *or* pocula: ad vinum. *A stirrup-cup, or parting-cup, perhaps* * poculum viaticum (*after* cœna viatica, *Plaut., which was given to a friend about to set out on a journey*). *To have had a cup too much*, bene potum esse; vino gravem, *or* vini (☞ *not* vinō) plenum esse.

CUP, *v.*, per cucurbitulas alicui sanguinem detrahere (*by means of cupping*); *also* cucurbitulas admovēre, *or* imponere, *or* accommodare, *or* aptare, *or* agglutinare corpori (=*to apply cupping-glasses*).

CUPPING, scarificatio (*general term*): detractio sanguinis per cucurbitulas.

CUP-BEARER, minister *or* ministrator vini: a cyatho *or* a potione (*sc.* servus *or* puer, *inscriptions of the time of the emperors, whence it may be inferred that they were known as early as the Golden Age*; *cf. Hor., Od.*, 1, 29, 7): prægustator: prægustans (*inasmuch as he tasted the wine before handing it*): ☞ pincerna [*Ascon. ad Cic.*, II. *Verr.*, 1, 26, *extr., and quite late*] and pocillator [*only in Appul., Met.*, 6, p. 179, 16, &c.] *should be avoided as later forms, very little used. The royal or imperial cup-bearer, cup-bearer to a or the king*, &c., regis, Cæsaris a cyatho *or* a potione: *to fill the office of cup-bearer*, pocula ministrare; stare a cyatho; prægustare potum *or* pocula: *to be any body's cup-bearer*, alicui pocula ministrare; alicui bibere ministrare; esse a cyatho alicujus.

CUPBOARD, *s.*, armarium parieti insertum (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 17, 8): *to make or to contrive a cupboard* (*in the wall*), armarium parieti inserere: *to shut a cupboard*, armarium obcludere (*Plaut.*): *to open a cupboard*, armarium recludere (*Plaut.*): *to steal any thing out of a cupboard*, ex armario subripere aliquid (*Plaut.*): *to cut out the bottom of a cupboard*, armarii fundum exsecare: *to place or put any thing in a cupboard*, in armario reponere aliquid (*Plaut.*). *A meat-cupboard, or cupboard in store-room*, &c., armarium promtuarium: *a cupboard for books, clothes*, &c., armarium librorum *or* vestium gratiâ paratum (*Paul., Dig.*, 33, 10, 3): *for books alone*, armarium parieti in bibliothecæ speciem insertum (*Plin., 2 Ep.*, 17, 8).

CUPBOARD, *v.*, in armario reponere (*Plaut.*): * in armario condere, recondere.

CUPIDITY, cupiditas: cupido (☞ cupido, *for the most part, only occurs in the poets and historians; never in Cicero*): cupiditatis ardor, impetus, sitis: aviditas: libido. [Syn. *in* Desire, *s.*] *Insatiable, unrestrained*, &c., *cupidity*, indomita atque effrenata cupiditas: cupiditas insatiabilis: *to tempt the cupidity of any body*, alicui cupiditatem dare, *or* (*stronger*) injicere; aliquem in cupiditatem impellere; aliquem cupiditate incendere, inflammare. *For more phrases*, vid. Desire, *s.*

CUPOLA, thōlus.

CUPPING-GLASS, cucurbitula. *To apply cupping-glasses.* Vid. to Cup.

CUR. Vid. Dog.

CURABLE, sanabilis; quod sanari potest. ☞ Medicabilis *is poetical only; and* curabilis, *in this meaning, not Latin.*

CURACY, * sacerdotis vicarii munus.

CURATE, * vicarius *or* vicarianus (*after* vicaria præfectura, *Ammian.*; vicariani apparitores, *Cod. Theod.*): * vicarius sacerdotis: *or* * qui successit vicarius sacerdotis alicujus muneri (*after Cic.*, succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri).

CURATOR, curator (*general term for one on whom the care of any thing devolves*; e. g., ædiles curatores urbis, annonæ, ludorumque solemnium, *Cic., but especially as technical term, the guardian of a person of age, until his twenty-fifth year* [vid. *Heinecc., Antiqq. Rom. Synt.*, 1, 23, 6, p. 226, *sq.*], *while* tutor *designates the guardian of any body under fourteen, and thus, according to Roman law, not of age*; *also the guardian of a spendthrift, or one laboring under mental debility*, &c.): custos alicujus rei (e. g., hortorum, fani).

CURB, *s.* ‖ *Properly, perhaps* * catenula maxillaris [vid. Bit]. ‖ *Fig. Restraint:* frenum: coërcitio: *to use the curb*, alicui frenos adhibēre (*opposed to* calcaria adhibēre, *to use the spur*) *or* injicere, *or* (*Curt.*) imponere.

CURB, *v.* ‖ Prope., *for curbing a horse:* oream ori (equi) inserere (*to bit*): habenam adducere: frenos adhibēre *or* dare: equo frenos injicere: infrenare equum: frenare (*to bridle*). ‖ Fig. *To restrain, hold in check:* frenare: alicui frenos adhibēre *or* injicere: aliquem vinculo alligare et constringere (*Cic.*): coërcēre *or* cohibēre aliquem: domare: reprimere: *to curb one's passions*, &c., refrenare, *or* coërcēre, *or* comprimere, *or* continēre cupiditates (*or* libidines); moderari cupiditatibus: frangere cupiditates: cupiditatibus imperare: *any body's wrath*, frenare alicujus furorem: *not to curb one's passions*, &c., cupiditatum suarum licentiam non obtinēre: *to curb the licentiousness of youth, or young men*, juventutem refrenare *or* coercēre: *uncurbed*, effrenatus (*both properly and figuratively*); dissolutus (*figuratively only*).

CURD, } coire: spissari. Jn. spis-
CURDLE, } sari et in densitatem coire: congelare: se congelare: coagulari (*properly, to curdle by means of rennet, of milk*, &c.; *then, also, to curdle in general, of any liquid mass*): *to cause to curdle*, congelare (*by cooling*); coagulare (*by rennet*, &c.). *Milk that has curdled*, lac gelatum, concretum. [Vid. Coagulate.] *Milk curdles*, lac coit; lac coagulatur (*if by rennet*): lac seresci t; lac spissatur (*grows thick or thickens*).

CURDS, coagulum (lactis): lac concretum: oxygăla (*sour milk*).

CURDY, } *by the past participles of*
CURDLED: } *the verbs under* to Curd.

CURE, *s.* ‖ *Of a disease*, curatio (cura *never occurs in Cic., and but seldom in Cels.*): sanatio (*act of healing, Cic., properly and figuratively*; e. g., malorum): medendi facultas (*the means of curing any thing*): medicina (*the remedy, as prepared for any thing*, alicujus rei). *A certain cure for any thing*, sanatio certa et propria alicujus rei (e. g., perturbationis animi, *Cic.*): *a dangerous method of curing*, curatio periculosa et anceps: *to employ a method of curing*, curationem adhibēre morbo (*in an illness*); curationem admovēre ad aliquem (*to apply it to any body*): *this method of cure may be adopted in the case of young people, and whenever the evil is not of a serious nature*, hanc curationem puerilis ætas et modicum malum recipit. *A cure for evils*, sanatio malorum (*Cic.*): *to follow a prescribed method of cure*, curationem recipere: *to undertake any body's cure*, curationem suscipere: *the method of cure promises to be successful*, bene procedit curatio: *to be called on to undertake the cure of a disease*, ad curationem alicujus morbi adhiberi: *method of cure*, curandi ratio, via: curatio: medendi ratio: *without a cure*, insanabilis: qui, &c., sanari non potest: *any thing is without a cure*, non est in aliquâ re medicinæ faciendæ locus: *any thing is the only cure for any thing*, alicujus rei in unâ aliquâ re posita sanatio est: *to attempt any body's cure by a different mode of treatment*, aliam quandam curationem adhibēre ad aliquem: *to look about for a cure*, medicinam alicui rei quærere (*properly and figuratively*). ‖ Cure of souls, * cura animarum. *Livings with cure of souls*, * beneficia, quibus animarum cura subest (*Conc. Trid., Sess.* 24, c. 12); * beneficia curam animarum habentia (*ib.*): *livings without cure of souls*, * beneficia, quibus animarum cura nulla subest (*ib.*): *one who has a cure of souls*, * qui animos regit *or* moderatur: * animarum servator (*not* pastor): * qui beneficium obtinet, cui animarum cura subest (*after Conc. Trid.*).

CURE, *v.*, sanare: sanum facere aliquem *or* aliquid: sanitatem alicui restituere (*to cure any body, or a disease, a wound*, &c.): mederi alicui *or* alicui rei (*to assist or help any body by remedies*; *all three as well of the physician as of the medicines or remedy, and also improperly for "to restore to a former healthy state or condition"*): curare aliquem *or* aliquid (*to bestow the necessary attention and care on a person or disease*; = "*treat any body*" *or* "*any thing*," *but never in the sense of* "*effectually curing*"). ☞ Medicari *or* medicare *does not belong to classical prose. To cure any thing effectually or radically*, aliquid persanare *or* percurare (*post-Augustan*): *to cure any body perfectly*, veram sanitatem alicui reddere: *to cure one's self by any thing*, mederi sibi aliquâ re (e. g., cancros edendo): *to be cured of a disease*, sanum fieri ex morbo: *to cure any body mentally*, sanare aliquem *or* alicujus animum; aliquem ad sanitatem reducere, *or* perducere, *or* revocare: sanitatem alicujus animo afferre: *to be cured mentally*, ad sanitatem reverti, *or* redire, *or* se convertere: *what cannot be cured*, insanabilis (☞ immedicabilis *is poetical*). ‖ *To preserve*, sale indurare: sale condire: sale macerare: salire: sale conspergere: salem aspergere alicui rei (*to strew salt over or on any thing, to salt it*): sale obruere (*to put a great deal of salt on any thing*). *Cured meat*, caro sale indurata: *the curing of meat, fish*, &c., salsura.

CURELESS. Vid. Incurable.

CURER. Vid. Physician.

CURIOSITY. ‖ *The desire of seeing something novel*, &c., curiositas (*very rare*; *Cic., Att.*, 2, 12): nova noscendi studium: nova videndi studium: ignara visundi cupido (*desire to see something novel*; vid. *Liv.*, 1, 9; *Sen., Gell.*, 9, 12, *extr.*): spectandi studium (*desire of viewing or beholding objects in general, Hirt., B. Alex.*, 20): audiendi et cognoscendi studium (*Cæs.*): audiendi cupiditas (*curiosity to hear*, &c.): exspectatio (*the longing anxiety about things to come*). *From curiosity*, spectandi studio: *from curiosity to see the new town*, studio videndæ novæ urbis (*Liv.*, 1, 9). *Any body is possessed by an insatiable curiosity*, est aliquis in curiositate ὀξύπεινος (*Cic., Att.*, 2, 12, 2): *to gratify or satisfy one's curiosity*, studio spectandi indulgēre: *after having satisfied his curiosity*, omnibus perspectis: *some of them were induced or led by curiosity to go there*; *or, went there from curiosity*, pars eorum spectandi studio ferebatur. ‖ *A thing not seen or met with every day*, raritas: res rara: res rara visu *or* inventu: res raritate notabilis: res visenda (*a thing worth seeing*). *Her ears were really a curiosity*, gerebat auribus quam maxime singulare et vere unicum opus naturæ (*Plin.*, 9, 35, 58): *to be no longer a curiosity*, novitatis gratiam exuere: *any thing that is quite a curiosity*, monstrum.

CURIOUS. ‖ *Inquisitive*, curiosus (*fond of learning or finding out news or new things*): nova videndi *or* ignara visundi cupidus (*anxious to see new sights*): spectandi studiosus (*fond of seeing, gazing at*, &c.): audiendi cupidus (*curious to hear*). *To be curious to hear*, audiendi cupiditate incensum esse. (*I am*) *curious to see him*, ejus videndi cupidus: *to be curious*, esse curiosum, &c.: *I am curious to learn*, exspecto (*am anxious*); miror (*our vulgar* "*I wonder*;" vid. *interpp. to Ter., Andr.*, 4, 4, 11); e. g., *I am curious to know* (*I wonder*) *what you want*, exspecto, quid velis: *I am curious to hear* (*I wonder*) *what cause or reason they will have to allege*, quam causam reperient, miror. ‖ *Not common*, rarus (*not frequently met with*; *but if* = singularis *and* eximius, *it is only poetical*): singularis (*unique in its kind*): eximius (*distinguished by its peculiar features or advantages, rare*): insolitus: insŏlens (*uncommon, unusual, of things*; e. g., *word, precepts*): mirus (*strange, of things*): novus (*new, of things*): monstruosus (*extraordinary, with reference to the nature of things*; *also of persons, with regard to their manners or conduct. A curious person or sort of person*, * mirum caput (*comedy*): *a curious chance*, mirus quidam casus: *a curious dress*, dissentiens a ceteris habitus: *it seems to me a curious thing*, permirum

mihi videtur: *that sounds curious*, hoc dictu est difficilius (vid. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 199); hoc nescio quomodo dicatur (vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 20, 47): *it is curious how*, &c., mirabile est, quam (*with subjunctive*): *how curious!* mira narras *or* memoras! (i. e., *you are relating curious or strange things*). || *Worthy of being seen*: spectatu dignus: spectandus. || *Eager to obtain knowledge*, * discendi cupidus *or* studiosus; propensus ad discendum: *to be of a curious turn of mind*, discendi studio *or* audiendi cupiditate incensum esse (*stronger*). [Vid. INQUISITIVE.] || *Accurate*, curiosus (*he who displays much accuracy, especially in investigations*, &c): accuratus (*made with accuracy, of things*): diligens (*proceeding with punctuality, precaution, and accuracy; or made with accuracy*, &c.; *in any thing*, aliquâ re). *To be curious in any thing*, curam adhibēre de aliquâ re *or* in aliquâ re; curiosum *or* diligentem esse in aliquâ re.

CURIOUSLY, curiose, raro [☞ rarenter *is not good Latin*]; perraro; perquam raro; rarissime (*very curiously*): mirum in modum; mire (*strangely*): unice (*in a unique manner*). *Curiously dressed*, cultu notabilis: *to inquire too curiously*, curiosius, quam necesse est, aliquid requirere: *very curiously wrought*, præcipuæ artis (i): summo artificio factus; summâ *or* singulari arte factus; singulari opere artificioque perfectus; politissimâ arte perfectus; callidissimo artificio fabricatus. || *In an inquiring manner*, &c.: studiose; cupide; accurate; diligenter; eximie; exquisite; exacte; subtiliter. [SYN. *in* CURIOUS.] JN. diligenter et accurate: accurate et exquisite.

CURL, *v.*, TR., torquēre: convolvere: involvere [vid. to TWIST]: crispare: concrispare (*to make curly, in general*). *To curl one's hair*, calamistro intorquēre *or* convertere: calamistro ornare: calamistro inurere; *also* inurere *only* (*with a curling-iron*; e. g., comam, crines, capillos). *Curled hair*, capillus crispus: *curled locks*, concrispati capilli (*Vitr.*): *curled* (*with an iron*), calamistratus (*also of one who has his hair curled in that way*).

CURL, INTR. || *To twist itself*, curvari: se curvare: incurvari (*to round itself, or assume a circular form, of things*); *also* crispari; leniter inflecti; se crispare *or* concrispare: se vertere *or* vertere *only*; se convertere; converti; se torquēre; se versare; circumagi; ferri; se convertere et torquēre circum aliquid; ambire aliquid; versari, volvi, ferri circa aliquid [SYN. *in* TO TWIST]: *one whose hair curls naturally*, cirratus: *hair that curls naturally*, cirrus (*generally used in the plural*). *Curling* (*of vapors*), se concrispans (*Vitr.*).

CURL, *s.*, cirrus (*a natural curl*): *having natural curls*, cirratus: cincinnus (*an artificial curl*); *he who wears them* (cincinnatus): annulus (*a ringlet*): *the ends of curls*, cincinnorum fimbriæ. || *Undulation*, fluctus (*a curling of the waves, as well as the wave itself*).

CURLEW, * scolopax arquata.

CURLING-IRONS *or* TONGS, calamister: calamistrum; *also* ferrum *only*. *To curl one's hair with the curling-irons*, crines calamistro inurere: comam calamistrare. [☞ *The slave who heated the curling-irons was* ciniflo *or* cinerarius (*Heind. ad Hor., Sat.*, 1, 2, 98).

CURLY, crispus (e. g., capillus). *A man with curly hair*, cincinnatus (*naturally*): calamistratus (*with the curling-irons*).

CURMUDGEON, homo tenax; homo sordidus; homo illiberalis, &c.

CURRANT, * ribes (*Linn.*): * fructus ribium (*the fruit*). *The red currant*, * ribes rubrum; *black currant*, * ribes nigrum. || (*Dried*) *currants*; * uvæ passæ Corinthiacæ.

CURRENCY. || *Fluency*, vid. *the word.* || *Course of things*, cursus (rerum). || *Current coin*, nummi circumforanei (*after Cic. ad Att.*, 2, 1, 11), *or* nummi *only*: *lawful currency*, nmumi boni: *copper currency*, æs signatum: *silver currency*, argentum signatum *or* (*from context*) argentum *only*; vid. COIN.

CURRENT, vulgaris: usitatus (*usual*): more *or* usu receptus: in usu *or* more positus (*received as a custom, or generally received*): tritus (*that has been and is still in use*): obsolētus (*that has become common*): quotidianus (*occurring every day*). JN. usitatus et quotidianus; vulgaris et obsoletus; communis et vulgaris: vulgaris communisque: bonus (*good, of money; opposed to* malus *or* adulterinus). *To be current*, in usu esse (*usual*); valēre (*that has currency*; e. g., *a coin*); *any thing is current at a place*, in aliquo loco versari (vid. *Cic., Manil.*, 7, 19): *to become current*, more *or* usu recipi (*to become an adopted custom*); *a current opinion*, opinio vŭlgaris *or* vulgi; sententia vulgaris; communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata (*with reference to any thing*); omnium opinio de re: *the current opinion that*, &c., opinio vulgata, quâ creditur, &c. (vid. *Liv.*, 40, 29): *according to the current opinion*, ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: *to render a word current by frequent use*, tractando facere usitatius verbum et tritius; verbum usu mollire: *a current expression*, verbum usitatum et tritum; verbum vulgare *or* vulgi [vid., *also*, COMMON]: *this is not a current expression, but a philosophical term*, hoc non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum: *a current saying*, proverbium sermone tritum: *to become current*, in vulgus probari: *to make current*, probare (*also of money, Tac., Germ.*, 5.) *A thing passes current*, aliquid sumitur, putatur, *or* habetur pro certo: alicui rei fides tribuitur: res fidem habet: aliquid in vulgus probatur. *For current payment*, præsenti pecuniâ. || *The current year*, annus vertens *or* hic annus: *the current month*, hic mensis.

CURRENT, *subst.* || *Stream*, vid. || *Course*, vid.

CURRENTLY, vulgo (*commonly; publicly*). *It was currently reported that*, &c., vulgo loquebantur (*with accusative and infinitive*). || *Fluently*, vid.

CURRENTNESS. Vid. CURRENCY.

CURRICLE. Vid. CHARIOT.

CURRIER, coriarius; coriorum confector (*late*).

CURRISH, mordax: morosus: acerbus: rixosus: rixæ cupidus.

CURRY. || *To dress leather*, subigere: depsere: conficere: perficere (*to prepare*; e. g., aluta tenuiter confecta). || *To beat*, aliquem verberibus cædere *or* in aliquem verberibus animadvertere (*with leather thongs or a whip*): aliquem cædere virgis (*with a rod*). [Vid. to BEAT.] || *To curry favor with one*, venditare se alicui: blandiri et supplicter insinuare alicui (*Cic.*): blanditiis et assentātionibus alicujus amicitiam colligere *or* in alicujus consuetudinem se immergere; blanditiis et assentationibus alicujus benevolentiam sibi adjungere (*after Cic., Muren.*, 20, 41); blanditiis influere in aures alicujus, insinuare se in alicujus familiaritatem; gratiam sibi parĕre apud aliquem: *to endeavor to curry favor with any body*, assentatiunculâ aucupari alicujus gratiam; locum gratiæ apud aliquem quærere.

CURRY (*a horse*), strigili radere: subradere.

CURRY-COMB, strigilis.

CURSE, *v.*, exsecratione uti. *To curse any body*, exsecrari aliquem *or* in aliquem: devovēre aliquem, *also with the addition of* dīris (*to devote any body with execrations to the infernal gods*): detestari in caput alicujus minas et pericula (*to call down on any body's head terrible dangers, Liv.*, 39, 10, 2): detestari in caput alicujus iram deorum (*to call on him the wrath of the gods, Plin. Ep.*, 2, 20, 6): alicui pestem exoptare (*Cic.*). *Whenever they see you, they curse you*, te—quum viderunt, tamquam auspicium malum detestantur. [☞ Detestari aliquem, *by itself, means merely* "*to detest any body*," *but never* "*to curse him*:" male precari alicui (*to wish him evil*), dīras (pœnas) imprecari alicui. [SYN. *in* CURSE, *s.*] *To utter impious words*, *impias voces jactare, emittere: dīras voces addere.

CURSE, *s.* || *Malediction*, exsecratio (*by which the wrath of the gods is called down on any body*): devotio (*by which any body is excluded from every thing holy, and devoted to the infernal gods*): imprecatio (*by which the wrath of the gods, and evil generally, is called down on any body*): *the curse of the gods* (*inasmuch as it rests upon any body*), iræ cœlestes (vid. *Liv.*, 9, 1). || *An imprecatory expression*, exsecratio: diræ: maledictum (*malediction*). || *By metonymy, cause of mischief*, pestis; pernicies. JN. pestis ac pernicies. [☞ "Lues" *and* "vomica" *have not this meaning of* "*causing destruction or ruin.*"

CURSED, devotus (*that has been cursed*): exsecrabilis: exsecrandus (*that is or ought to be cursed*): nefarius: nefandus (*that is impious; sinning against what is holy or sacred; the latter of things only*): detestabilis (*to be abominated*).

CURSEDLY, pessime.

CURSER, qui exsecratur, &c. [☞ exsecrator, *very late, Tertull.*].

CURSING, exsecratio.

CURSITOR, magister scriniorum (*later only*).

CURSORILY, breviter (*briefly*): leviter (*lightly*): cursim (*in running over any thing*): strictim (*superficially, briefly*): negligenter: parum diligenter (*with little attention bestowed on it, inaccurately, opposed to* diligenter; e. g., *to work, to do any thing, to write*, &c.). *To go through any thing or read any thing over cursorily*, percurrere (*also with the addition of* oculo veloci): pervolvere: pervolutare (i. e., *merely to turn the leaves over*); *also* ad extremum revolvere *or* strictim attingere (*to skim any thing over, or to run through it*; e. g., librum, *a book*): *to read the annals over* (*or go through them*) *cursorily only*, paginas in annalibus percurrere (*Liv.*, 9, 18, *med.*): *to look at papers cursorily*, scripta lectione transcurrere (*Quint.*, 10, 5, 3): *to look over some books* (*or examine them*) *cursorily*, libros cursim transire (i. e., *at the bookseller's, Gell.*, 9, 4, *p. in.*).

CURTAIL, curtare: decurtare (*to shorten by cutting off a part*): detruncare (*to cut off, and so mutilate*): subsecare (*to cut off below, or a small part*): abscīdere (*not* abscindere: *to shorten by hewing off a part*): præcīdere (*to cut or hew off a piece in front*): recīdere; *also* præcīdere (*to cut from off the ends, to clip*; e. g., pilos, *the hair*): resecare (*to cut off what is too long*). || FIG. *To curtail any body's power*, pinnas alicujus *or* nervos alicujus incīdere: *to curtail any body's any thing*, præcīdere alicui aliquid (e. g., *his liberty*): *to curtail one's expenses*, parce vivere: sumtus circumcīdere: modum facere sumtibus: impensas corripere (*with regard to luxury, the last in Suet., Tib.*, 34); se cohibēre (*to restrain one's self in one's manner of living, in general*): *to curtail any thing that one has written*; e. g., commentarios, *commentaries, writings*, &c., in angustum cogere (*Sen. Ep.*, 39, 1): injuriā detrahere aliquid de aliquâ re (*to curtail or diminish in an unjust manner*; e. g., *any body's wages or salary*, de alicujus mercede, *after Cic., Verr.*, 3, 78, 182): deminuere partem alicujus rei, *or* aliquid de aliquâ re: detrahere de re (*to lessen any thing by the abstraction of a part*): fraudare aliquem parte alicujus rei (e. g., servitia parte cibi diurni). *To curtail any body of his rights*, deminuere partem juris *or* aliquid de jure; detrahere de jure.

CURTAIN, s., velum (*general term for any piece of cloth or stuff that is hung or spread before any thing*; e. g., *bed-curtain, curtain before a door*): plăgŭla (*curtain spread over a bed, a sedan-chair*, &c.): aulæum (ἡ αὐλαία, *a splendidly wrought curtain, especially to draw before or to spread over a bed*; e. g., lectus aulæis obductus [*after Curt.*, 8, 5, 21] *then* = *curtain before the stage in the theatre, which was let down at the beginning of the piece* [mittitur, premitur aulæum], *and drawn up at the end of it* [tollitur aulæum]; *compare Schmid, Hor. Ep.*, 2, 1, 189): *to draw the curtains round any thing*, velis aliquid obtendere: *to draw or pull down the curtains*, vela obducere: *to open or draw the curtains*, vela reducere. || *Term in fortification*, murus intergerinus. || *A curtain lec-*

ture, * uxoria admonitio *or* objurgatio : * uxoris nocturna objurgatio : *to read a husband a curtain lecture*, maritum graviter monēre.

CURTAIN, *v.* Vid. CURTAIN, *subst.*

CURULE, curulis.

CURVATED, curvatus ; incurvus ; leniter inflexus ; incurvatus [SYN. *in* CROOKED].

CURVATION, curvatio : incurvatio : flexio : inflexio.

CURVATURE, curvamen (*curved direction, as permanent and existing appearance*) : curvitas : aduncitas (*as quality*, in abstracto ; e. g., *of the beak*, rostri) : curvatura : flexura (*curvature, in relation to other local objects*) : flexus (*a bending*) : anfractus (*the bending or winding, especially of a road ; hence, from the context = winding of a road, in general*) : tortus (*a winding*) : sinus (*any winding, in the shape of a bay*).

CURVE, curvus : curvatus : incurvus.

CURVE, *s.* Vid. CURVATION, CURVATURE.

CURVE, *v.*, curvare : incurvare : flectere : inflectere (*to bend inward*). Vid., *also*, TO BEND.

CURVED. Vid. CROOKED.

CURVET, *v.* Vid. TO JUMP.

CURVET, *s.*, saltus.

CURVILINEAR, * lineis curvis, *or* obliquis, *or* pravis. SYN. *in* CROOKED.

CUSHION, pulvīnus (*general term*) : pulvīnar : pulvīnarium (*only of the cushions for the images of the gods ;* vid. *Ramsh.*, SYN., No. 391) : culcita (*a mattress, to repose on, stuffed with some soft or compact substance*) : culcita, quæ corpori resistit *or* in quâ vestigium apparēre non potest (*a cushion or bolster, well stuffed*) : *a couch with cushions*, lectus. *A small cushion*, pulvillus. ☞ Torus *is hardly used except by the poets ; for sofa, &c.*

CUSP. Vid. CRESCENT.

CUSPATED, } cuspidatus ; acutus ;
CUSPIDATED, } mucronatus ; spiculatus ; acuminatus ; cacuminatus ; fastigatus. SYN. *in* POINTED.

CUSTARD, *perhaps* * ovorum puls : * puls e lacte facta.

CUSTODY. ‖ *Imprisonment*, custodia (*general term*) : carcer : vincula, *plural*. *To keep any body in custody*, aliquem custodiā asservare : *to take any body into custody*, aliquem in custodiam dare, *or* includere, *or* condere ; comprehendere : *to be in custody*, in custodiâ esse : in custodiâ haberi *or* servari : custodiâ tenēri *or* retineri. [☞ *For* custodia libera, *and the different degrees of custody*, vid. IMPRISONMENT.] ‖ *Charge*, cura : custodia ; *also* JN. cura custodiaque : tutela : præsidium [SYN. *in* CHARGE] : *to have in one's custody*, curare, regere, moderari aliquid : *to give into any body's custody*, credere alicui alicujus rei custodiam ; aliquid in custodiam alicujus concredere *or* committere : *to give any body into any body's custody*, aliquem alicujus curæ custodiæque mandare ; aliquem alicui in disciplīnam tradere (*for the sake of being taken care of and brought up*). ‖ *Defence*, præsidium : custodia (*the latter, safeguard*). Vid. DEFENCE, PROTECTION.

CUSTOM. ‖ *Habit*, mos : consuetudo. JN. mos atque consuetudo : institutum (*a custom now sanctioned either by formal or tacit agreement*). JN. mos atque institutum, *or* mos institutumque, *or* institutum ac mos : ritus (*the external form observed in any holy or profane act*). JN. mos ac ritus : cærimonia (*the form in sacred things*). ☞ Usus (= *the constant use of any thing or practice of any thing) always requires an object either expressed or understood, and can never stand for* mos, &c. *An old custom*, vetus mos : vetus consuetudo : receptus inter veteres mos (i. e., *a custom practiced by the ancients*) ; mos ab antiquis ad nostram ætatem traditus : mos a majoribus *or* ab antiquis traditus : mos institutumque majorum : ritus patrius (*a custom handed down to us from our ancestors*) : *it is the custom*, mos est ; moris est : *it is an old or ancient custom*, a majoribus *or* ab antiquis traditus est mos ; a majoribus institutum est : *it is a custom with the Greeks that*, &c., est moris Græcorum, ut, &c. : *it has thus become the custom that*, &c., est hoc in more positum, ut, &c. : *this used to be his custom*, sic ejus erat mos : *it happens to be my custom*, sic meus est mos : *it is a custom among them*, ita illis mos est : *custom requires that it should be so*, consuetudo ita fert : *against or contrary to custom*, contra morem ; præter morem : *according to custom*, e *or* de more ; more ; instituto ac more : *according to an old or ancient custom*, recepto inter veteres more ; vetere consuetudine ; more institutoque majorum ; receptâ jam pridem consuetudine : *to be received as a custom*, in morem venire : *to follow the same custom*, eodem instituto uti : *to introduce a new custom*, novum morem inducere : *sacred by custom*, sollemnis (*Liv.*, 4, 53). ‖ *Habit of purchasing ; by circumlocution. To give any body one's custom*, * ab aliquo (multa) emere ; * alicujus tabernam frequentare : uti alicujus operâ (*to employ a workman*). ‖ *Customers*, emtores (*of a merchant*) : * qui alicujus operâ utuntur (*of a mechanic*) : *to have a good custom*, * multos emtores habēre (*of a merchant*) ; * multis operam suam præbēre *or* præstare (*of a mechanic*). *He is losing his custom*, * discedunt ab aliquo emtores pristini. ‖ *Duty*, vectīgal (*general term*) : portorium (*for imports and transit*) : *to pay the custom*, vectīgal pendēre ; portorium dare. Vid., *also*, DUTY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, telonium *or* telonēum (τελώνιον, τελωνεῖον, *late*). *A custom-house officer*, portitor : telonarius (*Cod. Theod.*, 11, 28, 3, *extr.*) ; exactor portorii (*the receiver*) : *plural*, qui vectigalia exercent atque exigunt.

CUSTOMABLE. Vid. CUSTOMARY.

CUSTOMABLY, consuetudine (*after the fashion or usage ;* e. g., Romanorum) : ut solet : ut assolet. Vid., *also*, CUSTOMARILY.

CUSTOMARILY, usitato more ; tralaticio more ; more suo : moribus suis ; (ex) consuetudine. Vid. USUALLY.

CUSTOMARY, usitatus ; in usu *or* more positus ; usu receptus : consuetus (e. g., verba consuetissima, *Ov.*). *To be customary*, in usu *or* more positum esse ; usitatum, *or* morem, *or* moris esse, *with infinitive, or accusative and infinitive, or* ut : communi in usu esse : *to be very customary*, vigēre : *it was customary among the Greeks to*, &c., moris erat Græcorum, ut, &c. : *to become customary*, in usum *or* morem venire ; usu *or* in usum recipi, in consuetudinem *or* morem venire : more recipi [vid., *also*, CUSTOM] : ab omnibus recipi : inveterascere (*stronger terms*) : *to render any thing customary*, in morem perducere ; celebrare aliquid : *any thing that is customary*, solitum. ☞ "*Customary*" *may sometimes be translated by* solēre *or* (*of persons*) assuevisse, consuevisse : *these are the customary signs of any thing*, hæc alicujus rei indicia esse solent.

CUSTOMER, emtor ; emens (*general terms = buyer*) : * qui opificis alicujus operâ utitur (*of an employer*) : emens aliquid : qui emit aliquid (*who purchases*) : emturus aliquid : qui emere vult aliquid (*who is going to purchase*). *A good customer of any body's*, * qui multa *or* sæpe ab aliquo emit (*of a purchaser*) : * qui sæpe alicujus operâ utitur ; * qui operam alicujus exercet, alit, juvat (*Bau. ; of an employer*) : bonum nomen (*of one who pays punctually ; opposed to* malum nomen). *He is a good customer of mine*, * multum pecuniæ ab eo aufero : magnum fructum ex eo capio (*Bau.*) : *to drive away customers*, * emtores deterrēre, depellere (*Bau.*) : *to take away any body's customers*, * emtores ab aliquo avocare, abducere (*Bau.*). *To be losing one's customers*, * emtores ab aliquo discedunt.

CUT, *v.*, TR., secare (*general term ; also with a surgical instrument*) : scalpellum admovēre *or* adhibēre alicui rei (*with a surgical instrument*) : scalpere (*to shape or frame by cutting, to carve*, e. g., *wood, stone ;* vid. TO CARVE) : metere : demetere (*to cut with the scythe*) : castrare (*to castrate, of men and beasts ; then also = to cut off a part*) : temperare (*to give any thing a point by cutting*, e. g., *a pen*). *To cut out of any thing*, exsecare aliquid alicui rei : *to cut to pieces*, secare, consecare : *to cut up a tree into boards*, arborem in laminas secare : *to cut into pieces*, minutim *or* minutatim concīdere : *to cut to the bone*, consecare usque ad ossa : *to cut any body's throat*, jugulum alicui præcīdere ; jugulare aliquem : *to cut any body for the stone*, alicui calculos excīdere : *to cut one's self*, cultro se vulnerare : *the morning air cuts one's face*, matutinum frigus mordet os : *to cut wood*, lignum cædere (*by hewing*) : *to cut stones out of a quarry*, lapides ex lapidicīnâ, *or merely* lapides cædere (*which is different from* "lapides secare ;" i. e., *to cut stones to serve as parts for any given work*) ; *also* saxa de lapidicinâ eximere (*to take them out*) : *to cut poles*, palos cædere : *to cut* (= *prune*) *trees*, putare ; amputare ; deputare. Vid., *also, under* TO CUT DOWN : *to cut* (*hedges*), tondēre ; detondēre : *to cut meat*, carnes conscindere : *to cut the hair*, pilos recidere, tondēre : *to cut glass*, vitrum tornare ; vitrum torno terere (*on a lathe*) ; vitrum cælare (*to cut figures in alto-relievo into it*) : *to cut the meadows*, prata secāre *or* desecare : *to cut with an axe*, (asciâ) dolare : dedolare : edolare (*to shape roughly ;* asciare = *to shape or chip away with a trowel ;* vid. *Vitr.*, 7, 2, 2 : exasciare *is only used in the participle* exasciatus ; vid. *Plaut., Asin.*, 2, 2, 93, *and used tropically for* "*to prepare*") ; asciâ polire (*to make smooth with an axe*) ; circumdolare (*to cut or make smooth all round with the axe*) : *to cut wood* (*to serve as timber*), materiari ; materiam cædere (*Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 73) ; lignari (*if for burning*) : *a forest in which the wood may be cut*, silva cædua (*opposed to* incædua) : *to cut and carry* (e. g., *corn*), frumentum in horrea invehere. ‖ *Engrave, or cut into*, scalpere in aliquâ re (e. g., aliquem in gemmâ) ; incīdere alicui rei : describere in aliquâ re (*to cut into or write with a sharp instrument on any thing*) ; insculpere (*with a chisel*) ; exsculpere aliquid alicui rei (*exsculpere, if in alto-relievo ;* "insculpere," *if in basso-relievo*). ‖ *Of sharp instruments ;* e. g., *the teeth of a saw*, &c., incīdere (*Ov., Met.*, 8, 245) : atterere, stringere (e. g., cutem, *the skin ;* e. g., *speaking of a cord*, &c.) : *a knife or instrument that does not cut* [vid. BLUNT]. ‖ FIG. *To cut a figure in the state*, in administratione reipublicæ florēre ; principis personam tueri in civitate : *he did not cut a very splendid figure*, * minus splendide se gessit. ‖ *To cut any body*, ignorare aliquem (i. e., *to pretend not to know him*, eadem nunc, quom est melius, me, cujus operâ est, ignoras mala, *Plaut., As.*, 1, 2, 18) : ab amicitiâ alicujus se removēre ; amicitiam alicujus dimittere (*of giving up his acquaintance*). *Every body cuts you*, nemo te agnoscit (*Cic.*) ; omnes te oculis fugiunt (*Cic.*). ‖ *To cut* (*run away*), vid. ‖ *To cut capers*, exsultare (*Nep., Eum.*, 5, 5, *of a horse*). [Vid. TO CAPER.] ‖ *To cut on* [vid. TO RUN]. ‖ *To cut away* [vid. TO CUT OFF *and* ALONG. ‖ *To be cutting one's teeth*, dentire.

TO CUT DOWN, (*a*) *To fell*, arbores collucare *or* interlucare (*to cut down trees on different spots, to clear ;* i. e., *of trees*) ; arbores intervellere (*to cut off the branches*) ; silvam excīdere (*to clear the forest*) : *to cut down the forests*, silvas sternere dolabris (*Curt.*, 8, 4, 11). (*β*) *To kill*, trucidare : trucidando occīdere (*to slaughter*) ; obtruncare (*to massacre*) : *cut down every thing*, omnia sternite ferro (*Liv.*, 24, 38) : *a great number of the fugitives were cut down*, magna cædes fugientium est facta : *a great number were cut down on both sides*, pugnatum ingenti cæde utrimque : *to cut any body down* (*who has hanged himself*), præcīdere alicui laqueum (*Sen., Controv.*, 5, 1, *extr.*).

TO CUT INTO ; incīdere : accīdere (*to cut any thing so nearly through that the least touch will cause it to fall ;* e. g., arborem, *Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 27) : *to cut into small pieces*, minutim *or* minutatim concīdere : *to cut pieces of bread into soup*, mollia panis incoquere (*after Plin.*, 29, 4, 23) : *to cut bacon into small squares*, spa-

tulam porcinam tessellatim concīdere (*Apic.*, 4, 3, p. 133, *ed. List.*).

To Cut off, (*a*) *To separate any thing by cutting off a part from its whole*, secare: desecare: resecare (*general terms*): subsecare (*to cut off a small part*, e. g., *of one's nails*, ungues): abscīdere (*not* abscindere, *to hew off*): præcīdere (*to cut off in front*): to cut off any body's head, amputare alicui caput: *any body's tongue*, exsecare alicui linguam: *ears, nose, lips*, &c., præcīdere, *or* decīdere, *or* abscīdere alicui aures, nasum, labiaque: *any body's hair*, pilos recīdere; præcīdere capillos: *to cut off one's beard*, barbam ponere (vid *Bremi, Suet., Cal.*, 10): *to cut off grapes*, detrahere uvas arboribus; uvas legere: (*β*) *to disturb or interrupt any thing in its course by cutting or digging*: *to cut off their supply of water*, flumen avertere (*by turning a river; Cæs., often in a hostile sense*); *also* præcīdere fistulas, quibus urbi aqua suppeditatur (*to cut the waterpipes*): *to cut off all access to a place*, intercludere viam (*by ditches*). || Impropr., (*a*) *To impede any thing or any body in any course*: *to cut off from any thing*, intercludere aliquem re *or* a re (e. g., *the enemy from a town, their magazines, the main body*, &c.: *to cut off the enemy's proposed line of march*): excludere aliquem re *or* a re (e. g., *the enemy from the harbor, the sea-coast*, &c.). (*β*) *Of things or circumstances that impede or break off any thing*, præcīdere alicui aliquid (*to cut off any body's return, hope*, &c.): excludere *or* intercludere aliquem aliquā re (e. g., *the retreat*): *the enemy from their supply of water*, prohibēre hostem aquā *or* aquatione (i. e., *prevent them from fetching water*): *to cut off supplies*, commeatu aliquem intercludere *or* prohibēre; re frumentariâ aliquem intercludere; frumento commeatuque aliquem prohibēre; urbem omni commeatu privare (*if a town*): *to cut off all approach or access to any body*, alicui omnes aditus ad aliquem intercludere: *all opportunities*, præcīdere alicui omnes causas (*Ter., Hec.*, 4, 2, 22): *to cut off short*, præcīdere. (*γ*) *To destroy*, funditus tollere *or* evertere; delēre; exstinguere; exterminare; exstirpare; excīdere [Syn. *in* to Destroy]. Jn. exstirpare et funditus tollere. (*δ*) *To shorten*, curtare: decurtare: contrahere (e. g., orationem). (*ε*) *To take away*, demere; auferre; tollere; eripere; detrāhere; surripere; amovēre; removēre; adimere [Syn. *in* to Take away]. (*ζ*) *To interrupt (a speaker, &c.)*, interpellare (*to interrupt an orator or speaker*): intercipere (*to interrupt a conversation abruptly*, sermonem medium): dirimere (*to cause to cease entirely*; e. g., sermonem): interrumpere (*to cause any thing to cease in its course or the midst of its progress*). (*η*) *To intercept*, deprehendere (*to take or seize in its course*; e. g., alicujus tabellarios, *messengers*; literas, *letters*; naves, *vessels*): intercipere (*messengers, letters, &c., if secretly, or by lying in ambush*): intercludere (*to obstruct*; e. g., alicui fugam; aditum alicui ad aliquem). (*θ*) *To deprive of an inheritance*, exheredare: hereditate excludere; exheredem facere *or* scribere: *to cut one's son off with a shilling*, filium exheredare (i. e., *in one's will*): "filium abdicare," *however, is used in the case of the son being disowned by his father during the lifetime of the latter, and thus losing his inheritance.*

To Cut open, incīdere (i. e., *to open any body by cutting*): insecare (*to make an incision in any thing, in order to open it*; e. g., *of an anatomist opening a body*, corpus mortuum).

To Cut out. || *To shape*; e. g., * pannum in habitum vestis consecare (*to cut out a coat, or any garment or dress*): formare (*to give any thing the shape or form which it requires*): conformare (*to shape so as to produce symmetry in the various or different parts of the whole*): fingere; confingere; figurare; formam alicujus rei facere; imaginem alicujus rei ducere; sculpere; scalpere [Syn. *in* to Form]. Jn. fingere et formare: *to cut out any thing after a certain pattern*, aliquid in formam alicujus rei redigere. || *To contrive*, excogitare; cogitatione assequi; invenire; comminisci; coquere; concoquere (*the two latter in a bad sense*); machinari (*stronger term*). || *To adapt*: *one cut out for a thing*, natus ad aliquid: *cut out for any thing, for an (orator)*, unus ex omnibus ad (dicendum) maxime natus aptusque: *he is quite cut out for a philosopher*, inest naturā philosophia in hujus viri mente quædam; *also* ad aliquid factus; alicui rei *or* ad aliquid natus factusque (*opposed to* ad aliquid doctus *or* institutus): *to be cut out for any thing*, idoneum esse ad aliquid: *not to be cut out for any thing*, alienum esse alicui rei: non utilem *or* inutilem esse ad aliquid. || *To outdo*, superare *or* exsuperare aliquem (in) aliquā re; vincere aliquem aliquā re; antecedere, *or* præcedere, *or* anteire, *or* præstare aliquem, *or* alicui aliquā re; priorem esse aliquā re; esse ante aliquem aliquā re; excellere (in) aliquā re: e. g., *all others*, aliis [Syn. *in* to Excel]. || *To debar*, excludere; segregare; removēre [Syn. *in* to Exclude]. *To cut any body out from any thing*, aliquem a re excludere, segregare; excludere aliquem re (e. g., honore magistratūs). || *To cut out with a sharp instrument* (e. g., *with a knife, scissors*, &c.), exsecare: exsculpere [vid. to Cut, *init.*]: excīdere (*with an axe, pickaxe*, &c.; e. g., lapides e terrā; columnas rupibus, ῾): *to cut out a road between the mountains*, viam inter montes excīdere: *to cut out an obelisk*, obeliscum excīdere: *to cut out the leaves (of a book)*, librum intercidere (*if for the purpose of falsifying it, Plin. Ep.*, 6, 22, 4, *Gierig*).

To Cut short. || *To abridge*, contrahere (e. g., orationem); in angustum cogere; amputare; imminuere; notare. [Syn. *in* to Abridge. Vid., *also*, to Abbreviate.] || *To interrupt suddenly*, interpellare (*to interrupt a speaker, or one who speaks*); *also* obloqui alicui (*if for the purpose of contradicting him*): intercipere (*to check or interrupt suddenly or abruptly*; e. g., sermonem medium): intervenire alicui rei (*to step, as it were, between and interfere*; e. g., deliberationi): dirimere (*to cause to stop entirely*; e. g., sermonem): moram facere alicui rei: moram afferre alicujus *or* alicui rei: cohibēre.

To Cut through, secare: intersecare: dissecare (*to cut asunder, into pieces, and thus mutilate*): persecare (*to cut through entirely*): concīdere: præcīdere (*to separate, cut, or hew into pieces*; præcīdere, *in front*): consecare (*to cut through and into small pieces*): scindere, discindere (*to cut or cleave through forcibly*): decussare (*to cut through cross-wise*; e. g., *a line*): *to cut through in the middle*, medium secare: *to cut through with an axe*, ictu findere: *to cut through with a knife, a sword*, &c., ferro dividere: *to cut one's way through the enemy*, viam ferro facere *or* patefacere (inter, &c.; vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 1, 32, 2); iter ferro aperire *or* patefacere (vid. *Sall., Cat.*, 58, 7, *Herz.*); erumpere ad aliquem (*to any body*); per medios *or* per mediam hostium aciem perrumpere (*through the midst or the thickest of the enemy*): *to cut through the snow*, nivem secare (*Liv.*, 21, 36).

To Cut up. || *To carve or cut into small pieces*, consecare; persecare; concīdere; dissecare [Syn. *in* to Cut through]: *to cut up* [*a dead body*], secare: incīdere corpus mortui ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (*Cels., præf.*, p. 16; *Bip.*, p. 7, *ed. Kraus.*); rescindere artus cadaveris (*Sen., Controv.*, 5, 34); insecare aperireque humana corpora (*of an anatomist, Gell.*, 10, 10). *To cut up by the roots*, alicujus rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes alicujus rei stirpes ejicere: radicitus vellere, evellere, extrahere, avellere et extrahere. || Fig. || *Satirize*, acerbis facetiis irridēre; destringere: perstringere: carpere (vocibus *or* sinistris sermonibus): vexare: peragere.

Cut, intr. (*but only from omission of object*). || *To be sharp*, acutum esse. *It is a cutting wind*, frigus mordet os: *a cutting wind*, ventus perfrigidus: ventus nivalis (*bringing snow*). *A cutting witticism*, facetiæ acerbæ.

Cut, *s.*, sectio (*especially of a surgical incision*): ductus falcis (*the cut with a vintager's knife, as act; opposed to* ictus falcis; i. e., *when used for hewing*): ictus (*a blow that reaches any thing, and thus wounds it, whether with a stick, a cudgel, or a weapon*, &c.): incisio: incisura: fissum (e. g., jecoris *or* jecorum) [vid. Incision]: sectura (*a cutting, Varr., L. L.*, 5, 23, § 115; *Plin.*, 37, 8, 33): concisura (*the division itself made by a cut, split; Plin.*, 34, 8, 19): fissura (*a cleft*): plāga (*the stroke that falls upon the person that is hit, either with a weapon or a blunt instrument, as a stick*, &c.): verber (*a cut or strike with a whip, rod*, &c.; *compare Tac., Ann.*, 13, 57, 5; "ictu fustium aliisque verberibus ut feras absterrebant"). *In the plural, sometimes* Jn. verbera et plagæ. [Vid. Stripe.] *A slight cut*, plaga levis (i. e., *if received*): *to make a cut at*, cum ictu cædere (e. g., *with a scythe*): *at any body*, ictum alicui inferre; plagam alicui inferre, *or* injicere, *or* infligere: ictu aliquem vulnerare: plagā aliquem sauciare (*to wound with a cut; the former, however, only if a wound is actually inflicted; the latter, only if blood appears*): *a cut in the face*, cicatrix (i. e., *a healed wound*): *a cut with a sword*, gladii ictus: *a cut that disfigures the face*, stigma, ātis, *n.* (στίγμα, *Mart.*, 11, 85, 13, *speaking of a cut in the face made by an unskillful barber*). || Impropr. *A sarcastic remark*, facetiæ acerbæ (e. g., omnes acerbis facetiis irridēre, *to have a cut at every body in his turn*). || *A channel (made by art)*: canalis (*general term*): specus (*if a subterranean one*; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 49): fistula (*if serving as an aqueduct*): fossa (*as junction of two rivers*, &c.): *a small cut*, canalicula: canaliculus: *to make a cut in order to effect a junction* (e. g., *of a river with the lake*); fossam percutere ad committendum flumini lacum (*Plin. Ep.*, 10, 70, 4). *A part (cut off from a whole)*, segmen *or* segmentum: resegmen (*general term*): præsegmen (*that which has been cut off in front*): particula (*a small part, cut off*). [Vid., *also*, Part, Fragment.] || *A nearer way*, trames: *a short cut*, trames compendiosus: via proxima et quasi compendiaria (*fig.*, e. g., ad gloriam, *Cic.*): rectissima via (*fig.*, e. g., laudis, *Cic.*: ☞ semita *is a narrow path that runs along, but distinct from, the main road, and is intended for foot-passengers*). || *The shape of a garment or dress; fashion observed in its style*, habitus vestis: *a new cut*, habitus novus: *a coat or dress of a quite new cut*, vestis nova: *to wear a dress of a quite new cut*, nove vestitum esse (*Plaut., Epid.*, 2, 2, 40). || *Print, stamp*, * figura ligno incisa (*a wood-cut*): * pictura linearis *or* imago per æneam laminam expressa (*if engraved on copper*): * lamina cypria *or* ænea (*the plate itself*). || Cuts = *lots* (e. g., *to draw cuts*). Vid. Lots.

Cutaneous; e. g., *a cutaneous disease*, scabies (*general term*); porrigo (*if on the head*); pustulæ (*on the whole body*); mentāgra, mentigo (*on the chin*).

Cuticle, cuticula: membranula: pellicula. Syn. *in* Skin.

Cuticular (*belonging to the skin*). Vid. Cutaneous.

Cutlass, culter venatorius (*a forester's knife*): ferrum (*by metonymy, for any sword*): acinăces (ἀκινάκης, *the short sword of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians; which, however, can only be used when we are speaking of those nations*).

Cutler, cultrarius (*Inscr.*).

Cutlery. || *The business of making knives and edged tools*, * fabrica ferrea (*general term, art of working in iron, Plin.*, 7, 56, 57). || *Cutler's wares*, cultri (*knives*): *perhaps* * vasa ferrea (*for* ligones, falces, &c., *are* vasa, *Ulp., Dig.*, 33, 7, 8).

Cutlet, * caro frixa: caruncula (*any small piece of meat, a chop*).

Cut-purse, sector zonarius (*Plaut., Trin.*, 4, 2, 20). ☞ Crumenica *is without any classic authority*).

Cutter, sector (*general term for one*

who cuts any thing, cuts off or into pieces, &c.; e. g., *hay*, feni, *Col.*) : *a glass-cutter*, vitri cælator; vitri torno terendi artifex [SYN. *in* "*to cut glass*," *in* TO CUT] : *a stone-cutter*, lapidarius (*post-Augustan.* ☞ Quadratarius *is one who cuts stone out of a quarry*; *late*). || *A cutting instrument*, culter; dolabra (= *a butcher's chopper*, *Paul.*, *Dig.*, 33, 7, 18). *A sort of small vessel* (*perhaps*) cercūrus (*κέρκουρος*). || *Cutters* (*teeth*), dentes, qui digerunt cibum lati acutique (*Plin.*) : dentes, qui secant (*Cels.*).

CUT-THROAT, *s.*, sicarius; *from the context* insidiator *only* (*Cic.*, *Mil.*, 7, 29) : *to hire a cut-throat*, percussorem alicui subornare. Vid. ASSASSIN, MURDERER.

CUT-THROAT, *adj.*, cruentus : sanguinarius (*of men, thoughts*).

CUTTING, *s.*, segmen (*a piece cut off from a whole*) : resegmen (e. g., chartæ, *after Plin.*, 13, 12, 23, resegmen papyri, *of paper*) : scobis *or* scobs (*of wood, metal, by sawing, filing, boring*, &c.) : recisamentum : ramentum : *plural*, ramenta (*chips*; vid. CHIP) : assula (*for burning*; e. g., *of a pine-tree*, schidia *or* assula tædæ) : propago : tradux : mergus (*layer of a vine*) : sarmentum (*any thin branch of a tree or plant that has been cut, either green or dry*, *Cic.*, *Cat. Maj.*, 15, 52; *plural*, sarmenta, *are dry cuttings of which fagots are made*; e. g., ligna et sarmenta circumdare, *Cic.*; sarmenta arida, *Liv.*; fasces sarmentorum, *id.*) : talĕa : taleōla (*cutting of trees*; i. e., *pieces that are cut at both ends to be planted in the ground*) : malleolus (*new shoot*; e. g., *of the vine, cut off for planting, with a bit of the old wood on each side of it, in the shape of a mallet*) : clava : clavōla *or* clavūla (*diminutive of* clava, *a slip or twig for planting*, *Varr.*, *R. R.*, 1, 40, 4).

CUTTING, *adj.*, acutus (*sharp, or that makes a painful impression*) : acer (*penetrating*) : acerbus (*figuratively, bitter, of words*, &c.) : mordens : mordax (*biting*) : aculeatus (*literally, pricking, mortifying*). *Cutting cold*, gelu acutum (↑ *of cold weather*; *also* prægelidum frigus) : *a cold wind*, ventus perfrigidus; ventus nivalis (*inasmuch as it brings snow*) : *a cold or intense pain*, dolor acer *or* acerrimus : *cutting words*, verborum aculei : *a cutting verse*, carmen mordax : *a cutting letter, or a letter containing cutting or bitter remarks or words*, literæ aculeatæ : *cutting jests*, asperiores facetiæ : *witty in a cutting manner*, cum aculeo aliquo facetus : *the cutting nature of wit or humor*, acerbitas salis : *in a cutting manner*, mordaciter (*late*); acerbe (*improperly, bitterly*; e. g., dicere).

CUTTLE, sepia (*Linn.*). *Two species were known to the ancients, namely, the* sepia (* sepia officinalis, *Linn.*) *and the* loligo (* sepia loligo, *Linn.*); vid. *Plin.*, 9, 28, 44, *and* 29, 45. || FIG. *A slanderer*, vid.

CYCLE. Vid. CIRCLE, ORB.

CYCLOPÆDIA. Vid. ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

CYCLOPS, cyclops, ōpis (*κύκλωψ*), *in the singular, especially the Cyclops Polyphemus* (*Hor. and Ovid*).

CYGNET, * pullus olorinus.

CYLINDER, cylindrus (*κύλινδρος*).

CYLINDRIC, } cylindratus (*Plin.*,
CYLINDRICAL, } 18, 12, 33, *ed. Hard.*).

CYMBAL, cymbălum (*κύμβαλον, generally in plural, as two were always beaten together*) : æs : *to play the cymbals*, cymbalissare (*Cass. Hemina with Non.*, 90, 25); æra concrĕpare (*Petron.*, 22, *extr.*); cymbala quatere (*Virg.*, *Georg.*, 4, 64).

CYMBAL-PLAYER, cymbalista (*Appul.*, *De Deo Socr.*, 49, 18) : *feminine*, cymbalistria (*Petron.*, 22, *extr.*).

CYNIC, *s.* cynicus (*κυνικός, a cynic philosopher*).

CYNIC, } *adj.*, cynicus (e. g., *sect*,
CYNICAL, } gens) : severus; rigidus : asper : mordax (*biting*) : satyricus (*satiric*) : *a teacher of the cynic philosophy*, cynicæ institutionis doctor.

CYNOSURE, Ursa Minor; parvula Cynosūra (vid. *Cic.*, *Acad.*, 2, 20, 66); *if speaking of both the constellations* [*the Bears*], "septentriones" *is used*; *hence, in Vitruvius, the Great Bear is called* "Septentrio Major," *and the Little Bear* "Septentrio Minor."

CYPRESS-TREE, cupressus : *made of a cypress-tree*, cupresseus; cupressinus : cupressifer (*bearing cypress is poetical only*) : *a cypress grove*, cupressētum.

CZAR, * imperator Russorum.

CZARINA, * imperatrix Russorum.

D.

DAB. || *To strike gently*, leviter attingere aliquem *or* aliquid : *to dab a sore with lint*, vulneri linamenta applicare.

DAB. || *A spot*, punctum, punctulum, *or* punctillum (*if very small*; *late*) : macula (*if larger*). || *A gentle blow*, alapa (*with the flat hand*) : aspersio (*with something*). || *An adept*, rerum intelligens; sciens; peritus, *in any thing*, alicujus rei : *to be a dab at any thing*, bene *or* probe versatum esse in re; instructum *or* eruditum aliquā re. || *A small flat-fish*, * pleuronectes rhombus (*Linn.*). || *A dab-chick*, fulica : * fulica chloropus (*Linn.*).

DABBLE. || *To play in water*, in aquâ ludere; *like a duck*, * cœnum rostro fodere. || *To besprinkle*, aspergere; conspergere. [Vid. BEDABBLE.] || *To do any thing superficially*, &c., inscienter facere aliquid : *to dabble in an art*, &c., * inscite opificium aliquid *or* artem aliquam exercēre : *to dabble in any thing*; vid. "*to be a* DABBLER *in any thing*."

DABBLER. || *One who dips slightly in any thing without fully understanding it*, homo imperitus; non satis versatus in aliquâ arte (*after Cic.*) : offensator (*a stumbler*; *a mere dabbler*; vid. *Spald. ad Quint.*, 10, 3, 20) : * imperitus artifex. *A dabbler in literature*, qui leviter, qui primoribus, ut aiunt, labris gustavit literas : parum versatus in literis artibusque (*after Cic.*). *To be a dabbler in any thing*, vix imbutum esse aliquā re : imperitum *or* parum peritum esse alicujus rei; leviter attigisse aliquid : *to be a dabbler in music*, male *or* imperite tractare fides (*but all these expressions fail in expressing that the person is fond of meddling with the subject, though he does it unskillfully*). || *A superficial meddler*, ardelio (*Phædr.*).

DACE, *a sort of fish*, alburnus (* *Auson.*, *Mos.*, 126) : * cyprinus leuciscus (*Linn.*).

DACTYL, dactylus (*from δάκτυλος, a finger*).

DAD, }
DADDY, } Vid. PAPA.

DÆDAL = *ingeniously* VARIEGATED, vid.

DAFF (*provincial*), *to thrust away or off*, proturbare; propulsare; aspernari.

DAFFODIL, } *a plant of the genus*
DAFFODILLY, } Narcissus. * Asphŏdēlus ramosus (*Linn.*, *ἀσφόδελος*).

DAGGER, pugio (*general term for dagger, as a weapon*; *not regularly employed for murder*); sica (*the secret weapon of bandits*, sicarii). *To draw one's dagger*, sicam vibrare; *against any body*, sicam intentare alicui; pugione petere aliquem : *to stab any body with a dagger*, aliquem pugione percutere : *at dagger's drawing*, rixantes inter se : ad depugnandum instructi et parati : *to be at dagger's drawing*, jurgiis certare inter se : acerrime rixari inter se : *with any body*, certare cum aliquo pugnaciter; summâ contentione cum aliquo pugnare; tantâ contentione cum aliquo pugnare, ut res ad manus atque ad pugnam ventura videatur.

DAGGLE. || *To trail*, trahere; verrere terram (*to sweep the ground, Claud., Stilich.*, 2, 248). || *To dirty with any thing*, inquinare aliquid aliquâ re : *to daggle one's self*, se inquinare (aliquâ re; e. g., cœno *or* sordibus).

DAGGLE-TAIL, lutosus; cœnosus; squalore sordidus : cœno oblītus (*with reference to that part of the dress that comes in contact with the mud*).

DAHLIA, * Georgia variabilis (*Botan.*).

DAILY, quotidianus (*happening every day, customary*; *but not necessarily taking up the whole day*) : diurnus (*recurring every day, and having some reference to the whole day*). *Daily food*, victus quotidianus (*one's usual daily food*); cœna quotidiana (*one's usual dinner*; *opposed to* cœna magnifica); victus diurnus; cibus diurnus (*daily rations, the rations prepared for the whole day*; e. g., *of the slaves*) : *to seek their daily bread*, victum diurnum quærere.

DAILY, *adv.*, quotidie; in dies singulos (quotidie *applies to things that are daily repeated*; in singulos dies, *to things that, from day to day, increase or decrease*, *Cic.*, *Att.*, 5, 7. Quotidie, vel potius in singulos dies breviores literas ad te mitto, *Dod.*).

DAINTILY, *adv.*, delicate; molliter; belle; venuste; eleganter; nitide; laute; fastidiose.

DAINTINESS. || *Fondness for dainties*, * cuppedia, æ, *f.* : ligurritio (*both Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 4, 11, *extr.*). || *Exquisite taste*, elegantia. || *Fastidiousness*, fastidium.

DAINTY, *adj.* || *Fond of dainties*, * cuppediorum studiosus (*after Suet.*, *Cæs.*, 46) : fastidii delicati. *I am not at all dainty*, nihil moror cuppedia : *to be dainty*, ligurrire (*Ter.*, *Eun.*, 5, 4, 14). || *Possessing exquisite taste*, nitidus; elegans. || *Fastidious*, fastidiosus.

DAINTY, *s.*, cibus delicatus; *in the plural*, cuppedia, *or* cuppediæ, cibi delicatiores; res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ; bonæ res (*Nep.*, *Ages.*, 8, 5, *τὰ ἀγαθά*); gulæ irritamenta (*inasmuch as they tickle the palate, or make the mouth water*). *Such expressions as* escæ molliculæ, scitamenta, *belong to comedy, and* lautitiæ *betokens a magnificent style of living*) : *to live on the choicest dainties*, unum quidque, quod est bellissimum, edere (*after Ter.*, *Ad.*, 4, 2, 51) : *this bird is a dainty seldom to be met with*, hæc ales nunc inter primas expetitur : *this, too, is one of Gunter's dainties*, est hoc quoque inter opera ganeæ : *don't talk to me of dainties*, nihil moror cuppedia.

DAIRY, lactaria cella : *dairy-maid*, * mulier, *or* puella quæ lac curat, *or* quæ lac vendit *or* venditat.

DAISY, * bellis minor (*Linn.*).

DALE, vallis. Vid. VALLEY.

DALLIANCE. || *Caresses*, blanditiæ; blandimenta : *to lavish many acts of dalliance upon any body*, multa blandimenta alicui dare. || *Delay*, dilatio; prolatio (*putting off*) : *from one day to another*, procrastinatio.

DALLIER, cunctator; cessator (*the* cunctans *delays to begin an action*; *the* cessans *to go on with an action already begun*, *Dod.*).

DALLY. || *To caress*, blandiri alicui (*with words or gestures*) : permulcēre aliquem, *also with the word* manu, *expressed or understood* : amplexari et osculari aliquem (*to clasp and kiss*). || *To trifle with*, nugari cum aliquo; nugas agere. || *To delay*, morari; remorari; aliquid procrastinare; aliquid differre quotidie et procrastinare : *to dally with any thing till the winter*, aliquid in hiemem producere.

DALMATIC, dalmatica, *with* vestis *understood* (*Isid.*, *Orig.*); * vestis liturgica.

DAM. || *Of a person*, mater; *of a beast*, matrix; procreatrix; genetrix (*poetical*). || *For confining water*, moles; agger; moles fluctibus opposita : *to make a dam*, molem, *or* aggerem, *or* molem et aggerem exstruere; molem *or* aggerem jacĕre.

DAM UP, moles atque aggeres objicere alicui rei : *a river*, fluvium extra ripas diffluentem coercēre; moles atque aggeres objicere fluctibus; molis crepidinibus fluvium coercēre; *or merely* fluvium coercēre.

DAMAGE, incommodum (*any adverse and prejudicial accident*; *opposed to* commodum) : damnum (*loss, especially by wrong, opposed to* lucrum) : detrimentum (*detriment, opposed to* emolumentum) : *without damage to your health*, sine incommodo valetudinis tuæ : *to inflict damage*,

incommodum alicui ferre *or* afferre: detrimento aliquem afficere: *to suffer damage*, incommodum, *or* detrimentum capere, *or* accipere: *to suffer some damage*, aliquid damni contrahere. [Vid. DETRIMENT, HURT.] || *Damages; to get costs and damages*, litem cum impensis obtinēre. *To sue any body for damages*, aliquem judicio recuperatorio persequi.

DAMAGE, *v.*, nocēre; damno *or* detrimento esse: damnum inferre; detrimentum afferre, inferre, *or* apportare: *the storm damages the ships*, tempestas affligit *or* afflictat naves. Vid. INJURE.

DAMAGEABLE. || *That may be damaged*, quod damnum accipere potest; quod corrumpi potest. || *That may damage*, noxius; nociturus; damnosus.

DAMASK (*linen or silk woven in flowers*), * pannus Damascēnus: linteum Damascēnum (*if of linen*): *damask blade*, * ferrum Damascēnum: *damask plum or damson*, prunum Damascēnum (*Mart.*): *damask rose*, * rosa Damascēna.

DAMASK, *v.*, auro *or* argento distinguere atque ornare.

DAME, matrona (*with reference to her rank*): domina (*with reference to her title*): femina (*with reference to her sex*): mater familias (*with reference to her family; opposed to* concubina): hera (*with reference to her slaves*): magistra (*with reference to her school*).

DAMN. || *To condemn*, vid. || *To consign to eternal torments*, aliquem æternis supplicīis addicere. || *To hiss*, sibilare; exsibilare; sibilis consectari (ἐκσυρίττειν, *in order to convey to the speaker or player displeasure*): e scenâ sibilis explodere (*to hiss off the stage*, actorem, *the player*): ejicere; exigere (ἐκβάλλειν, ἐκρίπτειν, oratorem, actorem, *or* poëtam, *or* fabulam): *to be damned*, ejici; exigi: *one who has never been damned*, intactus a sibilo: *to fear being damned*, sibilum metuere: *that ought to be damned*, exigendus.

DAMNABLE, *adj.*, damnandus; condemnandus; sceleratus; scelestus; impius.

DAMNABLY, nefarie; sceleste.

DAMNATION, damnatio; condemnatio (*post-Augustan*): * pœna, quâ quis post mortem afficitur; pœnæ, quæ improbos manent.

DAMNATORY (*containing a sentence of condemnation*), damnans, *or* condemnans aliquem *or* aliquid.

DAMNED. || *Condemned*, damnatus; condemnatus; æternis supplicīis addictus. || *Hissed off the stage*, sibilis explosus.

DAMNIFIC, nocens; noxius; nocturus: *things that are thought damnific*, ea quæ nocitura videantur.

DAMNIFY, damno *or* detrimento esse; obesse; officere: officere et obstare: damnum inferre; detrimentum afferre, inferre, *or* importare.

DAMP, *adj.*, || vaporis plenus: vaporosus (*Appul., Met.*, 8, p. 222, 31, &c.), humidus; humore vitiatus (*if the dampness is perceptible by the smell*): laxus (*not well strung, hanging loosely; opposed to* astrictus). || FIG., (*Milton*) demissus; tristis; abjectus.

DAMP, *s.*, || vapor; exhalatio; nebula (*mist*); humor. || FIG., animi demissio; animus abjectus, *or* afflictus, *or* jacens: *don't let him perceive that there is a damp upon your spirits*, cave te esse tristem sentiat (*Ter., Andr.*, 2, 3, 29): *to dispel the damp that is upon any body's spirits*, animum alicujus jacentem excitare.

DAMP, *v.*, || humectare (e. g., *the cheeks with tears*, genas lacrimis †): *to be damped*, humescere: *the eyes are damped with tears*, oculus humectat. || FIG., *to depress*, deprimere; comprimere; restinguere; sedare: *to damp the fire*, ignem, incendium restinguere: *to damp the impetuosity*, impetum comprimere *or* sedare: *to damp any body's courage*, alicujus animum, *or* aliquem frangere (*opposed to* alicujus animum excitare, *or* aliquem erigere); alicujus animum infringere, *or* affligere, *or* percellere.

DAMPISH, subhumidus: *poetical*, humidulus.

DAMSEL, puella; virgo (*a young maiden, with* nobilis *added, if of noble birth*). Vid. "*young lady*," *under* LADY.

DAMSON, * prunum Damascenum.

DANCE, saltare (*general term*): se movēre *or* moveri (†): se ad numerum movēre (*to move the limbs in accordance with time, as in the stately minuet*): tripudiare (*of a religious dance; and, figuratively, for joy*): *to know how to dance*, saltare scīre: *to learn to dance, or dancing*, saltare discere: *to be taught to dance by any body*, ab aliquo saltare doceri: *to dance well*, commode *or* eleganter saltare: *to dance in a ring*, orbem saltatorium versare: *to dance to music*, ad symphoniæ cantum saltare; ad symphoniæ cantum saltatione quadam moveri (*but only of balanced motions like dancing*; e. g., *of dancers on horseback, Plin.*, 8, 42, 64). *To dance on the tight rope*, per funem extentum ire (*Hor.*) [Vid. ROPE.] *To dance to any body's pipe*, se totum ad alicujus nutum et voluntatem convertere (*Cic.*); totum se fingere et accommodare ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum (*Cic.*). *To dance attendance* [vid. ATTENDANCE]. *To dance for joy*, exsultare ac tripudiare (*Cic.*); gaudio exsilire; gaudio *or* lætitiâ exsultare: *a dancing bear*, * ursus, qui ad tibiarum cantum saltatione quadam moveri solet (*Plin.*, 8, 42, 64).

DANCE, TR. *To dance a child in one's arms*, * puerum, infantem, &c., in manus acceptum jactare: *on one's knees*, * puerum genibus impositum jactare.

DANCE, saltatio; * saltatus: saltandi ars: chorēa (χορεία, *a dance in a row with singing*): orbis saltatorius (*in a circle*).

DANCER, saltans (*general term; one who is now dancing*): saltator (*one who understands the art; if a female*, saltatrix): *a good or scientific dancer*, saltationis artifex: *to be a good dancer* [vid. "*to* DANCE *well*"]: *a rope-dancer*, funambulus (*Ter.*): schœnobătes (σχοινοβάτης, *Juv.*).

DANCING, saltatio; * saltatus: *the art of dancing*, ars saltandi: *a dancing-master*, * saltandi magister: *a partner in dancing*, * saltationis socius, *or* socia: *a dancing-room*, * locus, quo utriusque sexus juvenes saltandi causâ veniunt (*after Cic., Læl.*, 15, 36): *a dancing-school*, ludus saltatorius (*Scip. Afr.*, 6, *ap. Macrob., Sat.*, 2, 10).

DANDELION, *a plant*, * leondŏton taraxăcum (*Linn.*).

DANDIPRAT, homo pusillus: frustum hominis (*a bit of a man, or an apology for a man*).

DANDLE. Vid. DANCE, TR.

DANDRUFF, furfures (*scurf on the head*): porrīgo (*diseased scurf on the head*): *affected with the dandruff*, porriginosus (caput porriginosum, *Plin.*).

DANDY, homo elegans *or* elegantior (*nice in his dress*): bellus homunculus (*a spruce little fellow, Varr., Gell.*): homo pumicatus (*who smooths his skin with pumice-stone, Plin. Ep.*, 2, 11): homo vulsus (*who has the hairs of his face pulled out*; vid. *Spald. on Quint.*, 2, 5, 12): juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, de capsulâ totus (*who struts along trimmed and curried, just as if he came out of a band-box, Sen. Ep.*, 115, 2): homo putidus (*affected in manner or speech*): trossulus (*in ancient times*, eques Romanus; *about the end of the republic, a nickname for a coxcomb*; vid. *Ruhnk., Sen. Ep.*, 76, 1.): delicatus adolescens (*Cic., Brut.*, 53).

DANGER, periculum (*a dangerous situation*): discrimen (*the critical moment of danger; hence sometimes opposed to* periculum, *as Phil.*, 7, 1, adducta est res in maximum periculum, et extremum pæne discrimen; *also Liv.*, 8, 24; quid in discrimine periculi cunctaretur, interrogans; *still oftener, however, combined*; allatum est periculum discrimenque patriæ, *Cic., Off.*, 1, 43, 154; discrimina periculaque): dimicatio fortunæ (*or* fortunarum), vitæ *or* capitis (*when one's fortune, one's life is at stake*). *Dangers and toils*, pericula ac labores (e. g., obire): *the toils and dangers of life*, vitæ pericula laboresque (*the usual order*; vid. *Cic., Arch.*, 12, 30; *Off.*, 1, 10, 29). *Danger and difficulty*, periculum negotiaque: *to rush into certain danger under the influence of uncertain hopes*, dubiâ spe impulsum certum in periculum se committere: *don't foolishly court danger*, minimè sis canterium in fossam (*Prov., Liv.*, 23, 47; vid. *Lat. Dict.*, canterius): *to expose one's self to danger*, periculum adire, obire, subire, suscipere: *to rush into danger*, in periculum se offerre *or* inferre [☞ *not* periculo se exponere]; in discrimen se conferre, se inferre, se objicere. *Any body is in danger of not*, &c., aliquis in periculum vēnit, ne, &c. (*Cic.*). *To be in no danger of falling*, a periculo decidendi abesse (*Plin.*): *to encounter danger*, periculum adire, ingredi: *certain danger*, manifesto periculo corpus objicere, *or* caput offerre; ad pestem ante oculos positam proficisci: *needlessly*, periculo temere *or* sine causâ se offerre; *for any body*, subire pro aliquo periculum; *for any body's safety*, inferre se in periculum capitis atque vitæ discrimen pro alicujus salute (*if one's life is risked*): *to bring any body into danger*, aliquem in periculum, in discrimen adducere, deducere, vocare: *to lead or bring any body into great danger*, multum periculi alicui inferre; magnum in periculum aliquem adducere: *to bring into extreme danger*, aliquem *or* aliquid in præceps dare (e. g., rempublicam): *to try to place any body in circumstances of danger*, periculum alicui intendere, moliri: *to change any body's peaceful condition into one of extreme danger*, aliquem ad scopulum e tranquillo auferre; aliquem in scopulum (e tranquillo) inferre (vid. *Ter., Phorm.*, 4, 48; *Liv.*, 38, 10): *to be in danger*, in periculo *or* discrimine esse, versari; in dubio esse (*of life*): in periculum *or* in discrimen venire, incidere; periculum subire (*of things*): *to be in very great danger*, in summo (ingenti) periculo esse; in maximum periculum et extremum pæne discrimen adductum esse (*of things*): *in extreme danger*, in præcipiti esse; in extremo situm esse (*of things*): *Prov.*, inter sacrum et saxum stare (*to be between the victim and the knife, Plaut., Capt.*, 3, 4, 84): *to be in danger of losing any thing*, decernere, dimicare de re (vid. *Commentators on Nep., Timoth.*, 4, 3; *Cic., Off.*, 1, 24, 83): *to be in danger of losing one's life*, de vitâ dimicare; vitæ periculum aditurum esse: *you are in the same danger yourself*, in eadem es navi (*Prov., Cic.*): *any thing is in danger*, agitur aliquid (= *is at stake*). JN. res agitur, in discrimenque ventum est: *to be in danger on every side*, undique imminent discrimina; lupum, id quod aiunt, auribus teneo: *to be exposed to two dangers*, periculo ancipiti premi: *to be out of danger*, extra periculum esse; in tuto esse; a periculo abesse, vacare, periculo vacuum esse; in portu esse *or* navigare (*Prov., to be safe in port; the first, of persons and things; the last, of things only*): *to pass through a danger safely*, periculo perfungi: *to be threatened with a danger*, periculum alicui impendet, instat: *to avoid a danger*, periculum declinare (*Cic.*), vitare (*Cæs.*): *to escape from a danger*, periculum effugere, subterfugere: *to exaggerate the danger of any thing*, * periculum alicujus rei verbis augēre *or* exaggerare: *to put out of danger*, tutum præstare, in tuto collocare aliquid *or* aliquem: *to avert danger*, periculum depellere, propulsare; *from any body*, ab aliquo: *to avert a danger that threatens every body*, periculum, quod omnibus intenditur, propulsare. || *Danger of one's life*, vitæ *or* mortis periculum (*general terms*): vitæ *or* salutis discrimen (*critical state of things, when one's life is at stake*): capitis periculum *or* discrimen (*danger of losing one's head*). *To be or stand in danger of one's life*, in capitis *or* vitæ periculum vocatum esse; ad mortis periculum adductum esse (*of an accused person*); in præcipiti esse (*of a sick person*). *He says that any body's life* (= *his neck*) *is in no danger*, a sĕcuri negat alicui periculum esse (*Cic.*). [Vid. "RISK *one's life*," *under* TO RISK.] *To bring any body's life into danger*, aliquem in capitis periculum inferre, inducere, arcessere. || *Of a sick man. To be in danger*, in præcipiti esse; in periculo mortis esse (*Celsus*); aliquem vix ulla

medicina periculo subtrahit, *or* aliquis vix sanescit (*of a case that is always one of great danger*) : *to be out of danger* (*of a sick person*), omni periculo vacare ; tutum esse : *to be almost out of danger*, in bonâ spe esse ; potest alicui secunda valetudo contingere (*he may recover*) : *to be quite out of danger*, ex toto tutum esse (*all, Cels.*, 2, 8) ; sine ullo metu esse (*ib.*) : *he is in some danger of his life*, salus ejus infestior est (*Cic.*).

DANGEROUS, periculosus (*general term*) : periculi plenus (☞ aleæ plenus *is poetical*) : anceps : dubius. Jn. periculosus et anceps : perniciosus (*leading to destruction or ruin*) : capitalis (*threatening a man's life or temporal well-being with danger*) : gravis (*far from inconsiderable or unimportant* ; e. g., *a war, an opponent* ; *then, also, dangerous to one's health*, &c.). Jn. gravis et periculosus. *A dangerous person*, homo periculosus, perniciosus, capitalis : *a very dangerous affair*, res magni periculi : *a dangerous situation*, res dubiæ ; angustiæ (*state of doubt and difficulty*) : discrimen (*the critical point in a dangerous question or affair*). *In this dangerous state of affairs*, hoc in tempore (vid. *Commentators on Nep., Milt.*, 5, 1) : *to be in a dangerous situation*, in discrimine (in angustiis) esse *or* versari : *in a very dangerous situation*, in maximum periculum et extremum pæne discrimen adductum esse (*of a state*, &c.) : *our country is in a very dangerous state*, allatum est periculum discrimenque patriæ : *to bring any body into an exceedingly dangerous position* (*where life or property*, &c., *may be lost*), aliquem in summum capitis periculum arcessere ; aliquem in discrimen omnium fortunarum vocare. *It will be very dangerous for you to do*, &c., summo periculo facies, &c. (*Cic.*) : *dangerous times*, tempora periculosa, periculi plena ; tempora dubia : *dangerous places in the sea*, * loca maris periculosa, *or* incerta (*poetically*, brevia *or* vada brevia). ☞ " *It is dangerous*," *is often translated by adverb* periculose ; *thus, it is dangerous to sail in the winter*, periculose navigatur hieme.

DANGEROUSLY, periculose. *To be dangerously ill*, periculose ægrotare : in periculo mortis esse ; in præcipiti esse.

DANGEROUSNESS. Vid. Danger.

DANGLE. ‖ *To hang loose*, pendēre : suspensum ex aliquo loco pendēre (*Cic.*) : fluctuare (*of any thing hanging loose* ; vela, vestes, &c.) : "*to dangle on a gibbet*," in furcâ suspensum esse (*Ulp. Dig.*) : *to dangle by a rope*, reste suspensum esse (*Liv.*). ‖ *To dangle after* (= *cleave to*) *any body*, assectari aliquem ; assectam *or* sectatorem esse alicujus ; quasi umbra aliquem sequitur aliquis ; se agglutinare (*Plaut., Men.*, 2, 2, 63).

DANGLER, assecla ; sectator *or* assectator ; alicui deditus : *to be a dangler after any body*, studiosum esse alicujus ; alicujus esse studiosissimum ; valde observare aliquem.

DANK. Vid. Damp.

DAPPER, pernix ; agilis ; promtus ; versatilis ; dexter.

DAPPERLING, homunculus, *or* adolescentulus, pernix, agilis, &c.

DAPPLE, *adj.*, varius : varii coloris : coloris maculosi ; maculosus ; maculis sparsus : *dapple-gray*, scutulatus (*of horses*) : *a dapple-gray horse*, equus scutulatus (*Pall., Isid.*).

DAPPLE, maculis spargere ; maculas facere in aliquâ re.

DARE. ‖ *To possess courage to do any thing*, audēre ; non vereri, *both followed by infinitive* : hoc sibi sumere, ut, &c. (*to take upon one's self*) : *he dared to ask him*, ausus est eum rogare. *I dare not take the liberty of reproving you*, mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo, ut te vituperem (*Cic.*) : *they durst not stay*, non ausi sunt manēre : *to dare to do any thing*, audēre aliquid ; periculum facere alicujus rei (*to venture upon it*) ; *all things*, ultima *or* extrema audēre. ‖ *To challenge*, vid.

DARING, animosus : fidens (*confident*) : confidens (*in a bad sense*) : strenuus (*resolute ; opposed to* ignavus) : audens (*with reference to a present occasion ; only in a good sense ; opposed to* ignavus) : impūdens (*shameless*) [vid. Bold, Courageous] : audax (*in good or bad sense, and as an abiding quality*). ☞ Cordatus *in this sense is not Latin.*

DARINGLY, animose ; fidenter ; animo fidenti *or* præsenti ; impavide ; audacter *or* audacius ; impudenter (-ius, -issime).

DARINGNESS, audacia (*sometimes a laudable boldness, sometimes fool-hardiness*) : confidentia (*blind trust in one's own strength*) : temeritas (*recklessness of danger*) ; temeritas et audacia ; confidentia et temeritas. ☞ Audentia *is always a laudable daring or spirit of enterprise.* Vid. Boldness, Courage.

DARK. ‖ *Void of light*, obscurus (*dark, obscure ; not sufficiently illuminated ; opposed to* illustris) : tenebricosus (*veiled in darkness ; especially of shameful things and places* ; libidines ; popina ; tempus ineuntis ætatis) : caliginosus (*quite without light* ; tenebricosus *stronger than* obscurus ; caliginosus *than* tenebricosus) : ☞ tenebricus [*very rare*] *and* tenebrosus *are poetical words* : cæcus (*when it is impossible to see* ; e. g., *night, a house*) : opacus (*shady ; with reference to pleasant coolness ; opposed to* apertus, apricus, *like* εὔσκιος) : umbrosus (*stronger than* opacus, *with an approximation to darkness* = σκιάεις) : nubilus (*cloudy ; of a day*, &c.) : *somewhat dark*, subobscurus ; subnubilus (*from clouds*) : *a dark night*, nox obscura (*in which the sky is cloudy*) : nox caliginosa (*a very dark night*) : nox cæca *or* obducta (*in which one can't see two steps before one*) : *it is dark*, tenebræ sunt : *it grows dark*, tenebræ oboriuntur ; caligo offunditur ; vesperascit ; advesperascit : *when it was already dark*, jam obscurâ luce ; tenebris obortis : *when it was, or it being, still dark*, obscuro etiam tum lumine : *when it was just beginning to grow dark*, primis se intendentibus tenebris ; primo vespere ; primâ nocte : *to make any thing dark*, obscurum facere, obscurare (*both*, e. g., *of a room*, cubiculum, conclave) ; alicui rei lucem eripere (*to deprive it of light*). *A dark lantern*, * laterna furtiva *or* surda : *to see, as it were, in the dark*, quasi per caliginem cernere (*obscurely, Cic., Fin.*, 5, 15, 43). ‖ *Difficult to understand*, obscurus ; cæcus ; involutus (*obscure, dark*) : non apertus ad intelligendum (*not clear*) : abstrusus (e. g., insidiæ, disputatio) : perplexus : impeditus : incertus, &c. *Somewhat dark*, subobscurus : *to make any thing dark*, alicui rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre ; tenebras obducere ; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam alicui rei offundere (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 3, 6) : *to make a speech dark*, orationem occæcare : *to be so dark as to be unintelligible*, in tenebris latēre ; obscuritate involutum latēre : *to be as dark as possible*, crassis occultatum et circumfusum tenebris latēre ; omni intellectu carēre. ‖ *With reference to color*, fuscus (*dark-brown ; opposed to* candidus) : austērus (= nigricans ; *opposed to a gay color*) : niger (*opposed to* albus) : pullus (*of a dirty black* ; e. g., *like the wool of a black sheep*) ; ravus (*of a yellowish gray*) : *to be somewhat dark*, nigricare (*of a color*) : colore nigricare (*of a stuff*, &c.).

DARK, } obscuritas ; obscurum :
DARKNESS, } tenebræ (*opposed to* lux) : caligo (*complete darkness*). [Syn. *of adjectives under* Dark.] *To strengthen the notion*, Jn. obscuritas et tenebræ ; tenebræ et caligo ; caligo et tenebræ : *darkness of the sky*, cœlum caliginosum. ‖ *Abstruseness*, &c., *of a subject*, obscuritas. ‖ *Want of knowledge* [vid. Ignorance]. *In that state of darkness and uncertainty*, in eâ obscuritate et dubitatione : *any thing about which we are in the dark*, res obscura, occulta, involuta, occulta et quasi involuta. *To be in the dark about any thing*, ignorare aliquid (*once de aliquo, Cic.*, ignorat etiam de filiō, *Att.*, 8, 14, 3). *We are still in the dark about any thing*, aliqua res nondum ad liquidum perducta *or* explorata est : *to be involved in darkness*, obscuritate involutum jacēre : *to dispel darkness from the mind as from the eyes*, caliginem ab animo tanquam ab oculis dispellere. ‖ *The prince of darkness* ; vid. Devil.

DARKEN, obscurare : tenebras offundere, *or* obducere alicui rei, *or* alicui (*to wrap in darkness, so that it can no longer be seen in a clear light ; properly and figuratively*) : noctem offundere alicui rei (*properly*) : denigrare (*to make black ; rare, Varr.*, lanam, capillum, *Plin.*) : colorare (*to darken the complexion*, &c.) [☞ inficere, *poetically* ; *as* inficere diem, *Ov.*] : *any body's eyes are darkened*, oculi caligant ; tenebræ oboriuntur ; tenebræ mihi sunt ; caligo oculis offunditur : *any body's "joy is darkened,"* oculi alicujus tristitiæ quoddam nubilum ducunt (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 75). *It is natural that my walking in the sun should darken my complexion*, quum in sole ambulem, naturâ fit, ut colorer (*Cic.*) : *no forgetfulness shall darken the remembrance of you*, tuam memoriam nulla oblivio obscurabit : *to darken a subject*, alicui rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre *or* tenebras obducere ; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam alicui rei offundere (*Cic.*) : *to darken any body's doors* (*colloquial*), alicujus limen intrare *or* transire : *not to let any body darken one's doors*, prohibēre aliquem limine tectoque.

DARKISH, subobscurus ; subnubilus : *a darkish night*, nox subnubila : *it gets darkish*, nubilare cœpit.

DARKLING, in tenebris latens.

DARKLY, obscure ; perplexe : *to speak darkly*, obscure dicere ; abscondite dissērere : *to see, as through a glass, darkly*, quasi per caliginem cernere.

DARKNESS. Vid. Dark, *s.*

DARKSOME. ‖ *Dark*, vid. ‖ *Darkish*, vid.

DARLING, deliciæ ; amores : *any body is my darling*, est mihi aliquis in deliciis, *or* in amoribus, *or* in amore et deliciis ; aliquem in deliciis habeo ; est aliquis in sinu et complexu meo ; est mihi aliquis longe omnium amicorum (*if a friend*), liberorum (*if a child*), carissimus : *my darling*, anime mi ; dulcissime rerum.

DARN. *Either the general terms for repairing, mending* : *as* reconcinnare (e. g., pallam) ; resarcire (e. g., vestem) ; sarcire (e. g., vestimentum), *or* * suendo refīcere, sarcire : * acu sarcire.

DARNEL, lolium.

DARNER, sarcinator : sarcinatrix (*of one who patches and repairs, Lucil., Varr., Inscriptions*). *A good darner*, * tibialium callida sarcinatrix.

DARNING-NEEDLE, *perhaps* * acus grandior.

DART, telum missile ; *also* missile (*general terms*) : jaculum (*general term, including the hunting-dart*) ; pilum (*a short dart, used by the Roman infantry*) : verutum : tragulum (*military darts*) = lancea (*a long dart, used by the pretorian guard*). ☞ Hasta *and* laneea *serve both for thrusting and hurling* ; pilum, jaculum, *more for hurling* (*Dōd.*) : *to hurl a dart*, missile (jaculum, &c.) mittere. Vid. Spear.

DART. ‖ *To hurl*, mittere ; jaculari ; conjicere [Syn., &c., *in* Hurl, vid.] : *to dart any thing at any body's head*, in caput alicujus aliquid jaculari : *to dart lightning*, fulmina jaculari ; fulminare. ‖ *To dart upon* (= *fly at ; attack*), se conjicere in aliquid *or* aliquem ; involare in aliquem *or* aliquid ; *also*, ad aliquem (*Bel. Alex.*, 52 ; *to fly at*) : *to dart suddenly upon any body*, incurrere *or* irrumpere in aliquem. ‖ *To rush ; to dart into a place*, involare in locum : conjicere se in locum : raptim intrare locum : præcipitem ire (*to dart headlong*, in aliquid). ‖ *Emit* (*of beams*, &c.), mittere (e. g., lucem mittere). *The moon darts her beams to the earth*, luna lucem mittit in terram : ☞ jactare lucem (e. g., proprio de corpore, *Lucr.*) *is poetical* : jaculari lucem (*Plin.*). ‖ Fig. *To dart a look at any body*, oculos *or* os in aliquem conjicere. *To dart an angry or threatening look at any body*, * infestos, truces, *or* minaces oculos ad aliquem conjicere.

DASH, trans. ‖ *Strike or knock against*, offendere aliquid ad aliquid (*unintentionally ; e. g., one's head against the door*, caput ad fores ; *one's foot against a stone*, pedem ad lapidem) : aliquid illi-

dere *or* impingere alicui rei (*purposely*; illidere, *referring to the injury received*; impingere, *to the violence of the shock*; *one's head against the door*, caput foribus illidere; *one's head violently against the wall*, caput parieti ingenti impetu impingere): allidere (*to dash any thing against any thing*; *rare, but classical*: pars ad scopulos allisa, *Cæs.*): affligere (*to strike down*; *properly and figuratively*: *opposed to* excitare; *also to dash against*; e. g., affligere navem ad scopulos, *Cic.*): *to dash one's self against any thing*, impingere se in aliquid (e. g., in columnas, *Sen.*): offendere aliquid; illidi *or* impingi alicui rei: incutere aliquid alicui rei (*to strike it against it*; e. g., pedem terræ [= *to stamp on it*], *Quint.*, pollicem limini cubiculi, *Plin.*). *To dash one's fist into any body*, impingere pugnum alicui (*Plaut.*). *To dash any body's brains out*, caput elidere (e. g., saxo, *Liv.*, 21, 45); alicujus cerebrum *or* caput comminuere (*pre-classical*); excutere cerebrum alicui (*Plaut.*): cerebrum effringere (†, *Virg.*). [☞ Obs. *Liv.*, 8, 6; lapsus per gradus, capite graviter offenso, ita impactus est saxo, ut sopiretur, *shows that* impingere *may be used in the passive without implying intention*]. *To dash the ships one against another*, inter se navigia collidere (*Curt.*): *to dash a cup from any body's hands*, excutere poculum e manibus (*Pers.*). *To dash to pieces*, confringere: effringere (*break to pieces*): discutere (*by a violent blow, separating the parts of a structure*; e. g., columnam; lateritium; aliquantum muri): contundere (*to pound to pieces*, contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, *Liv.*, 21, 40). *To be dashed to pieces* (*of ships*), elidi et naufragio interire (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 27, *very rare*). || *To sprinkle with any thing*; e. g., *water*, aspergere; conspergere: respergere. || *To mingle any thing with any thing*, miscēre aliquid cum aliquâ re, aliquid aliquâ re, *or* aliquid alicui rei; admiscēre alicui rei; *or, in the passive*, admisceri aliquâ re. || *To dash or put out of countenance*, pudorem alicui injicere, incutere (†): ruborem alicui afferre (*to put to the blush, Tac., Ann.*, 13, 15, 2). *To be dashed*, pudor suffunditur mihi; pudore afficior aliquâ re: *dashed*, pudore suffusus. || *To frustrate* (vid.), ad vanum, *or* ad irritum, *or* ad vanum et irritum redigere; ad nihil redigere; disturbare (e. g., nuptias; legem): *to dash all any body's projects*, conturbare alicui omnes rationes; alicujus consilia discutere (*Just.*, 2, *extr.*): *death dashes all one's hopes and projects*, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit. || *Dash out* [vid. Erase]. || *To beat down*; *to dash any body's pride*, alicujus spiritus reprimere: *to dash any body's hopes or confidence*, alicujus spem infringere, debilitare; spem alicui præcidere. || *Sketch hastily* (*Pope*), primis velut lineis aliquid designare.

DASH, intr., impingi, illidi, allidi alicui rei (e. g., saxo): offendere alicui rei *and* in aliquo (e. g., offendere solido, *Hor.*; puppis offendit in scopulo, *Oo.*): affligi (e. g., naves saxo). || *Rush*; vid. to Rush; to dash (= *rush*) *into* [vid. "*to* Dart *into*"]. *The waves dash violently against the shore*, fluctus se illidunt maximo cum sonitu in litus. *The waves dash over the ships*, naves fluctibus complentur (*Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 28).

DASH, *s.* || *Collision*, collisus (*post-Augustan*): concursio: illisus (*only in ablative*; illisu aquarum, *Sil.*): ictus levis (*a light stroke*). || *Violent and sudden onset*, incursio: incursus: impetus. *To make a dash against the enemy*, equum *or* se immittere in hostes; incurrere, invehi in hostem. || *A sprinkling*, respersio. || *A small portion or admixture of any thing*, paullum: exiguum (*Liv., and post-classical*; e. g., aquæ, mellis): nescio quid: aliquid. *A dash of literature*, literarum nescio quid (*Cic., Att.*, 7, 2, 7). *A man with a dash of impudence*, paullum impudens. *It may often be translated by* non sine (*with or without* quidam): *not without a dash of envy*, non sine invidiâ: *to have a dash of* (*any color*; e. g.) *violet*, in violam vergere; violam sentire; in violam desinere. || *A mark in writing*, * signum orationis præcisæ (*unknown to the ancients*). *By a single dash of his pen*, unâ literarum significatione (*of an order given by a single letter*).

DASHING. Vid. Dash, *s.*

DASTARD. Vid. Coward.

DATA, concessæ res (*Cic.*): concessa (*points, &c., that are granted*. Jn. certa atque concessa. *Sometimes* indicia, argumenta *may serve, or* initia (*necessary first principles*; e. g., *in geometry, Cic.*).

DATE, dies. *Without date*, sine die et consule (*after Roman custom*); * sine die. *His third letter bears date the* 12*th of November*, tertia est epistola prid. Id. Novemb. data (*Cic.*). *Your letters were of an earlier date than Cæsar's*, antiquior dies in tuis ascripta literis, quam in Cæsaris. || *End*, vid. || *Duration*, vid. || *To grow out of date*, obsolescere: *out of date*, obsoletus; desuetus. || *The fruit of the palm-tree*, palmula; palmæ pomum. || *The tree itself*, palma (* phœnix dactylifera, *Linn.*). *A date grove*, palmetum. *Date wine*, vinum palmeum. "*Date*" *as adjective*, palmĕus.

DATE, *v. To date a letter*, diem in epistolâ ascribere: *to neglect to date it*, diem in epistolâ non ascribere: *the third letter is dated November* 12, tertia est epistola prid. Id. Novemb. data (*Cic., Att.*, 3, 23, 1, 5): *not dated*, sine die et consule (*since the ancients reckoned by consuls, Ulp., Dig.*, 2, 13, 1, § 1). Obs. *In a wider sense*, "*to date*" *may be translated by* dare, scribere. *His letter was dated the first of January*, epistola Calendis Januariis data *or* scripta est (*after Cic.*). || *To refer the beginning or origin of any thing to any thing or any body*, repetere initia alicujus rei ex aliquâ re (*Cic., Fam.*, 6, 16). *To date any thing too far back*, aliquid longius repetere: *further back than is necessary*, aliquid longius repetere, quam res postulat.

DATE, intr., initium capere: incipere: cœpisse: *any thing will date from to-day*, hodiernus dies initium alicujus rei erit (*Tac., Agric.*, 30): *any thing dates from such a time or event*, duco initia alicujus rei ex aliquâ re: *fables do not date from Æsop*, fabulæ originem non ab Æsopo accipiunt (*Quint.*).

DATIVE, causus dativus, *or* dativus *only* (*Quint.*); dandi casus (*Varr.*).

DAUB, linere; oblinere (aliquid aliquâ re): illinere (aliquid aliquâ re): perlinere (*Col.*): ungere; perungere (*with any thing greasy*): * male pingere (*of a painter*). || *Defile*, inquinare aliquid aliquâ re: *one's self*, se inquinare aliquâ re (e. g., cœno, *or* sordibus). || *To coat over*, inducere aliquid alicui rei *or* super aliquid; inducere aliquid aliquâ re (e. g., *to daub the walls with wax*, inducere ceram parieti, *or* parietem cerâ): circumlinere aliquid aliquâ re (*if coated all round*). || *To cover with something specious*, honestâ præscriptione aliquid tegere: rei deformi dare colorem. || *To flatter grossly*; vid. Flatter.

DAUB, *s.*, * tabula male picta (*after Cic.*, tabulæ bene pictæ).

DAUBER, opus negligenter faciens (*generally*): * male pingens (*of a painter*). || Fig. *Flatterer*; vid. adulator: assentator: homo blandus.

DAUGHTER, filia (*opposed to* filius): puella; virgo (*opposed to* puer, juvenis): *the daughter of any body*, ex aliquo nata (☞ *but not* mea, tua nata): *the master's daughter*, filia herilis (*with reference to the servants*); filia familias (*with reference to her being still under age, and, therefore, under her father's power*): *little daughter*, filiola *or* (*if very little*) filiola admodum parva: *daughter's son*, ex filiâ nepos: *daughter's daughter*, ex filiâ neptis: *my, thy, his*, ex filiâ meâ, tuâ, suâ nepos *or* neptis: *daughter's children*, ex filiâ nepotes: *daughter's husband*, gener: *daughter-in-law*, nurus. || Fig., quasi alumna quædam: *the Latin language is the daughter of the Greek*, * lingua Latina e Græcâ nata est.

DAUNT. Vid. to Frighten.

DAUNTLESS. Vid. Fearless.

DAUNTLESSNESS. Vid. Fearlessness.

DAUPHIN, * Delphinus: * filius regis Francogalliæ in spem regni genitus: * regni Francogallici heres. Vid. Crown-Prince.

DAW, monedŭla (* corvus monedŭla, *Linn.*).

DAWDLE, cessare: tempus perdere: tempore abuti.

DAWDLER, cessator: homo ignavus et cessator.

DAWN, *v. The day or morning dawns*, lucescit; illucescit; dilucescit (☞ *but not* elucescit); lux oritur: *the day has dawned*, lucet: *before the day dawns*, antequam lucet: *as soon as ever the morning dawns*, ubi primum illucescit: *as soon as it has dawned*, simulatque lucet (*or* luceat); *the morning had not yet dawned, when*, &c., nondum lucebat, quum, &c. || Fig. *To unfold itself*, adolescere (*advance toward maturity*; e. g., ratio, ingenium): ostendere se (*show itself*): elucēre (*shine forth*). *His genius is beginning to dawn*, scintilla ingenii jam elucet in puero (*after Cic., Rep.*, 2, 21): * ingenium ejus sese ostendit *or* clarius conspicitur.

DAWN, *s.*, prima lux; diluculum: *at dawn*, diluculo; primâ luce: ubi primum illuxit: ad lucem; luce oriente: *called up at the first streak of the dawn*, ad primam Auroram excitus.

DAY, dies (*opposed to* nox): lux (*opposed to* tenebræ *or* nox): *the longest day*, dies solstitialis; solstitium (*the whole time when the days are longest*): *the shortest day*, dies brumalis; bruma (*the whole time when the days are shortest*): *the days are longer than with us*, dierum spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram (*Tac., Agr.*, 12, 3): *before day*, ante lucem: *at break of day*, (cum) primâ luce; luce oriente: *by day*, die: interdiu: *by daylight*, luce: *night and day*, diem noctemque; dies noctesque; noctes diesque; noctes et dies; noctes atque dies (*all equally common*; *but* noctes *precedes when the notion of* "*night*" *is to be made prominent*. Noctesque et dies *is poetical*): die ac nocte; nocte ac die; die noctuque; nocte et interdiu (= *by night and by day*): *they worked at it night and day*, nocturnus diurno continuatus labor est: *the day breaks*, lucescit; illucescit; dilucescit; lux oritur: *for many months there is no day*, multis mensibus dies non cernitur: *it is broad day*, clara dies est: *the day is far advanced*, multus dies est: *when it was already broad day, or when the day was already far advanced*, multo die: *it is eight days to-day*, hic est octavus dies: *to the day* (= *at or by any appointed day*), in *or* ad diem; ad diem dictum, statutum *or* constitutum; in diem certum: *to sleep till it is broad day*, ad lucem dormitare; in medios dies dormire: *to wish any body good-day*, aliquem salvum esse jubēre; aliquem salutare: *good-day*, salve *or* (*if several are addressed*) salvete: *to make a day* (= *a merry day*) *of it*, diem festum agere: *a good day* (*in a fever*), dies intermissionis: *a bad day* (*in a fever*), dies accessionis febris: *a lucky day*, dies albus *or* candidus: *an unlucky day*, dies ater *or* ominosus: *a space of two, three, or four days*, biduum; triduum; quatriduum: *three whole days*, totum *or* universum triduum: *every other day*, alternis diebus: *from day to day*, in dies: *day after day*, diem ex die; diem de die (☞ *not* de die in diem): *every day*, quotidie (*occurring every day*): in dies singulos *or* in dies (*when there is daily increase or decrease*). *To be waiting or expecting day after day*, diem ex die exspectare: *to put off day after day*, diem de die differre; aliquid in diem ex die differre: *the evil is gone by for to-day, or deferred to another day*, malum abiit in diem: *to ask for any thing for a day*, aliquid rogare in diem: *promised by such a day*, in diem promissus (e. g., pecunia): *to make but one meal a day*, in dies singulas escas edere (*Plaut.*): *but for a day* (= *for a very short time*), in diem (e. g., natura flores in diem gignit, *Cic.*): *five times a day*, quinquies in die (*Plin.*): *several times a day*, sæpius in die

(*Plin.*): *to make very few verses a day*, paucissimos die versus facere (*Quint.*). ☞ Dies *is also used for* "*the events*, &c., *of a day*;" e. g., pœnas ejus diei dare (*Cic.*); totum diem mecum scrutari (*Sen.*). *Within a few days*, paucis diebus: *within the last few days*, his diebus; per hos dies (*Cic.*): *after a few days, a few days afterward*, post paucis diebus (*Liv.*); paucis post diebus (*Sulp. ap. Cic.*); paucis diebus interjectis (*Liv.*): *after nearly* 40 *days*, prope XL. diebus interpositis: *to pay on the day*, in diem solvere: *a bill payable at twenty-one days* [vid. BILL]: *every day* (= *upon every day*), in omnes dies: *the day before*, pridie: *the day after*, postridie; postridie ejus diei: *the day before his arrival*, pridie adventum. ‖ *Space of time in which persons are living. Up to our own days*, usque ad hoc tempus; adhuc; usque adhuc; hodie (e. g., *we have retained it up to our own days*, retinemus id hodie (*Cic.*): *nowadays*, hodie; hoc tempore; his temporibus; nunc: *even at the present day*, hodie (*which then generally stands first in its clause, unless an emphatic verb precedes, as in* id quod retinemus hodie, *Cic., Rep.*, 2, 9, 15); hodie quoque; hodie etiam (☞ hodieque *does not occur, in this sense, in Cicero, or even in Livy; but it occurs in Cicero at the beginning of a clause where que* = "*and*." *In Velleius and later writers, it is found* = hodie quoque: hodienum *and* hodiedum *are barbarous, Hand, Turs.*, 3, 100, &c.): *this very day* (= *immediately*), hodie (*Cic., Fragm., Or. pro Tull.*, 53, p. 66, *Beier*): *and this very day*, hodieque (*Hirt., B. Afr.*, 54). *Our own days*, nostra ætas: *the men of our own days*, homines nostræ ætatis; homines, qui nunc vivunt: *in our (own) days*, nostrâ ætate; nostro tempore; nostris temporibus: *in any body's latter days*, in senectute: *to spend one's days in ease, in want*, vitam degere in otio, in egestate: *to end one's days*, diem supremum obire. ‖ *Order of the day, perhaps* edictum: *to publish an order of the day*, edictum proponere: *that*, &c., edicere, ut *or* nē. ‖ FIG. *To be the order of the day*, vigēre (e. g., pro pudore, pro virtute audacia, avaritia vigēbant).

DAY-BED, lecticula lucubratoria (*a couch, on which the ancients lay in the day-time to meditate and study*).

DAY-BOOK, ephemĕris, idis, *f.* (ἐφημερίς) *or pure Latin*, commentarii diurni: adversaria, *plural*: *to enter any thing into a day-book*, aliquid in commentarios diurnos referre; aliquid in libellum memoriæ causâ referre: *to keep a day-book* (= *journal*), facta dictaque describere per dies.

DAY-BREAK, lucis ortus; prima lux; diluculum: *before daybreak*, ante lucem; antequam luceat (luceret): *about or toward daybreak*, sub ortum lucis; ad lucem; luce appetente: *at daybreak*, primâ luce; simulatque luceat (luceret); ubi primum illucescit (illuxit).

DAY-LABORER, in diem se locans: mercenarius: operarius: *in plural*, operæ mercenariæ; *or merely* operæ: *to hire day-laborers*, operas (mercenarias) conducere: *to be a day-laborer*, operas præbēre: *he was a day-laborer*, ei opera vita erat (*Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 3, 16).

DAYLIGHT, lux: ☞ lux diurna *only Lucr.*, 6, 848, *and* lumen diurnum (*the sun, or morning star*) *only Ov., Fast.*, 4, 450; *Lucr.*, 4, 459: *to see daylight*, in lucem edi; suscipi; nasci: *to shun daylight*, lucem fugere.

DAY-STAR, stella diurna (*Plaut., Men.*, 1, 2, 26): Lucifer.

DAZZLE, oculos, *or* oculorum aciem præstringere (☞ *not* perstringere). *The sun's rays dazzle the eyes*, solis radii visus præstringunt nostros. ‖ IMPROPR. *To blind the eyes of the mind*, &c., cæcare, excæcare, occæcare aliquem *or* alicujus mentem; animi *or* mentis aciem, oculos alicujus præstringere: *by beauty*, &c., capere, irretire, in amorem pellicere: *the dignity and splendor of Domitius dazzled the eyes of Vatinius*, Domitii dignitas et splendor præstringebat oculos Vatinii. *He is dazzled by the splendor of his own name*, illius animi aciem præstringit (*not* perstringit) splendor sui nominis (*Cic.*): *my eyes are dazzled*, oculi fulgore stupent.

DEACON, diacŏnus (*Eccl.*).

DEACONESS, diaconissa (*Eccl.*).

DEACONRY, diaconatus (*as an office, Eccl.*): * munus diaconi.

DEAD, mortuus (☞ *in classical prose never* defunctus): exanimis; exanimus (*when life is gone*): inanimus, inanimis (*without life; inanimate, opposed to animate; animal*): vitâ et sensu carens (*naturally without life and feeling*): exsanguis (*without blood; the blood having ceased to circulate; also figuratively*; e. g., genus orationis). *A dead body*, mortuus, funus (*a corpse*). *Almost dead*, prope exsanguis; intermortuus: *the kingdom of the dead*, inferi: *to rise from the dead*, ab inferis excitare, *or* revocare; a morte ad vitam revocare: *to strike dead*, plagam mortiferam infligere alicui (*Cic. in Vat.* 8, 20, *where it is figurative*): *to be struck dead by lightning*, ictu fulminis deflagrare (*Cic.*). *It is said that such a person is dead*, mortuus esse aliquis dicitur *or* nunciatur. *He is a dead man*, actum est de aliquo: *I am a dead man*, perii, occīdi, nullus sum: *to be half dead with laughing*, risu pæne emori: *the city is like a city of the dead*, * ingens solitudo est in urbe; * vastum in tōtâ urbe silentium est (*a dead silence*). ‖ IMPROPR., mortuus (*that has died away*; e. g., carbones; natura; *also* mare; *and* = *no longer in use*; e. g., leges, lingua, *Cic.*): languidus (*feeble; unimpressive*; e. g., imago, colores): emortuus (*quite dead*; e. g., membrum, carbo): præmortuus (*before its time*; e. g., *limbs; also figuratively*, vires): intermortuus (*of what has lost its brilliancy; opposed to* exardescere: *also of what has wholly disappeared*, Catilinæ reliquiæ; memoria generis): *dead capital*, pecuniæ otiosæ, vacuæ, *or* steriles: *his capital lies dead*, pecuniæ otiosæ jacent: vapidus; saporis expers; infirmi saporis (*of liquors*): *dead sleep*, * somnus morti similis; * sopor morti simillimus. *I lay in a dead sleep*, somnus artissimus me complexus est (*Cic., Somn. Scip.*, 1): tam gravi somno premor, ut nullo modo excitari queam (*Plin.*, 8, 36, 54, § 127): *dead water*, aqua stagnans; aqua pigra; stagnum: *dead flesh*, caro hebes. *Dead colors*, colores languidi, fusci, non læti: *a dead silence*, altum silentium. *The ears are dead*, frigidæ languidæque aures (*Cels.*). *A dead language*, lingua mortua (*after* leges mortuæ, *Cic.*) *or* * lingua, quæ ex vitâ et consuetudine communi abiit; * lingua ex usu communi remota; * lingua solis litterarum monumentis servata (*Wyttenb.*). *A dead calm*, tanta malacia aç tranquillitas, ut se ex loco movēre non possint (*sc.* naves, *Cæs.*): *dead drunk*, vino sepultus (ī): *a dead lift*, res desperatæ, *or* perditæ, *or* perditæ et desperatæ, desperatio rerum: *to help a man at a dead lift*, (hærentem) aliquem expedire. ‖ *In the dead of the night*, nocte intempestâ.

DEAD-NETTLE, galeopsis (γαλέοψις, *Plin.*; *also Linn.*); *pure Latin*, lamium.

DEADEN. ‖ *To weaken*, imbecillum *or* infirmum reddere (e. g., stomachum): debilitare; delumbare (e. g., sententias): enervare (e. g., rationem; corpus orationis, *Petr.*): infirmare (*to take away its strength, force, validity*; e. g., fidem testis): attenuare; extenuare (*properly, to make thin*; attenuare vires, curas; extenuare spem, curas, molestias, mala, vires): minuere; imminuere; comminuere (*to abate*): frangere; infringere; refringere (*to break the force of any thing*): hebetare; obtundere (*to make dull; especially the senses*): *the sight*, hebetare aciem oculorum, *or* oculos; *the sense of hearing*, hebetare aures; obtundere auditum; *the mind*, animum, *or* ingenium, *or* ingenii vires comminuere; *the mind and body*, nervos mentis ac corporis frangere; *hope*, spem debilitare *or* extenuare; *courage*, animum frangere *or* infringere; *their violence*, impetum comprimere, *or* sedare.

DEADLY, *adj.*, mortifer (*death-bringing*; e. g., *a cut, thrust, wound, sickness*; ☞ *not to be used figuratively*; *poetical*, lētalis *or* letifer): exitiālis (*bringing ruin and destruction*): capitalis (*even to death*): *a deadly enemy*, inimicus (hostis, adversarius) capitalis: *to show one's self any body's deadly enemy*, se alicui implacabilem inexpiabilemque præbēre. *A deadly hatred*, odium capitale, *or* implacabile, *or* inexpiabile (☞ *not* odium mortiferum): *a deadly feud*, inimicitiæ gravissimæ: *to harbor a deadly hatred against any body*, capitali odio ab aliquo dissidēre; implacabile odium in aliquem suscepisse. *A deadly poison*, venenum dirum, malum *or* exitiāle (*after Pliny*, animalia venenata magis exitialia, si, &c.): (*a cup of*) *deadly poison*, poculum mortis: *deadly sin*, (grande) nefas: *to think it a deadly sin to*, &c., nefas habēre *or* credere (*with infinitive*).

DEADLY, *adv.*, mortifere: *to fall deadly wounded*, mortifero vulnere ictum cadere. *Deadly pale*, cadaverosus: luridus (*in a bad sense*): perpallidus: exsanguis.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE, * Atropa belladonna (*Linn.*).

DEADNESS, rigor (*numbness, rigidity from cold*): torpor (*insensibility, as a state*): torpēdo (*numbness, as an accident only; figuratively for sloth*): stupor (*figuratively, the stunning caused by fright*): languor (*sometimes applied to color*): lassitudo (*caused by fatigue*): hebetatio (*Plin.; the blunting or bluntness*, hebetudo, *very late*; sensuum, *Macrob.*): imbecillitas: infirmitas: debilitas (*weakness; all three, also, figuratively of the mind*): virium defectio (*the loss or failing of strength*): resolutio (*relaxed state*; e. g., nervorum, *Cels.*): inertia (*want of activity*): frigus (*coldness, inactivity, Cic.*): * sapor alicujus rei nullus; insulsitas (*deadness with reference to liveliness and beauty*; e. g. vilæ): *deadness (of the flesh)*, caro hebes: *deadness to the world*, * animus ab omni rerum humanarum curâ alienus: *deadness of the eye*, hebetatio oculorum: resolutio oculorum (*Cels.*): *deadness of the stomach*, imbecillitas *or* infirmitas stomachi; resolutio stomachi: *deadness of the pulse*, venarum exigui imbecillique pulsus: *deadness of the mental faculties*, animi imbecillitas; animi debilitas; animi vigor obtusus: animi acies *or* vis obtusa: *deadness of the limbs*, vires corporis affectæ.

DEAF, surdus (*both of one who can not and of one who will not hear*): auribus captus (*whether naturally deaf, or through illness*): *somewhat deaf*, surdaster (*Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 40, 116): *naturally deaf*, alicui auditus negatus est: *to grow deaf*, obsurdescere: *to make any body almost deaf with any thing*, aliquem *or* alicujus aures obtundere aliquâ re: *the ears of any body are deaf to any thing*, aures alicujus ad aliquid surdæ, *or* ad aliquid clausæ sunt; surdus est aliquis in aliquâ re; aliquid in aures non recipit *or* accipit: *to be deaf to advice*, aliquem (monentem) non audire: *to preach to deaf ears*, surdo *or* surdis auribus canere (*V. L.*, 40, 4); frustra surdas aures fatigare (*Curt.*); surdo narrare fabulam (*Ter.*); verba fiunt mortuo (*Ter.*): *deaf and dumb*, naturaliter surdus idemque mutus: cui et auditus negatus est, et sermonis usus ablatus (*both after Plin.*, 10, 69, 88). *To turn a deaf ear to any body*, respuere aliquem auribus, *or* aures aliquem respuunt (*to refuse to listen to a person one dislikes*).

DEAFEN, exsurdare (*the proper word*; e. g., aures): obtundere (*to stun with clamor*, aures; *or any body with entreaties*, aliquem rogitando).

DEAFISH, surdaster (*Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 40, 116): *to be deafish*, graviter audire (☞ *not* male audire, *which means to have a bad character*); gravitate auditûs laborare; aures hebetiores habēre.

DEAFNESS, surditas.

DEAL. ‖ *A considerable quantity; sometimes by* copia, vis, multitudo (e. g., copia argenti; infinita vis marmoris; copia frugum); *but mostly by the neuter adjectives of quantity*: *a great deal of any thing*, multum; plurimum *and (less strong)* aliquantum (= *a considerable deal*; e. g., argenti): *a deal of trouble*, plurimum laboris et operæ. *A great deal* (= *by a great deal*), multo, longe; *sometimes* multis partibus. ‖ *Deal at cards*, * paginarum partitio *or* distributio. *It is your*

deal, * tuum est paginas dispertire. || *Fir wood*, lignum abiegnum: abies.

DEAL, tr., dividere; dispertire; distribuere; dispensare (*to deal out in shares*): largiri; dilargiri; elargiri (*to deal out or spend with liberality*: elargiri, *Pers.*, 3, 70): *to deal out corn*, frumentum metiri; *meat*, viscerationem dare; *among the soldiers*, militibus; *the tablets used in voting*, tabellas diribere: *to deal any body hard words*, verbis castigare aliquem; *blows*, pugnos obserere alicui (*comical*): *to deal cards*, * paginas dispertire, * chartas *or* scidas distribuere.

DEAL, intr. || *Behave* (*absolutely or toward a person; followed by "with" or "by"*): tractare aliquem (*to treat him*; e. g., liberaliter, injuriosius, honorificentius, benignius): habēre aliquem (e. g., bene, male, liberaliter): agere; aliquem esse in aliquem (e. g., *who did not deal with you quite fairly*, qui in te injustior fuit); se præbēre erga *or* in aliquem: *to deal honorably in any thing*, in aliquâ re bene, *or* optimâ fide versari, *or* probe agere; *to deal liberally with any body*, liberaliter aliquem habēre; *to deal harshly with any body*, aspere *or* male aliquem tractare; aliquo deuti (*Nep., Eum.*, 11, 3): *to deal indulgently with any body*, indulgentiâ *or* indulgenter tractare aliquem: indulgēre alicui (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 40): *to deal with any body exactly as with every body else*, aliquem eodem loco habēre, quo alium: *to deal with any body as with an enemy*, (in) hostium numero habēre; pro hoste habēre *or* ducere: *he dealt kindly with me*, benigne se mihi præbuit; benignum eum expertus sum; benigne me excepit, *or* mecum egit. *Sometimes*, "*to deal with*" = "*to do with*," facere alicui, aliquo, *or* (*seldom*) de aliquo. *How would you deal with this fellow?* quid huic homini facias? || *Manage a person*, tractare aliquem: alicujus animum flectere: ex voluntate uti aliquo (*to do what one pleases with him*): *one who knows how to deal with any body*, artifex alicujus *or* alicujus animum tractandi: *easy to deal with*, tractabilis (e. g., homo; ingenium): *a temper that is easy to deal with*, mite ac tractabile ingenium. || *Manage or handle* (*subjects, affairs*, &c.), tractare (*to handle*; e. g., quæstionem, res turbidas): *to deal with a subject*, tractare rem (*general term*): dicere de aliquâ re (*by word of mouth*): scribere de aliquâ re; scripturâ persequi aliquid; disserere, disputare de aliquâ re: *to deal briefly with any thing*, paucis absolvere aliquid: *to deal awkwardly with any thing*, rem perperam incipere *or* aggredi: *how would he deal with this conclusion?* quid faceret huic conclusioni? (*Cic.*) || *To deal in, or drive a trade in, any thing*, rem gerere; rem gerere et lucrum facere (*if profitably*); mercaturam (mercaturas, *if in several things*) facere (*as a merchant, especially a wholesale dealer*): negotiari; vendere *or* venditare; commercium alicujus rei facere (e. g., thuris, *Plin.*): *the Roman merchants deal with the Gauls*, mercatores Romani ad Gallos commeant (*that is, go with their merchandise backward and forward, Cæs., B. G.*, i., 1).

DEALER. *A dealer in any thing*, mercator alicujus rei (e. g., thuris Arabicorumque odorum, *Plin.*, 6, 24, 26): qui commercium exercet alicujus rei (*of articles of commerce*; e. g., Hi primi commercium thuris fecere maximeque exercent, *Plin.*, 12, 14, 30): qui venditat, &c., aliquid. *A dealer in leather*, * qui coria vendit *or* venditat; *in dry goods*, * qui merces ad ulnam vendit. *A retail dealer; wholesale dealer* [vid. Retail, Wholesale]. || *Absolutely*; institor (*a retailer, or dealer in trifles going from house to house*): mercator; negotiator (*a merchant*): tabernarius (*if he keeps a shop*): propōla; caupo (*both mere venders of different articles*): nundinator (*one who frequents the weekly markets*). || *A dealer at cards*, * qui paginas dispertit: *a careful dealer at cards*, * qui paginas studiose dispertit. || *To be a plain dealer with any body*, * sine fraude agere cum aliquo: *a plain dealer*, homo sine fuco et fallaciis; *a double dealer*, fraudator: homo ad fallendum paratus *or* instructus; quadruplator: bilinguis (*double-tongued*): homo ad fraudem acutus; veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus (*opposed to* homo sine fuco et fallaciis): *to be a double-dealer*, totum ex fraude et fallaciis constare, *or* (*with reference to any body*) alicui fucum facere; aliquem fraude *or* dolo capere. || Fig. *A dealer in any thing* (e. g., "*these small dealers in wit and learning*," *Swift*), velut institor quidam alicujus rei (e. g., eloquentiæ, *Quint.*, 8, 3, 12); *or* institor alicujus rei *only* (e. g., ambitiosus institor eloquentiæ, *Quint.* = ostentator, jactator).

DEALING. || *Intercourse*, commercium (*properly for trade, then also of connection generally*): negotia, *plural* (*business*): conversatio (*familiar intercourse in daily life*): usus (*intercourse with a person from which one derives benefit*): consuetudo (*habits of intercourse or intimacy*): convictus (*as far as one, more or less, lives with another*). *To have dealings with any body*, commercium habēre cum aliquo; commercio alicujus frui; est mihi commercium *or* consuetudo cum aliquo: *to break off all dealings with any body*, consuetudinem intermittere: *to order one's slaves to have no dealings with strangers*, servis vetare quidquam rei cum alienis hominibus esse: *to have no dealings with*, commercium cum aliquo non est; *in any thing*, alicujus rei; cum aliquo *or* aliquâ re commerci nihil est (*Plaut.*). || *Treatment*, tractatio (e. g., *of questions, affairs*, &c., rerum, quæstionum): * rei tractandæ modus: (agendi) ratio: agendi modus. *Harsh dealing*, severitas (*opposed to* indulgentia). *Gentle dealing*, lenitas. *To be harsh in one's dealings with any body*, severitatem adhibēre alicui, *or* in aliquem: *to be too indulgent in one's dealings with any body*, aliquem nimiâ indulgentiâ tractare. || *Behavior; plain or upright dealing*, fides: integritas et fides: probitas: *Double-dealing*, fallacia: doli atque fallaciæ. *To be guilty of double-dealing in any thing*, fallaciam in re facere; *toward any body*, fraudem alicui facere; dolum alicui struere, nectere, confingere: *there is some double-dealing*, aliquid doli subest: *there is no double-dealing*, nihil doli subest. || *At cards*, * paginarum dispertitio: *careful dealing*, * paginarum studiosa dispertitio (*so as to avoid a misdeal*).

DEAN, * decānus.

DEANERY. || *Dean's house*, * Decāni domicilium: domus, quæ ad habitandum semper datur ei, qui Decāni munus obtinet (*after Vitr.*, 2, 8, 9). || *Dean's office*; vid. *next word*.

DEANSHIP, * decāni munus; decanatus, ūs, *m.*

DEAR. || *Beloved*, carus; gratus; jucundus: *a dear boy or girl*, puer, puella suavis, dulcis: *a dear man* (*ironically*), suavis homo (*Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 3, 64): *my dear fellow* (*in accosting*)! O bone! *vir* bone! *also* (*in a parenthesis*) amabo *or* sodes: *by whatever is most dear to you, have compassion upon us*, per ea, quae tibi dulcissima sunt in vitâ, miserere nostri: *I hold any body dear, or any body is dear to me*, aliquis mihi carus, gratus, gratus acceptusque est; aliquem carum habeo; aliquem diligo, amo: *very dear*, aliquem unice diligo: *to be dear to any body*, alicui cordi esse; ab aliquo amari, diligi: *to hold any body as dear as a son*, aliquem haud secus diligere ac filium: *he is as dear to me as my own brother*, ne frater quidem mihi carior est: *his life is dearer to him than his fame*, illi major vitæ quam gloriæ cupido. || *Costly*, carus (*opposed to* vilis): magni pretii; pretiosus (*opposed to* parvi pretii). *Corn is dear*, annona cara est: *in much dearer times*, rebus cariōribus multo (*Ter., Phorm.*, 5, 3, 8): *what you do not want is dear at any price*, quod non opus est, asse carum est: *to buy any thing dear*, aliquid emere care, *or* magno, *or* male; comparare aliquid magno pretio: *very dear* (*used adverbially*), carissime; impenso pretio, *or* impenso *only*: *however dear it may be*, quanti quanti: *how dear*, quanti: *to make things dear*, annonam incendere, *or* flagellare, *or* excandefacere (*of persons*; e. g., *by buying up corn*); caritatem annonæ inferre (*of things*; e. g., *of hail storms*): *every thing was remarkably dear that year*, annus in summâ caritate fuit: *to sell dear*, vendere care, *or* magno, *or* bene: *to sell dearer*, pluris vendere: *to be sold exceedingly dear*, impenso pretio venire: *as dear as possible*, quam plurimo venire: *to pay very dear for any thing*, aliquid carissime emere (*properly*): maximas alicujus rei pœnas dare (*to smart for it*): *to be dear*, care constare; pluris stare; non sine magnâ mercede contingere (*not to be had for a small sum*): *to be much dearer than*, &c., multo pluris esse, quam, &c. || *Dear* (*expressing astonishment*)! proh Jupiter; proh deūm atque hominum fidem.

DEARLING. Vid. Darling.

DEARLY, *adv.*, blande; amanter; pie: *to love any body dearly*, intimo amore prosequi aliquem; pie colere aliquem. || *At a high price*; vid. Dear.

DEARNESS. || *High price or value*, caritas (*opposed to* vilitas): magnum pretium (*opposed to* parvum pretium): *dearness of corn*, caritas annonæ *or* rei frumentariæ: *excessive dearness or dearth*, inopia rei frumentariæ; inopia frumentaria; inopia et caritas rei frumentariæ. || *Quality of being dear*, caritas.

DEARTH, inopia et fames: *of corn*, inopia et caritas rei frumentariæ: *to suffer from dearth*, fame *or* inopiâ et fame premi. || Impropr. *Want; deficiency*, penuria: inopia. *A dearth of friends*, penuria amicorum; *of arguments*, inopia argumentorum: *to be suffering from a dearth of any thing*, alicujus rei inopiâ laborare *or* premi; ab aliquâ re laborare.

DEARTICULATE. Vid. Dislocate.

DEATH, mors (*extinction of life, or the separation of the soul from the body*): letum (*as the lot of man, poetical*): nex (*violent death, and confined to this sense in classical prose*). *There are, also, many euphemistic expressions for death, such as* obitus; excessus vitæ *or* e vitâ; discessus a vitâ: finis *or* exitus vitæ: dissolutio naturæ, &c.: interitus; exitium (*violent death, the former usually, the latter always*): *after death*, post mortem: *after the death of any body*, post mortem alicujus; aliquo mortuo: *near his death*, moriens *or* moribundus. ☞ *The forms in* bundus *strengthen the notion of the present participle*; moribundus = *when the hand of death was laid violently upon him: death for one's country*, mors pro patriâ oppetita: *to die a violent death*, violentâ morte perire: *to die a natural death*, naturæ concedere *or* satisfacere; vitam naturæ reddere; morbo naturæ debitum reddere; suâ morte defungi; fato obire mortem; fataliter mori: *a sudden death*, mors subita: *to be cut off by a sudden death*, repentino mori; subitâ morte exstingui *or* corripi: *a voluntary, a premature death*, mors voluntaria *or* oppetita; mors immatura: *to condemn to death and execute*, aliquem capitis damnatum morte multare: *to have an easy death*, facilem exitum habēre: *to put any body to death*, mortem alicui afferre; morte aliquem afficere; morte multare (*especially of a judge, sovereign*, &c.; *but also of a person himself, of nature*, &c.): *to suffer death*, mortem subire *or* oppetere (oppetere *implying, if not actually courting it, yet bravely encountering it*); *for any body*, emori *or* mortem (*seldom* morte, *Liv.*) occumbere pro aliquo: *to meet death bravely*, æquo animo mortem oppetere; fidenti animo ad mortem gradi: *to shun death*, mortem fugere: *to seek death*, mortem expetere: *to find an honorable death*, honeste occumbere: *to punish with death*, morte multare; supplicio afficere (*persons only*): supplicio vindicare aliquid (*a crime*): *the punishment of any thing is death*, alicui rei supplicium constitutum est: *any body's sorrow will be the death of him*, aliquis mœrore consumitur: *to dread any thing as much as death itself*, aliquid mortis instar putare: *to meet one's death on the field of battle*, (in) prœlio *or* acie cadere: *to pass sentence of death, to condemn to death*, capitis *or* capite damnare *or* condemnare: *to beat any body to death*, aliquem ad mortem mulcare: *to starve one's self to death*,

per mediam a vitâ discedere. *I was tormented with the fear of death*, metu mortis cruciabar: *to let any body choose his own death*, alicui liberum mortis arbitrium indulgēre: *to drink off the cup of death*, poculum mortis exhaurire: *the hour of death*, hora suprema; tempus mortis *or* moriendi: *when the hour of death was nigh*, quum jam moriendi tempus urgeret: *sentence of death*, *sententia, quâ aliquis capitis condemnatur. *The punishment of death*, pœna vitæ, capitis, *or* mortis; ultima pœna; supplicium ultimum, extremum, *or* summum; *from context, also*, supplicium *only*; *a crime of which the punishment is death* [vid. CAPITAL, *adj.*]: *to pronounce sentence of death*, constituere in aliquem supplicium; decernere alicui supplicium: *to make it death to do so and so*, capite sancire, si quis, &c.; sacrare caput ejus, qui, &c. (*Liv.*, 2, 8): *it was death to*, &c.; *or, if any one did so and so, the punishment was death*, capitale fuit *or* capital fuit, &c.: *sick unto death*, morbo gravi et mortifero affectus: *to be sick unto death*, mortifere ægrotare (*Plin. Ep.*, 3, 16, 3); morbo mortifero correptum esse; morbo gravi et mortifero affectum esse: *the sleep of death*, sopor æternus (*Lucr.*, 3, 467): *a death-blow*, plaga extrema (vid. *Cic., Sext.*, 37, 80): *to give any body his death-blow*, plagam extremam infligere: *the news of any body's death*, nuntius mortis: *to receive a false report of any body's death*, de morte alicujus falsus nuntius venit: *the pains of death*, *mortis cruciatus: * discrimen mortis: *a death-sweat*, *sudor, quem mors elicit *or* evocat: *the certificate of any body's death*, *literæ mortis testes: *to be at death's door*, animam agere (*to be breathing one's last*); mortifere ægrotare (*Plin.*). || DEATH-WATCH (*insect*), *termes pulsatorius (*Linn.*). THE DEATH'S-HEAD SPHINX, Sphinx Atropos (*Linn.*). || DEATH-BED, lectus vitalis (*Petr.*): *lectus fatalis (*Ern.*). *On his death-bed*, moriens (*as he was dying*): moribundus (*visibly dying; the hand of death being upon him*).

DEATHLESS. Vid. IMMORTAL.

DEATH-LIKE, indicium mortis præ se ferens: *a death-like silence*, silentium summum: *a death-like countenance*, cadaverosa facies. *A death-like sleep*, *somnus morti similis; *sopor morti simillimus: *to lie in a death-like sleep*, somnus artissimus me complexus est (*Cic.*): tam gravi somno premor, ut nullo modo excitari queam (*after Plin.*, 8, 36, 54).

DEBAR, excludere (*properly and figuratively*; aliquem aliquâ re *or* ab aliquâ re): prohibēre aliquem *or* aliquid aliquâ re; *or with* quominus, ne, *or* (*especially passively*) *infinitively* (prohibēre aliquâ re = *to hold back from*; prohibēre ab aliquâ re = *to protect against, Freund; but this is doubtful*): denegare alicui aliquid (*refuse him*; e. g., gaudia, *Ov.*): *to debar from magisterial offices*, aliquem honore magistratûs; *from a share in the government*, aliquem a republicâ excludere *or* prohibēre; *from being a citizen*, aliquem a civium numero sejungere; aliquem ex numero civium ejicere, *or* aliquem numero civium excidere: *to debar any body from entering a town*, aliquem mœnibus excludere. Vid. EXCLUDE.

DEBARK. Vid. DISEMBARK.

DEBARKATION. Vid. DISEMBARKATION.

DEBASE. || *To lower*, minuere; imminuere; *one's self*, se demittere, se submittere; *to any thing*, prolabi ad aliquid; se projicere in aliquid (e. g., *to effeminate lamentations*, in muliebres fletus); descendere ad aliquid (e. g., ad gravissimas verborum contumelias): *one's rank*, minuere suam dignitatem: *to debase one's self to the lowest degree*, se abjicere *or* se abjicere et prosternere: *to debase an art by practicing it for money or gain*, artem ad mercedem atque quæstum abducere: *to such an extent did Perillus debase his art*, in hoc Perillus artem devocavit. || *To disgrace*, dedecorare; dedecore afficere: *to debase one's self by any thing*, se dedecorare aliquâ re (e. g., flagitiis); dedecus concipere aliquâ re (e. g., libidinum intemperantiâ): *any thing debases me*, aliquid mihi est dedecori, *or* turpitudini. || *To adulterate*, corrumpere (*to spoil*): vitiare (e. g., pecunias; merces): adulterare (e. g., nummos; gemmas): *money thus debased*, nummus adulterinus (*opposed to* nummus bonus). || *Debasing*, indecorus.

DEBASEMENT, humilitas (*debasing conduct, Cic., de Invent.*, 1, 56, 109); ignominia (*disgrace*); adulteratio (*of coin*, nummorum).

DEBATABLE, quod *or* de quo ambigitur; ambiguus; dubius; dubius et controversus: quod in controversiam vocari, *or* adduci, *or* deduci potest; quod in controversiâ relinquitur. Vid. CONTROVERTIBLE.

DEBATE, *v.*, disputare (☞ *not* = "*to dispute*" *in our sense of the word; but either to discuss a question, or to think it over in one's own mind; it does not relate to contest, but to deliberation and discussion: to debate a point or subject is not* rem, *but* de aliquâ re, *with the exception of* id, hoc, hæc, quæ, multa, &c.): disceptare verbis (*to weigh the grounds of any disputed point, with a view to its decision*; de aliquâ re, *except* hæc, &c.; *also absolutely*): verbis contendere, concertare (*of a vehement controversial debate*): *the question is debated*, causa in disceptatione versatur: *to debate the point wisely and justly*, hæc juste sapienterque disceptare; *pro and con*, de re in contrarias partes, *or* in utramque partem disputare. || *To debate in one's own mind upon any thing*, cogitare *or* meditari de aliquâ re; secum in animo versare (unamquamque) rem; omnes in utraque parte calculos ponere; exactissimo judicio examinare aliquid.

DEBATE, *s.*, disceptatio (*a quiet consideration of the arguments on both sides, truth being the object*): contentio (*a contest in words, to make good one's own cause*). *A stormy debate, perhaps* magna non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio (*after Liv.*, 38, 32; magna ibi non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio fuit): *there was an animated or violent debate in the Senate*, magna in Senatu disceptatio fuit (*Liv.*, 38, 32). *If* = *strife*, vid.

DEBATEFUL. || *Breeding debates*, controversus et plenus dissensionis (*Cic.*). || *Contentious*, certandi studiosus: concertationis studiosus: pugnax et quasi bellatorius.

DEBATER. *By circumlocution. If* = *fond of debating*, certandi *or* concertationis studiosus; concertationis cupidus; ad concertationem promtus. ☞ *Not* disceptator, *which is a legal umpire, &c.*

DEBAUCH, *v.* || *Corrupt, vitiate*, a rectâ viâ abducere (*properly*): aliquem transversum agere (*figuratively, to debauch or seduce from the path of right or virtue, Sall., Jug.*, 14, 20; *Sen. Ep.*, 8, 3): corrumpere alicujus animum et mores; *also* corrumpere aliquem *only* (*any body's moral principles*): a bono honestoque in pravum abstrahere (*Sall., Jug.*, 29, 2): aliquem ad nequitiam adducere; alicui fenestras ad nequitiam patefacere (*to debauch or lead into debauchery, Ter., Ad.*, 3, 3, 4; *Heaut.*, 3, 1, 72): aliquem in stuprum illicere. || *Seduce from duty or allegiance*, corrumpere (*general term*). *To try to debauch any body*, tentare aliquem (*Nep., Ep.*, 4, 1): aliquem (pecuniâ) corrumpendum suscipere (*to undertake to debauch*): sollicitare (*Cæs.*) *or* tentare (*after* quod me tentasti, *Nep., Epam.*, 4, 1): *to try to debauch the soldiers*, milites *or* militum animos tentare (*Afr.*, 57): *to undertake to debauch the soldiers*, *milites corrumpendos (pecuniâ) suscipere: *an opportunity of debauching the soldiers*, milites sollicitandi occasio (*Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 33, *fin.*). || *Debauch a woman*, (per vim) stuprare; stuprum inferre alicui; stuprum cum aliquâ facere; corrumpere (*seduce*).

DEBAUCH, heluatio (*as an act*): luxuria (*as a habit*): comissatio (*carousing*).

DEBAUCHEE, homo *or* vir libidinosus (*Cic.*): heluo (*glutton*, &c.; *also one who squanders his property in excesses*): gurges; nepos (*a spendthrift*). JN. gurges atque heluo: comissator (*a pot-companion*): scortator (*of dissolute habits*).

DEBAUCHER, corruptor; corruptēla (*Ter.*): stuprator; alienæ pudicitiæ insidiator (*Auct. ad Herenn.*): sollicitator (*Sen.*).

DEBAUCHERY, mores dissoluti; vita dissoluta; vita libidinosa, *or* libidinibus dedita: *the companion of his debaucheries*, libidinum socius (*Tac.*): *a youth spent in debauchery*, adolescentia libidinosa et intemperans: *to tempt to debauchery*, illicere aliquem in stuprum: corrumpere aliquem; corruptelarum illecebris irretire aliquem; facem præferre alicui ad libidinem. || *Corruption of fidelity*, sollicitatio (*attempt to seduce*; e. g., *soldiers*): corruptēla (e. g., servi, *Cic., Deiot.*, 11, 30).

DEBELLATE. Vid. TO SUBDUE.

DEBENTURE, chirographum (*note of hand*): syngrapha (*a formal contract subscribed by both parties*).

DEBILE. Vid. WEAK.

DEBILITATE, imbecillum *or* infirmum reddere (*properly*, e. g., stomachum): debilitare (*properly and figuratively*): enervare; infirmare; vires debilitare, *or* attenuare, *or* afficere. Vid. WEAKEN.

DEBILITY, imbecillitas; infirmitas: *debility of body*, valetudo infirma; valetudinis infirmitas *or* imbecillitas. Vid. WEAKNESS.

DEBIT, *v.*, inducere alicui aliquid (e. g., sumtum alicui, *Cic.*): aliquid expensum ferre (*to set it down as paid to him*): in tabulas *or* in codicem referre (*to set down à debt*): nomina facere. Vid. *Obs. at the end of* "DEBT."

DEBONAIR. Vid. ELEGANT, WELL-BRED.

DEBONAIRLY, comiter; hilariter; blande; hilari vultu.

DEBT, debitum (*general term for every sort of obligation; also a money-debt*): pecunia debita (*money owed*): pecunia credita (*money lent*): nomen (*the debtor's name as entered in the account-book*): *the whole debt*, solidum: *debts*, æs alienum (*with* grande, novum, tantum, &c.): pecuniæ debitæ (*sums owed*); pecuniæ creditæ (*sums lent*): nomina (*sums set down as owed by particular persons*): *bad debts*, nomina impedita (*opposed to* nomina expedita): *a little debt*, rauduscum (*Cic.*; de rauduscolo Numeriano multum te amo, *Att.*, 7, 2, 7); *also* parvum nomen: *the extent of his debts*, æris alieni magnitudo: *to contract debts*, æs alienum facere, contrahere (*Cic.*), conflare (*Sall.*): *to fall into debt*, in æs alienum incidere: *to be, or be involved, in debt*, æs alienum habēre; in ære alieno esse; debēre (*opposed to* in suis nummis versari): *to be quite out of debt; to be in debt to nobody*, debēre nullum nummum nemini: *to be deep in debt*, ære alieno laborare, *or* premi; obæratum esse: *to be over head and ears in debt*, ære alieno demersum, *or* obrūtum esse; animam debēre (*Prov., Ter., Phorm.*, 4, 3, 56): *to involve any body in debt*, aliquem ære alieno obstringere; *deeply*, ære alieno obruere aliquem: *he is in my debt*, in ære meo est (*also* = *he is under obligations to me*; vid. *Cic., Div.*, 13, 62, 1; 15, 14, 1): *he has been many years in my debt*, multi sunt anni, quum ille in meo ære est: *to exact or call in a debt*, nomen exigere: *the whole debt*, in solidum appellare (*Tac., Ann.*, 6, 17, 1): *to discharge or pay debts*, debita solvere; nomina dissolvere, exsolvere, *or* expedire: *to free any body from debt*, liberare aliquem ære alieno, *or* (*to free partially*) levare aliquem ære alieno: *to forgive any body his debts*, pecunias creditas condonare alicui (*Cic.*): donare alicui æs alienum (*Brut. ap. Cic.*): *to make one's self liable for the debts of one's friends*, æs alienum amicorum suscipere (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 15, 56). *Any body's property consists of outstanding debts*, pecuniam in nominibus habēre (*Cic.*): *to apply to any body for the payment of a debt*, debitorem admonēre, *or* * de pecuniâ debitâ appellare: *to set down a debt* (*due to one*), nomen referre in adversaria (*in a day-book*): *to take measures for recovering a debt*, pecuniam persequi; syngraphas suas persequi (*debts for which one has a note of hand*): *to cancel a debt*, nomen inducere; pecuniam creditam condonare alicui: *to get out of debt*, æs alienum sol-

vere, *or* dissolvere; ære alieno exire: *to be unable to pay one's old debts*, in vetere ære alieno vacillare: *to pay old debts by contracting new; or, take up money to pay one's debts*, versurâ solvere *or* dissolvere (vid. *Nep., Att.*, 2, 4): *the calling in of debts*, exactio nominum *or* pecuniarum: *debt-book*, tabulæ: codex: calendarium (*showing the interest due on the Calends of each month*). *Free from debt*, * ære alieno vacuus (*having no debts*): * ære alieno solutus *or* liberatus (*whose debts have been discharged*): *to pay the debt of nature* (*figuratively for to die*), debitum naturæ reddere (*Nep., De Regg.*, 1, 4): *to discharge one's debt to one's country*, solvo patriæ, quod debeo. ☞ Obs., nomina facere *is* (*on the part of the creditor*) *to set down a debt to be considered due on some future day* [*cf. Cic., Fam.*, 7, 23; nomina se facturum, quâ ego vellem die]; *but probably also on the part of the debtor to engage to pay at some future time* (vid. *Schütz, Lex. Cic.*, nomen). ☞ *When "debt" is used figuratively, it is not* debitum (*except in the phrase "debt of nature"*), *but* officium, *or* quod debeo, quod meum est.

DEBTOR, debitor; debens; qui debet (*in reference to the creditor*): obæratus (*with reference to one's self; deeply in debt*): ☞ nomen, *properly, "the debt," also stands for "the debtor," but only relatively; as, a debtor who pays punctually*, bonum nomen: *a debtor who can not pay, or is backward in paying*, malum, lentum nomen: *to be any body's debtor*, alicui debêre; *to a great extent*, alicui grandem debêre pecuniam (*properly for to owe much money to any body*): in alicujus ære alieno esse (*both properly and figuratively*); alicui multa debêre (*figuratively for to be much beholden to any body*).

DEBUT, initium, principium, introitus (*Suet.*), auspicia (*Just.*), *with genitive of the thing* (e., g., initium regni; introitus sacerdotii): *to make one's debut* (*of an actor*), initium in scenam prodeundi auspicari (*Suet., Cal.*, 54).

DECADE, decas, ădis (*late; used by Livy for a period of ten years*): *pure Latin*, numerus denarius.

DECADENCY. Vid. Decline.

DECALOGUE, Decalŏgus (*ecclesiastical term*): *præcepta *or* leges decem tabularum.

DECAMP. || Propr., castra movêre *or* promovêre; *in the historians often* movêre *only* (*to break up the camp and march further*); *or* signa movêre *or* ferre (*the standard*); *or* tabernacula detendere (*to take down the tents*). || *To set off; depart*, se dare in viam; se committere viæ *or* itineri; se commovêre; abire; discedere; contendere aliquo (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 1).

DECAMPMENT, profectio; abitus; discessus (*of the soldiers*, e castris): *to give the signal for decampment*, vasa conclamare; signum dare, ut milites vasa colligant: *to order it to be given*, (vasa) conclamari jubêre: *to give the signal for decampment and for battle at the same time*, signum simul itineris pugnæque proponere.

DECANT, vinum diffundere (*with or without* de dolio; diffundere *sc.* de doliis in cados, *is to be distinguished from* defundere, *to pour into glasses*, &c.; vid. *Commentators on Hor. Ep.*, 1, 5, 4): transfundere, transferre: transfundere [illegible] vas.

DECANTER, ||lagēna: ampulla (*bagbellied, such as is used for claret, Champagne*): *a small decanter*, laguncula; ampullula (*Sulpic. Sev., Dial.*, 3, 3, *in.*): *a glass decanter*, * lagena crystallina; *with a wide neck*, lagena patentissimi oris: *to empty a decanter*, lagenam exsiccare, *secretly*, furtim (*a jocular expression of Quint. Cic.*; vid. *Ep.*, 16, 26, 2). || *One who decants*, capulator (*Cat., Col.*).

DECAPITATE, caput alicujus præcīdere (*with a sword, when the person is not previously strangled*): caput cervicibus abscīdere, *or* cervicibus fractis caput abscīdere (*when the person is previously strangled, Cic., Phil.*, 11, 2, 5): securi ferire *or* percutere (*with the axe, by the executioner*): decollare (*post-Augustan, and in the less elevated style*).

DECAY, *v.*, || intrans., in ruinam pronum esse (*properly, to be near falling*): labi (*properly, to fall in*; e. g., *of a house, of the cheeks*; *then, figuratively, to sink, to become worse*; e. g., *of a breed or race, of manners, of sciences*): collabi (*to be falling to ruins; properly, of buildings; figuratively, of the state*): dilabi (*properly, to separate from each other*; e. g., *of the parts of buildings, of walls*; *then, figuratively, to be going downward*; e. g., *of the state*): macrescere (*to fall away, of living beings*): tabescere (*to waste away, of living beings*): marcescere (*fade away; hence, languish, grow weak*; e. g., marcescentes senio vires, *Plin.*; marcescere desidiâ, *Liv.*): deminui (*of the moon, also of strength; it would be wrong to use* diminui; vid. *Ochs., Cic., Ecl.*, p. 13): minui; minuere (*to be lessened*; e. g., *of the memory*): *my strength decays or fails me*, viribus senesco, *or* deficior; vires extenuantur, deficiunt: *my memory decays*, memoria labat, minuitur; deficior memoriâ: *zeal and hope decay together*, studium cum spe senescit: *the power of the Athenians decays*, opes Atheniensium senescunt: *to decay or be reduced to povery*, ad inopiam, *or* egestatem, *or* paupertatem redigi. || Trans., imbecillum *or* infirmum reddere; attenuare; vitiare (vid. Weaken). *A decayed tooth*, dens exesus: dens cavus *or* cavatus (*hollow*): *decayed* (= *reduced to poverty*), ad inopiam, egestatem *or* paupertatem redactus: *beams that are decayed*, asseres marcidi (*Vitr.*).

DECAY, deminutio: defectio virium; vires corporis affectæ: *of the understanding*, deminutio mentis. *To fall to decay, to go to decay.* Vid. Decay, *v.*, intr.

DECEASE, obitus; excessus vitæ *or* e vitâ; discessus a vitâ; exitus. Syn. *in* Death, vid.

DECEASE, *v.*, e vitâ discedere; exire de *or* e vitâ; mortem *or* diem supremum obire. Syn. *in* Die, vid.

DECEIT, fraus (*fraudulent action*): fraudatio (*dishonesty; opposed to* fides, *honesty*): dolus malus, *or* dolus *only* (*artifice*): fallacia (*especially when the deceit is carried on by words*: doli atque fallaciæ: ars; artes; machinæ (*artful means to attain one's end*): *without deceit*, sine fraude: *full of deceit* (*of men*), fraudulentus; qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat (*opposed to* homo sine fuco et fallaciis): *to practice deceit*, fraudem inferre; fraudem moliri; *against any body*, dolum alicui struere, nectere, confingere; fallaciam in aliquem intendere: *there is, or is not, any danger in it*, aliquid *or* nihil doli subest. *Self-deceit*, error, *also* fraus.

DECEITFUL, ad fallendum instructus; fraudulentus: fallax (*prone to deceive craftily*): dolosus (*full of deceit, all both of persons and things*): vafer (*sly*): veterator (*grown old in deceit*): vanus (*empty; of things*; e. g., *hopes*, spes): *deceitful words*, verba ad fallendum instructa.

DECEITFULLY, fraudulenter; fallaciter; dolose; per dolum: *to deal deceitfully*, dolose, *or* malâ fide agere.

DECEITFULNESS, fraudatio (*opposed to* fides): fallendi studium (*propensity to deceive*): vanitas: inanitas (*emptiness*).

DECEITLESS, sincerus: verus. Jn. sincerus atque verus: incorruptus: candidus: apertus: simplex. Jn. apertus et simplex.

DECEIVABLE. *By circumlocution*, qui facile decipi, &c., potest.

DECEIVE, fraudare (*verb proper*): fallere (*also with* fraude: *to make any body take falsehood for truth without being aware of it*, socios induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidiâ fefellit, *Cic.*): decipere (*to outwit by a suddenly executed plot* [*Dŏd.*]: *to deceive by false appearances, and take advantage of any body's folly or want of caution*): in errorem inducere, *or* inducere *only* (*to lead into error by deceitful counsel; to take in*; vid. fallere *above*): deludere (*to play upon any body's credulity*): imponere alicui aliquid, *or merely* imponere alicui (*under the pretext of giving information*): verba dare alicui (*to pass words for current coin*): frustrari (*to deceive by false hopes; to deceive one's expectation*): destituere (*to leave in the lurch*): mentiri (*figuratively, of things*; e. g., frons, oculi, vultus mentiuntur): circumscribere (*ensnare*): fallaciam *or* fraudem alicui facere; dolum alicui nectere *or* confingere (*play him a trick; practice deceit against him*): circumvenire (*literally, "come round a man;" take him in by an artfully laid plot*): fraude *or* dolo capere, eludere (*get a fraudulent advantage over him*): alicui fucum facere (*to throw dust in his eyes*): circumducere (*in comedy; to lead by the nose*): *to deceive his creditors*, fraudare creditores: *to try to deceive any body*, fraude aliquem tentare; fallaciam intendere in aliquem: *it was this that deceived me*, hoc mihi fraudi fuit: *to deceive any body's expectation*, spem alicujus fallere, *or* destituere; exspectationem alicujus decipere: *my eyes have deceived me*, visus (*me*) frustratus est. *I am deceived*, me fallo; fallor; animus me fallit: *I am much deceived*, vehementer erro: *I am deceived in any thing*, aliquid me fallit: *I am deceived in my expectation*, a spe destituor; spes me fallit, destituit, *or* frustratur: *being deceived in this expectation*, hac spe lapsus (*Cæs.*): *unless I am deceived*, nisi quid me fefellerit; nisi fallor. *I am completely deceived, if*, &c., omnia me fallunt, nisi, &c.

DECEIVER, fraudator: homo ad fallendum paratus *or* instructus: homo ad fraudem acutus: veterator (*a deceiver who has grown old in the service*). ☞ Deceptor *only Sen., Thyest.*, 40.

DECEMBER, December, bris (*the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March; sometimes put for the year that is ended*, hic tertius December, ex quo, &c., *Hor.*).

DECEMPEDAL, * decem pedes habens.

DECEMVIRATE, decemvirātus, ûs (*government of ten persons, Cic. and Liv.*): *of or belonging to the decemvirate*, decemvirālis (e. g., collegium, *Cic.*, leges, *the Twelve Tables, Liv.*, potestas, *Liv. and Tac.*).

DECENCY. || *Fitness*, decentia. || *Propriety*, decor: decorum: modestia (*modest, well-bred behavior; opposed to* immodestia): *to observe the rules of decorum*, decorum sequi, servare, tenêre, *or* custodire: *to study the rules of decency in any thing*, in aliquâ re quid deceat, considerare, *or* videre: *to have a sense of decency*, quid deceat, sentire: *any thing is against the rules of decency*, turpe est aliquid: *to forget the rules of decency*, decōris oblivisci.

DECENNIAL, decem annorum (*in general*): decennis (*lasting ten years*): decennalis, ium, *plural, a festival, celebrated every tenth year from its institution by Augustus: a decennial period*, decennium (*latē*); duo lustra, *plural.*

DECENT. || *Fit*, aptus alicui (*of persons*); alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*of things*). || *Becoming*, quod decet aliquem (☞ decens *only by the poets, and in prose writers of the Silver Age, especially Quint.*; e. g., decentior amictus): decorus (*only applies to words and actions*): *words that are not over-decent*, verba parum verecunda.

DECENTLY, decore; recte; decenter (decentius): honeste; modeste; verecunde; ut decet. *Decently clad*, honeste vestitus (*Varr.*).

DECEPTION, fraudatio: fallacia: circumscriptio: fraus. [☞ Deceptio, *which used to stand, Vitr.*, 2, 8, *is very late.*] Vid. Deceit.

DECHARM, * incantatum *or* effascinatum præstigiis exsolvere.

DECIDE, disceptare aliquid (*to decide a question of right, after weighing the arguments on both sides; then = to decide generally, and also to decide by arms*): decernere aliquid *or* de re, *or absolutely* (*to determine judicially after deliberation*, &c.; *then to determine generally; also with the sword*): dijudicare aliquid (*to give judgment in a cause, and so settle the question; also generally, or with the sword*): judicare aliquid *or* de re (*to decide or pass sentence as judge, or generally*): arbitri partes suscipere (*absolutely to decide a controversy as arbiter*): decīdere

aliquid *or* de re (*to cut off, as it were, all further litigation ; also* decidere cum aliquo, *to settle a matter with a person, and absolutely*) : statuere, constituere (*to decide or settle a controverted point*). Jn. decidere statuereque (*to decide and determine*, &c., *what*, quid) : momentum facere alicui rei *or* in aliquâ re ; momentum afferre ad aliquid (*of a circumstance which gives the decisive turn to any thing*) : pronunciare (*to pronounce sentence, as a judge ; and of any thing that pronounces judicially* ; e. g., *reason will decide the point equitably*, æquam pronunciabit sententiam ratio, *Cic.*) : *to decide a point*, affirmare de re (i. e., *to state one's decided opinion about it*) : *to decide a cause*, pronunciare de causâ, re, &c. (*Quint.*) : *to decide a controversy*, controversiam disceptare, decernere, dijudicare (*all three, also, by arms*, ferro) : controversiam dirimere (*Cic., Off.*, 3, 33, 119 ; dirimere litem, *Ov.*) : de controversiâ decidere, statuere, constituere. ☞ Obs., secare lites, res, &c., *is poetical* (*Hor. Ep.*, 1, 16, 42 ; *and Sat.*, 1, 10, 15) : controversiam componere (*to arrange it ; to bring parties to an agreement*) : *to decide a question*, quæstionem solvere ; *also* decidere (*Ulp.*) ; *a lawsuit*, dijudicare litem (†) ; *in favor of the accused*, secundum reum dare litem *or* judicare (*opposed to* contra reum dare litem) : *matters not to be decided by mere opinion*, res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctæ : *to decide the battle*, pugnam decernere ; *the victory*, momentum afferre ad victoriam : *arms must decide*, omnia armis agenda sunt : *when circumstances require it, the sword must decide*, quum tempus postulat, manu decertandum est : *the sword has already decided*, jam decretum est (*Cic. ad Div.*, 10, 10, 2) : *the fate of the republic will be decided by a single battle*, in uno prœlio omnis fortuna reipublicæ disceptat (*ibid.*) : *to decide the affair by arms*, ferro inter se decernere. *I am to decide it*, res penes me posita est : *I alone am to decide it*, alicujus rei potestas omnis in me est posita : *not to decide any thing*, integrum *or* injudicatum relinquere aliquid : *a thing not yet decided*, res integra : *the matter is not yet decided*, adhuc sub judice lis est (*Hor., A. P.*, 78) ; adhuc de hac re apud judicem lis est (*Ascon. ad Cic., Verr.*, 1, 45, p. 335, *ed. Schütz*) : *it will soon be decided*, * brevi patebit, manifestum fiet (i. e., *it will soon be generally known*). *Whether the passions are also a part of it, is a question that is not yet decided*, perturbationes sintne ejusdem partes, quæstio est : *his fate is not yet decided*, non habet exploratam rationem salutis suæ.

DECIDE, intrans. ‖ *Determine, resolve*, decernere : consilium capere : apud animum statuere, constituere : destinare : animo proponere : censêre : placet alicui : sciscere : jubêre. Jn. sciscere et jubêre (*of the assembly of the people ;* sciscere, *especially of the* plebs ; jubêre, *of the whole* populus) : *to decide upon any thing*, pronunciare, constituere de re : *to decide upon doing any thing*, decernere aliquid faciendum (*Sall., Cat.*, 4, 1) : *to decide* (= *declare one's self*) *for any body*, alicujus partes sequi. Obs. *To "decide," absolutely* = "*to decide a cause*" (e. g., *in favor of any body*) *will be found under* Decide, trans. *I have decided*, certum mihi est : *as soon as I have decided*, simul ac constituero. *I have quite decided*, statuum cum animo habeo ac deliberatum ; deliberatum mihi ac constitutum est ; mihi certum est ; certum est deliberatumque ; mihi judicatum est ; *all with infinitive. To decide unanimously*, omnium consensu constituere.

DECIDED, dijudicatus (*by a judicial sentence*) : decisus (e. g., quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis, *Cic.* : decisa negotia, *Hor.* ; jam decisa quæstio, *Ulp.*). *Also, of course, by the participles of the other verbs under* Decide : certus, exploratus (*certain, ascertained* ; e. g., *a decided victory*, victoria certa *or* explorata) : destinatus (*defined, fixed* ; e. g., opinio, sententia) : *a decided opinion*, stabilis certaque sententia (*opposed to* errans et vaga sententia, *Cic.*) ; certa destinataque sententia (*Cic.*) : destinata opinio (*Liv.*) : *to give a decided opinion*, * certam sententiam expromere : *never to give a decided opinion*, nullam rem aperte judicare. ‖ *As adjective, firm, resolute*, firmus : stabilis : constans. Jn. firmus et stabilis et constans : promtus (*also with* animi, *or* animo *in Tacitus ; ready ; hence vigorous*, &c.). *A decided character*, animus promtus, certus. *A person of decided character*, qui nunquam inops est consilii (*Liv.*) ; * cui, quid consilii capiat, *or* quid faciat, semper promtum est (*after Cic.*) : *to be of a decided character*, in rebus excogitandis promtum esse ; in ipso negotio *or* ex tempore consilium capere (*of the decision of character which can see what is to be done, and carry it out firmly*). ‖ *Clear, unequivocal*, clarus : certus : manifestus : perspicuus : evidens. *The most decided proofs of his guilt*, indicia atque argumenta certissima (*Cic.*) : *to be a decided proof*, indicio esse (*with subordinate clause ; how, what*, quam qualis, &c.) : *to announce any thing to any body as decided*, pro certo perscribere aliquid ad aliquem : *a decided likeness*, expressa effigies *or* imago.

DECIDEDLY. ‖ *In answers of unhesitating assent*, certe : vero : recte : ita : ita est : sic est : ita plane : ita scilicet : etiam : sane : sane quidem ; *or by repetition of a word in the question ; "will you come ?"* veniesne ? *Decidedly*, veniam : *do you want me ?* mene vis ? te ! [Syn. *in* Certainly.] ‖ *In a fixed, determinate manner, positive manner*). Jn. aperte atque definite : diserte (*in express terms*) : certe : certo (*certainly.* Syn. *in* Certainly).

DECIDENCE, delapsus (e. g., aquæ, *Varr.*).

DECIDER, arbiter (*one who decides a dispute only by the rules of equity*) : judex (*who decides according to strict justice*) ; *or circumlocution with* qui decernit, &c.

DECIDUOUS, caducus ; deciduus (*not perennial*).

DECIMATE. ‖ *To take the tenths*, decumas exigere. ‖ *To take one in ten out of a cohort*, &c., *to be punished with death* (*among the ancients by casting lots*), decimare cohortem (*post-Augustan military technical term ;* vid. *Bremi, Suet., Oct.*, 24) : sorte decimum quemque (cohortis) ad supplicium legere (*Liv.*, 2, 59, *extr.*) : decimum quemque cohortis sorte ductos fusti necare, *or merely* decimum quemque fusti ferire (*Tac., Ann.*, 3, 21, 1, *and* 14, 44, *extr.*).

DECIMATION. ‖ *A tithing*, decumarum exactio. ‖ *The punishing one in ten*, decimatio (*Capitol., Macr.*, 12).

DECIPHER. ‖ *To make out what is written in cipher*, investigare et persequi (*what is written in cipher*, notas, *Suet., Cæs.*, 56, *Wolf.*). ‖ *Unfold what is intricate or obscure*, explicare ; explanare ; interpretari ; enodare (*to free from knots = difficulties*).

DECIPHERING. ‖ *Art of making out what is written in cipher*, ars investigandi et persequendi notas (*Suet., Cæs.*, 56). ‖ *Explanation of what is obscure*, explicatio ; explanatio ; interpretatio ; enodatio.

DECISION, dijudicatio ; disceptatio (*as an act*) : judicium ; sententia (*as a sentence pronounced*) : arbitrium (*the decision of an umpire*) : momentum (ῥοπή, *a decisive turn*) : *to leave to any body's decision*, alicujus arbitrio permittere : *to bring to a decision*, momentum afferre ad aliquid ; momentum facere alicui rei, *or* in aliquâ re (*of things that have an important bearing on the result*). ‖ *Unwavering firmness*, animi fortitudo : constantia : animus certus *or* confirmatus (*firmness*) : animi præsentia : animus præsens (*quickness in deciding*). Vid. to Decide.

DECISIVE, decretorius (*post-Augustan*) : quod habet *or* facit momentum (*what gives a decisive turn*) : ultimus (*what is decisive, as being last* ; e. g., *a battle, a cause*) : *the decisive hour*, hora decretoria ; ultimi discriminis tempus (*approaches*, adventat) : *a decisive moment*, * momentum, quo fortuna in discrimen vocatur ; temporis discrimen : *a decisive battle*, pugna decretoria (*Quint.*, 6, 4, 6) ; prœlium, in quo omnis fortuna reipublicæ disceptat (*on the result of which the fate of the republic depends, Cic. ad Div.*, 10, 10, 2) ; *also* ultima, *or* universæ rei dimicatio (*Liv.*, 1, 15, *and* 38) : *an engagement which is not decisive*, prœlium anceps : *to hazard a decisive battle*, summis cum hoste copiis contendere (*Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 17) ; de summâ rerum decernere : *it comes to a decisive battle*, venit res ad ultimum dimicationis ; venit in casum universæ dimicationis : *no decisive battle was fought*, nusquam ad universæ rei dimicationem ventum est.

DECISIVELY, modo decretorio.

DECK. ‖ *To cover*, tegere (*general term*) : contegere ; obtegere ; integere (*any thing with any thing*, aliquâ re aliquid) : sternere ; consternere ; insternere [Syn. *in* Cover ; *which see for phrases*] : *to deck a horse with trappings*, equum sternere, insternere. ‖ *To adorn*, ornare (*general term*) : exornare, distinguere [Syn. *in* Adorn] : comere : *to deck with any thing*, ornare *or* exornare, *or* distinguere, *or* distinguere et ornare aliquâ re ; excolere aliquâ re, *or* ornatu alicujus rei (e. g., *the walls with marble*, parietes marmoribus ; *a room with pictures*, cubiculum tabularum pictarum ornatu) : *to deck one's self*, se exornare (e. g., *I deck myself out to please you*, me exorno, tibi ut placeam). ‖ *To cover with a deck* ; vid. *next word.*

DECK, *s.*, constratum navis (* *Petron.*, 100, 3, *and* 6). *To cover with a deck*, consternere (*but only found in the past participle ; Liv.*, 21, 28, *being in a different sense*). *A vessel with a deck*, constrata navis (*Cic., Liv.*) ; tecta navis (*Cæs., Liv., Tac.*) : *ships which have decks*, naves tectæ, *or* constratæ (*opposed to* naves apertæ).

DECLAIM, pronunciare (*to deliver a speech artistically* ; e. g., *of an actor*) : * cum putidâ gravitate dicere (*to declaim with an affected solemnity ; in an inflated style*, &c.) : declamare ; declamitare (*to declaim for practice, as was customary in the ancient schools of rhetoric*) : *to declaim in a striking and graceful manner*, graviter et venuste pronunciare.

DECLAIMER, declamator (*one who delivered declamations in a school of rhetoric*) : * putidus pronunciator, *or* * qui cum putidâ gravitate dicit, *or* pronunciat, *or* (*with reference to the style*) cujus oratio turget atque inflata est.

DECLAMATION. ‖ *Style of delivery*, pronunciatio (*according to the rules of art ; Cic., Invent.*, 1, 7, *uses circumlocution*, ex rerum et verborum dignitate vocis et corporis moderatio, *Auct. ad Her.*, 1, 2, *extr.*, vocis, vultûs, gestûs moderatio cum venustate) : actio (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 17, *extr.*) : pronunciandi ratio (*general term for delivery, Quint.*, 10, 1, 17) : pronunciatio vocis mutationibus resultans (*with reference to affected changes of tone, Quint.*, 11, 3, 183). ‖ *An oration composed for practice on a given subject*, declamatio : in ostentationem comparata declamatio (*after Quint.*, 2, 9, 10).

DECLAMATORY, declamatorius (*pertaining to declamation ;* i. e., *rhetorical exercises in the schools*) : tumidus ; turgidus ; inflatus (*inflated*). *His style is declamatory*, oratio turget atque inflata est : *their delivery is refined without being unnatural or declamatory*, neque ita prorsus, ut nos vulgo loquimur, pronuntiant [*or* neque sine arte pronuntiant], neque procul tamen a naturâ recedunt (*Quint.*, 2, 10, 13). *A vehement and declamatory mode of delivery should be avoided*, actio ita temperanda est, ne, dum actoris captamus elegantiam, perdamus viri boni et gravis auctoritatem (*Quint., lib.* 11, *extr.*).

DECLARABLE, probabilis (*capable of proof*) ; quod probari, doceri potest.

DECLARATION, declaratio (e. g., amoris sui) : pronunciatio (*proclamation by word of mouth, Cæs.*). *Sometimes* vox, sententia, oratio, *may serve* : denunciatio (*a threatening declaration* ; e. g., belli) : proscriptio (*declaration of outlawry*). *After this declaration*, hac pronunciatione factâ (*Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 25) : *for "to make a declaration ;"* vid. Declare.

DECLARATIVE, } *circumlocution by*
DECLARATORY, } quod declarat *or*

declarationem habet alicujus rei (e. g., liber iste—quantam habet declarationem amoris tui, *Cic.*): ☞ declarativus *quite late*; *Appul., Mart. Capell.*

DECLARE. ‖ *To make known*, declarare (*to make the existence of any thing perceived, whether a sensible object or a feeling; also with accusative and infinitive, or dependent interrogatory clause*): exponere *or* expromere; e. g., *one's opinion*, quid sentiam; sententiam suam aperire, dicere; *clearly about any thing*, accuratius exponere de re; *fully*, pluribus verbis disserere de re. ‖ *To proclaim*, prodere (*of the response of an oracle*): indicere (e. g., bellum): denunciare (*in a threatening manner*; e. g., bellum) [☞ declarare bellum *is barbarous*]: pronunciare (*by word of mouth.* Curio pronunciare—jubet—se in hostium habiturum loco, qui, &c., *Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 25): *to declare any body any thing*, declarare, appellare, *with a double accusative following* (e. g., aliquem regem): *to declare or pronounce any body any thing*, judicare (e. g., aliquem hostem, proditorem patriæ); *any body consul*, aliquem dicere, *or* declarare, *or* renunciare consulem; *emperor*, aliquem imperatorem salutare (*post-Augustan*); *any body king*, aliquem regem appellare (*Cæs.*); declarare (*Liv.*); *any body one's heir*, heredem aliquem scribere *or* instituere; *an outlaw*, proscribere aliquem: *to declare himself a candidate*, ostendere se candidatum (*Suet.*): *to declare null and void*, infirmare; irritum facere; abolēre (*especially a law*): *to declare one's self conquered*, victum se profiteri; manus dare: *to declare one's opinion in favor of any thing*, aliquid accipere, probare; *against any thing*, rem recusare, *or* detrectare; rem improbare: *to declare on oath*, *juratum aliquid affirmare: *to declare in writing*, literis *or* per literas significare: *the victory declares itself by the omens*, victoria se ostendit ominibus.

DECLARE, INTRANS. ‖ *Assert, affirm*, affirmare: confirmare: contendere: dicere: asseverare: profiteri [SYN. *in* ASSERT, AFFIRM]. *To declare for any body*, alicujus partes sequi; in alicujus partes transire (*to join any body's party*): *to declare against any body*, inimicum se alicui ostendere: *to declare off*, renunciare aliquid (e. g., conductionem, &c., *also* aliquid alicui; e. g., societatem alicui, *Liv.*, 38, 31): *victory declares for*, &c., victoria penes aliquem est (e. g., penes patres, *Liv.*): victoria ad aliquem venit (e. g., ad meliores, *Cic.*): victoria alicujus est, *or* aliquis victoriam obtinet; victoriā potitur.

DECLENSION. ‖ *Declining state*, ruina (*properly, of a building; figuratively, of a state*, reipublicæ): *declension of manners*, mores corrupti: *declension of bodily strength*, defectio virium; vires corporis affectæ: *declension of one's mental powers*, deminutio mentis. ‖ *Inflection of words*, declinatio; flexus: flexura.

DECLINE, *s.*, deminutio: imminutio: extenuatio: remissio: mitigatio. [Vid. LESSENING.] *To be on the decline* [vid. TO DECLINE]. *The decline of life*, ingravescens ætas (*Cic.*). *In the decline of life*, provectiore ætate (*in advanced years*); vergente jam senectā (*Tac.*); vergens annis (*Tac.*): *to be in the decline of life*, longius ætate provectum esse. ‖ *Consumption*, tabes: phthisis (φθίσις, *Cels.*, 3, 22): *any body is in a decline*, corpus alicujus ad tabem venit; tabes aliquem invadit: *to be in a decline*, *tabe laborare.

DECLINE. ‖ *To lean downward*, inclinare—proclivem *or* declivem esse: labi; delabi (*to sink gradually*); inclinari, se inclinare (*of the day, fortune*, &c.). ‖ *To grow weaker, or to decrease*, deminui (*to be lessened; of bodily strength*, &c.; ☞ *not* diminui): minui, imminui (*of prices, influence*, &c): remittere (*of what is diminished in intensity*): defervescere (*of heat, desires, passions*): senescere (*to be weakened by age or time; of strength; also of memory, hope, zeal*, &c.): deficere (*of strength*, &c.): *my strength declines*, viribus senesco, *or* deficior; vires extenuantur, deficiunt: *the price of corn declines*, annona laxat, levatur: *the price of any thing declines*, * pretium mercis imminuitur; * res fit vilior: *public credit declines*, fides (totā aliquā terrā [e. g., Italiā, *Cæs.*] est angustior: *any body's health is declining*, aliquis valetudinem amittit: alicujus valetudo decrescit (*Plaut., Curc.*, 2, 1, 4); aliquis tenui, infirmā, minus commodā est valetudine: *eloquence has declined from its Attic purity of diction*, eloquentia omnem illam salubritatem Atticæ dictionis quasi sanitatem perdidit (*Cic.*): *the day declines*, dies se inclinat *or* inclinatur, *but probably better*, * in vespertinum tempus inclinatur (*after* inclinato in post-meridianum tempus die, *Cic.*); dies vergit (*Suet., Otho*, 7; *Plin.*): *any body's influence, popularity*, &c., *declines*, alicujus auctoritas, existimatio, &c., imminuta est: *the power of the Athenians declines*, opes Atheniensium senescunt. ‖ *To refuse*, declinare aliquid (*by getting out of its way; frequent in Cic.*): renuere aliquid (*by a shake of the head*): *to decline complying with any body's entreaties*, petenti alicui aliquid denegare; preces alicujus repudiare: *to decline faintly*, subnegare aliquid; *courteously*, belle negare; *flatly*, præcise negare; sine ullā exceptione *or* plane præcīdere. ‖ *Deviate from* [vid. DEVIATE]. ‖ *To decline a word*, verbum immutare casibus; verbum declinare (*used in the old grammarians of every kind of grammatical inflection*).

DECLIVITY, declivitas; acclivitas; proclivitas (*sloping positions*): locus declivis, acclivis, proclivis: ascensus (*with reference to a person ascending it*): *a gentle declivity*, collis leniter editus *or* clementer assurgens.

DECLIVOUS, declivis; acclivis; proclivis.

DECOCT, defervefacere: decoquere.

DECOCTION, decoctio (*Cæl. Aur., Tard.*, 2, 13): decoctum (*that which is decocted = medicinal drink, Plin.*): potio medicata.

DECOLLATE, caput alicujus præcīdere (*with the sword; it would be wrong to say* caput cervicibus abscidere, *Cic., Phil.*, 11, 2, 5, *unless the person be previously strangled*; cervicibus fractis caput abscidit): securi ferire *or* percutere (*with the axe of the executioner*): decollare (*post-Augustan, and to be rejected in the more elevated style*).

DECOLLATION, *circumlocution with phrases under* DECOLLATE; *or* caput recīsum (*Ov.*); *or* totā cervice desectā divisum a corpore caput (*Liv.*, 31, 34). ☞ Decollatio, *Vet. Gloss.*

DECOMPOSE. ‖ *To resolve into component parts*, solvere; dissolvere; resolvere: diluere (*dissolve it*). Vid. DISSOLVE.

DECOMPOSITE, solutus; dissolutus.

DECOMPOSITION, solutio; dissolutio.

DECOMPOUND. Vid. DECOMPOSE.

DECORATE, ornare; exornare: decori *or* ornamento esse: decus afferre (*all three applicable to persons or things*, alicui *or* alicui rei): *to decorate with any thing*, ornare *or* exornare aliquid re: vestire (*clothe or cover*, e. g., *walls*): *to decorate the walls of a room with pictures*, tabulis cubiculi parietes vestire; cubiculum tabellis picturarum adornare; *with garlands*, sertis redimire et rosā; sertis velare (*quite cover it*; e. g., *a house*). Vid. ORNAMENT, *v.*

DECORATION, ornatio; exornatio (*as acts*): *as the ornaments themselves*, cultus (*taken collectively*): ornatus; ornamentum (*taken separately*; e. g., *of theatrical decoration*): apparatus (*the whole supply of objects with which to decorate any thing*): *to change the decorations* (*of a theatre*), mutare speciem ornationis (*Vitr.*, 5, 6, 8).

DECORATOR, qui ornat, &c.

DECOROUS. ‖ *Suitable*, aptus; accommodatus alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: conveniens, consentaneus: *to be decorous or suitable*, aptum consentaneumque esse: convenire. ‖ *Becoming*, quod decet aliquem (*in general*; ☞ *never* decens, *except in poetry and in the Silver Age*): decorus (*only of words and actions*).

DECOROUSLY, decore: recte: honeste: ut decet: aptē: convenienter: accommodate (*suitably*).

DECORTICATE, *to decorticate a tree*, corticem arbori in orbem detrahere; decorticare arborem: delibrare arborem (*the inner bark*): summum corticem desquamare (*the outer bark; by mistake*).

DECORTICATION, decorticatio (*no dictionary produces authority for* delibratio).

DECORUM, decorum (τὸ πρέπον; *for which Quintilian uses* decor): *to observe decorum*, decorum sequi, *or* servare, *or* custodire: *to observe decorum in any thing*, in aliquā re, quid deceat, considerare, *or* vidēre: *to have a sense of decorum*, quid deceat, sentire: *any thing is against decorum*, turpe est aliquid: *it was not, then, inconsistent with decorum*, decorum erat tum (*with infinitive, Liv.*). *With decorum*, decore: non indecore.

DECOY, allicere; allectare; invitare et allectare, *or* allectare et invitare, *all* aliquem ad aliquid: illicere *or* pellicere aliquem in *or* ad aliquid: inescare (*with a bait*): *to decoy in many ways*, multa habēre invitamenta. Vid. ALLURE.

DECOY. ‖ *As an act*, allectatio. ‖ *As a thing*, invitamentum: incitamentum: illecebræ: *a decoy bird*, allector: illex (*Plaut., Asin.*, 1, 3, 68). ‖ *The place where wild ducks are decoyed*, *locus anatibus capiendis factus, idoneus.

DECREASE, TRANS., minuere (*to make less in number, magnitude, weight, and importance; opposed to* augēre, e. g., vectigalia; alicujus gloriam; molestias; potentiam et auctoritatem senatūs): imminuere (*also opposed to* augēre; e. g., *the number of the Senate*, numerum patrum; *troops*, copias; *any body's renown*, alicujus laudem): deminuere aliquid *or* de aliquā re (*to make less by taking away from any thing*; e. g., vectigalia; vires; aliquid de potestate): extenuare (*to decrease by abating*; e. g., sumtus; molestias; spem): levare; sublevare (*to decrease by making lighter*; e. g., pretium, annonam; inopiam; pericula): elevare (*to decrease, both in a good sense and in a bad*; e. g., ægritudinem; sollicitudinem; auctoritatem; fidem alicujus rei): lenire (*to decrease by lessening the sensation of any thing*; e. g., dolores; febrem quiete; morbum temperantiā): deminuere aliquid de aliquā re (*by deducting*; e. g., *a Grecian mina by deducting five drachmæ*, de minā unā quinque nummos; ☞ diminuere *and* comminuere *can not be used in this sense*): detrahere aliquid de aliquā re (e. g., de totā pecuniā quinquagesimam partem).

DECREASE, INTRANS., decrescere (*to grow less, shorter*, &c.; *opposed to* crescere; e. g., dies, pondus, admiratio; flumina, &c.): minui; se minuere; *also* minuere *only* (*to become less*): imminui (*to decrease inwardly*): remitti; se remittere; *also* remittere *only* (*to decrease or abate*; e. g., *of rain, cold, fever*, &c.): levari; sublevari (*to become lighter*): leniri; mitigari (*to become milder*): defervescere (*to become less hot*; e. g., æstus, ira, &c., defervescit). Vid. LESSEN, INTRANS.

DECREASE, *s.*, deminutio; imminutio: extenuatio: remissio: mitigatio: levatio [SYN. *in* LESSEN] (☞ *Vitr.*, 9, 14, *has* quotidiana decrescentia lunæ; *for which he uses* deminutio *a little before*): defectio (e. g., virium). *Compare the substantives with the verbs from which they are derived, under* TO DECREASE.

DECREE, *v.*, edicere (*to issue a decree; of magistrates and persons in authority*): sciscere (*to decree by vote, especially of the people in a free state*). JN. sciscere jubēreque (*the former rather of the plebs; the latter of the whole assembled people*): sancire (*to decree or ratify by a decree, of lawgivers, the people*, &c.): decernere (*to decide after weighing the reasons*, &c.): censēre: placet alicui (*to be of opinion; to pronounce that the thing should be so; of the Senate*): cavēre (*to decree that for the future something should* [*if followed by* ut] *or should not* [*if followed by* nē] *be observed or take place*): constituere (*general term for to determine or fix*): præscribere (*to decree or lay down beforehand*,

as a direction and rule of conduct): *to decree on penalty of death*, capite sancire. *There is a law which decrees that*, &c., lege cautum est, ut, &c.; *that not*, ne; in aliquâ lege cavetur *or* cautum est, ut (ne), &c. *There was also a public edict which decreed that*, &c., decretum etiam publicum exstabat, quo cavebatur, ut: *it is not decreed (by law) that—not*, &c., nulla lex sancit, quo minus. || *To fix or appoint by a decree*, &c., decernere; *any thing to any body*, aliquid alicui: constituere (*to fix*). *To decree a triumph*, &c., *to any body*, decernere alicui triumphum, honores, pecuniam: *to decree a punishment*, constituere alicui pœnam: *to decree a fine*, dicere alicui multam.

DECREE, *s.*, decretum (*the decree of a magistrate or superior court, of the Senate, consul, prætor*, &c.): edictum (*the regularly-published decree of a sovereign power or superior magistrate*): consultum (*the conclusion come to by a deliberative body; hence, also, the decree in which such resolution is embodied*). JN. consultum et decretum: lex (*law*): præscriptum (*laid down beforehand as a direction and rule*). *A decree of the Senate*, senatûs auctoritas (*so far as a decision of theirs has weight from the authority of their body and position in the state; hence of a decree either not yet sanctioned by the tribunes, or formally opposed by the interposition of their* veto): senatûs *or* patrum consultum (*with reference to the deliberation that has preceded its adoption, and so far as it is formally sanctioned by the tribunes and has the force of a law*): senatûs *or* patrum decretum (*a resolution of the Senate either empowering magistrates to do any important act, or confirming the acts of the assembly of the people and giving them the force of laws*). *A decree of the people*, populiscitum (*adopted by the assembly of the people, legally convened*): plebiscitum (*so far as proposed to the plebs [as opposed to the Senate] by a presiding magistrate, and adopted by a majority of votes*): populi jussum (*as far as the people had the right to require the Senate to confirm a decree of theirs, after which it had full legal validity*). JN. populi scitum jussumque: *by a decree of the sovereign*, jussu regis *or* principis: *legal decrees*, præscripta legum; quæ legibus sancta sunt: *to issue a decree*, edictum proponere.

DECREMENT. Vid. DECREASE.

DECREPIT, decrepitus; ætate decrepitâ (*Cic.*): confectus senectute (*enfeebled by age*): enervatus: annis defectus (*Phædr.*).

DECREPITUDE, defectio virium; decrepita ætas (*Cic.*).

DECRESCENT, decrescens (*decreasing*): senescens (*growing old:* luna tum senescens, tum crescens).

DECRETAL, *adj.* Vid. DECRETORY.

DECRETAL, *s.*, * codex *or* corpus juris Romani *or* Pontificii.

DECRETORY, decretorius (*post-Augustan*). [Vid. JUDICIAL.] *A decretory*, * decretum Papæ.

DECRIAL, vituperatio: reprehensio [SYN. *in* BLAME]; calumnia (e. g., ingenii calumnia, *Cic.*).

DECRY, vituperare (*to blame, rail at*; e. g., *rhetoric*, rhetoricam, *Cic.*): infamare (*to bring into evil report*, aliquid *or* aliquem): diffamare (*seldom, and post-Augustan; to spread evil reports of a person, so as to make him notorious*): alicujus famam dehonestare (*by spreading bad reports of him*): rem suspectam infamemque criminando facere (*Liv.*, 8, 23): criminari: invidiose criminari (*Cic.*; e. g., alicujus potentiam, auctoritatem, res gestas, &c.): alicujus laudi obstrepere (*post-Augustan, Sen.*); de famâ *or* existimatione alicujus detrahere (*to slander him; try to lessen his reputation*): calumniari aliquem *or* aliquid (*to censure maliciously*). *To decry the art of rhetoric*, vituperare rhetoricam (*Cic.*); criminari rhetoricen vitiis (*Quint.*): *to decry any body's achievements*, criminari alicujus res gestas argumentando (*Cic.*).

DECUMBENCE, } cubitus, ûs (*very*
DECUMBENCY, } *rare* · e. g., proni; supini; in latera, *Plin.*).

DECUMBENT, * decumbens (*as botanical technical term*).

DECUPLE. Vid TEN-FOLD.

DECURION, decurio, onis, *m.*

DECURSION, decursus (e. g., aquæ, amnium); lapsus; delapsus aquæ (*the decursion of water on a field, Varr., R. R.*, 1, 6, 6).

DECURTATION. *The nearest substantives are* amputatio (*act of cutting off*; e. g., sarmentorum, *Cic.*); contractio (*act of contracting, shortening*; e. g., paginæ, orationis, *Cic.*).

DECUSSATE, decussare (*Cic.*): in speciem Græcæ literæ X decussare (*Col.*). *Decussated lines*, lineæ in decusses obliquæ (*Plin.*).

DEDECORATE, dedecorare; dedecore afficere.

DEDECORATION, ignominia (*whether inflicted on others or brought upon one's self*): labes aliqua decoris.

DEDECOROUS, inhonestus: turpis: infamis: dedecorus (*pre-classical and Silver Age, Tac.*).

DEDICATE. || *Consecrate*, dicare; dedicare (*whether to a god or a man*): sacrare; consecrare (*to a god*; vid. SYN. *in* CONSECRATE): inaugurare (*to dedicate after consulting the augurs*): *to dedicate an altar to Jupiter*, Jovi aram dicare (*also* aram dedicare, consecrare); *a temple to a god*, deo templum sacrare *or* consecrare; deo delubrum dedicare. || *Inscribe a book with any body's name; a book to any body*, alicui librum dicare *or* dedicare (*used after the Augustan Age, Quint., Phædr., Plin.*): librum ad aliquem mittere (*to send a book to any body, which Cicero uses as the customary phrase in his time for* dicare *and* dedicare; vid. *Cat. Maj.*, 1, 3; *N. D.*, 1, 7, 16: *so* librum mittere alicui; e. g., libros, quos Septimio misi, *Var.*); librum alicui despondêre (*to intend to dedicate it to, Cic., Att.*, 13, 12, 3). "*Dedicated to M. Brutus*" [*on the title-page of a book*], ad M. Brutum (*without any participle*). || *Give up to; devote to*, dicare (e. g., hunc totum diem tibi, *Cic.*; tuum studium meæ laudi, *Cic.*): *to dedicate one's self to any thing*, alicui rei se tradere, *or* se dedere; alicui rei operam dare: *to dedicate one's self to the service of the state*, patriæ se dedere, *or* se devovêre; rei publicæ se tradere: *to dedicate one's self wholly to the service of the gods*, totum se vertere in cultum deorum: *to dedicate one's time to any thing*, tempus consumere in aliquâ re; *one's talents to any thing*, ingenium conferre ad aliquid. Vid. DEVOTE.

DEDICATE, } dicatus: dedicatus:
DEDICATED, } sacratus; consecratus; sacer (*holy, as belonging to the gods*). || *Devoted to*, deditus alicui rei.

DEDICATION, dedicatio (*dedication of a thing*): consecratio (*dedication of a person*; e. g., *of a priest*; vid. INSCRIPT., *Grut.*, 303, 2. *On the distinction between* dedicatio *and* consecratio, vid. CONSECRATE): ☞ inauguratio *is without classical authority*: dicatio (*Cic., not in this sense*). || *Dedication of a book*, * dedicatio.

DEDICATOR, qui dicat; qui consecrat, &c.

DEDITION, traditio: deditio (*the act of yielding up*).

DEDUCE, ducere, *or* deducere a *or* ex, &c.; *one's race, one's origin from any body*, genus deducere ab aliquo; originem ducere *or* trahere ab aliquo; originem sui ad aliquem referre: *to deduce any thing from God*, Deum facere alicujus rei effectorem. || *Infer*, vid.

DEDUCEMENT. Vid. INFERENCE.

DEDUCIBLE. Vid. INFERABLE.

DEDUCT. || *To take away*; e. g., *to deduct any thing from a sum total*, detrahere, deducere aliquid de summâ: detrahere aliquid de totâ pecuniâ (e. g., quinquagesimam partem): deductionem *or* decessionem de pecuniâ facere. *To deduct* 10 *per cent.*, * remissionem centesimarum denarum facere. *If = subtract*, deducere *only* (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 8, 59; *in this sense*, detrahere *would not be Latin*); *to deduct any thing from weight*, subtrahere aliquid e pondere: *not to deduct a farthing for any body*, nullum nummum cuiquam deducere. *Not a single farthing can be deducted*, non potest triobolum hinc abesse (*Plaut.*).

DEDUCTION. || *Abatement*, deductio: *without any deduction*, sine ullâ deductione: *to make a deduction*, deductionem, decessionem de pecuniâ facere: *to pay without deduction*, solidum solvere. || *Syllogistic inference*, conclusio: *is not this a right deduction?* satisne hoc conclusum videtur?

DEED. || *Thing done* [vid. ACT, *s.*]: *in very deed*, re; revera, reapse; re et veritate (*not in words merely*); sane; profecto (*forms of assurance*): *not in word, but in deed*, non verbis, sed re. || *Writing containing a contract*, syngrapha (*Plaut.*, syngraphus: *as signed by both parties*); tabulæ (*also with the genitive of what the deed referred to*; e. g., locationis). [Vid. CONTRACT.] *To draw up a deed or contract*, syngraphan conscribere (*after* syngraphum conscribere, *Plaut., Asin.*, 4, 1, 1); tabulas confidere (*general term*).

DEEM. || *Think; to judge*, opinari: putare: arbitrari: censêre: existimare: æstimare: reri: judicare: sentire et judicare. Vid. THINK *for* SYN. *and phrases*.

DEEP, altus (*what recedes from a surface by height or depth; hence, relatively* "*high*" *or* "*deep*;" e. g., *deep water*, aqua; *a river*, flumen; *roots*, radices; *wound caused by a thrust*, plaga. *The figurative translation of* "*deep*" *by* altus *for* magnus, summus, *is foreign to classical prose*): profundus (*entering deep into the ground*; e. g., *the sea*, mare [*whereas* mare altum *means both the deep sea and the high sea*]; *a whirlpool*, gurges. *In its figurative meaning*, profundus *means what is* "*unlimited*," "*unbridled*," *and therefore does not belong to* "*deep*"): depressus; demissus (*lying low*; e. g., *country*, loca): in altitudinem depressus (e. g., vallis; *opposed to* late patens, *Hirt.*): latus (*of horizontal depth*; e. g., *of the depth of a house*): gravis (*of sound; base, opposed to* acutus; e. g., *tone*, sonus; vox; vocis genus): arctus *or* (*rather*) artus (*fast; of sleep*): magnus (*great*; e. g., *affliction*, luctus): summus (*very great, calm*, quies; tranquillitas; *silence*, silentium; *learning*, eruditio). ☞ "*The measure of the depth*" *is expressed by* altus *with the accusative* (*later with the ablative*), *or* in altitudinem *with genitive; but the latter only when the statement is that any thing is made or becomes of that depth, consequently only with verb or participle. So with* latus *or* in latitudinem, *of horizontal depth: three feet deep*, tres pedes altus, latus: *a place ten feet deep*, locus in altitudinem pedum decem depressus: *a house ten feet deep*, domus, quæ in latitudinem pedum decem extructa est: *very deep*, præaltus; infinitâ altitudine; in mirandam altitudinem depressus: *deep peace*, placidissima pax; *in the deepest peace*, in intimo sinu pacis (*Plin., Paneg.*, 56, 4, *in such relations as* gerere consulatum): *to live in the deepest peace*, placidissimâ pace uti *or* frui (*later*, profundissimâ pace florêre): *being in a state of the deepest peace*, pacatissimus (e. g., *of a town or province*): *to be lying in a deep sleep*, arte (arcte) dormire: *to be in deep affliction*, in summo esse luctu: *to be deep in thought*, in cogitatione defixum esse: *to have a deep insight into any thing*, accuratam alicujus rei cognitionem habêre: *to draw a deep sigh*, alte suspiria petere (*Plaut.*); ab imo pectore suspirare *or* suspiria ducere (*Ov.*): *to pierce deep into the body*, alte in corpus descendere (*of a spear*, &c.): *a deep furrow*, sulcus altius impressus (*Cic.*): *to make a deep furrow*, sulcum alte imprimere: *to make a ditch three feet deep*, fossam tres pedes altam deprimere; scrobem trium in altitudinem pedum defodere: *to dip one's nose deep into one's drink*, nares in bibendo altius mergere: *to penetrate deeper*, penitius penetrare (e. g., *of a wound*): *to lie deep*, in loco depresso, *or* demisso situm esse (*of a country*); penitus abditum esse (*to be deeply hidden*; e. g., *in the earth, of gold, silver*, &c.); in profundo demersum *or* abstrusum esse (*figuratively, of truth*):

deep-sunk eyes, oculi conditi: *to strike deep root*, altius radices agere: capere radices (*Cat., Plin., properly*); penitus immittere radices (*Quint., figuratively*): *to have struck deep root* [vid. DEEPLY]: *they spring up quickly because they have no deep root*, ut quæ summo solo sparsa sunt semina, celerius se effundunt (*Quint.*, 1, 3, 5, *figuratively*): *deep-rooted* [vid. DEEPLY]: *deep-rooted vice*, vitium penitus defixum et hærens (*Cic.*); vitium adultum et prævalidum (*Tac.*): *deep-rooted affection*, amor penitus insitus. *A deep bed* (*of a river*), pressus in solum alveus (*Curt.*): *a very deep cavern*, vasto recessu submota spelunca († *Virg.*): *to dig deep*, altius terram effodere (*Cic.*): *to dig deep ditches*, scrobes in profundum agere (*Plin.*): *to dig deep*, depressius pastinare (*Col.*; e. g., *the soil for vines*): *to penetrate deep into a country*, interiores regiones petere; ad interiores regiones penetrare. || *Cunning* (e. g., *not easily fathomed*), astutus; callidus; versutus; veterator; vafer; subdolus, &c. JN. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus; callidus et acutus ad fraudem; veterator et callidus. [Vid. CUNNING.] || *Profound, deeply learned*, subtilis (*of persons and things*): ingenii acumine valens; acerrimo or acutissimo ingenio (*of persons*): obscurus: occultus: involutus: absconditus: reconditus: abstrusus. JN. occultus et quasi involutus: reconditus et abstrusus (*hard to understand; of things*). *A deep discussion*, disputatio subtilis *or* abstrusa: disputatio paulo abstrusior (*Cic.*): *without entering upon any deep discussion*, remotâ subtilitate disserendi: *deep learning*, summa *or* præclara eruditio; literæ non vulgares, sed quædam interiores et reconditæ: *a deep thinker*, homo subtilis: *to be a deep thinker*, acute, subtiliter cogitare; subtilem *or* acutum esse in cogitando (*after Cic.*); subtilem esse disputatorem (*Cic.*). || *Dark* (*of color*), nigrans *or* nigricans (*blackish*); austerus (*opposed to bright*, floridus): adstrictus (*opposed to* excitatus, *Plin.*): nubilus et pressus (*Solin.*).

DEEP, *s.*, altum (*the high sea; opposed to coast or haven*): salum (*the open sea*, ἁλός; *opposed to haven*): mare (*general term*: ☞ pelagus *and* pontus *are used by the poets only*): Oceanus; mare oceănus (*the main, of which seas are parts*): *to commit one's self to the deep*, navigationi se committere: *to launch into the deep*, navem solvere; *also merely* solvere; altum petere; in altum provehi. Vid. SEA.

DEEPEN, deprimere (*to fix deeper in the ground; opposed to* tollere, allevare; e. g., *a building*, ædem): * majorem in altitudinem deprimere (*after* mirandam in altitudinem depressus, &c.): altius imprimere (e. g., *a furrow*, sulcum): excavare (*to hollow out*; e. g., *the shores*): depressius fodere (*Sen., Cons. ad Helv.*, 9; e. g., specus). || *To make darker; to deepen the darkness*, densare tenebras († *after Virg.*, obtentâ densantur nocte tenebræ): *to deepen a color*, colori austeritatem dare (*Plin.*): colorem adstringere *or* astringere (*opposed to* excitare, *to make it brighter, Plin.*): *to deepen colors that are too bright*, nimis floridis coloribus austeritatem dare (*Plin.*, 35, 10). || *Increase* (e. g., *sorrow*, &c.), augĕre dolorem, molestiam, &c.).

DEEPLY, alte; profunde; penitus (*inwardly*): vehementer (e. g., *to feel pain or affliction*): *deeply afflicted*, graviter afflictus; mœrore profligatus (*Cic.*): *deeply-rooted*, altis radicibus defixus (*properly and figuratively*; e. g., virtus, *Cic.*); inveteratus (*figuratively, of habits, hatred*, &c.): *very deeply rooted*, altissimis defixa radicibus (e. g., virtus, *Cic.*): *deeply rooted in any body*, penitus defixus in aliquo (e. g., *fault*): *a deeply-rooted opinion*, opinio penitus insita: *deeply-rooted evils*, mala inveterata, fixa (*Cic.*): *to be deeply rooted*, altas radices agere (*properly*); inveterascere (*figuratively, of habits*, &c.): *to be very deeply rooted*, penitus immissis radicibus niti (*Quint.*, 1, 3, *fig.*). *More under* DEEP. *To impress deeply on one's heart*, animo suo penitus mandare aliquid. || *Cunningly*, astute; callide; versute; vafre; subdole. || *Profoundly*, subtiliter: abscondite (e. g., disserere).

DEEPNESS. || *Depth*, vid. || *Craft, cunning*, vid.

DEER, dama (*fallow-deer, Plin., V. H., &c.: as masculine, only Virg. and Stat.; compare Quint.*, 9, 3, 6): cervus (*general term, feminine*, cerva): *deer-hunting*, venatio *or* venatus cervorum. *A deer-stealer*, * prædo cervorum: *to practice deer-stealing*, * furtim cervos intercipere: *deer-skin*, * pellis damæ *or* cervi, capreæ, &c.

DEFACE, deformare (*to disfigure*): turpare (*to make ugly*). *Sometimes* corrumpere: depravare: in pejus mutare, vertere *or* (*Hor.*) fingere.

DEFACED, deformatus; deformis; depravatus: *defaced by errors*, mendosus (*as a book*, &c.).

DEFACEMENT, deformatio (e. g., tantæ majestatis, *Liv.*): depravatio (*both as act*): deformitas; turpitudo (*as a state*).

DEFALCATE, injuriâ detrahere aliquid de aliquâ re (*wrongfully to make a deduction from any thing*; e. g., *from any body's wages or salary*, de alicujus mercede, *Cic., Verr.*, 3, 78, 182): fraudare *or* defraudare aliquem aliquâ re (*general term, to cheat any body of any thing*).

DEFALCATION, deductio (*from a sum total*): *without any defalcation*, sine ullâ deductione; *to pay without defalcation*, solidum solvere.

DEFAMATION, calumnia (*false accusation*): criminatio (*slander; the blackening of a man's character*): obtrectatio (*malicious disparaging; often in plural*).

DEFAMATORY, calumniosus (*defaming others; latè*): falsas criminationes continens (*containing slander*): probrosus (*Tac.*). *A defamatory poem*, carmen probrosum (*Tac.*). *A defamatory libel*, libellus famosus. ☞ *The libels of the ancients were mostly in verse; hence* carmen probrosum (*Tac.*) *or* famosum (*Hor.*): carmen, quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri (*Cic.*): elogium (*written on a person's door, Plaut., Merc.*, 2, 3, 74): carmen refertum contumeliis alicujus (*Tac.*). *To compose a defamatory libel against any body*, carmen probrosum facere in aliquem (*after Tac.*); carmine probroso diffamare aliquem (*Tac.*); carmen ad infamiam alicujus edere (*Suet., Oct.*, 55); malum in aliquem carmen condere (*Hor.*): *to publish a defamatory libel*, * carmen probrosum *or* famosum vulgare (*all these suppose that it is in poetry*): libellum ad infamiam alicujus edere (*Suet., Oct.*, 55); aliquem scriptis procacibus diffamare.

DEFAME, alicui infamiam movēre; aliquem infamare (*to bring any body into ill repute*): aliquem variis rumoribus differre; aliquem diffamare (*to spread reports against any body*; diffamare, *post-Augustan, Tac.*): calumniari (*to accuse falsely, and from base motives*): criminari (*to blacken, and render suspected by false accusations*); *any body to any body*, aliquem apud aliquem: de famâ *or* existimatione alicujus detrahere (*to detract from any body's good name*): maledicere alicui (*to speak ill of any body*): probrum inferre (e. g., castis, *Cic.*): *behind the back*, de aliquo absente detrahendi causâ maledice contumelioseque dicere (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 37, 134); alicui absenti male loqui (*Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 3, 25): *I am defamed*, detrahitur de meâ famâ.

DEFAMER, homo maledĭcus (*one who speaks ill of any body from malice*): maledĭcus conviciator (*when done with clamor and vulgar abuse*): calumniator (*a malignant slanderer*).

DEFATIGATE. Vid. FATIGUE, *v.*

DEFATIGATION, fatigatio; defatigatio: lassitudo.

DEFAULT, defectio; defectus (*with the genitive: both express omission or defect; the first as an act; the latter as a condition*). || *Default, as a law-term*, vadimonium desertum: *to let judgment go by default*, ad diem, *or* ad vadimonium non venire; vadimonium deserere: se non sistere. || *Failure* (vid.). || "*In default of*," *by circumlocution with verbs*, deesse, deficere, &c.: *in default of arms*, quum tela deficiant *or* deficerent (*Cæs.*): *in default of arms, they seized upon sticks and stones*, * arma quum deessent (*or* deficerent, *if they had before had some*), saxa et ligna corripuerunt: *to have recourse to lies in default of argument*, * idoneo argumento deficiente, ad mendacia confugere.

DEFAULTER. || *One who lets judgment go by default*, qui ad diem non venit; qui vadimonium deserit: qui se non sistit. || *Pecuniary defaulter*, peculator (*who peculates, Cic.*): qui pecuniam publicam avertit: qui peculatum facit *or* fecit. *To be brought to trial as a defaulter*, peculatûs accusari: *to be a convicted defaulter*, damnari peculatûs: damnari pecuniæ publicæ.

DEFEASANCE, * conditio pactum (*or* testamentum, &c.) irritum faciens, tollens, &c. *Sometimes* exceptio *may do* (*which is the general term for the plea by which the defendant endeavors to meet a charge; hence, also*, "*a plea in defeasance of any thing*"); *or* adjunctio (*a condition by which any thing is limited*).

DEFEASIBLE, quod abolēri, rescindi, abrogari, irritum fieri potest.

DEFEAT, *v.* || *Conquer* (vid.), vincere; superare; *the enemy*, hostem fundere fugareque; alicui cladem afferre, *or* inferre; aliquem prosternere; alicui detrimentum inferre. || *To frustrate*, ad vanum, *or* ad irritum, *or* ad vanum et irritum redigere: disturbare (e. g., *a marriage*, nuptias): disjicere (e. g., *an affair*, rem; *plans*, consilia, *Liv.*): discutere (e. g., rem, *Cic.*; consilia, &c.). JN. discutere et comprimere: *to completely defeat any body's plans*, conturbare alicui omnes rationes: *to defeat any body's hopes*, spem fallere, ludere, destituere: *one's hopes are defeated*, spes ad irritum cadit, *or* redigitur, *or by* spe excĭdere; a spe decĭdere; spe dejici: *if my hopes are defeated*, si spes destituat: *to be defeated*, irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, *or* recĭdere, *or* venire: *unless some accident had defeated his plans*, nisi aliqui casus ejus consilium peremisset: *death defeats all one's hopes and plans*, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit. || *Resist with success; to defeat an attack*, impetum ferre (*to stand it*): impetum (hostium) propulsare (*to stand it, and also drive the enemy back*). || *To defeat or annul*, aliquid rescindere (e. g., *a will, contract, verdict*, &c.); aliquid irritum facere. Vid. ANNUL.

DEFEAT, *s.* || *Overthrow, the state of an army completely routed*, clades (*general term*): strages (*the defeat of the enemy, when heaps are slain*): internecio (*a defeat in which all are slain to a man, no quarter being given*): ☞ *when the Romans speak of a defeat which they themselves have suffered, they employ euphemistic expressions, such as* adversa pugna, *or* adversum prœlium (vid. *Liv.*, 8, 31; 7, 29), *or* incommodum (vid *Cic., Læl.*, 3, 10; *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 3), *or* detrimentum (vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 52; 6, 34, &c.), *or* calamitas (vid. *Cic., Brut.*, 3, 12; *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 30; *Liv.*, 2, 12): *to inflict a defeat*, stragem dare, *or* edere, *or* facere; *on any body* [vid. TO DEFEAT]: *a great defeat*, aliquem ingenti cæde prosternere: *to inflict a complete defeat on any body*, aliquem ad internecionem cædere: *to suffer a defeat*, cladem pugnæ, *or merely* cladem, *or* calamitatem, *or* incommodum, *or* detrimentum accipere: *a complete defeat*, ad internecionem cædi, *or* deleri; ad internecionem venire: *if we should suffer a defeat*, si adversa pugna evenerit. || *Defeat, or complete frustration*, frustratio alicujus rei (e. g., legis, *Liv.* [*the making it practically of no effect*]: *and absolutely. Not Cic.; Planc. ap. Cic.; Varr.*): deletio; exstinctio; eversio.

DEFECATE, defæcare (e. g., vinum, *Colum.*): purgare; expurgare; purum facere; *all used both properly and figuratively*. || *Purify*, vid.

DEFECATION, purgatio (*general term*, ☞ purificatio *is a bad word*): lustratio (*defecation by expiatory sacrifice*): defæcatio (*very late; Tert., Anim.*, 27).

DEFECT, vitium (κακία, *any physical or moral imperfection, as a quality, not deserving of punishment, but of censure; also any natural defect to which no blame is attached*; e. g., *of the body, of the organ of speech*, oris): quod deest (*what is wanting; opposed to* quod abundat atque af-

fluit; *or to excess*, quod superest, superat *or* redundat): *full of defects* (= *faults*), mendosus: *free from defects*, ab omni vitiō vacuus, vitio purus (*free from physical and moral defects; of persons and things*): emendatus (*of writings*): *to be without defects*, sine vitiis esse; vitiis carēre *or* vacare (*of persons and things*): *if there is no defect in any thing*, si nihil est in aliquā re vitii (*Cic.*; e. g., in tecto, parietibus, *Cic.*): *to perceive defects in any body*, in aliquo vitia vidēre: *if any thing is suffering from any defect*, si deest alicui rei quippiam (*Cic.*). *I have two defects which prevent me*, &c., duæ mihi res, quominus, &c., desunt (e. g., duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, *Cic.*): *to supply a defect*, quod deest alicui, *or* alicui rei, explēre (*Cic., Brut.*, 42, 154): *to supply the defects of any thing*, supplēre aliquid (e. g., *of your library*, bibliothecam tuam, *Cic.*); *or* imperfectum aliquid supplēre (*Suet., Cæs.*, 56); partem relictam explēre (*to supply a portion that the thing has not yet had*): *excess is better than defect*, satius est aliquid superesse (alicui rei) quam deesse: *to see the defects of others, and to forget one's own*, aliorum vitia cernere, oblīvisci suorum (*Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 30, 73); magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquitur (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 41, 146); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (*Sen., De Irâ*, 2, 28, 6). *The defect of any thing in the one is equal to the excess of it in the other*, quanti alteri deest alicujus rei, tantum alteri superest: ☞ defectus (= "*the ceasing*," "*failing*," &c., *Plin.*; e. g., lactis) *is rare, except in the elder Plin.*: defectio (= *defect caused by the ceasing or failing of any thing*) *is classical in this sense, but must not be used of any other kind of defect.* Vid. FAULT.

DEFECTION. ‖ *A falling away*, defectio; *from any body*, ab aliquo: rebellio; rebellium (*both mean a renewal of war on the side of a people reduced to peace; the last occurs in Liv.*, 42, 21): transfugium; transitio ad hostem (*a going over of soldiers to the enemy*): *a defection from one's religion*, * defectio a sacris: *to try to bring about any body's defection*, alicujus animum ad defectionem sollicitare: *to drive any body to defection*, aliquem in societatem defectionis impellere. Vid. REVOLT.

DEFECTIVE, mancus; non integer (*not complete*): non perfectus; imperfectus; suis numeris non absolutus (*unfinished*): non commodus (*not good of its sort*): vitiosus (*blemished*): *it is better for a narrative to be redundant than defective*, satius est, aliquid narrationi superesse, quam deesse. *The grammatical term defective is* defectivus (e. g., *a defective verb*, verbum defectivum).

DEFECTIVELY, imperfecte; haud commode: vitiose.

DEFENCE. ‖ *Protection*, tutēla (*defence in as far as it has any thing under careful inspection, and averts from it whatever may be hurtful, for which meaning* protectio *is late Latin*): præsidium (*defence, in as far as through it one is sheltered, and can fly to it for refuge when in need of help*): defensio (*the defence or act by which one wards off damage or danger whencesoever proceeding*): tutamentum (*Liv.*; *means of defence*): patrocinium (*the defence or fatherly protection which a patron affords to his client, or protégé*): *to undertake any body's defence*, aliquem in fidem recipere (*as a superior, general*, &c.): alicujus patrocinium suscipere (*as a patron or advocate*): *to look to or fly to any body for defence*, se in fidem alicujus committere; se in fidem et tutelam alicujus conferre: se alicui in clientelam et fidem dare; alicujus fidem sequi (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 4): *that the defence of the city should be committed to the old men*, seniores ad urbis custodiam ut præsto essent (*Liv.*). ‖ *Vindication*, excusatio (*apology*): purgatio (*justification*): responsio: causæ dictio, *or* actio (*defence before a court by a speech*, &c.): *to call upon any body for his defence*, rationem aliquem reddere jubēre (*call him to account*): *to undertake the defence of a cause*, patrocinium causæ suscipere: *to decline the defence*, patrocinium alicujus rei repudiare: *to conduct one's own defence*, ipsum pro se dicere: *to write one's defence, or draw up a defence in writing*, defensionem suæ causæ scribere. ‖ *Resistance*, defensio; *means of defence*, tutamen (*general term*); arma (*arms*); * quæ ad aliquem tuendum *or* ad locum tuendum parantur: *to prepare for defence*, ad resistendum *or* ad vim propulsandum se parere (*of a person*); muros instruere (*of a besieged general or force putting the walls in a state of defence*; vid. *Herz. ad B. G.*, 7, 18): *to put a fortress in a state of defence*, castellum munire ac rebus necessariis instruere: *to make a stout defence*, fortiter repugnare *or* resistere: *without any means of defence* [vid. DEFENCELESS]. ‖ *Defensive works; fortification*, operis munitio; opus (*or* opera) munitionesque; *also* munitiones *only*, *or* munimenta, *plural*; opera, um, *n.*: propugnaculum (*figuratively*): *the art of defence or fortification*, * ars muniendi; * architectura militaris: *the natural means of defence* (*of a city*) nativa præsidia (urbis, *Cic.*).

DEFENCELESS, inermis (*without arms*): armis exutus (*disarmed*): impeditus (*prevented from using arms*); intutus (*unprotected*): defensoribus nudatus (*deprived of defenders; both of places*): indefensus (*Liv., undefended*): sine præsidio; non tutus; non munitus (*of a town*, &c.).

DEFEND, defendere; defensare (*to defend any body or any thing from an actual attack, whether with arms or words*: defensare *has the accessory notion of great activity and perseverance; against or from any body or any thing*, ab aliquo *and* ab aliquā re, *and* contra aliquem): tueri; tutari (*protect; to defend from possible attacks, from dangers, whether with arms or words; against or from any body or any thing*, ab aliquo, *or* ab aliquā re, *or* contra aliquem, *or* aliquid): tegere; protegere (*to defend with arms, or other means of defence*; protegere, *also with words; to defend any body in any thing*, tegere aliquem in aliquā re). JN. defendere et protegere ab aliquā re *or* contra aliquid: propugnare pro aliquā re (*be its champion; to fight for with arms or words*). JN. defendere et propugnare: alicui præsidio esse (*to be a bulwark, a protector*): prohibēre aliquid (*to keep a thing afar off; to ward it off; of things*; e. g., *medicines: to defend any thing or any body from any thing or any body*, prohibēre aliquid ab aliquo *or* aliquem ab aliquā re; e. g., agros populationibus prohibēre, *Liv.*; aliquem contumeliis militum conviciisque, *Cæs.*, injurias ab aliquo, *Cæs.*): dicere pro aliquo, *or* pro aliquā re (*to make a speech in defence, to plead his cause; especially in a court of justice*): patrocinium alicujus *or* alicujus rei suscipere; alicui *or* alicui rei patrocinari (*to defend or take any body or any thing under one's patronage, and speak for*): *to defend any body* (*in a court of justice*), causam alicujus defendere *or* dicere (*to plead his cause*); alicui in jure cavēre (*Cic., of a jurist giving his client the necessary forms and precautions*): *to defend people* (*in a court of justice as an advocate*), causas defensitare *or* tueri; *any body before the prætor*, defendere aliquem apud prætorem; *any body against unjust accusers*, defendere aliquem contra iniquos; *any body's innocence*, defendere innocentiam alicujus; *any body's reputation*, propugnare pro alicujus fama: *to defend one's self*, defendere ipsum sese (*in a general sense*); dicere ipsum pro se (*in a court of justice*): se purgare (*to defend one's self successfully in a court of justice*); vim vi repellere (*from violence*): *to defend one's self from any body's anger*, se tutari ab aliquo irâ: *to defend any body from cold*, a frigore defendere (*Virg.*), munire (*Col.*); *from the heat*, tutari a calore (*Cic.*); *one's life*, defendere vitam: *to defend one's life and reputation*, defendere caput et famam (*Cic.*): *to permit any body to defend himself*, defensionem alicui dare (*Cic.*): *to defend the frontiers*, tueri fines ab incursionibus hostium (*Cic.*); *any thing against fire*, aliquid contra ignem firmare; *against frost and storm*, a frigore et tempestate munire; *any body carefully against wind, cold, and rain*, aliquem diligenter munire a vento, frigore, pluviâ. ‖ *To fortify*, firmare (*to make secure*); *against any thing*, contra aliquid: munire (*to fortify*); *against any thing*, ab aliquā re, contra *or* adversus aliquid: sepire (*to defend by a trench, or fence of any sort*): custodire (*to defend or guard against detriment by vigilant inspection*): *to defend* (*by surrounding*), circummunire: *to defend a garden against the forcible entry of men*, hortum munire ab incursu hominum: *to defend the pass by a strong redoubt*, fauces regionis valido munimento sepire: *defended by the nature of the ground*, loci naturâ munitus; situ naturali munitus; *both by nature and art*, et naturâ loci et manu, *or* operibus et loco munitus; quum manu munitus, tum naturâ loci: *nature has defended Italy by the Alps*, Alpibus munīit Italiam natura.

DEFENDANT, reus (*in a criminal process; opposed to* accusator): is unde petitur; *also* possessor (*in a civil process about* meum *and* tuum; *opposed to* petitor): *to be counsel for the defendant*, pro reo dicere; alicui adesse (in judicio).

DEFENDER, defensor (*one who wards off hostile attacks*): propugnator (*the champion who, with arms in his hand, defends any thing*): ☞ assertor *only Quintilian and Suetonius*: tutor (*the defender who takes any thing under his protection*): patronus (*the patron who defends the rights of his clients*): *the defender or advocate in a court of law* [vid. ADVOCATE]: *to have any body for one's defender*, esse in alicujus tutelā; esse in alicujus tutelā et fide; esse in alicujus clientelā.

DEFENSIBLE, quod defendi potest, &c.

DEFENSIVE. *By circumlocution: defensive preparations*, * quæ ad aliquem tuendum, *or* ad locum tuendum parantur: *a defensive alliance*, * fœdus ad bellum defendendum initum: *a defensive and offensive alliance*, * fœdus ad bella et repellenda et inferenda initum *or* factum: *a defensive war*, bellum, quod defendendo geritur: *defensive arms*, arma, quæ sunt ad tegendum (*opposed to* arma, quæ sunt ad nocendum, *offensive arms*): *on the defensive*, defendendo: *to act on the defensive*, ad vim propulsandam se parare.

DEFENSIVELY, defendendo.

DEFER. ‖ *To put off to another time*, differre; proferre; conferre (*with the distinction, that by* differre *the time of putting off may either be fixed or not; whereas* proferre *and* conferre, *for which* transferre *seldom stands, intimate that the time of putting off is fixed*): procrastinare; differre et procrastinare (*to put off to the following day, especially in a dilatory manner*): producere: prolatare (e. g., comitia; diem): rejicere in *or* ad (*with accusative; to put off what should be done now; also* reservare): protrudere (*to thrust off*; e. g., comitia in mensem Januarium): *to defer from one day to another*, diem ex die ducere *or* prolatare; *any thing from day to day*, rem in dies proferre ac procrastinare (*Cic.*): *to defer the payment of a debt*, solutionem nominis sustinēre (*Cic.*): *to defer it to another time*, in aliud tempus differre, proferre *or* rejicere; *to the next day*, aliquid differre in crastinum; aliquid in posterum diem conferre: *to defer for some days*, aliquot dies proferre *or* promovēre; *a wedding*, prodere nuptiis aliquot dies (*Ter.*): *to defer passing sentence on a person accused* (*till the third day after his trial, or later*), comperendinare reum: *to defer the sentence* (*in order to afford the accused ampler means of defence*), ampliare reum. ‖ *To defer to or pay deference to*, alicui obsēqui *or* morigerari; alicui *or* alicujus voluntati morem gerere; alicui obtemperare.

DEFERENCE, observantia (*especially the deference which one actually pays to any body*; vid. *Cic., Invent.*, 2, 22, 66): reverentia (*deference, or due respect, accompanied with something of a reverential awe*): veneratio: verecundia (*a deference that is stronger than* reverentia; *a heartfelt respect for the high worth of a person*): *deference is due to parents*, reverentia debe-

tur parentibus: *to show or pay deference to any body*, aliquem observare; aliquem colere et observare, *or* vereri et colere; aliquem revereri; reverentiam adversus aliquem adhibēre; reverentiam alicui habēre *or* præstare: *to pay the greatest deference to any body*, aliquem summâ observantiâ colere; aliquem colere et observare diligenter; perhonorificum esse in aliquem; veneratione aliquem prosequi: *he pays me no deference*, nihil mihi tribuit (*Cic.*). *I have never been wanting in deference to you*, mihi in te numquam observantia defuit (*Cic.*): *we should pay deference to the old*, æquum est senibus obsĕqui (*Ter.*): *to pay no deference to any body*, negligere aliquem.

DEFERENTIAL, aliquem observans (*toward any body*, alicujus): reverens: venerabundus [Syn. *of substantives in* Deference]. *I hope that he will always show you a deferential respect*, eum semper spero tui fore observantem.

DEFERENTIALLY, reverenter: *to accost any body deferentially*, aliquem reverenter (-issime) alloqui.

DEFIANCE, provocatio: *to take arms in answer to a defiance*, adversus aliquem provocantem arma capere (vid. *Liv.*, 4, 8): *to bid defiance to any body*, provocare *or* lacessere aliquem ad pugnam [vid. to Challenge]: *to set any body at defiance*, contumacem esse in aliquem: contumacius parĕre alicui (*to oppose a person whom one should obey in an obstinate, refractory manner*)—(confidenter) resistere alicui (*to resist a person*); confidenter resistentem respondēre (*to answer with daring resistance*): *to set any thing at defiance*, contumacem esse adversus aliquid (e. g., imperia patris); contumaciter spernere (*to set at naught in the spirit of defiance*; e. g., imperia validiorum); contumaciter resistere alicui rei (e. g., scalpturæ, *Plin.*; *speaking of an extremely hard stone*); contemnere aliquid (*to despise what it might be thought dangerous to overlook*; e. g., omnia jura humana); obviam ire alicui rei: se offerre alicui rei (*to encounter it*; e. g., periculis): *in defiance of any body*, adversus alicujus voluntatem; aliquo invito (*against his will*); adversus (*against*; e. g., *in defiance of that decree* [*of the Senate*], adversus id senatûs consultum); *often by ablative absolute with* neglectus, contemtus; *in defiance of my entreaties*, contemtis *or* neglectis precibus meis; vid. "*in* Spite of."

DEFICIENCY, defectio; defectus (*with the genitive; expresses deficiency, as the want of any thing; the first as casual, the last as a condition; in the sense of intellectual and moral imperfection, they are used in modern Latin only, without ancient authority*): vitium (*includes deficiency of any sort, and therefore imperfection, intellectual and moral*): *quod deest *or* desideratur (*what is wanting to make a thing complete*): pars relicta (*the part left undone*): *complete deficiency of every thing*, omnium rerum inopia; summa angustia rerum necessariarum: *deficiency of money*, pecuniæ *or* argenti penuria [☞ defectus pecuniæ, *late*]; inopia argenti *or* argentaria; difficultas rei nummariæ, *or* difficultas nummaria; angustiæ rei familiaris: *deficiency of water*, penuria aquarum: *deficiency of water in the brooks*, defectus aquarum circa rivos: *deficiency of friends*, penuria amicorum: *to suffer from deficiency of any thing*, aliquâ re carēre (*not to have it*); aliquâ re egēre, indigēre (*to be sorry that one has not got it*); *alicujus rei inopiâ laborare, premi; *also merely* ab aliquâ re laborare; aliquâ re premi; alicujus rei inopiâ affici (e. g., consilii, *Cic.*): *from a deficiency of arguments*, inopiâ argumentorum: *there is a great deficiency of any thing*, magna est alicujus rei penuria: *deficiency of provisions* (*corn*), rei frumentariæ inopia, *or* angustiæ, *or* difficultas: *to supply the deficiency of corn*, rei frumentariæ mederi; rem frumentariam expedire: *to supply a deficiency*, partem relictam explēre (*it being a part left undone*); inopiam alicujus rei lenire, levare (*to supply it partially*): aliquâ re anguste uti (*to be obliged to use it sparingly*): *the deficiencies of any thing* (*faultiness*), mendosa alicujus rei natura (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 6, 66). Vid. Defect.

DEFICIENT. Vid. Defective.

DEFIER, provocator (*Just. and Gell.*; *a peculiar kind of gladiator, Cic., Sext.*, 64, 134).

DEFILE, tr., maculare; commaculare; maculis aspergere (*especially to stain what is white*): contaminare (*to sully the purity of any thing*): inquinare (*to pollute, with the accessory notion of destroying the beauty of any thing*): polluere (*implies a desecration of what is holy and pure*): spurcare; conspurcare (*to make dirty, with the accessory notion of disgust; scarcely ever used in the elevated style*): violare (*to dishonor, to deflour, and also to profane*): *to defile one's hands with blood*, manus suas sanguine cruentare: *to be defiled with the blood of kinsmen*, parricidio contaminari: *to be defiled with lust*, vitam oblinere libidine; libidinibus inquinari. Vid. Stain, Pollute.

DEFILE, intr., *perhaps* in acie procedere: *to defile, or march through a narrow pass*, per angustias iter habēre: *the army defiles through a mountain pass covered with woods*, agmen per saltum porrigitur (*Tac., Ann.*, 1, 51, 3).

DEFILE, angustiæ (*a narrow pass through a chain of mountains*): fauces (*a narrow pass, opening into a wider space*).

DEFILEMENT, contaminatio: pollutio (*both of a later age*): macula: labes (*the stain itself*): *free from defilement*, inviolatus (*opposed to* pollutus): *defilement of a maid*, vitiatio (*the act*); vitium virgini oblatum (*as thing done*): *moral defilement*, labes aliqua decoris. Vid. Pollution.

DEFILER (*of a female*), stuprator; constuprator.

DEFINABLE, quod definiri potest.

DEFINE. ‖ *To give a logical definition of*, definire (*to fix the limits, so that the thing may be accurately distinguished from other things*): circumscribere (*to limit the meaning, so that too much may not be comprehended under it*, &c.). Jn. circumscribere et definire: dicere et quasi circumscribere verbis: definitione declarare: constituere, qui sint in aliquâ re fines (*to limit a moral problem*, &c., *Cic.*): *to define the notion of duty*, definire, quid sit officium; *the general notion of any thing*, universam et propriam alicujus (rei) vim definire complectique; propriam alicujus rei vim definitione declarare: *to define in a few words*, brevi circumscribere et definire; definire rem verbis et breviter describere: *to define the term man*, dicere et quasi circumscribere verbis, quid homo sit (*Cic.*): *it is of great importance how you define the office of a tribune*, plurimum interest, quid esse tribunatum putes. *Fortitude is correctly defined by the Stoics to be*, &c., probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, quum eam—esse dicunt, &c. (*Cic.*): *which they define to be*, &c., quod sic definiunt, ut (id) velint esse, &c.: *the former term is usually defined thus*, illud superius sic fere definiri solet: *to define the proper limits of friendship*, constituere, qui sint in amicitiâ fines et quasi termini diligendi (*Cic.*). ‖ *To determine the extent of any thing with precision*, definire: circumscribere: terminare (e. g., fines imperii; regiones, &c.): limitare (*very rare*; quæstionem, *Varr.*). Vid. to Limit.

DEFINER, qui definit, &c.

DEFINITE. ‖ *Fixed*, status; constitutus: finitus; definitus (*definite or closely defined*): certus destinatusque (e. g., *opinions*, sententiæ, *Cic.*; *persons*, personæ, *Quint.*): certus (*certain, decided*). Jn. certus et definitus: præstitus (*fixed beforehand*): *a definite day*, dies dictus, constitutus, præstitutus; certus: *definite expenses*, *expensæ statæ (*opposed to* sumtus fortuiti): *definite income*, reditus stati: *to express a definite opinion*, *certam sententiam expromere: *to have or entertain a definite opinion on no subject whatever*, nullam rem aperte judicare.

DEFINITELY, certo *or* certe [Syn. *in* Certainly]: definite (*with a statement of all the peculiarities, &c.; opposed to* generatim): diserte (*in express terms; ☞ not* disertis verbis): ex destinato: ex destinato (*post-Augustan, Suet.*; *with deliberate intention*).

DEFINITION, finitio; definitio (*a strict definition*): explicatio (*an explanation*). *To give a definition of*; vid. to Define.

DEFINITIVE, } [Vid. Definite
DEFINITIVELY. } *and* Definitely.] *To answer definitively*, sine ullâ dubitatione respondēre: *a definitive sentence*, sententia, quâ omnis controversia dirimitur; *or*, quâ lis dijudicatur: sententia terminalis (*late technical term, Cod. Just.*): *to pronounce a definitive sentence*, litem dijudicare (*Hor.*).

DEFLAGRABLE. Vid. Combustible.

DEFLAGRATION, deflagratio; conflagratio. Vid. Combustion.

DEFLECT, deflectere (*both transitively and intransitively*; *properly and figuratively*; de aliquâ re, *of a local relation*; e. g., de rectâ regione, viâ, spatio; ab aliquâ re, *figuratively*; e. g., a veritate, proposito, amicitiis; *intransitively*, deflecti *or* deflectere): declinare: degredi (*these three all imply the consent of the will, and are used both properly and figuratively*): aberrare (*to deflect without consciousness and the consent of the will, properly and figuratively*). Vid. "Turn *aside*."

DEFLECTION; *deflection or deviation from the straight path*, declinatio [☞ deflexio, *Macrob.*; deflexus, *Val. Max.*]: *to make a deflection*, deflectere, &c. Vid. to Deflect.

DEFLORATION. ‖ *Act of deflouring*, (*a*) *A female*, vitiatio: vitium *or* stuprum per vim mulieri allatum. (*β*) *A thing*, deflorratio. ‖ *Selection of the best*, flos: *optima (*noun plural*).

DEFLOUR, stuprare *or* constuprare aliquam; alicujus pudicitiæ vim atque vitium afferre; per vim stuprare aliquam; per vim vitium *or* stuprum offerre alicui: stuprum inferre alicui (*Cic.*). ‖ Fig., corrumpere: deformare: depravare: turpare (*Tac.*).

DEFLUOUS, defluens (☞ defluus, *post-Augustan*): delabens (*gliding downward*): decurrens (*running down*).

DEFLUXION, delapsus (*the gliding down*): fluxio; rheumatismus (*of the humors of the body*, fluxiones omnes, quas rheumatismos vocant; vid. *Plin.*, 28, 8, 24): destillatio (*a defluxion or running*, e. g., *of the nose*, naris). *I am suffering from defluxions*, *rheumatismis laboro: destillationes male me habent (*from colds, catarrh*) [☞ defluxio, *Firm. Math.*; *Cæl. Aur.*: defluxus, *Appul.*].

DEFORM, deformare (*to deform or disfigure*): turpare (*to deform or make ugly, Tac.*): in pejus fingere (*to make a caricature of, Hor. Ep.*, 2, 1, 265): corrumpere (*to deform, spoil, or mar*): corrumpere formam et pulchritudinem alicujus rei (e. g., honestatis, *Cic.*): depravare (*to deform, distort, or pervert*; *improperly* = *to interpret falsely*; *purposely*, industriâ): in pejus mutare *or* vertere (*improperly, to interpret incorrectly*).

DEFORMATION, deformatio (*Liv.*); depravatio (*as an act*; deformatio = *disfigurement*; depravatio = *perversion, distortion*).

DEFORMED, deformatus; deformis (*ugly*): depravatus (*corrupted*; *made worse than it should be*): pravus (*disproportioned*; *not such as it should be*, membra, crura, &c.): distortus (*absolutely of a person, Cic.*): pravus extortusque (*Juv.*); omnibus membris extortus et fractus (*from the dislocation and fracture of limbs, Plin.*). *Deformed limbs*, prava membra: in pravum elapsi artus (*Tac.*): *deformed by mistakes*, mendosus (*like a book*): *terribly deformed*, distortissimus (*Cic.*): insignis ad deformitatem.

DEFORMITY, deformitas; turpitudo (*mean deformity, as a state, the result of deformation*): corporis pravitas *or* pravitates: membrorum pravitas (*misshapen limbs*): distortio membrorum; distortio et depravatio (quædam) in aliquâ re. *A deformity*, res deformis: monstrum (e. g., monstrum hominis). *Moral or mental deformity*, animi deformitas (*Cic.*); depravatio et fœditas animi (*Cic.*).

DEFRAUD, fraudare (*the proper word*):

defraudare (*rare; twice in Cic.; not in Cæs.*): fraudem *or* fallaciam alicui facere; dolum alicui nectere, confingere; (fraude) decipere: fallere, *also with* fraude: frustrari: imponere alicui: circumvenire: *to defraud any body of any thing*, fraudare, defraudare aliquem aliquâ re; *of money*, aliquem circumducere, *or* circumvertere argento; aliquem emungere argento; perfabricare aliquem (*the last two expressions = to trick him out of his money; to take him in; all are confined to comedy*): *defraud one's creditors*, fraudare creditores: *to attempt to defraud any body*, fraude aliquem tentare; fallaciam intendere in aliquem. ☞ *The* fallens *deceives by imparting erroneous views; the* frustrans, *by false hopes; the* imponens, *by practicing on the credulity of another.* Decipere *and* circumvenire *mean to outwit, and obtain an unfair advantage; the* decipiens *by a suddenly-executed, the* circumveniens *by an artfully-laid plot.* Fraudare *means to injure and rob any body by an abuse of his confidence, Död.* Vid. DECEIVE.

DEFRAUDER, fraudator [☞ defraudator, *very late; Gai., Inst.*, 4, 65]: homo ad fallendum paratus *or* instructus (*one who delights in defrauding*) [vid. DECEIVER]: circumscriptor (*especially one who takes advantage of the young and inexperienced*): quadruplator (*especially one who tries to get the property of others by chicanery*, &c.): veterator (*an old hand at defrauding*, &c.): ☞ deceptor *only Sen., Thyest.*, 144. Vid. DECEIVER.

DEFRAY, suppeditare (e. g., *the expense, charge, cost*, &c., sumtus *or* sumtum): *to defray part of the cost*, in partem impensæ venire: *to be able to defray the expense*, sumtus sustinēre; sumtibus subsistere: *not to be able to defray the expense*, sumtibus sufficere *or* subsistere non posse; sumtus tolerare non posse: *to defray the first cost*, &c., sarcire *or* resarcire sumtum suum (*Ter.*): quod impensæ factum est in rem efficere: *the profits do not defray the expenses of management*, impendia superant reditum: *to defray household expenses*, * usibus rei familiaris satisfacere. *I have enough to defray my expenses*, habeo, unde utar.

DEFRAYER, qui sumtus suppeditat, &c.

DEFRAYMENT. Vid. PAYMENT.

DEFT. ‖ *Apt at any thing*, habilis, aptus, idoneus ad aliquid (*sometimes, but seldom, with dative*; vid. *Grotef.*, § 197; *Zumpt*, § 409). ‖ *Elegant in mien and gesture*, bellus: venustus; elegans. ‖ *With alacrity*, hilaris; (*less commonly*) hilarus; alacer.

DEFTLY, apte; idonee; apposite: belle; festive; eleganter *or* commode: hilare; læte, &c.: *he who does any thing deftly*, qui aliquid commode facit (e. g., commode saltare): qui aliquid scienter facit (e. g., *he plays on the pipe deftly*, scienter tibiis cantat).

DEFUNCT, mortuus (☞ defunctus, *unclassical*).

DEFY. ‖ *Challenge*, vid. ‖ *Set at defiance.* Vid. *under* DEFIANCE.

DEGENERACY. ‖ *Natural degeneracy; by circumlocution with* degener *or* degenerare; *or* degenerare in feritatem. ‖ *Moral degeneracy*, degener animus (*Virg.*, degeneros animos timor arguit): depravatio animi. *Livy uses the neuter participle* degeneratum (1, 53; ni degeneratum in aliis huic quoque decori offecisset, *if his having degenerated in other respects had not*, &c.). *The gods bear me witness that I can not justly be charged with degeneracy*, di mihi sunt testes non degenerasse propinquos (*sc.* me, *Propert.*): *degeneracy of manners*, mores corrupti, depravatique; mores perditi; mores turpes.

DEGENERATE, *v.*, degenerare: degenerare in feritatem (*to grow wild again, of trees*): degenerare a parentibus (*degenerate from ancestors, of children*).

DEGENERATE, indignus parentibus *or* majoribus: degener (*poetical and post-classical prose*; ☞ degeneratus, *Val. Max.*). *A degenerate age*, ætas pejor parentibus *or* avis (*after Hor.*). *If "degenerate" is used vaguely to denote "corruption,"* vid. CORRUPT.

DEGLUTINATE, deglutinare (e. g., palpebras, *Plin.*, 25, 13, 103): reglutinare (*Catull.*, 25, 9; *Marc. Cap.*, 6, p. 191).

DEGLUTITION. *By circumlocution with* glutire; haurire.

DEGRADATION. ‖ *Formal act of degrading or deposing*, gradûs dejectio (*Modest. in Dig.*, 49, 16, 3): ab ordine motio (*Ulp.*, 37, 20, 3): depositio dignitatis (*Ulp., Dig.*, 48, 19, 8). ‖ *In a wider sense*, imminuta alicujus auctoritas *or* dignitas: ignominia: dedecus (*disgrace*). *It is thought a degradation to have one's name removed to the city tribes*, in urbanas tribus transferri, ignominiæ est (*Plin.*): *to think any thing a degradation*, aliquid infra se positum arbitrari. Vid. "*to think degrading*," *in* TO DEGRADE.

DEGRADE. ‖ *Remove to a lower rank*, loco movēre (*of soldiers, Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 74; *coupled with* ignominiâ notare, *to disgrace*): ex superiore ordine in inferiorem detrudere aliquem (*cf. Suet., Cæs.*, 29, *in.*): gradu dejicere aliquem (*after Modest. in Dig.*, 49, 16, 3): ab ordine movēre aliquem (*after Ulp., Dig.*, 37, 20, 30): militandi ordinem alicui mutare (*of a soldier; cf. Liv.*, 25, 6, 15): removēre, amovēre, *or* submovēre aliquem munere (*to remove him from his office; especially from an office of state*). *To degrade a senator*, aliquem a *or* de senatu movēre; aliquem senatu *or* senatorio loco movēre (*Liv.*, 39, 42): *to degrade any body from his office*, abrogare *or* abolēre alicui magistratum (*both in the Roman sense*; abolēre *implying that the degradation is forever*): *to degrade the governor of a province*, aliquem provinciâ demovēre. ‖ *In a wider sense; to disgrace*, &c., dignitate suâ privare *or* spoliare: imminuere alicujus auctoritatem: aliquem ignominiâ afficere *or* notare (*the latter, Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 74): ignominiam alicui injungere *or* inurere (*to disgrace*). *To degrade one's self*, se abjicere: se abjicere et prosternere: minuere suam dignitatem: dignitatis suæ immemorem esse: se dedecorare (e g., flagitiis): se ipsum in ordinem cogere (*Liv.; to forget what is due to one's self; figurative expression from the notion of reducing an officer to the ranks* [?]): in pejorem partem rapere: *to degrade art to a gainful trade*, artem ad mercedem atque quæstum abducere: *to such a degree was art degraded by Perillus*, in hoc Perillus artem devocavit. *To degrade one's self to any thing*, prolabi ad aliquid: descendere ad aliquid: se projicere in aliquid: *to degrade any thing*, aliquid abjicere et prosternere (*Ter.*). ‖ *Degrading* [vid. DISGRACEFUL]. *To think any thing degrading*, aliquid infra se positum arbitrari; *any thing is degrading to any body*, est infra alicujus dignitatem. *Thinking it degrading to*, inferius majestate suâ rati, si, &c. (*Tac., Ann.*, 3, 3).

DEGREE, gradus (*strictly applicable only to things that are susceptible of gradations, such as relationship, rank, honors, age*, &c.; *also applied to degrees of perfection*; vid. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 181; *and in mathematics, of the degrees of a circle*, &c.): ☞ gradus *also stands for "degree" of relationship; e. g., not to stand in any degree of relationship to any body*, nullo gradu contingere alicujus domum (*Suet., Ner., Galb.*, 2; *whence we may form the expressions, "to be related in the second or third degree,"* &c.): *to stand in a near degree of relationship to any body*, arcto propinquitatis vinculo cum aliquo conjunctum esse: *to stand in a near degree of relationship to any body on the mother's side*, a matre arctissimo gradu contingere aliquem. *To reach a high degree (of perfection)*, ad altum gradum pervenire: *not yet to have reached so high a degree of wisdom*, nondum pervenisse ad istum gradum sapientiæ: *to bring a work to the highest degree of perfection*, operi fastigium imponere. ☞ "*In a high degree*" *is mostly translated by* summus, &c., *without* gradus; e. g., *you possess that faculty in a high degree*, ea facultas in te summa est: *those faculties have been granted to you in a less degree*, tibi ea minora data sunt (*Cic., Or.*, 1, 29, 132): *to possess any thing in a higher degree*, aliquid majus habēre (vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 31, 79): *to possess any thing in a very high degree*, aliquid in te summum est; aliquâ re cumulatum esse. *When "degree" means a quality, it is expressed in Latin, not by* gradus, *but by some other turn of expression*; e. g., *a slight degree of cold*, frigus leve: *a high degree of cold*, frigus immodicum: *an intolerable degree of cold*, frigus intolerabile. *To have reached the highest degree*, venisse ad summum (e. g., *of any body's glory*): *in a high degree*, valde; magnopere: *in a higher degree*, magis: *in the highest degree*, maximopere; summopere: *in an equal degree*, æque; pariter: *to love in the same degree*, pares in amore esse et æquales: *in the same degree as*, ita .... ut (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 15, *extr.*); quantum .... tantum (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 1, 7): *to such a degree of boldness*, eo audaciæ: *to such a degree that*, &c., usque eo *or* adeo ... ut, &c. ‖ *Class*, classis (*the proper word*): ordo (*degree or rank*): *men of the lowest degree*, hominis infimi ordinis *or* generis: *people of all degrees*, omnium ordinum homines: *of the same degree*, ejusdem ordinis homines. ‖ *By degrees*, paullatim (*gradually*): sensim (*by imperceptible degrees; opposed to* subito *or* repente): pedetentim; gradatim (*step by step*, pedetentim *opposed to* curru, equo, &c.: gradatim *opposed to* concitato gradu): sensim et paullatim; sensim et pedetentim; pedetentim et gradatim: minutatim (*in separate small portions*; e. g., *to retreat*, &c.) (☞ *the combination so frequent in modern Latin*, sensim sensimque, *is false Latin*): *a hill rising by gentle degrees*, collis molliter assurgens; *also* leniter editus, placide *or* leniter acclivis (*opposed to* leniter declivis): *a chain of mountains, ascending by gentle degrees*, molle et clementer editum montis jugum: *to go forward by degrees*, placide progredi: *to go backward by degrees*, paullatim labi. ‖ *An academical degree*, *gradus honoris academici *or* dignitatis academicæ.

DEHORT. Vid. TO DISSUADE; *and for its derivatives*, vid. *the corresponding derivatives of* DISSUADE.

DEIFICATION, apotheōsis (ἀποθέωσις, *Eccl.*); *pure Latin*, consecratio (*Tac., Ann.*, 13, 2, *extr.*).

DEIFY, aliquem ex homine deum facere (*to make any body a god*): aliquem in cœlum tollere (*to raise any body to heaven*): aliquem inter deos, *or* in deorum numerum referre; aliquem in deorum numero collocare (*to place any body among the gods*): deorum numero consecrare; *or merely* consecrare (*to deify a man, beast, or thing*): aliquem ut deum colere (*to deify or worship as a god*): deorum honores alicui tribuere (*to deify or pay divine honors to any body*): ad cœlum *or* ad astra tollere: laudes alicujus in astra tollere; aliquem ad cœlum laudibus efferre (*figuratively, to extol him to the skies*).

DEIGN. ‖ *To condescend or vouchsafe*, velle: non gravari (*with acousative and infinitive*): *he has deigned*, ipsi placuit, collibuit, *or* visum est. *Deign to*, &c., rogo, ut ne graveris, &c. (*Cic., with infinitive*): *often by circumlocution with* dignum habēre, ducere *or* judicare aliquem aliquâ re, *or* qui, *followed by a subjunctive* (☞ *only the poets and writers of the Silver Age say* dignari aliquem aliquâ re): *to deign to have intercourse with any body*, aliquem congressione dignum judicare; aliquem dignum judicare, quicum congrediar: *to deign to speak to any body*, aliquem sermone dignum judicare (*Cic.*): *to deign to converse with any body*, * dignum habēre aliquem, quicum colloquamur *or* sermonem conferamus: *to deign to invite any body to dinner*, aliquem dignum honore cœnæ habēre (*Suet., Vesp.*, 2, *extr.*, *says* dignari aliquem honore cœnæ): *not to deign to look at any body*, aliquem oculis fugere; * aliquem ne aspectu quidem dignum habēre. ‖ Ta., (*obsolete*) dignum habēre, ducere, judicare aliquem aliquâ re.

DEISM, * deismus.

DEIST, * deista *or* * qui ita deum esse

concedit, ut Christianorum deum non agnoscat; *or* * qui deum quidem esse concedit, sed fictum et commenticium; *or* * qui ita deum esse concedit, ut in ejus opinione turpissime labatur (*cf. Cic., N. D.*, 1, 29).

DEITY, Deus (*God*): numen divinum (*the divine power*, &c.): divinitas: natura divina (*the nature and essence of God*). [☞ Deitas *quite late, Augustin.*] Vid. GOD, GODHEAD.

DEJECT, deprimere; opprimere (*properly and figuratively*): frangere (*figuratively, to make spiritless; opposed to* erigere; vid. *Bremi, Nep., Them.*, 1, 3): *to be dejected by the consciousness of one's crimes*, conscientiâ scelerum opprimi: alicujus animum *or* aliquem frangere (*opposed to* alicujus animum excitare, *or* aliquem erigere): alicujus animum infringere, *or* affligere, *or* percellere. "*With dejected face*;" *by circumlocution with* dejicere vultum *or* oculos (e. g., dejecit vultum et submissâ voce locuta est, *Virg.*): dejectus vultum (*Stat.*).

DEJECTED, humilis; demissus; humilis atque demissus (*faint-hearted*): abjectus *or* abjectior; afflictus; fractus; demissus fractusque; fractus et demissus; jacens (*dejected or broken in spirit*): perculsus; profligatus (*deeply dejected*); perculsus et abjectus: tristis: a spe alienus (*void of all hope; all these epithets are applied to men, and the state of their minds*). ☞ Dejectus, *in this sense, belongs to poetry and post-classical prose* [*rare*]; haud dejectus equum duci jubet; dejecti et infracti, *Quint.*: *somewhat dejected*, subtristis: *grievously dejected*, gravissime afflictus: *to be dejected*, animo esse demisso, *or* humili atque demisso, *or* abjecto, *or* fracto, &c.; animo deficere; animo cecidisse; esse perculso et abjecto animo; jacêre (vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 17, *in.*; quid jaces? quid mœres?): *to become dejected*, animo demitti, *or* se demittere; animum demittere *or* contrahere; animum contrahere et demittere; animum abjicere; animum despondêre: *to be dejected by no danger*, nulli periculo animum submittere.

DEJECTEDLY, humili animo; demisse; demisso animo; humili atque demisso animo (*dejectedly or faint-heartedly*): abjecte; abjecto, *or* fracto, *or* afflicto animo; demisso fractoque animo (*with a broken spirit*): tristi animo (*sadly*).

DEJECTEDNESS, } animi demissio,
DEJECTION, } contractio, *or* infractio; animus demissus: animi debilitatio et abjectio (*Cic.*): recessus quidam animi et fuga: animus a spe alienus. *Sometimes* tristitia: animus abjectus, afflictus, debilitatus, *or* jacens: *don't let him see your dejection*, cave te tristem esse sentiat (*Ter., Andr.*, 2, 3, 29): *to rouse any body from his dejection*, animum alicujus jacentem excitare.

DELACERATION. Vid. DILACERATION.

DELACTATION. Vid. WEANING.

DELATE. ‖ *Convey*, vid. ‖ *Accuse*, vid.

DELATION. ‖ *Conveyance*, vid. ‖ *Accusation*, vid.

DELATOR. Vid. ACCUSER.

DELAY, TR. ‖ *Put off*, vid. DEFER. ‖ *To delay or hinder from going on*, morari; remorari; moram facere alicui rei; moram afferre alicui *or* alicui rei; moram et tarditatem afferre alicui rei (*to cause delay in any thing*): tardare; retardare (*to delay or retard any thing*; e. g., *the pursuit of the enemy*, &c.): *to delay any body* (i. e., *prevent his setting out on a journey*), profecturum detinêre; alicujus profectionem tardare: *any body on his journey*, retardare aliquem in viâ; remorari alicujus iter; *unless he has been delayed* (*on his road*), nisi quid impedimenti in viâ passus est (*Cic.*): *to delay any body in pursuit of the enemy*, tardare aliquem ad insequendum hostem (*of a bog which lay in the way*): *the attack of the enemy*, morari, tardare, *or* retardare hostium impetum: *to be delayed by any thing*, tardari aliquâ re. *I am delayed by the winds*, ventis detineor in loco; venti me tardant.

DELAY, INTR. *or* ABSOL. *To linger, loiter, be slow*, cessare (*to delay from laziness when a task is to be performed: absolutely or with infinitive; also* in aliquâ re *and sometimes* ad aliquid; e. g., ad arma, *and poetically*, in aliquid; in vota precesque, *Virg.*): cunctari (*to delay doing any thing from irresolution; seldom with infinitive* [e. g., profiteri, *Cic.*] *or relative clause* [quid faciatis, *Sal.*]): morari; moram facêre (*to delay when any body ought to be getting on*; morari *may be followed by infinitive*): tardare (*from ennui or want of will*): tergiversari (*to seek an escape from the necessity of doing or saying what one dislikes*). JN. cunctari et tergiversari (*with* ut, nē, *Cic.*): hæsitare (*to delay from not knowing what to do or say*): *to delay from day to day*, diem ex die ducere *or* prolatare. *To punish those who delay*, tardantes punire (*of bees, Plin.*).

DELAY, *s.*, mora: retardatio. JN. retardatio et mora (*delay that makes one late, hinders one*, &c.): sustentatio (*the being suspended, as to its execution*, &c., *for a time*). JN. mora et sustentatio: commoratio (*time one stops at a place*): cessatio (*from laziness when work is to be done*): dilatio; prolatio (*the putting off*): procrastinatio (*delay from one day to another*): tarditas (*slowness*). JN. tarditas et procrastinatio (*Cic.*): cunctatio (*delay from irresolution*): *to grant delay*, dare dilationem: *to grant a few days' delay* (*with reference to payment*), paucos dies ad solvendum alicui prorogare: *to ask for delay*, petere dilationem: *to admit of delay*, habêre aliquam moram et sustentationem (*opposed to necessity of being done at once*, statim): *to endure no delay*, dilationem non pati; dilationem non pati *or* recipere; cunctationem non recipere: *without delay*, sine dilatione; sine morâ; nullâ interpositâ morâ: protinus: statim, continuo (*immediately*): abjectâ omni cunctatione (*without any delay from irresolution*): *to do any thing without delay*, repræsentare aliquid (*especially of a payment, but also of other actions*): *it is no time for delay*, nulla mora est; maturato opus est: *to cause delay*, tarditatem *or* moram et tarditatem afferre (alicui rei); impedimentum afferre (alicui rei, *Tac.*); moram atque impedimentum (alicui rei) inferre (*Cic.*); (alicui rei) moram facere, afferre, inferre, objicere.

DELAYER, cunctator (*a delayer or irresolute person*): cessator (*delayer, or person who sits with his hands before him when he has work to do*): cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans: *if a female*, mulier cunctans; mulier cessans: *a terrible delayer*, lentum sane negotium (*Cic.*).

DELECTABLE. Vid. DELIGHTFUL.

DELECTABLENESS, } delectatio: ob-
DELECTATION, } lectatio. Vid. DELIGHT.

DELEGATE. ‖ *Send with power to transact business*, legare; allegare (*to delegate or depute*): legatum mittere (*to delegate or send as an ambassador, especially in affairs of state*): mandata alicui dare (*to give him a commission*). ☞ *It would be wrong to employ* amandare *and* ablegare *in this sense* (*as is frequently done in modern Latin*); *those words mean* "*to send any body away under a pretext, in order to get rid of him*:" *to delegate any body to do any thing*, alicui mandare, ut, &c.; negotium alicui dare, ut, &c.: *to be delegated to do any thing*, jussus sum facere aliquid: *to delegate with full power*, alicui alicujus rei faciendæ licentiam dare *or* permittere (*cf. Cic., Verr.*, 3, 94, 220; *Sall., Jug.*, 103, 2): liberum alicujus rei arbitrium alicui permittere (*Liv.*, 32, 37): *to be delegated by any body*, mandata habêre ab aliquo; alicujus nomine, *or* aliquo auctore facere aliquid (*to do any thing in consequence of being delegated by any body*). ‖ *To deliver or intrust any thing to the care of another on whom one confers authority to manage it*, &c., mandare alicui aliquid (*commission him to do it*; e. g., negotium): demandare alicui aliquid (*give it up entirely to another, so as to think no more about it one's self*; e. g., funeris curam; bellum): delegare alicui aliquid (*to shove off upon another what one should do one's self*; e. g., curam alicujus rei alicui; officium alicui).

DELEGATE, *s.*, legatus; cui rerum agendarum licentia data *or* permissa est (*delegate with full powers; cf. Cic., Verr.*, 3, 94, 220; *Sall., Jug.*, 103, 2): qui mandata habet ab aliquo (*commissioned*): * publicâ auctoritate missus; *also merely* legatus (*a delegate with authority from the state*. ☞ *Here* ablegatus *would be false Latin*): *delegates come from Sicily*, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis.

DELEGATION, delegatio (*Cic.; but in the sense of assigning a debt to another; in the usual sense of "delegation," Sen.*: delegationem ista res non recipit, *that "can not be performed by delegation;"* i. e., *must be done by one's self*): mandatus, ûs (*but only in the ablative, Cic.*: cujus emtorem istum demonstravi fuisse mandatu Cæsenniæ, *Cæc.*, 7, 19): res mandata (*the affair delegated, Cic.*): potestas aliquid faciendi: auctoritas, &c., *will sometimes help, or* procuratio negotii, muneris, &c. (*management of an affair, office, committed to a person*): *by delegation from the Senate*, auctoritate senatûs. ‖ *Body of delegates*, allegati (*Cic., Qu. Fr.*, 2, 3, 5; *Cluent.*, 13, 39): delecti: apocleti (*chosen counsellors*, &c.; *a more select committee*, &c., *Liv.*): legatio (*an embassy*).

DELETE. Vid. TO BLOT OUT.

DELETERIOUS, perniciosus; exitiosus; exitialis (*the first of an injurious, the two next of a destructive nature*): nocens, noxius, nociturus (*hurtful; deleterious substances*, ea, quæ nocitura videntur): veneno imbutus, *or* infectus, *or* tinctus: tabidus: tabificus (e. g., venenum, &c., *causing substances to waste away*, &c.: virulentus (*imbued with poison, or of a poisonous nature*): *who does not know that this substance is of a deleterious nature?* quis non intelligit hanc rem nocêre? *to be deleterious*, nocêre; nociturum esse.

DELETERIOUSNESS, vis nocendi.

DELETION. Vid. ERASURE.

DELF. ‖ *Mine*; fodina (*a mine*). [Vid. MINE.] ‖ *Earthen-ware*, fictilia in lapidis duritiem efficta, *noun plural* (*delftware*). Vid. EARTHEN-WARE.

DELIBERATE, *v.*, deliberare (*to weigh, as it were, in a balance; about or on a subject*, de aliquâ re; *also with* utrum—an; *with any body*, cum aliquo; *also used absolutely*): expendêre; perpendêre; pensitare: ponderare; examinare (*to examine and weigh the reasons for and against any thing*): considerare, *especially with* cum animo, *or* in animo, *or* secum (*to take any thing into consideration, in order to make one's choice, or come to a decision*): reputare (*to calculate in the mind what will be the probable result of any thing, especially with* secum, animo, *or* cum animo): agitare mente, *or* animo, *or* in mente, *or* cum animo (*to sift any thing in one's mind; to think it over repeatedly*): volutare *in one's mind*, secum animo, in animo; *or with any body*, cum aliquo; *with one's friends*, cum amicis volutare: volvere animo *or* secum; versare secum in animo (*to turn every way in one's mind: this expression never occurs in Cicero, but frequently in Livy and Sallust*): *maturely*, multa secum reputare de re; etiam atque etiam reputare, quid, &c.; videre etiam atque etiam considerare, quid, &c. (e. g., *what is to be done*, quid agendum); *most carefully and maturely*, omnia diligenter circumspicere; omnia ratione animoque lustrare; secum in animo vertere unamquamque rem: *after I had maturely deliberated and weighed every particular*, circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis; *the reasons on both sides*, omnes in utraque parte calculos ponere: *to deliberate upon or examine any thing most accurately*, exactissimo judicio examinare aliquid. ‖ *To deliberate or take counsel with others*, deliberare *or* consultare cum aliquo; aliquem adhibêre in consilium, *or* ad deliberationes: *to meet in order to deliberate*, in deliberationem, *or* in consultationem venire: *in order to deliberate*, consiliandi causâ: *it is a thing upon which one must deliberate*, consilii res est; res in deliberationem cadit.

DELIBERATE, deliberatus (*adopted as a fixed purpose, after deliberation*; e. g., mors, *Hor., poetically in this sense*): consideratus (*maturely weighed*; e. g., judicium mentis, *Cic.*; *also, improperly, of persons who act with deliberation*). Jn. (*of things*) consideratus ac provisus (e. g., via vivendi, *Cic.*); consideratus ac diligens (e. g., excogitatio faciendi aliquid): circumspectus (e. g., judicium); moderatio animi; *perhaps not pre-Augustan, Freund*; *also, improperly, of persons*): meditatus *or* meditatus et præparatus (e. g., ea [= *those injuries*] quæ meditata et præparata inferuntur, *Cic., Off.*, 1, 8, 27): cogitatus (e. g., facinus). Jn. meditatus et cogitatus (e. g., *a crime*, scelus, *Cic.*); *or* diu consideratus et multo ante meditatus (*Cic.*). *It is my deliberate resolution*, certum ac deliberatum est; deliberatum et constitutum est; habeo statutum cum animo ac deliberatum (*with infinitive*; *all Cic.*): *he had no more deliberate purpose than*, &c., neque illi quicquam deliberatius fuit, quam, &c.: *to take any thing into more deliberate consideration*, consideratius consulere alicui rei (*Cic.*): *a deliberate opinion* (= *decision of the mind*) *or resolution*, consideratum judicium mentis (*Cic.*): *a deliberate resolve* (*of a moral nature*), quædam inductio animi ac voluntas (*Cic. ad Quint. Fr.*, 1, 11): *not by any deliberate and wise choice, but by a sudden impulse*, non delectu aliquo aut sapientiâ, sed impetu et quâdam temeritate (e. g., duci, *Cic.*). ☞ "*Deliberate*" *may often be translated by* ("*deliberately*") prudens sciensque *or* sciens *only*: e. g., *to utter a deliberate calumny*, calumniari sciens.

DELIBERATELY, considerate (*opposed to* inconsiderate); caute (*opposed to* incaute): circumspecte (*opposed to* temere et nullo consilio): consulto (☞ consulte *is pre- and post-classical*); cogitato *or* cogitate; consilio; judicio (*opposed to* inconsiderate; inconsulto, *or* inconsulte; sine consilio; sine judicio); caute *or* circumspectius (*opposed to* incaute; temere; imprudenter; temere atque imprudenter): de industriâ: datâ *or* deditâ operâ (*of deliberate purpose*): voluntate et judicio (*Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 28, 66; *by a deliberate act of the will*): *to do any thing deliberately*, consulto et cogitatum facio aliquid; aliquid prudens sciensque facio: *a method deliberately chosen*, deliberata ac provisa via (e. g., vivendi, *Cic.*): *a word deliberately chosen*, verbum meditatum, cogitatum (*Cic.*): *a wrong deliberately committed*, injuria, quæ consulto et cogitata fit (*Cic.*), *or* quæ meditata et præparata infertur (*Cic.*). ‖ *Slowly* (vid.), lente: cunctanter: *not deliberately and wisely*, non delectu aliquo aut sapientiâ (*Cic.*).

DELIBERATENESS. *Sometimes* consideratio: cautio: circumspectio: prudentia (*caution*, &c.): ☞ considerantia, *only Vitr.*, 6, 1.

DELIBERATION, deliberatio: consultatio. Jn. deliberatio et consultatio: consideratio: reputatio [Syn. *of verbs in* To Deliberate]: *the affair requires deliberation*, habet res deliberationem; ea res venit *or* cadit in deliberationem (*Cic.*): *to have time for deliberation*, spatium deliberandi habêre (*Cic.*): *which requires further deliberation*, quod majoris consilii est (*Cic.*): *time for deliberation*, deliberandi *or* consultandi spatium: *to demand or ask for time for deliberation*, tempus ad deliberandum *or* deliberandi causâ sibi postulare: *to ask a single day for deliberation*, deliberandi sibi unum diem postulare: *to take time for deliberation*, consultandi *or* deliberandi spatium sumere: *after mature deliberation*, re consultâ et exploratâ; initâ subductâque ratione; circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis; re deliberatâ (*Cæs.*): *to weigh a point with the most careful deliberation*, exactissimo judicio examinare aliquid: *without any thing of due care and deliberation*, temere et nullo consilio: temere ac nullâ ratione: *to speak and act with deliberation*, circumspicere dicta factaque: *to act with great deliberation*, circumspectius facere aliquid. [Vid., *also*, Deliberately.] *If* = Hesitation *or* Slowness, vid. *those words*.

DELIBERATIVE, deliberativus. *A deliberative body* (publicum) consilium: *the president of a deliberative assembly* (publicorum) consiliorum moderator.

DELICACY. ‖ *Softness, fineness* (*properly and improperly*), mollitia: mollities: mollitudo (*softness*): teneritas (*tenderness*). Jn. mollities et teneritas: tenuitas (*thinness, fineness*; e. g., *of limbs, lines, and improperly of style*): subtilitas (*fineness*; e. g., *of lines, of the touches of a graving tool*, &c.; *post-Augustan in this sense*; *classical in the sense of acuteness, refined accuracy of style*, &c.): elegantia (*refinement and taste in selection*): venustas (*loveliness*). *Delicacy of feeling*, mollitudo humanitatis (*Cic.*); verecundia (*Cic., Quint. Fr.*, 3, 1, 3): *natural delicacy*, mollitia naturæ (*natural susceptibility*): naturale tenerum quiddam atque molle. *Attic delicacy* (*of style*), ea subtilitas, quam Atticam vocant: *from delicacy* (*of feeling*), verecundiâ, pudore: *an absurd or exaggerated delicacy of taste*, fastidium delicatum *or* insolens: *delicacy of ear or of taste* (*with reference to style*), aures teretes et religiosæ; aures teretes, intelligensque judicium (*Cic.*); delicatæ aures (*Quint.*, 3, 1, 3; *the last implying something of over-fastidiousness*): *a person of extreme delicacy of taste*, homo in omni judicio elegantissimus (*Cic.*). ‖ *Weakness*; e. g., *of health*, imbecillitas *or* infirmitas valetudinis: valetudo infirma: *infirma corporis constitutio (*natural *delicacy of constitution: after* firma corporis constitutio, *Cic.*). ‖ *A delicacy*, cibus lautus *or* suavissimus (vid. *a* Dainty). *Delicacies*, cibi exquisitissimi *or* suavissimi; cibi delicatiores: cupedia, *plural, or* cupediæ (*al.* cuppediæ). ‖ *Niceness and tact in action*; *mostly by* difficultas *or* difficilis *referred to the thing*: *to be a matter of great delicacy*, magnam difficultatem habêre: *of great delicacy*, difficilis (*Cic.*); lubricus *or* anceps et lubricus (*Plin.*; *cf. Ep.*, 1, 86). *With delicacy*, delicate (*post-Augustan*; e. g., delicatius tractare iracundos, *Sen.*; *with gentleness, tact*, &c.).

DELICATE, (a). *Of persons*: (*a*) *tender, soft*, tener: mollis: delicatus (*mostly in a bad sense*; *over-nice, luxurious*): (*b*) *not easily satisfied*, delicati fastidii (*fastidious, whether in eating or in any other respect*): *subtilis palati (*nice *in his eating, cf. Hor., Sat.*, 2, 8, 38): lautiarum studiosus: (*c*) *Weak*, imbecillus: infirmus (vid. *under* B): (b) *Of things*; (*a*) *Agreeable*, suavis (*agreeable to the taste*): delicatus (*mostly in a bad sense, of what is too luxurious*): (*b*) *Soft, fine*, &c. (*properly and improperly*): tener (*tender*): mollis (*soft*). Jn. tener et mollis: tenuis (*fine, thin*): subtilis (*acute; of judgment, taste*, &c.): teres; fastidiosus (*of delicate taste in style*, &c.; fastidiosus, *mostly of what is over-delicate*): elegans (*easily distinguishing differences*; *therefore nice in selection*, &c.). *Delicate feeling*, verecundia. *A delicate ear*, aures teretes, elegantes [vid. Delicacy]: *a delicate taste*, judicium subtile: *a person of the most delicate taste*, homo in omni judicio elegantissimus (*Cic.*): (*c*) *Difficult to manage*, difficilis: lubricus: anceps et lubricus (*cf. Plin. Ep.*, 1, 8, 6). ‖ *Weak* (*in health*), imbecillus: infirmus: parum firmus. *Delicate health*, tenuis valetudo (*Cic.*): valetudo imbecilla *or* infirma: *to be in delicate health*, tenui esse valetudine; imbecilliorem esse valetudine: *in very delicate health*, tenui, aut nullâ potius esse valetudine. ‖ *Endowed with quickness of feeling*, *facile sentiens. *The eye is a very delicate organ*, oculi facillime læduntur.

DELICATELY. ‖ *Tenderly, softly*, tenere *or* tenerius (*post-Augustan*): molliter: delicate. Jn. molliter et delicate; delicate ac molliter: *to live delicately*, molliter se curare (*Ter.*); delicate ac molliter vivere (*Cic.*). *I have brought you up too delicately*, nimium te habui delicatum (*Plaut.*). ‖ *Finely, elegantly*, exquisite: mirabili opere (*Cic.*): eleganter: subtiliter. Syn. *of adjectives under* Delicate.

DELICIOUS, suavissimus: dulcissimus: jucundissimus: pergratus; jucundus; perjucundus; delectabilis (*post-Augustan*; e. g., avus, *Tac.*): mirificâ suavitate (*Cic., of a villa*): *to be very delicious*, habêre multum suavitatis; suavitate refertum esse: *to be exquisitely delicious*, sensus titillare, *or* fovêre, *or* voluptate permulcêre: *to be of a delicious taste*, jucunde sapere: *to give a delicious taste or flavor to any thing*, suavitatem facere alicui rei; condire aliquid.

DELICIOUSLY, jucunde; perjucunde; suaviter; amœne, *or* amœniter.

DELICIOUSNESS, dulcedo, dulcitudo (*the first as a momentary sensation*; *the last as a quality*): suavitas (e. g., cibi; odorum): jucunditas; jucunditas et suavitas: deliciæ (*the delights*; alicujus rei): amœnitas (*especially of visible objects*; *countries, villas, gardens*, &c.).

DELIGHT, delectatio (*real, positive pleasure or enjoyment*). Jn. delectatio jucunditasque; suavitas et delectatio; delectatio et voluptas: oblectatio (*relative pleasure, from conversation, amusement*, &c.): delectamentum (*rare, Cic., Pis.*, 25, 60; inania sunt ista delectamenta pœne puerorum): deliciæ (*objectively*; *as conferring delight*): oblectamentum (*that which amuses*; *with genitive of object or subject*; e. g., senectutis; rerum rusticarum): amœnitas (*beauty of country*, &c., amœnitates orarum et litorum): *to take delight in any thing*, magnam voluptatem capere *or* percipere ex aliquâ re; aliquid in deliciis habêre; delectari aliquâ re; alicujus rei studio captum esse: *to take no delight in any thing*, abhorrêre, alienum esse ab aliquâ re. Vid. Pleasure.

DELIGHT, *v.*, tr., delectare (*to give a high degree of positive pleasure*): oblectare (*to confer a relative pleasure*; *amuse, dispel wearisomeness and unpleasant feelings*): lætitiâ afficere; lætitiâ et voluptate afficere; voluptate afficere, perfundere (*to delight or fill with pleasure*): permulcêre (*to delight or affect with pleasurable sensations*; e. g., *the ears or the hearing*): *to delight the eyes with any thing*, pascere oculos aliquâ re; fructum capere oculis ex re (*by beholding it*); fructum capere oculis in aliquâ re faciendâ (*to find extreme pleasure in doing any thing*; e. g., in alicujus corpore lacerando, *Cic., Phil.*, 11, 3, 8); dare oculis epulas (*comedy*): *to have one's mind as much delighted as one's palate*, non minus animo quam ventre delectari (*at a feast*). ‖ *To delight one's self, or to be delighted with any thing* [vid. "*to* Delight in," intrans.], se delectare; se oblectare; delectari, oblectari aliquâ re; gaudêre aliquâ re; lætari aliquâ re; voluptatem capere *or* percipere ex re; gaudium, lætitiam capere ex re; pascere animum, *or merely* pasci aliquâ re (*to delight one's eyes with an object*; e. g., *a picture*, picturâ); alicujus rei voluptate animum explêre (*to satiate the mind, as it were, with any thing*; e. g., *with a very pleasant reading*, jucundissimæ lectionis). *To be excessively delighted*, valde gaudêre; gaudêre vehementerque lætari. *I am delighted that*, &c., gaudeo *with accusative and infinitive, or* quod, &c.: in hoc delector, quod, &c. *I am excessively* (*beyond measure*, &c.) *delighted, that*, &c., sane gaudeo, quod, &c.; in hoc admodum delector, quod, &c. *I am* (*excessively*) *delighted to hear that Cæsar loves you better every day*, quod scribis te a Cæsare quotidie plus diligi, immortaliter gaudeo (*Cic., Ep.*): *any thing or any body delights me*, gratum, jucundum est mihi aliquid; probatur mihi aliquid, *or* aliquis; arridet mihi aliquid; est aliquid *or* aliquis in deliciis meis; est aliquid stomachi mei (*according to the vulgar saying, it is meat and drink to me*): *this place delights me*, *hic locus mihi arridet: *delights me exceedingly*, hic mihi præter omnes locus arridet (*Hor., Od.*, 2, 6, 13): *to be highly delighted*, maximâ lætitiâ perfusum esse; lætitiâ exsultare *or* efferri.

DELIGHT, intr. *To delight in any thing*, gaudêre aliquâ re (*of the inward feeling of delight in moderation, whether habitual or in a single instance*; e. g., æquitate: equis, pictis tabellis): delectari aliquâ re (*to take pleasure in habitually*, e. g., honore, vestitu cultuque corporis,

&c.): gestire aliquâ re (*to feel delight one can not conceal; to be elevated by it;* e. g., apricitate diei, *Col.*; otio, *Liv.*; secundis rebus, *Liv.*): exsultare (*to leap, as it were, for joy; to exult in*: equi ferocitate exsultantes, *Cic.*): lætari (*to rejoice in*; e. g., equus, quo maxime lætabatur, *Suet.*; *also improperly of plants*, &c., *liking a particular soil, Col.*): oblectare se in aliquâ re (*to amuse one's self with a pursuit*; e. g., in agri cultione, *Cic.*): alicujus rei studiosum esse (*to be fond of a pursuit*; e. g., venandi, *Cic.*): alicujus rei studio captum esse *or* teneri (*in the same sense*). ☞ Delectari *with infinitive is poetical*; e. g., delectaris bibere humanum sanguinem (*Phædr.*) *for* bibendo humano sanguine. Vid. "*To be delighted with*," *under* TO DELIGHT, TRANS.

DELIGHTFUL, suavis: dulcis: jucundus (*or superlative of these adjectives*): acceptus; gratus: amœnus [SYN. *in* AGREEABLE]: *very delightful*, pergratus; gratus acceptusque; jucundus; perjucundus; oblectationis plenus (*Cic.*): *delightful weather*, tempestas læta: *a delightful life*, vita amœna: *to be exceedingly delightful*, habēre multum suavitatis, jucunditatis; suavitate refertum esse: *to be delightful to the eyes*, delectare oculos; *to the ears*, aures mulcēre *or* permulcēre; auribus blandiri; *to the senses*, sensus titillare, fovēre, voluptate permulcēre.

DELIGHTFULLY, jucunde; perjucunde; suaviter; amœne *or* amœniter.

DELIGHTFULNESS, delectatio; oblectatio; deliciæ; voluptas; amœnitas. SYN. *in* DELIGHT.

DELINEATE, ‖ PROPR. *To draw the outline of any thing*, describere (*in all the meanings of the English word*): alicujus rei primas lineas ducere (*improperly in Quintilian of the first sketch of a subject*): primis lineis designare aliquid (*Quint.*; *improperly, but both may be used properly*): exprimere imaginem alicujus rei (*especially in order to give an exact representation of any thing*): formam alicujus describere, *to delineate the whole form*): speciem *or* imaginem operis alicujus deformare (*Vitr.*): delineare imaginem alicujus (*post-classical, Plin.*; *to draw a sketch*): exscribere imaginem alicujus (*to copy*): aliquem *or* aliquid depingere (*to delineate or depict*). ‖ *Draw; paint*, vid.: *to delineate the River Himera like a woman, both in form and dress*, Himēram in muliebrem formam habitumque formare: *to delineate the gods like men*, deos in humani oris speciem assimilare (*Tac.*). ‖ FIG. *To give a lively representation of any thing in words*, dicendo effingere alicujus rei imaginem; exponere; exprimere (*to make visible, as it were, by words*, exprimere *also with the addition of* oratione): adumbrare aliquid *or* speciem et formam alicujus rei (*to shadow out and place any thing in its proper light; of painters and orators*): describere (*to delineate characteristically*, χαρακτηρίζειν): deformare aliquem (*is sometimes used in a bad sense*; vid. *Cic.*, *Cæl.*, 2, *init.*): *to delineate badly*, male narrare rem. *If there exists such a woman as I have just delineated*, si qua mulier sit hujusmodi, qualem ego paullo ante descripsi (*Cic.*).

DELINEATION, PROPR., forma (*of an architectural object*; *cf. Cic.*, *Quint. Fr.*, 2, 6, 2; *and Vitr.*, visum est mihi formas, sive uti Græci σχήματα dicunt, duo explicare, *of an illustrative figure*): deformatio (*Vitr.*): adumbratio (*a slightly shaded sketch, Vitr.*; *and improperly, Cic.*): designatio (*the marking out*; e. g., cellarum, (*Vitr.*): descriptio (e. g., volutarum, *Vitr.*): ichnographia (*the first, a representation in drawing; the latter, a ground-plan or design*). *Sometimes* figura: species: imago: *to make a delineation of any thing*, speciem operis deformare; imaginem *or* formam operis delineare (*late, Plin.*): *to make a delineation of a building*, imaginem operis deformare lineis. *The arts of delineation*, artes, quæ in effectu positæ sunt; artes effectivæ (*Quint.*, 2, 18, 2 *and* 3). ‖ FIG. *By words*, &c., descriptio (*delineation of places, characters*, &c.): designatio; imago; forma; figura; species et figura; * operis ratio: * primæ velut lineæ alicujus rei (*a first sketch of it; after* velut primas lineas ducere, (*Quint.*): *to give a delineation of any thing*, alicujus rei speciem et formam adumbrare: *to give a short delineation of any thing*, tantummodo summas attingere (*opposed to* res explicare, *Nep.*, *Pel.*, 1, 1).

DELINQUENCY. Vid. GUILT, CRIME.

DELINQUENT, nocens: maleficus: qui scelus fecit *or* commisit. [☞ *Not* reus. Vid CRIMINAL].

DELIQUATE, deliquare. Vid. MELT, DISSOLVE.

DELIQUATION, liquatio; conflatura (*of metals*).

DELIQUESCE, deliquescere.

DELIQUIUM, subita (animæ) defectio (*Suet.*, *Cal.*, 50; *fainting*: ☞ animi deliquium *not Latin*; animi defectus *doubtful. No distinction of the kinds or degrees, such as* deliquium, syncope, *occur in Celsus; they may be retained as technical terms*).

DELIRIOUS, delirus: mente alienatus: *to be delirious*, mente alienatum esse (*general term*): mente alienatâ *or* perturbatâ loqui: *to become delirious*, mente alienari.

DELIRIUM, delirium (*medical term, Cels.*, 2, 8; cui calor et tremor, saluti delirium est): mentis alienatio (*general term, as temporary delirium, Cels.*, 4, 2, *init.*).

DELIVER. ‖ *Set free*, &c., liberare re *or* a re: exsolvere re (*to set free from bonds; properly and figuratively, from debt, anxiety, punishment*, &c): eximere re, *or* ex, *or* de re (*to release by taking out of*, &c., *from fear, slavery, punishment*, &c., *with* de re *when it means* "*to exempt*;" e. g., agrum de vectigalibus: *post-Augustan with dative*): levare re (*to deliver from a weight* = *an unpleasant state, such as that of fear, care, trouble*): expedire ex re, re (*disentangle from*; *Cicero has* ex laqueis, *but* molestiâ *without preposition*; *also* ab omni occupatione; *Terence has* molestiâ, ærumnis, crimine, curâ, *but* ex turbâ): in libertatem vindicare (*to set free*, rempublicam, patriam, populum; *from any thing*, ex re; e. g., ex dominatu alicujus, *Cic.*): extrahere ex re (*to drag out of any thing*): eripere ex *or* a re (*to snatch from any thing; the last two mean to deliver out of dangers or unpleasant states*); *from slavery*, servitute liberare *or* excipere; servitio eximere; e servitute in libertatem restituere *or* vindicare; servile jugum e cervicibus alicujus dejicere; ab aliquo servitutis jugum depellere; alicui conditionem servilem eripere; *from a blockade*, liberare obsidione; eximere obsidione *or* ex obsidione; *from debt*, ære alieno liberare *or* exsolvere; *from pecuniary difficulties*, difficultate pecuniarum exuere. [Vid. TO FREE; *and the particular substantives*, TROUBLE, SORROW, CARE, &c.] ‖ *To deliver* (*without express mention of* "*from what*"). *To deliver one's country*, patriam e servitute in libertatem vindicare; patriam eripere ex hostium manibus: *to deliver a prisoner*, aliquem liberare custodiis, eximere vinculis: *to deliver a city*, urbem obsidione liberare (*from a blockade*). ‖ *To save*, servare; conservare: salutem alicui dare; salutis auctorem esse alicui (*to deliver any body, or save any body's life or civil existence*): *to deliver a city from the enemy*, urbem ab hostibus recuperare (*to recover it*): *to deliver any body from destruction*, ab interitu vindicare *or* retrahere; ab exitio ad salutem revocare; a morte eripere (*Cic.*): *to be delivered from the very jaws of death*, a limine ipso mortis revocari. ‖ *To deliver* (*in child-birth*), mulieri parienti adesse *or* opem ferre: *to be delivered*, partum edere; parēre; *of a child*, partui edere infantem: *to be delivered of twins*, geminum partum edere (*Liv.*, 1, 4): ☞ eniti (enisus, *Liv.*; enixus, *Quint.*) *is not found in this sense before Liv.*; e. g., 40, 4. ‖ *To hand over to any body*, tradere (*to deliver any thing to the care of any body*, alicui aliquid): reddere (*to deliver or restore any thing received to its proper owner*, alicui aliquid): deferre (*to deliver any thing to the charge of any body*, aliquid ad aliquem): perferre (*to convey any thing to any body and deliver it to him*, aliquid ad aliquem: *all these apply to a letter*, literas; epistolam: ☞ *but* dare literas ad aliquem *means to write to any body*). *To deliver with one's own hand*, rem de manu in manum tradere. ‖ TO DELIVER OVER; vid. DELIVER UP. ‖ TO DELIVER DOWN, tradere (*by writing; and of traditional customs*, &c., consuetudo a majoribus tradita). ‖ TO DELIVER UP, dedere (*general term, to any body*, alicui; *to any thing*, ad aliquid; *to something to be suffered*, alicui rei; *to something it is to serve*, patriæ, libidini alicujus; *and figuratively, to a pursuit*, studio, literis): prodere (*treacherously*): tradere (*to hand over to; deliver over to*; e. g., urbem, arma, thesaurum), &c.: cedere (*to yield up a possession*; currum, regnum possessionem; *all* alicui): *to deliver up to be tortured*, aliquem ad cruciatum dedere: *to deliver any thing into a person's own hands*, aliquid alicui ipsi (coram) tradere in manum (*Plaut.*): *to deliver up deserters*, dare *or* reddere transfūgas; perfūgas restituere (e. g., *according to compact*, ex fœdere): *to deliver up arms, beasts of draught*, &c. (*of a city to the enemy*), arma proferre; jumenta producere (*Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 7, 11): *to deliver any body up to be killed*, dedere aliquem ad supplicium, necem, *or* (*Tac.*) exitium; exhibēre aliquem ad ferrum; aliquem ad supplicium; tradere aliquem supplicio (*Suet.*, *Vitell.*, 14): *to demand that any body should be delivered up*, exposcere aliquem (e. g., *of a state*, publice): deposcere aliquem, *with or without* in pœnam, ad supplicium: *to deliver a city up to the enemy*, urbem tradere hostibus in manum; urbem dedere; urbis deditionem facere. ‖ *To utter, speak*, &c., pronunciare (*to deliver a speech*): recitare (*to deliver with appropriate expression*): *to deliver any thing from memory*, aliquid memoriter pronunciare *or* proferre (proferre *applies to recitation before an audience*): *to deliver a speech*, orationem habēre, agere *or* dicere (*general terms*): concionari, concionem habēre (*to harangue a multitude; the people, soldiers*, &c.); *before any body*, verba facere apud aliquem; *to the people*, verba facere apud populum (*general term*): ad *or* apud populum agere (*as a public accuser; the proposer of a law*, &c.): *he delivered a speech to this effect*, verba ita fecit: *to deliver any thing verbatim, or word for word*, iisdem verbis aliquid reddere: *to deliver any thing in a mechanical or sing-song manner*, aliquid decantare: *to deliver any body's message to any body*, mandata alicujus ad aliquem perferre (*about any thing*, de aliquâ re): *to deliver one's opinion*, sententiam suam promere, expromere, deprompere, prodere, aperire; quid velim, *or* sentiam, dicere, ostendere, profiteri: *by deputy*, sententiam suam per alium ostendere; *with freedom*, libere dicere *or* loqui; *before any body about any thing*, libere aliquid profiteri apud aliquem.

DELIVERANCE. Vid. DELIVERY.

DELIVERER. ‖ *Preserver*, servator; conservator (*general terms*): salutis auctor (*preserver of life and civil existence*): liberator; is qui liberat (*deliverer*): vindex (*deliverer or rescuer*, e. g., *from danger*, periculi): ☞ salvator (*for* servator) *belonged to the country dialect of the Romans, but* sospitator *is defended by Lindemann ad Vit. Duumv.*, p. 6: *a female deliverer*, servatrix: conservatrix. ‖ *One who communicates; by circumlocution* [traditor, *very late, Arnob.*]: *the deliverer of a message*, nuntius.

DELIVERY. ‖ *Act of setting free*, liberatio (*setting free*). ‖ *Act of bringing forth children*, partus (*childbirth*): ☞ enixus, *late, Plin.*: *untimely delivery*, abortio. ‖ *Act of delivering up*, traditio (*delivery or surrender to the enemy*): deditio (*full surrender into the power and disposal of the enemy*): proditio (*when accompanied with treachery*) ‖ *Manner in which any body delivers himself* (= *speaks*), genus dicendi; dictio (*especially the manner of expressing thoughts by speech*): actio (*rhetorical delivery in reference to the proper modulation*

of the voice, the holding and motions of the body, especially in the representation of a theatrical piece): pronunciatio (*including both speech and action, as far as the expression of the thoughts is concerned*): elocutio (*rhetorical delivery with reference to pronunciation, diction, and style, φράσις*): *a popular delivery*, populari dictio: *a delivery full of life or spirit*, actio plena animi *or* spiritûs: *a good delivery*, facilis et profluens in dicendo celeritas (*of the readiness with which words are found; the absence of hesitation*, &c.): *to have a good delivery*, bene *or* commode dicere: *a fluent or ready delivery*, facilem esse in dicendo; facilem et expeditum esse ad dicendum.

DELL, vallis: convallis (= "planities ex omni parte comprehensa montibus collibusve," *Fest.*).

DELTA, Delta (æ, *or indeclinable neuter*). *Also of "the Delta" in Egypt* (*Auct., Bell. Alex.*, 27; *Plin.*, &c.).

DELUDE. Vid. DECEIVE, DISAPPOINT.

DELUDER. Vid. DECEIVER.

DELUGE, *s.*, PROPR. [Vid. FLOOD.] ‖ FIG., magna vis alicujus rei; * superfusa alicujus rei copia (*cf. Quint.*, 1, 2, 28; *but not in this sense*); *or by participle*, superfusus. *A deluge of enemies*, hostes superfusi; *of the Albanian race*, Albani gens superfusa (e. g., montibus Caucasiis, *Plin.*).

DELUGE, *v.*, inundare (*properly and figuratively*): ☞ irrigare, *in this sense, is poetical in Liv.*, 7, 3: superfundi (*with dative, properly and figuratively: in figurative sense also*, superfundere se *with dative or accusative with* in; e. g., causa superfundendi se Italiæ; superfudit deinde se in Asiam. *Tacitus joins* nube ipsâ operire ac superfundere, *of overwhelming troops irresistibly, Hist.*, 3, 2, *fin.*). *The Tiber deluged the fields*, Tiberis agros inundavit; *continued rain deluging the whole country*, imbres continui campis omnibus inundantes (*Liv.*, 8, 24): *the Cimbri deluged Italy*, Cimbri Italiam inundabant (*Justin.*, 38, 4, 15): *that the Thracians and Illyrians would deluge Macedonia*, Thraces et Illyrios in Macedoniam se effusuros (*Liv.*, 38, 12): *to deluge Europe with his armies*, Europam inundare exercitibus.

DELUSION. ‖ *Act of deluding* [vid. DECEPTION]. ‖ *Delusive representation; false notion*, &c., opinio falsa: error: vana spes (*delusive hope*): *a pleasant delusion*, error felicissimus *or* gratissimus: *to be under a happy delusion*, errore felicissimo duci: *an optical delusion*, mendacium oculorum (*a false report made by the sense of sight*): ludibrium oculorum (*Curt.*): *superstition, a delusion by which the human mind is enslaved*, mentium humanarum ludibrium superstitio (*Liv.*): *to make any body believe a delusion*, in fraudem aliquem impellere.

DELUSIVE, falsus: fallax. JN. falsus atque fallax: vanus (*empty*). *A delusive hope*, fallax spes; spes falsa atque fallax: *a delusive image of any thing*, falsa imitatio simulatioque alicujus rei.

DELUSIVELY, fraudulenter; fallaciter; dolose; per dolum (*fraudulently*): simulate: *to act delusively*, dolose, malâ fide, fallaciter, simulate, &c., agere.

DELVE. Vid. TO DIG; *and for figurative meaning*, TO FATHOM.

DELVE, *s.* Vid. PIT, DITCH, &c.

DELVER. Vid. DIGGER.

DEMAGOGUE, concionator (*Cic., Cat.*, 5, 5, 9: *a haranguer of the people*): homo popularis ac turbulentus (*Cic.*): homo seditiosus; seditionum auctor; homo evertendarum rerum cupidus; homo rerum novarum (*or* commutandarum) *or* rerum mutationis cupidus; princeps novandarum rerum; rerum novarum molitor (*an innovator, a man of revolutionary principles, Suet., Domit.*, 10): turbator plebis, *or* vulgi (*an agitator*); *to be a demagogue*, popularem hominem esse ac turbulentum; rebus novis studêre; res novas quærere, agere, moliri; novis consiliis rem publicam turbare: *to play the demagogue*, popullariter agere: *the spirit of a demagogue*, * ingenium ad res novandas proclive.

DEMAND, *v.* ‖ *Claim*, poscere: deposcere; exposcere: postulare; expostulare: flagitare; efflagitare: petere; expetere. JN. deposcere atque expetere [SYN. *in* CLAIM]: exigere (*to demand the payment of a debt*): *to demand any thing of or from any body*, rem ab aliquo petere, postulare, poscere; (*as a due*) rem exigere ab aliquo: *to demand for or on behalf of any body*, petere pro altero (*Cic.*): petere alteri (*Virg.*): *to demand by letter*, per literas flagitare: *to have a right to demand*, jure quodam suo postulare posse; justam postulandi causam habêre. ‖ *To demand so much* (*for goods*, &c.), poscere (e g., quanti poscit—tanti, &c., *Plaut.*): indicare (*opposed to* promittere, *to offer: to demand* 100 *sesterces*, indicare centum nummis). ‖ *Require, as needed*, poscere: postulare [vid. REQUIRE, NEED]: *the time demands any thing*, tempus poscit: *when circumstances shall demand*, quum res postulabit: *what both time and circumstances demand*, quæ tempus et necessitas flagitat: *when necessity demands it*, quum necessitas postulat: *truth demands*, veritas clamat: *my interest demands it*, ita ferunt rationes nostræ: *do what your honor and the public interests demand*, fac ex tuâ dignitate et e republicâ (*Cic.*): *necessity demands it*, id postulat necessitas (*Cic.*); id poscit usus (*Cæs.*): *it demands prudence*, est prudentis: *friendship demands*, est amici: *those subjects demand a long discourse*, multi sermonis sunt ista.

DEMAND, *s.* ‖ *Claim*, preces (*demands or solicitations*): postulatio (*act of claiming; claim. It has no plural in good prose, except in the sense of "an expiatory sacrifice"*): postulatum (*thing demanded*): *at any body's demand*, aliquo petente; postulante: *what is your demand?* quid est, quod me velis? quid vis faciam? *to refuse any body's demand*, alicui petenti negare: *a demand not to be put up with*, postulatum intolerabile: *a shameless demand*, postulatio impudens: *very fair or moderate demands*, postulata lenissima: *a just demand*, æqua et honesta postulatio: *to resist a demand*, postulationi alicujus resistere (*Cic.*): *to comply with a demand*, postulationi alicujus concedere; postulata facere (*Nep.*): *to take any body's demands into consideration*, de postulatis alicujus cognoscere (*Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 11): *to make an unjust demand*, iniquum postulare: *I grant any body's demand*, quod aliquis postulat, concedo: *not to comply with a demand for any thing*, postulationem alicujus rei abjicere: *an urgent demand*, flagitatio; efflagitatio: *an unseasonable demand*, efflagitatio intempestiva. ‖ *The inquiring the price of any thing; there is a great demand for any thing* (= *it has a large sale*), aliquid a multis expetitur. *To be in demand*, facile vendi; facile emtorem reperire (*Plaut., Pœn.*, 1, 2, 128). *Goods that are in demand*, merces vendibiles. ‖ *Claim for payment; to pay any thing on demand*, pecuniam repræsentare; pecuniam præsentem solvere (*to any body*, alicui). *The bill is payable on demand*, * pecunia ex syngraphâ statim solvenda est; * pecunia ex syngraphâ repræsentanda est. *I will give you a bill on such a person, payable on demand*, pecuniam ab aliquo [qui mihi debet] repræsentabo (*Cic., Att.*, 12, 25). *I will give you a bill on Faberius, payable on demand*, pecuniam a Faberio repræsentabimus (*Cic., Att.*, 12, 25). *To make no further demand*, amplius non petere: *to give a security that no further demands will be made*, satisdare amplius eo nomine non peti (*a technical form of Roman law, Cic., Fam.*, 13, 28). ‖ *Legal claim*, jus (*a demand or right*): petitio (*an action in a court of justice to establish a claim*): vindiciæ (*a judicial claim to any thing or person*): *an unjust demand or claim*, injustæ vindiciæ: *the suit or process for establishing a demand*, lis vindiciarum: *to make a demand of any thing*, rem sibi vindicare, *or* ad se (*whether in a court of justice or otherwise*): *to enforce a demand against any body*, expetere jus ab aliquo. Vid. CLAIM, *s.*

DEMANDANT, postulator: flagitator (*an urgent demandant*): accusator; actor; actor accusatorque (*especially in a criminal process*): petitor; qui petit (*in a civil process with regard to* meum *and* tuum); *if a female*, accusatrix; quæ accusat, quæ petit.

DEMANDER, qui postulat; qui petit (*general term for one who demands*). Vid. DEMANDANT.

DEMARKATION. *Point of demarkation*, terminus: *lines of demarkation*, fines et termini (*order never reversed*): termini constituti: fines terminati.

DEMEAN. ‖ *To demean one's self*, se gerere (*with an adverb* [☞ *not adjective*], e. g., *as an honest man*, honeste); *as any body, also* pro aliquo; *in any thing*, in re: *to demean one's self suitably to one's rank*, pro dignitate vivere: *to demean one's self toward any body suitably to his rank*, dignitati alicujus consulere [vid. TO BEHAVE]: *to demean one's self liberally, harshly toward any body*, aliquem liberaliter habêre; aspere tractare. ‖ *To act in a manner beneath one's self*, se demittere; se submittere: se abjicere: se abjicere et prosternere; minuere suam dignitatem: *to demean one's self to any thing*, prolabi ad aliquid; se projicere in aliquid (*by shedding tears like a woman*, in muliebres fletus): descendere ad aliquid (e. g., *the most violent abuse*, ad gravissimas verborum contumelias).

DEMEANOR, * ratio, quâ aliquis utitur adversus aliquem (*demeanor in reference to others*): mores (*moral or external demeanor*): vita (*demeanor, or manner of living*). ☞ "*Demeanor*" *and its adjective are often expressed together by a substantive; thus: unassuming demeanor*, modestia: *courteous demeanor*, humanitas (*in our intercourse with others*): *friendly, condescending, affable demeanor* (*especially toward inferiors and dependents*), comitas: *liberal demeanor*, liberalitas: *engaging demeanor*, dulcedo et suavitas morum: *exceedingly engaging demeanor*, suavissimi mores: *obliging, courteous, respectful demeanor toward others*, observantia: *prudent demeanor*, prudentia: *haughty demeanor*, superbia: *insolent, presumptuous demeanor*, insolentia: *savage, brutal demeanor*, ferocitas (*as a characteristic*); *unseemly demeanor*, impudentia: *lawless demeanor*, intemperantia: *to assume a very different demeanor*, novum gestum capere (*comically*): *to make any body assume a new demeanor*, alicujus mores mutare (*under particular circumstances or events*). ‖ *Deportment, carriage*, gestus: gestus motusque: incessus (*gait*).

DEMENTATE, in rabiem agere (*of beasts and men, when brought into a rabid state*); ad insanitatem adigere (*of men when brought into a state of infatuation*); efferare (*to provoke into a fury*): ☞ dementare = dementire, "*to be mad*," *is a doubtful reading, Appul., Apol.*, p. 527.

DEMENTATION (= *Act of making frantic*); *by circumlocution with* in rabiem agere; ad insanitatem adigere; efferare, &c.

DEMERIT, *v.*, in culpâ esse.

DEMERIT, *s.* Vid. FAULT, BLAME, *s.*

DEMI-, semi-; sem- (*before vowels*): sē- (*before* libra *and* mestris, *from* mensis. ☞ *Most of these compounds are post-Augustan*): hemi- (*the Greek ἡμι-*).

DEMI-GOD, heros (*poetically*, semi-deus).

DEMIGRATE. Vid. EMIGRATE.

DEMISE, *s.* ‖ *Decease; the demise of any body*, decessus alicujus; discessus alicujus e vitâ; excessus e vitâ; obitus alicujus: *on the day of his demise*, eo ipso die, quo excessit e vitâ: *on the evening before his demise*, ad vesperum pridie quam excessit e vitâ. ‖ *Conveyance by lease or will*, &c., locatio (*by lease*): legatum (*property demised*): testamentum (*will*): *or circumlocution by* legare, legatum scribere; legatum habêre in testamento, &c.

DEMISE, *v.* ‖ *To lease*, &c., locare: elocare. ‖ *To bequeath*, legare alicui aliquid: alicui legatum scribere: *to have any thing demised to one*, legatum habêre in testamento: *any thing is demised to any body*, aliquis legatum habet in alicujus testamento (*Petron.*, 141, 2): *to demise the greatest part of his estate to any body*, ali-

quem heredem ex asse instituere: *to demise the whole of his property to any body*, aliquem heredem omnibus bonis instituere: *to demise half, the third part of his property to any body*, aliquem heredem ex dimidiâ parte, ex tertiâ parte, *or* ex teruncio instituere. Vid. "*to* LEAVE *by will*."

DEMISSION. Vid. DEPRESSION *or* DEGRADATION.

DEMIT. Vid. DEPRESS, DEGRADE.

DEMI-TONE, hemitonium.

DEMOCRACY, ea imperii forma, quâ vis omnis penes populum est (*Liv.*, 1, 43); ratio popularis; populi potentia *or* imperium; populi potestas omnium rerum (*as a form of government*): civitas (res publica) popularis (*opposed to* civitas regia); civitas, in quâ in populo sunt omnia; civitas, quæ a populo tenetur; civitas in quâ omnia per populum geruntur; civitas in quâ populi potestas summa est; res publica, in quâ per populum aguntur, et sunt in populi potestate omnia; res publica in quâ populus plurimum potest, omniaque ejus arbitrio geruntur; res publica, quæ populo, *or* populi potestate, regitur (*all as states. For most of these expressions*, vid. *Cic., De Rep.*, 1, 26–28; 3, 14, 33 *and* 35). *For "a pure democracy," take the strongest of these terms. To have an antipathy to a democracy*, aversum esse a ratione populari.

DEMOCRAT, qui populi causam agit; populi potentiæ amicus: homo popularis: homo popularis ac turbulentus (*as a term of reproach*).

DEMOCRATICAL, popularis (e. g., *a democratical constitution*, ratio popularis): *to restore the democratical form of government*, populo reddere procurationem reipublicæ (*Nep.*).

DEMOLISH, demoliri (*pull down with an exertion of strength*; e. g., *a roof, part of a wall*, tectum: partem muri): evertere (*to demolish, or turn topsy-turvy*; e. g., urbem, statuam; *thence, figuratively, to annihilate*, e. g., *the state; virtue; friendship*; rem publicam; virtutem; amicitiam): disjicere (e. g., mœnia, arcem, munitiones, statuas, &c.): discutere (*to shake to pieces*; e. g., columnam, aliquantum muri): delĕre (*destroy utterly*; e. g., urbem): *to demolish utterly*, funditus destruere; a *or* e fundamentis disjicere; funditus evertere (*properly*): solo æquare, *or* adæquare; delĕre et solo adæquare (e. g., urbem): *to demolish fortifications*, mœnia a fundamentis disjicere: *there is nothing which time can not demolish*, nihil est, quod non conficiat vetustas.

DEMOLISHER; *the demolisher of any thing*, eversor alicujus rei (*he who overthrows any thing*; e. g., *Corinth*, Corinthi; *a kingdom or city*, imperii, urbis): exstinctor alicujus rei (*figuratively; he who extinguishes what may be figuratively considered a fire*; e. g., *a conspiracy*, conjurationis).

DEMOLITION, demolitio (*rare; Cic., Vitr.*): disturbatio: eversio: excisio; excidium: exstinctio (*figuratively, annihilation*) [SYN. *in* DESTRUCTION]: deletio (*only Lucil.; the total demolition of our army*, deletio nostri ad unum exercitûs, *Lucil.*): ☞ destructio *is not classical. At the demolition of Corinth*, in Corinthi disturbatione: *before the demolition of Troy*, Trojâ incolumi.

DEMON. ‖ *Evil spirit*, dæmon (*Lact.*, 2, 44, *sqq.*): diabŏlus (*a devil*; διάβολος, *Eccl.*): *one who expels demons*, * qui diabŏlos expellit ac fugat: (*if by exorcism*) exorcista (*Eccl.*). ‖ *A good or bad spirit*, Genius, *or* genius comes (*Hor.*).

DEMONIAC, dæmoniacus (*Firm. Math. Sulp. Sev., Vit. S. Martini*, 18): * a malis dæmonibus actus: lymphaticus: lymphatus (*possessed*).

DEMONIACAL, dæmoniacus (*Lact.*): dæmonicus (*Tert.*); diabolicus (*Eccl.*): nefandus (*figuratively*, e. g., *demoniacal malignity*, nefanda malitia): fœdus (e. g., fœda consilia).

DEMONSTRABLE, quod argumentis, *or* rationibus, firmari, quod argumentis doceri potest; quod probari potest; probabilis.

DEMONSTRABLY, probabiliter.

DEMONSTRATE, docēre: gravissimis argumentis docēre: demonstrare (*to prove fully, and by incontrovertible arguments*): firmare; confirmare; *especially with* arguments (*to confirm by weighty arguments*): probare alicui aliquid (*to convince any body of the possibility of any thing*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 3): efficere (*to make out by force of logical demonstration*): vincere; vincere argumentis; evincere (*to evince by irrefragable arguments*, evincere *rare*; *cf. Cic., Ep.*, 2, 28, 4; vincere *with accusative and infinitive; seldom* hoc, ut, *Hor.*: convincere, *by irrefragable arguments: any thing*, aliquid, e. g., errores Epicuri; te nihil scire): coarguere (e. g., errorem, &c.): ☞ demonstrare *does not, like the English "demonstrate," imply irresistible force of argument. This is demonstrated by the fact that*, &c., ejus rei testimonium est, quod, &c.: *this is difficult to demonstrate*, hoc difficile est probatu: *to be demonstrated*, effectum esse: *to consider it demonstrated*, habēre pro re compertâ.

DEMONSTRATION, probatio (*in the Digest it is used for the proof of an allegation in a court of justice*): demonstratio (*proving by bringing strong arguments, Vitr. 9, præf. 4*): *mathematical demonstration*, necessaria mathematicorum ratio: argumentatio (*clear and rigorous demonstration by arguments*): via, ratio probandi. *The force may often be given by* firmissima argumenta: *to prove to demonstration*, firmissimis argumentis docēre. *To establish any thing by strict demonstration*, aliquid non probabili argumentatione, sed necessaria mathematicorum ratione concludere (*Cic., Fin.*, 5, 4, 9).

DEMONSTRATIVE, firmus ad probandum (*adapted to prove*; e. g., argumentum): gravis (*weighty, and thence conclusive*; e. g., argumentum, *Cic., Rosc. Com.*, 12, 36): *a demonstrative argument*, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum: ☞ demonstrativus *is a rhetorical technical term, "containing praise or dispraise," &c.*

DEMONSTRATIVELY, ad persuadendum accommodate; ad persuasionem apposite (e. g., dicere): manifesto *or* manifeste; evidenter; oculorum judicio: ☞ demonstrative = demonstrando, *pointing out the object; very late, Macrob.*

DEMONSTRATOR, qui docet, *especially with* argumentis: qui demonstrat: qui probat alicui aliquid: qui interpretatur aliquid: qui diligentius explicat aliquid; qui naturam alicujus rei evolvit; qui notionem rei involutam aperit: ☞ demonstrator (*one who points out any thing; in Cicero and Columella very rare; in Columella opposed to* inventor).

DEMORALIZATION, mores corrupti *or* perditi: vita vitiis flagitiisque omnibus dedita (*of an individual*): *our demoralization is on the increase*, mores magis magisque lapsi sunt.

DEMORALIZE, mores corrumpere *or* depravare: moribus nocēre: *the age grows more and more demoralized every day*, mores magis magisque labuntur: *having a demoralizing effect*, mores corrumpens; moribus nocens: *the frequenting of taverns has a demoralizing effect*, cauponæ moribus nocent; in cauponis mores corrumpuntur (*Quint.*, 1, 2, 3, *and* 4): *in this demoralized age*, tam perditis moribus; *in this demoralized state*, in tam corruptâ civitate.

DEMULCENT, dolorem leniens, mitigans (*assuaging pain*). *A demulcent*, levamen; levamentum; allevamentum; *for any thing*, alicujus rei (*possessing the quality of assuaging pain*): medicina, *for any thing*, alicujus rei (*possessing healing qualities*): fomentum, *for any thing*, alicujus rei (*possessing soothing qualities; all both properly and figuratively*).

DEMUR. ‖ *Hesitate*, &c., dubitare: dubium esse; in dubio esse (*to be undetermined*): dubitatione æstuare (*to demur so as to be completely unhinged, from not knowing how to make up one's mind*; vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 30, 74); animo *or* animi pendēre (*to demur or remain irresolute*): *about any thing*, dubitare de aliquâ re (*with the accusative, in classical Latin, only if a pronoun is used*): *to demur a little*, subdubitare. ‖ *To plead a point of law*, &c.; *to demur against any body or any thing*, alicui *or* alicui rei exceptione uti; exceptionem opponere; excipere adversus aliquem (*Ulp. and Paul. Dig.*, 44, 1, 2, *and* 20; *African. Dig.*, 16, 1, 17, §-1).

DEMUR, *s.* ‖ *Hesitation*, dubitatio: hæsitatio: scrupulus: religio (*a scruple of conscience*) [vid. HESITATION]: *there will be no demur on my part*, nihil impedio; non repugnabo: *without any demur*, non dubitanter; nullâ interpositâ dubitatione; sine ullâ dubitatione.

DEMURE, severus; gravis; verecundus; modestus: *affectedly demure*, qui vultum ad severitatem componit.

DEMURELY, vultu ad severitatem composito; *or* modeste; pudice; decore, &c.

DEMUREness. *No exact expression:* vultus ad severitatem compositus: modestia simulata: * quædam vultûs modestia (vultûs modestia, *Quint.*, 4, 1, 55; *though not in this sense*): *to put on a look of demureness*, vultum ad severitatem componere.

DEMURRAGE, * stipendium pro morâ datum.

DEMURRER, dilatio; prolatio (*delay*): exceptio (*demurrer as legal plea*): quod excipitur: *he who demurs should prove his demurrer*, qui excipit, probare debet, quod excipitur (*Cels., Dig.*, 22): *to put in a demurrer*, exceptione uti; excipere: *the case admits of a demurrer*, datur exceptio.

DEN, cavum (*general term for any hole*): caverna: spelunca: specus: *and (poetically)* spelæum [SYN. *in* CAVERN]: latibulum (*hiding-place of wild beasts*, &c.): lustra, *plural* (*dens of wild beasts*, ferarum *in the poets; in prose writers*, "*dens*" *for debauchery and other deeds of darkness*): cubile (*general term for sleeping-place*; *den, lair*, &c.): *to hide themselves in dens*, latibulis se tegere; in cubilibus delitescere.

DENIABLE, quod negari potest; quod non satis constat: *to be deniable*, incertum *or* dubium esse.

DENIAL. ‖ *Assertion that the thing is not so*, negatio (*an answer in the negative*): infitiatio (*a denial of some statement or charge that affects one's personal interest; especially with reference to pecuniary transactions*): *to persist in his denial*, pernegare. ‖ *Refusal*, recusatio: repudiatio [SYN. *of verbs under* DENY]: detrectatio (*denial or refusal to do any thing*; e. g., *of military service*, militiæ): *to meet with a denial from any body*, repulsam ferre ab aliquo. ☞ Repulsam pati, *poetically, Ov. I give any body a denial of any thing*, aliquis alicujus rei a me repulsam fert: *he gave me a direct denial*, negavit se hoc esse facturum. ‖ *Denial of one's self*, dolorum et laborum contemtio (*contempt of pain and hardship*): animi moderatio (*self-denial, evinced in self-control*).

DENIER, qui negat, recusat, &c.: qui infitias it; infitiator (*especially one who denies a debt*): ☞ repudiator *and* negator, *very late: a denier of his Maker*, repudiator Creatoris (*Tertull.*), negator (*Tertull., Prudent.*, &c.).

DENIER, nummus: *not a denier*, ne nummum quidem.

DENIGRATE, denigrare (*to make black, Varr., Plin.*): infuscare (*to make blackish*). Vid. BLACKEN.

DENIGRATION, denigratio (*late*).

DENIZATION, civitas (*or, of a small state*, civitatula): jus civitatis [vid. CITIZENSHIP]: civitas sine suffragio (*of imperfect citizenship without the right of voting*). FIG. *To give denization to a word*, verbo civitatem dare (*Suet., Gramm.*, 22): *this word has obtained denization in the Latin language*, hoc verbum Latino sermone satis tritum est.

DENIZEN, *v.*, civitatem alicui dare, impertiri, tribuere; civitate aliquem donare; diplŏma civitatis alicui offerre (*Suet., Ner.*, 12); aliquem in civitatem accipere, recipere, *or* suscipere; aliquem ascribere civitati, *or* in civitatem; ali-

quem in civitatem, *or* in numerum civium asciscere. ☞ *If the notion of "imperfect citizenship is to be intimated,* civitas *must receive some modifying addition*; e. g., sine suffragio.

DENIZEN, non optimo jure civis: civis inquilinus (*applied contemptuously by Catiline to Cicero*): civitati ascriptus (*if inferiority of right need not be intimated*): qui jus civitatis accepit, &c.

DENOMINATE, nominare: ☞ denominare *is post-classical, chiefly in Quintilian, and of derivative words; so Horace,* hinc [a Lamio] Lamias ferunt Denominatos. *Cicero uses* nominare (ex) *in this sense*; e. g., aliquid ex majore parte nominare. Vid. NAME, CALL.

DENOMINATION, nominatio (*transitively and intransitively*): appellatio, nomen, vocabulum (*intransitively*): *to bring fractions to the same denomination,* * fracturas diversorum indicum ad alias ejusdem potestatis, sed eundem indicem, *or* idem nomen habentes, revocare. ☞ Denominatio, *as rhetorical technical term, is "metonymy."*

DENOMINATIVE, qui nomen dat, &c.

DENOMINATOR (*of a fraction*), *index: * qui nomen dat numero fracto, *or* fracturæ.

DENOTATION, notatio (*denoting or pointing out, whether as an act or by means of words*: ☞ denotatio *late, Quint., Decl.*, 19, 3): nota; signum (*as a sign*): designatio (*the marking out; hence the sketch or plan of any thing*).

DENOTE, notare; denotare; signare; designare (*to mark; to make known by a mark*): indicare (*to be a sign of; to intimate*; e. g., supercilia maxime indicant fastum, *Plin.*): ostendere: significare (*to convey a meaning; of words*; e. g., multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostis, *Cic.*). *To "denote," in this sense, may also be translated by* esse; e. g., ut sciatur, quid sit error (*what the word "error" denotes*): declarare (*to make clear to the understanding; hence to convey a meaning, whether as a word or conventional mark*; e. g., quæ [litera, *Cic.*] conversa mulierem declarat): ☞ denotare *must not be used in the sense of "expressing;" not* hoc vocabulum denotat, &c., *for* ostendit, significat. *These things are better denoted in the Latin language than in the Greek,* mellius hæc notata sunt verbis Latinis quam Græcis: *to denote the tones of the voice by musical notes,* vocis sonos notis signare et exprimere: *to denote by words,* verbis describere, declarare, designare.

DENOUEMENT, exitus (e. g., *of a dramatic piece*). Vid. CATASTROPHE.

DENOUNCE. ‖ *Inform against,* accusare aliquem: aliquem in jus vocare, *or* in judicium adducere (*to denounce in a court of justice*): citare aliquem reum (*to denounce or summon in a court of justice*); *for* SYN., vid. TO ACCUSE, &c.: notare (*to mark*, i. e., *as guilty, blamable,* &c.; e. g., rem, aliquem, improbitatem alicujus, &c.): deferre nomen alicujus (de aliquâ re; *post-Augustan,* deferre aliquem; *properly, to give in a person's name to the practor as being guilty of such and such a crime: "to denounce a person as a parricide,"* nomen alicujus de parricidio deferre, *Cic.*; *the person to whom the denouncement is made may be in the dative, or in the accusative with* ad; *the crime may stand in the genitive after* nomen, *but more usually takes* de). ‖ *To declare openly,* &c., nunciare; renunciare (*to denounce or declare openly*): denunciare (*to denounce or declare in a very positive, often in a threatening manner*): testari: testificari (*to call the gods,* &c., *to witness one's assertion*): confirmare (*to make a strong assertion*): *I denounce to you that* (e. g., *ye shall perish, Deut.*, XXX.), testor (*Nep.*), *or* denuncio (*Cic.*), *or* testificor, denuncio atque prædico (*Cic.; all with accusative and infinitive*): *to denounce war,* bellum indicere *or* (*if in a threatening manner*) denunciare.

DENOUNCEMENT, accusatio (*general term*): denunciatio (e. g., accusatorum, *Suet.*, 66): delatio (*secret denouncement, as that of an informer*).

DENOUNCER, accusator; qui accusat (*properly in a criminal process; then as a general term*): *a secret denouncer,* delator (*Silver Age*): index (*general term for informant, informer*; Sestius ab indice Cn. Nerio de ambitu est postulatus).

DENSE, densus; condensus (*consisting of parts closely compacted together; opposed to* rarus): spissus (*consisting of parts so closely compacted that there is scarcely any perceptible space between them; almost impenetrable, almost opaque; opposed to* solutus): solidus (*consisting of solid masses; opposed to* cassus, pervius): confertus (*completely filled up; opposed to* rarus): arctior *or* artior (*consisting of parts tightly braced together*): *a dense wood,* silva densa; silva arctior: *a dense fog,* nebula densa: *dense air,* aer crassus *or* crassior: *a dense battle-array,* acies condensa, conferta: *to fight in dense masses,* confertim pugnare; *to make dense,* densare; condensare; spissare; conspissare; solidare: *to become dense,* densari (*and the passives of the other verbs, given above*); spissescere; solidescere. ‖ *Stupid,* vid.

DENSELY, dense; spisse; solide; confertim; arctius: *densely planted with trees,* condensus arboribus; crebris condensus arboribus: *to draw up the soldiers in dense masses,* milites constipare, condensare; arctius collocare. Vid. THICK.

DENSITY, soliditas; densitas; spissitas: *density of the air,* densitas aeris. [*Cf.* SYN. *of adjectives under* DENSE.] ‖ *Stupidity,* vid.

DENT. Vid. INDENT.

DENT, *s.*, crena (*the proper word; also the notch in the arrow whereby it is fixed on the string; Greek* γλυφίς, *Onomast., Vet., Plin.*, 11, 37, 68, *Sillig.*): incisio; incisura (*general term for incision; the former only as an act; the latter also as a thing*; e. g., *in the hand, in insects, on leaves,* &c.). ☞ *Not* stria, *which is the channel or flute of a pillar. To make a dent in any thing,* incidere aliquid.

DENTAL, dentarius (*very late, Appul.*); ad dentes pertinens: *a letter of the alphabet belonging to the class of dentals,* litera dentalis.

DENTICLE, denticulus.

DENTICULATED, dentatus; denticulatus: serratus (*denticulated, or jagged like a saw*): *leaves broad, with their edges denticulated,* folia lata serrato ambitu.

DENTIFRICE, dentifricium (*post-Augustan*); *from context,* pulvisculus *only* (*Appul., Apol.*, p. 277, 5): ☞ mundicina dentium *is a vile expression in Appul., Apol.*, p. 277, 4.

DENTIST, *medicus dentium.

DENTITION, dentitio: *to make dentition easy,* facilem præstare dentitionem infantibus.

DENUDATE *or* DENUDE, nudare: denudare (*properly and figuratively*): retegere; aperire (*uncover, open*): privare; spoliare (*to rob or plunder*). Vid. TO STRIP.

DENUDATION, nudatio: privatio: spoliatio; expilatio: orbatio.

DENUNCIATION. Vid. DENOUNCEMENT.

DENUNCIATOR. Vid. DENOUNCER.

DENY. ‖ *Affirm that the thing is not so,* negare (*especially to make a negative assertion; opposed to* dicere, *to make an affirmative assertion, or say that any thing is so*): abnuere (*to deny by signs; opposed to* annuere): infitias ire; infitiari (*to deny a fact, especially in which one's personal interest is concerned, such as being in debt to any body; opposed to* confiteri, *to acknowledge a debt*): diffiteri (*very rare; opposed to* profiteri, confiteri). *I will never deny,* numquam diffitebor (*with accusative and infinitive, Planc. ap. Cic., Epp.*, 10, 8, 4): *to deny utterly,* denegare: *to deny steadfastly,* pernegare. ‖ *To refuse to grant,* negare aliquid: recusare aliquid *and* de re (*to deny or refuse for certain reasons*): renuere aliquid (*to deny or refuse by a shake of the head*): *to deny any thing to any body,* petenti alicui aliquid denegare; petenti alicui deesse; preces alicujus repudiare: *to deny any thing faintly,* subnegare aliquid: *to deny in a courteous manner,* belle negare: *to deny plainly or flatly,* præcise negare; sine ullâ exceptione, *or* plane negare: *neither nature nor learning appears to have denied him any thing,* ei nihil a naturâ denegatum, neque a doctrinâ non delatum videtur: *the gods have denied them silver and gold,* argentum et aurum dii iis negaverunt: *to deny the rites of burial to any body,* aliquem sepulturâ prohibere: *to deny one's self any thing,* aliquâ re se abstinere: *strength is denied me,* vires deficiunt. ‖ *To deny any body (= say that he is not at home),* negare aliquem domi esse: *to order one's self to be denied,* negare (*Mart.*, 2, 5, 5). ‖ *To deny a person (= say one does not know him) [as Peter denied our Lord],* negare se aliquem novisse, infitiari notitiam alicujus († *Ov., Pont.*, 4, 6, 42): deserere (*to desert him*). ‖ *To be faithless to [as in "to deny the faith"],* prodere [e. g., fidem, officium]: deserere *or* deserere ac prodere: *to deny the faith,* * sacra Christiana deserere. ‖ *To deny one's self (= exert self-denial),* haud ullum sui respectum habere (*Liv.*, 42, 9); abstrahere se respectu rerum suarum (*Liv.*, 31, 46, &c.): *to deny one's self in all things,* semper omnia, quæ jucunda videntur, ipsi naturæ ac necessitati denegare (*after Cic.*, 2 *Verr.*, 5, 14, 35): *to deny one's self* (*pleasures*), voluptates repudiare (*Cic.*).

DEOBSTRUCT, alvum astrictam solvere.

DEOBSTRUENT, alvum astrictam solvens (*of a medicine*).

DEODAND, *res, quæ, quum mortis fuerit causa, quasi Deo sacra, confiscatur.

DEPART. ‖ *Leave a place or person; set out from,* &c., abire (*general term for going away; from,* a *or* ex: *very seldom with the ablative of place alone*): abscedere (*to withdraw, especially from some one who orders or wishes the departure; hence, also, of sorrow, anger,* &c.; *quitting a person; from,* &c., a *or* ex): cedere aliquo loco *or* ex aliquo loco (*to withdraw from a place in consequence of some cause compelling us*): decedere aliquo loco, de *or* ex aliquo loco (*to depart from a place where one has had business,* &c.): discedere ab aliquo *or* loco, a *or* e loco (*to depart, and so separate one's self from a person or place;* decedere *is absolute,* discedere *relative* [*Herzog.*]; *hence,* discedere *of persons departing from each other different ways; but "he departed" is* ille discessit, *according to Bremi, because* decedere *has obtained a different meaning, but more probably because separation from a person is implied*): excedere loco *or* e loco (*to go out of a place, and quit its neighborhood*): digredi ab aliquo (*to quit a person; also* de aliquâ re): egredi loco, a *or* ex loco, *less commonly* loco (*to come out of a place; leave the space it incloses*): devertere ab aliquo (*to quit a person by taking a road that leads one in a different direction*): proficisci (*to set out*): facessere (*to take one's self off; used in commands,* &c.: ex loco; loco; a re). ☞ *Not* degredi, *which is to come down* (e. g., ex arce; monte, colle, &c.). *Depart from my sight,* e conspectu meo abscedite (*Plaut.*): *depart,* procul este (*addressed to the uninitiated,* &c): *depart hence!* facessite hinc! *to depart from a province.* [Vid. PROVINCE.] ‖ *To depart from the way (= deviate),* degredi de viâ; devertere, *with and without* viâ; deflectere, declinare de viâ; avertere se itinere, *or* ab itinere (*all these with the will*); aberrare, deerrare viâ *or* a viâ (*to depart from the way against the will, to lose one's way*): *to depart from the high-road into a by-path,* de viâ in semitam degredi: *to depart from the truth,* deflectere a veritate; *from a custom,* recedere a consuetudine: *not to depart from one's custom,* institutum suum tenere: *to depart from an ancient custom,* a pristinâ consuetudine deflectere; *from one's duty,* ab officio discedere *or* decedere; *from what is right,* abire a jure (*Cic., Verr.*, 1, 44, 114); *from what one has undertaken,* incepto abscedere (*Liv.*, 26, 7); *from what one intended,* declinare a proposito (☞ *not* digredi; vid. *Ellendt, Cic., Brut.*, 21, 82); declinare ab eo, quod

proposueris: *one may not depart a nail's breadth from any thing, as the saying is,* ab aliquâ re non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere; ab aliquâ re transversum unguem non oportet discedere. || *As euphemism for to die,* decedere, *with or without* vitâ, de *or* ex vitâ; exire e, *or* de, vitâ; excedere vitâ *or* ex vitâ (☞ *Görenz says not* de vitâ; *but Hand thinks him wrong*): vitam deserere *and* (*Virg.*) vitam relinquere; ex hominum vitâ demigrare: ☞ discedere ex vitâ *is seldom used by Cicero, and only for the sake of the metaphor, Cat. Maj.,* 23, 84. *The departed,* mortui; qui ex vitâ excesserunt *or* emigraverunt.

DEPART, } || *The act of go-*
DEPARTURE. } *ing away,* profectio (*the setting out*): discessus, *seldom* abitus, a *or* de loco: *at the moment of departure,* proficiscens; sub ipsâ profectione: *just before his departure he said,* abiturus jam dixit: *to prepare for departure,* iter parare, comparare. *He resolved not to put off his departure for Greece any longer,* non ultra differre profectionem in Græciam constituit (*Liv.*). || *Decease.* Vid. DECEASE *or* DEMISE.

DEPARTMENT. || *Sphere of business,* provincia; munus; cura; munia, *plural* (*functions, duties, public or private*): officium (*duty*): curatio (*properly the managing, but also the business to be managed by any body; also of public offices;* me sinas curare ancillas; quæ mea est curatio, *Plaut., Cas.,* 2, 3, 43; vid. *Liv.,* 4, 12, 13): ministerium (e. g., *the management of his department,* curatio ministerii sui, *Liv.,* 4, 12): *that does not belong to my department,* munus meum hoc non est: *to manage a* (*public*) *department,* negotium publicum obire: *the naval department,* provincia maritima (*Liv.,* 37, 2); provincia classis (*Liv.,* 41, 1; *cf.* 42, 48): *the naval department belongs to any body,* alicui provincia maritima est, *or* alicui classis provincia evenit (*ibid.*): *the foreign department,* *cura, *or* administratio rerum externarum (*Bau.*). || *The department of a country; district,* pars: regio (*district*); ☞ *not* provincia. *To divide the country into four departments,* terram in quatuor regiones *or* partes describere, dividere: *in departments,* regionatim (*Liv.,* 45, 30, *in.*). || *Branch of literature,* genus: certum aliquid literarum genus: *admirable in his own department* (*of literature*), admirabilis in suo genere: *to confine himself exclusively to a single department of literature,* in unâ re (e. g., in unâ philosophiâ) quasi tabernaculum vitæ suæ collocasse (*Cic., De Or.,* 3, 20, 77).

DEPAUPERATE. Vid. IMPOVERISH.

DEPAUPERATION. Vid. IMPOVERISHMENT.

DEPEND. || *Hang down from,* dependēre (*not common till post-Augustan period; Liv., not Cic. or Cæs.*): *to depend from,* dependēre aliquâ re, ab aliquâ re; ex aliquâ re (e. g., ex humeris, *Virg.*): pendēre, *from any thing,* ab (de, ex) aliquâ re. || *To be dependent on; to depend on any body or any thing,* pendēre ex aliquo *or* aliquâ re (*less commonly* aliquo; *in a general sense*): pendēre ex alicujus arbitrio: alicujus indigēre: esse in alicujus manu *or* potestate; in aliquo esse positum (situm) esse (*of things,* &c., *that are in the power of any body*): in alicujus potestate verti (e. g., omnia in unius potestate vertentur, *Cic.*): in aliquâ re verti (e. g., in jure illa causa vertetur): contineri aliquâ re (*to be contained or involved in any thing*): penes aliquem constare *or* consistere (*to depend on any body's will, Cæs., B. G.,* 7, 21; *Auct. ad Herenn.,* 4, 5, 7): *this depends entirely upon you,* hujusce rei potestas omnis in te sita est: *what part we play depends upon our own will, or upon ourselves,* ipsi quam personam gerere velimus, a nostrâ potestate proficiscitur: *to depend on fortune,* fortunæ subjectum esse; fortuitum esse (*to depend on chance*): *to depend upon another or others,* ex alieno arbitrio pendēre (*opposed to* suis viribus stare, *Liv.,* 35, 32): *to depend upon himself,* non aliunde pendēre (*to have need of nobody*): suis viribus stare (*Liv.*): *it does not depend upon me,* non est *or* non situm est in meâ manu *or* potestate; non potestas mihi est (*with gerund*). *Great events often depend upon trifling circumstances,* ex parvis rebus sæpe magnarum momenta pendent: *if it had depended upon me,* * si res mei arbitrii fuisset (*Ruhnk.*): *this depends entirely upon you,* potestas tota hujus rei tua est; *my safety depends on yours,* tuâ salute continetur mea: *all depends upon you,* in te omnia sunt: *all depends on the good or bad luck of others,* omnia suspensa aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario pendēre ex alterius eventis coguntur: *their fate depends on the event of the war,* discrimen rerum suarum in bello eventuque ejus vertitur: *the whole matter depends on their will and decision,* eorum ad arbitrium judiciumque summa omnium rerum redit. ☞ Dependēre *is found, in this sense, only in Ovid,* dependetque fidēs a venientе die (*Fast.,* 3, 356). || *To rely on,* fidere *or* confidere alicui, *or* alicui rei, *or* aliquâ re (*to trust it with complete reliance*): fretum esse aliquo *and* aliquâ re (*to depend or build upon any body or any thing*): niti aliquâ re (*to rest upon it*): *to depend upon one's self,* fiduciam in se collocare: *to depend too much on one's self,* nimis confidere: *to depend entirely upon any body,* se totum alicui committere (*to put one's self quite in his hands*): *not to depend upon any body,* alicui diffidere. *I depend upon your secrecy,* hoc tibi soli dictum puta; hoc in aurem tibi dixerim! hoc lapidi dixerim! secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto (☞ sub rosâ tibi hoc dixerim *is not Latin*): *you may depend upon my affection and zeal to serve you,* a me summa in te studia officiaque exspecta (*Cic.*): *lest they should become careless by depending upon each other,* ne mutuâ inter se fiduciâ negligentiores fiant. *It shall be done; you may depend upon it,* ne dubita; factum puta. *To be depended on,* certus (*of persons and things*): constans: firmus et constans: certus et constans (*steady; not fickle,* &c.): fidus, fidelis (*faithful*): verus (*true*). *A friend who may be depended upon,* amicus certus, firmus, constans, *or* firmus et constans: amicus fidus *or* fidelis: *an historian who may be depended on,* scriptor, qui ad historiæ fidem narrat. || *Depend on it* (*he, it,* &c., *will*) *may be translated by* certe, non dubito, *or* ne dubita, quin ...., mihi crede; (unum hoc) sic habeto, &c. *Depend upon it, he is deceiving himself,* certe hic se ipse fallit (*Ter.*): *depend upon it, the thing is possible,* non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit; *but depend upon it, not a man of you will overtake me,* sed, mihi crede, nemo me vestrum consequetur.

DEPENDENCE, } || *Connection;* e.
DEPENDANCE. } g., *the dependence of circumstances on each other,* causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ: *there is a dependence of all the virtues upon each other,* omnes virtutes inter se nexæ sunt. [SYN. *in* CONCATENATION.] || *Subjection,* ditio: obsequium (*Tac., obedience*): officium (*duty*): servitus (*slavery*): indigentia (*the want of any thing necessary to its existence*): *to be in a state of dependence upon any body,* in alicujus ditionem venire; sub alicujus imperium ditionemque cadere; sub nutum ditionemque alicujus pervenire; alicujus ditione nutuque regi; ex arbitrio *or* imperio pendēre: *to be in dependence upon any body or any thing,* sub dominationem alicujus *or* alicujus rei subjectum esse: alicui *or* alicui rei obnoxium esse (*to be in dependence on the caprice of any body or any thing*): *to live in dependence on any body,* vivere obedientem alicui (*Sal.*); *to live in a state of dependence,* * ad alius arbitrium non ad suum vivere. || *Reliance upon,* fiducia; *upon any body or any thing,* alicujus *or* alicujus rei: fides (*dependence on the probity of any body*): spes firma; spes certa (*perfect dependence, or sure and certain hope*). JN. spes atque fiducia (e. g., Domitium, cujus spe atque fiduciâ permanserint, fugæ consilium capere).

DEPENDENT, } *adj. and subst.,* de-
DEPENDANT, } pendens; pendens ex aliquo *or* aliquâ re: indigens alicujus (*dependent on any body for advancement*): sub dominationem alicujus *or* alicujus rei subjectus: alicui subjectus (*under the command of any body*): alicui rei *or* sub aliquid subjectus (*improperly;* e. g., sub libidinem; sub varios casus): alicui *or* alicui rei obnoxius (e. g., casibus; *exposed to*): alicujus imperio subjectus: *all your dependents,* omnes, quibus præes: *cruel toward dependents,* crudelis in inferiores: *a dependent vassal or client,* cliens: *dependent, or hanger-on,* assēcla (*a dependent on people of rank; mostly in a contemptuous sense; also as a disciple, or the follower of a sect*). *Any body's creatures and dependents,* alicujus assentatores atque assēclæ (*Cic.*): *to be dependent on.* Vid. TO DEPEND ON.

DEPICT. || PROPR., depingere: coloribus reddere (*to depict or represent by colors; to paint*): *to depict figures,* coloribus figuras depingere; *a face,* effingere oris lineamenta [vid. TO PAINT]: repræsentare (*represent; also of statuaries,* &c., *Plin.*): pingere (*properly; and also of orators,* &c.): fingere, effingere (*of statuaries; also of orators,* &c.). || FIG., dicendo effingere alicujus rei imaginem; exponere; exprimere (*to depict or make visible, as it were, by words,* exprimere, *with the addition of* oratione): adumbrare aliquid *or* speciem et formam alicujus rei (*to depict, or represent with the proper lights and shades; of the painter and orator*): describere (*to depict or represent characteristically,* χαρακτηρίζειν). *To depict a person's character,* alicujus vitam depingere; imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ alicujus exprimere [☞ *not* depingere aliquem].

DEPILATION, pilorum evulsio, *or* extirpatio (*the plucking off of the hair*).

DEPILATORY, *s.,* dropax (ὁρῶπαξ, *a pitch plaster, to take away the hair;* vid. *Mart.,* 3, 74, 1): *to take away the hair by a depilatory plaster,* dropacare aliquem (ὁρωπακίζειν; *Octav., Hor.,* 4).

DEPILOUS, sine pilo, *or* sine pilis; pilo carens (*by nature*); pilis defectus (*by old age, Phædr.,* 5, 7, 2): depilatus (*deprived of hair on any part of the body*); calvus (*opposed to* capillatus, comatus).

DEPLETION, exinanitio: detractio sanguinis *and* detractio *only* (*depletion by blood-letting*): *to bear depletion,* detractionem [sanguinis] sustinēre (*Cels.,* 2, 10): *to be cured by depletion,* detractionibus curari (*Vitr.,* 1, 6, *opposed to* adjectionibus): *to use depletion,* deplēre sanguinem (*Plin.*).

DEPLORABLE, miserabilis; dolendus: miserandus; commiserandus; deplorandus; lamentabilis; ærumnosus: calamitosus. Vid. LAMENTABLE, WRETCHED.

DEPLORABLENESS. Vid. MISERY, WRETCHEDNESS.

DEPLORABLY, miserandum *or* miserum in modum: misere: miserabiliter (*in a manner to excite compassion;* miserabiliter *also, very badly;* e. g., miserabiliter scriptæ literæ).

DEPLORE, deflēre: deplorare; comploraré (*to deplore or bewail vehemently;* comploraré *especially of several*): *to deplore the death of any body,* deflēre, comploraré alicujus mortem; de morte alicujus flēre; alicujus morti illacrimari; alicujus mortem cum fletu deplorare: *to deplore the dead,* lacrimis justoque comploratu prosequi mortuos (*of deploring the dead by female mourners at the funeral, Liv.,* 25, 26): *to deplore the living as well as the dead,* comploraré omnes, pariter vivos mortuosque: *the death of any body is not deplored,* mors alicujus caret lacrimis: *to deplore himself and his country,* comploraré se patriamque (*cf. Liv.,* 2, 40): *to deplore his misfortunes,* deplorare de suis incommodis: *to deplore the fate of the nation with unavailing tears,* comploraré inutili lamentatione fortunam gentis: *it is much to be deplored,* valde dolendum est. Vid. BEWAIL, LAMENT.

DEPLUMATION, plumarum detractio.

DEPLUME, e. g., *a bird,* *avi pennas evellere, *or* auferre.

DEPLUMED, deplumis (*without feathers*): deplumatus (*Isid., late*).

DEPONENT, testis: qui juratus aliquid affirmat. || *In grammar,* verbum deponens.

DEPOPULATE. *To depopulate a country*, terram vacuefacere; incolas terrâ ejicere (*to remove the inhabitants*; vid. *Nep., Cim.*, 2, 5): vastare, devastare; pervastare (*to lay waste; make uninhabitable for men*; devastare *and* pervastare, *to make so utterly*): populari; depopulari; perpopulari (*to lay waste by an army, so as to drive away the inhabitants, and destroy whatever can afford them subsistence, especially by robbery and plunder*): *to depopulate and lay waste by fire and sword*, ferro ignique, *or* igni ferroque vastare; ferro flammisque pervastare.

DEPOPULATION, vastatio: populatio; depopulatio (*depopulation and complete ransacking*; e. g., *of the land*, agrorum): vastitas (*the state of being depopulated*).

DEPOPULATOR, vastator: populator (*depopulator or layer waste*): eversor (*destroyer*). Jn. populator eversorque.

DEPORT. ‖ *To deport one's self* [vid. Demean one's self; Behave]. ‖ *To banish* (vid.), deportare aliquem; *to an island*, in insulam.

DEPORTATION, deportatio (*Ulp.*). Vid. Transportation *and* Exile.

DEPORTMENT. Vid. Demeanor, Behavior.

DEPOSE. ‖ *To deprive of a high station*, (*a*) *Dethrone*, vid. (*β*) *To reduce from other high stations*, loco suo aliquem movēre (*general term*): removēre, abmovēre, submovēre aliquem a munere: abolēre, *or* abrogare alicui magistratum *or* imperium (*both in the Roman sense*; abolēre, *with the notion of deposition forever*). ‖ *To depose as a witness*, testificari; pro testimonio dicere: *to depose on oath*, *juratum aliquid affirmare: *to depose in confirmation of another person's deposition*, attestari; testimonio confirmare.

DEPOSIT, *v.*, propr., ponere; deponere (*to lay down*; *also to deposit or give into the keeping of any body*): *to deposit a burden*, onus deponere: *to deposit in the earth*, aliquid deponere defossâ terrâ (*Hor.*); *in a ditch, trench*, scrobe, sulco, &c., aliquid deponere: *to deposit eggs*, ova ponere (e. g., sepibus, *Virg.*): ☞ deponere in aliquo loco *and* in aliquem locum, *both classical*. ‖ *To deposit with a view to preservation*, deponere: *to deposit money*, ponere pecuniam: *to deposit any thing with any body*, deponere aliquid apud aliquem: *to deposit in a temple*, ponere in templo (*as a consecrated gift*): referre in templum (*to deposit for the sake of safe custody*): *in the treasury* (*money*), in ærarium *or* in publicum referre; in thesaurum referre (*of the foregoing verbs the first two refer to the magistrate, who deposits the money received by him in charge for the state, or to the general who deposits the money taken as booty, in the public treasury*; vid. *Cic., Agr.*, 2, 27, 72; *Nep., Timoth.*, 1, 2; *the last is in Liv.*, 29, 18; *especially in reference to the money collected and deposited in the treasury*. In ærarium deferre *has a totally different meaning, and refers to what is contributed by individuals, and deposited in the treasury for the use of the state*; vid. *Liv.*, 5, 25; 40, 41): *to deposit the money of minors in the treasury* (*by the state*), pecunias pupillares in fide publicâ deponere: *to deposit or pay in*, tradere: *to deposit for the sake of being kept*, servandum dare: *to deposit as a pledge*; vid. Pledge.

DEPOSIT, depositum: *pecuniae apud aliquem depositæ: fidei commissum (*property of any sort which any body is under an obligation to restore to a third party*): *a deposit or pledge*, pignus (pignus *of* res mobiles *which are actually deposited*, hypothēca *of* res immobiles: "res quae sine traditione nudâ conventione tenetur," *Just., Inst.*, 4, 6, 7): arrhabo; arrha (*a deposit or earnest-money*): *to give a deposit or pledge*, dare pignus: *to give any thing as a deposit or pledge*, aliquid pignerare *or* oppignerare; aliquid pignori dare, *or* obligare, *or* opponere; fiduciarium dare aliquid: *to receive any thing as a deposit*, aliquid pignori accipere: *to give any thing as a deposit to any body*, apud aliquem pignori ponere aliquid: *to restore a deposit*, reddere depositum. *For other meanings*, vid. Pledge, Mortgage.

DEPOSITARY, custos; apud quem aliquid depositum est: sequester (=" apud quem plures eandem rem, de quâ controversia est, deposuerunt," *Modest., Dig.*, 50, 16, 110).

DEPOSITION. ‖ *Deprivation, of rank. Circumlocution by verbs. The deposition of Lentulus*, *abrogatum Lentuli imperium: *a law about the deposition of Lentulus*, lex de abrogando Lentuli imperio. ‖ *Evidence*, testimonium: *to make a deposition*, juratum aliquid affirmare: *to make a deposition as to any thing*, testimonium alicujus rei dare *or* reddere; testimonium alicujus rei afferre.

DEPOSITOR, depositor (*late, Ulp.*): qui pecunias apud aliquem deponit *or* deposuit.

DEPOSITORY, receptaculum (*general term*, prædæ, *for the booty*): apothēca, æ, *f.* (ἀποθήκη; *a place where stores are kept, especially wine*; *Cic., Hor., and others*): horreum (*magazine*, &c., *especially for corn*).

DEPOT. Vid. Depository.

DEPRAVATION, corruptio: depravatio: deterior conditio *or* status: pravitas.

DEPRAVE, deterius facere, *or* in deterius mutare aliquid (*to make worse, instead of better*; *opposed to* corrigere): in pejus mutare, *or* vertere et mutare (*to turn to evil*; *opposed to* in melius mutare): corrumpere; depravare (*to deprave physically and morally*; *opposed to* corrigere). Jn. corrumpere et depravare: *to deprave any body*, aliquem depravare; alicujus mores depravare *or* corrumpere.

DEPRAVED. Vid. Corrupt, *adjective*, Wicked.

DEPRAVITY, depravatio et fœditas animi (*Cic.*): mores corrupti depravatique; mores perditi *or* turpes. Vid. Corruption, Wickedness.

DEPRECATE. *To deprecate* (*or avert any thing from any body by prayer*), deprecari aliquid ab aliquo: *to deprecate a fault*, postulare, ut delicto ignoscatur; erroris veniam petere: *to deprecate any body's wrath*, deprecari iram alicujus (e. g., senatûs, *Liv.*); postulare, ut delicto ignoscat aliquis.

DEPRECATION, deprecatio (*prayer for the pardon of an offence*): ignoscendi postulatio (*prayer for pardon*): *at any body's deprecation*, aliquo deprecatore: *compelled by your importunate deprecation*, coactus tuis assiduis vocibus.

DEPRECIATE. ‖ *To lessen the price*, levare pretia alicujus rei: *to depreciate corn*, annonam laxare *or* levare; ☞ depretiare, *late*; *Paul., Dig.*, 9, 2, 22. ‖ *To undervalue*, detrahere de aliquâ re, *or* de aliquo (*to depreciate or detract from the value of any thing or any body*): *to speak of any body in order to depreciate his character*, de aliquo detrahendi causâ dicere: *to depreciate any body's actions*, elevare res gestas; elevare alicujus præclare acta (*Liv.*); *any body's credit or authority*, elevare aliquem *or* alicujus auctoritatem; levare alicujus auctoritatem: *to depreciate or speak against any body or any thing*, obtrectari alicui, *and* alicui rei, *or* (*seldomer*) aliquid; alicujus laudibus *and* alicujus laudes: *every one extols himself and depreciates his neighbor*, ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium (*Liv.*).

DEPRECIATION, obtrectatio.

DEPREDATE, *v.*, ☞ *not* deprædari, *late, for* prædari; prædam agere; depopulari; depeculari; spoliare, &c. Vid. Plunder, Pillage, Prey *upon*.

DEPREDATION, direptio; expilatio; depopulatio; prædatio: *depredations of all sorts*, latrocinia et raptus: *to commit depredations*, rapinas facere; latrocinari: *to abstain from depredations*, direptione prædâque abstinēre: ☞ deprædatio *very late, Lactant.*

DEPREDATOR. ‖ *Plunderer*, raptor (*the depredator who employs force in plundering others*): prædo (*who makes booty, either by sea or land*): pirata (*who seizes the possessions of others by open force at sea, the corsair*): *the depredators of the world* (*of the Romans*), raptores orbis (*Tac., Agr.*, 30, 5). ‖ *Depopulator*, vastator: populator (*a depredator or ravager*): eversor (*a depredator or destroyer*). Jn. populator eversorque.

DEPREDATORY, rapax (*in search of plunder*): prædatorius (*fitted out to make booty*; e. g., navis): latrociniis assuetus (*accustomed to live by plunder*: e. g. gens): latrocinio similis (*like a highway robbery*).

DEPREHEND. ‖ *To catch or take unawares any body in any thing*, deprehendere aliquem in re: comprehendere (*to deprehend and put in confinement*); *any body in the very act*, aliquem deprehendere in manifesto facinore. ‖ *To deprehend, find out, or detect*, deprehendere: invenire: reperire. Vid. Detect.

DEPREHENSIBLE. *By circumlocution with verb*: quod deprehendi potest, &c.

DEPREHENSION, ‖ comprehensio (*properly*): prehensio (*properly and in a juridical sense*; e. g., *to have the right of deprehension*, jus prehensionis habēre): deprehensio (*taking by surprise*). ‖ *Finding out*, inventio: observatio; cognitio (*perception*).

DEPRESS, deprimere; opprimere (*properly and figuratively*): frangere (*figuratively, to make spiritless*; *opposed to* erigere; vid. *Brem., Nep., Them.*, 1, 3): *to be depressed by a consciousness of his crimes*, conscientiâ scelerum opprimi: *to depress or afflict any body*, aliquem *or* alicujus animum affligere; alicujus animum frangere *or* infringere: *to depress any body's hopes*, spem alicujus incīdere *or* infringere; *suddenly*, spem alicujus præcīdere.

DEPRESSION. ‖ Propr., depressio (*post-classical, rare*; e. g., *of the sun*; *opposed to* altitudo ejus; *of the nose*, nasi, *Macrob.*). ‖ Fig. *Mental depression*, animi demissio; animus demissus; animus abjectus, *or* afflictus, *or* jacens (*want of spirit*): animus a spe alienus (*hopelessness*): tristitia (*sadness*). *Don't let him perceive your depression*, cavēte esse tristem sentiat (*Ter., Andr.*, 2, 3, 39): *to rouse any body from a state of depression*, animum alicujus jacentem excitare.

DEPRESSIVE, gravis; acerbus.

DEPRIVATION. ‖ *The act of depriving*, privatio; spoliatio; direptio; expilatio; orbatio, &c. (Syn. *of verbs under* Deprive): ademtio (*the taking away, Cic.*; *plural, Tac.*, ademtiones bonorum): amotio (*the removal*; e. g., doloris, *Cic.*). ‖ *The state of losing*, amissio, amissus (*loss: for the latter*, vid. *Nep., Alc.*, 6, 2): jactura (*a loss voluntarily undergone*; vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 1, 12, in jacturam gravissimam feci, si jactura dicenda tanti viri amissio): orbitas alicujus (*state of desolation from the loss of any body*; e. g., *of the commonwealth*, orbitas rei publicæ talium virorum). *Any thing is a great deprivation to any body*, miserum est alicui carēre aliquâ re. *The loss of any thing was a great deprivation to any body*, quam huic erat miserum carēre re (e. g., consuetudine amicorum, *Cic.*)!

DEPRIVE, privare aliquem aliquâ re (*to take away any thing from any body*): spoliare; despoliare; *or* exspoliare (*stronger expressions*): adimere (*to take away something desirable*): eripere (*to snatch away*) alicui aliquid: orbare aliquem re (*to take away any thing which is dear to us, especially children, hopes*, &c.): *to deprive any body of his children*, aliquem orbare liberis; liberos ab aliquo abstrahere (*by main force*; e. g., *as hostages*, obsidum nomine): *to deprive any body of all his senses*, aliquem omnibus orbare sensibus: *to deprive any body of his reason*, aliquem deturbare de mente et sanitate: *deprived of any thing*, orbus aliquâ re; *of children*, liberis orbatus; *of the use of one's limbs*, membris captus: *of the sight, hearing, understanding*, oculis et auribus, mente captus; *of hope*, spe orbatus; *completely*, spe dejectus.

DEPTH, altitudo (*depth, as a quality*): profunditas (*depth, as a property*: *though not used by ancient writers, it is analogically formed, and may be retained wherever perspicuity requires it*): profundum: al-

tum (*depths of the sea; hardly, except where* mare, locus, &c., *can be supplied*; e. g., jecissem me potius in profundum, *sc.* mare, *into the depths of the sea*): vorago (*an abyss*): latitudo (*horizontal depth from face to back; breadth; opposed to* longitudo): vocis genus grave (*depth of voice or sound*): recessus (*that which retires back*; e. g., recessus oris, &c.): *depths*, loca in mirandam altitudinem depressa: *the depths of a forest*, silvarum profunda (*Tac.*): *the depth of the stream*, altitudo fluminis: *the immense depth (of a river)*, profunda altitudo (*Tac.*): *the depth of the sea*, altitudo maris (*as a property*); profundum maris (*the bottom of the sea*): *to cast one's self into the depths of the sea*, præcipitare (*without design*); se jacere in profundum (*with design*): *to be out of one's depth*, in profundo esse; solo *or* vado fugiente destitui; aliquem vadum destituit (*Liv.*, 21, 28): *to be afraid of getting out of one's depth*, timêre altitudinem (*Liv.*, 21, 28): *the house is thirty feet in depth*, domus triginta pedes in latitudinem exstructa est; domus triginta pedes lata est. || *Depth of character*, altitudo ingenii; *of soul*, altitudo animi (βαθύτης; vid. *Beier, Cic., Off.*, 1, 25, 88): *the depth of the Divine wisdom*, summa Dei sapientia. ☞ *Neither* profunditas, *nor* profundum, *nor* altitudo *can be used for* "*depth of learning*," "*depth of intellect*," &c.; *but either* subtilitas *or* acumen ingenii, *or, by circumlocution*, ingenium subtile; literæ non vulgares, sed interiores quædam et reconditæ, &c. || *Middle; in the depth of the night*, mediâ nocte: *the depth of winter*, summa hiems: *it was the depth of winter, the weather being very cold and rainy*, erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, imber maximus (*Cic.*).

DEPURATE, } || *To purify*, vid.
DEPURE. }

DEPURATION. Vid. PURIFICATION.

DEPUTE, mandare alicui, ut, &c. (*to commission any body*): delegare (e. g., aliquem huic negotio; *to depute him to perform it*; e. g., *in the Golden Age, of deputing a person to perform what one should perform one's self*): deferre, demandare alicui aliquid (*intrust any body with the care of any thing*; e. g., curam alicujus rei): *to depute the tribunes to attend to the wounded*, curam sauciorum militum tribunis demandare (*Liv.*). ☞ Deputare = (1) *to prune*, (2) *to reckon, consider*, &c. *Sometimes* alicui alicujus rei faciendæ licentiam dare, *or* permittere: liberum alicujus rei arbitrium alicui permittere (*both meaning to give to any body competent authority to act*) *may serve: to be deputed by any body*, mandata habêre ab aliquo: *to do any thing in consequence of being deputed by any body*, alicujus nomine (*in any body's name and by any body's authority*); aliquo auctore (*as any body's representative*) facere aliquid. Vid. DELEGATE.

DEPUTATION. || *Act of deputing*, delegatio (*in Cicero only of the assignment of a debt; in other sense in later writers*). || *Permission to act*, potestas aliquid faciendi; auctoritas (*the commission by virtue of which any body is competent to act*): *by deputation from the Senate*, auctoritate senatûs: *to grant a deputation to any body*, alicujus arbitrio rem gerendam tradere, *or* committere: *by deputation from any body*, mandatu alicujus (*Cic.*); auctoritate alicujus (*by his authority*): nomine alicujus (*in his name*). || *Persons deputed*, legatio: legati. *If the name of the state is mentioned, the adjective is often used alone*; "*the Sicilian deputations*," Siculi. *Some deputations arrive from Sicily*, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis.

DEPUTY, cui rerum agendarum licentia data *or* permissa est (*Cic., Verr.*, 3, 94, 220; *Sall., Jug.*, 103, 2): qui mandata habet ab aliquo (*commissioner*): *publicâ auctoritate missus; *or merely* legatus (*a deputy or commissioner sent by the state*): procurator (*any body who acts as a proxy*). Vid. DELEGATE *and* AMBASSADOR.

DERACINATE. Vid. ROOT UP *or* OUT.

DERANGE, turbare; conturbare; perturbare (*to put in disorder*; conturbare *and* perturbare *are also equivalent to, to make amazed*): miscêre; permiscêre (*figuratively, to throw in disorder one with another*): confundere (*to cast together; thence, figuratively, to throw together into one mass, and thereby put into disorder; equivalent to, to make amazed or confused*): *to derange the stomach*, stomachum dissolvere (*Plin.*: *to derange the hair*, capillos turbare; *the order of battle*, aciem implicare; ordines aciei conturbare, *or* perturbare, *or* confundere; *any body's plans*, rationes alicui (omnes) conturbare: *to derange every thing*, omnia perturbare *or* miscêre: *to derange the order of things*, perturbare rerum ordinem (*Cic.*). || *To disorder the intellect*, mentem turbare, alienare (*to make crazed*).

DERANGED. || *Confused; out of order*, perturbatus: conturbatus: confusus. JN. conturbatus et confusus: impeditus: perplexus: inordinatus: incompositus. || *Mad*, vid.

DERANGEMENT, implicatio (*involved condition*; e. g., *of family estate or fortune*, res familiaris): perturbatio (*disturbance of the order of any thing*; e. g., *of an army*, exercitûs): perturbatio ordinis (*absolutely, disturbance of the ranks and arrangement of troops*): mens turbata (*derangement of the understanding*): perturbatio (*absolutely, perplexity*): trepidatio (*shuddering and shaking like any body out of his wits at the near approach of danger*): *a complete derangement of every thing*, omnium rerum perturbatio: *to cause a complete derangement of every thing*, omnia miscêre et turbare: *to fall into a state of derangement*, turbari; conturbari; perturbari: *to be in a state of mental derangement*, mentis errore affici; mente capi *or* alienari.

DERELICTION. || *The act of forsaking, or state of being forsaken*, relictio; desertio; destitutio: inopia: *dereliction of duty*, *prætermissio officii (*since* præmittere officium *is classical, and also the word* prætermissio, *it is probably correct in this construction*), *or by circumlocution with* officium prætermittere, deserere; officio deesse: *censure for his dereliction of duty*, officii prætermissi reprehensio.

DERIDE. Vid. "LAUGH AT."

DERIDER, derisor (*rare; not Cic.*): irrisor (*of any thing*, alicujus rei.). Vid. MOCKER, SCOFFER.

DERISION, derisus; derisio (*laughing to scorn*; derisio *by later writers*): irrisio; irrisus (*mockery*): cavillatio (*ironical, irritating derision*): sugillatio (*derision with supercilious, insulting mockery*): ludificatio (*making a laughing-stock of any body*): *in derision*, ab irrisu (*Liv.*); per deridiculum (*Plaut.*): *to become an object of derision*, in ludibrium verti; ad ludibrium recidere: *to have any body in derision*, aliquem habêre ludibrio et despectui (*Cic.*); aliquem habêre deridiculo.

DERISIVE, irridens; deridens; cavillans (*of persons*): aculeatus; acerbus (*pointed; stinging, mortifying, of words*, &c.): *derisive words*, verborum aculei: *derisive jokes*, acerbæ facetiæ.

DERISIVELY, cum aliquo aculeo; irrisione (e. g., irrisione omnium ludi).

DERIVATION, *of a word*, verbi originatio: etymologia (*denotes not only the derivation, but also the explanation of a word from its root; according to Quint.*, 1, 6, 28, originatio *was the word used for derivation by several writers of his time*); origo: verbi derivatio (*the formation of the word from an existing word*; e. g., Pelides *from* Peleus).

DERIVATIVE, derivativus (*grammatical technical term, Prisc.*).

DERIVE. *To derive his genealogy or origin from any body*, genus deducere ab aliquo; originem ducere, *or* trahere, ab aliquo; oriundum esse ab aliquo (*to descend from any body, of more remote descent*); originem sui ad aliquem referre (*to trace one's origin to any body, by a very remote descent*): *to derive any thing from the Deity*, Deum facere alicujus rei effectorem. || *To derive words from roots or other words; to derive one word from another*, esse puto, ducere, *or* deducere a *or* ex, &c.; verbum ducere *or* flectere a, &c.: verbum derivare, *or* denominare a, &c. (*to form one word from another existing word, as* "Pelides" *from* "Peleus;" ☞ *but not in the sense of, supposing one word to be the root of another* = verbum ducere, &c.): *to derive a word from the Greek*, flectere verbum de Græco (*Gell.*, 4, 3): *to derive the name of any thing from a certain word*, nomen alicujus rei a verbo quodam ducere: *from what do you think the name of Neptune is derived?* unde nomen Neptuni dictum, *or* ductum, esse putas? *Janus is derived from* ire; nomen Jani ab eundo ductum est (*Cic.*). "Facio" *is derived from* "facies," proprio nomine dicitur facere a facie (*Var.*). *I suppose* "amicitia" *to be derived from* "amare," *amicitiam ab amando ductam, appellatam, fictam, dictam (☞ *not* derivatam), puto. || *Draw from a source or channel*, derivare (*properly and figuratively*): *from a source*, ex fonte [*Quint.*], fonte [*Hor.*]; *to* . . . in *with accusative*: *to derive the various secondary meanings of a word from its primary signification*, *multiplices vocis significationes a nativâ ducere.

DEROGATE. || *Disparage*, &c., *followed by* "*from*," minuere; imminuere aliquid (*especially to lessen*): deminuere partem alicujus rei, *or* aliquid de aliquâ re; detrahere de aliquâ re (*to take away any thing from any thing*): derogare (e. g., quiddam de honestate, *Cic.*): *to derogate from any body's fame*, alicujus gloriam *or* laudem minuere, *or* imminuere; detrahere de alicujus gloriâ; gloriæ alicujus obtrectare: *to derogate from any body's authority*, auctoritatem minuere *or* imminuere: *to derogate from any body's good name*, detrahere de famâ alicujus. || *Abrogate* (*obsolete*), vid.

DEROGATION, imminutio: obtrectatio (e. g., *of any body's renown*, alienæ gloriæ): *without any derogation from your dignity*, sine imminutione dignitatis tuæ. SYN. *in* DETRACTION.

DEROGATIVE, } imminuens; demi-
DEROGATORY, } nuens; detrahens, &c. (*making less*): damnosus; detrimentosus (*causing injury*, detrimentosus, *Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 33): alienus; adversus (*unfavorable*): iniquus (*unjust*): *to commit nothing derogatory to the character of a wise man*, nihil discedere a dignitate sapientis: *to commit any thing derogatory to one's character, rank*, &c., a dignitate suâ discedere: *not to allow any thing that is derogatory to another thing to be done*, aliquid de aliquâ re (e. g., de auctoritate suâ) deminui non pati: *to say any thing derogatory of any body*, alicujus laudibus obtrectare; detrahere de alicujus famâ.

DEROGATORILY, male (*unfavorably*): inique (*unjustly*).

DERVISE, *monachus Muhammedanus.

DESCANT, *v.*, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (*Cic., De Or.*, 1, 59). || *To descant or be prolix on any subject*, nimium esse in aliquâ re; copiose et abundanter dicere; fuse et late dicere; *upon any thing*, uberius et fusius de aliquâ re disputare (*opposed to* brevius et angustius); *also* dilatare aliquid (*opposed to* premere aliquid): *to descant or speak more than is necessary*, longius, latius, et diffusius dicere; verbosius, quam necesse erat.

DESCANT, *s.*, || vox summa, (†) *or* acuta, *or* attenuata. || *Prolix discussion*, verbositas (*using too many words, as a quality, late*): anfractus; ambages (*by circumlocution*): *to ring a descant*, ambages narrare (*Ter., Heaut.*, 2, 3, 77).

DESCEND. || *To come down*, descendere (*from higher ground*, ex superioribus locis; *from a mountain, citadel*, &c., de monte, arce, &c.: *to the plain*, in planitiem, campum, æquum locum, *or* æquum *only*): degredi (*to go down*): se demittere, *to let one's self down* (e. g., in convallem): labi *or* delabi, *from*, ex, &c. (*also* delabi a, de . .): defluere (*insensibly and slowly*): *to descend into battle* (1 *Sam.*, 26), descendere in aciem (*Liv.*): *to descend or fall to the ground*, desidêre; subsidêre. || IMPROPR. *To descend to our*

own times (*of customs, traditions,* &c.), hæc in tempora, *or* usque ad nostra tempora durare; ad nostram memoriam manēre (*of written or other monuments*); tradi ab antiquis usque ad nostram ætatem (*of a custom, manners,* &c.): *to descend gradually from remote antiquity to our own days,* a summâ memoriâ gradatim descendere ad hanc ætatem. ‖ *To come down to what is low or mean,* descendere ad aliquid: delabi ad aliquid, in aliquid (e. g., in hoc vitium scurrile, *Cic.*; ad impatientiam, *Tac.*): demittere se in *or* ad aliquid (e. g., ad servilem patientiam; in adulationem, *both Tac.*): *to descend to the level of brutes,* omnem humanitatem exuere: *to descend gradually from worse to worse,* declinare in pejus: *to descend to a state of slavery,* ad servitium (ad servitia) cadere. ‖ *To descend, or be descended = derive one's origin from any body,* ortum, oriundum esse (*in prose, in declaring the person from whom any body descends, the preposition* a, *or* ab, *must be used; but in declaring the rank out of which any body descends, the preposition* a, *or* ab, *must be omitted*): originem trahere ab aliquo; originem ducere a *or* ex aliquo (*to descend from or derive his origin from,* &c.). ‖ *To descend from a ship = disembark,* e navi exire; in terram exire; *also* exire *only*; (e) navi egredi; *also* egredi *only*; escendere; exscensionem facere. ‖ *To descend or make a descent upon,* irruptionem *or* incursionem facere in, &c.; *upon a country,* terram invadere; in terram irruptionem facere; *with forces,* terram invadere cum copiis; copias in fines hostium introducere; in hostes irrumpere, irruere, impressionem facere. ‖ *Of the descent of property,* &c., pervenire ad aliquem (e. g., hereditas ad filiam pervenit, *Cic.*): venire alicui (e. g., major hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, &c., *Cic., Cæcin.,* 26, 74).

DESCENDANT, progenies: *any body's descendant,* oriundus ab aliquo; prognatus ex aliquo: *any body's descendants,* posteri; progenies: *to be a descendant from any body,* oriundum, ortum esse ab aliquo (*the latter seldom*); prognatum esse ex aliquo: *the Atnatici were descendants of the Cimbri and the Teutones,* Atnatici erant ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati: *male descendants,* stirps virilis; virilis sexûs stirps: *to leave descendants,* stirpem relinquere; ex se natos (*sc.* filios) relinquere: *to leave no male descendants,* virilem sexum non relinquere.

DESCENT. ‖ *Act of descending,* descensio (*post-Augustan*; e. g., balinearum, *into the bath, Plin.*): descensus, ûs (*Sall.*; *not Cic. or Cæs.*): casus; lapsus (*fall*). ‖ *Declivity,* declivitas; acclivitas; proclivitas (*sloping positions*): locus declivis; acclivis; proclivis (*a sloping place, whether ascending or descending, since, wherever there is an ascent, there must also be a descent*): descensus (*way leading downward, Sall., Hirt.*): *a very easy descent,* facillimi descensus (*Hirt.*): *a hill that has a gentle descent or ascent,* collis leniter editus: *a city built on the descent or ascent of a hill,* urbs applicata colli. ‖ *Hostile attack,* irruptio; incursio; incursus: *to make a descent upon,* irruptionem, *or* incursionem facere in, &c. ‖ *Extraction,* origo; genus; stirps: *of noble descent,* nobili genere natus: *of no mean descent,* haud obscuro loco natus: *of low descent,* ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus: *to trace one's descent from any body,* originem trahere ab aliquo; originem ducere ab *or* ex aliquo; ad aliquem originem sui referre (*in speaking of a remote descent*).

DESCRIBE. ‖ *Show or represent by words,* describere: perscribere (*describe fully*): verbis exsequi: scripturâ persequi (*to represent by a written description or narrative*): explicare aliquid *or* de re (*give an explanation*; *enter into detail about any thing*): exponere aliquid *or* de re (*to set any thing, as it were, before the eyes; give a lucid description of,* &c.). *Sometimes* enarrare: enumerare: literis mandare: memoriæ prodere *or* tradere: verbis depingere, effingere, exprimere: exprimere et effingere verbis (*make clear by a description*): verbis definire (*to give a logical description of*). JN. definire verbis et describere; illustrare verbisque definire. *To describe in a few words,* breviter describere, exponere, complecti: *to describe in many words,* stilo uberiori explicare: *to describe in verse,* versibus describere, exponere, persequi: *to describe any body's actions,* res alicujus persequi (*Cic.*); *any body's life,* vitam alicujus explicare (*Cic., Cæcil.,* 8, 27); vitam alicujus depingere (*Cic., Rosc. Am.,* 27); de vitâ alicujus exponere; imaginem vitæ alicujus exprimere: *to describe a person,* exprimere aliquem, scribere de aliquo: *to describe a man shortly,* aliquem informare (*Cic., Att.,* 7, 3, 2). ‖ *To describe a geometrical figure,* scribere; describere: *to describe a square,* quadratum paribus lateribus describere: *to describe a circle with a* (*given*) *centre,* a centro circumagere lineam rotundationis (*Vitr.,* 1, 6; vid. CIRCLE): *to describe figures in the dust,* formas in pulvere describere.

DESCRIBER, scriptor: narrator. *The describer of a country,* chorographus. *And so analogous words may be formed.* Vid. *under* DESCRIPTION.

DESCRIPTION, descriptio; narratio; enarratio; expositio: *eloquent beyond description,* supra quam enarrari potest eloquens: *exquisite beyond all description,* supra quam ut describi possit eximius: *description of the earth,* geographia; *of a country,* chorographia (*Vitr.,* 10, 2, 6, *where ed. Schneid.* chorographus *is used*): *description of a place,* topographia. *By analogy other words may be formed in the same manner, as* "*description of the moon,*" *or map of the moon,* * selenographia; *of mountains,* * orographia; *of the world,* * cosmographia, *and so forth. A graphic description,* alicujus rei pæne sub aspectum subjectio: alicujus rei sub oculos subjectio.

DESCRY. ‖ *To see,* vidēre: cernere: aspicere: conspicere: conspicari (SYN. *in* SEE: conspicari = *especially* "*to see at a distance and suddenly,*" *is the nearest to our* "*descry*;" *but, though common in Plautus and Cæsar, not found in Cicero, Virgil, Horace,* &c.): prospicere (*to behold at a distance*; e. g., Italiam, *Virg.*). *To descry any body at a distance,* conspicari aliquem; aliquem procul vidēre (*Terence*). ‖ *To spy* (*obsolete*), speculari; explorare [vid. TO SPY]. ‖ *To discover,* invenire: animadvertere (*to mark*): cognoscere (*to recognize*): deprehendere: detegere.

DESECRATE, profanare; profanum facere (*in the Golden Age, only to make what is divine, human; what is holy, common; opposed to* sacrum esse velle; *by later writers it is used especially for* "*to violate*"): exaugurare (*to desecrate what has been consecrated, by bringing it again into common use; opposed to* inaugurare; vid. *Liv.,* 1, 55): polluere; maculare (*to desecrate what is pure and holy by a shameful act*): violare (*not to respect its sanctity*; e. g., loca religiosa). ☞ *Not the post-Augustan* desacrare, *which* = consacrare.

DESECRATION, violatio (e. g., templi, *Liv.*): profanatio (*Plin.*): exauguratio (e. g., sacelli, *the depriving it of its sanctity and restoring it to common purposes*). *Often by circumlocution.*

DES'ERT, solitudo (*in a good sense*): vastitas (*in a bad sense*): *a desert,* regio vasta, *or* deserta, *or* deserta vastaque: loca deserta *or* inculta; solitudo vasta *or* deserta (*but* deserta *rather poetically*); *also merely* deserta, *plural* (*of a district abandoned by men*): *the Libyan deserts,* vastitas Libyæ; deserta Libyæ: *to turn a country into a desert,* regioni vastitatem inferre; regionem vastare, devastare. ‖ *As an adjective,* vastus; desertus; incultus.

DESERT', *s.* ‖ *Worth,* dignitas: virtus (*excellence*): *tried desert,* spectata virtus: *according to his desert,* pro merito; pro dignitate; merito. ‖ *An action or quality which gains the thanks of others,* meritum; promeritum: *deserts with reference to any body,* merita erga *or* in aliquem (☞ alicujus circa aliquem merita *would be false Latin*): *the nobility which is founded upon desert,* nobilitas, quæ fit *or* cœpit ex virtute. Vid. MERIT, *s.*

DESERT, TRANS., linquere (*belongs properly to poetical language, and is used by Cicero only when his language takes a poetical flight, as in his orations*): relinquere (*to leave behind, either a person or place; thence, also, it is* = deserere, *as Nep., Dat.,* 6, 3; signa relinquere, *to desert one's colors,* "*to desert*"): derelinquere (*to desert any body, or any thing, without further troubling one's self about them*): cedere aliquo loco, *or* ex aliquo loco: decedere aliquo loco, de *or* ex aliquo loco: discedere ab aliquo, *or* loco, a *or* e loco (decedere aliquo loco *implies the forsaking of one's customary functions*; discedere, *merely going away*): destituere (*to desert where any body's support and assistance is expected*). JN. relinquere et deserere; deserere et relinquere; destituere et relinquere: alicui deesse; deficere aliquem (*to fail him when his services are required and expected*): desciscere ab aliquo (e. g., nec si a me forte desciveris, idcirco te—patiar, &c., *Cic.*). *Hope deserts any body,* destituitur aliquis a spe: *my strength deserts or fails me,* vires me deficiunt; a viribus deficior: *my memory deserts me,* memoria deficit, *or* labat; memoriâ labor: *presence of mind never deserts a good speaker,* prudentia nunquam deficit bonum oratorem: *to desert any body or any party,* &c., deficere ab aliquo *or* ab aliquâ re (*also figuratively*); deficere ab amicitiâ alicujus; desciscere ab aliquo (*Nep.*).

DESERT, INTR., exercitum deserere; signa desesere (*Cæs.*) *or* relinquere (*to desert his colors, Sall., Liv.*): transire: transfugere (*to cross over to; fly to*): *to desert to the enemy,* ad adversarios *or* hostes transire, transfugere, perfugere; pro perfugâ venire ad hostem (*Cæs.*): *to the Romans,* ad Romanos transfugere (*of actually flying to them*; e. g., *from a city, Liv., Nep.*): *many deserted to the enemy,* transitiones ad hostem fiebant (*Liv.,* 28, 16): *to desert to any body,* in alicujus partes transgredi; deficere ad aliquem.

DESERTER, desertor (*one who deserts the colors of his army, or general, Cæs., Liv.*): transfuga; perfuga (*one who goes over to the opposite party,* perfuga *as a delinquent, who betrays his party*; transfuga *as a waverer, who changes and forsakes his party, Dod.*).

DESERTION, (*a*) *generally,* relictio: derelictio (e. g., relictio reipublicæ, consulis, &c., derelictio communis utilitatis). destitutio (*the leaving any body in the lurch*). *A base and treacherous desertion of any body,* relictio proditioque alicujus. (*β*) *Going over to the opposite party,* transfugium (*Liv.*): desertio (*Modestin., Dig.,* 49, 16, 3): desertio signorum: transitio ad hostem (*passing over to the enemy*): *desertions occurred,* transitiones ad hostem fiebant (*Liv.*): *frequent desertions,* transfugia crebra.

DESERVE. ‖ *To make one's self worthy of any thing by one's services,* merēre; merēri: commerēre; commerēri (*to deserve by means of any thing*): promerēre; promerēri (*to deserve any thing as a proportional reward or punishment for something done*): dignum esse aliquâ re (*to be worthy of any thing, by the possession of qualities which, in general estimation, confer a right to it*): *he deserves to be praised by me,* dignus est, quem laudem, *or* qui a me laudetur: *to deserve to be believed,* fide dignum esse: *to deserve any thing of any body,* de aliquo *or* erga aliquem aliquid mereri: *have I deserved this of you?* siccine de te merui, *or* meritus sum? *I did not deserve this from you,* * non merui, cui talem gratiam referas: *according as he deserves,* (pro) merito alicujus: *to deserve well of any body,* bene mereri de aliquo: ☞ *perfect,* merui *rather than* meritus sum. *To deserve to be* (*praised,* &c.), *is* mereri ut *or* cur; *seldom infinitive, though Quintilian has* meruit credi secundus: *but* ☞ dignus est, ut *or* qui *should be used of fitness to be praised,* &c.; mereor *implies*

that it is earned by the person's exertions, &c.

DESERVEDLY, pro merito; merito; pro dignitate: *very deservedly*, meritissimo (*Cic.*): merito ac jure: jure: merito atque optimo jure; jure ac merito; jure meritoque: *he would be deservedly punished*, jure in eum animadverteretur: *to be deservedly praised*, merito ac jure laudari (*Cic.*). ☞ *Deservedly may, in poetry, be rendered by* meritus; e. g., meritus torquetur ab (*Ov.*).

DESERVING, dignus rei *or* (*better*) re; bene meritus, merens, *or* promeritus de: *deserving praise or commendation*, (omni) laude dignus: *deserving the severest punishment*, dignus omnibus suppliciis (*Plin.*); novissima exempla meritus (*Tac.*): *deserving well of the state*, de republicâ bene meritus. *A deserving person*, omni laude dignus: omni virtute ornatus: vir optimus *or* probus: vir dignissimus omni fortunâ optimâ (3 *Rep.*, 17): ☞ meritissimus *is used absolutely in the Inscription*: Fulvius filiæ meritissimæ.

DESHABILLE, negligentior amictus (*Quint.*; *who uses it, however, of the manner in which an orator lets his dress sit*, &c.): vestis domestica (*opposed to* vestis forensis, *Suet.*, *Oct.*, 73; *Vitell.*, 8): * vestis, quam mane induo, &c.; *in deshabille*, in veste domesticâ: *to be in deshabille*, * negligentius amiciri, vestiri.

DESICCANTS, cataplasmata calida.

DESICCATE, siccare; exsiccare: desiccare (*pre- and post-classical*).

DESICCATION, siccatio; siccitas (e. g., *of a body*): ariditas (*the dryness*, e. g., *of fields*).

DESICCATIVE, aliquid siccat; exsiccat.

DESIDERATUM, res maxime necessaria ad aliquid; quod desideratur; quod deest; desideratum (*any thing that is missing*).

DESIGN, *v.* ‖ *Purpose, intend*, in animo habēre: cogitare; agitare (in) mente *or* (in) animo: parare (*to prepare*): moliri (*mostly of some difficult purpose*): agitare de aliquâ re; moliri aliquid: constituere (*to fix*; *to purpose*): destinare (e. g., quæ agere destinaverat). [Vid. TO PURPOSE, TO INTEND.] ‖ *To draw an outline or sketch*, delineare; designare; describere (*not used absolutely, but always with the object expressed*; e. g., imaginem, *or some such word*): depingere; describere (*figuratively*): *to design skillfully*, probe depingere aliquid: *to be skilled in the art of designing*, graphidos scientiam habēre. Vid. TO DRAW.

DESIGN. ‖ *Purpose*, consilium (*plan or purpose*): cœptum; inceptum (*beginning or undertaking*): propositum (*intention or purpose*): institutum (*that which any body intends to put into execution*): cogitata, *pl.*, quod cogito (*what is in the thoughts, or will*): *my design*, res, quam paro; institutum meum: *to betray or discover his designs*, consilium *or* cogitata patefacere; *to execute his design*, consilium exsequi: propositum peragere: *to have a design to injure*, habēre voluntatem nocendi: *to entertain hostile designs against the state*, contra rempublicam sentire: *to form great designs*, magna meditari *or* moliri. ‖ *Sketch, plan*, designatio; adumbratio: deformatio (*delineation*): forma; figura; species (*sketch*): imago (*outline*): descriptio; ichnographia (*ground plan*): *a design for a house*, ædificandi descriptio (e. g., usus, ad quem accommodanda est ædificandi descriptio, *Cic.*). ‖ *Drawing*, graphis, idos, *f.* (γραφίς), *or in pure Latin*, pictura linearis: *to be skillful in the art of design*, graphidos scientiam habēre; graphidos non imperitum esse.

DESIGNATE, notare: denōtare: signare: designare (*general terms, to make distinguishable by a mark*): nominare: appellare: vocare: dicere [SYN. *in* CALL = NAME]: ☞ vocare *mostly with a substantive*, dicere *with an adjective*: nomen alicui dare, indere *or* imponere (*give it a name*): designare aliquid verbis (*Cic., to describe*): designare *is also used alone in the sense of* "*denote*;" verba quæ res communes designant (*Varr.*). *To designate every thing by a name of its own*, suo quamque rem nomine appellare. ‖ *Point out to or for* (*any purpose, situation*, &c.), destinare aliquem (*or* aliquid) ad aliquid *or* alicui rei: designare (e. g., *mark out, fix upon*, locum sepulcro; *also absolutely*, quem populus designaverit).

DESIGNATION. ‖ *Act of marking out, or appointing to*, designatio (e. g., sine designatione personarum et temporum, *Cic.*: designatio consulatūs, *his appointment to the consulship*, *Tac.*): nominatio (*naming*): notatio (*as action; also of denoting by words*). ‖ *That to which a person or thing is appointed*, finis (*the final purpose for which a thing is intended*): sors: provincia (*the sphere of a person's duties; his office, calling*, &c.). ‖ *Import* (*of a word, Locke*), sententia: notio: significatio: vis: potestas.

DESIGNEDLY, consulto: cogitate. JN. consulto et cogitate (*after due consideration*): voluntate (*willingly; opposed to* casu): deditâ operâ: de industriâ (*with intentional exertion*): sponte (*with no other inducement than one's own inclination*). *To do any thing designedly*, consulto et cogitatum facere aliquid. *Not designedly*, imprudenter; per imprudentiam; inconsulte; temere. JN. inconsulte ac temere; temere ac fortuito; casu (*by accident*).

DESIGNER. ‖ *Who has designed or planned any thing*, inventor (☞ repertor, *poetical and post-classical*): auctor: architectus. JN. architectus et princeps. ‖ *A former of plans, projects*, &c., * qui consilia struit *or* mente agitat: * consiliorum architectus: * homo semper agens aliquid et moliens: doli *or* fallaciarum machinator (*plotter, Tac., Ann.*, 1, 10, 2). ‖ *One who draws designs*, pictor (*general term*); *or by circumlocution with verbs*, &c.

DESIGNING, callidus et ad fraudem acutus: fraudulentus: dolosus: subdŏlus: subdolus atque occultus (*Tac.*): * semper struens aliquid atque moliens: veterator et callidus. Vid. DECEITFUL.

DESIGNLESS, imprudens: inconsultus: temerarius: fortuitus.

DESIGNLESSLY. Vid. "*not* DESIGNEDLY."

DESIGNMENT. ‖ *Purpose*, consilium: consilium institutum: cogitatio: propositum: inceptum (*purpose, plan*) [SYN. *in* PLAN]. ‖ *The plan sketched out*, descriptio alicujus rei: ratio alicujus rei: rei agendæ ordo.

DESIRABLE, optabilis: optandus: cupiundus (*Sall., Jug.*, 3, 1): expetendus: desiderabilis (*rare*; e. g., quæ [cupiditates] inanes sunt, his parendum non est; nihil enim desiderabile concupiscunt, *Cic., Fin.*, 1, 16, 53; *and Top.*, 18, 69). *Not to seem at all desirable*, minime cupiundum videri: *not to be desirable for its own sake*, nihil habēre in se, cur expetatur: *to be very desirable*, magnopere expetendum esse: *to be desirable for its own sake*, propter se expetendum esse: *there is nothing in this world so desirable as*, &c., nihil in hac vitâ magnopere expetendum, nisi, &c.

DESIRABLENESS, *by circumlocution. To have no desirableness*, nihil in se habēre, cur expetatur.

DESIRE, *s.*, desiderium (*longing desire for an object, the want of which is felt*): cupido: cupiditas (*the former considered as in action, and necessarily with a genitive of the object expressed or implied; the latter considered as a state, the passion of desire; opposed to tranquillity of mind*: ☞ cupido "*not found in Cicero or Cæsar; common in the poets and historians, especially Tacitus and Sallust; twice in Quintilian*," *Freund*): appetitio (*the act of endeavoring to obtain*): appetitus (*the state of endeavoring to obtain*): appetentia (*the desire itself, which seeks to obtain something*). *All with genitive of the object*, alicujus rei: libido (*the intemperate longing after any thing; plural*, libidines, *desires* = "*lusts*," *with reference to want of self-government*): studium (*the desire that leads to the zealous pursuit of any thing*). *An insatiable desire*, insatiabilis (quædam) cupiditas (e. g., veri videndi; cognoscendi, *Cic.*): *a marvellous desire*, mirabilis (*Nep.*), mira (*Tac.*) cupiditas: *an immoderate desire*, immodica cupido (*Liv.*): *blinded by desire*, cupidine cæcus (*Lucr.*). *I feel an intense desire for any thing*, magnum me tenet desiderium alicujus rei (*Cic.*). *A natural desire*, desiderium naturale (e. g., cibi, potionis; *opposed to* voluptas): *unless they were blinded by desire*, nisi ipsos cæcos redderet cupiditas (*Cic.*). *To be inflamed, filled*, &c., *with desire of any thing*, alicujus rei desiderio incendi; (magno) alicujus rei desiderio teneri; aliquid appetere, concupiscere, desiderare: *to be tormented with the desire of any thing*, alicujus rei desiderio flagrare, æstuare, excruciari, confici (*Cic.*); summâ alicujus rei cupiditate affectum esse. *I feel an intense desire to know, hear*, &c. (valde) aveo scire, audire, &c.; libido est scire (*Plaut.*): *to be stirred with desire*, desiderio moveri: *to inspire any body with a desire of any thing*, dare *or* injicere alicui cupiditatem rei; impellere aliquem in rei cupiditatem [☞ inspirare cupiditatem alicui *or* aliquem cupiditate *would be barbarous*]; *of doing any thing*, aliquem faciendi aliquid cupiditate incitare: *to inflame any body's desire of any thing*, incendere alicujus cupiditatem alicujus rei: *an intense and passionate desire is weakened, abates*, &c., acerrima illa ac fortissima cupiditas imminuta ac debilitata est: *to satisfy a desire*, desiderium explēre (*Liv.*): *the desire of wealth*, amor, cupiditas habendi [☞ *not* desiderium habendi]. ‖ *Thing desired; wish*, quæ quis optat *or* vult (e. g., facere, *to perform them*): *to satisfy any body's desires*, quæ quis optat *or* vult, facere; alicujus voluntati satisfacere *or* obsequi; aliquem voti compotem facere: *to obtain one's desires*, optatum impetro (ab aliquo); adipiscor, quod optaveram, *or* concupiveram: *my desires have been satisfied*, quæ volui, mihi obtigerunt: *my heart's desire is satisfied*, quod maxime cupio, mihi contingit. *More under* WISH, vid.

DESIRE, *v.*, appetere (*endeavor to obtain*): cupere: concupiscere: cupere: avidum esse alicujus rei (*to desire vehemently and passionately; the last* = *to desire greedily*): velle (*to wish and co-operate toward the realization of one's wish*): desiderare (*to be dissatisfied because one does not possess the object desired*): optare (*to wish; leaving the realization of the wish to others or to fate*): expetere (*to long for a distant object, and apply to others for the realization of one's wish*): avēre (*with following infinitive: to feel an impatient desire, especially to hear or learn something; often with* valde): gestire, *with following infinitive* (*to manifest a lively desire by gestures*): *to desire eagerly*, ardenter cupere aliquid: cupiditate alicujus rei ardēre, flagrare; desiderio alicujus rei magno teneri; sitire aliquid; sitienter expetere aliquid: *not to desire any thing any longer*, aliquâ re carēre posse. *Every thing is going on exactly as I could desire*, cuncta mihi procedunt; nihil mihi accidit, quod nolim; fortuna in omnibus rebus respondet optatis meis: *just as I, he*, &c., *could desire*, ut volo, volumus, &c., ex sententiâ; ex optato; ad (alicujus) voluntatem: *any thing is going on just as I could desire*, aliquid ex sententiâ succedit *or* procedit; aliquid optabilem exitum habet: *hitherto all has been exactly as I could have desired*, nihil adhuc mihi præter voluntatem accidit. ‖ *To express one's desire*, velle aliquem, *or* ut (*to wish to have somebody or something*): petere: poscere: postulare [SYN. *in* ASK]: contendere ab aliquo, ut, &c.: *to desire any thing of any body*, postulare [☞ *not* desiderare] aliquid ab aliquo. *What do you desire me to do?* quid est, quod me velis? quid vis faciam? *to desire the grace of pardon* (*Shaksp.*), veniam ab aliquo petere (*for any fault*, alicujus delicti).

DESIROUS, appetens: cupidus: studiosus: avidus. *All with genitive* (*in post-Augustan historians*, avidus *also with* in): *to be desirous of doing any thing*, ardet animus ad aliquid faciendum (e. g., *of revenging*, ad ulciscendum): avēre—gestire (*with infinitive*, SYN. *in* DESIRE, *v.*): *to make any body desirous*, alicui cupiditatem dare *or* (*stronger*) injicere; aliquem

in cupiditatem impellere; aliquem cupiditate incendere; aliquem faciendi aliquid (e. g., imitandi) cupiditate incitare (*Cic.*): *to become desirous*, in alicujus rei cupiditatem incidere; injicitur mihi alicujus rei cupiditas: *to become very desirous*, ingens alicujus rei cupido me incendit; maxima alicujus rei cupido *or* libido me invadit.

DESIST FROM, desistere re, a re, de re, *or with infinitive, or after negative with* quin: absistere aliquâ re, *or* ab aliquâ re (*not in Cic., but in Cæs., Liv., &c.*): *to desist from an undertaking*, desistere incepto: absistere incepto (*Liv.*): *from a purpose*, desistere consilio (*Cæs.*); *from an attempt*, desistere conatu (*Cæs.*); *from investing a town, from fighting*, absistere obsidione, pugnâ; *from the assault* (*of a town*), desistere oppugnatione (*Cæs.*), ab oppugnatione (*Sall.*); *from asking, exhorting*, &c., desistere rogare, hortari, &c.; *from building*, abjicere ædificationem; deponere ædificationem (*Cic.*): *to desist from war*, recedere ab armis: *nor, if she is still alive, will I ever desist from looking for her till I find her*, neque, si vivit, eam vivam umquam quin inveniam, desistam (*Plaut.*).

DESK, * mensa scriptoria (*writing-desk*). || *Reading-desk* (*in a church*), *perhaps* pulpitum (*Georges; who gives* * suggestus sacer: * suggestum sacrum *for "pulpit"*).

DESOLATE, *adj.*, vastus (*without human habitations; opposed to* cæditicatus, *Georges; uncultivated; opposed to* cultus, *Död.*): desertus (*deserted by men; opposed to* celeber, *Georges; to* habitatus, *Död.*): incultus (*opposed to* cultus). JN. vastus ac desertus; desertus vastusque; incultus et desertus; incultus et derelictus. *Desolate places*, solitudo (*without blame*): loca deserta: tesqua (*in which an awful silence reigns, Död., † Hor.*): *to make desolate*, vastare, devastare; alicui loco vastitatem inferre: *to make a land desolate*, vastas solitudines facere ex terrâ; vastitatem reddere in terrâ: tectis atque agris vastitatem inferre. || *Of persons; hopeless*, &c., spe destitutus: orbus: orbus auxilii (*Plaut.*): afflictus: mœstus, &c.: desolatus (*Plin., Tac., and poetical*); *also with ablative* (deserta desolataque reliquis subsidiis aula, *Suet.*).

DESOLATE, *v.* Vid. LAY WASTE.

DESOLATENESS. Vid. DESOLATION.

DESOLATION. || *Act of laying waste*, &c., vastatio: populatio: depopulatio (*plundering*; e. g., agrorum, ædium sacrarum): eversio: excidium (*overthrow of a town*, &c.). || *State of being desolate*, vastitas. || *Desolate place*, locus desertus: locus vastus et desertus; solitudo vasta *or* avia; omnis humani cultûs solitudo (*Curt.*, 7, 3, 12). || *State of being bereaved, afflicted*, &c., orbitas (*state of being bereaved; also figuratively*; e. g., casum et orbitatem senatûs, *Cic.*): viduitas (*state of being widowed*): solitudo (*loneliness*). JN. viduitas ac solitudo (e. g., qui jamdiu Cæsenniæ viduitate ac solitudine aleretur, *Cic., Cæc.*, 5, 13): viduitas omnium copiarum atque opum (*Plaut., Rud.*, 3, 3, 2).

DESPAIR, *s.*, desperatio (= "ægritudo sine ullâ rerum exspectatione meliorum," *Cic.*): *to reduce any body to despair*, aliquem ad desperationem adducere *or* redigere (*the latter, Suet.*): *to be reduced to despair*, ad (summam) desperationem pervenire (*Cæs.*); ad desperationem adduci; omni spe orbatus sum; nulla spes in me reliqua est: *when I was in the depths of despair*, quum magnâ desperatione affectus essem (*Cic.*): *to be in despair*, in desperatione esse (*Front., Strat.*, 3, 17, 7): *to derive courage from despair*, a desperatione ira accendit aliquem (*Liv.*, 31, 17); extremâ desperatione in iram stimulari (*Tac.*): *a state of utter despair*, omnium rerum desperatio. *From or in despair*, ad desperationem adductus. *The extremity of despair; utter or absolute despair*, summa, maxima [☞ *not* extrema] desperatio; extrema spes (e. g., in extremâ spe, *Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 27).

DESPAIR, *v.*, desperare: saluti *or* sibi desperare (*of one's own safety*): omnem spem abjicere: animum despondēre: *to despair of any thing*, desperare de aliquâ re, *or* aliquid, *or* alicui rei; *or with accusative and infinitive* (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 12). ☞ *If to despair is followed by the participle substantive*, desperare *will be followed by infinitive: to despair of being able*, &c., despero me posse, &c.: *it is disgraceful to despair of accomplishing any thing that is possible*, turpiter desperatur, quicquid effici potest (*Quint.*): *to despair of ever seeing any thing again*, aliquid se visurum postea desperare: *to despair of a sick person's recovery*, ægrum deponere; ægrum *or* ægroti salutem desperare; *all the physicians despair of his recovery, or of him*, omnes medici diffidunt: *my recovery is despaired of*, desperor: *his recovery is despaired of*, a medicis desertus est: *any thing is despaired of*, desperatur aliquid: *to despair of peace, one's life*, desperare pacem, vitam; *of the state*, de republicâ (*Cic.*); rempublicam (*Lentul. ap. Cic.*); *of one's safety*, saluti suæ desperare (*Cic., Cluent.*, 25, 69); de salute desperare (*Cæs.*): *we must despair of his safety*, salus ejus desperanda est.

DESPAIRFUL, desperans: exspes (*desperans denotes the painful feeling*; exspes, *the hopeless state of despair*): spe carens *or* orbatus; spe dejectus (*of a person who has ceased to hope*): ad desperationem adductus *or* (*Suet.*) redactus: magnâ desperatione affectus.

DESPAIRING. Vid. DESPAIRFUL.

DESPAIRINGLY, desperanter (e. g., cum aliquo loqui, *Cic.*); *or circumlocution by* ad desperationem adductus [☞ desperate; *very late, Augustin*].

DESPATCH. || *Send off*, mittere (*send*, e. g., *an ambassador*, legatum, literas, &c.): dimittere (*several in different directions; the proper word of sending off letters, scouts*, &c.): (1) *if the messengers are to go from person to person, or from place to place*, per, *or* circum, *or* (*Liv.*) circa *is used*; (2) *if to a person or nation*, ad aliquem; (3) *if to a district, in with accusative or* ad *before the name of a tribe*, &c.; (4) *in every direction*, in omnes partes *or* quoquoversus; e. g., dimittere nuncios, literas, &c., circum amicos; circum provincias exercitusque; per omnes provincias; ad Centrones; in finitimas civitates; in eam partem Italiæ; in omnes partes; quoquoversus (*Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 23, 2): absolvere (*to finish a thing, or let a person go whom one has long detained*, (*Plaut.*): legare: allegare (*to despatch for the execution of a delegated office*; e. g., homines nobiles allēgat iis, qui peterent, &c., *Cic.*; allegarem te ad illos, qui, &c.): *to despatch a letter to any body*, mittere *or* dare literas ad aliquem (dimittere, *if to several in different places*). || *To finish, execute*, &c. [Vid. EXECUTE.] *To exhort any body to despatch a business*, hortari aliquem ad aliquid perficiendum: *to like to despatch a business quickly*, consultis facta conjungere. *To despatch a business*, expedire negotium: conficere *or* transigere negotium: profligare negotium (*Lentul. ap. Cic., Liv.; implying labor and exertion*): *to despatch any thing between themselves*, inter se transigere aliquid: *the thing may be despatched in a few words*, res paucis verbis transigi potest. || *Kill*, vid.

DESPATCH. || *Act of sending off* dimissio (e. g., nuntii, *of a messenger*): missio (e. g., literarum, legatorum, *both Cic.*); *or by circumlocution. Give me my despatch*, me absolvito (*Plaut.*). || *The execution*, &c., *of business*, exsecutio (*post-Augustan* negotii, *Tac.*: instituti operis, *Plin.*): effectio (*only in Cicero's philosophical writings*): peractio *Cic., Cat. Maj.*, 23, *extr.*). *To prevent the despatch of a business*, ne res conficiatur, obsistere: *about the despatch of what remains to be done*, de reliquis rebus maturandis et agendis (*Cic.*). || *Haste, speed* [vid.], celeritas festinatioque: maturatio (*Auct. ad Herenn.*). *There is need of despatch*, properato *or* maturato opus est: *the utmost possible despatch*, quanta maxima adhiberi potest festinatio. || *Despatches*, literæ: literæ publice missæ (*from a public officer*).

DESPERADO, homo stolide ferox, *or* stolidus feroxque: homo promtæ *or* summæ audaciæ.

DESPERATE, desperatus (*of persons and things*): exspes: spe carens *or* orbatus: spe dejectus (*hopeless; of persons who have ceased to hope*): discriminis plenus (*very critical; of things;* ☞ aleæ plenus *is poetical*): * ad desperationem adductus: magnâ desperatione affectus (*of persons*). *A desperate state of affairs*, res desperatæ *or* perditæ; res perditæ et desperatæ: desperatio rerum omnium. *Sometimes* extremæ res (suæ, &c.); extrema, *plural. In their desperate condition*, in extremis rebus suis: *our state is now almost desperate*, res jam ad extremum perducta easum (*Cæs.; so* ad extremum casum periculi—deductus, *B. Alex.*, 7); *how often have our affairs seemed almost desperate?* quoties ad extrema periculorum ventum? (*Liv.*, 7, 29, *init.*) || *Filled with courage from despair*, desperatione irâ accensus (*after Liv.*, 31, 17); extremâ desperatione ad iram stimulatus (*after Tac., Hist.*, 2, 44, *extr.*). || *Desperate = very dangerous* (*of undertakings*, &c.), periculosus; discriminis plenus; temerarius (☞ *not* desperatus).

DESPERATELY, desperanter (*without hope*). || *With verbs and adjectives it expresses the intensity of the action or quality, and may be variously translated:* improbe; sceleste; male; summe; summopere; maxime; valde; vehementer; acriter; pertinaciter. *To defend one's self desperately*, * pertinacissime, *or* acerrime repugnare, resistere: *to fall desperately in love*, perdite *or* misere amare: *to try desperately*, perdite conari (*Quint.*): omnibus viribus contendere et laborare; omni ope atque operâ eniti (ut, &c.): *to be desperately angry*, gravissimâ irâ flagrare. *It may often be translated by the superlative: desperately foolish*, stolidissimus.

DESPERATION. Vid. DESPAIR, *s.*

DESPICABLE. Vid. CONTEMPTIBLE.

DESPISE, *v.*, despicere: despicatui habēre (*to look down upon: not to value; opposed to* suspicere, revereri, admirari): contemnere: contemtui habēre (*to despise what one might be expected to fear; opposed to* metuere, timēre; e. g., mortem, pericula; *but also* auctoritates, consilium, &c.): spernere (*to despise or hold cheap what one might be expected to desire; to reject with scorn; opposed to* appetere, concupiscere; *but also of holding a person cheap*): aspernari (*to reject with aversion; to utter the feeling implied in* spernere). JN. contemnere ac despicere; despicere et contemnere; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; despicere et pro nihilo putare; spernere et pro nihilo putare; spernere et repudiare: fastidire (*to feel disgust against any thing; to reject it from pride*, &c.): negligere (*to disregard*). JN. contemnere ac negligere: ☞ temnere *is poetical for* contemnere; despicari, *late and rare. Nobody despises himself*, nemo umquam sui despiciens fuit: *the consciousness of having despised the gods*, spretorum deorum conscientia: *to despise glory*, gloriam repudiare *or* spernere; *any body's favor*, gratiam alicujus repudiare.

DESPISER, contemtor: spretor; *or by circumlocution.*

DESPITE, || *Malice, hatred* [vid.]: malitia: fraus et malitia: improbitas perversitasque: alicujus odium. || *Spite; in spite of*; vid. SPITE.

DESPITE, *v.* Vid. TO VEX, TO OFFEND.

DESPITEFUL, malitiosus.

DESPITEFULLY, malitiose: malitiosius.

DESPITEFULNESS, malitia: odium.

DESPOIL, spoliare aliquem *or* aliquid; *and* aliquem *or* aliquid aliquâ re. JN. spoliare atque orbare; spoliare atque denudare: spoliare aliquem aliquâ re et depeculari (*of money*, argento): despoliare: exspoliare (*strengthen the meaning of* spoliare, *which is to deprive a person or thing of what serves for use or ornament*): detrahere spoliareque aliquid: privare aliquem aliquâ re: adimere *or* eripere alicui aliquid: diripere (*to plunder men*,

towns, &c.): expilare: compilare (*to strip temples*, &c.; *rob treasuries*, &c.: *the latter also* aliquid aliquâ re): nudare, denudare, exuere aliquem re: orbare aliquem re: multare aliquem re. Syn. *in* Deprive.

DESPOILER, spoliator (*Cic., Liv.*): expilator (*Cic.*): direptor (*Cic.*): populator: prædator.

DESPOLIATION, spoliatio: direptio: expilatio: orbatio: privatio [Syn. *of verbs in* Deprive]. Jn. expilatio direptioque.

DESPOND, animum abjicere, *or* demittere, *or* submittere; animo cadere (*Cic.*): animo concidere (*Liv.*); *and* (*often in Plautus*) animum despondēre (*so Livy*) *and* despondēre *only* (*Columella: to allow one's spirits, courage*, &c., *to fail*): spem abjicere, projicere, *or* deponere (*to cast away all hope*) [vid. to Despair]. *To cause any body to despond*, animum alicujus frangere, infringere (*Cic.*); percellere aliquem.

DESPONDENCY, animus demissus, jacens *or* abjectus; animi defectio *or* abjectio (*depression of spirits*, &c.): desperatio (*despair*); *to feel despondency*, animum demisisse; animo demisso esse; animo cecidisse; nullam spem habēre: *to give way to despondency*, animo demitti.

DESPONDENT, demissus: qui animo demisso, abjecto, *or* dejecto est: exspes: spe orbatus: spe carens: spe dejectus.

DESPONDINGLY, animo demisso *or* abjecto: timide: sine spe: desperanter.

DESPOT, princeps *or* rex, cujus arbitrium pro legibus est, *or* cujus libido pro legibus habetur (*a sovereign whose will is law; after Just.*, 1, 1, 2; 2, 7, 3): tyrannus, *or, pure Latin*, dominus (*a usurper who has obtained absolute power in a free state*): rex importunus (*opposed to* rex clemens).

DESPOTIC, imperiosus, *against any body*, alicui (*imperious; hence, tyrannical*): superbus (*arrogant; hence, as epithet, "the proud," in* Tarquinius Superbus). Jn. imperiosus et superbus: impōtens, *against any body*, alicui (*who can not restrain his passions*, &c.; *hence, who can not restrain himself in a post of command; also of things that imply and proceed from such a temper; imperious, despotic*): importunus (*harsh, unbending, &c., in his conduct toward others*); crudelis *or* sævus in aliquem (e. g., tyrannus sævissimus et violentissimus in suos, *Liv.*, 34, 32). *A despotic temper*, superbia: *a despotic government*, dominatio impotens, *or* superba, *or* crudelis superbaque (*cf. Cic., Phil.*, 3, 14, 34): tyrannis, *or, pure Latin*, dominatio (*sovereignty introduced against the will of a people; and, therefore, a usurped government, a tyranny, or despotism*).

DESPOTICALLY, superbe: crudeliter. *To act despotically*, crudeliter ac regie agere: *to behave or act very despotically*, crudelissime se gerere; *to govern despotically*, crudelem superbamque dominationem exercēre (*after Cic., Phil.*, 3, 14, 34).

DESPOTISM, superbia: impotentia (*as temper*; Syn. *of adjective in* Despotic): dominatio impotens *or* superba; *or* crudelis superbaque. *A despotism*, civitas, in quâ libido principis pro legibus habetur (*after Just.*, 2, 7, 3), *or* in quâ arbitrium regis pro legibus est (*after Just.*, 1, 1, 2).

DESPUMATION, despumatio (*late, Tertull.*): *by circumlocution.*

DESPUME, despumare.

DESSERT, mensa secunda: bellaria (e. g., *sweetmeats, fruits, sweet wines*, &c., τραγήματα *or* τρωγάλια; *cf. Gell.*, 13, 11, *extr.*): *to set on the dessert*, mensam secundam apponere.

DESTINATION, destinatio (*Liv.; perhaps not pre-Augustan; a purpose, determination, decision*): lex, quâ nati sumus; fatum, quo nati sumus (*the purpose we are born to serve*, &c.): finis (*the end any thing is to serve*): sors: provincia (*the sphere of action assigned to any body*). *It is our destination to*, &c., eâ lege (hoc fato *or* ita) nati sumus, ut, &c.; ita a naturâ generati sumus, ut, &c.; hoc nobis propositum est, ut, &c. *Nature hath assigned us a higher destination*, natura nos ad majora genuit et conformavit; ad altiora quædam et magnificentiora nati sumus: *man is born to a glorious destination*, homo præclarâ quadam conditione generatus est a summo Deo: *not to be fitted for its destination*, non aptum esse ad exsequendum munus suum: *not to accomplish its destination*, deesse officio suo et muneri: *what the destination of man is*, cujus muneris colendi efficiendique causâ nati atque in lucem editi simus (*Cic.*). || *Place to which any body or any thing is to go*, *locus alicui destinatus; locus, quo tendit: *locus alicui destinatus; locus, quo proficisci jussus sum (*to which I am ordered to go*): sedes futura (*my future residence*).

DESTINE, destinare (*in nearly all the meanings of the English verb*; e. g., aliquem alicui rei *or* ad aliquid, *sometimes in* aliquid [destinare aliquem foro, *Quint.*; domos publicis usibus, *Vell.*; aliquem ad mortem, *Suet.*; diem necis alicui, *Cic.*]; *also* = *to intend, purpose; especially in Livy with* animis [e. g., quæ agere destinaverat, *Cæs.; also in passive*, sibi destinatum in animo esse aliquid facere, *Liv.*]; hora mortis destinata, *Cic.*): designare ad aliquid (*to mark out for a purpose*): seponere alicui *or* ad aliquid (*to set it aside for a purpose*; e. g., *money*, pecuniam in ædificationem templi seponere, *Liv.*; quod ex istis rebus receptum est, ad illud fanum [*sc.* ornandum] seponere, *Cic.*): præfinire: præstituere (*to fix beforehand*; e. g., præstituere diem operi faciundo, *Cic.*). *To be destined* (= *doomed*) *to any thing*, alicui rei *or* ad rem natum esse (*to be born to it*): fato fieri aliquid (*to become or to be doomed to it, by a decree of fate*): *we are destined to*, eâ lege generati sumus, ut, &c. Vid. to Doom.

DESTINED, destinatus (*both of the thing to which any thing is destined, and of the person or thing destined to a purpose*): constitutus: finitus: præfinitus: præstitutus [Syn. *of verbs in* Destine]. *The destined hour of death*, hora mortis destinata.

DESTINY, vid. Fate. || The Destinies, vid. *the* Fates.

DESTITUTE. || *With the object expressed*, destitutus aliquâ re (*less commonly* ab aliquâ re; e. g., amicis; præceptis; scientiâ juris; *but* spe [*Curt.*] *or* a spe [*Liv.*]; a re familiari): derelictus aliquâ re (e. g., non modo fortunâ, verum etiam spe): nudus: nudatus: privatus; spoliatus aliquâ re: *to be destitute of troops*, nudum esse ab exercitu (*of a country*): *to be destitute of every thing*, omnibus rebus nudatum esse: omnium rerum esse inopem. || Absol., inops, *also with* auxilii (*who has no power to help himself*): auxilio orbatus *or* destitutus: omnium rerum inops: omnibus rebus orbatus (*utterly destitute*): omnibus fortunis spoliatus (*Cic.*): egenus omnium (*Liv.; rare, not pre-Augustan*): egens: egentissimus: mendīcus (*miserably poor*): *to be destitute* (= *miserably poor*), in summâ egestate *or* mendicitate esse; in summâ mendicitate vivere; vitam in mendicitate degere: *any body is utterly destitute*, nihil aliquo egentius: *a destitute condition*, inopia.

DESTITUTION, inopia (*want of resources*): egestas: mendicitas (*extreme poverty; beggary*): solitudo (*the state of being left alone; also* solitudo alicujus rei). Jn. solitudo atque inopia; viduitas ac solitudo. *To be reduced to destitution*, *ad mendicitatem redigi, ad pudendam paupertatem delabi: *to reduce a man to destitution*, aliquem omnibus bonis evertere; ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere: ☞ destitutio (*rare, Cic.*) *is the* "*leaving in the lurch*," "*desertion.*"

DESTROY, perdere (*to destroy, to ruin*): destruere (*to destroy an artificial structure; also* alicujus fortunam: tyrannidem): demoliri (*to destroy a firm, solid structure*, tectum; partem muri). Jn. destruere et demoliri: disjicere (*to destroy by violent separation of its parts*; e. g., arcem, mœnia, munitiones): dissipare (*nearly* = disjicere, *especially in Cicero, who does not use* disjicere; statuam, *Cic.*; turres, *Vitr.*; rem familiarem, *Cic.*; reliquias reipublicæ, *Cic.*): disturbare (*to separate violently, and so disarrange the parts*, &c.; e. g., tecta, opera, porticum). Jn. disturbare et dissipare (*Cic.*): diruere (e. g., tecta, muros, urbem, monumentum): evertere (*to overthrow; throw down; properly*, urbem, statuam; *improperly*, rempublicam, virtutem, amicitiam): excidere (*to destroy by cutting or hewing; not necessarily implying total destruction*, urbem, vicos, agrum, exercitum). Jn. excidere et evertere: exscindere (*to destroy utterly; especially of cities*, urbes, Numantiam, *Cic., Mil.*, 33, 90; 6 *Rep.*, 11; *Planc.*, 41, 97; 4 *Phil.*, 5, 13. *Scheller and even Freund maintain, erroneously, that it is poetical and post-classical*; vid. *Krebs*): vastare locum: vastitatem inferre loco (*to lay waste*, urbem, urbi): pervertere (*to quite overthrow*, spem, consilia; domum, tecta, arbusta, defensionem; *also* aliquem; *all Cic.*): concidere (*to cut to pieces*; e. g., hostes, *also to destroy utterly*, naves, *Liv.*; auctoritatem Senatûs; aliquem): tollere (*remove out of the way*): rescindere: interscindere: dissolvere: interrumpere (*all*, e. g., *a bridge*, pontem): delēre (*destroy utterly; blot out*, urbem, omnia, hæc, sepulcrum, ædificium, religionem): exstinguere (*to put out a light; figuratively, to deprive of its power and existence*; e. g., potentiam, spem, vitæ societatem, alicujus salutem). Jn. exstinguere et (funditus) delēre: perimere et delēre: conficere (*to put an end to any thing*): subvertere (*subvert*, imperium; leges et libertatem): consumere (e. g., ædes incendio: exercitum fame; opes, fortunas, &c.; *by any thing*, aliquâ re; e. g., ferro, flammâ). *To destroy utterly*, funditus destruere; a *or* e fundamentis disjicere; funditus (*properly*) evertere (*properly*); ab stirpe exstinguere; stirpitus *or* radicitus extrahere; tollere atque extrahere radicitus (*to root up, improperly*, e. g., *desires*); exstinguere et funditus delēre; perimere et delēre omnino (*annihilate*): perimere: interficere (*to destroy life* = *kill*): to *destroy* (= *kill*) *a whole body*, ad internecionem delēre, redigere, adducere, cædere; occidione cædere *or* occidere (*especially with the sword; enemies*): *the intention of destroying*, &c., consilium evertere, tollere, &c. (*so Nep.*, consilium Lysander iniit reges tollere): *fire destroys every thing*, ignis cuncta disturbat et dissipat: *there is nothing that time does not destroy*, nihil est, quod non conficiat vetustas: *to destroy all any body's plans*, alicui conturbare omnes rationes *or* omnia consilia pervertere: *to destroy plans*, consilia disjicere, frangere *and* (*Vell.*) corrumpere: *to destroy hope*, spem exstinguere (*Cic.*); spes corrumpere: *it is a sad thing to see all one's last hope destroyed*, miserum est nec habēre ne spei quidem extremum. *The Nervii, when they saw this hope destroyed*, Nervii hac spe lapsi *or* dejecti, de hac spe depulsi, ab hac spe repulsi, &c. *To be utterly destroyed*, interire: funditus *or* ab stirpe interire: concidere (e. g., auctoritas senatûs; fides publica, *public credit*, &c.): exscindi (*of towns*): deleri, &c.: consumi totumque deleri: ad internecionem venire; ad internecionem perire (*to be utterly cut off*; perire, *by a pestilence*, &c.): *the soul and all sensation is destroyed by death*, animi hominum sensusque morte restinguuntur (*Cic.*). || *To destroy one's self*, mortem *or* necem sibi consciscere; manus sibi inferre. ☞ Interficere se *is not wrong*; *Sulpic. ap. Cic., Ep.*, se ipsum interfecisse; *and Cic.*, 3 *Orat.*, 3, 10, Crassum suapte manu interfectum; *Liv.*, 31, 18, 7, seque ipsi interficiunt. Vid. *to commit* Suicide.

DESTROYER, eversor alicujus rei (*overthrower*; e. g., urbis, imperii): exstinctor alicujus rei (e. g., conjurationis): perditor (*one who ruins any thing*; e. g., reipublicæ): corruptor: corruptēla (*in a moral sense*): pestis, pernicies (*the bane of any thing; its ruin*): confector: consumtor (consumtor *rare*; *Cic.*, e. g., ignis omnium confector et consumtor, *also* confector ferarum, *Suet.*): subversor (e. g., legum; *opposed to* auctor, *Tac.*): vastator: populator (*who lays a country waste*). Jn. populator eversorque: interfector, *and* (*only once, Plaut.*) occisor alicujus, percussor alicujus (*the person who slays another*; ☞ peremtor inte-

remtor, *latē*): ☞ destructor *very late. To be the destroyer of any body*, exitio esse alicui (*his ruin*).

DESTRUCTIBILITY, fragilitas (*Cic.*): corruptibilitas (*very late;* substantiæ humanæ, *Tertull.*): *by circumlocution.*

DESTRUCTIBLE, destructibilis, corruptibilis (*Eccl., Lactant.*): destructilis (*Prud.*): fragilis: *but mostly by circ.*

DESTRUCTION, eversio (*the overthrowing*, rei publicæ, urbis, &c., rei familiaris, &c.): exstinctio (*the extinguishing; and, figuratively, the destroying the existence of any thing that had life and energy*): excisio (*Auct. Or. pro dom. Harusp. Resp.*): excidium (*Liv.; not Cæs. or Cic.*: urbis, gentis, &c.): disturbatio (e. g., Corinthi, *Cic.; once only*): dissipatio, interitus *and* (*rare, but classical*) interitio. JN. interitus et dissipatio: consumtio (*act of consuming*, &c., *Cic., rare*): conjectio (e. g., valetudinis; escarum): ruina (*the falling down;* e. g., communis ruina; *also in plural*, ruinæ fortunarum tuarum): exitium (*ruin*): dissolutio (*the breaking up a compacted whole;* e. g., naturæ, stomachi, legum): interemtio (*slaying, death; Cic., rare*): destructio (*post-classical*, murorum, *Suet.*): vastatio: populatio: depopulatio (*the laying waste, plundering*, &c.). *Before the destruction of Troy*, Trojâ incolumi: *to be the destruction of any thing*, perniciei esse; exitio esse alicui: *to cause the destruction of any body*, aliquem perdere *or* pessum dare; aliquem ad interitum vocare: *to rush to destruction*, ad interitum ruere; in perniciem incurrere: *to seek the destruction of any body*, interitum alicujus quærere; perniciem alicui moliri: *to save any body from destruction*, aliquem ab interitu vindicare *or* retrahere; aliquem ab exitio ad salutem revocare; aliquem a morte eripere (*from death*): *to save the state from destruction*, rempublicam ab occasu restituere; *to cause destruction* (=*a severe blow or loss*), cladem afferre *or* inferre: strages facere (*Cic.*); edere (*Liv.; to cut down foes*). *A widespread destruction overtakes the state*, magna clades atque calamitas opprimit rempublicam. ‖ *Destruction = destroyer* (*abstracta pro concreto*), pernicies: pestis: corruptēla: corruptor: exitium. *To be the destruction of any body*, perniciei esse; exitio esse alicui [vid. DESTROYER]. ‖ *If destruction* = DEATH, vid.

DESTRUCTIVE, perniciosus: exitiosus: exitialis: exitiabilis: funestus: damnosus; *to any body*, alicui [SYN. *in* HURTFUL]: ☞ destructivus, *very late; Cæl. Aur., Tardit.*

DESTRUCTIVELY, perniciose: pestifere: funeste.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, vis nocendi (*Tac., Ann.*, 15, 34; *Just.*, 6, 8, 2): ☞ perniciositas *not Latin:* natura rei perniciosa, exitiosa, pestifera. *Often by circumlocution with* nocēre. *Who does not see the destructiveness of this?* quis non videt hanc rem nocēre? *or* * quis est quin videat, quam perniciosa sit res (e. g., vinolentia)?

DESUETUDE, desuetudo (*Liv.*: alicujus rei; *absolutely, Ov., Julian., Dig.*). *To fall into desuetude*, obsolescere: exolescere (☞ in desuetudinem venire, *only in Dig.*). *What has been lost by desuetude*, obsoletus, exoletus, *with or without* vetustate: oblivione obsoletus (*Cic.*).

DESULTORILY, leviter: negligenter: parum diligenter (*carelessly*): quasi præteriens (*Cic., just in passing, as it were*): *to study desultorily*, studia leviter attingere (*Suet.*): primoribus, ut dicitur, labris gustare literas (*after Cic.*): *to read desultorily*, libros cursim transire (*Gell.*): * volatico more, modo huc, modo illuc (*cf. Cic., Att.*, 13, 25, 3).

DESULTORINESS, mos volaticus, modo huc, modo illuc (*cf. Cic., Att.*, 13, 25, 3). *Sometimes* levitas: mobilitas: inconstantia.

DESULTORY, levis: mobilis: inconstans: volaticus. JN. volaticus ac levis. *A person of a desultory mind*, homo volaticus ac sui similis, modo huc, modo illuc (*cf. Cic., Att.*, 13, 25, 3): *a desultory perusal*, * vaga, instabilis, temeraria, improvida ac cæca, volatica lectio (*Krebs*).

☞ *If* desultorius *be used, it must on no account stand without a* quasi. *It means after the manner of a* desultor *in the circus* [vid. *Lex.*]. *In a desultory manner* [vid. DESULTORILY]. *A desultory conversation*, sermo varius; * sermo multa leviter attingens.

DETACH. ‖ *Separate, disengage*, solvere: dissolvere (*to destroy the connection between things, and so set them free*): separare (*to separate*): segregare (*properly, to separate from a herd; then, generally, to remove from a body*): sejungere: secernere (*especially, to separate the pure or good from the impure or bad*): abscindere (*to cut off with violence; to rend*, &c.): semovēre (*to move any body or any thing away from*): disjungere (*to disjoin persons or things that are united*). *To detach one's self from any body*, se sejungere ab aliquo: *to detach one's self from society*, * ab hominum consuetudine se removēre; hominum consuetudini se excerpere (*Sen., Ep.*, 5, 2): *to detach one's thoughts from external objects*, a consuetudine oculorum mentis aciem abducere: *to detach a person from another*, disjungere aliquem ab alicujus amicitiâ; divellere aliquem ab aliquo (*by violent means*): *to connect what had been detached*, dissipata connectere; rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinare: *to detach myself from the side I have hitherto supported*, dissociare causam meam (*Tac.*). ‖ *To detach troops*, una mittere.

DETACHMENT, delecta manus: delecti milites: *to send a detachment of* 300 *men*, CCC. sub vexillo una mittere.

DETAIL, *s.*, singula: singulæ res. *The details of an occurrence*, res ordine narrata: *to enter into detail*, de singulis agere; de singulis rebus scribere: res explicare (*opposed to* summas tantummodo attingere, *Nep., Pel.*, 1, 1); rem fusius exponere (*Quint.*): singillatim loqui de aliquâ re (*opposed to* generatim atque universe loqui, *Cic.*): *in one word, not to enter into unnecessary detail*, ad summam, ne agam de singulis (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 41, 149): *it is unnecessary to enter into detail*, nihil est, quod de singulis rebus scribam (*Cic.*): *it is safer to enter into all the details*, certius est ire per singula (*to go through all the particulars, one by one, Quint.*, 5, 10, 12). *In detail*, membratim (e. g., enumerare): singillatim. *He maintained that, if they dispersed, they would all be cut off in detail*, dispersos testabatur perituros (*Nep., Them.*, 4, 3). Vid. TO DETAIL.

DETAIL, *v.*, res explicare (*opposed to* tantummodo summas attingere, *Nep., Pel.*, 1, 1): singula consectari et colligere (*in a speech; Plin., Paneg.*, 75, 1). [Vid. "*to enter into* DETAIL"]. *A detailed account*, res ordine narrata: *to be copious and distinct in detailing events*, in narratione plenum esse et expressum (*Quint.; of an orator*).

DETAIN, tenēre (*to keep at a place*): detinēre (*to hold any thing or any body back, so that it or he can not reach its destination;* e. g., naves tempestatibus detinentur): retinēre (*to keep back; to prevent a person or thing from proceeding further;* e. g., *one who wishes to set out on a journey, a visitor*, &c.; *being detained by a storm, by disturbances in the city*, tempestate, urbano motu retentus, *Cæs.; also to keep what belongs to another*, retinēre alienum): deprehendere (*to seize and keep;* e. g., *to detain letters, ships*, &c.): tardare: retardare (*to retard the progress of a person or thing; properly and figuratively*): *to detain a person*, profecturum detinēre; alicujus profectionem tardare (*to prevent a person's setting out at the time he wishes*): retardare aliquem in viâ; retardare alicujus iter (*to detain him after he has set out*): *unless he has been detained*, nisi quid impedimenti in viâ passus est. *I am detained by adverse winds*, ventis detineor (in loco); venti me tardant; tempestate retineor: *to detain any body any where*, aliquem aliquo loco retinēre *or* detinēre, *or* continēre, *or* cohibēre: *to be detained by business*, multis occupationibus detineri. ‖ *To keep in custody*, aliquem custodiâ asservare; aliquem in custodiam dare, *or* includere, *or* condere; comprehendere: *to be detained* (*in custody*), in custodiâ haberi *or* servari, custodiâ teneri *or* retineri.

DETAINER, retinens (alicujus rei): morator alicujus rei (*who prevents its progress*); *or by circumlocution with* qui detinet, &c.

DETECT, deprehendere (*to catch or find a man out in a bad action;* e. g., in facinore manifesto, *in the very act*, in adulterio, &c.; *also* deprehendere falsas gemmas): comprehendere (*also to find out any body in a bad action, or to discover the bad action itself;* comprehendere fures, *Catull.*; adulterium, *Cic.*): reperire (*to find*): invenire (e. g., maleficium): comperire (*to discover the whole of any thing*): patefacere (*to discover and make its existence manifest;* e. g., conjurationem, *Cic.*): *to detect faults in any body*, vitia in aliquo vidēre: *to detect and refute what is false*, falsa deprehendere et repellere (*Quint.*): *to detect barbarisms*, deprehendere, quæ barbara sunt (*Quint.*): *to detect and expose the impudent falsehood of the whole evidence*, totius testimonii fictam audaciam manifesto comprehensam atque oppressam tenēre (*Cic.*): *to have detected any thing by his scouts*, per exploratores cognovisse aliquid. ☞ Detegere = *to uncover, to declare, to reveal, betray*, &c.; *it must not be used for to detect* = "*to find out,*" &c.; *but when "to be detected"* = *to reveal itself*, detegi *or* se detegere *may be used;* e. g. [id quod inseritur] ipsâ coloris inæqualitate detegitur, *Quint.*, 12, 9, 17; *the word is rare in the Augustan Age; once in Cicero, not in Cæsar. If the conspiracy was detected by me*, si conjuratio per me patefacta est: *detected wickedness*, scelus manifestum atque deprehensum (*Cic.*), *or* manifesto compertum atque deprehensum (*Cic.*): *detected*, compertus (*of persons, with genitive, of crime*, stupri, sacrilegii, &c., *Liv.; also of things*): patefactus (*laid open*): deprehensus: *detected in the commission of adultery with any body*, uxor in alicujus stupro comperta (*Suet.*).

DETECTION, deprehensio (*seldom, but classical;* e. g., manifestâ veneni deprehensione, *Cic., Cluent.*, 18; *Ulp., Dig.*): comprehensio (*the seizing of criminals;* e. g., sontium, *Cic.*). *The detection of the conspiracy is due to me*, conjuratio per me patefacta est (*Cic.*): *after the detection of his crime*, * patefacto scelere; * comperto scelere atque deprehenso.

DETENTION, retentio (*Cicero uses it of a driver's pulling up his horses; in Dig. the unjust detention;* e. g., dotis): retardatio (*the act of delaying*, &c.). *Unless he has met with some detention on his journey*, nisi quid impedimenti in viâ passus est. ‖ *Act of detaining as a prisoner or person under arrest*, inclusio (*incarceration, Cic.*): comprehensio (*act of seizing;* e. g., sontium); *but mostly by circumlocution.*

DETER, deterrēre: absterrēre aliquem a *or* de re; *or with* ne, quin, quominus: repellere aliquem a re (*to repel any body;* e. g., a conatu, *from an attempt*): avertere a re (*to turn any body away from;* e. g., ab incepto). *Not to allow one's self to be deterred by dangers*, periculo non moveri a re: *not to allow one's self to be deterred by any thing*, invictum esse adversus ea, quæ ceteros terrent (*Curt.*). *Any body is deterred by threats of any thing*, alicujus rei terrores et minæ avertunt aliquem a re (*Liv.*); *by shame*, pudor aliquem a re avertit (*Liv.*).

DETERGE, detergēre.

DETERGENTS, * detergentia *or* * detersoria remedia (*as medical technical term, Kraus's Med. Wörterbuch*).

DETERIORATE, INTR., deteriorem fieri: in pejorem partem verti et mutari: in pejus mutari. *To have deteriorated*, deteriore statu *or* conditione esse; pejore loco esse. ‖ TRANS., deterius facere *or* in deterius mutare aliquid (*opposed to* corrigere): in pejus mutare *or* vertere et mutare (*opposed to* in melius mutare): corrumpere: depravare (*either physically or morally; opposed to* corrigere). ☞ Deteriorare, *very late; Claud. Mamert.; Frontin.; Symm.*

DETERIORATION, deterior conditio *or* status: depravatio (*act of corrupting, making worse,* &c.): pravitas (*corrupt or deteriorated state*). *To be in a state of deterioration,* deteriore conditione *or* statu esse: pejore loco esse (*to be in a worse position; of a man's circumstances*).

DETERMENT. *Circumlocution by verbs under* DETER.

DETERMINATE. Vid. DEFINITE; *and for "a determinate (= final) judgment,"* vid. "DEFINITIVE *sentence*."

DETERMINATION. ‖ *Act of determining,* definitio (*act of marking out, defining,* &c., hominum et temporum definitio, *determination of the particular persons meant, and of the times when the events were to occur*): limitatio (*the marking out the boundaries or limits, Vitr. Col.*). ‖ *Act of determining a cause; determination of a cause,* dijudicatio (*act of deciding a question*): disceptatio (*properly, the discussion that precedes the determination, but also = determination;* e. g., disceptatio arbitrorum, *Quint.,* 11, 1, 43): judicium: sententia (*determination formally declared by a judge,* &c.): arbitrium (*decision of an arbiter*). *To come to a determination in the case of any body,* de aliquo constituere (*Nep.*). *The determination of that question is very difficult,* magna est ista dijudicatio (*Cic.*). ‖ *Resolution, decision,* consilium (*purpose, resolve*): sententia (*opinion*): judicium (*deliberate judgment*). *A sudden determination,* repentina voluntas: *to adopt a determination, or come to a determination,* consilium capere *or* inire: *to come to the determination,* in animo habēre: *to adhere to one's determination,* in proposito susceptoque consilio permanēre: *it is my fixed determination,* certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: *not to be able to come to any determination,* animi *or* animo pendēre; varie *or* in diversas partes distrahi; certum consilium capere non posse; certâ aliquâ in sententiâ consistere non posse; hæreo, quid faciam; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam: *with the determination to,* &c., eo animo, ut: *with the same determination as,* &c., eâ mente, quam, &c. ‖ *End; the putting an end to,* &c., determinatio (e. g., mundi, orationis, *Cic.*). ‖ *Direction; act of directing* (e. g., *in "the determination of the will to an object"*). [Vid. DIRECTION.] ‖ *Decision of character,* constantia: animi constantia (*Oe.*): constantia morum (*Tac.*): animus certus *or* confirmatus (*firmness*): animus præsens: animi præsentia (*quickness and presence of mind to decide according to circumstances*).

DETERMINE, TRANS. ‖ *Terminate by a decision,* disceptare aliquid: decernere aliquid *or* de re: dijudicare aliquid: judicare aliquid, *or* de re: decīdere aliquid *or* de re: affirmare de re: pronunciare, constituere de re. [SYN. *in* DECIDE.] *To determine a dispute,* controversiam disceptare, decernere, dijudicare (*all three, also* ferro, *by the sword*); de controversiâ decīdere, statuere, constituere: *to decide a question,* quæstionem solvere; *a doubtful point,* rem dubiam decernere (*Liv.*); *a cause,* dijudicare litem (!); *in favor of the accused,* secundum reum dare litem *or* judicare (*opposed to* contra reum daré litem, *to determine it against him*): *points that are not to be determined by mere opinions,* res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctæ: *to refuse to determine a point,* integrum *or* injudicatum relinquere aliquid: in medio relinquere aliquid (*Sall.*): *a point that is not yet determined,* res integra: *this point is not yet determined,* adhuc sub judice lis est (*Hor.*); adhuc de hac re apud judicem lis est (*Ascon. ad Cic., Verr.,* 1, 45, p. 335, *ed. Schütz*): *his fate is not yet determined,* non habet exploratam rationem salutis suæ: *that is no easy point to determine,* magna est ista dijudicatio (*Cic.*): *whether this is so,* &c., *is not yet determined,* sit ne hoc, &c. . . . quæstio est: *a single battle will determine the fate of the commonwealth,* in uno prœlio omnis fortuna reipublicæ disceptat: *the question is already determined,* res non integra est; non integrum est. ‖ *Settle, fix,* statuere: constituere (*fix,* constituere, *if the subject or object is a multitude, Dōd.*): destinare (*to form a decided resolution about any thing, by which a matter is set at rest;* e. g., diem necis; tempus et locum ad aliquid): designare (*to mark out;* e. g., locum sepulcro). JN. constituere et designare: finire: definire (*mark out the limits; also ascertain the limits of any thing,* finire modum, locum, diem, tempus, latitudinem silvæ [*Cæs.*]; definire tempus adeundi): *to determine the day,* diem statuere, constituere, dicere; *beforehand,* diem præstituere, præfinire: *to determine the time,* tempus dicere, destinare: *to determine the time and place,* tempus et locum condicere (*by agreement together*): *to determine the bounds of the empire,* terminare fines imperii: *to determine the question* (i. e., *settle what it is,* &c.), limitare quæstionem. ‖ *To limit, confine,* finire: definire: terminare: determinare (determinare, *Liv.; seldom in Cicero*): confinēre: circumscribere: limitare (*Vitr.; Col.*): *to determine our view,* aspectum nostrum definire (*Cic.*). ‖ *To give a direction toward any object; influence the will toward it,* &c., adducere aliquem ad aliquid; commovēre aliquem ad aliquid; incitare *or* concitare aliquem ad aliquid. ‖ *Resolve (to do any thing),* statuere: constituere: decernere: destinare: obstinare (animo, *or of several,* animis): alicui destinatum in animo est (e. g., aliquid facere): consilium capere (*with genitive of gerund*): inducere animum *or* in animum (*with infinitive or* ut). [SYN. *in* RESOLVE.] *I am determined,* certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: *to be determined to die,* ad mortem obstinatum esse: *they were determined to conquer or to die,* obstinaverant animis vincere aut mori (*Liv.*).

DETERMINE, INTRANS. *or* ABSOL. *To determine concerning a matter,* constituere de re: affirmare *or* pronuntiare de re: decernere (*when used absolutely, or* de re): *to determine in favor of any body,* decernere secundum aliquem. ‖ *End,* vid.

DETERSIVE, smecticus (σμηκτικός, *Plin.*). *A detersive lotion,* smegma (σμῆγμα, *Plin.*; *for making the skin smooth*).

DETEST, abhorrēre aliquem, *or* aliquid, *or* ab aliquâ re: abominari aliquem *or* aliquid: detestari aliquem *or* aliquid: aversari aliquem *or* aliquid [SYN. *in* ABOMINATE: abominari, *first in Liv.*]: animo esse aversissimo in aliquem; exsecrari aliquem (*to curse him, Cic.*): horrēre (*to shudder at;* e. g., ingrati animi crimen; alicujus crudelitatem; aliquem, *Hor.*): acerbissimum est alicujus odium in aliquem: *to detest a thing,* magnum aliquem cepit alicujus rei odium: *he detests himself,* ipse se fugit (*Cic., De Rep.,* 3, 22, 33; *De Fin.,* 5, 12, 35): *to be detested by any body,* in odio apud aliquem esse; magno odio esse alicui *or* apud aliquem; odium alicujus ardet in aliquem: *to be universally detested,* omnium odia in eum conversa sunt *or* in eum ardent; magno est apud omnes odio.

DETESTABLE. Vid. ABOMINABLE.

DETESTABLY. Vid. ABOMINABLY.

DETESTATION. Vid. ABOMINATION, HATRED.

DETESTER. Vid. HATER.

DETHRONE, dignitatem regni alicui adimere: alicui regi imperium abrogare (*by a decree of the people,* &c., *Cic., Off.,* 3, 10, 40): regnum alicui eripere *or* auferre: aliquem regno spoliare: regno pellere *or* expellere aliquem.

DETONATE, INTRANS., crepare *or* crepitare (*to make a loud noise*): exsilire (*to leap forth; to explode,* e. g., flos salis in igne nec crepitat, nec exsilit): fit fragor ab aliquâ re (*Ov.*): dissilire (*of what bursts in exploding*): sonitu fragorem dare (*after* procella: perterricrepo sonitu dat missa fragorem, *Lucr.*). ☞ Detonare *and* intonare *do not answer to our "detonate."*

DETORT, detorquēre (aliquid ab aliquâ re; *to any thing,* in *or* ad aliquid).

DETRACT FROM, detrahere de aliquo *or* de aliquâ re (*to take away something from the merits,* &c., *of a person or thing;* e. g., de alicujus rebus gestis, famâ, gloriâ): (verbis) elevare aliquem *or* aliquid (*to speak lightly, and so depreciate the moral worth of any thing,* alicujus facta, res gestas, auctoritatem): minuere *or* imminuere (*to lessen,* alicujus gloriam, laudem): detractare (*so to deal with an object as to lower it improperly; implying a feeling of antipathy, Sall., Liv., Ov.;* alicujus virtutes, laudes, &c.): obtrectare alicui *or* alicui rei (*to set one's self against a person or his merits,* &c., *from envy or jealousy; it implies active opposition and rivalry,* laudibus *or* laudes alicujus).

DETRACTION, obtrectatio (*detraction from rivalry and jealousy;* e. g., alienæ gloriæ): calumnia (*backbiting, slander*): criminatio (*the blackening a character by accusations*).

DETRACTORY. Vid. DEFAMATORY.

DETRACTRESS, calumniatrix.

DETRIMENT, detrimentum (*a loss one has suffered; opposed to* emolumentum): damnum (*a loss for which one has to blame one's self; opposed to* lucrum): jactura (*a voluntary loss*). *To cause, occasion,* &c., *detriment to any body or any thing,* alicui *or* alicui rei detrimentum ferre, inferre; alicui rei detrimentum importare (e. g., reipublicæ, *Cic.*): aliquem detrimento afficere: *to suffer detriment,* detrimentum facere, accipere, capere [☞ *never* detrimentum pati, *which would be to bear it*]: *to inflict detriment on any body's reputation,* auctoritatem alicujus minuere: *without detriment to your honor,* sine imminutione dignitatis tuæ: *if any thing has suffered any detriment,* si aliqua res aliquid detrimenti ceperit: *to see that the state suffers no detriment,* vidēre *or* curare ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat (*the charge given to the consuls,* &c., *in times of public danger*): *not without great detriment to any thing; or, to the great detriment of any thing,* non sine magno alicujus rei detrimento (*Cic.*).

DETRIMENTAL, damnosus: detrimentosus (*the latter once only, Cæs.*): alienus: adversus (*opposed to; hostile to*): iniquus (*unfavorable*): perniciosus (*ruinous in its consequences,* &c.; e. g., consilium; lex); *often by circumlocution: that journey proved very detrimental to any thing,* hæc peregrinatio detrimentum alicui rei attulit (*Cic.*).

DETRITION, *circumlocution by* deterere; usu detererē; conterere. *Iron suffers detrition,* conteritur ferrum (silices tenuantur ab usu, *Oe.*).

DETRUDE, detrudere (ad *or* in aliquid; *also dative,* statui; *and* ex, de, ab, aliquo loco; de sententiâ, &c.; detrudere *is always figurative, Krebs*).

DETRUNCATE, detruncare (*rare; probably not pre-Augustan, Freund:* arbores, caput; alam regis apium).

DETRUNCATION, detruncatio (ramorum, *Plin.*).

DETRUSION, detrusio (*very late, Hieron.*). *Better by circumlocution.*

DETURPATE (*Taylor*), deformare: maculare: inquinare: pollūere: ☞ deturpare (*late, Suet., Plin.*).

DEUCE (*on dice*), * dyas: * binio (*Bau.*). ‖ *As an exclamation. The deuce take you!* abi in malam rem! abi in malam crucem! *or* i tu hinc, quo dignus es (*Com.*)! male sit tibi! quin tu abis in malam pestem malumque cruciatum (*Cic., Phil.,* 13, 21, 48). (*a*) *As expressing vexation or displeasure. The deuce! or the deuce take it!* malum. *The deuce take your impudence,* quæ, malum, ista audacia? (β) *As an exclamation of surprise,* papæ! euge! atat!

DEUTEROGAMIST, qui ad secundas nuptias transit, venit, pervenit; quæ iterum nubit (*of the woman*).

DEUTEROGAMY, secundæ nuptiæ. *To oppose deuterogamy,* * docēre abstinendum esse a secundis nuptiis.

DEUTERONOMY, Deuteronomium (*Eccl., Lactant.*).

DEVASTATE, vastare: devastare: pervastare: populari: depopulari: perpopulari (vastare, *to lay waste from rage or policy; to destroy the property of an ene-*

my: *πέρθειν*: populari, *to plunder on a great scale for one's own use; carrying off the crops and driving off the herds*: devastare *seldom, not pre-Augustan*): ferro ignique *or* igni ferroque vastare; ferro flammisque pervastare. Vid. LAY WASTE.

DEVASTATION, vastatio: populatio, depopulatio (e. g., agrorum, ædium sacrarum [SYN. *of verbs in* DEVASTATE]: eversio: excidium (*destruction of a town*, &c.).

DEVELOP. ‖ *Unfold*, explicare (*unfold, general term, also of leaves*, frondes pampinus explicat, *Virg.*): evolvere (*unroll*): id quod involutum est, evolvere (*Cic.*). ‖ *To form or perfect gradually*, excolere: educare et confirmare (e. g., *one's natural talents*, ea, quæ sunt orta jam in nobis et procreata). *To develop the powers of the mind*, animum mentemque excolere: *to develop itself*, crescere: adolescere (*the former only physically; the latter mentally; of a nation, constitution*, &c., *Cic., Rep.*, 2, 11, *init.*). *To be developed*; vid. *Develop itself, below. To develop the resources of a country*, *remp̆ublicam ita moderari, ut opibus firma sit, copiis locuples (*after *Cic., Att.*, 8, 11). *A country whose resources are developed*, respublica *or* civitas opibus firma, copiis locuples (*Cic., Att.*, 8, 11); respublica adulta, et jam firma atque robusta (*Cic.*); populus adultus. ‖ *To render plain what was perplexed and obscure*, explicare: explanare: enodare (*to free it, as it were, from knots*): aperire (*to lay open*; cogitationes, consilia, sententiam; fontem sceleris). *To develop an idea*, animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere; *the causes of any thing*, explicare alicujus rei causas (evolvere causas belli, *Enn.*): *to do any thing in a masterly way*, præclare aliquid ante oculos ponere; diligenter explicare *or* explanare aliquid; accuratius evolvere aliquid (e. g., totam deliberationem, *Cic.*): *to develop one's ideas or thoughts with great facility*, solutum esse in explicandis sententiis; subtiliter versari de re [☞ *for simple explanations*, explicare aliquam rem *may be used; but for fuller or complete explanations of a subject or question*, explicare de re, *Krebs*]: *to develop a subject carefully, accurately*, &c., accurate dicere *or* disputare de re: *to develop the nature of things*, naturam (omnium rerum) evolvere (*Cic.*). ‖ *To discover and expose*, detegere (*properly and improperly*): retegere: revelare: nudare (*properly*): denudare: aperire: patefacere (*lay open*). *To develop a plot*, conjurationem patefacere. *Developed*, nudus, apertus: evolutus integumentis (alicujus rei; *figuratively*, e. g., dissimulationis tuæ). ‖ *Develop itself*, crescere, adolescere (*the former only physically; the latter mentally*, &c.; *also of the constitution of a state, Cic., Rep.*, 2, 11, *init.*): patēre: planum *or* manifestum fieri: se aperire (= *discover itself; show itself, Nep., Paus.*, 3, 7): se detegere (*to reveal itself*): exitum habēre: ad exitum venire (*have a catastrophe*, &c.). *The ear (of corn) develops itself*, folliculo se exserit spica mollis (*Sen. Ep.*, 124, 11); frux latens, ruptis velamentis, quæ folliculos agricolæ vocant, adaperitur (*Sen., Q. N.*, 5, 18, 2): *his character develops itself*, *indoles ejus sese ostendit *or* clarius conspicitur; mores ejus se detegunt (*reveal their nature to a spectator, Quint.*): *his talents develop themselves more and more*, ejus ingenii vires in dies magis elucent.

DEVELOPMENT, explicatio (*properly and figuratively*): explanatio (*explanation*): filum orationis (*the manner in which the subject of a speech or treatise is developed*; vid. *Cic., Læl.*, 7, 25): rerum progressus (*development of circumstances, Cic., Off.*, 1, 4, 11): exitus (*the event, catastrophe*; e. g., fabulæ). *To be skillful in the development of his thoughts*, &c., solutum esse in explicandis sententiis.

DEVIATE. ‖ *Wander from*, deerrare, aberrare ab aliquo, ab aliquâ re, *or* aliquâ re *only* (aberrare, *properly and figuratively*). ‖ *Turn aside or wander from a path*, degredi de viâ, devertere *with or without* viâ (*also* deverti, *Liv.*, 29, 2, 4): deflectere, declinare de viâ: avertere se itinere *or* de itinere (*all these of an intentional departure from a path, road*, &c.): deerrare viâ *or* a viâ (*to lose one's road*). *To deviate into a by-path*, de viâ in semitam degredi. *To deviate from a purpose*, aberrare a proposito *or* ab eo, quod propositum est (*unintentionally*); declinare (aliquantulum) a proposito (*intentionally*). *To deviate from one subject to another* (*of an argument, discussion*, &c.), ab aliquâ re ad rem deflectere (*Cic., Læl.*, 26, *fin.*): *to deviate from its right course*, a recto itinere declinare (*of a speech, Quint.*): *to return to the point from which we deviated*, ut eo revocetur, unde huc declinavit oratio. *To deviate from the path of duty*, declinare a religione officii: *not to deviate a hair's breadth from any thing*, (transversum) digitum non discedere a re. *I am resolved not to deviate a hair's breadth from any thing*, mihi certum est a re digitum nusquam (*Cic.*).

DEVIATION, declinatio (*also figuratively*, declinatio a proposito, *Cic., De Or.*, 3, 53, *extr.*): deflexio (*Macrob.*): deflexus (*Val. Max.*): abitus; discessus; decessio: decessus (*departure*): ☞ aberratio *is used by Cicero in the sense of "an escape from" (pain, trouble*, &c.).

DEVICE. ‖ *Emblematical figure*, *imago symbolica: insigne (*general term *for a distinctive mark*, &c., *by which a person or thing is recognized*). *To be easily distinguished by his device*, ex insigni facile agnosci posse (*Nep.; of the admiral's ship*). ‖ *Motto used with the device*, dictum: sententia: inscriptio: index (e. g., tabula cum indice hoc, *Liv.*; index sub imagine, *Tib.*) ‖ *Artifice*, ars: artificium: machina: dolus: fraus; *and (comedy)* techna: stropha (*τέχνη, στροφή*). *To contrive a device*, artificium excogitare: *to employ a device*, artem *or* machinam adhibēre (alicui rei, *or* in aliquâ re). *To obtain one's end by some device*, artificio aliquid consequi; artificio vincere: *any thing has been brought into any state by the devices of a person*, alicujus artificiis effectum est, ut res in aliquem statum perveniret (*Cic.*).

DEVIL diabŏlus (*διάβολος, Eccl.*): pravus et subdŏlus spiritus (*Lact.*): *also* cacodæmon (*Eccl.*). *To cast out devils*, dæmonas adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (*Lact.*). *A devil's brat*, Acherontis pabulum (*Plaut., Cas.*, 2, 1, 12). *Go to the devil!* abi in malam rem! i tu hinc, quo dignus es (*comedy*). IMPROPR., homo (=*fellow*; e. g., *a poor devil*, &c.). *A devil*, homo perditissimus.

DEVILISH, diabolicus (*Eccl.*): nefandus: fœdus: perditus: sceleratissimus, &c. (e. g., nefanda malitia; fœda, perdita, sceleratissima consilia): furialis (*mostly poetical, but also Ciceronian*, furialis illa vox): diabolicis facibus inflammatus (*inspired by the devil*).

DEVILISHLY, diabolice (*Eccl.*): fœde: fœdissime (*Paul. Nol.*): furialiter (*Ov.*).

DEVILISM, nefanda malitia.

DEVIOUS, devius (*lying away from a road; also figuratively*, iter devium, *a side or by-path, Cic., Att.*, 4, 3, 4; 14, 10, 1). ‖ *Wandering*, vid. "*A devious step*," lapsus (*a slip*): error.

DEVISE, excogitare: cogitatione assequi: invenire (*think out; make out by thinking*, &c.): fingere: comminisci (*feign, imagine; of something bad*; fingere causas, *Ter.*; comminisci dolum, mendacium). JN. fabricari et comminisci (*Plaut.*); reperire et comminisci (*Plaut.*): coquere: concoquere (*hatch, concoct plots*, &c., consilia clandestina; bellum, &c.): machinari (*to form some crafty device*): ementiri (*to devise something false*; aliquid in aliquem). *To devise crafty plans*, &c., dolos nectere, procudere (*comedy*): *to devise a new way of doing any thing*, novam alicujus rei faciendæ rationem excogitare: *to devise any thing for a purpose*, excogitare rem ad aliquid: *to devise the means of making any body unpopular*, quærere invidiam in aliquem: *to devise plots against any body*, insidias comparare, parare alicui (*Cic.*), moliri (*Virg.*); *against any body's life*, insidias facere *or* ponere vitæ alicujus (*Cic.*). *I am thinking what means I can devise of*, &c., id mecum sic agito et comparo, quo pacto, &c., *with subjunctive* (e. g., magnam molem minuam, *Att. ap. Non.*). ‖ *Bequeath by will*; vid. BEQUEATH.

DEVISEE, legatarius (*Suet., Galb.*, 5): *feminine*, legataria (*Ulp.*).

DEVISER. Vid. CONTRIVER.

DEVOID. ‖ *Empty*, vid. ‖ *Free from, without*, vacuus re *or* a re; expers alicujus rei; solutus ac liber a re; intactus aliquâ re [SYN. *in* FREE]. *Devoid of care*, securus (de aliquâ re; e. g., de bello): *devoid of fear*, metu vacuus. [Vid. "FREE *from*."] *To be devoid of*; vid. "*to be* FREE *from*."

DEVOIR, munus: officium: militis officium (*the duty of a soldier; opposed to that of a commander-in-chief*): munus belli *or* militare (*an individual's department of service*). *To do one's devoir (as a knight)*, militis officium præstare (*Cæs.*); virtutem præstare; se virum præbēre: fortiter pugnare: *they did their devoir so well that*, &c., tantam virtutem præstiterunt, ut, &c. ‖ *Act of civility*, &c., officium (*chiefly post-Augustan*). *To pay one's devoirs*, salutare, convenire aliquem: aliquem salutatum venire: salutandi causâ venire: ad officium venire: aliquam petere (*to pay one's addresses to*).

DEVOLUTION, *devolutio (*technical *term*).

DEVOLVE, TRANS. ‖ *To roll down*, devolvere. ‖ *To move from one to another; to make over any thing to any body*, deferre aliquid alicui *or* ad aliquem (e. g., omnem suam auctoritatem ad negotium conficiendum, *Cic.*): mandare alicui aliquid (*to charge him to perform it*; e. g., negotium): demandare (*to make over to another what one should properly perform one's self*; e. g., curam funeris): delegare alicui aliquid (*to thrust off upon another what one ought to perform one's self*): ☞ conferre *and* transferre aliquid ad aliquem *are without ancient authority in this sense*: transmittere aliquid alicui (e. g., huic hoc tantum bellum, *Cic.; also* filiæ hereditatem, *Plin.*). *To be devolved on any body*. Vid. TO DEVOLVE, INTRANS.

DEVOLVE, INTRANS., pervenire ad aliquem (e. g., hereditas): transmittitur alicui (e. g., hereditas transmittenda erat filiæ, *ought to have passed to the daughter, Plin.*): cedere alicui (e. g., Pompeii potentia in Cæsarem cessit, *Tac.*; villa creditoribus cessit): redire ad aliquem (e. g., regnum, *Plaut.*; summa imperii, *Cæs.*; *property*, bona, *Ter.*): obvenire alicui (e. g., hereditas; fundus alicui hereditate obvenit: Æmilio novum bellum Etruria sorte obvenit, *Liv.*): venire alicui (e. g., *on whom the command of the fleet had devolved [by lot]*, cui classis venisset, *Liv.*; *so* hereditas venit alicui, *Cic.*). *An estate, property*, &c., *which devolves upon any body*, hereditas quæ alicui venit *or* obvenit; quæ ad aliquem venit *or* pervenit.

DEVOTE. ‖ *Set apart by a religious vow*, devovēre (e. g., aliquid Deo, *Cæs.*): dicare: dedicare: sacrare: consecrare [SYN. *in* CONSECRATE]: addicere (*by a decree*; e. g., agros omnes deæ, *Vell.*). ‖ *More generally, To give up to any object*, devovēre (*by a solemn vow of the person making the offer*; e. g., se amicitiæ alicujus, *Cæs.*; se gloriæ, *Curt.*; annos suos tibi soli, *Ov.*): dicare (*appropriate it to*, &c.; e. g., hunc totum diem tibi, *Cic.*): dedere (*to give up wholly*; e. g., operam tibi). ‖ *To mark out a person*, &c., *for something evil*, devovēre (*to devote to the infernal gods*; e. g., natum suum): destinare aliquem alicui rei *or* (*better in prose*) ad aliquid (e. g., aliquem aræ, *Virg.*; aliquem ad mortem, *Liv.*): addicere (*to give up by a formal decision*; e. g., Galliam perpetuæ servituti, *Cæs.*; aliquem morti, *Cic.*). ‖ *To set apart any thing with the intention of employing it for a particular purpose*, seponere (*to put it aside for*; e. g., pecuniam ad *or* in aliquid: ad fanum [sc. ornandum], *Cic.*; in ædificationem templi, *Liv.*): destinare aliquid alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*to intend it for*; e. g., domos publicis usibus, *Vell.*; quartum

diem cibo): designare ad aliquid (*mark it out for*).

To DEVOTE ONE'S SELF. *To give one's self up to.* (*a*) *To a person*, devovēre se alicui *or* alicujus amicitiæ (*Cæs.*): dedere se (totum) alicui (*Cic.*): addicere se alicui (e. g., senatui, *Cic.*): dicare se alicui (*Cic.*): applicare se ad amicitiam alicujus (*Cic.*) *or* ad aliquem (*Varr.*): totum se alicui tradere. (β) *To a pursuit*, &c., se dare, dedere *or* tradere alicui rei: studēre alicui rei: alicujus rei studiosum esse: dedere se studio alicujus rei (e. g., eloquentiæ, citharæ): operam dare *or* navare (☞ *in the Silver Age also* studium dare) alicui rei: operam ponere, studium collocare in re; operam conferre in aliquid; adhibēre studium ad aliquid *or* curam et diligentiam in re (*to apply pains, endeavor, diligence to any thing*): colere aliquid, incumbere ad aliquid *or* in aliquid (☞ alicui rei *is unclassical; to pursue any thing diligently*): inservire alicui rei (*to make one's self the slave of any thing*); elaborare in re (*to use great exertions to produce something*); agere, *also* sequi aliquid (*to give one's self up especially to any thing*); se conferre ad aliquid *or* ad studium alicujus rei; se applicare ad aliquid *or* ad studium quoddam (*to turn one's careful attention to a thing; to begin to pursue it attentively*) [☞ vacare rei, *in this sense, is not Latin*]: *to devote one's self no longer to a thing*, omittere studium alicujus rei (e. g., sapientiæ): *to devote one's self entirely to any thing*, totum se conferre ad studium alicujus rei; totum et mente et animo in aliquid insistere; ponere totum animum et diligentiam in re; omni cogitatione et curâ in aliquid incumbere; omni studio eniti ad aliquid (e. g., ad dicendum): *to devote one's self to one thing only*, in unâ re quasi tabernaculum suæ vitæ collocare (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 20, 78): *to devote one's self entirely to the investigation of one subject*, totum se in aliquâ re exquirendâ collocare: *to devote one's self to literature*, literis studēre; literarum *or* doctrinarum esse studiosum; literarum studio se dedere *or* tradere; elaborare in literis; ad literarum studium *or* ad doctrinæ studia se conferre; ad literas incumbere (☞ *on the contrary*, studiis vacare = *not to pursue the sciences*; vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 3, 11, 43): *to devote one's self to philosophy*, ad studium philosophiæ se conferre (☞ *on the contrary*, philosophiæ vacare = *to have leisure to pursue philosophy, Cic., De Divin.*, 1, 6, 11): *to devote one's self to an art*, arti se dedere; artem amplecti: *to devote one's self entirely to music*, penitus se dedere musicis: *to devote one's self to virtue*, virtutem sequi *or* amplexari: *to devote one's self to pleasure*, voluptatibus se tradere *or* se dedere. ☞ Devovēre se alicui rei *is found occasionally*; e. g., devovēre se amicitiæ alicujus, *Cic.*; se gloriæ, *Curt.*; *but must be used carefully.* (γ) *To sacrifice one's self to any cause*, &c.; *to devote one's self to death*, se offerre ad mortem: se devovēre (*to the infernal gods*); *for any body*, pro aliquo; *for one's country*, vitam suam totam patriæ dedere; victimam se præbēre reipublicæ; pro salute patriæ caput suum vovēre: *to devote myself and all that I possess to the cause of my country*, se suasque fortunas pro incolumitate patriæ devovēre; se suamque vitam reipublicæ condonare. Vid. TO SACRIFICE ONE'S SELF.

DEVOTED, deditus alicui *or* alicui rei: studiosus alicujus *or* alicujus rei (*to feel a strong liking for*): addictus alicui *or* alicui rei. JN. addictus et deditus: alicui rei quasi addictus et consecratus: devotus alicui *or* alicui rei (*post-Augustan*): obnoxius (*subject to another's will under some penalty, or strong obligation; hence, of subjects, dependents*, &c., *but also* uxori, *Ter.*). JN. obnoxius fidusque: obnoxius atque subjectus. *To be devoted to any body*, totum esse alicujus; alicujus esse proprium (*Cic. ad Div.*, 7, 30, 2); studiosissimum esse alicujus; eximiâ caritate diligere aliquem (*Curt.*); obnoxium atque subjectum esse alicui (*Liv.*, 7, 30; *of a dependent power*). *To make any body devoted to one's self*, aliquem totum facere suum; obnoxium fidumque sibi facere (*Sall.; not in Cæs. or Cic. in this sense*). *To be devoted to pleasure*, voluptatibus deditum esse; voluptatibus servire; ætatem in voluptatibus collocare; libidinibus se servum præbēre. *Pompey's devoted followers*, Pompeii veteres fidique clientes: *a devoted wife*, fidissima atque optima uxor: *to be devoted to hunting*, multum esse in venationibus: *devoted to any body's party*, alicujus factioni addictus et deditus (*Suet.*). *Any body's most devoted servant*, &c., observantissimus *or* studiosissimus alicujus. ☞ Devotissimus *in Suetonius and Inscriptions. Devoted attachment.* Vid. *under* DEVOTION.

DEVOTEDLY, studiose: studio summo, *or* maximo, *or* ardentiore: *devotedly attached to any body*, studiosissimus *or* studiosissimus cupidissimusque alicujus *or* alicujus rei; summe studiosus alicujus *or* alicujus rei. *A devotedly attached wife*, fidissima atque optima uxor: *a devotedly attached friend*, benevolentissimus atque amicissimus (*Cic.*).

DEVOTEDNESS. Vid. DEVOTION = *devoted attachment.*

DEVOTION. ‖ *Act of devoting*, devotio (*act of sacrificing one's self for one's country*, &c.; *also solemn form of curse, ban*, &c.): dedicatio (*act of consecrating.* ☞ *Not* dicatio = [*from context*] "*the act*, dicandi se in aliam civitatem;" sacratio, *late, Macrob.*): sepositio (*act of setting apart, late, Ulp.*). ‖ *State of being devoted to; devoted attachment to*, studium (*zeal, predilection for an object* = "animi assidua et vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata magnâ cum voluptate occupatio, ut philosophiæ," &c., *Cic., Invent.*, 1, 25, 36): *to any thing*, alicujus rei; *also with gerund in di*; discendi, &c.: obsequium (*compliance; obsequiousness to the will of any one*): observantia (*devotedness accompanied with esteem*): voluntas: benevolentia (*good-will*): fidus in aliquem animus (*fidelity*): pietas (*dutiful affection*): singularis in aliquem fides atque animus (*devoted fidelity and attachment, Cic.*): incredibilis quidam amor (*to a person*): omnia in aliquem summa ac singularia studia (*Cic.*): *to prove one's devotion to any one*, *probare alicui voluntatem suam: *he assured him of his entire devotion*, se proprium ejus fore confirmavit: *he perceived his particular devotion to himself*, egregiam in se voluntatem perspexit: *the devotion of the legions*, promta studia legionum. ‖ *Devoutness*, attenta rerum divinarum cogitatio, contemplatio (*a directing of the mind to a religious object*): pietas erga Deum: sanctitas. JN. pietas et sanctitas: *with devotion*, pie (*with the fear of God*): *without devotion*, negligenter, frigide: *to fill the hearers with devotion*, audientium animos religione perfundere. ‖ *Devotions*, preces: meditationes piæ: meditationes pietatis augendæ *or* alendæ causâ institutæ: *to disturb any one's devotions*, pias alicujus meditationes turbare, interpellare. Vid. PRAYERS.

DEVOTIONAL, pius: Dei studiosus: *rebus sacris intentus: *pietatis studio deditus. *Devotional exercises*, *meditationes piæ: *meditationes pietatis augendæ *or* alendæ causâ institutæ: *to perform one's devotional exercises; perhaps* ab externis rebus animum ad res divinas avocare; *cogitationes ad res divinas intendere.

DEVOUR, vorare: devorare (*used also figuratively* = *to read or learn with avidity*): haurire (*to suck down, swallow up whole*; e. g., *of serpents; also, figuratively, of swallowing up property*, opes): absorbēre (*to suck up, suck in; also, figuratively, of swallowing greedily*; e. g., orationem meam): absumere: consumere (*of diseases; also of fire*): conficere (*of disease; also of grief, longing*, &c.). JN. conficere et consumere: comedere (*to eat all up; and, improperly, to waste property*, &c.). *The fire devours*, &c., incendium absumit (domos); haurit (aggerem): *to be devoured by the flames*, incendio consumi; flammis absumi: *to be devoured by grief*, ægritudo exest alicujus animum. *To devour another's property* (*as in "to devour widows' houses"*), aliorum opes devorare; comedere aliquem (*Plaut.*): *to devour with his eyes*, oculis devorare (*also* = *to read with avidity*); aliquid oculis comedere (*to fix longing or greedy eyes upon an object*): *to devour literature*, literas vorare, devorare; quasi heluare libris (*Cic.*): *any body's words*, alicujus dicta devorare; *any body's speech*, alicujus orationem absorbēre (*Cic.; in the sense of wishing the whole of it, to speak of nobody but himself*): *to devour food whole*, cibos integros haurire (*Col.*): *to devour a stag whole*, solidum haurire cervum (*Plin.*). ‖ *To put up with* (*as in, to devour one's vexation*), devorare (e. g., molestiam: tædium). ‖ *Devouring* (*of flames*), omnia hauriens; (*of disease*) tabificus.

DEVOURER, heluo (*gluttonous eater; also, improperly*, patriæ; librorum): esor (*very late*): exesor († *Lucr.*): confector: consumtor. JN. confector et consumtor (e. g., omnium ignis).

DEVOUT, *rebus sacris intentus (*attentive to the service of God, to prayer*); *pietatis studio deditus; Deum reverens (*fearing God*): pius, religiosus (*pious, religious*): *a devout prayer*, ardentes preces: *a devout heart*, animus pius *or* Dei studiosus.

DEVOUTLY, multâ cum veneratione (e. g., prosequi Deum, *Tac.*): religiose: sancte (e. g., *to pray*): attente: pie: reverenter.

DEVOUTNESS. Vid. DEVOTION.

DEW, *v.*, rore aspergere.

DEW, ros (*also, figuratively, of tears*). *The dew falls*, rorat; ros cadit: *to besprinkle with dew*, rore aspergere: *fresh-fallen dew*, ros recens: *the dews of heaven*, ros cœlestis: *to be exposed to the dews of heaven* (*at night*), nocturnum excipere rorem (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 15): *the pearly dew*, ros vitreus (*glassy, Ov.*): *the morning dew*, ros matutinus.

DEW-BESPRINKLED, roscidus: rorulentus.

DEW-DROP, *roris gutta; *or by* ros vitreus (*Ov.*).

DEW-LAP, palear; *mostly* palearia, *plural.*

DEWY, roscidus: rorulentus (*Cat., Col., Plin.*; materia, terra, &c.): rorans (*figuratively*; e. g., lacrimæ): roratus (*sprinkled with dew*, &c.).

DEXTERITY, habilitas: ☞ ingenii dexteritas, *or* dexteritas (ad aliquid) *only, is "tact," "worldly wisdom," "address;" not "dexterity."* Vid. SKILLFULNESS.

DEXTROUS. Vid. SKILLFUL.

DEXTROUSLY. Vid. SKILLFULLY.

DIABETES, profluvium urinæ (*Plin.*; *perhaps* diabētes *as technical term; but its Latin meaning is water-pipe, siphon*): *diarrhœa urinosa (*technical term*).

DIABOLIC, } Vid. DEVILISH.
DIABOLICAL. }

DIABOLISM. Vid. DEVILISM.

DIACONATE, diaconatus (*as ecclesiastical office*): *diaconi munus (*with reference to the individual filling it*).

DIADEM, diadēma (*Cic.*): insigne regium. *To place (a diadem) on any body's head*, imponere alicui *or* alicujus capiti.

DIADEMED, diadematus (*Plin.*).

DIAGONAL, diagonalis *and* (*Greek*) diagonios; *also, feminine*, diagonia (*all Vitr.*). *A diagonal*, diagonalis (*or* diagonios, *or* diagonia, *or* diagonii) linea (*all Vitr.*).

DIAGRAM, forma geometrica: descriptio. *To draw a diagram*, formam geometricam describere. ☞ Diagramma *is the musical scale, Vitr.*

DIAL, solarium (*sun-dial*): *or* horarium (*Censor. de die natali*). ‖ *Dial-plate*, *orbis circumscriptus numeris.

DIALECT, genus linguæ: dialectus (*the former the Latin expression, the latter borrowed from the Greek, Suet., Tib.*, 56). *Earlier writers used* lingua *or* sermo. *The five Greek dialects*, quinque sermonis Græci differentiæ. *To speak in the Doric dialect*, Dorice loqui.

DIALECTIC, dialecticus. ‖ DIALECTICS, dialectica, *plural, or* dialectica, æ [☞ *the correctness of the latter form is incorrectly denied by Zumpt ad Cic., Off.*,

1, 6, 5] : ars bene disserendi et vera ac falsa dijudicandi: disserendi ratio *or* subtilitas. *Skilled in dialectics,* dialecticus.

DIALECTICIAN, dialecticus.

DIALLING, gnomonicē.

DIALOGUE. (*a*) *Philosophical,* dialogus : sermo. *To introduce any body in a dialogue,* aliquem in dialogum inducere (*Cic.*). *To compose a dialogue,* inducere sermonem hominum (*after Cic., Att.,* 13, 19, 4). (*β*) *In a play,* sermones alterni (*Hor.*) : diverbium (*Liv.,* 7, 2). ☞ *Never* dialogus *in this sense.*

DIAMETER, diamētros (διάμετρος, *Col., Vitr.*) ; *pure Latin,* dimetiens (*f. sc.* linea, *Plin.,* 2, 23, 21) : linea media (*Cic.*). *A semi-diameter,* *radius (*technical term*) : *semidiameter (*technical term*). *A foot in diameter,* quasi pedalis (*of the sun, Cic., Acad.,* 2, 26, 28) : *a vessel four feet in diameter,* dolium, quod occupat per medium pedes quatuor (*cf. Vitr.,* 6, 6, 3).

DIAMETRICAL, diamētros (e. g., radiatio, *Firm., Math.,* 4, 1, *mid.*).

DIAMETRICALLY, per medium (*after example from Vitr., under* DIAMETER). || FIG., prorsus (e. g., dissentire, &c.). *Diametrically opposite,* valde contrarius (*Cic.* ; sunt enim valde contrarius illa, quæ vocantur negantia) : tamquam e regione contrarius (*Cic. ; of things that, though directly opposite, yet correspond, being* ex eodem genere) : maxime disjunctus atque contrarius (*Cic.*). *Diametrically opposite (things),* contraria inter sese : contraria diversaque atque inter se repugnantia (*Cic.*). *To be diametrically opposite* (valde *or* maxime) contraria esse : inter se repugnare. [☞ *Muretus uses* ex diametro pugnare *with an* ut aiunt ; *but this should not be imitated.*]

DIAMOND, adamas. *A glazier's diamond,* adamas ferro inclusus : parva adamantis crusta, quæ ferro inclusa est (vid. *Plin.,* 37, 4, 15). *As adjective,* adamantinus. *A diamond cross,* *insigne crucis in formam adamantibus distinctus. *A diamond ring,* *annulus adamante ornatus, fulgens.

DIAPASON, diapāson (διὰ πασῶν, *sc.* χορδῶν, *Vitr.,* 5, 4).

DIAPENTE, diapente (*or* διὰ πέντε ; vid. *note under* DIATESSARON).

DIAPHORESIS (*medical*), diaphorēsis (διαφόρησις, *Theod., Prisc. de diætâ*).

DIAPHORETIC (*medical*), diaphorēticus (*Cæl. Aur., Tard.,* 2, 12 ; διαφορητικός, *in Greek characters, Cels.,* 21, 7).

DIAPHRAGM, præcordia, *plural* ; septum, quod membranâ quadam superiores partes præcordiorum ab inferioribus diducit (*Cels.*) : diaphragma (διάφραγμα, *Cæl. Aur., Tard. ; in Celsus in Greek characters*) : disseptum, quod ventrem et cetera intestina discernit (*Macrob., Somn. Scip.,* 1, 6).

DIARRHŒA, fluor (*general term, Cels. In Scribon.,* fluor solutioque stomachi) : alvi profluvium *or* profusio ; alvus cita, citatior, liquida, fluens, soluta [☞ διάρροια, *in Greek characters, Cic.*]. *To be suffering from diarrhœa,* fluore ægrum esse (*Cels.*) ; profluvio laborare : *to bring on diarrhœa,* alvum ciēre, movēre, solvere, elicere : *to check or stop a diarrhœa,* alvum fusam firmare (*Cels.*) : alvum astringere, sistere. *I was seized by so violent an attack of diarrhœa,* tanta me corripuit διάρροια (*Cic.*). *A diarrhœa is checked,* διάρροια consistit (*Cic.*).

DIARY, factorum dictorumque descripta per dies : commentarii diurni (*a daily record of household affairs and events, kept, according to Bremi, by a slave, Suet., Oct.,* 64) : memorialis libellus (*note-book, Id., Cæs.,* 56) : ephēmeris (*account-book of daily expenses, Nep., Att.,* 13, 6) : diarium (qui diarium scribunt, quam Græci ἐφημερίδα vocant, *Asell. ap. Gell.,* 5, 18, 8). *To keep a diary,* facta dictaque describere per dies : diarium scribere (*after Asell. ; vid. above*). *To set down any thing in a diary,* aliquid in commentarios diurnos referre (*Suet.*). *To record in a diary the facts that I hear stated,* *eorum, quæ audio (ab aliquo), commentarios conficere (*Muret.*).

DIASTYLE, diastylos species ædium (*Vitr.*).

DIATESSARON, diatessarōn (*as technical term ; it occurs =* διὰ τεσσάρων χορδῶν. *This and* diapason *should, perhaps, be written in Greek characters, as Macrob., Somn. Scip.,* 2, 1, *Freund*).

DIATONIC, diatonicus (e. g., modulatio, *Marc. Capell.*) : diatonus (a, um).

DIATRIBE, commentatio : disputatio : libellus.

DIBBLE, *s. The nearest terms are* capreolus *and* pastinum. SYN. *in* HOE.

DIBBLE, *v.*, infodere (*dig in*) : scrobe *or* sulco deponere.

DICE, *v.*, talis *or* tesseris ludere ; aleā *or* aleam ludere (*to play at dice*) : aleam exercēre (*Tac.*) ; aleam studiosissime ludere ; aleæ indulgēre (*to be a dicer ; to gamble*) : forum aleatorium calefacere (*literally,* "*to keep the dice-board hot*" [forum, *from* forus], *Oct. ap. Suet., Oct.,* 71).

DICE. [Vid. DIE, *s.*] (*where the phrases will be found*).

DICE-BOARD, abacus (*Macrob., Sat.,* 1, 5) : alveus (*Suet., Claud.,* 33 ; *Plin.*) : alveolus (*Cic., De Fin.,* 5, 20) : tabula (*Ov., Eleg. Nux,* 77 ; *Juv.,* 1, 89) : forus aleatorius (*Suet., Aug.,* 71).

DICE-BOX, phimus (φιμός) : fritillus (" *of a cylindrical form, with parallel indentations on the inside, so as to make a rattling noise when the dice were shaken,*" *Dict. of Antigq.*) : orca (*bellying out in the centre, Pers.,* 3, 50) : pyrgus (*tower-shaped, with spirally-ascending grooves insue ; it was fixed at the end of the board :* turricula *only in the superscription of Mart.,* 14, 16, *which is not genuine*). *To put the dice in the dice-box,* mittere talos in phimum *or* fritillum : *to shake the dice-box,* phimum *or* fritillum concutere.

DICEPHALOUS, biceps.

DICER, aleo (*devoted to dice*) : aleator (*a professional gambler*).

DICHOTOMIZE, in duas partes dividere.

DICHOTOMIZED, dichotŏmŏs (διχότομος, *Macrob., Somn. Scip.,* 1, 6).

DICING, alea. Vid. GAMING.

DICTATE, *v.* || *Suggest,* suggerere *or* subjicere alicui (*to suggest ; to put any thing into a person's mind*) : monēre aliquem aliquid, *or* monēre ut (*to warn,* &c. ; *of the heart, of God*) : alicui injicere (☞ inspirare, *poetical and post-Augustan*). *To dictate to any body the thought, plan,* &c., mentem alicui dare, ut, &c. ; in eam mentem aliquem impellere, ut, &c. *This thought was dictated to Metellus from above,* Metello divinitus hoc venit in mentem : *to dictate a plan,* subjicere consilium : *the course which sorrow dictates,* quæ dolor subjicit (*Liv.*) : *such language as anger and dissimulation dictate,* sermo, qualem ira et dissimulatio gignit (*Tac., Ann.,* 2, 57, 3) : *necessity dictated this law,* inopia scripsit hanc legem : *to dictate what one is to say or answer,* subjicere, quid dicat aliquis ; admonēre, quid respondeat aliquis. *A few words which my feelings dictate,* pauca, quæ me animus monet (*Sal.*) : ☞ dictare = *to utter what others are to follow. To "teach," "command," is the meaning that is involved in* dictator ; *but no example of it is found in the ante-Augustan age. It is used by Quintilian, &c. ; and so reason seems to dictate,* et ita videtur ratio dictare (*Quint.*) : *which nature dictated,* quod natura dictavit (*Quint.*). || *To utter what another is to write down,* dictare : *to dictate poems to any body,* præscribere carmina alicui (*Tib.*). || *Prescribe,* præscribere (e. g., jura civibus ; *also* præscribere ut, ne, &c.) : constituere (*to fix ;* e. g., *terms,* conditiones ; *a law,* legem) : imponere alicui (e. g., conditiones). Vid. COMMAND.

DICTATE, *s.*, præscriptum : præceptum (*express directions how any thing is to be made or done*) : monitus (*warning, counsel*) : præscriptio (*the direction or rule which reason, nature, or any authority or obligatory document prescribes ;* præscriptio naturæ, rationis, *Cic.*) : lex : regula : norma (*law, rule,* &c.). *To utter dictates,* præcepta dare *or* tradere alicujus rei *or* de aliquā re : *to observe dictates,* præscriptum servare : *to transgress or neglect them,* præscriptum egredi ; præcepta negligere (*Plin.*),

DICTATION. || *Act of dictating what is to be written down ; by circumlocution :* dictatio (*very late, Paul., Dig.*). || *Act of ordering,* &c. *To act by any body's dictation,* aliquo monente, jubente, suadente, subjiciente, &c. Vid. DICTATE, *s. ;* COMMAND, *s.*

DICTATOR, dictator. *To be dictator,* dictaturam gerere.

DICTATORIAL, dictatorius ; imperiosus (*commanding*) : *in a dictatorial manner,* imperiose (e. g., præcipere).

DICTATORSHIP, dictatura : *to lay down the dictatorship,* dictaturam deponere : *to hold the dictatorship,* dictaturam gerere.

DICTION, dicendi *or* scribendi genus : orationis *or* sermonis genus : oratio : sermo (*manner of writing or speaking ; style*) : elocutio (*rhetorical delivery*) : verba (*with reference to single words*). Vid. STYLE.

DICTIONARY, lexicon (λεξικόν ; *alphabetical index,* &c., *of names and words*) : *onomasticon (ὀνομαστικόν ; *collection of words and names, arranged according to their subjects*). ☞ Dictionarium *belongs to the barbarous Latin of the Middle Ages. A copious dictionary,* *thesaurus verborum : *a small or pocket dictionary,* *index verborum : *to make a dictionary,* lexicon condere, conficere ; *Ruhnken has* *Latinæ linguæ thesaurum construere. *I find him a walking dictionary,* mihi, quoties aliquid abditum quæro, ille thesaurus est (*Plin. Ep.,* 1, 22, 2).

DIDACTIC, *didacticus.

DIDAPPER, mergus.

DIE, *plural* DICE. || *Any small cubic body,* cubus (*Greek*) ; *Latin,* quadrantal (*Gell.*) ; figura ex omni latere quadrata (*ibid.*) : *of or belonging to a die,* cubicus : *like a die,* cubo similis. || *A cube used in gaming,* talus (ἄστρις, ἀστράγαλος, ἀστραγαλος ; *with six sides ; only four of them being square, and marked respectively with* 1, 3, 4, *and* 6 *points ; the other two sides were rounded and blank*) : tessera (κύβος ; *with six sides, marked respectively with* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, *and* 6 *points, exactly like our modern dice*). *The diminutive of* talus *is* taxillus ; *of* tessera, tesserula *or* tessella. ☞ *The players used four* tali *and three* tesseræ, *which were placed in a kind of box* (phimus, fritillus), *and then shaken and thrown into the* pyrgus (*a kind of perpendicular box, like a tower, with steps, or a kind of spiral stair-case, inside*), *through which the dice fell on the board* (talos *or* tesseras jacere *or* mittere). *If all the* tali *presented the same numbers, they were said* stare eodem vultu ; *if one of them fell on an end* (in caput), *it was said* rectus cadit *or* assistit, *and the throw was repeated. A throw of the dice,* jactus, *or* missus, talorum ; *or from context, simply* jactus. *The best, or most lucky throw, was called* Venus, *or* jactus venereus (*with the* tali, *when each of them presented a different number*) ; jactus basilicus (*with the* tesseræ, *when all six were thrown*). *The worst, or most unlucky throw, was called* canis, canicula (*with the* tali, *when none but even numbers were thrown*) ; jactus vulturius (*with the* tesseræ, *when all were aces or single points*). *The next to the* canis *was when six were thrown* = 1, 1, 1, 3, *called* senio ; *the next to that, when seven were thrown* = 1, 1, 1, 4, *called* ursus *or* ursa ; *the next, when eight* = 1, 1, 3, 3, *called* stesichorus (*which won*). *To play at dice,* talis (*or* tesseris) ludere : aleā, *or* aleam, ludere ; aleæ se oblectare (☞ *not* ocellatis ludere, *Suet., Aug.,* 83) : *to throw dice,* talos (tesseras) jacere *or* mittere : *a game at dice,* alea ; ludus talarius. *The die is cast,* jacta est alea.

DIE, *v.*, mori (*the proper word in all the meanings of the English word*) : demori (*to die off, with reference to others ; especially of a member of a society, whose death causes a vacancy*) : emori (= omnino mori ; *often opposed to a living death in misery, slavery, disgrace,* &c. ; e. g., emori potius quam servire ; aut vincere aut emori. ; ☞ *in Cicero only in the infinitive*) : intermori (= (1) paulatim mori ; *but in this sense only figuratively of trees, a fire,* &c. ; (2) in tempus, in præsens mori ; *of an apparent*

death, a fainting-fit, &c.). ☞ *For* mori, *the Latin, like every other language, has many euphemistic expressions;* decedere: vitâ decedere: e vitâ cedere: a *or* e vitâ discedere: e vitâ excedere: ex vitâ egredi: exire de *or* e vitâ: abire e vitâ: e vitâ proficisci (*all* = "*to depart this life*"): vitam ponere *or* relinquere: vitam edere (*to quit this life*): animam efflare *or* edere: extremum vitæ spiritum edere (*to breathe one's last:* ☞ animum exspirare *or* exspirare *only;* vitam *or* animam exhalare; vitam *or* extremum spiritum exhalare *are poetical; but* exspirare, *Liv.*, 37, 53): vivere *or* esse desinere (*to cease to be*): inter homines esse *or* agere desinere: homines relinquere (*to depart from this world; post-Augustan*): exstingui (*figuratively; taken from putting out a light*): perire (*to perish before one's time; especially by suicide; never without an adverb or ablative of manner,* &c.; e. g., summo cruciatu, turpiter, ferro): interire (*to die slowly, either by an unperceived and easy death or by a long and painful one; mostly with mention of the manner,* e. g., fame aut ferro): naturæ satisfacere *or* debitum reddere (*to pay the debt of nature*): naturæ concedere (*to yield to the universal law of death*): mortem cum vitâ commutare (*to pass from life into death*): mortem *or* diem supremum obire (*to reach the appointed end of life; mostly of a peaceful death* = πόρμον ἐπισπεῖν: ☞ obire morte *is un-Latin*; obire *only, unclassical*): mortem oppetere (*as a moral act of one who, if he does not court death, yet, at all events, faces it with firmness;* e. g., millies oppetere mortem, quam illa perpeti malle): mortem (*less commonly*) morte occumbere (e. g., pro patriâ): occĭdere (*to fall;* e. g., in bello, *Cic.*). *To die a natural death,* naturæ concedere *or* satisfacere; vitam naturæ reddere; morbo naturæ debitum reddere; suâ morte defungi; fato obire mortem; fataliter mori: *to die a violent death,* morte violentâ perire: *to die a voluntary death,* consciscere mortem voluntariam (*Cic.;* vid. Suicide): *to die of a disease,* morbo mori, *or* perire, *or* confici, *or* consumi, *or* absumi; in morbum implicitus moritur aliquis (*Nep.*): *to die suddenly,* repentino mori; subitâ morte exstingui *or* corripi: *to die in a calm, composed frame of mind,* animo æquo paratoque mori: *to die before his time,* mature decedere (*Nep., Att.*, 2, 1; vid. *Bremi*): *to die of hunger* [vid. Hunger]: *to die of a wound,* ex vulnere mori: *to die of his wounds,* ex vulneribus perire (*Liv.*): *to die of old age,* senectute confectum *or* derelictum supremum diem obire: *to be about to die, to be dying,* animam agere: *to wish to die,* vitam fugere: *to be determined to die,* obstinatum esse mori: *to die in any body's arms,* in alicujus complexu extremum vitæ spiritum edere: *to die by any body's hands* [vid. Hand]: *to die an honorable death,* honestâ morte defungi: *to die in battle,* (in) prœlio *or* acie cadere: *to die for any body,* mori *or* emori pro aliquo: mortem oppetere pro alicujus salute: cadere pro aliquo (*in battle*). Impropr. ‖ *To die of fear, to be almost dead with fear,* pæne timore corruere (*Cic.*): *to die of joy, fear,* &c., gaudio, terrore exstingui, exanimari, opprimi (*after Cic.*): *to die with laughing,* risu (pæne) corruere (*Cic.*); risu (pæne) emori (*Ter.*); risu rumpi (*Afran. ap. Non.*): *to die for one's country,* pro patriâ mori; pro patriâ mortem oppetere; largiri patriæ suum sanguinem (*Cic.*). ‖ *To suffer capital punishment,* capitis pœnam *or* supplicium subire. ‖ To Die away, intermori (*of plants,* &c.; *of fire*): senescere (*grow old; both properly and figuratively;* e. g., *of strength, diseases, hope, zeal,* &c.): remittere (*to abate; of rain, pain, a fever,* &c.): defervescere (*to cool down; of heat, desires, passions*): hebescere (*to grow blunt;* e. g., *of the mind*): quiescere: conquiescere (*to rest*): resīdere: considĕre: remittere (*of winds and passions,* &c.): concīdere (*of winds, poetical, Hor.*): conticescere (*of a noise;* e. g., *of an uproar,* &c.; *also of rage*). *The wind has quite died away,* venti vis omnis cecidit. ‖ *To lose vigor or life gradually,* mori, emori, intermori (*of plants, trees*): mori, emori, præmori (*the last, to die at one end, of limbs*): exanimari (*of animals*); sanguine et tanquam spiritu carĕre cœpisse (*of limbs*). *These arms are dead,* hi lacerti mortui sunt.

DIET, *v.*, victu curare morbos; victu mederi; diætâ curare (*to cure by diet*).

DIET, diæta: victus: ratio victûs (*Cels.*): certus vivendi modus ac lex: lex quædam ciborum (*Cic.*): *rigid diet,* abstinentia (*abstinence in eating and drinking; as, to assuage fever by a strict attention to diet,* abstinentiâ febrim mitigare, *Quint.*, 2, 17, 9): *too strict a diet,* nimia abstinentia. *The body is strengthened by exercise and attention to diet,* corpus validius fit exercitatione et lege quadam ciborum (*Quint.*). *Attention to one's diet,* ciborum observatio (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 23). *Maladies for which attention to diet is the best cure,* ea corporis mala, quibus victûs ratio maxime subvenit (*Cels.*). *Strict attention to their diet and exercises,* ciborum atque exercitationum certa necessitas (*Quint.*, 10, 5, 15, *of gladiators*): *a light diet,* cibus infirmus (*Cels.*): *to cure by means of diet,* victu curare morbos; victu mederi; diætâ curare; *to prescribe a strict diet,* *legem quandam ciborum constituere. ‖ *Assembly of states,* *consilium *or* conventus principum [☞ *not* comitia, *which Nolten properly rejects*].

DIET-DRINK, potiō medicata: poculum medicatum: sorbitio (*of any thing,* ex aliquâ re, *Cels.*, 2, 30).

DIETETICS, diætetica, æ, *f.*; ea medicinæ pars, quæ victu curat morbos, *or* quæ victû medetur (*Cels., Præfat.*, p. 13, *Bip.*): *to write on dietetics,* *scribere de morbis victu curandis; *or* *de victûs ratione præcipere.

To DIFFER. ‖ *To be different,* differre; *in any thing,* aliquâ re *or* in aliquâ re; *from any body,* ab aliquo: distare (*to be separated by an interval; not in this sense in Cæs.*); aliquâ re; *in any thing,* ab aliquâ re [*poetically,* alicui *or* alicui rei]: discrepare (*properly of difference in sound,* aliquâ re *or* in aliquâ re; *from any thing,* a *or* cum aliquâ re; cum aliquo; *about any thing,* de aliquâ re; *all three with* inter se, *from each other*): diversos esse: *to differ very widely,* longe esse diversa atque sejuncta (*Cic.*), plurimum differre. *To differ only in words,* verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare (*Cic.*). *To differ much, or in many respects,* multum [☞ *not* multa] differre, multum inter se distare: *to differ little,* paullum differre. ‖ *To disagree,* discrepare cum aliquo *and* cum re (*not to be in unison with; opposed to* concinere): dissidēre, dissentire a *and* cum aliquo (*not to agree in opinion; opposed to* consentire): *writers differ from each other,* discrepat inter scriptores, inter auctores: *to differ from any one more in words than in reality,* ab aliquo dissentire verbis magis quam sententiis: *to agree with one in reality, but to differ in words,* re concinere, verbis discrepare cum aliquo.

DIFFERENCE, *s.*, varietas: diversitas: discrepantia: differentia: distantia: dissimilitudo [Syn. *in* Different]. *To make no difference between one man and another,* nullum personæ, *or* personarum discrimen facere *or* servare: *to do away with all difference between one thing and another,* omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen tollere: *there is a difference between,* aliquid interest inter . . . &c.; est, quod differat inter . . . &c.: *it makes a great difference whether . . . or . . .* &c., interest (utrum) . . . an . . . &c.: *there is a very considerable difference between . . .,* aliquantum interest inter, &c.; *or* nequaquam idem est, *with accusative and infinitive: there is a mighty difference between them,* permimium interest inter eos: *the principal difference between men and the brute creation is, that,* &c., inter hominem ac belluam hoc maxime interest, quod, &c.: *there is no difference of meaning,* nihil significationis interest: *what a difference!* quantum differt! *with only this difference,* illo tantum discrimine interposito: *difference of character,* morum distantia *or* dissimilitudo: *difference of character and pursuits,* distantia morum studiorumque. [Vid. Distinction.] ‖ *Misunderstanding,* dissensio: dissidium. Jn. dissensio ac dissidium: dissidium ac dissensio [Syn. *in* Disagreement]. *There is a difference between us,* est inter nos aliqua dissensio; dissidemus inter nos: *some difference sprang up between the friends,* aliqua amicorum dissensio facta est. [Vid. Dispute, Quarrel.] ‖ *Difference of opinion,* discrepantia (*want of agreement*); dissensio (*diversity in opinion*): *there exists a great diversity of opinion,* variæ et discrepantes sunt sententiæ: dissensio de hac re inter (e. g., philosophos) est: *on these points great differences of opinion exist* (*among philosophers*), de his summa (philosophorum) dissensio est; *or* magna dissensio est.

DIFFERENT, varius (*changeable, varying; of the same object*): diversus (*different, of several objects with respect to each other*); *in plural,* Jn. varii et diversi: dispar, impar, alicui rei (*of size or greatness, unequal; dispar, partially different;* impar, *wholly different*); *in plural,* Jn. diversi et impares: dissimilis, alicujus rei (*in nature or quality, unlike*): *in plural,* Jn. dispares ac dissimiles: disjunctus (*separate; especially of places*): discrepans (*not agreeing or accordant*); *plural,* varii et discrepantes: alius (*not the same, another*). *To be different,* diversos esse; inter se differre *or* discrepare; *to be of different opinions,* dissentire; dissidēre. *The preposition* de *has a different signification in the same word,* de præpositio in uno eodemque verbo diversitatem significationis capit: *different pursuits,* studia varia, disparia (*Cic.*): *a different reading,* *varia, discrepans lectio; *varietas lectionis: *to mark the different readings of a manuscript,* *discrepantes lectiones codicis notare.

DIFFERENTIAL, *differentialis (*as technical term*). *The differential calculus,* *calculus differentialis (*technical term*).

DIFFERENTLY, aliter (*otherwise*): alio modo *or* pacto: aliâ ratione (*in another manner,* &c.): secus (*not so*). *If it should turn out differently,* si secus acciderit.

DIFFICULT, difficilis (*hard to execute or accomplish*): non facilis (*not easy; by Litotes = far from easy*): arduus (*hard to reach or attain to; stronger than* difficilis, *of what borders on the impossible*): impeditus (*intricate, surrounded with difficulties; opposed to* expeditus): magni negotii (*requiring great labor; opposed to* nullius negotii). *Very difficult,* perdifficilis; perarduus; perimpeditus: *a difficult labor* (*child-birth*), partus difficilis *or* laboriosus: *to have a difficult labor,* partum difficulter edere: *a difficult task,* magnum opus atque arduum: *a difficult book,* *liber difficilis ad intelligendum: *a difficult passage,* *locus difficilis ad explicandum [☞ locus contortus, *bad*]: *any thing is a difficult task,* res est magni negotii; magnum opus est atque arduum. *I see how difficult the thing is,* res quanta sit intelligo: *to be difficult,* difficilem esse ad persequendum (*to be difficult of execution*); difficiles habēre explicatus (*to be difficult to explain; of a passage, Cic., De N. D.*, 3, 39, 94); difficilem esse ad intelligendum (*hard to understand*): *difficult to be,* &c., difficilis *or* non facilis, *with superlative in* u; *or with* ad *and gerundive, or with infinitive or substantive.* [*For the difference of these constructions,* vid. Easy.] *It is difficult to,* difficile *or* non facile, arduum, *or* magnum, *or* magni est, *with infinitive.*

DIFFICULTY, difficultas (*general term, especially in affairs the execution of which requires the application of great strength and powerful means*): negotium (*the pains and labor necessary for the attainment of an object*): impedimentum (*hinderance by which the attainment of an object is delayed*): nodus (*the knot to be untied = the difficulty to be overcome in an intricate matter or question*): scrupulus (*the scruple, or disturbing doubt; the difficulty that a mind makes or finds in the consideration of any thing*). *With difficulty,* difficulter: diffi-

ciliter: ægre (*opposed to* secure *or* facile); vix vixque; vix aut ne vix quidem (*scarcely, if at all*): gravate *or* gravatim (*setting about it with the feeling of unwillingness*): *there is nothing that I feel more difficulty in setting about*, non (hoc tempore) quidquam difficilius facio: *to make a difficulty about any thing; to have great difficulty in bringing one's self to do any thing*, aliquid ægre *or* invitum facere: gravari; *absolutely or with infinitive* (e. g., gravari literas dare): *without difficulty*, haud difficulter: facile nullo negotio: sine negotio (*easily; without trouble*); haud gravate, haud gravatim (*willingly*). *Under such difficulties, or in circumstances of such difficulty*, tantis difficultatibus objectis. *Difficulty in learning, speaking*, &c., difficultas discendi, dicendi, &c.: *the difficulties of the ground*, difficultates locorum: *the thing is one of great difficulty, or is surrounded with difficulties*, res habet multum difficultatis *or* magnam difficultatem; res est in magnâ difficultate; res multis difficultatibus obstructa est: *the thing is one of no difficulty*, nihil est negotii: res nihil est negotii: *there is no longer any difficulty; or, all the difficulty is overcome*, nihil negotii superest: *what difficulty is there?* quid est negotii? *I am aware of its difficulty*, res quanta sit intelligo: *there was difficulty in getting the corn conveyed (to a camp*, &c.), minus commode frumentum supportabatur: *to create or cause a difficulty*, difficultatem afferre (*of things or persons*; e. g., publicanis, *Cic.*; *in the way of any thing*, ad aliquid; *to any body*, alicui): *to make difficulties*, cunctari (*to delay*): tergiversari (*to make evasive excuses, and so try to escape*): gravari (*either absolutely or with infinitive: to set about it unwillingly*). *I shall make no difficulty*, nihil in me erit moræ. *I shall throw no difficulties in your way in either case*, neutrâ in re vobis difficultas a me erit: *to meet with a serious difficulty*, in magnam difficultatem incurrere: *to remove a difficulty*, difficultati mederi; nodum expedire (*to remove a perplexity, a difficulty*): *to remove any body's difficulties* (= *scruple*), scrupulum alicui eximere: *to remove or conquer the difficulty of any thing*, infringere difficultatem alicujus rei: *to make difficulties when there are none*, nodum in scirpo quærere (*Prov., Ter., Andr.*, 5, 4, 38). ‖ *Difficulties* (= *pecuniary embarrassment*), difficultas nummaria: difficultas domestica (*Cic., Cat.*, 1, 6, 14): inopia pecuniæ *or* rei pecuniariæ: inopia argenti *or* argentaria: inopia nummaria: angustiæ pecuniæ. *The pecuniary difficulties of a state*, angustiæ ærarii *or* pecuniæ publicæ. *To be in difficulties*, de pecuniâ laborare: *to be in extreme difficulties*, in summâ difficultate nummariâ esse: *to fall into the greatest difficulties*, in summas angustias adduci: *to relieve any body from his difficulties*, aliquem difficultate nummariâ eruere. ‖ *Objection*, vid.

DIFFIDENCE, modestia: pudor: verecundia [Syn. *in* Modesty]. ☞ Diffidentia (*mostly with* alicujus rei), *opposed to* fidentia, *is* "*distrust*," "*want of confidence*" *in a person or thing; in Cicero, and even in Justin* [1, 8, 10], *it is used only for want of confidence in one's self, or one's own luck.*

DIFFIDENT, modestus: verecundus: timidus: sibi diffidens: ingenio suo diffidens (*distrusting himself or his own abilities*, &c.).

DIFFIDENTLY, modeste: timide: verecunde: diffidenter: timide et diffidenter (*with fear and distrust*).

DIFFUSE, *v.*, diffundere (*to pour out into different parts, to spread, properly and figuratively*; e. g., sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur; *a mistaken notion that is widely diffused*, error longe lateque diffusus): differre (*to carry hither and thither; properly and figuratively*, ignem, rumorem, famam; *hence, also* = *to spread as a report*): circumferre (*to carry about: properly and figuratively*, pacis bona, *Vell.*; incendia, cædes, terrorem, *Tac.*; *of spreading a rumor*, &c., *not pre-Augustan; Col., Plin.*): circumfundere (*to pour around*, aliquid alicui rei, *or absolutely; figuratively*, voluptates, *Liv.*; nitorem, *Quint.*): disseminare (*sow here and there; scatter about*; e. g., sermonem, malum): spargere: dispergere (*scatter; figuratively*, e. g., rumorem): vulgare: divulgare: pervulgare (*to bring it to the knowledge of people*; e. g., rumorem, rem): evulgare: in vulgus edere (*to publish what ought to be kept secret*). *To diffuse joy*, lætitiam dare (e. g., *among my enemies*, inimicis meis); lætitiâ afficere (e. g., *among the Roman people*, populum Romanum). *A false opinion of any body that is widely diffused*, vulgata falso de aliquo opinio: *a society that is very widely diffused*, societas latissime patens. *To be diffused*, se diffundere: diffundi (*properly and figuratively*): serpere (*to creep about; to extend itself gradually; properly and figuratively*): increbrescere (*to grow frequent, common, strong*, &c.; *of reports, customs*, &c.). *To be widely diffused*, late diffundi *or* se diffundere (*properly*; e. g., *of boughs; then, figuratively, of reports, mistakes*): late serpere (*of what spreads widely, but gradually*; e. g., *of fire, the vine; then, figuratively, of reports*): longius serpere atque progredi (*of an evil*): serpere manareque in dies latius (*of a daily increasing evil*): longe lateque fluere (e. g., *of a doctrine or creed*, doctrina Pythagoræ). *To be diffused through or over any thing*, diffundi *or* se diffundere per *or* in aliquid (e. g., in omne corpus); pervadere per aliquid. Vid. Spread.

DIFFUSE, *adj.*, longius progrediens, evägans: præter modum longus (*lengthy*): multus (*one who gives much*): nimius (*one who gives too much*): verbosus (*using many words where few words might serve*): copiosus (*with abundance of words and matter*): longus (*long*). [☞ Prolixus *is unclassical in this sense.*] *A diffuse style of oratory*, vagum orationis genus; oratio vagans: *to be diffuse*, latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere; multa verba facere de re: *to be very diffuse*, late *or* latius se fundere; longum esse; multum esse in aliquâ re: *to be too diffuse*, effusius dicere; nimium esse in aliquâ re: ☞ diffusus *must be used cautiously* (e. g., opus diffusum: diffusus per multa volumina. *Cicero has* oratio collatata et diffusa; *opposed to* angusta et concisa [*Or.*, 56, 187]; diffusus et dissipatus; *of materials existing without classification*).

DIFFUSELY, late: longe: fuse: diffuse. Jn. latius et diffusius: copiose: verbose: multis verbis. *To speak diffusely*, copiose, longius *or* latius et diffusius dicere: *too diffuse*, verbosius quam necesse erat: *to write diffusely*, late *or* verbose aliquid perscribere: *to speak too diffusely (of an orator)*, orationem provehere.

DIFFUSENESS, longitudo (*length*; orationis, *Cic.*). *By circumlocution.*

DIFFUSION, extentio *or* extensio (*extension, Vitr.*, 9, 1, 13): prolatio (*act of carrying further*; finium, *Liv.*): propagatio (*the act of widening or extending*; e. g., finium, imperii). *Mostly by circumlocution* [☞ diffusio, *Sen.*; *but only in* diffusio animi; disseminatio, *very late*; evangelii, *Tert.*].

DIFFUSIVE. Vid. Diffuse, *adj.*

DIG, *v.*, intr., fodere: *to dig for any thing*, aliquid rimari (*to search for by digging*; e. g., radices arborum); suscitare et elicere (e. g., fontem); e terræ cavernis elicere (e. g., ferrum; *the last two* = *to dig for; to endeavor to find and bring up from the bowels of the earth*). ‖ Trans. *To dig out or up*, fodere, effodere (e. g., *gold, silver*): elicere (e. g., ferrum e cavernis): eruere (e. g., *a corpse*). ‖ *To work about by digging; to dig over*, fodere (e. g., *a garden*). ‖ *To make by digging*, fodere; effodere (e. g., *a well, a lake*, &c.): infodere (e. g., sulcum, lacum). ‖ *To dig through*, perfodere: *to dig under*, suffodere: *to dig round*, circumfodere (*general term*): ablaqueare *or* oblaqueare (*to dig round a tree*): *to dig up by the roots*, eradicare: exstirpare: radicitus vellere, evellere, extrahere, evellere et extricare.

DIGAMMA, digamma, ătis: digammon (*Seld.*, digammos, *feminine, sc.* littera). *The Æolic digamma*, digamma *or* digammon Æolicum.

DI'GEST, *s.* (*collection of Roman laws*), digesta (*plural adjective; cf. Just., Cod.*, 1, 17, 3).

DIGEST, *v.* ‖ *In the stomach*, concoquere (*transitively and intransitively; properly, also figuratively, both of digesting what one has read* [*Sen. Ep.*, 84, 6], *and of "stomaching" or putting up with a person or thing*; aliquem, famem, hæc, *Cic.*; ista odia, *Petr.*): conficere: perficere (*transitively; to work up thoroughly; properly, but only of the organs of digestion*). *To digest one's food*, cibos concoquere *or* conficere (conficere *only of the organs of digestion*). ☞ *Avoid the use of* digerere cibos *in this sense; for* cibi digeruntur (*it is in this way only that the phrase occurs; never in the active, of the person digesting*) *means* "*the masticated or digested food is distributed through the system*;" vid. *Celsus* (præf.); *but* digeri *may be used when no distinction is necessary*; e. g., cibos mansos demittere, quo facilius digerantur (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 19). *Easy to digest*, facilis ad concoquendum: *hard to digest*, difficilis ad concoquendum, concoctioni, *or* concoctu; quod difficulter concoquitur. *The food we have taken is a burden to the stomach till it is digested*, alimenta, quæ accepimus, quamdiu in suâ qualitate perdurant et solida innätant stomacho, onera sunt (*Sen. Ep.*, 84, 6). ‖ *Arrange in order*, digerere: in ordinem digerere: descripte et electe digerere (*opposed to* confuse et permiste dispergere): disponere (e. g., *of the parts of an oration*, &c.): *to digest a plan*, instituere rationem alicujus rei; describere rationem alicujus rei (*of ordering what one has arranged*): *to follow a well-digested plan*, modo ac ratione omnia facere. *To digest (what we have read)*, concoquere (*Sen.*); lectionem non crudam, sed multâ iteratione mollitam et velut confectam memoriæ imitationique tradere (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 19): *unless we digest what we have read, it will burden the memory, without improving the mind*, *concoquenda sunt, quæcunque legimus; alioquin in memoriam ibunt, non in ingenium (after Sen. Ep.*, 84, 6).

DIGESTIBLE, facilis ad concoquendum, *or* concoctioni, *or* concoctu: ☞ digestibilis, *late* (*Cæl. Aur.*; *Tard.*, 1, 5).

DIGESTION, concoctio [☞ *on* digestio, vid. Syn. *under* Digest; *but since a good digestion implies the further process*, digestio *is sometimes used* = "*digestion*;" e. g.]: *a good digestion*, facilis digestio (*Quint.*): *a bad or slow digestion*, tarda digestio: *to assist or promote digestion*, concoctiones adjuvare; concoctionibus conferre (*Plin.*, 20, 5, 19); *to hinder it*, concoctionem impedire: *the organs of digestion*, eæ corporis partes, per quas concoquimus: *easy of digestion* [vid. Digestible]: *a medicine*, &c., *good for the digestion*, quod utile est concoctioni (☞ medicamentum digestorium, *in late writers*): *difficult of digestion*, difficilis ad concoquendum, *or* concoctioni, *or* concoctu; quod difficulter concoquitur: *eating fast is injurious to digestion*, avide hausta difficulter perficiuntur. ‖ *Act of ordering*, digestio. Vid. Arrangement.

DIGESTIVE, quod adjuvat concoctionem: quod utile est concoctioni: ☞ digestorius, *late* (e. g., medicamentum, *Plin., Valer.*, 2, 8).

DIGESTIVE, *s.* Vid. *the preceding word.*

DIGGER, fossor.

DIGHT, *v.* Vid. Array, Adorn.

DIGIT, digitus (1-10*th of the Roman* pes). ‖ *The mark that represents a number under ten*; litera: *nota numeri (litera the ancient term, because their numerals were letters, to which a numerical value was assigned*). Obs. *When a "digit" is used for a fraction, as in speaking of an eclipse, it must be turned into its value, and translated accordingly.*

DIGITATED, digitatus (*Plin.*; e. g., aves; *may be used as technical term in botany*).

DIGNIFIED, amplus (e. g., corporis forma): augustus (*majestic*, habitus formaque). Jn. amplus et augustus: gravis (*earnest, serious, and so solemn; opposed to light*): dignitate, *or* honore auctos, *or*

ornatus (*having some dignity, rank,* &c.). *In a dignified manner,* graviter: decore: *to act in a dignified manner,* cum dignitate agere. *The dignified clergy,* *ii clerici, qui altiores *or* ampliores dignitatis gradus consecuti *or* adepti sunt; *or* *ii clerici, qui dignitate aliquâ aucti *or* ornati sunt.

DIGNIFY. || *Elevate to rank,* &c., dignitate, *or* honore aliquem augēre, *or* ornare; ad (summam) dignitatem aliquem perducere (*Cæs.*); producere ad dignitatem: promovēre ad, *or* in munus, *or* ad locum (*bestow an office on any body; times of the emperors:* promovēre *alone, bad*): promovēre aliquem ad ampliorem gradum. || *Adorn,* vid.

DIGNITARY, *clericus, qui ampliorem dignitatis gradum consecutus est.

DIGNITY, dignitas (= "alicujus honesta et cultu et honore et verecundiâ digna auctoritas," *Cic.: his position as honorable, whether from personal advantages or rank in society*): honestas (*moral worth; a man's claims to respect founded on his conduct*): gravitas (*serious, earnest character; a mild dignity,* comitate condita gravitas): auctoritas (*weight and influence*): amplitudo (*dignified position in society, whether the consequence of power, rank, wealth, or achievements: in rhetoric* = *fullness and dignity of expression*): majestas (*the dignity of a state or ruler*). *To act with dignity,* cum dignitate agere *or* agere cum dignitate et venustate; honeste se gerere: *to preserve one's dignity,* dignitatem retinēre *or* conservare; nihil a dignitate suâ discedere: *to forget one's dignity,* decoris oblivisci: *to think any thing beneath one's dignity,* infra se ducere; infra se positum arbitrari; alienum ducere majestate suâ; non censēre esse majestatis suæ; inferius majestate suâ reri: *to have reached such a height of rank and dignity,* in hanc celsissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris ascendisse: *to raise any body from a low condition to the height of rank and dignity,* aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere: *he thought it inconsistent both with his own dignity and that of the Roman nation,* neque suæ neque populi Romani dignitatis esse statuebat (*Cæs.*). || *A dignity,* dignitas (*general term*): gradus honoris. *A very high dignity,* summum fastigium; amplissimus dignitatis gradus. Vid. *an* HONOR, *an* OFFICE.

DIGRESS (*in a speech*), abire: discedere: degredi (*not* digredi, *all three to go off or away*): devertere (*Cic.; to a subject,* in locum): egredi: evagari (*to go out of the way;* ☞ *in the Silver Age,* exire, exspatiari, excurrere, *Quint.*): aberrare (*to wander out of the way*): declinare (*to bend, as it were, or turn aside*): *to digress from one's subject,* aberrare, *or* egredi, *or* declinare a proposito: *to digress too far from one's subject,* alicujus oratio ab eo, quod propositum est, longius aberrat: *to digress from an idea,* sententiam deflectere: *the speech digresses to other subjects,* oratio ad alia aberrat. *To digress widely (in speaking),* longius evagari *or* labi; ad alia aberrare; oratione longius progredi; extra cancellos egredi, quos sibi ipse circumdedit aliquis; exsultare; *too widely,* plus justo declinare (e. g., a rerum ordine, *Liv.*): *to return to the point whence I digressed.* Vid. *under* DIGRESSION.

DIGRESSION, declinatio; digressio; *also with* a proposito *or* a propositâ oratione (☞ digressio, *Freund; according to Ellendt, Cic., Brut.,* 21, 82, degressio): egressus *or* egressio (παρέκβασις; vid. *Quint.,* 4, 3, 12): *a slight digression,* brevis declinatio a proposito: *but I return to the point from which I made this digression,* sed unde huc digressa est, eodem redeat oratio; sed redeamus ad id, unde devertimus; sed ut eo revertar, unde sum egressus; ut eo, unde egressa est, referat se oratio; *also by* redire ad rem propositam. *He had made a digression in praise of Castor and Pollux,* digressus [*al.* degressus] in laudes Castoris ac Pollucis exierat (*Quint.*). [☞ Deverticulum; excursus; degressus *are found in this sense in later writers:* deverticulum, *Liv.,* 9, 17.]

DIGRESSIVE, *sæpius a propositâ oratione digrediens.

DIJUDICATE, dijudicare (*but only when there is reference to two parties or opinions;* e. g., controversiam, vera et falsa, inter duas sententias; *but not,* e. g., Horatii ingenium dijudicare, *Krebs.*). Vid. JUDGE, *v.*

DIKE. || *Ditch,* vid. || *Mound to defend a country from inundation,* agger: aggeratio: moles (*the mass of stones or other materials sunk into the water, on which the proper* agger *is constructed*). JN. moles et agger: moles fluctibus opposita. *To cast a dike,* molem, *or* aggerem, *or* molem et aggerem exstruere; molem *or* aggerem jacēre [vid. DAM]. || *Vein of basalt,* &c., vena.

DILACERATE, lacerare: dilacerare: laniare: dilaniare (lacerare = *to tear by main force;* e. g., *by hands, teeth, claws;* laniare = *to cut or hack to pieces by a sharp instrument, under which teeth and talons, however, may be included, Död.*: dilacerare, *rather poetical and post-classical*): scindere: conscindere: descindere (*general term for separating into parts in a violent manner*): concerpere: discerpere (*pluck or tear to pieces, bit by bit*). || FIG., lacerare: dissipare: dilacerare (dilacerare, vid. *above; for* respublica dilacerata [*Sall., Jug.,* 41, 5] *Livy has* respublica dissipata [2, 28]): discindere: divellere. Vid. TEAR (TO PIECES).

DILACERATION, laceratio (*Cic., Liv.*): laniatio: laniatus (*the former,* *Sen., *Clem.,* 2, 4, 2).

DILAPIDATE, INTR. *Go to ruin; fall by decay,* collabi: prolabi: ætate prolabi: ruinam minari: in ruinam pronum esse. || TR. *Cause or suffer to go to ruin,* non sarcire: sartum non servare (*not to keep in repair*). [☞ Dilapidare, *properly, only Coll.;* grandine dilapidans hominumque bovumque labores.] *Not dilapidated,* sartus integerque relictus (*Cic.*). || FIG. *To squander,* dissipare (e. g., rem familiarem, patrimonium, *Cic.;* avitas opes, *Tac.*). JN. disperdere et dissipare [☞ dilapidare, *very rare;* triginta minas, *Ter.;* facultates paternæ substantiæ, *Firmic., Math.,* 6, 10].

DILAPIDATION, *perhaps* dilapidatio, *as technical term* (dilapidatio bonorum, *Cod. Theod.,* 4, 20, 1). *Sometimes* sarta tecta *will serve: to determine the dilapidations,* de sartis tectis cognoscere. || *Peculation,* vid.

DILATABLE, quod extendi *or* dilitari potest: lentus (*viscous, tenacious, gluey,* &c., *and hence extensible; used also of lead*).

DILATATION, *by circumlocution* [dilatatio, *very late;* laminæ, *Tertull.*; extensio, *Veget.;* extentio, *Vitr.;* productio, *not in this sense*].

DILATE. || *Expand,* &c., dilatare (*properly;* e. g., stomachi partes; *opposed to* contrahere, *and, figuratively,* orationem, argumentum; *opposed to* contrahere, premere): producere (*lengthen;* e. g., ferrum incude; lineas ex argento). || *Enlarge upon a subject at great length,* longum esse; latius, uberius dicere *or* disputare; pluribus dicere; multa verba facere de re: late se fundere: *to dilate upon it at a tedious length,* effusius dicere: multum *or* multum et insolentem esse (e. g., in re notâ, *Cic.*).

DILATORINESS, tarditas: cunctatio (*from indecision*): cessatio (*Plaut.*): mora (*objectively; delay*). *Dilatoriness in any thing,* tarditas in aliquâ re (e. g., in negotiis gerendis). *Dilatoriness as a correspondent,* negligentia epistolarum; *from context,* negligentia *only* (*as Cic. ad Fam.,* 2, 1, *in.*).

DILATORY, tardus: lentus [SYN. *in* SLOW]: negligens (*from carelessness*). *To be a dilatory correspondent,* cessatorem esse in literis (*Cic.*): *a dilatory creature indeed!* lentum sane negotium! (*Cic.; of one who is slow in paying money that is due.*) *Dilatory in matters of business,* tardus in negotiis gerendis. *A dilatory person,* cessator: dilator (*Hor.*). *Not that I am often dilatory, especially,* &c., non quo cessator esse solerem, præsertim (e. g., in literis, *Cic.*). ☞ Cunctator *is used in this sense by Cæl. ap. Cic., Fam.,* 8, 10, 3; nosti Marcellum, quam tardus et parum efficax; itemque Servus, quam cunctator; *but it is often used in a good sense, nearly* = cautus.

DILEMMA, complexio (*defined De Inv.,* 1, 29; complexio est, in aliquâ, utrum concesseris, reprehenditur, ad hunc modum; si improbus est, cur uteris? si probus, cur accusas?): dilemma (*as technical term, Serv. ad Æn.,* 2, 675; *and* 10, 449). *I have placed you between the horns of a dilemma,* *eo rem deduxi, ut utrum concesseris, reprehendi possit. || *State of perplexity,* angustiæ: *to place any body in a dilemma,* aliquem in angustias adducere (*of a thing*); in angustum compellere: *to be brought into a dilemma,* in angustias adduci; in angustum venire: *to be placed, or to be in a dilemma,* in angustiis esse *or* hærēre; nescio quomodo me expediam ex re. Vid. PERPLEXITY.

DILETTANTE, qui artem *or* studia ad voluptatem tantum exercet (*Plin. Ep.,* 6, 8, 6).

DILIGENCE, diligentia: industria: assiduitas: sedulitas [SYN. *in* ASSIDUITY]. JN. industria et diligentia: navitas (*opposed to* ignavia; *activity; the useful diligence of ordinary men, and of the industrious citizen*): opera (*activity; doing, as opposed to momentary inactivity, or merely thinking, talking, or advising;* = ἐργασία): labor (*continued and toilsome activity;* = πόνος): studium (*the inward impulse, or inclination toward the object*): impigritas (*Cic. ap. Non.,* 125, 20). JN. industria et labor: cura (*care*). *To exhibit or use diligence in any thing,* industriam locare; diligentiam adhibēre; studium collocare (*all* in re): *to exhibit or use great diligence in any thing,* multum studii adhibēre ad aliquid; operæ plurimum studiique in aliquâ re consumere; magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad aliquid; multum operæ laborisque in re consumere; multo sudore et labore facere aliquid; desudare et laborare in re: *to use or exhibit all possible diligence in any thing,* omnem industriam *or* diligentiam ponere in re; omne studium conferre ad aliquid; omni cogitatione et curâ incumbere in aliquid; totum animum atque diligentiam ponere in re; totum et mente et animo incumbere in aliquid. Vid. INDUSTRY.

DILIGENT, diligens: industrius: sedulus: assiduus [SYN. *in* ASSIDUOUS]: gnavus *or* navus: impiger. *To be diligent in business,* in re gerendâ acrem et industrium esse: *diligent in any thing,* diligens alicujus rei *or* in re (*accurate, careful, and prudent in any thing; opposed to* negligens).

DILIGENTLY, industrie: sedulo: non sine studio: diligenter: cum diligentiâ: accurate.

DILL, anēthum (*Virg., Plin.*): *anethum graveolens (*Linn.*).

DILUENT, diluens (e. g., diluere vinum, potionem).

DILUENT, s., *diluens remedium (*as technical term, Kraus., Medic. Wörterb.*).

DILUTE, *v.*, diluere (*dilute;* e. g., vinum, *by mixing it with water; also dissolve, and figuratively; but mostly of weakening something bad*): temperare (*to bring to the proper strength;* e. g., *by mixing water with wine, or wine with water; also, figuratively,* modice temperatam libertatem [*opposed to* nimis meracam libertatem] haurire): aquâ permiscēre (*Col.; so* vino permiscēre, *Cic.;* cujus acerbitas morum ne vino quidem permixta temperari solet): delumbare (e. g., sententias, *Cic.; properly, to take away the strength of its loins*): enervare (*to take away its nerves or strength;* e. g., orationem, sententiam). [Vid. WEAKEN.] ☞ *Gellius uses* dilutus *of a weak law;* videtur nimis esse dilutum, quod scriptum est.

DILUTION, *by circumlocution, or* temperatio (*the mixing in due proportion*). *A dilution,* dilutum (*Plin.*). *A very weak dilution,* potio quam dilutissima.

DIM, hebes (*the proper word, blunted; then, figuratively, of sight and the other or-*

gans of sense; of light and color; of the intellect. JN. hebes et tardus, *of the senses*): obscurus: subobscurus (*Cic.; but only figuratively of style*): subfuscus (*brownish;* e. g., margarita, *Tac.*): languidus: languens (*wanting life, spirit, or brightness;* e. g., *of color, light, expression,* &c.): iners (*dull, sluggish;* e. g., *of the eyes, a look,* &c.). *To grow dim,* hebescere (*of the eyes; of precious stones; of the stars;* ☞ hebetescere, *post-Augustan and rare*): sensim obscurari (*of the recollection of any thing, Cic.*: memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit): languescere (*of light or color;* e. g., luna, *Tac.*): *to be dim,* hebetem esse: hebēre: sensim obscuratum esse et evanescere (*Cic.; of the recollection of any thing*): languēre († *of the moon, Propert.*): *to make any thing dim* [vid. TO DIM]. *Dim lights,* languida lumina (*Plin.*). *A dim color,* color languidus, lentus. *A dim yellow,* languescens in luteum color (*Plin.*). *His eyes are dim,* oculi cæcutiunt (*Varr. ap. Non*): *his eyes wax dim,* acies oculorum hebescit. *Dim-sighted,* hebes: lusciosus: luscitiosus ("qui vespere non videt" *or* "qui interdiu non videt"): lippus (*blear-eyed*).

DIM, *v.*, hebetare (*not in Cicero nor pre-Augustan; visus alicui, Virg.;* oculorum aciem, lunam, &c., *Plin.*): obscurum facere: obscurare (e. g., lumen lucernæ, *Cic.; also of weakening the recollection of any thing*): obscuritatem afferre alicui rei (*Cic.*).

DIMENSION, dimensio (*the measuring;* e. g., quadrati, *Cic.*): * ratio modi (*proportionate magnitude*). *To take the dimensions of any thing,* metiri (e. g., *of a field,* agrum, *Cic.*): dimetiri aliquid; mensuram alicujus rei inire (*Col.*), agere (*Plin.*), facere († *Ov.*): *to take the dimensions by the same method,* eadem ratione mensuram addere (*Vitr.*, 9, 3).

DIMIDIATE, dimidiare (*but only in participle,* dimidiatus).

DIMINISH, minuere; imminuere; deminuere aliquid, *or* aliquid de aliquâ re; extenuare; levare, sublevare, elevare (*any thing heavy or burdensome*); remittere aliquid, *or* aliquid de aliquâ re (*to relax*); lenire (*any thing unpleasant*). Vid. LESSEN.

DIMINUTION, deminutio: imminutio: extenuatio: levatio: remissio: mitigatio. *Diminution of strength,* defectio virium; vires corporis affectæ. Vid. LESSENING.

DIMINUTIVE. [Vid. SMALL]. ‖ *A diminutive,* nomen deminutum (*Quint.*); deminutivum (*Prisc., Charis.*). "*Cymbia is a diminutive from cymba,*" cymbia deminutive a cymbâ dicta (*Macrob.*).

DIMINUTIVENESS. Vid. SMALLNESS.

DIMISSORY, dimissorius. *Letters dimissory,* dimissoriæ literæ ("dimissoriæ literæ" dicuntur, quæ vulgo apostoli dicuntur [i. e., *an order to remove a cause to a higher court*]. Dimissoriæ autem dictæ, quia causa ad eum, qui appellatus est, dimittitur, *Modest., Dig.*).

DIMITY, * pannus linoxylinus.

DIMNESS, obscuratio (e. g., *obscurity,* quibus in rebus magna obscuratio est, *Cic.*): obscuritas (*Cic.*; obscuratio oculorum, *Plin.*): hebetatio (*post-classical,* oculorum, *Plin.*): hebetudo (*post-classical, Macrob., Somn. Scip.*, 1, 14): *dimness of sight,* oculi hebetes *or* caligantes.

DIMPLE, lacuna: parva lacuna (*in the chin or cheeks; Ov., A. A.*, 3, 283; *so Apul.,* medio mento lacuna): gelasinus (γελασῖνος, *a dimple in the cheeks, appearing when one laughs, Mart.*, 7, 25, 6).

DIN, *s.*, strepitus: fragor: fragores: crepitus: sonitus [SYN. *in* NOISE, vid.]. *The din of arms,* armorum crepitus (*Liv.*); strepitus belli (*Liv.; if used as circumlocution for* "*war*").

DIN, *v. To din any body's ears,* obtundere alicujus aures (*with any thing,* aliquâ re, *Cic.*): obtundere aliquem (*with any thing,* aliquâ re; e. g., voce, rogitando, *Ter.*): *to din with clamor,* aliquem clamoribus exsurdare (*Sen.*).

DINE, prandēre: prandium comedere *or* (*with Suet., Oct.*, 78) cibum meridianum sumere (*a sort of late breakfast or lunch at 12 o'clock.* ☞ *Of soldiers,* prandēre *is the right word for to* "*dine,*" *Ruperti*): cœnare: cœnitare (*to take the principal meal of the day toward evening*): epulari (*at a dinner to which company is invited*): *to dine early,* de die cœnare: de mediâ die cœnare (*with the Romans, for the purpose of lengthening the meal, for a good or bad motive*). *To dine with any body,* accubare apud aliquem (*Cic., Att.*, 14, 12): cœnare apud aliquem (*Cic.*), *or* cum aliquo (*Hor., Suet., Juv.*). *I have but just dined,* cœnavi modo: *to invite any body to dine with one,* invitare *or* vocare aliquem, *with or without* ad cœnam: *to tell or send word to any body that you will dine with him,* condicere alicui ad cœnam; condicere alicui: *to dine with any body by express invitation,* cœnare cum aliquo vocatu ipsius. *When I had dined; after I had dined,* &c., cœnatus: *to engage to dine with any body,* promittere ad aliquem (*Cic.*); promittere ad cœnam (*Plin.*): *to have any body to dine with one,* cœnæ adhibēre aliquem (*Quint.*): *to dine out frequently; to be fond of dining out,* cœnas obire; ad cœnas itare: *to be dining out,* foris cœnare: *to dine out,* foris cœnitare, ad cœnas itare (*of the habit = to accept invitations to dinner*): *to dine on any thing,* cœnare aliquid (*Plaut., Hor.*; olus, aves).

DING, TRANS., allidere: illidere: incutere: infligere. INTRANS. Vid. BOUNCE, BLUSTER.

DINGLE, convallis.

DINGY, fuscus (*brown*): subniger (*blackish*): sordidus: sordidior: sordidulus (*dirty; dirtyish*).

DINING-ROOM, cœnatio (*only in post-Augustan prose*): conclave, ubi epulamur. *A small dining-room,* cœnatiuncula.

DINNER, cœna (*the principal meal of the Romans; usually the last of the day, to which they sat down at about the* hora nona, *though often later; it was this to which guests were invited*): cibus meridianus: prandium (*a late breakfast, usually of only cold meat, about the* hora sexta *or* septima; *in an army the* prandium *was the principal meal*). *To get one's dinner,* cœnare, prandēre (*the latter especially of an army;* ducibus præceptum, ut prandēre omnes juberent, *Liv.*): *to sit down to dinner,* accubare (*since the Romans lay down*): *to order dinner,* cœnam imperare (*with dative;* e. g., servo): *to invite any body to dinner,* aliquem ad cœnam vocare, invitare, *and* (*Nep.*) devocare: *to be getting dinner ready; to prepare the dinner,* cœnam adparare (*Tac.*), curare (*Plaut.*): *to cook a dinner,* cœnam coquere: *to give a dinner to any body,* cœnam dare alicui (*Plaut., Cic.*); cœnæ adhibēre aliquem: *to give dinners,* cœnas *or* cœnulas facere (*Cic.*): *to take one's dinner with any body,* cœnare apud aliquem: *to come to take one's dinner with any body,* venire ad cœnam: *after dinner,* post cœnam; *often by participle,* cœnatus. *That is my only chance of getting a dinner,* est illic mihi una spes cœnatica (*Plaut.*): *to give a dinner of three courses,* cœnam tribus ferculis præbēre: *an early dinner,* cœna tempestiva (*with the Romans, for the purpose of gaining more time, either for rational conversation or for the pleasures of the table*): *to have a dinner of seven courses served up when one is quite alone,* fercula septem secreto cœnare († *Juv.*): *to be longing for one's dinner,* cœnaturire (*Martial.*).

DINNER-TIME, tempus cœnandi: *our dinner-time is five o'clock,* * horâ quintâ cœnatur.

DINT. ‖ *Blow, stroke,* vid. ‖ *Force, in such expressions as* "*by dint of*" *war, exertions, arguments,* &c.; *mostly by the simple ablative; sometimes by* non sine. *To try to refute any body by dint of arguments,* aliquem argumentis refellere conari: *by dint of great exertions or industry,* non sine summâ industriâ. ‖ *Mark of a blow,* &c., nota: vibex (*weal*).

DINT, *v.*, notam imprimere (*to mark*): incīdere (*to cut in*): atterere: stringere (*of cords,* &c.; e. g., cutem).

DIOCESAN, episcopus: * ordinarius (*in ecclesiastical Latin;* e. g., *Council of Trent*).

DIOCESE, dicœcēsis (διοίκησις, *Eccl.*).

DIOPTRICS, dioptrica (*technical term*).

DIP, TR., mergere in aliquid, *or* in aliquâ re, *or* aliquâ re *only* (e. g., in aquam *or* aquâ; *in the sea,* mari): tingere, *or* intingere in aliquâ re, *or* aliquâ re (*to dip or steep in any thing for the purpose of moistening it* [e. g., *a sponge in vinegar,* spongiam in aceto]; *or of extinguishing it* [e. g., *torches in a river,* faces in amne]; tingere aliquâ re *is especially = to dip for the purpose of coloring any thing*). [☞ Immergere, *mostly poetical and post Augustan prose; but also Ciceronian.*] *To dip one's hands in any body's blood,* manus cæde alicujus imbuere: *to dip one's pen in the ink,* calamum intingere (*Quint.*, 10, 3, 31). *To dip any thing under,* submergere; demergere *or* mergere *only; any thing in,* aliquid in aliquâ re, sub aliquâ re. *To dip one's head under* (*in bathing*), submergere fluctibus caput: demergere vultum in undas († *Propert.*, 3, 18, 9). ‖ *To baptize* (*used contemptuously*), perfundere (*so used by the Pelagian Julianus,* elegisti verbum, quo fieret contemptibile quod dicebas, *August. contr. Julian*, 6, 26).

DIP., INTR., se mergere in aliquid *or* in aliquâ re (*of persons*). ‖ *Incline,* vergere: proclivem *or* declivem esse (*to dip or slope downward*): *to dip to the south,* in meridiem vergere. ‖ *Of the magnetic needle,* declinare (*technical term*). ‖ *Engage in,* implicari (*into any thing,* aliquâ re): se immiscēre (*into any thing,* alicui rei). ‖ *To enter slightly into,* leviter attingere aliquid (e. g., *Greek,* Græcas literas, *Cic.*): gustare aliquid primis *or* primoribus labris, ut aiunt, gustare (*just to taste of it; figuratively, opposed to the thorough study of any thing*). *To dip into a book,* librum strictim attingere (*Cic., Att.*, 2, 1, 1): librum percurrere (*after Cic.*): librum cursim transire (*Gell.*) [*poetically,* oculo properante legere, *Ov.*; oculo veloci percurrere, *Hor.*]: paginas percurrere (e. g., in annalibus, *Liv.*, 9, 18, *mid.*): inspicere librum (*Plaut.*). *Satisfied with dipping into the Gorgias without looking at his other works,* Gorgiam legere contentus, neque hoc totum neque alia ejus volumina evolvit (*after Quint.*, 15, 24).

DIP, *s.*, inclinatio: declinatio (e. g., cœli: mundi). *Dip of the magnetic needle,* * fastigium acûs nauticæ (*Georges*): * inclinatio, devergentia acûs nauticæ (*Kraft*; devergentia, *only Gell.*).

DIPHTHONG, diphthongus (*Prisc.*).

DIPLOMA, diploma, ātis, *n.* (*in the time of Cicero, a public letter of recommendation for persons travelling in the provinces; in later times, any writing in favor of any body, drawn up by a magistrate, as Suet., Ner.*, 12, diploma civitatis alicui offerre; i. e., *to offer to any the freedom of the city*): codicilli (*a writing of the prince, in which he assigns an office to any one, as Suet., Tib.*, 42, *Bremi*): tabula publica (*document, record*).

DIPLOMACY, * legationum obeundarum disciplina atque doctrina (*of the duty of ambassadors*): * disciplina, quæ tabularum publicarum fidem atque usum docet (*science which teaches how to understand,* &c., *official documents*). *To follow diplomacy* (*as a profession*), legationes obire: *by diplomacy,* per legatos.

DIPLOMATIC, *by the genitives* legationis *or* legationum; legati *or* legatorum (☞ legatoria provincia *is doubtful: according to Orelli, a false reading for* locatoria provincia, *Cic., Att.*, 15, 9, 1): *a diplomatic post,* legationis *or* legati munus; * legati provincia: *a diplomatic dinner,* epulum legatorum (*Inscr.*); convivium, quo legati pascuntur (*after Eutrop.*, 4, 7, *extr.*): *the diplomatic corps or body,* * corpus legatorum: *to go to a place in a diplomatic character,* legatum aliquo venire.

DIPLOMATIST, * in legationibus obeundis versatus (*experienced in embassies*): legatus (*ambassador*).

DIRE, } Vid. TERRIBLE.
DIREFUL. }

DIRECT. ‖ *To point any thing in a straight line toward an object,* dirigere: *to an object,* ad aliquid (*properly and improperly*). *To direct one's course to any place,* cursum dirigere aliquo (*also* cursum dirigere, *absolutely, Ov.*): *one's steps any whither,* iter diri-

gere *or* convertere aliquo ; *elsewhere*, iter flectere : *to direct a gun*, &c. [vid. TO POINT] : *to direct one's eyes to an object*, oculos conjicere ad *or* in aliquid ; oculos alicui *or* ad aliquid adjicere ; oculos convertere in aliquem *or* aliquid (☞ dirigere aciem ad aliquem, † *Catull.*) : *all eyes are directed to you*, omnium oculi in te sunt conjecti : *to direct one's attention to any thing*, animum ad aliquid attendere, adjicere, *or* applicare ; mentem ad aliquid dirigere *or* appellere ; *one's thoughts to any subject*, cogitationes ad aliquid dirigere (*Cic.*) : cogitationes ad *or* in aliquid intendere ; *all one's thoughts or attention*, omni cogitatione ferri ad aliquid ; toto animo et studio omni incumbere ad aliquid ; in aliquid omni cogitatione curâque incumbere. ☞ *Not only the object to which, but also the rule by which we direct any thing, is placed with* ad : *to direct ourselves (our lives,* &c.) *by the rule of right reason*, dirigere vitam ad rationis normam (*so* leges hominum ad naturam). ‖ *Give a direction for finding a person or object ; tell a person where to go*, alicui monstrare viam *or* iter ; aliquem ducere in viam (*to put him in the right way*) ; aliquem reducere in viam (*if he had been astray*) : *to direct any body to any one*, ubi aliquis habitet demonstrare alicui (*to any body's house*) : delegare aliquem (*to send him there, to obtain, do, leave,* &c., *something* ; e. g., studiosos Catonis ad volumen) : *to direct to any one (to point to with the finger)*, aliquem digito monstrare *or* demonstrare ; aliquem digito demonstrare conspicuumque facere (*in order to make him distinguishable among the multitude*) ; digitum intendere ad aliquid (e. g., *to the original sources*, ad fontes, *Cic.*). ‖ *Govern, guide*, aliquid gubernare (*to sit at the helm and direct it*) : aliquid regere (*to guide, conduct*) : alicui rei præesse, præfectum esse, præsidêre (*to be set over, to preside over*) : *to direct the affairs of a nation*, rempublicam administrare *or* procurare (procurare, *of one who has the sole management*). ‖ *Prescribe, enjoin*, præscribere *or* præcipere alicui aliquid. *We directed them to*, &c., sic iis præscripsimus, ut, &c. : *direct me what to do*, quid faciam præscribe (*Hor.*) : *the Pythia directed them to*, &c., consulentibus Pythia præcepit, ut, &c. : *they directed him what to do*, huic, quid fieri vellent, præceperunt (i. e., *what they wished to have done*). *He directed me to pay such a person*, mihi cui numerem delegavit. [Vid. COMMAND.] ‖ *To address ; to direct a letter to any body*, alicui inscribere epistolam. ☞ Præscribere (e. g., epistola, cui titulus præscriptus est, *Gell.*) *does not answer to our direction on the outside.*

DIRECTION. ‖ *Act of directing or aiming at*, directio ; *thus Quintilian says, a "conjecture" is a* directio quædam rationis ad veritatem. ‖ *Line of motion with reference to the point to be reached. Mostly by circumlocution or by* regio, tractus (*the district or quarter toward which the direction lies*) *or* via (*way*) ; cursus (*course*) ; partes (*parts*). [☞ Directio *is the act of directing, or of levelling.*] *Directions in which the motion of bodies takes place*, momenta (vid. *Wolf on Tusc.*, 1, 17, 40). *In the direction of Gaul, the Alps,* &c. (*after verb of motion*), ad Galliam versus, ad Alpes versus [☞ *very seldom without* ad : *as*, ille supra Maleam Italiam versus navigaturus erat, *Sulpic. ap. Fam.*, 4, 12, 1 ; *al.* in Italiam]. *In a straightforward direction*, rectâ regione : rectâ viâ : *in all directions*, quoquoversus (*Cæs.*) ; in omnes partes (*both after a verb of motion ;* e. g., legationes, servos, &c., dimittere) : *in both directions*, utroque versus (*Gell.*) : *in opposite directions*, in contrarias partes (e. g., abire, *of two persons ;* fluere, *of two streams*) : *to go away in the opposite direction*, in contrariam partem ire (*Cæs.*) : *in different directions*, in diversas partes ; *also* diversi (e. g., discesserunt) : diversis itineribus (*of directions in which persons come*) : *where the river changes the direction of its course*, qua flumen intermittit (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 38) : *to regain their right direction*, cursum corrigere (*Liv.*, 29, 27) : *to put any body in the right direction*, ducere in viam, *or (if he had before lost it)* reducere in viam ; erranti monstrare viam : *the direction things are taking*, cursus rerum. *To give any thing a direction toward*, &c., aliquid dirigere in *or* ad aliquid (e. g., navem in portum ; ad litora) : *to keep the right direction*, cursum tenêre (*especially of a vessel*) : *to wander from, deviate from the right direction*, a viâ aberrare (*to lose one's road*) ; cursum non tenêre (*especially of ships and seafaring people*) : *to take another direction*, flectere iter (*to take another way ; of persons*) ; immutari (*to be changed ; especially for the worse*). *A road runs in the direction of*, &c., via fert aliquo (*leads to it*) ; ducit aliquo (†). *I always move involuntarily in the direction of your room*, ad diætam tuam ipsi me pedes ducunt (*Plin. Ep.*, 7, 5, 1) : *the roads, the footsteps,* &c., *lie or are in the direction of*, &c., itinera, vestigia ferunt aliquo : *my proceedings are all in the same direction*, hæc eadem est nostræ rationis regio et via (*Cic., Verr.*, 5, 7, 181). *To gallop in different directions*, * citato cursu in diversas partes avehi (*of cavalry*) (☞ discurrere *is to ride up and down, to and fro*) : *to be dragged in different directions*, in diversas partes distrahi (*figuratively, of the desires,* &c.). ‖ *Government, management*, administratio (e. g., belli) : moderatio : gubernatio (*government, guidance ; especially of the state,* reipublicæ) ; cura (*the care*) : procuratio (*as deputy for another*) : auctoritas (*declaration of a superior's pleasure, which the inferior submits to*) : summa rerum *or* imperii (*the supreme direction of either domestic or military affairs*) : summa belli (*the direction of military affairs*) : *the direction of domestic concerns*, cura rei domesticæ. *By any body's direction*, aliquo duce ; alicujus ductu (*by his guidance*) ; aliquo auctore (*by his advice*) : *to do any thing by any body's direction*, aliquo auctore facere aliquid : *to have the direction of any thing*, regere ; moderari ; moderatorem esse alicujus rei ; gubernare. JN. regere et moderari : regere et gubernare : gubernare et moderari : administrare : præesse alicui rei (e. g., *the games*, ludis ; *a business*, negotio) : *to be intrusted with the direction of the war*, bellum administrare : *to have the principal direction of public affairs*, publici consilii auctorem *or* moderatorem esse ; rempublicam procurare : *to submit to any body's direction, or be under his direction*, alicujus consilio regi ; aliquem *or* alicujus auctoritatem sequi, alicui parêre, obtemperare : *to be under the direction of another, or of others*, alieni arbitrii esse. ‖ *Command, order*, præscriptio. JN. præscriptio moderatioque : præscriptum : jussum : mandatum : auctoritas. *By any body's directions*, jussu *or* auctoritate alicujus ; jubente aliquo : jussus ab aliquo. [SYN. *in* COMMAND.] *To follow any body's directions*, alicujus præceptum observare, curare (*opposed to* negligere) : *to follow the letter of his directions*, ad præscriptum agere (*of an officer*) [vid. COMMAND, *for phrases*]. ‖ *Direction (of a letter)*, * inscriptio ; * titulus epistolæ inscriptus (*after* epistola, cui alicujus nomen præscriptum est, *Gellius*). ‖ *Body of directors*, * collegium magistrorum, præfectorum, præsidum ; *or* magistri, præfecti, præsides. SYN. *in* DIRECTOR.

DIRECTLY. ‖ *In a direct line*, recta (e. g., a subselliis recta ad rostra, *Cic.* ; tendere recta Beneventum, *Hor.*) ; rectâ viâ : rectâ regione. ‖ *Immediately, straightway*, statim : protinus : confestim : e vestigio : illico. SYN. *in* IMMEDIATELY.

DIRECTNESS, rectitudo (*post-classical, Aggen. in Front.*, p. 46, *Goes.*). *By circumlocution.*

DIRECTOR, magister (*one that takes care of and manages the interests of a company*) : princeps (*one that is at the head*) : præses (*a president, one that fills the chair*) : præfectus (*one set over*) : rector : moderator : gubernator (*one that guides the helm, has the direction of the whole.* ☞ Director *is without any ancient warrant, and at the most ought to be applied only as a title, in order to distinguish it from* rector) : *director of a company or society*, magister societatis (e. g., *of a trading company*) : *of a choir of singers*, chori canentium magister (*Col.*, 12, 2, 4) : *to be a director* [vid. to DIRECT] : *to take the place of a director*, pro magistro esse.

DIRECTORY. ‖ *The office of a director*, magisterium ; præfectura. ‖ *The directors as body*, * collegium magistrorum, præfectorum, præsidum, &c. ; magistri ; præfecti ; præsides.

DIREPTION, direptio (*Cic.*).

DIRGE, nænia : carmen funebre (*the latter as an explanation of the former, Quint.*, 8, 28) : cantus funebris (*so far as actually sung ;* vid. *Cic., Milon.*, 32, 86) : carmen ferale (*death-song ; Virg., of the howling of the screech-owl*). *To sing a dirge over any body*, næniam dicere de aliquo (*after Plaut., Truc.*, 2, 1, 3).

DIRK, pugiunculus.

DIRT, *v.* Vid. DIRTY.

DIRT, lutum (*dirt of streets, roads*) : cœnum (*mire of bog, morass,* &c.) : sordes : illuvies (*the former, any dirt,* e. g., *of clothes ; the latter, especially dirt on the bodies of persons and animals*) : stercus : fimus : merda (*the dung of persons and animals ;* stercus, *simply dung* ; fimus, *as filth ;* merda, *as something contemptible, defiling*) : quisquiliæ (*all sweepings, refuse,* &c., *which one throws away ; also figuratively, of useless things*) ; squalor (*disgusting dirt ; opposed to* nitor) : situs (*dirt contracted by things being never touched or removed ; by its being left in a damp place,* &c.) : prædor (*of dirt, as emitting a bad smell ;* e. g., *from neglect of the person*) : purgamentum (*of the impurities that are removed when any thing is cleaned*). *To be covered with dirt*, situ squalêre : *covered with dirt*, situ sordidus ; obsitus squalore (e. g., vestis). *A spot of dirt*, macula : *to remove spots of dirt*, maculas abluere, auferre, emendare, tollere (*Plin.*). *To remove a spot of dirt from any thing*, maculam auferre de aliquâ re (†) ; maculam abluere ex aliquâ re (*by washing it out*). *To be as cheap as dirt, or dirt cheap*, pro luto esse (e. g., annona, *Petron., Sat.*, 44).

DIRTILY, sordide : obscœne. SYN. *in* DIRTY.

DIRTINESS, sordes : squalor. [Vid. DIRT, *s.*] ‖ *Meanness*, vid. ‖ *Obscenity*, vid.

DIRTY, lutosus, cœnosus (*properly ;* SYN. *in* DIRT, *s.*) : lutulentus (*also figuratively*) : luto *or* cœno oblitus ; obscenus (*creating disgust when we see or hear of it ; figuratively, of persons, paintings, verses,* &c.) : immundus (*not neat, not clean ; opposed to* mundus) : spurcus (*of uncleanness disgusting to the eye or nose ; then figuratively = morally impure*) : sordidus (*also figuratively, of one who is dirtily mean, and of low-minded men generally*) : squalidus (*only properly*) : prædibus (*offensively dirty in person ; very rare, Petron.*). *Very dirty*, sordium plenus ; squalore sordidus ; squaloris plenus (*Cic., of a person*) : obsitus sordibus, *or* squalore, prædore horridus (†). *To be dirty*, sordêre, squalêre : *to be very dirty*, situ squalêre : *to become dirty*, sordescere.

DIRTY, *v.*, inquinare aliquid aliquâ re : maculam facere in aliquâ re (*cause a spot of dirt on it*) : maculare (*spot it, Plaut., Cat., Virg.*). *To dirty one's self*, se inquinare aliquâ re (e. g., sordibus, cœno).

DISABILITY, *by circumlocution. He confesses his disability*, confitetur se non posse. *To lie under a disability of doing any thing*, aliquid non posse : *to lie under a disability in consequence of any thing*, aliquâ re parum posse (e. g., ingenio). *To lie under a legal disability*, legibus vetari ; jure prohiberi : *to acknowledge no disability*, nihil non se efficere posse ducere. [Vid. TO DISABLE.] *Sometimes* imbecillitas ; infirmitas (*weakness*) *may serve* (*as in "the understanding is conscious of its disability"*).

DISABLE, debilitare (*to weaken ;* membra, *Cic. ; the enemy*, opes adversariorum, *Nep.*). JN. affligere et debilitare : infirmare : enervare [SYN. *in* WEAKEN, vid.] :

alicui facultatem aliquid faciendi eripere; aliquem prohibēre, quominus aliquid faciat (*disable him to do something*): aliquem omnibus membris debilem facere (*Sen.; of maiming him bodily*): exarmare (*Vell.*; victis afflictisque ipsi exarmati—civitatem dare maluerunt; vid. *Ruhnk., ad loc.*): ☞ ad usum incommodare (e. g., manum, *Ulp., is post-classical*). *To disable a ship*, navem afflictare, frangere; *inutilem ad navigandum reddere. *Old age disables us*, senectus enervat et affligit homines. *To disable the enemy*, opes hostium affligere (*Liv.*); hostes bello affligere (*Liv.*); opes adversariorum debilitare (*Nep.*); accidere res hostium. *To disable guns*, *frangere pedamentum *or* pegma tormentorum (*Bau.*).

DISABLED, debilitatus (*opposed to* occisus: obtritus): infirmus ac debilis factus: exarmatus (*Vell.*): mancus: omnibus membris claudus ac debilis: homo claudus ac debilis, *or* mancus ac debilis [vid. CRIPPLE]. *A disabled ship*, navis ad navigandum inutilis (*Cæs.*): navis quassa *or* ventis quassata (†), debilitata (*Lucr.*). *Disabled in consequence of a fall*, lapsu debilitatus.

DISABUSE, dedocēre aliquem aliquid (*unteach him*): opinione levare aliquem: alicui *or* ex alicujus animo opinionem evellere (*correct a wrong impression; the latter of quite removing it*): meliora edocēre aliquem (*teach him better*): errore aliquem levare (*Cic.*), *or* exsolvere (*Ter.*); errorem alicui tollere (*Liv.*), eripere, extorquēre: ab errore avellere aliquem (*by strong measures, Cic.*).

DISACCUSTOM, detrahere alicui alicujus rei consuetudinem: a consuetudine alicujus rei aliquem abducere: dedocēre aliquem aliquid (*to unteach him any thing*).

DISADVANTAGE, *s.*, incommodum: damnum: detrimentum: jactura [SYN. *in* Loss]: iniquitas (*disadvantage of situation; of an army*, &c.; loci, locorum; *also of a state of affairs*, temporum). *He states the disadvantages of the ground*, quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi proponit (*Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 45). *At a disadvantage, to one's disadvantage*, cum incommodo; cum damno; cum detrimento: *at a great disadvantage; to my great disadvantage*, cum magno meo incommodo: *to buy or sell at a disadvantage*, male emere *or* vendere: *without any disadvantage*, sine incommodo; sine damno; sine fraude: *to state the disadvantages of any thing*, quid aliqua res habeat incommodi proponere (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 45). *That disadvantage is in some degree compensated by this advantage*, in istâ incommoditate illud inest tamen commodi (quod, &c., *Cic.*): *to suffer some disadvantage*, aliquo incommodo affici (*Cic.*): *the advantages of any thing are greater than its disadvantages*, aliquid plus habet adjumenti quam incommodi: *any thing was a great disadvantage to any body*, aliqua res magnum alicui attulit incommodum: *to remedy, lessen*, &c., *escape from a disadvantage*, incommodum dejicere, deminuere, devitare (*Cic.*). *The Roman people, in spite of all their disadvantages*, populus Romanus, tametsi multis incommodis difficultatibusque affectus est, tamen, &c.: *to speak to any body's disadvantage*, laudibus alicujus obtrectare; detrahere de alicujus famâ. *Under all these disadvantages*, tot incommodis conflictatus (*Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 35, 5).

DISADVANTAGE, *v.*, incommodare (alicui *or* alicui rei, *or absolutely, Ciceronian, but rare*): incommodum alicui dare, ferre, afferre *or* importare (*Cic.*): nocēre (*hurt*): alicui damnum dare, afferre, *or* apportare: detrimentum alicui afferre, inferre, *or* importare; detrimento aliquem afficere: fraudem alicui facere.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, incommodus: damnosus: detrimentosus (*hurtful*): alienus: adversus (*unfavorable*): iniquus (*unfavorable; especially of ground, with reference to military operations*). *Disadvantageous ground*, locus iniquus *or* alienus.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, cum incommodo; cum damno; cum detrimento: male (*ill*): inique (*unfavorably*): incommode (*against one's convenience, interests*, &c.).

DISAFFECT, alienare *or* abalienare (abalienatus dicitur, quem quis a se removerit; alienatus, qui alienus est factus, *Fest.*); *to any body*, ab aliquo: aliquem, *or* alicujus voluntatem, *or* (*Plaut.*) animum ab aliquo abalienare: aliquem, *or* alicujus voluntatem, *or* animum (*Liv., Vell.*) ab aliquo alienare (*to one's self*, a se; *also* alienare sibi animum alicujus, *Vell.*): avertere aliquem *or* alicujus animum (*absolutely or* ab aliquo, ab alicujus amicitiâ, *Cic., Cæs.*): abducere, abstrahere, distrahere, subducere aliquem ab aliquo. *To attempt to disaffect soldiers*, milites sollicitare (*cf. Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 33, *extr.*). ‖ DISAFFECTED, alienatus, *to any body*, ab aliquo; *in consequence of any thing*, aliquâ re: voluntate alienatus (*Sall.*): *to be disaffected to any body*, ab aliquo animo esse alieno *or* averso; totum se ab alicujus amicitiâ avertisse (*Cæs.*).

DISAFFECTION, alienatio: *to any body*, ab aliquo (*in Tacitus*, in aliquem; vid. *example below; Cicero also has* ab aliquo ad aliquem, *Phil.*, 2, 1). JN. alienatio disjunctioque (*the latter term is the stronger, implying the actual separation that follows a change in one's inward feelings*; vid. *Beier ad Cic., Læl.*, 21, 76): animus inimicus infestusque: voluntas abalienata. *Which was the principal cause of disaffection to Vitellius in the Illyrian armies*, inde præcipua in Vitellium alienatio per Illyricos exercitus.

DISAGREE. ‖ *Differ*, discrepare cum aliquo *and* cum re (*not to be in unison with; opposed to* concinere); dissidēre, dissentire a *and* cum aliquo (*not to agree in opinion; opposed to* consentire): *writers disagree with each other*, discrepat inter auctores, inter scriptores: *to disagree with any body more in words than in reality*, ab aliquo dissentire verbis magis quam sententiis: *to agree with any one in reality, but to disagree in words*, re concinere, verbis discrepare cum aliquo. ‖ *Of food*, stomacho alienum esse (*opposed to* stomacho aptum, *or* idoneum esse, *or* convenire, *Cels.*, 2, 25): innatare stomacho (*opposed to* sedēre, *Hor., Plin.*; = *to float about in it undigested*): minus facile concoqui (*not to be easily digested*): gravem esse, *or* parum salubrem esse. ‖ *Of medicine*, *parum commode facere: *parum prodesse (*not to act well*): nocēre (*to be hurtful*).

DISAGREEABLE, ingratus: insuavis: injucundus: non jucundus: gravis: molestus: odiosus. [Vid. UNPLEASANT.] *To contain any thing disagreeable*, injucunditatis aliquid habēre (*Cic.*). *A disagreeable smell*, odor injucundus, gravis. *A disagreeable voice*, injucundus vocis sonus: *a smell that is not disagreeable*, non injucundus odor (*Plin.*; jucundus odor, *Cic.*): *what is more disagreeable than?* &c., quid insuavius, quam? &c. (*Cic.*; e. g., clamor in exordio causæ). *A disagreeable temper*, difficilis natura: *from its disagreeable smell*, propter gravitatem odoris (*Plin.*): *it is very disagreeable of you to*, &c., illud mihi odiosum est, quod, &c. *Oil, when too old, has a disagreeable smell*, vetustas oleo tædium affert (*Plin.*): *to render life disagreeable*, vitam insuavem reddere (*Cic.*).

DISAGREEABLENESS, injucunditas (*Cic.*; e. g., orationis): gravitas (e. g., odoris, *Plin.*): insuavitas (*very late*; dictionis, *Gell.*): morositas (*disagreeableness of temper*): molestia (*disagreeableness, as felt; the annoyance or disgust caused by it*): tædium (*a disagreeable object that wearies one, annoys one*).

DISAGREEABLY, injucundius (e. g., res injucundius actæ, *Cic.*: injucunde *does not occur*): male (e. g., olēre, *to smell disagreeably*): graviter (e. g., olēre).

DISAGREEMENT, dissensio (in aliquâ re: de re: *difference of opinion; then = a misunderstanding or dispute, as the consequence of such difference; and difference generally, of things*; e. g., utilium cum honestis, *Cic.*): dissidium (*the alienation of persons, and breaking off of their intercourse; of two persons or parties*; ☞ *not to be confounded with* discidium = *a local separation*). JN. dissensio ac dissidium; dissidium ac dissensio: discordia (*want of harmony; the aiming at different ends; hence, also, of things*, rerum). *An amicable disagreement*, sine acerbitate dissensio. *Among those who maintain the existence of the gods, there is so much disagreement*, &c., qui deos esse dixerunt, in tantâ sunt varietate ac dissensione constituti, ut, &c. Vid. DIFFERENCE, QUARREL.

DISALLOW, non probare: improbare (*not to approve of; opposed to* probare, approbare; improbare *also* [*opposed to* defendere] = *not to admit the truth of an opinion; and also to rescind* [e. g., judicium sacerdotis]): reprobare (*also opposed to* probare, approbare; *of not allowing opinions; also* [*opposed to* asciscere] *of what our nature rejects and dislikes, Cic.*): damnare: condemnare (*condemn*): reprehendere: vituperare (*censure; opposed to* probare, laudare) [SYN. *in* BLAME]: negare (*to deny*). ‖ *To disallow an account*, rationem non probare (*Cic.*). *To allow each particular item, and yet disallow the total*, æra singula probare; summam, quæ ex his confecta est, non probare (*Cic.*).

DISALLOWABLE, non probandus: improbandus: reprobandus: vituperandus: reprehendendus.

DISALLOWANCE, improbatio (*opposed to* approbatio): dissuasio (*opposed to* adhortatio): reprehensio: vituperatio (*censure; opposed to* probatio: laus).

DISALLOWED, non concessus: non probatus: reprobatus: improbatus.

DISANIMATE. Vid. DISHEARTEN.

DISANNUL. Vid. ANNUL.

DISAPPEAR, evanescere (*properly of dew*, &c.; *then of reports*, &c.; *and figuratively of hopes*): evolare e conspectu (*pass rapidly out of sight; of ships*, &c.): abire (*go away; properly and figuratively; of a pestilence, fear, an evil, time*, &c.): auferri (*to be carried away or removed; legally or illegally; properly*): tolli (*to be taken out of the way; properly and figuratively*): obscurari (*to be darkened; of the stars*): extabescere (*used figuratively of what dies away*; e. g., opiniones, *Cic.*): occultari (*to be hidden; opposed to* aperiri; *of the stars*): se abdere: se abdere in occultum (*to hide one's self; of persons*): se subtrahere: clam se subducere (*of persons absconding*). *The ship soon disappeared*, navis evolabat e conspectu quasi fugiens: *the land soon disappeared*, celeriter e conspectu terræ ablati sunt (*Liv*, 29, 27): *the silver tables disappeared from all the temples*, mensæ argenteæ ex omnibus templis sublatæ sunt: *those times have disappeared*, abiit illud tempus: *the evil disappeared for a short time*, malum abiit in diem: *every memorial of them has disappeared*, eorum memoria evanuit: *this custom has totally disappeared*, consuetudo de civitate sublata est: *the fear of regal government has disappeared*, timor regni sublatus est: *not only the thing, but its very name has disappeared*, cum re nomen quoque vetustate abolevit (*Liv.*, 1, 23).

DISAPPEARANCE, *by circumlocution; with the disappearance of their fear*, metu remoto (*Tac.*).

DISAPPOINT, fallere: decipere (*deceive; the latter implying intention*): frustrari (*deceive by false hopes, disappoint any body's expectation*): destituere (*to leave in the lurch, after having promised*, &c.; *also used absolutely*): mentiri (*to convey a false notion or expectation; of things*; e. g., oculi, frons, vultus): fraudare (*to defraud*, aliquem aliquâ re; *and absolutely*, aliquem). JN. fraudare et fallere (e. g., socium, *Cic.*): ad vanum, *or* ad irritum, *or* ad vanum et irritum redigere (*to make any thing as good as undone; defeat it*, &c.); ☞ *not* ad nihil redigere *in this sense*: fidem fallere, mutare, *or* frustrari; fidem frangere, violare, non servare (*to disappoint by not keeping one's word*): *take care not to disappoint me*, cave aliter facias. *To disappoint any body's hope or expectation*, spem alicujus fallere, ludere *or* destituere; exspectationem alicujus decipere: *to be disappointed in a hope or expectation*, a spe destituor; spes me fallit, destituit, *or* frustratur; opinio mē frustratur: *to see one's hopes disappointed*,

spem perdere; spe excidere; a spe decidere; spe dejici; spes ad irritum cadit *or* redigitur: *death disappointed all his hopes*, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit: *disappointed of his hope*, destitutus a spe (*Liv.*), spe (*Curt.*, 8, 6): *being disappointed in this hope or expectation*, hac spe lapsus (*Cæs.*); *being disappointed of his only hope*, destitutus ab unicâ spe (*Liv.*, 40, 47): *if he disappoints us*, si is destituat (*Liv.*): *to be disappointed by any body*, ab aliquo destitutum esse: *to disappoint a suitor*, alicujus precibus non satisfacere. *I am never disappointed when I ask him a favor*, nullius rei ab aliquo repulsam fero (*Nep.*): *when he was disappointed in this*, ubi id parum processit. *To be disappointed (of things)*; e. g., *attempts, plans*, &c.), irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, recidere *or* venire. *I have been disappointed*, evēnit aliquid præter spem; res præter opinionem cecidit; res aliter, ac ratus eram, cecidit; aliter res cecidit, ac putabam (*the thing has turned out differently from what I expected; in a bad sense*).

DISAPPOINTING, spem fallens, frustratus, &c. *To feel or think any thing disappointing*, molestiam trahere *or* capere ex re.

DISAPPOINTMENT, destitutio (*the being deserted by any body who has broken an implied or actual promise*): successus nullus (*want of success*): frustratio (e. g., quo magis me petiverunt, tanto majorem iis frustratio dolorem attulit, *Planc. ap. Cic. Epp.*, 10, 23, 25): malum: incommodum (*an evil; an annoyance*): repulsa (*rejection of one's suit*). *To meet with a disappointment* (= *refusal*), repulsam ferre. *You shall not meet with a disappointment* (= *refusal*), haud repulsus abibis; quidquid me ores, impetrabis (*after Plaut., Capt.*, 3, 2, 14). *Mostly by circumlocution. I have met with a disappointment*, spes me fefellit, delusit, frustrata est; spe deceptus sum; a spe destitutus sum. *After this disappointment*, ubi id parum processit (*when this attempt failed, Liv.*). *Any thing has been a great disappointment to me*, molestiam trahere *or* capere ex aliquâ re.

DISAPPROBATION, improbatio (*opposed to* approbatio): dissuasio (*dissuading from; opposed to* adhortatio): reprehensio: vituperatio (*censure; opposed to* probatio, laus); *shouts of disapprobation*, acclamatio (vid. *Lat. Dict.*). *To meet with disapprobation*, improbari (*not to be approved of*); vituperari; in vituperationem venire (*to be blamed*).

DISAPPROVAL. Vid. DISAPPROBATION.

DISAPPROVE, non probare: improbare: reprobare (*opposed to* probare, approbare): damnare: condemnare (*condemn; opposed to* approbare): dissuadēre aliquid *or* de re (*dissuade from; opposed to* auctorem esse alicujus rei *or* adhortari): reprehendere: vituperare (*censure; opposed to* probare, laudare). *To disapprove greatly of any thing*, aliquid vehementer reprehendere; valde vituperare.

DISARM, exarmare (*also improperly* = "*to make harmless*;" e. g., accusationem, *Plin. Ep.*, 3, 9, 29): dearmare: armis exuere (*only properly; the first, Liv.*, 4, 10): armis despoliare aliquem (*Cæs.*): arma militibus deripere (†*Hor.*): lenire: mitigare (*improperly: to soften down*; e. g., *any body's wrath*, alicujus iram).

DISARRAY, *v.* ‖ *Undress*, vid. ‖ *Throw ranks into confusion*, turbare (ordines); perturbare (exercitum); confundere (ordines).

DISARRAY, *s.* ‖ *Undress*, vid. ‖ *Disorder, confusion*, perturbatio (e. g., exercitûs): ordines incompositi.

DISASTER, incommodum (*unpleasant, inconvenient occurrence; often as euphemistic term for a defeat*): malum: res mala *or* adversa (*evil*): casus adversus *or* infestus (*mischance, mishap*): adversa fortuna (*adverse occurrence*): calamitas (*misery occasioned by great damage or loss; also by war*): clades (*disastrous occurrence; especially of disastrous military occurrence*). *A great disaster* (i. e., *disastrous defeat*), magna clades atque calamitas: *to cause a great disaster*, cladem inferre; magnam cladem facere (*Sall.*): *to bring a great disaster upon a state*, &c., magnam alicui (e. g., populo Romano) cladem afferre: *to meet with a disaster*, cladem accipere: *a great disaster*, (maximam) calamitatem capere *or* accipere. *Disasters* (= *mishaps, mischances*), incommoda, *plural*; res adversæ *or* incommodæ: *to meet with disasters*, in res adversas incidere: *to meet with nothing but disasters*, multum malarum rerum sustinēre; omnia mala aliquem consectantur: *to bear disasters*, mala ferre *or* perpeti: calamitates perferre (*Cæs.*), tolerare (*Cic.*), ferre (*Nep.*); *to save any body from a disaster*, calamitate prohibēre aliquem: *disheartened by these disasters*, his prœliis calamitatibusque fractus.

DISASTER, *v.* Vid. TO BLAST, INJURE, &c.

DISASTROUS, miser: calamitosus. JN. funestus et calamitosus: infelix: adversus: malus: luctuosus: gravis: tristis: infestus [SYN. *in* CALAMITOUS]. *A disastrous event*, clades: calamitas. JN. clades atque calamitas: incommodum: malum: casus adversus *or* infestus: *a most disastrous war*, acerbissimum atque calamitosissimum bellum: *a disastrous fire*, calamitosum incendium. *Disheartened by these disastrous battles*, his prœliis calamitatibusque fractus. *Disastrous times*, tempora gravia, iniqua.

DISAVOW, abnuere (*opposed to* annuere; *to signify by nods, winks*, &c., *that a supposition is erroneous*; e. g., abnuere crimen): infitiari (*in Terence*, &c., infitias ire; *opposed to* confiteri; *to deny some fact affecting one's interest*; e. g., *a debt*, infitiari debitum; *so* infitiari depositum &c.): repudiare (*to reject*; e. g., consilium): improbare (*to express disapproval of*; *as in* "*to disavow parts of the proclamation*"): diffiteri (*rare, but classical; with accusative only, Ovid*; diffiteri opus): non agnoscere aliquid (*opposed to* confiteri *or* suum esse dicere): *negare aliquid *or* aliquem suum esse. *He disavows all suspicion*, negat nec suspicari: *to disavow the authorship of any thing*, *diffiteri opus (*after Ov., Am.*, 3, 14, 28), librum, &c., *negare se aliquid scripsisse.

DISAVOWAL, infitiatio (*especially disavowal of a debt*, &c.): improbatio (*declaration of one's disapproval of a person or thing*): repudiatio (*rejection*); *or by circumlocution*.

DISAVOWMENT. Vid. DISAVOWAL.

DISBAND, dimittere (*military proper word*; e. g., exercitum, &c.): mittere: missos facere: missionem dare (*to give soldiers*, &c., *their dismissal*): sacramento *or* militiâ solvere (*to free from their obligation to serve*): exauctorare (*Liv.*; *not pre-Augustan: in the time of the emperors, to dismiss those who had served at most* 16 *years*; *whereas* mittere *was applied to those who had served* 20 *years or more*; vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 1, 36; *Bremi ad Suet., Oct.*, 24). *That all the troops should be disbanded and sent home*, ut omnes milites exauctorati domum dimitterentur (*Liv.*): *to disband themselves*, se exauctorare (*Liv.*). *Disbanded*, missicius (e. g., missicii Prætoriani, *Suet., Ner.*, 48).

DISBARK. Vid. DEBARK, DISEMBARK.

DISBELIEF, *perhaps* dubitandi obstinatio (*general term for unbelief*): diffidentia (*want of confident reliance on a statement, fact*, &c.; e. g., diffidentiam rei simulare, *Sall., Jug.*, 60, 5). *Circumlocution by* non credere: *they strengthened the conspiracy by their disbelief of its existence*, conjurationem nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt.

DISBELIEVE, non credere: fidem non habēre alicui *or* alicui rei (e. g., insanorum visis): fidem non adjungere alicui rei: fidem non tribuere alicui rei: aliquid verum (esse) non putare: parvam alicui fidem habēre (*Ter.*). *We are not so much to disbelieve the fact as to inquire into the reasons of it*, non tam fides non habenda, quam ratio quærenda est: *when fables began to be disbelieved*, quum fabulis minor haberetur fides.

DISBOWEL, exenterare (*pre- and post-classical*).

DISBURDEN, exonerare (*to relieve from a burden, properly*; e. g., navem, stomachum, alvum, ventrem; *and figuratively*, animum sollicitudine; conscientiam meam, *both Curt.*): levare: liberare: solvere (*figuratively, to free from*): *to disburden one's self of any thing*, deponere aliquid (*to lay aside*; e. g., curas): expedire se aliquâ re (*to extricate one's self from*; e. g., curâ): *to disburden one's heart* (*of care*), allevare sollicitudines; animum exonerare sollicitudine (*Curt.*, 4, 13, 22): *to disburden one's heart* (= *make a full statement of what oppresses it*), totum se patefacere alicui; expromere occulta sua (*Ter.*): "*to disburden a country surcharged with multitude of inhabitants*" (*Hale*), exonerare plebem coloniis deductis (*Liv.*): "*to disburden itself into . . .*" (*of a river*), exonerare se in (*with accusative, Plin.*).

DISBURSE, solvere: exsolvere: persolvere: pendere: expendēre: numerare: dinumerare (*comedy*): dissolvere: dependēre [SYN. *in* PAY]: erogare (*ask for it out; properly, to take money out of the treasury* [ex ærario] *after application to the people; the purpose for which*, in *with accusative*; e. g., pecuniam in classem; *also of private disbursements, Cic., Att.*, 8, 5, *fin.*): promere: depromere (*to take out*; depromere aliquid ex arcâ, ex ærario).

DISBURSEMENT, erogatio (*rare, but classical*; pecuniæ, *Cic.*): solutio (*act of paying, Cic.*): pensio (*payment; of several*; e. g., prima pensio): ☞ expensio, *post-classical* (*Cod. Theod.*).

DISBURSER, *by circumlocution*, qui erogat, &c.; ☞ erogator, solutor, *late*: divisor, *agent who disburses money in bribes to electors*.

DISC, discus (*the disc or quoit of the ancients*): orbis (*any round, but flat body*). *The sun's or moon's disc*, orbis solis, lunæ (vid. *Plin.*, 2, 9, 6).

DISCARD. ‖ *Cast off a person*, dimittere aliquem (e. g., *a soldier or servant*): repudiare (*to reject*, &c.; e. g., istos comites, *Plaut.*; duces, *Cæs.*). *To discard a friend*, removēre se ab amicitiâ alicujus (*Cic., Læl.*, 21, 77) *or* ab aliquo (*Cic., Att.*, 4, 8, 6, § 3); repudiare amicitiam alicujus (*Cic.*); deficere ab amicitiâ alicujus (*Nep., Con.*, 2); renunciare amicitiam alicui (*Liv.*). ‖ *Reject or get rid of a thing*, rejicere (e. g., socordiam, *Plaut.*): rejicere et aspernari (*Cic.*): removēre (e. g., avaritiam, superbiam, *Sall.*; moram, *Plaut.*; sumtum, *Cic.*): repudiare (e. g., iracundiam, virtutem, &c.). JN. spernere et repudiare: repudiare rejicereque: exuere (*to strip off any thing*, humanitatem omnem; feritatem, &c.): nuncium remittere alicui rei (*to divorce one's self from it*; e. g., virtuti, *Cic.*): relēgare (*to banish*, †ambitionem, *Hor.*): *to discard the feelings of humanity*, omnem humanitatem exuere: *to discard all suspicion*, suspicionem deponere: *whatever suspicion one has entertained*, omnem offensionem suspicionis, quam habuerat aliquis, deponere: *to discard anxiety*, exonerare animum sollicitudine.

DISCERN, discernere (*Curt.*; *see an object so as to distinguish it from others*; aliquid *or* aliquem; aliquid *or* aliquem ab aliquo); dispicere (*properly; mostly neuter; figuratively, of the mind, with accusative*). JN. discernere et dispicere: internoscere (*to know an object among others, from which one distinguishes it*). ☞ "*To discern one thing from another*," *or* "*between one thing and another*," *is either* discernere, *or* internoscere hoc et illud, *or* hoc ab illo; e. g., *to discern black from white*, alba et atra discernere (*so* probanda atque improbanda; insidiatorem et petitum insidiis): *to discern between panthers and pards*, discernere pantheras a pardis (*so* id quod visum erat a falso, *Cic.*). *His blinded intellect discerned none of these things*, horum nihil dispexit cæcata mens: *to discern between a true and a false friend*, secernere blandum amicum a vero et internoscere: *to discern a deserving person from an undeserving one*, internoscere dignum et indignum: ☞ discernere, internoscere, &c., *may also have a depend-*

ent interrogative clause; e. g., internoscere visa vera sint illa, an falsa (*Cic.*); animus discernit, quid sit ejusdem generis, quid alterius (*Cic.*). ‖ *See clearly*, cernere: vidēre [SYN. *in* SEE]. JN. cernere et vidēre: sentire ac vidēre (*of mental perception; accusative and infinitive*).

DISCERNIBLE, aspectabilis: quod cerni potest: quod aspectu sentitur: quod in cernendi sensum cadit: conspicuus: oculis subjectus (*plainly discernible*): *to be discernible*, oculis cerni; cadere sub aspectum, *or* sub oculos, *or* in cernendi sensum; aspectu sentiri: *to become discernible*, sub aspectum venire: in conspectum dari: apparēre: oculis subjici: se aperire (*of stars*, &c.). *To make discernible*, subjicere oculis, *or* sub oculos, *or* sub aspectum: dare in conspectum. *Too small to be discernible*, minor, quam ut cerni possit: *the light of the sun causes the stars themselves to be no longer discernible*, in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni (*Quint.*).

DISCERNIBLY, manifesto: ita ut facile appareat.

DISCERNING, intelligens (*understanding, having a sound judgment*, &c.; e. g., intelligentium judicium; *opposed to* vulgi judicium): acutus: acer: perspicax: sagax. SYN. *in* SAGACIOUS, vid.

DISCERNMENT. ‖ *The distinguishing between objects*, distinctio (e. g., veri a falso, *Cic.*). ‖ *Intelligent insight into things*, intelligentia (*understanding; survey taken by means of it, and distinct knowledge thereby acquired*, alicujus rei): perspicientia (*a seeing through, clear understanding*, veri, *Cic., Off.*, I, 5, 14): prudentia: sapientia (*higher discernment, thus distinguished by Cicero in philosophy; that* sapientia *is discernment of the nature of God and mankind, and the relations in which these stand to each other; but* prudentia, *the knowledge of that which we should choose as good and avoid as evil; cf. Off.*, I, 43, 153; *of any thing*, alicujus rei): judicium (*faculty of judging; then, judgment founded on knowledge*): cognitio (*clear knowledge and discernment acquired in a thing; in any thing*, alicujus rei): *want of discernment*, imprudentia: *a man of great discernment*, vir prudentissimus; vir multi *or* magni consilii; vir consilii plenus: *men of education and discernment*, viri docti et eruditi: *nothing escapes his discernment*, nihil est, quod non perspiciat: *with discernment*, sapienter; prudenter: *to have or possess discernment*, intelligentiā valēre *or* præstare (*especially great discernment*): *to possess understanding and discernment*, rationis et intelligentiæ participem esse: *to possess great discernment*, prudenter intelligere (e. g., *of an orator, Cic., Brut.*, 6, 23): *to possess deep discernment*, altā mente præditum esse: *to possess more discernment than some one*, plus, quam aliquis, habēre prudentiæ: *to have discernment in any thing*, intelligentiam alicujus rei habēre: *to have a clear discernment of a thing*, plane vidēre aliquid.

DISCERP, discerpere.

DISCERPIBLE, quod discerpi, dirimi, *or* distrahi potest (*Cic.*). *The soul is not discerpible*, animus nec secerni, nec dividi, nec discerpi, nec distrahi potest (*Cic.*). *A body that is not discerpible*, corpus, quod dirimi distrahive non potest.

DISCERPIBILITY, *by circumlocution*. *To deny the discerpibility of the soul*, *negare animum discerpi posse.

DISCERPTION, divulsio (*late, Hieron.*).

DISCHARGE. ‖ *Emission of a fluid*, effluvium (*the flowing out*; e. g., humoris ex corpore, *Plin.*): profluvium (*the flowing forth*; e. g., sanguinis; alvi, &c.): fluxio (*classical, Freund*; *of blood from the nose*, sanguinis e naribus, *Plin.*; *from the eyes*, oculorum, *Plin.*). ‖ *Dismissal*, missio (*the proper word, of soldiers*; *Obs.*, missio gratiosa, *as a favor*; honesta, *after the full time of service*; causaria, *on account of illness, infirmity*, &c.; justa *or* injusta, *with or without good reasons*; ignominiosa, *as a disgrace*): dimissio (*of servants or soldiers*). *To give any body his discharge*, dimittere aliquem; missionem dare alicui; exauctorare aliquem (exauctorare *was used, in the times of the empire, of soldiers who had served but* 16 *years at most*; mittere, &c., *of those who had served* 20 *years or more*; vid. *Tac., Ann.*, I, 36; *comp. Bremi, Suet., Oct.*, 24): aliquem militiā *or* sacramento solvere: *to give any body his discharge, as a mark of disgrace*, cum ignominiā dimittere aliquem; aliquem ignominiæ causā removēre ab exercitu: *to receive one's discharge*, dimitti; missio datur alicui; militiā *or* sacramento solvi: *to demand one's discharge*, missionem postulare *or* exposcere; missionem effligitare (*in a violent manner*): *to apply for one's discharge*, missionem rogare. ‖ *Discharge of artillery*, &c., emissio (e. g., tormenta telorum emissiones habent, *Cic.*); *or circumlocution by* *tormentum (*or* -a) mittere *or* emittere: *discharges of artillery in honor of any body*, *tormenta honoris causā emissa: *to salute any body with discharges of artillery*, *tormenta honoris causā emittere (*to fire a salute*). ‖ *Discharge in consequence of an acquittal*, absolutio (*general term, with genitive of the charge*): liberatio (*the act of freeing, or the being freed*).

DISCHARGE, *v.*, TRANS. ‖ *Unload*, exonerare (e. g., *a ship's cargo*, exonerare navem *or* navigium; ☞ *but* exinanire navem *is an opprobrious expression*; exonerare plaustrum): exinanire (*to empty*; navem, *used opprobriously, Cic.*; onustum vehiculum, *Plin.*). ‖ IMPROPR. (*a*) *To pay*; *to discharge a debt*, æs alienum solvere *or* dissolvere; ære alieno exire: *to discharge debts*, debita solvere; nomina dissolvere, exsolvere, expedire: *to discharge a debt by taking up money*, versurā solvere *or* dissolvere: *to discharge one's debts*, liberare se ære alieno: *to discharge his debts wholly or in part*, liberare aut levare se ære alieno: *to call upon any body to discharge a debt*, nomen exigere: *to discharge the debt of nature*, debitum naturæ reddere: *to discharge the debt we owe to our country*, solvo patriæ, quod debeo. (β) *To perform a duty, get rid of an obligation; to discharge a duty*, officium præstare, *or* facere, *or* exsequi: *to discharge every particular of one's duty*, nullam officii partem deserere [*more under* DUTY]; officio suo fungi; officio suo satisfacere (*seldom, and not in Cicero*, explēre officium; implēre officii sui partes): *to discharge a duty conscientiously*, *munere sibi delato religiose fungi: *not to discharge a duty*, officio suo deesse; deserere officii sui partes; ab officio suo decedere, recedere: *to discharge a commission*, mandatum conficere, perficere, peragere, exsequi, persequi: *in the most accurate manner*, exhaurire mandatum. (γ) *To let off a gun*, &c., telum mittere, emittere, permittere (*the last, so as to hit the mark*): *to discharge guns*, tormenta mittere *or* emittere (☞ tormenta bellica explodere *or* displodere, *not Latin*): *to discharge an arrow*, sagittam expellere arcu (†). ‖ *Dismiss* (*a soldier*), aliquem militiā *or* sacramento solvere; aliquem exauctorare; aliquem dimittere (*general term, soldiers or servants*); *to ask to be discharged*, missionem postulare. ‖ To DISCHARGE ITSELF (*of rivers*, &c.); in mare effundi, *or* se effundere; in mare fluere *or* effluere; in mare erumpere: in mare, &c., sese exonerare (*Plin.*).

DISCHARGE, INTRANS. *A wound discharges*, pus exit, effluit, *or* effunditur ex vulnere.

DISCIPLE, *s.*, discipulus: auditor (*a hearer*; e. g., Theophrasti). JN. auditor et discipulus (*Cic.*): assēcla (*follower, hanger-on, but only with contemptuous meaning*: ☞ sectator, assectator *not till the Silver Age*). *Disciples of Aristotle, Zeno*, &c., ab Aristotele, a Zenone profecti: *our friends the disciples of Plato and Aristotle*, nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele: *to be a disciple of any body*, disciplinā *or* institutione alicujus uti; uti aliquo magistro; aliquem magistrum habēre (*to have any body for one's master*); aliquem audire (*to attend any body's lectures*); esse *or* profectum esse ab aliquo (*to belong to his school of philosophy*): aliquem sequi *or* persequi (*to receive his doctrines*): *to become any body's disciple*, tradere se alicui in disciplinam. *The Romans used to express the disciples of any body by an attributive; the disciples of Pythagoras, Socrates*, &c., Pythagoræi, Socratici, &c.

DISCIPLE, *v.*, *disciplinā *or* ad disciplinam informare aliquem: *ad legem *or* disciplinam instituere aliquem: religione imbuere aliquem: *institutionibus suis erudire aliquem.

DISCIPLESHIP, *by circumlocution*: discipulatus (*very late, Tertull.*).

DISCIPLINARIAN. *A strict disciplinarian*, severissimi imperii vir: diligens imperii (*Nep., Con.*, I, 2): diligens disciplinæ (*Vell.*, I, 6).

DISCIPLINE, *s.*, disciplina. *Want of discipline*, immodestia: intemperantia (*want of subordination*; e. g., *among soldiers*): licentia (*want of restraint, license*). *Bad domestic discipline*, mala domestica disciplina: *to subject any body to severe discipline*, aliquem severius coercēre; aliquem tristiore disciplinā continēre: *to preserve strict discipline*, disciplinam severe regere: *in his family he preserved, in little and great things alike, not only a strict, but even a severe discipline*, domesticam disciplinam in parvis et majoribus rebus diligenter adeo severeque rexit: *is this your discipline? or what discipline is this?* quinam sunt hi mores? quænam ista licentia est? ‖ *Military discipline*, disciplinam militiæ *or* rei militaris (*Liv.*): disciplina militaris (☞ *in this sense, never* disciplina bellica; i. e., *the art of war*): militiæ disciplina; *from context*, disciplina *only*: *severe military discipline*, disciplina severa; disciplina severitasque: *bad military discipline*, disciplina solutior *or* laxior: *to preserve strict military discipline*, disciplinam militarem severe conservare (*Liv.*, 39, 6); disciplinam militarem severe regere (*after Suet., Cæs.*, 48); disciplinam acerrime exigere (*Suet., Tib.*, 19): * milites severā disciplinā coercēre: *to introduce too severe a military discipline*, disciplinam militarem præfractius et rigidius astringere (*Val. Max.*, 9, 7, 7): *military discipline relaxes, ceases*, disciplina solvitur, *or* dissolvitur, *or* prolabitur (*Liv.*): *to relax*, &c., *military discipline*, disciplinam militarem solvere (*Liv.*), resolvere (*Cic.*); disciplinam severitatemque dissolvere (*Auct. B. Afr.*, 65): *L. Scipio preserved a strict military discipline*, disciplina militaris a Lucio Scipione severe conservabatur (*Liv.*, 39, 6): *want of discipline*, immodestia: intemperantia: *to restore the ancient military discipline*, disciplinam militarem restituere (*Liv.*) *or* ad priscos mores redigere; antiquam duram militiam revocare (*Tac.*): *to preserve discipline*, milites coercēre et in officio continēre.

DISCIPLINE, *v.* *To discipline any body*, aliquem regendum suscipere: *to discipline troops*, milites coercēre et in officio continēre (*of preserving discipline among them*): *exercitum justæ militiæ *or* militari disciplinæ assuefacere. *Disciplined troops*, exercitus parentior: *well-disciplined troops*, milites optimā disciplinā instituti (*Liv.*).

DISCLAIM, renunciare alicui rei; *also* aliquid alicui (*to give up as if by a formal declaration*; e. g., *the Stoics*, Stoicis; *public business*, publicis officiis; *any body's friendship*, amicitiam alicui): dimittere *or* remittere aliquid (*to let any thing go*): *to disclaim an opinion*, remittere opinionem animo (*to give up an opinion one has entertained*): sententiam aspernari *or* contemnere (*despise it*): repudiare (*to reject*; e. g., consilium): improbare: (omnino) non probare (*not to approve of*): spernere: aspernari (*to despise, and therefore reject*): recusare (*to refuse*; e. g., amicitiam populi Romani): abjicere aliquid (*to fling it away*; e. g., honorem et gloriam): infitiari aliquid (*especially a debt*): negare: pernegare (*the latter rare; to deny*). ☞ *A substantive after disclaim is often translated by an infinitive after* negare: *he disclaimed any intention of not respecting their territories*, fines eorum se violaturum negavit: *he disclaims all recollection*, negat se meminisse; *all knowledge of*,

scisse se, id vero pernegat (*Ter.*); negat se scire: *he disclaims all suspicion of*, negat nec suspicari (*Cic.*): *to disclaim a son*, abdicare filium: *any body's jurisdiction*, imperium alicujus detrectare; dominationem alicujus detrectare.

DISCLAIMER. ‖ *One who disclaims*, detrectator (*post-classical, Petr., Aus.*): infitiator (*one who denies a deposit or debt*). ☞ Repudiator (*Tert.*) *and* improbator, *very late*. ‖ *Plea of denial*, negatio (*denial*): negatio infitiatioque facti (*Cic.*).

DISCLOSE, aperire (*open; general term, in almost every sense of "disclose"*): pandere: expandere (*to open; of flowers*, &c., florem): nudare: retegere (*to disclose thoughts, secrets*, &c.): expromere: in medium proferre (*to publish for the advantage*, &c., *of others*): manifestum facere: patefacere (*to reveal; e. g., a crime, plot*, &c.): enunciare: vulgare: in lucem proferre (*to reveal what one should keep secret*): communicare aliquid cum aliquo (*to communicate it to him*, consilium suum cum aliquo): prodere (*to betray*): detegere (*common after the Augustan age; does not occur in Cæs.; Cicero joins* patefactus et detectus; insidias, *Liv.*; consilium, *Liv.*; mentem, *Quint.*; animi secreta, *Quint.*): indicare (e. g., rem patri, *Ter.*; alicui de epistolis): indicium alicujus rei afferre ad aliquem (*Cic.*); indicium deferre ad aliquem (*Tac.; to disclose a crime to a magistrate; of an accomplice*). *To disclose to any body all one's secrets*, omnia arcana apud aliquem expromere: *to disclose the secrets of one's heart*, animi arcana proferre: *he discloses his opinion*, sententiam suam aperit: *to the captain of the vessel who he is*, domino navis, quis sit, aperit: *to disclose the mysteries*, enunciare mysteria: *to disclose itself*, se aperire (*general term, and especially of flowers*): se pandere; florem expandere (*of flowers*): dehiscere (*Plin.; of the rose*).: se detegere (*to discover itself*; e. g., mores—se detegunt): *we must wait till the thing discovers itself*, exspectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiat. ☞ *For disclosing thoughts*, &c., recludere *and* reserare *are almost entirely poetical.*

DISCLOSURE, indicium (*disclosure of a crime to a magistrate; e. g.*, conjurationis): patefactio (e. g., rerum opertarum, *Cic.*; *very rare*): delatio (*disclosure of a crime to a magistrate*): *to make a disclosure to any body*, demonstrare *or* significare aliquid alicui: communicare aliquid cum aliquo: certiorem aliquem facere de re: indicium alicujus rei ad aliquem afferre: indicium deferre ad aliquem. [Vid. TO DISCLOSE.] *Often by circumlocution; Alcibiades saw that he should gain much popularity by this disclosure*, sensit Alcibiades, id si aperuisset, magnam se initurum gratiam (*Nep., Alc.*, 9, 5): *if the disclosure of this conspiracy is due to me*, ista conjuratio si patefacta per me est.

DISCOLORATION, decoloratio (*Cic.*): coloris mutatio.

DISCOLOR, decolorare; *with any thing*, aliquâ re: colorem alicujus rei vitiare (*Sen.; as definition of* decolorare): colorem alicujus rei mutare *or* immutare (*of a simple change of color*): splendorem alicujus rei maculare (*used figuratively by Cic.*). *To be discolored*, discolorari: colorem mutare (*of a state*, colorem mutasse). *A discolored corpse*, decoloratum corpus mortui (*Auct. Herenn.*).

DISCOMFIT, *v.* Vid. TO DEFEAT.

DISCOMFITURE, } *s.* Vid. DEFEAT, *s.*
DISCOMFIT, }

DISCOMFORT, *s.*, mala corporis affectio (*bodily discomfort*): incommodum: incommoditas (*any thing that is inconvenient, disagreeable, annoying; the latter mostly post-Augustan*): (animi) perturbatio (*uneasiness of mind*): cura (*uneasiness, apprehension*): sollicitudo (*anxiety*): ægor (*distress and anguish of mind from apprehension of an impending evil*): ægritudo (*distress of mind, caused by a present evil*): molestia (*trouble; depression of spirits*): ☞ inquietudo, *post-Augustan* (*Sen.*). *To suffer discomfort*, incommodum capere *or* accipere: aliquo affici incommodo (*to suffer any inconvenience, annoyance*, &c.): molestiam trahere (ex aliquâ re); molestiam capere; perturbari; commoveri; permoveri; sollicitum esse de re: *nothing caused me more discomfort than*, &c., nihil me magis sollicitabat, quam, &c.: *to cause any discomfort to any body*, alicui aliquid sollicitudinis afferre (*any anxiety*); molestiam alicui aspergere (*Cic.*) *or* afferre (*Ter.*); alicui aliquid incommodi importare; aliquem aliquo incommodo afficere (*to cause him any annoyance, inconvenience, hurt*, &c.); *without discomfort*, sine incommodo; sine molestiâ: "*to bear any thing without discomfort*," aliquid æquo animo ferre: *to our great discomfort*, nostro incommodo: *to suffer no discomfort*, incommodi nihil accipere. Vid. UNEASINESS.

DISCOMFORT, *v.*, aliquem perturbare, commovēre, permovēre; aliquem *or* alicujus animum conturbare (*to distress, agitate*, &c.): sollicitare aliquem *or* sollicitum facere: alicui aliquid sollicitudinis afferre (*cause him anxiety*): agitare aliquem *or* alicujus animum (*to agitate him*): molestiam alicui aspergere (*trouble him*): incommodi aliquid importare alicui: alicui incommodare (*cause him inconvenience, annoyance*): ☞ inquietare (*Sen., Plin.*).

DISCOMMEND, improbare. Vid. TO BLAME, TO CENSURE.

DISCOMMENDATION, improbatio. Vid. BLAME, CENSURE.

DISCOMMODE. Vid. INCOMMODE.

DISCOMMODIOUS. Vid. INCOMMODIOUS, INCONVENIENT.

DISCOMMODITY. Vid. INCONVENIENCE.

DISCOMPOSE, dissolvere (*opposed to* conglutinare; e. g., concordiam, amicitias; *so Clarendon speaks of "discomposing confidence"*).

DISCOMPOSURE, turbidus motus (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 33, *init.*): perturbatio (*especially of the mind*, animi): animi (*or* mentis) concitatio (*excited state of the mind*): æstus (*unsettled state of mental doubt and perplexity*): angor: sollicitudo: molestia: ægritudo [SYN. *in* ANXIETY]: ☞ inquies (*opposed to* quies) *very rare*; nocturna, *Plin.*

DISCONCERT. ‖ *Disarrange, defeat plans, schemes*, &c., conturbare (*throw in confusion*; e. g., alicui omnes rationes): perimere (*utterly destroy or defeat*, alicujus consilium, *Cic.*): pervertere (*overthrow*; e. g., spem, consilia): infringere: confringere (*to break to pieces*; infringere conatus alicujus, *Cæs.*; confringere consilia, *Cic.*): discutere (*to shake to pieces; to defeat, an attempt*, rem, *Cic., Liv.*; consilia, *Front.*): dirimere (consilium, *Sall.*). *To be disconcerted* (*of a plan*, &c.), irritum fieri: ad irritum cadere, recīdere, *or* venire; spes ad irritum cadit *or* redigitur: *thus was this attempt disconcerted*, ita frustra id inceptum iis fuit. ‖ *Unsettle a person's mind*, &c., animum perturbare, perterrēre; aliquem *or* alicujus animum conturbare; animum alicujus de statu *or* de sede suâ demovēre; animum alicujus perterritum loco et certo de statu demovēre; mentem e sede suâ et statu demovēre; percutere aliquem: *to disconcert any body by the quickness of one's resolution*, aliquem consilio opprimere (*Cic., Cæcin.*, 14, 44): *to be disconcerted*, de gradu *or* de statu suo dejici; de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente concidere; perturbari; animo consternari (*Cæs.*); *by any thing*, aliquâ re: *to be disconcerted* (*of a continuing state*), sui, *or* mentis, *or* animi non compotem esse; minus compotem esse sui: mente vix constare: *not to allow one's self to be disconcerted*, non dejici se de gradu pati; *by any thing*, non perturbari in re, nec de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, sed præsenti animo uti et constanti (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 23, 80); *also* æquo animo ferre aliquid: *being quite disconcerted*, deficiente consilio: *though disconcerted by this blow, he still held out*, hac ille percussus plagâ non succubuit (*Nep., Eum.*, 1).

DISCONCERTED, perturbatus: confusus: *to be disconcerted*, perturbari de aliquâ re: *to look disconcerted*, ore esse confuso: *to look utterly disconcerted*, ore confuso magnæ perturbationis notas præ se ferre.

DISCONFORMITY. Vid. DISAGREEMENT.

DISCONGRUITY. Vid. UNCONGRUITY, DISAGREEMENT.

DISCONNECT, disjungere: sejungere: separare: segregare: dirimere: divellere: distrahere: dividere. SYN. *in* SEPARATE, vid.

DISCONNECTION, sejunctio (*from any thing*, ab aliquâ re): disjunctio (*from any thing*, alicujus rei): separatio: abruptio (*violent breaking off*; e. g., *of a marriage*): distractio. SYN. *in* SEPARATION, vid.

DISCONSOLATE. ‖ *Destitute of comfort*, &c., a spe alienus: spe destitutus: cujus dolor *or* luctus nullo solatio levari potest. *To be disconsolate*, jacēre; * nihil consolationis admittere; esse perculso et abjecto animo (*to be quite dispirited*); jacēre *or* versari in mœrore (*both Cic.*); vincit omnem consolationem dolor. ☞ Inconsolabilis, *poetical, Ov.; but improperly*, inconsolabile vulnus. *To look disconsolate*, vultu mœsto uti; vultu mœsto *or* tristi esse; vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre [vid. DEJECTED]. ‖ *Not affording comfort; cheerless*, injucundus: * omni vitæ commoditate destitutus. "*Disconsolate darkness*," tetræ tenebræ: * tristes tenebræ.

DISCONSOLATELY, insolabiliter (*only once, Hor.*): afflicto *or* fracto animo: demisso fractoque animo: tristi animo.

DISCONTENT, *s.*, animus non contentus *or* male contentus (*but seldom absolutely; mostly with ablative*, suo, suis rebus, sorte suâ, &c.). *Sometimes* molestia: offensio: ægritudo: odium alicujus rei, &c. *To feel discontent*, pœnitet aliquem rerum suarum; *at any thing*, non contentum esse aliquâ re; ægre *or* moleste ferre aliquid; molestiam ex aliquâ re capere; offendi aliquâ re; offensionem accipere; ad aliquam rem offensionem habēre et fastidium (*Cic.*): *from discontent at their own lot*, odio rerum suarum (*Sall.*). Vid. DISSATISFACTION.

DISCONTENT, *adject.* Vid. DISCONTENTED.

DISCONTENT, *v.*, * facere *or* efficere, ut aliquem fortunæ suæ *or* rerum suarum pœniteat: aliquem ex tranquillo iratum facere (*after Plaut., Cist.*, 3, 21).

DISCONTENTED, suâ sorte non contentus (*dissatisfied with one's lot, condition*, &c.): morosus (*peevish, hard to please, in general*): rerum mutationis cupidus; regis inimicus (*of political discontent; the former referring to the constitution or state of affairs, the latter to the person of the prince*). *To be discontented*, suâ sorte non contentum esse (*with one's lot or condition*); se finibus suarum rerum non continēre (*not to be satisfied to remain in one's original sphere or state*); novis rebus studēre; novas res quærere (*of political discontent*): *discontented with any thing*, non contentus aliquâ re: indignans *or* indignatus aliquid (*indignant at it*): *to be discontented with any thing*, non contentum esse aliquâ re; graviter, moleste, *or* ægre ferre; iniquo animo ferre aliquid (*Cic.*; ☞ inique ferre, *late; Suet., Lactant.*): aliquem pœnitet alicujus rei; accusare aliquid: damnare aliquid (*to find fault with*; e. g., *Darius was discontented with all that his generals had done*, Darius, quæ per duces suos acta erant, cuncta damnabat, *Curt.*): indignari aliquid (*to be indignant at it*). *To make any body discontented.* Vid. TO DISCONTENT, DISSATISFIED.

DISCONTINUANCE, } omissio: in-
DISCONTINUATION, } termissio: cessatio: intercapēdo [SYN. *in* CESSATION]. *The long discontinuance of any thing*, longis intervallis interrupta res (e. g., consuetudo, *Cic.*).

DISCONTINUE, omittere: dimittere (*to leave off entirely*): abjicere (*to give up, not to continue*): desinere (*to practice no longer*; e. g., artem): desistere re *or* a re (*to desist from a thing*): intermittere (*to leave off for some time*): tollere, abolēre (*to remove, abolish*): *to discontinue a siege* [vid. SIEGE]: *to discontinue a journey,*

iter supprimere: *to discontinue a building*, ædificationem abjicere: *to discontinue a war*, ab armis recedere: *to discontinue a custom*, morem solvere *or* abrogare: *to discontinue a dissolute course of life*, dissolutioni vitæ modum ponere.

DISCONTINUOUS, interruptus: interceptus: intermissus (e. g., planities collibus intermissa): non continuus: rei *or* rebus non continuatus et junctus.

DISCORD. ‖ Propr. *In music*, discrepans in fidibus aut tibiis concentus (vid. *Cic., De Rep.*, 2, 42), *or by neuter of* dissŏnus *and* absŏnus, *or by circumlocution; as* absŏnum, dissŏnum quiddam canere: *to perceive no discord in any thing*, in aliquâ re nihil absŏnum deprehendere: *a good ear perceives the slightest discord in instrumental music*, in fidibus, quamquam paullum discrepent, tamen id a sciente animadverti solet: *to guard against any possible discord*, vidēre, ne forte quid discrepet. ‖ Fig. *Want of agreement, symmetry*, discrepantia (vid. *Cic., Off.*, 1, 31, 111). ‖ *Disagreement*, discordia: dissensio: simultas: dissidium (☞ *not* discidium). [Vid. Disagreement.] *To sow the seeds of discord, to sow discord*, discordiam concitare; semina discordiarum, *or* odiorum, jacĕre (spargere): discordias serere; *among citizens*, civiles discordias serere; civium dissensiones commovēre *or* accendere: *now at last let all discord cease*, sit discordiarum finis aliquando.

DISCORD, *v.*, discordare (ab aliquâ re; a se; *one with another*, inter se): dissidēre (*with* ab, cum, inter se, *or absolutely*): dissŏnare (*very rare; not pre-Augustan, Vitr. and Col.*): discrepare (*seldom properly*, ab, cum; sibi, inter se, *or absolutely*). "*The one jarring and discording with the other*" (*Bacon*), discordes inter se. Vid. To Disagree.

DISCORDANCE. Vid. Discord.

DISCORDANT. ‖ Propr. *Of sounds*, discors (e. g., symphonia, *Hor.*; *but mostly improper*): absŏnus: dissŏnus (*the former with reference to the right note or key, or to a pleasant sound; the latter, to its disagreement with the other notes, instruments, voices*, &c.). ‖ Improp. *Disagreeing with*, &c., discors (*absolutely*; secum ipse; *in plural*, inter se, *with each other; also dative*, filius patri, *Vell.*; *in any thing*, aliquâ re): absŏnus (*with* ab, *or* [= alienus, "*inconsistent with*"] *with dative*, absŏni a voce motus; absonus fidei divinæ originis, *both Liv.*): dissŏnus (*not pre-Augustan; nor in Virgil, Horace, or Ovid; first in Livy*; ab *or absolutely; in any thing*, aliquâ re): vix *or* non satis consŏnus (*cf. Cic., Att.*, 4, 16): discrepans: dissentiens: dissĭdens: non congruens [Syn. *in* Disagree]. *To be discordant* [vid. to Discord]. ‖ = *At variance with itself*, a se ipse dissĭdens secumque discordans (*Cic.*).

DISCOUNT, *v.*, * repræsentare pecuniam, deductione, *or* decessione aliquâ factâ: * pecuniam in antecessum dare (*Sen.*) deductione (*or* decessione) aliquâ factâ, *or* cum aliquâ deductione. *To get a bill*, &c., *discounted*, jacturam aliquam facere in repræsentando (i. e., *to give up part of a sum due, on condition of immediate payment*, *Cic., Att.*, 12, 29, 3).

DISCOUNT, *s.*, * jactura in repræsentando facta (*after Cic., Att.*, 12, 29, 3), *or* * deductio propter pecuniam repræsentatam, *or* in antecessum datam facta. *To pay discount*, jacturam facere in repræsentando (*Cic., Att.*, 12, 29, 3): *to take discount*, * deducere aliquid propter pecuniam in antecessum datam.

DISCOUNTENANCE, *v.* ‖ *Put out of countenance*, pudorem alicui injicere *or* incutere (†): ruborem alicui afferre (*Tac.; to shame any body; make him blush*): confundere aliquem *or* alicujus animum (*disconcert him*). ‖ *Discourage; afford no countenance to*, improbare aliquid: non probare aliquid (*not to approve of*): aversari aliquid, *or* aliquem, *or* (*Plin.*) aversari et damnare aliquem (*in Aur. Vict.*, vultu notare aversatio): averso *or* alieno ab aliquo animo esse (*Cic.*): aversum esse alicui rei (*Hor.*) *or* (*better in prose*) ab aliquâ re (e. g., mercaturis, *Hor.*): ab aliquo alienum *or* alieniorem esse: alicui non æquum esse: aliquid non æquis oculis aspicere († *Virg.*): alicui non favēre (*not to support or encourage him*): respuere aliquem *or* aliquid: aliquem aspernari et respuere (*to despise and reject him*): averso animo excipere aliquem (*to receive him with marks of dislike*, &c., *Tac., Hist.*, 4, 80).

DISCOUNTENANCE, *s.*, animus aversus *or* (*Sen.*) aversio: improbatio (*disapproval, rejection*). *To show discountenance*; vid. to Discountenance.

DISCOURAGE. ‖ *To deprive of courage, depress*, frangere aliquem *or* alicujus animum (*opposed to* erigere): alicujus animum infringere, affligere *or* percellere: spem alicui eripere *or* auferre: animum *or* spem alicujus debilitare. *To be discouraged*, cadere animis (*of one*, animo; *unless verb is plural, Cic.*): animo (*or, of more than one*, animis) concidere (*B. G.*, 8, 19; *which, however, Herzog says is too strong, and almost affected*): percelli (perculsum esse, *of the state*): desperare (*to despair*): animum demittere *or* despondēre; se animo demittere (*Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 29): animo deficere (*Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 30). Jn. debilitari animumque demittere (*Cic., De Fin.*, 5, 16). *To begin to be discouraged*, animus labat. *He exhorted them not to be too much discouraged*, cohortatus est, ne se admodum animo demitterent. ‖ *Dissuade or deter from*, deterrēre, absterrēre aliquem a *or* de re (*or with* nē, quin, quominus): repellere *or* avertere aliquem a re [vid. Deter]: dehortari aliquem a re (*or with* nē; *to dissuade from*): dissuadēre aliquid *or* de re, *or* ne aliquis faciat aliquid: avocare aliquem a re. ☞ *Not* dissuadēre alicui aliquid, *which occurs first in Seneca.*

DISCOURAGEMENT. ‖ *Act of discouraging, dissuading*, &c., dissuasio alicujus rei (*act of dissuading; very rare: once Cic. and Auct. Herenn.*: ☞ dehortatio *very late; Tertull.*): avocatio a re *or* re faciendâ (*act of calling one off from any thing; very rare; once Cic.*). ‖ *Thing which discourages*, res, quæ aliquem (ceteros, &c.) terret; res, quæ aliquem *or* alicujus animum frangit, percellit, &c.; res, quæ aliquem deterret, absterret, repellit, *or* avertit a re: impedimentum (*hinderance*). *To conquer discouragements*, invictum esse ad ea, quæ ceteros terrent (*Curt.*); impedimenta superare: *to remove all discouragements*, removēre omnia, quæ obstant et impediunt.

DISCOURAGER, dissuasor (*dissuader*, alicujus rei). *Mostly by circumlocution*, qui dehortatur, deterret, &c., a re. Vid. Discourage.

DISCOURSE, *s.* ‖ *Rational power of drawing inferences*, &c., ratio: intelligentia. Jn. ratio et (*or* atque) intelligentia. ‖ *Conversation*, vid. ‖ *A discourse = a regular speech uttered or written*, oratio (*general term*): concio (*delivered to an assembly of the people, soldiers*, &c.): sermo doctus (*learned discourse*): *short discourse*, oratiuncula: *to deliver a discourse*, orationem habēre, agere, *or* dicere (*general terms*); concionari, concionem habēre (*to the people, soldiers*, &c.): *to compose a discourse*, orationem facere *or* conficere: *to prepare a discourse*, orationem meditari *or* commentari: *to read a discourse, deliver a written discourse*, orationem de scripto dicere [vid. Speech]. ‖ *Treatise, dissertation*, &c., sermo (*delivered orally; on any subject*, de aliquâ re habitus): disputatio: liber. Vid. Treatise.

DISCOURSE, *v.*, confabulari cum aliquo; sermones serere *or* cædere (κόπτειν λόγους *or* ῥήματα, *of several persons conversing together, comic*): disputare, disserere (*to treat of subjects in philosophy*, &c.): *to discourse secretly on any dangerous subject*, occultis sermonibus serere aliquid (*Liv.*, 7, 39, *init.*).

DISCOURTEOUS, inurbanus (*unpolite*): inhumanus (*of persons or things*): agrestis (*of persons or things*). Jn. agrestis et inhumanus (*of things*; e. g., negligentia): illepidus (*of disagreeable persons*); inofficiosus (*not ready to perform the duties of civility to those to whom it is due; to any body*, in aliquem, *Cic.*). *To be discourteous*, ab humanitate abhorrēre (*of any body's character*); inhumaniter facere (*of a single act*).

DISCOURTEOUSLY, inurbane: rustice: inhumaniter (*Cic.*): illepide.

DISCOURTEOUSNESS, inhumanitas: inurbanitas: rusticitas [Syn. *in* Incivility]: mores inculti *or* rustici.

DISCOURTESY [vid. Discourteousness]. *I wonder at his discourtesy, in setting off without offering to convey any letters from me to you*, miratus sum istum tam inhumaniter fecisse, ut sine meis litteris ad te proficisceretur.

DISCOVER. ‖ *Find; find out*, vid. ‖ *Disclose*, vid.

DISCOVERABLE, *by circumlocution*, quod inveniri, reperiri, excogitari potest. *Any thing is easily discoverable*, aliquid excogitationem non habet difficilem (*Cic.*).

DISCOVERER, inventor; *feminine*, inventrix: qui invēnit aliquid (e. g., fruges, novam voluptatem: ☞ repertor is *poetical and post-classical*): auctor (*first introducer*, &c.): parens († e. g., lyræ, *Hor.*): architectus (*one who constructs, devises*, &c., *any thing*). Jn. architectus et princeps: architectus et machinator (*the latter of something bad*): index (*of one who discloses a plot*, &c.; *informer*). *The discoverers of sculpture*, fingendi conditores: *a discoverer of new words*, inventor novorum verborum. Vid. Author.

DISCOVERY. ‖ *Act of finding out*, inventio: excogitatio (*by thought, contrivance*, &c.): investigatio (*the tracing it out till found*). Jn. inventio atque excogitatio. *Often by participle: the Egyptians claim the discovery of medicine*, medicinam Ægyptii apud ipsos volunt repertam (*Plin.*). *Long before the discovery of the arts*, multo ante inventas artes: *to make a discovery*, invenire aliquid; alicujus rei auctorem esse: excogitare aliquid (*to make it out; devise it*): animadvertere, deprendere aliquid (*notice it, and so detect it*). Vid., *also, below.* ‖ *Thing discovered*, inventum: res inventa: res excogitata (*cleverly devised*): ars nova (*new device, Nep.*): commentum (*an imaginary discovery; in Liv.; and afterward "an invention;"* e. g., mechanicum, *Suetonius*): quod aliquis invenit, excogitavit, &c. ☞ "*A discovery*" *is never* invention, *but* inventum. *It is better to join it with an adverb* (e. g., *useful discoveries*, bene, utiliter, &c., inventa: *brilliant discoveries*, divinitus inventa); *but sometimes an adjective is found;* e. g., optima inventa, *Quint.*, 5, 12, 19. *A petty or trifling discovery*, (minuta) inventiuncula. *To make a discovery*; vid. *above. To make many discoveries in any thing and apply them to practice*, multa in aliquâ re nova afferre (*Nep.*). *No discovery is perfected at once*, nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum: *not to publish one's brilliant discoveries*, * quæ quis divinitus excogitavit in lucem non proferre: *to be acquainted with the discoveries of modern philosophy*, * novæ philosophiæ inventa tenēre: *our forefathers made many splendid discoveries*, multa a patribus divinitus inventa sunt. *A voyage of discovery*, * navigatio novarum terrarum inveniendarum *or* cognoscendarum causâ suscepta (iter—susceptum *for a traveller*). *To make a voyage of discovery*, * nova quærentem navigare: * nova quærere. *No discoveries of man can equal the operations of nature*, nemo opifex naturæ solertiam imitando consequi potest (*Cic.*). *A talent for discovery*, ingenium ad excogitandum acutum: animus sollers. ‖ *Disclosure*, indicium (*of an informer*, &c.): enunciatio (*of what ought to be kept secret*). Vid. Disclosure.

DISCREDIT, *s.* ‖ *Want of credit* (= *reputation*), dedecus: probrum. Jn. probrum et dedecus: ignominia et dedecus: dedecus et infamia: macula et dedecus [Syn. *in* Disgrace]. *To be a discredit*, aliquid infamiam habet *or* infert; fit aliquid dedecori; *to any body*, aliquid alicui est turpitudini, *or* ignominiæ, *or* probro, *or* infamiæ, *or* dedecori: *any body is a discredit to me*, aliquis mihi est dedecori *or* maculæ et dedecori; aliquis me dedecorat: *to be a dis-*

credit to one's family, familiam dedecorare: *to be no disgrace to the Antonines*, non deesse nomini Antoninorum: *to be in discredit*, existimationem perdidisse (*to have suffered loss of reputation*); in invidiâ esse (*to be unpopular; of a public character*): *to fall into discredit*, in dedecus incurrere (*Cic.*): de existimatione suâ aliquid perdere, deperdere; existimationis detrimentum *or* jacturam facere (*to suffer a loss of reputation*); auctoritatem, dignitatem amittere: dignitatis jacturam facere (*to suffer loss of rank*, &c.); in invidiam venire: invidiam subire (*to suffer loss of popularity; of a public character*): *to bring discredit upon any body; any body into discredit*, de famâ alicujus detrahere (*to injure his reputation*); alicujus auctoritatem levare (*to lessen his influence*); invidiam alicui facere, conflare (*make him unpopular*): alicujus famam dehonestare (*to cause loss of reputation*): *to the discredit* (*of*), cum probro et dedecore: *to our discredit*, cum nostro dedecore: *to think any thing a discredit to any body*, ducere alicui aliquid probro. ‖ *Want of credit* (=*belief*), fides parva, afflicta, affecta (*diminished confidence in any body's honor*). *Any thing has been brought into dishonor*, minor alicui rei habetur fides (e. g., fabulis): *to bring any thing into discredit*, abrogare fidem alicui rei (e. g., quæ res fidem abrogare orationi, *Cic.*); imminuere alicujus rei fidem (e. g., orationis, *Cic.*): *to bring any body into discredit*, infirmare fidem alicujus *or* alicui (*Cic.*); alicujus fidem minuere; fidem *or* fidem et auctoritatem derogare alicui rei (*of some personal quality*; e. g., alicujus virtuti, generi, &c.); * facere *or* efficere, ut alicui rei minor habeatur fides: fidem levare († *Hor.*; multa fidem promissa levant): *the suspicion of fraud throws discredit on any body's testimony*, alicui ita habetur fides, ut nulla sit in eo fraudis suspicio.

DISCREDIT, *v.* ‖ *Not to believe*, alicui *or* alicui rei non credere; fidem non habêre; abrogare fidem alicui *or* alicui rei; fidem alicui denegare; alicui rei fidem non adjungere. [Vid. DISBELIEVE.] *To be discredited*, alicui rei fides non habetur; aliqua res nullam habet fidem; alicui rei fides derogatur. *To cause any thing to be discredited*, alicui rei *or* alicujus rei fidem abrogare *or* derogare; fidem alicujus rei imminuere. ‖ *To deprive of good reputation*; vid. "*to be a discredit to*;" "*to bring discredit on*," *under* DISCREDIT, *s.*

DISCREDITABLE, inhonestus: dedecoris plenus: turpis, &c. [vid. DISGRACEFUL]. *To be discreditable*, turpitudini, dedecori, *or* probro esse, &c. Vid. "*to be a discredit*," &c., *under* DISCREDIT, *s.*

DISCREET, consideratus (*of persons and things*): prudens: providus: cautus. JN. prudens et providus: cautus et providus: diligens: gravis [SYN. *in* CIRCUMSPECT]: sanus (*having a sound understanding, and acting according to its dictates*): constans (*morally and intellectually firm; steady, consistent*, &c.; constantissimus; *opposed to* amens, *Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 14, 41).

DISCREETLY, considerate: caute: diligenter: attente: circumspecto judicio: prudenter: providenter (*Cic., Sall.*; ☞ provide, *late*; *Plin.*).

DISCREETNESS. Vid. DISCRETION.

DISCREPANCE, discrepantia. Vid. DIFFERENCE, DISAGREEMENT.

DISCREPANT. Vid. DIFFERENT.

DISCRETE, discretus: divisus discretusque: discretus ac separatus: disjunctus.

DISCRETION. ‖ *Prudence*, cautio: circumspectio: prudentia: circumspectum judicium: circumspectio et accurata consideratio: diligentia: gravitas (*opposed to* levitas SYN. *in* CIRCUMSPECTION): constantia (*opposed to* amentia *or* furor. Vid. *Benecke ad Cic., Cat.*, 2, 11, 25). *Sometimes* consilium: judicium: *to come to years of discretion*, in suam tutêlam venire *or* pervenire; sui juris fieri, *or* (*if the growth of the intellect is to be intimated*) * ad aliquam in consilio capiendo prudentiam pervenisse; *or* * ad aliquam intelligendi prudentiam pervenisse: *to have almost arrived at years of discretion*, prope puberem ætatem esse: *to use one's own discretion in acting according to circumstances*, consilium capere ex re et ex tempore (*Cic.*); libere ad summam rerum consulere (*opposed to* ad præscriptum agere, *Cæs.*). *To act without discretion*, temere agere: *to have no discretion*, temerarium esse; nullius esse consilii: *it requires much discretion*, res est multæ diligentiæ. ‖ *Power of acting without control*, arbitrium *or* (*in ablative*) arbitratus (*any body's decision as final*): voluntas (*will*). *At my discretion*, ad arbitrium nostrum libidinemque; meo arbitratu: *at discretion*, ad libidinem; ex libidine; libere (*freely*; e. g., libere ad summam rerum consulere; *opposed to* ad præscriptum agere, *Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 51): *to leave any thing to any body's discretion*, alicui *or* alicujus arbitrio permittere aliquid: *to authorize any body to act at his own discretion in any thing*, permittere alicui liberum arbitrium de (*Liv.*): *this ought to be left entirely to your discretion*, id tui arbitrii debet esse (*after Liv.*, 37, 52). *I have sent you my speech; you may keep it or publish it at your own discretion*, orationem misi, ejus custodiendæ et proferendæ arbitrium tuum (*Cic., Att.*, 15, 13). ‖ *To surrender at discretion*, se in fidem victoris permittere; se suaque omnia potestati, *or* fidei victoris, *or* in fidem atque potestatem victoris permittere; libero victoris arbitrio se permittere; arbitrium victoris exspectare; armis positis ad victoris fidem confugere.

DISCRETIONARY, *by circumlocution*. *A discretionary power*, infinita potestas (*an unlimited power, Cic.*): arbitrium (*with a possessive pronoun, or* liberum, &c.) *To have discretionary power*, sui esse arbitrii; * libere posse ad summam rerum consulere (*of an officer in war; after Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 51). *A lieutenant has no discretionary power*, legati sunt partes ad præscriptum agere (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 51): *to give any body discretionary power in any thing*, permittere alicui liberum alicujus rei arbitrium; dare alicui facultatem, ut aliquid suo arbitratu faciat *or* faceret (*Cic.*, 1, *De Fin., extr.*). *You have a discretionary power*, tuum est arbitrium (i. e., *whether you will do this or that*).

DISCRIMINATE. ‖ *Distinguish between; distinguish*, distinguere (e. g., oratorum genera). JN. dijudicare et distinguere (e. g., similia ab inerediblibus): distinguere ac separare (e. g., ea crimina): distinguere atque dividere (*Cic., Pis.*, 28, 60): internoscere: secernere. JN. secernere et internoscere: discernere. JN. discernere et dispicere. *I should be glad to know how they may be discriminated*, quâ notâ internoscantur, scire velim (*Cic.*). [Vid. DISCERN, *for* SYN. *and the construction*. ‖ *Separate*, vid. ☞ Discriminare *is used in the sense of separating by Varro, Cicero* [*once*], *and Livy; in the sense of distinguishing by Seneca*; discriminare tempora vigiliarum somnique, *Liv.*; Cassia via Etruriam discriminat, *Cic.*

DISCRIMINATING. ‖ *Distinguishing. A discriminating mark*, nota (*Cic., Or.*, 23): discrimen (e. g., res—quæ pares maxime videantur—discrimine aliquo discernere, *Quint.*, 10, 2, 10). ‖ *Intelligent, acute*, intelligens: subtilis: acutus: sagax: perspicax. *A discriminating mind*, subtile judicium; perspicax prudentia; mens acuta, sagax, &c.

DISCRIMINATION. ‖ *Act of discriminating. The nearest words are* delectus (*choice exercised in the selection of objects*). JN. delectus et discrimen. *Mostly by circumlocution. To exercise discrimination in any thing*, delectum quendam habêre in re; delectum adhibêre ad aliquid (*Cic.*); alicui rei delectum adhibêre (*Tac.*). *Without neglecting the discrimination of divine things from human*, salvo divinarum humanarumque rerum discrimine (*Liv.*); *without discrimination*, delectu omni et discrimine remoto (*Cic.*); nullo discrimine (*Sall.*): *the mind was so affected as to lose all power of discrimination*, animus ita est affectus, ut rem cum consilio et curâ perspicere non potuerit (*Cic.*) ‖ *Discriminating judgment*, judicium subtile: judicii subtilitas: judicium acre, peracre; verissimum judicium (e. g., habêre). ‖ *Setting apart; separation*; vid. SEPARATION.

DISCURSIVE. ‖ *Roving*, &c., instabilis: vagus, &c. ‖ *Argumentative; proceeding from premises to conclusions*, ratiocinativus (*Cic., Quint.*). *The discursive faculty*, ratio: * ea animi pars, quâ colligitur aliquid per aliud (*after Quint.*, 5, 10, 11). ☞ *Not* argumentosus, *which is* "*rich in materials*," &c.; argumentosum opus, *Quint.*

DISCUSS, disputare: disserere (*to treat of a philosophical subject*, &c.): (verbis) disceptare (aliquid *or* de re, *of two parties disputing with each other to determine what is true or right, but without hostile feeling, Död.*): *to discuss a question*, quæstionem excutere; explicare aliquid *or* de re (*to develop it; put it in a clear light*): *to discuss a matter secretly*, occultis sermonibus serere aliquid (*Liv.*, 7, 39, *in.*).

DISCUSSION, disputatio (*colloquy on a disputed subject, between two or more persons; of a polemic character and methodically conducted*): disceptatio (*contest of two parties, in which grounds are brought forward and examined with a view to a decision*): controversia (*controversy; each party believing himself right, and defending his view of some disputed point*): certamen (*contest*). *Violent discussions*, contentiones concertationesque in disputando pertinaces; concertationum plenæ disputationes: *to have a discussion with any body*, cum aliquo mihi disceptatio contentioque est: *to commence a discussion with any body*, cum aliquo certamen instituere (*Cic.; of two philosophers*): *to come into or under discussion*, in controversiam venire; in disputationem venire (*Col.*, 5, 1): *to be present at a discussion*, * disputationi interesse: * operam dare sermoni disputantium.

DISCUSSIVE (*medical technical term*), quod discutit *or* digerit (e. g., discutit febrem; digerit humorem, &c., *Cels.*).

DISDAIN, *s.*, fastidium (☞ fastus, *poetical and post-Augustan prose*). JN. superbia et fastidium: fastidium arrogantiaque: superbia (*pride*): contemtus: contemtio: despicientia. JN. contemtio et despicientia: spretio [*Liv.*; SYN. *in* CONTEMPT]. *A disdain of any thing*, (insolens) alicujus rei fastidium. *With disdain*; vid. DISDAINFULLY.

DISDAIN, *v.* ‖ *Despise a person or thing*, fastidire aliquid (*perhaps not pre-Augustan*): dedignari (*perhaps not pre-Augustan; most frequently in Ovid*): spernere: aspernari: respuere. JN. aspernari et respuere: repudiare: despicere: despicatui habêre: contemnere. JN. contemnere ac despicere: despicere et contemnere; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere: despicere et pro nihilo putare: spernere et repudiare [SYN. *in* DESPISE]: aliquid infra se ducere (e. g., omnia humana, *Cic.*): aliquid despicere atque infra se positum arbitrari (*Cic.*). ‖ *To disdain to do any thing*, fastidire aliquid facere (*probably the first prose author who uses it is Livy*): dedignari aliquid facere (*Ov., Tac.*, &c.): spernere (*poetical*; e. g., partem de solido die demere, *Hor.*): contemnere (*poetical*; e. g., lippus inungi, *Hor.*): aspernari (*Stat.; Tac., Ann.*, 4, 46): refugere (*poetical*; e. g., tendere barbiton, *Hor.*). ☞ *With the exception of* fastidire (*which is used by Livy*), *none of these words are followed by infinitive in the Golden Age by prose writers; hence a different turn must be given to the expression*; e. g., facere aliquid non suæ dignitatis esse statuere: suæ majestatis esse non censêre (*of gods, princes*), &c.; turpe *or* turpe et indignum putare; *or for* "*to disdain to do it*," *substitute* "*will by no means do it*," &c. *In my opinion you should disdain to ally yourself to a man of his character*, huic te socium neutiquam puto esse oportêre. *Of general truths*, facere aliquid in aliquem non cadit *may be used: the good man disdains to tell a lie*, mentiri in bonum virum non cadit.

DISDAINFUL, fastidiosus (☞ fasto-

sus *very rare and post-Augustan*) : superbus : arrogans : insolens [SYN. *in* ARROGANT] : magnificus (e. g., magnifica verba, *Liv.*, 37, 10 ; *of one who had been speaking*, superbe in se et contemtim).

DISDAINFULLY, fastidiose (*Cicero, Planc.*, 27, 65 ; *but mostly in the sense of "with the nicest, most fastidious accuracy,"* &c.) : arroganter : insolenter : superbe (-ius, -issime). JN. superbe insolenterque (*Liv.*) : contemtim (*contemptuously*). JN. superbe et contemtim (*Liv.*) : cum contemtu ; cum fastidio. *To speak disdainfully of any body*, contemtim de aliquo loqui ; in aliquem superbe quædam et insolenter concionari (*in an address to soldiers*, &c.).

DISEASE, *subst.*, morbus : ægrotatio ("morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem, ægrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate," *Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 13 ; morbum *is the general term for the change that constitutes disease as opposed to health, and is chiefly objective* ; ægrotatio *is more subjective, relating to the suffering of the individual* ; morbum *is not necessarily felt, the cause may not have produced its effect ; but* ægrotatio *must be felt ; it is a suffering state. Both may be used improperly ; but* ægrotatio *seldom is. Pliny uses* ægrotatio *of plants*, 17, 24, 37 ; ☞ ut ægrotatio in corpore, sic ægritudo in animo ; *it must not, therefore, be used of bodily disease*) : causa (*as medical technical term, that which produces an illness ;* e. g., sani—tantam causam metuentes, *Cels.*, 3, 3. *So Sen., Plin.*, &c.) : valetudo (*properly, "the state of any body's health ;" so that* infirma, adversa, ægra *must be added, unless "bad health" is implied from the context ;* e. g., angit me Fanniæ valetudo. Contraxit hanc, dum, &c., *Plin. Ep.*, 7, 19, *init.*). ☞ Invaletudo *is rather "indisposition ;" but in Cicero, Orelli has substituted* valetudo *for it from Codd.* Vid. *his note on Att.*, 7, 2, 1. *A contagious disease*, contagio : morbus, qui contagione ipsâ vulgatur (*after Liv.*, 3, 6, 3 ; ministeria in vicem ac contagio ipsa vulgabant morbos) : lues (*of a pestilential character*) : *an epidemic disease*, pestilentia (pestis, *poetical*) : *a trifling disease*, morbus levis : *a severe disease*, morbus gravis : *a dangerous disease*, morbus periculosus : *not dangerous, but tedious*, non periculosus sed longus : *a hereditary disease*, * morbus patrius (*inherited from a father ;* e. g., pedum dolor, *Plin. Ep.*, 1, 12, 4) ; * morbus, qui per successionem quandam traditur (*after Plin. Ep.*, 1, 12, 4 ; plerumque morbi per successiones quasdam, ut alia, traduntur) : *diseases that return periodically* (i. e., *at the same season of the year*), valetudines certo tempore recurrentes : *to be subject to periodical diseases (of the bowels,* &c.), commoveri statis temporibus (alvo, capite, &c., *Plin.*). *To be suffering from disease*, ægrotare (*opposed to* valĕre) ; ægrotum esse ; in morbo esse ; morbo laborare *or* affectum esse ; morbo vexari *or* conflictari ; iniquâ valetudine conflictari ; ægro corpore esse ; infirmâ atque ægrâ valetudine esse : *to be suffering severely from disease*, graviter *or* gravi morbo ægrotum esse : *to be suffering from a disease that is likely to end fatally*, ægrotare mortifĕre ; mortifero morbo affectum esse ; novissimâ valetudine conflictari : *to fall ill of a disease*, in morbum cadere, incidere, delabi (*all Cic.*) : *to be ill of a disease ;* vid. "*to be ill :*" *to die of a disease*, morbo (aliquo) mori ; a morbo perire ; in morbum implicitum [*accusative agreeing with person*] mori *or* decedere : *to be carried off by a disease*, morbo opprimi (*Cic.*), absumi (*Sall.*), consumi, confici (*Sall.*), *or* perire (*Nep.*) : *to cure a disease*, morbo mederi ; morbo curationem adhibēre (*properly to treat it*) ; morbum depellere : *to remove the cause of a disease*, morbum evellere : *to recover from a disease*, ex morbo convalescere ; ex morbo recreari : vires recolligere ; morbo defungi ; ex morbo evadere ; *a disease increases*, morbus gravescit, aggravescit *or* ingravescit ; morbus crescit ; morbus *or* valetudo increscit ; morbus fit amplior ; morbus superat *or* prævălet (*is getting beyond the possibility of cure*) : *is diminishing*, morbus minuitur, senescit ; levior esse cœpit : *is stationary*, morbus consistit, subsistit *or* quiescit ; *leaves me*, morbus decedit a me ; *returns*, repetit ; *varies*, morbus variat ; *is spreading itself among the lower orders*, vis morbi vagatur per ignota capita. || *Disease of plants*, morbus (e. g., *even trees have their diseases*, infestantur etiam arbores morbis) : ægrotatio : ægritudo : malum : vitium (*all Plin.*, 17, 24, 37). *The disease affects the roots*, in radices erumpit vis morbi ; *the extremities of (the boughs)*, vis morbi erumpit in cacuminum digitos, qui longissime a toto corpore exeunt (*Plin. ; comparing it, however, with the human body*) : *diseases peculiar to fig-trees*, peculiaria fici vitia (*Plin.*) : *figs are the most liable to this disease*, maxime id fici sentiunt : *liable to a disease*, morbo alicui obnoxius : *this disease is occasioned by close, damp weather*, nascitur hoc vitium tepore humido et lento (*Plin.*) : *to suffer from a disease*, aliquo morbo laborare : aliquid vitium sentire.

DISEASE, *v.*, morbum alicui inferre *or* incutere ; aliquem valetudine tentare (e. g., *of an unhealthy autumn*). *To be diseased*, ægrotare, ægrotum esse, &c. [Vid. "*to be suffering from* DISEASE."] *To be diseased in mind*, ab animo ægrum esse ; animus ægrotat : miserum esse ex animo (*of wretchedness ; Plaut., Trin.*, 2, 3, 6). || DISEASED, æger (*general term for every sort of illness or uneasiness, whether of body or mind ; also of plants ; and improperly of the state,* &c.) : ægrotus (*actually ill ; Dōd. is wrong in confining it to the body only ;* ægrotus animus, *Ter. ;* ægrota respublica, *Cic.*) : morbidus (*very rare ; of animals and things ;* apes, *Varr. ;* corpus, *Plin. ;* pars, *Lucr.*) : affectus valetudine. JN. invalidus et æger : æger atque invalidus : infirmus atque æger. *A diseased (state of the) commonwealth*, ægra, *or* ægra sauciaque, *or* ægrota respublica : *diseased in mind*, æger animo : *a diseased mind*, æger animus (*Sall., Liv.*) ; saucius animus (*Cic., Att.*, 1, 17, 1) : *the diseased parts*, affectæ partes (e. g., oris ; *opposed to* integræ, *Cels.*).

DISEMBARK, TR., exponere (*the proper word, either persons or things*, merces—milites, copias, exercitum) ; *with or without* e nave *or* navibus (*Cæs.*) ; in terram (*Cæs.*) ; in litore (*Suet., Just.*) ; *of troops also*, copias e classe educere (*Nep.*) : *to prevent any body from disembarking*, aliquem navibus egredi prohibēre (*Cæs.*) : *an opportunity of disembarking*, occasio egressûs (*Hirt., Bell. Afr.*, 3). ☞ In *is found both with accusative and ablative ;* in terram (*Cæs.*) ; in terrâ (*Vell.*, 2, 79, 4) ; *so* in Africâ (*Liv.*, 28, 44, 10) ; *also without preposition*, quibus regionibus exercitum exposuisset (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 29). || INTRANS., escendere ; exire, *with or without* in terram, in litus (ī) : exponi (*Hor.*) : (e) navi egredi *or* egredi *only ;* exscensionem facere (*Liv. ; of the admiral*) : *to disembark at Erythræ, at Delphi*, &c., ad Erythras exscensionem facere (*Liv.*) ; Delphos escendere (*Liv.*, 29, 11) ; *on the continent*, in continentem exscensionem facere (*Liv.*).

DISEMBARKMENT, exscensio (*a favorite term of Livy's ; not in Cæsar or Cicero*) : egressus (*Cæs.*). *To effect a disembarkment*, exscensionem facere. *The best place for disembarkment*, optimus egressus (*Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 8) : *after the disembarkment of the troops*, exposito exercitu.

DISEMBARRASS, solvere, exsolvere, relaxare aliquem aliquâ re : eximere, exuere aliquem aliquâ re : expedire aliquem aliquâ re, *also* a, ex re : exonerare aliquâ re (*disburden him of*) : levare, liberare aliquem re (☞ extricare, *not Cic. ;* vid. TO FREE). *To disembarrass one's self*, se exsolvere *or* relaxare (aliquâ re) ; se expedire ab aliquâ re (*all*, e. g., occupationibus) : dejicere *or* depellere aliquid (*fling it off by an effort*) : se abducere ab aliquâ re (e. g., ab omni curâ reipublicæ).

DISEMBARRASSMENT, liberatio alicujus rei (*from any thing*). JN. liberatio et vacuitas alicujus rei (e. g., omnis molestiæ, *Cic.*) : levatio alicujus rei (e. g., doloris, officii debiti, *Cic.*). *Mostly by circumlocution. I am very glad to hear of your disembarrassment from . . .*, quod te a re expediisti, valde mihi gratum est.

DISEMBITTER, condire (e. g., oleas albas nisi condieris, propter amaritudinem illas respuit palatum, *Varr.*) : amaritudinem hebetare (*after Plin.*, 24, 11, 64) : suavem reddere.

DISEMBODY. || *Discharge from military service* [vid. DISBAND]. || *To free from the prison of the body*, corporis vinculis plane relaxere (e. g., se, *Cic.*). *Disembodied*, * in his compagibus corporis non jam inclusus (*after De Sen.*, 21, 77) : qui (quæ, quod) ex corpore excessit (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 32, 78) : corporis expers (*without a body, Cic.*). *They assert that disembodied spirits still live*, aiunt animos manēre, e corpore quum excesserint.

DISEMBOGUE, TRANS., effundere (e. g., se in oceanum, *Plin.*). || INTRANS., se effundere : effundi ; *into the sea*, in mare effundi *or* se effundere ; in mare fluere, influere ; in mare erumpere (*with violence*) : in mare decurrere (*Liv.*), deferri (*Plin.*), evadit (*Curt.*), evolvi (*Plin.*). Vid. DISCHARGE.

DISEMBOWEL, exenterare (*pre- and post-classical*) : eviscerare (*poetical and post-classical prose*).

DISENCHANT, * incantatum *or* effascinatum præstigiis exsolvere.

DISENCUMBER, onere liberare *or* levare ; *any body of any thing*, exonerare aliquâ re : levare, liberare *or* solvere aliquâ re : demere alicui aliquid. *To disencumber one's self of*, expedire se (e. g., ab omni occupatione, *Cic. ;* ærumnis, curâ, *Ter.*) : exsolvere se (e. g., occupationibus). *I have met with many hinderances, of which I have not yet effectually disencumbered myself*, multa me impedierunt, quæ ne nunc quidem satis expedita sunt (*Cic.*) : *to disencumber one's self of cares*, curas deponere : *to disencumber the mind of its griefs*, ægritudinem abjicere *or* exuere (*both Cic.*). Vid. TO FREE.

DISENCUMBRANCE, liberatio (alicujus rei) : liberatio et vacuitas alicujus rei (*Cic.*) : levatio (e. g., ægritudinis, doloris).

DISENGAGE, solvere : dissolvere : separare : segregare : sejungere : secernere : abscindere : semovēre : disjungere [SYN. *in* DETACH] : liberare (*to free*) : expedire aliquem (a, *or* ex re, *or* re) : exsolvere (re, ex re). *To disengage one's self from any body*, se sejungere ab aliquo ; *any body from any body*, disjungere aliquem ab aliquo ; divellere aliquem ab aliquo (*violently*) : *to disengage myself from a cause I have hitherto supported*, dissociare causam meam : *to disengage one's self from business*, expedire se ab occupatione : exsolvere se occupationibus : relaxare se ab occupationibus (*partially*) : *to disengage one's thoughts from external objects*, a consuetudine oculorum mentis aciem abducere : revocare mentem a sensibus (*Cic*) : cogitationem ab consuetudine abducere (*Cic.*). [Vid. DETACH.] || *To be disengaged ;* vid. *next word.*

DISENGAGED. || *Detached*, &c., *past participle of the verbs.* || *Unoccupied*, occupationibus exsolutus (*if one has freed one's self from business*) : vacuus (*with nothing on one's hands to do ; or, of time*, &c., *with nothing requiring to be done ; also of a female not married or engaged to be married ;* e. g., vacuis indicere nuptias, *Pseud. Quint.*) : otiosus : feriatus (*taking a holiday*) : nullis negotiis implicitus (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 19, 51) : * a nullo vocatus *or* invitatus (*not invited by any body*) : *to be disengaged*, vacuum, otiosum, &c., esse ; nihil negotii habēre (*have no business*) : * ad neminem promisisse (*to have accepted no engagement to dinner*, &c. ; *after Cic.*, 2 *De Orat.*, 22, 77, quod ad fratrem promiserat).

DISENGAGEMENT. || *Liberation*, liberatio (*from any thing*, alicujus rei. [Vid. DISEMBARRASSMENT]. || *Separation*, vid. || *Vacancy, leisure*, vid.

DISENNOBLE, * nobilitatis honore privare (*properly*) : dedecorare : dehonestare (*improperly, dishonor*).

DISENROLL, nomen alicujus eximere de tabulis : eradere aliquem albo (e. g., e albo, *of a senator, Tac.*).

DISENTANGLE. ‖ *Unravel*, &c., *what was entangled*, explicare (*properly*; e. g., capillum, *Varr.*; fusos; *and improperly*; e. g., negotia): expedire (*improperly*; *to set straight what was* impeditus, &c.). Jn. explicare et expedire (e. g., *any body's affairs*, alicujus negotia): exsolvere (e. g., nexus, *Lucr.*; nexus legis, *Tac.*): relaxare (*to loosen, make loose, what was coiled tightly*; e. g., nodos, *Lucr.*). ‖ *To free from difficulties, business*, &c. *To disentangle any body from any thing*, solvere, exsolvere, relaxare aliquem aliquâ re; eximere, exuere aliquem aliquâ re; expedire aliquem aliquâ re [vid. TO FREE *for* SYN. *and phrases*, &c.). *To disentangle a notion*, (animi sui) complicatam notionem evolvere; *to disentangle one's self from any thing*, se exsolvere (e. g., corpore, *of the soul*, *Virg.*; e nervis, &c., *Lucr.*; se occupationibus, *Cic.*). Vid. TO EXTRICATE.

DISENTHRONE. Vid. DETHRONE.

DISENTRANCE, *perhaps* * animum alicujus a corpore abstractum revocare (*from an ecstasy*): * aliquem ex artissimo somno mortique simillimo excitare *or* suscitare.

DISESTEEM, *s.*, contemtus: contemtio: despicientia: existimatio amissa. [Vid. CONTEMPT.] *To fall into disesteem*, existimatio alicujus violatur (*by any thing*, aliquâ re); de existimatione suâ aliquid perdere *or* deperdere; detrimentum existimationis facere (*to suffer loss of reputation*); in contemtionem adduci (aliquâ re); in contemtionem venire (*to fall into contempt; with any body*, alicui); nomen perdere (*of a wine*, *Cato*).

DISESTEEM, *v.*, parvi æstimare, nullo numero putare aliquem *or* aliquid. Vid. DESPISE.

DISFAVOR, *s.* ‖ *Displeasure*, &c.; *discountenance*, vid. *Sometimes* odium alicujus (*displeasure, aversion; opposed to* gratia: ☞ ingratia *is not Latin*); ira (*anger*): *to incur any body's disfavor*, incurrere in alicujus offensionem; alicui in odium venire; ex magnâ gratiâ et favore in invidiam alicujus venire (*after Sall., Jug.*, 13, 7); collectam gratiam alicujus effundere (*throw away the favor one had won, Cic.*); amittere aliquem (e. g., optimates = favorem optimatium, *in antithesis with* milites reconciliasse, *Nep., Dion.*, 7, 2); favor, quo aliquis aliquem amplexus est, elanguescit (*after Curt.*, 10, 7, 3, *and Liv.*, 2, 56, *in.*): *to be in disfavor with any body*, in offensâ esse apud aliquem (*Cic., Att.*, 9, 2, 2): *to be in terrible disfavor*, magnâ esse apud aliquem offensâ (*ib.*): *if you fear to incur his disfavor*, si iram ejus metuis. ‖ *Disobliging act*; vid. "*an* UNKINDNESS."

DISFAVOR, *v.* Vid. DISCOUNTENANCE, DISAPPROVE.

DISFIGURATION. ‖ *The act of disfiguring*, deformatio: depravatio. Vid. DEFORMATION. ‖ *The state of being disfigured*: vid. DEFORMITY.

DISFIGURE, *v.* Vid. TO DEFORM.

DISFIGURED. Vid. DEFORMED, DEFACED.

DISFIGUREMENT. Vid. DEFORMATION.

DISFRANCHISE, aliquem suffragio privare: jure suffragii prohibêre aliquem; aliquos excludere suffragiis (*the last two*, *Cic., Rep.*, 2, 22, 40): civitatem alicui adimere (*with regard to the rights of citizenship*). *To be disfranchised*, prohiberi jure suffragii; excludi suffragiis (*of a number*).

DISFRANCHISEMENT, * jus suffragii ademtum: * civitas alicui ademta. *To remove any body's disfranchisement*, suffragia alicui reddere (e. g., populo, *Suet., Calig.*, 16).

DISGORGE, exscreare (*by coughing, from the throat*, &c.): exspuere (*to spit out*): vomere: evomere: ejicere: rejicere (*to vomit*, evomere; *also of volcanoes*, evomere ignes; *of streams*, in mare se evomere, *Plin.*; *and, figuratively, of wealth*, pecuniam devoratam evomere, *Cic.*; *of wrath*, iram, virus acerbitatis, &c., in aliquem evomere): per os reddere (*from the mouth*): eructare (*to belch forth*; aquam, *Varr.*; flammas, &c.).

DISGRACE, *or* DISGRACEFULNESS, turpitudo (*immorality, which brings disgrace on any body*): ignominia (*the loss of honor, especially by a civil or military punishment, deserved or undeserved*). Jn. ignominia et turpitudo *or* ignominia turpitudoque: infamia (*bad reputation, the bad opinion generally entertained of a person's moral character, and the disgrace thereby brought on him*). Jn. turpitudo atque infamia: dedecus (*a deviation from the conduct of a man of honor, from whom noble actions are expected*). Jn. ignominia et dedēcus, *or* dedĕcus et infamia, *or* macula (*the stigma, blemish*) et dedēcus: probrum (*a stain on the morality of one from whom, if not noble actions, yet irreproachable moral conduct is expected*). Jn. probrum et dedēcus: flagitium et dedēcus (*of a villainous action*): *any thing brings disgrace* (*on any body*), aliquid infamiam habet *or* infert; fit aliquid dedecori; aliquid alicui est turpitudini, *or* ignominiæ, *or* infamiæ, *or* dedecori, *or* probro: *any body brings disgrace on me*, mihi est aliquis dedecori *or* maculæ et dedecori; aliquis me dedecorat: *to bring disgrace on one's family*, familiam dedecorare: *any body brings disgrace on himself*, aliquis in dedecus incurrit; aliquis dedecus admittit (*Cæs.*; e. g., *by an act of cowardice*): *to incur such disgrace*, tantum dedecus admittere (*Cæs.*): *to suffer both disgrace and loss*, tum in damna tum in dedecus incurrere: *to consider any thing a disgrace*, aliquid turpe ducere *or* putare; probro habêre aliquid; turpe sibi esse aliquid arbitrari. *They look on this as a disgrace*, hæc apud illos turpia putantur; hæc apud illos infamia ponuntur (*are reckoned among disgraceful things or actions*): *to think any thing a disgrace to a person*, ducere alicui aliquid probro. *I fear it will be a disgrace to my country, if*, &c., vereor ne civitati meæ sit opprobrio, si, &c. (*Nep., Con.*, 3): *to dread disgrace*, ignominiam fugere ac dedecus (*Cic.*): *as a mark of disgrace*, ignominiæ causâ (e. g., *to be asked after all the rest*): *to be considered a disgrace* (*of a person*), turpem inveniri: *to our disgrace*, cum nostrâ ignominiâ; cum nostro dedecore: *what a disgrace!* proh pudor! o indignum facinus! *to wipe off or blot out a disgrace*, maculam delēre *or* eluere; labem ignominiæ abolēre. ‖ *By metonymy = a person who has brought disgrace on himself, or a disgraceful thing*, dedecus: opprobrium (e. g., dedecus naturæ, *Phædr.*; opprobria Romuli Remique! *ye who disgrace Romulus and Remus! Cat.*; opprobria majorum, *Tac.*): macula: macula atque ignominia: nota atque ignominia (*the thing or the blemish that disgraces*): labes (*both of persons and things*): *to be a disgrace to one's family*, familiam dedecorare. ‖ *A state of being out of favor* [vid. DISFAVOR]. ‖ *State of being degraded, or out of favor* (e. g., *at court*): *to be in disgrace*, * ignominiæ causâ loco motum esse: *to be in disgrace at court*, principi in odium venire; ex magnâ gratiâ et favore in invidiam principis venire.

DISGRACE, *v.* ‖ *To dishonor*, dedecorare: dedecore afficere: polluere (*to pollute whatever is esteemed inviolable and sacred*; e. g., *the noble name of a family, a maid*, &c.): *to disgrace any body*, alicujus famam dehonestare (*to injure his good name*): aliquem ignominiâ afficere, ignominiam alicui imponere, *or* injungere, *or* (*in a lasting manner*) inurere; aliquem ignominiâ notare (*to mark with ignominy, destroy one's honor or reputation, brand with disgrace; the last especially of the censor, then also genitive*; vid. *Held, Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 7). ‖ *To be a disgrace to*, dedecorare: turpitudini, ignominiæ, probro, infamiæ *or* dedecori esse: *to disgrace one's family*, familiam dedecorare: *not to disgrace the Antonines*, non deesse nomini Antoninorum: *to disgrace one's self by any thing*, se dedecorare aliquâ re: *any thing disgraces me*, aliquid mihi est dedecori *or* turpitudini. ‖ *To put out of favor* (e. g., *at court*), aliquem dejicere honore (*to deprive any body of an honorable post*; e. g., consulatu, prætură); aliquem ignominiâ notare ac loco movēre (*deprive him of his rank, as a mark of disgrace*); aliquem opprimere (*by cabals*, &c.; vid. *Nep., Dat.*, 5, 2). Vid. *last article*.

DISGRACEFUL, turpis: fœdus (*heinous, either in a physical or a moral respect*). Jn. turpis et fœdus: obscenus (*causing disgust, either by being looked at or listened to*): spurcus (*of a disgusting nature, dirty*): ignominiosus (*ignominious; of things*; e. g., *flight*): inhonestus (*dishonorable, immoral; of persons and things*). Jn. turpis et inhonestus: flagitiosus (*full of vile actions, villainous; of persons and things*): contumeliosus (*full of contumely*): probrosus (*being a blemish on any body's character*): scelere contaminatus (*contaminated with crime; of persons*): nefarius (*acting or being contrary to human and divine laws; of persons and things*): *to be disgraceful*, ignominiæ, *or* dedecori, *or* probro, *or* turpitudini, *or* opprobrio esse: *to consider any thing, or look upon any thing, as disgraceful*, turpe putare *or* ducere aliquid; *as very disgraceful*, in turpissimis rebus habēre: (*any thing*) *looks disgraceful*, turpi esse aspectu; deformem esse: *disgraceful things*, res turpes; flagitia (*villainies*); nefaria, *plural* (*unutterable atrocities*): *to lead a disgraceful life*, turpiter et flagitiose vivere: *disgraceful indeed* (*sc. what you are relating*)! o indignum facinus! *in a disgraceful manner*. Vid. DISGRACEFULLY.

DISGRACEFULLY, turpiter; fœde; flagitiose; nefarie; *also* per ignominiam *or* cum ignominiâ (☞ ignominiose *in later writers only*); contumeliose; turpiter; per dedecus (e. g., vitam amittere). SYN. *in* DISGRACEFUL.

DISGRACIOUS. Vid. DISAGREEABLE.

DISGUISE, *v.* ‖ *To conceal by an unusual habit*, alicui alium vestitum dare (*after Nep., Dat.*, 9, 3): *to disguise one's self*, mutare vestem (*Cic., Planc.*, 41, 98; *Vell.*, 2, 41, 2); habitum suum permutare (*Just.*, 2, 7, 19; *in which passage it is said of Codrus*, "permutato regis habitu .... castra hostium ingreditur"): *to disguise one's self in men's clothes*, virilem vestem induere (*Just.*); pro fœminâ puerum simulare: sexum mentiri (*Just.*, 1, 2, 2, *and* 4, *speaking of Semiramis*): *to disguise one's self in a shepherd's dress*, pastoralem cultum induere (*Vell.*, 1, 2, 2, *speaking of Codrus*: "depositâ veste regiâ, pastoralem cultum induit"): *disguised*, veste mutatâ; permutato habitu: *disguised as a soldier, or in a soldier's dress*, ornatu militari: *to disguise a person*, * alienâ veste occultare aliquem: *to disguise one's face*, caput velare (*if with a veil*): * larvam sibi accommodare *or* aptare. [Vid. *also* MASK.] ‖ *To hide by a counterfeit appearance*, occultare et dissimulare aliquid (e. g., appetitum voluptatis): dissimulare et occultare (*both Cic.*; vid. TO CLOKE): *to disguise one's opinion or sentiments*, sententiam celare; *one's anger*, iram; *one's grief, vexation, hatred*, &c., ægritudinem animi, odium, &c., dissimulare. ‖ *To disfigure*, vid. ‖ *To deform by liquor* (*colloquially*), temulentum facere; vino onerare. *Disguised in liquor*, bene potus: temulentus: vino gravis.

DISGUISE, *s.* ‖ *A counterfeit habit*, vestis mutata: *in disguise*, veste mutatâ; permutato habitu. [Vid. TO DISGUISE.] *Saint Croix came to Paris in disguise*, * Sanctocrucius mutato vestitu habituque Lutetiam Parisiorum pervenit. ‖ *A false appearance*, species (*general term for the external looks of any thing*): imago, simulacrum (*the picture, as it were, of any thing; the assumed look of any thing*): species quædam alicujus rei assimulata (e. g., virtutis): aliena persona (*an assumed character*): *to betray any body under the disguise of friendship*, aliquem per simulationem amicitiæ prodere: *to conceal great ability under the disguise of stupidity*, summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiæ tegere: *to throw off a disguise*, personam deponere (*properly and improperly*); simulationem deponere (*improperly*): *then Appius threw off his disguise*, ille finis Appio alienæ personæ ferendæ (*Liv.*, 3, 36): *to strip any body of his disguise*, alicui personam demere; alicujus capiti

personam detrahere (*properly and improperly*); alicui *or* rei personam demere et reddere faciem suam (*improperly*; vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 24, 12). Vid. MASK.

DISGUST, *s.*, fastidium (*the consequence of being satiated, the offensiveness of an object to the taste, whether physical or moral*): satietas (*the state of being satiated*; i. e., *when an object has lost its charm for us, and affords no more enjoyment; hence, also, the loss of interest in any thing from long familiarity with it; physically and morally*). JN. fastidium quoddam et satietas: animus alienus (*estrangement from any body*): tædium (*the French "ennui," with reference to what is, or seems to us, tedious; first used in prose by Livy; Cicero uses* "satietas" *instead*): nausea (*vavσία, physical disgust, as consequence of a disordered stomach; also, in a moral sense, as a stronger term for* fastidium; *but only found in Mart.*, 4, 37): *to cause disgust,* fastidium *or* satietatem creare; fastidium movēre alicui (e. g., stomacho †); fastidium, *or* satietatem, *or* tædium afferre; tædio afficere aliquem; nauseam facere; odium alicujus rei facere; stomachum movēre: *to feel or conceive disgust,* satietas *or* tædium alicujus rei me capit; venit mihi aliquid in tædium; tædium mihi affert *or* adducit aliquid: *to be filled with disgust of any thing,* magnum alicujus rei odium me capit; pertæsum est me alicujus rei; *also* nauseare (*vavσιᾶν*); fastidire aliquid; tædet me alicujus rei; satietas, *or* tædium alicujus rei me capit *or* tenet. *I have come to feel disgust at any thing* (e. g., *food*), fastidium est mihi aliquid: *with disgust,* fastidiose; non sine nauseâ.

DISGUST, *v.* ‖ *To cause disgust* [vid. DISGUST, *s.*]. *To be disgusted with,* piget *or* tædet me alicujus rei: male me habet aliquid: ægre habeo *or* patior aliquid: moleste, graviter, *or* ægre fero aliquid; aliquâ re offenditur animus meus (*Cic.*). *To be disgusted with life,* tædet, *or* piget me vitæ, *or* vivere; vita displicet (*Ter.*). *I am disgusted at every thing,* stomachor omnia: *to disgust any body with any thing,* alicui aliquid invisum facere; alicujus animum ab aliquâ re avertere *or* alienare: *you know how easily I am disgusted,* nosti stomachi mei fastidium: *which disgusted me more,* &c., quæ mihi majori stomacho fuerunt, quam, &c. (*offended, enraged me*): *to be disgusted with one's self,* laborare fastidio sui (*Sen.; speaking of* stultitia); sibi displicēre (*Ter., Heaut.*, 5, 4, 20). ‖ *Offend, displease,* offendere aliquem; stomachum movēre alicui (*enrage him*): avertere aliquem *or* alicujus animum ab aliquo. Vid. OFFEND.

DISGUSTFUL. Vid. DISGUSTING.

DISGUSTFULLY. Vid. DISGUSTINGLY.

DISGUSTING, fastidium creans *or* afferens (*causing disgust; of things*): teter (*with reference to smell, taste, and look*; e. g., sapor, odor, aqua, &c.): odiosus (*odious, nauseous, tiresome, tedious, tiring to listen to,* &c.; *of persons and things*): *in a disgusting manner,* odiose: *to have a disgusting appearance,* habitu aspectuque tetro esse (e. g., *of books or things that have been soiled*): *to be disgusting,* fastidio *or* fastidiis adhærescere (*of things, Cic., De Or.*, 1, 61, 258).

DISGUSTINGLY, odiose: tetre (teterrime; e. g., se gerere).

DISH. ‖ *As vehicle of meat,* patĭna (*a broad and deep dish, with a cover, in which fish,* &c., *were served up*): patella (*a smaller* "patina," *of clay or metal, as well for cooking as serving up meats*): lanx (*a deeper, hollow, bellied dish, sometimes of considerable size, for serving up meats*): magis *or* magida (*a dish similar to the* lanx, *only used for serving up*): scutula: scutella (*a flat, square, or oblong small dish*): paropsis (*παροψίς, a small dish for serving up meats; also an additional dish containing some delicacy*): ferculum (*properly, a tray; then what is served up together = course*): ☞ catinus *or* catinum *was the pot in which the poorer classes also put their food on the table*; vid. *Hor., Sat.*, 1, 6, 115. ‖ *The meat served in a dish,* cibus (*general term for food*): *a dainty dish,* cibus suavis. ☞ *In such expressions as "a dish of vegetables,"* &c., *"dish" is omitted*; e. g., olus coxit: *a dish of roast thrushes,* assi turdi: *to load a table with the rarest dishes,* mensam conquisitissimis epulis construere (*Cic.*): *a dish of cold meat* (i. e., *for one's dinner*), prandium sine mensâ: *a hot or warm dish,* cibi calidi (*plural*): *this is a dish for an epicure,* est hæc quoque res inter opera ganeæ: *this bird is considered a first-rate dish,* hæc ales nunc inter primas expetitur: *to be fond of good dishes,* laute cœnitare.

DISH (UP), apponere cœnam.

DISHABILLÉ. Vid. DESHABILLE.

DISHABIT (*obsolete*), domo expellere.

DISH-CLOUT, penicillus (*a sponge for wiping*).

DISHEARTEN. Vid. to DISCOURAGE.

DISHEVELLED (*of the hair*), capillus effusus (*opposed to* capillus nodo vinctus; vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 124, 22); crines passi: capillus passus (*the hair flying, as in the wind*).

DISHONEST. ‖ *Void of honesty,* ab honestate remotus: malus (*bad; general term*): improbus (*that is not as it ought to be, according to Divine and human laws*): infidelis (*unfaithful*): infidus (*not trustworthy, as to conduct*): perfidus (*treacherous, in particular actions*): subdŏlus (*cunning, crafty*): fraudulentus (*deceitful*): fallax (*practiced in roguery*): sordidus (*of a person; dishonorable and dirty*). ‖ *Dishonored,* inhonestus. ‖ *Disgraceful,* vid. ‖ *Unchaste,* vid.

DISHONESTLY, improbe; perfide; fraudulenter; per fraudem: *most dishonestly,* per summam fraudem et malitiam [SYN. *in* DISHONEST]. ‖ *Unchastely,* impudice (*late*); parum caste (e. g., *to live,* vivere).

DISHONESTY. ‖ *Want of honesty,* improbitas: infidelitas: perfidia [SYN. *in* DISHONEST]: fraus (*especially of a single act*; e. g., fraude perspectâ, *Cæs.*): fraus et malitia. ‖ *Unchastity,* impuritas; impudicitia; libidines [SYN. *in* UNCHASTE]. ‖ *Deceit,* vid.

DISHONORABLE, inhonestus (*opposed to* honestus; e. g., homo, vulnus, &c.): turpis (*base, disgraceful; opposed to* honestus: gloriosus): infamis (*evil spoken of, infamous; all three of men or things*): injustus atque inhonestus (e. g., nihil quod sit injustum atque inhonestum expetere, *Cic.*). *A dishonorable action,* factum dedecoris plenum: *dishonorable flight,* turpis fuga (*in antithesis to* gloriosa mors): *to ask any thing dishonorable,* rogare rem turpem (*Cic.*). *What can be more dishonorable than this?* quid hoc turpius? quid fœdius? *a most dishonorable person,* homo omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, *or* turpissimus atque inhonestissimus: *a very dishonorable source of gain,* turpissimus quæstus; illiberalis et sordidus quæstus: *a very dishonorable method,* sordidissima ratio et inquinatissima (*Cic.*).

DISHONORABLY. Vid. DISHONESTLY.

DISHONOR, *s.* Vid. DISGRACE, *s.*

DISHONOR, *v.* Vid. DISGRACE, *v.*

DISHONORER, *by circumlocution,* qui existimationem alicujus violat, offendit, oppugnat, lacerat (*attacks his good name*): qui ignominiâ aliquem notat, afficit, &c. (*disgraces him*): qui dedecori est alicui (*is a disgrace to him,* &c.).

DISHUMOR. Vid. CROSSNESS.

DISINCLINATION, declinatio (alicujus rei; *opposed to* appetitio): fuga (alicujus rei, *inclination to escape any thing*; e. g., *work*): odium (*dislike, aversion*): animus alienus *or* aversus (*to any body,* ab aliquo; *aversion, unfriendly feeling*): *disinclination to work,* declinatio *or* fuga laboris: *to feel a disinclination to any thing,* alienum esse ab aliquâ re; abhorrēre ab aliquâ re (*stronger term*): *to any body,* ab aliquo animo esse alieno *or* averso: *a strong disinclination,* ab aliquo animo esse aversissimo: *to feel a violent disinclination to writing,* prorsus abhorret animus a scribendo (*Cic.*): *nature has implanted in animals a disinclination to what would be injurious to them,* natura bestiis dedit a rebus pestiferis recessum (*Cic.*): *we have a natural disinclination to any thing,* ab aliquâ re naturâ declinamus *Cic.; of shunning it; opposed to* naturâ appetere aliquid): *a morbid disinclination to any thing,* vitiosa ad aliquid offensio (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 20, 23): *to feel a disinclination to marriage,* abhorrēre ab uxore ducendâ (*Cic.*).

DISINCLINE, *any body to any body,* abducere, abstrahere, distrahere, subducere aliquem ab aliquo; *also* aliquem *or* alicujus voluntatem ab aliquo abalienare; *to any thing,* aliquem ab aliquâ re abstrahere, avocare, deducere (*Cic.*), avertere (*Nep.*).

DISINCLINED, alienus: alienatus; *to any body or any thing,* ab aliquo *or* ab aliquâ re aversus, alienatus, alienus: alicui *or* in aliquem malevolus: alicui inimicus (*stronger terms*): *not to be disinclined to believe any thing,* inclinato ad credendum esse animo: *to do any thing,* haud displicet (*with infinitive*). *I am not disinclined to concur with them in opinion,* haud pœnitet eorum sententiæ esse (*Liv.*, 1, 8).

DISINGENUOUS. Vid. DECEITFUL, FRAUDULENT.

DISINGENUOUSLY. Vid. DECEITFULLY, FRAUDULENTLY.

DISINGENUOUSNESS. Vid. DECEPTION, FRAUD.

DISINHERIT, } exheredare: hereditate
DISHERIT, } excludere: exheredem facere *or* scribere: ab hereditate submovēre (*if in an unjust manner or clandestinely*): *to disinherit one's son,* filium exheredare (*in one's will, in such a manner that the disinheritment does not take place before the father's death*); filium abdicare (*if during the father's lifetime*).

DISINTER, eruere (e. g., mortuum (*Cic.*).

DISINTERESTED, qui nihil de utilitatibus, nihil de commodis suis cogitat (*after Cic., Fin.*, 1, 10, 34): * qui commodis suis utilitatique non servit: qui suâ cupiditate non impellitur (*cf. Cic., Off.*, 1, 19, 63): utilitatis suæ immemor (*of persons who don't think of their own advantages*): gratuitus (*opposed to* mercenarius; *of things;* e. g., liberalitas): non præmiorum mercedibus evocatus (*Cic., Fin.*, 2, 31, 99; *with* non invitatus voluptatibus). *Not disinterested,* * suarum rerum cupidus: de utilitatibus suis semper cogitans: ad utilitatem suam omnia referens, &c. (*of persons*): mercenarius (*of actions*). *Is any thing disinterested or not?* aliquid gratuitumne est an mercenarium? *Our love for any thing should be disinterested,* etiamsi nulla sit utilitas ex aliquâ re: tamen ipsa propter se ipsam amanda est (*after Cic., Fin.*, 1, 20, 69). *He has acted in the most disinterested manner,* nihil ad utilitatem suam retulit, ac nihil omnino fecit causâ suâ: *to be disinterested,* suæ utilitatis immemorem esse.

DISINTERESTEDLY, sine præmio: sine mercede: nullâ quasi lenocinante mercede (*Cic.*): gratuito (*gratuitously, for nothing*). *Sometimes* liberaliter *may serve, or* abstinenter.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, animus utilitatis suæ immemor *or* oblītus: abstinentia (*opposed to* avaritia). *His disinterestedness was put to the proof,* tentata est ejus abstinentia (*Nep.*). *With the most absolute disinterestedness,* nullo prorsus commodo extrinsecus posito et quasi lenocinante mercede (*Cic.*).

DISJOIN, disjungere: dirimere, &c. Vid. to SEPARATE.

DISJOINT. ‖ *Separate into joints, or at the joints,* articulatim concīdere (*Plaut., Epid.*, 3, 4, 52): membra articulatim dividere (*separate joint by joint, Cic.; from an old poet*): secare, scindere (*to cut up*; e. g., *a fowl*): in frusta excutere (*divide a fowl,* &c., *into joints, Sen. Ep.*, 47, 4). ‖ *Dislocate,* vid. ‖ IMPROPR., destruere: dissolvere (*to separate the parts of what was constructed*): dissipare (*separate and scatter here and there;* e. g., *a statue*).

DISJOINTED, articulatim divisus (*properly*): interruptus (*having its continuity destroyed*): dissipatus (*scattered, as it were, in separate portions: also of a*

speech, loose, without accurate divisions, well connected together): fluctuans et dissolutus (eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc illuc): articulis membrisque non distinctus (*both of style*; "*a disjointed discourse*," *Cic.*).

DISJUNCTION, disjunctio (*Cic.*). Vid. DIVISION, SEPARATION.

DISJUNCTIVE, disjunctivus (*grammatical technical term, Charis., Diom., &c.*). *If we say, &c. . . ., it is a disjunctive proposition*, disjunctivum est, quum dicimus, &c. (*Dig.*).

DISJUNCTIVELY, separatim (*opposed to* conjunctim): seorsum (*opposed to* unâ): singulatim (*singly*; ☞ disjunctive *may be used as grammatical technical term*).

DISK, orbis (*general term for any circular and flat body*): discus (*the quoit of the ancients*): *the moon's disk*, orbis lunæ (*the face of the moon*; vid. *Plin.*, 2, 9, 6): orbis solis (*that of the sun*; vid. *Plin.*, 2, 23, 21): *in the shape of a disk*, orbiculatus: rotundus; in speciem orbis (*if adverbially used*).

DISLIKE, *s.* Vid. AVERSION.

DISLIKE, *v.*, ab aliquâ re abhorrêre *or* alienum esse (*have an antipathy, aversion, &c., to*): tædium mihi aliquid affert *or* adducit (*wearies me, &c.*): aliquid mihi displicet (*displeases me*): fastidire aliquid (*reject it with loathing*; e. g., *food*): *to dislike a person*, ab aliquo esse animo alieno *or* averso; odium suscepisse adversus aliquem; odium concepisse in aliquem; aliquem odisse *or* odio habêre. *Sometimes, but very seldom*, nolle alicui (c. g., cui qui nolunt: iidem tibi non sunt amici, *Cic.*). *To dislike to do any thing*, nolle, *with infinitive*; gravari, *with infinitive* (*after Cicero's time, also with accusative*, gravari terrenum equitem, *Hor.*; illum acerbum, *Sen.*): non libet (aliquid facere; e. g., ire, scribere, &c.). *If you dislike to go, I will go for you*, ego ibo pro te, si tibi non libet (*Plaut.*). OBS. gravari *and* non libet *are also used absolutely. But I will not press you, if you dislike it*, sin tibi id minus libebit, non urgebo. *I should not dislike it, if*, &c., ego vero non gravarer, si, &c. ‖ *Disrelish*, fastidire (*to reject what offends either one's physical or mental taste.*).

DISLIKENESS, dissimilitudo.

DISLIMB, membra articulatim dividere.

DISLOCATE. ‖ *To put out of joint*, luxare (☞ *not* eluxare, *which has no ancient authority in its favor*): extorquêre (*to dislocate by a wrench*; e. g., articulum, *Sen.*): ejicere (e. g., cervicem, armum): *to be dislocated*, suâ sede *or* suo loco moveri; *or* moveri *only* (*Cels.*); de suo loco emoveri (*to get out of its position, also of the joints of the body*); excĭdere (*to fall out of the socket; with or without* suâ sede; suis sedibus, *Cels.*, 8, 11); loco suo non esse (*of the parts that are in that state, Cels., ib.*): excessisse (*Cels.*, 8): ☞ prolabi, elabi, promoveri, erumpere *are used by Celsus chiefly when mentioning the direction in which the dislocation takes place. Dislocated*, loco suo motus: *dislocated limbs*, artus in pravum elapsi (*Tac., Hist.*, 4, 81). ‖ *Displace*, vid.

DISLOCATION, luxatura (*later only*): depravatio membrorum (*of the joints of the body*). *To reduce a dislocation*, articulum, qui excĭdit, reponere (*Cels.*), *or* in suam sedem compellere (*ib.*): *if the thigh can be bent, the dislocation is reduced in a moment*, protinus, si complicari femur potest, intus est (*ib.*). *A dislocation should always be reduced before inflammation begins*, quidquid loco suo motum est, ante inflammationem reponendum est (*Cels.*, 8, 11).

DISLODGE. ‖ *To remove or drive from a place of rest*, pellere: depellere: expellere: exigere (*drive out by force; without* ex, &c., *only if these prepositions may be supplied from the context*): propellere: propulsare (*to drive away or out by striking, beating, pushing*, &c.; e. g., *the enemy*, hostem; *then* propulsare, *also figuratively*): dejicere (*the military proper word of dislodging the enemy*; dejicere hostes muro, turribus, loco; ex saltu; ex castellis, &c.): proturbare (*drive away headlong*; e. g., hostem): submovêre (*to remove, and so get rid of*; e. g., hostem; noxia animalia). ‖ *To remove an army or its quarters*, castra in alium locum transferre; castra transferre (e. g., trans flumen; ultra locum); *also* milites in alia loca transducere.

DISLODGE, *v.*, INTR. *To change one's dwelling*, migrare, *or* demigrare in alium locum, *or* in alia loca (*general term for removing to another place; from one place to another*): domo *or* e domo emigrare (*to leave one's former abode*).

DISLOYAL, regis inimicus: regi *or* principi infidelis (*unfaithful to the sovereign; after* regi—fidelis, *Nep., Dat.*, 1, 3): qui odium concepit in regem; qui odium suscepit adversus regem: qui regi *or* principi non vult (*Cic.*), *or* non est amicus; *or by the general terms*: perfidus; perfidiosus; infidelis; infīdus [SYN. *in* FAITHLESS]: novarum rerum cupidus *or* avidus, novis rebus studens (*desiring political change*): proditor patriæ (*a traitor to one's country*): *disloyal* (*of conduct*, &c.), * principis voluntati (*or* legi, *or* patriæ legibus, *according to circumstances*), repugnans *or* contrarius. *To be disloyal* (*to his sovereign*), a rege desciscere; a regis amicitiâ deficere (*Nep., Con.*, 2; *revolt from him*): averso a principe *or* rege esse animo (*to dislike him*): novarum rerum causas quærere (*to attempt to bring about a revolution*, &c.): *to act as a disloyal subject*, leges perfringere *or* perrumpere (*to break the laws*).

DISLOYALLY, perfide; perfidiose [SYN. *in* FAITHLESS]; * haud fideli in aliquem animo: contra legem *or* leges (*against the laws*; e. g., *to act*).

DISLOYALTY, infidelitas (*the breach of faith that any body commits toward a person whom he was in duty bound to serve*; vid. *Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 23; Labienus quum Commium comperisset sollicitare civitates et conjurationem contra Cæsarem facere, infidelitatem ejus sine ullâ perfidiâ judicavit comprimi posse): aversus a rege animus.

DISMAL, tristis (*sad, whose grief or sorrow about present evils is visible and impressed on his face*): mœstus (*sad, melancholy; properly, of persons, but also of things*; vid., *also*, SAD): miser (*that excites compassion*; e. g., *situation*, res; *fate*, fortuna; *life*, vita): miserabilis (*miserable*; e. g., *aspect, sight*, aspectus): luctuosus (*sad, sorrowful*: e. g., *death*, exitium): flebilis (*that will draw forth tears*): *rather dismal*, subtristis (*rare, Ter.*): *very dismal*, pertristis; permœstus: *to have a dismal countenance*, vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre; vultu tristi *or* mœsto esse: *with a dismal countenance*, mœsto et conturbato vultu (*Auct. ad Herenn.*): *dismal news*, tristes nuncii: *a dismal end*, tristis exitus *or* eventus: *dismal times*, tempora misera, *or* dura, *or* iniqua; misera tempora et luctuosa (*Cic.*); temporum iniquitas, *or* gravitas, *or* calamitas. Vid. DARK, DREADFUL, &c.

DISMALLY, misere; miserabiliter; flebiliter: luctuose; *also* miserandum in modum. SYN. *in* DISMAL.

DISMALNESS, tristitia; mœstitia. SYN. *in* DISMAL.

DISMANTLE. ‖ *To strip*, nudare (*properly and improperly*): denudare: retegere: aperire (*properly, to make bare*): privare: spoliare (*to bereave*). ‖ *To demolish the works of a town*, castrum diruêre: munimenta oppidi solo æquare *or* adæquare; disjicere *or* a fundamentis disjicere (e. g., mœnia, munitiones, *Cæs., Liv.*; *not Cic.*).

DISMASK. Vid. UNMASK.

DISMAST, * malo (*or* malis) privare.

DISMAY, *v.* Vid. TO FRIGHTEN.

DISMAY, *s.* Vid. FRIGHT.

DISMEMBER, secare; dissecare (*general terms for cutting up*); membra articulatim dividere (*Attius? ap. Cic.*); membratim cædere (*to cut member by member, Plin.*, 9, 15, 18): truncare (*maim by hewing off*, &c.; e. g., cadavera; *poetical and post-Augustan*)

DISMISS. ‖ *To send away*, dimittere (*general term, to send off or away in different directions*): ablĕgare: amandare (*to give any body some commission*, &c., *in order to get rid of him*): amovêre (*from one's presence, as punishment*): solvere, exsolvere, liberare aliquem (aliquâ re, *to let him off, to free him from any thing*). *To dismiss an assembly*, concilium, conventum, &c., dimittere: *to dismiss the Senate*, senatum dimittere. ‖ *To divest of an office*, loco suo aliquem movêre (*general term*); removêre, *or* amovêre, *or* submovêre aliquem a munere (*especially of civil officers*): *to dismiss a magistrate*, abrogare *or* abolêre alicui magistratum (*both in the Roman sense, and* abolêre *with collateral notion of perpetual dismissal*); *a governor*, aliquem provinciâ demovêre; aliquem expellere potestate: *to be dismissed*, successorem accipere (i. e., *to have a successor appointed*).

DISMISSION, } missio (*especially the*
DISMISSAL, } *proper word of soldiers*): dimissio (*Cic., rare*): "*fair dismission*" (*Milt.*), missio honesta. Vid. DISCHARGE.

DISMOUNT, TRANS. ‖ *To throw off a horse*, aliquem de equo dejicere *or* deturbare; aliquem excutere *or* effundere (*of the horse itself*). ‖ *To throw from an elevation*, dejicere aliquid loco, de *and* e loco. ‖ *Of a piece of ordnance*, hostium tormenta ludificari (*to make them useless; after Liv.*, quibus ea, quæ hostes ingenti mole agerent, ludificaretur, 24, 34). [*Rau. gives* frangere pedamentum *or* pegma tormentorum.]

DISMOUNT, INTR. ‖ *To alight from a horse*, ex equo descendere; descendere *or* desilire ex equis (*of cavalry, in order to fight on foot*): *to make the cavalry dismount* (*to fight on foot*), equitatum *or* equitem deducere ad pedes. ‖ *To descend from an elevation*. Vid. TO DESCEND.

DISNATURED. Vid. UNNATURAL.

DISOBEDIENCE, parendi dedignatio (*Plin., Pan.*, 18.): ☞ inobedientia *not till Tertull., &c.*: immodestia (*bold, reckless disobedience, want of discipline*): contumacia (*stubbornness, intractableness*).

DISOBEDIENT, non parens: dicto non audiens; non *or* minus obediens: *to show one's self disobedient toward any body*, alicui non parêre: alicui dicto audientem non esse: non obedire alicui: minus obedientem esse alicui. SYN. *in* TO OBEY; vid., *also, the phrases in* TO DISOBEY.

DISOBEDIENTLY, non obedienter; *or with the verb. To behave disobediently*, non obtemperare; dicto audientem non esse.

DISOBEY, alicui non parêre: alicui dicto audientem non esse: non obedire alicui: minus obedientem esse alicui [SYN. *in* TO OBEY]: *to disobey any body's commands*, obedientiam relinquere et abjicere, nec alicui parêre (vid. *Cic., De Off.*, 1, 29, 102); alicujus imperium detrectare *or* (*Cæs.*) negligere; alicujus imperium auspiciumque abnuere (*both of soldiers; the latter in the sense of not choosing to obey orders.* ☞ *Also with the negative form of the verbs and phrases in* TO OBEY. vid.).

DISOBLIGE, lædere: offendere: violare [SYN. *in* OFFEND]: alicui adversari (*oppose, thwart*): alicui non gratificari; alicui gratificari, *or* obsequi, *or* morem gerere nolle: *to disoblige any body invariably*, omnia adversus aliquem facere. *I don't know why I should disoblige you by a refusal*, cur tibi hoc non gratificer, nescio. *To consider one's self disobliged*, se violatum *or* læsum putare; se læsum arbitrari (*Cic.*); aliquâ re offendi; ægre aliquid ferre; injuriam sibi factum putare.

DISOBLIGING, inofficiosus in aliquem (*disregarding one's duties toward him*): difficilis (*difficult to deal with*): injuriosus (*wrongful, offensive*): quod offensioni est, offensionem habet *or* affert: quod offendit: quod non vacat offensione: quod displicet (*offensive, displeasing*): odiosus (*that excites anger, and thus is hateful*): *not even a disobliging word*, ne vox quidem incommoda.

DISOBLIGINGLY, inurbane; aspere;

inhumaniter [Syn. *in* Disobliging]. *To answer disobligingly*, aspere respondēre.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, illiberalitas: inhumanitas: asperitas. Syn. *in* Disobliging.

DISORDER. ‖ *Want of regular disposition; confusion*, implicatio (e. g., rei familiaris): perturbatio ordinis (*the disturbed order of things*): perturbatio alicujus rei (*the act of confusing any thing*; e. g., exercitūs): negligentia alicujus rei (*neglect*; e. g., *in domestic affairs*, rei familiaris; vid., *also*, Confusion): *to throw into disorder, to be in disorder*, &c. [vid. "*to put*, &c., *into* Confusion"]: *the enemy advances in great disorder*, ordinibus incompositis effuse veniunt hostes: *they fled to their camp in great disorder*, effuso cursu castra repetunt. ‖ *Disturbance*, vid. ‖ *Irregularity* [vid. Confusion]. ‖ *Breach of laws*, licentia; effrenata licentia. ‖ *Disease*, vid. ‖ *Discomposure of the mind*, mentis perturbatio: animi commotio: animus perturbatus et incitatus: æstus, error, &c.: animi motus nimii (= perturbationes, *Cic*). Vid. Perturbation.

DISORDER, *v.* ‖ *To throw into confusion*, turbare (e. g., statum civitatis; ordines hostium): perturbare (e. g., exercitum, civitatem): conturbare (e. g., ordines, rem; *and especially* rationes, *accounts*): miscēre (*turn topsy-turvy*; e. g., rempublicam): confundere (e. g., ordines): ordinem alicujus rei perturbare (*Cic.*); ordinem alicujus rei confundere (e. g., disciplinæ, *Tac., Hist.*, 1, 60). *To disorder every thing*, omnia perturbare *or* miscēre. [Vid. Confusion *and* to Confuse]. ‖ *To disturb the body* (= *make sick*), morbum alicui afferre *or* incutere; aliquem valetudine tentare (e. g., *of an unhealthy autumn, Cæs.*): morbo tentare (*Cic.*): commovēre: *any body's stomach is disordered*, aliquis alvo commovetur (*Plin.*). ‖ *To disturb the mind*, mentem turbare; animum (vehementer) commovēre aliquâ re; animum conturbare (e. g., utilitatis specie); omnes animi sensus confundere († *Lucr.*). Vid., *also*, to Disturb.

DISORDERED. Vid. Disorderly.

DISORDERLY. ‖ *Confused*, turbatus: conturbatus: perturbatus: confusus. Jn. conturbatus et confusus: inconditus: perplexus [Syn. *in* to Confuse]: impeditus (*that is difficult to solve or to disentangle*). ‖ *Irregular*, incompositus (*not properly arranged or put to rights*): indigestus (*not properly distributed, all lying in a heap*; e. g., moles, turba): inordinatus (*not put in its place, rank, or file*; e. g., milites, impetus). ‖ *Lawless, vicious*, vid. ‖ *In a disorderly manner*, confuse: incomposite: sine ordine: negligenter: nullo ordine: sine ordinibus (*these two of soldiers marching in a disorderly way*): effuso cursu (*of soldiers flying*): contra morem obsequii, *or* contra fas disciplinæ (*in an insubordinate manner, Tac., Ann.*, 1, 19): dissolute: intemperanter: libidinose: effrenate. Syn. *in* Disorder.

DISORDERLY, *adv.* Vid. *end of* Disorderly, *adj.*

DISOWN. Vid. Deny, Disclaim.

DISPARAGE. Vid. Undervalue, Run down, Depreciate = *undervalue*.

DISPARAGEMENT, obtrectatio (e. g., *of another's fame or qualities*, alienæ gloriæ): despicientia: contemtio: contemtus. Jn. contemtio et despicientia; spretio [Syn. *in* Contempt]: ☞ elevatio (*Quint.*; *is a sort of ironical depreciation*): *without any disparagement to your dignity*, sine ullâ imminutione dignitatis tuæ (*of an actual lessening of it*). ‖ *Disgrace*, vid. ‖ *A match below the condition of one of the parties* (*French, mésalliance*), nuptiæ impāres: *to conclude such a match*, impāri *or* cum impāri jungi.

DISPARITY, dissimilitudo: differentia (e. g., naturarum, *Cic.*): diversitas (e. g., mira naturæ, *Tac., post-Augustan*): inæqualitas (*post-Augustan*; e. g., coloris, *Quint*). Vid. Difference.

DISPARK, παραδείσου, quem vocant (Angli), maceriam diruere, *or* dirui jubēre (*after* hanc in horto maceriam jube dirui, *Ter.*; *and* quos παραδείσους appellant Græci, *Gell.*).

DISPART. Vid. to Disjoin, to Divide.

DISPASSION. Vid. Calm, *s.*

DISPASSIONATE. Vid. Calm, *adj.*

DISPASSIONATELY. Vid. Calmly.

DISPATCH. Vid. Despatch.

DISPEL, pellere (*drive*; e. g., mœstitiam ex animo, *Cic.*; curas, *Hor.*): dispellere (*scatter*; caliginem, umbras, *Virg.*; tenebras, *Cic.*): depellere (*drive away*; morbum, pericula, molestias; metum alicui): propulsare (*drive forth; chase away*; morbos, *Cels.*; suspicionem a se, *Cic.*): dissolvere (*dissolve; figuratively*, alicujus gravitatem, *Cic.*): excutere (*dash away*; ineptias; severitatem): elevare (*to take away*; ægritudinem, sollicitudines, causas suspicionum): dissipare (e. g., curas, † *Hor.*). *To dispel suspicions*, suspiciones levare atque removēre; suspiciones diluere; causas suspicionum elevare. *To dispel any body's fear*, metum alicui levare (*Cic.*); metum alicui adimere (*Quint.*); metu exonerare aliquem (*Liv.*); metum removēre (*Liv.*); metum *or* timorem alicui dejicere (*Cic.*): metum solvere († *Virgil*); timorem tollere (*Cæs.*).

DISPEND. Vid. to Spend.

DISPENSARY, *perhaps* nosocomium *or* valetudinarium [vid. Infirmary]: taberna instructa et ornata medicinæ [gratuito] exercendæ causâ.

DISPENSATION. ‖ *Distribution*, vid. ‖ *Exemption from some law*, immunitas (*from any thing*, alicujus rei [e. g., omnium rerum, *Cæs.*; magni muneris, *Cic.*] *or* a re [e. g., a tributis, *Suet.*]): vacatio (*from military service*, militiæ). *To grant a dispensation from any thing*, immunitatem alicujus rei dare, *or* a re offerre (*Suet.*): *to grant any body a dispensation to do any thing*, dare alicui hanc veniam, ut, &c.; alicujus rei veniam dare, permittere licentiam, ut, &c. [vid. Permission]. ‖ *Divine institution*, leges et instituta; præcepta institutaque (*with genitive of person*, Mosis *or* Moysis, &c.). *The Mosaic dispensation*, Mosaica religio (*Lactant.*). ‖ *Distribution of good and evil with regard to providence*, numen divinum (*the will of God*); *also* consilium divinum. Dei jussus (*only in ablative*) *or* jussum (*the command*): *by a divine dispensation*, consilio divino; * jussu divino; divinitus (*generally; of what is sent from above*). *I consider any thing a dispensation of Providence*, aliquid divinitus accidisse mihi videtur (vid. *Cic., Partit.*, 23, 82).

DISPENSATOR. Vid. Dispenser.

DISPENSATORY. Vid. Pharmacopœia.

DISPENSE. Vid. to Distribute.

DISPENSE WITH. ‖ *To excuse*, dimittere: solvere, exsolvere, liberare aliquem aliquâ re (*to exempt any body from any thing*). *Their attendance is usually dispensed with*, pæne liberum est, non adesse: *is not to be dispensed with on any account*, nemini, quominus adesset, satis justa excusatio videbitur (visa est, &c.). *To dispense with a law in favor of any body*, lege *or* legibus aliquem solvere, ut liceat, &c. (e. g., *they deliberated whether they should dispense with the laws that prevented Scipio's being consul*, deliberant, solvantne legibus Scipionem, ut liceat eum consulem fieri, *Auct. ad Herenn.*, 3, 2, 2): *to be able to dispense with any body or his services*, (facile) carēre posse aliquâ re *or* alicujus operâ; non desiderare aliquid (*not to miss any thing*): *not to be able to dispense with any thing*, egēre aliquâ re (= *to be in want of*); sine aliquâ re omnino esse non posse (*not to be able to do or be without it at all*): *any thing that one can not dispense with*, necessarius.

DISPENSE, *s.* Vid. Dispensation, Grant.

DISPEOPLE (*a country*, &c.), terram vacuefacere: incolas terrâ ejicere (vid. *Nep., Cim.*, 45): vastare: devastare: pervastare: depopulari: perpopulari. Syn. *in* to Destroy, to Lay waste.

DISPEOPLER, devastator: vastator: populator: eversor. Jn. populator eversorque. Syn. *in* to Destroy.

DISPERSE, trans., dispellere (e. g., *the cavalry; with the accessary notion of destroying*): dispergere: dissipare (*to dissipate, to scatter*): disturbare (*to divide by driving asunder*): discutere (*to break up by driving asunder*; e. g., *an assembly*): disjicere (*to throw asunder or into flight*; e. g., *a phalanx*): fugare (*to put to flight*; e. g., *the enemy*). ‖ Intrans. (e. g., *of a multitude*), discurrere: diffugere: dilabi (*to walk off; to disperse gradually or imperceptibly, of a crowd*): diffluere (e. g., humor, latex).

DISPERSEDLY, disperse: disperse diffuseque (e. g., dictæ res): disperse multis in locis (e. g., dicta, *Cic.*): dispersim: effuse: "*dispersedly intermixed*" (*Woodward*), confuse et permixte dispersi (æ, a, *Cic.*).

DISPERSER, qui dispergit, dissipat, fugat, fundit, &c.

DISPERSION, dissipatio (e. g., error et dissipatio civium, *Cic., Rep.*, 2, 4): fuga (*flight*). *Mostly by circumlocution: after the dispersion of the enemy*, fusis et (*or* atque) fugatis hostibus.

DISPIRIT. Vid. Dishearten.

DISPLACE. ‖ *To put out of place*, loco suo movēre: transponere (*to put in another place; of things*, loco movēre *also* = *to put out of an office, degrade*, &c.; *also* in alium locum transponere; e. g., statuam in locum inferiorem): transferre (*move to another place; of persons and things*): traducere (*to lead to another spot*): transmutare (*to transpose*; e. g., *words, letters*; vid. *Quint.*, 1, 5, 12, *and* 29): aliquid sede suâ moliri (*by a great effort*; e. g., montes, *Liv.*). ‖ *To put in the wrong place*, *in alieno loco ponere. ‖ To Disorder, vid. ‖ *Degrade by displacing*, &c.; *remove from office*, &c., loco movēre: ex (aliquo) ordine (in alium) detrudere (e. g., aliquem ex secundo ordine in novissimum detrudere, *Suet., Cæs.*, 29, *in.*): removēre, summovēre, amovēre aliquem a munere (*from an office*): abrogare *or* abolere alicui magistratum (*in the Roman sense*; abolere *forever*): *to be displaced* (*of a magistrate*), abdicari magistratu (*Sall.*).

DISPLACING, translatio (*to another place*; e. g., *of words*); translatio, *or* trajectio, *or* transmutatio verborum (*grammatical writers, but only of transposition*): *of the letters*, metathēsis (μετάθεσις), *or pure Latin*, trajectio (*grammatical writers*). *Mostly by circumlocution.*

DISPLANT. ‖ *Transplant*, vid. ‖ *Remove a people from their residence*, incolas terrâ ejicere (vid. *Nep., Cim.*, 2, 5).

DISPLAY. ‖ *To set to view ostentatiously*, ostentare aliquid, in promtu ponere (*to set before people's eyes, in general*; vid. *Cic., Off.*, 1, 35, 126): proponere (*set forth to view*; e. g., *his plate*, argentum, *Cic.*): propalam collocare (e. g., tabulas, signa, *Cic.*): præ se ferre (*literally, to carry before one's self, to make a show of*): expromere (*to bring forth or to light*): venditare *or* ostentare (*to display one's learning*, literulas suas, *in a contemptuous sense*). *To display for sale*, aliquid venale exponere *or* proponere. ‖ *To exhibit*, ostendere (*to show openly, to lay before the eyes of the people*; e. g., potestatem suam, *one's power*): patefacere (*to reveal, discover*; e. g., odium in aliquem): exhibēre (alicui; e. g., *one's goodwill*, benevolentiam): præbēre alicui (*to prove any thing to any body*; e. g., *fidelity*, fidem): præstare (alicui, *to render, to show by one's conduct*; e. g., fidem, benevolentiam, animum): probare (*to give proof of*; e. g., virtutem): navare (*any thing toward any body*, in aliquem, *with accessory notion of its being done with anxiety*; e. g., studium alicui; benevolentiam suam in aliquem). ‖ To Display itself, apparēre (*to come to the light*); *also*, elucēre (*literally, to shine forth*; e. g., *friendship displays itself more among those that are of the same age*, amicitia magis elucet inter æquales). *His character displays itself*, *indoles ejus sese ostendit *or* clarius conspicitur; *more and more*, ejus inge-

nii vires in dies magis elucent. [Vid. TO DISCOVER *itself.*] || *To carve, to cut up*; vid. *these words.*

DISPLAY, *s.* || *Exhibition of*, vid. || *In a contemptuous sense*, ostentatio; e. g., *display of one's learning*, *doctrinæ suæ venditatio quædam atque ostentatio; *of one's knowledge*, &c., ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio (*as Plin.*, 29, 1, 8, § 25, *speaking of the barefacedness of medical men*). *By circumlocution, he set out his plate for display*, argentum proposuit; tabulas et signa propalam collocavit (vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 1, 35, 161): *to make a display of one's learning*; vid. TO DISPLAY.

DISPLEASE, displicēre (*the proper word*): non placēre: aliquid habēre offensionis (*of things, to be offensive*): non probari: improbari (*to be found fault with; of things*): incurrere in alicujus offensionem (*to incur any body's displeasure, give cause of offence; of persons*); offendere aliquem (*in any thing*, in aliquo, *neuter: in any matter, by any thing*, aliquâ re; e. g., verbo, vultu; *also*, offendere apud aliquem aliquâ re, *Cic., Att.*, 10, 4): *any thing displeases me*, aliquid mihi displicet; abhorreo ab aliquâ re (*I am disinclined to any thing*): ægre *or* moleste fero aliquid: molestum est mihi aliquid (*any thing vexes or troubles me*): *any body displeases me*, displicet mihi aliquis: offendo in aliquo (*to take offence*). *I give any body to understand that I am displeased with any thing*, me ægre pati aliquid ostendo. *I can't help telling (you) that I am displeased with the thing*, * rem mihi displicēre non possum non profiteri: *any body is displeased with any thing*, aliquid alicui improbatur *or* non probatur (*he disapproves of it*); aliquis aliquid ægre *or* moleste fert, patitur: aliquid alicui molestum est (*it is a trouble to him*); pœnitet aliquem alicujus rei (*he is quite put out by it.*) *To be displeased at any thing in any body*, offendere aliquid in aliquo (*Cic., Mil.*, 36; *but only with accusative of neuter pronoun*, aliquid). *Sometimes to be displeased with any body = to be angry with him*, vid.

DISPLEASURE, offensio (*both the giving and the taking offence*): offensa (*displeasure that one has drawn down upon one's self*). ☞ *Not* displicentia. *Sen., De Tranq.*, 2, 8, *has dissatisfaction with one's self; instead of which he uses, in the same chapter*, fastidium *and* tædium. *To draw upon one's self, or incur, any body's displeasure*, incurrere *or* cadere in alicujus offensionem; suscipere invidiam atque offensionem apud aliquem: *to have incurred any body's grievous displeasure*, magnâ in offensâ esse apud aliquem (*Cic.*). *I am incurring any body's displeasure*, aliquis offendit in me: *any thing gives any body displeasure*, aliquid alicui displicet; aliquid alicui improbatur, aliquid alicui offensioni est; habeo ad rem offensionem (atque fastidium; *any thing is offensive to me*) [*for other phrases*, vid. TO DISPLEASE]: *with displeasure*, invito animo: *to feel displeasure (= anger) against any body*, alicui irasci, succensēre. Vid. "*to be* ANGRY *with.*"

DISPLODE. Vid. EXPLODE.

DISPLOSION. Vid. EXPLOSION.

DISPORT. Vid. TO PLAY.

DISPOSABLE TROOPS, copiæ omnibus rebus ornatæ atque instructæ: copiæ ad rem gerendam *or* ad bellum instructæ ac paratæ.

DISPOSAL. || *The act of disposing*, ordinatio: compositio: institutio: ordo (*the order*): descriptio: digestiō (*the arrangement*). || *Power of bestowing; by circumlocution. Sometimes* potestas, arbitrium *may do* [vid. POWER]: *to have at one's disposal*, in potestate *or* in potestatem habēre aliquem *or* aliquid (*to have in one's power*): aliquid habēre *or* possidēre (*general terms, to possess any thing*): *to put or leave any thing at any body's disposal*, in alicujus potestatem *or* alicujus arbitrio aliquid permittere (*to leave entirely to the discretion of any body*): alicui aliquid in usum tradere (*if for use*): *to be at any body's disposal*, in alicujus potestatem *or* potestate esse (*of persons and things*); in alicujus arbitrio esse (*Tac.*): *to be at the disposal of another*, alieni arbitrii esse (*Liv.*). *To place a sum (of money) at any body's disposal*, argentum alicui exponere *or* aperire (i. e., *in payment of a debt; to tell the creditor that it is ready for him to take when and how he likes, Freund*).

DISPOSE. || *To regulate, to arrange*, disponere: ordinare: componere: digerere: in ordinem digerere [SYN. *in* ARRANGE]: collocare: constituere (*to put into a proper state or condition*): *to dispose troops*, copias ordinare *or* disponere (*the latter to point out to each soldier or to each division a proper place*; vid. *Nep., Iph.*, 2, 2; in eam consuetudinem: ut singuli ab peritissimo imperatore dispositi essent). || *Employ*, vid. || *To turn or employ to a particular end*, vertere: dirigere (*to direct*): regere (*to rule*): instituere: constituere (*establish*). || *To incline*, adducere, commovēre, incitare *or* concitare aliquem ad aliquid [SYN. *in* TO INCLINE]: *to be favorably disposed toward any body*, alicui favēre; inclinatione voluntatis propendēre in aliquem (*with regard to a party*; e. g., *of a judge*): *to be favorably disposed to any thing*, propensum, &c., esse ad aliquid. *I am not disposed* [vid. DISPOSED]: *to dispose any body or any body's mind to any thing*, alicujus animum inclinare ad aliquid (e. g., ad pacem): *to dispose any body to do any thing*, adducere aliquem, ut, &c., *and* ad rem faciendam; alicujus animum inclinare, ut, &c.: *this disposes me to believe that*, &c., hæc animum inclinant, ut credam (*with accusative and infinitive*).

DISPOSE OF. *To be translated according to its various idiomatic meanings; to dispose of property, lands* [vid. SELL, ALIENATE]: *to dispose of a cause* [vid. "TO DECIDE *a cause*"]: *to dispose of a person or any thing (= what to do with it)*; facere, *with ablative, dative, or (less frequently)* de, &c.: *how am I to dispose of this person?* quid hoc homine faciam? *he does not know how to dispose of the money*, nescit, quid faciat auro (*Plaut.*): *to dispose of one's time* [vid. *to* EMPLOY *or* TIME]: *to dispose of one's daughter to any body*, in matrimonium dare *or* collocare filiam alicui; aliquam alicui in matrimonio *or* nuptum collocare: *to dispose of any thing (= to put it away)*, aliquid auferre: *to dispose of any body (= kill him)*, aliquem e medio tollere *or* tollere *only (especially with the ablative of the means*; e. g., potione): *to dispose of any thing by will, in favor of any body*, legare alicui aliquid: alicui legatum scribere.

DISPOSED (*toward any body or any thing*), inclinatus ad (e. g., *for peace*, ad pacem): propensus ad aliquid (*easily to be moved*; e. g., *to forgive*, &c.): proclivis ad aliquid: pronus in aliquid *or* ad aliquid (*easily giving way to*; e. g., *to anger*, &c.): animatus; affectus [animo] (*filled with a certain sentiment*, &c.): *well-disposed to any body*, alicui amicus, propitius (*the latter especially of the gods; seldom of men*; vid. *Bremi, Nep., Dion.*, 9, 6): *to be well-disposed toward a person*, alicui favēre; inclinatione voluntatis propendēre in aliquem, amico erga aliquem animo affectum esse; amice cogitare de aliquo: *not to be well-disposed*, inimico *or* infesto in aliquem esse animo; alicui inimicum, infestum esse; aliquem odio habēre; ab aliquo alienum esse: *to be ill-disposed toward any body*, nolle alicui (*not disposed to favor him as a public man*): *to be ill-disposed toward the state*, contra rempublicam sentire: *I am disposed to do any thing*, animus inclinat, ut, &c.: *not to feel disposed*, ab aliquâ re alienum esse *or* abhorrēre: *to render any body disposed*, alicujus animum inclinare ad aliquid; e. g., ad pacem: *this makes me disposed to believe that*, hæc animum inclinant, ut credam, *with accusative and infinitive: well or favorably disposed*, bene animatus *or* affectus: *those that are well disposed*, boni; cives boni: melior pars civium (*the better class, speaking of the well-disposed in the state*): *ill-disposed*, male animatus; *toward any body (from envy*, &c.), malevõlus: *the ill-disposed in the state*, qui contra rempublicam sentiunt (i. e., *hostilely disposed toward the state*): rerum novarum studiosi (*those in favor of a change in the existing order of things*): inimici regis (*the enemies of the king*): *to be disposed in such or such a manner*, sic animo affectum esse; eo animo *or* eâ mente esse (☞ *on no account* sic sentire): *to be disposed in just the same manner*, eodem animo *or* eâdem mente esse: *with regard to any thing*, idem sentire de re (*to think or judge the same of any thing*): *to be disposed toward a friend as one would be toward one's own self*, quemadmodum in se, sic in amicum animatum esse: *not to feel disposed to do any thing*, abhorrere ab aliquâ re faciendâ. *I am disposed to believe*, crediderim. ☞ *I am disposed to think*, &c., *may often be translated by* haud scio an (*or* an non); nescio an, &c. *I am disposed to prefer this*, &c., haud scio an hoc — anteponendum dicam, &c. Vid. INCLINED.

DISPOSER. || *Distributer*, vid. || *Governor*, rector: moderator: gubernator. *God is the disposer of all things*, rector universi Deus [SYN. *in* TO GOVERN]; *for which Seneca* (*Quæst. Nat.*, 5, 18) *and Lactantius have* dispositor mundi Deus.

DISPOSITION. || *Arrangement*, vid. || *Tendency*, vid. || *Temper of mind*, habitus *or* affectio animi (*the state of the mind*; habitus, *of an enduring state*; affectio, *of either a momentary or lasting state*): affectus (*the state of the mind at a given time*): mens (*sentiments, thoughts, as proceeding from the peculiar disposition of the mind*): animus (*the mind or soul, with all its faculties*): ingenium (*the natural character of a man*): voluntas (*will, inclination*). || *Affection, predominant inclination*, inclinatio animi *or* voluntatis ad aliquid (*in classic prose never without* animi *or* voluntatis): proclivitas ad aliquid (*a blamable propensity*): voluntas ingenii (*natural inclination to an object*): propensa in aliquem voluntas *or* propensum in aliquem studium (*favorable sentiments toward any body*): amor in *or* erga aliquem: *a kind or friendly disposition*, animus benignus, benevolus, amicus; *toward a person*, in aliquem; *also*, studium alicujus; benevolentia erga aliquem (☞ *but* bonus animus *stands for* "*good spirits*," "*courage*"): *a hostile disposition*, animus infestus; *against any body*, alicui *or* in aliquem; odium; *against any body*, alicujus (*ill-will, hatred*, &c.): *a noble disposition*, mens liberalis: *mean disposition*, mens illiberalis: illiberalitas: *a haughty disposition*, e. g., *to be of*, &c. [vid. PRIDE *or* PROUD]: *a bad disposition*, mens mala; improbitas; ingenium malum pravumque: *a violent disposition*, ingenium violentum. *I know his disposition but too well*, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo: *it shows, or betrays, a mean disposition to*, &c., illud pusilli animi, quod, &c.: *two brothers of very different dispositions*, duo fratres longe dispāres moribus. (☞ *Sometimes, from context*, inclinatio *only* = "*favorable disposition*" *toward any body. Cæsar thinking that that favorable disposition should be turned to good account*, utendum eâ inclinatione Cæsar ratus, &c.) || *To make a disposition of one's property*. Vid. TO DISPOSE OF.

DISPOSSESS, de possessione demovēre *or* dejicere; possessione depellere, deturbare (*to turn any body out of his possessions*). Vid. TAKE AWAY, DEPRIVE.

DISPOSURE. || *Disposal*, vid. || *State, posture, obsolete*, vid.

DISPRAISE, *s.* Vid. CENSURE, *s.*

DISPRAISE, *v.* Vid. CENSURE, *v.*

DISPREAD. Vid. SPREAD.

DISPROOF. Vid. CONFUTATION.

DISPROPORTION, *s.*, inæqualitas (*opposed to* congruentia æqualitasque, *Plin. Ep.*, 2, 5, 11): inconcinnitas (*want of apt symmetry, Suet., Aug.*, 86): discrepantia (*jarring difference; used by Cicero with reference to consistency of moral conduct*, in actiones omnemque vitam nullam discrepantiam conferre debemus, *Off.*, 1, 31, 11); dissimilitudo (*unlikeness*): pra

vitas (*deviation from that just proportion of parts that makes the thing what it should be*) : parum apta membrorum compositio (*disproportion between the limbs of any structure or composition* : membrorum compositio, *Cic.*) : * inæqualis tributio (*disproportionate distribution ; after Cicero, who gives* æqualis tributio *as a translation of* ἰσονομία, *or the state where* paria paribus respondent).

DISPROPORTIONABLE, } inæqualis :
DISPROPORTIONATE, } extra modum prodiens (*Cic.*). *Sometimes* iniquus, inconcinnus, pravus : minor [minus magnus, *Varr.*] quam modus postulat (*disproportionately small ; Varro, of a villa too small for the estate ; so* major, &c. : quam modus postulat, *adapting the adjective to the kind of disproportion*) : * ad universam totius magnitudinis summam parum conveniens (*of a part out of proportion to the whole ; after Vitr.*, 3, 1, 3). *In plural*, inæqualitate dissidentes (*Quint. ; of two eyebrows*, 11, 3, 79) : parum apti inter se et convenientes *or* parum convenientes inter se ; *or* inter se discordes (*Liv.* ; e. g., membra, *Lucr.*). *Unequal, but not disproportionate intervals*, intervalla imparia, sed tamen pro ratâ parte ratione distincta (*Cic., Rep.*, 6, 18).

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS. Vid. DISPROPORTION.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, inæqualiter (*unequally* ; e. g., per inæqualiter eminentia rupis, *Liv., Cels., Col.*) : inæquabiliter (*Varr.*) : non æqualiter : impariter (*so that they do not match, Hor.*). *They have built a house disproportionably small for the estate*, villam minus magnam fecerunt, quam modus postulavit (*Varr., R. R.*, 1, 11). *Sometimes circumlocution by* justo *or* solito (*with comparative* major, &c.), *if the disproportion is between the actual and the usual property of any thing.*

DISPROVE, refellere, refutare, &c. Vid. REFUTE.

DISPROVER, qui refellit, redarguit, &c. [☞ confutator *very late, Hier.* ; refutator, *Arnob.*].

DISPUTABLE. [Vid. CONTROVERTIBLE.] *To be disputable*, habêre naturam ambigendi (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 29).

DISPUTANT, *s.*, disputator (e. g., disputator subtilis ; *but the word relates to dialectic skill and reasoning powers ; it does not imply strife or any opponent* : ☞ disceptator *does not belong here ; its meaning is that of an arbiter or judge*) : certator (*but only Gellius*, certatores indomiti, *sturdy disputants*). *Mostly by circumlocution. The disputants*, ii qui ambigunt (*Cic.*). *He is a sturdy disputant*, * homo est concertandi cupidus.

DISPUTATION. ‖ *The skill of controversy*, disputandi scientia (*Cic.*). ‖ *Discussion*, disputatio : concertatio (*a learned discussion*) : sermo (*a dialogue*, e. g., *on philosophical subjects*) : libellus (*a written controversy*. ☞ *Neither* disputatio *nor* dissertatio *had our meaning with the ancients*) : *to be present at a disputation*, * disputationi interesse ; * operam dare sermoni disputantium : *to carry on a disputation on any subject*, disputare : disserere. ‖ *Controversy*, vid.

DISPUTATIOUS. Vid. CONTENTIOUS.

DISPUTE, *v.* ‖ *Argue, on opposite sides*, verbis contendere : concertare (*to contend with words, in which sense* disputare *is never found*) : disputare : disserere (*to discuss philosophically*) : *to dispute about any question, to dispute a thing*, aliquid in controversiam vocare *or* adducere : *to dispute for and against*, de re in contrarias partes *or* in utramque partem disputare ; ambigere (*to feel, express*, &c., *uncertainty ; in Cicero mostly impersonal or passive : any thing is disputed*, aliquid ambigitur ; *also with dependent interrogative clause*, utrum, quid, &c.) : *there is nothing that may not be disputed*, omnis res habet naturam ambigendi (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 29). ‖ *Quarrel*, vid.

DISPUTE, *s.*, altercatio (*where the disputants each strive to have the last word ; mostly implying excessive heat*) : jurgium (*when they will not listen to reason, but give vent to their ill humor by harsh words*) : rixa (*a broil or fray, when things look, at least, as if it would come to blows*) : contentio (*when the contenders would maintain the right against all opponents, and effect its purpose, whatever it may be, by the strenuous exertion of all their faculties*) : controversia (*the simple notion of disputing against one another*) : disceptatio (*when men commence a discussion in order to arrive at the truth, or discover what is right*). *To begin a dispute*, altercari incipere (cum aliquo) ; causam jurgii inferre (*to begin a quarrel*) : *to have a dispute with any body*, altercâri cum aliquo (*about any thing*, de aliquâ re) ; jurgio certare cum aliquo (*Vell.*, 2, 33, 2) : *a dispute arises between me and any body about any thing*, oritur mihi de aliquâ re altercatio cum aliquo : *this was the origin of the dispute*, hinc jurgium, inde jurgium fuit.

DISPUTER. Vid. DISPUTANT.

DISQUALIFICATION, impedimentum (*general term for any hinderance*) : *his natural disqualifications*, naturæ impedimenta (*of Demosthenes's disqualifications for becoming an orator*) : legitimum impedimentum (*legal disqualification, Cic., 2, contr. Rull.*, 9, 24) : exceptio (*the plea of disqualification as urged against him ;* e. g., *against a Roman soldier attempting to act as proctor for any body ;* vid. *Just., Inst.*, 4, 13, 11).

DISQUALIFY (*mostly with for ; Swift uses from*), impedire : impedimento esse (*general terms to hinder*) : excipere aliquem (*to make him an exception by a legal enactment ; with* nē). *To be disqualified*, impediri (*general term to be hindered*) : excipi (*with* nē *or* quominus ; *by any law*, lege aliquâ). (*a*) *Any body's age and modesty disqualify him for speaking in public*, alicui ad dicendum impedimento est ætas et pudor : *age does not disqualify us for these pursuits*, ætas non impēdit, quominus hæc studia teneamus. (*β*) *Of legal disqualification. The Licinian law disqualifies them for that commission*, &c., Licinia lex eos excipit, ne eis ea curatio (*or* potestas, &c.) mandetur (*Cic.*). *Even an accused person is not disqualified from being made a decemvir*, ne reus quidem excipitur, quominus (*or* nē) decemvir fieri possit (*both Cic., 2, contr. Rull.*, 9, 24).

DISQUIET,
DISQUIETNESS,
DISQUIETUDE. } Vid. COMMOTION.

DISQUIET, *v.* Vid. TO DISTURB.

DISREGARD, *s.*, derelictio : desertio : neglectio ; negligentia. [Vid. NEGLECT, *s.*] *Disregard for the public interests*, derelictio communis utilitatis : *disregard for the rights of man*, desertio juris humani : *disregard displayed toward friends*, neglectio amicorum (*Cic.*).

DISREGARD, *v.*, omittere : relinquere (*to put aside*) : derelinquere : deserere (*to desert ; leave in the lurch*) : negligere (*to neglect, to take no notice of*) : repudiare (*to decline having any thing to do with ;* e. g., gratiam alicujus, morem patrium, &c.) : non parēre, obtemperare, obedire (*not to obey*) : rationem alicujus rei non habēre (*not to consider it ;* e. g., eorum, quibuscum est, vel dignitatis vel commodi, *Cic.*) : parvi æstimare, pendēre, *or* ducere (*to attach little value to any thing*) : *to disregard one's own interests*, utilitatibus suis non servire : *to disregard prayers, entreaties*, preces, *or* vota et preces repudiare, *or* non audire (*the latter of the gods*) ; *also* contemnere *or* negligere preces. *I would pray for this to the gods, if they had not begun to disregard all my prayers*, quod precarer deos, nisi meas preces audire desiissent.

DISREGARDFUL, negligens (*of any thing*, alicujus rei ; legis, officii, *Cic. ; also* in re ; negligentior in sumtu). Vid. REGARDLESS.

DISREGARDFULLY. Vid. DISRESPECTFULLY *or* CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

DISRELISH, *s.* Vid. DISLIKE, DISGUST.

DISRELISH, TRANS., fastidium creare (*after* mel—fastidium creat, *Plin.*). *Any thing does not disrelish any thing*, aliquid condit rem aliquâ voluptate (*Cic.*) : *not to disrelish food*, cibi satietatem relevare (*Cic.*) ; fastidium abigere, auferre, discutere, detrahere (*all Plin.*). ‖ *To dislike*, &c., vid.

DISREPUTABLE. Vid. DISCREDITABLE, DISGRACEFUL.

DISREPUTATION. Vid. DISGRACE, DISHONOR.

DISRESPECT, *s.* Vid. CONTEMPT.

DISRESPECT, *v.* Vid. "*to treat* DISRESPECTFULLY."

DISRESPECTFUL, negligens (*careless ;* in aliquem) : * parum honorificus (*of words, language*, &c.) : inverecundus ; parum verecundus : *to behave in a disrespectful manner*, reverentiam alicui non præstare : *to say disrespectful things of any body*, male de aliquo opinari (i. e., *to think ; but also to express one's thoughts or opinion of any body* ; vid. *Brem., Suet., Oct.*, 51) : *to be guilty of disrespectful behavior to any body*, aliquem contemtim tractare : *to be disrespectful, or any body is disrespectful*, oblivisci reverentiæ ; reverentiam exuere.

DISRESPECTFULLY, contemtim (*contemptuously*) : non *or* parum honorifice : male (*ill*) : *to speak disrespectfully of any body*, contemtim *or* male de aliquo loqui : *to treat any body disrespectfully*, * aliquem contemtim *or* parum honorifice tractare ; aliquem contemnere, negligere : *to look on any body disrespectfully*, aliquem despicere, *or* despicatui habēre, *or* despicatum habēre : *to treat any body illiberally and disrespectfully*, aliquem nec liberaliter nec honorifice tractare : *never disrespectfully*, nunquam nisi honorifice (e. g., Pompeium appellat, *Cic.*) : *to behave disrespectfully to any body*, reverentiam alicui non præstare. Vid., *also*, CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

DISROBE, exuere aliquem veste (*general term*) : detrahere alicui vestem (*to take off his garment*). Vid. TO UNDRESS, TO STRIP.

DISRUPTION, diruptio (*post-classical, Sen.*). Vid. RENT, BREACH, &c.

DISSATISFACTION, *with any thing*, molestia *with genitive* (*general term and indefinitely, the unpleasant feeling of what is onerous, offensive, or vexatious*) : tædium, fastidium, *with genitive* (*disgust, weariness, loathing*, &c.) : odium, *with genitive, or with* in *or* adversus *with accusative* (*hatred ; vehement dislike*, &c.) : indignatio (*repugnance, displeasure*). [Vid. *remark on* "displicentia" *in* DISPLEASURE.] *Dissatisfaction with one's self*, tædium, fastidium sui (*Sen., De Tranq.*, 2, 4, *and* 8 ; displicentia sui, *Sen.*) : *to express dissatisfaction (of a crowd)*, fremere (i. e., *by murmurs*, &c., *Liv.*, 3, 45, &c.) ; obstrepere alicui (*by clamor*) : *to my great dissatisfaction*, cum magnâ meâ molestiâ.

DISSATISFIED, non contentus (*not contented*, aliquâ re) : * tædii plenus (*full of weariness or disgust*) : indignabundus (*full of indignation*). *Every body is dissatisfied with his own lot*, suæ quemque fortunæ (maxime) pœnitet : *the Senate was dissatisfied with the magistrates of that year*, pœnitebat senatum magistratuum ejus anni : *to feel dissatisfied with one's self*, sibi displicēre ; *utterly*, totum ; tædet mei pigetque : *with one's self and the world*, fastidio mihi est vita et ipsc mundus. *I am dissatisfied with any thing*, mihi aliquid displicet : aliquâ re offendor (*any thing is offensive to my feelings*) : moleste, ægre fero aliquid : molestiam ex aliquâ re capio *or* traho (*I am vexed, annoyed*, &c., *at*) : pœnitet me alicujus rei : improbare aliquid (*disapprove of it ;* e. g., Curio utrumque improbans consilium). *I am utterly dissatisfied with any thing*, aliquid mihi vehementer displicet : *from being dissatisfied with their own lot*, odio rērum suarum. *I am dissatisfied with my fate*, pœnitet me fortunæ meæ ; accuso sortem *or* fortunam meam.

DISSATISFY. Vid. DISSATISFACTION.

DISSECT. ‖ *Cut up ; generally*, secare : scindere (e. g., *a whole beast*). [Vid. CARVE, DISJOINT.] ‖ *Anatomically*, incidere (e. g., corpus mortui) : *to dissect a corpse*, rescindere artus cadaveris (*Sen.*) ; incidere corpus mortui, ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (*Cels.*) : insecare aperireque humana corpora (*Gell.*). ‖ *Dissect a subject, question*, &c. (= *analyze it*), rem, quæ proposita est, quasi in membra discerpere (*Cic.*).

DISSECTION, sectio (*act of cutting*, corpora sectionibus dividere, *Vitr.*, 2, 2): anatomia *or* anatomice (*ἀνατομική*; *Cæl. Aurel., the art of scientifically cutting up a body*). *Krebs says that Celsus uses* laceratio mortuorum, *but he does not refer to the passage* [it occurs in p. 10, l. 20, ed. Milligan]: aperire corpus mortuum. || *Nice examination; by circumlocution with* rem, quæ proposita est, quasi in membra decerpere (*Cic.*). Vid. EXAMINATION.

DISSECTOR, * corporum sector.

DISSEIZE. Vid. to DISPOSSESS.

DISSEIZE, *s.* Vid. DISPOSSESSION.

DISSEMBLE, dissimulare aliquid (*the proper word*): obtegere, occultare aliquid (*to hide it*). JN. tegere et dissimulare; dissimulare et occultare: celare (*to conceal*; e. g., iram): tegere aliquid *or* tegere aliquid simulatione alicujus rei (*if what is used for the purpose of dissembling something else is mentioned*): tegere aliquid multis simulationum involucris (*by many artifices*, &c.): quasi velis obtendere aliquid (*Cic.*): prætendere aliquid alicui rei (*to hold a false pretence before the truth for the purpose of veiling it*). || INTR. *To play the hypocrite*, dissimulatorem esse. Vid. HYPOCRITE.

DISSEMBLINGLY, dissimulanter (*Cicero*).

DISSEMINATE, spargere, jacĕre: serere (*to sow; all properly and improperly*): dispergere: dissipare (*to spread; properly and improperly*): disseminare (*to scatter as seed; improperly, for to divulge*). JN. spargere ac disseminare: differre (*improperly, to carry any thing into different places*; e. g., *a report*): *to disseminate a report*, aliquid in vulgus edere; famam alicujus rei divulgare; differre aliquid rumoribus: *to disseminate principles, opinions*, &c., serere causam, *or* causas rei, *or* rerum; semina rerum jacĕre, *or* spargere (e. g., discordiarum): *to disseminate heresies*, * pravas *or* hæreticas opiniones serere, &c: ☞ seminare, *figuratively, is late, Lactant.*

DISSEMINATION, sparsio (*Seneca*) (☞ seminatio, *Varr.*; *but only properly*): *dissemination of rumors*, disseminati dispersique sermones (☞ disseminationes *very late, Tert.*); sparsi rumores.

DISSENSION. Vid. CONTENTION, DISCORD.

DISSENT, *v.*, dissentire (*mostly* ab aliquo; *sometimes* cum aliquo, *or dative; and of reciprocal dissent*, inter se). [Vid. to DISAGREE, to DIFFER.] || *To dissent from the established Church*, * a patriæ religionis cultu disciplinâque dissidēre; * a doctrinâ publice receptâ alienam formulam sequi.

DISSENT, *s.*, dissentio. *To declare his dissent*, * dicere *or* significare se aliter sentire. || *With reference to religious doctrine or discipline*, * a doctrinâ publice receptâ aliena decreta, *pl.*; * studium alienam formulam tuendi.

DISSENTANEOUS, dissentaneus (*opposed to* consentaneus, *Cic.*).

DISSENTER (*from the Church's doctrine*), * a doctrinâ publice receptâ alienam formulam sequens.

DISSENTIENT. Vid. DIFFERENT.

DISSERT, disserere de aliquâ re (*philosophically*). Vid. to DISPUTE.

DISSERTATION, disputatio: dissertatio (*the dissertation in the abstract, but never of the written or printed work*; dissertatio *post-classical*): liber: libellus (*the written or printed work*). *Sometimes* commentatio (*Plin.*), opusculum.

DISSERVE. Vid. to DAMAGE, to HURT.

DISSERVICE. Vid. DAMAGE, HARM.

DISSEVER. Vid. to DISJOIN, SEPARATE.

DISSIMILAR. Vid. DIFFERENT.

DISSIMILARITY, } Vid. DIFFERENCE.
DISSIMILITUDE. }

DISSIMULATION, dissimulatio (*by concealing what really is*): simulatio (*by pretending what is not*): *without dissimulation*, vere (*with truth*); sincere, simpliciter (*sincerely*): sine fuco et fallaciis (*without coloring and deception*); aperte (*opposed to* dissimulanter): *practiced in dissimulation*, artificio simulationis eruditus; cujuslibet rei simulator ac dissimulator.

DISSIPATE. || *To scatter in all directions* [vid. to DISPERSE, to DISPEL]. || *In a moral point of view* [vid. to CORRUPT]. || *Dissipated* [vid. DISSOLUTE]. || *To waste a fortune*, lacerare; e. g., rem suam: *to dissipate the property left by one's father*, lacerare patria bona. Vid. to SPEND.

DISSIPATION. || *Dispersion*, vid. || *Distracted attention*, * animus alienis rebus deductus; * animus alienis rebus distentus. || *In a moral point of view*, intemperantia: libidinum intemperantia: voluptates libidinosæ: licentia: luxuria: *a life of dissipation*, vita libidinosa et intemperans: *to lead a life of dissipation*, * licentius, effrenatius vivere: *to avoid or shun dissipation*, intemperantiam cavēre: *to keep any body from dissipation*, aliquem a libidinibus arcēre.

DISSOCIATE. Vid. to DISUNITE, to DISSOLVE.

DISSOLVABLE, } dissolubĭlis; qui
DISSOLUBLE, } (quæ, quod) solvi *or* dissolvi potest.

DISSOLVE, TRANS. || *To liquefy, to melt*, solvere: dissolvere: resolvere: diluere (*to cause to become fused*): liquare (*to fuse, to liquefy*): *to dissolve any thing in vinegar, in wine*, aceto, vino diluere: *to dissolve pearls*, margaritas in tabem resolvere (*Plin.*); margaritas liquefacere. || *To disunite*, vid. || *To solve*, vid. || *To break up*, e. g., *an assembly*, &c., dissolvere (e. g., *the ties of friendship, an association, connection*, &c.): dirimere (*to separate*; e. g., *marriage, an association*): *to dissolve the ties of friendship abruptly*, amicitiam repente præcīdere (*opposed to* sensim dissuere *or* remissione usūs eluere; i. e., *by degrees*): *to dissolve a meeting, a committee*, &c., concionem dimittere; senatum mittere *or* dimittere (*of the sittings of the Senate*); discutere (*violently*; illos cœtus, Bœoticum concilium; *both Liv.*): *to dissolve a partnership*, societatem dirimere *or* dissolvere. || *To relax by pleasure*, mollire, emollire (*the proper word*): effeminare (*to effeminate*): enervare (*to enervate*).

DISSOLVE, INTRANS., solvi: dissolvi (*of things*); liquefieri: liquescere: liquari (*to become liquid, or in a state of fusion, of metals*; vid. to FUSE): resolvi (e. g., *of snow*, &c., *Curt.*, 7, 3, 10): tabescere (*to waste away*; e. g., humor calore); *also* discuti (e. g., *of fogs*, &c.): attenuari (*to grow thinner, to decrease*): collabi (*to tumble together or on a heap*): evanescere (*to change into nothing, disappear entirely*): dilabi (*to glide away*; e. g., amnis, glacies, *Cic.*). JN. liquefieri et dilabi. *Dissolved*, liquefactus et dilapsus (e. g., glacies, *Cic.*). || *To melt away in pleasures*, effeminari; molliri; emolliri. Vid., *also, in* DISSIPATED.

DISSOLUTE. Vid. DISSIPATED.

DISSOLUTELY, dissolute (*in a careless, reckless manner*). JN. dissolute et turpiter: libidinose: intemperanter [SYN. *in* DISSIPATED]: *to live dissolutely*, * licentius, effrenatius vivere.

DISSOLUTENESS, mores dissoluti: vita dissoluta (*recklessness of living, unrestrained by moral consideration*): vita libidinosa *or* libidinibus dedita: vita intemperans (*intemperate, debauched manner of life*): nequitia *or* nequities (*the acts themselves that constitute dissoluteness*): *dissoluteness of youth*, adolescentia libidinosa et intemperans. Vid., *also*, DISSIPATION.

DISSOLUTION. || *Of metals*, coctura (*general term, for preparing in any way by heating*; *also of melting, Col., Plin.*): conflatura (*of metals, Plin.*): fusura (*fusion*; plumbi, *Plin.*). || *Destruction by separation of parts*, interitus et dissipatio (*Cic.*): dissolutio (e. g., imperii, *Tac.*): solūtio. [Vid. DESTRUCTION.] || *Separation of the body into its elements*, dissolutio, *with or without* naturæ; *also* separatio animi ac corporis in morte (*death*). [Vid. DEATH.] || *Dismissal of an assembly, probably* dimissio (*as Cicero uses* dimissio remigum = *dismissal*; *and* dimittere concilium, &c., *is right*). || *Dissolution of a marriage*, diffarreatio (i. e., *of a legal marriage, in contracting which, a religious rite was observed, and a loaf made of* "far," *ζέα, was offered*): repudium (*the sending away of the partner, on the part of the man*): divortium: discidium (*separation of man and wife*): abruptio matrimonii (*an abrupt or unexpected separation*). ☞ *The formula was the following*: res tuas tibi habeto *or* tuas res tibi agito. || *To agree to a dissolution of partnership*, societatem dirimere; transigere cum aliquo.

DISSONANCE, vox absŏna: * vox dissŏna. SYN. *in* DISSONANT.

DISSONANT, absŏnus (*deviating from the right tone*): dissŏnus (*not harmonizing with the other tones; opposed to* consŏnus). *To be dissonant*, absonum esse: dissonare: discrepare (*not to harmonize*).

DISSUADE, dissuadēre aliquid *or* de aliquâ re: dissuasorem alicujus rei esse: dehortari aliquem a *or* de re, *or with* nē, quin, quominus (vid. *Zumpt*, § 534): abducere: deducere: avertere: abstrahere (aliquem a re, *are stronger terms; to turn any body from a purpose*): non censēre aliquid faciendum esse (*especially of a member of a deliberative body*): *to dissuade from an opinion*, aliquem de sententiâ deducere, demovēre: *from a plan, project, from what any body has taken into his head*, aliquem a consilio revocare: *not to allow one's self to be dissuaded*, perstare in aliquâ re (*to persist in any thing*): *that does not suffer himself to be dissuaded*, firmus proposito (*Vell.*, 2, 63): *to dissuade any body from a thing*, dissuadēre, ne aliquis faciat aliquid, *or simply* dissuadēre aliquid *or* de aliquâ re (☞ *but never* dissuadēre alicui aliquid, *which we do not find before Sen., Herc. Œt.*, 929); avocare aliquem ab aliquâ re (*to endeavor to turn any body from doing any thing*): *to dissuade* (*or oppose one's self to*) *the passing of a bill*, dissuadēre, ne legem accipiant: *to dissuade them from setting the prisoners free*, dissuadēre de captivis; captivos remittendos non censēre; captivos retinendos censēre.

DISSUADER, dissuasor.

DISSUASION, dissuasio.

DISSYLLABLE, disyllăbus (*δισύλλαβος*).

DISTAFF, colus. || FIG. *As emblem of the female sex*; e. g., *the government of the distaff* [vid. *Johnson*], imperium uxorium (*in domestic affairs*); imperium feminæ (*of an empire, Tac., Ann.*, 12, 40, 2). *Among the Medes* "*the government may fall to the distaff*," Medis imperat muliebris sexus.

DISTAIN. Vid. to STAIN, to CONTAMINATE.

DISTANCE. || *Of space*, distantia (*only Vitr.*, 6, 1, 7; *who also uses* abstantia; *and Plin.*): intervallum (*space interposed*). *Sometimes* spatium (*space*; e. g., distare inter se modicum spatium, *Liv.*, 8, 8; ☞ *not* abjunctio, *which Lipsius uses*): longitudo itineris (*distance travelled or to be travelled*); *also* longinquitas viæ: *at a distance, or at some distance*, procul (*not near*): *at a great distance*, longo spatio *or* intervallo interjecto: *at an equal distance or distances*, paribus spatiis: *at a short distance*, parvo spatio (e. g., distare a, &c.): "*at a distance of*," *is to be turned by* a, ab; e. g., *at a distance of* 5000 *paces*, a millibus passuum quinque, *or* intermissis millibus passuum quinque (vid. *Held, Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 65): *at a considerable distance*, satis magno intervallo a (ab), &c.: *placed at a distance from each other*, rari, æ, a (*plural, of what have wide intervals between*); raris intervallis positi, æ, a (e. g., *trees*): *to be at equal distances*, distare ex æquo *or* pari spatio: *to place the troops at equal distances*, paribus intervallis copias constituere: *at no great distance from each other*, mediocribus intervallis (e. g., separatim singularum civitatum copias collocare): *planted at some distance from each other*, raris intervallis positi (e. g., *trees*, &c.). || *Of time*, spatium temporis, *or* tempus, *or, plural*, tempora *only*: longinquitas (*length; long duration*; temporis): tempus inter-

jectum : temporis intervallum. || FIG. *For respect (=distant behavior)*, observantia; reverentia [SYN. *in* RESPECT] : *to keep one's distance*, reverentiam quandam adversus aliquem adhibēre; reverentiam alicui habēre *or* præstare : *not to keep one's proper distance*, reverentiæ oblivisci (*Quint.*, 11, 1, 62); reverentiam alicujus exuere (*Tac., Hist.*, 1, 55, 4) : *to keep any body at a (proper) distance*, excludere (*properly, not to let any body into the house*; e. g., *of one who keeps her lover at a distance*); *also* januâ prohibēre : aditu januæ arcēre : alicujus aditum, sermonem, congressum fugere (*used together, Cic., Sext.*, 52, 111) ; *also* aditum alicujus sermonemque defugere (*Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 13 ; *to avoid any body*); aliquem in familiaritatem suam non recipere : *not to keep any body at a proper distance, perhaps* se abjicere ad alicujus usum ac consuetudinem (*cf. Cic., Parad.*, 1, 3, 14 ; *De Legg.*, I, 9, 26) : *to keep one's self at a distance*, se removēre ab aliquo *or* alicujus amicitiâ. || *Improperly (= difference)* distantia (*Cic., Læl.*, 20, 74); discrimen (*Cic., Rull.*, 2, 32. 87). [Vid. DIFFERENCE.] || *The distance (in a picture)*, quæ (in picturâ) recedunt *or* absceđunt : recessus (e. g., umbra aliqua et recessus, *Cic.; of a speech, but speaking of it figuratively*). *To be in the distance*, recessisse (*Quint.*, 2, 17, 21; *opposed to* eminēre, *Quint., or* exstare atque eminēre, *Cic.*). || *To throw into the background of a picture (Dryden)*, efficere, ut aliquid recessisse (in opere) credamus (*Quint.*, 2, 17, 21; *of a painter*); * facere, ut aliquid recessisse videatur.

DISTANCE, *v.* || *To leave behind one, at a race*, cursu superare aliquem (*Hor.*) : aliquem procul a se relinquere (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 51; *to leave any body far behind*) : respiciens aliquis videt aliquem magno intervallo sequentem (*after Liv.*, 1, 26) *or* præcurrere aliquem.

DISTANT. || *Remote in place and time*, amotus : disjunctus (*separated by an interval*; e. g., procul a barbaris gentibus) : remotus (*remote, lying separate*) : longinquus (*being far off*) : ultimus (*lying at an extreme point*; vid. *Held, Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 27; e. g., ultimæ atque extremæ gentes). ☞ *Not* dissĭtus. *Muretus uses* regiones dissitæ, *which Ruhnken justly censures. To be distant*, distare, abesse a (ab), &c. (*with this difference, that* distare *refers to the interval, the two extremities being of equal importance*; abesse *gives prominence to the point from which any thing is separated.* Distare *is not used of persons, and has always the measure of the distance added*) : *a distant relationship*, amplissima cognatio : *there is a distant relationship between persons*, longinquâ cognatione contingere aliquem. || *Reserved*, vid.

DISTANTLY, longe ; procul ; raris intervallis : *to be distantly related to any body*, longinquâ cognatione contingere aliquem. || *With reserve*; vid. RESERVE.

DISTASTE, *s.* Vid. DISGUST, DISLIKE, AVERSION.

DISTASTE, *v.* || *To disrelish*, vid. || *Dislike*, vid. || *Vex, exasperate*, vid.

DISTASTEFUL, fastidium creans *or* afferens (*of things*) : teter (*nasty, of taste, smell, and looks*; e. g., aqua, sapor, odor, &c.) : odiosus (*loathsome, hateful*) : molestus : ingratus (*opposed to* jucundus) : *any thing is distasteful to any body*; vid. TO DISPLEASE, *or* "*to cause displeasure.*"

DISTEMPER, *s.*, intemperies (*general term of seasons, the mind*, &c.; *also, want of temper in a person*). || *Disease*, vid. || *State of political disorder*; vid. DISTURBANCE.

DISTEMPER, *v.* [Vid. TO DISEASE, TO DISTURB.] || *Distempered*, intemperatus : nimius (*excessive; as in* "*distempered zeal:*" intemperata benevolentia). || *Disaffected*, vid.

DISTEMPERATURE. || *Want of due proportion in the ingredients that make up any thing*, intemperies (e. g., anni, solis, *Col.* ; cœli, *Liv.* ; aquarum, *Liv.* ; *also with reference to the mind*). || *Perturbation*, vid. || *Confusion*, vid.

DISTEND, distendere. Vid. TO EXTEND.

DISTENSION, distentio (e. g., nervorum, *Cels.*) : distentus, ûs (cutis, *Plin.*). Vid. EXTENSION.

DISTICH, distichon (τὸ δίστιχον, *Suet., Cæs.*, 51 ; *Mart.*, 3, 11, 2).

DISTILL, INTRANS., stillare (*absolutely or* mella *de* ilice, *Ov.* ; unguenta *e* capillo, *Tib.*) : destillare (*either* humor destillat, *or* arbor destillat aliquâ re ; e. g., odore miro suavitatis). || TRANS., stillare (e. g., rorem ex oculis, *Hor.* ; *also* aliquâ re : *the stars distill blood*, sidera stillant sanguine, *Ov.*). || *Chemically*, * succos elicere e, &c. ; coquere (*general term for preparing by heat*). ☞ *Pliny uses the general term*, vinum, *for the various sorts of liquors distilled from dates, the palm-tree*, &c. (vid. *Hist. Nat.*, 6, 26, 32; 13, 4, 6, *and* 9).

DISTILLATION, * liquandi opera.

DISTILLER, * liquandi artifex.

DISTINCT. || *Different*, vid. || *Separate*, vid. || *Clear*; vid. *under* CLEAR *= plain, evident, and clear to the hearing. Distinct utterance*, explanatio. || *Marked ornamentally*, distinctus (e. g., gemmis). JN. distinctus et ornatus aliquâ re.

DISTINCTION. || *Act of discerning the difference between two or more objects*, distinctio (*with genitives of the objects*; e. g., justorum injustorumque, *or* rei a re ; e. g., veri a falso). || *Objectively; the difference itself*, distinctio (e. g., inter ea quæ gignantur, et ea, quæ, &c. ; nulla in somnis distinctio apparet, *Cic.*) : discrimen (*that by which two things are separated, the partition wall, as it were ; or that which constitutes the difference between such objects*) : dissimilitudo. JN. distinctio et dissimilitudo (e. g., causarum, *Cic.*) : diversitas : differentia : discrepantia [SYN. *of adjectives under* DIFFERENT] : delectus (*the distinction, as choice between two or more objects*). JN. delectus atque discrimen. *To make a distinction between (several objects)*, discrimen facere *or* servare (*the latter = to observe a distinction*) ; delectum habēre (*as a matter of choice, both with genitive of the object between which the distinction is drawn*) : *to draw a broad distinction between*, &c., toto genere disjungere aliquid : *to know the distinction between*, &c., discrimen nosse inter, &c. *I draw a wide distinction between the law of nations and civil law*, aliud jus gentium, aliud jus civile esse volo : *to draw or make no distinction*, omnia promiscue habēre : *no distinction is made between friends and strangers*, notum ignotumque nemo discernit : *after this no distinction was made*, postea promiscuum fuit : *to make no distinction of persons*, nullum personæ *or* personarum discrimen facere *or* servare : *to do away with all distinctions between*, &c., (omnium) rerum delectum atque discrimen tollere : *we ought to make a distinction between citizens and aliens*, delectum habēre debemus civis et peregrini : *we must draw a distinction between the kinds of benefits received*, acceptorum beneficiorum delectus habendi sunt (*Cic.*) : *the most essential distinction between man and the brute creation is our possession of reason and speech*, nullâ re longius absumus a naturâ ferarum, quam ratione et oratione (*Cic.*) : *what is the distinction between a liar and a perjurer?* quid interest inter mendacem et perjurum? *the distinction is more easily felt than explained*, qualis differentia sit (e. g., honesti et decori), facilius intelligi, quam explanari potest (*Cic.*) : *there is a distinction between*, &c., est quod differat inter (e. g., justitiam et verecundiam ; vid. "*there is a* DIFFERENCE" *between*) : *there is a broad difference between*, &c., aliquantum interest inter, &c., *or* nequaquam idem est (*with accusative and infinitive*) : *there is too great a distinction between them*, pernimium interest inter eos : *with only this distinction*, illo tantum discrimine interposito : *without distinction*, sine discrimine ; promiscue : *without distinction of persons*, nullius habitâ ratione ; delectu omni ac discrimine remoto ; omissis auctoritatibus : *without distinction of slave or free*, sine discrimine liber an servus esset (*or* sit, *Liv.*) : *to slay all without distinction*, omnes promiscue interficere. || *Note of superiority*, ornamentum (*any thing that is an ornament, or bestows honor upon the individual, as rank, title, post of honor*, &c.) : insigne (*the visible distinction, or a mark of distinction*) : honor (*honor that is conferred on any body*) : *to treat any body with distinction*, maximos *or* amplissimos alicui habēre honores ; aliquem præcipuo honore habēre *or* amplissimo honore ornare : *with all imaginable distinction*, omnia ornamenta in aliquem congerere (*literally, to heap distinctions on him*) ; *also* multis ornamentis aliquem afficere : *distinctions that are given or due to merit*, insignia laudis. JN. insignia atque ornamenta (e. g., honoris). || *Rank, merit*, &c., *by which a man is distinguished; by circumlocution. A person of distinction*, vir clarus *or* clarissimus ; omnibus rebus ornatus *or* præcellens : *a physician of considerable distinction*, medicus arte insignis. || *Discernment*, vid.

DISTINCTIVE, *by circumlocution. A distinctive mark*, discrimen : nota. *A distinctive badge*, insigne. *Some distinctive mark may be found even between things that seem exactly alike*, res—quæ pares maxime videntur, utique discrimine aliquo discernuntur (*Quint.*, 10, 2, 10). || *Judicious*; vid. CLEVER.

DISTINCTIVELY. Vid. DISTINCTLY.

DISTINCTLY. || *Separately from others*; *singly*, separatim (*opposed to* conjunctim) : seorsum (*opposed to* una) : singulatim *or* singillatim (*each by itself*, &c.) : singulariter (*singly, by itself*). || *Expressly*, vid. || *Clearly*, clare ; perspicue ; evidenter ; plane ; lucide ; expresse ; dilucide ; enodate ; enucleate [SYN. *in* CLEARLY] : *to pronounce words distinctly*, exprimere et explanare verba (*Plin., Paneg.*, 64, 3) : *to write to any body (on any subject) distinctly*, enucleate perscribere ad aliquem.

DISTINCTNESS. Vid. CLEARNESS.

DISTINGUISH. [Vid. *to* DISCRIMINATE, *and (for* SYN. *and construction)* DISCERN. Vid., *also*, "*to make a* DISTINCTION."] || *In the sense of selecting and marking out particularly*, signare : notare : distinguere (*properly, to separate by points ; hence, to point out by some ornament, to adorn*). || IMPROPR. *To separate by some mark of honor or preference*, aliquem ornare, in honore habēre : honorem alicui habēre, tribuere (*to hold any body in honor ; honor any body*) : aliquem unice diligere (*to esteem and love any body in preference to others*) ; aliquid insigne facere (*to cause any thing to become prominent*) : *to distinguish any body greatly*, maximos *or* amplissimos alicui habēre honores ; aliquem præcipuo honore habēre *or* amplissimo honore ornare. *To be distinguished*, eminēre (*to stand out, as it were, from the rest*) : conspici ; conspicuum esse (*to be conspicuous ; to attract observation and admiration* : conspicuus, *on whom or which men's eyes are fixed ; not pre-Augustan, Liv.*, 1, 34 ; *Tac., &c.*) : *to be distinguished by any thing*, aliquâ re præstare (*above any body*, aliquem *or* alicui ; vid. *Herz., Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 6) ; aliquâ re excellere, præcellere (alicui) ; aliquâ re insigniri (*of things*) : *to distinguish one's self in any thing*, excellere, florēre in re ; *in certain respects*, excellere in quodam genere laudis ; *above all others*, inter omnes *or* super ceteros excellere ; *for or by any thing*, aliquâ re excellere inter omnes *or* super omnes ; aliquâ re præstare omnibus : *to be distinguished above all others in any respect*, aliquâ re unus omnium maxime floreo : *the family is distinguished for this*, hæc laus floret in familiâ.

DISTINGUISHABLE. || *Capable of being distinguished from other objects; by circumlocution. These things are easily distinguishable*, harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio : *this is easily distinguishable from that*, quid inter hoc et illud intersit, facile distinguitur : *these things seem to be hardly distinguish-*

able, hæc quo pacto discernere ac separare possim, nescio: *these things are not distinguishable from those*, hæc ab illis nullo discrimine separantur: *these things are distinguishable by the mind, but are, in reality, identical*, hæc cogitatione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt: *hardly distinguishable*, difficilis ad distinguendum. || *Distinguishable by the sight*, aliquid oculis judicari potest (*Cæs.*): aspectabilis; quod cerni potest. *Not distinguishable*, quod oculis judicari non potest: *the direction in which it flows is not distinguishable by the eye*, oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non potest (*Cæs.*). [Vid. VISIBLE.] ☞ Notabilis = *remarkable, notable, in Cicero; but in Seneca*, adspice nobilissimarum civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia.

DISTINGUISHED, clarus (*by birth, station, riches, talents, and other external advantages; opposed to* obscurus): nobilis (*by merits; opposed to* ignobilis): eminens: excellens: præclarus: præstans (*are quiet expressions of excellence, superiority*): eximius: egregius (*are expressions of warmth, praise*; egregius *implying enthusiastic praise*; eximius, *admiration; all these are applied strictly to only good qualities, unless ironically*): unicus: insignis: singularis (*are indifferent, and may heighten praise as well as blame, Dōd.*): *a distinguished physician*, medicus arte insignis: *a very distinguished person*, vir omnibus rebus ornatus *or* præcellens: *a year distinguished by great events*, annus magnis rebus insignis: *the distinguished men in the state*, lumina civitatis: *in a distinguished manner*, insigniter; egregie; eximie.

DISTORT, detorquēre (*properly and improperly*): distorquēre (*properly, twist away from each other; to separate by twisting*; e. g., oculos, *the eyes*; labra, *the lips*; *rare*): depravare (*figuratively, to give any thing a wrong direction, and thus deform it*, aliquid narrando): perverse interpretari (*figuratively, to misinterpret*). *To distort the limbs*, partes corporis detorquēre; membra distorquēre: *to distort an expression*, verbum in pejus detorquēre: *to distort every thing maliciously*, omnia calumniando detorquēre. *Sometimes* avertere, avocare, amovēre, deducere, abducere, *or* detrahere.

DISTORTED, distortus (e. g., oculi distorti *or* perversi; *and absolutely*, sapientes, etiam si distortissimi sunt, &c., *Cic.*).

DISTORTION, distortio: depravatio. SYN. *in* DISTORT.

DISTRACT, distrahere (*draw in different directions; hence, improperly, of dissipating the thoughts and perplexing the mind by presenting different objects to them*; e. g., alicujus industriam in plura studia; animum in contrarias sententias): aliquem distinēre (*to keep apart; hence, to prevent the mind from concentrating itself, as it were, on what it would like to do*). JN. distinēre et divellere: distringere (*by turning the attention to more than one object at once*): *to be distracted by important business of various kinds*, multis et magnis negotiis distentum esse: *to send Hannibal to distract the attention of the Romans*, Hannibalem mittere—ad distringendos Romanos (*Liv.*, 35, 18): *to be distracted by sorrow*, distineri et divelli dolore (*Cic.*): *occupations of a distracting nature*, occupationes (*as Plin. Ep.*, 6, 15, 1): *to distract any body's thoughts from his grief*, animum alicujus a curis *or* a sollicitudine abducere; aliquem oblectare (*to try to produce feelings of a pleasant nature in order to counteract any unpleasant ones*). || *To make mad*, in insaniam adigere aliquem.

DISTRACTED, * aliena agens (*doing or carrying on something else*): * aliena cogitans (*thinking of something else*): varietate et dissimilitudine rerum diductus (*having one's attention divided by a variety of dissimilar objects*; vid. *Cic., De Invent.*, 2, 36, 109): negotiis distentus, districtus (*by business*): in plura studia distractus (*by pursuits, after Cic., De Or.*, 1, 59, 250). *To be distracted*, * aliena agere; * aliena cogitare (*with the distinction explained above*); occupationibus distentum esse; a negotiis districtum esse: *to answer in a distracted manner*, * aliena respondēre: *to speak*, &c., aliena loqui. || *Frantic*, mente captus, *or* alienatus; vesanus; insanus; vecors; delirus [SYN. *in* MAD]: *to be distracted*, mente captum *or* alienatum esse; insanire; delirare: *to make any body quite distracted*, in insaniam adigere aliquem. Vid. *to* MADDEN.

DISTRACTEDLY. Vid. FRANTICLY, MADLY.

DISTRACTION. || *Want of attention*, animus non attentus (*inattention*): * animus varietate rerum diductus: * animus alienis rebus distentus.

DISTRACTNESS. Vid. MADNESS.

DISTRAIN, bona alicujus vendere *or* (*Gell.*) venum distrahere (*to sell a debtor's property*; vid. *Gai.*, 2, 154): in possessionem rerum debitoris mitti (*this was said of creditors put in possession of their debtors' property for thirty days, within which a sale was to be advertised and made*; vid. *Dict. of Antiqq.*, p. 165, *under* bonorum emtio): pignus capere [vid. *under* DISTRAINT]: aliquid commisso tollere *or* commisso vindicare (*to seize goods*, &c., *for non-payment of taxes, Scæv., Dig.*, 19, 2, 61, *extr.*; *Paul., Dig.*, 39, 4, 11): *also* committere (e. g., ne prædia in publicum committerentur, *Paul., Dig.*, 3, 5, 12): *distrained*, commissus (e. g., hypothecæ commissæ = "quæ in potestatem creditoris veniunt ob omissionem solutionis ad diem dictam;" *but this is when there was a clause to that effect in the deed*): *property that has been distrained*, quod pro commisso tenetur; quod cecidit *or* venit in commissum. *Any body's goods have been distrained*, alicujus bona venierunt; aliquis necessitate juris bonorum venditionem passus est (*Gai.*, 2, 154). Vid. EXECUTION (*legal*).

DISTRAINER, qui commisso tollit *or* vindicat aliquid: qui bona alicujus vendit.

DISTRAINT, commissum (*the sum that the imperial* "fiscus" *claimed for non-payment of taxes*, &c.; vid. DISTRAIN): bonorum venditio (*when the goods distrained are sold*): pignoris capio *or* captio (vid. *Gai.*, 4, 28). *A distraint has been levied on any body*, alicujus bona venierunt (vid. *Gai.*, 2, 154); aliquis necessitate juris bonorum venditionem passus est (*ib.*). *The* "publicani" *possessed the right of distraint for non-payment of taxes*, data est pignoris captio publicanis vectigalium publicorum populi Romani adversus eos, qui aliqua lege vectigalia deberent (*Gai., ib. Though the pledge was taken as a security for payment, there must have been a power of sale in case of non-payment, Dict. Antiqq.*, p. 754, *a*). *To levy a distraint*, commisso tollere aliquid: bona alicujus vendere: *to order a distraint to be levied*, constituere, ut liceat bona alicujus vendere (*Gai.*, 2, 167). Vid. *Dict. Antiqq.*, p. 165, *under* bonorum emtio.

DISTRESS. || *Calamity*; vid. CALAMITY *or* AFFLICTION. *To be in distress*, in miseriâ esse *or* versari; in summâ infelicitate versari; iniquissimâ fortunâ uti; in angustias adduci: *in the greatest distress*, in summas angustias adduci: *to relieve any body's distress*, aliquem a miseriâ vindicare; ex miseriis eripere: *I do not know how to get out of my distress*, nescio quomodo me expediam ex re: *to be in distress about any body or any thing*, laborare de aliquo *or* de aliquâ re (*also* laborare, *absolutely, to be anxiously concerned about any body or any thing*): *to be in distress for any thing*, laborare ab aliquâ re (e. g., *for corn, water*, &c.): *my only distress is for you*, nihil laboro, nisi ut tu salvus sis: *in the distress of the country*, difficili rei publicæ tempore: *general distress*, publica clades *or* clades atque calamitas. || *Pecuniary distress*. [Vid. POVERTY.] *To be in distress*, in angustiis esse; angustius se habēre; ad inopiam redactum esse: *in great distress*, in summâ mendicitate esse; mendicitatem perpeti: *not to let any body suffer distress*, victum alicui suppeditare; dare alicui, unde utatur: *to relieve any body's distress, or any body that is in distress*, alicujus inopiæ opitulari (*as to poverty*). || *Danger*, vid. *To be in distress*, laborare: *a signal of distress*, * periculi signum: *to give a signal of distress*, * aliquâ re periculi significationem facere. || *Law term* [vid. DISTRAINT]. || *The thing seized*, pignus (*general term, the pledge, in general*).

DISTRESS, *v.* || *To make miserable* [vid. *to* AFFLICT.] || *To distrain*, vid. || *To be* DISTRESSED, laborare (*to be in distressing or difficult circumstances; especially as military technical term: to be distressed for corn*, laborare ab re frumentariâ: *ships are distressed*, triremes laborant, *Cæs.*: *our men are distressed*, nostri laborant): aliquid me valde conturbat; aliquid me sollicitat, *or* sollicitum habet, *or* anxium ac sollicitum habet; sollicitus sum et angor; anxio animo et sollicito sum; angi *or* animo angi; se afflictare *or* afflictari: *about any thing*, anxie ferre aliquid: *to be distressed (as to circumstances*, &c.) [vid. "*to be in* DISTRESS"]: *I am much distressed about your health*, incredibili sum sollicitudine de tuâ valetudine; invaletudo (*al.* valetudo) tua me valde conturbat: *to make any body quite distressed*, non mediocri curâ pellere alicujus animum: *distressed circumstances*, res familiaris affecta, perturbata: *to be distressed for money*, de pecuniâ laborare; in summâ difficultate nummariâ esse. || DISTRESSED, sollicitus; ægritudine affectus; æger animo *or* animi. [Vid. MISERABLE.] *Don't be distressed*, ne sis perturbatus.

DISTRESSFUL. VID. DISTRESSING.

DISTRESSING, peracerbus: acerbissimus (*painful*): molestissimus: difficilis (*hard to bear*; e. g., quam difficiles plerisque videntur calamitatum societates). *To find one's self in a distressing position*, fortunâ graviter afflictum esse: *any thing is distressing* (= *creates a distressing feeling*), male afficior aliquâ re: *distressing events*, acerbitates: *it is distressing to me*, hoc mihi dolet; valde dolendum est; hoc me valde conturbat: *a distressing situation*, res miseræ; tempora misera [vid. DISTRESS]: *a distressing dream*, somnium tumultuosum (☞ anxius *is used sometimes in this sense by Liv., but not by Cic.*; anxiæ curæ, *Liv.*, 1, 56): *to feel a distressing fear*, cruciatu timoris angi (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 7, 25): *nothing more distressing could have happened to me, or nothing could be more distressing to me*, nihil acerbius *or* nihil ad dolorem acerbius mihi accidere potuit.

DISTRESSINGLY, graviter; acerbe; dolenter. *To be distressingly ill*, laborare; graviter esse ægrum.

DISTRIBUTE, distribuere (e. g., populum in quinque classes; pecuniam in judices; exercitum in civitates; frumentum civitatibus): dividere: partiri: dispertire: describere: dispensare: digerere (e. g., cibum in omnes membrorum partes): disponere (e. g., vigilias per urbem, stationes portis): largiri: dilargiri (*to distribute liberally; of money*, &c., elargiri, *Pers.*). [SYN. *in* DIVIDE.] *To distribute equally*, æquabiliter partiri *or* dispertiri (e. g., prædam): *to distribute the voting tablets*, tabellas diribēre.

DISTRIBUTER, divisor (*especially of an appointed person to distribute lands and other presents among the people*, &c.): largitor (*he that spends of his own accord*): diribitor tabellarum (*of the voting tablets*).

DISTRIBUTION, partitio: distributio: descriptio [SYN. *in* TO DIVIDE] (☞ divisio *is foreign to standard prose in this meaning, and* digestio *only occurs in conjunction with* ciborum): assignatio (*with reference to estates or landed property*, agrorum): dispensatio (e. g., annonæ, *Liv.*, 10, 11): largitio (*the distribution of money, largesses*, &c.). *Equal distribution of the booty*, æquabilis prædæ partitio.

DISTRIBUTIVE; e. g., *distributive justice*, * justitia suum cuique tribuens.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, distribute (*Cic.*).

DISTRICT, circuitus: ambitus: ager: territorium (*territory*): regio (*region*): provincia (*province*): conventus (*circuit, department*): muneris partes (*the particular sphere or province of one's office*). ☞ *If in a more extended sense of the word*, terra, fines *are also used; but* ditio *must be avoided.*

DISTRUST, *v.*, diffidere, *perfect*, diffi

sus sum (*not to feel confidence in; to have one's doubts about; opposed to* confidere; *mostly with dative, but ablative* voluntate, *Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 12, 2, *is the reading of several good MSS.; so Suet.*, occasione; *Tac.*, paucitate cohortium. ☞ *It has not the meaning of "not to believe"*): non credere: fidem non habēre (*not to believe*): *to somewhat distrust*, subdiffidere (*Cic.*): *to distrust any body*, diffidere alicui *or* alicujus fidei: de fide alicujus dubitare (*to doubt any body's sincerity*): alicui fidem non habēre (*to have no faith in any body*): *to distrust any body altogether*, summe diffidere alicui: *I distrust myself*, mihi ipse diffido. *Distrusting himself*, sibi ipse diffisus.

DISTRUST, *s.*, diffidentia; *in anything*, alicujus rei (*it only denotes the want of faith or confidence in the capability, sufficiency, or sincerity of any body or of any thing. In Cicero* [*Tusc.*, 4, 37, 80, *and De Invent.*, 2, 54, 163], *and even so late as Justin* [1, 8, 10], *it is only used for want of confidence in one's own person and fate, in contradistinction to* fidentia; i. e., *self-confidence*): fides parva (*little faith or confidence*): suspicio (*suspicion*). *To entertain distrust*, diffīdere; *some distrust*, subdiffidere: *to feel distrust of any body*, diffidere alicui *or* alicujus fidei; de fide alicujus dubitare (*to doubt any body's sincerity*); alicui fidem non habēre (*to place no faith or belief in any body*): *to feel great distrust of any body*, summe diffidere alicui: *I feel distrust of myself*, mihi ipse diffīdo: *with distrust*, diffidenter (*especially in one's self or any thing relating to one's self*; e. g., *one's good fortune*, &c.): *from distrust*, diffidentiā: *whatever causes or excites distrust or suspicion*, suspiciosus.

DISTRUSTFUL, diffidens; diffisus; *of any body or any thing*, alicui *or* alicui rei (*in a single case = not having confidence in the capability, sufficiency, or sincerity of a person or an object: men distrustful of themselves*, homines diffisi ipsi sibi): timidus (*fearful, timid*): suspiciosus (*suspicious; both as abiding qualities*). Jn. timidus et diffidens; timidus suspiciosusque. *Distrustful of one's self*, ipse sibi diffidens *or* diffisus; dubitans et ipse sibi diffidens. *To be distrustful*, diffidere (*in a single case*; vid. to Distrust); *of any body or any thing*, alicui *or* alicui rei; suspiciosum esse (*to be of a distrustful or suspicious nature or disposition*): *to be somewhat distrustful*, subdiffidere.

DISTRUSTFULLY, diffidenter; timide; suspiciose. Jn. timide et diffidenter.

DISTURB, turbare (*introduce confusion, &c.*; *also of disturbing water*, aquam limo, *Hor.*, flumen imbre, *Ov.*; *and, figuratively*, pacem, voluntatem, aliquid in republicā; *and of the mind*, inopinato malo turbatus, mente turbatus): disturbare (*to bring into disorder by violent separation*; e. g., concionem, sortes): perturbare (*to bring into complete confusion*; provinciam, civitatem, otium; *also, figuratively, the mind*, animum; *any body*, aliquem): interpellare (*properly, to interrupt a person speaking; but, figuratively, to interrupt a person in an action*, aliquem; *and also to break up the assembly*, comitia [*of a tribune*]: *to disturb any body in the exercise of a right or in his right*, interpellare aliquem in jure suo; *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 44): impedire (*to hinder*; aliquem *or* aliquid; aliquem a re: *to disturb any body in the discharge of his official duties*, impedire aliquem a munere): vexare (*not to leave in peace*; e. g., gallinam, *a hen while sitting*; *also*, aliquem, *to harass*). *To disturb the state*, civitatem (*or* rempublicam) conturbare *or* perturbare; rempublicam miscēre; *any body's plans or projects*, rationes alicui conturbare; *every thing*, omnia perturbare *or* miscēre; *to disturb the minds*, animos implicare *or* confundere; *also*, mentem turbare; animum perturbare. *To disturb a wasp's nest*, crabrones irritare (*literally, hornets used proverbially, Plaut., Amph.*, 2, 2, 83). *Disturbed in one's mind*, mente turbatā; mente captus: *I am quite disturbed in my mind*, sum animo conturbato et incerto: *not to disturb the peace*, pacem *or* pacis fidem servare: *to disturb it*, pacem (concordiam) turbare: *don't disturb me!* noli me turbare; omitte me! *any body's peace of mind is not disturbed*, in animo alicujus est pax placidissima: *to disturb any body's rest, or any body in his sleep*, e somno excitare aliquem (*Cic.*); alicujus quietem turbare (*Prop.*, 1, 3, 17): *men's minds are still disturbed*, mentes nondum resedērunt: *to disturb some men's tranquillity*, aliquorum concordiam turbare *or* disjungere: *to disturb the public peace or tranquillity*, tumultum injicere civitati (☞ quietem publicam turbare *is not Latin*): *to be perpetually disturbing any body*, aliquem semper lacessere; aliquem quiescere *or* conquiescere non pati (*to leave him no peace*): *Britain was never in a more disturbed and critical state*, non sane alias exercitatior magisque in ambiguo fuit Britannia (*Tac.*).

DISTURBANCE. ‖ *As act*, turbatio: perturbatio (*the act of troubling, confusing*; e. g., *the tranquillity of the state*, otii; *of the order of things*, ordinis perturbatio): interpellatio (*interruption* [*as act, and also as circumstance*] *by the intervening of an event or the intervention of a person*): impedimentum (*hinderance; a circumstance or occurrence of a disturbing nature*). *Without any disturbance* (= *interruption*), sine ullā interpellatione: *to cause a disturbance in any thing*, aliquid interpellare (*to interrupt any thing*) *or* impedire (*to hinder*). ‖ *As state*, tumultus (*noisy uproar, especially threatening or causing a breach of the public peace*). Jn. motus ac tumultus (*Cic.*); strepitus ac tumultus (*Cæs.*); terror ac tumultus (*Liv.*): turba (*and, when used indefinitely*, turbæ, *plural; interruption of public order*). Jn. turba ac tumultus (*Cic.*); turba et confusio rerum (*Cic.*); turbæ atque seditiones (*of seditious disturbances, Sall.*); turbæ atque discordiæ (*Tac.*). *An exciter of disturbances*, turbæ ac tumultûs concitator: *to excite disturbances in the camp*, efficere turbas in castris: *to be making a disturbance (by noisy, passionate language*, &c.), tumultuari: *that no disturbance may be made*, ne quid turbæ fiat (*Plaut.*): *what is all this disturbance?* quid hoc tumultûs est (*Enn., where it is* tumulti)? *a general disturbance*, omnium rerum perturbatio: *to cause a general disturbance*, omnia miscēre et turbare: *disturbance of mind*, conturbatio mentis (☞ labefactatio *is the disturbance as act or cause of the disturbed state of things, Quint.*, 8, 4, 14): *to cause a disturbance in the state*, civitatem perturbare; rempublicam labefactare, *or* conturbare, *or* quassare (*to shake*), *or* dilacerare (*to tear it to pieces*): *to cause ruinous political disturbances in one's country*, lacerare patriam.

DISTURBER, turbator (*he who troubles any thing*; e. g., *the peace, tranquillity*, pacis, otii): interpellator (*he who interrupts any thing by his intervention*; e. g., sermonis): interventor (*of an uncalled-for or annoying intruder; one who annoys by his visits*): *feminine*, turbatrix; interpellatrix. *A disturber of the peace*, pacis turbator (*properly*): reipublicæ turbo: turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii (*a sort of fire-brand in the state*); homo turbulentus; turbæ ac tumultûs concitator; turbarum auctor (*one who excites the minds of the populace; the author of disturbance in general*).

DISUNION. ‖ *Separation*, vid. ‖ *State of being disunited* (*improperly*); *of disagreement*, disjunctio: alienatio (*Cic.*): disjunctio animorum (*Cic.*): discordia: dissidium: dissensio. Jn. dissidium ac dissensio: dissociati civium animi (*disunion in a state, that has been promoted by any body*). *To cause disunion*, ordinum concordiam disjungere (*to set the different classes at variance*).

DISUNITE, Trans. ‖ *To separate*, disjungere: dirimere: dissociare, &c. [Vid. to Separate.] ‖ *To part friends*, &c., discordes reddere: dissociare (*to disturb the social relationship between two or more individuals*): aliquorum concordiam disjungere (e. g., *of the different classes in a state*, ordinum, *Cic.*). *To disunite persons*, dissociare, disjungere aliquem ab aliquo *or* a familiaritate alicujus: alienare aliquem *or* voluntatem alicujus ab aliquo: distrahere aliquem ab aliquo. *To be disunited*, dissociari: alienari ab aliquo: distrahi cum aliquo: discordare: *they are disunited*, discordia inter eos orta est; discordant inter se; discordes inter se facti sunt: *to reconcile friends that have been disunited by the wickedness of men*, distractos perfidiâ hominum amicos rursus in pristinam concordiam reducere: *the disunited citizens*, dissociati animi civium *or* patria discordans (*the state itself, Tac., Ann.*, 1, 9, 2): *a state disunited by party feelings*, civitas aliorum alias partes foventium factionibus discors (*Liv.*, 33, 48, *extr.*).

DISUNITE, Intrans. Vid. to Separate, *intrans.*

DISUSAGE, } ‖ *Desuetude*, vid. *To* DISUSE. } *fall into disuse* (*of a law*), situ et senio emori: abolescere et relinqui (*Gell.*, 20, 1). ‖ *Want of use or practice, by circumlocution. The power of memory is weakened by disuse*, memoria minuitur, nisi eam exerceas.

DISUSE, *v.*, detrahere alicui alicujus rei consuetudinem: a consuetudine alicujus rei aliquem abducere: dedocēre aliquem aliquid: desuescere (e. g., [hunc] desuevi, ne quo ad cœnam iret, &c., *Titin. ap. Non.*): *mostly in past participle*, desueta arma, &c.

DITCH, fossa (*general term*): fossa incīlis: incīle (*for water*; e. g., *in the field*). *A small ditch*, fossula: *a covered ditch*, fossa cæca (*opposed to* fossa patens): *to make a ditch*, fossam facere,ducere (*in the Silver Age*, fossam premere, deprimere, percutere; vid. *Burmann, Quint., Decl.*, 3, 16, p. 72: incile ducere, *Ulp.*): *to open or clear out ditches*, incilia aperire: *to make a ditch before any thing*, fossam præducere; *around any thing*, fossâ cingere *or* circumdare aliquid.

DITCH, *v.*, fossam (fossas) ducere, facere.

DITCHER, fossor (*general term for digger*).

DITHYRAMB, poema dithyrambicum: dithyrambus.

DITHYRAMBIC, dithyrambicus.

DITTANY, dictamnus *or* -um (* origanum dictamnus, *Linn.*).

DITTY, canticum: cantilena: cantiuncula. Vid. Song.

DIVAN, * concilium summum (Turcarum).

DIVARICATE, divaricare (*transitively, Cic.; intransitively, Varr.*; nec cujus unguläe divaricent).

DIVARICATION. *By circumlocution with* divaricare. ‖ *Difference of opinion.* Vid. Difference.

DIVE, *v. To dive into any thing*, se mergere in aliquid *or* in aliquâ re (*to plunge into*); *also*, se mergere in aquam: subire aquam (*to go under the water in general*): urinari (*if to remain for some time*; e. g., *as divers*): inurinare in aliquâ (e. g., in lacu, *Col.*; *of birds*): *to dive for pearls*, * margaritas conquirere. ‖ Fig. *To penetrate*, penetrare: intrare: assequi *or* percipere aliquid (*to follow with one's understanding, to reach mentally, to perceive*): perspicere (*to look through any thing*): *to dive into a subject; into the nature of any thing*, alte descendere in aliquid: penetrare in *or* ad aliquid: alicujus rei primas causas conquirere (e. g., naturæ, *Cic.*): persequi aliquid (e. g., stirpium naturas, *Cic.*): rerum naturam evolvere; accuratius *or* subtilius investigare aliquid; aliquid investigare et perscrutari; *to dive into any body's thoughts*, explorare quid agat aliquis (quid moliatur); *also*, alicujus animum *or* ingenium perspicere.

DIVER, urinans: urinator (*by profession*): *these pearls are procured by divers*, hæ margaritæ urinantium curâ petuntur (*Plin.*). ‖ *A water-fowl*, mergus (αἰθυια).

DIVERGE, abire in diversas partes: abire in contrarias partes: divaricare (*used intransitively, Varr.*): refringi (*of rays that fall on a reflecting surface, and thence diverge or are reflected*): *lines that diverge from the centre*, lineæ, quæ ex centro emittuntur (*Plin.; where the divergency is only implied*). *A genealogical tree*

rises with a single stem, and then branches out into two diverging lines, σχίσμα cognationum diverso limite in duas lineas separantur.

DIVERGENCE, } declinatio (*general*
DIVERGENCY, } *term for divergence from a straight line in general*).

DIVERGENT. *By the present participle of the verbs in* TO DIVERGE.

DIVERS. Vid. SEVERAL.

DIVERSE. Vid. DIFFERENT.

DIVERSIFICATION. *By circumlocution, unless* varietas, commutatio, *or* immutatio *will serve.*

DIVERSIFY. ‖ *Distinguish,* vid. ‖ *Variegate, vary,* distinguere. JN. variare et mutare; variare et distinguere (e. g., graviora opera lusibus jocisque distinguere; variare otium labore, laborem otio). [Vid. *to* CHANGE: *to* VARY.] *To diversify* (= *to vary, in oratory*) *a subject* (*with regard to expression and thought*), orationem variare ac distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus; orationem ornare (*or* exornare). [Vid. TO EMBELLISH.] ‖ *Diversified,* varius (*properly, of variegated colors; then of what is changing and of different sorts:* ☞ *it must not be mistaken for* diversus; *i. e., entirely different*). JN. multiplex variusque; varius et multiplex (*the latter, opposed to* simplex).

DIVERSION. ‖ *A turning from its course,* derivatio (*of a river,* fluminis): deductio (e. g., rivorum a fonte, Albanæ aquæ, *Cic.*). ‖ *Sport,* ludus: oblectatio: oblectamentum: voluptas (*pleasure, delight*): animi relaxatio (*mental relaxation*). [Vid. AMUSEMENT.] ‖ *Military term*; e. g., *to make a diversion,* hostem distinēre; hostes distringere.

DIVERT. ‖ *To turn off from any course,* flectere; declinare aliquem *or* aliquid de re (☞ declinare, *in this sense, not Ciceronian; but Livy,* si quo inde agmen declinare voluissem; *and Quintilian,* neque spe neque metu declinatus animus): animum et cogitationes avocare a re (*with reference to the mind*): derivare (*of rivers, &c.; also improperly,* rem in aliquid): deducere (*to lead or move astray*): avertere (*to give a different direction*): abducere: abstrahere (*to divert entirely*): avocare (*to call off*; aliquem ab aliquâ re: *to any thing,* ad aliquid. *Also of* "*diverting forces some other way*" [*Davies*], milites ad aliud bellum avocare, *Liv.*). *To divert the course of a river,* flumen derivare, avertere; aquam de fluvio *or* ex flumine derivare (*to lead off the water*): *to divert the river from its usual, or into another channel,* flumen novo alveo avertere: *to divert any body from his purpose,* aliquem a consilio revocare: *not to allow one's self to be diverted from one's purpose,* perstare in aliquâ re. ‖ *Hence, to turn the mind from any thing it is intent on,* distrahere (e. g., alicujus industriam in plura studia): aliquem distinēre (*to distract his attention*): distringere aliquem (*to occupy with more than one object*). *To divert any body's mind from his grief,* animum alicujus a curis *or* a solicitudine abducere: aliquem oblectare. ‖ *Hence, to amuse,* vid.

DIVERTING. Vid. ENTERTAINING.

DIVERTISEMENT. Vid. DIVERSION.

DIVEST. ‖ PROPR. *Strip* (*of clothes, &c.*), spoliare veste or vestibus: exuere aliquem veste: *also,* detrahere alicui vestem: nudare aliquem. [SYN. *in* STRIP.] ‖ FIG. *To deprive,* vid. *To divest one's self of any thing,* decedere aliquâ re *or* de aliquâ re (e. g., *of one's estates,* de suis bonis; *of one's rights,* jure suo *or* de suo jure); *also,* aliquid missum facere, mittere (*to let any thing go, give it up*): *to divest one's self of all cares,* omnes curas doloresque deponere; *of the command,* imperium deponere: *to divest any body of all his possessions,* aliquem omnibus bonis evertere *or* expellere (*to turn him out of his estates*); *also,* aliquem de fortunis omnibus deturbare. *In Livy and in later writers,* exuere aliquem (e. g., agro paterno avitoque, *Liv.*; avitis bonis, *Tac.*; patrimonio, *Suet.*); *of former habits,* a pristinâ consuetudine deflectere: *to divest a subject of its sophistical arguments,* captiones discutere: *to divest of any deceptive appearances,* in lucem proferre; aperire [*opposed to* operire]: *to be divested of their deceptive appearance* (illum) quo fefellerant, exuere mentitum colorem (*Quint.*): *to divest any body of an office,* abrogare alicui munus; *of the command,* adimere alicui imperium. *For my part, I can not divest myself of the notion that,* &c., mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest, *with accusative and infinitive* (e. g., esse deos, *Cic.*) (☞ *in the Silver Age,* exuere *was used in almost every meaning of our* "*divest,*" *and as several such applications are found in Cicero, it is correct in this sense;* e. g., *to divest one's self of one's human feeling,* humanitatem *or* hominem exuere, *Cic.*): *to divest one's self of a title or dignity,* &c., dignitatem suam destituere (*Sen. Ep.,* 36, *in.*): *to divest one's self of an erroneous opinion, of fear,* &c., dejicere, depellere aliquid (vid. *Cic., Ecl.,* p. 109).

DIVESTURE, *by circumlocution with verbs under* DIVEST.

DIVIDE. ‖ *To part an entire thing,* dividere (*to separate, so that the parts are distinct and can be discerned each by itself; also, of things that divide an object, or separate two things*; e. g., *to divide the river in two arms* [*speaking of a piece of land*], flumen in duas partes; *cf.* TO SEPARATE): partiri (partire *not Ciceronian, except in* partitus [*passive*], *to divide a whole into smaller parts, so that these parts may bear a proper proportion to each other*; e. g., *a body,* corpus; aliquid in membra: *to divide the genus into different species,* genus in species; *then, also* = *to divide* (*any thing*) *with any body*; vid. *below*). JN. partiri ac dividere (e. g., *the whole genus into species,* genus universum in species): dispertire *or* dispertiri (*to separate into parts*): distribuere (*to divide a whole in such a manner that every one receives a proportionate quantity; to divide in a proper manner*): describere (*to point out by writing how a whole is, or is to be divided, and to whom the parts belong, or are to belong*; e. g., annum in duodecim menses; terram in regiones): dispensare (*to weigh out, as it were; hence, to divide proportionately,* pecuniam, nummos, fontem inter incolas): sejungere, disjungere (*to part what was united*). *To divide into parts,* in partes dividere; *into two, three, four parts,* aliquid in duas, tres, quatuor partes dividere; aliquid bifariam *or* bipartito, trifariam *or* tripartito, quadrifariam *or* quadripartito dividere, distribuere, dispertire: *to divide into equal parts,* æquabiliter dispertire (e. g., *the booty,* prædam): *to divide any thing into two equal parts,* æquâ portione dividere aliquid: *to divide any thing into twelve equal parts,* aliquid in duodecim partes æquabiliter dividere: *to divide any thing in equal portions among several persons,* aliquid æquâ portione dispensare (*literally, to weigh it out to them, with dative of the person*): *to divide any thing* "*ad infinitum,*" dispertiri aliquid in infinita: *to divide* (*any thing*) *with any body,* partiri cum aliquo (*to share, or go shares with any body; also without accusative, as in English* "*to go shares,*" *not mentioning the object*); dividere aliquid cum aliquo (e. g., *one's bread,* &c., cum esuriente panem suum). *To divide among themselves* (*of several*), partiri inter se: *to divide any thing among themselves,* aliquid inter se dividere, *or* partiri, *or* dispertiri: *to divide any thing among several persons,* partiri *or* dispertiri aliquid inter, &c. [*vid. the following section of this article* = TO DISTRIBUTE]: *to divide one's time between labor and recreation,* tempora laboris voluptatisque dispertire: *the whole day is divided between sleeping and reading,* totus dies inter stratum et lectionem divisus est: *to divide Asia into provinces,* civitates Asiæ in provincias describere: *to divide a question, a bill,* &c., *into two* (*that the votes may be taken separately*), sententiam dividere: *the opinions are divided,* sententiæ in diversum tenduntur; sententiæ variantur: *to divide into four classes,* dispertire aliquid in quatuor genera; *a speech into its heads,* orationem in sua membra; *the people into five classes,* populum in quinque classes distribuere: *to divide one's time according to one's occupations,* negotia cum tempore commetiri: *to divide into* "*decuriæ,*" *or companies of ten,* decuriare; *into* "*centuriæ,*" *or bodies of a hundred each,* centuriare. ‖ *To divide itself, themselves; or to be divided,* dividi (*to be divided, general term*): dissidēre: discrepare: distrahi (*to be divided in opinion*): *Historians are divided in their opinions as to whether . . . or,* utrum . . . an, &c., auctores in diversum trahunt (*Liv.*); *persons are divided in their sentiments, expectations,* &c., alius in aliam partem mente atque animo trahitur (*Cæs.*): *to divide itself into two arms,* in duas partes dividi (*of a river*); *also,* in duo ora discurrere (*to discharge itself by two mouths or streams*): se findere († via in ambas partes se findit, *Virg.*): *to be divided into two classes or parties,* in duas partes discedere: *to divide themselves,* discedere (= in duas partes, in manipulos, &c.: *of persons; also, improperly, of things,* hæc quatuor velut proposita . . . in duo genera discedunt, *Quint.*): *the opinions in the Senate were divided,* duæ sententiæ senatum distinebant. ‖ *To separate, to keep apart,* dividere (e. g., seniores a junioribus, *Liv.*): dirimere: sēparare: secernere: discernere: discludere: secludere: sejungere: disjungere: segregare: distinguere. [SYN. *in* SEPARATE.] (☞ Dispescere *is unclassical for* dividere, discludere). *The River Garonne divides the territory of the Gauls from that of the Aquitani,* Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen dividit: *Spain is divided from Africa by a strait,* Hispania ab Africâ angusto diremta freto: *the Alps, that divide Italy from Gaul,* Alpes, quæ Italiam a Galliâ sejungunt: *the river which divides the realms of Jugurtha and of Bocchus,* flumen, quod Jugurthæ Bocchique regnum disjungit: *divided into two, three,* &c., bipartitus, tripartitus, quadripartitus, quinquepartitus. ‖ *To divide among,* dividere (e. g., agros, bona viritim, &c.; vid. DISTRIBUTE): *to divide the property or estates among the soldiers, the plaintiffs,* &c., bona militibus, bona inter accusatores dividere: *to divide the recruits among the legions,* tirones inter legiones dispertire: *to divide land among the people,* jugera in homines describere: *to divide equally, fairly,* æquabiliter partiri *or* dispertiri (e. g., *the booty,* prædam; *money,* pecuniam, nummos). ‖ *To disunite by discord,* discordes reddere: dissociare: dissociare, distrahere, aliquem ab aliquo. [Vid. DISUNITE.] *Divided,* distractus (e. g., distracti perfidiâ hominum amici): discordans (e. g., patria, *Tac., Ann.,* 1, 9, 2): a *state divided by factions,* civitas aliorum alias partes foventium factionibus discors (*Liv.,* 33, 48, *extr.*). ‖ *In arithmetic,* dividere: *to divide by* 100, aliquid in centum partes diducere († *Hor.*).

DIVIDE, INTR., discedere: decedere: abire (*to go away*): dicedere inter se (*to go away in different directions, to go different ways*): dividi. ‖ *To vote by dividing* (*of the Senate*), discedere (*the form was,* qui hoc censetis, illuc transite; qui alia omnia in hanc partem, *Plin. Ep.,* 8, 14). *To order the Senate to divide,* patres in sententiam discedere *or* ire jubēre: *to divide with any body,* discedere in alicujus sententiam (*general term, Liv.*); ire in alicujus sententiam (*Cic., Fam.,* 1, 2): *to divide against any body or any question,* discedere in alia omnia: *a great majority divides against a question,* de re aliquâ frequentes (*sc.* patres) eunt in alia omnia (*Cic., Fam.,* 1, 2): *a great majority divides with Hortensius,* in Hortensii sententiam multis partibus plures eunt (*Cic., Fam.,* 1, 2): *to insist on the house dividing* (*on a question*), discessionem facere (*ib.*).

DIVIDEND. ‖ *In arithmetic,* *numerus dividendus. ‖ *Interest paid on a certain amount of capital,* usura: fenus [vid. INTEREST]: ☞ fenus *is the gain or profit arising from a loan; the interest with reference to the creditor who receives it; hence it comes nearest to our* "*dividend*;" *the interest with reference to the debtor is* usuræ.

DIVIDER. ‖ *He who divides any thing into portions,* qui partitur

(☞ partitor *is without sufficient authority, since in Cic., Vat.*, 5, 12, portitor *is undoubtedly the correct reading*). ‖ *One who deals out*, divisor (*an appointed person to distribute landed property, presents, &c., among the people*). [Vid., *also*, DISTRIBUTOR.] ‖ *A disuniter.* Vid. DISTURBER.

DIVINATION, divinatio: vaticinatio: auguratio (*from the flight of birds*): prædictio (*a prophecy, in general*). ‖ *Conjectural presage*, conjectio: conjectura (*relating to profane matters*). Vid. CONJECTURE.

DIVINE, *v.*, divinare (*absolutely, Cic., Divin.*, 1, 3: aliquid, futura, &c.; *also* divinare de aliquâ re; e. g., de exitu, *Nep.*): præsagire (= "futura ante sentire," *Cic.*; aliquid animo): præsentire (*have a presentiment of*; futura, *Cic.*, aliquid animo, *Cæs.*; dolos, *Virg.*): præcipere (*to anticipate by a happy conjecture*; e. g., *the enemy's plans*, consilia hostium, *Cic.*): cogitatione præcipere (e. g., futura, *Cic.*); opinione præcipere (*Cæs.*): conjicere: conjectare: conjecturâ assequi *or* consequi (*to arrive at any thing by conjectures*). *To divine any body's meaning*, &c., ad sensum opinionemque alicujus penetrare (*Cic., Partit.*, 36, 123): *that is not easy to determine*, horum difficilis est conjectura.

DIVINE, *adj.*, divinus (*properly and improperly*): cœlestis (*heavenly*). (☞ *If divine is used hyperbolically of a profane object, use the superlative of the words in* FINE *or* BEAUTIFUL; e. g., venustissimus, &c., *or by* eximius, &c. [vid. INCOMPARABLE]. *Our mind is of divine origin*, a Deo animos haustos et libatos habemus; ex divinitate animos haustos et acceptos habemus: *divine inspiration*, * afflatus *or* instinctus divinus: *by divine inspiration*, divinitus (*adv., Cic., Att.*, 1, 16): *numine, *or* spiritu divino afflatus, *or* instinctus: *divine service*, deorum (*with us*, Dei) cultus: *to attend divine service*, sacris adesse: *a divine sentence*, divinitus dictum. Vid. HEAVENLY.

DIVINE, *s.* ‖ *A theologian*, *theŏlŏgus (θεολόγος; *general term*): * literarum sanctarum studiosus (*one who studies theology*); *also* rerum divinarum *or* sacrarum interpres. ‖ *A clergyman*, sacerdos (*general term for priest*): clericus: ecclesiasticus: sacrorum antistes (*belonging to the clergy, Eccl.*): *divines*, clerus: clerici: ecclesiastici (*Eccl.*).

DIVINELY (e. g., *divinely inspired*), divinitus. ‖ *Improperly*, eximie; egregie. Vid. INCOMPARABLY.

DIVINER, vates (*inspired by a god*; vaticinator *only Pont.*, 1, 1, 42): divinus (*one who has naturally the gift of prediction, which, however, he may also cultivate by art*): fatidicus (*he who foretells the fate of men*): sortilĕgus (*by the medium of lots*): augur (*a public augur, who discloses the future by observing the flight of birds, or interprets the will of the gods from other phenomena*): haruspex (*who interprets the will of the gods by inspecting the bowels, &c., of the animals at a sacrifice*; extispex *with particular reference to divinations from the entrails only*): hariŏlus (*a vagrant fortune-teller, like our gipsies*): *the tales of a diviner*, effata vatum.

DIVING-BELL, * testa urinatorum.

DIVINITY. ‖ *Deity*, vid.: numen divinum (*divine power*, &c.; vid. GOD): deĭtas (*deity*): natura divina (*the essence or nature of God*). *To deny the divinity of Christ*, * negare Christum Deum fuisse humanâ specie indutum (*after Cic., N. D.*, 24, 63), *or* * divinam Christi naturam oppugnare. ‖ *Theology*, theologia; * divinarum rerum doctrina: *to attend divinity lectures*, * literis sanctis in academiâ operam dare: *a divinity student*, * literarum sanctarum studiosus.

DIVISIBILITY, divisua alicujus rei natura (*after Cic., Tim., 7, in.*).

DIVISIBLE, quod dividi potest, dividuus (*that can be separated, the latter only of bodies*): fissilis (*that may be split, of bodies*): (☞ divisibilitas *very late* (*Tertullianus*).

DIVISION. ‖ *The act of dividing into parts*, divisio: partitio: distributio [SYN. *in* TO DIVIDE]. *To make an equal division of any thing*, æquâ portione dividere aliquid. ‖ *The state of being divided*, divisio: diremtio: diremtus: separatio: sejunctio: disjunctio. [SYN. *in* TO DIVIDE] (*in the sense of keeping apart; second section of that article*). ‖ *That by which any thing is kept apart*, paries intergerinus (*a wall of division, properly*): discrimen (*improperly, distinction*). ‖ *The divided part itself*, pars: portio: membrum [SYN. *in* PART]. ‖ *Scientific division*, dispositio (e. g., *in rhetoric, architecture*, &c.; vid., *also*, DISPOSITION): distributio (*the arranging every thing in its proper place*): locus (*the principal part of a subject*). *The divisions of a literary work*, pars (*singular*): particula (*subdivision or paragraph, in general*): caput (*principal division*): liber (*book or chapter of a larger work*): *a division in a speech*, incisum, articulus (*article*): membrum (κῶλον): *division in a verse*, cæsura: incisio (*gramm.*). ‖ *Distinction*, vid. ‖ *Technical term in arithmetic*, divisio. ‖ *Military term*, legio (*a Roman legion*): pars exercitûs (*a part of the army, in general*): agmen (*if on the march*): *in two, three*, &c., *divisions*, bipartito, tripartito: *to march up in three divisions or columns*, tripartito agmine *or* diviso in tres partes exercitu incedere; triplici acie instructâ proficisci: *by or in divisions*, exercitu in partes diviso (e. g., *to advance or march up*, incedere). ‖ *For the purpose of voting (in the Senate)*, discessio. *To insist that a division shall be taken*, discessionem facere: *no division took place*, discessio non facta est (*Cic.*). [Vid. TO DIVIDE, INTR.] ‖ *Difference, disunion*, vid.

DIVISOR (*in arithmetic*), *perhaps* * divisor (*as technical term*).

DIVORCEMENT, } divortium; *also*
DIVORCE, } discidium (*considered as a separation*): diffarreatio (*the declaring void, or revocation of a marriage contracted by* "confarreatio"): repudium (*properly of a marriage only contracted, not solemnized; but also* SYN. *with* divortium; *Dict. Antigq.*, p. 371, *the sending away of a wife*): *an unexpected divorcement*, abruptio matrimonii: *to sue for a divorcement*, agere de divortio. Vid. TO DIVORCE.

DIVORCE, *v.*, matrimonium *or* nuptias dirimere: *to divorce a wife*, divortium facere cum uxore; repudium remittere uxori; uxorem repudiare; uxorem matrimonio exigere (vid. *Ruhnk., Ter., Hec.*, 2, 1, 45); uxorem e matrimonio dimittere (*or, if by force*, expellere, *to turn her out of doors*): *to be divorced*, separari cœnis et cubilibus discerni (*to be separated* a mensâ et toro, *after Tac., Hist.*, 5, 5, 2). ‖ FIG. *To separate forcibly.* Vid. TO DIVIDE *or* TO SEPARATE.

DIURNAL, diurnus. Vid. DAILY, *adj.*

DIURNALLY. Vid. DAILY, *adv.*

DIVULGE, vulgare: divulgare: pervulgare (*to spread the news of any thing*; divulgare, *with accessary notion of spreading in all directions*; pervulgare, *in a more extensive sense, through all the world, to let all the world know*; e. g., rumorem, rem): evulgare: in vulgus edere (*what was to be kept secret*), significare, declarare, aperire sententiam suam: dicere, quid sentiam de re (*to reveal or declare one's opinion*): palam facere: in lucem *or* in medium proferre (*to make known, to expose*): aperire: patefacere (*to publish, to reveal, to lay any thing open*). JN. aperire et in lucem proferre: proferre et patefacere: enunciare (*to publish, declare, &c., especially what ought to be kept secret*, sociorum consilia, mysteria, &c., *Cic.*, rem alicui per indicium, *Cæs.*). *You must not divulge it*, hoc tibi soli dictum puta: *any thing is divulged*, aliquid in vulgus emanavit. (☞ Dicta foras eliminare *is poetical only* (*Hor. Ep.*, 1, 5, 25), *instead of* dicta foras efferre *or* proferre, *to tell tales out of school.*

DIVULGER, vulgator († e. g., taciti, *Ov., speaking of Tantalus, who divulged the secrets of the gods*), *or by circumlocution*, qui famam alicujus rei divulgat; qui edit aliquid in vulgus, &c.: blatero (*one who blabs*; vid. *Gell.*, 1, 15, *extr.*).

DIZEN, ornare (*general term*): exornare: distinguere: comere [vid. BEDIZEN]: * cultu speciosiore quam pretiosiore uti.

DIZZARD. Vid. BLOCKHEAD.

DIZZINESS, vertigo oculorum, *or* vertigo *only. To cause dizziness*, vertigines facere [vid. "*To make* DIZZY"]: *to stop dizziness*, vertiginem discutere *or* sedare; offusam oculis caliginem disjicere: *one who is subject to dizziness*, vertiginosus: *to feel a sensation of dizziness*, vertigine corripi.

DIZZY. ‖ *Of a person feeling so*, vertiginosus. *To become dizzy*, vertigine corripi: *he felt quite dizzy from looking down from such a height*, altitudo caliginem oculis offudit: *to be dizzy*, vertigine laborare: *to make (any body) dizzy*, vertigines facere. ‖ *Causing dizziness*, vertigines faciens. *A dizzy height*, unde despici vix sine vertigine oculorum potest (*in Livy*, sine vertigine quâdam simul oculorum animique); *or* altitudo oculis caliginem offundens. ‖ *Giddy, thoughtless.* Vid. GIDDY.

DIZZY, *v.* Vid. "*To make dizzy*," *in* DIZZY, *adj.*

DO, facere: agere: gerere (facere, ποιεῖν, to "*make*," *used especially of productive activity; and with reference to the means taken to produce an effect, and to the effect itself, as something abiding*; agere, πράττειν, *is more general*, "*to do*," "*to be doing*," *with reference to the object pursued and to its occupying, generally, the mind of the agent: also of* "*actions*" *that, when done, remain, as invisible things, in the memory, not as visible effects.* Facere *is, however, used absolutely, and with neuter pronouns*, &c., *in the sense of* "*do*," *when* "*conduct*," *or the* "*efforts*" *of the agent are referred to* [faciam, ut potero; multa feci; quæ, &c.; plus, quam feci, facere non possum]; *and always when* "*do*" *is used as the representative of another verb, the repetition of which is thus avoided*; e. g., supplex te rogo, quod sine summo dolore facere [*the act of imploring you on my knees*] non possum: gerere *refers to the series of actions by which any thing is carried on and completed*; e. g., quæ etiamsi voluntate Dolabellæ fiebant, per istum tamen omnia gerebantur, *Cic.*): administrare (*to manage, superintend*; *to be the person who actually executes what is to be done*). *They acted on their own discretion, and did whatever seemed best to be done*, per se, quæ videbantur, administrabant. *To do too much or too little*, modum excedere in aliquâ re: *I don't know what to do*, quid agam *or* faciam nescio; consilii inops sum: incertum est, quid agam; quo me convertam, nescio: *he believed* "*that he hath nothing done that doth not all*," nihil actum putabat, si quid superesset agendum: *to be able to be done*, fieri posse: (*to inquire*, &c.) *what they should do in their situation*, quid facerent de suis rebus: *to do good, evil*, bene, male agere *or* facere: *to do right*, recte agere; recte facere (☞ *the latter, in as far as the effect of the act is such as it ought to be*; vid. *the difference between* agere *and* facere *as explained above*): *to have a great deal to do*, multis occupationibus distineri: *to have always something to do*, assiduis occupationibus impediri: *to have plenty to do*, satis negotiorum habēre: *any thing gives me a great deal to do*, res me occupatissimum habet: *to have enough to do with one's own affairs*, suarum rerum sat agere: *to do nothing*, nihil agere (*general term = being unoccupied*); domi desidem sedēre (*to sit idle at home*); studia negligere (*to neglect one's studies*): *to have nothing to do*, otiosum esse (*to be at leisure*); negotiis vacare *or* vacuum esse (*to have no business that one need do*); * quæstum manu facere non posse (*to be out of work, of a day-laborer*): *to set any body something to do*, alicui pensum imperare (*properly, to give the female slaves a certain quantity of wool to spin*, &c., *as Quint.*, 3, 7, 6; *improperly, of setting any task or work*); alicujus operam conducere (*to hire*

any body as a laborer). ☞ *Most phrases formed with substantives, adjectives, or adverbs*; e. g., *to do* PENANCE, ONE'S DUTY, RIGHT, &c., *are to be looked for under those substantives.* ‖ *To accomplish, effect, perform, finish*; vid. *those words.* ‖ *To have intercourse*, &c., *with any body*, ratione cum aliquo conjunctum esse (*with reference to connection in trade*, &c.); mihi commercium est cum aliquo (*with reference to intercourse*); mihi res est cum aliquo (*my business is with him; I have to settle it*, &c., *with him*). *I have, or will have, nothing to do with such men*, tales homines fugio. ‖ *To meddle with or be employed in any thing*, operam suam navare alicui rei; versari in re: *to have nothing to do with the management of any thing*, vacare administratione alicujus rei: *I will have nothing to do with it*, hanc rem non attingam: *I have nothing to do with this* (*it is not my business*), hoc meum munus non est; hæ non sunt meæ partes: *what have I to do with that?* quid ad me? quid mihi cum illâ re? ‖ *To take a course with a person*; e. g., *what can we do with that fellow? or what is to be done with him?* quid hoc homine *or* huic homini facias? *There is nothing to be done with him*, * homo est ad omnia ineptus; in eo et operam et oleum perdidi (*whatever trouble you may take about him will be thrown away, Cic. ad Div.*, 7, 1): *what am I to do with him?* quid illi *or* illo faciam (☞ *not* cum illo, *which is only once used by Plaut., Capt.*, 4, 2, 22, *in this meaning. The most usual construction is that with the ablative or dative: the preposition* "de" *is comparatively rare; principally in the passive form with* "fio;" e. g., *what will they do with me?* quid de me fiet?). ‖ *Emphatically used* (= *I pray*); e. g., *do come to me instantly!* amabo te, advola! *do place yourself in my position*, fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te: *do say!* dicdum! *do make haste!* agitedum! *do write*, &c., fac scribas, &c.! *do show!* ostende vero! *do take it!* cape vero! *do lay aside your anger!* minue vero iram! *do let us mount our horses!* quin conscendimus equos! *do answer!* quin respondes! *do hear* (*what I have to say*)! quin tu audi! *do leave me alone!* quin omitte me! *do but consider!* fac cogites! ‖ *Implying assent*; e. g., *I shall now rest from my work. Do!* (= *very well!*) esto (*be it so*)! bene! recte! pulchre (*as term of applause*)! quam maxime (*very well*)! ita est (*that's it, as answer*)!

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES.—*We do you, to wit*, * omnes sciant: * ne alicui sit ignotum (*as formula at the beginning of a document*); * omnibus sit edictum (*as formula of an edict*): *to do nothing but*, nihil aliud quam (*with a verb*; e. g, discursare): *they do nothing but play*, omne tempus in ludo consumunt: *he does nothing but talk about it*, istud semper habet in ore: *I have nothing to do with this*, hoc nihil ad me attinet: *I have nothing to do with you*, nihil mihi tecum negotii est: *to do every thing one's self*, omnia per se obire: *to do any body a good turn*, alicui officium præstare; beneficio aliquem afficere; gratum alicui facere; alicui gratificari; benigne alicui facere: *you will do me a great kindness or favor, if*, &c., magnum beneficium mihi dederis, gratissimum mihi feceris, si, &c.: *to be able to do a great deal with any body*, auctoritate suâ multum valêre apud aliquem: *to do something for any body*, in alicujus causâ aliquid efficere: *to do something for any body* (= *assist him*), aliquo aliquem auxilio adjuvare; adjuvare aliquem in aliquâ re: *the work is not quite done yet*, operi nondum accessit ultima manus: *what has that to do with it?* quid hoc ad rem? *I have nothing to do with that*, nihil hoc ad me (*sc.* pertinet): *how can that be done? or, is that to be done?* quî potest? *as far as it can be done*, quoad fieri potest: *he declared it could not possibly be done*, hoc ullo modo fieri *or* effici posse, negavit: *I have done it*, rem absolvi: *I have done with the book*, librum perlegi (i. e., *have read it through*): *to have done the task, peregisse laboris sui pensum: *you have nothing to do here*, * nihil est, quod hic agas; *or by the question*, quid tibi hic est negotii? (*what is your business here?*): *have done!* omitte me! sine me (*leave me alone*)! potin' ut desinas? (*can't you hold your tongue? comedy*): *done!* en dextram! (*there is my hand!*) *or* cedo dextram! *what are you doing?* quid agis? quam rem agis? quid facis *or* instituis? *how do you do?* quid agis? quid agitur? (*how are you getting on?*) ut vales? (*how are you? how do you feel?*): *what are you going to do?* quid inceptas? *I can do it by myself*, rem ipse conficere possum: *I will take care that it shall be done*, hoc mihi curæ *or* cordi erit: *what is to be done?* quid faciendum est? *to get any thing done* [vid. TO GET]. *To do great mischief*, magnum malum excitare: *what was all that to do about* (= *what was all that noise about*) *in the market?* quid tumultûs *or* turbæ fuit apud forum? *that will do*, sufficit mihi aliquid (*that is sufficient, I want no more*); sed satis de hoc; sed satis jam verborum est; nolo plura dicere (*let us say no more of it*); *also* sed hæc hactenus; sed finis sit (*let us drop it*); heus tu, manum de tabulâ (*have done, give over now, as Cic. ad Div.*, 7, 25, 2): *that will never do*, * hoc mihi nunquam probabis (i. e., *of a frivolous excuse*); hoc quidem non adducar, ut credam; non facile adducar (*not* inducar) ad credendum (*you will not easily make me believe that*); *it does not do for any body to do so and so*, non decet aliquem aliquid facere (e. g., oratorem irasci): *one can do nothing with him*, * homo est ad omnia ineptus (*not fit for any thing*); homo est morosior et difficilior (*he is of a nasty temper, so that one can not get him to do any thing to oblige one; also with* "compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedêre," *as used proverbially by Liv.*, 7, 13; *not to stir an inch*): *to be doing well*, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse: *I am doing pretty well*, * habeo, unde me sustentem (i. e., *I am getting my living*): *not to be doing well*, afflictiore conditione esse; in rebus adversis esse; parce ac duriter vitam agere.

TO DO AGAIN, reficere: reparare (*to repair*): in melius restituere (*to improve*): reconcinnare (*to put to rights again*; vid. *Cic., Quint. Fr.*, 2, 6, 3): emendare (*to correct*): retractare (*to go over again*): repetere (*to repeat*): iterare (*to do a second time*): redintegrare (*to do afresh*): retractare (*to set to work again at any thing*).

TO DO AWAY WITH. Vid. ABOLISH, abolere.

TO DO OVER. Vid. "*to* COAT WITH."

TO DO UP, involvere; involucro tegere; in fasces colligare. *To do up one's luggage*, sarcinas colligere; vasa colligere; sarcinas aptare itineri (*the first of soldiers or others, the last two of soldiers only*): *to do up a parcel of goods*, merces in fasciculos colligare: *to do up with a cord*, astringere *or* constringere (e. g., *luggage*, sarcinas).

TO DO WITHOUT. Vid. "*to* DISPENSE WITH."

DOCIBLE, } ‖ *Easy to be taught*,
DOCILE. } docilis: qui cito aliquid discit. *To show one's self very docile*, docilem se præbêre ad aliquid. ‖ *Tractable*, qui regi potest (*properly and improperly*; vid. *Sen., De Irâ*, ii., 15, *extr.*): tractabilis (*Cic.*). ☞ *Not* mollis (= *too yielding; giving way in every thing*).

DOCIBLENESS, } docilitas (ingenii):
DOCILITY, } celeritas ad discendum: * natura tractabilis (*tractableness*).

DOCK, *s.* ‖ *A stump of a tail, by circumlocution*, trunca (*literally, mutilated*) cauda (*after* trunca manus, *Tac., Ann.*, 13, 14, 3): cauda parva: caudicula (*a small or short tail; later only*). ‖ *A station for ships*, navale, *and* (*more especially*) *plural*, navalia: *nearest to the port and docks*, proximus portu navalibusque (*Cæs.*): *to come out of dock*, ex navalibus deduci (*Cæs.*). ‖ *To lay ships in dock*, naves subducere (*to lay them on a dry place, after the navigation is stopped by the season; but not* naves trahere ad litora = *to drag them to the shore against the will of the captain; as Sall., fragment in Serv., Virg. Æn.*, 3, 425, *of Charybdis*). ‖ *The plant*, rumex (*Plin.*).

DOCK, *v.* ‖ *To cut off a tail*, caudam equo præcidere (*Liv.*). *A horse with his tail docked*, equus curtus (*Prop.*, 4, 1, 20); *it is probable, according to Kruse's Hellas, part* i., p. 366, *that this operation was not unknown to the ancients*). [Vid. TO CURTAIL.] ‖ *Of an account or bill*; vid. TO DEDUCT.

DOCKET. ‖ *A ticket tied on goods*, * index. ‖ *To strike a docket, perhaps* * aliquem ut solvendo imparem deferre: *or* * postulare, ut in possessionem rerum debitoris quidam ex creditoribus ejus mittantur.

DOCTOR. ‖ *Physician*, vid. ‖ *As academical degree*, doctor. *A doctor's degree*, * doctoris honores, munus, dignitas. *To take a doctor's degree*, * amplissimum doctoris gradum adipisci; * ad amplissimum doctoris gradum promoveri; * in doctorum ordinem ascribi; * doctoris nomine insigniri (*K.*): *to be going to take* (*or to apply for*) *a doctor's degree*, * summos doctoris honores petere: *to take the degree of doctor of laws with great credit*, * magnâ cum laude gradum doctoris juris adipisci (*Wyttenb.*). *A doctor of divinity, laws, medicine, philosophy*, doctoris theologiæ, utriusque juris, medicinæ, philosophiæ.

DOCTOR, *v.*, dare, præbêre alicui medicamentum: curare.

DOCTORAL, *by genitive*, doctoris.

DOCTORSHIP, * doctoris dignitas ac nomen: * dignitatis doctoris insigne (*cf. Cic. ad Div.*, 10, 6, 9).

DOCTRINAL; e. g., *doctrinal verse or poem*, * carmen in quo præcepta traduntur: * carmen didacticum (*technical term*): *doctrinal subject*, res, in quâ præcipitur, traditur: *doctrinal means*, docendi ratio; e. g., *as displayed by Socrates*, disserendi ratio a Socrate profecta: *doctrinal proposition*, præceptum: *doctrinal points, or articles*, * capita doctrinæ sacræ.

DOCTRINE, doctrina: præcepta, orum: præceptio (*the sum or summary of precepts or truths*): disciplina: decretum: dogma (*n.*): placitum *or* scitum (*the principle, in as far as it is based on the opinion of the philosopher*; vid. *Cic., Acad.*, 2, 43, 133; 2, 9, 27 *and* 29, *Sen. Ep.*, 95, 9). *An elaborate system of doctrine*, satis et copiose et eleganter constituta disciplina; accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam exstructa disciplina: *philosophical doctrines*, præcepta philosophiæ *or* philosophorum (*the precepts of philosophy*); *also* præcepta et instituta philosophiæ; præcepta officii (*moral precepts*).

DOCUMENT. ‖ *Precept*, &c., vid. ‖ *Deed, record*, literæ: tabulæ. *Public documents*, publicæ tabulæ: *to draw up documents*, tabulas conficere.

DODDER, * cuscuta (*Linn.*).

DODGE. ‖ *To deal with tergiversation; to use shifts*, dolum componere: artificium excogitare. ‖ *To play fast and loose*, aliquem eludere et extrahere (*to make a fool of any body, to put him off from one time to another*): aliquem lactare et falsâ spe producere (*to raise any body's hopes and then disappoint him, Ter., Andr.*, 4, 1, 24): aliquem variis dilationibus frustrare: aliquem variis frustrationibus differre, aliquem per frustrationem differre (*to put any body off from one day to another by some fine tale*): orationis vanitatem adhibêre (*if by empty words*): falso promittere (*by false promises, Ov., Her.*, 20, 195). ‖ *In running*, vertere se: gyros variare (*in Tac., of horses*): *to dodge a person*, flexu eludere (e. g., qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludunt, *Quint.*, 9, 7, 28): * sequentem aliquem flexuoso cursu effugere; *or* * multis mæandris flexionibusque effugere aliquem (*after* quos tu mæandros, quæ deverticula flexionesque quæsisti, *Cic., but of a person returning by a devious course*).

DODGE, *s.*, flexus (e. g., flexu eludere, *Quint.*, 9, 7, 28).

DODGER, homo multorum temporum

(*one who uses tergiversation*): homo vanus *or* vaniloquus. || *One who dodges in running; by circumlocution*, qui flexu eludit (*Quint.*).

DODO, * didus.

DOE, cerva: *doe-rabbit*, * Cuniculus femina (*after* lupus femina, *Enn.*; porcus femina, *Cic.*, *Leg.*, 2, 22, 57).

DOER, auctor facinoris *or* delicti; *from the context*, auctor *only*. *By circumlocution*, qui, quæ facinus, *or* flagitium, *or* scelus commisit; qui, quæ facinus in se admisit; ad quem, ad quam maleficium pertinet (*the doer of a crime*); *also* machinator *or* princeps atque architectus sceleris: beneficiorum auctor, *or* qui beneficia in aliquem confert, *or* contulit (*a doer of good*): princeps, princeps et architectus alicujus rei (*the principal doer of any thing*): *a great talker, but little doer*, linguâ promtior quam manu: linguâ fortis (*Liv.*, 23, 45); in periculis timidus, sicubi metus absit, inflatus (*timid in danger; bold when it is past*, *Just.*, 2, 10, 23).

DOG, *s.*, canis: *a little dog*, canicula: *a young dog*, catulus: catellus (*young and small*): *a lap-dog*, catellus, quem mulier in deliciis habet (*Val. Max.*, 1, 5, 3): *a house-dog*, canis domesticus: *to set dogs on any body*, canes immittere in aliquem: *to keep dogs*, canes habēre, alere: *of dogs*, canīnus: *the barking of dogs*, latratus canum: *like a dog*, canum more: *the dog tax*, tributum in singula canum capita impositum (*after Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 3, 32): *the bite of a dog*, morsus canis; morsus canis rabiosi (*of a mad dog*): *dog's milk*, lac canīnum: *dog's mouth*, rictus canīnus (i). *Dog-Latin*, * Latinitas in culīnis nata: * Latinitas culīnam redŏlens: *dog-kennel*, stabulum canum: tugurium canis (†); *dog-skin*, pellis canīna: *dog-collar*; vid. *below*: *dog's-nose*, rostrum canis: *dog's-tooth*, dens canīnus: *dog's-tongue*, lingua canis *or* canīna: *a mad dog*, canis rabidus *or* rabiosus: *to live the life of a dog*, in miseriâ esse *or* versari: *to treat any body like a dog*, alicui contumeliose injuriam facere; aliquem contumeliose vexare: *to be as tired as a dog* [vid. DOG-TIRED]: *to send to the dogs*, projicere: *to go to the dogs*, pessum īre: perire. || *Dog = the male of an animal (as dog-fox*, &c.), mas.

DOG (*as epithet*), scelus: scelestus, *but plural*, fæx populi, sentīna reipublicæ (*the French canaille*); *also* homo deterrimus (*a contemptible individual*); homo ignavus (*a coward*).

DOG (*the constellation*). Vid. DOG-STAR.

DOG, *v.*, indagare: odorari. JN. indagare et odorari: investigare (*to follow the trace of any thing*): odore aut aliquo leviter presso vestigio aliquid persequi (*to follow by scent or track, as a dog*, *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 4, 24, 54).

DOG-BRIER, } * rosa canīna: cynos-
DOG-ROSE, } bāton.

DOG-CHEAP, vilissimo pretio: *to buy dog-cheap*, vilissimo (*sc.* pretio) emere: ære pauco emere (*Gell.*, 9, 4, 5).

DOG-COLLAR, mælium *or* mellum (*a dog-collar armed with sharp points*, *Varr.*, *R. R.*, 2, 9, 15): armilla (*iron ring for a dog's neck*; *hence* canis armillatus, *Prop.*, 4, 8, 24).

DOG-DAYS, dies caniculares.

DOG-FLY, * musca canicularis (*Linn.*).

DOG-GRASS, * triticum canīnum (*Linn.*).

DOG-HEARTED. Vid. CRUEL.

DOG-HOLE. Vid. DOG-KENNEL, *in* DOG.

DOG-KENNEL. Vid. DOG.

DOG-LOUSE, ricīnus.

DOG-SLEEP. *To sleep a dog-sleep*, vigilanti naso stertere (*Juv.*).

DOG'S-TAIL GRASS, * cynosūrus (*Linn.*).

DOG-STAR, Canicula. Sirius. *The Greater and Lesser Dog-stars*, Canis Major et Minor.

DOG-TEETH, dens canīnus (*singular*).

DOG-TIRED, defessus; defatigatus; lassitudine confectus: *dog-tired, or as tired as a dog from running*, cursu et lassitudine exanimatus. *I am dog-tired, or as tired as a dog*, omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet (*comical*).

DOG-WOOD, cornus.

DOGE, * dux Venetus: * summus apud Venetos magistratus.

DOGGED. Vid. SULLEN.

DOGGEDLY. Vid. SULLENLY.

DOGGEDNESS. Vid. SULLENNESS.

DOGGEREL, * versus rhopalicus (*technical term*): * versus Leoninus (*the middle cæsura of which will rhyme with the end*): versus inculti et male nati (*bad verses in general*, *Hor. Ep.*, 2, 1, 233): *abusive doggerel*, * prorsus canīni versiculi (*after* prorsus canīna eloquentia, *Quint.*, 12, 9, 9).

DOGGISH, morosus (*especially of old people*): mordax (*improperly of persons, biting like a dog*): *in a doggish manner*, morose; mordaciter.

DOGMA, dogma, ătis (δόγμα), *or pure Latin*, decretum, *or* (*post-Augustan*) placitum, *or* scitum (*a determination; a point ruled by a philosopher*): ratio (*principle; method of thinking and acting of a philosopher or other person; in which sense* principium *is not Latin*): præceptum (*precept, rule*, &c.; *also of a philosopher*, *Hor. Ep.*, 1, 1, 18; *Sen. Ep.*, 95, 12); institutum. JN. præcepta institutaque philosophiæ: sententia (*opinion; also of a philosopher*).

DOGMATIC, * dogmaticus: * ad legem Christianam pertinens. *Dogmatic theology*, * doctrina sacra. Vid. DOGMATICALLY.

DOGMATICALLY. || *Magisterially*, tamquam magister (e. g., persequi omnia, *Cic.*): jactatione doctrinæ (*with a parade of one's learning*, &c.). *There is nothing so disgusting as to hear a man talk dogmatically*, nihil odiosius est jactatione doctrinæ (*after Quint.*, 1, 6, 40, *and* 1, 5, 11): *one who speaks dogmatically*, multiplicis variæque doctrinæ jactator (*after Quint.*, 11, 1, 17; *one who would be thought to know every thing*): ☞ polyhistor, *as title merely of a well-known work of Solinus*. *To decide a thing dogmatically and off-hand*, prius dijudicare, quam quid rei sit scias (*Ter.*, *Heaut.*, 2, 2, 8): *to begin to talk dogmatically*, ad præcipiendi rationem delabi (*Cic.*).

DOGMATICALNESS, * judicium plenum arrogantiæ: pertinacia (*obstinate perseverance in matters of opinion*): vincendi studium (*the desire to show that one is in the right*; vid. *Cic.*, *Acad.*, 1, 12, 44; pertinacia aut vincendi studium): * præcipiendi et docendi pertinacia, *or* pertinacia *only* (*obstinacy in defending one's opinion*).

DOGMATIST, } * pertinax sententiæ
DOGMATIZER, } suæ defensor: qui prius dijudicat, quam quid rei sit sciat (*Ter.*, *Heaut.*, 2, 2, 8): * cujus omnis oratio quasi præcipientis cujusdam et docentis est: * qui ad præcipiendi rationem nunquam non delabitur: * qui tamquam magister præcipit: *nothing more hateful than a dogmatist*, nihil odiosius est jactatione doctrinæ.

DOGMATIZE, ad præcipiendi rationem delabi (*to begin to dogmatize*): opinionem suam pertinaciter defendere (*Quint.*): quasi præcipere et docēre videri (*after Cic.*, *Læl.*, 46): tamquam magistrum persequi omnia (*Cic.*, *De Rep.*, 1, 2, *though not in a contemptuous sense*): affirmare de re (*to assert or maintain any thing to be so, and not otherwise*; vid. *Cic.*, *Ecl.*, p. 60): prius dijudicare, quam quid rei sit scias (*Ter.*, *Heaut.*, 2, 2, 8); *also* * arrogantius judicare (*to decide a point arrogantly*). *I am afraid of seeming to dogmatize*, vereor, ne quasi præcipientis cujusdam et docentis esse videatur oratio (*Cic.*, *Læl.*, 46).

DOING, } Vid. ACTION, DEED, FEAT.
DOINGS. }

DOLE. || *The act of* DISTRIBUTION, vid. *Any thing presented or distributed*, donum: munus: præmium: jactura: donarium: corollarium: xenium (ξένιον): donativum: congiarium: liberalitas (= donum, *not before Silver Age*): munusculum [SYN. *in* GIFT, PRESENT]. || *Provision or money distributed in charity*, demensum (*general term for what is measured out in portions*): cibus *or* victus diurnus (*food or provision given out daily*; vid. *Ter.*, *Phorm.*, 1, 1, 9): stips: beneficium (*an alms*, vid.): portio (*a part of the whole, in as far as any body has claims on it, only used in classical Latin in* "pro portione"). || *Grief*, vid.

DOLE, *v.* Vid. TO DISTRIBUTE.

DOLEFUL. Vid. DISMAL.

DOLEFULLY. Vid DISMALLY.

DOLEFULNESS. Vid. GRIEF.

DOLL, pupus: pupulus (*male*): pupa: pupula (*feminine*; *all four also as terms of affection*). || FIG., puella putida (*an affected woman, one dressed like a doll*).

DOLLAR, * thalērus; * nummus imperialis (*Rix-dollar*).

DOLORIFIC. Vid. PAINFUL.

DOLOROUS. || *Painful*, vid. || *Doleful, sad*, vid.

DOLOR. Vid. GRIEF, PAIN.

DOLPHIN, delphīnus.

DOLT, baro: stipes: caudex: germanus asinus.

DOLTISH. Vid. STUPID.

DOLTISHLY. Vid. STUPIDLY.

DOLTISHNESS. Vid. STUPIDITY.

DOMAIN (*or demesne*), * prædium privatum principis.

DOME. Vid. CUPOLA.

DOMESTIC, *s.* Vid. SERVANT.

DOMESTIC, } || *Kept about* [i. e., DOMESTICAL. } *near*] *the house; domesticated (of animals)*, domesticus (e. g., quadrupedes, *Cels.*, 2, 18; *a meaning which Freund has overlooked*): villaticus (*kept about the villa*; i. e., *country-house and farm*; gallinæ, *Varr.*; alites, *Plin.*; quadrupedes, *Plin.*): cohortalis (*kept in the farm-yard*, cohors *or* cors; aves, *Col.*, 8, 2): domi natus (e. g., omne animal quadrupes domi natum, *Cels.*, 2, 18). *Domestic animals*, pecus (ŭdis; *opposed to* fera). || *Belonging to the house*, domesticus (*relating to one's home, household, or family; opposed to* forensis; i. e., *relating to public or official life; or opposed to* communis, *belonging to all others*): privatus (*relating to private life, or a private individual; opposed to* publicus; i. e., *relating to the state or the public welfare*, &c.; vid. *Cic.*, *Att.*, 1, 17, 6; non forenses res, non domesticæ, non publicæ, non privatæ carēre diutius tuo suavissimo atque amantissimo consilio ac sermone possunt): umbratilis (*relating to any thing that is done quietly, or at home*; e. g., exercitatio): attentus ad rem: diligens (*economical, careful*): frugi (*orderly, homely, good, in a domestic sense*): *domestic affairs*, negotium domesticum: res domesticæ: domus (*the house*): res familiaris, *from the context*, res *only* (*the money matters, property*, &c.): negotia domestica: domūs officia (*duties of the wife*): *to manage, superintend*, &c., *the domestic affairs*, negotia domestica curare; domūs officia exsequi (*of the wife*), conficere ea, quæ domi debent administrari: *the nature of women is adapted for the management of domestic concerns*, natura comparata est mulieris ad domesticam diligentiam: *domestic evils*, malum domesticum; dolor intestinus (*pain felt respecting such evils, Serv. in Cic. ad Div.*, 4, 5, 2); mœror domesticus (*grief respecting domestic affairs; opposed to* mœror communis, *Suet.*, *Cal.*, 5). || *Liking to remain at home*, &c., rarus egressu (*seldom going abroad*, *Tac.*): * domi focique amans *or* amantissimus (*fond of his home*; *cf.* domi focique meminisse, *Ter.*): * qui parietum umbris libenter se occulit: qui (quæ) nidum servat (*prov. Hor.*): qui libenter domi *or* domo se tenet *or* retinet: qui libenter publico caret *or* se abstinet: qui domo raro excedit *or* egreditur. *To be very domestic*, parietum umbris occuli: in interiore ædium parte sedēre (*both of the Greek women*). || *Intestine, not foreign*, intestīnus (*occurring in one's own country; opposed to* externus, *foreign*): domesticus (vid. *above*). JN. intestīnus ac domesticus: *domestic evils*, malum, quod inhæret in visceribus (*of the human body as well as the state*): malum intestinum: malum intestinum ac domesticum (*of the state*): *domestic affairs*, res domesticæ (*with reference to the state*).

DOMESTICATE. || *To make domestic*, * parietum umbris assuefacere aliquem: * assuefacere aliquem domi *or* domo se tenēre, retinēre: efficere, ut ali-

quis publico carēre *or* se abstinēre possit. ‖ *Tame*, vid.

DOMICILE. Vid. ABODE, HOUSE.

DOMINANT, dominans (in aliquo *or* aliquâ re): superior. *To be dominant*, dominari (e. g., ubi libido dominatur, *Cic.*): *to be dominant*, plus posse: superiorem esse.

DOMINATE, dominari: dominari nimiâ potentiâ: prævalēre: plus posse: superiorem esse.

DOMINATION, dominatio (*opposed to* libertas; *despotic power, properly and improperly, Cic.*). JN. dominatio regnumque (*Cic.*). Vid. DOMINION, TYRANNY.

DOMINEER, dominari in aliquem; superbe crudeliterque tractare aliquem (*to treat tyrannically, Cic., Phil.*, 13, 8, 17; *Justin.*, 42, 1, 3).

DOMINEERING, imperiosus: superbus (*proud*): insolens (*haughty toward others*): arrogans (*arrogant*): *in a domineering manner*, imperiose: pro imperio (e. g., *to order any body to be off*, aliquem discedere jubēre): superbe: insolenter: arroganter.

DOMINICAL, *dominicus (*used by Columella*). *The dominical letter*, *dominica litera (*as ecclesiastical technical term*).

DOMINICAN, *monachus ordinis Sancti Dominici ascriptus.

DOMINION, ditio: jus (*power arising from a right which a person possesses over any one*): potestas (*might, power*): imperium (*supreme command*). JN. jus ditioque; ditio potestasque; imperium ditioque: *to be under the dominion of any body*, esse in alicujus ditione (potestate) *or* in alicujus ditione ac potestate; alicujus juris esse *or* haberi: *to bring under the dominion of any body*, sub *or* in imperium (potestatem), sub jus ditionemque alicujus redigere; sub imperium ditionemque alicujus subjungere: *to bring under one's dominion*, in ditionem suam redigere; ditionis suæ *or* sui juris facere: *to be brought under any body's dominion*, cadere sub imperium ditionemque alicujus: *to have dominion over any body*, aliquem in suâ potestate habēre, in suâ potestate et ditione tenēre; alicui imperare; imperium *or* dominationem habēre in aliquem: *to have dominion over a country*, imperium alicujus civitatis obtinēre: *to have dominion over the whole world*, omnium terrarum dominum esse: *to exercise dominion (absolutely)*, imperium tenēre, imperare; regnare (*to reign, especially of the monarchy of a king; then, general term of the unlimited power of a governor in any sphere*). (☞ Dominari in aliquem *means only to play or act the lord over any one, to tyrannize over him*). FIG. dominari (e. g., *where the will has dominion*, ubi libido dominatur): *fortune has dominion in all things*, fortuna in omni re dominatur. ‖ *Dominions*. Vid. REALM.

DON, princeps: vir clarus, &c.: potens vir. *In our ludicrous sense of the word, to be a don*, sese esse aliquem *or* aliquid putare.

DONARY, donarium (*dedicated to a god, Liv.*, 42, 28).

DONATION. Vid. GIFT.

DONATIVE. ‖ *Largess*, vid.

DONE (*as form of accepting a wager*), en dextram! (*here's my hand!*); cedo dextram (*give me your hand upon it*).

DONJON, arx, *or* arx munitissima, *or* arx intra mœnia edita (*Liv.*, 45, 28)

DONOR, auctor doni *or* muneris; (☞ donator *and* dator *unclassical*.

DOODLE, homo deses, desidiosus *or* iners et desidiosus.

DOOM, *v.* ‖ *Condemn*, damnare: condemnare (*to any thing, ablative or genitive, if it is money*, &c.; *but to the public works, mines*, &c., in *or* ad; damnare in metallum, in opus publicum, ad bestias, *Marcian., Dig.*; condemnare ad metalla, ad bestias, ad munitiones viarum, *Suet.*). ‖ *To destine* (*of the gods, fate*, &c.). *If you are doomed to*, &c., si fatum tibi est (*with accusative and infinitive*): *if he had been doomed to*, &c., si fatum fuerat (*with accusative and infinitive*). *How is it that I am doomed to*, &c., quonam meo fato fieri dicam, ut, &c.: *Milo is doomed to be unable to preserve himself, Milo hoc fato natus est, ut ne se quidem servare posset. I am doomed to suffer the same fate*, mihi eadem sunt patienda; *or* ego eundem fortunæ exitum laturus sum (*if near at hand*): *if the commonwealth is doomed*, si jam fatum extremum reipublicæ venit: *any body is doomed to die by a fall from his horse*, alicui fatum est ex equo cadere atque ita perire: *he was doomed to suffer this*, alicui hoc divinitus accidit.

DOOM, *s.* ‖ *Decree of fate*, fatum: fati necessitas: necessitas divina. ‖ *Fated destruction*, fatum extremum alicujus rei (e. g., reipublicæ, *Cic.*) *or* fatum *only, or* fati et exitii dies (*Cic.*). [Vid. DESTRUCTION.] ‖ *Judgment, sentence*, &c., vid.

DOOMSDAY. [Vid. "*day of* JUDGMENT.] ‖ DOOMSDAY-BOOK, *liber censualis regni Anglici a Guilielmo primo confectus; *or* *tabulæ censoriæ regni Anglici a Guilielmo primo confectæ.

DOOR, ostium (*any opening for an entrance, especially in the interior of a house*; ☞ *the ancients usually hung only curtains*, vela, *before the entrances of the several apartments of a house; more rarely they employed folding-doors*, fores): janua (*a house-door*): foris, *usually plural*, fores (*as the doors mostly consisted of two leaves*): valvæ (*plural, double doors*; i. e., *folding back like a window-shutter*): *a back-door*, ostium posticum, posticum *only* (*general term*); pseudothyrum (*a secret back-door, Cic. post Red. in Sen.*, 6, 14): *a front-door*, janua: *bed-room door*, fores cubiculi: *to be let in by the back-door*, pseudothyro recipi (*opposed to* januâ intromitti, *Cic.*): *to open a door to any thing (figuratively)*, fenestram ad aliquid patefacere (e. g., ad nequitiam alicui, *Ter.*); januam *or* (*Cic.*) aditum januamque patefacere (e. g., *to glory*, famæ, *Plin. Ep.*, 1, 18): *to enter any thing by any door*, aliquâ januâ ingredi in aliquid (*Cic.; figuratively*): *from door to door*, ostiatim: *to open a door*, ostium, januam, *or* fores patefacere, aperire (*general terms*): fores reserare (*to unbolt*): fores recludere (*to unlock*): *to shut a door*, ostium, januam, fores operire (*general terms*): ostii pessulum obdere (*to bar*); fores obserare (*to bolt*): fores claudere *or* occludere (*to close the leaves*): *to knock at a door*, januam, ostium, *or* fores, pulsare: *to break open a door*, fores effringere; frangere januam (*Hor.*): *to attend at the door*, ostium observare: *to let in at a door*, aliquem januâ intromittere: *to drive from one's door*, aliquem januæ aditu arcēre; aliquem januâ prohibēre; aliquem excludere: *to show any body the door*, jubēre aliquem abire *or* discedere: *to be at the door (figuratively)*, imminēre *or* impendēre: subesse (e. g., fames impendet; mors imminet; hiems suberat): *to turn any body away from one's doors*, aliquem limine submovēre; repellere foribus (*to drive away with violence*): prohibēre januâ; excludere aliquem (*not to suffer him to come into the house*). *To turn (a son) out of doors*, abdicare filium. ‖ *To lay any thing at any body's door*, aliquid alicui acceptum referre; aliquid alicui assignare (*Liv.*); culpam alicui attribuere, assignare; culpam conferre, conjicere, vertere in aliquem: *the fault does not lie at my door*, a me hæc culpa procul est: *some blame, however, lies at your door*, tua tamen nonnulla culpa est: *the blame lies at my door*, ego sum in culpâ; in me est culpa; mea est culpa: *all the blame lies at your door*, tua summa culpa est.

DOOR-KEEPER, janitor (janitrix, *if feminine*): januæ custos: ostiarius.

DOOR-POST, postis. *Vitruvius calls the door-posts of temples* antepagmenta (*Dict. of Antiqq.*).

DOOR-SILL, limen: limen inferum (*if it is necessary to distinguish it*).

DORIC, doricus (*Plin.*). *To speak Doric*, dorice loqui (*Suet.*).

DORMANT, mortuus (*used, in this sense, of laws that have become a dead letter*, leges, *Cic.*). JN. mortuus et antiquus (leges, *Verr.*, 2, 5, 18): dormitans: oscitans et dormitans (e. g., sapientia, *sleepy, inactive*). *To be dormant*, jacēre (e. g., *of the art of a physician when there is no disease; of justice*, justitia jacet; judicia jacent, *Cic.; of virtues when pleasure rules, and of money, Cic.*).

DORMITORY, cubiculum (*Cic.*): cubiculum grande (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 17, 10): cubiculum dormitorium *or* dormitorium *only* (*Plin.*): cubiculum noctis et somni (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 17, 22): dormitorium membrum (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 17, 9). *The sitting-rooms and dormitories*, cubicula diurna nocturnaque (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 3, 1). ‖ *Cemetery*, vid.

DORMOUSE, glis: *sciurus glis (*Linn.*).

DORSEL, } Vid. PANNIER.
DORSER. }

DOSE. ‖ *Portion of medicine*, portio. *But mostly by circumlocution. Take for a dose a piece about the size of a bean*, quod Ægyptiæ fabæ magnitudinem impleat, satis est (*Cels.*): *a piece about the size of a vetch is a sufficient dose*, ex his, quod ervi magnitudinem habet, satis est devorasse (*Cels.*): *one of them of the size above mentioned is plenty for a dose*, unum autem ejusdem magnitudinis, quæ supra posita est, abunde est sumsisse (*Cels.*): *the dose of it is a piece of the size of a lupine dissolved in three cyathi of water*, quod lupini magnitudinem habet, in tribus cyathis aquæ diluitur: *to take a dose of medicine*, accipere medicinam; medicamentum bibere, sumere: *to give any body a dose of medicine*, dare alicui medicamentum (ad *or* contra aliquid); medicamentum potui dare alicui (*if a draught*). ‖ *Share, quantity*, vid.

DOSE, potionem dare: (☞ potionare *in low Latin; but Suetonius used* potionatus, *dosed*.

DOSSIL. Vid. LINT.

DOT, *s.*, punctum (*properly, pierced with a short instrument*, στίγμα; *but also of any dot*; e. g., *in writing*): interpunctum (*Cic.; placed after a word*). *To look like a mere dot*, quasi puncti instar obtinēre: *to put a dot after a word*, interpungere (*Sen. Ep.*, 40, 10; *with the ancients, only to distinguish separate words*).

DOT, *v.*, *punctis notare *or* distinguere.

DOTAGE, deliratio (*the proper word*, ista senilis stultitia, quæ deliratio vocatur, *Cic., Sen.*, 10, 36). *To be in his dotage*, senex delirans (*Ter.*). ‖ *Excessive fondness*. Vid. FONDNESS.

DOTAL, dotalis (*Cic.*).

DOTARD, delirus senex (*Cic.*): senex delirans (*Ter.*): stultus senex.

DOTATION, dotis datio (*juristical technical term*), *or by circumlocution with* dotare.

DOTE, delirare. ‖ *To dote upon any thing*, *insano alicujus rei amore, *or* studio affici, *or* incendi (*to love passionately*): aliquem in oculis gerere *or* gestare: aliquem in sinu gestare (*to love with fond affection*): insanire in aliquam (*Hor., of the passion of love*).

DOTINGLY, *insano amore: dementer (*rare*): insipienter: stulte.

DOTTEREL, } *Charadrius morinel-
DOTTREL, } lus (*Linn.*): *sea-dotterel*, *Tringa interpres (*Linn.*).

DOUBLE, duplex (*two-fold; a multiplicative; denoting the double as distinct magnitudes to be counted*; e. g., fossas, vallum, stipendium): duplus (*a proportional; representing double, as continuous magnitudes to be weighed or measured*; duplex *as adjective*, duplum *as substantive*): geminus (*of which each is twin to the other*; duplex *denotes doubleness with similarity or equality*; geminus *denotes similarity or equality with doubleness, Dod.*): geminatus (*repeated over again in exactly the same form*, &c.): anceps (*having two heads; hence, figuratively, having two sides or directions; that may be considered in two points of view. "In* anceps *there always lies the notion of what is doubtful, critical, or dangerous; not that of simple doubleness," Herz. ad Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 26): bipartitus (*divided into two parts*). *A soldier who receives double rations*, miles duplicarius: *a double victory*, victoria geminata. THE DOUBLE, duplum: alterum tantum (*for which duplex appears first in Liv.*): bis tantum

(*Varr*). *A double victory*, victoria geminata (*Liv.*): prœlium anceps (*Cæs., Nep.*): *to make double*, duplicare, geminare. *A double cloak*, amiculum duplex (*Nep.*). *A double saw*, ex omni parte dentata serra *or* serrula (vid. *Cic., Cluent.*, 64, 180). *A double sense*, ambiguitas (e. g., verborum): suspicio ridiculi abscondita (*double-entendre*). *A double sun*, sol geminatus: soles bini (*two seen at once, Sen., Quæst. Nat.*, 1, 11, 1). *A double door*, fores bifores *or only* fores (*having two leaves; if each is folded like a window-shutter, they are called* valvæ.). *Double-tongued*, bilinguis (*speaking two languages; also figuratively, hypocritical, &c.*): ambigui ingenii (*deceitful, &c.*): bisulcilingua *only in comedy, Plaut., Pœn.*, 5, 2, 74. *A double tongue*, ambiguum ingenium.

DOUBLE, *s.* || *Twice as much*, duplum; alterum tantum; bis tantum (*Varr.*). || *A turn in running*, flexus (*Quint.*). || *A trick*, &c., vid. *Perhaps* flexiones: mæandri (*after* quos tu mæandros—quæ deverticula flexionesque quæsisti, *Cic.; but in him it is said of a person returning by by-ways*, &c., *under circumstances of disgrace*).

DOUBLE, *v.* TRANS., duplicare (*the proper word, properly and figuratively*): geminare (*to put two things together so that they may appear a pair; to put two equal things together*; e. g., legionum castra). || *To sail round a cape*, flectere promontorium (*Cic., Divin.*, 2, 45, 94): circumvehi promontorium (*Liv.*, 10; *also participle active*, circumvehens, *as he was doubling*, &c.). || *To double down a leaf*, * schedæ marginem replicare (marginem replicare, *Plin.*, 9, 33, 52). || INTRANS., duplicari. || *To double and turn*, huc atque illuc tergiversari: * mæandros multos flexionesque quærere [vid. *quotation under* DOUBLE, *s.*]: *to elude by doubling*, flexu eludere (*Quint.*).

DOUBLE-DEALER, (homo) bilinguis (*Plaut., Phædr.*): callidus et simulator (*Tac.*). Vid. DECEIVER.

DOUBLE-DEALING. Vid. DECEIT.

DOUBLE-DYED, bis tinctus.

DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, suspicio ridiculi abscondita (*Cic.*).

DOUBLE-FACE. Vid. DUPLICITY.

DOUBLE-FACED. Vid. DECEITFUL.

DOUBLE-MEANING, ambiguitas (e. g., verborum). *If = double-entendre*, vid.

DOUBLE-MINDED, qui vario *or* mobili est animo. *To be double-minded*, animo *or* ingenio vario esse; animo *or* ingenio mobili esse. Vid. INCONSTANT.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, bilinguis: homo bilinguis.

DOUBLER, qui duplicat: ☞ duplicator *very late, Sid.*

DOUBLET. Vid. WAISTCOAT.

DOUBLING, flexio. *Doublings and turnings*, mæandri flexionesque (*Cic.; of the doublings and taking by-ways of a person returning in shame*): flexus (*in running*; e. g., qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludunt).

DOUBLY, dupliciter (*in a two-fold manner or degree; is always modal*; e. g., dupliciter delectari tuis literis): duplo (*by as much again, is proportional*): bifariam (*in two parts or places, is local*).

DOUBT, *v.*, INTRANS., dubitare: dubium esse: in dubio esse (*to be doubtful*): dubitatione æstuare (*to be in a state of agitating doubt or uncertainty*; vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 30, 74): animo *or* animi pendēre (*not to be able to make up one's mind*). *To doubt about any thing*, dubitare de re (*not with the accusative, in classical Latin, except of a neuter pronoun*): *to doubt a little*, subdubitare. *I doubt whether*, dubito, num, &c. *I do not doubt that*, &c., non dubito, quin, &c. (☞ non dubito, *with the accusative and infinitive, is used in this sense by Nepos, but is better avoided; in the sense of "hesitate" it is classical*). *Doubt not but that I shall do every thing*, illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam: *can you doubt that*, &c. . .? dubitabitis, quin . . .? ☞ *Sometimes "I doubt" is used in the sense of "I fear;"* e. g., "*I doubt he will not come*," vereor ut veniat. Vid. FEAR.

DOUBT, TRANS. *Mostly by* dubitare de aliquâ re: *to doubt your affection for me*, dubitare de tuâ erga me voluntate (*so* dubitare de divinâ ratione; *but a neuter pronoun will be in the accusative*).

DOUBT, *s.*, dubitatio (*only in the sense of a person's uncertainty and hesitation as to what he should decide; hence often with* quin, ne, num, quidnam): scrupulus (*the thing that causes me to doubt and hesitate*): difficultas (*the difficulty of a thing, as preventing one from getting at the bottom of it*). ☞ *Whenever "doubt" is used to denote that one considers a thing as doubtful, uncertain*, &c., *the neuter* dubium *is used; but never substantively with another adjective. Hence*, nullum est dubium; sine ullo dubio *are barbarous. Without doubt, beyond a doubt*, sine dubio (☞ *not* absque dubio); haud dubie; certe (*undoubtedly*; e. g., hæc lectio sine dubio, *or* haud dubie, vera est; si deus scit, certe illud eveniet); sine ullâ dubitatione (*without any hesitation; hence*, hæc lectio sine ullâ dubitatione præferenda est). "*Without doubt*" *may also be frequently translated by* non dubito: *without doubt all your friends have written to you*, non dubito, quin ad te omnes scripserint: *to be in doubt*, dubium esse (*of persons, and objectively, of things*): dubitare (*of persons only; subjectively*): *to be the subject of doubt*, dubium esse; dubitari: *I have or make no doubt*, non, *or* nihil, dubito (*that, but that*, quin): *doubt is entertained*, dubitatur; ambigitur. *I am in doubt whether*, dubito, num; dubius, *or* incertus, sum utrum, . . . an: *there is no doubt that*, non est dubium, quin: nemini dubium est, quin. *I can not entertain a doubt that*, hoc sine ullâ dubitatione confirmaverim (*with infinitive*): *to cast a doubt upon*, aliquid in dubium vocare, devocare, *or* revocare: *to entertain a doubt about any thing*, dubitare de aliquâ re (☞ *in classical Latin*, dubitare *does not take an accusative, except that of a neuter pronoun*): *to put a thing out of doubt*, aliquid haud dubium relinquere: *to leave in doubt*, dubium *or* in dubio, relinquere: *a doubt arises in my mind*, dubitatio mihi movetur *or* affertur; scrupulus mihi injicitur: *to remove any body's doubt*, dubitationem alicui eximere, expellere, *or* tollere (*his hesitation*); scrupulum alicui eximere; scrupulum alicui *or* ex alicujus animo evellere: *not to leave the slightest doubt in any body's mind*, omnem dubitationem alicui tollere.

DOUBTER, qui dubitat, &c.: ☞ dubitator (*Tert.*).

DOUBTFUL. || I. *Subjective, of persons*, dubius (*when one does not know what to choose*): incertus (*when one does not know what conclusion to draw, or what resolution to take*): *to be doubtful*, dubium esse; in dubio esse; dubitare; incertum esse; animo *or* animi pendēre. *I am doubtful what to do*, dubius, *or* incertus, sum, quid faciam; incertum mihi est, *or* in incerto habeo, quid faciam; dubius, *or* incertus, sum, utrum—an; non satis mihi constat, . . . nĕ (*appended*) . . . an. || II. *Objective; that occasions doubt*, dubius: incertus: anceps: ambiguus (dubius *and* ambiguus *denote doubt with reference to success or failure; good or bad luck*, &c.; anceps, *with reference to the very existence of a thing*; e. g., bellum dubiā et interdum ancipiti fortunā gestum, *Dōd.*; ambiguus *also refers to trustworthiness*; e. g. homo ambiguâ fide; homo ambigui ingenii): *doubtful cases*, ea quæ dubitationem afferunt: *to be doubtful*, incertum *or* dubium esse; non constare: *to leave a thing doubtful*, aliquid in medio, in dubio, in incerto relinquere: *to become doubtful*, in dubium venire.

DOUBTFULLY, dubie (*opposed to* pro certo; e. g., signum dubie datum): dubitanter (*doubtingly, Cic.*): non sine dubitatione; *or by participle*, dubitans: hæsitans. *To speak doubtfully*, dubitanter dicere (*Cic.*); dubitare (*with* hæsitare, se revocare, *Cic.*).

DOUBTFULNESS. Vid. UNCERTAINTY.

DOUBTINGLY, dubitanter.

DOUBTLESS, *adj.* (*obsolete*), securus. Vid. FEARLESS.

DOUBTLESS, sine dubio; non dubie; haud dubie; certe. Vid. "*without a* DOUBT."

DOUCEUR. Vid. A PRESENT.

DOVE, columba: columbus (*tame*; -us *especially of the male*): palumbes: palumba: palumbus (*the larger; wood-pigeon, ring-dove*; -us *especially of the male*): columbulus, -a (*diminutive; as common as* columbus, -a): palumbulus (*Appul., Met.*, 10, p. 249, 16; *also a term of fondness for a person of the male sex*). *My dove*, mea columba (*term of endearment to a female*).

DOVE-COLORED, * columbinus (e. g., color).

DOVE-COT, columbarium: columbarii cella (*general terms*): turris: turricula (*standing on an insulated pillar in the court-yard*).

DOVE-TAIL, securicula (πελεκυνωτόν, *properly*, "*little hatchet*;" *in carpentry, a dove-tail*; *Vitr.*, 10, 17, &c.): subscus (*an iron that cramped two pieces of wood, dove-tailed, into each other*). JN. subscudes et securiculæ (*Vitr.*, 4, 7, *of several*).

DOVE-TAIL, *v.*, * securiculâ compingere *or* * subscude et securiculâ compingere (*of several pieces, or generally*, compingere subscudibus et securiculis, *Vitr.*, 4, 7, *in past participle*). *Dove-tailed*, securiculatus (*Vitr.*, 10, 15, cardines): compactus subscudibus et securiculis (*of several, Vitr.*, 4, 7).

DOUGH, farina ex aquâ subacta (*Plin.*). *To knead dough*, farinam subigere, depsere.

DOUGHTY. Vid. BRAVE, ILLUSTRIOUS (*as used ironically*).

DOUSE. Vid. IMMERSE, PLUNGE.

DOWAGER, vidua, cui dos (a marito) legata est (*after Instit. Just.*, si uxori maritus dotem legaverit, 2, 20, 15): * vidua, cui annuum relictum est (*after* si cui annuum relictum fuerit, *Ulp., Dig.*, 33, 1, 14), *or, from context*, vidua *only*.

DOWDY, mulier male vestita.

DOWER, } dos (*which the Roman law*

DOWRY, } *divided into* dos profecticia [= quam pater mulieris dedit] *and* adventicia [= ea, quæ a quovis alio data est, *Ulp., Fr.*, 6, p. 134). *To settle a dower upon a daughter*, filiam dotare, filiæ dotem dare. ☞ *The Roman terms were* dotem dicere *of the wife herself, or any debtor of hers whom she authorized, or any male relation*; dotem dare *or* promittere, *of any body (Ulp., ib.). To leave the wife her dower*, uxori dotem legare (*Instit. Just.*, 2, 20, 15): *an action for the recovery of a dower*, actio ad dotis repetitionem (*Ulp.*): *to receive a dower*, dotem accipere: *not to be able to settle a dower on his daughter*, filiæ dotem conficere non posse (*Nep.*): *the dower which a father settles upon a daughter returns to him upon her death*, mortuâ in matrimonio muliere dos a patre profecta ad patrem revertitur (*Ulp.*): *to pay back a dower*, dotem reddere. *Having a large dower*, dotata.

DOWERED, dotatus (*with a large dowry*).

DOWERLESS, indotatus.

DOWLAS, * linteum crasso filo.

DOWN, *s.* || *Soft feathers*, pluma. *Swan's down*, plumæ cycni: *covered with down*, plumâ obductus. || *Down-like hair* (*properly and improperly*), lanūgo (*of the beard: of plants*, arundinum, *Plin.*): pappus (*thistle-down*, &c., pappi carduorum flores; pappi volantes): *covered with a soft down like a spider's web*, araneosâ lanugine obductus (*Plin.*). || *Plain*, * campus paullo editior.

DOWN, *adv. and prep.*, deorsum (*downward*). *But mostly by* de *in composition*: *to bend down*, deflectere, detorquēre (*with force*): *to bow down* (*intransitively*), inclinari; se demittere: *to bring down*, deferre: deducere (*to lead down*): *to bring down prices*, annonam levare *or* laxare (*of corn*); frugum pretia levare. *Cæsar was brought down* (= *reduced*) *to two legions*, Cæsar ad duas legiones redierat: *to burn down*, deurere (e. g., pluteos turrium, *Cic.*): concremare (*to destroy by fire*, tecta): *to be burned down*, deflagrare (*intransitively*): incendio conflagrare (*Cic.*); conflagrari (*Auct. ad Herenn.*): *to call any body down*, devocare aliquem: *to comb down*, depectere: *to come down*, de-

scendere; *from*, de: *to come down in one's demands*, * remitto de iis, quæ postulavi; remittere de pretio (*to ask less*): *to cut down*, cædere; decidere (e. g., filicem, *Col.*; *rare*): concidere (*hew down*); trucidare: trucidando occidere; obtruncare (*butcher*): *to cut down woods*, silvas sternere dolabris (*Curt.*): *to draw down*, detrahere (e. g., lunam, *by enchantments*): *to drop down* (= *fall down in drops*), destillare: *to fall down*, decidere (*general term*); procidere: deferri (*with force; and down something along which one is carried*): devolvi (*to roll down*; e. g., jumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur, *Liv.*): defluere, delabi (*softly and unperceived*; defluere, *also of a garment*, ad pedes, *Virg.*): *to fall down stairs*, scalis devolvi; *the steps*, præcipitem ire per gradus: *to fall down from a height* (*of water*), ex edito desilire: *to fall down at any body's feet*, ad pedes *or* ad genua alicujus procumbere (*or* alicui ad pedes, &c.); se demittere *or* submittere ad alicujus pedes; accidere ad alicujus pedes (*or* alicui ad pedes): *to fall down on one's knees*, in genua procumbere: *to float timber down a river*, * ligna secundo flumine deferre: deferre ligna (*of the stream itself*, *Liv.*, 23, 19): *to flow down*, defluere: delabi (*to glide down*): decurrere (*to run down*): *to fly down*, devolare (*from*, de): *to get down from his horse*, ex equo (*Cic.*) *or* equo (*Sall.*) descendere; ex equo desilire (*Cæs.*): *to go down*, descendere, degredi: *to hang down*, dependēre; *from any thing*, pendēre *or* dependēre de aliquâ re (*also sometimes* [1] ex; pendēre ex arbore, *Cic.*; e trabe, *Ov.*; [2] a *or* ab; sagittæ pendent ab humero, *Cic.*; pendent a vertice, *Virg.*; *and* [3] *ablative only*; pendent pinu, *Virg.*; hasta dependet humero, *Virg.*; aliquem laqueo dependentem invenire, *Liv.*). *Hanging down*, dependens: pensilis (*of what floats in the air*). *To help any body down*, alicui dextram tendere (*to give him your hand*): *to knock any body down*, aliquem ad terram dare: aliquem terræ *or* ad terram affligere: aliquem arietare ad terram (*hurl him roughly to the ground*, *Curt.*, 9, 7, 22): *to lay one's self down*, procumbere (*general term*): corpus sternere *or* prosternere (*at full length*): decumbere: recumbere (*on a couch, to eat or sleep*): *to lay one's self down, or lie down on any thing*, recumbere in aliquâ re (e. g., in herbâ): decumbere in aliquâ re (e. g., in lecto). *To lay down*, deponere (*general term*): *to lay down a magistracy*, magistratum deponere: de magistratu se abdicare (*very seldom* magistratum abdicare); magistratu abire: *to lay down the command*, imperium deponere; *their arms*, ab armis discedere *or* recedere: *to leap down*, desilire (*from* ex; *into*, in): *to let one's self down*, se abjicere; *to any thing*, descendere *or* se demittere ad aliquid: *to let down a curtain*, aulæum premere *or* mittere (i. e., *on the stage at the beginning of a play*; *that being the Roman way of making the stage visible*): *to look down*, despicere: *look down upon* (= *despise*) [vid. DESPISE]: *to pour down*, defundere: *to press down*, degravare: *to run down*, decurrere: *to run any thing down* (*figuratively*), vituperando affligere aliquid; aliquid abjicere et prosternere; in pejorem partem rapere; *any body*, auctoritatem *or* famam alicujus elevare: *to send down*, demittere: *to sink down* (leniter), demitti (= *fall down*, vid.); desidēre *or* subsidēre (*on the ground*): *to strike down*, decutere aliquid (e. g., *of lightning*; vid. KNOCK DOWN): *to throw down*, dejicere: præcipitare *or* præcipitem dare (*headlong*): *to throw down statues*, statuas dejicere, depellere (*Cic.*): *to throw one's self down*, se dejicere (*from a wall*, de muro; *from a rock*, de saxo *or* ex rupe); se abjicere (*from a wall into the sea*, e muro in mare · *on the grass*, in herbâ: ☞ *not* in herbam); se præcipitare (*headlong*; de saxo; in mare): *to totter down*, titubante gradu degredi (*after Col.*, 10, 309). || UPSIDE DOWN. *To turn every thing upside down*, ima summis miscēre *or* mutare; summa imis confundere; omnia turbare et miscēre; omnia in contrarium vertere: cœlum et terras miscēre. || *Down the stream*; *down a river*, secundo flumine *or* secundâ aquâ; *also* secundum naturam fluminis. *To swim, sail, flow down the stream*, secundo flumine *or* secundâ aquâ deferri; *also* devehi *only* (*Tac.*, devectus Tiberi, Arare, &c.). || *To pay the money down*, præsenti pecuniâ *or* numerato solvere; pecuniam repræsentare; in pecuniâ alicui satisfacere; præsentibus nummis emere aliquid. || *To run up and down*, sursum deorsum cursitare (*Ter.*). || PROV. *To be going down the hill* (i. e., *of life*), crescunt anni, decrescunt vires.

DOWN (*as an abridged sentence*): *down with every thing*, omnia sternite ferro (*Liv.*, 24, 38): *down with it* (= *pull it down*; *take it down*), demite, avellite.

DOWNCAST, demissus: afflictus: mœrens (*all three together*, *Cic.*): demissus et oppressus (e. g., animus, *Cic.*): tristis et conturbatus (*Cic.*). *To be downcast*, esse fracto animo et demisso; esse animo demisso atque humili: demittere animum (*Cic.*), demittere se animo (*Cæs.*). [Vid. DEJECTED.] *A downcast look*, vultus demissus *or* oculi demissi (*Liv.*; *both properly*): tristis vultus (*sad countenance*): *with a downcast look*, tristis demisso capite (*really*, *hanging down his head*).

DOWNFALL, occasus (e. g., reipublicæ): obitus occasusque (*used by Cicero in speaking of his exile*). JN. obitus et interitus: casus interitusque (e. g., reipublicæ): interitus (e. g., legum): ruinæ (*the downfall, overthrow of a man's fortunes*, &c.): exitium (*tragical end of a person or thing*). *The downfall of the empire*, totius imperii occasus: *to try to effect any body's downfall*, alicui perniciem struere, parare, moliri: *to conspire to effect it*, consentire ad opprimendum aliquem. Vid. DESTRUCTION.

DOWN-HEARTED. Vid. DOWNCAST, DEJECTED.

DOWN-HILL, *as adv.*, deorsum: *as adj.*, declivis (*opposed to* acclivis); *the substantive being* declivitas.

DOWN-LOOKED [vid. "*with dejected countenance*" *in* TO DEJECT]: tristis demisso capite: demissis in terram oculis (*Liv.*, 9, 38; i. e., *fixing his eyes on the ground*; *but sorrow may be implied*).

DOWNRIGHT. || *Absolute; without disguise or falsification*, germanus (e. g., *a downright ass*, germanus asinus, *Cic.*; *downright irony*, germana ironia, *Cic.*). JN. verus ac germanus. *Often by the adverbs* prorsus, plane; *the adjectives* totus *or* summus; *or* nihil aliud —nisi; quid est aliud—nisi? *He is a downright cheat and liar*, totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est: *it is downright madness to wait till the enemy's forces are increased*, exspectare dum hostium copiæ augerentur, summæ dementiæ est: *what is this but a downright defiance of Providence?* * est hoc nihil aliud, nisi Deo repugnare: quid est aliud hoc, nisi bellare cum Deo? (*after Cic.*, *De Sen.*, 2, 5): *not to do any thing is downright carelessness or laziness*, aliquid non facere prorsus negligentis aut pigri est (*Quint.*): *this is a matter of downright necessity*, hoc est prorsus necessarium (*Quint.*): *who but a downright fool?* quis, nisi plane stultus? (*Cic.*). *A fellow of genuine downright impudence*, homo bene naviter impudens (*Cic.*). || *Simple, straightforward* (*of character*), apertus: simplex: sincerus: homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii.

DOWNRIGHT, *adv.*, simpliciter (*in a plain, straightforward manner*). JN. simpliciter breviterque (e. g., dicere): simpliciter et candide (*in an open manner*): simpliciter et libere (*Plin.*; *opposed to* dissimulanter et furtim): plane, prorsus (*quite*): sincere: sine fraude: aperte (*all*, e. g., *to speak, act*, &c.): rectâ viâ (*without digression*; e. g., narrare aliqui aliquid). *To deny a thing downright*, infitiari, infitias ire aliquid: *to refuse or deny a thing downright to any one*, alicui precise negare; alicui plane, sine ullâ exceptione præcīdere (*both absolutely*).

DOWNWARD, *adject.*, declivis. || *Depressed*, vid.

DOWNWARDS, deorsum (e. g., ferri; *opposed to* sursum).

DOWNY, plumeus (*like down*): plumosus (*covered with much down*): lanuginosus (*of plants*, herba, folium). *Very downy* (*of a plant*, &c.), multâ et molli lanugine obductus.

DOWSE. Vid. SLAP.

DOZE, leviter dormire: placide dormitare (*to be sleepy; to begin to sleep*). *Dozing*, semisomnus, semisopitus (*both Cic.*): *still dozing*, fere adhuc dormiens; non satis experrectus (*Cic.*). || FIG. *To live*, &c., *in a drowsy state*, dormire: dormitare in otio (*Plaut.*): oscitari et dormitare (*Cic.*). *Dozing*, semisomnus (*figuratively*, *Cic.*). || TRANS., soporare (*Plin.*, *Cels.*). *To be dozed*, semisomnum stupēre (*Liv.*, 30, 5).

DOZEN, duodecim: duodeni (*distributively*; *and with nouns that have a plural only*: *a dozen letters*, duodecim epistolæ; duodenæ literæ): *consisting of a dozen*, duodenarius.

DOZINESS, semisomnus sopor. *By circumlocution with* dormitare, soporari, somnus me urget, semisomnum esse, &c.

DOZY (*figuratively*), oscitans et dormitans: iners, piger, &c.

DRAB. Vid. HARLOT.

DRAB, *adj.* Vid. BROWN, DUN.

DRACHMA, drachma.

DRAFF. Vid. DREGS, REFUSE.

DRAFFY, fæculentus (*properly*, *Col.*, vinum). || *Worthless*, vid.

DRAFT (*order for money*), argentum perscriptum [vid. CHECK]. *To pay by a draft upon any body*, pecuniam ab aliquo repræsentare (*Cic.*).

DRAG, *s.* || *Car drawn by the hand*, traha (*without wheels*, *Col.*, 2, 20, 4: *a little drag*, tragula, *Varr.*, *L. L.*, 5, 31, 39). || *Instrument with hooks* (*for dragging a river to find a dead body*, &c.), harpago (*general term*; *for an instrument with which to snatch any thing*). || *Dragnet*, vid.

DRAG, *v.*, TRANS., trahere (*general term in almost every meaning of the English verb*; fessum corpus vix trahere posse; trahere reos pedibus; aliquem tribus catenis vinctum; Hectorem circa sua Pergama, *Ov.*; aliquem ad Prætorem; virginem passis crinibus a templo, *Virg.*; *and improperly*; animum exiguâ spe, *Liv.*; aliquem secum in eandem calamitatem: *to drag on a wretched existence*, vitam, *Plin.*; *and* = "*protract*," bellum, pugnam, aliquamdiu; rem in serum, *Liv.*): rapere (☞ raptare, *poetical*; *to drag along by irresistible force with the notion of resistence on the part of the person dragged*): abstrahere; abripere (*to drag away from or to a place*): *to drag forth*, extrahere (e. g., aliquem domo latitantem, *Cic.*; aliquem e latebrâ, *Suet.*; senatores vi in publicum, *Cic.*; *also* = *to protract*, rem, certamen, &c.): protrahere (e. g., aliquem capillis in viam, *Plaut.*; aliquem ad judicium, *Liv.*; aliquem tenebris, *Val. Max.*; *and in Suet.*, &c. = "*protract*," *for which* trahere, extrahere, *or* producere *are used by writers of the Golden Age*). *To drag any body to execution*, aliquem rapere ad supplicium *or* mortem: *to drag any body before a court*, aliquem rapere in jus: *to drag any body with one*, trahere aliquem secum. Vid. TO DRAW.

DRAG, INTRANS. *To drag* (*of a gown*, &c.), verrere terram (*after Claud.*, *Stilich.*, 2, 248): *to let it drag*, trahere. || *To drag for fish*, * everriculo piscari *or* pisces capere.

TO DRAG ON *or* ALONG, trahere: *to be scarcely able to drag on one's limbs*, fessum (cursu) corpus, *or* membra, ægre trahere. *To drag on a wretched existence*, vitam ducere (*mostly with an addition to state how*, *Krebs.*).

DRAGANT, tragacanthum (*Cels.*): dragantum (*Veget.*).

DRAG-CHAIN, sufflamen. *To lock a wheel by a drag-chain*, rotam sufflaminare, *or* (*Juv.*) sufflamine stringere.

DRAGGLE, TRANS., trahere (e. g., amiculum, *Plaut.*).

DRAGGLE, INTRANS., trahi (*Plaut.*; e. g., sine trahi, i. e., amiculum): verrere terram (*after Claud.*, *Stil.*, 2, 248). *To let*

his toga draggle, si decidat toga, eam non reponere (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 149). *Don't let your garment draggle*, amiculum sustolle ocius.

DRAG-NET, verriculum: everriculum (*distinguished from* rete, jaculum, funda, *casting-net, Voss, Virg., Geo.*, 1, 141).

DRAGON, draco: serpens. JN. draco serpens (*snake*): draco: anguis (*the constellation*).

DRAGOON, levis armaturæ eques: dimăcha (*as one who fights either on horse or foot*; vid. *Freinsh., Curt.*, 5, 13, 8). *Dragoons*, equites, qui prœliis sæpe ex equis desiliunt, ac pedibus prœliantur (*Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 2, *mid.*). *But simply = cavalry*, vid.

DRAIN, *s.*, incĭlis fossa, incĭle (*for water*); fossa percussa ad colligendum humorem circumjacentium agrorum (*for collecting the water from lands, Plin. Ep.*, 10, 70, 4); cloaca (*a sewer, explained, Liv.*, 1, 56, *by* receptaculum purgamentorum). *A clearing of drains*; i. e., *sewers*, purgatio cloacarum (*Traj. ap. Plin. Ep.*, 10, 4): *to open a drain*, incĭle aperire; *to make one*, incĭle ducere.

DRAIN, *v.* (*a field*, &c.), siccare (*general term, to dry up*, paludes, agros, &c.): fossis siccare (e. g., humidum locum): fossas percutere ad colligendum humorem agrorum: * fossis percussis humorem agri colligere.

DRAINAGE, aquæ deductio.

DRAKE, anas mas. || *Ducks and drakes*, testarum in mare jaculationes (*Min. Felix*): *to play at ducks and drakes*, testarum in mare jaculationibus ludere (*Min. Fel.*); *or* testes teretes ita super undas irrotare, ut assiduo saltu sublevantur (*the game is fully described, Min. Fel., Expos.* Is lusus est, testam teretem, jactatione fluctuum levigatam, legere de litore; eam testam plano situ digitis comprehensam, inclinem ipsum atque humilem, quantum potest, super undas irrotare, ut illud jaculum vel dorsum maris raderet, vel enataret, dum leni impetu labitur; vel summis fluctibus tonsis emicaret, emergeret, dum assiduo saltu sublevatur. Is se in pueris victorem ferebat, cujus testa et procurreret longius, et frequentius exsiliret). *To make ducks and drakes of his money*, rem suam conficere *or* lacerare; effundere, profundere, &c.

DRAM. || *The weight*, drachma (*as weight, Plin.*, 21, 34, 109). || *Colloquial; for a very little*, tantulum (*a favorite word of Cicero's*): *if there could be a single dram of difference*, si interesse quippiam tantulum modo possit (potuerit, &c.): *not a single dram of*, ne tantulum quidem. || *The quantity swallowed at a draught*, haustus: *a dram of brandy*, haustus vini e frumento expressi. *A dram drinker*, vini e frumento expressi potor *or* (*Plaut.*) potator.

DRAMA, fabula: drama: dramaticum poema (*Aus. Ep.*, 18, 5; *Diom.*, 4, 80, *P.*; *necessary as technical term*). Vid. PLAY.

DRAMATIC, scenicus (*Varr., Ling. Lat.*, 9, 11, 17): dramaticus (ὁραματικός; *Diom.*, 4, 80, *P.*; *necessary as technical term*). *The dramatic art*, * ars scenica: *dramatic poets*, poetæ scenici: *dramatic poetry*, * poesis scenica: *to give a dramatic description of any thing*, sic exponere aliquid, quasi agatur res (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 4, 8). Vid. DRAMA, PLAY.

DRAMATICALLY, scenice; velut scenice (e. g., fieri, *Quint.*, 6, 1, 36). *To represent any thing dramatically*, sic proponere aliquid, quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 4, 8); aliquid ita ostendere, ut non clarior futura sit spectantibus (*Quint.*, 8, 3, 63).

DRAMATIST, poeta scenicus (*Varr., L. L.*, 9, 11, 17).

DRAMATIZE, ad actus scenarum componere: loquentem, agentem facere aliquem (*to dramatize a character*).

DRAPE, *v.* || *Make cloth* [vid. CLOTH]. || *Jeer, satirize*, vid.

DRAPER, qui pannos vendit. *To be a draper*, pannos vendere, venditare.

DRAPERY. || *Cloth manufacture*, textrinum (*sc.* opus, *weaving, Cic.*). || *Cloth; woollen cloth* [vid. CLOTH]. || *Drapery (as applied to the representation of dress in painting and sculpture)*, vestitus: amictus (*dress*): rugæ, sinus (*the folds*, &c., *of the dress*). *Any painter or sculptor is famous for his draperies*, * pictor (*or* statuarius) aliquis rugas sinusque vestium singulari opere artificioque exprimit *or* imitatur. *Painters take great liberties in their draperies*, * pictoribus in adornandis vestibus magnam omnes damus impunitatem et licentiam.

DRAUGHT. || *Action or state of drawing*. (A) *Generally*, tractus. *Beasts of draught*, pecudes ad vehendum idoneæ. (B) *Particularly*: (*a*) *With a net*, bolus (βόλος; *also by metonymy for the "draught of fishes" taken*; e. g., bolum quanti emerent, *Suet., Rhet.*, 1); jactus (*late, Val. Max.*, jactus retis, *Dig.*). (*b*) *In drinking*, haustus. *To drink large draughts*, largis haustibus bibere: *to drink often, but only small draughts each time*, sæpe sed exiguis haustibus bibere (†): *to drink at one draught*, in hauriendo non respirare (*Plin.*): *to drink off at a single draught*, uno impetu epotare: *to drink a great quantity at one draught*, plurimum uno potu haurire. (*c*) *Current of air*, venti meatus *or* ventus *only*: *there is a draught here*, huc fert ventus (*Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 15). || *Sketch, picture*, vid. || *Detachment (of forces)*, vid. *By these draughts of his forces for the Volscian war*, parte exercitûs ad Volscium avocatâ bellum (*Liv.*, 4, 61). || *The depth to which a vessel sinks; vessels of light or small draught*, naves planæ carinis (*flat-bottomed*) *or* plano alveo: *of deep draught*, gravia navigia (*heavy, Cæs.*). || (*Of medicine*), potio medicata; sorbitio (*a draught to be sipped*); poculum medicatum (*the cup with the medicine in it*): *a draught prepared with wine*, vinolentum medicamentum: *to prepare a draught (in a cup)*, medicamentum in poculo diluere: *to give a draught to a person*, potui alicui medicamentum dare.

DRAUGHT-BOARD, tabula lusoria: abăcus.

DRAUGHT-HORSE, equus vectuarius (*Varr., R., R.*, 2, 7, 15, *ed. Schneid., where others read, less correctly*, vectorius *or* vectarius); equus rhedarius *or* carrucarius (*a coach-horse, according to the analogy of* mulus rhedarius in *Varr. and Ulp.*); equus plaustrarius (*dray-horse, after* plaustrarius asinus, *Cat.*): *draught-horses*, equi jugales (*a pair*).

DRAUGHTS, ludus duodecim scriptorum. Vid. CHESS.

DRAUGHTS-MAN, calculus.

DRAW, TR. *Pull forward slowly*, &c., trahere (*to draw by force; in very many of the English meanings of the word*; e. g., *to draw water from a well*, aquam ex puteo; *a weapon out of a body*, ferrum e vulnere, telum de corpore, *both Ov.*: *to be drawing his last breath*, extremum spiritum, *Phæd.* [animam agere *in prose*]: *also improperly, to be drawn to any thing*, trahi *or* trahi et duci ad aliquid: *to draw any body from*, trahere aliquem longius a re: *to draw any body over to one's opinion*, trahere aliquem ad suam sententiam, &c.): ducere (*to lead; as used figuratively*, ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt): vehere (*to draw a vehicle; of horses*, &c.; *also* equi vehunt aliquem). *To draw a carriage*, currum vehere (*general term*); currum ducere (*to drag it along; of men; cf. Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 47, 113). *To draw any thing to any thing*, trahere *or* attrahere ad aliquid *to draw ships to shore*, naves subducere i. e., *after the voyage is ended*); naves trahere ad litora (*against the will of the crew, Sall., Fragm. ap Serv., Virg. Æn.*, 3, 425). *To draw any thing to one's self*, ad se trahere *or* attrahere: ad se allicere et trahere (*properly*; e. g., *of the magnet*): *to draw any thing through any thing*, trajicere aliquid per aliquid (e. g., *thread through the eye of a needle*). || *Of drawing liquids*. (*a*) PROPR., haurire. *To draw water from a well*, aquam haurire de puteo; aquam trahere ex puteo (*with reference to the lifting it up*): *to draw (beer*, &c.), de dolio haurire *or* eximere (vinum, &c.): promere (*with or without* dolio): defundere (i. e., ex cado in crateram atque ex hâc in pocula, *Orell., who says that* diffundere [*Juv.*, 5, 50] *is* "vinum ex lacu in dolia, vel ex his in amphoras transfundere"). (*b*) IMPROPR., haurire (a *or* e fonte, *or* fonte *only*; *all Cic.*; *with adverbs*, inde, unde, &c.): repetere ab aliquâ re (*derive it from a distant source*). || *To represent by pictures*, delineare: designare: describere (*but these words are not used absolutely; but an accusative must be added*, delineare imagines, &c.): pingere (*to paint; with accusative*, speciem hominis, &c.): depingere (*also* aliquid; imaginem in tabulâ, *Ov.*; *also of depicting in words*, rempublicam in sermone aliquo depingere, *Cic.*): describere (*figuratively*). *To draw figures in the dust*, quædam *or* formas in pulvere describere: *to draw any thing well*, probe depingere aliquid: *to be able to draw*, graphidos scientiam habĕre. || PHRASES (*more or less idiomatical*) *with "to draw."—To draw* BIT, frenos eximere equo (*Liv.*): frenos detrahere equo *or* equis (*Liv.*, 4, 33; *properly, to take off the bridle*); equi reficiendi (*or* -orum -orum) causâ subsistere (*to rest one's horse; after Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 42, *end*). *To draw* BLOOD, sanguinem mittere alicui (*to bleed him; properly*); cruorem elicere (e. g., levi ictu, *Tac.*). *To draw* DRY, exhaurire (e. g., *the treasury*, ærarium; *also* omnem pecuniam ex ærario exhaurire; *a province*, provinciam sumtibus et jacturis; *any body*, sumtu exhaurire aliquem). *To draw* TEARS, movēre lacrimas (*Quint.*, 4, 2, 77): lacrimas ciēre (*Virg.*); commovēre (*Curt.*); *from any body*, * tantum alicui misericordiam commovēre, ut lacrimas tenēre non possit; *from the people*, fletum movēre populo; *from any body against his will*, lacrimas excutere alicui (*Ter.*): *he would have drawn tears from the very stones*, lapides mehercule flēre coegisset. *To draw in* LENGTH, producere, trahere, extrahere (*with reference to time*); tendere, extendere (*with reference to space*). *To draw* CUTS *or* LOTS, sortes ducere [vid. LOT]: *to draw a lot*, sortem ducere *or* educere. *To draw a* LINE, lineam scribere (*if with a pen*, &c.); lineam ducere (*general term*). *To draw a* SWORD, gladium (e vaginâ) educere; gladium educere, stringere, *or* destringere (☞ nudare *is poetical*). *With a drawn sword*, gladio stricto. *To draw* CURTAINS [vid. CURTAIN]. *To draw a* CONCLUSION *or* INFERENCE; vid. *the substantives*. *To draw* COMFORT *from any thing*, se solari aliquâ re; hoc solatio utor, quod, &c., hoc est mihi solatio. *To draw any body's* ATTENTION [vid. ATTENTION]. *To draw* MONEY *from the treasury*, pecuniam (sumtum, &c.) ex ærario haurire. *To draw a* BILL, conscribere syngraphum: perscribere pecuniam: delegatione solutionem perficere: *to draw a bill payable at Athens*, permutare alicui pecuniam Athenas: *to draw a bill upon any body*, aliquem delegare alicui (a quo fiat numeratio, *Cic.*). *To draw a* HARE, leporem exenterare. *To draw a* TOOTH, dentem (alicui evellere [vid. TOOTH]. *To draw a* BOW, arcum adducere (*Virg.*).

To DRAW ASIDE, aliquem sevocare: aliquem seducere.

To DRAW AWAY, abducere, deducere, avertere: avocare: sevocare (*from duty*, &c.); *any body from agriculture*, abducere aliquem ab aratro; revocare aliquem ab agriculturâ. *To draw any body away from duty*. Vid. DUTY.

To DRAW BACK, pedem *or* gradum referre (*of an army*); secedere (*to step aside, of persons*); se subtrahere (*by degrees or imperceptibly*): *to draw back from any thing*, recedere a, &c.; se recipere a; se removēre a, &c. (*to withdraw*).

To DRAW IN. Vid. INVEIGLE, ENTICE.

To DRAW NEAR, prope accedere: appropinquare (*to come near, both with reference to place*): prope adesse: subesse (*to be close at hand*): appropinquare: appetere (*to approach, of time*): *to draw near* (e. g., *a spot, the fire*, &c.): propius se movēre: *to draw near any body or any thing*, (propius) accedere ad, *with accusative*: *to draw near the town with the army*,

exercitum ad urbem (propius) admovēre: *a period or time draws near when*, &c., prope adest, quum, &c.: *the seventh day was drawing near*, appetebat dies septimus.

To Draw off (*from a cask*). Vid. to Draw (*of liquids*).

To Draw off. [Vid. to Draw away.] *To draw off the mind from any thing*, mentem *or* mentis aciem a re abducere, *or* sevocare: *to draw off any body's attention.* [Vid. Distract]. ‖ = *Pull off*, detrahere alicui *or* de aliquâ re; *a ring*, alicui de digito annulum detrahere *or* auferre; alicui annulum extrahere *or* eximere. *To draw off troops*, abducere exercitum (infectâ re) ăb aliquo loco.

To Draw on. ‖ *To cause*, vid. ‖ *To entice*, vid.

To Draw over (*to a party, &c.*), abducere (e. g., *the soldiers*): aliquem participem facere alicujus rei; aliquem alicujus rei socium *or* in alicujus rei societatem assumere (e. g., *to a plan, consilii*; *to a conspiracy*, conjurationis): aliquem in suas partes ducere *or* trahere; aliquem ad causam perducere (*to one's side*): in sententiam suam adducere, *or (quite)* perducere (*to an opinion*): *to try to bring any body over*, alicujus animum *or* aliquem tentare (e. g., *by money, threats*, &c.): aliquem *or* alicujus animum sollicitare (e. g., *by money, threats*, &c.).

To Draw out, extrahere: educere (milites ex castris, &c.): elicere (*tempt out*). *To draw out a secret*, expiscari aliquid: *to draw one's money out of a concern*, renunciare societatem, *or* socio.

To Draw tight, astringere (*to make tighter*, &c., *by drawing on*; e. g., *a fetter*, vinculum); intendere, contendere (*to strain or draw tight what before was loose*).

To Draw up (*in writing*), scribere (*to write out, write down a letter, law, writing, will, edict*, &c.): conscribere (*to compose in writing*): concipere (*to conceive in words*): perscribere (*to write down carefully, exactly, or at length, an edict, a decree of the Senate, an account*, &c.): confícere (*to compose; general term*).

Draw, *v.* intr. ‖ *As a beast of burden*, trahere: *to make a beast draw*, jugum imponere.

Draw-bridge, * pons qui tolli *or* demitti potest: *to let down the draw-bridge*, * pontem demittere.

Drawer. ‖ *One who fetches water from a well*, aquarius (*masculine*): * mulier aquam ferens (*feminine*): ☞ aquator (*in the army*). ‖ *One whose business it is to draw liquors from the casks*, cellarius: minister cauponæ (*at an inn; after Cod. Just.*, 9, 9, 29): puer cauponius (*Plaut. Pœn.*, 5, 9, 19): * pueris cauponiis præpositus.

Drawer (*of a chest*), loculus: forulus.

Drawer (*of a bill*), * debitor ex syngraphâ: qui syngrapham conscribit *or* conscripsit; qui pecuniam perscribit. *The drawer of a bill on Athens*, qui pecuniam Athenas permutat *or* permutavit.

Drawer (*of pictures*, &c.). Vid. Painter.

Drawers (*chest of*), * arca (quotidiana): armarium. Vid. Chest [Syn. *in* Box].

Drawers (*a pair of*), * tegumenta feminum interiora.

Drawing (*the art of*), graphis, idos, *f.* (γραφίς, *Vitr.*, 1, 1, 4); *pure Latin*, pictura linearis (*Plin.*, 35, 3, 5): *to have learned drawing*, graphidos scientiam habēre; graphidos non imperitum esse: *to invent drawing, or the art of drawing*, picturam linearem invenire.

Drawing (i. e., *the picture drawn*), pictura linearis (*general term*); * tabella linearis: imago (*image, picture*): designatio (*a plan of a building*, &c.).

Drawing-book, * chartæ, in quibus imagines ad imitandum propositæ delineantur: * volumen imaginum, quæ ad imitationem delineandi proponuntur (*a book containing copies for drawing; after Quint.*, 1, 1, 35).

Drawing-master, * magister delineandi; * magister graphices.

Drawing-paper, * charta delineando apta.

Drawing-plaster, emplastrum vesicatorium.

Drawing-room, œcus (οἶκος, *general term*): exedra (ἐξέδρα, *room for parties, both ends of which formed a semicircle, with a circular bench. It was uncovered*: vid. *Vitr.*, 7, 5, 2, *and* 7, 9, 2): * cubiculum cultu insigne, *or* quo amici me visendi causâ conveniunt: atrium (*the ante-chamber where the clients were received*): porticus (*a hall or walk with columns*): diæta (δίαιτα; *a saloon in the garden*): *a small-drawing-room*, exedrium; atriolum. ‖ *A sovereign's drawing-room* (i. e., *levee*; *perhaps* * regis *or* reginæ salutatorium cubiculum, *after* salutatorium cubile, *Plin.*); *or by circumlocution with* aula regia (*court*) salutare, salutatio. *He took him aside at a drawing-room, and said*, seducto in salutatione affirmavit (*Suet., Claud.*, 37). *The drawing-room is over*, salutatio defluxit (*Cic.*): *to attend a drawing-room*, principem salutare: *to have a right to attend the drawing-room*, ad aulam admitti: *not to be allowed to attend a drawing-room*, prohiberi publicâ salutatione (*Suet., Vesp.*, 4).

Drawl, distrahere: dilatare (*to pronounce too long or broad, as fault; the former of words*, voces; *the latter of letters*, literas; *instead of which, Gell.*, 4, 6, *uses* literas tractim pronunciare): decantare aliquid (*in a sing-song way*): ☞ diducere verba *is without authority. To drawl out the words*, syllabas intendere (*Gell.*, 13, 22).

Dray, } carrus *or* carrum (*four-*
Dray-cart, } *wheeled*): sarracum (*according to Quintilian, a* sordidum nomen): plaustrum (*general term for wagon*, &c.): traha (*without wheels*).

Drayman, plaustrarius (*Ulp.*).

Dread, *s.* Vid. Fear.

Dread, *v.* Vid. to Fear.

Dread, *adj.* ‖ *Terrible*, vid. ‖ *Awful*, vid.

Dreadful, terribilis (*causing fright*; terrificus *is poetical only*): horribilis: horrendus (*causing horror*): atrox (*fearful, frightful*; e. g., *death, bloodshed*): immanis (*monstrous, quite unnatural, cruel*; e. g., *animal, deed, character*): fœdus (*causing indignation, abominable*; e. g., *projects, war, fire, or conflagration*): dirus (*dire*): trux (*causing men to shudder*; e. g., *of looks*): incredibilis (*that can't be conceived*; e. g., *stupidity*, stupiditas): *to be the bearer of some dreadful news*, miros terrores afferre ad aliquem.

Dreadfully, terribilem *or* horrendum in modum; atrociter; fœde; fœdum in modum.

Dreadless. Vid. Fearless.

Dream, *s.*, somnium (*also figuratively, "an illusion,"* &c.: ☞ insomnium *is rare, and found only in the plural, in classical prose*): *a vision seen in a dream*, species per somnum oblata, *or* in quiete visa; visus nocturnus: *in a dream*, per somnum; in somnis; per quietem; in quiete: *to have a dream*, somniare; speciem vidēre in quiete: *to have pleasant dreams*, somniis uti jucundissimis: *to have a remarkable dream*, mirum somnium somniare: *to interpret a dream*, somnium interpretari, *or* conjicere; somnium interpretatione explicare: *it seems like a dream*, somnio similis res mihi videtur: *dreams often come true*, multa somnia vera evadunt: *any body appears to me in a dream*, imago alicujus in somnio mihi venit: *to have a day-dream*, vigilantem somniare: *to indulge in* (*day*) *dreams*, somnia sibi fingere (*cf. Lucr.*, 1, 104): *to see any thing in a dream*, aliquid in somnis *or* in quiete vidēre: *mere dreams!* somnia! *it is all a dream about the money*, de argento somnium: *the god of dreams*, Morpheus (Μορφεύς; *in heathen mythology*): *one who interprets or explains dreams*, somniorum interpres *or* conjector; *also* conjector *simply*; conjectrix (*of a female*).

Dream, *v.*, somniare (*also figuratively = to have strange or foolish ideas or imaginations*): dormitare (*only figuratively, to live thoughtlessly or idly*): *to dream any thing or of any thing*, somniare aliquid *or* de aliquâ re; dormientem vidēre aliquid animo; vidēre aliquid in somnis (i. e., *to see any thing in one's sleep*); *also* per somnum, *or* per quietem, *or* secundum quietem: *to dream of any body*, somniare de aliquo. *I dreamed*, somniavi; somnium mihi fuit; in somnis visus sum, *with infinitive* (vid. *Cic., De Divin.*, 1, 24, 49; *Plaut., Curc.*, 2, 2, 20): *people or they dream*, somniatur: *to dream when one is wide awake*, vigilantem somniare: *I dreamed a strange dream*, mirum somnium somniavi: *I never dreamed of that*, quod non somniabam: *you are dreaming!* dormitas! (*our "you are asleep!"*): *what are you dreaming about?* quid somnias? (i. e., *what idle notion have you got in your head?*) ‖ *To be sluggish; to dream away one's hours*, agere ætatem desidiose (*Lucr.*, 6, 1129): tempus dormitare in otio (*Plaut., Asin.*, 2, 1, 5).

Dream-book, * liber somniorum interpres.

Dreamer. ‖ *One who dreams*, somnians (*properly*): dormitator (*figuratively, one who is or acts as if he were asleep, Plaut., Trin.*, 4, 2, 20, *and* 142). ‖ *A fanciful man; a visionary* [vid. Enthusiast]. ‖ *An idler*, homo somnulosus *or* veternosus (*a sleepy fellow, a sluggard*): dormitator (*Plaut.*).

Dreamy, somniculosus: veternosus (*sleepy, lethargic*): tardus (*slow, stupid*): somnians (e. g., somniantes philosophi).

Dreariness. Vid. Dismalness.

Dreary. Vid. Dismal.

Dreggish, } fæculentus (*containing*
Dreggy, } *dregs*): turbidus (e. g., aqua; *spring*, scaturigo): turbatus limo (*muddy*; e. g., aqua).

Dregs. ‖ *The sediment of liquors*, fæx: sedimentum: crassamentum: crassamen (*the sediment in general, if it is thick*): *relating to dregs*, fæcarius: *made or pressed out of the dregs of any thing*, fæcibus (vini, &c.) expressus: *to empty a stone bottle to the dregs*, cadum potare fæce tenus (*Hor., Od.*, 3, 15, 16). Fig. *The dregs of the people*, fæx populi: perditissima et infima fæx populi: sordes et fæx urbis: sentina reipublicæ. ‖ *Dross, sweepings*, purgamenta, orum, *plural*: quisquiliæ (*refuse, Cæcil. in Fest.*).

Drench, irrigare (*to irrigate; poetical*, rigare): humidum, madidum facere *or* reddere: madefacere (*to make wet*): satiare: saturare (*to satiate, to saturate, to let any thing soak in water*). *To be drenched*, humidum, &c.: fieri, madefieri, madescere: *to drench with any thing*, madefacere aliquâ re (e. g., *the ground with blood*, terram sanguine); perfundere aliquâ re (*to wet any thing by sprinkling or pouring something over it*; e. g., aliquid lacrimis): *incessant showers of rain, which drenched the fields or plains*, imbres continui campis omnibus inundantes (*Liv.*, 8, 24). ‖ *To saturate with drink*; e. g., *to be drenched with wine*, potione completum esse: *one who drenches himself with wine*, potor, potator: *to drench one's self with wine*, potare: se obruere vino. ‖ *Drenched*, uvidus (e. g., *of fields*, rura continuis imbribus; vestimenta, *Hor.*; *also*, "*drenched with wine*," *Hor.*). ‖ *To physic by violence*, medicamentum *or* potionem vi inserere in os (equi, &c., *after Cic., De Or.*, 2, 39, 162); potionare (e. g., jumentum, *Veg.*; *a low word, but probably technical term*).

Drench, *s.*, * largus haustus (*a swill*; e. g., uno haustu; uno impetu epotare; uno potu haurire). ‖ *Physic for a brute.* [Vid. Medicine.] ‖ *Physic that must be given by violence*; e. g., *to give a drench.* Vid. to Drench.

Dress. ‖ *Clothes* [vid., *also*, Garment]: *a dress to wear in the house*, vestis domestica (*opposed to* vestis forensis): *not to put on the same dress a second time*, non iterare vestem: *silk dresses*, serica, orum; bombycina, orum: *a party-colored dress*, vestis varia; vestimentum varicolor: *to make a dress*, vestem facere: *nobody but a fool will judge of a man by his dress*, stultissimus est, qui hominem aut ex veste aut ex conditione, quæ ves-

tis modo nobis circumdata est, æstimat (*Sen. Ep.*, 47, 14); *ladies' dress*, mundus muliebris: *to adopt the Roman dress*, Romano habitu uti: *the whole nation has worn that dress ever since*, quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet. ‖ *Splendid clothes*, ornatus: vestis ornatus (*general term, any thing that may serve as ornament*): ornamentum (*as the means of beautifying*): cultus (*whatever serves the body as an external ornament*): apparatus magnifici (*splendid apparel or clothes*); apparatus magnifici vitæque cultus. *Full dress*, ornatus dierum sollemnium (*garments or dress for particular occasions*; e. g., *Sunday dress*); *also*, vestis forensis; *in full dress*, prætextatus: *over-smart or tawdry dress*, cultus speciosior quam pretiosior: dissentiens a ceteris habitus: *to be fond of dress*, semper exornatum incedere (*after Plaut., Epid.*, 2, 2, 42); semper nove vestitum esse (i. e., *to be always dressed in the newest fashion*): *a person too fond of dress*, qui nimio indulget vestitui; * cultûs mollioris studiosus: *to change one's dress*, calceos et vestimenta mutare (*Cic., Mil.*, 10, 28).

DRESS, TRANS. ‖ *To clothe*, vestire: convestire (*to furnish with a dress; then, also, to put on any covering*): veste tegere (*to cover with a dress*): veste induere aliquem: vestem induere alicui (*to clothe any body with any dress*): veste aliquem amicire (*to cover any body with; to wrap any body up in any thing*; e. g., *a cloak*): *to dress one's self*, induere sibi vestem *or* se veste; veste indui (*to put on a dress*); (veste) se amicire (*to wrap one's self up*: e. g., *in a cloak*); calceos et vestimenta sumere (*to put on one's things or apparel*); *he used to dress himself without any assistance*, et calceabat ipse sese et amiciebat (*Suet., Vesp.*, 21). *Dressed*, indutus; vestitus: *dressed in white*, candide vestitus; albatus (*in a festival garment; opposed to* atratus, sordidatus, *dressed in black*). ‖ *To clothe elegantly*, aliquem exornare; *with any thing*, aliquâ re (e. g., *with a party-colored dress*, variâ veste). ‖ *To adorn, to deck*, vid. ‖ *To dress a wound*, alligare, deligare, obligare vulnus; *also*, præligare (*to tie in front*): curare vulnus (*general term, Liv.*; ligare, *in this meaning, is poetical*). ‖ MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES. *To dress a garden*, &c. [vid. CULTIVATE, TILL]: *to dress the ground for putting in the seed*, agrum expedire sationibus *or* præparare frumentis: *to dress the hair*, capillos comere; comam in gradus formare *or* frangere: *to dress leather or hides*, subigere: depsere: conficere: perficere: *well-dressed skins*, aluta tenuiter confecta: *to dress hemp*, hamis ferreis linum pectere: *to dress a vine*, vitem amputare, ligare (*to prune and tie it up*): *to dress stones*, saxa cœsquare (*Varr. ap. Non.*). *To dress a horse*, strigili radere *or* subradere. ‖ *To prepare victuals for the table*, cibum parare *or* comparare [vid. TO COOK]: *to dress one's own food*, sibi manu suâ parare cibum: *dressed*, coctus; igne mollitus (☞ *not* elixus, *which means "boiled"*); *to use fire for dressing one's food*, uti igne ad mitigandum *or* ad molliendum cibum.

DRESS, *v.*, INTR., vestiri, amiciri aliquâ re: *to dress like a Roman*, Romano habitu uti: *not to dress better than a slave*, se non servo melius vestire (†): *to order the people to dress in the same manner*, eodem ornatu etiam populum vestiri jubēre: *the whole nation has dressed in the same style ever since*, hunc morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet.

DRESSER. ‖ *One who dresses a person, perhaps* cubicularius, *in as far as that is his principal employment.* ‖ *Of a vineyard*, vitium cultor. ‖ *Of wool*, lanarius. ‖ *Kitchen-dresser*, *mensa culinaria.

DRESSING (*of meat*), coctura (*especially of the manner of dressing*): *of a wound*, curatio (*treatment in general*): *of cloth*, polītura. ‖ *A dressing*, cataplasma (*κατάπλασμα*), malagma (*μάλαγμα*): fomentum (*warm poultice*): *to apply or put dressings on any thing*, fomenta alicui rei admovēre. ‖ *As cant phrase. To give any body a good dressing*, probe percutere, bene depexum dare, verberibus *or* fustibus derigare aliquem (*all comical*).

DRESSING-BOX, scrinium. Vid. BOX.

DRESSING-GOWN, vestis domestica (*a house-dress, in general*): vestis nocturna.

DRESSING-ROOM, vestiarium (*though with the ancients this was the room in which the dresses were kept* [= *wardrobe*], *but in which they did not dress*).

DRESSING-TABLE, abăcus (*on which gold vessels, vases, &c., were placed*): cathedra (*chair used by Roman ladies at their toilette, Bött., Sabina*, 1, p. 35).

DRIB. Vid. TO CROP, TO CUT OFF.

DRIBBLE. Vid. TO DRIP.

DRIBBLET (*little drop*), nummus (*small coin; then a trifling sum in general*).

DRIER. *By circumlocution with* siccare, &c.

DRIFT. ‖ *Impulse*, vis (*overbearing power*): efficientia (*impellent force*): impulsus (*impulse*): "*we are under the drift of passions*," cupiditates dominationem in nos habent: *to do any thing under the drift of passion*, cupide agere; impetu quodam trahi ad aliquid. ‖ *Violence*, vis; gravitas; incitatio; impetus. [SYN. *in* VIOLENCE.] ‖ *A shower (of rain)*, imber repente effusus *or* imber *only; also*, imber violenter fusus; (*of hail*) vis creberrimæ grandinis; (*of snow*) vis nivis creberrimæ (*after Liv.*, 28, 37): "*a drift of bullets*" (*Shaksp.*), magna vis glandium *or* telorum (*cf. Tac., Agr.*, 36, 1): velut nubes glandium *or* telorum (*cf. Liv.*, 21, 55). ‖ *Tendency*, consilium: propositum: finis [vid. AIM]: *to have such or such a drift*, spectare, pertinēre ad aliquid: *that's my drift*, hoc meum consilium *or* hoc mihi propositum est: *my drift is this*, hoc specto *or* volo: *what's the drift of this speech or discourse?* quorsum hæc spectat oratio? *or* quid igitur spectat hæc oratio? *the drift of this speech is, that*, &c., hæc eo pertinet oratio, ut, &c.: *the drift of it is quite different from what was imagined*, alio spectat: *since nobody knew the exact drift of this answer*, id responsum quo valeret, quum intelligeret nemo. ‖ *Drift-sand*, syrtis (*σύρτις*); mons arenæ (*cf. Plin.*, 3, 1, 3, *ed. Hard.*): *drifts of snow*, nives exaggeratæ, *nives per ventum congestæ: *drift-wood*, *ligna ad litus delata.

DRIFT, *v.* Vid. TO DRIVE.

DRIFT, INTRANS., fluitare in alto (e. g., tempestatibus, *Cic.*; *of a ship*); ad litus ferri, deferri (*of wood*): *sand-drifts*, *arenæ vento in altum sublatæ feruntur: *the snow drifts*, *nives per ventum congeruntur.

DRILL. ‖ *To perforate*, terebrare (*to make a hole with a drill or gimlet*): perterebrare (*quite through*): perforare (*general term for piercing holes*). [Vid. TO PERFORATE.] ‖ *To entice, allure*, vid. ‖ *To exercise troops*, *milites in armis tractandis exercēre: exercēre: *to be well drilled*, *armorum usum habēre; *armorum usu præstare: *to drill the troops well after the Roman fashion*, milites perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere (i. e., *to introduce the Roman tactics*); milites frequentibus exercitiis ad prœlia præparare (*to fit them for battle*).

DRILL. ‖ *A boring tool*, terēbra (*τρύπανον, τρυπάνιον*): modiolus (*χοινίκιον*; *a bore with indented edge*; vid. *Cels.*, 8, 3, *in.*). ‖ *A baboon*, *simia pavianus (*Linn.*). ‖ *Drill sergeants*, milites ad tradendam disciplinam immixti manipulis (*general term, Agr.*, 28, 2): armorum doctores (*those who superintend the drilling*): campi doctores (*with reference to military evolutions*; vid. *Salmas., Æl. Lampr.*, vol. i., p. 1012, *Haack.*).

DRILL-PLOUGH *or* DRILLING-MACHINE, *machina seminando agro facta.

DRINK, *s.*, potio: potus. Vid. DRINKING.

DRINK, *v.*, bibere (*verb transitive and intransitive, to drink, from thirst, like a human being; and also improperly*; e. g., sanguinem, haustus justitiæ; aliquid aure, *Hor.*): potare (*verb transitive and intransitive; to drink like a beast; hence, to drink large draughts, to swill one's self with liquor, tipple*, &c.; *but* potus *and* potatus *are classical for "having drunk"*): haurire (*transitively and intransitively, to take or draw any fluid into one's mouth, especially in large draughts*): sorbēre (*to sip quietly in small quantities, and with half-closed lips*, coagulum lactis, ovum): potionem alicujus rei bibere *or* haurire (*to swallow or take off a draught of it*): uti aliquâ re (*to take it as one's usual drink*): vino deditum esse (*in the intransitive sense of "to drink" = to be a drunkard*; vid. "*to drink hard,*" *below*). *To give any body any thing to drink*, alicui bibere dare; *also any thing*, aliquid (*general term*); ministrare alicui bibere (*as cup-bearer, attendant*, &c.); alicui potandum *or* potui dare aliquid (*a draught of medicine*). *To order a man something to drink*, alicui bibere dari jubēre; *to drink hard*, plurimum bibere (*also of drinking much in one particular instance*); vino indulgēre *or* deditum esse (*habitually*): *to drink a little too much*, paullo plus adhibēre (*Ter., Heaut.*, 2, 1, 8): crapulam potare (*Plaut., Rud.*, 2, 7, 28; *to drink to intoxication*): *to drink one's self drunk*, vino se obruere: *to drink through whole days*, totos dies potare *or* perpotare: *to sit up drinking till nightfall*, perpotare ad vesperum: *to drink with any body till he falls under the table*, aliquem vino deponere (*Plaut., Aul.*, 3, 6, 39). *To drink any body's health.* Vid. TO DRINK TO.

DRINK IN, bibere (e. g., lana bibit colorem, *Plin.*): imbibere (*mostly improperly*).

DRINK TO *any body*, salutem alicui propinare (*Plaut., Stich.*, 3, 2, 16); salutare amicum nominatim *or* amicum nominatim vocare in bibendo (*this resembled most nearly our own fashion in that respect*; vid. *Ascon. ad Cic.*, ii. *Verr.*, 1, 26, p. 321, *Schütz*). *I drink to you!* bene te! bene tibi (vid. *Zumpt*, § 759). *Let every one take his cup and drink to Messala!* bene Messalam! sua quisque ad pocula dicat (*Tibull.*, 2, 1, 33).

TO DRINK UP, ebibere (*general term*; epotare, *in classical Latin, only in participle perfect passive*, epotus, *drunk up*): exhaurire (*to drain out, as it were, empty out*; e. g., *wine, poison, medicine*): exsiccare (*to dry out, said jocosely; a bottle*, lagenas, *Quint. Cic., in Cic. Ep.*, 16, 26, 2, *where* furtim *is used with it*): exanclare poculo (*as it were, to pump out from the bowl, wine*, vinum, *jocosely, Plaut., Stich.*, 1, 3, *fin.*): sorbēre, exsorbēre (*to suck out*; e. g., *eggs*, ova); *to drink up to the dregs*, potare fæce tenus (*Hor., Od.*, 3, 15, 16).

DRINK-MONEY, munusculum (*general term for little gift*).

DRINKABLE, potabilis (*general term, that is fit for drinking; later only*): salubri potu (*healthy as drink*): *things eatable and drinkable*, esculenta et potulenta, orum, *plural.*

DRINKER, potor (*the drinker in as far as he empties any given drinking-vessel*): potator (*he who is fond of drink, a wine-bibber*): combībo: compōtor (*a bottle-companion*; bibo *is only met with later in Jul. Firmic., Mathes.*, 5, 4, *extr.*): *a hard drinker*, acer potor; vini capacissimus: *to be a great drinker*, plurimum bibere (*to drink much, or to be able to drink much*); vino deditum esse: vino indulgēre (*to be given to drink*).

DRINKING, potio (*the taking in of a fluid, and also the draught drunk*): potus (*drinking; but with reference to what is drunk, not to the act*; immoderato obstupefacta potu atque pastu, *Cic.* *In the sense of "carousing" it is post-Augustan*, in potu atque hilaritate, *Plin.*): potatio (*hard drinking; drinking large draughts, but* modicæ potationes *is good Latin, Cic.*); sorbitio (*the sipping in of a liquid, as action, and what is thus sipped, a potion, medicine*). ☞ *In modern writers we find* bibitio *and* bibitus, *which, however, are quite unclassical. Moderate drinking*, potio modica; potus moderatus: *moderate eating and drinking*, temperatæ escæ modicæque potiones: *while in the act of drinking*, in mediâ potione: inter biben-

dum: *a drinking-cup or vessel* [vid. CUP]: *a drinking-companion*, combibo, compotor: *fond of drinking*, ebriosus: *to be fond of drinking*, vino deditum esse; vinolentum esse (*to be a drinker*); ebriosum esse; *also* potare (i. e., *to drink hard*); vino indulgēre: *fondness for drinking*, ebriositas (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 12, 27): vinolentia (*propensity for drinking wine*): *to spend whole days in drinking*, totos dies potare *or* perpotare; perpotare ad vesperum (*from morn till night*). *Eating and drinking is usually* cibus et potio (e. g., cibo et potione completum esse); *and Krebs condemns* potus *altogether; but Cicero uses it in speaking of the mind*, quum ea pars animi—immoderato sit obstupefacta potu atque pastu.

DRINKING-BOUT, comissatio (*in the Roman sense, after a formal* cœna, *attended by singing and dancing, and followed by wandering up and down the streets, visiting others, to drink again with them, and similar excesses*). ☞ *Cic., Cat. Maj.*, 13, 45, *and ad Div.*, 9, 24, 3, *uses* compotatio, *as translation of the Greek συμπόσιον; but neither by him nor by others was it used as a Roman expression.*

DRINKING-CUP. Vid. CUP.

DRIP, ‖*v.*, TR., instillare, *down on any thing*, alicui rei, in aliquid (☞ stillare *is poetical*). ‖ *v.*, INTR., stillare destillare (*to drip down*); *from any thing*, stillare ex *or* de: rorare (*in a dew-like or drizzling manner*, ante rorat quam pluit): manare (*stronger than* stillare; *with any thing*, aliquâ re; e. g., sanguine *or* cruore; multo sudore): *dripping wet*, totus madidus: *to become dripping wet*, madefieri (e. g., pluviâ, imbre); madidum reddi (aquâ); *or* permadescere (*stronger term*): *to be*, &c., madēre, madidum, *or* madefactum esse (e. g., imbre): *a dagger dripping with blood*, stillans pugio (*Cic.*).

DRIPPING-PAN, sartāgo (*some pan used in cooking*): frixorium (*Plin.; some pan used for roasting or frying meat*).

DRIVE. ‖ *To put in motion by pushing, by blows*, &c., agere (*general term of living creatures and inanimate objects*): pellere (*so to excite a body by pushes, blows*, &c., *that it moves on of itself; to drive on things animate or inanimate; to move by its own weight, by pushing it forward; also to chase, of animate beings*): propellere (*to drive along before one, of living beings and things; e. g., the ship*, navem [*spoken of the wind*]): trudere (*to propel or move any thing slowly on from behind by beating or pushing*): vergare (*to move with a circular motion or direction; a top*, turbinem; *hoop*, &c.; *and of a person driven about*, pulsare versareque Darēta, *Virg.*). *To drive to any place*, propellere in aliquid (e. g., *cattle in the fields*, pecus agere pastum; pecus propellere in pabulum). ‖ *To drive any thing* AWAY, FROM, OFF, abigere ab *or* ex aliquâ re (*from any place; also furtively*; e. g., *cattle*, pecus); exigere aliquâ re *or* ex aliquâ re (*to chase away, out of*; e. g., domo; *out of the republic*, e civitate: *the enemy from the field*, hostem a campo): pellere aliquâ re, ex *or* de aliquâ re (e. g., *out of the country*, patriâ, foro, e foro); expellere aliquem aliquâ re *or* ex aliquâ re (e. g., domo; ex urbe; civitate; ex republicâ; possessionibus; a patriâ): depellere aliquem aliquâ re *and* de aliquâ re (*to chase*, vid.); dejicere ex *or* de, &c. (e. g., *out of a fortified place*, ex castello; *out or from any body's estates*, de fundo); exturbare ex aliquâ re (*headlong*; e. g., *the enemy out of the breech*, hostem ex ruinis muri): submovēre (*to make any body get out of the way*). *To drive away care*, curas pellere; tristitiam ex animo pellere; *by wine*, curas vino: *to drive away the birds, gnats*, &c., volucres, muscas abigere. ‖ *To drive* BACK, reprimere: repellere: rejicere. *To drive back the enemy*, hostes rejicere *or* fugare; impetum hostium propulsare. ‖ *To drive* FROM. [Vid. *To drive* OUT *or* AWAY.] ‖ *To drive* INTO, intro cogere (e. g., oves); intra aliquem locum compellere (*to drive to one spot; of men*, &c.): agere in aliquid (e. g., *cattle into the stalls*, pecus in stabulum): adigere in aliquid *or* alicui rei (e. g., *a nail into a beam*, clavum in tignum: *a wedge into a tree*, cuneum arbori; vid. "*to drive with a hammer*," *below*). ‖ *To drive* OFF, depellere: repellere: propellere: propulsare. [Vid. *drive* AWAY, *above*.] ‖ *To urge, compel*, impellere *or* incitare. JN. impellere atque incitare; ad aliquid (e. g., ad bellum): urgēre aliquem, ut, &c.; instare alicui, ut, &c. (*to urge any body to any thing or to do any thing*); etiam atque etiam instare atque urgēre (*stronger*): *any body is driven to any thing*, necessitas cogit *or* urget aliquem, necessitas adducit aliquem, ut aliquid faciat (*drives him to do so and so*). ‖ *To drive or carry on one's trade*, facere mercaturam. [Vid., *also*, TO CARRY ON.] ‖ *To press to a conclusion*, persequi (*with perseverance; in a good and bad sense*); prosequi (*usually in a good sense; to continue or persevere in any thing*); consectari (*indefatigably*); urgēre (*to push on with zeal*); exsequi (*to carry on, to bring to an end*): aliquid longius persequi (*to drive any thing further*). *I will drive my argument further*, pergamus ad ea, quæ restant. ‖ *To drive* IN (*with a hammer or other instrument*), figere; *in any thing*, alicui rei *or* in rem; infigere; *in any thing*, alicui rei *or* in rem (*to drive into*); defigere; *in any thing*, alicui rei *or* in re (*to drive in perpendicularly*); adigere (*in any thing*; alicui rei *or* in rem, *to drive into*): *to drive in a nail*, clavum figere *or* defigere; *into a tree*, clavum adigere in arborem. *To drive a nail home*, clavum pangere: clavum quanto maximo possum mallei ictu adigere (*after Liv.*, 27, 49): *to drive in posts*, stipes demittere (*to let in perpendicularly*): sublicas agere (*to drive in piles*). ‖ *To drive any body mad*, in rabiem agere; ad insanitatem adigere; efferare: *you drive me mad, or I shall be driven mad*, vix mei compos sum. ‖ *To drive a carriage*, jumenta agere (*of the coachman, in general*): curriculum regere: curriculo insistere (*to take the reins; also for pleasure*): aurigare (*in a race, Suet., Ner.*, 24, *of the leader*): vecturam facere (*of a wagoner, in general*).

DRIVE, INTR. *In a carriage*, vehi *or* invehi curru: vehi in rhedâ: *to drive to the forum*, carpento in forum invehi. ‖ *To rush against with violence*, &c., occursare alicui: impingere in aliquid: volare (*to fly; of sparks*, &c.): *to drive against any body's face*, *in alicujus adversum os ferri: *the rain drives against any body's face*, imber in os fertur. ‖ *Of a vessel; to let a ship drive before the wind*, convertere navem in eam partem, quo ventus fert (*Cæs.*); flatu ferente dare vela (*Quint.*); quocumque feramur, dare vela (*Cic.; but figuratively*). ‖ *To drive at, or let drive at any body.* [Vid. TO ATTACK, SET UPON.] ‖ *To drive at* (= *have for one's drift*). [Vid. DRIFT.] *Just listen what I am driving at*, audi, quo rem deducam (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 1, 14): *that's precisely what I was driving at*, istuc ibam (*comically*). *I did not know what you were driving at*, nesciebam, quorsum tu ires (*comically, Ruhnk. Ter., Eun.*, 1, 2, 75).

DRIVE, *s.*, gestatio (*an airing in a carriage for the sake of exercise*): vectatio (*the act of going in a carriage*; vid. *Bremi, Suet., Claud.*, 33). *To take a drive*, carpento vectari; e. g., *through the town*, per urbem (*Liv.*, 34, 3, *extr.*).

DRIVEL. ‖ *To slaver*, salivare (*used intransitively; also like* spumare, *though only found in Plin.*, 9, 36, 60, *as a translation*): salivam fluere pati. *A drivelling mouth*, os fluidum salivis. ‖ *To dote*, ineptire: nugari: alucinari. Vid. DOTE.

DRIVELLER. Vid. DOTARD.

DRIVER. ‖ *One who drives a carriage*, rhedarius (*driver of a* "rheda," * *Cic., Mil.*, 10, 29): carrucarius mulio (*the driver of a* "carruca" *drawn by mules*, * *Capitol., Maxim. Jun.*, 4; SYN. of rheda *and* carruca *in* COACH): auriga (*the driver of a hero's chariot, or of a chariot at the games*): ☞ agitator *is the* "auriga," *as combatant*: qui jumenta agit (*wagoner, either sitting on the wagon or walking alongside*): heniŏchus (ἡνίοχος, *a Greek word used in the Silver Age by Romans*). ‖ *One who drives beasts*, pecoris actor (*Ov., Her.*, 1, 95): *of a donkey*, asinarius; agitator aselli (*Virg., Georg.*, 1, 273); *of a mule*, mulio; *of an ox*, bubulcus; *of swine*, subulcus; suarius. ‖ *An instrument; perhaps* tudicula (*a little instrument for beating or crushing, Col.*).

DRIZZLE, stillare (*to fall and to cause to fall by drops; general term*): rorare (*of rain; transitively and intransitively, only found in 3d singular*): *it drizzles before it rains*, ante rorat, quam pluit.

DRIZZLY; e. g., *rain*, pluvia tenuissima.

DROLL, *adj.*, scurrilis: lepidus (*by pleasant, playful humor*): facetus (*agreeable, from the unforced exercise of such a humor*): jocularis (*amusing by jokes*): comicus: ridiculus: ridiculosus (*that causes laughter*; vid. COMIC): *a droll fellow*, lepidum caput: *a droll expression*, ridiculum dictum; ridiculum: *in a droll manner*, scurriliter; comice; ridicule; comico more; lepide; facete; joculariter [SYN. *above*].

DROLL, *s.*, homo jocosus, ridiculus (*general term for jocose*): coprea (*a sort of court-fool, a jester*): sannio (*a buffoon*): scurra (*a wit of a superior class who appeared, under the name of "a friend of the family," at the banquets of the rich Romans*): maccus (*the "clown" or "harlequin" in the Atellanic games; after Diom.*, 488, *Putsch*).

DROLL, *v.*, jocularia fundere: ridicula jactitare (*both Liv.*, 7, 7): *copreæ personam tueri *or* sustinēre; *copreæ partes agere (*to play the fool*).

DROLLERY, scurrilitas: ludus: jocus. JN. ludus et jocus [vid. FUN]: res ridicula; ludi; joca *or* jocularia; ridicula (*both in words and gestures*): nugæ: tricæ: ineptiæ (*absurdities*).

DROMEDARY, camēlus dromas; camelus, qui duo tubera habet in dorso; camelus Bactriæ (*camelus Bactrianus, *Linn.*): dromedarius (*not used before Hieron., Vit. Malchi*, 10).

DRONE. ‖ *A bee*, fucus. ‖ *A sluggard*, homo languori et desidiæ deditus; homo deses. ‖ *Humming sound*, bombus (*Varr.; of bees*): bombi *or* raucus bombus (e. g., *of trumpets*, &c.).

DRONE, *v.* ‖ *To live in idleness*, segne otium terere; socordiâ atque desidiâ bonum otium conterere; propter desidiam in otio vivere. ‖ *To emit a dull, humming sound*, bombum facere (*properly of bees, Varr.*): bombitare (*of bees; Auct. Carm. Philom.*, 36): raucum bombum *or* raucisonos bombos efflare (*of instruments, Lucr.: will do, therefore, for a bagpipe*): susurrare (*of bees, Virg., Georg.*, 4, 260): *fuscâ *or* obtusâ voce susurrare, aliquid decantare, &c. (*of reciting in a droning voice*).

DRONING, bombitatio (= sonus apium, *Fest.*, p. 25; vid. DRONE, *s.*).

DRONISH, piger; ignavus; iners; segnis; deses; laboris fugiens. Vid. IDLE.

DROOP. ‖ *To sink downward*, se inclinare *or* inclinari (*properly; and also figuratively*; e. g., *of fortune*, res inclinatæ, fortuna inclinata): demitti (e. g., *of the head*). ‖ *To languish, lose life, spirit*, &c., flaccēre: flaccescere: languēre: languescere (flaccet = languet, deficit, *in Cicero only in* Messala flaccet, *for which he elsewhere has* languet, *is losing his spirit in the competition for the consulship*; flaccescere *of leaves, and, improperly, of a spiritless discourse*; languēre *of love, strength*, &c.): marcescere (*of flowers*, &c.): inclinari (*to be bent down*; e. g., paulum timore): jacēre *or* afflictum jacēre (*to be in a depressed state*: animus, virtutes, studia, &c.): *his courage drooped*, animo cecidit, concĭdit; animum dimisit.

DROP, *s.*, gutta (*a natural, globular drop*): stilla (*a drop which, at first, hangs down longitudinally from what it begins to drop from; hence an artificial drop from a glass*, &c.: ☞ stiria *is a congealed* stilla): *a small drop*, guttula: *not a single drop*, ne tantillum quidem: ne minimum quidem: *drop by drop*, guttatim: stillatim [SYN. *above*]. *The rain comes*

down in large drops, nimbus effunditur. ‖ *In medicine*, *liquor medicatus. ‖ *Ear-ring*, vid.

DROP, *v.*, TRANS. ‖ *To pour in drops*, effundere (*to pour out, in general*) : stillare (*to cause to fall in drops*, rorem ex oculis, *Hor.*; *poetical*) ; destillare (*from or from above*) : *to drop down dew*, irrorare (*poetical*, rore rigare, *Cic.*, *Poet.*, *De Divin.*, 1, 12, 20). ‖ *To let fall from a higher place*, mittere (*to leave hold of*) : *to drop the curtain*, aulæum mittere *or* premere : *to drop a tear*, tradere se lacrimis ; lacrimam *or* lacrimulam emittere, dare, *both poetical* : *to drop a tear for any body*, lacrimam dare alicui (*Ov.*) ; lacrimare casum alicujus (*Nep.*) *I saw you drop a tear*, vidi ego tuam lacrimulam (*ironically*, *Cic.*) : *to drop anchor*, ancoram jacēre. ‖ *To let go*, (1) *Physically* ; *of a thing before held*, omittere (e. g., arma, habenas) : manu emittere (*to drop from the hand purposely* ; e. g., *to drop the shield*, scutum) ; *also* de (ex) manibus dimittere, emittere. (2) IMPROPR. *To intermit, to cease*, omittere (*to entertain no longer, to dismiss from one's mind, to give over* ; e. g., *hopes, fear, grief*, &c.) : mittere : missum facere : dimittere (*to give up whatever we can not maintain or keep possession of*) : abjicere : ponere : deponere (*to give over whatever we do not think right, advantageous*, &c. ; e. g., *enmity, hatred*, &c.) : desistere de re *or* de aliquâ re (*implying a sudden change of purpose*) : *to drop all hope*, spem omittere, deponere, abjicere : *to drop any body's cause*, deserere aliquem : causam alicujus deponere : a causâ alicujus recedere. *To drop the subject*, rem integram *or* in medio relinquere : *let us drop it*, relinquamus (*let's say no more of it* ; *comic*) : *pray drop it !* missa isthæc ! fac ! mitte, omitte hæc ! (i. e., *do drop it !*) : *drop this nonsense*, aufer ridicularia (*comic*) : *to drop the notion*, dimittere cogitationem alicujus rei. ‖ *To let go a dependent or companion*, omittere aliquem (*in a contemptuous sense*) : *to drop any body's acquaintance*, consuetudinem intermittere (*altogether*) : *drop him !* sine eum (*sc.* ire ; i. e., *let him go, have no more to do with him ; after Ter., Ad.*, 3, 2, 23). ‖ *To bedrop, speckle*, maculis variare (☞ *not* maculare, *which in prose stands only for "making spots"*). ‖ *To drop any body a few lines*, aliquid literarum ad aliquem dare.

DROP, INTR. ‖ *To fall in drops*, stillare ; *from, out of any thing*, stillare ex, de, &c. ; *into any thing*, in aliquid : destillare (*down from above*) : defluere : delabi (*to come or flow down gently* ; e. g., de cœlo, *of rain*) : stillatim cadere (*Varr., L. L.*, p. 11, *Müll.*) : desilire ex edito (*from above* ; e. g., *of the water of a basin*) : *the dew drops*, rorat ; ros cadit. ‖ *To drop out or off* (i. e., *to fall down from any thing to which it had been attached*), cadere (*to fall out and down ; of teeth, hair*, &c. ; *opposed to* nasci, subnasci) : excidere (*to fall out ; of teeth*, &c.) : decidere (*to fall down ; of teeth, hair, feathers*) : fluere, defluere, effluere (*to drop out and disappear ; of hair*) : desinere (*not to grow again, to drop off entirely ; of hair*). *To drop with any thing*, stillare *or* (*stronger*) manare aliquâ re (e. g., sanguine, cruore, sudore). *To drop down* (*in other senses than the preceding*) [vid. FALL] : *to drop from the clouds*, de cœlo delabi ; ex astris delabi *or* decidere : *he seemed as if he had dropped from the moon*, *in alium quendam orbem delatus sibi videbatur. ‖ *To die*, vid. ‖ *To let any thing drop* [vid. to DROP, *trans.*]. ‖ *To drop in* (= *to call upon any body unexpectedly*, &c.). *Any body drops in*, ecce ad me (nos, &c.) advenit aliquis (*Plaut.*) ; ecce aliquis venit (*Cic.*, *Cæcin.*, 7, 20).

DROPLET, guttula.

DROPPING, stillicidium (*the falling drop ; moisture dropping down, Varr., L. L.*, 5, 5, 12 ; *especially rain-water falling from the eaves ; also figuratively*, stillicidium linguæ, *Paul. Nolan.*) : instillatio (*the act of dropping in*) : destillatio (*act of dropping down ; but only found of the humors of the body*).

DROPSICAL, hydropicus (ὑδρωπικός) ; *but pure Latin*, aquæ intercutis morbo implicitus (*of a dropsical person*) : *to become dropsical*, aquæ intercutis morbo implicari : *he is dropsical*, eum aquâ inter cutem male habet ; eum aqua intercus tenet.

DROPSY, *s.* Hydrops (*Cels.*, *H.*) ; hydropisis (*Plin.*) ; aqua intercus (*Cic.*) ; aquæ subter cutem fusæ morbus (*Plin.*, 7, 18, 17) ; aqua intercus *or* inter cutem (*the latter Greek*, ὕδωρ ὑπὸ σαρκί, *Cels.*, 2, 8, p. 76, *Bip.*) : languor aquosus (*poetical*). *To have the dropsy* [vid. "*to become* DROPSICAL"]. *To die of the dropsy*, aquæ intercutis morbo decedere.

DROP-WORT, *spiræa filipendula (*Linn. ; water-dropwort*, *œnanthe).

DROSS. ‖ *The recrement of metal*, scoria. ‖ *Rust*, rubigo (*general term*, rubigo corripit ferrum) : ferrugo (*of iron*) : ærugo (*of copper, verdigris ; of which one kind was called* "scolecia"). ‖ *Refuse*, fæx : purgamentum. Vid. REFUSE.

DROSSY, *scoriam continens : rubiginosus (*rusty*) ; æruginosus (*of brass or copper*).

DROUGHT. ‖ *Dry weather*, siccitas ; ariditas ; aritudo (*the former as quality, the latter as continuing state*) : cœlum siccum ; siccitates (*dry weather in general*) : *there was a great drought that year*, siccitate insignis annus fuit ; siccitatibus eo anno laboratum est. ‖ *Thirst* ; vid. THIRST.

DROUGHTY. ‖ *Wanting rain* [vid. DRY]. ‖ *Dry with thirst*, sitiens. Vid. THIRSTY.

DROVE. ‖ *Of cattle or sheep in general*, grex. ‖ *Of oxen*, armenta (*opposed to* grex : *hence, Cic., Phil.*, 3, 13, *extr.*, greges armentorum reliquique pecoris : *Ov., Met.*, 1, 513, non hic armenta gregesve) : *belonging to a drove*, gregalis : gregarius ; *in droves*, gregatim (vid. *also* FLOCK, HERD). ‖ *A crowd*, vid.

DROVER, pecuarius (*general term*) : porcinarius : suarius : suarius negotiator (*with reference to hogs ; but all these imply that he breeds or deals in them, not merely drives them to market as the agent of others ; for which circumlocution must be used*).

DROWN, demergere in aquâ : aquâ mergere (*to plunge under the water*) : aquâ suffocare (*so as to produce death*) : *to drown one's self*, se in aquam mergere. ‖ *To be drowned*, aquis hauriri : (aquis) submergi ; fluctibus obrui : *in a deep morass, in the stream*, profundo limo, gurgitibus hauriri : *in the deepest part or middle of the river*, medio in flumine submergi (†). ‖ *To overflow*, inundare : *the Tiber drowned the plain*, Tiberis agros inundavit : *continual showers that drowned the fields*, imbres continui campis omnibus inundantes (*Liv.*, 8, 24). ‖ IMPROPR. *To immerge, to lose in any thing* ; e. g., *to be drowned in pleasure*, luxuriâ diffluere et delicate ac molliter vivere : corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dedere : libidinibus se servum præstare (*to be a slave of pleasure*) ; voluptatibus astrictum esse (*stronger term*). ‖ *To lose in something that overpowers or covers ; to be drowned*, devorari (*of the voice that is rendered inaudible*, vox in orchestris scobe aut arenâ superjectâ devoratur) : *a sound is drowned* (e. g., *in a large vault*), vox devoratur : strepitus *or* fremitus aurium usum intercludit (*there is such a noise that I can not hear the speaker*) : *to drown any body's voice*, obstrepere alicui ingenti clamore (*to cry out against him so that he can not be heard*) : *to drown the splendor (of a lesser luminary)*, *fulgore *or* splendore vincere : *to drown all the rest by its brilliancy*, præ ceteris omnibus enitēre et præfulgēre (*Gell.*, 12, 5, *med.*).

DROWSE. Vid. to SLEEP.

DROWSILY. ‖ *Sleepily. We only find one instance in Plautus of* somniculose, *from the adjective* somniculosus. ‖ *Sluggishly*, ignave : pigre : segniter. Syn. *in* IDLE.

DROWSINESS. ‖ *Sleepiness ; as state, and in one particular instance*, somni necessitas : oscitatio (*in as far as it manifests itself by yawning*) : *an irresistible drowsiness*, inexpugnabilis pœne somni necessitas. ‖ *As inherent quality of the individual*, veternus : ☞ somnolentia *not before Sidon., Ep.*, 2, 2, *med.* ‖ IMPROPR., tarditas : segnitas : ignavia : inertia. JN. tarditas et ignavia. Syn. *in* IDLENESS.

DROWSY. ‖ *Sleepy (in one instance)*, dormītans : somni plenus : somno gravis (*heavy with sleep*) : somni indigens (*needing sleep*) : oscitans (*yawning*). *To be or feel drowsy*, dormitare (i. e., *to begin to sleep, to fall asleep*) ; somni indigēre (*have need of sleep*) ; somno urgeri ultra debitum (*to feel unnaturally sleepy*) ; oscitare (*to yawn*). *In a drowsy manner* [vid. DROWSILY]. ‖ *As quality*, somniculosus ; somno deditus : ☞ somnolentus *later only*. ‖ IMPROPR. = *slow* ; tardus : lentus : segnis (Syn. *in* IDLE). ‖ *The drowsy disease*, inexpugnabilis pœne somni necessitas (*Cels.*, 3, 20, *in.*) : veternus : lethargia (λήθαργία ; *lethargy*, vid.).

DRUB, *v.* Vid. to BEAT.

DRUB, *s.* Vid. BLOW.

DRUBBING. *To give any body a good drubbing*, male mulcare aliquem : probe percutere : bene depexum dare (*to comb any body's head*) ; verberibus *or* fustibus irrigare aliquem (*comic only*).

DRUDGE, *v.*, se magnis in laboribus exercēre (*to plague one's self*) : operam servam præstare (*to do mean or vile services, like a slave*) ; *also*, officia servilia facere : *drudging work*, opera serva : officium servile.

DRUDGE, *s.*, homo clitellarius (*Plaut., Most.*, 3, 2, 94) ; mulier clitellaria (*after the former*) : mulier favillæ et fumi plena (*as epithet ; after Ter., Ad.*, 5, 3, 60) : *to be a drudge*, operam servam præstare : officia servilia facere.

DRUDGERY, opera serva : officium servile (*a servile or mean occupation*) ; servitium (*the service itself*) : *to do all the drudgery*, officia servilia facere.

DRUDGINGLY, operose ; laboriose ; magno opere *or* labore. Syn. *in* LABOR.

DRUG, *v.*, addere aliquid alicui rei (*general term, to add any thing*) : miscēre *or* commiscēre (cum) aliquâ re (*to mix up with any thing* [vid. to COMMIX] : affundere (*to pour, as mixture, to another liquid*) : medicamentum diluere (e. g., *in a cup*), in poculo (*Curt.*, 3, 6, 8) ; medicamentum temperare (*Val. Max.*, 3, 8, *extr.* 6, *both passages referring to the well-known potion which Philippus prepared for Alexander* ; vid. *note in* to MIX).

DRUG, *s.*, venenum (*general term ; so that* malum *is added by Sall., Cat.*, 11, 3, *to make it mean poisonous drug*) : medicamentum [vid. MEDICINE]. ‖ *To administer drugs*, dare, præbēre alicui medicamentum : morbo proponere remedium (*in the sense of prescribing*).

DRUGGET, *perhaps* pannus crassior (*coarse cloth or stuff, in general*).

DRUGGIST, } Vid. APOTHECARY.
DRUGSTER. }

DRUGGIST'S SHOP, medicina taberna *or* medicina *simply* ; taberna instructa et ornata medicinæ exercendæ causâ (*if well fitted up*).

DRUM, *s.* ‖ *A warlike instrument*, tympanum (*Hor.*) : *tympanum militare. *Kettle-drums*, tympana ænea. *Moorish drum*, atabalus : *to beat a drum*, *tympanum pulsare. ‖ *Of the ear*, auriculæ tympanum.

DRUM, *v.*, *tympanum pulsare.

DRUMMER, *perhaps* tympanotriba : ☞ tympanista *with reference to a cymbal.*

DRUMMING, *pulsatio tympani.

DRUMSTICK, *tympani plectrum.

DRUNKARD. Vid. DRINKER.

DRUNKEN, } ‖ *Inebriated*, crapulæ
DRUNK. } plenus : bene potus (*who has drunk a good deal*) : temulentus : ebrius [Syn. *in* DRUNKENNESS] : vino gravis ; *also* vini (*not* vino) plenus ; vinolentus ; vino sepultus († *stronger term, quite gone or senseless*) : *to make any body drunk*, inebriare ; ebrium facere ; temulentum facere : *to make drunk with wine*, vino onerare : *to get drunk*, ebrium fieri ; vino *or* mero se complēre (*to fill one's*

self with wine; vid. *Plaut., Cist.*, 1, 2, 8); vino se obruere, *or* percutere (*stronger term; comic only*). ‖ *Given to habitual inebriety*, ebriosus; vinolentus: vino deditus: potator. ‖ *Done in a state of drunkenness*, ebrius (e. g., verba, &c.); *or with genitive*, ebriorum, *or* per vinum, in poculis, &c. ‖ Fig., ebrius (e. g., sanguine civium, *Cic.*; dulci fortunâ, *Hor.*; lana de sanguine conchæ, *Mart.*): *to be drunk with joy*, lætitiâ nimis efferri: *drunk with joy*, lætitiâ nimis elatus *or* gestiens. ‖ *Saturated with moisture*, madidus: madefactus. Vid. Drenched, *or the phrases in* to Drown, *intr.*

DRUNKENLY, ebrius: per vinum (i. e., *by the power of wine*).

DRUNKENNESS. ‖ *Habitual inebriety*, ebriositas: bibendi consuetudo: vinolentia (*drunkenness, as an odious habit; the being given to much wine*). ‖ *Intoxication*, haustus (*the swallowing of strong liquor or immoderate drinking*): ebrietas (*represents drunkenness in the least odious light, with reference to the elevation of the spirits*, &c.): temulentia (*in the more odious, as brutal excess*).

DRY, siccus (*not wet, dry; presupposes a previous moist state; opposed to* madidus, madefactus; e. g, *eye, wind, weather, season; hence, figuratively, without ornament*, &c., *of a speech*): siccaneus (*of a dry nature or quality*; e. g., *a meadow*, pratum; *place*, locus, *post-Aug.*): aridus (*of things which, from an entire want of moisture, are capable of, fit for burning; opposed to* humidus, *wet*; succosus, *full of sap*, &c.; e. g., ligna; arbor; folia; *hence*, Fig. = *containing little matter, jejune; void of spirit, of persons and things; opposed to* copiosus; e. g., *a teacher, an orator, speech, writing*). Jn. exsiccatus atque aridus (*dried up and withered*): siticulosus: sitiens (*properly, longing, thirsting for moisture*): torridus (*opposed to* uvidus; *dried up from external heat*, aridus *being from internal heat or dryness*; e. g., *a fountain*, fons): exsuccus (*properly, without juice or sap*): jejunus (*figuratively, dry, jejune; without spirit, of things and persons; opposed to* plenus, copiosus; e. g., *things, materials, subject for a speech*, &c., res; oratio; orator; scriptor). Jn. jejunus et aridus (e. g., *tale, style, delivery*, narratio, traditio): exilis (*figuratively, meagre, lean, containing little matter*; e. g., oratio): frigidus (*figuratively, frosty, feeble, of persons and things*; e. g., orator; verba; jocus; negotia): austērus (*grave and dry, severe; opposed to* comis, jucundus, *of persons and things*): *dry* (= *not giving any milk*), * siccа, *or* lac non præbens: *very dry*, peraridus; siccatus in ariditatem: *a dry throat*, fauces siccæ *or* aridæ: *dry bread*, panis siccus (*not soaked in any thing, not eaten with any thing to it, as wine or any other drink*; vid. *Hard., Plin.*, 22, 25, 68): *dry food or victuals*, victus aridus (*containing little nutriment*); victus tenuis (*scanty*): *a dry joke*, * jocus serio vultu prolatus: *to eat dry bread*, panem siccum *or* * sine opsonio edere: *a dry style of painting*, * dura pingendi ratio: *dry places*, siccanea (*sc.* loca); siticulosa (*sc.* loca); sitientia (*sc.* loca): *a dry year*, annus siccus: *a very dry year*, siccitate insignis annus; annus, quo siccitatibus laboratur: *dry weather*, siccitas; siccitates (*lasting or continuing*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 16). *The dry land*, siccum (*that was wet or inundated before*; e. g., *to stand or remain on dry land*, in sicco desistere, *of water*; vid. *Liv.*, 1, 4); aridum (*dry land, continent, where there is no water*; e. g., naves in aridum subducere, *Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 29; ex arido tela conjicere, *Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 24): *in a dry way or manner*, sicce; jejune; exiliter; frigide [Syn. *above*]: graviter et severe: austere: *to be dry* (*properly*), arēre; (*figuratively*) nullam habēre sermonis comitatem: *to make dry* [vid. to Dry]: *to become dry*, arescere (*Cic.*): exsiccescere (*Virr.*): exarescere (e. g., fauces siti, *Cic.*): arefieri (*Plin.*): perarescere (*to become thoroughly dry*).

DRY, trans. ‖ *To free from moisture*, siccare (*Ov.*); exsiccare (*Cic.*); desiccare (*Plin.*); assiccare (*Col.*): arefacere (*Plin.*); siccitatem inferre: torrefacere (*to make dry by external heat, to parch*). ‖ *To wipe away moisture*, tergēre; detergēre: extergēre (*Cic.*); abstergēre (*Ov.*). ‖ *To drain*, exhaurire: exinanire: vacuum facere: exsiccare. ‖ *Dry up your tears*, parcite lacrimis. *To dry one's tears*, lacrimas abstergēre. ‖ Intrans., siccescere: exsiccescere: siccari: exsiccari: arescere: arefieri: exarescere: exarefieri (*Plin.*); arēre (*Plaut.*) [Syn. *of* siccus, aridus, *in* Dry, *adj.*]. *To begin to dry*, subarescere: *to dry thoroughly*, assiccescere (*Col.*, 12, 9, 1): perarescere (*quite through*). *To spread out grass to dry*, herbam in sole exponere, ut siccescat (*Col.*, 12, 28, 1).

To Dry up, trans., extorrēre; exsiccare; urere, adurere (*of the heat of the sun*). Intrans. *Same verbs as "to* Dry" *intrans.*: inarescere (*Cic.*); penitus siccari (*Col.*). *The rivers dried up*, evanuerunt et exaruerunt amnes (*Plin.*). *Nothing dries up sooner than tears*, nihil citius quam lacrima arescit (*Cic.*), inarescit (*Quint.*): *to dry up before it is ripe*, inarescere ante maturitatem (*Col.*, 4, 24, 3).

DRY-EYED, *circumlocution with* siccus (c. g., *eyes*).

DRYING-GROUND, } * locus, in quo fit
DRYING-PLACE, } insolatio (linteorum, &c.).

DRYLY. Vid. "*In a* Dry *manner*," *and* Coldly.

DRYNESS, siccitas (*properly; then, also, figuratively*, e. g., *speech*): ariditas: aritudo (*properly drought, the former as quality, the latter as lasting state*): jejunitas: exilitas (*figuratively, jejuneness, meagreness, insipidness*; e. g., *of a speech*): *dryness in one's throat*, fauces siccæ *or* aridæ: *dryness of the season*, cœlum siccum; siccitas; siccitates (*if lasting*): *this has been a season of unusual dryness*, siccitate insignis annus fuit: *the season was one of unusual dryness*, siccitatibus eo anno laboratum est: *the dryness of a discourse*, orationis exilitas.

DRY-NURSE, *s.*, assa nutrix (*Front.*) *or* assa *only* (e. g., vetulæ assæ, *Juv.* = "nutrix arida et vetusta, quæ lac non præstat infantibus, sed solum diligentiam et munditiam adhibet," *Schol.*).

DRY-NURSE, *v.*, curare (*general term for "taking care of"*): fovēre parvulos.

DRY-SHOD, * siccis pedibus: *to pass over dry-shod*, * in sicco transire (*the Vulgate has* transire in calceamentis, *Is.*, 11, 15).

DUAL, dualis numerus (*Quint., Instit.*, 1, 5, 42).

DUB. ‖ *To confer knighthood*, * aliquem in ordinem equestrem recipere. ‖ *To confer any dignity*; vid. to Confer.

DUB, intr. *Of any brisk noise* (e. g., *that produced on a drum*), * celeriter rotare sonum.

DUBIOUS. Vid. Doubtful.

DUBIOUSLY. Vid. Doubtfully.

DUBIOUSNESS. Vid. Doubtfulness.

DUBITABLE. Vid. Doubtful.

DUBITATION. Vid. Doubtfulness *or* Doubt.

DUCAL, * ducalis. *But more frequently by the genitive* ducis; e. g., * ducis horti.

DUCAT, * Ducatus, quem vocant.

DUCHESS, * dux (*a female leader, in the German sense*; vid. *the remark on* Duke): ducis uxor (*the consort of a duke*).

DUCHY, * ducatus: ducis terræ.

DUCK, *s.* ‖ *A bird*, anas (*Mart.*). ‖ *Female of a drake*, anas femina. *A tame duck*, anas cicur, domestica. *A duck decoy*, locus, ubi fiunt anatibus insidiæ. *A small wild duck*, anaticula fera: *a wild duck*, * anas fera (* anas boschas, *Linn.*): *of a duck*, anatinus. ‖ *Ducks and drakes* (*the game so called*). [Vid. Drake.] ‖ (*A word of endearment*) carissima; dulcissima rerum (*after Hor.*); corculum (*Ter.*).

DUCK, intrans., submergere fluctibus caput. ‖ *To drop down the head*, caput demittere. ‖ *To cringe*, vid.

DUCK, *v.*, tr. Vid. to Immerse.

DUCKER. Vid. Diver.

DUCKING, *by circumlocution. To get a good ducking*, permadescere: madefieri pluviâ *or* imbre: madidum reddi aquâ: *any body has got a good ducking*, madidum *or* madefactum esse imbre.

DUCKLING, anaticula (*also as term of endearment*).

DUCT. ‖ *Guidance*, vid. ‖ *A passage*; vid. Canal.

DUCTILE, *adj.* ‖ *Easy to be drawn out into length*, ductilis (*Plin.*). ‖ *Flexible*, flexibilis (*Ov.*); flexilis (*Plin.*); lentus (*Virg.*). ‖ *Tractable*, flexibilis; tractabilis (*Plin.*).

DUCTILENESS, } ‖ *Flexibility*, vid.
DUCTILITY. }

DUDGEON. ‖ *A small dagger*, vid. ‖ *Malice*; e. g., *to take in dudgeon*, ægre *or* moleste ferre (*to feel sore at, to be vexed at*); in malam partem accipere: in aliam partem accipere ac dictum est (*to put a wrong interpretation on*): *he will take every thing in dudgeon*, est in eo animus ad accipiendam offensionem mollis (*Cic., Att.*, 1, 17, 2).

DUE, *adv.*; e. g., "*to keep due on*" (*Shak.*), rectâ viâ *or* rectâ (*only*); recto itinere *or* recto (*only*): *due on*, in rectum (e. g. equum agere): *to be situated due east*, in orientem spectare: *due west*, in occidentem *or* occasum.

DUE, *adj.* ‖ *Owed*, debitus (*Cic.*). *To pay money before it is due*, pecuniam repræsentare (*to pay it down at once in hard cash*): pecuniam in antecessum dare (*Sen., &c.*). *To be due*, deberi alicui; alicui tribuendum esse: non venire; exspectari (*of mails*, &c.): *to be or fall due*, in diem aliquem cadere (e. g., nummi). *The day on which money is due*, * dies constitutus, quo pecuniæ syngrapha solvenda est; *or* * dies, post quem pignus caducum est. *What gratitude is due to the gods*, quanta gratia diis debetur. ‖ *Fit*, idoneus; conveniens; necessarius; congruens: aptus (*Cic.*): justus (*belonging, as it is right*): meritus (*deserved*): dignus (*worthy*). *Sometimes* justus, rectus: legitimus. *In due form*, rite (*Cic.*). *As is due*, ut decet *or* convenit: *due dignity*, debita dignitas: *in due manner*, (ex *or* pro) merito. Vid. Proper, Suitable.

DUE, *s.* ‖ *That which belongs to one*, jus (*Cic.*): debitum (*used substantively*; e. g., debito fraudari): justum (*what one can demand from others*). *To give every one his due*, suum cuique tribuere (*Cic.*). *Any body's due*, quantum alicui debeo, debes, &c.: *to pay every body his due*, * quantum cuique debeamus persolvere. *To be any body's due*, deberi alicui. ‖ *What custom or law requires to be done*, officii munus: debitum officium (*Cic.*). ‖ *Imposts, fees*, &c., vectigal (*general term under which* decumæ, *the tithe of corn*; scriptura, *pasture dues*; portorium, *port dues*, &c., *were included*). Vid. Tax, *s.*

DUEL, } *s.*, certamen singulare
DUELLING, } *or* duorum inter se; pugna singularis: *to challenge to a duel*, aliquem provocare ad pugnam *or* ad certamen: *to be killed in a duel*, occidi ex provocatione dimicantem (*Plin.*): *to fight a duel with any one*, in certamen (singulare) cum aliquo descendere; certamen (singulare) cum aliquo inire: *to fight a duel with swords*, ferro cum aliquo decernere.

☞ Duellum *is an old form of* bellum.

DUEL, *v.*, ex provocatione dimicare (*Plin.*, 8, 42, 64, § 156): in certamen (singulare) cum aliquo descendere: certamen (singulare) cum aliquo inire: ferro cum aliquo decernere (*if with the sword*).

DUELLER, } *circumlocution with the*
DUELLIST, } *above phrases*: qui ex provocatione dimicat, qui in certamen singulare cum aliquo descendit.

DUG, papilla.

DUKE, dux (*a leader of the old Germani*; vid. *Tac., Hist.*, 4, 15, 3): princeps (*leader, prince, in general*).

DUKEDOM, * ducatus: ducis terræ (*his estates*).

DULCET. Vid. Sweet, Melodious.

DULCIFICATION, conditura (*general term for preserving fruits, &c.*), *or by circumlocution with* * saccharo condire, *or* * dulciculum facere, reddere, &c.

DULCIFY. Vid. SWEETEN.

DULCIMER. *perhaps* sambūca.

DULCORATE. Vid. SWEETEN.

DULL, *adj.*, hebetatus, retusus, obtusus (*all properly and figuratively*): obstupefactus (*figuratively of the mind*): hebes (*of the eyes and understanding; also of pain*): tardus (*slow, of the intellect; also,* tardus ad discendum): caligans (*not clear, of the eyes*): nubilus, nebulosus, *or* caliginosus (*cloudy, dies, Plin.*): subnubilus (*Cæs.*): languidus, languens (*without power or life; hence also of color, life, look, voice, &c.*): iners (*sluggish; of the eyes, looks, voice, pain, &c.*): frigidus (*cold;* e. g., *thoughts*): stupidus: stupore oppressus (*not in the full possession of one's senses*): *dull gold*, aurum non politum: *a dull color*, color languidus, lentus (*not bright or lively*), hebes (*Ov., Plin.*): color dilutus (*washy*): color nubilus, *or* surdus (*clouded, dull, Plin.*): *to become dull*, languescere, evanescere: *to be dull*, hebēre *or* obtusâ esse acie (*properly; to be blunt*): languēre, frigēre (e. g., *of conversation*): caligare (*of the eyes*): *a dull yellow*, languescens in lutum color (*Plin.*): *a dull noise*, murmur cæcum (*Virg.*). *To be dull of hearing*, aures hebetes habēre (*Cic.*): *to make or render dull the eyes, the senses*, hebetare sensum oculorum, sensus: *a dull understanding*, obtusior animi acies *or* vigor. ‖ *Not exhilarating*, tædium, *or* satietatem, afferens; odiosus; molestus; gravis (*Cic.*); insuavis (*Cic.*). ‖ *Drowsy*, sopitus; semisomnus; somniculosus (*Cic.*). ‖ *Sad*, tristis; mœstus; mœrens (*Cic.*).

DULL, *v.*, TRANS. ‖ *To stupefy*, stupefacere (*Liv.*); stolidum, *or* insulsum, facere; hebetem reddere. ‖ *To blunt*, hebetare, retundere, obtundere (*to deprive of sharpness by beating, pushing, &c., properly and figuratively*): *to dull the cars* (*Spens.*), aures obtundere, aures hebetare: *to dull the mind with* (*Ascham*), mentem, ingenium obtundere: *to dull the intellect*, mentis mucronem retundere, *by daily use*, quotidianâ pugnâ (*Quint.*, 10, 5, 16): *to dull one's self for any thing*, hebetare atque indurare aliquem ad aliquid. ‖ *To sadden*, contristare; tristitiâ afficere; mœrore conficere; mœstitiam afferre (*Cic.*). ‖ *To weaken*, debilitare; frangere; imminuere; lenire; mitigare; infirmare (*Cic.*). ‖ *To damp*, tardare; remittere; relaxare (*Cic.*). ‖ *To make weary*, lassāre; fatigare; defatigare (*Cic.*). ‖ *To sully brightness*, rei nitorem obscurare, infuscare, exstinguere (*Cic.*); maculare (*Nep.*).

DULL-WITTED, *s.*, ingenio cunctantior (*Liv.*).

DULLY, languide: lente: frigide [SYN. *in* DULL, *adj.*]: hebete colore (*Ov., of a dull color*): ignare: pigre: segniter: tarde (= *lazily*, &c.).

DULLNESS, *s.* ‖ *Stupidity*, stupiditas; stupor (*Cic.*); vigor animi obtusus; vis animi obtusa: hebes acies mentis; obtusior animi acies *or* vigor; mens tarda: imbecillitas ingenii (*of the understanding*). ‖ *Drowsiness*, sopor (*Virg.*). ‖ *Sluggishness*, lentitudo; tarditas (*Cic.*); inertia; segnities. ‖ *Dimness*, oculorum hebetatio (*Plin.*). ‖ *Bluntness*, hebetatio; hebetudo. ‖ *Weakness*, &c., infirmitas oculorum: hebes acies oculorum (*of the eyes*).

DULY, ut decet et par est: ut justum est: juste: legitime: recte: rite (*with the proper formalities*).

DUMB, *adj.*, mutus (*by nature*): elinguis (*by accident;* e. g., *through fear*). *To strike dumb*, elinguam reddere (*Cic.*): *to grow dumb*, obmutescere (*Cic.*). *I become dumb*, me deficit vox.

DUMBFOUNDER, aliquem mutum *or* elinguem reddere.

DUMBNESS, infantia linguæ (*Lucr.*): * os mutum, *or by circumlocution*.

DUMP. [Vid. SADNESS.] *To be in the dumps*, in morositatem incidere: *at any thing*, ægre, graviter, *or* moleste ferre aliquid; molestiâ affici aliquâ re.

DUMPISH. Vid. SORROWFUL, SAD, &c.

DUMPLING. Vid. PUDDING.

DUMPY, obesus (*implying that it is too broad for its height;* corpus neque obesum neque gracile): perpusillus (*very little*), *or* latus ille quidem sed brevissimo corpore. *What a dumpy creature!* * tantulæ staturæ hominem (*after Cæs.*); tam latum *or* obesum esse!

DUN, *adj.*, fuscus (*dark, approaching to black; of the raven, the Indian complexion, &c.*): subfuscus (*darkish, blackish*): fulvus (*black-yellow, or red-yellow; of lions, wolves, mastiffs, sea-sand, &c.*): luteus (*saffron-colored*): ravus (*gray-yellow*). *In the general sense of dark, gloomy*, vid.: ☞ furvus *was an old, and afterward poetical, expression for* fuscus.

DUN, *v.*, pecuniam incommodo exigere (i. e., *when it is not convenient to pay*: ipse, cui debes, se incommodo exacturum negat, *Cic., Brut.*, 4, 17): *or the general terms*, flagitare (*with* pecuniam *expressed, unless it is sufficiently implied*): debitorem admonēre (*weaker than* flagitare): pecuniam, *or* (*if there is a note of hand for it*) syngrāphan persequi.

DUN, *s.*, flagitator (*Plaut., Cas., Prol.*, 24, *and improperly, Cic., Brut.*, 5, 81: flagitatorem non illum quidem tibi molestum, sed assiduum tamen et acrem): admonitor non nimis verecundus (*Cic., but improperly, though this implies that it could be used* proprie). *There is a dun at any body's door*, flagitator astat ad alicujus ostium (*Plaut., Most.*, 3, 2, 81).

DUNCE, stupidus et tardus: hebes (ad intelligendum): baro (*stupid, clod-like;* hæc quum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, *Cic.*): stipes: truncus (*blockhead*): fœnum (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 57, 233): æque hebes ac pecus (*Cic., Divin.*, 1, 22, *extr. from a poet*). *He has sent away his pupils greater dunces by far than he received them*, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiores quam acceperat.

DUNG, stercus (*of persons and animals*): fimus (*any kind of manure, as* fimus siccus; i. e., *ashes;* vid. *Schneid., Col.*, 3, 11, 4). *Mouse dung*, muscerda (*Varr.*); murinum fimum (*Plin.*): stercilinium, fimētum (*a dung-hill*): *belonging to dung*, stercorarius: *full of dung*, stercorosus: *to manure with dung*, stercorare: *to manure sufficiently with dung*, stercore satiare.

DUNG, *v.*, TRANS., agrum stercorare, lætificare (*Cic.*); *to dung sufficiently*, stercore satiare (*Col.*); solum pingui fimo saturare (*Virg.*). *The act of dunging*, stercoratio (*Col.*).

DUNGEON. Vid. PRISON.

DUNG-HILL, * acervus stercoris: stercilinium, fimētum (*dung-pit, or place where dung is kept*). ‖ FIG. *Situation of meanness*, cœnum atque tenebræ (e. g., intolerandus nescio qui ex cœno atque ex tenebris homo). ‖ *An abusive term*, stercus (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 41, 164); lutum (*Plaut.*). ‖ *Mean abode*, casa (*cottage*).

DUNG-YARD. Vid. DUNG-HILL.

DUPE, *s., by circumlocution*, cui fucus factus est (*Ter., Eun.*, 3, 5, 41): homo, &c., fraude aliquâ *or* alicujus deceptus, &c., *or* quem aliquis decepit, &c., *with verbs under* DECEIVE: qui facile ad credendum impellitur (*easy to be duped, Cic., Rep.*, 2, 10).

DUPE, *v.* Vid. DECEIVE.

DUPLICATE, *s.*, litterarum secundum exemplum; apographum (*Cic.*). ‖ *A duplicate of a will*, tabulæ testamenti eodem exemplo; testamentum eodem exemplo (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 108; *Suet., Tib.*, 76).

DUPLICATION, duplicatio: geminatio (*by putting together in pieces*).

DUPLICATURE. Vid. FOLD.

DUPLICITY. Vid. DECEITFULNESS, DECEIT.

DURABILITY, } *s.*, diuturnitas; lon-
DURABLENESS, } ginquitas (*Cic.*): firmitas: soliditas: stabilitas. [SYN. *in* DURABLE.] *That has durability*, firmus, solidus: *to have durability* [vid. TO BE DURABLE]: *to give great durability to buildings*, ædificiis præstare firmitates: *not built for durability*, * parum firme, parum solide ædificatum.

DURABLE, *adj.*, durabilis (*Ov.*): duraturus (*that possesses the property of lasting; of bodily things*): firmus (*firm, that resists external impressions, destruction; figuratively, firm, unchangeable*): solidus (*solid, and hence unchangeable*): constans (*consistent, constant*): fundatus (*well-grounded: these three of incorporeal things, the state of which remains unchanged*): proprius (*durable in respect of the possession;* e. g., *praise*): diuturnus (*of time*). *A durable work*, opus mansurum (*Ov.*): *not durable*, fragilis (*easily broken, fragile; figuratively, easily destroyed, transitory*): caducus (*ready to fall*): fragilis caducusque: fluxus (*instable, inconstant, weak*): brevis (*short, in respect of time*): *to be durable*, firmitatem *or* stabilitatem habēre; stabilem ac firmum esse: *to become durable*, firmitatem nancisci; corroborari ac confirmari (e. g., *of friendship*).

DURABLY. Vid. FIRMLY.

DURANCE. ‖ *Imprisonment*, custodia. [Vid. CUSTODY.] *To languish in durance*, * in carcere vitam miserrimam trahere. ‖ *Endurance, continuation*, vid.

DURATION, *s.*, tempus, spatium (*time during which any thing lasts;* e. g., vitæ): temporis spatium; diuturnitas; longinquitas (*Cic.*) *Infinite duration*, perennitas (*Cic.*).

DURE. Vid. TO ENDURE, TO CONTINUE.

DURING, per (*implying the uninterrupted continuance of an action with reference to a space of time;* e. g., per eos dies, per idem tempus): in (*with ablative denoting the time within the space of which any thing has occurred*). *In many cases by the ablative, especially with the name of a certain employment, office, &c.;* e. g., *during his office as military tribune* (= *while he was military tribune*), tribunatu militum. ☞ Per *must not be used, but in, of things taking place in, but not through the whole space: thus, "six times during the year"* [*which is, however, an inaccurate use of "during"*], sexies in anno, *not* per annum (*Krebs*); *but inferior writers say* per; e. g., *Pallad.*, medica quater vel sexies potest per annum recīdi; *also,* per *is right when it is denied that any thing took place at all during a space*, nulla res per triennium nisi ad nutum istius est judicata, *Cic.*: inter (*literally, "between," denotes an occurrence coinciding with an act;* e. g., *during the meal*, inter cœnam; *so* inter bibendum, &c.): super (*literally, "over," denotes an occurrence that accidentally happened while an act was going on;* e. g., *during the meal*, super cœnam, super epulas; i. e., *at dinner* = *while in the act of dining, supping*, &c.). *In other cases it is rendered by a participial construction;* e. g., *during my absence*, me absente: *during my lifetime*, me vivo: *even during the war*, bello nondum confecto; *or by* "dum," *with a verb in the passive voice;* e. g., *during the war*, dum bellum geritur (i. e., *while the war was carried on*).

DUSK, *adj.* ‖ *A little dark*, subobscurus (*Cic.*); subnubilus (*Cæs.*). ‖ *A little black*, subniger (*Varr.*); obater; obniger; nigrans (*Plin.*); fuscus (*Col.*).

DUSK, *s.*, crepusculum (*evening twilight*): lux incerta. *In the dusk*, primo vespere; primâ vesperi (*the latter, Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 20; *in the early part of the evening*). ‖ *Darkness of color;* vid. COLOR.

DUSK, TR. Vid. TO DARKEN.

DUSK, INTR. Vid. "*to grow* DARK."

DUSKILY, } Vid. DARKLY.
DUSKISHLY. }

DUSKY, } [Vid. DARK.] *It is getting*
DUSKISH, } *dusky*, nox appetit: ad-
DUSK. } vesperascit.

DUST, *s.*, pulvis (*general term*): purgamenta (*plural, general term for what is removed away in cleaning*). *Very fine dust*, pulvisculus (*Plaut.*): *file dust*, scobis (*Cels.*); ramentum (*Plaut.*): *to raise a dust*, pulverem movēre *or* excitare: *to lay the dust*, pulverem sedare (*Phædr.*, 2, 5, 18): *to shake off the dust*, pulverem excutere: *to reduce any thing to dust*, in pulverem resolvere: *to lie in the dust*,

humi prostratum esse: *to raise from the dust*, aliquem ex humili loco, *or* ad dignitatem producere: *a fellow raised from the dust*, nescio qui ex cœno et tenebris homo: *dry dust*, pulvis siccus (*Col.*): *thick dust*, pulvis densus (*Liv.*); pulvis altus (i. e., *lying thick*, *Liv.*): *not to be able to see for the dust*, pulvis officit prospectui (*Liv.*), *or* adimit prospectum, *or* aufert prospectum oculorum: *covered with dust*, pulveris plenus; *with dust and sweat*, pulvere ac sudore perfusus (*Curt.*): *his shoes were all covered with dust*, multus erat in calceis pulvis: *a cloud of dust*, nubes pulveris (*Curt.*); nubes pulverea (*Virg. with Curt.*); vis magna pulveris (*Cæs.*): *to lay the dust by watering*, humum conspergendo pulverem sedare (*Plaut.*): *the dust has settled*, pulvis consēdit: *a thick cloud of dust rises from the ground*, nigro glomeratur pulvere nubes (*Virg., Æn.*, 9, 33): *to cover with dust*, *pulvere conspergere, opplēre: *covered with dust*, pulverulentus: *dust-brush*, scopæ: scopæ virgeæ: penicillus. ‖ Fig. 1. (= *dissolution, grave*), dissolutio, *with or without* naturæ: *to return to dust*, solvi, *with or without* morte (†); corporis vinculis evolare (*Cic., Somn. Scip.*, 2). 2. *To tread in the dust*, obterere aliquem: *to be lying in the dust*, contemtum jacēre, &c.: *we are but dust and ashes*, pulvis et umbra sumus (*A.*): *to throw dust in any body's eyes*, alicui fucum, ut dicitur, facere velle (*Quint. Cic. ap. Cic.*); nebulas cudere (*comedy*): alicui glaucomam ob oculos objicere (*Plaut., Mil.*, 2, 1, 70): *to throw dust in the eyes of one's hearers*, verborum et argutiarum fuliginem ob oculos audientium jacēre (*Gell.*, 1, 2).

DUST, *v.* ‖ *To sprinkle with dust*, *pulvere conspergere, opplēre. ‖ *To cleanse from dust*, pulverem excutere: abstergēre, detergēre, *or* extergēre (*to wipe*).

DUSTER, penicillus.

DUST-MAN, magister vici (*who had to attend to the cleaning of the streets*, &c., *in a quarter of the city. Livy*, 34, 7, *speaks of them as an* infimum genus *of officers*): *qui vicos purgat.

DUSTY, pulverulentus: pulveris plenus (*full or filled with dust*): *my* (*his*, &c.) *shoes were very dusty*, multus erat in calceis pulvis.

DUTEOUS, } obsequens, obsequiosus
DUTIFUL, } (*of him who follows readily the advice, or conforms to the wish, of another person, Plaut., Merc.*, 1, 6, 46, *and Capt.*, 2, 3, 58; *toward any body*, alicui): obediens (*mostly with dative of the person obeyed; of children and slaves*): dicto audiens: dicto audiens atque obediens: obtemperans [Syn. *in* to Obey]: observantissimus officiorum (*Plin. Ep.*, 7, 30): officiosus (*ready to perform*, officia; *to any body*, in aliquem): facilis (*easy to be managed*). *To make any body more duteous*, aliquem alicui obedientiorem facere (*of a thing, Liv.*, 8, 8, *in.*): *duteous affection*, pietas (*to parents, one's country*, &c.); officiosa pietas (*Sen.*): *in a duteous manner*, obsequenter, obedienter, officiose: *to be duteous*, officiosum esse in aliquem. Jn. obtemperare et obedire; obsequi et obedire; dicto audientem atque obedientem esse; alicujus voluntati obedire. [Vid. Obey.] *To be less dutiful than one should be*, in officio cessare, claudicare: *any one ought to have been more dutiful to any body*, aliquis in aliquem officiosior esse debuit.

DUTIFULLY, officiose: obsequenter: obedienter. Syn. *in* Obey.

DUTIFULNESS, obsequium: obedientia. Vid. Obedience.

DUTY. ‖ *That to which a man is bound*, officium: debitum officium (*any obligation, as a mark or expression of gratitude or acknowledgment for benefits or favors received, especially with reference to the social relations of the citizens of the Roman republic. It consequently differs from our notion of "moral duty," but may be, from the nature of the case, a near approach to it*; e. g., *Quintilian calls the office of Aristotle, as preceptor to Alexander*, officium, *and such a post implies moral obligations; it is also the regular term for the duties of an office*, officium legationis, *Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 183. *Cf. Cic., Fam.*, 13, 9, 2): debitum (*duty as a moral obligation*): religio (*from religious feelings or conscientiousness*): pietas (*duty with reference to any thing that ought to be sacred to us or venerated*; e. g., *God, our country, sovereign, parents, &c.; compare B. G.*, 7, 27; *Cic., Phil.*, 14, 13, 6; *Suet., Cal.*, 1): munus: partes (*the duty incumbent on any body from his position or function; also*, officium; vid. *above*): *a perfect duty*, recte factum (*in a stoical sense*); officium absolutum: *duties of a functionary or servant of the state*, munia: *it is any body's duty*, est alicujus officium, *or* munus, *or merely* est alicujus (*with this distinction:* officium *or* munus est = *it is obligatory upon him, as a part of his prescribed or expected duties*; *whereas* est alicujus *is more nearly* = decet aliquem, *it becomes him, makes for his credit, honor*, &c.). *It is the duty of a stranger not to interfere in other people's business*, peregrini officium est, nihil de alio inquirere: *it is the duty of sovereigns to resist the fickleness of the populace*, principum munus est resistere levitati multitudinis (*in these instances* officium *and* munus *are essential to convey the meaning*): *it is the duty of* (= *behooves*) *the young to show respect to their elders*, est adolescentis, majores natu revereri: *it is my duty*, meum officium, *or* munus est, *or* meum est (*with the distinction just explained*): *I considered it my duty*, esse officium meum putavi, *or* meum esse putavi (*with the same distinction*): *it is your duty*, tuum est; tuæ sunt partes (*Cic.*): *to do one's duty*, officium facere *or* præstare; officio fungi; officio satisfacere; officio suo non deesse: nullam partem officii deserere; officium exsequi (☞ *seldom, and never in Cicero*: officium explēre *or* officii partes implēre); officium servare, *or* conservare, *or* colere, *or* facere et colere, *or* tueri: *to neglect or not do one's duty, to fail in one's duty*, officium suum non facere; ab officio discedere *or* recedere; de *or* ab officio decedere; officio suo deesse; officium prætermittere, negligere, *or* deserere: *to act contrary to duty in any thing*, ab religione officii in aliquâ re declinare: *to do one's duty toward any body*, alicui officium præstare: *to act more or less against the rule of duty*, plures aut pauciores quasi officii numeros præterire: *to be willing to suffer any thing rather than act contrary to duty*, dolores quosvis suscipere malle, quam ullam partem officii deserere: *to act from a principle of duty, and not from interested motives*, officium sequi, non fructum: *to be somewhat slow, careless*, &c., *in the fulfillment of one's duty*, in officio cessare *or* claudicare (*Liv.*, 45, 23; *Cic., Off.*, 1, 33, 119): *to do one's duty toward every body*, nullum munus officii cuiquam reliquum facere: *to neglect or deviate from one's duty*, officium violare *or* comminuere: *I will not fail in my duty*, partes meæ non desiderabuntur (*Cic.*): *to go beyond one's duty*, excedere officii sui partes: *to remain faithful to one's duty*, in officio manēre: *to keep any body* (e. g., *subjects*) *in their duty* (= *in obedience*), aliquem in officio continēre: *to extend the limits of one's duties too far*, fines officiorum paullo longius proferre: vid. *Cic., Muren.*, 31, 65 (☞ *not* extendere): *the last duties*, suprema officia: *to pay the last duty to any body*, supremo in aliquem officio fungi: supremum officium in aliquem celebrare (*the latter only of several persons, Curt.*, 3, 12, 11 *and* 14); *usually* justa alicui facere, *or* præstare, *or* persolvere: *from a feeling of duty*, religiose, pietate: *contrary to duty*, *ab officio discrepans; *officio repugnans: *against one's duty*, præter officium; contra jus fasque (*the latter denoting violation of the moral law*): *according to one's duty*, recte; juste; juste ac legitime (e. g., *to act*, agere): *in duty bound* (e. g., *any body is*), est alicujus officium *or* munus; vid. *the remark above as to this phrase and* "est alicujus." ‖ *Impost*, vectīgal (*general term*): portorium (*import or export duty, excise duty*): *to pay the duty*, vectīgal pendĕre; portorium dare: *to lay a duty on any thing*, vectigal, portorium imponere alicui rei: *to raise a duty* (*on such and such an article*), vectīgal, portorium exigere. *Duty free* (*of exports or imports*), †immunis portorii: *any thing may be exported free from, or without paying, duty*, sine portorio exportare. ‖ *To be on duty* (*as a soldier*), stationem *or* excubias agere (*Tac.*); excubare (*Cic.*).

DWARF, nānus (*νάννος*); *feminine*, nāna (*νάννα, Lampr., Alex. Sev.*, 34): *pure Latin*, pumĭlio *or* pumĭlus: *such dwarfs*, homines tantulæ staturæ (*Cæs.*): *like a dwarf*, pusillus (i. e., *very small*). ‖ *Any animal or plant that is under the usual size of the species or genus*; e. g., *betula nana (*according to Linnæus, of a birch-tree*); *in a similar manner*, *phaseolus nanus (*Linn., of a bean*); *sometimes the termination* -aster *is used*: *mespilus cotoneaster (*Linn., of a medlar*); *sometimes* minutus *or* pusillus, *of any thing that, from any cause, has been checked in its growth*; e. g., pisciculus (*fish*); folium (*leaf*).

DWARF. Vid. to Diminish.

DWARFISH, minutus (*very small*; e. g., pisciculus): minutissimus; perpusillus; valde pusillus (*stronger terms*).

DWARFISHNESS, (staturæ) brevitas (*Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 30): parvitas; exiguitas [Syn. *in* Small]: tantula statura.

DWELL, *v.* ‖ Prop. *To reside*, habitare (*general term*): incolere (*to have one's usual residence in a place or country*): *to dwell by or near a place*, accolere locum (e. g., viam; flumen): *to dwell in or at a place*, aliquo loco (☞ *not* locum) habitare (*to have taken up one's abode in*; e. g., urbe): domicilium *or* sēdem ac domicilium habēre in aliquo loco (*to have one's residence at*): locum incolere (*to have one's usual residence at*; e. g., urbem, trans Rhenum, inter mare Alpesque): locum colere (*to inhabit it, as being one who tills its soil, makes one of its population, pursues one's business in it*, &c.; e. g., has terras, urbem, circa utramque ripam Rhodani): *to dwell with any body*, in alicujus domo, *or* apud aliquem, habitare; apud aliquem *or* in alicujus domo deversari (*in any body's house; the latter only for a time, and as a guest*); cum aliquo habitare (*to occupy a house jointly with him*): *to dwell next door to each other*, continuas tenēre domos; *to dwell by or near to*, accolere (aliquem locum, *Cic., Rep.*, 8, 5): *to dwell near any body*, prope *or* juxta aliquem habitare; *above any body*, supra aliquem habitare; *beneath the earth*, sub terrâ habitare: *the Troglodytes, who dwell in caves*, Troglodytæ, quibus subterraneæ domus sunt. ‖ Fig. *To dwell upon a thing*, rem longius prosequi (*to pursue it further*); morari in re, commorari, habitare, hærēre in re (vid. *Cic., De Pr.*, 2, 72, 292; *these three in the order given, where only* habitare *occurs in this sense*): *to dwell too long upon any thing*, longum esse: *not to dwell too long upon it*, ne longum fiat: *to dwell upon trifles*, morari in parvis (*Ov., A. A.*, 2, 335): *to dwell long on each particular*, diu hærēre in singulis: *to dwell upon a word* (= *speak it with emphasis*), verbum premere (☞ *not* urgēre); *upon a syllable*, *syllabam cum accentu efferre *or* enunciare.

DWELLER. Vid. Inhabitant.

DWELLING,
DWELLING-HOUSE,
DWELLING-PLACE. } Vid. Habitation, House.

DWELLING-ROOM, diæta (*δίαιτα, any room fit to live in; post-Augustan; also, a number of adjoining dwelling-rooms, Gierig, Plin. Ep.*, 2, 17, 12): cœnaculum: cubiculum hospitale (*dining-room*).

DWINDLE, decrescere: diminui (*general terms*): tabescere: contabescere (*waste away and be consumed by some inner principle of dissolution*): rarescere (*become rare, common, dwindle as to numbers*): senescere (*to become old; and, figuratively, to die away; of strength, hope, peril, zeal*, &c.): hebescere (*to grow blunt; of intellectual powers*, &c.): extenuari et evanescere (*to become attenuated, and so disappear; figuratively, of hope, Cic.*): degenerare (*to degenerate*).

DYE, *v.* ‖ *To color (in general)*, vid. ‖ *By a dyeing process*, tingere, *with any thing*, aliquâ re (*by dipping the stuff into any dyeing matter*): inficere, *with any thing*, aliquâ re (*to do over with any thing, so that the object changes, if it does not entirely lose, its natural quality or property*): imbuere aliquâ re (*to soak, to imbue with any thing, in general*). ☞ *In the sense of producing a color*, "tingere" *is followed by the accusative of the color itself*; e. g., *to dye of a sea-blue or sky-blue color*, cæruleum tingere; *purple*, purpuram tingere: *this dyes a dark purple*, hoc fuco hysginum tingitur: *woad dyes stuffs blue or sky-blue*, vitrum cæruleum efficit colorem: *to dye red*, rufare (i. e., *a yellowish red*; e. g., *one's hair*, capillum): *to dye dark hair red*, e nigro rutilum capillum reddere: *to dye any thing bluish or watercolored*, colore cæruleo tingere: *dyed blue*, cæruleatus. *To be used for dyeing cloth*, tingendis vestibus idoneum esse (*Plin.*).

DYE, *s.*, infector succus (*Plin.*): pigmentum: color. Vid. COLOR.

DYE-WOOD, lignum infectorium (*Plin.*).

DYER, tingens: infector (*general term*): infector purpurarius (*one who dyes purple, Inscr.*): blattiarius (*that dyes silk or stuffs with purple*): molochinarius (*that dyes any thing of a yellow color* [i. e., *mallow-color*]).

DYEING, tinctus (*Plin.*): infectus (e. g., lanarum, *Plin.*): infectura (*manner in which any thing is dyed, Plin.*): ars tingendi vestes (*the art*).

DYNAMICS, * dynamica *or* * disciplina, quæ exponit de virium naturâ et effectibus.

DYNASTY, domus regnatrix (*reigning family, Tac.*); familia summum ad fastigium genita (*Tac.*). *The dynasty of the Cæsars*, progenies Cæsarum (*Suet.*).

DYSENTERY, dysenteria (*Plin.*); fluor solutioque stomachi (*Scrib. Larg.*); fluor (e. g., fluore ægrum esse, *Cels.*); resolutio ventris (*Cels.*). Vid. DIARRHŒA.

E.

EACH, quisque (*is enclitic; that is, throws its accent on the preceding word, and in prose never stands at the beginning of a sentence*; ἕκαστος): unusquisque (*accented and emphatic*, εἷς ἕκαστος, *denoting "each individual;" opposed to "some only"*): singuli (*individuals; opposed to the undivided whole*): uterque (*each of two*): omnes (*all, without exception; opposed to* nemo, unus, aliquot). ☞ *As adjective in singular*, omnis *stands only with the name of a class*; e. g., omni officio satisfacere alicui, "*by good offices of every kind*:" quilibet, quivis (*any you please; the former with reference to its name only, the latter with reference to its quality or properties*). *Each single one*, unusquisque *and* unusquique. ☞ *When a numeral is used with "each," it should be a distributive: two feet are allotted to each of you*, cuique vestrûm bini pedes assignantur: 8000 *soldiers are put under the command of each prætor*, prætoribus octona millia peditum data. *He allotted each of them ten jugera*, dena descripsit in singulos jugera: *the same sum which Cæsar had promised each soldier*, &c., quantam pecuniam militibus in singulos Cæsar pollicitus erat, tantam, &c. ‖ ON EACH SIDE, utrimque (*from or on each side*): utrobique (*on each side*; e. g., utrobique inimicos habebam, *Asin. Poll. in Cic. Ep.*; veritas utrobique sit, *sc.* in diis et hominibus). [Vid. EVERY.] ‖ EACH OTHER. Vid. "*one another*," *under* ANOTHER.

EAGER. ‖ *With an object expressed (eager for, after, &c.)*, cupidus: avidus (*stronger than* cupidus): appetens: studiosus (*all*, alicujus rei): desiderio alicujus rei captus (*Ter.*), incensus, flagrans (*Cic.*). *Eager for contention*, cupidus contentionis (*Cic.*); *in the pursuit of truth*, cupidus veritatis; *in the pursuit of praise, glory*, avidus laudis, gloriæ; appetens gloriæ (*Cic.*): *to be eager after (or in pursuit of) any thing*, cupere, concupiscere, avêre, appetere, desiderare aliquid; imminêre alicui rei *or* ad aliquam rem; (*stronger*) cupiditate alicujus rei rapi, trahi, ardêre, flagrare, inflammatum esse; sitire aliquid; studiosum esse alicujus rei; versari in cupiditate alicujus rei; tenet me cupiditas alicujus rei; avide affectum esse de re. *I am eager for revenge*, ardet animus ad ulciscendum. *I am becoming eager after any thing*, injicitur mihi alicujus rei cupiditas (*Cic.*): *to be becoming or growing eager*, cupiditate, desiderio incendi: *to make any body eager*, cupiditate aliquem incendere, afficere; in cupiditatem impellere. *All being eager to fight*, omnibus ad pugnam intentis. ‖ *Ardent, impetuous*, calidus; ardens; fervens *or* fervidus; vehemens: acer. *An eager temper*, ingenium ardens *or* fervidum. *An eager patriot*, civis acerrimus: *eager prayers*, precum constantia (*Tac., Germ.*, 8, 1). ‖ *Sharp, acid*, vid. ‖ *Keen, cold*, vid.

EAGERLY, appetenter: cupide: avide: studiose: acriter: ardenter: enixe. *Sometimes* intente: industrie. *To desire eagerly*, ardenter cupere: *to undertake any body's cause eagerly*, alicujus causam enixe suscipere (*Cic.*): *very eagerly*, flagrantissime (*Tac.*). *To be eagerly bent on any thing*, magnæ mihi curæ est aliquid: omni curâ incumbere in aliquid (*Cic.*).

EAGERNESS. ‖ *Eagerness after any thing*, cupiditas: cupido (☞ *poetically and historically; not in Cicero*): aviditas: appetentia: studium: desiderium: libido [SYN. *in* DESIRE]. JN. studia cupiditatesque. *Extreme eagerness*, (cupiditatis) ardor, impetus; sitis: *to fill any body with eagerness*, alicui cupiditatem dare *or* (*stronger*) injicere; aliquem in cupiditatem impellere; aliquem cupiditate incendere, inflammare: *to restrain one's eagerness after any thing*, cupiditatem coercêre, tenêre, comprimere, restinguere. *More under* DESIRE, vid. ‖ *Vehemence*, vis: incitatio: impetus: violentia: ardor: æstus (*the last two of passions*). SYN. *in* VEHEMENCE.

EAGLE, aquila (*also the constellation; and the Roman ensign*): aquila (-falco, * *Linn.*). *Golden eagle*, * Falco chrysaëtus (*Linn.*). *Ring-tailed eagle*, * Falco fulvus (*Linn.*). *White-headed eagle, or great Erne or Cinereous eagle*, * Falco albiulla (*Linn.*). *Sea-eagle*, * Falco haliætus (*Linn.*). *Young eagle*, aquila pullus. ‖ IMPROPR. *The Roman eagle* (= *Roman empire*), imperium Romanum. *The eagle-bearer*, aquilifer (*Cæs.*). *An eagle eye*, oculus aquilinus (*properly and figuratively*).

EAGLE-EYED, lyncëus: oculos acres atque acutos habens. *To be eagle-eyed*, habêre oculos prorsus micantes aquilinos (*Appul., Met.*, 2, p. 88, *Oud.*): oculos acres atque acutos habêre: lyncëum esse.

EAGLET, aquila pullus.

EAR, auris (*used in the plural when* = "*attention*"): *short ears (of a horse)*, aures applicatæ (*close to the head*): *large, fleshy ears*, aures flaccidæ prægravantesque: *an attentive ear*, aures avidæ et capaces: *to give any body one's ears*, aures alicui dare, præbêre, *or* dedere (*Cic.*): *to prick up one's ears*, aures erigere *or* arrigere (☞ aurem substringere *is quite poetical, Hor., Sat.*, 2, 5, 99): *to seize hold of any body by the ear*, aliquem auriculis prehendere (*Plaut.*): *to give any body one's ear*, opponere auriculam (*that he may touch it*); præbêre aurem alicui (*that he may whisper into it*). *Ears tingle*, aures tinniunt (*Varr.*). *Box on the ear*, alapa (*with the flat hand*); colaphus (*with the fist*): *to box any body's ears*, alapam alicui ducere, colaphum alicui ducere, infringere, *or* impingere, *or* (*repeatedly*) colaphis aliquem percutere: (*proverbially*) *to send any body away with a flea in his ear*, scrupulum alicui injicere: *to be over head and ears in debt*, ære alieno obrûtum *or* demersum esse; *or* (*comedy*) animam debêre (*Ter.*). *I have no ears for that; I turn a deaf ear to that*, aures ad aliquid surdæ *or* clausæ sunt; surdus sum in aliquâ re; aliquid in aures non recipio, *or* accipio: *to preach to deaf ears*, surdo *or* surdis auribus canere (*Virg., Ecl.*, 10, 8; *Liv.*, 40, 8), surdo narrare fabulam (*Ter.*, 2, 1, 10); frustra surdas aures fatigare (*Curt.*, 9, 10, 16); verba fiunt mortuo (*Ter.*). *To lay siege to any body's ears*, alicujus aures obsidêre (*Liv.*): *to stun any body's ears*, aures alicujus obtundere: *to hang down his ears (of a horse, mule, &c.)*, demittere auriculam (i. e., *put them back as a sign of obstinacy*): *to have any body's ear*, aditum ad alicujus aures habêre: *to find a willing ear*, aliquis aures mihi dat: *lend me your ears*, erigite mentes auresque vestras, et me dicentem attendite: *to offend or grate against any body's ears*, aures offendere; aures *or* auriculas radere (*Quint., Pers.*); aliquid aures fastidiunt *or* respuunt (*Quint.*). *A report reaches my ears*, aliquid ad aures meas pervenit *or* permanat (*Cic.*), ad aliquem permanat (*Ter.*); aliquid ad me perfertur *or* defertur: *critical ears*, aures teretes *or* eruditæ, teretes et religiosæ: *uneritical ears*, aures hebetiores (*Cic.*), ineruditæ (*Quint.*); aures imperitorum (*Quint.*): *to open one's ears to flattery*, assentatoribus aures patefacere: *to have one's ears open to any thing*, aures patent alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*Cic.*); *to calumny*, obtrectationem pronis auribus accipere: *to get any body's ear*, aditum sibi ad aures alicujus facere: *a practical ear*, aures tritæ (*Cic.*): *a very good ear* (i. e., *power of feeling harmony*, &c.), auricum sensus fastidiosissimus; aures, quarum judicium est superbissimum: *to have a good ear for music or harmony*, numeros aure callêre (*Hor.*). *Drum of the ear*, tympanum auris: *a tumor on the ear*, parôtis: *the orifice of the ear*, foramen auris: *the dirt or wax of the ear*, aurium sordes: *a disease in the ear*, aurium morbus: *to have diseased ears*, ex auribus laborare: *a ringing in the ear*, sonitus aurium (*Plin.*). *I have a ringing in my ears*, aures mihi sonant. *To whisper in any body's ear*, alicui ad aurem *or* in aures insusurrare; in *or* ad aurem dicere (ad aurem, *confidentially*; in aurem, *secretly and clandestinely*, *Hand, Turs.*, 1, 78); ad aurem admonêre: *to pluck any body's ear (for the purpose of warning him)*, aurem vellere (*Virg.*), pervellere (*Sen.*): *to bring people about one's ears*, in odium offensionemque aliquorum irruere (*Cic.*): *to set people together by the ears*, discordiam concitare; dissensionem commovêre (*both Cic.*): committere omnes inter se (*Suet.*): *to fall together by the ears*, rixari inter se, &c. [Vid. QUARREL.] ‖ *Ear = handle*, ansa. ‖ *Dog's-ear (in a book)*, plicatura. ‖ *Ear of corn*, &c., spica (*the full ear, the fruit of the corn-stalk, without respect to its shape*): arista (*the prickly ear, the tip or uttermost part of the stalk, without respect to its substance, sometimes merely the prickles*). ☞ *The three forms*, spica, spicus, spicum *were in use; only of* spicum, *as Servius says, the singular was rare* (*cf. Gernhard, Cic., Cat. Maj.*, 15, 51). *The beard of an ear of corn*, aristæ; *the ear has a beard*, spica aristarum vallo munitur: *the lowest part of the ear*, urruncum (*Varr., R. R.*, 1, 48, 3): *an ear of corn without a beard*, spica mutica: *an ear of corn with a beard*, spica aristata (*Fest.*): *that has ears or any thing like ears*; e. g., *a plant*, spicatus: *that bears ears*, spicam ferens (*poetically*, spicifer): *consisting of ears, made of ears*, spiceus: *to come into ear*, spicam concipere: *to put forth an ear*, fundere frugem, spici ordine exstructam (*in a descriptive passage, Cic., Cat. Maj.*, 15, 51): *to gather ears of corn*, spicas legere: *the ears promise to be heavy this year*, seges est spicis uberibus et crebris: *a garland of ears of corn*, sertum spiceum (*which must be distinguished from a crown of ears of corn*, corona spicea): *a gleaning of ears of corn*, spicilegium.

EAR-ACHE, aurium dolor.

EAR-LAP, auricula infima (*Cic.*) *or* auricula *only* (*in Catullus*, oricilla).

EAR-PICKER, auriscalpium.

EAR-RING, insigne aurium: inauris (*general term*): crotalium (*ornament that will ring*; e. g., *of pearls, jewels, metal*): stalagmium (*in the shape of a drop*): lapilli (*of stones*; e. g., lapilli ex auribus pendent, *Curt.*). *To wear ear-rings*, inaures gerere.

EAR-WIG, * forficula auricula (*Linn.*).

EAR-WITNESS, testis auritus (*Plaut., Truc.*, 2, 6, 8).

EARED, auritus. ‖ *Of plants*, spicatus; spicam ferens (*poetically*, spicifer): *consisting of ears*, spiceus.

EARL, * comes: *the title of earl*, * nomen comitis.

EARLDOM, * comitis dignitas; * comitatus: *to confer an earldom upon any body*, * aliquem comitis nomine et dignitate ornare.

EARLINESS, *by circumlocution with adjective.*

EARLY, *adj.* ‖ *In the morning*, matutinus. ‖ *With respect to time, especially season of the year*, maturus (*general term for early as to time; then of the fruits of the earth, which, having been planted or sown early, are ripe early; opposed to* serotinus, *Col.*, 2, 10, 9): præmaturus (*ripe before the usual time; hence, of other things*, "*premature;*" *opposed to* serus): præcox (*ripe before the usual time of ripening for other fruits of the same kind; hence, also*, "*unnaturally forward*" *of the faculties of the mind*, &c., *Quint.*, 1, 3, 3): immaturus (*untimely; of fruits which, from beginning to ripen too early, do not ripen at all; hence, general term for* "*untimely;*" *opposed to* maturus): brevi futurus (*to take place soon*). *An early winter*, matura hiems (*beginning early, as in northern regions*): præmatura (*setting in in any country before its usual commencement in that country*): *early spring*, veris principium; ver primum: *early summer*, nova æstas (i. e., *the beginning of summer; opposed to* æstas adulta, *the middle*; æstas præceps, *the end*). *An early death*, præmatura mors (*happening before the average age of man*); immatura mors (*happening before one's work in life is done;* e. g., negavi posse mortem immaturam esse consulari, *Cic., because he who has been consul has reached the highest rank in the state, and may be considered to have finished his course; opposed to* matura mors). *From his early or earliest youth*, a primis temporibus ætatis; ab initio ætatis; a puĕro; a pueris (*the last when more than one are spoken of, or a person speaks of himself in the plural*): *in early youth*, puerilibus annis; ineunte ætate; primis annis ætatis. *Labor in the early morning*, opera matutina: *the early morning*, tempus matutinum *or* antelucanum [vid. EARLY, *adv.*]: *an early pear*, pirum præcox: *early beans*, faba matura, præmatura, præcox (*with distinction given above*); *early peas*, pisum maturum, præmaturum, præcox: *early service* (*in a church*), * sacra matutina *or* (*if before it is light*) antelucana.

EARLY, *adv.* ‖ *In the morning*, mane: tempore *or* die matutino: *very early in the morning*, bene *or* multo mane; primâ luce; sub lucem (*near daybreak*); primo diluculo; horâ diei primâ et adhuc dubio die: *so early*, tanto mane: *what do you want so early?* quid tu tam mane? *early this morning*, hodiē mane, hodierno die mane: *early to-morrow* (*morning*), cras mane: *early the day after to-morrow*, postridie mane: *early yesterday morning*, hesterno die mane. ‖ *Early in the year, in life*, &c., mature: præmature: immature [SYN. *in* EARLY, *adj.*], ante tempus. *I could not come earlier*, maturius venire non potui: *not an hour earlier*, non horâ citius; *to die early*, mature decedere (*in Nep., Att.*, 2, 1; *of Atticus's father, who died before his son was grown up*); præmatura *or* immaturâ morte absumi (*on* præmaturâ *and* immatura mors, vid. EARLY, *adj.*). PROV. "*Early to bed and early to rise,*" &c.; vid. BED.

EARN. ‖ *Gain by labor*, &c., demerēre (e. g., grandem pecuniam): quærere (*strive to obtain*; e. g., manu, *by manual labor*): assequi: consequi: comparare (*obtain*; assequi *stronger than* consequi, *as more necessarily implying personal exertion*): *to earn one's bread or livelihood in any way*, aliquâ re victum quærere *or* quæritare: *to earn money in any way*, aliquâ re pecuniam sibi facere *or* colligere; quæstum facere aliquâ re: *to earn immortality*, immortalitatem assequi (*Cic.*); *praise, glory*, &c., laudationem, laudem, gloriam comparare (aliquâ re *or* ex aliquâ re); dignitatem, gloriam consequi. [Vid. OBTAIN.] ‖ *Make one's self worthy of any thing by one's actions*, merēre: mereri: commerēre: commereri (*to deserve any thing at once by any thing*): promerēre, promereri (*to deserve as a suitable compensation for what one has done: all these of deserving either reward or punishment*).

EARNEST, severus: serius (severus, *who makes no joke;* serius, *what is no joke. In classical writers only* severus *of persons, and then improperly of things, considered with reference to the impression they make; as,* severa oratio; *whereas* seria oratio *would be a speech made in earnest. Also,* severus *denotes earnestness as seated in the mind. But* severus *also supplies the place of* serius, *especially in* severior, severissimus, severitas, *since there are no corresponding forms from* serius, *Dŏd.*): gravis (*serious; of persons or things that produce an impression by their constancy, earnestness of purpose, quiet firmness*, &c.). JN. gravis seriusque: austērus [SYN. *in* AUSTERE]. *Sometimes* verus (*true*): non simulatus (*not pretended*). *An earnest character*, severitas: gravitas: austeritas (SYN. *in* EARNESTNESS): *to speak in an earnest tone*, severe cum aliquo sermonem conferre (*cf. Titinn. ap. Non.*, 509, 19): *to put on an earnest look*, vultum ad severitatem componere, *or* vultum componere *only.* ‖ *Eager*, acer: ardens: fervidus: fervens: calidus: vehemens: *earnest prayers*, preces acres; precum constantia.

EARNEST, *s.*, serium (*adjective; opposed to what is in joke*): serium convertere (*Plaut.*): *to combine joke and earnest*, joca et seria agere. *In earnest*, ex animo: serio: *in earnest?* bonāne fide? *to take in earnest what was meant as a joke*, quod per jocum dixit aliquis, in serium convertere (*Plaut.*): *to take any thing in earnest, or turn any thing to earnest*, rem in serium vertere. *In all earnest*, verissime. ‖ *Earnest-money*, arrha (*Dig.*); arrhabo (*Plaut., Ter.*). *To give earnest-money*, arrham *or* arrhabonem dare: *to give so much by way of earnest*, arrhabōni dare aliquid (*Plaut.*); arrhæ nomine dare aliquid (*Dig.*). *To receive earnest*, arrhabonem accipere: *to have received an earnest*, arrham habēre.

EARNESTLY. ‖ *Seriously*, severe: serio: extra jocum (*not in jest*): ex animo (*from the heart*): graviter (*with solemn or dignified earnestness*). ‖ *Eagerly*, enixe (e. g., juvare, suscipere, operam dare, &c.): etiam atque etiam (*with verbs of entreaty*, petere, rogare, obsecrare; ☞ *not* enixe *with these*): studiose: acriter: ardenter. *To wish earnestly*, ardenter cupere. *To look or gaze earnestly at any thing*, aliquid intentis oculis intueri; intueri aliquid acri et attento animo; aliquid intueri in eoque defixum esse; aliquid studiose intueri (e. g., rerum naturam); aliquid acriter oculis intueri (e. g., deficientem solem): *very earnestly*, aliquid quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplari (*all Cic.*). *To speak earnestly*, serio dicere: cum gravitate loqui: *to set earnestly to work at any thing*, intento studio in aliquid incumbere.

EARNESTNESS. ‖ *Seriousness*, severitas (*as seated in the mind*): gravitas (*as making an impression upon others*): austeritas (*as avoiding the trivial and frivolous, and seeking for what is solid and real, even at the risk of being thought dull*). *A sad earnestness*, tristis severitas: tristitia: tristitia et severitas. ‖ *Eagerness*, studium: contentio: studium acre: strenuitas (*as showing itself habitually in action*): *to prosecute any thing with earnestness*, urgēre rem (e. g., studia sua): *with all earnestness*, omni cogitatione curâque in rem incumbere; ponere totum animum atque diligentiam in re; totum et mente et animo in re insistere: *to do any thing with earnestness*, animi impetu agere aliquid.

EARTH, Tellus (*as a whole, as the centre of the universe, and as a goddess; opposed to other bodies in the universe, or other divinities* = Γαῖα, Γῆ): terra (*as the substance*, "*earth*" [e. g., *as thrown out of a trench*, &c., terram manibus sagulisque exhaurire], *and as one of the elements; also used for Tellus, both as a body in the universe, and as goddess* = γαῖα, γῆ): solum (*as the solid element; especially opposed to water; hence,* solidus, *opposed to* fluidus = πέδον *or* ἔδαφος): humus (*as the lowest part of the visible world; opposed to sky* = *also, of the mould thrown out of a pit*, &c. = χθών). *Things which spring up from the earth*, ea, quæ gignuntur e terrâ: *to derive their nourishment* (*sap*) *from the earth*, ex terrâ succum trahere (*Cic.*). *To turn again to their earth, to return to earth*, * in sua initia resolvi: *to plant a tree in the earth*, arborem terræ defigere (*poetically, Virg.*): *on earth* (= *in this world*), dum erimus in terris (*Cic.*). *A heap or mound of earth*, tumulus terreus; terræ congestio: *the fruits of the earth*, terræ fruges: *the earth's orbit* (*round the sun*), linea, quâ terra cursum agit circa solem (*after Serv., Æn.*, 10, 216). *The inhabitants of the earth*, terræ incolæ, *or* qui incolunt terram. ‖ *Potter's earth*, creta figularis: creta, quâ utuntur figuli: crēta, quâ fiunt amphoræ. ‖ *A fox's earth*, vulpis specus (*hole;* vulpis fovea *is a hole to catch or keep him in*); vulpis cubile.

EARTH, *v.*, TR., infodere *or* defodere (*both with* in terram). ‖ *Earth up*, terram adaggerare: accumulare (*technical term in gardening, for heaping up earth to protect the roots of trees, Plin., often*). *Earthing up* (*of trees*, &c.), accumulatio (*technical term*). ‖ INTR., defodere se (*used improperly by Sen., Consol. ad Marc.*, 2, *extr.*): se abdere (*hide one's self*): in specum se penetrare et recondere (*Gell.*, 5, 14, 18; *of a person*).

EARTH-BOARD (*of a plough*), tabella addita ad vomerem (*Varr., R. R.*, 1, 29, 2): tabula aratro annexa (*Plin.*, 18, 20, 49, *no.* 3, § 180; *poetically*, auris, *Virg., Georg.*, 1, 172).

EARTH-BORN, humo natus: terrâ editus (*of persons; Tac.*; terrigĕna, *poetically*). ‖ *Meanly born*, terræ filius. *To be earth-born*, de terrâ exstitisse.

EARTHEN, terrenus (*opposed to* igneus, &c.: terreus *not used in the Golden Age; in Varr. twice*, terreus agger, terreus murus). ‖ *Made of baked earth or clay*, fictilis (*made of clay*, &c.); figlinus (*made by a potter*). *Earthen vessels*, vasa fictilia *or* fictilia *only;* vasa terrena (*Plin.*): argillaceus *is* "*clayey,*" "*like clay.*"

EARTH-FLAX. Vid. ASBESTOS.

EARTHEN-WARE, fictile (*any article of baked clay*): fictilia (*collectively*).

EARTHLING, terræ incola.

EARTHLY. ‖ *Made of earth*, terrâ concretus, terrenus. *Earthly bodies*, terrena corpora. "*This earthly tabernacle,*" corpus: *to quit this earthly tabernacle*, corpore solutum ad proprias sedes evolare; illuc ex his vinculis emissum ferri. ‖ *Relating to our life on earth;* e. g., "*earthly things*" (*goods*, &c.), res externæ et ad corpus pertinentes; res externæ (*general term*); res terrenæ *is only ecclesiastical Latin;* res humanæ. *Think of the shortness of this earthly life*, cogita brevitatem hujus spatii. *This our earthly life*, vita, quæ corpore et spiritu continetur (*Cic.*). *Earthly pleasure*, voluptas humana *or* corporis: *earthly prosperity*, felicitas humana: *our earthly wants*, usus vitæ necessarii; res ad vivendum necessariæ. ‖ *Found upon the earth, existing on the earth*, terrestris (*opposed to* cœlestis, *also* aerius, aquatilis). *Heavenly and earthly things*, res cœlestes atque terrestres (*Cic.*). ‖ *Unspiritual*, * a rebus divinis alienus: *sometimes by genitive*, corporis (e. g., corporis voluptas). *An earthly-minded man*, homo voluptarius. *Earthly-mindedness*, *voluptatum studium *or* amor. OBS. "*Earthly*" *is sometimes used hyperbolically to add emphasis to an assertion;* e. g., "*not to learn one earthly thing,*" nihil prorsus: *you have no earthly reason to fear*, nihil est, quod timeas.

EARTH-NUT, * bunium (*Linn.*).

EARTHQUAKE, terræ motus; terræ tremor (e. g., terræ tremore prolabi).

There is an earthquake, terra movet, movetur, *or* tremit; terræ intremiscunt: *there was a violent earthquake*, terra ingenti concussu mota est: *to be destroyed or thrown down by an earthquake*, terræ motibus convelli *or* conquassari.

EARTH-WORM, vermis terrenus: lumbricus (*properly, worm in the intestines, but also earth-worm, Col.*).

EARTHY, terrosus (*containing earth, consisting of earth, Vitr., very rare*). ‖ *Earthly*, vid.

EASE, *s.* ‖ *Rest*, &c., quies (*rest absolutely*): requies (*rest after previous exertion*): otium (*state of being free from the calls of business*): tranquillitas (*freedom from the storms of life, from what is agitating*); *sometimes* inertia: desidia (*laziness, languor*). *A life of ease*, otiosa vita (*free from engrossing business*). *To enjoy not a moment of ease*, nullam partem quietis capere: *to seek a life of ease* (i. e., *withdrawn from public business*), in otium se conferre (*general term*); a negotiis publicis se removēre. *To be at one's ease* (i. e., *without agitation of mind*), tranquillo animo et quieto frui: *to set any body's mind at ease*, alicujus animum tranquillare *or* sedare (*opposed to* alicujus animum perturbare); exonerare aliquem metu (e. g., civitatem, *Liv.*); levare aliquem (e. g., me levarat adventus tuus, *Cic.*). *To set one's conscience at ease*, exonerare conscientiam (*Curt.*), *or* liberare et exonerare fidem suam (*Liv.*). PROV. *To take one's ease, and be merry*, delicate et molliter vivere: facere sibi suaviter: benigne se tractare (*general terms*); largiter se invitare (*also with* cibo vinoque, *Curt., Frgm. Sal.*, 4, 3, 13, p. 991); pelliculam *or* cutem (bene) curare (*Schmid, Hor. Ep.*, 1, 2, 29). *To be at one's ease* (= *in good circumstances*), in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione esse; bene, beate *or* commode vivere: *to consult one's ease, to take one's ease*, dedere se desidiæ; dare se languori: *fond of his ease*, in labore remissus nimis parumque patiens (*Nep.*); iners, deses. ‖ *Unconstraint*, &c., facilitas (e. g., *of pronunciation or delivery, Quint.*): lēvitas (e. g., verborum, *natural and unaffected smoothness*): simplicitas (e. g., morum). ‖ *Easiness* (*opposed to difficulty*), facilitas. *With ease* [vid. EASILY]. ‖ *Chapel of ease*, * ecclesiæ parochialis filia (*Eccl.*).

EASE, *v.*, exonerare (*to disburden*; e. g., conscientiam, fidem suam, *one's conscience*): levare, allevare (*lighten the pressure of any thing*, levare inopiam, curam, sollicitudinem, aliquem metu; allevare ærumnas, sollicitudines): sublevare (res adversas, &c.; *also to support*): laxare (*to diminish the tension of any thing, properly and figuratively*; e. g., vim morbi, *Curt.*; *also* animum, *Cic.*; laborem, *Liv.*; iram, *Stat.*): expedire: explicare (*to facilitate the progress of any thing*; e. g., expedire negotia; explicare et expedire negotia, *Cæs.*; expedire onera, *Hirt.*). ‖ *Assuage*, lenire: mitigare: mollire: allevare: sublevare: temperare. [SYN. *in* ALLEVIATE.] *To ease pain*, dolorem lenire *or* mitigare; *grief or sorrow*, levare luctum *or* aliquem luctu; *any body's trouble, vexation*, &c., levare *or* expedire aliquem molestiâ *or* molestiis (*Cicero*). ‖ *With "of" before the thing*, levare aliquem aliquâ re (e., g., metu, luctu, *from fear, sorrow*, &c.). [Vid. TO FREE.] *To ease any body of some portion of his toil*, partem laboris alicui minuere.

EASEFUL, tranquillus: quietus: placidus: pacatus.

EASEL, machina (*Plin.*, 35, 10, 37).

EASELESS, inquietus.

EASEMENT, levatio: alleviatio (*as act*): levamen: levamentum: allevamentum (*as thing*): laxamentum: *to procure some easement of any thing*, levationem invenire alicui rei: *to afford or administer some easement*, habēre levationem alicui rei (*of things*); levationi *or* levamento esse. ‖ *A chair of easement*, lasanum: sella pertusa, *or* sella *only*.

EASILY, facile (☞ *not* faciliter [vid. *Quint.*, 1, 6, 17], *nor* facili, de facili): temere (*only in negative sentences*): nullo negotio; sine negotio (*without any difficulty*): commode (*adroitly*, &c.). *Not easily*, non *or* haud facile; non temere: *not easily any or ever*, non temere ullus, unquam, &c.; nullus temere. Obs. "*Easily*" *is often translated in other ways: to be easily enraged*, proclivem esse ad iram; iracundum esse: *to be easily explained*, facilem explicatum habēre (*Cic.*): *a distinction that is easily drawn*, facilis et expedita distinctio: *a cause that is easily perceived*, facilis et explicata causa: *this is, or may be, easily done*, hoc nihil habet negotii: *food that is easily digested*, cibus facilis ad concoquendum: *those who make no resistance are easily conquered*, facile est vincere non repugnantes: *to be easily climbed*, facili esse ascensu: *it is easily understood or seen that*, &c., facile est ad intelligendum; in procinctu est (☞ *not* in proclivi est *in the Golden Age*). ‖ *Tranquilly*, &c., quiete: placide: otiose: quieto animo: placato *or* sedato animo: tranquille: sedate: placide (*with unruffled temper*, &c.). JN. tranquille et placide; sedate placideque: *to bear any thing easily*, placide *or* sedate ferre aliquid; ferre aliquid molliter (*Cic.*; *but* nimis molliter pati *is* "*too sensitively*," *Sall.*): *not to bear it easily, or take it easily*, aliquid ægre ferre; sollicitum esse de re. ‖ *Readily*, facile: haud gravate: animo libenti: animo libenti proclivoque: animo promto paratoque. ‖ *Without much exertion, one who takes things easily*, laboris fugiens: *to take it easily*, laborem fugere, declinare. ‖ *Naturally; in an unconstrained manner*, simpliciter.

EASINESS, facilitas (*also of easiness of temper*). *To abuse any body's easiness of temper*, facilitate alicujus immoderate abuti (*Cic.*). "*Easiness of temper*" *may also be translated by* indulgentia (*if it shows itself in indulgence toward others*), obsequium *or* nimia obsequentia (*if it shows itself in too easy a compliance with their requests*, &c.). ‖ *Easiness of belief*, credulitas: credendi temeritas. *Easiness of belief forms a part of their natural character*, temeritas illi hominum generi innata, ut levem auditionem habeant pro re compertâ.

EAST, THE, oriens (*general term*): pars cœli orientis solis: regio orientis (*as a quarter of the heavens*). *To lie toward the east*, ad orientem vergere; in orientem spectare: *to look toward the east (of men)*, ad partem cœli orientis solis spectare: *from the east*, ex oriente: *from east to west*, ab ortu solis ad occidentem: *in the east*, in oriente (*Sall.*). ‖ "*The East*" (= *the eastern parts of the world*), orientis (solis) partes (*Cic., Fam.*, 12, 5, 3), terræ, regiones, provinciæ, gentes.

EAST-SOUTHEAST WIND, phœnix (*Plin.*, 2, 47, 46, *ed. Hardouin*). EAST-NORTHEAST WIND, cæcias.

EAST WIND, subsolanus. *It is an east wind*, ventus flat ab ortu solis.

EASTER, * festi dies paschales (☞ *not* festum paschale); * Paschalia. *The festival of Easter*, sollemnia paschalia: *Easter-eve*, * vigiliæ Paschæ (*Krebs, after Heusing., says* Pascha, -æ, *not* -atis). *On Easter Monday, Tuesday*, &c., secundis, tertiis, &c., Paschalibus (*so Krebs recommends, because the Romans said* secundis, &c., Cerealibus, "*on the second day of the Cerealia*"). *Easter week*, * tempus Paschale. *The Easter fair*, * mercatus post dies Paschales institutus.

EASTERLY, ad orientem vergens; in orientem spectans. *An easterly wind*, ventus ex oriente flans.

EASTERN, ad orientem vergens, spectans (*of situation or aspect*); *genitive*, orientis. *The Eastern nations*, orientis (solis) partes (*Cic.*), regiones, terræ, &c. (*not* terræ orientales); Asiatici, Asiani (*of the inhabitants*).

EASTWARD, ad orientem versus, in orientem (spectare, &c.), ad regionem orientis: ad partem cœli orientis solis.

EASY. ‖ *Not difficult*, facilis (*general term; opposed to* difficilis): solutus, expeditus (*free from difficulties, not entangled or intricate; opposed to* impeditus). JN. facilis et expeditus; solutus et expeditus; solutus et facilis: nullius negotii (*causing no trouble; opposed to* magni negotii). *Very easy*, perfacilis; perexpeditus: *an easy passage*, * locus expĕditus ad explicandum: *to be easy (of a passage)*, facilem explicatum habēre (*after Cic., De N. D.*, 3, 39, 93): *an easy book*, * liber facilis ad intelligendum: *it is an easy matter*, nihil est negotii; id facile effici potest: *to whom any thing is easy*, solutus in re (e. g., in dicendo); expeditus, solutus atque expeditus ad aliquid faciendum. ‖ *Easy to*, facilis *or* proclivis, *with superlative in* u; expeditus ad, *with gerund in* dum. ☞ *And here observe that, after* facilis [*and* difficilis], *other constructions are preferred*: (*a*) facilis ad, *with gerund in* dum: *easy to digest, or easy of digestion*, facilis ad concoquendum: (*β*) *with the infinitive present after* facile [*and* difficile] est: *it is easy to conquer those who offer no resistance*, facile est vincere non repugnantes: (*γ*) *by the passive voice, the adverb* facile *being then used*; e. g., *it is not easy to distinguish true love from pretended*, non facile dijudicatur amor verus et fictus: (*δ*) *by using a substantive instead of the superlative*; e. g., *it is easy to distinguish virtues from vices*, virtutum ac vitiorum facilis est distinctio. *To be easy to climb, or of ascent*, facili esse ascensu: *to be easy to understand*, facilem habere cognitionem: *to be easy to explain*, faciles habēre explicatus: *not to be easy to explain*, difficiles habēre explicatus: *it is easy to me to do any thing*, mihi proclive est aliquid facere (e. g., transnare flumen): *it is easy to perceive or understand that*, &c., facile est ad intelligendum; in procinctu est (*it is obvious*; ☞ *not* in proclivi *or* expedito est *in the Golden Age*). ‖ *Attended with ease* (i. e., *freedom from anxiety*, &c.), tranquillus, quietus, placidus; pacatus, sedatus [SYN. *in* TRANQUIL]. *To live an easy life*, quieto animo vivere; tranquille vitam traducere: *to be in easy circumstances, or to be easy in one's circumstances*, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse: *make yourself easy*, bono sis animo, *or* bonum habe animum. ‖ *Complying*, &c., *as to temper*, facilis (*easily persuaded, indulgent*): facilis ad concedendum (*ready to yield*): indulgens (*opposed to* durus). *Know that you are the most easy-tempered of mortals*, te esse auriculâ infirmâ molliorem, scito (*Cic., Quint. Fr.*, 2, 15, 4). ‖ *Simple, unforced*; simplex (*natural; of things and persons, also of behavior*): naturalis (*unaffected, natural; opposed to* fucatus, *of things*).

EAT, TRANS., edere (*general term*): manducare (*to chew, to masticate*; e. g., *a couple of mouthfuls*, duas bucceas, *Oct. ap. Suet.*): vesci aliquâ re (*to eat it for the purpose of supporting life; to feed on it*): vorare (*voraciously*): gustare (*just to take a taste*; e. g., *only a little bread and some dates*, panem et palmulas). *Eat up*, comedere: *not to eat much*, paullulum cibi tantum sumere (*at any given meal*); non multi esse cibi (*of the habit*): *to eat very little*, minimi esse cibi: *to be able to eat and drink a great deal*, cibi vinique capacissimum esse: *to eat nothing*, cibo se abstinēre. *To give any body something to eat*, aliquem cibo juvare (*refresh him with food*); aliquem cibare manu suâ (*feed an animal with one's own hand; after Suet., Tib.*, 72): *to have nothing to eat*, nihil est mihi, quo famem tolerem: *to get nothing to eat for two days*, biduum cibo prohiberi: *we must eat and drink enough to*, &c., tantum cibi et potionis adhibendum est, ut, &c. (vid. *Cic., Cat. Maj.*, 11, 36). *To give the cattle something to eat*, pecori cibum dare, pabulum præbēre. *To eat any body out*, aliquem exedere, comedere, *or* devorare (*comedy*). ‖ *Eat up* (*any body's property*), alicujus facultates, opes exhaurire: *to eat any body out of house and home*, perdere aliquem sumtibus. ‖ *To eat one's words*, dicta retractare (*Virg.*). ‖ *Eat away or into*, arrodere (*Plin.*), adedere: *to be eaten away by any thing*, rodi, erodi aliquâ re (*of metals*); e. g., *the iron is eaten away by rust*, ferrum rubigine roditur: *the bone is eaten away*, os carie infectum est; *to a great depth*, altius descendit caries (*Cels.*) ‖ *To cut into* (*of corrosive fluids*), perrodere.

EAT, INTR., edere; cibum capere, capessere, sumere: *to be unable either to eat or sleep*, cibi somnique inopem esse (*Ov.*): *the gods neither eat nor drink*, dii nec escis nec potionibus vescuntur: *to eat plentifully*, largiter se invitare: *to eat with a good appetite*, libenter cœnare: *the horse eats well*, equus libenter cibo utitur. || *To eat well* (i. e., *to be pleasant to the palate*), jucunde sapere.

EATABLE, esculentus, edūlis; ad vescendum hominibus aptus (vid. *Cic., De N. D.*, 2, 64, 106). *Eatables*, edulia, -ium (*all that is eatable except bread*): cibi, cibaria (*general terms for food*).

EATER, edens; qui edit. *A great eater*, homo edax: *a great eater and drinker*, vini cibique capacissimus: *a little eater*, homo non multi cibi: *to be a very little eater*, minimi esse cibi.

EATING. || *Food*, cibus, cibi: esca [SYN. *in* FOOD]. *Eating and drinking*, cibus potusque; cibus vinumque; victus. *Moderate eating and drinking*, temperatæ escæ modicæque potiones. *Any thing is good eating*, aliquid jucunde sapit. *Act of eating, by circumlocution. After eating*, post cibum.

EATING-HOUSE, popīna. [SYN. *in* PUBLIC HOUSE, vid.] *One who keeps an eating-house*, popinarius (*Lampr. and Jul. Firm.*). *One who frequents eating-houses*, popino (*Hor.*); popinator (*Macr.*; *hence a glutton, riotous liver*, &c.). *To frequent eating-houses*, popīnari (*Treb. Pol.*; *hence to gormandize*, &c.). *Belonging to an eating-house*, popinalis (e. g., deliciæ, *Col.*; *delicacies from an eating-house*).

EAVES, protectum (*general term for projecting part of the roof, Jur.*): subgrunda (*Varr.*), subgrundatio, subgrundium (*or* suggrundium). *Under the eaves*, subter subgrundas (*Varr.*): ☞ stillicidium *is the dropping from the eaves.*

EAVES-DROP, *v.*, aure foribus admotâ sermonem captare (*Ter., Phorm.*, 5, 6, 27, *sq.*); *also only*, ad fores *or* ab ostio auscultare: subauscultare pariete interposito (*Cic.*); voces alicujus subauscultando excipere (*Cic.*). *Let us eaves-drop*, subauscultemus, ecqua de me fiat mentio.

EAVES-DROPPER, qui alicujus (nostro, &c.) sermoni auceps est (*Plaut., Mil.*, 4, 1, 9); qui sermones (hominum, &c.) aure foribus admotâ captat (*after Ter., Phorm.*, 5, 6, 27): arbiter (*one who, being uninvited, has heard or seen what has been said or done, Plaut., Mil.*, 2, 2, 3; *Cic., Verr.*, 5, 31, 80). *See, also, the preceding word.*

EBB, *s.*, marinorum æstuum recessus; æstûs decessus. *At the time of the ebb-tide*, minuente æstu (*Cæs.*). *Ebb and flow*, marinorum æstuum accessus ac recessus; æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes. || FIG. *To be at a low ebb* (*by various expressions, according to the thing or state to which the phrase is applied*), ad inopiam redigi; in mœrore, in dolore, in mœstitiâ esse; in malis esse *or* versari. *My purse is at a low ebb*, imparatus sum a pecuniâ; a pecuniâ laboro; in summâ sum difficultate nummariâ.

EBB, *v.*, recedere, decrescere: *this fountain ebbs and flows three times a day*, hic fons ter in die crescit decrescitque. *The sea ebbs and flows*, æstus maris accedunt et reciprocant: *the waters are beginning to ebb, or the ebb-tide is beginning*, æstus minuit (*Cæs.*); undæ recedunt; æstus maris residunt, *or* se resorbent: *the sea ebbs and flows twice in every twenty-four hours*, bis affluunt bisque remeant æstus maris vicenis quaternisque semper horis: *when the tide has flowed for six hours, it ebbs for the same number*, quum sex horis æstus creverunt, totidem decreverunt rursus iidem (*Varr.*).

EBONY, ebĕnus: *of ebony*, ebenĭnus (*late, Hieron.*).

EBRIETY, EBRIOSITY. } Vid. DRUNKENNESS.

EBULLITION, bullītus (*of boiling water, Vitr.*): æstus (*of fire, of the sea: then, improperly, of passions*): animi motus, impetus, ardor; vehementior animi motus *or* commotio (*Cic.*). *An ebullition of rage*, irarum æstus (†), excandescentia, iracundia. *A sudden ebullition*, repentinus motus (*Cic.*): *his anger entirely disappeared after the first ebullition of it*, ex iracundiâ nihil supererat (*Tac., Agr.*, 22).

ECCENTRIC, eccentros (ἔκκεντρος, *Marc., Cap.*, 8, p. 287). || IMPROPR., somnians (*dreamer*): fanaticus (*enthusiast*): qui contra morem consuetudinemque agit, loquitur, &c.: inauditus (*unheard of; of things*). JN. inauditus et novus: insolens (*unusual*, &c.). *He is very eccentric*, nihil æquale est illi homini (*Hor.*).

ECCLESIASTIC, } ecclesiasticus.
ECCLESIASTICAL, } || *"An ecclesiastic;"* vid. CLERGYMAN.

ECHO, vocis imago (Echo, G. Echûs, *poetical; rare in prose, Plin.*): resonantia (*Vitr.*): sonus relatus: vox resiliens, repercussa, *or* reciproca (*the sound echoed back*). *The clear echoes of the valley*, vallis argutiæ, *Col.*, 9, 5, 6, *who adds* quas Græci ἠχοῦς vocant). *To return an echo* [vid. TO ECHO]. *A place where there is an echo or echoes*, locus ubi resonant imagines; locus clamoribus repercussus: *where there is a clear echo*, locus argutus (vid. *Voss, Virg., Ecl.*, 8, 22): *where there is a gentle or low echo*, locus, in quo leniter se applicat vox: *where there is an indistinct echo*, locus, in quo vox repulsa resiliens incertas auribus refert significationes: *a place where there is no echo*, locus ubi non resonant imagines. *To return a repeated echo*, voces acceptas numerosiore repercussu multiplicare *or* multiplicato sono reddere. || IMPROPR. *Any thing is the echo of any thing*, aliquid alicui rei resonat tamquam imago (e. g., gloria virtuti).

ECHO, *v.*, resonare: voci resonare: vocem reddere *or* remittere: voci respondēre.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT. Vid. EXPLANATION.

ECLAT, laus: gloriæ fulgor: splendor et nomen: *the eclat of any thing disappears*, alicujus rei splendor deletur: *to lose eclat*, obsolescere: *to give eclat to any thing*, illustrare aliquid (*Cic.*); *to any body*, illustrare aliquem (*with or without* laudibus, *Cic.*): *to appear in the forum with eclat*, enitēre *or* elucēre in foro: *to aim at eclat*, se ostentare; *in or by any thing*, ostentare aliquid. *To do any thing with eclat*, clarum fieri re *or* ex re; laudem sibi parere *or* colligere.

ECLECTIC, nulli sectæ addictus; qui e fontibus aliorum arbitrio suo quantum quōque modo videtur, haurit (*after Cic., Off.*, 1, 2, 6).

ECLIPSE, *s.*, defectio: defectus: *of the sun*, &c., solis, &c. ☞ Eclipsis *is post-classical and rare: it can only be allowed as an astronomical technical term.*

ECLIPSE, *v.* PROP., obscurare: *to be eclipsed*, obscurari (*of sun, moon, stars*): deficere (*of sun and moon*). || IMPROPR. *To eclipse any body* (*not* obscurare aliquem, *but*) alicujus laudem (*of several*, laudes), gloriam, famam, nomen, nominis famam obscurare: alicui fulgore quodam claritatis suæ tenebras obducere.

ECLIPTIC, linea ecliptica, quâ sol cursum agit circum terram (*Serv. ad Virg., Æn.*, 10, 216).

ECLOGUE, carmen bucolicum: poema bucolicum: eclōga (*Plin.*; *properly an extract, then a poem, as the eclogues of Virgil and Calpurnius*).

ECONOMIC, } || *Relating to domestic economy*, * ad tuendam rem familiarem pertinens *or* spectans (*after Cic.*, Xenophontis liber de tuendâ re familiari, qui Œconomicus inscribitur): attentus ad rem: diligens (*careful*): parcus (*sparing; also = too sparing, penurious*). *Not to be economical*, largius suo uti (*with reference to one's property*); rem familiarem negligere. || *"Economics,"* * tuendæ rei familiaris scientia *or* disciplina.

ECONOMICALLY, diligenter: parce.

ECONOMIST, *by adjective under* ECONOMICAL. *He is a great economist of his time*, magna est ejus parsimonia temporis (*Plin.*).

ECONOMY, diligentia: parsimonia, *in any thing*, alicujus rei. *From economy*, rei familiaris tuendæ studio. *Good economy in the management of the revenue*, bona vectigalium ceterorumque fructuum publicorum administratio: œconomia *is the due arrangement of the parts in a theatrical piece with a view to its effect as a whole.* (*Quint. In Greek characters in Cic.*). || *The science of housewifery*, rei familiaris administrandæ scientia.

ECSTASY. || *Prophetic trance*, secessus mentis et animi a corpore: animus abstractus a corpore: mens sevocata a corpore: ecstăsis (*Eccl.*): furor (*of soothsayers, poets*, &c.): *he is in an ecstasy*, animus a corpore abstractus divino instinctu concitatur: *to prophesy in an ecstasy*, per furorem vaticinari; furentem futura prospicere. || *Rapture*, summa voluptas: suavissimus voluptatis sensus: *to be in an ecstasy*, summâ voluptate affici: *in an ecstasy of delight*, quasi quodam gaudio elatus.

ECSTATIC. || *In a preternatural rapture*, mente incitatus: divino spiritu inflatus *or* tactus: fanaticus: furens: furibundus: lymphatus: lymphaticus (*when the ecstatic state is almost carried to a fury, to insanity*). || *Rapturous*, &c., suavissimus: *to be in a state of exstatic delight*, lætum esse omnibus lætitiis; totum in lætitiam effusum esse.

ECTYPE. Vid. COPY.

EDACIOUS, edax; cibi avidus: cibi plurimi: gulosus: vorax. SYNON. *in* GREEDY.

EDACITY, edacitas (*Plaut., Cic.*).

EDDISH, fœnum auctumnale *or* chordum. *To cut it*, secare.

EDDY, vortex (*a whirl of water or wind, drawing whatever comes within it to its centre*): turbo (*eddy of wind, whirlwind*): *an eddy of sound*, * rotatio soni. || *Back water*, aqua reflua.

EDEMATOSE. Vid. ŒDEMATOUS.

EDENTATED, edentatus (*participle of* edentare, *Plaut., Macrob.*): edentulus (*Plaut., and late writers*): dentibus carens. *To be edentated*, dentes non habēre; dentibus carēre.

EDGE. || *Margin*, margo: ora (*the former as a line, the latter as a space; especially of a border, an artificial, mostly ornamental, edging*): labrum (*edge of something hollow, "lip"*): crepīdo (*edge of masonry*; e. g., *of streets, of banks, quays*, &c.). ☞ *The outer edge of any thing is often translated by the adjective*, extremus: *the edge of a table*, extrema mensa. *The edge of a cup*, labrum *or* ora (*Lucr.*) poculi; *of a shield*, ora clipei (*Virg.*); *of a river, shell*, margo fluminis (*Varr.*), conchæ; *of a sore*, margo ulceris; *of a wound*, ora vulneris (*Cels.*): *edge of a garment*, limbus (*stripe woven in round the bottom of a dress*): instita (*the long flounce, especially of Roman matrons reaching to the insteps*): fimbriæ (*tassels; a tasseled fringe*): clavus (*a band sewed round the edge of a garment*). *Obs.*, segmenta, *plural, were ornaments cut out of gold* laminæ, *and appended to the bottom of gowns*, &c. ☞ *Of an unornamented edge, none of these words must be used, but* margo *or* extremus quasi margo vestis (*Plin.*). || *Of a cutting instrument*, acies; *of an axe*, acies securis. *To blunt the edge* (*of any thing*), aciem hebetare, *or* præstringere, *or* obtundere: *to sharpen it*, aciem trahere *or* excitare: *the edge is growing blunt*, acies hebescit. *To put an army to the edge of the sword*, omnes trucidare; ad internecionem cædere: *with the edge*, cæsim (*opposed to* punctim, *with the point*). || FIG., acies (e. g., auctoritatis). || *Sharpness*, (*a*) *of mental powers*, acies (ingenii, mentis, &c.). (*β*) *Bitterness*, amaritudo: acerbitas. || *To take off the edge of hunger*, latrantem stomachum lenire (*Hor.*). *To set the teeth on edge*, * dentes dolore *or* stupore quodam afficere. || *Edge-tools*, ferramenta acuta *or* aciem habentia. PROV. *It's ill playing with edge-tools*, * quæ aciem habent, periculose tractantur: *to play with edge-tools*, per ignes incedere (*after Hor.*, incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso).

EDGE, *v.* || *Border*, prætexere (aliquid alicui rei, *properly, to fringe with*): marginare (e. g., viam, *to raise foot-paths by its side, Liv.*). *Sometimes* cingere, cir-

cumdăre *or* coercēre aliquâ re. *A chlamys is edged with a border*, limbus obit chlamydem (*Ov.*). *A garment edged with flounces*, vestis limbata (*late*), fimbriata (*Suet.*), segmentata; vestis, &c., fimbriis hinc atque illinc pendentibus (*Petron.*); vestis (purpurâ, &c.) prætexta. ‖ *Sharpen*, vid. ‖ *Embitter*, irritare; exulcerare; exacerbare (*Livy*); exasperare (*Liv.*); exagitare; irâ incendere. ‖ *To edge forward*, paulatim promovēre (aliquid in *or* ad aliquem locum): paulatim admovēre (aliquid ad aliquem locum). ‖ *Excite any body* [vid. EGG ON]. ‖ INTR. *To edge forward*; "*to edge on a point of wind*," *Dryd.*, (*of a ship*), vento adverso tardius cursum conficere: *to edge out of any scrape*, &c., clam se subducere (*withdraw secretly*); paulatim se ex aliquâ re expedire.

EDGED. [Vid. SHARP.] *Two-edged*, anceps (e. g., securicula, *Plaut.*; securis, *Ov.*). ☞ *Not* bipennis, *unless the instrument has two* pennæ, *heads or blades*, e. g., *like an axe.*

EDGELESS, ăcie carens: obtusâ acie: hebes: obtusus: retusus.

EDGING. Vid. EDGE; *especially* "*edge of a garment.*"

EDIBLE, esculentus: edūlis: ad vescendum aptus (vid. *Cic.*, *De N. D.*, 2, 64, 106).

EDICT, edictum. *To publish an edict*, edictum scribere, edere *or* proponere; edicere: *to order by an edict that*; *to publish an edict that*, &c., edicere, ut, &c.: *to publish an edict, that—not*; *or to forbid by an edict, that*, &c., edicere *or* edicto sancire, ne, &c.: edictum interponere, ne, &c.: *to annul an edict*, edictum propositum (publicâ sententiâ) irritum pronunciare. *By edict*, ex edicto.

EDIFICATION, * pietatis excitatio: *for edification*, * sanctitatis alendæ causâ, * ut salubriter moneatur aliquis (*G.*), * ad pietatis *or* honestatis studium excitandum, alendum, confirmandum (*K.*).

EDIFY, * pios sensus in animo alicujus excitare (*G.*); *or* excitare atque alere (*K.*); * animos virtutis *or* rerum divinarum studio imbuere (*K.*): *to be edified*, * salubriter moneri: *to edify others by his life, example*, &c., * vitâ, *or* exemplo in aliis honestatis, *or* virtutis studium excitare, *or* alere: *his sermon has edified me*, * oratio ejus pietatis sensus in animo meo excitavit *or* confirmavit: *a means of edifying*, * pietatis incitamentum, ădjumentum (*Bau.*). ‖ *Build*, vid.

EDIFYING, pius: bonus: utilis: saluber. *To preach an edifying discourse*, * apte ad pios sensus commovendos (alendos, confirmandos) in sacris dicere: * apte ad pietatis sensum (*or* virtutis amorem) excitandum in sacris dicere. *An edifying book*, * liber ad pios sensus excitandos (alendos, confirmandos) aptus *or* factus.

EDIT, edere librum (*as technical term*; *not* in lucem edere). *Edited by A. (on a title page)*, edidit A.

EDITION, editio (e. g., Homeri versus, qui tamen non in omni editione reperitur, *Quint.* *It must, therefore, be retained as a technical term, though meaning a particular copy. Reisig allows this, but rejects the plural* editiones *for editions. Krebs justly asks, why?*). *The Aldine editions*, * libri Aldini (*according to those who reject* editiones). *A first, second*, &c., *edition*, * liber primum, iterum, &c., editus. *To prepare a new edition*, * novam editionem parare: *to bring out a new edition*, * librum denuo typis exscribendum curare (☞ librum repetere *is bad Latin*): *to print a large edition*, * multa exemplaria libri typis exscribenda curare: *the edition is out of print*, * omnia exemplaria divendita sunt. *The edition will contain every thing*, * editio habebit omnia.

EDITOR, * editor (*to be retained as technical term*). *The editors of Hesychius*, * qui Hesychium ediderunt; *or* * qui ad Hesychium edendum se contulerunt.

EDUCATE, educare (☞ educere *in this sense is mostly præ-classical, though occasionally used by Cicero*; e. g., quem procrearit et eduxerit, *Or.*, 2, 28, 124; *also Liv.*, *Virg.*, *Tac.*, &c.): alere (*to furnish every thing necessary for support*; e. g., *of a philanthropist, who adopts and educates a child*): tollere, suscipere (*to take up a child after its birth as a sign that the person so doing recognizes it as his own, and will educate it*; vid. *Ruhnk.*, *Ter.*, *Andr.*, 1, 3, 14; *Cic.*, *Ecl.*, p. 345). *To be educated from one's infancy in any body's house*, a parvo *or* a primâ infantiâ in alicujus domo educi. *To adopt and educate a child*, adoptare et educere; educere pro filio *or* filiâ. ‖ *To teach*, erudire: excolere (☞ *not* efformare). *To be well educated*, bene doctum et educatum esse; institutum esse liberaliter educatione doctrinâque puerili.

EDUCATION, educatio: disciplina (*training and instruction, either as received or given*; vid. *Herz.*, *Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 6, 14): eruditio (*formation by education and instruction*): doctrina (*learned education*): *a delicate education*, educatio mollis: *a polished education*, educationis deliciæ (*Tac.*, *Germ.*, 20, 2): *a finished education*, eruditio institutioque in bonas artes, *Aul. Gell.*: *a man of education*, homo urbanus, vir humanitate politus (*especially in respect of manners*, &c.); homo eruditus (*formed by education and instruction*); homo doctus (*of a learned education*): *a man of good education*, homo institutus liberaliter educatione doctrinâque puerili; homo bene doctus et educatus: *without education*, politioris humanitatis expers; humanitatis inops: *of but little* (*mean, ordinary*, &c.) *education*, humili cultu educatus: *to give one's children a good education*, liberos bene educare: *to send one's son any where for education*, filium educandum *or* in disciplinam mittere aliquo: *to intrust one's son to any body for his education*, puerum alicui in disciplinam *or* alicui educandum tradere: *to come any where for education*, aliquo in disciplinam venire *or* (*of several*) convenire: *to have received a learned education*, optimarum artium studiis eruditum esse: *not to have received a sufficiently learned education*, doctrinâ non satis excultum *or* non satis eruditum esse: *to give any one a poor education*, humili cultu educare aliquem: *a good education*, liberaliter educare aliquem: *a learned education*, doctrinâ aliquem instruere; alicujus animum doctrinâ excolere: *to receive a learned, scientific education*, doctrinâ *or* literis erudiri.

EDUCATOR, educator (*general term with reference both to physical and moral education; originally of foster-parents, then also of* pædagogi). JN. educator præceptorque (e. g., principis, *Tac.*). *To be an educator of youth*, formare vitam juventutis et mores. Vid. TUTOR, TEACHER.

EDUCE, } educere. Vid. DRAW OUT.
EDUCT, }

EDULCORATE, edulcare (*Mattius ap Gell.*, γλυκαίνειν). Vid. SWEETEN.

EEL, anguilla (* anguilla Muræna, *Linnæus*). *He is as slippery as an eel*, anguilla est, elabitur (*Plaut.*). *Fishing for eels*, * captura anguillarum. *Eel-pond*, anguillarium (*Gloss.*).

EFFABLE, quod dici, pronunciari, &c., potest (effabilis, *late*, *Appul.*).

EFFACE, delēre: exstinguere (*general terms*; *also figuratively*): inducere: eradere: obliterare [SYN. *in* BLOT *out*]. *To efface the recollection of any thing*, memoriam alicujus rei delēre *or* obliterare; *an insult*, contumeliam exstinguere; *a disgrace*, maculam delēre, eluere; *any body's name from the register* (*Addison*), nomen alicujus eximere de tabulis; *any body's name from the list of senators*, eradere aliquem albo senatorio (*Tac.*); *from a book*, nomen tollere ex libro: *the recollection of any thing is gradually effaced*, memoria alicujus rei sensim obscuratur et evanescit. Vid. ERASE.

EFFECT, effectus (*both the efficient power contained in any thing and the effected consequence*): vis (*power*). JN. vis et effectus: efficientia (*efficient power*): impulsus (*impulse*): appulsus (*the approach of an efficient cause, especially of the sun*; *then, generally, the operation of one thing on another*): eventus (*result*). *The slow effect of medicine*, tarditas medicinæ: *to take effect, to be of effect*, vim habēre (*not* vim exserere); efficacem esse (*of medicines*, &c.): *to have the same effect*, eosdem effectus habēre: *the medicine is taking effect*, venis concipitur medicina; *is of no effect*, medicamentum imbecillius est, quam morbus: *to have no effect*, irritum *or* frustra esse: *to take effect upon any thing*, vim habēre ad aliquid, *or* in aliquâ re; vim exercēre in aliquid (☞ *not* vim exserere in aliquid, *which is not Latin*): *to take effect on any body*, effectu esse erga aliquem (*of medicines*); efficacem esse ad aliquem (*of medicines and other things*); aliquem, *or* alicujus animum movēre, *or* commovēre (*of what affects the mind*): *to have great effect upon any body*, alicujus animum vehementer movēre *or* percutere: *prayers which seldom miss of their effect upon female hearts*, preces, quæ ad mulierbre ingenium efficaces sunt (*Liv.*): *to have a different effect upon different minds*, varie animos efficere: *to have a good effect*, boni aliquid efficere: *to have a beneficial effect upon any body*, salubrem vim in aliquem exercēre; alicui prodesse: *to have an injurious effect upon any body*, alicui nocēre. *Without effect*; *to no effect*, sine effectu: frustra (*in vain*): *without any effect*, sine ullo effectu: *what is of little effect, or without effect*, parum efficax (☞ inefficax *post-classical*). *To bring to full effect*, perficere; ad effectum adducere *or* perducere (☞ aliquid effectum dare, tradere, &c., *is old Latin*). *To do in effect* (= *to as good as do*) *may often be translated by* quum *with the indicative*; *the sentence* "*to do this is, in effect, to do*," *being turned into the form* "*when you do this, you do*," &c. *Thus, this is, in effect, to say*; *or to say this is, in effect, to say*, quum hoc dico (dicis, dicit) . . . dico (dicis, dicit; e. g., quum in portum dico, in urbem dico): *to name these tribes was, in effect, to say that you had rather be tried by judges who did not know you than by judges who did*, quum has tribus edidisti, ignotis te judicibus, quam notis, uti malle indicasti. ‖ *In effect*, re: revera: reapse: re et veritate (*in reality, not in words only*): sane: profecto (*assuredly*): non verbis, sed re: *as it was in effect*, ut erat (e. g., multis, ut erat, atrox videbatur ejus sententia). ‖ *The purpose or general tenor of a speech*, &c. *The speech was to this effect*, orationis summa erat: *the letter was to this effect*, epistola his verbis conscripta erat; in epistolâ scriptum erat his fere verbis: *a letter to the same effect*, in eandem rationem scripta epistola: *Cæsar said a good deal more to the same effect*, multa a Cæsare in eandem sententiam dicta sunt: *to that effect* (= *end*), *that*, &c., hac mente: hoc consilio (ut), &c. ‖ *Effects*, res: bona. *My, thy*, &c., *effects, mostly by neuter plural of possessive pronoun. I carry all my effects with me*, omnia mea mecum porto.

EFFECT, *v.*, ad effectum adducere (☞ aliquid effectum dare, tradere, reddere, *are præ classical*): efficere: ad exitum adducere: ad finem perducere: absolvere: perficere. SYN. *in* ACCOMPLISH.

EFFECTIBLE, quod fieri *or* effici potest.

EFFECTIVE, efficax (*general term*, *Cæl. ap. Cic.*; *Liv.*; *not Cic. or Cæs.*): valens (*strong, powerful*, &c., *both of things, as medicines, proofs*, &c., *and of persons*; e. g., *a logician*, dialecticus): fortis (*strong*; *of medicines*, &c.): præsens (*exercising immediate influence*; e. g., *medicines*: præsentaneus *post-classical*): potens (*powerful*; *of medicines, arguments*, &c., *mostly poetical, and in post-Augustan prose*). "*Effective of any thing*" (*Bacon, Taylor*, &c.), efficiens alicujus rei (*Cic.*), *also* effector *or* effectrix alicujus rei. ☞ Effectivus *occurs in* effectiva ars (*Quint.*, 2, 18, 5), ποιητική; *that is, neither merely contemplative nor terminating in the act* (*like dancing*), *but leaving some effect or product behind it. Effective against any thing*, valens adversus aliquid: *to be effective*, vim habēre (☞ *not* vim exserere; efficacem esse: *to be very effective*, magnam vim habēre: *we must take more effective measures*, fortioribus remediis

utendum est (*Liv.*): *the engines now began to prove effective*, opera jam erant in effectu. *An effective cause*, causa efficiens (*Cic.*): quod alicui rei efficienter antecedit. *To be effective of any thing*, efficientem esse alicujus rei (e. g., virtus efficiens est voluptatis). ‖ *As a military term*, qui arma ferre *or* munus militiæ sustinēre potest (*from health, strength*, &c.; *cf. Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 18; *Liv.*, 22, 11): *the army consists of ten thousand effective men*, decem millia in armis sunt.

EFFECTIVELY, efficienter (*Cic.*): efficaciter (*Sen., Plin.*; *in an effectual manner*).

EFFECTLESS, sine (ullo) effectu: invalidus (*opposed to* fortis, valens, *of medicines*): inutilis. *To be effectless* (*of things*), irritum *or* frustra esse.

EFFECTOR, effector: molitor: auctor: architectus. JN. parens effectorque. SYN. *in* AUTHOR.

EFFECTUAL, efficax: valens: fortis: præsens [SYN. *in* EFFECTIVE]. *An effectual remedy*, valens medicamentum (*Cels.*); præsens medicina, remedium (*Col.*): *effectual consolation*, valens solatium (*Sen.*); *effectual against any thing*, valens adversus aliquid: *to be effectual*, vim habēre (☞ *not* vim exserere); efficacem esse: *to be very effectual*, vim magnam habēre: *the medicine is effectual*, concipitur venis medicamentum; *is not effectual*, medicina imbecillior est, quam morbus: *to adopt more effectual measures*, fortioribus remediis agere: *he thought that the most effectual measures should be taken to prevent this*, ne id accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi existimabat.

EFFECTUALLY, efficienter (*Cic.*); efficaciter (*Sen., Plin.*): non frustra (*not in vain*): prospere (*successfully*): potenter (*powerfully, Quint.*).

EFFECTUATE, ad effectum adducere. Vid. EFFECT.

EFFEMINACY, mores effeminati: effeminatus animi languor (*Quint. Cic. in Cic. Epp.*): vita effeminata, mollis, delicata: enervata: mollitia *or* mollities; *or by circumlocution with* effeminare (☞ effeminatio *very late*].

EFFEMINATE, *v.*, TR., effeminare: emollire: deliciis frangere aliquem: nervos omnes mentis ac corporis frangere (*Quint.*). ‖ INTR., effeminari; emolliri.

EFFEMINATE, *adj.*, mollis: mollis et effeminatus: delicatus: homo vulsus (*an effeminate dandy, who has plucked out his superfluous hairs*, *Quint.*, 2, 5, 12).

EFFEMINATELY, molliter: effeminate.

EFFERVESCE, fervēre: effervescere (*properly and improperly*; e. g., vinum effervescit; in dicendo stomacho iracundiâque effervescere).

EFFERVESCENCE, fervor (*of new wine*, musti; *also improperly*).

EFFETE. ‖ *Barren*, vid. ‖ *Worn out with age*, &c., effetus (e. g., corpus, *Cic.*; vires, senectus, *Virg.*): senectute (*Virg.*) *or* ætate (*Sall.*) confectus: enectus (*worn out by hunger and suffering*): obsoletus (*worn out; properly, of garments*): hebetatus: retusus: obtusus (*blunted; all properly and improperly*).

EFFICACIOUS, efficax (*Cæl. ap. Cic. Epp., and Liv.; not Cic. or Cæs.; often by circumlocution with* efficere, valēre, vim habēre). Vid. EFFECTIVE, EFFECTUAL.

EFFICACIOUSLY, efficienter (*rare, but classical*): efficaciter (*post-classical; but not of rare occurrence*).

EFFICACY, vis (*power; or by circumlocution with* valēre): virtus (*medicinal property of herbs*, &c.): efficacitas: efficientia (☞ efficacia, *post-classical in the elder Pliny*). *In poetry, sometimes* pondera (interdum lacrimæ pondera vocis habent, *Ov.*). *Natural efficacy*, naturalis efficientia *or* potestas.

EFFICIENCE, } efficientia. Vid. EF-
EFFICIENCY, } FICACY.

EFFICIENT. Vid. EFFECTIVE, EFFECTUAL.

EFFIGY, effigies: imago [vid. IMAGE]. *To burn or hang in effigy*, * effigiem alicujus comburere *or* (arbore) suspendere.

EFFLORESCENCE. ‖ *Production of flowers*; *by circumlocution with* florem mittere *or* expellere. ‖ *On the skin*, scabies (*general term, also on trees*): mentagra; mentīgo (*on the chin*): lepra (*leprosy*): pustulæ (*heat-spots on any part of the body*): porrīgo (*on the head*): rubores (*redness*): boa (*Lucil. ap. Fest., Plin.*; *a disease in which red pimples rise in the flesh*): molestiæ (*little troubles, on the face*, &c.): exanthēma; *plural*, exanthemata (*Marc. Empir.*; *in Cels. in Greek characters*).

EFFLUENCE. ‖ *The flowing forth from*, effluvium: profluvium. ‖ *What flows forth; by circumlocution with* manare, fluere; manare et fluere. *There are many effluences from the moon*, multa a lunâ manant et fluunt: *the souls of men are merely effluences from the soul of the universe*, ex animo per naturam rerum omnem intento et commeante nostri animi carpuntur. Ex universâ mente divinâ delibatos animos habemus. *Our souls are effluences of the Deity*, a naturâ Deorum haustos animos et delibatos habemus: *those forms of Epicurus which he considers effluences from the surface of bodies*, illæ Epicuri figuræ, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere.

EFFLUVIUM, effluvium (*the flowing forth*; e. g., humoris e corpore): id quod ab aliquâ re manat et fluit; id quod ex aliquâ re effluit.

EFFLUX. ‖ *Act of flowing forth*, fluxio (*Cic.*): effluvium: profluvium. ‖ *Effusion*, effusio (e. g., animi in lætitiâ, *Cic.*; *hence* "*efflux of piety*" [*Hammond*], *pii animi *or* sensûs effusio). ‖ *That which flows forth*, id, quod ab aliquâ re manat et fluit; id, quod ex aliquâ re effluit. Vid. EFFLUENCE.

EFFLUXION. Vid. EFFLUENCE, EFFLUX.

EFFORCE. ‖ *Break through*, perrumpere (e. g., per mediam hostium aciem): perfodere (parietem): effringere (fores). ‖ *Ravish*, vid.

EFFORT, contentio: intentio (*as action*): labor: conatus. JN. conatus studiumque. *To make efforts*, niti: conniti: eniti; *vain efforts*, inanes contentiones *or* impetus: *superfluous or immoderate efforts*, effusa contentio: *to make great efforts*, vires *or* nervos intendere, *or* contendere; *a very great effort*, omni ope atque operâ eniti; *in any thing*, acerrime agere aliquid; obnixe facere aliquid: *to make immense efforts*, contendere et laborare; omni ope atque operâ eniti (ut, &c.): *to require great efforts*, positum esse in labore: *to direct all one's thoughts and efforts to any thing*, omnem cogitationem ac mentem figere in aliquâ re; totum animum atque curam ponere in aliquâ re; ad rem omni ferri cogitatione; totum et mente et animo in rem insistere: *to make efforts useless*, conatum infringere: *to make efforts above one's strength*, se supra vires extendere: *to make vain efforts*, inanes impetus facere; *in any matter*, frustra conari aliquid: *to make efforts above one's years*, præter ætatem facere: *with effort*, contente: *with great effort*, enixe: obnixe: *with the greatest efforts*, manibus pedibusque: *not without the greatest efforts*, non sine summâ industriâ.

EFFRONTERY, os impūdens, durum *or* ferreum: impudentia. *A person of great effrontery*, homo perfrictæ frontis.

EFFULGENCE, fulgor: claritas: nitor: splendor: candor. [SYN. *in* BRIGHTNESS.] *The effulgence of glory*, gloriæ fulgor.

EFFULGENT, clarus: lucidus: fulgens: nitidus: splendidus: luminosus, &c. [SYN. *in* BRIGHT]. *To be effulgent*, effulgēre (*Liv.*): splendescere: nitescere, &c.

EFFUSE, fundere, effundere, profundere aliquid: (*in sacrifice*) libare.

EFFUSION, effusio (aquæ, &c.; *also figuratively*; e. g., animi in lætitiâ; hominum ex oppidis): libatio (*in a sacrifice*). *Effusion of blood*, cædes, *or by circumlocution with* cædem *or* sanguinem facere (sanguinem effundere, profundere = *to shed one's own blood*). *A victory won without any effusion of blood*, victoria incruenta (*Liv.*).

EGG, ovum. *A new-laid egg*, ovum recens (*opposed to* ovum vetustum *or* requietum): *a raw egg*, ovum crudum: *an addle-egg, a wind-egg*, ovum irritum *or* urinum: ovum silens (*in which no motion of the young bird is heard*): *the eggs are addle*, ova carent animalibus (*Col.*): *an egg in which the young bird is formed prematurely*, ovum abortivum: *a hard-boiled egg*, ovum durum: *a soft-boiled egg*, ovum molle; *very soft-boiled*, ovum sorbile (*so that one can sup it up*): *fried eggs*, ova assa; ova ex butyro *or* ex oleo fricta: *to lay eggs*, ova gignere, parĕre (*Cic.*), ponere, edere (*Col.*): *to lay small eggs*, ova exigua facere: *to sit upon eggs*, ovis incubare (*Col.*; *or* ova incubare, *Varr.*); ova eniti (*Col.*, 8, 11, *to hatch*); ovis excludere pullos (*to hatch*): *to place eggs under a hen*, ova gallinæ supponĕre (*Cic.*): ova gallinæ (incubanda) subjicere (*Plin.*): *they are as like as one egg to another*, nec ovum ovo similius (*Plin.*): *to tread as if he were walking on eggs*, ire suspenso gradu; pedem summis digitis suspendere. *The white of an egg*, album *or* albumen ovi, albus ovi liquor: ovi candidum *or* candor: *the yolk*, luteum: vitellus. PROV. *To teach one's grandmother to suck eggs*, sus Minervam, ut aiunt (ὗς τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν, *Cic.*); malleus manubrio sapientior (*Plaut., Epid.*, 3, 8, 87).

EGG-SAUCE, * jus ovis mixtum.

EGG-SHELL, ovi putamen (*Col.*), *or* testa (*Veget.*), *or* calix (*Plin.*).

EGG-SPOON, cochlear ovis utile (*Mart.*, 14, 121).

EGG ON, impellere aliquem (ad *or* in aliquid, *Cic.*): aliquem *or* alicujus animum incendere, concitare, excitare, incitare, impellere, commovēre, stimulare; stimulis concitare ad aliquid; stimulos alicui admovēre (*all Cic.*); perpellere aliquem (*Liv.*).

EGLANTINE, * rosa canina.

EGOTISM, vana de se persuasio: jactantia sui: ostentatio sui: immodica sui æstimatio (*after Curt.*, 8, 1, 22).

EGOTIST, sibi valde placens (*Petron.*, 126, 9): immodicus sui æstimator (*after Curt.*, 8, 1, 22): cui omnia sua placent (*Quint.*). *To be a great egotist*, valde sibi placēre: valde *or* magnopere se admirari.

EGREGIOUS, *being used by us in a depreciating sense, should never be translated by* egregius (= *favorably distinguished above others; one of many*). *An egregious blunder*, magnum mendum (*Cic.*): vitium vel pessimum *or* vel maximum: vitium non inter minima (*all Quint.*). *An egregious fool*, homo stultissimus; homo stultior stultissimo (*Plaut., Amph.*, 3, 2, 25); stultus bis terque (*after Cic., Quint. Fr.*, 3, 8, *fin.*).

EGREGIOUSLY, valde: vehementer: mirum in modum: mirum quantum: incredibile quantum. *To be egregiously deceived*, vehementer, valde (☞ *never* egregie) errare; probe errare (*comedy*). OBS. Egregie *is used in a good sense, except in Terence; also*, egregie improbus (*Gell.*). *To be egregiously ignorant*, vehementer ignorare (*never* egregie).

EGRESS, } exitus: egressus: effu-
EGRESSION, } gium (*way of escape*). *To have an egress*, patēre.

EGRET, * ardea Garzette (*Linn.*).

EIDER, * anas mollissima (*Linn.*).

EIDER-DOWN, * plumæ anatum (Islandicarum) mollissimæ.

EIGHT, octo: octōni (*distributive: eight a piece; eight each time*, &c., *and with nouns used in the plural only; eight letters*, octonæ literæ; *but eight letters of the alphabet*, octo literæ: *each chariot carried eight persons*, octonos viros singuli currus vehebant): *eight or nine*, octo novem; octo aut novem: *twice eight*, bis octo: *consisting of eight*, octonarius (e. g., numerus; *consisting of eight units, the number eight*; fistula, *a pipe, the plate of which is eight inches broad*): *eight years old*, octo annos natus (octennis, *Ammian.*): *every eight days*, octavo quoque die; transactis octōnis diebus (*at the expiration of every eighth day*): *eight and a half*, octo et dimidiatus *or* et dimidius; octo et semis (*the latter when the half is that of a whole which is divided into twelve parts* [semis = *the half of an* as]; *thus*, 8½ *feet*

long, longus octo pedes et semissem; *not* sesqui-octavus, *that is, in the proportion of* 8 : 9, *or* $8\frac{1}{9}$, λόγος ἐπόγδοος, ἡ+ἡ): *eight-twelfths* (*the whole being an* as), bes (*Gen.*, bessis; *as coin, weight, measure*, &c.; *also* = 8 *ounces* [unciæ] *and* 8 *inches*): *eight inches long*, bessalis: *a litter or palanquin carried by eight persons*, octophŏros (lectica): *eight asses*, octussis (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 3, 156): *in the year eight*, octavo anno: *to drive eight horses* (*of the person so conveyed*), octojugibus vehi: *the eight* (*at cards, dice*, &c.), numerus octonarius: *eight times*, octies: *eight times a year*, octies anno: *eight o'clock*, secunda (*sc.* hora) *according to the Roman reckoning*; octava, *according to ours*: *eight hundred*, octingenti; (*distributive*) octingeni *or* octingenteni (*both in Priscian*, 1353, *P.*): *consisting of eight hundred*, octingenarius: *eight hundred times*, octingenties (*late*): *the eight hundredth*, octingentesimus.

EIGHT-FOLD, octuplus; octuplicatus; (*as substantive*) octuplum: *an eight-fold punishment*, pœna octupli: *to be condemned to pay eight-fold*, damnari octupli: *the field bears eight-fold*, ager efficit *or* effert cum octavo.

EIGHTEEN, duodeviginti; (*less commonly*) decem et octo: duodeviceni (*distributively*): *boys of eighteen years old*, pueri duodevicenûm annorum: *eighteen letters*, duodevicenæ literæ: *but, eighteen letters* (*of the alphabet*), duodeviginti literæ: *eighteen months*, sex mensium et anni spatium: *eighteen years old*, duodeviginti annorum; duodeviginti annos natus: *boys of eighteen years old*, pueri duodevicenûm annorum: *eighteen times*, *duodevicies: *eighteen times as large*, *duodeviginti partibus major.

EIGHTEENTH, duodevicesimus: octavus decimus.

EIGHTH, octavus. *Every eighth man*, octavus quisque: *every eighth month*, octavo quoque mense: *for the eighth time*, octavum (*Liv.*, 6, 36): *an eighth* (*part*), octava (*with or without* pars): *a soldier of the eighth legion*, octavanus; *the eighth month*, mensis October (*in the Roman year*), mensis Augustus (*of our year*). *An eighth*, octava (*sc.* pars, *which may be expressed*): octans (*of a circle; but it was a measuring instrument* = 45 *degrees, Vitr.*): sescuncia (*of a whole divided into twelve parts, like the Roman* As).

EIGHTIETH, octogesimus.

EIGHTY, octoginta: octogeni (*distributive*). *Eighty times*, octogies. *A man of eighty years old*, octogenarius; *also*, octoginta annos natus. *The men of eighty years old*, senes octogenarii; senes octogenûm annorum.

EITHER — OR, aut—aut: vel—vel: sivĕ (seu)—sive (seu). *Obs.* (1) Aut *is objective, and refers to a real difference in the things or notions themselves*: vel *is subjective, and relates to a difference between them as contemplated by the mind of the person who is speaking or acting about them*; aut—aut, *therefore, should be used when things are strongly opposed in their own nature*, aut dives aut pauper; aut frigus aut calor; aut Cicero aut Pompeius, &c. Aut—aut *should also be used in the sense of either, or at least* [aut in omni, aut in magnâ parte vitæ, *Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 17, 28]. Aut—aut *may stand in interrogative and comparative sentences, and may follow negatives.* (2) Vel—vel. *In* aut—aut *the members necessarily exclude each other*; *in* vel—vel *they only exclude each other arbitrarily, according to the view of the speaker, and it is not implied that they might not possibly coexist.* Vel—vel *sometimes approaches to the meaning of* sive—sive: i. e., *the speaker conceives the things as different indeed, but not essentially, so that it is immaterial which is taken*: pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim. *The second* vel *may be strengthened by* etiam, vero etiam, *or* omnino. (3) Sive—sive *is the "either—or" of indifference, the speaker leaving it undecided, from ignorance or any other motive, which name, supposition*, &c., *is the correct one*; e. g., sive casu, sive consilio; sive felicitate quadam, sive bonitate naturæ, &c. *In the best prose, especially in Cicero*, sive—sive *is used; with the exception, however, of Cæsar, who has often* seu—seu. *In post-Aug. writers, we have also* sive—seu, *or* seu—sive. *The second* sive *may be strengthened by* etiam. (4) *After negatives, the usual way of translating "either—or" is by* (neque)—neque; e. g., nemo unquam neque poeta neque orator fuit; nihil loci est neque segnitiæ neque socordiæ [vid. *end of Obs.* 1, *on* aut]. *Not either —or,* neque (nec)—neque (nec). *Either —or even*, aut—aut etiam, aut—aut vero (*the second being the stronger supposition*): vel—vel etiam; vel etiam vero; vel omnino. ☞ *The* aut *or* vel *may be repeated three or more times. The first* aut *may also be omitted, just as in English; we must* (*either*) *conquer or die*, hic (aut) vincendum, aut moriendum milites.

EITHER (*of the two*), alterŭter (*either one or the other*): uter, utercunque (*mostly "which," "whichever" of the two; but sometimes* = "*either*;" e. g., si uter [orator et decumanus] velit): uterlibet: utervis (*either of the two indifferently*): utrum mavis (*which of the two you choose*). *Nor did he wish to deprive the state of either army*, neque rempublicam alterŭtro exercitu privare voluit: *if any one had not been of either side*, si qui non alteriusutrius partis fuisset: *take or choose either*, utrumlibet elige *or* utrum horum mavis accipe: *in either way the consequence will be a great confusion*, utrocunque modo summa sequetur confusio (*Quint.*, 3, 6, 29). *I have less strength than either of you*, minus habeo virium, quam utervis vestrûm: *let either abuse the other*, uterque utrumque vituperato. *Not—either*, neuter; *on either* (= *each*) *side*, alterutrimque (*Plin.*, 20, 7, 26).

EJACULATE (*dart out*), jacĕre: ejicere: mittere (*also*, preces).

EJACULATION. ‖ *Act of darting forth*, jactus (*act of throwing*); *or by circumlocution.* ‖ *Hasty prayer*, *preces subitæ [*Kraft gives* preces jaculatoriæ *as a middle-Latin expression*]. *To utter an ejaculation*, *preces subitas mittere.

EJACULATORY, *by circumlocution*, *subito missus (*of prayers*).

EJECT, ejicere (*with* ex *or* de; *seldom ablative only, except with* domo [= *out of the house, or out of one's home*]; *cast out; also of casting up through the mouth; blood*, sanguinem): pellere aliquâ re, ex *or* de aliquâ re (*drive away or out*, domo, civitate, patriâ, foro *or* e foro): expellere aliquâ re, ex *or* ab aliquâ re (*drive out*, domo, ex urbe, civitate, ex republicâ; *from one's possessions*, possessionibus; *from one's country*, a patriâ): depellere aliquem aliquâ re *and* de aliquâ re (*drive away:* urbe, ex urbe, de provinciâ): exigere aliquem aliquâ re, ex *or* de aliquâ re (domo; e civitate): dejicere ex *or* de (*cast out violently, especially as military technical term; out of the fort*, ex castello; *from his estate*, de fundo).

EJECTION, ejectio (*casting forth*; e. g., sanguinis, *Vitr.*): exspuitio: excreatio (*of spitting forth*; e. g., *blood*): dejectio (*sc.* alvi). ‖ *As legal term for expulsion*, dejectio (*Cic. pro Cæcin.*, 30, 57; *ejectment from a property*): expulsio: exactio: ejectio (*also from context* = *banishment from a state*). Vid. EXPULSION.

EJECTMENT, dejectio (*Cic. pro Cæcin.*, 30, 57). *Or by circumlocution with* dejicere (e. g., de fundo).

EJULATION, ejulatio (*Plaut., Cic.*).

EKE, *adv.* Vid. ALSO.

EKE, *v.*, augĕre: adaugĕre (aliquid aliquâ re): addere (aliquid alicui rei). [Vid. ENLARGE.] ‖ *Eke out* (*one thing with another*): supplĕre; explĕre (*to add what is wanting*): pensare; compensare (aliquid aliquâ re *or* cum re). ‖ *Lengthen*, vid.

ELABORATE, *v.*, aliquid conficere, perficere (*complete*); scribere: condere (*compose*): commentari. ☞ *Not* elaborare aliquid, *which is found only in a doubtful passage in the elder Pliny. The verb itself is found in classical prose only in infinitive and perfect participle passive.* ‖ *Elaborated*, &c.; vid. ELABORATE.

ELABORATE, *adj.*, magno labore confectus (*in a good sense*): operose perfectus (*Hirt., B. G.*, 8, *proœm.*): anxius: nimius: *nimiâ diligentiâ elaboratus: perfectus: perpolitus: nimis exquisitus (e. g., munditia). *Elaborate elegance of style*, anxia orationis elegantia (*Gell.*). *An elaborate work*, liber diligenter accurateque scriptus. *Accurate without being painfully elaborate*, accuratus et sine molestiâ diligens (e. g., elegantia, *Cic., Brut.*, 38).

ELABORATELY, curiose: accurate: diligenter: laboriose (*Catull. and Cels., but in comparative and superlative, Cic.*): operose (e. g., nihil est tam operose ab aliis perfectum quod, &c., *Hirt.*).

ELABORATENESS, nimia diligentia *or* cura.

ELANCE. Vid. DART, HURL.

ELAPSE (*of time*), præterire: transire (*to pass by*): intercedere: interponi: interesse: interjectum esse (*to be placed between one event or point of time and a subsequent one*): peragi: confici (*to be spent*): circumagi (*to roll round*): consumi (*to be consumed*): effluere (*to pass away rapidly and unprofitably; not simply "to elapse"*). ☞ *Not* præterlabi; *nor* elabi, elapsus, *except in the sense of slipping away unprofitably; as Seneca;* magna vitæ pars elabitur male agentibus. *Hardly a year had elapsed since this conversation occurred*, vix annus intercesserat ab hoc sermone: *ten days had not yet elapsed*, dies nondum decem intercesserant: *after two years were already elapsed*, biennio jam confecto. *Nearly thirty years elapsed between the building of Lavinium and the founding the colony of Alba Longa*, inter Lavinium et Albam Longam deductam triginta ferme interfuere anni: *two years have elapsed*, amplius sunt sex anni.

ELASTIC, *elasticus: recellens (*Bau., after Lucr.*; terra retro recellit, 6, 573): mollis (*soft*). *Perhaps* repercussibilis (*what can be driven back, Cœl. Aurel., Tard.*).

ELASTICITY, *natura *or* vis elastica: *elasticity of the air*, intensio acris (*Sen., Nat. Quæst.*, 2, 6, 2).

ELATE, elatus (aliquâ re, *lifted up by*): superbiâ sese efferens (*Sallt.*): inflatus, *with or without* jactatione *or* insolentiâ.

ELATE, *v.*, efferre aliquem: inflare: sufflare (*puff a person up*). *To elate a man*, inflare alicujus animum (ad aliquid; e. g., ad intolerabilem superbiam, *Liv.*). *To be elated*, se efferre *or* efferri (aliquâ re); *by prosperity or success*, secundâ fortunâ efferri; secundis rebus intumescere *or* insolescere. ‖ *Raise, heighten* (*in a good sense*), vid.

ELATION, elatio (*act of lifting up*; e. g., animi, virium): fastus (*insolent pride*).

ELBOW, cubitum. *To lean on one's elbow*, in cubitum inniti: corpus in cubitum levare. ‖ IMPR. *Bending*, cubitum (e. g., oræ, *Plin.*): versūra (*outward bending at the angle of a wall, Vitruv.*); *of a chair*, ancōn; *of land*, lingua: lingula. ‖ *To be at any body's elbow* (= *to be near him*), sub manibus alicujus esse (*of persons*; vid. *Planc. in Cic. Epp.*, 10, 23, 10; ad manum *or* præ manibus esse *are of things*): *to have any body at one's elbow*, aliquem ad manum habēre (e. g., servum).

ELBOW, *v.*, cubitis depulsare (e. g., aliquem de viâ, *Plaut., Stich.*, 2, 2, 13); cubitis trudere hinc et inde (e. g., convivas, *Mart.*). *To elbow one's way*, cubitis de viâ depulsare homines; penetrare per densam turbam.

ELBOW-CHAIR, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata (*Cœl. Aur., Tard.*): cathĕdra (*of Roman ladies*).

ELBOW-GREASE (= *labor, hard work*), contentio: labor: summa industria.

ELBOW-ROOM, PROPR., *spatium, in quo libere *or* facile se movendi datur copia *or* facultas: locus laxior (*Liv.*). ‖ IMPROPR., campus in quo late vagari *or* exsultare possis, *or* campus *only* (*opposed to* angustiæ). *To have plenty of elbow-room*, late vagari posse.

ELD. Vid. AGE.

ELDER, major natu (*opposed to* minor natu); *also*, major *only*: prior: superior (*the one who lived first*; e. g., *the elder Dionysius*, Dionysius superior). *The elders*,

or one's elders, senes; parentes (*opposed to* liberi). ‖ *In the Church*, presbyter (*Eccl.*).

ELDER, *s.*, sambūcus: arbor sambucea [*sambucus nigra, *Linn.*). *Elderberry*, sambucum (*late*). *Elder-flower*, flos sambuci: *elder syrup*, *succi sambucis expressi.

ELDER-TREE. Vid. ELDER, *s.*

ELDERSHIP, ætatis privilegium (*Just.*, 2, 10, 2; *not* primogenitura). ‖ *Church eldership*, presbyterium (e. g., presbyterii honos, *Cyprian*).

ELDEST, natu maximus: *the eldest of his children*, vetustissimus liberorum (*Tac.*): *the eldest of the race*, stirpis maximus: *the eldest of this generation*, vetustissimus ex iis qui vivunt.

ELECAMPANE, inula: nectarea (*sc.* herba).

ELECT, creare (*the proper word of the constitutional election of a magistrate, or even a king*): capere (*when the elected person is taken, without or against his will, from his family circle, as was the case with the Vestal Virgins and the Flamen Dialis*): legere (*to choose with reference to the qualities required for the office*): eligere (*to make a choice out of several persons; not to take the first that comes to hand*). JN. eligere et creare (e. g., *a king*): deligere (*to make a choice of him who seems fittest for the office in question*): cooptare (*to elect a colleague into the body of which the elector is himself a member*); designare (*to appoint to an office after a previous election*): declarare (*to declare a person elected; said either of the presiding magistrate or of the people assembled in their Comitia*). *To elect a senator*, aliquem in senatum legere *or* cooptare: *to elect a man consul*, aliquem consulem creare: *to elect an arbiter*, capere arbitrum: *to elect any body into the place of another*, subrogare, sufficere aliquem in alicujus locum (subrogare, *of the presiding magistrate who proposes the person to the people*, sufficere, *of the people itself*).

ELECT, *as adjective*, electus: a Deo electus (*in theological sense*). *The consul elect*, consul designatus.

ELECTION. ‖ *Choice*, electio (*act of choosing*): optio (*liberty of choice*): arbitrium (*free will*): eligendi optio; *also*, optio et potestas; potestas optioque. *Any body may make his election to do this*, &c., liberum est alicui aliquid facere (i. e., *rather than something else, Cic.; and also in Inst. Just., &c., for the power of an heir, legatee*, &c., *to accept or refuse the heirship, legacy*, &c.). *To allow any body to make his election*, alicui optionem dare, *or* facere, *or* deferre (*all Cic., not* ferre: electionem dare, *perhaps only in Vell.*, 2, 72, 5) [vid. CHOICE]; potestatem optionemque facere alicui, ut eligat (*Cic.*); facere alicui arbitrium in eligendo. ‖ *Election to an office*, creatio. *In Latin often* comitia, *plural* (i. e., *the assembly at which a person is elected*; e. g., tuis comitiis): *of a member of Parliament*, *creatio senatoris Britannici. ‖ *Day of election*, dies comitialis: *the day of your election*, comitia tua.

ELECTIONEERING; *the nearest term is* ambītus, ūs, *which, however, denotes only corrupt electioneering proceedings.*

ELECTIVE, qui, &c., eligitur. *An elective monarchy*, *regnum, in quo rex creatur, non nascitur.

ELECTOR. ‖ *One who has the right of voting at an election*, *qui suffragium *or* jus suffragii habet: elector (*one who chooses, selects*, &c., *Auct. Her.*, 4, 4). ‖ *As title of a German prince*, elector (*technical term*).

ELECTRIC, } *electricus: *electric-*
ELECTRICAL, } *al machine*, *machina electrica.

ELECTRICITY, *vis *or* natura electrica.

ELECTRIFY, *vi electricā imbuere. ‖ FIG., incendere aliquem *or* alicujus animum; mirifice *or* mirandum in modum afficere, percellere aliquem.

ELECTUARY, ecligma, *n.* (*Plin.*).

ELEEMOSYNARY, *circumlocution by* stipem spargere, largiri (*to bestow alms*); *or* stipem cogere, colligere, *or* emendicare ab aliquo: *to live by eleemosynary aid*, alienā misericordiā vivere; stipe precariā victitare (*Ammian.*).

ELEGANCE, elegantia (*fine taste in what is exterior; in composition*, &c.): urbanitas (*in manners*): cultus amœnior (*in dress*): nitor (*neatness, polish in style*): concinnitas (*with reference to symmetry, apt arrangement*, &c.).

ELEGANT, elegans: urbanus (*polite, polished*): lautus (*literally, washed; hence purified from all that is mean or unbecoming; especially of mode of living, furniture, banquets*, &c.). JN. lautus et elegans (e. g., victus): concinnus (*suitably and artistically arranged with reference to symmetry*, &c.; *of the countenance, language*, &c.). JN. concinnus et elegans (*Cic.; of a person*): bellus (*pretty*, &c.; *of what in form, manner of action*, &c., *borders on the beautiful; of things and persons*): comtus (*ornamented; of language and orators*). JN. nitidus et comtus: compositus (*well put together*; e. g., literæ; *then, also, of orators and oratory*). *Elegant literature or learning*, literæ interiores, reconditæ, exquisitæ (literæ elegantes *not found*). ☞ *Of style*, elegans *relates not to rhetorical ornaments*, &c., *but to selectness in the choice and use of words, as marking refined taste.*

ELEGANTLY, laute: concinne: belle: eleganter: nitide [SYN. *in* ELEGANT]: commode (*sufficiently well, with propriety*; e. g., saltare, legere): comte (e. g., dicere). *To write elegantly*, eleganter scribere; *elegantly dressed*, concinne et lepide vestitus (*Plaut.*).

ELEGIAC, elegiacus (*Gramm.*). *Elegiac verses*, elegi: *poetical circumlocution*, versus impariter juncti (*Hor.*). ‖ *Mournful*, vid.

ELEGY, elegīa (ἐλεγεία; *also*, elegīon, *Auson.*): carmen elegiacum (*Gramm.*). *Elegies*, elegi. *A short elegy*, elegidion (*Pers.*): elegidārion (*Petron.*, 109, 8).

ELEMENT, elementum. *The elements*, principia rerum, e quibus omnia constant: *the four elements*, quatuor elementa: quatuor initia rerum: quatuor nota illa genera principiorum, e quibus omnia oriuntur: *water the fourth element*, quartum aquarum elementum. *We alone bend the most powerful elements to our will*, quas res violentissimas natura genuit, earum moderationem nos soli habemus. ‖ *Of a science*, &c., elementa. [Vid. RUDIMENTS.] *To be out of one's element in any thing*, in aliquā re peregrinum atque hospitem esse.

ELEMENTARY, puerīlis (*such as is suitable for boys*): elementarius (*once in Seneca, of an old man who, instead of advancing, still lingers among the elements of learning, or at the alphabet*). *Elementary instruction*, puerorum elementa: literæ doctrinaque puerilis: prima puerilis institutio: disciplina puerilis: doctrina puerilis: pueritiæ disciplina (*all Cic.*); *institutio elementaria. *To give elementary instruction*, docēre elementa: tradere prima literarum elementa. *An elementary school*, *schola, in quā literarum elementa traduntur: *elementary knowledge*, *prima literarum *or* disciplinæ alicujus cognitio.

ELEPHANT, elephas: elephantus (*in all cases; the former in nominative only, so at least in Liv., Krebs*): barrus (*Hor., Carthaginian word*).

ELEPHANTIASIS, elephantia (*Scrib. Larg.*): elephantiāsis (*Plin.*): elephantiōsis (*Veget.*): *suffering from elephantiasis*, elephantiacus.

ELEPHANTINE, elephantīnus.

ELEVATE. ‖ *Raise, lift up*, tollere: attollere: extollere: levare; allevare (*Quint.*); efferre (*also fig., of lifting up with pride*). ‖ FIG. *To elevate one's thoughts to God*, *animum convertere *or* evehere ad cogitationem Dei; *one's heart above the world*, *animum ad cœlestia tollere (*Muret.*): *they can not elevate their minds to any thing noble or God-like*, nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suspicere possunt. *To be elevated* (= *elated*), se efferre aliquā re; efferri aliquā re; *by prosperity*, secundā fortunā efferri: secundis rebus intumescere *or* insolescere. *Elevated to honors*, honore amplificatus. ‖ *Detract from, remove*, elevare (e. g., alicujus auctoritatem, factā, famam alicujus rei, &c.).

ELEVATED, altus: elatus: celsus: excelsus (*properly and figuratively*) [SYN. *in* HIGH]: editus (*of places raised above the level plain; opposed to* planus).

ELEVATION. ‖ *Act of lifting up*, allevatio (*Quint.*): elatio (e. g., onerum, *Vitr.*; *figuratively*, animi, vocis): levatio (onerum, *Vitr.*): *elevation of the voice*, contentio vocis (*Cicero*); sublatio soni (*Quint.*): *elevation of the mind*, elatio, sublatio animi (*the raising it to higher thoughts*): ascensio (*its progress toward perfection, Cic., Brut.*, 36, 137). ‖ *Height*, (*a*) locus editus: collis: tumulus (*mound of earth*). ‖ (*b*) FIG., altitudo: excelsitas (*properly and figuratively*): eminentia (*part that stands out; but also figuratively* = *excellence*): elatio (*improperly, swelling of the mind, of language*, &c.). *Elevation of mind*, animi altitudo; animi excelsitas, elatio, eminentia: *elevation of language or style*, orationis elatio atque altitudo; orationis *or* verborum granditas; verborum majestas *or* splendor: *sublime elevation of language*, sublimitas in verbis. ‖ *Act of praising*, prædicatio. ‖ *In architecture*, orthographia (*Vitr.*, 1, 2, *who defines it thus*, erecta frontis imago modiceque picta rationibus operis futura figura).

ELEVEN, undecim: (*distributive*) undeni. *Eleven and a half*, decem cum dimidio. *Eleven times*, undecies (*Cic.*).

ELEVENTH, undecimus. *An eleventh*, undecima pars. *For the eleventh time*, undecimum: *every eleventh man*, undecimus quisque.

ELF (*an imaginary evil spirit*), incubo (*Scrib. Larg.*, ab incubone deludi); ephialtes (*Macrob.*). *But these were supposed to be the cause of nightmare.* [Vid. FAIRY.] *Elf locks*, *intorti capilli.

ELICIT, ēlicere (ex aliquā re, ex *or* ab aliquo; literas alicujus; verbum ex aliquo; lacrimas; sonum; ignem lapidum conflictu; *also*, elicere aliquem ad *or* in aliquid, *to entice him into*): eblandiri (*to wheedle out*): evocare (*to call forth*): expiscari (*to fish out*). *To elicit tears*, lacrimas elicere, evocare, movēre; *a laugh*, risum alicui movēre, *or* (*Sen.*) evocare; *secrets*, arcana elicere.

ELICIT, *adj.*, ad affectum adductus *or* perductus.

ELICITATION ("*the deducing of the will into act*," *Bramhall*); effectio: effectus; *voluntatis *or* animi evocatio.

ELIDE, elidere (e. g., ignem e silici). "*To elide the force of an argument*" (*Hooker*), argumentum refellere, *or* (*Quint.*) solvere.

ELIGIBILITY, *circumlocution by* dignum esse, qui (quæ, quod) eligatur (*with reference to desert*); lege nullā excipi, ne eligatur (creetur, designetur, &c.; *with reference to the absence of any legal disqualification*).

ELIGIBLE. ‖ *Capable of being chosen, circumlocution by* eligi posse: creari posse, &c.; nullā lege exceptus (*or* quem nulla lex excipit) ne eligatur, &c. (*under no legal disqualification*). ‖ *Such as one should wish to choose*, dignus qui (quæ, quod) eligatur *or* deligatur; *but mostly by* commodissimus, optabilis: expetendus. JN. expetendus et optabilis (*Cic.*). *An eligible opportunity*, opportunitas idonea; occasio commoda et idonea; occasio bona et optata. *More eligible*, melius, optabilius, præstantius. *Nothing is more eligible than this*, hoc nihil optabilius, nihil præstantius.

ELIGIBLY, bene: optato: optabiliter.

ELIMINATE, amovēre: eliminare (= domo expellere, *late; also*, "*to carry over the threshold*," dicta foras eliminare, *Hor.; perhaps it may be retained for mathematical technical term*).

ELIMINATION, amotio (*removal, Cic.*).

ELIQUATION, eliquatio (*Cæl. Aurel.*).

ELISION, elisio (*Gramm.*).

ELITE, flos (nobilitatis, juventutis, &c.); robur (militum); delecti (milites, heroes, &c.).

ELIXIR, potio medicata. Vid. QUINTESSENCE.

ELK, alces (*cervus alces, *Linn.*).

ELL, ulna (*by which cloth, &c., was measured, Hor.*): cubitum (*the length or breadth measured off*): *ell-wide*, &c., cubitalis; *two ells wide*, &c., bicubitalis. *To sell by the ell*, *ad ulnam vendere.

ELLIPSE, ellipsis (*technical term*): detractio (*Quint.*, 1, 5, 40). ‖ *In mathematics*, *ellipsis.

ELLIPTICAL, præcisus (*Gramm.*): *ellipticus. *To form an elliptical ceiling*, lacunar delumbare ad circinum.

ELLIPTICALLY, præcise: præciso *or* omisso nomine (*in rhetoric*): per defectionem (*Gell.*).

ELM, ulmus. *Of elm*, ulmeus.

ELOCUTION, elocutio (*oratorical expression; the apt selection of words, arrangement of sentences*, &c.; φράσις, *Cic. and Quint.*): locutio (*speaking; mode of speaking, pronunciation*, locutio emendata et Latina): vox: oratio: lingua: lingua *or* sermonis usus (*speech, in which sense Milton uses* "elocution"): splendida quædam ratio dicendi: *softness of elocution*, lenitas vocis (*Cic.*): *by the mere beauty of his elocution*, ipso oris pressu et sono (*Cic.*, 3 *De Or.*, 11, 43): *not so much by correctness as by the sweetness of his elocution*, non tam bene, quam suaviter loquendo (*ib.*). ‖ *Eloquence*, vid.

ELOGY, elogium (*a brief title, inscription, or testimonial in praise or dispraise*). ‖ *Eulogy*, vid. *Obs. In all Johnson's quotations, elogy is used in the sense of eulogy, which is not* elogium. Vid. EULOGY.

ELONGATE, aliquid longius facere; aliquid producere.

ELONGATION, productio (*but only of lengthening a syllable, or of removing a point of time further off*); *circumlocution by* longius facere.

ELOPE, effugere: *cum amatore, *or* cum amicâ domo profugere.

ELOPEMENT, fuga *or* effugium (*flight*), *or by circumlocution with phrases given under* ELOPE.

ELOQUENCE. ‖ *Readiness in speaking*, facultas dicendi: facundia (*Sall., Varr., not Cic., Cæs., or, probably, Liv.*): eloquentia [SYN. *in* ELOQUENT]: facultas eloquendi (*readiness in expressing one's self*): vis dicendi *or* orandi. *To speak with great eloquence*, eloquentissime dicere (de re). *To possess remarkable eloquence*, imprimis dicendo valēre; dicendi facultate florēre; dicendi gloriâ præstare; ornate copioseque dicere. ‖ *As an art*, ars dicendi: ars oratoria *or* rhetorica, *or* rhetorica *only* (*general term*): dicendi ratio (*as theory*). *Forensic eloquence*, genus dicendi judiciis aptum; eloquentia forensis. *To devote one's self to the study of eloquence*, ad dicendum se conferre.

ELOQUENT, facundus (*speaking with elegance and beauty*): disertus (*speaking with clearness and precision*): eloquens (*combining clearness and precision with elegance and beauty*): exercitatus in dicendo: dicendi peritus (*a practiced public speaker*). *Very eloquent*, facundiâ validus, præstans; percloquens; dicendo admirabilis, divinus. *To be very eloquent*, dicendi gloriâ præstare; imprimis dicendo valēre: *to be the most eloquent of them all*, eloquentiâ omnes præstare.

ELOQUENTLY, facunde: diserte, eloquenter [facunde, *not Cic. or Cæs.; seldom Liv., but in Sall. and Varr.*].

ELSE, *adj.*, alius. Vid. ELSE = *besides*.

ELSE. ‖ *Besides*, præterea; *but mostly by* alius *or its derivatives. Somewhere else*, alibi, alio loco: (*to some other place*) alio. *From somewhere else*, aliunde; *and nowhere else*, nec usquam alibi: *nobody else*, nēmo alius; nullus alter (*Liv.*): *nothing else*, nihil aliud: *what else?* quid præterea? quid aliud? *who else?* quis alius? *Have you any thing else to say?* num quid aliud tibi dicendum est? *And whatever else usually happens*, et quicquid aliud fieri solet: *I have nobody else to recommend*, alium, quem commendem, habeo neminem: *they say that the enemy were afraid of him, and of nobody else*, eum unum ab hostibus metui, præterea neminem: *what else has happened?* quid aliud accidit? ‖ *Otherwise*, aliter (*in another manner*): alioquin (*on the opposite supposition*). *Or else a large house is a disgrace to its owner*, aliter ampla domus domino fit dedecori (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 39, 139). *I think that this was but little desired in old times, or else we should have many instances of it*, credo minimam olim istius rei fuisse cupiditatem, alioquin multa exstarent exempla (*Cic.*). "*Or else*" *may also be translated by* aut *only*,

ELSEWHERE, alibi: alio loco (*to another place*), alio. *From elsewhere*, aliunde.

ELUCIDATE, illustrare aliquid: lucem *or* lumen, *or* lucis aliquid alicui rei afferre (affundere, *erroneous*): dilucidare (*Auct. ad Herenn.*). Vid. EXPLAIN.

ELUCIDATION, explicatio: explanatio: interpretatio: enarratio (*running commentary on a writer*).

ELUCIDATOR, interpres: explanator: enarrator. SYN. *in* ELUCIDATION.

ELUDE, eludere (*to avoid a blow in fencing*; hastas, *Mart.*; *also*, pugnam, *Liv.*; manus scrutantium, *Petr.*; vim legis, *Suet.*): declinare aliquid, *or* a re (*to bend out of its way*): vitare, evitare aliquid; fugere, effugere, defugere, subterfugere aliquid (*the last, of doing it secretly*): tergiversari: ficte et simulate loqui (*to elude the point, in conversation; to avoid speaking one's real opinion*): elabi alicui rei *or* ex re (*to slip out*). *To elude a blow*, ictum effugere; petitionem vitare; *an attack*, impetum alicujus declinare; aliquem eludere: *a question*, alio responsionem suam derivare: *a danger*, periculum vitare, effugere; periculo evadere: *any thing eludes any body's penetration*, fugit aliquid aciem alicujus: *to elude the law*, legi (senatûs consulto, &c.) fraudem facere: *the law is eluded by any body*, fraus fit legi per aliquem (*Liv.*, 10, 13).

ELUMBATED, delumbis (*Plin., Pers.*): lumbis debilis.

ELUSION, fuga: effugium; declinatio alicujus rei. ‖ *Artifice*, ars: artificium; dolus.

ELUSIVE. *The nearest adjectives are* fallax: dolosus, &c. (*deceptive; of persons or things*): vanus (*empty, unsubstantial*; e. g., spes). *Elusive of any thing* (*Pope*), effugiens, vitans, &c., aliquid.

ELUSORY. Vid. ELUSIVE.

ELYSIUM, *Elysium*. *Of Elysium*, Elysius.

EMACIATE, macerare: extenuare (*to make thin*; alicujus corpus): emaciare (*to make emaciated, Col.*): facere (ut) macrescat aliquis: enervare (*to weaken the nerves*). *Emaciated*, maceratus: enervatus: enervatus et exsanguis: macie tenuatus: tabie confectus (*if the consequence of any wasting disorder*). *Dreadfully emaciated*, vegrandi macie torridus (*Cic.*). *A body emaciated by abstinence from food*, corpus parvo victu tenuatum. *To become emaciated*, macescere: macrescere: emacrescere: emacescere (*Cels.*): emacrari (*Plin.*).

EMACIATION, macies: macritudo: macritas. SYN. *in* LEANNESS.

EMANANT, effluens, &c., *or* qui (quæ, quod) effluit, emānat, &c. Vid. *next word*.

EMANATE, effluere: emanare: profluere (*flow forth*): diffluere (*flow forth on all sides*). ‖ *Arise from a source*, emanare (e. g., nostra male istinc emanant, *Cic.*): oriri: exoriri: nasci: gigni. Vid. ARISE.

EMANCIPATE, liberare; *from any thing*, re *or* a re; in libertatem vindicare aliquem; libertatem largiri alicui (*Cic.*); *one's self*, se vindicare in libertatem [vid. TO FREE]: ☞ emancipare *was the legal act of a Roman father.* ‖ IMPROPR. *To emancipate from prejudice, error, fear*, &c., liberare aliquem aliquâ re; eximere *or* evellere aliquid alicui; extrahere aliquid ex animo alicujus; levare aliquem aliquâ re; *to emancipate a man from fear*, metum alicui tollere, abstergēre; metu aliquem liberare (*Cic.*); metu aliquem levare (*Liv.*): *from idle fears*, inanem timorem dejicere alicui: *from error*, errorem alicui eripere, extrahere, extorquēre; aliquem ab errore avellere; *one's self from any thing*, se exsolvere aliquâ re; se expedire ab aliquâ re (e. g., *from business*); dejicere, depellere aliquid (*to drive away*; e. g., *fear, an error*, &c.). Vid. TO FREE.

EMANCIPATION, liberatio (*act of freeing*): vacatio alicujus rei *or* a re (*the being exempt from services*): depulsio servitutis (*Cic.*).

EMASCULATE. Vid. CASTRATE.

EMBALM, pollingere; arte medicare; condire. *To embalm a body*, corpus odoribus differtum condire.

EMBALMING, pollinctura [*so G.; but Freund does not mention the existence of such a word*], *but mostly circumlocution by verbs.*

EMBANK, moles atque aggeres objicere alicui rei; munire aliquid molibus; coercēre aliquid aggere, mole: *a river*, amnem defluentem molibus coercēre.

EMBANKMENT, agger: aggeratio: moles (*the stones or other materials, sunk into the water, as a base for the proper agger*). ☞ *If the embankment was a road*, agger *is not found without* viæ (*Virg., Tac.*) *in classical Latin. Embankments over a marsh*, &c., pontes longi (*Tac., Ann.*, 1, 63, 3). *Embankment to inclose a pond*, margo. *To make an embankment*, molem, *or* aggerem, *or* molem et aggerem exstruere; molem *or* aggerem jacēre.

EMBAR. Vid. 1, SHUT UP; 2, PROHIBIT.

EMBARGO, *navium retentio. *To lay an embargo on ships*, naves retinēre.

EMBARK, TRANS., imponere in navem (naves), *or* (*of an army*) in classem (☞ imponere navi, *poetical*). ‖ FIG. *To embark persons in an undertaking*, implicare *or* impedire aliquem aliquâ re: illaqueare aliquâ re (*all; get them involved in*). ‖ INTR., conscendere, *with or without* navem. *To embark for Sicily*, in Siciliam conscendere, *or* navi (navibus) proficisci: *to embark in fair weather*, bonâ et certâ tempestate conscendere. ‖ FIG. *To embark in an undertaking*, &c., descendere ad *or* in aliquid (e. g., *in a contest*, in certamen; *in a cause*, ad causam); se demittere in aliquid (e. g., in causam); subire aliquid; ingredi aliquid *or* in aliquid; aggredi aliquid *or* ad aliquid; implicari *or* se impedire aliquâ re (*involve one's self in*); se immiscēre alicui rei (*meddle with*); committere se alicui rei *or* in aliquid (*venture on*). *To have embarked in a war*, bello implicitum, illigatum, *or* occupatum esse. *To embark in a war*, bellum committere (*to commence, Liv.*).

EMBARKATION, conscensio in navem *or* naves (*Cic.*), *or circumlocution by verbs. After the embarkation of the army*, exercitu in naves imposito: *after the embarkation of the cavalry*, equitibus in naves impositis (*Cæs.*).

EMBARRASS. ‖ *Throw into confusion*, implicare (*properly and figuratively*): turbare: perturbare: conturbare (perturbare, conturbare *also* = *to alarm, confound*): miscēre: permiscēre: confundere: aliquem differre (*to confuse any body, so that he does not know what to say*; vid. *Ruhnk., Ter. Andr.*, 2, 4, 5): aliquem in angustias adducere (*put him in a strait*). *To embarrass any body's plans*, rationes alicui conturbare; *a man by uncertain answers*, aliquem incertis responsis implicare; *persons' minds*, animos implicare *or* confundere. *To be embarrassed*, mente turbari: memoriâ turbari *or* memoria alicujus confunditur (*if from want of recollection*). [Vid. EMBARRASSED.] ‖ *Hinder; render the execution of any thing difficult*, impedire aliquem *or* aliquid; *in any matter*, ab aliquâ re, *or only* aliquâ re (*not* in aliquâ re): impedimento esse alicui (alicui rei); *in any matter*, ad aliquid (*not* in aliquâ re): impedimentum afferre alicui rei faciendæ (*all general terms*): obstare, *or* officere alicui, *or* alicui rei alicujus (obstare, *simply to be an obstacle in the way*; officere = *to interpose an obstacle purposely*): retardare aliquem; *in any thing*, ad aliquid faciendum; ab aliquâ re faciendâ; in aliquâ re (e. g., ad aliquid fruendum; a scribendo): interpellare aliquem (in

aliquâ re; *to hinder him from the free exercise of any thing*).

EMBARRASSED, turbatus: conturbatus: perturbatus (*brought into disorder*; conturbatus *and* perturbatus *also* = *confounded, alarmed*): confusus (*also* = *confounded*). Jn. conturbatus et confusus: impeditus (*entangled*): perplexus (*perplexed, obscure*). *I am embarrassed*, sum animo conturbato et incerto. *An embarrassed look*, os confusum: *an embarrassed speech*, oratio confusa: sermo perplexus. *Embarrassed circumstances*, implicatio rei familiaris (*Cic.*): res familiaris affecta, perturbata: res minus secundæ. *In his very embarrassed circumstances*, in extremis rebus suis: *my circumstances are embarrassed*, res meæ sunt minus secundæ.

EMBARRASSMENT. ‖ *Perplexity*, &c., implicatio (*figuratively*; e. g., rei familiaris, *Cic.*): perturbatio (*destruction of the proper order of any thing; also confusion of mind*): mens turbata (*embarrassment of mind*): dubitatio (*doubt*): os confusum (*embarrassed look*). *Embarrassments* (= *embarrassed circumstances*), implicatio rei familiaris; res familiaris affecta *or* perturbata: *on account of his embarrassments*, propter implicationem rei familiaris (*Cic.*). *I know not how to escape from my embarrassment*, nescio, quomodo me expediam (ex re). ‖ *Hinderance*, impedimentum: interpellatio: mora: difficultas. Synon. *in* Hinderance, *v.*

EMBASE, corrumpere: depravare: deterius facere: in pejus mutare.

EMBASSADOR, } Vid. Ambassa-
EMBASSADRESS. } dor, Ambassadress.

EMBASSY, legatio (*also* = *collective body*; e. g., legatio Romam venit): legationis munus. *To undertake an embassy*, legationem suscipere *or* obire: *to refuse an embassy*, legationis munus recusare: *to be employed in important embassies*, legationes, quæ sunt illustriores, per aliquem administrantur: *to send an embassy to any body*, legationem mittere ad aliquem (*or* legatum mittere, *or* mittere, qui, &c., *with subjunctive*): *to send any body on an embassy to any body about a subject*, aliquem legatum mittere, *or* legare, ad aliquem de re.

EMBATTLE, aciem instruere, instituere; copias *or* exercitum instruere. Intr., ordinatos *or* instructos consistere: armatos in acie stare; instructos stare.

EMBELLISH, ornare: exornare: adornare: decorare: distinguere. Jn. distinguere et adornare [Syn. *in* Adorn]: decori *or* ornamento esse: decus afferre alicui *or* alicui rei. *To embellish with words*, aliquid verbis adornare *or* oratione exornare.

EMBELLISHMENT, decus: ornamentum: lumen: insigne [Syn. *in* Ornament]. Jn. insigne atque ornamentum. *The embellishments of temples*, decora et ornamenta fanorum.

EMBER-DAYS, * sancti *or* solemnes dies inaugurandorum sacerdotum.

EMBERS, cinis (cineres): favilla. Syn. *in* Ashes.

EMBEZZLE, avertere (e. g., pecuniam, *turn it aside, so that it does not reach its destination*): intervertere: intervertere ad sesequе transferre (*appropriate what was intended for another*, donum, hereditatem): supprimere: retinēre et supprimere (*not to deliver up what was intrusted to one*; pecuniam): depeculari (☞ *only once post-classical, in Florus*): aliquem circumducere *or* circumvertere argento (*general term for tricking any body out of his money*): to embezzle *public money*, pecuniam publicam avertere; peculatum facere.

EMBEZZLEMENT, argenti circumductio (*general term for cheating in money matters, Plaut.*): peculatus publicus (*embezzlement of public money*): suppressio judicialis (*of money paid into court*). *Or by circumlocution with* pecuniam avertere.

EMBITTER, exacerbare.

EMBLAZON, * insignia gentilicia exprimere *or* explicare. ‖ *Adorn in gay colors*, ornare: exornare. ‖ *Extol*, buccinatorem esse alicujus rei: prædicare. Vid. Extol, Praise.

EMBLAZONRY, insignia gentilicia.

EMBLEM. ‖ *Portion of inlaid work*, emblēma, *n.* (*Varr.*). ‖ *Symbol*, symbolum (*may perhaps be justified by Gell.*, 4, 11, *who has* symbolice): imago: signum.

EMBLEMATIC, } symbolicus (*may*
EMBLEMATICAL, } *be justified by the adverb* symbolice, *Gell.*, 4, 11). *Or by circumlocution*, quod similitudinis causâ ex aliâ re transfertur (*Cic.*). [Vid. Symbolical.] *To be emblematical of any thing*, * aliquid symbolice referre.

EMBLEMATICALLY, symbolice (*Gellius*): operte atque symbolice.

EMBOSS, cælare (*hammer figures in whole or half relief*; argentum): *embossed work*, opus cælatum. ‖ *Inclose in any thing* (*especially armor*), tegere: obtegere, protegere: contegere. ‖ *Hunt hard*; vid. Hunt.

EMBOSSMENT, eminentia: prominentia. ‖ *Embossed work*, opus cælatum.

EMBOTTLE. Vid. Bottle, *v.*

EMBOWEL, eviscerare (*Quint.*): exenterare (e. g., *a hare*, leporem, *Just.*).

EMBRACE, amplecti (*as a sign of calm affection and protection, often with only one arm; hence, figuratively, to lay hold of something; opposed to slighting and disdaining*): complecti (*to clasp in one's arms, as a sign of passionate love; figuratively, to take fully in one's grasp; opposed to half and superficial possession, Dōd.*): amplexari (*stronger than* amplecti). *To embrace any body in a most friendly manner*, aliquem amicissime amplecti *or* complecti; *lovingly*, aliquem caritate *or* amanter complecti. *To embrace virtue*, amplecti virtutem; *any body's knees*, amplecti alicujus genua; *an altar*, aram amplecti *or* amplexari: *to embrace each other*, inter se complecti: *we embraced each other*, inter nos complexi sumus. ‖ *Encircle*, complecti (e. g., spatium munitionibus): amplecti (e. g., quantum munimento amplecteretur loci, *Livy*): circumplecti. ‖ *Contain within itself*, complecti, comprehendere (*of local or mental comprehension*): pertinēre per *or* ad aliquid (*extend to*): capere aliquid, capacem esse alicujus rei (*to be able to contain in one's mind*): *to embrace in one's mind*, animo *or* mente complecti; *in one's memory*, memoriā comprehendere *or* complecti: *all the countries which a kingdom embraces*, omnes terræ, per quas regnum pertinet: *to embrace the history of* 700 *years in a single volume*, memoriam annorum septingentorum uno libro comprehendere. Fig. *To embrace an opportunity*, opportunitate *or* occasione uti: occasionem arripere; *very eagerly*, occasionem avidissime amplecti: *to embrace every opportunity*, arripere facultatem aliquid faciendi, quæcunque detur: *not to embrace the opportunity*, occasioni deesse; occasionem amittere, prætermittere, dimittere. *To embrace any body's party*, ad alicujus partes transire: aliquem sequi: facere cum aliquo: accedere alicui (*Tac.*; civitates, quæ Othoni accesserant). *To embrace a resolution*, consilium capere *or* inire (faciendi aliquid; *or with* ut *and infinitive, or* de aliquâ re). *To embrace an opinion*, sententiæ assentiri, sententiam accipere; *any body's opinion*, alicujus sententiam assensione comprobarē (*to approve of it*); alicujus sententiam sequi (*to follow it*); ad alicujus sententiam accedere. *To induce, persuade*, &c., *a man to embrace an opinion*, aliquem in opinionem *or* sententiam adducere; aliquem ad sententiam perducere, traducere. *To embrace the terms*, accedere ad conditiones (*Cic.*): *to embrace means*, viam *or* rationem inire, capere, *or* sequi.

EMBRACE, amplexus: complexus. Syn. *in* Embrace, *v.*

EMBRACEMENT, amplexus: complexus. [Syn. *in* Embrace, *v.*] ‖ *Circuit* (vid.), ambitus.

EMBRAVE. Vid. Embellish.

EMBROCATE, fovēre (*general term, Cels.*): fomentare (*Cæl. Aurel.*): infricare (*to rub in*; fuliginem ulceri). Jn. infricare atque oblinere (*Col.*): fomenta adhibēre, admovēre.

EMBROCATION. ‖ *The act of fomenting*, fotus (*Pliny*): fomentatio (*Ulp.*). ‖ *Liquor with which the part is rubbed*, fomentum (*Cels.*): *warm embrocations*, fomenta calida. *To use embrocations in a disease*, fomenta alicui morbo adhibēre (*Col.*); admovēre (*Cels.*).

EMBROIDER, pingere acu; *also* pingere *only*; *transitively and intransitively* (*Virg., Æn.*, 9, 582; *comp. Plin.*, 8, 48, 74, § 195): acu facere (*general term for making with the needle*): *to embroider with gold*, auro aliquid distinguere: *an embroidered garment*, vestis picta: *a garment embroidered with gold*, vestis auro distincta *or* intexta: *a costly embroidered coverlet*, stragulum magnificis operibus pictum.

EMBROIDERER, artis acu pingendi perita (*or* peritus): mulier acu pingens. *Among the Romans also* plumarius (*Vitr., imitating feathers*).

EMBROIDERY. ‖ *The art*, ars acu pingendi: plumariorum textrina (*Vitr.*, 6, 4, *extr.*). *The Phrygians invented the art of embroidery*, Phryges acu facere vestes invenerunt. ‖ *Embroidered work*, opus acu pictum *or* factum (*general terms*): opus Phrygionium (*as invented by the Phrygians*; vid. *Ruhnken Sen., Benef.*, 1, 3, 7): pictura acu facta (*if a picture; after Cic., Verr.*, 4, 1, 1, pictura textilis).

EMBROIL, implicare *or* impedire (aliquâ re): illaqueare aliquâ re (*involve in any thing*): conturbare: perturbare (*throw into confusion*): quassare: conquassare (*shake*): lacerare: dilacerare (*tear to pieces*). *To embroil in a war*, bello implicare; *in a lawsuit*, lite implicare: *to be embroiled in a war*, bello implicitum *or* illigatum esse: *to embroil a state*, civitatem perturbare; rempublicam labefactare, conturbare, quassare, dilacerare. Vid. Perplex, Entangle.

EMBROILMENT, labefactio: perturbatio: turbæ (*confusion*): implicatio (alicujus rei).

EMBRYO, * fetus immaturus: præseminatio (*Vitr.*, 2, 9, 1). ‖ Impropr., semen (*seed*): igniculi (*sparks*). *To crush any thing in embryo*, aliquid primo tempore opprimere et exstinguere.

EMENDABLE, *circumlocution by* corrigi *or* emendari posse.

EMENDATION, correctio: emendatio. Jn. correctio et emendatio. Syn. *in* To Correct.

EMERALD, smaragdus: *of emerald*, smaragdinus.

EMERGE, emergere se *or* emergi; *also* emergere, *intransitively*; ex loco (emergere *also of stars*; *opposed to* occidere): *to emerge from the water*, e flumine (undis, &c.) emergi (flumine emersus, *and* ex flumine emersit, *both Cic.*; profundā emersus palude, *Liv.*). ‖ Impropr., emergi *or* se emergere: exsistere (*stand forth*; *especially of eminent men*): *to emerge from darkness into light* (*come forth publicly*), procedere in solem ex umbraculis: *to emerge from misfortune*, emergere se ex malis (*Ter., Nep.*); *from slavery*, e servitutis fluctibus emergere (*Cic.*)

EMERGENCE, i. e., *act of emerging*, emersus, ūs (e. g., fluminis, *Plin.*; caniculæ, *Plin.*).

EMERGENCY (*case of sudden necessity*, &c.), casus subitus: subita necessitas: casus ultimus (*case of extreme necessity*). *In a case of emergency*, si opus *or* usus fuerit: si usus veniat: si quis usus venerit. *To reserve any thing for cases of emergency*, ad ultimos casus aliquid servare; ad subitos casus aliquid recondere.

EMERGENT, emergens, tis (*of a star*; e. g., caniculæ, *Plin.*).

EMERY, * smyris (*technical term*): * terra tripolitana (*technical term*).

EMETIC, vomitorium (*Plin.*): medicamentum vomificum (*Cæl. Aurel.*). Obs., emetica (ἐμετική) *is a conjectural reading of Schütz's in Cæl. ap. Cic., Ep. Fam.*, 8, 1,

extr., emeticam facere *for* embeneticam facere; *but in his Lex. Cic. he prefers* empeneticam facere: *it occurs of some mode of exciting hunger. To give any body an emetic*, aliquem vomere cogere. *Tartar emetic*, * tartarus emeticus. *Emetic powder*, * pulvis emeticus.

EMIGRATE, migrare: domicilium (*or, of many*, domicilia) mutare. ☞ *Not* emigrare, demigrare *without any addition of the place to or from which.*

EMIGRATION, migratio: demigratio: domicilii mutatio (emigratio *very late*).

EMINENCE, excelsitas: amplitudo: sublimitas (*literally and figuratively*): clivus: collis; tumulus [Syn. *in* Hill]. ‖ *High rank, pre-eminence*, præstantia: excellentia, &c. *To attain to great eminence*, summam gloriam consequi: laudem sibi parĕre *or* colligere, &c. *To have reached very great eminence*, in summo esse fastigio (*Nep.*). ‖ *By way of eminence* ("*par excellence*"), per *or* propter excellentiam: præcipue (per eminentiam, *in Ulp.*).

EMINENT. ‖ *High*, altus: elatus: celsus: excelsus: sublimis: editus [Syn. *in* High]. ‖ *Distinguished*, insignis: præstans: clarus: nobilis: egregius: excellens: præcellens: eximius [Syn. *in* Distinguished]. *An eminent physician*, medicus arte insignis: *an eminent man*, vir spectatissimus, amplissimus. *Very eminent*, illustri laude celebratus; claritate præstans; *for learning*, nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ: *to become eminent*, nominis famam adipisci; gloriam consequi *or* assequi; in claritudinem pervenire; *for any thing*, illustrari aliquâ re; clarum fieri re *or* ex re. *More under* Celebrated.

EMINENTLY, eminens: excellens: præclarus: præstans (*involving a mere acknowledgment of superiority*): egregius (*with an expression of enthusiasm*): eximius (*with an expression of admiration*). *These adjectives, &c., relate altogether to good qualities, and can be connected with vices and faults only in irony:* insignis: singularis: unicus (*indifferent; serving as well to heighten blame as praise*). *To be eminent*, eminēre: conspici: conspicuum esse; *in any thing*, aliquâ re præstare (*above any body*, aliquem *or* alicui); aliquâ re excellere, præcellere (*above any body*, alicui). *To be eminent for any thing*, aliquâ re excellere inter *or* super omnes; aliquâ re præstare omnibus. Vid. to Excel.

EMIR, phylarchus Arăbum (*Cic. ad Fam.*, 1, 2).

EMISSARY. ‖ *Person sent on a mission*, legatus: missus. ‖ *Spy*, explorator: speculator: emissarius: excursor [Syn. *in* Spy]. Jn. excursor et emissarius. *An emissary of this man's*, istius excursor et emissarius (*Cic.*).

EMISSION, emissio (*Cic.*).

EMIT, emittere (e. g., fulmina, tela).

EMMET, formīca. Vid. Ant.

EMMEW. Vid. Coop up.

EMMOVE. Vid. Excite.

EMOLLIENTS, malagmata (*medical technical term*).

EMOLUMENT, emolumentum: quæstus: lucrum: compendium: fructus [Syn. *in* Advantage]. Jn. quæstus et lucrum; quæstus et commodum; lucrum et emolumentum; fructus et emolumentum; quæstus et compendium; quæstus prædæque. *To have an eye to his own emolument in any thing*, aliquid ad suum fructum referre. *For the sake of emolument*, lucri *or* quæstûs causâ (e. g., gerere rem): *with a view to his own emolument*, sui quæstûs et commodi causâ. *A trifling emolument*, lucellum: *to be a source of emolument to any body*, quæstui esse alicui. *More under* Gain.

EMOTION, animi motus, commotio, permotio (*any emotion of the mind; the last Cic., Acad.*, 2, 44, 135): animi concitatio, perturbatio (*a vehement emotion*): animi ardor, impetus (*excited vehemence; also in speaking*): vis: vis atque incitatio: impetus: cursus incitatior (*opposed to* moderata ingressio: *expression of emotion in a speech*): ☞ (animi) affectus *in the best prose is only "state of mind;" but in Quint.* = πάθος; animi affectio = *a* (*generally temporary*) *state of mind. For the purpose of exciting emotion*, permotionis causâ (*Cic.*): *to be carried away by a violent emotion*, commoveri magnâ animi perturbatione: *to kindle emotions*, animi motus inflammare (*opposed to* exstinguere): *to restrain vehement emotions*, animi motus turbatos cohibēre: *to be laboring under emotion*, inflammari; incendi; efferri; incitari; effert me quidam animi motus: *to excite emotion*, incitare, incendere, inflammare. *To speak with emotion*, * cum impetu or vehementius dicere; oratio alicujus incitatius fertur: *to speak without any emotion*, summisse dicere. *Without emotion*, lente; placide; sedato animo. *Full of emotion*, animo commotus: incitatus: fervidus. *To utter any thing with great emotion and vehement action*, pronunciare aliquid ardenti motu gestuque.

EMPALE. ‖ *Put to death by fixing on a stake*, &c., adigere stipitem per medium aliquem *or* per medium hominem (*Sen. Ep.*, 14, 4). ‖ *Surround with pales*, * sepire *or* circumsepire palis, *or* (*if for the purpose of fortifying*) * munire, *or* firmare palis (vallis): induere vallis. ‖ *Enclose*, vid.

EMPALEMENT, *circumlocution by verbs under* Empale.

EMPANNEL, *v.*, citare. *To empannel a jury*, ad aliquid sumere judices ex turbâ selectorum.

EMPANNEL, *s.* Vid. Pannel.

EMPARLANCE, interlocutio (*sentence partially deciding a cause while it is pending*): ampliatio (*adjournment*).

EMPASSION, *v.*, (animum) incendere, inflammare, incitare, commovēre. *Empassioned*, incitatus: fervidus: (animo) commōtus.

EMPHASIS, pondus: significatio: vis in dicendo: emphasis (*as technical term in Quintilian*).

EMPHATICAL, significans: gravis.

EMPHATICALLY, significanter: graviter: cum vi.

EMPHYTEUTIC, emphyteuticus (*Cod. Just.*)

EMPIERCE. Vid. Pierce.

EMPIRE, imperium: principatus. ☞ Imperium *is also "the realm subjected to an emperor's command," and, figuratively, "supreme control,"* as imperium judiciorum tenēre (*Cic.*). *To succeed to the empire*, summa imperii alicui defertur; aliquis ad principatum pervenit.

EMPIRIC, } empīricus (*Cic.*; ἐμπειρικός; *obtaining his knowledge of medicine from practice and experiments*): qui se ἐμπειρικὸν ab experientiâ nominat (*Cels., præf.; but some of these were* "non mediocres viri"). *To consider any thing a merely empiric art*, in usu tantum et experimentis aliquid ponere (*Cels.*); *to consider any thing more than a merely empiric art*, (nisi corporum rerumque ratione compertâ) non satis potentem usum esse proponere (*Cels.*). *An empiric*, empiricus (*sc.* medicus): pharmacopōla circumforaneus (*quack*).

EMPIRICALLY, usu tantum et experimentis.

EMPIRICISM, empīricē (*Plin.*, 39, 1, 4).

EMPLASTIC. Vid. Glutinous.

EMPLEAD. Vid. Indict.

EMPLOY, *v.*, uti aliquâ re: usurpare aliquid: adhibēre aliquid. [Syn. *in* Use.] *To employ any thing in any way*, adhibēre aliquid alicui rei *or* in re, *or* ad rem (*to use it for any definite purpose*): collocare in re: impendĕre in *or* ad aliquid: conferre ad aliquid (*of expending what belongs to us upon any object*). *To employ remedies*, adhibēre remedia morbis; *care, industry*, &c., *in any matter*, diligentiam adhibēre, industriam locare, studium collocare in re; *much thought and labor upon any thing*, magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad aliquid; *labor*, &c., *in vain*, operam frustra consumere; operam perdere, profundere ac perdere. *I have employed all my labor to no purpose*, oleum et operam perdidi (*Prov.*): *to employ one's self in any thing*, se dare alicui rei (e. g., historiæ): *to employ one's time in any pursuit*, tempus conterere *or* consumere in re: *to employ one's time well*, tempus bene locare *or* collocare; *unprofitably*, tempus frustra conterere: *to employ a physician*, medico uti *or* medicum adhibēre (*sc.* morbo): *to employ a word*, verbo uti (☞ *not* verbum usurpare *or* adhibēre): *employ a word correctly*, verbum opportune proprieque collocare: *to employ a word in such a sense*, subjicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo aliquid significare, declarare; *in a rare sense*, verbum doctiuscule ponere. *Cicero employs the word in the opposite meaning*, contra valet, quum Cicero dicit, &c. *To employ one's money*, pecuniam occupare; *in any way*, in aliquâ re (e. g., in pecore; *but* fenore *without* in). *To employ any body for any purpose*, alicujus operâ uti ad aliquid *or* in re; aliquo adjutore uti in re; uti in re: *to employ laborers*, homines in operas mittere: conducĕre operas (*to hire them*): *to employ* (= *hire*) *any body to do any thing*, conducere aliquem ad rem faciendam. *To be employed about any thing*, in aliquâ re versari (*later writers*, circa aliquam rem versari); in re occupatum esse; intentum esse alicui rei; aliquid mihi est in manibus.

EMPLOY, } ‖ *As thing*, res:

EMPLOYMENT. } opus: negotium: occupatio: ministerium: studium. [Syn. *in* Business.] *To receive an employment*, muneri præponi *or* præfici: *to have received an employment*, muneri præpositum esse *or* præesse: *to be out of employment*, a nullo conductum esse (*to have been hired by nobody*). ‖ *Act of employing*, usus (*the circumstance of using*): usurpatio (*act of using on a particular occasion*). *The frequent employment*, frequens usus (alicujus rei). *The employment of a word; circumlocution by verbs under* "Employ (*a word*)," *for* positio dictionis *is not Latin.*

EMPLOYER, *by circumlocution*, qui utitur aliquâ re; qui usurpat, adhibet aliquid [Syn. *in* Use]: qui conducit operas, *or* homines in operas mittit (*an employer of laborers*).

EMPOISON, veneno imbuere (*Sall.*): (= *to kill by poison*) veneno necare, tollere, interimere, intercipere. Vid. Poison.

EMPOISONER. Vid. Poisoner.

EMPOISONMENT. Vid. Poisoning.

EMPORETIC, emporēticus (ἐμπορητικός; e. g., emporetica charta, *for packing*).

EMPORIUM, empōrium (ἐμπόριον; *place for the sale of wholesale commodities brought by sea; properly, only a part of the town*; apud emporium atque in macello, *Plaut.*): commercium (*a town where there is a great deal of trade or commerce, especially in the way of barter*; e. g., commercia peragrare): oppidum (ubi est) forum rerum venalium (*Sall.*): forum: oppidum nundinarium (*market-town*): *a much-frequented emporium*, emporium frequens: urbs emporio florentissima: oppidum, in quo omnis negotiatio convenit: *the most celebrated emporium of a kingdom*, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum.

EMPOVERISH, alicujus facultates (*or* opes) exhaurire; egestatem alicui afferre; ad inopiam aliquem redigere; ad mendicitatem aliquem detrudere. ‖ Fig. *To empoverish land*, emaciare (e. g., agrum, vineam, *Col.*): solum nimiâ ubertate defatigare (*by letting it bear too much.* Vid. "*Empoverished*"): *a country*, (sumtibus) exhaurire: exinanire: expilare (*to plunder it*). *A country empoverished by war*, regio bello attrita (*Tac.*). *To empoverish a language*, * linguam pauperem facere (*after Quint.*, non adeo pauperem natura eloquentiam fecit; * linguam verborum inopem facere: *to empoverish a vine by allowing too many shoots to grow*, vitem pluribus flagellis emaciare (*Col.*). ‖ *Empoverished* (*of land*), effetus: defatigatus et effetus; (*of a country's resources*) enectus, exhaustus.

EMPOVERISHMENT, *circumlocution by* ad inopiam (paupertatem, egestatem) redigi. ‖ Fig., extenuatio (*the lessening in extent or intensity*). *Circumlocution by* emaciare *and the other verbs under* Empoverish.

EMPOWER, alicui copiam dare, *or* potestatem facere; *to do a thing*, alicujus rei

faciendæ *or* aliquid faciendi; alicui alicujus rei faciendæ licentiam dare *or* permittere: *to empower any body to act exactly according to his own judgment in any matter*, liberum alicujus rei arbitrium alicui permittere (*Liv.*, 32, 37). *To be empowered to do any thing*, potestatem alicujus rei, *or* aliquid faciendi habēre; *jus, potestatem aliquid faciendi habēre (*the latter, if the power is one of right*).

EMPRESS, *imperatrix: *Augusta (*reigning empress*): uxor imperatoria (*as emperor's wife, Tac.*).

EMPRISE. Vid. UNDERTAKING.

EMPTINESS, inane: vacuitas: vacuum [SYN. *in* EMPTY]: vanitas (*improperly, the emptiness of a thing; then, also, the superficial, empty character of a person's mind*): inanitas (*empty space, Cic.; then, also, what is useless*, &c.; e. g., inanitatem omnem et errorem circumcīdere, *Cic.*).

EMPTION, emptio. Vid. PURCHASE.

EMPTY, *v.*, exinanire (*to empty any thing, so that nothing remains in it; as Just.*, lupa, amissis catulis, distenta ubera exinanire cupiens, 43, 2, 5; *then like "clear out" = plunder*, domos, *Cic.*; reges atque omnes gentes, *Cic.*): nudum atque inanem reddere (*clear out, plunder*; domum ejus exornatam atque instructam reddiderat nudam atque inanem, *Cic.*): vacuare: evacuare: vacuum facere (*to empty, especially with a view to fill it again*; e. g., *a cask; the last two also of removing from or clearing out a dwelling, that a new occupant may come in*): exonerare (*to empty of a load*; e. g., *a ship, the bowels*): exhaurire (*to drain*; e. g., poculum; *then, also, to plunder*, e. g., *the treasury*): exsiccare (*to drain dry*; e. g., lagenas): everrere et extergēre (*to sweep clean*; i. e., *rob of all it contained*; fanum, &c.): expilare (*plunder*, e. g., *the treasury*): inanem relinquere (*to leave it empty, so that nothing can come into or on it*): vacuum relinquere (*to leave it empty, so that something can take the vacant place*; e. g., tabellam, *so that something more may be written on it*): deplēre (*to empty, to draw off*; e. g., oleum bis in die depleto, *Cat.*). || *To empty itself*, se effundere; effundi: *to empty itself into the sea*, in mare effundi *or* se effundere; in mare fluere, influere (*Cic.*), decurrere (*Liv.*); deferri (*Plin.*), evadere (*Curt.*): evolvor (*if it rolls a large body of water*; e. g., Danubius vastis sex fluminibus, *Plin.*).

EMPTY, inanis (*empty; opposed to* plenus et instructus; *either indifferently or with blame*): vacuus (*unoccupied; hence free, &c., mostly with praise; but also euphemistically, for being deprived of some advantage before possessed by the thing in question, or which one should have expected to find it in possession of; opposed to* occupatus, obsessus. *Död. says* inanis = *what ought to be already full*; vacuus = *what may still be filled*). JN. nudus atque inanis: vacuus atque nudus: purus (*left in its natural state without ornament, &c.; also without cultivation*, &c., *Varr.*). *Empty of any thing*, nudus aliquâ re *and* ab aliquâ re. *An empty house*, domus inanis (*in which there is nothing*); domus vacua (*unoccupied*). *An empty* (*sheet of*) *paper*, tabella (*or* charta) inanis (*on which nothing is written*); tabella (*or* charta) vacua (*on which nothing, indeed, is written at present, but which still is to be or may be filled*). *An empty space, spot*, &c., locus inanis *or* inanis atque nudus (*general term*); locus vacuus (*either with praise, as free, not blocked up; or with blame, euphemistically, as having lost what it before had*; e. g., vacuus arboribus); locus purus (*Varr., not cultivated*). *An empty seat* (*on a bench*), locus vacuus subsellii: *an empty place or corner in a store-room*, locus vacuus cellæ (*from which what before stood there has been removed*). *An empty nest*, nidus inanis (*in which there is nothing*); nidus vacuus (*from which the eggs or young birds have been taken: thus, the mother-bird, whose nest has been robbed in her absence, finds it* vacuus). *An empty street*, via occursu hominum vacua. *To come with empty hands*, sine munere venire (i. e., *without a present*): *to come back empty*, inanem redire, revertere. *To be or stand empty*, inanem esse; vacuum esse; vacare (e. g., tota domus superior vacat); *of any thing*, vacare, vacuum esse (ab) aliquâ re: *to leave empty*, vacuum relinquere. || *To make empty* [vid. TO EMPTY]. || IMPROPR., inanis (*empty, unsubstantial; of things*): vanus (*unsubstantial, without solid grounds; of things; also of men, empty, superficial*; e. g., vana ingenia, *Sall.*). *Empty words*, verba inania: voces inanes: sermo vanus: inanis verborum sonitus. *An empty name*, nomen inane. *Without truth, friendship is but an empty name*, sine veritate nomen amicitiæ valēre non potest. *Empty compliments*, verba inania *or* mera: *these are empty compliments*, verba istæc sunt. *Empty show*, pompa, *from context* (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 72, 294; *Sen., De Ben.*, 2, 13, 2). || *Empty-handed*, inanis (*bringing nothing*; cum tui ad me inanes veniant, ad te cum epistolis revertantur, *Cic.*): immunis (*without a present, Hor. Ep.*, 1, 14, 33).

EMPURPLE, purpuram tingere (*to dye purple*): purpureum efficere colōrem: purpurare (*Fur. ap. Gell.*, 18, 11, *extr.*, undas, *to make of a dark purple color*). *Empurpled*, purpuratus, *or adjective*, purpureus.

EMPYREAL, igneus (*fiery*): ætherius *or* æthereus (*ethereal*).

EMPYREAN, cœlum (*general term for heaven*): *cœlum stelliferum, ardens: ignifer æther (*Lucr.*): igneæ arces (*Hor.*): ætherea domus (*Hor.*): *cœlum altissimum ætheream que (*after Cic., De Nat., D.*, 2, 24).

EMULATE, æmulari (aliquem, *in a good sense*; alicui, *in a bad sense, Spalding, Reisig.*). Vid. RIVAL.

EMULATION, æmulatio. *The stimulus of emulation*, æmulationis stimuli (*Plin. Ep.*, 3, 9, 20). *Compare* ENVY, RIVALRY.

EMULATIVE, æmulus (*with dative, and, as substantive, with genitive*).

EMULATOR, æmulator: æmulus (alicui, *or, as substantive*, alicujus).

EMULATRESS, æmula (alicui, *or, as substantive*, alicujus): æmulatrix (*late, Cassiod.*).

EMULOUS. Vid. EMULATIVE.

EMULOUSLY, certatim: æmulanter (*late, Tertul.*).

EMULOUSNESS. Vid. EMULATION.

EMULSION, pulo olearis (*Cæl. Aur.*): *potio olearis: potio refrigeratrix (*any cooling drink, aft. Plin.*, 19, 8, 38). *Almond emulsion*, *lac amygdalinum: *emulsum (*as technical term, Kraus.*).

ENABLE, alicui facultatem dare aliquid faciendi: alicui copiam dare, *or* potestatem facere aliquid faciendi (*to empower*).

ENACT, sancire (*absolute, or with* ut, ne, quominus; Solon de eo nihil sanxit, quod antea commissum non erat, *Cic.*): legem ferre; *about any thing*, legem ferre, *or* ferre *only*, de re: sancire *or* scisсere legem (*of the Roman people accepting and passing a law*): legem condere, scribere, conscribere (*to draw up a law*): *to enact a law about any thing*, legem jubēre *or* sciscere de re (*of the Roman people*); legem *or* lege sancire de re (*of the Senate and people*). *To enact (a law) that*, &c., ferre legem, ut (*or* ne); sciscere *or* jubēre, ut (*or* ne, *of the people*); legem alicui constituere, ut *or* ne (*if enacted for another nation*). *The law is enacted*, lex valet: perfertur (*is carried through*). *To enact laws for a nation*, leges dare, constituere civitati (dare, *especially of a sovereign; but* legem dare, constituere, facere, *absolutely, in the sense of giving or drawing up a law, is not Latin*): leges alicui (populo, civitati) imponere (*to impose them tyrannically*). || *Act a play*, agere: *to enact the part of any body*, aliquem *or* partes (alicujus) agere; personam alicujus tueri.

ENACTMENT, sanctio (*enacting; enacting clause of a law:* legum sanctionem pœnamque recitare): lex (*law*).

ENACTOR, qui sancit aliquid; *of a law*, legis lator, auctor, inventor, conditor, scriptor. SYN. *in* LAWGIVER.

ENALLAGE, enallăge (*Gramm.*).

ENAMEL, *vitrum metallicum; (*as work*) opus vitri metallici. *Enamel of the teeth*, *crusta dentium.

ENAMEL, *v.*, *vitrum metallicum inducere alicui rei, *or* inductorium facere (*general term for "overlaying," Plin., Val.*, 1).

ENAMELLER, *by circumlocution*, *qui vitrum metallicum rebus inducit. *A dialplate enameller*, *qui orbes numeris circumscriptos facit, &c., *or* *orbium numeris circumscriptorum artifex.

ENAMORED, TO BE, amore captum esse; *of any body*, alicujus amore captum esse; aliquem amare; aliquem amore complecti; amorem erga aliquem habēre; aliquem in amore habere: *of one's self*, se amare.

ENAMORED, amore captus *or* incensus. *Desperately enamored*, perdite amans.

ENCAGE, in caveam includere. Vid. CAGE, *v.*

ENCAMP, considēre (*to halt on one's march*): castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere. *To encamp in the immediate neighborhood of the enemy*, castra sua pæne hostium castris jungere; castra castris hostium conferre: *to encamp in a favorable situation*, castra loco idoneo facere.

ENCAMPMENT, castra (*camp*): locus castrorum (*place for a camp*). *To choose a place for an encampment*, locum castris idoneum deligere; locum castris capere.

ENCAUSTIC, encausticus: encaustus (*Plin.*). *To paint an encaustic painting, or to practice encaustic painting*, encausto pingere; ceris pingere ac picturam inurere (*both Plin.: this was done with the cestrum in wax and on ivory*): resolutis igni ceris penicillo uti (*a mode first applied to ships, but afterward extended to other things.* Vid. *Dict. of Antiqq.*, p. 704.

ENCAVE, abdere, condere, &c. *To encave one's self*, abdere se (in locum). Vid. HIDE.

ENCEINTE. Vid. PREGNANT.

ENCHAFE. Vid. CHAFE.

ENCHAIN. Vid. CHAIN, *v.*

ENCHANT, fascinare: effascinare: incantare (*late, Appul.*) [SYN. *in* BEWITCH] || IMPROPR., capere: rapere: delenire: permulcēre: mirâ *or* incredibili voluptate perfundere alicujus animum. Vid. BEWITCH.

ENCHANTED, incantatus (*Hor.*); præcantatus (*Petron.*). || *Delighted*; vid. *in* TO DELIGHT, *trans.*

ENCHANTER. Vid. CHARMER.

ENCHANTING. venustus; formâ *or* specie venustâ; gratus: amœnus (*the proper word of beautiful country, houses*, &c.): lepidus; suavissimus.

ENCHANTINGLY, pulchre: venuste: belle: eleganter: suaviter: egregie: præclare.

ENCHANTMENT, carmen: canticum (*the prescribed form*): cantio (*the uttered form, or utterance of the form*): fascinatio: effascinatio (*both of fascinating by the look and by words*): venenum (*prepared drugs*). *To repeat a formula of enchantment*, incantare carmen. *Enchantments*, veneficia et cantiones. *To bring it about as by enchantment, that*, &c., quodam quasi veneno perficere, ut, &c. || *Irresistible attractions*, lenocinia (*plural*): delenimenta (*plural*, omnibus delenimentis animum alicujus avertere atque alienare, *Liv.*, 30, 13).

ENCHANTRESS, maga: venefica: saga [SYN. *in* WITCH] IMPROPR., puella, cujus forma rapit (*after Propert.*, 2, 26, 44): pulchritudine, formâ, venustate insignis.

ENCHASE, aliquid circumdăre (*Cic.*), circumcludere (*Cæs.*), *or* includere (*Lucr.*); aliquâ re; *in gold*, aliquid includere auro (*Lucr.*); *in silver*, aliquid circumcludere argento (*Cæs.*); *gold in silver*, aurum argento circumdăre (*Cic.*); *a stone (in a ring)*, lapidem fundâ claudere (*Plin.*); *the edges with gold*, margines amplecti auro (*Plin.*).

ENCIRCLE. Vid. SURROUND.

ENCLOSE, claudere (*shut up*): concludere (*to shut quite up by surrounding with any thing; in any thing*, in re): includere (*in any thing*, in re: *seldom in the sense of "surrounding with"*): cingere (*surround with*): circumdăre (*throw round, surround*; aliquid alicui *and* aliquid ali-

quâ re; e. g., mœnia urbi, *or* urbem mœnibus). *To enclose with a hedge*, sepe cingere: sepire; *with a wall*, muro (muris) sepire; mœnibus cingere; *with works*, operibus complecti (e. g., *a hill*, collem); *with a rampart and ditch*, circumdăre *or* sepire vallo et fossâ: *the enemy*, hostem circumvenire: *the soul is enclosed in the body*, animus in corpore conclusus est; animus in corporis compagibus inclusus est: *to enclose a letter*, epistolam alteri jungere *or* adjungere, *or* cum alterâ conjungere; epistolam in eundem fasciculum addere (*to enclose it in the same packet*: ☞ *not* includere epistolam). *Have the goodness to forward the enclosed*, epistolam cum hâc conjunctam perferendam curabis: *to be enclosed by very high mountains*, altissimis montibus contineri: *to enclose* (*a passage*) *in brackets*, * uncis (☞ *not* uncinis) includere: *to be enclosed by armies*, exercitibus circumcludi (*Cic.*); claudi (*Nep.*). [Vid. SHUT UP, SURROUND.] *To enclose a town*, urbem obsidione claudere, in obsidione tenēre (*Nep.*); coronâ circumdăre; obsidēre (*Liv.*) Vid. BLOCKADE.

ENCLOSURE, septum: conseptum: locus septus: cohors *or* cors; *in MSS. also* chors (*hurdles for cattle, and a place fenced round with hurdles, &c., whether móvable or not*). ‖ *Act of enclosing*, inclusio (*act of shutting up*; e. g., hominis): conclusio (*blockade*). ‖ *What is enclosed in a letter or parcel*, quod epistolæ suæ junxerat, *or* adjunxerat aliquis; quod in eundem fasciculum additum est (vid. *Traj. ap. Plin. Ep.*, 10, 93, *in.*; *Cic., Att.*, 12, 53, *extr.*); epistola cum alterâ conjuncta, *or* alteri juncta (*letter enclosed in another*): epistola in eundem fasciculum addita. *I shall never write home without sending an enclosure for you*, neque domum unquam ad meos literas mittam, quin adjungam eas, quas tibi reddi velim.

ENCOMIAST, laudator: præco (*Antoninus uses* encomiographus *of one who pronounces a written eulogium*).

ENCOMIASTIC, laudativus ("est—unum genus [causarum], in quo laus ac vituperatio continetur, sed est appellatum a parte meliori laudativum. Idem alii demonstrativum vocant. Utrumque nomen ex Græco creditur fluxisse: nam ἐγκωμιαστικὸν aut ἐπιδεικτικὸν dicunt," *Quint.*, 3, 4, 19: ☞ laudatorius *very late, Fulg. Myth.*, 1, p. 19), *or by circumlocution with* prædicare; prædicatione ornare; laudibus efferre, &c.

ENCOMIUM, laudatio: præconium: laudes.

ENCOMPASS. Vid. ENCLOSE, SURROUND.

ENCORE *a person*, revocare aliquem (*to demand the repetition of a beautiful passage*).

ENCOUNTER, *s.* Vid. CONTEST, BATTLE, &c.

ENCOUNTER, *v.*, obviam ire (*to go to meet, in a hostile sense, or from courtesy*): occurrere, occursare (*to hasten to meet, whether in a friendly or hostile manner* = ἀπαντᾶν): resistere, obsistere (*withstand a person or thing*). *To encounter the enemy*, hostibus resistere; hosti se opponere. *To encounter a danger*, periculo obviam ire, se offerre, se opponere, se committere: *to encounter death*, morti se offerre, *or* se objicere: *to encounter death undismayed*, acriter se morti offerre; promte necem subire (*a violent death, Tac., Ann.*, 16, 10, 1); *with the utmost fortitude*, irrevocabili constantiâ ad mortem decurrere (*Plin. Ep.*, 3, 7, *in.*): *to encounter certain death*, haud dubiam in mortem vadere (*Virg.*); se in medios hostes ad perspicuam mortem injicere (*by the particular way of flinging one's self into the midst of the enemy*); ad non dubiam mortem concurrere (*of whole armies, Cic.*); in eum locum proficisci, unde redituros (&c.) se non arbitrantur (*Cic.; of a hopeless attack*). ‖ *Meet by accident*, se obviam ferre *or* offerre (*of the person whom we meet*): offendere aliquem *or* aliquid; incurrere in aliquem *or* aliquid; occurrere alicui: incidere in aliquem.

ENCOURAGE, hortari: adhortari: cohortari (*to exhort; to do or not to do any thing*, adhortari *or* cohortari, ut *or* ne, *with subjunctive, or* ad aliquid faciendum; *to any thing*, adhortari ad aliquid; *later* [*Tac.*], in aliquid: hortari ut, ne, *or infinitive, or* ad aliquid faciendum; ad aliquid *or* [*Liv.*] in aliquid; de aliquâ re faciendâ; *also with supine* [vos ultum injuriam hortor, *Sall.*]; *with accusative only* [hortari pacem]; *and with subjunctive governed by* ut *omitted*): confirmare (*to strengthen a man's mind or resolution*): excitare: incitare (*excite, animate him*): impellere (*urge him on*): stimulare aliquem: stimulos admovēre alicui (*spur him on*): relevare: recreare (*to encourage by consolation*). *To encourage one another*, cohortari inter se; *also*, mutuâ cohortatione firmare; *to encourage any body to learn*, ad cupiditatem discendi excire aliquem; *to read and write*, ad legendi et scribendi studium excitare aliquem: *to encourage any body in any thing*, aliquem, *or* alicujus animum, ad aliquid incitare, excitare, concitare, inflammare, incendere, accendere, stimulare, exstimulare, instigare.

ENCOURAGEMENT, hortatio: adhortatio: cohortatio (*exhortation*): impulsus: stimulatio (*incitement, instigation*): hortamen: hortamentum: incitamentum: stimulus (*the means by which a person is exhorted or incited respectively*): confirmatio animi (*strengthening and inspiriting*). *To need no encouragement*, non egēre hortatione *or* stimulis: *to do any thing without any encouragement*, aliquid facere sine ullis stimulis (†): *by your encouragement*, te hortatore, adhortatore, impulsore.

ENCOURAGER, hortator: adhortator: impulsor: stimulator.

ENCROACH. ‖ *To intrude on the rights or possessions of another*, minuere, imminuere aliquid: deminuere partem alicujus rei, *or* aliquid de aliquâ re: detrahere de aliquâ re (*carry off a portion of any thing*): fraudare aliquem parte alicujus rei (*defraud any body of a portion*). *To encroach upon any body's rights*, interpellare aliquem in jure ipsius (*interrupt him in their exercise*): deminuere partem juris, *or* aliquid de jure alicujus; detrahere de jure (*to take away a portion of what belongs of right to another*); *also*, migrare jura (*to overleap*; i. e., *disregard them*). *I consider you to be encroaching upon my rights*, injuriam mihi fieri puto: *to encroach upon any body's indulgence, patience*, &c., alicujus indulgentiâ, patientiâ, &c., immodice, *or* intemperanter, *or* insolenter, *or* insolenter et immodice abuti: *the sea*, &c., *encroaches on the land*, terræ aliquid alluvionibus mersum est (*cf. Appul. de mundo*, p. 67, 41): *the land encroaches on the sea*, (* terra, &c.) fluminum alluvie et inundationibus concrescit (*Col.*); aliquid per alluvionem terræ adjicitur (*cf. Gai., Dig.*, 41, 1, 7); aliquid alluvione accrescit (*Ulp., Dig.*, 19, 1, 13). *To have encroached upon any body's property*, * alieni agri partem aliquam possidēre, paullatim proferendo fines (*after Liv.*, 41, 1). *Sometimes* sibi sumere, assumere, asciscere, arrogare, tribuere (*claim unjustly*) *may help.* ‖ *To creep on unperceived* [e. g., "*an increasing and encroaching evil*," *Hooker*], subrēpere: alicui obrēpere: se insinuare (e. g., vitia nobis obrepunt, *Sen.*; vitium subrepit; malum se insinuat).

ENCROACHER, qui alterum interpellat in jure ipsius; qui migrat jura, &c.; qui juris fines transcendit (*Lucr.*); qui fines paullatim proferendo alieni agri partem possidet (*after Liv.*).

ENCROACHMENT, imminutio (*upon any thing*, alicujus rei): deminutio (alicujus rei; e. g., provinciæ, libertatis). *Sometimes* vis, violatio, injuria illata. *An encroachment on any body's rights*, jus alicujus violatum. *An encroachment on a waste*, &c., prædificatum (= quod ex privato loco excessit in publicum solum, *Fest.*). *Sometimes, if the encroachment consists in claiming more of an open field than one has a right to*, termini (*boundaries*) *may help, or by circumlocution with* (paullatim) proferre fines; *thus a* contentio de terminis *may be a "question of encroachments." It was well known that individuals had, by gradual encroachments, taken possession of an immense extent of the public lands*, agri publici ingentem modum possidēre privatos, paullatim proferendo fines, constabat (*Liv.*, 41, 1).

ENCRUST, operire (*to cover quite over*; e. g., *a table with gold*): inducere (*to put a coating over; both* aliquâ re): incrustare (aliquâ re, *or absolutely, cover with a rind or coat*: ollam sapâ, sincerum vas incrustare, *absolutely, Hor.*). *To encrust the walls with marble*, inducere parietes marmore.

ENCUMBER, onerare: gravare aliquem aliquâ re (*Tac.*): alicui onus imponere (*Cic.*), injungere (*Liv.*): impedire (*to hinder his free action*). *Encumbered with debt*, ære alieno obrūtus, oppressus: obæratus. *An encumbered* (*estate*, &c.), oneratus (*Instit. Just.*, 2, 22, 1); *or* cujus pars aliqua præ ære obligata est pignoris nomine (*after Cic., Att.*, 6, 1, 23).

ENCUMBRANCE, onus: sarcina (*burden*): molestia (*trouble*): impedimentum (*hinderance*). *To be an encumbrance to any body*, alicui oneri esse, gravem *or* molestum esse: *to get rid of an encumbrance*, onus deponere: onus a se removēre (†); molestiam deponere (*figuratively*). *Encumbrances* (= *debt*), æs alienum.

ENCYCLICAL LETTERS, literæ circum aliquos dimissæ, *or* literæ *only, from context. He sent an encyclical letter to the municipal towns*, literas circum municipia dimisit.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA, encyclios disciplina (*Vitr.*): encyclios doctrinarum omnium disciplina (*Vitr.*): orbis ille doctrinæ, quam Græci ἐγκύκλιον (*so Zumpt; Spalding and Gesn.*, ἐγκύκλιον) παιδείαν vocant (*Quint.*). *Dietrich recommends* * brevis quædam omnium artium ac disciplinarum descriptio, quæ (vulgo) encyclopædia vocatur.

ENCYCLOPEDICAL, encyclios: * encyclopædicus.

END, *s.*, finis (*boundary as a mathematical line; also*, "*end*" *proposed to be reached*): extremum (*the last portion; both of time and space*): terminus (*properly, the stone set up to mark a boundary; hence, boundary, of space only*): exitus (*issue of an action or affair; also, end of a word*, vocis, verbi): modus (*the limit beyond which an action is not to be carried on*, e. g., nullus modus cædibus fuit): clausula (*conclusion of a sentence, of a letter*, &c.): caput (*any thing resembling a head*; e. g., *of a rope*, funis). *The end of life*, vitæ exitus: vitæ finis (*but* finis *alone is unclassical, Ruhnk. Vell.*, 2, 123, 3). ☞ "*End*" *is often to be translated by* extremus: *at the end of his speech*, in extremâ oratione: *at the end of the book*, in extremo libro (☞ *not* in calce libri, *which has no ancient authority*): *at the end of the year*, extremo anno, extremo anni, *or* anno exeunte: *at the end of January*, extremo mense Januario. *I do not know what the end is to be*, vereor, quorsum id casurum sit; timeo, quorsum hoc evadat. *I can not foresee what the end of it all will be*, alicujus rei exitum evolvere non possum: *there is not an end of it yet*, res nondum finem invenit. *I see there will be no end of this, unless I put a stop to it myself*, video non futurum finem in istâ materiâ ullum, nisi quem mihi fecero. TO BRING TO AN END, TO MAKE AN END OF ANY THING, finem alicui rei afferre: aliquid ad finem adducere *or* perducere: aliquid absolvere: aliquid transigere (e. g., *a business*): aliquid profligare (*to strike it off, as it were, at a heat*): aliquid conficere, perficere, consummare (*the last, Liv.*): aliquid exsequi, peragere: aliquid expedire (*of a complicated business*): aliquid componere (*by reconciliation*; e. g., *a strife or dispute*). TO PUT AN END TO, finire aliquid: alicujus rei, *or* (*less frequently*) alicui rei finem facere: alicui rei modum facere: alicui rei finem *or* modum imponere: alicui rei finem constituere: aliquid dirimere (*to put a sudden stop to an action or state by its intervention*; e. g., nox prœlium diremit). *Death puts an end to every thing*, omnia morte delentur. *The Romans sometimes express-*

ed the notion of "putting an end to any thing" by compounds with de ; *to put an end to the war*, debellare, decertare. To COME TO AN END, ad finem *or* ad exitum venire; ad exitum adduci ; exire (*expire ;* e. g., indutiarum dies exierat, *Liv.*) : finem habēre *or* capere : desinere (*to cease*) : exstingui (*to be extinguished*) : interire : occidere (*die*) : *to come to a remarkable end*, notabili exĭtu concludi : *to come to a tragical end*, tristes habēre exĭtus : *to an ignoble end*, fœde finire. *Hastening to an end*, præceps. To HASTEN TO AN END, festino aliquâ re defungi ; ad finem propero. To BE PUT AN END TO, terminari (*in space*) : finem *or* exitum habēre (*especially in time*). *The battle was put an end to*, finis certaminis fuit, postquam, &c. : *the war was put an end to*, debellatum est ; *almost put an end to*, bellum profligatum ac pæne sublatum est. *There is no end of his industry in any thing*, non habēre finem diligentiæ in aliquâ re. || *Purpose*, propositum : consilium : animus : mens ; is, qui mihi est *or* fuit propositus exitus (☞ *not* scopus *in this meaning : Cicero uses* σκοπός *in his letters*) : finis (*the highest point, whether reached or aimed at ;* e. g., domûs finis est usus, *Cic., Off.*, 1, 39, 138, *not=purpose*). *A good end*, bonum consilium (☞ *not* bonus finis) : *to this end*, hoc consilio *or* hâc mente : *to attain one's end*, propositum consequi ; eo, quo volo, pervenio ; quæ volumus, perficere : *to this end*, ad eam rem (*Cic.*) ; id spectans (*Cic. ;* ☞ *not* ad eam finem) : *to what end ?* ad quam rem ? quid spectans ? (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 14, 31) : *to what end is this ?* quorsum hoc spectat ? *to propose to one's self a great end*, magna spectare : *not to attain one's end*, a proposito aberrare ; propositum non consequi.

END, *v.*, TRANS., concludere : finire : finem facere alicujus rei *or* (*less commonly*) alicui rei : finem *or* modum alicui rei imponere : finem statuere *or* constituere alicui rei. [SYN. *in* CONCLUDE.] *To be ended*, exigi, præterire, &c. (*of time ;* prope jam exacta æstas erat). *To end a speech*, finem facere orationis *or* dicendi : *to end a letter*, epistolam concludere : *to end one's life*, vitam finire : vitam deponere : mortem sibi consciscere (*voluntarily to take away one's life*) : interire : e vitâ discedere : ex vitâ excedere : mori (*to die*) : *to end a controversy*, controversiam dirimere (*by one's interposition*) ; controversiam componere (*by amicable arrangement*). *To end the war* [vid. WAR] ; vid. "*put an end to.*"

END, INTRANS., finire : terminari (*to have an end*) : finem habēre *or* capere (*to receive an end*) : desinere (*to cease*) : cadere *or* excidere in, &c. (*to terminate in a syllable*, &c. ; *of words*, &c.) : exitum habēre, evenire (*to have a result*). *To end in a point*, mucrone deficere ; in angulos exire (*of leaves, Plin.*) : *to end in a long syllable*, longâ syllabâ terminari ; cadere *or* excidere in longam syllabam : *to end in an* a *or an* e, exitum habēre in *a* aut in *e* : *to end in* o *and* n, *o* et *n* literis finiri : *to end in the same letters*,, in easdem literas exire : *the genitive of Mæcenas ends in* tis, nomen Mæcenas genitivo casu *tis* syllabâ terminatur. *Many persons believed that the end of the world was come*, multi æternam illam et novissimam noctem interpretabantur : *to behold the end of the world, or of all things*, rerum humanarum terminos vidēre. *I had my fears how it would all end*, verebar, quorsum evaderet (*Tr.*) *or* quorsum id casurum esset (*Cic.*) : *not to know how any thing will end*, nescire, quorsum evadat (*Nep.*) : *to end well*, belle cadere ; fauste, feliciter, prospere evenire ; bene atque feliciter evenire ; prospere succedere, procedere (*Cic.*) ; prospere cedere (*Nep.*) ; bene cadere (*Ter.*) : *to end ill*, secus cadere, evadere, accidere ; secus cedere, procedere (*Sall.*) ; male cadere, haud bene evenire, haud quaquam prospere procedere (*Liv.*) ; minus prospere procedere (*Nep.*) ; minus prospere evenire (*Liv.*). *All's well that ends well*, exĭtus acta probat.

ENDAMAGE. Vid. DAMAGE.

ENDANGER, aliquem in periculum, *or* in discrimen, adducere, deducere, vocare : periculum alicui creare, conflare, injicere, intendere, facessere (*Cic.*) : multum periculi alicui inferre : aliquid in periculum adducere : aliquem *or* aliquid in præceps dare (*to bring into extreme danger*). *To be endangered*, in periculo, *or* in discrimine esse, *or* versari [vid. "*To be in* DANGER"] : in discrimen adduci (*of things*). *His safety is endangered*, salus ejus infestior est (*Cic., Planc.*, 1, 1). Vid., *also*, RISK, *v.*

ENDEAR *any body to any body*, aliquem in gratiâ ponere apud aliquem : favorem alicui conciliare ad (apud) aliquem : *any thing endears any body much*, aliquid alicui multas bonas gratias affert. *To endear one's self by any thing*, gratiam colligere ex re (*of winning favor by any thing*) ; commendari re (*be recommended by it*). *To endear one's self to any body*, alicujus favorem, benevolentiam sibi conciliare *or* colligere ; in alicujus animum influere (*Cic.*) ; gratiam inire ab aliquo, *or* apud aliquem ; *to any body by any thing*, adjungere sibi benevolentiam alicujus aliquâ re : *to wish to endear one's self to any body*, alicui jucundum esse velle (*in a single instance, by humoring him*, &c.) : alicujus benevolentiam captare (*to strive to obtain his good-will*) : alicujus gratiam aucupari : alicujus favorem quærere (*to strive to obtain his favor*) : *to endear one's self to the people*, multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam allicere ; auram popularem captare ; ventum popularem quærere. *The art of endearing one's self to people*, artificium benevolentiæ colligendæ.

ENDEARMENT, blanditiæ : blandimenta : amor blandus. *To lavish endearments upon any body*, multa blandimenta alicui dare. || *State of being dear*, caritas, *but mostly by circumlocution with* magni facere *or* æstimare ; *or by verbs under* ENDEAR. || *Attractions*, vid.

ENDEAVOR, *s.*, nisus : contentio (*the exercise of force*) : opera (*labor, exertion*) : conatus (*energetic endeavor, with reference to the real or supposed importance of the object*) : studium (*zealous pursuit of any thing*). JN. conatus studiumque : affectatio (*the aspiring to any thing ; mostly implying that it is in vain*). *The object of my endeavor is*, &c., id ago, hoc specto, ut, &c. : *the sole object of all his endeavors is*, &c., id unum agit, ut, &c.

ENDEAVOR, *v.*, audēre : conari : moliri (audēre *denotes an attempt with reference to its danger, and the courage of him who undertakes it :* conari, *with reference to the importance of the enterprise, and the energy of him who undertakes it :* moliri, *with reference to the difficulty of the enterprise, and the exertion required of him who undertakes it*) : niti : eniti : contendere (*all with reference to the exertion made*). JN. eniti et contendere, ut, &c. : operam dare, ut, &c. ; studēre (*with reference to the zeal of the person who undertakes it*) : ☞ studēre *and* conari *mostly with infinitive ; seldom with* ut. Vid. TRY.

ENDING [vid. END, *s.*], finis (*end*) : terminatio : exitus (*ending of a word ;* exitus, *also*, "*issue of an affair*") : *to have the same or similar endings*, similes casus habēre in exitu ; similiter cadere.

ENDITE. Vid. INDITE.

ENDIVE, intŭbus : intubum ; * cichorium endivia (*Linn.*). *Of endive*, intubaceus.

ENDLESS, infinitus : nullis finibus circumscriptus : sempiternus (*of perpetual duration*). *An endless war*, bellum æternum (*Cic.*) ; inexplicabile (*Tac.*) : *to be harassed by endless wars*, sempiternis armis urgeri. *It would be endless*, infinitum est, &c.

ENDLESSLY, sine fine (*Hor.*).

ENDLESSNESS, infinitas (*unlimited extension*).

ENDORSE *a bill*, * chirographum *or* syngrăphum inscribere ; *or, literally*, in tergo (syngraphæ, chirographi, &c.) scribere (*after* scriptus et in tergo, *Juv.*) ; *or* * suo quoque chirographo cavēre de re (i. e., *by my note of hand, in addition to the other person's :* chirographo cavēre de re, *Suet., Cal.*, 12) ; *or* * suo quoque chirographo obligare se ad præstandum (*after Dig.*, chirographo obligare se ad præstandum). [*On difference between* syngrapha *and* chirographum, vid. "*Note of* HAND."]

ENDORSEMENT, *by circumlocution*. Vid. ENDORSE.

ENDORSER, *by circumlocution*. Vid. ENDORSE.

ENDOW, filiæ dotem dare : filiam dotare : filiam instruere (*the latter with ornaments, furniture*, &c. ; *hence*, JN. dotare et instruere). *Since he could not endow his daughter himself*, quum filiæ (nubili) dotem conficere non posset. || IMPROPR., aliquâ re instruere (*furnish with what is necessary*) ; ornare, exornare, adornare ; dote alicujus rei (e. g., verborum, *Cic.*) locupletare et ornare (*Cic.*). || ENDOWED *with any thing*, instructus, ornatus, præditus : *endowed with great natural talents*, præclaris animi dotibus præditus ; *richly endowed both by nature and by fortune*, instructus naturæ fortunæque omnibus bonis. *Richly endowed*, abunde auctus ornatusque aliquâ re. || *To settle property upon*, &c., proprietatem agri, &c. : dono dare (*Ulp. leg. Cinc.*, p. 290). *To endow alms-houses*, * ptochotrophium condere, et inire rationem, quemadmodum [in omni mutatione dominorum] illud quasi consecratum remanēre possit (*after Cicero ; about the monument to his daughter's memory*). *To endow a church*, relinquere aliquid ecclesiæ (*by will ;* vid. *Just. Inst., lib.* 3, 28, 7).

ENDOWMENT, donatio (*general term of the Roman law for any gift of property*) : possessiones donatæ (*Nov. Theod.*, 2 ; *Tit.*, 5, 3). *To draw up, recall*, &c., *an act of endowment*, donationem conficere, revocare. *The endowment will not hold good*, donatio nullam habet firmitatem, *or* irrita est (*both Ulp. ad leg. Cinc.*). *The endowment of a church*, &c., * pecunia ecclesiæ donata *or* relicta. *Endowments*, possessiones donatæ.

ENDUE, *s.* ENDOW, IMPROPR.

ENDURANCE. || *Duration*, stabilitas : perennitas : diuturnitas : perpetuitas : tenor : tempus : spatium [SYN. *in* DURATION]. || *Patience*, toleratio (*act of enduring*) : tolerantia (*power of enduring, Cic., Paradox.*, 4, 1, 27) : perpessio (*act of suffering steadily*). JN. perpessio et tolerantia : patientia (*capacity of bearing ; both absolutely, and* alicujus rei ; e. g., frigoris, famis). || *Power of holding out*, perseverantia.

ENDURE, TRANS., ferre (*represents to bear, with reference to the burden borne, altogether objectively ;* φέρειν) : tolerare, perferre, pati, perpeti (*with subjective reference to the state of mind of the person bearing ; the* tolerans *and* perferens *bear their burden without sinking under it, with strength and self-control, synonymously with* sustinens, *sustaining, like* τολμῶν ; *the* patiens *and* perpetiens, *without striving to get rid of it, with willingness or resignation enduring it, synonymously with* sinens. Ferre *and* tolerare *have only a noun for their object, but* pati *also an infinitive.* Sustineo *may also be followed by infinitive, or accusative with infinitive, but mostly in a negative sentence*, non sustineo, &c. Perferre *is of higher import than* tolerare, *as* perpeti *is of higher import than* pati, *to endure heroically and patiently, Dod.*). JN. ferre et perpeti ; pati ac ferre ; pati et perferre ; perpeti ac perferre. *To endure with fortitude*, fortiter ferre ; *with resignation, with fortitude*, toleranter pati *or* ferre ; animo æquo *or* moderato ferre ; moderate, sapienter ferre ; *also* patienter et fortiter ferre. *To be able to endure hunger and cold*, inediæ et algoris patientem esse : *to be unable to endure any thing*, impatientem esse alicujus rei : *to endure evils*, malis sufficere. || INTRANS. Vid. TO LAST.

ENDURE, INTRANS., durare : perdurare : obdurare : permanēre : sustentare (*to hold out, especially in war ; with accusative*, se, aciem, &c., *or absolutely* ; e. g., sustentavit aliquamdiu, *Suet.*).

ENEMY, hostis (*the enemy in the field, and war ; opposed to* pacatus ; πολέμιος) : inimicus (*an enemy in heart ; opposed to* amicus ; ἐχθρός). JN. inimicus atque hos-

tis: hostis atque inimicus. *Any body's enemy*, inimicus alicui *or* alicujus. *A dangerous enemy*, inimicus infestus: *a bitter enemy*, hostis (inimicus) infensus: *a deadly enemy*, hostis (inimicus, adversarius) capitalis: *to behave as an enemy*, hostiliter facere: *to make any body an enemy*, aliquem hostem, *or* inimicum reddere, *or* facere; inimicitias alicujus suscipere: *to engage with the enemy*, cum hoste confligere (*Cic.*). *To be one's own enemy*, sibi esse inimicum atque hostem (*to hate one's self*, *Cic.*, *Fin.*, 5, 10, 29); suis rationibus esse inimicum (*to act against one's own interests*). *A man is his own greatest enemy*, nihil inimicius homini, quam sibi ipse. *To be any body's enemy*; vid. "*to be at* ENMITY" *with any body*. *An enemy's country*, hostium terra: hostilis terra *or* regio (*whose conduct or sentiments are hostile*).

ENERGETIC, acer: vehemens: alacer (*at a particular time*): gravis: gravitatis plenus (*full of power in thoughts and expressions; of a speech*): fortis: audax (*these two of both persons and things*). *To adopt energetic measures*, fortioribus remediis agere (*of remedial measures*): strenue aliquid administrare (*Cic.*): *an energetic speech*, oratio gravitatis plena, *or* acris, *or* vehemens: *energetic in action*, in rebus gerendis acer, vehemens; *or* acer et industrius (*Cic.*): *very energetic measures or counsels*, consilia acerrima (*opposed to* consilia inertissima).

ENERGETICALLY, fortiter: audacter. JN. fortiter et audacter (e. g., sententiam dicere): nervose: cum vi: strenue: graviter: impigre. *To act energetically*, strenue *or* impigre agere.

ENERGY, vis (*force, emphasis*): virtus: vigor (*life and spirit, both of animate and inanimate things*): gravitas (*weight, energy of words*, &c., verborum, sententiarum): fervor (*heat*): acrimonia (*pungent or stinging energy, rare*): impetus (*energetic attack in a speech*, aliter in oratione nec impetus ullus nec vis esse potest, *Cic.*): robur: nervi (*strength of mind, energy of character*). *Any thing requires all your energy of character*, aliquid tuorum est nervorum (*Cic.*). *The energy of a speaker*, virtus oratoris: vis oratoris, dicentis: virtus oratoria: *with something of energy*, cum quâdam virtute. *What energy there is in that book!* quantum in illo libro vigoris est! (*Sen.*) *A man of energy*, vir fortis, acer.

ENERVATE, enervare (*Liv.*): debilitare (*weaken*): emollire (*make soft and effeminate*): nervos exsecare, elidere (*Cic.*): delicüs frangere aliquem: nervos omnes mentis ac corporis frangere (*Quintilian*). Vid. ENFEEBLE.

ENERVATED, enervatus. *Post-classical*, enervis.

ENERVATION, debilitatio (*act of weakening*): languor effeminatus (*as state*).

ENFEEBLE, infirmare (*general term for weakening*): enervare (*take out the sinews; also improperly*, enervare animos, &c. *Livy uses a* velut; velut enervata civitas): debilitare (*weaken*): attenuare: minuere: comminuere: imminuere (*improperly, to weaken, to lessen*): frangere (*to break any thing down, take away all its strength and spirit, improperly*): labefactare (*to lessen the authority of any thing*; e. g., legem): diluere (*to take away the strength of a proof or charge*; e. g., confirmationem adversarii): atterere (*properly, to rub off; to weaken an enemy's forces, resources*, &c.). *To enfeeble the mind*, animum debilitare, comminuere. || ENFEEBLED, *by the participle of the verbs given above; also* effetus (*by over-bearing; then, also, generally*; e. g., corpus): enectus (*by hunger, suffering of body*, &c.): exhaustus (*enfeebled in its resources; of a state*): attritus (*by loss of men, money*, &c.; *of a state*). Vid. WEAKEN.

ENFEEBLEMENT, infirmatio: debilitatio (*as action*): infirmitas: debilitas (*as state*). *The enfeeblement of the body*, vires corporis affectæ; *of a state*, opes civitatis attritæ *or* comminutæ.

ENFEOFF. *To enfeoff any body*, prædium velut fiduciarium alicui dare (*cf. Liv.*, 32, 28, *init.*); * prædium beneficiarium in aliquem conferre (*Nolt.*).

ENFEOFFMENT, * ritus inaugurationis feudalis (*Nolt.*); *with any thing*, inauguratio beneficiaria.

ENFORCE. || *Give force to*, (*a*) *a law*, &c., legem exercere; efficere, ut lex valeat (*Nep.*): *to be enforced*, valere (*to be in force*); ratum esse (*to be rendered valid by full sanction*, &c.); exerceri (*to be acted upon*, *Liv.*, 4, 51). *The law is immediately enforced*, lex confestim exercetur (*Liv.*, 4, 51). *He not only caused the law to be passed, but also enforced the observance of it*, hanc legem non tantum ferendam curavit, sed etiam, ut valeret, effecit (*Nep.*, *Thras.*, 3, 3). *Not to be enforced*, jacēre (*opposed to* exerceri, *Liv.*, 4, 51); evanescere (*to pass into desuetude; opposed to* valēre): (*b*) *a petition, an argument*, &c., premere (e. g., argumentum, *urge it, drive it home*; verbum, *dwell on it with emphasis*): firmare: affirmare: confirmare (*strengthen an assertion by proof*, &c.): fidem alicui rei addere (*make it more credible*). *To enforce any thing by testimony*, testimonio confirmare. || *Gain by force*, exprimere: extorquēre: expugnare: vi auferre (*carry off by force*): vi cogere (*compel by force*). *To enforce his return*, vi cogere ut redeat: *to enforce his way through the pass*, vim facere per angustias. || *Compel, force*, vid. || *Press with a charge*, urgēre (*with accusative of person, or absolutely; the charge in accusative of neuter pronoun, or accusative with infinitive; also with ablative, of thing*).

ENFORCER, qui legem exercet; qui, ut valeat lex, efficit.

ENFORCEMENT, *by circumlocution with* legem exercēre. *They complain of the immediate enforcement of this law*, queruntur, legem confestim exerceri.

ENFRANCHISE, libertatem alicui dare, largiri, concedere: aliquem in libertatem vocare, vindicare (*general terms*; vid. FREE): aliquem manu mittere: aliquem manu asserere in libertatem (*to emancipate a slave; the last of the public emancipation, before the prætor, of one who had before been a free man*): alicui civitatem dare, impertiri, tribuere; civitate aliquem donare; diplōma civitatis alicui offerre (*Suet.*); aliquem in civitatem accr re-cipere; aliquem ascribere civitati, *or* in civitatem; aliquem in civitatem, *or* in numerum civium ascīscere; civem aliquem facere. *If to "enfranchise" = "to give the right of voting,"* suffragium alicui impertiri *or* dare (*both Liv.*). *Obs.*, *the* jus civitatis *included the* jus privatum (e. g., jus connubii *and* jus commercii) *and the* jus publicum (e. g., jus suffragiorum *and* jus honorum). *Those who had the* privatum jus *were* cives, *but not* optimo jure cives; vid. *Dict. of Antiqq.*, p. 261. *To be enfranchised* (= *admitted into citizenship*), consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati alicui ascribi; in civitatem pervenire: (*of the present state*), civem esse; in civitatem (in civitate *or* civitati) ascriptum esse.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, liberatio (*act of being set free*): manumissio (*emancipation of a slave*): vindicta (*the rod or staff, also called* festuca, *which the prætor laid on a slave's head; hence emancipation*): civitas *or* jus civitatis (*right of a citizen*): assertio (*Quint. and Traj. in Pliny, the formal assertion that such a person is a slave or a free man*). *To obtain enfranchisement from any body*, civitatem impetrare ab aliquo.

ENGAGE, TRANS., obligare, obstringere aliquem (*general terms for binding by an engagement*): invitare *or* vocare aliquem (*to invite to a party*): invitare *or* excitare aliquem (*to engage or challenge to any thing*; e. g., ad saltandum): implicare, impedire (*involve in any thing, properly and figuratively*) aliquâ re: illaqueare aliquâ re (*entangle, figuratively*): admiscēre aliquem (*to mix him up in it*): mercede conducere (*to hire*): impellere (*impel him, urge him*). *To engage any body in a war*, aliquem bello implicare. *To be engaged in any thing*, alicui rei affinem esse (e. g., crimini); participem esse alicujus rei (*to be a partner in it*; e. g., conjurationis): admisceri ad aliquid (*to be mixed up in it*; e. g., ad id consilium, *Cic.*): *to be engaged in a business*, in negotio versari; negotio implicatum esse: *to be very much engaged*, occupatissimum esse, multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicitum esse; *also* valde negotiosum esse: *to be so much engaged as not to know what to do*, multis occupationibus distineri: *to be engaged* (*to be married*) [vid. BETROTH]: *not to be engaged*, vacare: vacuum esse: otiosum esse: *to be engaged in a lawsuit*, lite implicari. To ENGAGE ONE'S SELF, fidem alicui dare (*pledge one's word*); obligare se ad præstandum (*make one's self liable for a debt, Jurisconsults*). || *Bind myself by an engagement to a party*, condicere ad cœnam (*to engage myself to dine*, &c., *with any body by my own self-invitation*): * promittere se venturum (*to say one will come*; i. e., *to engage one's self by accepting an invitation*): promittere ad cœnam, *or* promittere ad aliquem (*to engage myself to any body*). || *To engage a person's attention*, convertere aliquem, *or* alicujus animum, in *or* ad se (*to draw his attention*): occupare alicujus cogitationes (*occupy his thoughts*). *To engage attention*, conspici, conspicuum esse; *by any thing*, aliquâ re: *to engage any body in a conversation about any thing*, sermonem cum aliquo (de aliquâ re) instituere; dare se in sermonem alicujus; ordiri *or* conferre cum aliquo sermonem; venire in colloquium cum aliquo; colloquium cum aliquo facere *or* serere; sermocinari *or* colloqui cum aliquo; colloquium comparare cum aliquo (*Titin. ap. Non.*): *to engage a person in secret conversations or conferences*, secreta colloquia cum aliquo serere (*Liv.*). || INTRANS., recipere, *or* ad, *or* in se recipere (*undertake*): promittere, polliceri (*promise*). JN. promittere inque se recipere (*Ulp., Dig., all with accusative and infinitive*): confirmare (*to give a solemn assurance*; e. g., sese illis regna conciliaturum, confirmat, *Cæs.*). ☞ Recipere *should have dative of person to whom one binds one's self*; e. g., recipio vobis me, &c.: *the infinitive is usually the future* [vid. *under* TO PROMISE]: se immiscēre alicui rei; admiscēri ad aliquid (e. g., ad id concilium, *Cic.*): descendere ad *or* in aliquid (e. g., ad certamen, in causam): se demittere in aliquid (e. g., in causam): ingredi aliquid *or* in aliquid: aggredi aliquid *or* ad aliquid. *If he once engages in the affair*, si semel in causam descenderit (*Liv.*). *To engage in a conversation*, dare se in sermonem; in sermonem ingredi: *to engage in the conversation* (*which others are carrying on*), se sermoni intermiscēre. || *Fight*, congredi *or* concurrere cum aliquo (*general terms*): signa conferre cum aliquo (*of hostile armies*): confligere: prœlium committere (*begin the battle*).

ENGAGEMENT. || *Combat*, pugna: prœlium: acies [SYN. *in* BATTLE]: certamen: prœlii concursus; *or* concursus, congressus *only*; prœlii dimicatio, *or* dimicatio *only*; *also in plural*, dimicationes, "*engagements*." *A naval engagement*, prœlium navale, pugna navalis; dimicatio navalis (*Hirt., B. Alex.*, 25): *a sharp engagement*, prœlium acre: *to renew the engagement*, in pugnam redire (*to return to it*); pugnam repetere (*after an interruption*); pugnam novam integrare: prœlium redintegrare *or* renovare (*to begin, as it were, again; nearly always of fresh troops*); pugnam iterare (*to fight a second battle*; e. g., postero die, *Liv.*): *to continue or carry on the engagement*, pugnam excipere (*of fresh troops, coming up to take the place of others who are wearied, Liv.*, 38, 22, *in.*): *to be conquerors in an engagement*, prœlio *or* pugnâ superiores discedere; victores prœlio excedere: *to be defeated in an engagement*, prœlio *or* pugnâ inferiorem discedere; prœlio vinci *or* superari: *to give a signal for the engagement to begin*, prœlium committere (*also of the soldiers or army beginning the engagement*): *a short engagement takes place*, fit *or* agitur leve prœlium: *to be wearied by the length of the engagement*, diuturnitate pugnæ defessum esse.

|| *Agreement*, conventus: conventum: constitutum: sponsio: pactum: pactio [SYN. *in* AGREEMENT]; fides, quâ me obstrinxi. *To form an engagement with any body*, pacisci, depacisci cum aliquo; pactionem cum aliquo facere *or* conficere; *about any thing*, de aliquâ re pacisci: *to keep an engagement*, pactum præstare; in pacto permanēre; pactis *or* conventis stare: *according to the terms of our engagement*, ex pacto, ex conventu (*Auct. ad Herenn.*); ex convento (*Cic.*). JN. ex pacto et convento: *to volunteer an engagement to dine with any body*, condicere alicui ad cœnam.

ENGAGING, suavis: jucundus: blandus: suavitate refertus; quod nos capit, delectat, *or* delectatione allicit. *Engaging manners*, mores suaves: morum suavitas: *an engaging character*, ingenium mite et amœnum (*Tac., Ann.*, 2, 64, 3). *An engaging style*, speciosum dicendi genus: *an engaging writer*, scriptor lectorem tenens: *an engaging person*, homo blandus; * cui magna ad se illiciendi et attrahendi vis inest: *engaging conversation*, sermo festivus, venustus et urbanus.

ENGAGINGLY, suaviter: amœne: amœniter (*Cic.*): jucunde.

ENGENDER. Vid. BEGET (*both* PROPR. *and* FIG.).

ENGINE, machina (*also figuratively*): machinatio (*also figuratively*): machinamentum (*piece of machinery*). *Any thing is meant to be an engine, to effect any purpose*, aliquid ad rem faciendam tamquam machina comparatur (*Cic.*). *Military engines*, machinæ (*of which the particular kinds are* vineæ, turres, &c.).

ENGINEER. || *Military engineer*, * architectus militaris: * artis muniendi magister. *The engineers*, architecti militares. || *Civil engineer*, * scientiæ machinalis peritus (scientiæ machinalis, *Plin.*): * qui machinas fabricatur (*maker of machines*); * qui vias ferro *or* ferreis orbitis sternit (*maker of rail-roads*).

ENGINEERING, scientia machinalis (*knowledge of machines*): * architectura militaris *or* castrensis (*military engineering*).

ENGIRD. Vid. SURROUND.

ENGLISH, Britannicus. *An English garden*, * hortus Britannorum more ædificatus. *Whether he meant in plain English that you would have much money*, &c., id utrum Britannico more locutus sit, bene nummatum te futurum, an . . . (postea videro: *after Cic.*, Romano more).

ENGORGE, vorare: devorare: haurire: absorbēre. Vid. DEVOUR.

ENGRAFT. Vid. GRAFT.

ENGRAVE, sculpere: sculpere (*according to some*, scalpere, *with its compounds, is applied to coarse and rude*; sculpere, *with its compounds, to finished work: others think that* scalpere *is to cut into the material, as in intaglios*; sculpere *to produce raised figuees, as in cameos*; vid. *Dict. Antiqq.*, p. 860. *Cf.* CARVE): incīdere: insculpere (*with the graving tool; hence also figuratively, to "engrave" on the mind*): scribere: inscribere (*to engrave words; an inscription*). *To engrave any thing on brass, on a pillar*, incīdere aliquid in æs [*or* in ære, *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 4, 65], in columnâ. JN. incīdere et perscribere; incīdere ac notare (*Cic.; of what is to serve as a record*, &c.); *on a tomb*, incīdere aliquid in sepulcro (*Cic.*), sepulcro (*Hor.*); *on a tree*, inscribere aliquid arbori; describere aliquid in cortice (*Virg.*): *to engrave gems*, gemmas scalpere (*Plin.*); *a seal*, sigillum scalpere (*Plin.*); *a ring, on the stone of which an anchor was engraved*, annulus, in cujus gemmâ anchora sculpta est. *Alexander would not allow his likeness to be engraved on gems by any body but Pyrgoteles*, Alexander edicto vetuit, in gemmâ se ab alio scalpi quam a Pyrgotele. *It is engraven, as it were, on the minds of all men, that*, &c., omnibus quasi insculptum est, &c. (*accusative and infinitive*). || *In the modern sense of engraving prints*, in æs incīdere; simulacrum alicujus rei in æs incīdere.

ENGRAVER, scalptor: sculptor. *An engraver on marble*, scalptor marmorum; *of rings*, sculptor gemmarum.

ENGRAVING, scalptura: sculptura (*both, also*, "*an engraving*"): * simulacrum in æs incisum (*on copper*): * pictura in æs incisa. *A ring, with an engraving of the rape of Proserpine*, annulus, cujus gemmæ sculptura (*al.* scalptura) erat Proserpinæ raptus.

ENGROSS. || *Thicken*, vid. || *To take possession of the whole*, rem totam ad se trahere *or* attrahere, in se trahere, ad se transferre, sibi, *or* ad se vindicare: in alicujus rei societatem assumere neminem. *He engrosses the eyes of all present*, illum unum omnes intuentur. *To engross the conversation*, * sine ullâ intermissione loqui: *the pursuit of pleasure engrosses any body*, aliquis se totum tradidit voluptatibus: *this object engrosses me*, id unum ago (ut, &c.); omne studium confero ad aliquid; omni curâ et cogitatione incumbo in aliquid. || *To write in thick characters*, aliquid nitidâ manu scribere (*to write in a fair hand*): * aliquid forensi manu scribere (*in the hand in which legal papers are written*): * aliquid grandibus literis scribere (*in large letters*). || *Forestall*, coemere (*to buy up*): præmercari (*before others can purchase any*): comprimere (frumentum, *for the purpose of raising the price*). Vid. ENHANCE.

ENGROSSER, *by circumlocution with verbs under* ENGROSS. || *Forestaller*, coemtor: propōla; *of corn*, manceps annonæ: dardanarius (*Ulp., Dig.*, 47, 11, 6; *Paul., Dig.*, 48, 19, 37). Vid. FORESTALLER.

ENGULF, vorare (*swallow up*; naves, *Virg.*).

ENHANCE, augēre: majus reddere: exaggerare (aliquid verbis: rem familiarem). *To enhance the price*, pretium alicujus rei efferre (*raise it*); *the price of corn*, annonam flagellare (*by not bringing it into market*): annonam accendere *or* incendere. *Their fragility enhances their price*, fragilitas accendit pretium alicujus rei (*Sen.*): *this, too, enhances his glory*, id quoque ad gloriam ejus accedit: *to enhance any body's glory*, amplificare (*by words*).

ENHANCEMENT, amplificatio (e. g., gloriæ rei familiaris): accessio (*addition made*; e. g., dignitatis): auctus: incrementum. *By circumlocution with verbs under* ENHANCE.

ENIGMA, ænigma: griphus: ambāges [SYN. *in* RIDDLE]. *To solve an enigma*, ænigma solvere; * griphum dissolvere: *to propose an enigma to any body*, * aliquem ænigma solvere jubēre: *not to be able to solve an enigma*, ænigma non intelligere: *you talk in enigmas*, ambages narras: *that is an enigma to me*, hæc non intelligo.

ENIGMATICAL, obscurus: perplexus: ambiguus: arcanus. *Enigmatical words*, ambāges: *enigmatical speeches*, sermones perplexi: *an enigmatical character*, homo ingenii multiplicis et tortuosi.

ENIGMATICALLY, perplexe (e. g., loqui): ambigue (e. g., respondēre, *Aurel. Vict.*).

ENJOIN, præcipere alicui aliquid *or with* ut: præscribere alicui aliquid *or with* ut: jubēre (*with infinitive active if the person enjoined is named; infinitive passive if the injunction is indefinitely stated; seldom with* ut): imperare alicui aliquid *or* ut; mandare alicui aliquid *or* ut: pronunciare [SYN. *in* COMMAND]: prædicere (προειπεῖν; *enjoin beforehand; not to*, &c., ut ne, *Nep., Them.*, 7, 3): inculcare alicui (ut, &c.; *to impress it upon his mind*).

ENJOY, frui, perfrui (aliquâ re; *the latter implying a continued enjoyment*): voluptatem capere *or* percipere ex aliquâ re (*receive pleasure from*; percipere, *with the same implied notion as* perfrui): oblectari aliquâ re: oblectari et duci aliqua re (*am amused with, fond of*, &c.): delectari aliquâ re: delectatione alicujus rei duci: duci et delectari aliquâ re (delectari, *of positive delight*; oblectari, *rather of amusement and comparative satisfaction, that makes time pass pleasantly*): gaudēre aliquâ re: lætari aliquâ re: gaudium *or* lætitiam capere ex re (*rejoice at any thing*). ☞ Frui, &c., *must not be used except where there is a felt sense of pleasure, hence, to enjoy good health*, prosperâ valetudine uti (*not* frui); valetudinis prosperitate uti; integrâ esse valetudine: *to enjoy prosperity, success*, felicitate uti (e. g., perpetuâ quâdam felicitate usus est, *Cic.*). *To enjoy a long peace*, diutinâ pace frui (*Nep.*); *pleasure*, voluptate frui; percipere voluptatem; lætitiâ perfrui (*Cic.*); gaudio frui (*Ter.*); gaudium haurire (*Liv.*): *leisure, tranquillity, glory*, otio, tranquillitate, gloriâ perfrui: *to enjoy consideration and the glory of his past services*, perfrui auctoritate rerumque gestarum gloriâ (*Cic.*); *advantages*, commodis frui; *the pleasures of life*, vitæ jucunditatibus (voluptatibus) frui, perfrui: *to enjoy these delights*, his gaudiis perfrui: *to enjoy a person, or a person's company*, aliquo *or* alicujus consuetudine frui. || To ENJOY ONE'S SELF (*absolutely*), se oblectare. *I enjoyed myself tolerably well in my Cuman villa*, ego in Cumano .. satis commode me oblectabam (*Cic.*).

ENJOYMENT, delectatio: oblectatio (*delight*): voluptas (*pleasure; opposed to* dolor; *denotes a higher degree of positive pleasure than* delectatio): suavitas (*the sweetness that makes any thing a source of enjoyment to us*): fructus (*the profit; and then the consequent pleasure*): delectamentum: oblectamentum (*a thing or occupation that delights us*; e. g., puerorum delectamenta *or* oblectamenta). *Sensual enjoyment*, voluptas corporis: *mental enjoyment*, voluptas animi: *the enjoyments of life*, vitæ jucunditates: *to derive enjoyment from any thing*, voluptatem capere *or* percipere ex re (*not* derivare; vid. ENJOY). *I have no enjoyment in this*, hoc nihil ad me pertinet (*does not affect me*); hoc me non delectat. *I derived great enjoyment from your letter*, me literæ tuæ admodum delectaverunt (*Cic.*). *To be in the enjoyment of any thing*, habēre aliquid; uti aliquâ re: *he is in the enjoyment of good health*, prosperâ valetudine *or* prosperitate valetudinis utitur: *he is in the enjoyment of a sufficient or tolerable fortune*, * habet, unde commode vivat; *or simply* rem habēre (*Cic.*).

ENKINDLE. Vid. KINDLE.

ENLARGE, amplificare (*to make wider, of greater compass*; e. g., urbem; rem familiarem; *then figuratively* = *to make more important in fact, or to represent as more important in words; opposed to* minuere, infirmare; e. g., *a man's authority*, alicujus gratiam dignitatemque: *a man's glory*, alicujus gloriam): dilatare (*to enlarge the superficial extent*; castra, alicujus imperium; *then, also, figuratively*; e. g., gloriam): propagare, *or* proferre aliquid, *or* fines alicujus rei (*to extend the boundaries, and so enlarge; properly and figuratively*; e. g., imperium, fines imperii; fines officiorum): augēre (*increase, by an addition*; e. g., numerum prætorum; *also to enlarge by rhetorical amplification. In this sense*, JN. amplificare et augēre): multiplicare (*to increase the number several times over*; e. g., usuras). || *Set free*, aliquem e custodiâ emittere. || INTRANS. *Enlarge (upon a topic)*, latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere; multa verba facere de re: *to enlarge at great length*, late se fundere: *at too great length*, effusius dicere; longum esse.

ENLARGEMENT, amplificatio: auctus: incrementum: accessio. *The enlargement of an empire*, propagatio *or* prolatio finium. *Also, by circumlocution with verbs under* ENLARGE. || *Release from confinement*, missio (*Cic.*).

ENLIGHTEN, collustrare (*to impart some of one's own light to any thing; only properly*): illustrare (*to place in light; properly and figuratively*): illuminare (*to give light to any thing; especially figuratively, to cover with luminous points. None of these words were used of enlightening the mind*). *The sun enlightens the whole world*, sol omnia luce suâ illustrat (*al. better* collustrat): *to be enlightened by the sun*, sole illustrem esse. *To enlighten the*

mind, ab animo, tamquam ab oculis, caliginem dispellere: *to enlighten the understanding*, mentem fingere: *an enlightened man*, *homo meliore rerum cognitione imbutus: *an enlightened understanding*, ingenium subactum (*but only in Cic., De Or.*, 2, 30, 131, *where the mind is compared to a well-tilled field*); ingenii acumen *or* acies: *enlightened days*, culta ætas; tempora erudita (*Cic., De Rep.*, 2, 10); cultiora tempora et ingenia: *an enlightened nation*, gens humana atque docta (*Cic.*): *to enlighten the world*, *ignorantiæ tenebras discutere.

ENLIGHTENMENT (*of mind*), mens exculta: politior humanitas: *for the enlightenment of the human mind*, ad collustrandas mentes (*Ruhnk.*): *an age of great enlightenment*, ætas exculta; tempora erudita; sæculum eruditum (*all, Cic., Rep.*, 2, 10).

ENLIST, TRANS. *To enlist soldiers*, mercede conducere milites; milites conquirere, *or* conquirere et comparare; militum conquisitionem habēre; *troops*, copias mercede conducere; copias colligere, conficere, comparare. ‖ *To draw over to one's side*, aliquem in suas partes trahere. ‖ INTRANS., nomen dare militiæ; *or* nomen dare *only*: militiam capessere: voluntariam extra ordinem profiteri militiam; voluntariam mercede sequi militiam (*to enlist as a volunteer; the latter for pay*). *Newly-enlisted legions*, legiones novæ.

ENLISTING, militum conquisitio (*as act*); inquisitio novorum militum (*Curt.*): delectus (*levy*), *or by circumlocution*.

ENLIVEN, animare (*give life to; properly and figuratively*): excitare: incitare (*render animated*): alacritatem alicui afferre (*Cic.*): reficere: recreāre (*refresh*).

ENMITY, inimicitiæ: simultas: odium [SYN. *in* HATRED]. *To be at enmity with any body*, inimicitias (simultates) cum aliquo habēre, gerere, exercēre: intercedunt mihi inimicitiæ cum aliquo: esse in simultate cum aliquo: *to lay aside one's enmity*, inimicitias ponere (deponere).

ENNOBLE, *dare alicui nobilitatem: *recipere aliquem in nobilium numerum: *nobilium ordini ascribere aliquem. *To be ennobled*, *nobilitatis gradum consequi; (*in the Roman sense*) fit transitio a plebe ad patricios (*after Cic., Brut.*, 16, 62). ‖ IMPROPR., nobilitare: illustrare: ornare. *It is virtue that ennobles a man*, ex virtute fit nobilitas (*cf. Liv.*, 1, 34).

ENNUI, temporis molestia (*general term, Ov., Met.*, 8, 652): otii molestia (*from want of employment; after the same passage*); *also*, molestia *only*, *with genitive* (e. g., molestia paucorum dierum). *Also*, tædium *with genitive of what causes the ennui, or* molestia, quam (*or* tædium, quod) aliquid mihi affert. *To suffer ennui*, *tempus tarde labens moleste ferre; otio languescere: *to suffer ennui from any thing*, tædium cepi alicujus rei; aliquid tædium mihi affert: *to complain of ennui*, queror nihil me habēre, quod agam: *to be dying of ennui*, otio tabescere: *to banish ennui by any thing*, horas, *or* tempus, *or* tempora tarde labentia fallere aliquâ re (e. g., sermonibus, narrando; *cf. Ov., Met.*, 8, 652; *Trist.*, 3, 2, 12: ☞ otium fallere *would be quite wrong*, otium *meaning only the being without employment*): *to cause ennui to any body*, molestiam alicui afferre *or* exhibēre.

ENORMITY, insolentia (*unusualness*): novitas (*newness*): fœditas (*foulness*): immanitas (*the astonishing magnitude; in a bad sense*): enormitas (*irregularity*; saxorum, *Quint.*, 9, 4, 27 = *immense size* [enormitas pedum]; *Sen., Const. Sapient.*, 8). *Enormities*, nefaria, *plural*. *An enormity*, facinus nefarium; scelus nefarium; scelestum ac nefarium facinus; monstrum ac prodigium: impietas (*violating the reverence due to the gods, parents, princes, one's country*, &c.).

ENORMOUS. ‖ *Irregular*, enormis (e. g., vicus, *Tac., post-Augustan*): inusitatus (*unusual*). ‖ *Irregularly large*, immodestus (*kept within no due bounds*; e. g., largitio): immoderatus (*immoderate*; e. g., luxuria): effusus (*lavishly poured out*; e. g., *expense*, sumtus): nimius (*too great; all these = excessive, immoderate; opposed to* moderatus, modestus): insanus (*senseless*; e. g., cupiditas; *pile*, moles): impōtens (*unable to restrain itself*; cupiditas; crudelitas): novus: inauditus. JN. novus et inauditus (*unheard of before*): singularis (*unparalleled in its kind*): mirus: mirificus (*wonderful*): incredibilis (*incredible*): immanis: vastus (*huge, unwieldy, of size*; immanis *also of prodigious turpitude*, facinus). JN. vastus et immanis: immensus (*immense*; e. g., pecunia): ingens (*huge*). *Of enormous depth*, immensâ *or* infinitâ altitudine. *To go to enormous expense*, extra modum sumtu et magnificentiâ prodire: *to build any thing at an enormous expense*, profuse aliquid exstruere. *An enormous duty*, portorium pergrande, grave, iniquum, &c. (☞ *not* enorme).

ENORMOUSLY, immoderate (e. g., liceri): immodeste (e. g., *to love one's self, praise any body*, &c.): effuse (e. g., donare, exsultare): profuse (e. g., sumtui deditum esse; *also* = "*at an enormous outlay*"): nimis (*too much*; e. g., laudare aliquem): valde: admōdum: perquam (*very*): mire: mirifice (*wonderfully*): incredibiliter (*incredibly*): incredibile quantum (*Just.*, 8, 2, 5, *Benecke*; *Flor.*, 4, 2, 74, *Duker*): summe (*in the highest degree*): extra *or* præter modum (*beyond the due or usual bounds*). *Enormously high*, in immanem altitudinem editus: *enormously deep*, immensâ *or* infinitâ altitudine. *An enormously high mountain*, mons in immensum editus.

ENOUGH, satis (*a sufficient measure, without any accessory reference*): affātim; abunde (*with the accessory notion of rather too much than too little*; abunde, *like ἅλις, with an objective and absolute reference; whereas* affatim, *like ἀφθόνως, in a subjective and relative sense*). *Abundantly enough, or enough and more than enough*, affatim satis; satis et affatim prorsus. *More than enough*, abunde: satis superque. *To be enough*, satis esse: sufficere [SYN. *in* SUFFICE]. *This is enough for me*, aliquid satis habeo: sufficit mihi aliquid: *this will be evidence enough*, hoc satis testimonium erit. *To have enough*, satis habēre; satiatum esse (*to be satiated*). *He has enough for his whole life*, in totam vitam ei satis est. *But enough of this*, sed satis de hoc; sed satis jam verborum est; sed hæc hactenus; sed finis sit; nolo plura dicere. *But enough of this, and perhaps too much*, sed hæc satis multa, vel plura potius quam necesse fuit: *enough! enough!* heus tu manum de tabulâ! (= *stop, do!* Cic.).

EN PASSANT, quasi præteriens (*Cic.*): præteriens: in transitu: transiens (*these three post-Augustan in this sense*): strictim (*in a light, superficial way; in Seneca's time also* obiter). *To touch any thing en passant*, in transitu *or* leviter aliquid attingere: *to mention en passant*, mentionem alicujus rei inchoare (* *Liv.*, 29, 23).

ENQUIRE. ‖ *Ask*, interrogare, rogare aliquem *or* (*less frequently*) de aliquo; *any body about any thing*, aliquem aliquid (*or less commonly* de re): sciscitari ex aliquo: quærere, exquirere, requirere ex *or* ab aliquo: percunctari de *or* ex aliquo; *whether*, utrum; *if or whether any thing*, ecquid *or* quid (*not* si quid). [SYN. *in* ASK.] *To enquire in a captious manner*, captiose interrogare; *to enquire one's way*, rogare viam (†); exquirere iter. ‖ *To enquire into a subject*, quærere aliquid *or* de re; inquirere in aliquid: exquirere aliquid. Vid. EXAMINE, INVESTIGATE.] ‖ *To enquire judicially*, quærere (e. g., de morte alicujus; de tantâ re; *also*, de servo in dominum, *by torture*): inquirere (e. g., in competitores, *Cic.*): cognoscere (*absolutely and* de re; *for which Dig. has* super aliquâ re).

ENQUIRY, interrogatio (*a question put for the purpose of obtaining an answer; of learning any body's opinion*, &c.): quæstio (*implies rather a sustained and accurate enquiry, especially of a scientific or judicial enquiry; also = a subject of enquiry*, perdifficilis et perobscura quæstio): percunctatio (*for the purpose of making one's self acquainted with the particulars of an event*, &c., *in detail*): disceptatio (*a learned discussion or debate*): cognitio (*enquiry for the purpose of obtaining accurate knowledge*; e. g., *into the nature of things*, rerum; *especially the proper word of a judicial enquiry with reference to him who presides at it; and of an enquiry intrusted to a commission*): inquisitio (*the searching into a subject which we wish to discover*; e. g., veri; *but in a judicial sense, it is never the trial itself, but = the preparatory enquiries into a person's character, manner of life*, &c., *upon which the enquirer means to found his accusation*). *To institute an enquiry*, quæstionem habēre *or* instituere; cognitionem instituere; *about any thing*, quærere aliquid *or* de aliquâ re; quæstionem de aliquâ re habēre, adhibēre, instituere, *or* constituere; causam cognoscere: *to make or institute enquiries about any body*, inquirere in aliquem (*with the view of founding an accusation upon them*): *to institute an enquiry about any body*, quæstionem habēre de aliquo *or* in aliquem; quæstionem ferre in aliquem; quæstionem ponere in aliquem (*the last, Liv.*, 42, 22): *an enquiry was resolved upon*, quæstiones decretæ sunt: *without enquiry* (e. g., *to condemn any body*), causâ incognitâ: *after diligent or careful enquiry*, *re diligenter cognitâ.

ENRAGE, irritare: aliquem *or* alicujus animum exasperare: aliquem incendere: alicui furorem objicere. *To be enraged*, irritari: irâ incendi; furore incendi *or* inflammari: excandescere; irâ exardescere. *To be terribly enraged*, furenter irasci.

ENRAPTURE, } capere: voluptate per-
ENRAVISH, } fundere: suavissime afficere. *Homer enraptures me when he sings of Hector*, Hectorem canens Homerus me totum ad se convertit et rapit: *to be enraptured*, maximâ lætitiâ perfusum esse; lætitiâ exsultare; immortaliter gaudeo (e. g., quod scribis te .... dilĭgi, *Cic.*).

ENRAPTURED, incredibili gaudio elatus (*Cic.*): quasi quodam gaudio elatus. ‖ *In a divine ecstasy*, divino spiritu inflatus *or* tactus: mente incitatus.

ENRAVISHMENT. Vid. RAPTURE.

ENRICH, locupletare: ditare (*properly and improperly*; ditare, *in prose first in Liv.*): locupletem facere: fortunis locupletare: divitiis ornare (*properly*). *To enrich him to the full extent of his wishes*, divitiis explēre. *To enrich one's self*, se collocupletare (*Terent., Heaut.*, 3, 3, 17); rem suam *or* rem familiarem *or* facultates suas augēre: *to enrich one's self by honorable means*, bonis et honestis rationibus rem suam augēre (*opposed to* inhoneste parare divitias): *to take every means of enriching himself*, rem familiarem omni ratione exaggerare; *by usury*, fenore pecunias auctitare (*Tac.*); *by robbing others*, aliorum spoliis suas facultates augēre:) *to try to enrich one's self*, divitias quærere: *to seek to enrich one's self by robbing others*, manus afferre alienis bonis; manus porrigere in alienas possessiones. ‖ IMPROPR. *To enrich a language*, sermonem ditare (*Hor.*): *the science has been enriched*, disciplina increvit: *to enrich a science*, disciplinam excolere: *to enrich a temple with paintings*, templum picturis locupletare (*Cic.*).

ENROLL, inscribere: aliquid consignare *or* in tabulis consignare: aliquid in tabulas referre. ‖ *Enlist*, vid. ‖ *Involve*, vid.

ENROLLER, ab actis (*Inscr.*): a commentariis (*Inscr.*): commentariensis (*Paul., Dig.*, 49, 14, 45).

ENROLLMENT, consignatio, *or by circumlocution*. ‖ *Enlisting*, vid.

ENS, } ens *or* quod est (*in philoso-*
ENTITY, } *phy, as translation of τὸ ὄν*, ens, *Quint.*; quod est, *Sen.*): res (*thing*): essentia *or* substantia (*in philosophy, as translation of οὐσία: first introduced by Cic.* [*according to Sen. Ep.*, 58, 4], *and defended by Quint.*, 8, 3, 33, *who refers* ens, essentia, *to Sergius Flavius*).

ENSAMPLE. Vid. EXAMPLE.

ENSANGUINE, sanguine respergere, inquinare, cruentare. *Ensanguined*, cruentus: cruentatus: sanguine respersus.

ENSCONCE. Vid. HIDE.

ENSEAR, (ferro) adurere.

ENSHIELD. Vid. SHIELD, *v.*

ENSHRINE, consecrare: *in any thing*, * aliquâ re recondere ac sanctissime custodire: in quodam quasi fano deponere (in fano deponere, *of money deposited in a temple, to be kept there*).

ENSIGN. ‖ *Standard*, &c., signum militare: vexillum [SYN. *in* COLORS]. ‖ *Badge* [vid.], insigne. ‖ *Officer who bears the flag*, signifer: vexillarius (*not* vexillifer): aquilifer (*the bearer of a Roman eagle*).

ENSLAVE, aliquem in servitutem redigere; alicui servitudinem injungere; aliquem servitute injungere; aliquem in servitutem adducere (e. g., socios nostros, *Cic.*); aliquem in servitutem asserere (*Liv.*), ducere (*Cæs.*); alicui servitutem afferre (*Cic.*): subigere (*the proper word, especially nations*). JN. vincere et subigere: domare: perdomare. JN. subigere et domare: in ditionem suam redigere (*bring under subjection*). JN. subigere atque in ditionem suam redigere. *Men are sometimes enslaved by excess of liberty*, nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitute afficit (*Cic.*). *To enslave any body to any body*, tradere aliquem in servitutem alicui. *To be enslaved*, in servitute esse (servitutem servire *is rare and unnatural*); servitute oppressum teneri. *To be enslaved by any body or any thing* (*figuratively*), servum esse alicujus *or* alicujus rei; servum esse potestatis alicujus; alicui rei obedire.

ENSLAVEMENT. ‖ *The state of slavery*, servitus: servitudo (*Liv.*, 24, 22, 2): servitium. [SYN. *in* SLAVERY.] ‖ *Act of enslaving, circumlocution by verbs under* ENSLAVE.

ENSLAVER, qui aliquem in servitutem redigit, asserit, adducit; qui alicui servitutem injungit: domitor (*Cic.*); domator (*Tib.*).

ENSNARE, irretire (*properly and figuratively*), aliquâ re *or* laqueis alicujus rei: illaqueare (*figuratively*, aliquâ re). Vid. ENTANGLE.

ENSUE, *s.* FOLLOW, TRANS. *and* INTRANS.

ENSURE. ‖ *Make safe*, tutum reddere, facere *or* præstare: in tuto collocare aliquid (*that had been in danger*; e. g., famam): munire (*provide with defence*). *To ensure against any thing*, tutum reddere adversus aliquid (e. g., adversus pericula, *Cels.*). *To be ensured against any thing*, tutum *or* munitum esse ab aliquâ re. ‖ *Make certain*, confirmare aliquid *or* spem alicujus rei (confirmare spem successionis, *Suet.*): aliquid certum reddere. ‖ *Ensure a life, ship, house*, &c. Vid. INSURE.

ENTABLATURE, membra omnia quæ sunt supra capitula columnarum (*after Vitr.*): corona *or* coronis.

ENTAIL, *s.* [OBS. *In the republic and under the earlier emperors*, "*almost every disposition restraining the power of alienation was prohibited by the Roman law; and such dispositions of the kind as it afterward allowed were created exclusively by testament or codicil, and in the circuitous and absurd manner of a* fideicommissum" (*Austin on Jurisprudence*); i. e., *A left the property to B, his* fiduciarius, *to be given to C, the* fideicommissarius. *The* fideicommissarius *might himself be bound to give the* fideicommissum *to a second* fideicommissarius (*Dict. of Antiqq.*, p. 441, *b*).] *An entail*, fideicommissaria hereditas (*general term for a* hereditas, *to which one succeeds by a* fideicommissum).

ENTAIL, *v.* (vid. OBS. *on* ENTAIL, *s.*), fidei committere (*general term for leaving on trust*), *to which the condition must be annexed*; e. g., * ut prædia ne alienentur: * ab eo, cui fundum legavimus, fidei committere, ut eum fundum post mortem suam majori natu filio, eâdem lege, fideicommitteret (*after* quidam ab eo, cui fundum legaverat, fidei commiserat, ut eum fundum post mortem suam restitueret, Sempronio. *Martian., lib.* 30, *leg.* 111): * filium præedia alienare prohibêre, sed conservare majori natu filio fideicommittere (*after Scæv., Dig., lib.* 32, *leg.* 36: pater filium prædia alienare prohibuerat, sed conservare liberis ceterisque cognatis fideicommiserat). ‖ IMPROPR., creare (*to cause*): derivare aliquid in aliquem (*to cause it to flow down from us to him; with the notion, however, of getting rid of it one's self*): ab aliquo ad aliquem venit hereditas (*after Cic.*, cupiditatem ad multos improbos venit hereditas): * aliquid alicui quasi hereditate relinquere. *To have entailed destruction on any thing*, alicui rei ultimam causam statisse, cur periret funditus (*poetically, Hor., Od.*, 1, 16). *To entail any thing on any body*, inde (*or* alicujus rei) ad *or* in aliquem redundat infamia. *I will not by my crimes entail infamy on my children*, * non committam, ut meorum vitiorum ad liberos redundet infamia (*after* quorum [vitiorum] ad amicos redundat infamia, *Cic.*).

ENTANGLE, implicare; *in any thing*, implicare *or* impedire aliquâ re (*properly and figuratively*): illaqueare aliquâ re (*ensnare in any thing*): *to entangle hair*, capillos turbare (*general term for putting it in disorder*): *to be entangled in a lawsuit*, lite implicari: *to entangle one's self in any thing*, implicari *or* se impedire aliquâ re: *to entangle any body in his talk*, * animum alicujus interrogationibus implicare *or* conturbare; laqueis insidiosæ interrogationis involvere (*Plin., Ep.*, 1, 5, 18). *An entangled business*, res impedita, contorta; res contorta et difficilis.

ENTANGLEMENT, implicatio · nodus (*knot*): turba (*confusion*): tricæ (*perplexed relations*).

ENTER, inire: intrare: introire: ingrĕdi (inire *denotes almost always a figurative entering*; e. g., inire pugnam, numerum, &c.; intrare, *transitively, with emphasis on the verbal notion*; introire, *intransitively, with emphasis on the adverbial notion*: *in* intrare, *one thinks of crossing the threshold*; in introire, *of being enclosed within the four walls*: intrare, introire, *suppose a space purposely marked out by walls, boundaries, marks*, &c.; *but* ingredi, *a space limited in any way*; e. g., viam, pontem, &c., *Dŏd.*: introire *takes accusative, or, more commonly, accusative with* "in"). *To enter the house*, domum inire; domum *or* in domum introire; limen intrare: tectum subire (*go under the roof*); *the gate*, januam intrare (*for the purpose of going into the house*): *the sun enters Scorpion*, sol ingreditur Scorpionem, *or* transit in Scorpionem; *also*, in Geminos, &c., introitum facit (*Col.*): *to enter a ship*, inscendere navem *or* in navem: *to be entering his tenth year*, annum ætatis decimum ingredi: *to have entered his tenth year*, annum ætatis decimum agere: *to enter into life*, introire vitam; in vitam ingredi: *into public life*, ad rempublicam accedere; rempublicam capessere: *to enter upon an office*, munus inire, ingredi, capessere, suscipere: *to enter the service*, militiam capessere: *to enter into a treaty with any body*, fœdus inire cum aliquo; fœdus facere, inire, percutere cum aliquo; fœdus jungere cum aliquo: *to enter into an alliance or partnership with any body*, cum aliquo societatem coire (alicujus rei *or* de aliquâ re, *or* in aliquid faciendum). *To enter into conversation with any body*, sermonem instituere cum aliquo; dare se in sermonem alicujus (*not* cum aliquo); colloqui cum aliquo (colloquium *mostly implies a particular purpose, like* "*colloquy*"). *Before I enter upon this part of my subject*, priusquam ingrediar hanc partem (*Quint.*). ‖ (*a*) *Enter by marching; to enter a country*, terram intrare; in terram procedere (*of the soldiers*); cum exercitu (copiis) in terram ingredi, *or* terram invadere; ducere *or* introducere exercitum in fines alicujus populi; exercitum in aliquem agrum inducere (*of the general*): *as the troops entered the gates*, legiones quum intravere portas. ‖ (β) *Enter by being carried in*, invĕhi. *To enter a port*, in portum invĕhi; in portum deferri; portum capere; in portum pervenire, pervĕhi. ‖ *Penetrate into*, penetrare: invadere: influere: se infundere, infundi: se insinuare: *to enter any body's body*, in alicujus corpus descendere: *the sword entered his bowels*, ferrum in ilia descendit: *this word entered deep into his mind*, hoc verbum in pectus ejus alte descendit: *the fear of the gods enters deep into men's minds*, metus deorum descendit ad animos. ‖ *Enter into* (*the meaning of*) *any thing*, capere *or* percipere aliquid, *with or without* animo *or* mente; percipere et cognoscere (*general term*): accipere (*of a scholar*); assequi. *To enter into any thing quickly*, aliquid celeriter percipere (*Quint.*); aliquid arripere. ‖ *To enter* (*set down*) *in a book*, referre aliquid in aliquid (e. g., in commentarios, in album). *To enter a debt*, nomen reddere *or* referre in codicem; in rationibus aliquid inducere (*Cic., Fam.*, 3, 10, 6; *also*, in rationem inducere, *to bring it to account*; *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 1, 41): *to enter a sum received*, acceptum *or* in acceptum referre aliquid: *to enter as paid to any body*, aliquid expensum ferre alicui: *to enter receipts and disbursements*, expensa et accepta referre: *to enter what I have given away*, expensum muneribus ferre. *To be entered at the university*, * civitati academicæ, *or* in civitatem academicam, ascribi; * in numerum civium academicorum ascisci. ‖ *To cause to be written down; to enter one's name*, nomen dare *or* edere (e. g., *to serve in the army, or in the fleet*, in classem): (nomen) profiteri apud aliquem. ‖ *To enter* (=*join one's self to*) *an alliance*, &c., accedere ad societatem: se applicare ad societatem.

ENTERPRISE, opus (*as great action*): facinus (*an important action, whether for good or for evil*): periculum (*dangerous attempt*). *An important enterprise*, facinus magnum *or* insigne; opus magnum, *especially in the plural: important or noble enterprises*, illustria facta; amplæ res gestæ; magna facinora.

ENTERPRISER, qui tentat ac periclitatur fortunam: * magnarum rerum molitor.

ENTERPRISING, experiens (*who ventures something*; vid. *Stroth ad Liv.*, 6, 34): promtus (*ready, prompt*): strenuus (*resolute, going vigorously to work, and carrying it through*): audens: confidens (*bold*): acer (*full of energy*). JN. acer et experiens: temerarius atque audax (*rash*). *An enterprising merchant*, mercator strenuus studiosusque rei quærendæ.

ENTERTAIN. ‖ *As a host*, hospitio accipere, excipere, recipere (accipere *and* excipere, *to entertain friends*; recipere, *to entertain those who need assistance*): convivio excipere: hospitaliter invitare (*to entertain at table*): *to entertain sumptuously*, apparatis epulis accipere, excipere, invitare. *To entertain* (*guests*) *with any thing*, pascere aliquem aliquâ re (e. g., olusculis, *Cic.*); apponere alicui aliquid (*serve it up to him*). ‖ *Amuse*, oblectare: delectare. [SYN. *in* AMUSE.] *To be entertained*, oblectari aliquâ re; oblectari et duci aliquâ re; delectatione alicujus rei duci; voluptatem ex aliquâ re capere, percipere, habĕre. *To entertain one's self with any thing*, se oblĕctare aliquâ re; se delectare aliquâ re: delectari aliquâ re. ‖ *To amuse with conversation*, loqui cum aliquo; confabulari *or* sermones familiares conferre cum aliquo; habĕre sermonem cum aliquo de aliquâ re (*to hold a discourse about any thing with any body*): *to entertain one's self very agreeably with any body*, jucundissime loqui cum aliquo. ‖ *To keep in one's service*, habĕre (*to have*): alere (*to support, to feed*): mercēde conducere (*to hire*): pascere (*to feed, especially slaves*). ‖ *To receive any thing into the mind; to entertain hatred against any body*, odium habĕre *or* odio ferri in aliquem; *an affection for any body*, amorem erga aliquem habĕre; in amore habĕre, *or* amore prosequi aliquem; *hope*, sperare, spem habĕre: *I entertain hopes that*, spes me tenet, &c.; *a doubt*, dubitare; *a suspicion*, suspicionem habĕre, suspicari; *a wish*, optare; est in optatis *or* votis (*both with infinitive*); *an opinion*; vid. OPINION.

ENTERTAINER. ‖ *Giver of a banquet*, dominus cœnæ *or* epuli: conviva-

tor (*less common*): ☞ cœnæ præbitor *is not Latin*: conditor instructorque convivii *occurs in Auct., Orat. p. red. in Senat.*, 6, 15. || *For the other meanings, by circumlocution with verbs.*

ENTERTAINING, jucundus (*general term, agreeable; of persons or things, a discourse, an author*, &c.): jucundus et delectationi natus (*of persons; e. g., an author, Quint.*). Vid. DIVERTING.

ENTERTAININGLY, jucunde (e. g., narrare).

ENTERTAINMENT. || *Amusement*, delectatio: oblectatio (*amusement*): oblectamentum (*what serves for amusement*, &c.). || *Conversation*, sermo: sermones: confabulatio: sermones familiares (*confidential talk*). || *Hospitable reception*, hospitium: *kind entertainment*, *liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quâ aliquis excipitur *or* accipitur. *To find hospitable or good entertainment*, liberaliter habēri; hospitaliter excipi *or* invitari; benigne excipi ab aliquo. "*A house of entertainment*" [vid. INN, TAVERN]. || *An entertainment = a banquet*, convivium: epulum: epulæ: cœna: daps [SYN. *in* BANQUET]: *to prepare an entertainment*, cœnam parare, instruere; convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: *to give an entertainment to any body*, cœnam *or* epulum alicui dare: *to be giving an entertainment*, convivium habēre, agere [vid. BANQUET]. || *Payment, pay* (*obsolete*), vid. || *Support*, victus: alimenta.

ENTHRONE, deferre alicui regnum ac diadēma (†*Hor.*); summam rerum deferre ad aliquem (*of making him a sovereign*): jubēre aliquem in solio sedēre ornatu regali: deferre ad aliquem regnum *or* regiam potestatem: *regiæ potestatis insignibus ornare: *insignibus regiis ornare. *To be enthroned*, sedēre in solio (*to be sitting on a throne*): regnare cœpisse (*to ascend the throne, figuratively*). *Any thing was enthroned on any body's brow*, in alicujus vultu aliquid residebat.

ENTHRONEMENT, *by circumlocution or* principium regni: primordia regni: introitus regni (*after* introitus sacerdotii, *Suet.*).

ENTHUSIASM, inflammatio animi (animorum); divina mentis incitatio et permotio: ardor animi: animi alacritas (*Cic.*): mens incitata: æstus *or* fervor ingenii: cœlestis quidam mentis instinctus. *To be filled with enthusiasm*, insurgere; spiritu divino tangi; divino quodam spiritu inflari; divino instinctu concitari: *youthful enthusiasm*, ardor juvenilis (*Cicero uses* enthusiasmus *in Greek characters*).

ENTHUSIAST, divino spiritu tactus; divino instinctu concitatus; mente incitatus. || *Fanatic*, homo fanaticus.

ENTHUSIASTIC, fanaticus. || *Ardent, vehement*, &c., calidus: ardens: vehemens: fervidus. *An enthusiastic temper*, ingenium ardens *or* fervidum.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY, fanatice: instinctu quodam divino: divino quodam spiritu (inflatus). || *Ardently*, ardenter: ferventer: acriter: cupide. *To praise any body enthusiastically*, aliquem omni laude cumulare; efferre aliquem summis laudibus ad cœlum.

ENTHYMEME, enthymēma (*Cic. and Quint.*).

ENTICE, allicere: allectare: allectare et invitare: prolectare; *to any thing*, ad aliquid (*general terms*): illicere, pellicere; *to any thing*, in aliquid: illecebris trahere: inescare (*to catch by a bait*): inducere (*to draw over to any thing*); *by any thing*, aliquâ re (e. g., promissis): *to entice to one's self*, allicere; *by any thing*, aliquâ re. *To entice the enemy out of their walls*, hostem extra muros elicere; *out of their marshes and woods*, hostem ex paludibus silvisque elicere: *to entice any body to fight*, ad pugnam *or* in prœlium aliquem elicere (*Tac.*); in prœlium aliquem producere (*Nep.*). *To entice any body to any thing*, inducere aliquem in aliquid; aliquem elicere in aliquid (*the latter to entice out of a place*): *any thing entices me*, ducor aliquâ re.

ENTICEMENT, allectatio (*Quint.*): (*as thing*), invitamentum: incitamentum: lenocinium. *Enticements*, illecebræ: blandimenta.

ENTICER, allector (*Col.*): illex (*properly, a bird used to decoy others; then, figuratively, a tempter, ensnarer*, &c., *Plaut., Appul.*).

ENTICING, alliciens: pelliciens: blandus: dulcis.

ENTICINGLY, blande.

ENTIRE, solidus (*forming one unbroken mass*; e. g., usura, gaudium, libertas; dies, *Hor.*): integer (*in its original state, unmutilated; opposed to* truncus, læsus; e. g., *a manuscript*, codex). JN. solidus atque integer: plenus (*full, having no empty space*; e. g., numerus): totus (*whole; opposed to the several parts*): totus integer (*Gellius*, sine eam totam integram esse matrem filii sui; i. e., *without calling in a wet-nurse*). *The historical books of Livy have not come down entire*, *Livii historiæ non integræ ad nos pervenerunt. || *Perfect*, absolutus: perfectus. JN. absolutus et perfectus; perfectus atque absolutus; perfectus expletusque; expletus et perfectus; perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus; absolutus omnibus numeris. *An entire horse*. Vid. STALLION.

ENTIRELY, plane: omnino: prorsus (*quite*, vid.): plene: integre: absolute: perfecte (*completely, perfectly*): in omnes partes: per omnia (*in every respect*). *That is entirely false*, falsum id est totum: *I am entirely yours*, totus sum tuus: *I am entirely devoted to you*, totus tibi sum deditus: *he is entirely made up of deceit and lies*, totus ex fraude et mendaciis constat. Vid. QUITE.

ENTIRENESS, plenitudo (*Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 20, 28): integritas: absolutio (*the finishing any thing off as a whole*).

ENTITLE, inscribere (*a writing, book*, &c.): appellare (*to entitle a man*): *the book is entitled*, liber inscriptus est; liber inscribitur (*the former when an author speaks of his own works, but sometimes when works of another author are quoted; cf. Cic., De Or.*, 2, 14, 61; *Divin.*, 2, 1, 1, *and* 2, 54, *init.*; *Suet., Cæs.*, 55: *the latter, of the works, especially the small works, of another author. Cic., Off.*, 2, 9, 31 [alio libro — qui inscribitur Lælius], *seems to make against this; but cf. Gernhard, Beier, &c.*). || *Confer a claim*, jus *or* potestatem aliquid faciendi dare; *to any thing*, jus, copiam, potestatem alicujus rei alicui dare *or* facere. *To be entitled*, jus *or* potestatem, *or* jus potestatemque habēre; *to do any thing*, aliquid faciendi; copia, potestas, fas mihi est alicujus rei: *I am entitled to do this*, hoc ad meum officium pertinet: *I am not entitled to do this*, non meum est; hæc res nihil ad meum officium pertinet: *to believe one's self entitled*, *sibi jus datum, *or* potestatem datam putare: *not to think myself entitled*, non fas esse ducere. ☞ *Sometimes "to be entitled" may be translated by* possum, *or* licet mihi, aliquid facere; *or* dignus sum, *or* dignum me puto, qui, &c.: *I am entitled to aspire to the highest honors*, *ad amplissimos honores aspirare possum: *he who obeys well will hereafter be entitled to command*, qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse. *No one is entitled to this name but he who*, &c., quo nomine nemo dignus est, nisi qui, &c.

ENTITY. Vid. ENS.

ENTOIL. Vid. ENSNARE.

ENTOMB, humare: humo tegere: terrâ, humo contegere (*bury in the earth*): in sepulcro condere; ossa alicujus tumulo contegere; corpus alicujus tumulo inferre (*Tac.*); corpus terræ reddere.

ENTRAIL (*obsolete*). Vid. INTERWEAVE.

ENTRAILS, viscera (*all the parts of the body beneath the skin, except the bones*; i. e., *lungs, liver, heart, stomach, guts*): exta (*the better portions of the entrails*; e. g., *the heart, lungs*, &c., *which were inspected by the soothsayers after a sacrifice*): intestina (*entrails, guts*): ilia, *for "entrails," is poetical* (ilia inter coxas pubemque imo ventre posita sunt, *Cels.*). *The entrails of the earth*, terræ viscera.

ENTRANCE, || *Action of entering*, ingressio: ingressus: introïtus (*also, figuratively, of entering into an office*, &c., introitus sacerdotii): aditus (*the going up to*). *To refuse entrance to any body*, aliquem introitu prohibēre. *Entrance into the forum*, ingressio fori: *to make a public entrance*, triumphantem urbem inire, *or* in urbem invehi, *or* (*according to our notions*) *sollemni pompâ, stipatum comitibus, urbem ingredi, intrare, *or* in urbem introire: *to make a public entrance on horseback*, introire vehentem equo (*Gell.*). *Any body's entrance into the city*, alicujus introitus in urbem (*Cic.*) || IMPROPR. *To find an entrance* (i. e., *into the mind*), accipi, probari (*find acceptance*): *to find entrance into any body's mind*, movēre aliquem *or* alicujus animum (*to affect by one's representations*); in alicujus pectus descendere: æquis auribus accipi: *to find no entrance*, non audiri. || *Passage by which a place is entered*, introïtus (e. g., portûs): aditus: accessus (*approach*): limen (*threshold*): fauces (*narrow entrance*): ostium (*properly, door as opening; then any entrance*; e. g., *of a harbor, mouth of a river*, &c.). JN. introitus atque ostium (e. g., portûs): janua (*house-door*). *The entrance into a prison*, ostium limenque carceris: *at the entrance (of a house)*, in limine *or* ad limen ædium. *All the entrances were closed*, omnes introitus erant præclusi (*Cæs.*). || *Opening of a speech*, &c., introitus: ingressio: ingressus: exordium: prolōgus: proœmium. Vid. EXORDIUM.

ENTRANCE-MONEY, *quod ab accedentibus solvi solet *or* debet. [*Kraft says, perhaps* pecunia aditialis. Vid. *Obs. in* INAUGURAL.]

ENTRAP, irretire: laqueis irretire, *with any thing*, aliquâ re *or* laqueis alicujus rei: aliquem capere *or* devincire: *to have entrapped any body*, aliquem irretitum tenēre: *to be entrapped*, in laqueos se induere; in laqueos cadere *or* incidere (*fall into a trap, properly and figuratively*). *To try to entrap any body*, laqueos ponere *or* disponere alicui (*properly and figuratively*); insidias alicui facere *or* parare.

ENTREAT, rogare (*general term for asking*, aliquem aliquid): orare (*to beg loudly and earnestly, pray*, aliquem aliquid): petere (*to try to get by asking, more with reference to the object*; rogare, *to the person; hence* petere aliquid ab aliquo): quæso (*I beseech you, denoting an earnest request which claims a kind consent*): obsecrare (*to beg by all that is sacred; conjure*): obtestari (*to conjure, calling upon the gods as witnesses*): supplicare (*to beg on bended knees*, alicui pro re): deprecari (*to pray earnestly*, aliquid, e. g., pacem; *also followed by* ut *or* ne; *also* aliquid ab aliquo; multorum vitam ab aliquo, *Cic.*; *also "to beg off"*): implorare (*to entreat with tears*, aliquem; *for any thing*, aliquid): precibus exposcere aliquid (e. g., pacem): omnibus precibus orare et obtestari: omnibus (*or* infimis) precibus petere (*to beg with earnest prayers*, &c.): petere, postulare, supplicare; *any body for any thing*, aliquid ab aliquo: orare aliquem supplicibus verbis; orare *or* rogare aliquem suppliciter (*all of imploring humbly as a suppliant*). JN. rogare atque orare; petere et contendere; orare et obtestari; orare obtestarique; orare atque obsecrare; implorare atque obtestari; precari atque orare; petere ac deprecari. ☞ *To entreat any body to do any thing*, rogare, orare, &c., ut faciat. *To entreat any body earnestly, nay, almost with tears*, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare aliquem: *to entreat any body with the utmost possible earnestness*, aliquem ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: *to entreat any body for any body*, deprecari pro aliquo; deprecatorem se præbēre pro alicujus periculo: *to entreat for the life of a criminal*, petere vitam nocenti. *To entreat the gods*, precari a diis; precatione uti; precationem ad deos facere (*pray to them*). ☞ "*I entreat you*," *inserted parenthetically*, quæso, oro, obsecro (*also inserted parenthetically*). *To allow one's self to be entreated* (i. e. *successfully*), precibus alicujus aliquid dare; a se aliquid impetra-

ri pati. ‖ *Treat*, vid. ‖ *Prevail with*, vid.

ENTREATY, preces: rogatus *or* rogatio: obsecratio: obtestatio: precatio: deprecatio [Syn. *in* Entreat]. *Humble entreaties*, humilis deprecatio: *entreaty for pardon on account of any thing*, deprecatio alicujus facti. *At any body's entreaty*, alicujus rogatu; aliquo rogante; ab aliquo rogatus. *Compelled by your earnest entreaties*, coactus tuis assiduis vocibus: *by earnest entreaties*, precando; precario.

ENTRE'E, *perhaps* prima admissio (*after Sen., De Ben.*, 33, qui in primas et secundas admissiones digeruntur); *or* introitus liminis alicujus (*after Sen., De Ben.*, est proprium superbiæ magno æstimare introitum ac tactum sui liminis); *or by circumlocution with* prior pono gradum intra domum (*ibid.*). *To have the right of entree*, * primæ admissionis esse.

ENTREMETS, opsonium (*opposed to* panis) *is perhaps the nearest word.*

ENTRUST, permittere: committere (*the* committens *acts in good trust in the power or will of another, whereby he imposes on him a moral responsibility: the* permittens *acts to get rid of the business himself, whereby he imposes at most only a political or legal responsibility, Död.*): credere: concredere (*very rare in Cic., never in Quint., common in comedy*): commendare et concredere: mandare, demandare alicui aliquid: aliquid rejicere ad aliquem: aliquid alicui delegare (*of what one ought otherwise to do one's self*): deponere aliquid apud aliquem (*to give any thing to any body in trust*). *To entrust any thing to the faith of any body*, fidei alicujus aliquid committere *or* permittere; tradere in alicujus fidem aliquid. *To entrust any body with the care of my purse*, concredere alicui marsupium cum argento (*Plaut.*): *with the care of a treasure*, thesaurum alicui concredere (*Cic.*): *with the care of one's safety, life*, salutem committere alicui; caput permittere alicui (*Curt.*); vitam credere alicui (*Ter.*); vitam (ac fortunas suas) credere alicui (*Lucil. ap. Non.*): *any body with the care of one's boy*, alicujus curæ puerum demandare (*Liv.*): *any body with a task*, munus mandare *or* dare alicui: *with the management of a great and difficult affair*, rem magnam atque difficilem committere alicui (*Cic.*): *with the management, direction, &c., of any thing*, alicui rei præficere aliquem: *with the defence of a city*, * alicui urbem tuendam dare: *to entrust any body with the whole management of a business*, totam rem ad aliquem rejicere: *to entrust one's plans to any body*, consilia sua alicui credere: *one's secrets*, occulta sua alicui credere: *to entrust one's honor to any body*, existimationem suam committere alicui. *Entrusted (to any body's care)*, creditus, concreditus, commissus, alicui commissus ac commendatus; creditus et commissus alicui: (*if only for a time*), fiduciarius (e. g., opera fiduciaria, *Herz., Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 17): depositum (*thing deposited*).

ENTRY, aditus (*approach*): introitus (*entrance; also, figuratively, entry into an office*; e. g., introitus sacerdotii): ingressio: ingressus (*act of entering*): transitio pervia (*passage, through houses*, &c.). ‖ *Name, remark*, &c., *entered in a book*, professio (*the public entering of one's name, Liv., or property, Cic.*); *but mostly by circumlocution with* nomen (aliquid, &c.) in tabulas *or* codicem referre. *Sometimes* nomen *will do for entries in a debt-book. Have you made regular entries of your other debts in your ledger?* utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes? (*Cic.*): *to make an entry of a debt in a day-book or ledger*, nomen in adversaria (*day-book*), *or* in codicem accepti et expensi referre. *There is no entry of that*, id nusquam est (*Cic.*): *there is no entry even of that*, ne id quidem scriptum est (*Cic. pro Dom.*, 20, *init.*).

ENTWINE, circumplicare circum aliquid. *To be entwined round any thing, or to entwine any thing*, circumplicare aliquid; circumvolvi *or* se circumvolvere alicui rei: *to entwine with any thing*, redimire aliquâ re (*bind with ribbons, garlands*, &c.): circumvolvere aliquid aliquâ re: circumplicare aliquid circum aliquid (*twist it round*; e. g., lorum circum aliquid).

ENUCLEATE, enucleare (*Cic.*): explicare: enodare; *a notion*, complicatam notionem evolvere.

ENUMERATE, numerare: dinumerare (*distinctly and carefully*): enumerare (*in order; also reasons*): annumerare (*count out to a person*). *To enumerate any body's numerous faults*, multa vitia in aliquem colligere.

ENVELOPE, involvere; *with any thing*, in aliquâ re: amicire aliquâ re (e. g., chartâ, *Hor.*): circumvolvere aliquid aliquâ re: velare: tegere. *To envelope a fault in fair words*, vitium obvolvere verbis decoris (*Hor.*).

ENVENOM, venenis tingere (e. g., tela, *Plin.*): veneno imbuere (*Sal., Cat.*, 11, 3): quasi venenis malis imbuere (*after* ea [avaritia] quasi venenis malis imbuta).

ENVIABLE, dignus, cui invideatur: invidendus (†*Hor.*). *Sometimes* fortunatus: beatus.

ENVIER, invidens *or* invidus: lividus: obtrectator: malignus [Syn. *in* Envy]. *Obs., fem.* invida, &c., obtrectatrix.

ENVIOUS, invidus: invidens: lividus: alienis incrementis inimicus: malignus [vid. Envy, *s.*]. *To be envious*, invidere: livēre; *of any body*, alicui invidēre; *of any thing*, aliquid invidēre [vid. Envy, *v.*]; alicujus incrementis esse inimicum: *people are envious of me*, invidetur mihi (ego invideor, *only Hor.*); in invidiâ sum.

ENVIOUSLY, cum invidiâ (☞ *not* invidiose); maligne.

ENVIRON. Vid. Surround.

ENVIRONS, loca, quæ circumjācent. *The environs of a place*, quæ loco circumjācent; quæ circa locum sunt: qui (quæ, quod) circa est: *the environs of a town*, loca urbem ambientia; urbi propinqua loca: *the environs of the town are very beautiful*, urbs in regione amœnissimâ sita est: *in the environs of*, circa *or* circum quod: *living in the environs of*, qui circa habitant.

ENVOY, legatus (*ambassador*): nuncius (*messenger*). Vid. Ambassador.

ENVY, *v.*, invidēre alicui. *To envy any body a little*, subinvidēre alicui aliquid (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 6, 49, invidēre alicui honorem), *but mostly* invideo alicui rei alicujus; e. g., *Liv.*, 38, 47, nullius equidem invideo honori, *as in English*, "*I envy no man's honor*:" invideo alicui alicujus rei *is a Greek construction, Hor., Sat.*, 2, 6, 83: invideo alicui aliquâ re *is post-classical, Quint.*, 9, 3, 1: in aliquâ tibi invideo: quod, *Cic., Flacc.*, 29, 76, *is to be explained*, "in aliquâ re tibi hoc invideo, quod." *I am envied*, invidetur mihi (invideor *only, Hor., A. P.*, 56); in invidiâ sum; invidiæ sum; invidiâ premor; ex invidiâ laboro: *to be envied by every body*, ab omnibus ventis invidiæ circumflari. *To cause any body to be envied*, alicui invidiam facere, conflare *or* excitare (*both of persons and things*). *To cause any body to be envied by any thing*, aliquâ re vocare aliquem in invidiam.

ENVY, *s.*, invidia (*denotes looking askance, as a sign that a man grudges something to another, from moral or immoral motives, not always, though pre-eminently from self-love, like* ὑποψία. *It denotes envy, either actively or passively*): livor (*the self-tormenting envy, which poisons the whole soul, and deprives the body itself of its fresh healthy color*): invidentia (*a new term of Cicero's for the envy which a man harbors*). *As he met with no followers, nor even used the term commonly himself, it should be avoided:* malignitas (*as an habitual quality and disposition, in opposition to goodness of heart*): obtrectatio (ζηλοτυπία, *envy showing itself in action, by trying to injure the person envied, especially by running him down*, &c.). Jn. obtrectatio invidiaque; obtrectatio et livor; livor atque malignitas; malignitas et livor. *From envy*, propter invidiam; invidiâ; invidiâ incensus. *To be an object of envy*, invidiam habēre; in invidiam venire; in invidiâ esse (*of persons and things*): *to excite any body's envy*, alicui esse invidiæ (*of persons*).

EPACT, epactæ (ἐπακταὶ ἡμέραι, *Isid.*, 6, 17, *extr.*).

EPAULET, *perhaps* humerale (*though this was some covering of the shoulder, Paul., Dig.*, 49, 14, 16).

EPHEMERAL, unius diei: quod unum tantum diem vivit.

EPHEMERIS, ephemeris (*Cic. and Nep.*).

EPIC, epicus: herous: heroicus (e. g., *verse, poetry*, &c.). *An epic poet*, poeta epicus. *Epic poets*, epici.

EPICUREAN, Epicurēus. ‖ Improp. Epicurēus: luxuriosus: delicatus. *An Epicurean*, Epicurēus (*properly and improperly*): qui cum Epicuro sentit *or* facit: homo delicatus *or* luxuriosus: homo voluptarius; *or* qui omnia voluptate metitur, *or* ad voluptatem refert.

EPIDEMIC, qui (quæ, quod) vulgo ingruit. *An epidemic*, * morbus epidemicus (*as a medical technical term*); * morbus late vagans: pestilentia. Vid. Pestilence.

EPIDERMIS, epidermis (*technical term*).

EPIGRAM, epigramma, -atis.

EPIGRAMMATIC, epigrammaticus.

EPIGRAMMATICALLY, in modum epigrammatis: acute.

EPIGRAMMATIST, qui epigrammata scribit: epigrammatarius (*Vopisc., Florian.*, 3; *Saturn.*, 7).

EPILEPSY, morbus comitialis: vitium comitiale: epilepsia (*late*). *To have a fit of epilepsy*, morbo comitiali corripi: morbus major (*Cels.*, 3, 23); morbus caducus (*Appul., Æmil. Mac., Isid.*); morbus sacer (*Cæl. Aurel. Tard.*); valetudo major (*Just.*).

EPILEPTIC, * epilepticus. *A person subject to epileptic fits*, homo caducus (*Firm., Math.*, 3, 6, *No.* 8): * morbo comitiali tentatus, vexatus. *To have an epileptic fit*, morbo comitiali corripi.

EPILOGUE (*end of a speech*), conclusio: peroratio: epilōgus (*Cic.*).

EPIPHANY, feriarum dies, quem celebrantes mense Januario Christiani Epiphania dictitant (*Ammian.*, 21, 2).

EPISCOPAL, episcopalis (*Eccl.*).

EPISCOPATE, episcopatus (*Eccl.*).

EPISODE, embōlium (*Cic. ad Quint. Fr.*, 3, 1, *extr., in Greek characters; but Latin, Cic., Sext.*, 54): excursus, *or* digressus, *or* digressio (vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 5, 6, 43; *Quint.*, 10, 1, 49); *that you would separate this episode of my consulship from your continuous history*, ut a continentibus scriptis, in quibus perpetuam rerum gestarum historiam complecteris, secernas hanc quasi fabulam rerum eventorumque meorum. *To introduce any thing as an episode in a speech*, aliquid includere *or* inserere orationi suæ.

EPISTLE, epistola [vid. Letter]. ‖ "*The Epistle*" (*in the Liturgy*), * lectio epistolica.

EPISTOLARY, *mostly by the genitive*, epistolarum (epistolicus, *Gell.*; epistolaris, *Aug.*). *Epistolary correspondence*, commercium epistolarum: literæ remittendæ atque accipiendæ: literarum sermo. *An active epistolary correspondence*, literarum crebritas: literarum frequentia. *To have an epistolary correspondence with any body*, * epistolarum commercium habēre cum aliquo; colloqui cum aliquo per literas.

EPITAPH, carmen *or* elogium in sepulcro incisum: versus (e. g., senarii) in sepulcro incisi (☞ *not* epitaphium).

EPITHALAMIUM, carmen nuptiale: epithalamium (*Quint., Treb. Poll.; mostly sung in chorus before the bride-chamber*, thalamus; *whereas the* hymenæus *was sung as the bride was conducted to her future home*).

EPITHET, appositum: epithēton (*technical term, Quint.*).

EPITOME, epitome: summarium; *and (later)* breviarium (*in Seneca's time*).

EPITOMIZE, aliquid in angustum, *or* in epitomen, cogere: ☞ epitomare (*very late*).

EPITOMIZER, qui aliquid in angustum cogit *or* in epitomen cogit. *The epit-*

omizer of a voluminous work, qui auctorem per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumscribit.

EPITRITE, epitritus (pes), *Gramm.*

EPOCH, æra (*late Latin technical term, Isid.*, 5, 36) : * epocha (*as a technical term*). *Sometimes* tempus, ætas, *may serve.*

EPOPEE, carmen epicum : poema epicum.

EPULATION, epulatio (*Col.*). Vid. BANQUET.

EQUABILITY, æquabilitas (*Cic.*).

EQUABLE, æquabilis.

EQUABLY, æquabiliter.

EQUAL, *s. An equal*, par (*opposed to* superior *or* inferior).

EQUAL, æquus (*of persons and things that are equally balanced ; also having the component parts alike ; opposed to* varius, *Cic., Verr.*, 5, 49) : par (*like some other thing, and composed of the same material with it ; opposed to* superior *and* inferior. In æquo marte *is where the battle between two parties is considered as a whole ;* in pari marte *is where the fortune of one party is set against that of the other. It denotes similarity with respect to magnitude, power, and value ; or equality and proportion with regard to number, like* ἴσος) : æqualis *equal in interior qualities, age, rank, worth, like* ὅμοιος) : parilis (*nearly like, as a middle step between* par *and* similis) : compar (*mutually equal*). *Sometimes* similis, idem, geminus, *as in* par est avaritia, similis improbitas, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia. JN. æquus et par ; æqualis et par ; par et æqualis ; par et similis ; par atque idem ; par atque unus. *Equal intervals*, intervalla æqualia (*absolutely equal*), intervalla paria (*proportionately equal ; standing in the same proportion to each other ; Hirt., B. Afr.*, 59 ; *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 51 ; 7, 23). *Equal to one another*, inter se æquales. *Not equal*, dispar : impar [SYN. *in* UNEQUAL]. *Equal rights*, jura paria ; jus æquum et par (jus æquabile *relates to the equal administration of the law*). *To possess equal rights with the citizens*, æquo et pari jure cum civibus vivere. *To divide into twelve equal parts*, in duodecim partes æqualiter dividere : *of equal strength with any body*, par alicui ; non inferior aliquo. *My equals*, æqui et pares (*in rank, power*, &c.) ; homines mei similes, *or* homines nostræ farinæ (*the latter in Persius ; such men as I am*) ; homines mei ordinis (*of my station*). *To have no equal in any thing*, aliquâ re parem habēre neminem : omnibus antecellere aliquâ re : omnes antecedere (præcedere, &c.) aliquâ re. *Not to endure an equal*, neminem secum dignitate exæquari velle. *Equal proportions of* (*in prescriptions*), par modus (e. g., ejus emplastri et mellis, *Cels.*). *A and B must be mixed in equal proportions*, par modus τοῦ A et B miscendus est (*Cels.*).

EQUALITY, æquitas : æqualitas (*equality*) : æquabilitas (*uniformity*) : æquatio (*act of equalizing ; hence always with the genitive of that, of which there is an equality*). *Equality of rights*, æquabilitas juris : jus æquabile (*as equally divided among several ; hence, equality of rights in a state ;* ἰσοτιμία) : æquatio juris (*the equalization of rights for the first time*). *Political equality*, * æqua civitatis conditio (æqua conditio, *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 72, 177) : *to preserve political equality in a state*, providēre, ne æqua civitatis conditio turbetur (*after Sen., N. Quæst.*, 3, 10, 3). *To live on a footing of equality with any body*, ex pari *or* ex æquo vivere cum aliquo.

EQUALIZATION, æquatio (e. g., bonorum, juris) : exæquatio.

EQUALIZE, æquare : exæquare. *Money equalizes all ranks*, pecunia omnium dignitatem exæquat : *that the labor of the soldiers and their commander might be equalized*, ut militibus exæquatus cum imperatore labor esset.

EQUALLY, æque (*equally ; one like the other*) : æqualiter (*like ; in equal degree*) : æqualibiter (*in a uniform manner*) : pariter (*in like manner ; in the same relation*). JN. pariter æqualiterque. *Equally great*, æquâ magnitudine : *equally long*, æque longus ; æquâ longitudine.

EQUANIMITY, æquus animus : æquitas animi (☞ *but* æquanimitas *quite unclassical*) : constantia (*from firmness of character*). *The equanimity which one preserves in his whole life*, æquabilitas in omni vitâ, et idem semper vultus, eadem frons (*Cic.*) ; *also* æquabilitas universæ vitæ. *With equanimity*, æquo animo : patienter.

EQUANIMOUS, æquo animo prædituS : sibi constans.

EQUATION, æquatio : exæquatio. *Arithmetical equation*, * æquatio arithmetica (*technical term*).

EQUATOR, circulus æquinoctialis (*Varr., L. L.*, 9, 18, § 24 ; *Sen., Quint.*).

EQUERRY, equiso (vid. *Val. Max.*, 7, 3, 2, *extr.*).

EQUESTRIAN, eques (*on horseback*). *An equestrian statue*, statua equestris. ‖ *Skilled in horsemanship*, equitandi peritus : equo habilis. *To be a good equestrian*, equo habilem esse ; optime equis uti ; equitandi peritissimum esse. ‖ *Relating to the order of equites at Rome*, equester. *The equestrian rank*, dignitas equestris : locus equester (ordo equester = *the* equites *as a body*). ☞ *Liv. has once* equestris *as masculine.*

EQUIANGULAR, angulis æquis *or* paribus.

EQUIDISTANCE, æquilatatio (e. g., *of parallel lines, Vitr.*).

EQUIDISTANT, pari intervallo. *Equidistant from each other*, æquis *or* paribus intervallis distantes inter se (*for difference between* æquus *and* par, *cf.* EQUAL). ☞ æquidistans (*Capell.*).

EQUILATERAL, æquis lateribus. *To describe an equilateral triangle on a given line*, datâ lineâ triangulum æquis lateribus constituere (*Quint.*) : [æquilateralis (*Censor.*) ; æquilaterus (*Marc. Capell., and Firmic. Math.*) ; æquilātus, eris (*Auson., Griph.*, 41) ; isopleuros (ἰσόπλευρος), *Aus., Præf. ad Idyll.*, 13.]

EQUILIBRIUM, momentum par (ἰσορροπία ; vid. *Col.*, 3, 12, 4) [*not* æquilibritas, *which is a translation by Cicero of* ἰσονομία, *nor* æquilibrium. Vid. *Lat. Dict.* : æquipondium, *equality of weight, Varr.*]. *Standing in equilibrium*, pari momento *or* suis ponderibus libratus ; paribus examinatus ponderibus : *to be in equilibrium, to produce an equilibrium*, pari pondere parem pensionem perficere : *to preserve an equilibrium, to be in equilibrium*, sua momenta sustentare (vid. *Kühner ad Cic., Tusc.*, p. 89) ; suâ vi et suo nutu teneri ; suis ponderibus librari : *to place any thing in a state of equilibrium*, aliquid, velut in ponderibus constitutum, examinare (*Sen., N. Quæst.*, 3, 10, 3) : *the equilibrium of any thing is destroyed*, portionum æquitas turbatur (*Sen., ib.*) : *to lose one's equilibrium*, labi. ‖ IMPROPR., æquitas (*equality*) : æquilibritas (*equilibrium of the powers of nature* = ἰσονομία, æqualis tributio, *Cic.*) : *political equilibrium*, * æqua civium conditio. *To preserve the equilibrium of parties in a state*, providēre, ne æqua civitatis conditio turbetur (*after Sen., N. Quæst.*, 3, 10, 3) : *to restore the equilibrium of any thing*, dissipatas alicujus rei partes rursus in suum locum cogere (*Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 36, 78).

EQUINOCTIAL, æquinoctialis (*Varr., Plin., Sen.*). *An equinoctial tide*, æquinoctialis æstus (*Sen.*).

EQUINOX, æquinoctium (*Cic.*) : æquinoctiale tempus : æquinoctiales horæ. *The vernal equinox*, æquinoctium vernum : *the autumnal equinox*, æquinoctium auctumnale.

EQUIP, armare (*with arms or other instruments*) : instruere (*to furnish with*) : ornare : adornare : exornare (*to fit out fully ; implying a liberal expenditure ;* κοσμεῖν, διακοσμεῖν). JN. ornare atque instruere : exornare atque instruere : comparare (*to provide with zeal and care*). *To equip soldiers*, milites armare, armis instruere ; militibus arma dare : *to equip troops with every thing necessary*, copias omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere : *to equip ships*, naves armare, instruere, ornare, adornare ; *a fleet*, classem instruere, ornare, exornare, comparare : *to equip a fleet in a short time*, celeriter classem efficere. ‖ *Clothe*, vid.

EQUIPAGE. ‖ *Furniture of a military man*, instrumentum militare : militaris supellex (*field equipage of a single officer*) : equus tabernaculumque et omne aliud instrumentum militare (*his horse, tent, camp, furniture*, &c.). ‖ *Furniture of a body of troops, an army*, &c., belli instrumentum et apparatus : omnia, quæ ad belli usum pertinent (*general term*) : impedimentum (*the baggage of the army ; opposed to* sarcinæ, *that of a single soldier ;* vasa, orum, *were his camp furniture, for cooking his victuals*, &c.). ‖ *Carriage and horses*, carpentum et equi (vid. CARRIAGE). ‖ *Attendance, retinue*, ministerium, *or plural*, ministeria (*Silver Age*) : famuli : ministri : comitatus : assectatio : stipatio. SYN. *in* ATTENDANCE.

EQUIPMENT, armatus, ûs (*as action ; no instance can be produced of* instructio *in this sense*) : arma (*plural*) : armatura (*the instruments with which any thing is equipped*) : armamenta (*plural*) : instrumenta navalia (*instruments with which a ship is equipped*).

EQUIPOISE. Vid. EQUILIBRIUM.

EQUIPOLLENT. Vid. EQUIVALENT.

EQUIPONDERANCE, æquipondium : momentum par (ἰσορροπία).

EQUITABLE, æquus. [Vid. JUST.] ‖ *Impartial*, æquus : incorruptus. JN. incorruptus atque integer : studio et irâ vacuus : tamquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinatus. Vid. IMPARTIAL.

EQUITABLY, juste : jure (vid. JUSTLY). *Sometimes* sine amore et sine cupiditate : sine irâ et studio : incorrupte : integre. Vid. IMPARTIALLY.

EQUITY, æquitas : justitia [SYN. *in* JUSTICE, vid.] : moderatio : liberalitas (*moderation in thinking, judging*, &c.). *According to equity*, ex æquo : sicut æquum est : ut par est : *to judge according to equity*, ex æquo et bono judicare : *against all equity*, contra fas : contra quam fas est : *against all justice and equity*, contra jus fasque : *to perceive the equity of any thing*, æquitatem alicujus rei perspicere. *To judge according to equity*, integre, incorrupte judicare.

EQUIVALENT, idem valens : ejusdem pretii. *To be equivalent*, tantundem valēre [vid. TO EQUAL]. *An equivalent*, res ejusdem pretii (*not* valoris). *To give any body an equivalent*, compensare alicui aliquid (*Cic.*).

EQUIVOCAL, ambiguus (e. g., responsum : verba : *and, figuratively*, ingenium, fides) : dubius : dubius et quasi duplex (e. g., verba dubia et quasi duplicia, *equivocal words*) : anceps (e. g., oraculum, responsum) : flexiloquus : flexiloquus et obscurus (e. g., oraculum, *Cic.*). *An equivocal saying*, ex ambiguo dictum : *a man of equivocal character*, homo ambigui ingenii *or* ambiguâ fide : *to give an equivocal answer*, nihil certi respondēre ; ambigue respondēre.

EQUIVOCALLY, ambigue (e. g., scribere, dicere) : ex ambiguo (e. g., dictum).

EQUIVOCALNESS, ambiguitas (e. g., verborum) : amphibolia (ἀμφιβολία *in rhetoric*).

EQUIVOCATE, nihil certi respondēre : ambigue respondēre : ambigue dicere.

EQUIVOCATION, sermo ambiguus. *Without equivocation*, relictis ambiguitatibus.

ERA, æra (*late Latin, Isidor. Origg.*) : tempus : ætas. *Before the Christian era*, ante Christum natum.

ERADICATE. ‖ PROPR. [Vid. ROOT UP.] ‖ IMPROPR., radicitus tollere atque extrahere aliquid (*Cic.*) : omnes alicujus rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus : omnes alicujus rei stirpes ejicere : aliquid funditus tollere. JN. exstirpare et funditus tollere ; *from any body's mind*, radicitus extrahere aliquid ex animo (e. g., religionem ex animis hominum, *Cic.*) ; radicitus excutere aliquid alicui (*Cic.*) ; aliquid exstirpare ex animo (e. g., humanitatem, *Cic.*). ☞ eradicare *præclassical, and once in Varro.*

ERADICATION, exstirpatio (*Col., properly*) : exstinctio : excidium (*annihilation*).

ERASE, exstinguere : delēre : inducere (*inducere, especially of erasing whole passages with the inverted stylus*) : liturâ tol-

lere *or* corrigere (*to correct a mistake*, mendum scripturæ, *with the stylus*) : interlinere (*to erase with a line through the word*, &c., *to be altered*) : expungere (*erase with dots*) : radere, eradere (*by erasure*) : exsculpere (*with the graving-tool*). *He completely erased what he had written*, quæ scripserat, ea plane exstinxit (*Cic.*). || Impropr., exstinguere : delēre.

ERASURE, litura (*the smearing over a wax tablet*).

ERE. Vid. Before.

ERE-LONG. Vid. Soon.

ERE-NOW, jam (*already*) : antea, antehac.

ERE-WHILE, olim : quondam ; antea, antehac : quodam tempore (e. g., oppida quodam tempore florentissima). Syn. *in* Formerly.

EREBUS, Erebus.

ERECT. || Propr., excitare (e. g., *a monument, a tower*) : educere (*to raise to a great height* ; e. g., *Pyramids*) : statuere : constituere (*to place*, &c. ; *a column, trophy, tent*, &c.) : exstruerè (*build up ; a monument*, &c.). || Impropr., *Erect myself into* (e. g., "*to erect myself into a judge*") : *to erect one's self into a tyrant*, tyrannidem, *or* dominatum, *or* principatum occupare ; *into a king*, regnum occupare *or* sibi vindicare ; *into an umpire*, * arbitrum se offerre : * arbitri partes sibi sumere ; *into a judge*, * judicis partes sibi sumere. || *To found*, constituere : condere : *to erect a commonwealth that will last*, diuturnam rempublicam serere (*Cicero*) : constituere rempublicam, quæ possit esse diuturna [vid. to Found] : *to erect a college, school*, &c., * collegium, gymnasium instituere.

ERECT, *adj.*, rectus : erectus : celsus et erectus. *To place erect*, erigere : *to stand erect*, rectum assistere : *to walk erect*, erectum vadere, incedere : *one who can not walk erect*, quem femora destituunt : *to keep erect*, sustinēre ; sustentare : *to keep one's self erect*, se sustinēre (*also figuratively*), *or* (*if one is in danger of falling*) se a lapsu sustinēre.

ERECTION. || *Act of raising*, exstructio : ædificatio (*the building of any thing*) : ductus muri (*building of a wall*) : constitutio (*foundation*). || *State of being erected*, erectio (e. g., tignorum). || *Elevation of the mind*, sublatio *or* exaggeratio animi. || *Act of rousing*, incitatio : concitatio. || *A building*, vid.

ERECTLY, *by circumlocution*. *To walk erectly*, erectum vadere, incedere : ☞ erecte *is late for* "*in a spirited manner*," &c. (e. g., judicare, loqui).

ERECTNESS, status celsus et erectus : erectio (e. g., erectio firma corporis, *Vitr.*).

ERECTOR, *by circumlocution with* qui ædificat, &c.

EREMITE, homo solitarius : eremita : anachoreta (*Eccl.*). Vid. Hermit.

ERMINE, mus silvestris (*general term for ermines, badgers*, &c.) : * mustēla erminia (*Linn.*). || *The fur so called*, * pellis muris silvestris *or* mustēlæ erminiæ. *An ermine robe*, indumentum ex pellibus murium silvestrium consarcinatum (*Ammian.*) : *to be clothed in ermine*, tergis murium silvestrium indutum esse (*Sen. Ep.*, 90, 14).

ERMINED, tergis murium silvestrium indutus (*Sen. Ep.*, 90, 14).

EROGATION, erogatio (e. g., pecuniæ, *Cic.*).

EROSION, erosio (*Plin.*).

EROTIC, amatorius (erōticus, *Gell.*).

ERR. || *Wander*, errare : vagari : palari [Syn. *in* Wander]. Jn. vagari et errare. || *To miss the right way*, errare : *to err from*, aberrare (*unintentionally and ignorantly*) : discedere ab aliquâ re [vid. Deviate]. || *Mistake*, errare : per errorem labi *or* labi *only* (*to commit a small mistake*) : in errore versari : errore captum esse (*to be in error*) : peccare (*to sin, blunder*, &c., *from mistake*, &c.). *To err grievously*, vehementer *or* valde errare ; totâ re errare (*Ter.*) *or* falli [☞ toto cœlo errare *late, should not be used, according to Krebs, without a* quod aiunt] : longe *or* procul errare ; probe *or* diligenter errare (*in the conversational language of comedy* ; ☞ *not* egregie errare) : *you err in this single point*, in hoc uno erras : *a man can not err*, errari nullo pacto potest. *I think I shall not err if*, &c., haud, ut opinor, erravero : *with these rules you can not err*, hæc præcepta errare non patiuntur : *if I do not err*, nisi fallor ; nisi animus (me) fallit ; nisi quid me fallit *or* fefellerit.

ERRABLE, qui errare, &c., potest.

ERRABLENESS, *circumlocution by* errare *or* in errorem labi posse.

ERRAND, mandatum : negotium [Syn. *in* Commission] : *to do an errand*, mandatum exsequi, persequi, conficere, perficere, peragere : *to do an errand in the most careful manner*, mandatum exhaurire ; *in a careless manner*, negligenter rem mandatam gerere : *to tell any body to do an errand*, negotium alicui dare *or* mandare ; negotii aliquid alicui dare (*Ter.*) : mandare alicui aliquid : *to be ordered to do an errand by any body*, mandatum datur mihi ab aliquo : aliquid facere jussum esse ab aliquo : *to do any body's errand willingly*, * mandatum alicujus lubenter peragere (*Wyttenbach*).

ERRANT, vagus : errabundus. Erro *in Plin.*

ERRATIC, erraticus (*Varr. ap. Gell.* ; stellæ : homo. Delos, *Ov.* ; *especially of plants*, cucumis, &c. : vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, *Cic.*).

ERRATUM, * mendum typographicum : * erratum typographicum (*so Cic., Att.*, 6, 1, 7, erratum fabrile : error, *post-Augustan in this sense, Quint.*, 1, 5, 47) : * peccatum typographi (*so* paucis verbis tria magna peccata, *Cic.*) : * vitium typographicum (*gross blunder* ; vid. *Quint.*, 1, 5, 5, *sqq.*). *A book in which there are many errata*, * liber mendosus *or* mendose descriptus : *a book that is free from errata*, * liber emendate descriptus *or* ab omnibus mendis purus.

ERRONEOUS, falsus ; *mostly by* error *with genitive*. *An erroneous opinion*, opinionis error (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 8) : opinio falsa. ☞ Erroneus *very late. In Col.*, 7, 12, 5, *for* erronei canes, *Ruhnken reads* erronnes canes.

ERRONEOUSLY, per errorem (*by mistake*) : perperam (*opposed to* recte) : falso (*opposed to* vere *or* vero).

ERRONEOUSNESS, vanitas (*emptiness*) ; *but mostly by circumlocution, to prove the erroneousness of an opinion*, aliquid falsum esse probare.

ERROR, error : erratum (*the latter*, "*an error*") : lapsus (*a slip*) : peccatum (*a blunder committed* ; *also, a mistake in grammar*, &c.) : fraus (*an error into which we are led by others ; a deceit practiced upon us*) : opinionis error : opinio falsa (*an erroneous opinion*). *To commit an error*, errare : peccare : *to fall into an (involuntary) error*, per errorem labi : *to be in error*, in errore esse *or* versari ; errore captum esse ; errore vagari, *or* (*stronger*) in magno errore versari : *to acknowledge one's error*, erratum suum agnoscere : *to lead any body into error*, aliquem in errorem inducere *or* conjicere ; aliquem in fraudem impellere ; aliquem inducere, ut erret (*also of things*). *You see how much of error is at the bottom of all this*, vides, quanto hæc in errore versentur : *it is a great error to believe*, &c., in magnis erroribus sunt ii, qui credunt, &c. || *Blunder*, vid. *An error of the press.* [Vid. Erratum.] *A clerical error*, mendum scripturæ.

ERST. || *First*, vid. || *Once, formerly*, vid.

ERUBESCENCE. || *Redness*, rubor : [erubescentia, *late, Tertull.*]. || *Act of growing red, circumlocution by* erubescere ; *or* rubor alicui suffunditur (*of persons*).

ERUBESCENT, subrŭber (*Cels.*) : subrubicundus (*Cels., Plin.* ; *both = reddish*) : erubescens (*blushing*).

ERUCT, ructare (*also with accusative of thing eructed*) : eructare (*with accusative of thing eructed*).

ERUCTATION, ructus : [eructatio *late, Appul.*]. *To cause eructation*, ructam gignere, movēre, facere.

ERUDITE, eruditus : literis eruditus : doctus : doctrinâ instructus. Jn. doctus atque eruditus. Vid. Learned.

ERUDITION, doctrina : eruditio : literæ. [Vid. Learning.] *A person of great or extensive erudition*, perdoctus : pererudītus : exquisitâ doctrinâ : præclarâ eruditione atque doctrinâ ornatus : in quo sunt plurimæ literæ.

ERUGINOUS, æruginosus (*Sen.*).

ERUPTION, eruptio (e. g., *of Etna ; also, hostile incursion, sally*) : initium : principium (*beginning*, e. g., *of a war*). *On the eruption of the war*, bello erumpente ; bello exorto. || *Incursion, invasion*, vid. || *Breaking out*, scabies (*general term*) : lepra (*leprosy*) : mentāgra, mentīgo (*on the chin*) : eruptio capitis : porrigo (*on the head*) : pustulæ (*heat-spots, pustules*). *To be covered with an eruption*, scabie, pustŭlis, &c., infici.

ERUPTIVE, *by circumlocution*. *To have an eruptive disorder*, scabie infici ; scabrum fieri ; scabies invadit corpus (*Col.*). *To be covered with an eruptive disorder*, totum corpus invadit scabies, *or* invadunt pustulæ ; pustulæ toto corpore surgunt (*after Mart.*).

ERYSIPELAS, erysipēlas, -ātis (*ἐρυσίπελας*).

ESCALADE, * scalæ muris admotæ, *or* scalæ *only, or circumlocution by* scalas mœnibus admovēre *or* applicare ; scalis muros aggredi *or* ascendere ; positis scalis muros ascendere (*Cæs.*). *To take a city by escalade*, * oppidum scalis (admotis) capere : *to endeavor to take a city by escalade*, scalas erigi jubēre (*Tac.*) : scalis (*or* positis scalis) muros ascendere *or* aggredi.

ESCALOP, pecten : pectunculus (*diminutive*).

ESCAPE, evadere : elabi (*slip away* ; e. g., ex prœlio ; e manibus alicujus ; custodiæ, *Tac.*) : subterfugere (*escape by some shift* ; pœnam, periculum, *Cic.*) : effugere (*fly away*) : expedire se (*to set one's self free*, ab *or* ex aliquâ re ; *seldom* aliquâ re) : *from* (= *out of*) *any thing*, effugere ex (de, ab) aliquâ re : *from any thing* (= *avoid by flight*), effugere aliquid (*not* alicui rei) : *from a crowd*, expedire se ex turbâ (*Ter.*) : *from all occupation*, expedire se ab omni occupatione (*Cic.*) : *from a person*, effugere aliquem, *or* de alicujus manibus ; alicui *or* e (de) alicujus manibus elabi ; alicujus manibus evadere : *from the city*, ex urbe elabi ; oppido evadere : *from a wreck by swimming*, e naufragio enatare (*Vitr., 6, pref.* 1) ; *also*, in terram evadere (*Liv.*) : *from a danger*, periculo evadere. || *Avoid*, fugere : defugere : declinare : vitare. Syn. *in* Avoid.

ESCAPE, *s.*, fuga : effugium : aberratio (e. g., a dolore, molestiis, *Cic.*). *To make one's escape from prison*, custodiæ *or* vinculis elabi : *from the city*, urbe elabi. *To make one's escape by flight*, fugâ se subtrahere (*secretly*) ; ex fugâ evadere ; fugâ se eripere. *To assist a man's escape by giving him money*, alicujus fugam pecuniâ sublevare : *to have no other escape from*, aliam aberrationem ab aliquâ re nullam habēre (*Cic.*).

ESCHALOT. * allium ascalanicum (*Linn.*).

ESCHEAT, *s.*, devolutio (*technical term*). *Escheats*, caduca bona : caducæ hæreditates (*in Jurisconsulti, that is* caducus *which falls away, as it were, from the intended heir* ; e. g., *because he has no children, either to the other heirs, or, in default of such, to the emperor's privy purse*, fiscus) : bona vacantia (*Inst. Just.*, 2, 6. 4).

ESCHEAT, *v.*, caducum esse (*absolutely*) ; *to any body*, cedere alicui (*general term*), *or* * possessione vacuâ (*Just.*) cedere alicui.

ESCHEW, fugere : defugere : declinare : vitare : renunciare (alicui rei, *to renounce* ; e. g., ostreis in omnem vitam).

ESCORT, *s.*, præsidium (*as a protection*) : custodia (*as a guard*). Jn. custodia ac præsidium : *with an escort*, cum præsidio ; cum custodibus : *with an escort of Macedonians*, prosequentibus Macedonibus : *to give any body an escort*, præsidium alicui dare. *To send any body any where with an escort*, præsidio dato, *or* cum custodibus aliquem mittere aliquo.

ESCORT, *v.*, præsidio esse alicui: custodiæ esse alicui [Syn. *in* Escort, *s.*]: prosequi aliquem (*as a mark of respect*).

ESCULENT. Vid. Edible.

ESCUTCHEON, insigne generis (*after Cic., Sull.*, 31, 88), *or* insigne *only* (*as general term*). *To be recognized or known by his escutcheon*, ex insigni agnosci (*Cas., B. C.*, 2, 6, *of the admiral's flag*).

ESOTĔRIC, quod ἐσωτερικὸν appellamus, appellant, &c. (*after* quod ἐξωτερικὸν appellant, *Cic., Fin.*, 5, 5, 12; ἐσωτερικός, *Luc. vit. Auct.*, 27): intrinsecus auscultantibus accommodatus (*after Sen. Ep.*, 33, 6); *also*, occultus *or* occultior: arcanus: reconditus. ☞ *The esoteric doctrines of*, alicujus, &c., (tamquam) mysteria (e. g., rhetorum, *Cic.*): *to declare or reveal any body's esoteric doctrines*, alicujus (tamquam) mysteria enunciare.

ESPALIER, arbor adminiculata *or* jugata, *or* adminiculata jugatague: *to train espaliers*, palare et alligare arbores.

ESPECIAL, præcipuus (*as distinguished before others; opposed to* communis, &c.): maximus: vel maximus (*the greatest*). *Especial care*, antiquissima cura (e. g., navalis apparatus ei semper antiquissima cura fuit, *Cic.*). *It was his especial care to*, &c., nihil antiquius habuit (*Cic.*), duxit (*Suet.*), quam ut, &c.; longe antiquissimum ratus est, &c., *with infinitive* (*Liv.*): *an especial affection for any body*, præcipuus quidam amor in aliquem: *to be an especial favorite with any body*, in magnâ esse gratiâ apud aliquem; gratiosum *or* gratiosissimum esse apud aliquem; esse in sinu alicujus (*in familiar style, Cic.*); in oculis esse alicui *or* alicujus (*Cic.*); *or* aliquis me fert in oculis (*Cic.*). *Therefore, I am an especial favorite with the publicans*, itaque publicanis in oculis sumus (*Cic.*).

ESPECIALLY, imprimis (*refers to a distinction possessed in common with others, and in as high a degree as by the first among them: it is added to adjectives and adverbs; may follow its word* [vir magnus imprimis, *Cic.*], *or have one interposed* [id—imprimis ego memorabile, &c.]; *it may be joined to a superlative* [*which Kritz denies, Pr. Introd.*, ii., 889]; *and also gives prominence to a single word or action*): præcipue (*from* præ *and* capere, *refers to a distinction one possesses before and over others; nearly* = "*particularly*," *opposed to* communiter, communis. *Hence, of what belongs especially to the individual, and not to most men or all men*, &c. *It is properly used with verbs: sometimes, like* præsertim, *to give prominence to one word or notion*): præsertim (præ, *before*; serere, *to connect: it denotes that what is said applies in an especial degree to one case; it often, therefore, introduces an especial condition or case*, præsertim quum; quum præsertim; præsertim si. *It can not stand with the principal verb of the sentence* [☞ *not* virtus est præsertim, *but* præcipue, colenda], *except when, after the general statement, it adds a case to which it particularly applies* [e. g., ego tibi a vi, hac præsertim imbecillitate magistratuum, præstare non possum: deforme est de se ipso prædicare, falsa præsertim]: maxime (*does not contain a comparison with others, but strengthens the predicate itself. A especially, but also B*, maxime A, sed et B: *especially because*, maxime quod: *especially if*, maxime si, *of what is to be done, especially on a certain condition*; e. g., scribe aliquid, et maxime si Pompeius, &c., *Cic.*): potissimum (*by preference to all others*). ☞ *Perhaps it may help the pupil to tell him that* præcipue *should be taken to express a higher degree than is common*, &c.; præsertim, *to define more particularly the case to which what has been said applies especially; it does not, therefore, go with verbs* (*not* præsertim florēre, *but* præcipue); maxime, *to make a general statement apply with the most force to a particular case*: ☞ imprimis *occurs more than eleven times in Cicero; not twice only, as Stürenburg maintained. Especially if*, præsertim si; maxime si (vid. *under* maxime, *above*. ☞ *Never* præcipue si *or* quum). *A, and especially B*, quum A, tum imprimis B; quum *or* tum A, tum maxime B; ut A, tum maxime B (*rare, Cic.*): *especially because*, maxime quod. *But especially*, præsertim *or* imprimis autem (☞ *not* præsertim vero *or* autem). *And especially*, imprimisque; et præsertim; maximeque. Maxime *is often strengthened by* vel (e. g., hoc uno præstamus vel maxime feris, quod, &c.).

ESPLANADE. ‖ "*The void space between the glacis and the first houses of the town*," quidquid herbidi terreni est *or* erat extra murum (*Liv.*, 23, 19, 14, *as it usually is a grassy slope*); locus æquus: planum (*Sall., as levelled space*). ‖ *Grass-plot*, locus herbidus *or* (*Hor.*) herbosus.

ESPOUSAL. ‖ *Act of espousing* [vid. Espousals]. ‖ *Act of embracing a cause*, defensio: patrocinium: propugnatio; *or by circumlocution*. Vid. "to Espouse *a cause*."

ESPOUSALS, sponsalia. *To celebrate the espousals*, sponsalia facere *or* rite facere. *The day of espousals*, sponsalis dies (*Varr.*); dies sponsaliorum (*Suet., Oct.*, 23): *the time of any body's espousals*, tempus sponsum (*or* sponsam) habendi. *The feast given on the occasion was* cœna sponsalium (*Plin.*, 9, 35, 58).

ESPOUSE. ‖ Propr. *To betroth to; betroth one's self to* [vid. Betroth]. ‖ *To marry*, vid. ‖ Impropr. *To embrace (an opinion, cause*, &c.). *To embrace an opinion* [vid. Embrace (*end*): *to espouse a cause*, (1) = *join a political party* [vid. "*to* Embrace *a cause*:" (2) = *to undertake its defence*, patrocinium alicujus *or* alicujus rei suscipere; alicui *or* alicui rei patrocinari: propugnare pro re. Jn. defendere et propugnare.

ESPY. Vid. (1) to Descry; *and for* Syn. to See: (2) to Spy.

ESQUIRE, armiger (*of a knight; also as technical term for the English Esq.*).

ESQUIRE, *v.*, comitari aliquem: inter comites alicujus aspici, &c.

ESSAY, *v.* Vid. Attempt, Try.

ESSAY, *s.* ‖ *Attempt, trial*, vid. ‖ *Short treatise*, vid. ‖ *Assay* (*of metals*), vid.

ESSENCE, vis: natura: proprietas: natura atque vis: vis et natura: natura propria alicujus rei et vis (*Cic.*). ☞ Essentia, *according to Seneca, was used by Cicero as translation of οὐσία, but it is not found in his extant works; Quintilian says, οὐσίαν quam Plautus* [al. *Flavius*] essentiam vocat; neque sane aliud est ejus nomen Latinum; *he adds, of* ens, essentia: "quæ cur tantopere aspernentur, nihil video, nisi quod iniqui judices adversus nos sumus"): (ipsa) substantia (*post-Augustan*; ipsa substantia, *Quint.: reality; opposed to* opinio, *Paul., Jurisconsulti*). ☞ *The best writers mostly translate* "*essence*" *by* ipse *or* verus: *the essence of friendship consists in this*, vera amicitia in eo versatur; vis amicitiæ in eo est: *to look to the essence of any thing*, rem ipsam spectare: *to belong to the essence of any thing*, alicujus rei proprium esse. ☞ *Quintilian has* rei substantiæ convenire, *to agree with its nature.* ‖ *Essential oil*, * essentia (*technical term*): * liquor tenuissimus: * flos succi (*Bau.*). ‖ *Odor*, vid.

ESSENTIAL, proprius: in alicujus rei naturâ positus: ad rem ipsam *or* ad rei naturam pertinens: cum re ipsâ *or* cum rei naturâ conjunctus (*belonging to the essence or nature of any thing*): necessarius (*necessary*): gravissimus: magni momenti (*very important*). *The essential point*, caput rei (☞ cardo rei *in Silver Age*); quod maxime rem causamque continet (*Cic.*): *an essential circumstance or point*, res gravissima *or* magni momenti: *an essential cause*, prima *or* præcipua causa: *only one point appears to be essential*, una res videtur contineri causam (*Cic.*): *an essential condition*, prima conditio: *an essential difference*, discrimen in ipsâ rei naturâ positum *or* ad ipsam rem, *or* ad rei naturam pertinens: *all states are alike in all essential points*, eadem omnium civitatum est natura. *Not essential* [vid. Unessential]: ☞ substantialis (e. g., differentia, *Tertull.*) *belongs to ecclesiastical Latin.* ‖ *Essential oils*, * essentialia, quæ vocantur, olei genera (*as technical term*).

ESSENTIALLY, vere: præcipue: imprimis; * naturâ propriâ et vi: genere (*in kind*) *or* non gradu sed genere (*after* non genere sed gradu, *de Opt. gen. Or.*, § 4): *to be essentially different*, genere differre; ipsâ rei naturâ diversum esse.

ESTABLISH, statuere (*to fix firmly; of institutions, laws*, &c., jus, jura; omnes partes religionis): constituere (e. g., oppidum; decemviralem potestatem in urbibus; reges in civitate; imperium; res; partes reipublicæ. *Also* = "*to establish by proof*;" e. g., constituere bona non esse possessa, *Cic.*): efficere (*to make out a point*; e. g., efficere, animos esse mortales): firmare, confirmare (*to make lasting; an empire, dominion*, &c.): stabilire *to give duration or support to; liberty, dominion*, &c.): fundare (*to ground, lay the foundation of; the safety of the state, one's power, liberty, dominion*, &c.): munire (*to render safe against external attacks; one's influence, dominion*): conglutinare (*to glue, as it were, together*; i. e., *to connect or unite more firmly; friendship, a contract*). *To establish one in his opinions*, animum alicujus confirmare: *to establish by proofs*, argumentis confirmare; probare: *to establish one's self any where*, certam sedem ac domicilium collocare aliquo loco; domicilium sibi constituere aliquo loco (*to take up one's residence any where*; e. g., Magnesiæ); concedere aliquo habitatum (e. g., Argos, *Nep.*; e. g., *of an exile quitting his country to reside elsewhere*): aliquo loco considere; locum capere ac præsidium ponere, constituere in aliquo loco (*to take up a post; of soldiers*); aciem, legiones, &c., constituere aliquo loco (*of the general*). ☞ *Justin has* statuere sedes alicubi. *To establish one's self as a merchant*, * mercaturam instituere: *to have one's heart established*, * immotum stare; *also* aliquam firmitudinem animi obtinere (*Plaut.*): animum suum *or* se confirmasse. *The Established Church*, * ea ecclesiæ forma, quæ est a republicâ sanctissime constituta: cultus deorum ab omnibus fere civibus susceptus (*when that assertion is true; after Cic., Legg.*, 1, 23, 60).

ESTABLISHER, conditor: conciliator (e. g., pacis): firmator (*post-Augustan*, pacis): fundator (e. g., urbis Prænestinæ, *Virg.*). Vid. Founder.

ESTABLISHMENT, constitutio (e. g., *of religious rites*, religionum, *Cic.*; potestatis, *Quint.*): confirmatio (e. g., perpetuæ libertatis; *also of establishing a point by arguments*): conciliatio (*of establishing by management of parties*, &c.; e. g., gratiæ): descriptio (*establishment by rules, regulating the powers, sphere of action*, &c.; e. g., civitatis, magistratuum): ordinatio (*act of ordering, regulating*; e. g., comitiorum, *Vell.*). *The establishment of the court of Areopagus is due to Solon*, a Solone constitutus est Areopagus (*Cic.*). ‖ *An establishment*, institutum: (*a*) = *School*, vid. (*β*) *House with body of servants*, &c., familia: domus (*whole household*). *To keep a large, a moderate*, &c., *establishment*, uti familiâ optimâ, mediocri, &c. (*Nep., Att.*, 23, 3; *but with reference to Roman manners*): to have a *splendid establishment* (i. e., *house*, &c.), in primis bene habitare omnibusque optimis rebus uti (*Nep., Att.*, 13, 1). ‖ *Ratification, confirmation*, vid.

ESTAFETTE, * cursor unicâ veredi cursurâ iter conficiens (verēdus = *a courier's horse, Cod. Just.*): eques citatus: eques citus. *To summon any body by an estafette*, properis literis accire aliquem (*Tac.*).

ESTATE. ‖ *State*, vid. ‖ *Condition, rank*, vid. ‖ *Landed property; usually with a real estate*, prædium (*sometimes the house on the estate*): villa (*a country-house; sometimes the estate*): fundus (*the real estate; usually with a country-house*; villa *is an architectural*, fundus *an economical*, prædium *a juridical term, Dïd.*). *An estate in the country*, rusticum

prædium: ager: rus (*properly, country; opposed to town; then, by metonymy, for* "*estate in the country*"). ☞ *On the construction of* rus, rure, *in this sense, vid. Obs. in* Farm, *s. Estates,* agri (*fields, landed property*); possessiones (*possessions, whether land or not*). [Vid. Property]. *To lay out money in purchasing a landed estate,* pecuniam collocare in solo (*Suet., Tib.,* 48): *an estate near a town,* propinquum rus (*Ter., Eun.,* 5, 6, 2). ‖ *The estates of the realm,* *ordines imperii. ‖ *Man's estate,* ætas pubes: anni pubertatis (*age of puberty*); ætas constans, *or* constans, quæ media dicitur; ætas adulta, firmata, confirmata, corroborata (*age of full manly strength*). *To come to man's estate,* robustiorem fieri; se corroborare; pubertatem ingrĕdi: *when he was now come to man's estate,* quum is se jam corroboravisset, et vir inter viros esset (*Cic., Cæl.,* 11, 6).

ESTEEM. ‖ *Opinion, judgment,* vid. ‖ *High value, reverential regard,* æstimatio: observantia: existimatio (æstimatio *denotes the estimating, valuing,* &c., *of any thing, or its relative value; and in* æstimatione dignus, æstimatione aliquâ dignus [*both Cic., Fin.,* 8, 13], *it approaches the meaning of* "*high esteem;*" *but it should not be used generally for the marks of esteem exhibited to any body, which is* observantia [= *the being attentive to a person*]; *nor for the esteem in which a person is held by others, which is* existimatio): reverentia (*reverential regard*): dignatio (*opinion; esteem caused by desert; perhaps not præ-Augustan; a favorite word with Tac. and Sueton.*; in summâ dignatione alicujus vivere, *Just.*). *To possess or enjoy esteem,* alicui habetur honor, coli et observari: *to be held in some esteem,* esse in numero aliquo et honore: aliquem numerum obtinēre: *to be held in very great esteem by any body,* longe maximo honore esse apud aliquem: *to have or feel esteem for any one,* magni facere (*to value highly*); vereri, revereri aliquem; aliquem colere, tribuere alicui cultum (*internal respect, regard*); observare, honorare aliquem; reverentiam adhibēre adversus aliquem *or* præstare alicui (*to show outward respect to any one*); *hence, also,* colere et observare aliquem: *to show due esteem for any one,* aliquem prosequi, *with or without* observantiâ (*outwardly, whether freely or by compulsion*). *A man held in no esteem,* homo sine existimatione (*Cic.*): *the esteem in which you are held,* existimatio tua: *to be held in high esteem and honor by the people,* cum populo et in laude et in gratiâ esse.

ESTEEM, *v.,* (*a*) (*a person*) *highly,* magni (*very highly,* maximi) facere: admirari, suspicere (*to look up to*; admirari, *with admiration*; suspicere, *with a sense of one's own inferiority*): vereri: colere: vereri et colere (*to feel reverential, heart-felt respect*): aliquem revereri; reverentiam adhibēre adversus aliquem *or* præstare alicui (*to show reverential respect*): aliquem observare *or* observantiâ colere (*general term, to give outward proofs of one's respect*). Jn. observare et colere; colere et observare; observare et diligere: diligere carumque habēre (*of attachment*): *not to esteem any body,* aliquem nullo loco putare; aliquem despicere *or* despectare. (*β*) (*A thing*) *highly,* magni *or* magno æstimare (☞ *not* æstimare *only*); magni facere, habēre, ducere, pendēre; est honos alicui rei apud me: diligere (*to like,* &c., *of persons and things; any thing in any body,* aliquid in aliquo): *lightly,* parvi facere, æstimare; haud magni pendēre: *not to esteem any thing at all,* aliquid nullo loco numerare; æstimare nihilo, pro nihilo *or* nihil (*Rams.,* § 109, *Not.* 1, *d*); pro nihilo ducere, putare; nihili *or* non flocci facere; despicere et pro nihilo putare; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; *it all one,* juxta æstimare (*Sall., Cat.,* 2, 8): *to esteem things equally, or one thing or person as much as another,* aliquid alicui rei, *or* aliquem alicui, in æquo *or* parem ponere; aliquid alicui rei par facere; aliquem cum aliquo eodem loco et numero habēre: res pari atque eădem laude ponere; *one more than another,* unum *or* unam rem alteri præponere, anteponere, *or* (*reversedly*) postponere, posthabēre. ‖ *Consider, deem,* vid. *To esteem any thing an honor,* ducere aliquid gloriæ; *to one's self,* honori, gloriæ sibi aliquid ducere; *a credit,* aliquid ducere laudi *or* ponere in laude (*Cic.*): *a favor,* ponere aliquid in beneficio (*Cic., Fam.,* 15, 4, 12). *I shall esteem it a favor if you will,* mihi gratissimum feceris, si, &c.

ESTIMABLE. ‖ *Valuable,* æstimatione dignus *or* dignandus: æstimandus. ‖ *Deserving esteem or regard,* venerandus: venerabilis: honore dignus: observantiâ dignus: honestus: gravis: bonus: probus, &c. (*good*). *A very estimable person,* vir optimus existimatione omnium (*of one universally considered so, Hor.*); quovis honore dignus (*Ter.*). *So estimable a person,* homo eâ existimatione: ☞ æstimabilis = "*that is liable to be taxed;*" æstimatio *is properly* "*valuation*" (e. g., frumenti, &c.), *but from context in* æstimatione dignus, æstimandus, &c., *has the meaning of* "*value*" *when applied to things;* e. g., *of wisdom, health, Cic., Fin.,* 3, 13, 43, 44.

ESTIMATE, *s.* ‖ *Calculated expense of a work,* pecuniæ conspectus ad totum opus absolvendum (*Gell.,* 19, 10): æstimatio (*Vitr., præf.,* 10): rationes operis, antequam instituatur, expeditæ (vid. *Vitr., præf., lib.* 10): *to make an estimate,* sumtus ædificii consummare (*Vitr.,* 1, 1, 4). *Let architects make a careful estimate,* architecti diligenter modum impensarum ratiocinantes explicent (*Vitr., ib.*), *or* caute summâque diligentiâ, antequam instituantur opera, eorum expediant rationes (*ib.*): *that men may get their houses completed for little more than the estimate had prepared them to expect,* ut homines, &c., ad id, quod præparaverint, seu paulo amplius adjicientes, ædificia expediant (i. e., *for little more than what they have got ready to meet the expense with, Vitr., ib.*): *when the whole expense agrees exactly with the estimate,* quum ad dictum impensa respondet (*Vitr., ib.*): *every architect who contracts for the building of a public work, delivers in an estimate,* architectus, quum publicum opus curandum recipit, polliceter, quanto sumtu id futurum sit (*Vitr., ib.*): *to give a copy of the estimate to any body,* æstimationem tradere alicui (*Vitr., ib.*): *to add any thing to the estimate,* ad æstimationem adjicere aliquid (*Vitr., ib.*). ‖ *Calculation, judgment, opinion,* &c., vid. *A just estimate of his own powers (character,* &c.), æqua ac par sui æstimatio (*Vell.,* 1, 97).

ESTIMATE, *v.* ‖ *Value,* vid. ‖ *Calculate, compute,* vid.

ESTIMATION. ‖ *Valuation,* vid. *Calculation,* vid. ‖ *Opinion,* vid. ‖ *Esteem,* vid.

ESTIMATOR. Vid. Valuer.

ESTRADE, æquata planities (*after* æquata agri planities, *Cic., Ver.,* 2, 4, 48).

ESTRANGE. Vid. Alienate.

ESTRANGEMENT. Vid. Alienation.

ESTUARY, æstuarium: adjăcens mari navigabile stagnum (*Plin.*).

ETERNAL, perpetuus (*relatively, with reference to a definite end; that of life, for example*): sempiternus (*like ἄϊδιος, the everlasting, lasting as long as time itself*): æternus (*like ἀιώνιος, the eternal, that which outlasts all time, and will be measured by ages, for* tempus est pars quædam æternitatis. *The sublime thought of that which is without beginning and end, lies only in* æternus, *Dod.*): immortalis (*having a beginning, but no end*). Jn. perpetuus et æternus; perpetuus et sempiternus. *Eternal snows,* nives, quas ne æstas quidem solvit: *eternal friendship,* perpetua et æterna amicitia: *eternal hatred,* odium inexpiabile (in aliquem): *to give an eternal duration to any thing,* æternitate rem donare.

ETERNALIZE. Vid. Immortalize.

ETERNALLY, perpetuo (*perpetually, continually*); semper (*always*): numquam non (*never not*): *to live eternally,* in æternum vivere, æternum esse, sempiternâ frui vitâ, perpetuâ vitâ perfrui, ævo sempiterno frui (*all of continuance after death, the latter rather poetical*); vigēre memoriâ sæculorum omnium; per omnium sæculorum memoriam vivere; manēre in animis hominum, in æternitate temporum, famâ rerum (*improperly, to live forever in the memory of mankind; the latter, Tac., Agr.,* 46, *extr.*): *to last eternally,* durare in æternum (*Quint.*).

ETERNITY, æternitas: vis æterna (*both of God, as a property*; æternitas *also* = *eternal duration*; e. g., temporum): tempus infinitum: ævum sempiternum (*eternal duration*): vita æterna: *vita altera (*the next life*): *from eternity* (i. e., *from a long time*), ab æternitate; ex æterno tempore; ab infinito tempore: *for an eternity* (i. e., *very long*), ætatem (vid. *Ter., Eun.,* 4, 5, 8): *for all eternity,* in perpetuum; in omne tempus; in æternum (*for all times, as Liv.,* 4, 4, in æternum urbem condere: ☞ æternum *alone is poetical; and* aliquid in æternum, *or* in omnem æternitatem non fiet, *for* numquam fiet, *is not Lat.*). *For* "*through all eternity,*" vid. Eternally.

ETERNIZE. Vid. Immortalize.

ETHIC, } ad mores pertinens (*Cic.*):

ETHICAL, } moralis (*Cic. de Fato,* 1, 1, quia pertinet ad mores—nos eam partem philosophiæ de moribus appellare solemus; sed decet augentem linguam Latinam nominare moralem). *An ethical teacher,* officii magister (*Cic., Tusc.,* 2, 4, 12); qui artem vitæ profitetur (*ib.*): morum magister. Vid. Moral.

ETHICS, philosophia moralis, *or* philosophiæ pars moralis (vid. *quotation from Cicero, in* Ethic): doctrina *or* scientia moralis: ea philosophia (*or* philosophiæ pars), quæ est de vitâ et moribus (*cf. Cic., Tusc.,* 3, 4, 8): philosophia, in quâ de hominum vitâ et moribus disputatur (*as Cic., Brut.,* 8, 31): philosophia, quæ virtutis, officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet (*as Cic., Pis.,* 29, 71): *or* ea philosophiæ pars, quâ mores conformari putantur (*after Cic., Fin.,* 4, 2, 5): descriptio expetendarum fugiendarumve rerum (*Cic.*): cognitio virtutis (*Tusc.,* 5, 25, 71). *Sometimes* virtus *only* (e. g., ab iis inventa et perfecta virtus est, *Tusc.,* 5, 1, 2); *or* officia, *plural* (e. g., hunc locum philosophi solent in officiis tractare, *Cic., Orat.,* 21, 72): ☞ ethicē (*Quint.*); ethica, æ (*Lactant.*).

ETHNIC. Vid. Heathen.

ETIQUETTE, mos et usus (*general term for received custom*): morum elegantia (*as constituting a finished gentleman*).

ETYMOLOGICAL, etymologicus (*Gellius,* 1, 8, 1).

ETYMOLOGIST, verborum scrutator et interpres (*Cic.*) *or* qui in enodandis nominibus laborat (*Cic.*).

ETYMOLOGIZE, in enodandis nominibus laborare: studiose exquirere, unde verba sint ducta (*to investigate the derivation of words*; vid. *Cic., N. D.,* 3, 24, 62; *Off.,* 1, 7, 23): vocabulorum, cur quæque res sit ita appellata, causas explicare (*to explain the meaning of words, Cic., N. D.,* 3, 24, 64).

ETYMOLOGY. (1) *The derivation of a word,* origo; etymon (*the true explanation and meaning of a word, by virtue of its derivation, Varr., R. R.,* 1, 48, 2; *Gell.,* 18, 4, *extr., where,* etyma vocum et origines). (2) *The deriving of a word from a root,* etymologia (*the deriving and explaining of a word from its root, in Cic., Top.,* 8, 35, *literally translated by* verĭloquium; *to which, however, he himself would prefer* notatio): originatio (*derivation, but only as a term recommended by some*; vid. *Quint.,* 1, 6, 28): enodatio nominum (*the development of nouns, Cic., Top.,* 7, 31; *N. D.,* 3, 24, 62). (*b*) *As a science,* etymologice (*Varr., L. L.,* 7, 1, § 4): etymologia: verborum explicatio ... quam [Stoici] etymologiam appellabant (*Cic., Acad.,* 1, 8, 32; *he defines it to be the explaining* quâ de causâ quæque essent nominata).

EUCHARIST. Vid. Lord's Supper.

EUCHARISTICAL. ‖ *Relating to the holy eucharist. By genitive,* eucharistiæ. *The eucharistical sacrifice,* eucharistiæ mysterium (*Augustin*). ‖ *Con-*

taining thanksgivings, grato animo beneficia prosequens : gratiarum actionem continens. *Eucharistical prayers*, * preces grati in Deum animi testes.

EULOGIST, laudator (*general term*) : prædicator (*one who extols loudly and publicly*) : præco (*the herald or trumpeter of any body's praise*) : buccinator (*as sarcastic expression, the trumpeter ;* e. g., alicujus existimationis).

EULOGY, laudatio, *of any body*, alicujus (*the speech and the praise contained in it*) : laus : laudes, *of any one*, alicujus (*the praise.* ☞ Elogium *is a short inscription on a tomb*, &c. ; encomium *is not found*). *A eulogy pronounced over one who is dead*, laudatio mortui (*general term : in later writers*, e. g., *Pliny*, panegyricus, *sc.* sermo) ; laudatio funebris ; laudes funebres : *to pronounce a eulogy over any body*, aliquem laudare ; dicere de alicujus laudibus ; sermonem cum admiratione laudum alicujus instituere (*in a conversation*) : *to write a eulogy upon any person or thing*, laudationem alicujus *or* alicujus rei scribere.

EUNUCH, ademptæ virilitatis : exsectus : eunūchus : homo castratus (*whether castrated or naturally imperfect*) : spādo (σπάδων ; *naturally impotent, or from castration*). *To make any body a eunuch*, castrare aliquem ; virilitatem alicui adimere ; aliquem excīdere *or* exsecare. (☞ *Avoid* evirare, eunuchare, *which belong to comedy* : secare, *Mart.*)

EUPATORY, eupatoria (*Plin. ; also* agrimonia) : * eupatorium (*Linn.*).

EUPHEMISM, * euphemismus (*as technical term*). *By a euphemism*, * per euphemismum, *or by circumlocution*. Vid. EUPHEMISTIC.

EUPHEMISTIC, *by circumlocution with* tristitiam rei lenitate verbi mitigans, *or by* * per euphemismum.

EUPHONY, vocalitas (quæ εὐφωνία dicitur, *Quint.*, 1, 5, 24) : sonus dulcis, suavis, jucundus, *or* elegans : numerus, *or, plural*, numeri : sonus (*in language*) : numerorum jucunditas : numerus opportune cadens (*Quint.*). *For the sake of euphony*, * ut numerose sonaret, diceretur, caderet, &c. *Words that satisfy the demands of euphony*, verba ad audiendum jucunda (*Cic.*) : *to prefer one word to another of the same meaning, on the ground of euphony*, inter duo, quæ idem significant et tantundem valent, quod melius sonet, malle (*Quintilian's definition of* vocalitas).

EUPHORBIA, euphorbia : euphorbium (*both Plin.*).

EVACUATE. ‖ *To empty*, vid. ‖ *To void by any of the excretory passages*, evomere : exspuere : exscreare : per os reddere (*of bringing up*) ; * per alvum reddere. ‖ *To purge the bowels*, &c., alvum inanire (*Plin.*) ; alvum purgare, solvere, subducere, dejicere, *or* dejicere *only*. *Any thing is as good as a purgative for evacuating the bowels*, aliquid medicamenti instar est ad eliciendas alvos (*Plin.*). ‖ *To withdraw troops from*. *To evacuate a town*, urbe excedere (*especially of soldiers*) : urbem relinquere (*to quit it from necessity*) : copias ex urbe educere (*of the general*) : præsidium ex urbe removēre (*to withdraw a garrison*) : *to evacuate a country*, (ex) finibus excedere (*general term, especially of soldiers*) ; copias ex finibus educere (*of the general*). *Thus Croton was evacuated*, ita Crotone excessum est. *Valerius and Curio found Sardinia and Sicily evacuated*, nacti vacuas ab imperiis Sardiniam Valerius, Curio Siciliam (i. e., *the commander-in-chief had quitted the islands*) : ☞ vacuefacere, *general term for to make empty* (e. g., *the benches*, subsellia, *Cicero, where the reading is not quite certain*) ; *but* vacuefacere Scyrum (*Nep.*) *is, to remove all its inhabitants*. ‖ *Annul*, vid.

EVACUATION. ‖ *Discharge*, &c., exinanitio : alvi dejectio (*by means of medicine*) : *no evacuation follows*, venter nihil reddit : *to have had no evacuation for several days*, pluribus diebus non descendit alvus. ‖ *The withdrawing of troops*, &c., * excessus ex urbe (*after* excessus e vitâ, *Cic.*), *or by circumlocution with verbs under* EVACUATE = "*withdraw troops.*" *After Porsena's evacuation of Italy*, postquam Porsena ex agro Romano excessit : *such was the evacuation of Croton*, ita Crotone excessum est.

EVADE. Vid. to ELUDE.

EVANESCENT, fragilis : caducus : evanidus (*poetical, and not præ-Augustan, Ov.*).

EVANGELICAL, evangelicus (*ecclesiastical*). [*The terms* * ecclesia evangelica, * evangelico-reformata, * evangelico-Lutherana *may be used as technical terms to describe the German Protestant Churches.*] *To live an evangelical life*, * evangelicam vitam sectari (*Augustin.*).

EVANGELICALLY, * evangelice.

EVANGELIST. ‖ *Author of a gospel*, evangelista (*ecclesiastical, Prudent.*). ‖ *Preacher of the Gospel*, evangelizator (*Tertul.*) : evangelii prædicator.

EVANGELIZE, *by circumlocution ;* e. g., *to evangelize the world*, * efficere ut omnes ubique homines sacra Christiana (*or* cultum Christianum) et puram religionem suscipiant (*cf. Liv.*, 1, 7 ; *Cic., Legg.*, I, 23, 60) : * hominum animos ad verum Dei cultum convertere : * ad doctrinam Christianam convertere.

EVAPORATE. ‖ TRANS., exhalare : exspirare (☞ evaporare, *Gell., is not classical*). ‖ INTRANS., exhalari (*also*, exhalare vapore, *poetical, rare, Lucr.*, vidimus alta exhalare vapore, &c.) : evanescere (*of wine that loses its spirit ; of mineral waters*, aquæ calidæ evanuerunt, &c.) : vaporare (*post-Augustan, Plin.*, aquæ vaporant et in mari ipso).

EVAPORATION, exhalatio : exspiratio : aspiratio (*all Cic., of the evaporation from the earth*) : ☞ evaporatio (*post-Augustan ;* terræ, *Sen. ;* nivis, *Gell.*) : respiratio (*from the water*) : vaporatio (e. g., inundantium aquarum, *Sen.*) : *evaporation from the earth, from the waters*, vapores, qui a sole ex agris tepefactis *or* ex aquis excitantur (*Cic.*) ; *also*, terræ exhalationes, exspirationes, aspirationes.

EVASION, latĕbra (*only in singular ; a hiding-place = a pretext*) : deverticulum : deverticulum ac flexio (*an evasion, as opposed to a straight-forward course, Cic., Pis.*, 22, 53, *but not in this sense*) : excusatio (*an excuse*) : causa simulata *or* speciosa (*an apparent or specious reason*). *To make or seek evasions*, deverticula, deverticula flexionesque quærere ; tergiversari (*to twist and turn one's self about, to endeavor to keep aloof from a point*) : *to find some evasion*, rimam aliquam reperire (*proverb, Plaut., Curc.*, 4, 2, 24) : *to have some evasion ready*, latebram habēre : *he answered by an evasion*, alio responsionem suam derivavit : *to have recourse to a strange attempt at evasion*, se mirificam in latebram conjicere (*Cic., De Div.*, 2, 20, 46) : *without evasion*, directe *or* directo (*without wandering from the point*).

EVASIVE, ambiguus (*of uncertain meaning ;* e. g., responsa, *Suet., Tib.*, 34) : fictus et simulatus (*hypocritical*), *or by circumlocution*. *To give an evasive answer*, alio responsionem suam derivare ; tergiversari, *or* huc, illuc tergiversari (*to go backward and forward*, &c.).

EVASIVELY, ficte et simulate (e. g., loqui, *not according to one's real sentiments*) : tergiversantis in modum (☞ *Velleius has* tergiversanter, *but only of one shrinking from a battle*). *To answer evasively*, tergiversari : alio responsionem suam derivare.

EVE. ‖ *Evening*, vid. ‖ *Evening preceding a holy day*, dies proximus ante diem festum. ☞ Vigiliæ *is "a festival celebrated in the night."* IMPROPR. *To be on the eve of any thing*, aliquid instat (e. g., bellum) ; aliquid impendet (e. g., contentio, tempestas, &c.). Vid. "*To be* NEAR."

EVEN. Vid. EVENING.

EVEN, *adj.*, æquus (*not departing from the horizontal line, level ; not rising or sinking ; opposed to* acclivis, *going up, or* declivis, *going down, sloping ; or* superior, *that lies higher ; or* inferior, *that lies lower*) : planus (*plain, flat, without observable inequalities ; opposed to* asper, *rough, uneven ; or* montanus *or* montuosus, *mountainous*) : æquus et planus (e. g., locus). *To erect a building on even ground*, ædificium plano pede instituere. *The even tenor of his whole life*, æquabilitas in omni vitâ *or* universæ vitæ : *to make even*, æquare, complanare (e. g., manibus, pedibus) : solo adæquare (*to make even with the ground*) : pavire (*to make even by beating ;* e. g., *a pavement, a floor ; all round*, circumpavire). ‖ *Of numbers*, par (*opposed to* impar). *To play at odd and even*, ludere par impar.

EVEN, *adv.*, etiam (*in nearly every application of the English word, especially with comparatives, and "nay even"* [immo potius] *after a negative clause, and after* tantum abesse—ut, &c.) : vel ("*or even*," "*even*," *especially with superlatives*) : et (*the use of* et *for* etiam *has been disputed, but is found in Cicero in the following cases :* (1) = præterea, *especially at the beginning of a clause ;* (2) *with* igitur, ergo, *when* et *stands first with the word it refers to, and the* igitur *or* ergo *in the third place* [affectus animi laudabilis, et vita igitur laudabilis, &c.]. (3) *After relative pronouns and conjunctions*, quum, quod, &c. [illud, quod et in testimonio, &c.]. (4) *Before proper names and demonstrative pronouns, the particle standing at the head of its clause, or after one word of it or two, if they are such as can not be separated* [spes est, et hunc miserum, &c.]. (5) *In* ut—sic et. (6) *In* non solum *or* non modo—sed et. (7) *In* et nunc ; *Pr. Intr.*, 2, 227). *Sometimes* ipse, adeo. *Even virtue herself is despised*, ipsa virtus contemnitur : *even his enemies could not restrain their tears*, vel hostes lacrimis temperare non potuerunt : *even you are angry with me*, tu adeo mihi succenses : *even if*, etiamsi : *even now*, jam nunc (i. e., *before one could well suspect*) : *even then*, etiamtunc, etiamtum (*still, up to that time*, &c.) : *even though*, ut jam (e. g., ut jam omnes incipientes sint miseri—non est tamen, &c.) ; *and even, nay even (of a stronger assertion, correcting a preceding statement*), atque adeo (e. g., intra mœnia, atque adeo in senatu ; *a force which sometimes belongs to* atque *alone*). ‖ "*Even so*" (*in answer*), etiam. ‖ *As—even so*. Vid. JUST *as*, &c.

EVEN, *v.* ‖ *To level* [vid. "*to make even*"]. ‖ *To equalize*, vid.

EVEN-HANDED, æquus : incorruptus : tamquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinatus. Vid. JUST, IMPARTIAL.

EVENING, vesper (☞ vesperus *and* vespera *are not found in classic prose*) : tempus vespertinum : ☞ extremum die (*Sall., Jug.*, 21, 2) ; extremum tempus diei (*Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 15, 6) : *toward evening*, ad *or* sub vesperum (*the former, Cæsar's usual form*) : *in the evening*, vesperi (☞ *not* vespere) : *late in the evening*, pervesperi (*Cic. ad Div.*, 9, 2, *in.*) : *in the evening of the day before*, pridie vesperi : *yesterday evening*, heri vesperi : *on the evening before his death*, ad vesperum, pridie quam excessit e vitâ : *on the evening of his death*, eo ipso die, quo excessit e vitâ (i. e., *on the day of his death*) : *early in the evening, as the evening was coming on*, primo vespere ; primâ vesperi (*Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 20) : *evening is coming on*, vesperascit (*Ter.*) ; advesperascit (*Cic.*) ; invesperascit ; jam serum est diei (*Liv.*) : *when evening was drawing near*, die jam inclinato in vesperum (*Cæs.*) ; præcipite die (*Liv.*) : *Good evening !* salve ! *to wish any body good evening*, salvēre aliquem jubeo : *that comes or happens in the evening*, vespertinus (= "*evening*," *as adj.*). *To pay an evening visit*, convenire aliquem vesperi : *to receive an evening visit*, aliquis convenit me vesperi *or* vespertinus. *A guest who spends the evening with any body*, hospes vespertinus : *the evening red*, vesper rubens (*Virg.*) : *evening prayers*, * preces vespertinæ. *The evening twilight*. [Vid. TWILIGHT.] *The evening breeze*, * aer vespertinus ; aura vespertina (*Varr.*). *Evening primrose*, * œnothēra biennis. ‖ IMPROPR. *The evening of life*, vita occidens (*Cic.*).

EVENLY, æqualiter, æquabiliter (*equally ;* e. g., æqualiter distribuere, æquabili-

ter prædam dispertire): ad libram: ad regulam: ad libellam: ad normam et libellam (*horizontally, so that a spirit-level or similar instrument would detect no deviation*).

EVENNESS. || *Levelness*, æqualitas (*Sen., Plin.*): lēvor: lēvitas (*smoothness of surface*; levitas, *also, of an even style, never rising to sublimity, nor sinking into tameness*, &c.). || *Regularity*, &c., æquabilitas (e. g., *of motion*, motūs, *Cic.: also of an unornamented propriety of style*, &c.). || *Impartiality*, vid. || *Evenness of mind, temper*, &c., æquus animus: æquitas animi (☞ æquanimitas, (*unclassical*): constantia (*as the result of firmness of character*): animi tranquillitas: animus tranquillus (*calm peace of mind*).

EVENT, res gesta: factum (*deed*): exitus: eventus (*differ nearly as our "event" and "result," Cic., Invent.*, 1, 28, 42; eventus est alicujus exitus negotii; in quo quæri solet, quid ex quaque re evenerit, eveniat, eventurum sit; *hence, also*, exitus eventusque; eventus atque exitus): finis (*the end*): casus (*an accident, accidental result, Tac., Hist.*, 1, 4, 1, casus eventusque rerum, qui plerumque fortuiti sunt). *Disastrous events*, res adversæ, miseræ; casus calamitosi, miseri: *a tragical, shocking*, &c., *event*, casus horribilis, tristis: *an unexpected event*, casus improvisus, inopinatus: *varying events*, rerum vicissitudines. || *In the event of*; vid. "*if.*" *At all events*, certe; saltem.

EVENTERATE, exenterare; evisceraré.

EVENTFUL, *by circumlocution*, * ancipites variosque casus habens: * propter ancipites variosque casus memorabilis. *Sometimes by* ille: *I shall never forget that eventful night when*, &c., memini nec unquam obliviscar noctis illius, quum, &c. (*Cic.*). *Seneca has* vita actuosa, *but only of a restlessly active life. Sometimes eventful means filled with disastrous events; as, an eventful day*, dies funestus, luctuosus (*Pliny has* decretorius dies, *decisive, bringing about a decision*: fatalis dies *is one that was fated to see the destruction of a city*, &c.): *that was an eventful day to me*, illo die res miræ evenerunt mihi.

EVENTIDE, vespertina hora: vespertinum tempus. Vid. EVENING.

EVENTILATE. || *Winnow*, vid. || *Discuss*, vid.

EVENTILATION. || *Winnowing*, vid. || *Discussion*, vid.

EVENTUAL, *by circumlocution with* aliquando tandem. *There is some hope of the eventual restoration of this miserable man*, spes est, et hunc miserum et infelicem aliquando tandem posse consistere (*Cic.*). *To make eventual provision for any thing*, consulere et prospicere, ut aliquando, &c.

EVENTUALLY, aliquando (*at some time or other*): ad extremum; ad extremum ... denique (*at last*): *if any thing of this sort should eventually happen*, si quid hujus simile forte aliquando evenerit (*Ter.*).

EVER. || *Always*, semper (*opposed to* numquam): usque (*always, within a definite limit:* semper *represents time as a space*; usque, *as a continuous line:* semper = omni tempore: usque = nullo tempore intermisso; continenter); perpetuo (*of uninterrupted continuance to the end of a space of time*). || *With superlatives, ever is translated by* quisque: "*the best things are ever the rarest*," optimum quidque rarissimum est: *or thus, the best men are ever the last to suspect*, ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime suspicatur, &c. (*with accusative and infinitive*): *or by comparative, the happiest time ever seems the shortest*, tanto brevius tempus, quo felicius est. || *At any time*, umquam (*after negatives, in questions of appeal, that are virtually negative; after* quam, *in a comparative clause; after* vix): quando (*after* num, nē, si): aliquando ("*at some time*," *of wider extent than* quodam tempore, *and not peculiar to dubitative and interrogative forms like* umquam: *it may, however, stand in interrogations*, quis civis meliorum partium aliquando? *but here it does not mean "who was ever," but "who was ever of better political principles than he was once?" It, however, sometimes stands like* umquam, *in the second member of a comparative sentence*, magis opportunâ operâ nonnumquam, quam aliquando fideli: *it may also stand with* ullus: quærere—ea num vel e Philone vel ex ullo Academico audivisset aliquando, *Cic., Acad.*, 4, 4, 11): ecquando (*in indignant questions, to express emotion*, &c., ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? ecquando tu ... vidisti? ecquando ... isto fructu ... quisquam caruit?). *If ever*, si quando; si quando umquam (*Liv.*, 10, 14); si aliquando; si umquam (*implying a doubt that there ever was*): *if haply ever*, si forte aliquando: *whether—ever*, num—aliquando, num—umquam: *whether ... ever, if not, or unless*, ecquando (*or* ecquandone) ... nisi *or* si non (*Cic., Agrar.*, 2, 7, 17, *De Fin.*, 5, 62, 63). *Shall I ever, if I now*, &c., ecquando .... si nunc? (*Liv.*, 5, 44, 2). || *Forever* [vid. ETERNALLY]. || *As implying unlimited magnitude; ever so*, quantumvis: quamvis (e. g., quantumvis magnus, quamvis magnus); *or, after some pronominal adjectives and adverbs, by the appended* ... -cumque (e. g., *ever so great*, quantuscumque, *ever so small*, quantuluscumque. *So* ubicumque, &c.). [*Obs. The proper English idiom in such phrases as "to ask never so much," "to charm never so wisely," &c., is neglected by many modern writers, who use "ever" from ignorance.* Vid. *Webster's Dict.*] *With ever* [*never*] *so great an army*, quamvis magno exercitu. || *At all: "not—ever the happier,"* &c. [Vid. "*at* ALL."] || *As an intensive word after as* [e. g., *as soon as ever I can*]. Vid. POSSIBLY.

EVERGREEN, perpetuo virens (*Plin.*): folia hieme non amittens; qui (quæ, quod) folia hieme non amittit (*Varr., R. R.*, 1, 7): semper viridis († *Cic., from Boethus. Div.*, 1, 9, 15, semper viridis—lentiscus). *To be an evergreen*, perpetuo virēre (*Plin.*, 16, 10, 14); folia hieme non amittere.

EVERLASTING. [Vid. ETERNAL.] || *As substantive*, æternitas. *From everlasting*, ab infinito tempore; ex (omni) æternitate (*Cic.*): *to everlasting*, in æternum. ☞ *Not* in secula seculorum. (☞ *Lactantius has, of the Deity*, qui et fuerit a seculis et sit futurus in secula.) || *A plant so called*, * aizōon (*Linn.*): * antennaria (*Brown: al.* gnaphalium).

EVERLASTINGLY. Vid. ETERNALLY.

EVERMORE [vid. ALWAYS]: *for evermore*, in æternum.

EVERSION. Vid. OVERTHROW, *s.*

EVERT. Vid. OVERTHROW, *v.*

EVERY, quisque, quæque, quidque, *and (used adjectively)* quodque (*every one that belongs to a certain number or whole; one as well as the other; hence, "all," but considered individually*): quivis: quilibet, *with the two neuter forms*, quid- *and* quod-vis; quid- *and* quod-libet; *the* quid- *forms used substantively; the masculine and feminine have but one form (every one = "any one you please;" but* quivis *is subjective, referring the choice to the person addressed;* quilibet, *objective, referring it to chance: any one that turns up, no matter which*): omnes, *plural (all; including, therefore, every individual composing the whole, but not considering them individually, but inclusively)*: omnis (*in singular, is also used for "every," with a singular substantive; it denotes that the substantive is to be taken as a whole, as the name of a class, so that what is said of it holds good of all the class*; e. g., omnis de officio quæstio duplex est; *this is true of every kind of discussion about points of morality; so* omni officio satisfacere alicui; i. e., *by services of every kind*). *Every single (one)*, unus quisque; unus quivis; unus quilibet, *or* quilibet unus (*this addition of the* unus *strengthens the individualizing power of the pronouns; the distinctions, of course, remain the same*). *Let every man retain whatever he possesses*, quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat. *In the days of our ancestors the experienced were employed for this service, but now every body, no matter who*, apud majores adhibebatur peritus, nunc quilibet. *Every body loves himself*, se quisque diligit. *Pompey feared every thing, that you might not fear any thing*, timebat Pompeius omnia, ne aliquid vos timeretis. *Every man of them* (e. g., *was killed*), ad unum omnes, omnes ad unum. ☞ *Sometimes "every" is translated by* nullus non, nemo non, *as a more emphatic exclusion of all exceptions, and sometimes by* quicumque ("*any one whichsoever it be*," Agesilaus non destitit, quibuscumque rebus posset, patriam juvare). *Before every thing*, omnium primum; ante omnia. ☞ *When "every" refers to any numerical distribution, the distributive numerals are to be used*; e. g., binæ venationes per dies quinque; i. e., *two every day for five days; so for every day, month, year*, singulis diebus, mensibus, annis, &c. (*but also* quot diebus, mensibus, annis, &c.). *Every hour*, in singulas horas, *or* in horas *only. For* EVERY DAY, vid. *below.* || *Every tenth man*, decimus quisque: *every five years*, quinto quoque anno (☞ *with the singular and an ordinal number*). || *Every day*, quotidie: quot diebus: nullo non die (*more emphatically including all, by denying that there is any exception*): singulis diebus (*on each day as it comes*): in (singulos) dies (*from day to day, from one day to another, implying that there is a progressive increase or decrease of the things spoken about*). || *Every thing* = "*all in all*," omnia (e. g., filius ei omnia est, *is every thing to him*).

EVERY BODY, quisque: unusquisque: quilibet: quivis [SYN *in* EVERY]: omnes, cuncti (*all, all together*); *also, by an interrogation with* quis est, qui, &c. (e. g., *would not every one believe?* quis est qui non arbitretur?) *Also, by* nemo non. ☞ Nemo *has not* neminis *or* nemine, *but* nullius, nullo *are used: he is loved by every body*, a nullo non diligitur. *Every body who*, quicumque (*whosoever*).

EVERY DAY, adj., quotidianus (*properly and figuratively*): vulgaris: tritus (*usual*): obsoletus (*become common*). JN. usitatus et quotidianus; vulgaris et obsoletus; communis et vulgaris: *an every-day thing*, res pervagata et vulgaris. *One's every-day clothes*, vestis quotidiana: *every-day life*, quotidianæ vitæ consuetudo. *For its adverbial use*, vid. DAY.

EVERY TIME, omni tempore: semper: numquam non (*when a verb follows*). *Every time that*, quotiescumque.

EVERY WHERE, omnibus locis: ubique (*every where, wheresoever it be*): ubivis; ubicumque; ubicumque terrarum *or* gentium; ubicumque terrarum et gentium: *from every where*, ex omnibus partibus, undique (*from all sides, places*): undelibet (*whencesoever you please*): *from every where, whencesoever it be*, undecumque: *to every where*, quoque versus *or* versum; in omnes partes: *every where about*, per omnes partes, circum undique.

EVERY WHIT. Vid. ALTOGETHER, QUITE.

EVICT, evincere (*legal technical term for gaining possession by a legal decision*; e. g., sive tota res evincatur, sive, &c., *Ulp.*; *also in the sense of proving, Hor.*: hos evincet amare, *rare, poetical*). Vid. PROVE, ESTABLISH.

EVICTION, evictio (*jurist. technical term*; vid. EVICT).

EVIDENCE, *v.*, testimonio esse: planum facere (*make it clear*). Vid. PROVE.

EVIDENCE, testimonium: *oral evidence*, testimonium vocis: *to give evidence*, testimonium dicere; *about any thing*, de aliquâ re; *against any body*, in aliquem: *to refute evidence*, testimonium refellere: *to be an evidence*, testimonio esse: *to give evidence about any thing*, testimonium alicujus rei dare *or* reddere: *to be or serve for an evidence of any thing*, alicui rei testimonium dare (*of persons and things*); alicujus rei esse testimonium (*of things*): *it may serve for an evidence of it, that*, &c., ejus rei esse testimonium, quod, &c.; rem esse testimonio, quod, &c.: *to quote an evidence for any thing*, testimonium alicujus rei proferre: *to produce an evidence of any thing*, alicujus rei testimonium afferre (e. g., laboris

sui periculique, *Cæs., of a soldier who produced his shield*) : *to give an important evidence in favor of any body*, grave testimonium alicui impertire (*Cic., Fam.*, 5, 12, 7) : *to confirm by evidence*, testimonio confirmare aliquid : *to give a false evidence*, falsum testimonium dicere *or* præbere. *Circumstantial evidence*, vid. CIRCUMSTANTIAL, *and add* multa (plura *or* plurima) signa concurrentia (*after Auct. ad Herenn.*), *and* : *to convict any body on circumstantial evidence*, argumentorum *or* testimoniorum, quæ per se nihil reum aggravare videantur, congregatione alicujus factum convincere (*after Quint.*, 5, 7, 18) : *to hesitate and prevaricate in giving his evidence*, titubare, inconstanter loqui (*ad Herenn.*). || *To turn king's evidence*, indicium profiteri (*general term*) : * de aliquâ re, fide regiâ datâ, indicare : *to offer to turn king's evidence*, dicere se de re indicaturum, si fides publica data esset (*or* sit, *Sall., Cat.*, 48, 4). ☞ Testis (*witness*) *is often used for "evidence." By what evidence will you convict me?* quo me teste convinces? *I attach more weight to arguments than to evidence*, apud me plus argumenta valent, quam testes. *Things for which we have the evidence of our senses*, quæ sensibus percipiuntur ; quæ omnem sibi fidem sensibus confirmant, id est, incorruptis atque integris testibus (*Cic.*) : ☞ evidentia *is used with* perspicuitas *by Cicero as a translation of the Greek* ἐνάργεια (*lucid statement*) = "res—clare, atque ut cerni videantur, enuntiare."

EVIDENT, evidens : perspicuus, apertus, manifestus : testatus (*shown, as it were, by witnesses*) : notus, cognitus (*known*) : certus (*certain*) : planus (*intelligible, plain*) : clarus : lucidus : dilucidus : illustris (*bright, lucid*). *It is evident*, est perspicuum, planum, evidens, manifestum ; apparet, in aperto est ; lucet ; liquet ; perspicuum est omnibus. *Evident marks of crime*, expressa sceleris vestigia : *to make evident*, oculis subjicere ; ante oculos ponere : *he said that he would make it evident that*, se planum facturum, &c. (*infinitive*).

EVIDENTLY, evidenter (*Liv.* ; e. g., evidenter pœnitêre, arguere, Macedŏnum partis esse) : manifesto *or* manifeste : aperte (*openly*) : dilucide (*clearly*) : palam (*openly before the world*) : oculorum judicio. *To see evidently*, plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue vidêre (☞ *not* evidenter vidêre) : *to be evidently false*, perspicue falsa esse (*Cic.*).

EVIL, *adj.* [Vid. BAD, WICKED.] *To look with an evil eye on any thing*, invidêre aliquid alicui.

EVIL, *s.*, malum (*general term*) : incommodum (*unpleasant occurrence, state*, &c.). *To be an evil*, in malis esse : *to look upon any thing as an evil*, aliquid in malis habêre, ponere, *or* ducere : *to increase an evil*, malum augêre (*to increase an evil one is already suffering*) ; malum malo addere (*to add a new evil to one already existing*) : *you would but increase the evil*, in ulcere tamquam unguis exsisteres (*Prov., Cic. Dom.*, 5, 12) : *one evil follows another*, vara vibiam sequitur (*Prov., Auson., Præf. ad Monosyll., after* 17 *Idyll.*) : *no evil happened to him*, nihil mali accidit ei ; *so* incommodum accidit (*Cic.*) : *to speak evil of any body*, male loqui alicui (*Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 3, 25) ; maledicere alicui ; maledîce contumelioseque dicere de aliquo (*Cic.*) ; maledîce et malîgne loqui (*Liv.*, 45, 39, 5) : *to wish any body evil*, male velle alicui (*Plaut., Asin.*, 5, 1, 13). *May evil overtake Antonius!* L. Antonio male sit! *To be plotting evil (against any body)*, male cogitare (de aliquo, *Cic., Sen.*, 6) : *you are a messenger of evil*, male narras (*Cic.*) ; acerbum nuncium perferre (alicui, *Cic.*) : *to ward off, lessen, avoid an evil*, incommodum rejicere, deminuêre, devitare (*Cic., Invent.*, 2, 5, 18) : *to remedy an evil one has suffered*, incommodum acceptum sarcire (aliquâ re) : *there are so many evils in life, that*, &c., ita multa sunt incommoda in vitâ, ut, &c. : *they not only suffered no evil, but*, &c., non modo incommodi nihil ceperunt, sed etiam, &c.

EVIL, *adv.*, male : prave : nequiter.

EVIL-AFFECTED, } male animatus ; *to*
EVIL-DISPOSED, } *any body*, malevŏlus. *Evil-disposed persons (in a state)*, qui contra rempublicam sentiunt. Vid. DISAFFECTED.

EVIL-DOER, malefĭcus (*general term for one who commits a morally bad action*) : sons : noxius : nocens (*as guilty* ; sons, *as condemned, or deserving to be condemned* : nocens *and* noxius, *with reference to the hurt or injury to another*) : sons reus : nocens reus : nŏxæ reus (*so far as he is accused*) : qui maleficium *or* noxam admittit, committit ; qui facinus committit, in se suscipit (☞ facinus patrare *is antiquated*). [☞ Malefactor, *for* homo maleficus, *only Plaut.*]

EVIL-MINDED, malevŏlus : malevŏlens (*general terms ; opposed to* benevŏlus) : iniquus (*not regarding law or equity ; opposed to* æquus). Vid. EVIL-DISPOSED, DISAFFECTED.

EVIL-SPEAKING, calumnia (*false accusation*) : criminatio (*the blackening any body's character*) : maledictio (*act of speaking against any body ; very rare, Cic., Cæl.*, 3). *Sometimes* procacitas, petulantia, temeritas linguæ.

EVINCE. || *Exhibit, prove*, vid. || *Prove, establish* (*followed by "that,"* &c.), convincere (e. g., te—nihil scire, &c., *Cic. ; for which* evincere *is poetical :* si puerilius his ratio te evincet amare, *Hor.*) : efficere (*establish*).

EVINCIBLE. Vid. DEMONSTRABLE.

EVINCIBLY. Vid. DEMONSTRABLY.

EVISCERATE, eviscerare (*Enn., and Pacuv. ap. Cic.*).

EVITABLE, quod evitari potest : evitabilis († *Ov.*).

EVITATE. Vid. AVOID.

EVITATION. Vid. AVOIDANCE.

EVOCATION, evocatio (*post-Augustan ; inferorum, Plin.*). *By circumlocution.*

EVOKE. || *Call forth*, evocare (*general term*) : excitare (e. g., inferos) : elicere (e. g., Jovem, Manes, &c., *Cic.*). || *Remove, by appeal, to another court* (*Hume*), appellare ab aliquo ad aliquem.

EVOLUTION, decursus : *to make a military evolution*, decurrere in armis.

EVOLVE. Vid. UNFOLD, UNFOLD ITSELF.

EVULSION, evulsio (e. g., dentis, *Cic., very rare*).

EWE, ovis femina. *Ewe-milk*, lac ovillum. *Ewe-lamb*, agna. *Ewe-milk cheese*, caseus ovillus.

EWER, urceus (*general term for any earthen vessel*) : urceus aquarius : urna (*vessel for water or any other, either fluid or solid, substance*) : ☞ hydria, situlus *or* situla *are properly for water-pail, but more commonly (especially the diminutive,* sitella) *the vessel from which lots were drawn (Dict. of Antiqq.) : they were not, however, confined to this ; we find* hydriæ farris, *Sulp. Sev. ; and on inscriptions for the urns in which the ashes of the dead were placed. Silver ewers*, hydriæ argenteæ (*Cic.*).

EXACERBATE, exacerbare (*Liv.*) : exulcerare (*Cic. ;* gratiam, res, dolorem, animum, &c.) : exacuere aliquem irâ (*Nep., Phoc.*) : alicujus iram accendere (*enrage a person*) : exasperare (*Liv.*, animos, &c.) : exagitare : irritare (e. g., animos, simultates, &c.).

EXACERBATION, exulceratio (*properly, Cels. ; improperly, Sen. ; but from being quite in the sense of* exulcerare, *to be used without hesitation*) : irritatio (e. g., animorum).

EXACT, *v.*, exigere (*the proper word, to exact promises, debts* [nomina, &c.], *the performances of duties, wages* [mercedem], &c. ; exigere pœnam, *Ov., Sen. ;* gravia piacula ab aliquo, *Liv. ; mostly* a te ; *also,* ex te, *Cic. ;* exigere pœnam alicui, *Ov.* †) : ☞ *Sometimes a substantive after "exact" may be translated by* ut *with subjunctive : to exact an answer from you*, exigere cogereque ut respondeas (*Cic.*) : *to exact your attention to what I say*, hanc exigere operam, ut audias me (*Cic.*) : persequi (*to exact by legal measures ;* e. g., *debts*, ab aliquo) : *to exact (a tax,* &c.) *with great severity*, (pecunias imperatas, &c.) acerbissime exigere : *to exact punishment of any body*, pœnas ab aliquo repetere, petere, expetere (*Cic.*), exigere (*Ov.*), sumere (*Virg.*), capere de aliquo *Liv.*), in aliquem (*Curt.*), alicui irrogare (*Quint.*) ; pœnâ aliquem afficere (*Cic.*). || *Demand, require*, vid. || *Extort*, vid.

EXACT. || *Accurate*, vid. || *Careful, attentive*, diligens : attentus ; cautus ac diligens : curiosus in aliquâ re : restrictus : attentus ad rem (*exact and careful in money matters*). *To be exact in any thing*, diligentem, diligentem et attentum esse in re : diligenter, accurate versari in re (*to act or proceed exactly, and with attention, in a single case*) : diligentem esse alicujus rei (*habitually exact in the conduct of any thing*). || *Punctual*, vid. || *Neither more nor less*, ipse : *at the exact moment of my departure*, sub ipsâ profectione.

EXACTION. || *Act of exacting what is due*, exactio (*general term, and especially of taxes, Cic.*) : efflagitatio (*urgent, important demand ; rare, Cic.* || *Extortion*, vid.

EXACTITUDE. Vid. EXACTNESS.

EXACTLY, diligenter : accurate : diligenter et accurate : accuràte et exquisite : exacte : subtiliter [SYN. *in* ACCURATE]. || *Exactly so* (*in* ANSWER), certe : vero : ita : ita est : sic est : recte : etiam : sane : sane quidem. [SYN. *in* YES.] || *Exactly, in definitions of number, time*, &c., ipse (e. g., triginta dies erant ipsi ; *just or exactly thirty days*, ipso vicesimo anno, &c.). || *Exactly as if*, &c. Vid. "JUST *as if.*"

EXACTNESS, diligentia : cura : accuratio (*Cic.*, mira accuratio in componendis rebus). JN. cura et diligentia : subtilitas [SYN. *in* ACCURATE] : religio (*conscientious exactness ;* e. g., officii, *in the performance of duty ; also of scrupulous exactness in other things ;* e. g., *in the choice of his words*). ☞ Accuratio *must be used only with reference to the person acting, not to the state of the work done. Mathematical exactness*, geometrica subtilitas. *The most scrupulous exactness*, * minuta et anxia diligentia. *Over-scrupulous exactness in any thing*, nimia religio (e. g., *in the choice of words*, oratio nimiâ religione attenuata, *Cic.*).

EXACTOR, exactor (*general term*, supplicii ; recte loquendi, &c. ; *and especially of taxes : not Cic., who, however, uses* exactio).

EXACTRESS, exactrix (*very late, Augustin.*).

EXAGGERATE, plus dicere, quam patitur veritas (*Auct. Herenn.*, 4, 53, 67) : veritatem *or* fidem veritatis non servare : fidem superjacêre augendo (*Liv.*, 10, 30). *To exaggerate any thing*, verbis augêre rem, *or* augêre *only ;* in majus extollere rem ; supra ferre rem, quam fieri possit (*Cic.*) ; rei actæ modum excedere (*Plin. Ep.*, 7, 33, *extr.*) ; in falsum augêre aliquid (*Tac., all = to magnify at the expense of truth*) ; in majus celebrare aliquid (*Sen., Jug.*, 73, 5, *Liv.*) ; multiplicare verbis (*represent many times greater than it is* ; e. g., copias) ; rem verbis exasperare (*make it worse than it is*) ; aliquid extollere laudando verbis, &c. (*Cic.*), *with* nimis *or* supra modum ; amplificare (*general term*) ; tollere aliquid altius dicendo (*Cic., as one of the uses of* amplificandi, *De Or.*, 3, 26, 104) : plus facto dicere (*Quint.*, 8, 6, 68). *Rumor exaggerates every thing*, fama omnia in majus extollit : *the report was greatly exaggerated*, inflatius multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat. *History ought to exaggerate nothing*, non debet historia veritatem egredi (*Plin. Ep.*, 7, 33, 10) : *to exaggerate one's own merits*, se supra modum extollere (*Quint.*, 11, 1, 16). ☞ *Not* exaggerare, *though Cicero has* oratio nimis alta et exaggerata, *an exaggerated style, opposed to* humilis, abjecta.

EXAGGERATION, amplificatio (*Cic., Quint., to which* nimia *may be added*) : superlatio *or* trajectio, *with or without* veritatis (*both = hyperbolical exaggeration*) : exsuperatio (*technical term of oratory =* quum plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas, augendæ suspicionis causâ, *Auct.*

Herenn., 4, 53, 67): immoderatio verborum (*Cic., Sull.*, 10, 30). *Lying exaggeration*, mentiens superjectio (*Quint.*, 8, 6, 67). *An allowable exaggeration*, decens veri superjectio (*Quint.*). *To avoid all exaggeration (at the expense of truth)*, veritatis fidem servare: *an exaggeration*, res immoderatione verborum elata (*after Cic., Sull.*, 10, 30); * res multis partibus aucta (*after Cæs.*), *or* in majus aucta: *this is an exaggeration*, plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas (*Auct. ad Herenn.*, 4, 53, 67); hoc in majus auctum est: *the news was brought to Rome, and even with the addition of alarming exaggerations*, hæc majore tumultu etiam, quam res erat, Romam nuntiantur (*Liv.*, 4, 56). ☞ *Not* exaggeratio (*though Gellius has* exaggeratio quædam speciosa orationis); *but* quasi quædam exaggeratio alicujus rei *might, perhaps, be used in some constructions after Cicero* (*who has* animi—quasi quædam exaggeratio).

EXAGITATE, exagitare: irritare, &c. || *Agitate*, vid.

EXAGITATION, *by circumlocution, or* irritatio.

EXALT. || *Raise up on high*, tollere: attollere: efferre (*raise up*): excitare: erigere: altius efferre (*build up*). [Vid. RAISE.] || *Elevate to rank, honors*, &c., extollere: efferre (*raise; opposed to* deprimere; *absolutely and* ad aliquid, *Cic.*; supra aliquem, *Cic.*; aliquâ re): evehere (e. g., in tertium consulatum, *Vell.*; ad consulatus, *Tac.*): augēre: ornare (*exalt, by gracing with any thing, honors*, &c.). JN. augēre atque ornare: producere ad dignitatem, ad honores: evehere ad honores; *to high honors*, amplis honoribus ornare *or* decorare: *to the highest honors*, ad amplissimos honores, *or* ad summam dignitatem perducere: *to exalt any body from the dust or meanest condition*, e tenebris in lucem vocare; e tenebris et silentio proferre: *to exalt any body to a (high) office*, promovēre aliquem ad *or* in munus, *or* ad locum (*in the time of the emperors*: ☞ promovēre *alone not good*): ☞ exaltare, *Sen.* (alia exaltare alia summittere.) || *To elevate to joy, confidence*, &c., erigere (e. g., animum demissum, oppressum). JN. erigere atque recreare: excitare (e. g., afflictum alicujus animum): evehere (e. g., spe vanâ evectus, *Liv.*; inconsultius evectus, *Quint.*). [Vid. ELATE.] || *Extol*, vid.

EXALTATION. || PROPR., *by circumlocution.* || IMPROPR., sublatio (e. g., *of voice*): elatio *or* sublatio animi (*the raising it to higher thoughts*): ascensio (*the mounting to a higher degree of perfection*, *Cic., Brut.*, 36, 137): honoris amplificatio (*the raising or being raised to higher honor*): animus elatus, inflatus (*proud sentiments*): laudatio: laudes (*the praising of any body*, &c.).

EXALTED, *as past participle*; vid. *the verb.* || = *lofty*, altus: elatus: celsus: excelsus [SYN. *in* HIGH]: erectus (*noble in thought*). JN. celsus et erectus: magnus et erectus: excelsus: (homo) magnus: excelsus magnificusque: (vir) excelsus et altus: (animus) excelsus, elatus, erectus: cujus animus altius se extulit (*Cic.*).

EXAMINATION, tentatio (*trial, as action, Liv.*): spectatio (*repeated examination of an object, especially of money*): consideratio: reputatio: deliberatio (*the weighing of any thing*): judicium (*the examining judgment*): interrogatio (*interrogatory examination*; e. g., testium: *in the examination of the witnesses*, in interrogandis testibus). *Without examination*, sine judicio, temere (e. g., assentiri alicui). *Examination of any body* (*to see what he knows*), * tentatio scientiæ alicujus (*after Cic., De Div.*, 1, 17, 32): *to hold an examination*, * examinare, explorare, exquirere, quid sciant (*or* didicerint) discipuli: * *to offer one's self for examination*, se spectandum *or* examinandum offerre: *to undergo an examination*, * probationis periculum subire (*Wyttenb.*): *to come up for examination again*, ad probationem redire (*ib.*). ☞ *For "judicial examination,"* vid. "*Judicial* ENQUIRY."

EXAMINE. || *To weigh carefully (with a view of ascertaining the nature of any thing)*, examinare: ponderare (*to weigh with a view of determining whether it has the right weight; then, figuratively, of subjecting the properties of things, notions*, &c., *to an examination*): perpendēre (*to weigh thoroughly, properly and improperly*, aliquid ad aliquid; e. g., ad præcepta disciplinæ aliquid diligenter, diligentissime): tentare (*to try or test any thing*): explorare (*to search out and investigate the true nature of any thing*): considerare (*to consider, as an act of the understanding*): rationes alicujus rei habēre *or* ducere (*to take it fully into calculation*): inspicere (*to look into it, as it were, with a view to ascertain the nature, state*, &c., *of the object; both properly, of ocular inspection*, arma militis; *and improperly*, aliquem a puĕro, &c., *of examining his character*, mores alicujus, querelam). ☞ *There is no authority for* probare *in this sense. To examine any thing by any thing*, aliquid ad aliquid exigere: *to examine any thing very strictly*, aliquid exactissimo judicio examinare; aliquid ad obrussam exigere (*Sen.*): *to examine any thing in a popular way, not with minute critical accuracy*, aliquid non aurificis statērâ sed quadam populari trutinâ examinare (*Cic.*). || *To examine by ocular inspection*, inspicere (e. g., arma militis): contemplari (*to examine as an act of feeling, absorbed in its object, and surrendering itself to the pleasant or unpleasant feelings it excites, Dŏd.*): intueri (*to contemplate attentively something that strikes the fancy*, &c.). JN. intueri et contemplari: spectare (*to gaze quietly at an object that interests the understanding*): contueri (*to examine an object with fixed, widely opened eyes*, &c.): oculis collustrare *or* perlustrare (*to review with the eyes, to examine carefully*): perspicere (*to examine in all its parts, to examine thoroughly*). JN. contuēri perspicereque: circumspicere (*to look all round, to take a view of*): *to examine hastily*, oculis percurrere: *to examine attentively*, intentis oculis contemplari. || *To examine by a searching inquiry*, inspicere (*to look into*; e. g., mores alicujus): excutere (*properly, to shake a garment, in order to ascertain whether any thing had been concealed in it; hence, figuratively, to sift, search thoroughly*): scrutari: perscrutari (aliquem *or* locum, *to inspect or visit thoroughly; hence, figuratively, to inquire into*): percensēre: recensēre (*to examine critically*, &c.): cognoscere aliquid (*to require information respecting*): quærere aliquid *or* de aliquâ re (*to endeavor to bring to light by investigation*; e. g., conjurationem, de alicujus morte): inquirere in aliquid (*to collect facts with the view of supporting a judicial inquiry*): exquirere aliquid (*to inquire closely into*; e. g., verum; *any body's actions by the strictest rule of conscience*, alicujus facta ad antiquæ religionis rationem): ☞ anquirere *means, strictly, to impeach or accuse of a crime for which the penalty was previously determined* (*of the tribunes*): *to examine by torture*, per tormenta quærere aliquid; *also*, quærere *only in the construction* de servo in dominum (*to torture a slave for the purpose of obtaining evidence against his master*). *To examine one's self*, in sese descendere (*Pers.*); me ipse perspicio totumque tento (*I examine myself, Cic., Legg.*, 2, 22, 59). *To examine an account*, rationem cognoscere, excutere, dispungere. || *To examine by questioning*, interrogare (e. g., testem). *To examine a witness severely*, &c., interrogare testem infeste ac premere (*Quint.*); *well*, bene (*Cic.*). ☞ Expendere testem *is to ascertain the probable worth of his evidence, by sifting his character, connections, habits*, &c. || *To examine a school, pupils*, &c., alicujus scientiam literarum, doctrinæ, artis, &c., tentare (*after Cic., De Div.*, 1, 17, 32, cujus quum tentare vellet scientiam auguratūs); explorare, exquirere, &c., quid sciant *or* didicerint discipuli (*Krebs*). ☞ *Not* alicujus profectus explorare.

EXAMINER, disceptator: investigator (*Cic.*): explorator (*Suet.*): indagator (*Col.*) [SYN. *under* TO EXAMINE). *In judicial matters*, quæsitor (*Cic., of one who conducts a preparatory investigation; opposed to one who pronounces the decision*). *The examiner of witnesses*, qui testem (testes) interrogat; *of a school*, * qui examinat, explorat, exquirit, quid sciant *or* didicerint discipuli (*Krebs*); * qui tentat scientiam discipulorum (*Georges*).

EXAMPLE, *v.* Vid. TO EXEMPLIFY, "*to set an* EXAMPLE *of.*"

EXAMPLE, exemplum (*an example out of many, chosen on account of its relative aptness for a certain end*); exemplar (*means an example before others, chosen on account of its absolute aptness to represent the idea of a whole species; a model*): auctoritas (*example from the conduct of an eminent person*): documentum (*an instructive and warning example*). *To take any body for one's example*, exemplum (sibi) petere ab alique; exemplum capere de aliquo; exemplum sumere ex aliquo, *with which* sibi *may be used* (*all Cic.*). *To set an example*, exemplum præbēre: *to set a bad example*, periculosam exempli imitationem (aliis, reliquis) prodere; mali (pessimi, &c.) esse exempli: *to follow any body's example*, sequi alicujus exemplum *or* auctoritatem; uti aliquo auctore; *in any thing*, aliquem ducem sequi in re. *To confirm any thing by an example*, exemplo confirmare aliquid. *To propose an example for imitation*, proponere alicui exemplum ad imitandum. *To fashion one's self after any body's example*, se formare ad mores alicujus. *To turn any body's example against himself*, suum ipsius exemplum in eum vertere (*Liv.*, 7, 28). || *As for example*; *for example*, ut, velut (*not referring to a verb, but introducing single names, words*, &c.; e. g., *a dislike to women, as, for example, that of Timon, of Hippolytus*, &c., ut Timonis, ut Hippolyti). *For example*, exempli causâ *or* gratiâ: ut exemplo utar (*when "for example" means "for the purpose of giving an example" [a fact, a statement*, &c.]; e. g., aliquos exempli causâ nominare: nomen aliquod exempli causâ invenire, afferre): verbi causâ: verbi gratiâ (*to explain a preceding expression*): vel (= *αὐτίκα*, "*to go no further, but take the first instance that occurs*," *Pr. Intr.*, ii., 542). *As, for example, when we laugh*, ut quum ridemus. *Sometimes "for example" is translated by* in his (*when a special instance or some special instances of a general assertion are produced*). || *Penal example*, exemplum (supplicii). *To make an example*, exemplum severitatis statuere; *of any body*, exemplum in aliquo statuere *or* in aliquem edere: constituere: *to make an example for the purpose of terrifying the others*, exemplo supplicii ceteros deterrēre.

EXANIMATE, exanimis: exanimus (*the latter especially in plural, where* -ia, -ium, -bus *do not occur; not common till the Augustan Age; not Cic. or Cæs.*): exanimatus.

EXANIMATION, exanimatio (*Cic.*).

EXASPERATE, irritare: exagitare: irâ incendere: alicujus iram incendere: exulcerare: exacerbare (*Liv.*): exasperare (*Liv.*); *any body against any body*, infestum facere aliquem alicui: *exasperate men's minds anew*, recenti irâ exacerbare animos: *exasperated by this pain*, quo dolore incensus.

EXASPERATED, (irâ) exacerbatus: irâ accensus (*enraged to a great degree*): iratus (*angry, general term*): infensus (*hostilely disposed to a great degree*): *an exasperated mind*, animus exulceratus (*Cic., Deiot.*, 3, 8): *exasperated afresh*, irâ recenti exacerbatus: *to become exasperated*, excandescere; iracundiâ effervescere, exardescere.

EXASPERATION. || *Malignant exaggeration*, culpæ, delicti, &c., amplificatio. || *Exacerbation*, &c., exulceratio: irritatio. [Vid. EXACERBATION.] || *Exasperated state*, indignatio: ira: iracundia.

EXAUCTORATE, exauctorare. Vid. DISMISS, DISCHARGE.

EXCAVATE, cavare (*general term, to*

make hollow, lapidem, rupes, naves, &c.): excavare (*to hollow out*, cavernam, ripas, terram): effodere (*to dig out*, terram, humum, montem, lacum, &c.): fodere (*to dig, to make by digging*; e. g., *wells*, puteos; *ditches*, scrobes, &c.).

EXCAVATION. ‖ *Act of hollowing*, excavatio (*Sen.*, lapidis). ‖ *A hollow formed*, cavatio (*Varr.*, majorem cavationem, quam pocula habebant): *locus effossus (*hollow made by digging out earth*): cavum (*any open or empty space in a body*).

EXCAVATOR, cavator (*Plin.*, arborum avis): fossor (*digger; poetical, and post-Augustan prose*).

EXCEED, excedere (*not till Livy in this sense*; e. g., excedere modum, *to exceed the bounds of moderation*: fidem, *to exceed credibility*): egrĕdi (*to go beyond*; e. g., fortunam hominis, *Vell.*; modum, *Quint.*; altitudinem alicujus rei, *Tac.*; quintum annum, *Quint.*; *not Cic. or Cæs. in this sense*): transire (e. g., fines alicujus rei; modum, &c., *Cic.*): transilire (*leap over*, †munera modici Liberi, *Hor.*): superare: exsuperare (*surpass*, aliquid *and* aliquem aliquâ re, *especially in physical or moral excellences*; aliquem constantiâ et gravitate, &c.; exsuperare, *not Ciceronian in this sense*): supra aliquid esse (*to be above or beyond it*): migrare (*to depart from*, jus, quæ pertinent ad veritatem, &c.): transgredi (mensuram, *Plin.*; duodevicesimum annum, *Vell.*): aliquid majus est quam aliquid (e. g., *lest his liberality should exceed his means*, ne benignitas major sit, quam facultas). *To exceed the bounds, &c., of any thing*, finem et modum transire; finem alicujus rei transire (*Cic.*); modum egredi *or* (*Liv.*) excedere; ultra modum egredi: *to exceed the limits I have prescribed for myself*, extra hos cancellos egredi, quos mihi ipse circumdĕdi (*Cic.*): *to exceed one's orders*, egredi extra præceptum: *the outlay exceeds the profit*, sumtus superat fructum; impendia exsuperant reditum: *the elegance of Cæsar's Commentaries exceeds the most elaborately-finished compositions of other authors*, nihil tam operose ab aliis est perfectum, quod non elegantiâ commentariorum [Cæsaris] superetur (*Hirt. proœm., B. G.*, 8). ☞ "*Nothing can exceed any thing*," *is often translated by* aliquid tantum est, ut nihil supra possit (e. g., Pisonis—amor in omnes nos tantus est, ut nihil supra possit, *Cic.*). *Nothing can exceed the accuracy with which I finished those dialogues*, eos (dialogos) confeci—ita accurate, ut nihil posset supra: *with such a modest, such a beautiful countenance, that nothing could exceed it*, vultu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nihil supra (*Ter.*): *the number of the killed exceeded* 20,000, cæsa—supra millia viginti (*Liv.*): *the interest exceeds the principal*, usuræ mergunt sortem (*Liv.*): *to exceed belief*, supra humanam fidem esse; fidem excedere (*Liv.*): *the degree in which he could endure hunger, &c., exceeds belief*, patiens inediæ, supra quam cuiquam credibile est (*Sall.*): *to exceed the power of man*, supra humanas *or* hominis vires esse.

EXCEEDINGLY. Vid. EXCESSIVELY, ENORMOUSLY.

EXCEL, excellere (*in any thing*, in aliquâ re; e. g., in arte; *or* aliquâ re, *if it is that by which he excels*, animi magnitudine, &c.: *any body*, alicui [e. g., dignitate principibus excellere, *Cic.*]: *among*, inter aliquos; *also, to excel any body*, præter aliquem excellere; super omnes excellere [☞ *not* præ aliquo, *which Muretus uses*]: ☞ *no perfect* excellui, *except Gell.* (*Use* florui, vigui, eminui, præstiti, &c.): præcellere (*Lucr. and Plin., Tac.*, aliquem, alicui, inter alios): eminēre (*stand forth conspicuously as above others*; in aliquâ re; aliquâ re inter aliquos, *Quint., and absolutely*). JN. excellere atque eminēre (*absolutely*): præstare (*stand before; in any thing*, aliquâ re: *any body*, aliquem *or* alicui; vid. *Herz., B. G.*, 8, 6): conspicuum esse, conspici (*to attract the observation in an unusual degree, of persons and things*; vid. *Brem., Nep., Att.*, 13, 5): aliquâ re insigniri (*to be made remarkable by, Plin., &c.; but the word used by Cicero*): superare (*to surpass*, aliquem aliquâ re, *Cic.*): exsuperare (*Liv., &c., not only to equal you, but, if possible, to excel you*, tuas laudes non assequi solum, sed etiam exsuperare, *Liv.*, 28, 43, 47): *to excel in bravery*, virtute præcipuum esse; *other men in virtue*, virtute ceteros mortales præstare. *To excel in any thing*, excellere in re (e. g., in arte aliquâ).

EXCELLENCE, } excellentia: præ-
EXCELLENCY, } stantia. JN. excellentia præstantiaque: excellentia magnitudoque (*both Cic.*). *Sometimes* pulchritudo (*beauty*; e. g., virtutis, oratoris, mentis): excellentiæ (*in plural, Cic., Læl.*, 19, 69). ‖ *As a title, perhaps* vir illustrissimus. ‖ *Par excellence* (*French* = κατ' ἐξοχήν), propter excellentiam (*Cic., Top.*, 13, 55), *or* proprie (*Cic., ib.*); præcipue; præ ceteris; eximio nomine (e. g., aliquem *or* aliquid nominare). ☞ *Seneca uses* per excellentiam (*Ep.*, 58), *and Ulpian* per eminentiam.

EXCELLENT, egregius: eximius (eximius, *of what is distinguished above things of its own kind, all of which are good*; egregius, *of what is distinguished above things of its own kind, among which are good, bad, and indifferent*; *thus*, eximiæ virtutes, ingenium, spes; *but* egregius poeta, *not* eximius [*Cic., Or.* 1, 3], *there being many bad poets, Schultz*): præclarus (*relates to the impression of admiration on the minds of others; to splendor, celebrity*, &c.). JN. egregius ac præclarus: eximius et præclarus: excellens: præcellens: præstans: præstabilis [SYN. *in* TO EXCEL]: insignis (*remarkable, for good or evil*). JN. clarus et insignis (e. g., illius viri virtus, *Cic.*): divinus (*very common as hyperbolical expression of excellence*: divinus vir; homo in dicendo; orator, &c. *Sometimes softened by* quidam *or* pæne): optimus (*ironical*). ‖ *Excellent!* (*in ironical answers*) optime! (e. g., non me quidem, inquit, sed sapientem dico scire. Optime, nempe, &c., *Cic., Ac.*, 2, 36, 115).

EXCELLENTLY, egregie: eximie: excellenter: *sometimes* præclare [SYN. *in* EXCELLENT]: divine (*is very rare*): divinitus (*occurs several times*): luculente: luculenter (*Cic.*): bene: pulchre (*these two especially in answers of approbation*): (vel) optime (*ironically*). *To speak Greek excellently*, egregie Græce loqui.

EXCEPT, *v.*, excipere: eximere: excludere (*to shut out, exclude*): discedere ab aliquo, a re (*to pass on from an exception one has found, for the purpose of finding another*). *To except any one by name*, aliquem nominatim excipere: *when I except you*, quum a vobis discesserim: *if I except brotherly love*, quum a fraterno amore discessi: *none excepted*, ad unum omnes, *or* omnes ad unum; singuli universique (*one and all*): *that excepted*, quum ab illo discesseris; illud si exceperis, excluseris. ‖ *To object.* (*a*) *In law*, exceptione uti (*Paul., Dig.*, 44, 1, 8); *against any body or any thing*, alicui *or* alicui rei; exceptionem opponere; excipere adversus aliquem (*Ulp. and Paul., Dig.*, 44, 1, 2; *and* 20; *African., Dig.*, 16, 1, 17, § 1); *on account of any thing*, excipere de aliquâ re (*Ulp., Dig.*, 44, 4, 4). (*β*) ‖ *In common life*; vid. OBJECT.

EXCEPT, *prep.*, præter, *with an accusative in negative and general propositions*: extra, *with an accusative*: præterquam (*adverb, except*): nisi ("*if not*," "*unless*," *after negations and in negative questions*; vid. *Zumpt*, § 735): quum discesseris ab aliquo, ab aliquâ re (i. e., *after you have left that*), &c.: excepto, exceptâ, exceptis (*being excepted*): *all the enemy, except some few, were taken alive*, paucis ex hominum numero desideratis, cuncti vivi capiebantur: *philosophers maintain that no one except the philosopher is a perfect man*, philosophi negant, quemquam virum bonum esse, nisi sapientem: *except that*, nisi quod (*Cic., Fam.*, 13, 1, &c.): præterquam quod (vid. *Zumpt*, § 627): excepto quod (☞ *this is rare*): *except in case of*, extra quam si (*especially in forms of exception*; vid. *Cic. ad Att.*, 6, 1, 15): præterquam si (*Plin.*, 8, 25, 39): excepto, si (*Pers.*, 5, 90): nisi, nisi si (*if not, unless, only in case that*; vid. *Zumpt*, § 343). ☞ Non nisi *should not be written as one word; they very seldom even stand together* [*Cic., Verr.*, 1, 39, 98, *is an exception*]: *you wrote nothing to me except what was perfectly true*, tu, nisi quod verum erat, profecto non scripsisti (*the* nisi *generally, but by no means always, precedes*): *except one, or at the most two*, excepto uno aut ad summum altero: *all except you two*, omnes, exceptis vobis duobus.

EXCEPTION, exceptio: exceptiuncula (*a limitation, restriction; the latter a slight exception*: exceptio *is also* "*an exception*" *in law pleadings*). *With exceptions*, cum exceptione (*Cic.*): *without exception*, sine exceptione; sine discrimine; pariter; æque (*without distinction*): ad unum omnes (*all to a single person, without exception in respect of number*): *without any exception*, sine ullâ exceptione: *with the exception of any one*, excepto aliquo; præter aliquem; si ab aliquo discesseris: *with some exception*, non sine aliquo discrimine: *with this exception*, cum hâc exceptione: *to make an exception*, excipere; *of any person or thing*, aliquem, aliquid: *to be an exception*, excipi: *to make no exception*, nullum discrimen facere: *with the exception of one, or perhaps two*, excepto uno aut ad summum altero: *all without exception*, ad unum omnes (☞ *not* omnes sine exceptione).

EXCEPTIONABLE, quod offensioni est, offensionem habet *or* affert; quod offendit; quod non vacat offensione: quod displicet: odiosus: exemplo haud saluber (e. g., *opinions*, sententiæ): mali exempli.

EXCEPTIOUS, litigiosus: jurgiosus: difficilis, &c. [vid. QUARRELSOME]: accusatorius (e. g., animus): criminosus (*full of charges*): qui contra omnia dicit: *qui omnia improbat, *or* * qui reprehendit omnia et exagitat: * qui omnibus omnium consiliis occurrit atque obstat (*after Cic., Cat.*, 3, 7): * qui omnia male interpretatur (*puts a bad construction on every thing*): * qui proclivis *or* propensus est ad accipiendam offensionem: * (ille) consiliorum omnium oppugnator.

EXCEPTOR. Vid. OBJECTOR.

EXCERPT, ex libro excerpere.

EXCERPTA, electa (*not* excerpta). *A book of excerpta*, electorum commentarius (*Plin. Ep.*, 3, 5).

EXCERPTION, excerptio (*post-classical, Gell.*). *Excerptions (of a work)*, electa (*not* excerpta).

EXCESS, *circumlocution by the adjectives* nimius *or* extremus (e. g., *excess of joy*, nimia lætitia): quod nimium est (e. g., vehementius offendit, quam id quod videtur parum, *Cic.*), *or by* quod superest, superat *or (often of faulty excess)* redundat: *the deficiency of any thing in the one is equal to the excess of it in the other*, quantum alteri deest alicujus rei, tantum alteri superest: *there was no deficiency of this kind of ornament in Antonius, nor excess of it in Crassus*, neque in Antonio deerat hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundabat: *to be filled to excess with any thing*, redundare aliquâ re: *excess of ornament makes a style tawdry*, exornationes si crebræ collocabuntur, oblitam reddunt orationem (*Cic.*) [☞ exsuperantia *is only a great amount of what is good*; redundantia, *an excess of what is bad*: ☞ *not* nimietas *or* excessus]: *to be in excess*, redundare (*mostly, but not always, of a faulty excess*). ‖ *Excess (moral)*, intemperantia: libidinum intemperantia (*want of moderation in the enjoyment of coarse sensuality and desires; opposed to* temperantia): libido: libidines: voluptates libidinosæ (*excess in sensual enjoyment, especially in love*): licentia (*arbitrary excess in external manners and order*): luxuria (*extravagance, luxury in our mode of living*): flagitium (*an immoral act*). *All possible excesses*, effusæ in omni intemperantiâ libidines: *to commit or be guilty of excesses*, *licentius, effrenatius vivere; se effundere in libidinibus. ‖ *To commit excesses*, evagari; non temperare sibi; *in any thing*, immodicum, nimium esse in re; modum excedere *or* modum non

tenēre in re; effundi in rem *or* ad rem; se effundere in aliquâ re (e. g., in aliquâ libidine, *Cic.*).

EXCESSIVE, immodicus: immoderatus: effusus: profusus. *Excessive height (of body)*, statura, quæ justam excedit (*Suet., Tib.*, 68): *excessive joy*, lætitia effusa, profusa, præter modum elata, *or* se superfundens.

EXCESSIVELY, immodice; immodice et redundanter (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 20, 21); immoderate; extra, supra, *or* præter modum; effuse; profuse: vehementer (e. g., gaudēre; commovēri aliquâ re, &c.).

EXCHANGE, mutatio: permutatio (☞ *not* commutatio, *which means only "change," "alteration," in classical writers*). *To make an exchange* [vid. TO EXCHANGE]. ‖ *Exchange of money*, collybus (☞ *not* cambium). *To pay by a bill of exchange*, permutare alicui pecuniam, &c.: *by a bill of exchange payable at Athens; to give any body a bill of exchange on Athens for his annual expenses*, curare, ut permutetur Athenas quod sit in annuum sumtum alicui (*Cic., Att.*, 15, 15, *fin.*). ‖ *An exchange (place of business)*, basilica (*roofed and with pillars, for the convenience of merchants*, &c.): conciliabulum (*general term*): *conciliabulum mercatorum: mercatus, ūs: *forum mercatorium.

EXCHANGER, mensarius (*Cic.*): mensarius nummularius (*Fest.*). *Seneca has diminutive*, mensularius.

EXCHEQUER, ærarium: fiscus (*privy-purse*): gaza (*of the Persians*, &c.). *A well-filled exchequer*, copiæ ærarii (*Cic.*): *an exchequer bill*, *syngrapha pecuniæ ex ærario dandæ *or* persolvendæ. ‖ *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, procurator principis *or* Cæsaris (*in Rome, the officer who superintended the income and disbursements of the* fiscus, *or treasury, under the emperors*; vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 12, 60, *init.*; *Plin., Paneg.*, 36, 3): *ærarii curator.

EXCISE, *v.* Vid. TO TAX.

EXCISE, *s.*, *vectigal rerum venalium: centesima rerum venalium (*after Roman customs*): portorium (*in a wider sense, but properly of articles of export and import*): *perhaps* vectigal portorii nomine exactum (*after Cic., Font.*, 5, 5, 19).

EXCISEABLE, vectigalis (*opposed to* immunis).

EXCISEMAN, publicānus: vectigalarius (*Firm., Math.*, 3, 13). *The exciseman takes so much for each hogshead of wine; to be formed after* Titurium quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras portorii nomine exegisse (*Cic., Font.*, 5, 9).

EXCISION, excīsio (*the pulling down of a house, Auct. Or. pro dom.: as "cutting out,"* plagæ, *Pallad.*): exsectio (e. g., *of the tongue, Cic.*).

EXCITABILITY, *proclivitas ad irascendum, ad accipiendam offensionem, &c.: mollis ad accipiendam offensionem animus (*Cic., of readiness to take offence*): animus alicujus irritabilis (☞ irritabilitas *very late, Appul.*): animi mobilitas (*that is unsteady from its natural excitability, Sall.*): mollitudo animi (*opposed to* indoleutia, stupor, immanitas, *Cic., Tusc.*, 6, 12): *tener quidam et mollis animus (*after* est naturâ fere in animis tenerum quiddam et molle, quod ægritudine, quasi tempestate, quatiatur, *Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 6, 12). *Or by circumlocution. A person of great excitability*, qui facile commovetur, irritatur, &c.: *a person of considerable excitability*, commotior animo (*Tac.*). ‖ *Excitability of the nerves*, &c., *incitabilitas (*as technical term*).

EXCITABLE. ‖ *Easily excited*, qui (quæ, quod) facile movetur, excitatur, &c.: in quo facile motus excitantur: proclivis ad perturbationes *or* ad motus animi nimios (*cf. Cic., Off.*, 1, 38, 136). ‖ *Irritable*, irritabilis (*Cic.*): pronus ad iram: iracundus: acriculus (*sharp, vehement*; e. g., senex, *Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 17, 38): *he is somewhat excitable*, iracundior est paullo (*Hor.*): commotior est animo (*Tac.*). *To be excitable*, facile irritari.

EXCITATION, exsuscitatio (*Auct. ad Her.* = *act of exciting*): incitatio (*quite classic*). ☞ Excitatio *very late (Arnob.).*

EXCITE, excitare (*to rouse up from a state of inactivity or depression*, aliquem *or* alicujus jacentem animum; aliquem ad aliquid; *also*, risum, plausum, suspicionem alicui; motum in animis hominum, *emotion*; *opposed to* motum sedare): concitare (*to put in a state of violent activity*, aliquem ad aliquid; *by any thing*, aliquâ re; multitudinem; aliquem irâ; animos; *opposed to* remittere, *Quint.*): incitare (*to set in motion, and urge onward to an object, or, figuratively, against a person*, aliquem, alicujus animum, libidines; studium alicujus rei; aliquem ad aliquid: alicui in *or* contra aliquem, *against another*): excire, concīere *or* concire (*in classic prose, only = to stir up the mind passively to any action; seldom to produce a passion, evil of any kind*, &c.; e. g., iram concire; seditionem concire; terrorem excire): movēre, commovēre (*to move, agitate, stir the mind or senses; then = to produce some emotion or passion, or something evil*; e. g., misericordiam, seditionem, bellum movēre *or* commovēre; suspicionem, risum movēre): conflare (*to blow up, to kindle = to cause*, alicui invidiam; bellum): instigare (*to urge on; to instigate, not very common*; te instigante, *Cic.*; Romanos in Hannibalem, *Liv.*): acuere; exacuere (*to sharpen; and hence, to produce vigor, alacrity, vehemence*; acuere aliquem ad crudelitatem; acuere aliquem [*opposed to* languorem afferre alicui, *Cic.*]; acuere pectora virorum fortium, *Liv.*; exacuere aliquem [*opposed to* deterrēre, *Cic.*]; exacuere aliquem irâ, *Nep.*: irritare (e. g., animos ad bellum, *Liv.*; aliquem ad necem alicujus, *Vell.*): stimulare (*to spur on, stimulate; with accusative of object*; in aliquid; ut, nē, *and poetically, infinitive; any body against any body*, aliquem in aliquem): inflammare (*to kindle a violent feeling*, aliquem in aliquem; *against any body*, sensus animorum atque motus [*opposed to* exstinguere, *Cic.*]; invidiam alicujus; aliquem aliquâ re, *and* ad aliquid). ☞ Exstimulare, *poetically, and in post-Augustan prose.* JN. incitare et stimulare (*Liv.*); stimulare atque excitare (*Cic.*); inflammare et incendere; excitare et inflammare; accendere et stimulare; impellere et incendere. *The Romans also expressed it, figuratively*, *by* stimulos alicui admovēre *or* addere; stimulos subdere alicujus animo; calcaria alicui adhibēre *or* admovēre; ignem alicui subjicere (*especially to excite the envy of any one*). *To excite to battle or to war*, ad certamen, ad bellum incitare *or* irritare aliquem: *to excite to learning*, irritare aliquem ad discendum: *to excite to anger*, alicui acuere iram; aliquem ad iram irritare; *or simply* irritare aliquem: *to be excited by anger*, irâ exacui *or* incendi: *to excite desire*, cupiditatem afferre; *in any body after any thing*, alicui alicujus rei: *to be excited (of the senses)*, movēri (e. g., ut sensus moventur in summis voluptatibus, *Cic.*). ☞ *For to excite admiration, surprise, thirst, appetite*, &c., vid. *those substantives.*

EXCITED, incitatus (*by any thing*, aliquâ re): animi quodam impetu concitatus; mente incitatus (*Cic.*): commotus *or* commotior (e. g., animus, *Cic.*): inflammatus, *by any thing*, aliquâ re: *violently or passionately excited*, inflammatus ac furens (aliquâ re; e. g., libidinibus, *Cic.*). *To pacify the excited multitude*, multitudinem concitatam reprimere (*Nep.*).

EXCITEMENT. ‖ *Act of exciting*, instigatio: irritatio: incitatio: concitatio: impulsus: stimulatio: instinctus (*all of the action*): hortatio: cohortatio: adhortatio (*exhortation*). ‖ *Thing that excites*, hortamen: hortamentum: incitamentum: stimulus: concitamentum (*Sen., De Irâ*, 3, 9). ‖ *State of excitement*, animi concitatio, impetus *or* (*stronger*) perturbatio: motus animi turbatus *or* perturbatus: animi motus, commotio *or* permotio. *A temporary excitement*, temporarius animi motus (vid. *Quint.*, 5, 10, 28): *a vehement excitement*, acerrimus animi motus: vehemens animi impetus: *to speak in a state of excitement*, concitate dicere (*Quint.*). ☞ Concitatio *is also used of political excitement.*

EXCITER, hortator: adhortator (*who exhorts a person to do any thing*): impulsor: stimulator (*who urges any body on*): exstimulator (*very rare*; rebellionis, *Tac.*): concitator (belli, *Hirt.*; turbæ ac tumultūs, *Liv.*; concitator et instimulator seditionis, *Pseud. Cic.*): instigator, -trix (*Tac.*). *Sometimes* fax (*torch, fire-brand*), *or* tuba (*trumpet of the exciter of sedition, civil war*, &c.); e. g. (furia faxque hujus belli, *Liv.*; fax belli Sertorius, *Vell.*; tuba belli civilis, *Cic.*). Excitator *very late (Prudent.).*

EXCLAIM, exclamare; clamare: conclamare (*of several*): clamitare (*with continued exclamations; in alarm*, &c.; *twice, Cic.: very common after the Augustan Age.*). [Vid. CRY OUT.] *I feel inclined to exclaim as*, &c., mihi libet exclamare, ut, &c.: *they exclaim bravo! excellent!* clamant, pulchre, bene, recte! (*Hor.*): *they exclaim as loud as they can*, exclamant quam maxime possunt: *to exclaim against any thing*, fremere adversus aliquid (*of a multitude*). ☞ *After* exclamare, *the exclamation is either* (1) *a sentence in direct discourse*; *or* (2) *accusative and infinitive*; *or* (3) *a sentence with* ut: *it then contains an exhortation, direction*, &c. [(1) exclamat: Alcumena adest auxilium; ne time: (2) exclamare eum sibi esse sodalem: (3) exclamavit, ut bono essent animo (*Cic.*); ut equites ex equis desilirent (*Liv.*)].

EXCLAIMER, qui exclamat, &c. (clamator, *Cic.*; *of a noisy, would-be orator*, &c., *bawler*).

EXCLAMATION, exclamatio (*as a rhetorical figure* = ἐπιφώνημα, *Cic., De Or.*, 3, 54, 207; *but also, properly*, acutæ vocis exclamationes, *Auct. ad Her.*, 3, 12, 21): acclamatio (*as rhetorical figure, Quint.*, 8, 5, 11): vox (e. g., *of pain*, qualis dolore exprimitur): conclamatio (*of several, not Ciceronian; exclamations, by singular, Cæs.*, totius exercitūs; *by plural, Tac.*, lacrimæ et conclamationes): vociferatio (*loud crying, Cic.*). [Vid. CRY, *s.*, SHOUT, *s.*] *Not a single exclamation was heard from them, that*, &c., nulla ab iis vox, quæ —sit, &c.: *to force, wring*, &c., *an exclamation from any body*, vocem exprimere: *to interlard a speech with theatrical exclamations*, dulces exclamationes theatri causâ producere (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 179). ‖ *A note of exclamation*, signum exclamationis (*grammatical technical term*).

EXCLAMATORY, *by circumlocution, perhaps* dulces exclamationes producens (vid. *quotation from Quintilian, under* EXCLAMATION): clamatorius, *Plin., is used of a bird whose cries are unfavorable.*

EXCLUDE, excludere (*to shut out, properly and improperly*, aliquem foras, aliquem a mœnibus, a republicâ, *from a share in the government, its magistracies*, &c.): segregare (*to separate from some troop or body*, aliquem a republicâ, aliquem a numero civium, &c.): removēre (*to remove as unserviceable, undesirable*, &c., arbitros; aliquem ab hoc sermone; aliquem a legibus ferendis, *Cic.*): eximere (*to take out*, aliquem de reis): excipere (*to take out, to except*). JN. excipere et secernere (e. g., hos homines libenter, *Cic.*). *To be excluded from all offices of honor*, omnibus honoribus exemtum esse: *to exclude any body from a company or society*, a cœtu *or* circulo aliquem removēre: *to exclude any body from a religious community*, sacrificiis alicui interdicere, eumque numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habēre (*Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 13) [vid. EXCOMMUNICATE]: *to exclude any body from the rights of citizenship*, aliquem a civium numero sejungere, segregare, *and (stronger)* aliquem ex numero civium ejicere, *or* aliquem numero civium excīdere: *to exclude any body from all knowledge of one's plans*, expertum aliquem omnium consiliorum (de re) habēre.

EXCLUSION. ‖ *Act of shutting out*, exclusio (*Ter.*; ventorum, *Vitr.*). ‖ *Exception*, vid.

EXCLUSIVE, proprius (*belonging to one's self as a peculiar possession*). *Sometimes* præcipuus (e. g., *an exclusive right*, præcipuum jus, *Cic.*). *To devote one's exclusive attention to any thing*, se totum conferre ad rem; omne studium ponere

in aliquâ re cognoscendâ: *an exclusive right*, privilegium (*but post-classical in this sense*), jus præcipuum [vid. PRIVILÆGE]: *the exclusive right of selling salt*, salis vendendi arbitrium (*Liv.*): *any body has the exclusive right of doing any thing*, alicui soli licet hoc facere: *to give any body an exclusive right*, alicui privilegium dare; *to any thing*, alicui privilegium *or* beneficium alicujus rei dare: *to have or enjoy an exclusive right*, privilegium habēre; præcipuo jure esse; *to do any thing*, privilegium aliquid faciendi habēre: *to deprive any body of an exclusive right*, alicui beneficium *or* privilegium alcujus rei adimere: *the Pythagoreans were so popular, that they were considered to enjoy the exclusive possession of wisdom*, sic viguit Pythagoreorum nomen, ut nulli alii docti viderentur. ☞ *On the translation by* omnis, totus, &c., vid. EXCLUSIVELY. ☞ Exclusorius *very late, Dig.* ‖ *Admitting few to intimacy*, ad aliquem difficiles sunt aditus; *in domum suam *or* in familiaritatem nisi admodum paucos non admittere; *angustos quosdam circulos et sessiunculas consectari (*after Cic., Fin.*, 5, 20, 56).

EXCLUSIVELY, proprie: præcipue. *Often by adjectives,* omnis, unus, totus, solus; e. g., *to grant any thing to a person exclusively,* uni, soli alicui dare, &c.: *to apply one's self exclusively to any thing*, se totum conferre ad rem; omne suum studium ponere in aliquâ re (faciendâ); omnibus rebus posthabitis totum se in aliquâ re faciendâ collocare. [Vid. EXCLUSION, EXCLUSIVE.] *Exclusively of any thing*, *ita ut aliquid excludatur, eximatur; hoc (eo, &c.) excepto: præter aliquem *or* aliquid.

EXCOGITATE, excogitare. Vid. DEVISE.

EXCOGITATION, excogitatio (*Cic.*). Vid. INVENTION, CONTRIVANCE.

EXCOMMUNICATE, sacrificiis interdicere alicui (*Cæs.*): *sacris *or* rebus divinis (*or* sacra, res divinas) alicui interdicere: *aliquem devovēre: *a sacris aliquem excludere: *sacrum aliquem esse jubēre: *e Christianorum hominum communitate aliquem exterminare: *ex numero Christianorum aliquem ejicere, expellere: *ab ecclesiâ Christianorum excludere: anathematizare (*Augustin*). *All these have been recommended; but* excommunicare *may be retained as technical term* (*Krebs*). *To be excommunicated,* *prohiberi usu sacrorum; *exclusum esse a cœtu Christianorum.

EXCOMMUNICATION, sacrificiorum interdictio; anathēma, -atis, *n.*: *perhaps* devotio (*Nep., Alc.*, 4 = *solemn curse*) (☞ *the most absurd is Bembo's*, aquâ et igni interdictio): *segregatio ab usu sacrorum et a consuetudine Christianorum; *but* excommunicatio (*Augustin*), *as technical term. To put under excommunication,* sacrificiis interdicere alicui (*Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 13, *who thus explains this expression,* quibus ita interdictum, ii numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur; iis omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant; neque iis petentibus jus redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur); aliquem anathematizare, excommunicare (*Eccl.*): devovēre aliquem (*to pronounce a curse upon him; opposed to* resacrare aliquem, *to revoke the curse*).

EXCORIATE, desquamare (*the proper word*): terere (*to rub, gall*; e. g., collum labore, †*Prop.*): abradere (e. g., fauces, *Lucr.*). [Vid. EXCORIATION.] *The excoriated parts,* desquamata: ☞ excoriare *very late* (*App.*).

EXCORIATION, intertrīgo (*from riding, lying, walking,* &c.): desquamata, *plural* (*the excoriated parts,* ἀποσφάγματα). *To prevent excoriation,* intertrigines prohibēre (*Plin.*): *to cure excoriations,* mederi desquamatis: *to treat excoriations,* desquamata curare (*both Plin.*).

EXCREMENT, excrementa, *plural* (*post-Augustan*): stercus (*of men and beasts*); *also,* alvus (e. g., liquida, pallida, &c.).

EXCREMENTAL, *by circumlocution; not* excrementosus, *which Burmann has. Excremental matter,* excrementum (e. g., narium, *Tac.*).

EXCRESCENCE, quod excrescit *or* excrevit: caro excrescens (*on the body*): ecphyma: sarcōma (ἔκφυμα, σάρκωμα, *on the bodies of animals*): gibber (*hump, lump,* &c.; gibba, *only Suet., Dom.*, 23; *and* gibbus, *Juv.*, 6, 109; 10, 294 *and* 303): *excrescences,* carnes excrescentes; excrescentia, -ium, *plural: a fleshy excrescence on the nose,* polypus: *that has such an excrescence,* polyposus (vid. *Mart.*, 12, 37, 2): *he had a fleshy excrescence on his side,* caro excreverat in latere ejus (*Suet.*): *arsenic destroys every excrescence,* arsenicum tollit quicquid excrescit.

EXCRETION. Vid. EXCREMENT *and* SECRETION.

EXCRUCIATE, excruciare (*properly and figuratively, Cic.*). Vid. TORTURE.

EXCULPATE, excusare: purgare (*clear, excuse*): aliquem culpâ liberare *or* ex culpâ eximere; culpam ab aliquo demovēre *or* (*Liv.*) amovēre (*remove all blame from*): *to exculpate one's self,* se excusare, purgare; *to any body's satisfaction,* satisfacere alicui (vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 41). Vid. TO EXCUSE.

EXCULPATION, liberatio culpæ (*the being cleared from blame*; e. g., ab aliquo impetrare, *to obtain one's exculpation from any body*): excusatio: purgatio (*excuse*): excusatio peccati: remotio criminis (*Auct. ad Her.*). *A lame attempt at exculpation,* perfugium, quod sumit sibi aliquis ad excusationem (*Cic.*). Vid. EXCUSE.

EXCULPATORY, *by circumlocution: an exculpatory statement,* excusatio: *to allege all manner of exculpatory arguments,* omnes excusationis causas colligere (*Hirt., B. G.*, 8, *præf. extr.*).

EXCURSION, *iter animi voluptatisque causâ susceptum; *or by circumlocution with* excurrere. *To make an excursion into the country,* excurrere rus; *to my Pompeian villa,* excurrere in Pompeianum. ‖ *Digression,* excursio: excursus (varios habēre excursus, *Quint.*): egressio. Vid. DIGRESSION.

EXCUSABLE, veniâ dignus: quod excusationem *or* aliquid excusationis habet (e. g., vitium): cui ignosci potest, ignoscendum est, &c.: cui venia *or* venia et impunitas dari potest, &c. *A fault that is not excusable,* erratum cui—nulla venia proponitur (*Cic.*). *To be excusable,* excusationem *or* aliquid excusationis habēre: *to render any body excusable,* dare alicui justam excusationem (*of things, Cic.*): *to be hardly excusable,* non facile esse expurgatu (*Tac.*): ☞ excusabilis, *poetically, Ov.*).

EXCUSABLY, ita ut alicui *or* rei ignosci possit.

EXCUSE, *v.*, excusare; *to any one,* alicui *or* apud aliquem: purgare (*to justify*) *to any one,* alicui *or* apud aliquem [SYN. *in* EXCUSE, *s.*]: excusationem alicujus rei afferre (*to bring forward an excuse for any thing*): veniam alicujus rei dare (*to pardon*): *to excuse one's self,* se excusare, se purgare; *from any thing,* de aliquâ re: *to excuse one's self on the plea of any thing,* excusare aliquid (e. g., *on the plea of sickness,* &c., excusare morbum, valetudinem; excusatione valetudinis uti); aliquid alicujus rei excusatione defendere: *to excuse one's self against any one,* uti excusatione adversus aliquem: *to excuse one's self satisfactorily to any one,* satisfacere alicui (vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 41; *cf. Cortte, Cic. ad Fam.*, 5, 13, 3); purgare se alicui: *to wish or endeavor to excuse one's self to any one,* parare excusationem ad aliquem: *to endeavor in every way and manner to excuse one's self,* omnes excusationis causas colligere (*Hirt., B. G.*, 8, *præf. extr.*). *No man can excuse himself by saying that the sin was committed in behalf of a friend,* nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris (*Cic.*): *a desperate shift to excuse one's self,* perfugium, quod sumo mihi ad excusationem (*Cic.*): *any thing excuses you,* aliquid dat tibi (justam) excusationem (*Cic.*): *to excuse one's self by throwing the blame on another,* culpam in aliquem transferre: *to pray to be excused on the ground of,* excusare aliquid (vid. *above*): deprecari aliquid excusatione (alicujus rei).

EXCUSE, *s.*, excusatio: purgatio: satisfactio (purgatio *is a full justification, the clearing one's self from a suspicion or accusation*; excusatio, *the partial and relative excuse, it being acknowledged that the thing is or seems to be wrong; but one's innocence being asserted:* satisfactio *is the satisfaction made to the feelings of another by a* purgatio *or* excusatio, *if one is innocent; by a* veniæ petitio, *or a* pœna, *if one is guilty*): causa, latēbra (*a false excuse to which one has recourse*). *To allege an excuse,* excusatione uti, excusationem afferre; *on account of any thing,* alicujus rei: *to plead any thing as an excuse,* excusare aliquid (e. g., morbum); deprecari, *followed by an accusative and infinitive* (*to say by way of excuse, in a supplicating tone, Sall., Jug.*, 104, 4): *to allege any evasive excuse,* se conjicere in latebram: *to accept an excuse,* excusationem, satisfactionem accipere: *not to accept,* &c., excusationem non accipere, non probare: *to look about for some excuse,* excusationem, latebram quærere: *a ground of excuse,* excusatio: *to plead all manner of excuses,* omnes excusationis causas colligere; *that not,* &c., ne, &c. (*Hirt., B. G.*, 8, *præf. extr.*). *It is no sufficient excuse to say,* &c., nulla est excusatio peccati, si dixeris, &c. (feceris, &c., &c.). *A sufficient excuse,* satis justa, *or* justa et idonea excusatio: *to admit of no excuse,* nihil excusationis habēre; excusationem non habēre; alicui rei venia nulla proponitur (*Cic., all of things*). *No excuse for non-attendance was admitted,* nemini civi ulla, quominus adesset, satis justa excusatio visa est (*Cic.*).

EXCUSELESS. Vid. INEXCUSABLE.

EXCUSER, *by circumlocution with verb* (☞ excusator, *very late, Augustin*).

EXECRABLE. Vid. ABOMINABLE.

EXECRABLY. Vid. ABOMINABLY.

EXECRATE, *v.*, exsecrari: male precari (*Cic., Pis.*, 14, 33): devovēre: detestari in caput alicujus minas et pericula: detestari in caput alicujus iram deorum; ☞ *not* detestari *alone:* ☞ exsecrari *means "to curse," when one would exclude a guilty person from human society as devoted to the infernal gods, in opposition to blessing; detestari means "to curse," when one wishes to deprecate evil by an appeal to the gods against a person or thing; in opposition to "praying in behalf of:"* devovēre (*also with* diris) *is to devote to the infernal gods.* Vid. TO CURSE.

EXECRATION [vid. CURSE, *s.*], *adding that* imprecatio *is Silver Age:* dirā imprecatione affligere aliquem.

EXECT (*for "exsect," Harvey*), exsecare.

EXECTION, exsectio (*Cic.*).

EXECUTE, exsequi: persequi (*to follow up any thing till it is done, especially of things done by rule or direction,* officium, mandata): conficere (*to bring to an end, so that the labor is over; to finish, without reference to the production of a perfect work:* itinera, mandata, conficiuntur, non perficiuntur nec absolvuntur, *D.*): efficere: ad effectum adducere (*to bring to actual existence*): perficere (*to carry through to the end; to make any thing perfect; opposed to* inchoare, *to begin*): absolvere (*to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete; opposed to* inchoare, instituere). JN. absolvere ac (et) perficere: peragere (*to carry a business through*): *sometimes* facere *alone* (*opposed to* cogitare). *To be able to execute any thing,* *parem esse alicui rei exsequendæ: *to execute a commission,* jussum *or* imperatum facere: mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi; *in the exactest manner,* mandata exhaurire: imperio alicujus defungi: *to execute a will,* testamentum facere (*general term*) *or* conficere. ‖ *Punish capitally,* supplicium capitis sumere de aliquo: supplicio capitis afficere aliquem: aliquem supplicio punire: aliquem morte multare: *to execute (if the mode is beheading),* caput alicujus præcīdere (*with the sword; it would be wrong to say* caput cervicibus abscidere, *unless the person is first strangled, Cic., Phil.*, 2, 2, cervicibus fractis

caput abscidit): securi ferire *or* percutere (*with the axe, as the instrument used by the executioner*): decollare (*as a general term, post-Augustan, Sen. and Suet., and even then rejected from the more elevated style*): *to be tortured and then executed*, omni supplicio excruciatum, *or* omnibus cruciatibus affectum necari.

EXECUTION. || *Performance*, executio (*post-Augustan*; e. g., operis, *Plin.*): effectio (e. g., artis, *Cic.*): confectio (e. g., *the drawing up of a book*, libri): exædificatio (*the building up of any thing very rare, Cic.*): ☞ absolutio, perfectio, *not found in this sense. It will often be necessary to use circumlocution*, e. g., *for* "*the execution of commissions*," mandata exsequi, perficere, efficere, facere (*Curt.*), perficere (*Liv.*); exhaurire mandata alicujus: *your careful execution of that important commission*, cura tua de illo meo primo et maximo mandato (*Cic.*): *to attend to the execution of any body's commissions*, alicujus mandata persequi, conficere, &c. *To attend to the minutest details of its execution* (*of a work of art*), argutias operis custodire quoque in minimis rebus: *to despair of its execution*, desperare effectum operis: *to prevent the execution of any thing*, ne res conficiatur, obsistere: *to follow up deliberation by the rapid execution of his resolves*, consultis facta conjungere: *the careful execution of any thing*, res diligenter effecta (e. g., una [materia] diligenter effecta plus proderit quam plures inchoatæ et quasi degustatæ, *Quint.*, 10, 5, 23). || *Writ of execution*, bonorum emtio (*a sale of this kind was, in effect, as to a living debtor, an execution, Dict. Antiqq.*, p. 165; *with reference to the debtor, it was* bonorum venditio): manûs injectio ("*was, in effect, in some cases, a kind of execution*," *Dict. Antiqq.*, p. 617; *it was a sort of arrest, and is fully explained at the page referred to*): acerbissima exactio vectigalium (vid. *Cic. ad Div.*, 3, 8, 5): *to put an execution in any body's house*, in possessionem bonorum debitoris mittere (vid. *Dict. Antiqq.*, p. 165); * bona alicujus propter vectigalia non soluta vendere; * ex alicujus bonis ad solvenda vectigalia pecuniam exigere (*after Vitr.*, ex ejus bonis ad perficiendum pecuniam exigere, *of an architect who has greatly exceeded his estimate, and has to pay the excess out of his own pocket, Præf., lib.*, 10). || *Capital punishment*, (capitis) supplicium: *any body's execution*, supplicium de aliquo sumtum. *To be led to execution*, ad mortem duci: *to have any body tortured before his execution*, aliquem omni supplicio excruciatum necare (*Cic.*): *to send any body to execution*, aliquem ad mortem ducere; aliquem morte afficere; supplicium de aliquo sumere. || *Destruction, slaughter*, strages: clades: cædes. *To do great execution*, strages facere (*Cic.*), edere (*Liv.*); cladem facere (*Sall.*): magnam cladem afferre alicui (*Cic.*): cædes facere, afficere (*Cic.; all with* magnus, quantus, &c.). *Sometimes* nocēre, &c., *will do.*

EXECUTIONER. || *Hangman*, &c., carnifex: exactor supplicii: ☞ executor *in Cod. Just.*, 8, 17, 17. *To be an executioner*, carnificinam facere (*comedy*): *to seize upon the office of executioner*, munus carnificis occupare: *to die by the hands of the executioner*, securi *or* securi illâ funestâ percuti (*if the axe was used*). || *Executor*, vid.

EXECUTIVE, *circumlocution by* regnum exercēre, &c. *The executive power*, * magistratus, &c., qui ea, quæ imperavit princeps (rex, senatus, &c.), faciunt: * ii, penes quos "omnis est curatio et administratio rerum" (*as a body of men*): * jus *or* potestas leges exercendi (*as a power*).

EXECUTOR. || *Performer*, executor (*Vell.*, 2, 5, malorum propositorum): effector: confector [SYN. *in* EXECUTE]. || *Exēcūtor* (*of a will*). ☞ *In Roman law, a will was not valid without the name of some* heres *written; but till the time of Vespasian this* heres *might have to give up all the estate to legatees and* fideicommissarii; *he then became a mere executor; but Vespasian enacted that he should always retain one fourth of the property. The form was*, "Lucius Titius heres esto: rogo te, Luci Titi, ut quum primum peteris hereditatem meam adire (= *to administer*) eam Calo Seio reddas, restituas." (*Inst. Just.*, 2; *Tit.*, 23, 2): * testamenti exsecutor, quem dicimus (*after* exsecutor propositorum, *Vell.*, &c.).

EXECUTORSHIP, * testamenti exsecutio, quæ dicitur.

EXECUTRIX. Vid. EXECUTOR.

EXEGESIS, interpretatio: explanatio (*explanation of the author's meaning*): enarratio (*oral exposition of his meaning*): * ars interpretandi, explanandi, explicandi (veteres scriptores, &c., *as a science*): enarratio auctorum (vid. *Quint.*, 1, 9, 1).

EXEGETICAL, *by circumlocution. We must consult some exegetical work*, explanationes adhibendæ sunt interpretum (*after Cic., Div.*, 1, 51, 11).

EXEMPLAR. Vid. EXAMPLE.

EXEMPLARILY. || *Excellently*, vid. || *In a signal manner. To punish exemplarily*; vid. "*to make an* EXAMPLE *of*."

EXEMPLARINESS; e. g., *of moral conduct*, summa morum probitas; morum sanctitas: *there is but one opinion among your fellow-citizens of the exemplariness of your conduct*, omnes cives sic existimant, quasi lumen aliquod (exstinctis ceteris), elucēre sanctitatem (et prudentiam et dignitatem) tuam (*Cic.*).

EXEMPLARY. *An exemplary person*, vir sanctus, gravis: vir exempli recti: exemplum innocentiæ. *To inflict exemplary punishment on any body*, in aliquem insigne documentum dare (*Liv.*): exemplum severitatis in aliquo edere (*Cic.*): pœnâ aliquem afficere, ut aliis documento sit (*Cic.*): graviter statuere de aliquo (*Cic.*). *By an exemplary punishment*, exemplo severitatis. Vid. "*to make an* EXAMPLE *of*."

EXEMPLIFICATION. || *Example, copy*, vid. || *Act of exemplifying, circumlocution by verbs under* EXEMPLIFY.

EXEMPLIFY, exemplo confirmare aliquid: exempli causâ ponere, *or* proponere aliquid: * exemplo (alicujus rei) uti: exemplum alicujus rei proponere, supponere: exemplum alicui rei adjungere. *That I may exemplify my meaning*, exempli causâ *or* gratiâ; ut exemplo utar.

EXEMPT FROM, eximere (e. g., *a field*, &c., agrum de vectigalibus, *Cic.*): immunitatem alicujus rei (*post-Augustan*, a re) dare: vacationem alicujus rei, *or* a re alicui dare (e. g., vacationem sumtûs, laboris, rerum omnium, *and* [*improperly*] malorum; *but especially* militiæ; *all Cic.*: vacationem a causis, *Cic.*): immunem facere rei, re (militiâ, *Liv.*), *or* a re (ab onere, *Suet.*): immunem a re præstare (*Suet.*). *One century was exempted from serving*, una centuria facta est immunis militiâ (*Liv.*): *to exempt from tribute for five years*, tributum in quinquennium remittere (*any body*, alicui); quantum ærario aut fisco pendit aliquis, in quinquennium remittere.

EXEMPT, *adj.*, immunis (*free from state burdens, from military service, and the like*): liber (*free from public services, socage, &c.; opposed to* servus): immunis liberque (*both of persons and possessions*): omnibus muneribus vacans (*free from every service*): immunis militiâ, militiæ munere vacans (*free from military service*): *to be exempt*, immunem esse (*general term*): militiæ munere vacare, militiæ vacationem habēre (*from military service*): *not exempt from*, non sine (aliquâ re).

EXEMPTION, immunitas (*general term*, rei *or* a re; muneris, omnium rerum; malorum, *Lampr., Commod.*, 14; a tributis, *Suet.*): vacatio (rei *or* a re, *especially* militiæ; *also* sumtûs, laboris, rerum omnium, a causis, *all Cic.*; ab belli administratione, *Liv.*). *To grant any body an exemption* [vid. to EXEMPT]: ☞ *with* vacatio, *the number of years stands in the genitive*; e. g., quinquennii vacatio militiæ. *To decree to any body an exemption from military service for five years*, alicui quinquennii militiæ vacationem decernere (*Liv.*). *It is false that they paid for an exemption*, falsum est ob vacationem pretium datum (*Cic.*): *to pray for an exemption*, deprecari vacationem: *to enjoy an exemption from any thing*, vacationem *or* immunitatem rei habēre: *they alone enjoy an exemption from the payment of tribute, from military service, from every public burden*, neque tributa una cum reliquis pendunt: militiæ vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem. *More under* to EXEMPT.

EXENTERATE, exenterare: eviscerare.

EXEQUIES. Vid. OBSEQUIES.

EXERCISE. || *Bodily exercise*, motus: exercitatio (*of prescribed bodily exercises*): ambulatio (*by walking*): gestatio (*by being borne in a litter*): vectatio (*on a horse or in a carriage*; vectatio et iter reficiunt animum): *to take exercise*, ambulare, spatiari (*to walk*): *to take moderate exercise*, modicis exercitationibus uti: *to take strong exercise*, acri ambulatione uti. *Horse-exercise*, vectatio equi (e. g., vectatio assidua equi post cibum, *Suet., Cal.*, 3). || *Military exercise*, exercitium, armatura (*the former, exercise in arms; the latter, the art of evolutions*, &c.; vid. *Salmas., Æl. Lampr.*, 1, 1012, *Haack*): *to introduce the Roman exercise into our army*, exercitum ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere (vid. *Vell.*, 2, 109, *in.*). || *Practice* (vid.), exercitatio (e. g., *of virtues, vices*): functio (e. g., muneris). || *An exercise* (= *boy's task*), pensum (*general term for a "task;" used of a mental task by Cicero*, meum munus pensumque): * pensum Latine (*or* Græce) convertendum (*a task to be translated into Latin or Greek*).

EXERCISE, exercēre (*general term*): facere (*to do, practice, carry on*): factitare (*to carry on trades and arts*). [Vid. to PRACTICE]. || *To exercise troops*, (1) TRANS., exercēre (*soldiers*, &c.: *to exercise the soldiers thoroughly*, milites perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere (*to make them acquainted with Roman military duty*); milites frequentibus exercitiis ad prœlia præparare (*to make them ready for battle*): *to be well exercised*, * armorum usum habēre: * armorum usu præstare. (2) INTRANS., exerceri: *while the cavalry were exercising*, quum exercerentur equites.

EXERT, ☞ exserēre *is not found in any sense of this word* (*except the Latinized meaning* = "*to thrust forth*"), *till Pliny*, exseram in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti; *for* exercēre, exigere, experiri. *To exert force*, vim exercēre, proferre, afferre, adhibēre, præbēre, &c. (*Krebs*). [Vid. to USE, EMPLOY.] || *To exert one's self*, vires, nervos intendere *or* contendere: *to exert one's self very much*, omni ope atque operâ eniti (ut, &c.): *to exert one's self beyond one's strength*, se supra vires extendere: *to exert all the little strength one has*, nervulos suos adhibēre: *to exert one's self beyond one's years*, præter ætatem facere: *to exert one's self to no purpose*, inanes impetus facere; *in any thing*, frustra conari aliquid: *to exert one's self in speaking*, voce contendere: *to exert one's self too much in speaking*, voci nimis imperare (*Plin. Ep.*, 5, 19, 6): *not to exert one's self in speaking*, voci parcere. Vid. "*to make* EXERTION."

EXERTION, contentio: intentio (*as action*): labor (*severe exertion*): conatus (*endeavor, effort*). JN. conatus studiumque: *exertion of body in speaking*, summa vis atque contentio: *vain exertions*, inanes contentiones *or* impetus: *immoderate exertion*, effusa contentio: *to make great exertion in any thing*, acerrime agere, obnixe facere aliquid: *to require great exertions*, positum esse in labore: *to render any body's exertions fruitless*, conatum infringere: *with great effort and exertion*, contente: *with great exertion*, enixe; obnixe: *with the greatest exertion*, manibus pedibusque: *not without the greatest effort and exertion*, non sine summâ industriâ: *to speak without any great exertion* (*of the voice*), voci parcere. *To make every exertion*, omnes nervos contendere *or* intendere, ut, &c.; summo studio anniti, ut, &c. (*or* ad aliquid); omnia tentare, ut, &c.; rem magno conatu studioque agere;

in any thing, omnibus viribus agere aliquid; omni virium contentione incumbere in aliquid *or* laborare in re; omni studio incumbere ad *or* in aliquid (☞ alicui rei *is not classical*); omnem curam atque operam conferre ad aliquid: *for any thing*, summâ ope niti pro re.

EXFOLIATE (*of bones*), squamam remittere: ossi squama abscedit: ab osse squama recedit (*Cels.*).

EXFOLIATION, *by circumlocution for the act*; squama, squamæ, *for the substance that exfoliates*.

EXHALATION, exhalatio: exspiratio: aspiratio: respiratio: vaporatio. [Syn. *in* Evaporation, vid.] *Noxious exhalations*, afflatus noxii (*Plin.*). *Exhalations from the earth*, terræ exhalationes, &c.: ☞ evaporatio, -onis, *in late writers, not classical*. Vid. Evaporation.

EXHALE. ‖ *Send forth vapor*, exhalare (*in Cicero only with* vinum, crapulam): exspirare (*not Cic. or Cæs.*): emittere (*to send forth*; e. g., vaporem): spirare (*to breathe forth*, odorem, *Virg., poetically and post-Augustan prose; not Ciceronian*): halare (e. g., nectar floribus, *of flowers, Lucr.*†). *To exhale an odor*, odorem præstare, emittere (☞ odorem spargere, spirare, diffundere, *all poetical*). *The flowers exhale a sweet odor*, odores e floribus afflantur. ‖ *Draw forth vapor*, vaporem ex aliquâ re excitare (e. g., ex agris, aquis, &c., *of the sun, Cic.*): vaporare (*to fill with warm vapor*, lævum latus sol decedens vaporat).

EXHALEMENT. Vid. Exhalation.

EXHAUST. ‖ *To use quite up*, exhaurire (*properly and figuratively*; e. g., *strength, money, allies, affection*, &c.): conficere (*figuratively, to weaken one's strength*): ☞ exanclare *is not found in good prose. My patience is exhausted*, rumpo *or* abrumpo patientiam (☞ *not* rumpitur patientia; vid. *Suet., Tib.*, 25; *Tac., Ann.*, 12, 50, 3): *to exhaust a subject in a speech*, &c., omnia accurate exponere; nihil intactum relinquere; rem ab omni parte considerare: *the whole question is completely exhausted*, abunde satisfactum est huic toti quæstioni. ‖ *To weary* (vid.). *To be exhausted, wearied*, exanimari (*Cæs.*) et lassitudine confici. ‖ *To weaken*, &c., infirmare (*properly and figuratively*): enervare (*to enervate; only properly*): debilitare, attenuare, minuere, comminuere, imminuere (*figuratively, to weaken, lessen*): frangere (*figuratively, to break, to weaken, enfeeble very much*): vires alicujus consumere (*Cæs.*). *To exhaust the spirits*, animum debilitare *or* comminuere: *to exhaust the enemy*, hostes frangere, hostium res accidere: *a country is exhausted*, alicujus terræ opes attritæ sunt; *through very great wars, through the expenses of princes*, terra exhausta est maximis bellis, sumtu, &c.; *land is exhausted*, solum (ubertate nimiâ) effetum et defatigatum est (*Col.*).

EXHAUSTED, exhaustus (*emptied*; e. g., *of a treasury; also of a land, a state*; e. g., sumtibus et jacturis): confectus (*quite spent, especially of wounded soldiers*): fessus (*wearied*; e. g., vulneribus). Jn. fessus confectusque: lassitudine confectus (*wearied from fatigue*): effetus (*properly, by much bearing; then also of the body*, corpus, *Cic.*): enectus (*worn out by hunger and other bodily sufferings*). *Land exhausted by over-bearing*, ubertate nimiâ prioris ævi effetum et defatigatum solum (*Col.*): *an ox exhausted with labor*, bos confectus vexatione operum.

EXHAUSTION. ‖ *Lassitude*, lassitudo, languor (*of body or mind*): confectio (*improperly, deprivation of all strength*): virium defectio (*Cicero*). *To be suffering from exhaustion*, lassitudine confici. ‖ *Weakness*, infirmatio, debilitatio (*as an action*): infirmitas, debilitas (*as a state*). *Exhaustion of the resources of a state*, opes civitatis attritæ *or* comminutæ.

EXHAUSTLESS. Vid. Inexhaustible.

EXHIBIT, *v.*, exponere, proponere, propâlam collocare (*to expose in public for show*): spectacula pandere (*Hor.*). *To exhibit a service of silver plate, paintings, and statues*, argentum proponere, tabulas et signa propalam collocare. *Apelles used to exhibit his works in a stall, after their completion, for the passers-by to see*, Apelles perfecta opera proponebat pergulâ transeuntibus: *to exhibit goods* (*for sale*), merces exponere, venales proponere: ☞ exhibêre *must be used carefully, its use being far less extensive than that of our "exhibit:" it is used of exhibiting documents, &c., in a court*, tabulas, rationes, &c.; *of exhibiting one's self in any character, colors, &c., to any body*, exhibêre se aliquid [quid me putas ... populo nostro exhibiturum? *Cic.*].

EXHIBITION. ‖ *Act of bringing forth*, prolatio (*the production; used by Cicero of quoting examples*): ostentatio (*mostly "boastful exhibition," but in Latin*, ab ostentatione sævitiæ ascitum cognomen, *from this exhibition of his cruel disposition*). *Mostly by circumlocution with* afferre, (in medium) proferre, monstrare, ostendere, præstare, &c. ‖ *An exhibition of works of art*, &c., spectaculum (*any sight*; e. g., *not only of plays, gladiators*, &c., *but of* naumachiæ, *Cæs.*). *By circumlocution with* proponere *or* propâlam collocare. *An exhibition of paintings, sculpture*, &c., tabulæ (signa, &c.) propalam collocatæ (*after* tabulas et signa propalam collocavit, *Cic., De Or.*, 1, 35, 126): tabulæ, signa, &c., quæ ad spectationes populo comparantur (*after Vitr., præf., lib.* 10); *perhaps* spectatio *only* (ea omnia, quæ—ad spectationes populo comparantur, *the apparatus provided for their public exhibitions, sights*). ‖ *Pension*, &c., * beneficium annuum: * annua in beneficii loco præbita, *plural; or* stipendium. *To confer an exhibition on any body*, aliquem *or* alicujus tenuitatem beneficio annuo sustentare. ☞ exhibitio *is used for "support" in Ulpian*, quod exhibitioni frugaliter sufficit.

EXHILARATE, hilarare, exhilarare aliquem (*Cic.*): relevare, recreare, confirmare aliquem. *To exhilarate the mind*, animum relaxare, discutere: resolvere animi tristitiam: tristes cogitationes discutere (*Cels.*). Vid. to Cheer.

EXHILARATION, animi relaxatio *or* oblectatio: hilaritas: animi remissio (*as state*).

EXHORT, hortari: adhortari: cohortari (*to exhort by a strong and friendly appeal to a person's will and resolution; the immediate object of the exhortation being an action*): *all with* ad aliquid, *with* ut, ne, *or* ad aliquid faciendum; *the first two also with subjunctive only; also*, hortari *or* adhortari, de aliquâ re, *on any subject*: monêre: admonêre (*to exhort by warning a person of the actual state of affairs, of the danger of not acting*, &c. *The* monens *endeavors to work upon the reason and understanding of the person exhorted*). Jn. monêre atque hortari; hortari et suadêre. *To exhort soldiers*, milites cohortari (*the proper word*); *also*, milites adhortari (*Cic., Phil.*, 4, 5). *To exhort persons to concord*, concordiam suadêre; *also*, aliquos ad concordiam cohortari (*Suet.*): *to recover their liberty*, ad recuperandam libertatem cohortari: ☞ exhortari *belongs to poetry and post-Augustan prose*; cohortari *is followed by infinitive in Hirt., Bell. Al.*, 21, *and in Tac.*

EXHORTATION, monitio: admonitio: hortatio: adhortatio, cohortatio: hortatus, ûs [Syn. *in* to Exhort]: *not to listen to any body's exhortation*, aliquem monentem non audire: *by my exhortation*, me monente: *by any body's exhortations*, alicujus hortatu.

EXHORTATORY, hortativus (e. g., genus dicendi, *Quint.*): exhortativus (*Quint.*): suasorius (e. g., materia, oratio).

EXHORTER, hortator: adhortator: suasor *or* suasor et impulsor (*to any thing*, alicujus rei).

EXIGENCE, } necessitas: angustiæ:
EXIGENCY, } difficultas [vid. Necessity]: (summum *or* extremum) discrimen *or* discrimen ac dimicatio (*the decisive moment of extreme danger*, &c.): *from the exigency of the case*, necessitate urgente; ex necessitate; necessitate *or* necessariâ re coactus: *not from any exigency of the case*, nullâ re cogente: *to submit to the exigency of the case*, necessitati parêre. Vid. Necessity.

EXILE, *v.*, alicui aquâ et igni interdicere: aliquem exsilio afficere, in exsilium agere *or* exigere, ex urbe *or* ex civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere, exturbare: aliquem relegare (*to a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property*): deportare (*to transport*).

EXILE, *s.* Vid. Banishment.

EXIMIOUS. Vid. Illustrious, Distinguished.

EXIST, exsistere: manêre (*to remain*; e. g., parietes, quorum ornatus per tot secula manserat, *Cic.*). [Vid. to Be, to Live.] *It is often, however, to be turned by a relative sentence with* nunc. *The indifference to religion that now exists*, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia deorum: *the poems of Homer did not originally exist in their present form*, * Homeri carmina formam, quam nunc habent, primo non habuerunt. ☞ *With reference to past time, sometimes* tum *may help; from the spoils of any city that then existed*, (hæque) ex unius tum urbis prædâ (sperandum, &c., *Liv.*, 1, 55): *the generation that then existed*, qui tum vivebant homines (*Enn.*). ‖ *Existing, mostly by* nunc, *in a relative sentence*, qui (quæ, quod) nunc est; *and often by the demonstrative pronoun* hic. *Under existing circumstances*, ut nunc est: *the magnificence of our existing public works*, horum magnificentia operum (*Liv.*, 1, 55); *the now-existing neglect of any thing*, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia alicujus rei: *the existing generation*, hi (*Varr.*; potius ad antiquorum diligentiam, quam ad horum luxuriam, &c.). "*The then existing" may sometimes be translated by* tum.

EXISTENCE, *by circumlocution with* esse; *as, he denies the existence of the gods*, nullos esse deos putat; deos esse negat: *he maintains the existence of gods*, deos esse dicit: *he entirely rejects the existence of a God*, Deum ex rerum naturâ tollit. *Sometimes it may be translated by* vita (*life*); e. g., *to prolong his existence*, vitam trahere: *to be indebted to any body for his existence*, aliquo natum esse; propter aliquem vivere: *to fulfill the end of our existence*, * legi, quâ nati sumus, respondêre *or* satisfacere.

EXIT. ‖ *A going out*, exitus (*Cic.*; reditus gloriosus: non exitus calamitosus): egressus (*a going forth*; e. g., in provinciam, *Cic.*): abitus (*departure*). ‖ *Passage out*, exitus (e. g., in angusto portarum exitu, *Liv.*): egressus (*only in Petr.*): effugium (*for escape; into the street*, in publicum). *Sometimes* via *only. Without any exit (as adjective)*, non pervius (e. g., angiportum). *To make one's exit*, scenam relinquere (*properly, of an actor*); à negotiis publicis se removêre ad otiumque perfugere (i. e., *retire from public life*); de præsidio et statione vitæ decedere (*to quit this world*).

EXONERATE, exonerare (*properly and figuratively*): levare: liberare: solvere aliquâ re (*figuratively, to set free from; free from*). *For "to exonerate from a charge," &c., and "to exonerate one's self."* [Vid. Exculpate.] *For "to exonerate from suspicion,"* vid. Suspicion.

EXORABLE, exorabilis (*opposed to* implacabilis, *Cic.; both of things and persons*).

EXORBITANT, nimius: immanis (e. g., pecuniæ, magnitudo, &c.); ingens (*very great*; e. g., pecunia). Jn. ingens immanisque: effusus: profusus (e. g., lætitia, sumtus): immoderatus (e. g., cupiditates; luxuria): immodicus (libido possidendi): impotens (lætitia, postulatum; *also, in any thing*, alicujus rei): intemperans (e. g., licentia; *but especially of persons*): immodestus (e. g., laus): effrenatus (e. g., audacia: cupiditas: libido). [Syn. *in* Immoderate.] *To make an exorbitant demand*, immodeste postulare. ‖ *Anomalous*, vid.

EXORBITANTLY. [Vid. Immoderately.] *Exorbitantly dear*, carissime (e. g., emere aliquid) *or* impenso (pretio).

EXORCISE, adjuratione divini nominis expellere (*to expel by calling upon the*

name of God, dæmonas, *Lact.*, 2, 17, *extr.*): *to exorcise evil spirits*, exorcizare (ἐξορκίζω. *Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 50, 13, 1, § 3).

EXORCISM, exorcismus (*Eccl.*, *Tert.*); theurgia (*Eccl.*, *August.*) *or* * dæmonum expulsio (*after* dæmonas expellere, *Lactant.*: expulsio, *Cic.*).

EXORCIST, exorcista (*Eccl.*, *Tert.*): theurgus (*Augustin*): * dæmonum expulsor, *or* qui dæmonas adjuratione divini nominis expellit ac fugat.

EXORDIUM, exordium (*introduction or opening of a speech, Cic.*): exorsus, ûs (*only once*; exorsus orationis meæ, *Cic.*, *De Imp. Pomp.*, 4, 11): procœmium (*Cic.*, *Cluent.*, 21; *mostly = introduction to the subject to be treated of*; e. g., *in a philosophical treatise*). *To consider what my exordium is to be*, cogitare, quo utar exordio (*Cic.*). ☞ Præfatio *is used by Cicero and Livy in the sense of a solemn form pronounced before some public act*, &c.; *in Quintilian and Pliny = preface, prefatory matter*; dicere præfationem (*Plin. Ep.*).

EXORNATION. Vid. ORNAMENT, DECORATION.

EXOSSATED, exos (*Lucr.*, 3, 721); *or* sine osse (ossibus).

EXOTERIC, quod ἐξωτερικὸν appellant: populariter scriptus (*Cic.*, *Fin.*, 5, 5, 12).

EXOTIC, externus (e. g., externæ arbores, *Plin.*, 14, *init.*): peregrinus (e. g., arbores, *Plin.*, 15, 13, 12): ☞ exoticus *only Plaut.*; e. g., exoticum, *an outlandish dress*, *Epid.*, 2, 2, 48.

EXPAND, pandere (e. g., vela, retia: pennas ad solem, *Virg.*): extendere (*to stretch out*; e. g., digitos): explicare (*to unfold*). ‖ INTRANS., dispandi (*very rare*; *properly*, e. g., arbor vastis ramis, *Plin.*): se aperire (*general term*; *to discover itself*): corroborari et confirmari (*to be strengthened*; *of the intellect*; ingenium). ‖ *Of flowers*, se aperire *or* pandere; florem expandere.

EXPANSE, spatium: *the expanse of heaven*, spatium cœli *or* spatium *only* (*both Lucr.*); cava cœli (*Enn.*): *the boundless expanse of the heavens*, * cœli spatium infinitum *or* longe lateque patens.

EXPANSIBLE, } Vid. DILATABLE.
EXPANSIVE. }

EXPANSION, extensio *or* extentio (*Vitr.*, 9, 1, 13): distentio (*distention*, *Cels.*): ambitus (*the space filled by the expanded thing*: ☞ dilatatio *very late*; laminæ, *Tertull.*). Vid. EXTENSION.

EXPATIATE, latius, uberius dicere, disputare: pluribus dicere: multa verba facere de re: late se fundere: longum esse; *too far*, effusius dicere.

EXPATRIATE. [Vid. TO BANISH.] *To expatriate one's self*, domo emigrare (*to quit one's home*): domo emigrare, aliud domicilium, alias sedes petere (*especially of a nation*, *Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 1, 31, 14): solum vertere (*with or without* exsilii causâ; *euphemistic term for to go into banishment*; *of political refugees*).

EXPECT, exspectare; ((1) *to wait for*; aliquid *and* aliquem, *Hor.*, *Sat.*, 2, 1, 58; *and*, (2) *to expect the happening of something with some feeling of hope, fear, desire, prophetic foreboding*, &c.; rem; epistolas longiores; majorem Galliæ motum, &c.; *also*, aliquid ab [*seldom* ex] aliquo = *to look to him for it*): opperiri (*to wait for the arrival of any body or any thing, or the happening of any thing, with the intention of then doing something*; classem, *Nep.*; sua tempora, *Liv.*): præstolari alicui (*to stand ready to receive any body*; *to be present on the arrival of any body*; *especially of a servant who is waiting for his master*): manêre aliquem *or* dum aliquis advenist (*to remain till a person comes*; *not to go away*): sperare (*also followed by* fore ut): spem habêre ad aliquid *or* alicujus rei (*followed by an accusative and infinitive*): *to be earnestly expecting any thing*, aliquid avidissime exspectare; magnâ cum spe exspectare (*Cic.*): *earnestly expected by all*, carus omnibus exspectatusque (venies): *to expect any body's arrival with eagerness*, alicujus adventum non mediocriter captare (*Cic.*): *to expect a result or issue*, exitum *or* eventum alicujus rei exspectare; alicujus rei eventum experiri: *to expect an opportunity*, occasionem captare; occasioni imminêre; *not first to expect an opportunity*, non occasionis tarditatem exspectare (*Cic.*, *Phil.*, 2, 46, 118): *you perhaps expect him to say*, &c., exspectas fortasse dum dicat (☞ *not* eum dicturum esse, *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 2, 7, 17). *I confidently expect that*, &c., magnam spem habeo (*followed by an accusative and infinitive*): *to expect safety, deliverance*, &c., *from any body*, in aliquo spem salutis ponere: *more is expected from justice than from arms*, in æquitate plus quam in armis ponitur spei: *what I do not expect*, id quod non spero: *as one might expect from a man who knows what a definition means*, ut ab homine perito definiendi. "*More, less*, &c., *than one would expect*," *is expressed in Livy and Tacitus* (☞ *not in Cicero and Cæsar*) by quam pro re; *as, the slaughter was not so great as one might have expected from so great a victory*, minor clades quam pro tantâ victoriâ fuit (*cf. Zumpt*, § 484, *extr.*).

EXPECTANT, *by circumlocution*. *An expectant heir*, heres institutus (*who is appointed by will, but may be cut off*; e. g., instituto herede abdicato); *or* heres proximus, verus, &c. (*heir-at-law*); quem aliquis heredem palam factitat (*whom a man is often declaring his intention of making his heir*).

EXPECTATION, exspectatio: spes: opinio (*hope, opinion that any thing will happen*, &c.; *respecting* opinio, vid. *Herz.*, *Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 5, 48, *in.*): *intense expectation*, summa rerum exspectatio: *eager expectation*, desiderium: *to cause expectation*, exspectationem movêre, commovêre, facere, concitare: *to excite any body's expectation*, alicujus exspectationem erigere (*Plin. Ep.*, 8, 3, 3); aliquem exspectatione erigere (*Liv.*, 36, 34): *to excite the most eager expectation*, aliquem ad summam adducere exspectationem: *to answer or satisfy one's expectation*, exspectationem explêre, complêre, tueri; exspectationi respondêre: *to deceive, or not to answer or satisfy expectation*, exspectationem decipere, destituere, frustrari: *to exceed expectation*, vincere alicujus exspectationem *or* opinionem: *to have great expectation from any body*, magnam spem in aliquo ponere *or* collocare: *a person has great expectation from any body*, non parvam aliquis sustinet exspectationem: *to be in anxious expectation of any thing*, animo (animi) pendêre alicujus rei: *to put any body in a state of anxious expectation*, aliquem suspendêre exspectatione: *to be in painful expectation*, exspectatione torqueri *or* cruciari; exspectando exedi (*Plaut.*, *Epid.*, 3, 1, 1): *full of expectation*, plenus exspectatione; animi (*or* animo) pendens; erectus exspectatione *or* in exspectationem (*or* erectâ exspectatione); *also, from context*, erectus *only: full of anxious expectation*, erectus suspensusque (vid. *Liv.*, 1, 25): *to be full of expectation*, exspectatione plenum esse; pendêre exspectatione *or* spe animi: *contrary to expectation*, præter *or* contra exspectationem *or* opinionem; præter spem alicujus: *a thing fell or turned out contrary to all expectation*, res præter opinionem cecidit; aliter cecidit res ac putabam; evenit aliquid præter spem; res aliter ac ratus eram evenit.

EXPECTORANT, *expectorans remedium (*technical term*).

EXPECTORATE, exscreare: exscreare per tussim: extussire (*Cels.*, 2, 8, *med.*): sputum edere (*to bring up*, *Cels.*, 2, 8, *med.*; *from context*, edere *only*; edere sputa per fauces tussi, *Lucr.*, 6, 1188): exspuere (e. g., pus, *Cels.*, 2, 8): ☞ expectorare, *præ-classical*, *Enn. ap. Cic.*, *is to drive or banish from the heart*.

EXPECTORATION, sputum (*matter brought up*, *Cels.*; extussitum sputum, *Cæl. Aur.*, *Acut.*, 2, 16): exspuitio: excreatio (*act of spitting out*, *Plin.*): excreatus, ûs (*Cæl. Aur.*, *Tard.*, 2, 11): destillatio pectoris (*Scrib. Larg.*; *of habitual expectoration*). *If there is no expectoration during the first days*, si sputum primis diebus non fuit (*Cels.*, 2, 8 *med.*).

EXPEDIENCY, utilitas (*opposed to* honestas): utilia, *plural adjective* (*opposed to* honesta): commoda, *plural* (*the advantages derived*). *To be the slave of expediency*, servire commodis utilitatique; omnia ad utilitatem suam referre: *expediency and honor are at variance*, utilitas certat cum honestate: *to prefer honor to expediency*, præferre honestum utili (*Hor.*).

EXPEDIENT, utilis (*opposed to* honestus): salutaris (*opposed to* perniciosus, pestifer). JN. utilis et salutaris. *To be expedient*, expedire alicui; *or* usui, *or* utilitati, *or* utile esse; utilitatem *or* usum afferre, habêre, præbêre: prodesse: conducere (*to be advantageous*); *also*, ex re *or* in rem esse alicujus: *it is expedient for all good men that the*, &c., omnibus bonis expedit, *with accusative and infinitive* (e. g., rempublicam esse salvam).

EXPEDIENTLY. ‖ *Fitly*, vid. ‖ *Hastily*, vid.

EXPEDITE. ‖ *To free from impediment*, expedire (*opposed to* impedire). ‖ *Hasten*, maturare (e. g., iter, fugam, nuptias). [Vid. HASTEN, *transitively*.] ‖ *Despatch*, vid.

EXPEDITE, *adj.* ‖ *Quick*, vid. ‖ *Easy, free from impediments*, expeditus (*opposed to* impeditus). "*An expedite way*" (*Hooker*), via expedita (via expeditior, *Cic.*).

EXPEDITION. ‖ *Military expedition*, expeditio. *To go on an expedition*, in expeditionem ire; expeditionem suscipere; proficisci (πορεύεσθαι; *of soldiers, and of generals with soldiers*): copias in expeditionem educere; in bellum proficisci, *with and without* cum copiis (*of the general*). ‖ *Haste*, vid.

EXPEDITIOUS. Vid. QUICK.

EXPEDITIOUSLY. Vid. QUICKLY.

EXPEL, expellere (*from a place*; ex, de, a loco, *or* loco *only*; e. g., aliquem ex urbe, ex republicâ; plebem ex agris; aliquem a patriâ; aliquem domo suâ, *all Cic.*; aliquos agris, finibus, possessionibus, *all Cæs.*; me civitate, *Cic.*; aliquem patriâ, *Liv.*): exigere (e. g., aliquem ex civitate; hostem campo *or* e campo, *Liv.*; aliquem domo, *Liv.*). ☞ *After* expellere, exigere, *the place from which must be expressed with* ex, &c., *unless it is evident from the context*: ejicere (*to cast out*, aliquem e senatu, *Cic.*; de senatu, *Liv.*; ex oppido, *Cæs.*; de collegio, *Cic.*; a suis diis penatibus, *Cic.*; aliquem finibus, *Sall.*; domo, *Cæs.*; aliquem, *Cic.*): exturbare (aliquâ re *or* ex aliquâ re; *to drive out headlong or in confusion*, aliquos e possessionibus, ex agris, e civitate; hostem [ex] ruinis muri; *also*, aliquem focis patriis disque penatibus præcipitem exturbare, *Cic.*): exterminare (*to drive beyond some boundaries*; *very seldom, except in Cicero*; aliquem ex urbe, ex hominum communitate; de civitate; a suis diis penatibus [*with* expellere a patriâ], aliquem urbe atque agro; *also*, aliquem *absolutely*; *all Cic.*). JN. expellere atque ejicere; exturbare et expellere; expellere atque exturbare (☞ *Cicero uses together* ex urbe expellere, exterminare, projicere): depellere (aliquem aliquâ re *or* de aliquâ re; e. g., urbe, ex urbe, de provinciâ): dejicere (*to drive any body from a place he occupies or possesses*, de possessione alicujus rei, de fundo; *especially as military technical term*, dejicere hostes ex castello, ex saltu, &c.; *also*, muro, turribus, loco). ‖ FIG. *To expel hunger*, famem sitimque cibo et potione depellere; *weariness*, lassitudinem ex corpore depellere; *cares*, curas pellere; *empty cares*, inanes curas pellere, dispellere *or* fugare; *sadness*, tristitiam ex animo pellere: *to expel devils*, dæmonas adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (*Lactant.*).

EXPEND. Vid. SPEND.

EXPENSE, sumtus (*both as expenditure and as sum expended*; *considered as diminishing wealth and capital*; *similar to our "expense," and, like this, sometimes with the idea of excess and squandering*; *cf. Liv.*, 1, 20; unde in eos sumtus pecunia erogaretur): impensa (*disbursement*; *the outlay of money*, &c., *which is made or which it is necessary to make*; *cf. Liv.*, 44, 23, *in.*: quia impensa pecuniæ facienda erat): impendium (*mostly plural*; *once only in Cic.*; *charges, expenses which arise*,

are occasioned, in Liv., 7, 21, *opposed to* jactura; i. e., *a sacrifice which one makes; hence, also,* impendio alicujus = *to the detriment, prejudice of any one*): jacturæ (*expenses of a magistrate who spends his money to gain the favor of the people*). Jn. sumtus jacturæque. ☞ *Both* sumtus *and* impensa *or* impendium *are used also in the plural, if great and various expenses are spoken of:* arbitria, orum, *plural* (*dues which must be paid on any solemn act to the persons assisting at it;* e. g., *at a funeral,* funeris). *Immense expenses,* sumtus infiniti. ☞ *Not* expensa, expensæ; *but* expensa pecunia (*outlay*) *is correct. Household expenses,* sumtus domesticus. *A book of receipts and expenses,* tabulæ *or* codex accepti et impensi: *necessary expenses,* sumtus necessarii: *to lessen or curtail expenses,* sumtus minuere, remittere, circumcidere: *to limit one's expenses,* modum facere sumtibus: *to avoid unnecessary expenses,* sumtus supervacaneos vitare (*Sen.*): *the public expenses,* impensæ publicæ: *at the expense of any body,* sumtu alicujus; de pecuniâ alicujus; alicujus impensis; alicujus impendio; cum damno alicujus (*to the loss of any body*): *at one's own expense,* privato sumtu; impendio privato (*at one's own charge*); suâ pecuniâ (*from one's own money*); de suo (*from one's own*); ex suâ re familiari (e. g., muros reficere, *Nep.*): *at the public expense,* publico sumtu; de publico; publice (*so that the state bears the expense*); impensâ publicâ (*so that the state furnishes the money*); impendio publico (*so that charges are occasioned to the state*): *at a great expense,* magnâ impensâ: *without expense, nullâ impensâ, nullo sumto: with no expense to you,* sine sumtu tuo: *to live at any body's expense,* alicujus impensis ali (*after Nep., Phoc.*, 1, 4): *to endeavor to enrich one's self at the expense of others,* incommodo aliorum suum commodum augēre: *at the expense* (*to the detriment*) *of health,* cum damno valetudinis: *he saves money at the expense of his health,* tam parcus et continens est, ut necessitates valetudinis restringat frugalitate: *a thing is too dear, if procured at the expense of honesty,* nimium est alicujus rei pretium, si probitatis impendio constat (vid. *Quint.*, 6, 3, 35): *at the expense of another's good name,* sub alienâ invidiâ (*cf. Liv.*, 24, 25, 2): *to be at expense,* sumtum *or* sumtus facere: *to occasion expense* (*of a thing*), impendia facere (e. g., *of a state;* vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 10, 57 (52), *in.*): *to occasion expense to any body,* sumtum alicui afferre, sumtui alicui esse (*of persons and things*): *not to be the least expense to any body,* alicui ne minimo quidem sumtui esse: *to be at expense* (*about any thing*), sumtum, *or* impensam, *or* impensam et sumtum facere in rem; sumtum impendere *or* insumere in rem; sumtum ponere in re: *to bestow expense and trouble upon any thing,* sumtum et laborem insumere in rem (*after Cic., De Invent.*, 2, 38, 113); laborem et sumtum impendere in rem: *to bestow trouble and expense upon any thing in vain,* operam et oleum perdere (*proverbially*): *to bear the expense,* sumtus sufferre, pati, tolerare (*Ter.*): *to bear or meet the expense from any source,* impensas tolerare ab aliquâ re (vid. *Plin.*, 12, 14, 32, unde impensæ publicæ tolerantur): *to repay the expenses of any thing,* quod impensæ in aliquid factum est præstare (☞ impensas restituere *is not Latin*): *to spare neither expense nor trouble,* nec impensæ nec labori parcere: *spare no expense,* sumtui ne parcas; argento parci nolo: *to spare no expense in procuring or in the purchase of any thing,* aliquid animosissime comparare (*Suet., Cæs.*, 47): animosiorem alicujus rei emptorem esse (*Javolen., Dig.*, 17, 1, 36, § 1): *that spares no expense,* animosus (e. g., corruptor, *Tacitus, Hist.*, 1, 24, 2; emtor, *Javolen., Dig.*, 17, 1, 36, § 1): *to charge expenses to the account of any body,* sumtum alicui inferre: *to cover the expenses,* quod impensæ factum est in rem, efficere (e. g., *of an estate bringing back what has been spent upon it; after Liv.*, 2, 18): aliquid sarcīt *or* resarcit sumtum suum (*after Ter., Heaut.*, 1, 1, 91, *Ruhnk.*); omnem impensam alicujus rei pretio suo liberare (*Col.*, 3, 3). *I do not cover my expenses* (e. g., *in the management of an estate,* &c.), impendia exsuperant reditum. *These expenses eat up all the profit,* in hos sumtus abeunt fructus prædiorum.

EXPENSIVE, sumtuosus (*causing great outlay; a wife, games, parties*): pretiosus: magni pretii: multorum nummorum (*that has cost much; furniture, estates, a library, wares,* &c.): lautus (*recherché; of furniture, parties,* &c.): carus (*dear*). *Sometimes* magnificus: splendidus. *My establishment is a very expensive one,* magni mihi sumtus domi quotidiani fiunt (*Ter., Heaut.*, 4, 5, 6). ‖ *Given to lavish expenditure,* prodigus: profusus; *in any thing,* prodigus *or* effusus in aliquâ re.

EXPENSIVELY, sumtuose: pretiose: egregie: prodige (e. g., vivere). *To dress expensively,* vestibus pretiosis uti.

EXPENSIVENESS. ‖ *Dearness,* caritas. ‖ *Prodigality,* effusio: profusio (*as act*): sumtus effusi *or* profusi (*lavish expenditure*): profusa luxuria (*luxurious and expensive mode of living*).

EXPERIENCE, usus: usus rerum (☞ experientia *unclassical in this sense, Cels., præf.*). *Sometimes* prudentia (*the cautious judgment, such as experience would give*). *From experience,* re doctus (*Cic., Fam.*, 13, 5, 1); expertus; usu doctus (*Cæs.*): *by or from one's own experience,* expertus; expertus in se (e. g., illud tibi expertus promitto: omnia, quæ dico, dico expertus in nobis, *Cic., Planc.*, 9, 22). *Experience in the management of political affairs,* usus reipublicæ; *great,* usus in republicâ rerum maximarum: *military experience,* in castris usus: *experience in nautical affairs,* scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum: *a man of great experience,* vir plurimo rerum usu, *or* magno usu præditus, *or* (*Cæs.*) usu atque exercitatione præditus; vir usu et prudentiâ præstans; vir multis experimentis eruditus (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 5, 16): *to have had great military experience,* magnum in re militari usum habēre (*Cæs.*); magnum in castris usum habēre (*Liv.*): *having had no military experience,* nullo (etiam nunc) usu rei militaris percepto (*Cæs.*): *to be considered a general of no experience,* nullius usûs imperatorem haberi (*Cæs.*): *to have had no great* (*military*) *experience,* non magnum rei militaris usum habuisse (*Cæs.*): *to be gaining experience,* usum consequi: *to have or possess experience,* usum habēre; usu præditum *or* imbutum esse; ætate et usu doctum esse; *in any thing,* usum alicujus rei percepisse: *great experience in any thing,* magnum usum habēre in re: *great and varied experience,* multarum rerum usum habēre: *to know by or from experience,* expertum scire (☞ experientiâ edoctum scire *not good*); experientiâ didicisse; usu cognitum habēre (aliquid): *which I know from experience,* quod me docuit usus; * quod scio expertus in me (*from personal experience of it in my own case*): *to know from long experience,* cognitum habēre observatione diuturnâ (*after Cic., De Divin.*, 2, 12, 28): *what they have learned from books, I have learned from experience in the field,* quæ illi literis, ea ego militando didici (*Sall., Jug.*, 85, 13): *to know any thing more from experience than from books,* experiendo magis quam discendo cognovisse: *it is very difficult to form an opinion without experience,* judicare difficile est sane nisi expertum. *I speak* (i. e., *in a letter*) *from experience,* expertus scribo, quæ scribo: *I can recommend this method of cultivation from experience,* hunc ordinem culturæ experti comprobavimus: *I have had personal experience of,* &c., in me ipso expertus sum, ut, &c.: *I answer according to my own experience,* id respondeo, quod animadverti: *taught by the experience of others,* per aliena exempla doctus; per aliena experimenta doctus (*Tac., Agr.*, 19, 1): *a very careful person of great experience,* experientissimus ac diligentissimus (e. g., arator): *experience has taught,* experimentis cognitum est (*Tac., Ann.*, 12, 14, 2); usus docuit (e. g., id verum esse, *Sall.*): *any thing of which we have had experience,* aliquid expertum (*passive*) perspectumque (*Cic., Balb.*, 6, 16). *Many lessons are taught us by experience,* dies multa affert.

EXPERIENCE, *v.*, usu discere *or* cognoscere; usu cognitum habēre; usu aliquid mihi venit (*to know by experience*): experiri aliquid (e. g., *to have experience of it,* alicujus amorem, taciturnitatem, &c.): sentire (*to feel;* e. g., famem, voluptatem): evenit alicui aliquid (*happens to him*).

EXPERIENCED, (usu) perītus; usu atque exercitatione præditus (*that has experience and exercise*): expertus (*tried*): callidus (*clever, intelligent*). *Experienced in any thing,* peritus alicujus rei (*rarely with ablative; an infinitive after it is a Greek construction*): gnarus alicujus rei (*skilled in a thing*): exercitatus, versatus in re (*exercised, practiced in a thing*): instructus, eruditus aliquâ re (*instructed, taught in a thing*): *very industrious and experienced,* experientissimus ac diligentissimus (e. g., arator, *Cic.*): *experienced in military matters,* rei militaris *or* belli gerendi peritus; usu militari præditus: *experienced in jurisprudence,* eruditus disciplinâ juris: *a very experienced person,* vir plurimo rerum usu *or* magno usu præditus; vir usu et prudentiâ præstans; vir multis experimentis eruditus (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 5, 16): *a very experienced and intelligent man,* vir usu sapientiâque præstans: *to be very experienced,* multarum rerum peritum esse: *to be very experienced in any thing,* bene *or* probe versatum esse in re; magnum usum habēre in re (e. g., *in military affairs, in political science,* &c.).

EXPERIMENT, *v.* [Vid. to Experience; "*to know by* Experience."

EXPERIMENT, *s.*, tentatio: tentamen (*general term for trial; the former as act; the latter only in Ovid, but doubtless current in prose*): experimentum (*trial for the purpose of obtaining experience*): periculum (*trial attended with risk*): periclitatio (*with more abstruse meaning than* periculum; e. g., herbarum utilitates longinqui temporis usu et periclitatione percipimus): conatus; *plural,* conata (*endeavors*). *An unhappy experiment,* res infelicis operæ; res infeliciter tentata; conatus frustra captus: *to make an experiment,* periculum facere: conatum facere *or* incipere.

EXPERIMENTAL. ‖ *Gained by trial or experiments,* usu cognitus: experimentis cognitus (*Tac.*). ‖ *Founded or built on experiments,* cognitus observatione diuturnâ (*after Cic., Divin.*, 2, 12, 28); quod aliquis experiendo cognovit; quod aliquis experiendo comprobavit. *Experimental philosophy,* * physica experimentalis (*technical term*). ‖ *Taught by experience* [vid. *under* Experience, *s.*]. *An experimental Christian,* * Christianus, qui se ipse perspexit totumque tentavit: Christianus, qui, quid possit vera religio, in se ipso expertus est. Christianus multis experimentis eruditus (*after Plin. Ep.*, 1, 5, 16). ‖ *Instituted,* &c., *for the purpose of trial. An experimental squadron,* * navigatio periclitandarum experiundarumque navium causâ suscepta.

EXPERIMENTALLY, usu *or* rerum usu: experiendo (e. g., cognovisse aliquid): usu doctus.

EXPERT. Vid. Skillful.

EXPERTLY. Vid. Skillfully.

EXPERTNESS. Vid. Skill.

EXPIABLE, quod expiari potest (*Cic., Leg.*, 2, 9, 21): piabilis († *Ov.*).

EXPIATE, aliquid luere, expiare; pœnas alicujus rei dare, pendēre, dependere, expendere, solvere; *by death, with his life,* luere morte, capite. *Sometimes* compensare aliquid cum aliquâ re *or* aliquâ re (*to make a compensation or give an equivalent for it*).

EXPIATION, expiatio (*atonement for a crime,* sceleris, rupti fœderis, &c.): compensatio: satisfactio (*what satisfies an injured person*). *To make expiation for any thing,* expiare aliquid (*of making amends for a crime; by any thing,* aliquâ re. *Also,* expiare aliquem aliquâ re); pœnas alicujus rei dare, pendēre, dependere, ex-

pendere, solvere: *to demand the expiation of a crime*, piaculum exigere ab aliquo.

EXPIATORY, piacularis. *An expiatory sacrifice*, sacrificium piaculare (*as a holy action*): piaculum (*as a means of expiation*): hostia piacularis (*the victim; also* hostia *only*): expiatio (*means of expiation, Cic.*). *To offer an expiatory sacrifice*, piaculum hostiam cædere.

EXPIRATION, *by circumlocution with participles*, anno exacto, *or* circumacto, *or* præterito (☞ Anno præterlapso *or* elapso *is not Latin*). *After the expiration of two years*, biennio jam confecto.

EXPIRE. ‖ *Breathe one's last*, animam efflare *or* edere; extremum vitæ spiritum edere: (☞ (animam) exspirare; vitam *or* animam exhalare; vitam *or* extremum spiritum efflare *are poetical.* [Vid. DIE.] ‖ *To terminate; of time*, præterire (*to pass*): confici (*to be made up*): peragi (*Liv.*, 1, 32): consumi: intercedere: interponi (*with reference to two events*): transire. *Scarcely a year had expired*, vix annus intercesserat (ab hoc sermone): *the truce had expired*, indutiarum dies exierat (*Liv.*, 4, 30): *after the truce had expired*, indutiarum tempore circumacto (*Liv.*, 27, 30): *when two years had expired*, biennio jam confecto. (☞ *Not* elapsum esse; *nor* effluere, *except of time that has passed rapidly without being employed usefully*, &c.

EXPLAIN, explanare (*literally*, "*to make level or smooth*," *then to explain*; verbum aut rem; aliquid definiendo; rem obscuram interpretando; aliquid conjecturâ; *also with deponent clause*, qualis sit . . . differentia, &c.). JN. docēre et explanare: explicare (*to unfold; then to explain what was involved, abstruse*, &c.; rem latentem explicare definiendo, explicare interpretando philosophiam Græcam, &c.; *also*, explicare de aliquâ re *of a longer and fuller explanation.* (☞ *Perfect and past participle* explicavi explicatus): exponere (*literally, to make a clear or full exposition; but not in the sense of explaining the meaning of an author*, &c. [*for* explanare, enodare, interpretari, enucleare, explicare, enarrare, *all common in Quint.*]; exponere rationem operis; rem pluribus verbis *or* breviter sententias alicujus, &c.): illustrare aliquid: lucem *or* lumen alicui rei afferre (affundere *erroneous*): dare alicui rei lumen: aperire: interpretari (*interpret: words and things which seem to be without sense to a person not initiated in them*: occulta et quasi involuta aperire): enodare (*to untie, as it were, a knot; to explain intricate or insidious matters*; e. g., *the snares of the law*, laqueos juris): rationem, causam afferre, *or* afferre *only, followed by* cur (e. g., cur credam, afferre possum): *to explain why this must be so*, rationes cur hoc ita sit afferre: *to explain satisfactorily*, justas causas afferre alicujus rei, *or* cur *with subjunctive. To explain a mistake*, errorem aperire (*to show its nature, and how it arose*). *To explain doubts*, dubia aperire. *To explain one thing from another*, causam alicujus rei repetere ex re. *To be difficult to explain*, difficiles habere explicatus (*of what is difficult to make intelligible*). *To explain my opinion*, exponere *or* expromere quid sentiam; sententiam suam aperire, dicere; *a difficult subject*, notionem rei involutæ aperire; *the nature of any thing*, naturam alicujus rei evolvere: *to explain one's meaning fully*, pluribus verbis disserere de re; accuratius exponere de aliquâ re. *Any thing is easier to understand than to explain*, aliquid facilius intelligi quam explanari potest.

EXPLAINABLE, quod explicari potest; quod explicationem habet.

EXPLAINER, explanator (e. g., sunt enim explanatores, ut grammatici poetarum, *Cic.*): explicator (e. g., rerum): interpres (e. g., divûm, poetarum, &c.): conjector (= somniorum *or* ominum interpres, *Cic.*).

EXPLANATION, explicatio: explanatio: interpretatio (*a making clear, interpreting*): enarratio (*a continuous explanation of a writer, Quint.*, 1, 9, 1, &c.): definitio (*the determining an idea, definition*): enodatio (*of difficulties in a subject*). *To give a careful and accurate explanation of difficult passages*, * quæ explicatione egent, diligenter et accurate interpretari (*Muret.*): *to admit of another explanation*, * aliam interpretationem admittere (*Herm.*). *To have come to an explanation with any body*, se purgasse alicui (*to have justified one's self to him*); aliquis satisfecit mihi *or* se mihi purgavit (*another has justified himself to me*); *or by* collocutum esse cum aliquo de re.

EXPLANATORY, *by circumlocution*: (☞ explanatorius, *Cæl. Aur.*

EXPLETIVE, expletivus (*as grammatical technical term*, expletivæ conjunctiones, *Donat.*).

EXPLICABLE. Vid. EXPLAINABLE.

EXPLICATIVE, *by circumlocution.*

EXPLICIT, explicatus (e. g., literæ tuæ, quibus nihil potest explicatius, *clearer*, &c., *Cic.*): apertus (*open*): planus (*plain*): expresse conscriptus (e. g., exempla, *Auct. ad Her.*): disertissime et planissime scriptus (*of what is written in express terms*). Vid. CLEAR, PLAIN.

EXPLICITLY, diserte (☞ disertis verbis *not Latin*). JN. diserte et plane: nominatim (*by name*): expresse: aperte: perspicue (*expressly, clearly*, &c.). JN. perspicue et aperte: patentius et expeditius (*opposed to* implicite et abscondite, *Cic.*): pro certo (*for certain*; e. g., affirmare).

EXPLICITNESS, *by circumlocution*: perspicuitas *and* evidentia (= ἐνέργεια, *Cic.*) *are perhaps the nearest substantives.*

EXPLODE. ‖ TRANS., explodere (*properly, to hiss off an actor; improperly, of scouting, rejecting*, &c.; e. g., *an opinion*, sententiam; *a kind of divination*, genus divinationis, *both Cic.*): ejicere (= ἐκβάλλειν, *to reject with scorn*; e. g., rationem Cynicorum). JN. explodere ejicereque; explodere et ejicere (*both Cic.*). *Any thing is exploded*, aliquid explosum est et ejectum (*is generally rejected*); aliquid jam obsolevit, *or* propter vetustatem obsolevit (*is now obsolete*). ‖ INTRANS., erumpere (*general term for bursting forth*; e. g., ignes ex Ætnæ vertice): cum crepitu erumpere (*after* eruptionis crepitus, *Plin.*): se emittere (*after* nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emisit, *Cic., Divin.*, 2, 19, 44): displodi (*to burst asunder with a noise; of bladders*, &c.).

EXPLORE. ‖ PROPR., scrutari: perscrutari: pervestigare: odorari et pervestigare (*like a hound*); *every corner*, in omnibus latebris perreptare. ‖ IMPROPR., explorare: exquirere (*to search out*): pervestigare; indagare et pervestigare (*to trace out accurately*): perspicere (*to see through, get to the bottom of a thing*). JN. perspicere et explorare: rimari (*to look, as it were, into every cranny of a subject, Cic.*): (☞ explorare *also of exploring a country* (e. g., Africam, *Cic.*).

EXPLOSION, eruptionis crepitus (*of the noise attending it, Plin.*, 16, 19, 14): * fulmen pulveris pyrii: *to be shaken and laid waste by an explosion*, * concuti vastarique fulmine pulveris pyrii.

EXPORT, evehere (*opposed to* invehere; e. g., merces, *Varr.*): exportare (e. g., aurum, argentum, frumentum, &c.). JN. evehere exportareque. *To export without paying duty*, occulte exportare (*to export secretly*).

EXPORTS, merces exportatæ: res, quæ exportantur.

EXPORT-DUTY. Vid. EXPORTATION.

EXPORTATION, exportatio (*Cic.; opposed to* invectio). *The duty on exportation*, * portorium in merces exportandas impositum, *or, from context*, portorium *only* (e. g., his pro rebus [sc. exportatis] quod portorium non esset datum, *Cic.*): *to pay the duty on exportation*, pro rebus (exportatis *or* exportandis) portorium dare.

EXPOSE, exponere alicui rei (*to place out, and thus to expose to the influence of a thing; in good prose only properly*: opponere alicui rei (*to set over against, to oppose, especially to hold up on account of hostile force and for protection; properly and figuratively*): objicere alicui rei, ad *or* in aliquid (*to throw in the way, and so to expose to accident and hostile power*): proponere (*to set any thing forth; to place it as a common mark or butt*; e. g., *to all the arrows of fate*, omnibus telis fortunæ): offerre alicui rei *or* in aliquid (*to bring or place over against, figuratively for to expose*). *A place exposed to the sun*, locus solibus expositus: *during the whole day*, locus, qui toto die solem accipit: *a chamber exposed to the sun*, cubiculum, quod ambitum solis fenestris omnibus sequitur; cubiculum, quod plurimus sol implet et circumit *or* quod plurimo sole perfunditur (*which almost always has the sun*): cubiculum, quod totius diei solem fenestris amplissimis recipit (*the whole day*): *to expose a wound to the cold*, vulnus frigori objicere *or* committere: *to expose the naked roots to the cold of winter*, nudatas radices frigori hiberno opponere: *to be exposed to the cold*, vim frigoris excipere: *to expose any body to the danger of death*, objicere aliquem morti: *to expose one's safety, one's life to danger*, in discrimen offerre salutem *or* vitam suam: *to expose one's self to the danger of death for any body*, se pro aliquo in periculum capitis atque in vitæ discrimen inferre: *to expose one's life, one's self to the rage of the citizens*, caput suum furori civium objicere: *to expose one's self to dangers*, se opponere, offerre, committere periculis (☞ se exponere periculis *is not good*); periculа adire, *or* inire, *or* subire: *to expose one's self to all kinds of dangers*, ad omne periculum se opponere: *to expose one's self to danger for any body*, se pro aliquo offerre periculis *or* in discrimen; pro alicujus salute se in dimicationes objicere: *to be exposed to every sudden danger*, ad omnes casus subitorum periculorum objectum esse: *to expose one's self to the enemy, to the darts of the enemy*, copiis, telis hostium se objicere: *to expose one's self to envy*, se offerre invidiæ; invidiam subire: *to expose one's self to various kinds of blame*, in varias vituperationes incurrere: *to be more exposed to hatred*, ad reprehendendum apertiorem esse: *exposed to a danger*, periculo obnoxius: *exposed to fortune*, fortunæ objectus. "*To be exposed to any thing*," *also* patēre alicui rei; i. e., *to lie, as it were, open and defenceless against its assaults. Virtue is exposed to many and uncertain trials*, virtus subjecta sub varios incertosque casus: *our life is exposed to all the arrows of fate*, omnibus fortunæ telis proposita est vita nostra: *any body's life is less exposed to the blows of fortune*, alicujus minus multa patent, quæ fortuna feriat. ‖ *To expose for sale*, venditare: proponere: venale proponere (*to expose in public for sale*): proscribere (*to expose or offer for sale by public notice*). *To be exposed for sale*, licēre, venum ire (*general term*): venalem pendēre (*to hang out for sale, to be offered for sale by a public notice*). ‖ *To expose a person*, mittere aliquem in ora populi, *or* in fabulas sermonesque hominum; traducere aliquem per ora hominum (*to make him the common talk*, &c.): evolvere aliquem tegumentis dissimulationis suæ, nudareque (*unmask him, Liv.*, 34, 24; *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 86, 351). ‖ *To expose a child*, exponere infantem. ‖ *Exposed*, i. e., *uncovered, unprotected*, nudus, apertus (*unprotected*, &c.); objectus (e. g., fortunæ); obnoxius: *to stand exposed*, ad omnes ictus expositum esse (*to be exposed to all blows*); patēre (*to be open to the invasions of the enemy; of countries; also improperly*; e. g., vulneri, morbis).

EXPOSITION. ‖ *Explanation*, &c., explanatio: interpretatio: explicatio: enarratio: enucleatio [SYN. *in* EXPLANATION]: (☞ expositio (*an oratorical term*) . . . speciatim dicitur, quum post narrationem res, de quibus in oratione dicturi sumus, breviter et absolute exponimus. Ita certe definit Auct. Herenn., 1, 10. Ab eâ diversa esse videtur, quam Cicero, Or., 3, 53, "expositionem sententiæ suæ" appellat. Quintilianus simpliciter pro narratione dixisse expositionem videtur, *Ernesti.* ‖ *Act of exposing, or state of being exposed*, expositio (*late, of a child, Just.*, 1, 4). *By circumlocution.*

EXPOSITOR, explanator: interpres: explicator: enarrator. ☞ *Not* expositor.

EXPOSTULATE, expostulare; *with any body*, cum aliquo; *about any thing*, de aliquâ re *and* aliquid; *also followed by accusative and infinitive* (*Cic.*), *and by* quia (*Plaut.*), cur (*Tac.*): queri cum aliquo (e. g., mecum; cum Fortunâ, *Cic.*; de aliquâ re; *also followed by accusative and infinitive, or* quod). JN. expostulare et queri. *Why did you not expostulate with me?* cur non mecum questus es, *or* expostulasti? (*Cic.*).

EXPOSTULATION, expostulatio (e. g., quum esset expostulatio facta, *Cic.*; expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, *Cic.*): querēla (*complaint*; e. g., epistola plena querelarum: querela de injuriis; cum aliquo; de aliquo). *To be wearied with expostulations*, fessum esse expostulatione (e. g., singulorum, *Tac.*).

EXPOSTULATORY, plenus querelarum (*full of complaints*; e. g., epistola), *by circumlocution*. *To send some orators with an expostulatory address*, mittere oratores, qui expostularent, &c.

EXPOSURE, *by circumlocution*. [Vid. TO EXPOSE; EXPOSITION.) *The power of bearing exposure to the cold*, patientia frigoris.

EXPOUND. Vid. TO EXPLAIN.

EXPOUNDER. Vid. EXPOSITOR.

EXPRESS, *adj.*, expressus: apertus: perspicuus (*clear*): certus: definitus (*fixed, definite*): *in these express words*, his ipsis verbis; diserte (☞ *not* disertis verbis, *which is not Latin*); expresse (e. g., conscriptus): *under the express condition that, that not*, &c., eâ conditione ut, ne, &c.

EXPRESS, *s.*, tabellarius datâ operâ missus: cursor datâ operâ demissus (vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 3, 17, 2; 7, 12, 6). *To send an express*, datâ operâ mittere tabellarium.

EXPRESS, *v.* ‖ *To signify, declare*, exprimere: significare (*to signify, to indicate*): verbis declarare, demonstrare, significare, verbis, *or* dicendo exprimere (*to signify or indicate by words*). *To express fully or accurately by words*, verbis consequi, exsequi; exprimere aliquid: *to express a meaning*, sententiam efferre verbis: *to express one's feelings*, animi sensum exprimere (*to give an accurate representation of them*, *Cic.*, *Or.*, 55, 185; *Suet.*, *Oct.*, 86); sensa exprimere dicendo (*Cic.*, *De Or.*, 1, 8, 32): *to express any thing in good Latin*, Latine dicere aliquid aptis verbis. *To express one's self*, loqui, dicere (*to speak*); verbis uti (*to use such and such words*); scribere (*to write*); *to express one's self in Latin*, Latinâ linguâ loqui; Latine loqui, dicere, scribere: *to be able to express one's self well in Latin*, Latine scire: *to express one's self correctly*, apte dicere; aptis uti verbis: *to express one's self elegantly and in a polished manner*, ornate politeque dicere: *to express one's self with spirit*, luculente dicere, scribere. *Plato frequently expresses himself thus*, Plato sæpe hanc orationem usurpat: *on this point Metrodorus expresses himself still better*, quod idem melioribus etiam verbis Metrodorus: *well expressed*, verbis apte comprehensus et conclusus. ‖ *To press out*, exprimere.

EXPRESSIBLE, *by circumlocution*.

EXPRESSION. ‖ *The act of expressing*, enunciatio (*of a thought*): *the art of expression*, ars enunciatrix. ‖ *Speech, word, &c., employed in expressing sentiments*, VOX: verbum: vocabulum (*a word*; SYN. *in* WORD): oratio (*the compass of many words or expressions*; *a speech*): *a legal expression*, vocābulum forense: *a military (nautical) expression*, vocabulum militare *or* castrense; vocabulum nauticum: *lofty expressions*, verba splendida: *polished expressions*, verba exculta: *choice expressions*, verba lecta, quæsita, *or* exquisita; dicendi lumina: *studied expressions*, verba apparata: *unnatural expressions, far-fetched expressions*, contortiones orationis: *most suitable, most significant expressions*, verba maxime cujusque rei propria: *to use flattering expressions to any body*, honorifico erga aliquem sermone uti. *I have no suitable expression for any thing*, verbis satis dicere non possum: *that for which it is difficult to find an expression*, res ad eloquendum difficilis. ‖ *Of the eyes, in painting*, &c., argutiæ (*the free expression in the human face which shows the individual character of the person; also powerful expression in a picture*): *eyes in which there is expression*, oculi arguti. *Without any expression*, languens, languidus (*of style*, &c.); iners (*of the eye, in poetry*).

EXPRESSIVE, significans (*significant, of words; also of persons*; solos esse Áticos tenues et lucidos et significantes, *Quint.*): fortis (*powerful; of a speech*): nervosus: gravis (*powerful; of a speaker*): loquax (*speaking*, &c., *of the eyes; also of the whole countenance*): argutus (*Cic.*): significativus (= quod significat, *very late; with genitive, Ulp.*; enunciatio . . . simul et quantitatis et æstimationis significativa).

EXPRESSIVELY, significanter (*in a manner that conveys a clear meaning, pointedly expressed, Cic., Quint.*). ☞ *Gellius uses* consignantius *and* consignate: expresse (*Auct. ad Her., and Col.*; quod ipsum Hesiodus expressius hoc versu significavit, *Col.*, 11, 1, 29): argute (e. g., *cleverly, pointedly*, dicere, &c.)

EXPRESSIVENESS, significantia *with* magna, tanta, &c. (e. g., tanta in quibusdam ex periculo petitis significantia): proprietas (*the expressiveness derived from the exact suitableness of the expression*; tanta verborum proprietas, *Quint.*): gravitas (*the weight*; e. g., sententiarum, verborum): argutiæ (*acute turns*, &c., *in an oration, and also what is striking*, &c., *in a work of art*; e. g., Parrhasius primus dedit argutias vultûs, *Plin.*).

EXPRESSLY, his ipsis verbis: diserte (☞ *not* disertis verbis): diserte et plane: perspicue (*clearly*): nominatim (*by name*): omnino (e. g., non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quæ dicit idem valent, *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 5, 9, 24). *To order or command expressly*, nominatim decernere, præcipere: *a messenger expressly sent*, nuncius ad id missus. *I have expressly enjoined it upon him*, hæc proprie mandavi (vid. *Cic.*, *Att.*, 5, 2, 1): *each vessel has its cover made expressly for itself*, opercula sunt doliis priva: *there are many laws which expressly forbid*, &c., plurimæ leges vetant planissime (*or* disertissime).

EXPROBRATE, exprobrare. Vid. UPBRAID.

EXPROBRATION, exprobratio. Vid. UPBRAIDING, REPROACH.

EXPUGNATION, expugnatio (*Cicero, Cæs.*).

EXPULSION, expulsio (*only in* expulsiones vicinorum, *Cic.*, *but once in him is enough*): ejectio (*also once in Cicero, and nowhere else*; mortem et ejectionem timemus; *Lucretius has* ejectus, ûs): depulsio (*the driving away*, mali, doloris, &c.). *Very often by past participle: after the expulsion of Tarquin*, expulso *or* pulso Tarquinio: *after the expulsion of his daughter*, expulsâ atque exturbatâ filiâ.

EXPULSIVE, *by circumlocution*.

EXPUNCTION. Vid. ABOLITION.

EXPUNGE, expungere: radere: eradere: exstinguere: delēre, inducere: liturâ tollere *or* corrigere [SYN. *in* ERASE]. *To expunge a debt*, nomen expungere: nomen tollere de tabulâ. ‖ IMPROPR. Vid. ANNUL.

EXPURGATION, purgatio.

EXPURGATORY, *by circumlocution*. "*The expurgatory index*," * catalogus librorum, qui a Papâ non probantur; *or* * quos Pontificii legere vetantur.

EXQUISITE, exquisitus (*properly, sought out from different quarters; improperly, of exquisite learning, tortures*, &c.): conquisitus (*properly sought out and brought together from different quarters, especially of dainties; also of drugs; and opposed to* obvius dicenti, *of rhetorical figures*): subtilis (*fine, nice; hence acute*, &c.; e. g., judicium); *often by* eximius, egregius, summus, &c. JN. eximius et præstans (*Cic.*). *The most exquisite tortures*, summus cruciatus (e. g., summo cruciatu Varius periit, *Cic.*), *and by the superlatives of other adjectives*; e. g., *ears of the most exquisite delicacy*, aures, quarum est superbissimum judicium: *of the most exquisite flavor or scent*, sapore præstantissimus (*Plin., who uses* sapor, *of scent*): *exquisite beauty*, eximia pulchritudo *or* facies (*Cic.*): *of exquisite beauty*, eximius formâ: *exquisite abilities*, eximium ingenium: *exquisite pain*, dolor magnus atque incredibilis; dolor acerbissimus. ☞ *The application of* exquisitus, conquisitus, *is very limited.*

EXQUISITELY, egregie: eximie: excellenter. Vid. EXCELLENTLY.

EXQUISITENESS, excellentia: præstantia: excellentia magnitudoque [vid. EXCELLENCE): cruciatus (*torture*; e. g., *of exquisite pain*): exsuperantia (*once only* omnis exsuperantia virtutis; *all extraordinary virtue, Cic.*).

EXSICCATE, exsiccare (*Cic.*): desiccare (*Plaut.*).

EXSICCATION, siccatio (*the act*): siccitas: ariditas (*the state*).

EXSUPERABLE, qui (quæ, quod) vinci potest: exsuperabilis († *Virg.*): superabilis (*Liv., Tac.*): vincibilis (*Ter.*): expugnabilis (*Liv., of a city*).

EXTANT. *To be extant*, exstare (e. g., exstant epistolæ Philippi ad Alexandrum: exstant literæ, leges, &c.): manēre (*to remain*; monumenta manserunt ad nostram ætatem, *Nep.*).

EXTEMPORAL, EXTEMPORANEOUS, EXTEMPORARY, } subitus et fortuītus (*spoken on a sudden call without preparation, Cic., Orat.*, 1, 53, 150): extemporalis (*Quint. and the younger Plin.*). *It is plain that the beginning of it was quite extemporaneous*, initium nihil præparatum habuisse manifestum est: *there was no suspicion of its not being extemporaneous*, nulla erat meditationis suspicio (*Cic.*). *The power of extemporaneous speaking*, * facultas ex tempore dicendi (*Krebs*); *but Suet. uses* extemporalis facultas (*Tit.*, 3); *and of a ready extemporaneous speaker*, promtus et facilis vel ad extemporalitatem usque. Vid. EXTEMPORE.

EXTEMPORE, *adj. and adv.*, subitus, *or* subitus et fortuitus, *with substantives* (☞ *for which we find* extemporalis *in the Silver Age*), *or by* subito, ex tempore, *with verbs: an extempore speech*, oratio subita et fortuita (*opposed to* commentatio et cogitatio): *readiness at extempore speaking*, ex tempore dicendi facultas (☞ extemporalis facultas, extemporalitas, *post-Augustan, Suet.*): *to speak extempore*, subito *or* ex tempore dicere (*opposed to* parate atque cogitate dicere): *to compose verses extempore* (*or impromptu*), ex tempore versus fundere, *or* poemata facere: *an extempore* (*or impromptu*) *poet*, in fingendis poematibus (*or* carminibus) promtus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque (*Suet., Tit.*, 3).

EXTEMPORIZE, subito *or* ex tempore dicere. *To extemporize poetry*, versus ex tempore fundere: in fingendis poematibus promtum et facilem esse vel ad extemporalitatem usque (*Suet.*): ex tempore poemata facere (*after Suet., Gram.*). *Not to be able to extemporize*, * non posse nisi parate (atque cogitate) dicere.

EXTEND. ‖ TRANS., extendere (*of both space and time*): distendere (*to stretch out*; e. g., *arms, a battle-array*): explicare (*to unfold, lines in battle*, &c.): proferre: propagare: promovēre (*to give a further extent to, one's dominion, boundaries; to a certain place*; usque ad locum, loco tenus): ducere: producere (*to extend, in respect of time*). *To admit of a widely-extended application* (*of a thing*), latius patēre: *to extend a thing to all*, rem vulgare: *to extend itself*, sese extendere; extendi; diffundi; patescere; diffundi et patescere (*to spread itself far and wide*); progredi (*to advance, increase*). ‖ INTRANS., porrigi (*to be stretched out far before the sight of the observer; of countries*): pertinēre (*to reach, in respect of space or circuit; figuratively, to have influence, reference*. ☞ Pertingere *is quite unclassical*): patēre (*to lie open to a certain point, so that one can look over it, of countries; figuratively, to have an extensive circuit*

of relation or operation) : excurrere : procurrere (*to run or extend in a certain direction, especially of a country, a mountain*). *To extend far*, late patēre (*also, figuratively, to be of wide extent*) : *to extend far into the country*, longe introrsus pertinēre : *to extend too far*, longius excurrere (*also, figuratively, of a speech, when it departs from its proper subject*) : *to extend to a place*, attingere (*with accusative*) : *to extend to the sea*, excurrere usque ad mare ; patēre usque ad mare (*both of a country*) : *to enter into a country, into the sea*, excurrere *or* eminēre in mare (*of a promontory*) : excurrere in terram (*of a mountain ridge*, &c.) : *the dominion of the king does not extend beyond Italy*, * fines imperii regis terminantur Italiā : *the power of the Etrurians extended far both by sea and land*, opes Tuscanorum late terrā marique patuēre : *the fame of his glory extended from the Rhine to the Euphrates*, admirationis ejus fama Rhenum Euphratemque conjunxit : *a precept, a law extends far*, præceptum, lex late patet : *an edict extends to all*, edictum ad omnes pertinet : *a law which extends to all*, lex diffusa in omnes : *his property, his power does not extend far*, haud multum valet opibus.

EXTENSIBLE. Vid. DILATABLE.

EXTENSIBILITY. Vid. DILATABILITY.

EXTENSION, porrectio (*act of stretching out* ; e. g., digitorum ; *opposed to* contractio) : projectio (e. g., brachii, *Cic., Orat.*, 18, 59) : propagatio (e. g., finium, temporis miserrimi, vitæ, *Cic.*) : prolatio (e. g., finium, temporum perditorum, *Cic.*) : productio (*lengthening* ; *opposed to* contractio temporis. *Cic.* ; *also of lengthening syllables in pronunciation* ; *opposed to* correptio) : distentio (e. g., nervorum, *Cels.*) : (☞ expansio, *very late, Cæl. Aur.*) : (☞ extentio, *Vitr., and* extensio, *Veg., Vitr.*).

EXTENSIVE, diffusus (*properly of trees, enclosures*, &c. ; *then improperly*, opus, &c.) : extentus (*extended* ; castra quam extentissimā potest valle locat, *Liv.*) : late patens (e. g., imperium). *To possess extensive influence*, largiter posse : *an extensive valley*, magna vallis (*Cæs.*) : *extensive plains*, campi patentes *or* camporum patentium æquora (*Cic.*) : *a very extensive forest*, silva infinitæ magnitudinis (*Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 10) : *to have an extensive acquaintance*, multos habēre amicos ; * multis notum esse et familiarem : *varied and extensive learning*, * eruditionis copia et varietas : *a man of extensive learning*, * homo abundans doctrinā : *an extensive business*, mercatura magna et copiosa (*Cic.*). Vid. GREAT.

EXTENSIVELY, large : copiose. JN. large et copiose : late (*widely*) [vid. WIDELY] : (☞ extense (*Tert.*) ; extente (*Amm.*), *very late*.

EXTENSIVENESS. ‖ *Extent*, vid. ‖ *Extensibility*, vid.

EXTENT, *s.* ‖ *Compass*, ambitus : circuitus : circumscriptio : complexus : *wide extent*, latus ambitus ; amplitudo : *to be of wide or vast extent*, habēre magnum, *or* latum ambitum ; late patēre : *in extent* in circuitu ; circuitu.

EXTENUATE, extenuare : attenuare (*properly, to make thin* ; *then to weaken, enfeeble* ; *also, to represent any thing as less than it is* [extenuare, *opposed to* augēre verbis ; attenuare, *opposed to* amplificare] ; extenuare crimen, *Cic.*) : elevare (e. g., crimen, *Quint.* ; *opposed to* premere ; *also* = *to use a milder term, a euphemism, as by calling avarice parsimony, Quint.*) : minuere (*opposed to* augēre, *to lessen* culpam, *Quint.*, 7, 4, 15).

EXTENUATION, extenuatio (*as an oratorical figure* ; *the weakening the force of an accusation, Cic., Quint.*) : imminutio criminis (*Quint.* ; *but in a formal division of the kinds of defence*) : (aliqua) excusatio, *or* aliquid excusationis, *may often do*. *To admit of some extenuation*, habēre aliquid excusationis (*Cic.*). *It is no extenuation of your crime that you committed it in behalf of a friend*, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causā peccaveris : *to plead any thing in extenuation of a crime*, excusare aliquid (*accusative of the thing pleaded in excuse*).

EXTERIOR, exterior (*opposed to* interior). Vid. EXTERNAL.

EXTERIOR, *s.*, facies (*the form in which an object presents itself, the whole exterior appearance*) : figura (*the external outline, by which things differ from each other*) : forma (μορφή, *the form in respect of color and beauty*) : species (*the appearance presented by a body*) : habitus (σχῆμα, *the peculiar habit, form, and constitution of a body imparted by nature* ; *opposed to* cultus) : cultus (*external ornament in dress*, &c.) : habitus (*with and without*) corporis ; forma et habitus et cultus : cultus habitusque : corpus (*the body as the receptacle of the soul* ; *opposed to* animus). *A pleasing exterior*, venusta forma, species : *to have a good, respectable exterior*, formā (*or* facie) honestā esse ; alicujus species est honestissima : *to have a rough exterior*, alicui est asper et indecens habitus : *to value any body according to his exterior*, hominem ex veste aut ex conditione, quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, æstimare.

EXTERMINATE, exterminare (*properly, to drive out of the boundaries of a place* ; ex, de, *or* ab aliquo loco), *or* exstirpare : delēre : exstinguere : excīdere : *to exterminate utterly*, alicujus rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus ; omnes alicujus rei stirpes ejicere ; aliquid funditus tollere. JN. exstirpare et funditus tollere (e. g., *superstition* ; *the last also of faults, passions*) : e naturā rerum evellere (*Cic.*) : *to exterminate a tribe*, &c., gentem penitus excīdere (*Vell.*) ; gentem ad internecionem interimere : *to exterminate the drones*, universum fucorum genus ad occidionem perducere : *to exterminate the males of his brother's family*, stirpem fratris virilem interimere (*Liv.*) : *to exterminate a family*, * domum vacuam facere ; stirpem interimere (*Nep., Liv.*) ; domum cum stirpibus eruere (*after Virg., Georg.*, 2, 209) : *to exterminate the enemy*, hostes delēre, ad internecionem delēre, redigere, adducere, *or* cædere ; occidione cædere *or* occīdere (*especially by the sword*) : *to be exterminated*, funditus interire ; totum perire ; ad internecionem venire ; ad internecionem perire (perire, *by a pestilence*) : *to exterminate the whole race of tyrants*, genus tyrannorum ex hominum communitate exterminare (*Cic.*).

EXTERMINATION, internecio : excīdium (= exscīdium). *War of extermination*, bellum internecivum ; bellum infinitum : *to carry on a war of extermination*, bellum ad internecionem gerere ; bello internecivo certare ; bellum gerere cum aliquo, uter sit, non uter imperet : (☞ internecivus (*Freund*) *or* internecinus.

EXTERMINATOR, eversor (*overthrower*, civitatis, hujus imperii, *Cic.*) : exstinctor (e. g., patriæ, conjurationis, *Cic.*) : perditor (*opposed to* conservator reipublicæ, *Cic.*).

EXTERNAL, extraneus (*opposed to what is on or in the thing itself* ; e. g., propter aliquam extraneus causam ; *opposed to the thing*, ipsa propter se ; *also* "*not belonging to us*;" *opposed to our relations, country*, &c., *Cic.*) : extrarius (*external ; opposed to one's self* ; e. g., utilitas aut in corpore posita est, aut in rebus extrariis, *Quint.*) : externus (*outward, locally* ; *applied to either things or persons* ; *opposed to* intestinus, *or* [*post-classical*] internus) ; *also*, quod est extra (e. g., illa, quæ sunt extra, *external goods, Cic.*). *Compare* exterior, *when spoken of two things* (*opposed to* interior) : *the external portion*, pars exterior : *external ornaments*, extranea ornamenta : *external advantages*, bona externa, bona corporis (*of personal advantages*) : *external heat*, tepor externus : *external applications*, remedia, quæ extrinsecus adhibentur (*of remedies applied externally*) : *external aid*, adjumenta externa et adventicia : *to contemplate external objects*, ea, quæ extra sunt, contemplari, *Cic.*) : *the lungs draw in the external air*, pulmones extrinsecus spiritum adducunt (*Cic.*) : *at the sight of some external object*, objectā re (e. g., terribili) extrinsecus ; *not excited by any external force*, neque (non) ullā vi extrinsecus excitatus.

EXTERNALLY, extrinsecus : extra : specie (*in external appearance*). *Remedies that are applied externally*, remedia, quæ extrinsecus adhibeantur.

EXTINCT, exstinctus (e. g., ignis). *To become extinct* (*as a family*), vacuum fieri funeribus (vid. *Liv.*, 1, 46) ; interire : deficere ; perire.

EXTINCTION, exstinctio (*properly and improperly*) : exstinctus, ūs (*Plin.* ; ☞ restinctio *only in Cic., De Fin.*, 2, 3, *extr.* ; *in the sense of quenching thirst*) : interitus (*improperly, the destruction and total loss of any thing* ; e. g., legum, reipublicæ, &c.). JN. occasus interitusque. *To cause the extinction of any thing*, afferre interitum alicujus rei.

EXTINGUISH, exstinguere (ignem, lumen, lucernam) : restinguere (flammam, &c.). *To extinguish a fire* (= *conflagration*), incendium restinguere (*Sall., Liv.*) ; compescere (*Plin.*) : *the fire is extinguished*, vis flammæ opprimitur. ‖ IMPROPR. exstinguere : delēre. JN. exstinguere atque delēre (e. g., omnem improbitatem) ; exstinguere atque opprimere (e. g., alicujus potentiam). *To extinguish hope*, spem præcīdere, eripere, adimere. *To extinguish any body's suspicion*, suspicionem ex animo alicujus delēre.

EXTINGUISHABLE, quod exstingui, deleri, &c. : potest : ☞ exstinguibilis, *Lactant.*

EXTINGUISHER, exstinctor (*properly*, incendii, *Cic.*). ‖ *Of a candle, perhaps* pnigeus (*used by Vitruvius for a sort of "damper" over the pipe of a water-organ*).

EXTIRPATE. ‖ *Root out* (*properly*), vid. ‖ IMPROPR., exstirpare : delēre : exstinguere : excīdere : *thoroughly, utterly*, alicujus rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus ; omnes alicujus rei stirpes ejicere ; aliquid funditus tollere. JN. exstirpare et funditus tollere (e. g., *superstition* ; *the last also of faults, passions*, &c.) ; e naturā rerum evellere (*annihilate*) : *to extirpate a nation*, gentem penitus excidere : gentem ad internecionem interimere ; *his brother's male offspring*, stirpem fratris virilem interimere ; *a family*, * domum vacuam facere : stirpem interimere : domum cum stirpibus eruere (*after Virg., Georg.*, 2, 209) ; *the drones*, universum fucorum genus ad occidionem perducere ; *all human feeling in any body's mind*, omnem humanitatem ex animo alicujus exstirpare.

EXTIRPATION, exstirpatio (*properly*) : exstinctio : excīdium (*improperly*).

EXTOL, aliquem laudibus tollere, efferre, ornare (☞ *not* elevare : verbis elevare aliquem = *to run him down*) ; *to the skies*, aliquem miris modis laudare : aliquem *or* aliquid miris laudibus prædicare : alicujus laudes in astra tollere.

EXTOLLER. Vid. PRAISER.

EXTORT, exprimere, *or* extorquēre alicui aliquid, *or* aliquid ab (*or* ex) aliquo : expugnare aliquid ; *from any body*, ab aliquo ; excutere aliquid (*to take by force*). *To extort money*, pecuniam per vim capere : *to extort money from any body*, pecuniam ab aliquo extorquēre *or* extorquēre atque eripere : pecuniam alicui *or* nummulorum aliquid ab (*or* ex) aliquo exprimere ; aurum expugnare ab aliquo : *to extort any thing by violence and fear from any body*, vi metuque extorquēre alicui aliquid ; *by threatening*, minis extorquēre, &c. ; *by threatening him with a lawsuit*, aliquid ab aliquo litium terrore abradere (*Cic.*) : *to extort a confession from any body*, exprimere alicui confessionem ; exprimere *or* extorquēre, ut aliquis fateatur.

EXTORTER. Vid. EXTORTIONER.

EXTORTION. ‖ *Of money*, violenta exactio : *to accuse of extortion* (*in a province*), postulare aliquem de repetundis *or* repetundarum : *to condemn for extortion*, damnare aliquem de repetundis : *accused of extortion*, pecuniarum repetundarum reus.

EXTRACT. ‖ *Draw forth*, extrahere (*properly*, e. g., telum e corpore ;

aliquem domo latitantem; ☞ trahere telum de corpore, † *Ovid*): exprimere (*properly, to squeeze out*; e. g., pecuniam ab aliquo; *also improperly, to extract a denial that*, exprimere, ut se [fecisse aliquid] neget): vellere: evellere (*pluck or pull out*, vellere plumam, comam, pilos; evellere dentes, *Plin.*; aculeum severitatis). *To extract any thing by the roots* (*figuratively*), alicujus rei omnes radicum fibras evellere (*Cic.*): *to extract teeth*, dentes evellere (*Plin.*), excipere (*Cels.*); eximere (*id.*): *to extract bones* (e. g., *from a wound*), ossa legere (e. g., postquam oculus effossus est, et in capite lecta ossa, *Sen., Ben.*, 5, 24, *but quoted from Cæsar; there are, however, different readings*, ejecta; *Fickert conjectures* tracta. Vid. *Görenz, ad Cic. de Legg. Excurs.*, 1, p. 289.) *The sun extracts the color of any thing*, sōlis radii lambendo colorem eripiunt ex aliquâ re: *to extract a secret from any body*, eblandiri *or* expiscari aliquid. ‖ *To draw forth one substance from another* (e. g., *by chemical or other process*), trahere (*to draw*; e. g., stirpes succum trahunt ex terrâ, *Cic.*): exprimere (*to express; of oils*, &c.; e. g., succus nuci expressus): secernere (*to secrete*; e. g., succum a reliquo cibo; bilem ab eo cibo, *Cic.*): elicere (e. g., ferrum e terræ cavernis, *Cic.*; ignem lapidum conflictu; *and figuratively*, verbum ex aliquo; sententiam alicujus, *Cic.*). ‖ *To take a portion from a work*, excerpere (ex libro): exscribere (*to write out*): eligere (*to select*). *Extracted passages*, electa (*Plin., Ep.*, 3, 5, ☞ *not* excerpta): eclogarii (*Cic., Att.*, 16, 2): eclogæ (*Varr. ap. Charis.*). *To extract the most beautiful passages of a work*, ex scripto flores decerpere (*after Plin., Ep.*). ‖ *In mathematics*, extrahere (*as technical term*). *To extract the square root*, * radicem quadratam extrahere.

EXTRACT, * locus ex aliquo exscriptus. *Extracts*, eclogarii (*Cic., Att.*, 16, 2); electa, orum. *A book of extracts*, electorum commentarius: ☞ excerpta *not found, Krebs. To make an extract*, aliquid excerpere; exscribere: *to make an extract from a book*, e libro excerpere (*to take passages*). ‖ *An extract* (*in pharmacy*), succus alicui rei expressus (e. g., nuci, *Plin.*): decoctum (*Plin.*).

EXTRACTION. ‖ PROPR., evulsio (e. g., dentis), *by circumlocution*. ‖ IMPROPR. *Descent*, genus (*family*): stirps (*stock*): origo (*origin*). *Of good extraction*, honesto genere (natus); honesto loco ortus: *of low extraction*, humili, *or* obscuro, *or* ignobili loco natus: obscuris ortus majoribus. *By extraction a Tusculan, by citizenship a Roman*, ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus. *A Macedonian by extraction*, natione Macedo.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, quod fit intra domesticos parietes (*in a private house, not in court*); * quod fit extra judicium; * quod non coram judicibus agitur (☞ extrajudicialis *is a word formed by the moderns*).

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, intra domesticos parietes (*Cic., but of a cause pleaded before Cæsar at his own house*); * extra judicium; extra judicii formulas.

EXTRAMUNDANE, *by circumlocution with* * extra hunc mundum; * qui extra hunc mundum est, &c.: ☞ extramundanus (*Marc. Cap.*): ultramundanus (*Appul. and Marc. Cap.*) *very late.*

EXTRANEOUS, extraneus (*very seldom* extranea aliqua causa, *Auct. ad Her.*): externus: adventicius. JN. externus et adventicius.

EXTRAORDINARILY, extra ordinem: * præter morem *or* consuetudinem (*contrary to manners or customs*): incredibiliter (*incredibly*): mire: mirifice (*wonderfully, strikingly, remarkably*): mirum in modum: mirum quantum: incredibile quantum (vid. *Benecke, Justin.*, 8, 2, 5, p. 125; *Duker, Flor.*, 4, 2, 74); summe (*most highly*). *In connection with an adjective, it is frequently expressed by the superlative; as, extraordinarily beautiful*, formosissimus; pulcherrimus; *which is sometimes strengthened by* summe *or* vel maxime; e. g., *one who is extraordinarily attentive to me*, summe observantissimus mei.

EXTRAORDINARY, extraordinarius (*that happens against the regular order and established form*): insuitatus: insolitus: insolens: non vulgaris (*unusual, uncommon*): novus: inauditus: novus et inauditus (*new and never before heard of*): incredibilis (*incredible*): rarus: singularis (*rare, singular in its kind*): mirus: mirificus (*wonderful, astonishing, remarkable, in a good and bad sense*): insignis (*distinguished*): summus (*very great*). ☞ *Often by* extra ordinem. *The extraordinary expectations we entertain of you*, spem, quam extra ordinem, &c., de te habemus (*Cic.; so* extra ordinem alicui bellum committere, provinciam decernere, &c.).—*An extraordinary ambassador*, * legatus extra ordinem missus: *an extraordinary member or associate*, * extra ordinem societati ascriptus: *extraordinary honors*, * honores solito majores: *to impose an extraordinary burden*, extra ordinem imperare alicui aliquid: *extraordinary enjoyment*, incredibilis voluptas: *extraordinary desire of any thing*, mirum alicujus rei desiderium: *extraordinary love*, singularis *or* incredibilis amor: *extraordinary mental power*, divina vis ingenii: *an extraordinary speaker*, divinus in dicendo; præcipuus eloquentiâ. *Africanus, extraordinary both as a man and as a general*, Africanus, singularis et vir et imperator: *to possess extraordinary talents*, plus in aliquo est ingenii, quam videtur humana natura ferre posse. *Extraordinary virtue*, exsuperantia virtutis.

EXTRAVAGANCE. ‖ *Wandering beyond fixed limits*, error (*in a speech*); oratio vagans [vid. DIGRESSION]. ‖ *Impetuosity* (*of passions*, &c.), intemperantia: libidinum intemperantia: cupiditatum cæcus impetus (*after* cupiditates in alium cæco impetu incurrentes). *Extravagances*, stulte facta: *he committed many extravagances*, multa stulte fecit. ‖ *Lavish expenditure*, effusio: profusio (*as act*): sumtus effusi *or* profusi (*lavish expenses*): profusa luxuria (*excessive inclination for luxury, splendor, sensual indulgence*, &c.): nimia liberalitas.

EXTRAVAGANT. ‖ *Wandering beyond fixed limits*, &c., longius progrediens, evăgans (*in a speech*): intemperans: effrenatus (*in indulgence of lusts*, &c.). ‖ *Immoderately expensive*, luxuriosus: ad luxuriam effusus: luxuriâ diffluens (*of very expensive, luxurious habits*): largus (*spending largely*): prodigus (*Cicero makes* prodigi *the faulty*, liberales *the good species of* largi). *To be very extravagant*, extra modum sumtu et magnificentiâ prodire. ‖ *Excessive*, immodestus (*exceeding all bounds; of men or things*; e. g., fautor histrionum; largitio): immoderatus (*not restrained; of things*; e. g., cupiditas, luxuria): effusus (*pouring itself out beyond its ordinary limits*; e. g., lætitia: hilaritas, sumtus; *also of persons*; e. g., effusior in largitione): profusus (*with nearly the same meaning*; lætitia, hilaritas, sumtus: epulæ, convivia): nimius (*too much; too great*): impotens (*powerless, from passion, to restrain itself*; lætitia, cupiditas; postulatum): insanus (*senseless*; cupiditas): nimis exquisitus (*too recherché*; e. g., munditia, *Cic.*).

EXTRAVAGANTLY. ‖ *Excessively*, immoderate (e. g., *to bid*, liceri): immodeste (e. g., *to give, love, praise one's self*): effuse (exsultare, donare): profuse (e. g., sumtui deditum esse; laudare, aliquid exstruere): prodige (*prodigally*; e. g., vivere, *Cic.*).

EXTRAVAGATE, longius evagari: longius evagari et tamquam exsultare (*of the appetites, Cic.*).

EXTRAVASATE, transfluere. *To be extravasated*, transfluxisse (*of the blood, Plin.*, 11, 38, 91): * extra venas diffluere.

EXTRAVASATION, *by circumlocution*.

EXTREME, *adj.*, extremus (*that is furthest from me; hence, figuratively, extreme*, i. e., *commanded by necessity, departing from the usual custom*): ultimus (*the last in a real or supposed series; hence, figuratively, the last that still remains after others; that one can think of only after the others*): summus (*the highest; hence, figuratively, that exceeds or surpasses every thing; that can be surpassed by nothing*): *extreme part*, pars extrema: *extreme danger*, ultimum discrimen; summum periculum. *An extreme remedy*, anceps auxilium (*cf. Cels.*, 2, 10). *Extreme remedies must be tried in extreme cases*, si periturus sit, qui laborat, nisi temeraria quoque viâ fuerit adjutus . . . satius est anceps auxilium experiri, quam nullum (*Cels.*, 2, 10): *to be brought into extreme danger*, in ultimum discrimen adduci; in summum periculum vocari: *extreme misfortune*, extremum malorum; extremus casus: *extreme need*, summæ angustiæ; extremæ res; extrema *or* ultima (*dangerous state*); ultimum *or* extremum inopiæ; summa inopia (*extreme want*): *to fall into extreme poverty*, venire ad ultimum *or* extremum inopiæ: *on account of the extreme cold*, propter vehementiam frigoris (*Vitr.*). ‖ *Extreme unction*, * extrema unctio (*technical term*).

EXTREME, *s. By adjective*, summus. *The extreme of right is the extreme of wrong*, summum jus summa injuria. *To run into extremes*, * modum excedere in contrarias partes; nimis vehementem esse in utramque partem; plus minusve facere (vid. *Ter., Heaut.*, 3, 1, 31; *Phorm.*, 3, 3, 21, *Ruhnk.*).

EXTREMELY, summe, summopere (*most highly*): quam *or* vel maxime (*very much; beyond measure*): *extremely courteous to any body*, summe officiosus in aliquem: *extremely pleasant*, summe jucundus: *extremely proper*, summe decōrus. *It is also frequently rendered by the superlative; sometimes with the addition of* summe *or* vel maxime; e. g., *a person who is extremely attentive to me*, summe observantissimus mei.

EXTREMITY (=*extreme danger*, &c.), extrema, *plural*; extrema fortuna; extremum discrimen, &c. *To be reduced to extremity*, extrema *or* extremam fortunam pati; in maximum periculum et extremum pæne discrimen adductum esse (*of things*). ‖ *The extremities of the body*, partes membrorum extremæ: *the extremities are cold*, frigidus extremas partes morbus urget (*Cels.*): *of boughs*, cacuminum digiti, qui longissime a toto corpore exeunt (*Plin., but comparing it to a body*).

EXTRICATE, extrahere ex re: expedire re: eripere ex *or* a re: liberare re *or* a re: exsolvere re: eximere re *or* ex re. *To extricate one's self from any thing*, se exsolvere *or* relaxare aliquâ re; se expedire a re, ex re, re, *or absolutely* (ab omni occupatione, *Cic.*; ex his laqueis, *Cic.*; ex hac turbâ, *Plaut.*; ærumnis, curâ, *Ter.*; sapientis est, quum stultitiâ suâ impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se expedire, *Cic.*): explicare se (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 5, 58, 81): exuere se (e. g., ex laqueis): extrahere se ex aliquâ re (e. g., ex periculis, malis, *Cic.*): eripere se ex aliquâ re (e. g., ex complexu alicujus): exsolvere se (e. g., corpore, *Virg.*; occupationibus, *Cic.*; e nervis, *Lucr.*): plane se relaxare (e. g., animus—corporis vinculis): dejicere *or* depellere aliquid (e. g., *drive away; fear, an error*, &c.). *To extricate any body from debt*, liberare aliquem ære alieno. *A means of extricating one's self*, ratio expediendæ salutis.

EXTRINSICAL. Vid. EXTERNAL.

EXTRUDE. Vid. EXPEL.

EXTRUSION. Vid. EXPULSION.

EXTUBERANCE. Vid. PROTUBERANCE.

EXUBERANCE [vid. EXCESS]: ☞ exuberatio (*opposed to* defectio, *Vitr.*); exuberantia (*Gell.*).

EXUBERANT. [Vid. EXCESSIVE, LUXURIANT, GREAT, &c.] *To be exuberant*, redundare (*mostly, but by no means always, of what is bad*): nimis *or* paulo nimium redundare (*both Ciceronian; of orators, style*, &c.): exundare atque exuberare (*Ter.*): *to be full of exuberant mirth* (*of a speech*), redundare hilaritate (*Cic.*).

EXUBERANTLY. Vid. EXCESSIVELY, LUXURIANTLY.

EXUBERATE. Vid. "*to be* EXUBERANT."

EXULCERATE, exulcerare (*both properly*, cutem, *Cels.*; *and improperly*, animum, gratiam, &c., *Cic.*).

EXULCERATION, exulceratio (*Cels., properly; improperly, Sen.*): ulceratio (*Plin.; in plural, Sen.*).

EXULT, exsultare (*also with* lætitiâ *or* gaudio; *over any thing*, in aliquâ re; e. g., in ruinis nostris; *in any thing*, in aliquâ re; e. g., in crudelitate; *also* exsultare, quod): lætari (*to rejoice in any thing*, de aliquâ re; e. g., de salute omnium; *also* in hoc lætari, quod, &c.; *and with substantive*, lætandum puto casum tuum, *I think men ought to exult in your misfortune, Sen.*). JN. lætari et triumphare. Vid. REJOICE.

EXULTATION, lætatio (*Cæs.*): exsultatio (*Sen.*). *To feel exultation*, lætitiâ, gaudio exsultare; lætitiâ gestire, &c. Vid. TO EXULT.

EXUSTION, exustio (*Cic., Rep.*, 6, 21).

EYE, *v.*, aspicere aliquem *or* aliquid: oculos in aliquid conjicere *or* convertere: spectare: aspectare: contemplari, intueri, contueri aliquem *or* aliquid. *To eye attentively, earnestly*, &c., oculos non movēre *or* dejicere a re (e. g., ab alicujus vultu); oculi habitant in re; obtutum figere in re; defixis oculis intueri aliquid; defigere oculos in re *or* in aliquid: *to eye askance*, oculis limis intueri *or* aspicere aliquid: *in an impudent manner*, impudentissimos oculos defigere in aliquem *or* aliquid (*Cic., Phil.*, 11, 5, 10).

EYE, oculus (*diminutive*, ocellus; *also, with and without* mentis, *like* acies mentis, *of the eye of the mind*): lumen (*in prose usually* lumina oculorum, *the light of the eyes*): aspectus: conspectus (*sight*): *full of eyes*, oculeus: *having eyes*, oculatus: *that belongs to eyes*, ocularius (*also, that is concerned with eyes*): *eyes that have not begun to fail*, acies incolumis: *sharp eyes*, oculi acres et acuti: *to have sharp eyes*, acriter vidēre; oculos acres et acutos habēre (*properly*); perspicacem esse (*figuratively*): *that has sharp* (i. e., *lynx*) *eyes*, lynceus: *to have good eyes*, bene vidēre; *bad eyes* (*that do not see clearly*), oculi hebetes: *that has weak eyes*, lusciosus *or* luscitiosus (= qui vesperi non videt, *Varr. ap. Non.*, 105, 13; *but, according to Festus and Fulgentius* = "qui clarius vesperi quam meridie cernit"): *to have weak eyes*, oculi alicui cæcutiunt (*Varr. ap. Non.*, 86, 12): *a deep-set, hollow eye*, oculus conditus, retractus, concăvus: *a bright eye*, oculus lubricus et mobilis; oculus vegetus: *a dull eye*, oculus languidus: *languishing eyes*, oculi ignem fatentes: *voluptuous, wanton eyes*, oculi lascivi; oculi, ut sic dicamus, venerei: *speaking, expressive eyes*, oculi loquaces: *to have weak or blear eyes*, lippire: *one who has weak or blear eyes*, lippus; lippiens.

(A) *Phrases with "eye" in the nominative: the eyes swim or water*, oculi humectant (*general term, become moist or wet*); lacrimæ alicui oboriuntur (*the eyes are filled with tears; from pain, joy*, &c.; *the cause, in the ablative; as*, gaudio, adventu alicujus); facit aliquid ut oculi exstillent; facit aliquid delacrimationem (*of sharp and pungent food, of smoke which causes the eyes to water*): *my eyes pain me*, oculi mihi dolent: *if my eyes do not deceive me*, nisi (animus fallit aut) oculi parum prospiciunt: *as far as the eye reaches*, qua visus est; quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt (*as far as ever*, &c.).

(B) *Phrases with "eye" in the accusative case. To please the eye*, arridet alicui aliquid: *to open the eyes*, oculos aperire (*to open*); oculos attollere (*to raise*); dispicere (*to open them for seeing*); oculos alicui restituere (*to restore the sight of a blind man, Suet.*): *to open any body's eyes wide*, oculum diducere (*of a surgeon*, &c.): *to open one's eyes wide*, diducere oculos (*as in Quint.*, 11, 3, 80, nares diducere; *cf. Cels.*, 7, 7, § 4): *to open one's eyes wide at any thing*, acrem aciem intendere in aliquid; acriter intueri aliquid: *to cast one's eyes all around*, circumferre oculos: diligenter circumspicere (*properly*); ad omnia attendere (*figuratively*): *to cry one's eyes out*, totos efflēre oculos; lacrimis confici (☞ totos efflēre oculos, *Quint., Decl.*, 4. *Freund omits the word*): *to blind any body's eyes by a gift or bribe*, largitione alicujus animum cæcare: *to attract the eyes of people*, conspici, conspicuum esse (*of persons and things which strike the sight*; vid. *Bremi, Nep. Att.*, 13, 5; *Suet., Oct.*, 45): *to withdraw one's eyes from any body or any thing*, oculos dejicere ab aliquo, a re: *to draw upon one's self the eyes of all men*, omnium oculos ad se convertere *or* in se vertere: *to direct men's eyes toward any body*, conspicuum facere aliquem: *all eyes are turned, directed toward him*, omnium oculi in eum sunt conjecti; omnium ora in eum sunt conjecta: *to close or shut the eyes*, oculos operire (*Quint.*, opertos compressosve oculos habēre in dicendo); connivēre (e. g., *in order to sleep; also, at any thing*, ad aliquid [*properly*, e. g., *at lightning*, ad fulgura], *or* in aliquâ re, *figuratively, to connive at any thing*): *to close the eyes of a dying person*, morienti operire oculos: *to close one's eyes forever*, conniventem somno consopiri sempiterno. *To feast one's eyes with any thing*, oculos pascere aliquâ re; fructum oculis capere ex re.

(C) "*Eye*" *with prepositions*: (a) BEFORE. *Before the eyes*, ante oculos (e. g., *to wave or float*, versari; *to kill any body*, trucidare): in conspectu (e. g., *to lie; of a country*, esse: *to stand; of a person*, astare): *sometimes* in ore atque in oculis, *or* in ore *only* (e. g., quæ in ore atque in oculis provinciæ gesta sunt, *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 33, 81; in ore omnium versari): *before one's* (*own*) *eyes*, sub oculis: *before my eyes*, me spectante, inspectante, præsente; coram me: *to be done before the eyes of all the world*, in oculis hominum geri: *to have before one's eyes*, habēre ante oculos (*properly and figuratively*; e. g., *to fancy, represent to one's self, imagine*); intueri (*to keep in one's eye*); observare (*to observe*); spectare (*to take notice of, to regard*); vidēre aliquid (*to think upon any thing*; vid. *Ochsn., Cic. Ecl.*, 126): *to come before the eyes* = *to come under the eyes*; vid. *below, in* UNDER: *to put or place before the eyes of any body*, ante oculos *or* oculis alicujus aliquid proponere, exponere; oculis *or* sub aspectum subjicere: *to place or set before one's* (*own*) *eyes*, ponere, proponere, constituere sibi aliquid ante oculos; proponere aliquid oculis suis: *to set any thing clearly before any body's eyes*, dilucide docēre, explicare (*to explain clearly*): prædicare aliquid (*to represent emphatically*; vid. *Held, Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 32): *to figure or picture before one's eyes*, repræsentare imaginem alicujus rei (e. g., sceleris, *Quint.*, 6, 1, 31): *to lie before the eyes*, in conspectu esse (*properly and figuratively, to be visible; of a country*, &c.): *figuratively*, ante *or* sub oculos positum esse; patēre; ante pedes esse (*proverbially*); *also*, manifestum, apertum esse (*to be manifest or clear*): *to lie, so to say, before our eyes*, esse, ut ita dicam, in conspectu: *to have before one's eyes*, aliquid alicui in conspectu est (*properly, to be visible; of a country*, &c.); aliquid intueri (*to look at any thing, in order to direct one's course by it*): *to do any thing before any body's eyes*, sub oculis alicujus facere aliquid: *lest Capua should be taken before his eyes*, ne in oculis ejus Capua caperetur (*Liv.*). (b) FOR. *To be good for the eyes*, oculis mederi [vid. *under* GOOD]. (c) FROM. *To learn, know, perceive any thing from the eyes of any body*, e vultu alicujus intelligere aliquid (*what he designs or purposes*): ex vultu alicujus conjecturam facere, quid velit, cupiat, sentiat (*any one's wishes*, &c.; *after Cic., Muren.*, 21, 44). (d) IN. *To keep in one's eye* (i. e., *to look at with attention*), contemplari aliquem intentis oculis: *to keep any thing in one's eye*, intueri, observare aliquid: *Homer appears to me to have had something of this kind in his eye*, mihi quidem Homerus hujusmodi quiddam vidisse videtur. (e) ON *or* UPON. *To keep a strict eye upon any body*, aliquem observare, custodire; alicujus oculi aliquem non sententiem speculantur et custodiunt (*to watch any body secretly, Cic., Cat.*, 1, 2, 6): *to fix one's eyes on the ground*, oculos in terram defigere *or* dejicere (*both Quint.*): *to keep one's eye upon any thing*, habēre aliquid in oculis suis: *to cast one's eyes upon any thing*, oculos conjicere ad *or* in aliquid (*properly*); oculos adjicere alicui rei (*also figuratively*): *to cast one's eyes upon any body*, animum adjicere ad aliquem: *to fix one's eyes upon any body* (*not to turn them away from him*), obtutum figere in aliquo; oculos defigere in vultu alicujus *or* in aliquem; oculi habitant in vultu alicujus; contemplari aliquem intentis oculis. (f) UNDER. *To fall under the eyes*, sub oculos cadere; in oculos cadere, incurrere; sub aspectum cadere *or* venire; aspectu sentiri; in aciem prodire (*to become visible; the last, Cic., Fam.*, 6, 1, 5); conspicuum esse; conspici (*to attract the eyes of people, to be conspicuous*; vid. *Bremi, Nep. Att.*, 13, 5; *Suet., Oct.*, 45); aliquid nemo non videt, intelligit, perspicit (*a thing is clear or apparent to every body*): *to come or fall under the eyes of any body*, in conspectum alicujus venire (*of persons*), *or* cadere (*of things, and rather adventitiously*): *to live constantly under the eyes of people*, in oculis habitare; assiduum in oculis hominum esse. (g) WITH. *To do any thing with one's eyes open*, scientem facere aliquid: *to see, observe with the eyes*, oculis cernere; aspectu sentire: *to see with one's own eyes*, suis oculis uti: *to see any thing with one's own eyes*, oculis cernere; ipsum, præsentem vidēre aliquid: *I have seen it with mine own eyes*, hisce oculis vidi, perspexi, *or* ipse vidi [☞ *some reject* oculis meis vidēre; *but Ter., Eun.*, 4, 4, 10, *and Plaut., Pseud.*, 2, 27, *have it*]: *to see well with the right* (*or left*) *eye*, dextro *or* sinistro oculo bene vidēre (*Cic., Divin.*, 1, 24): *not to see well with the left* (*right*) *eye*, sinistro (dextro) oculo non æque bene uti posse; minus vidēre oculo sinistro (dextro): *to wink with the eyes*, nictare. ‖ ☞ *The following Anglicisms must not be translated literally: to be fair, &c., in any body's eyes*, pulchrum videri, existimari, &c.: *to be hidden from any body's eyes*, aliquid alicui ignotum *or* incognitum est, &c. ‖ *The corner of the eye*, angulus oculi: *the socket of the eye*, cavea (*Lactant.*). ‖ *Inflammation of the eyes*, oculorum inflammatio; oculorum sicca perturbatio; arida lippitudo (*Cels., Scrib. Larg.*). *In late writers*, xerophthalmia, *from Greek* ξηροφθαλμία: *disease of the eyes*, valetudo oculorum. ‖ FIG. (a) *In trees*, oculus: gemma (*a bud, Plin.*, 17, 21, 35, § 153, *different from* oculus): *to put forth eyes*, gemmare; gemmascere; gemmas agere. (b) *An eye in a peacock's tail or a butterfly's wing*, oculus (vid. *Plin.*, 8, 17, 23). (c) *Bull's-eye*, medium. *To hit the bull's-eye*, medium ferire (*Cic., Fat.*, 17, 39, *figuratively*). (d) *The mind's eye*, oculus (mentis): acies mentis.

EYEBALL, pupula: pupilla: acies ipsa, quâ cernimus, quæ pupula vocatur (*Cic.*).

EYE-BRIGHT (*a plant*), * euphrasia (*Linn.*).

EYEBROW, supercilium.

EYE-GLASS, * perspicillum: * vitrum oculare. *To wear an eye-glass*, * oculos arte adjuvare.

EYELESS. Vid. BLIND.

EYELET, foramen (*general term for any hole made by piercing*).

EYELID, palpebra: *to move the eyelids*, palpebrare: *movement of the eyelids*, palpebratio (*in late writers*).

EYE-SALVE, collyrium.

EYE-SERVANT, jactans officia (*one who makes a great display of his service before his master; after Phædr.*, 1, 5, 16): assentator: adulator (*general terms, a flatterer*).

EYESIGHT, *to lose*, amittere aspectum (*Cic.*); lumina oculorum. *To lose one's eyesight*, oculos amittere, perdere; aspectum amittere: *to restore any body's eyesight*, oculos alicui restituere.

EYESORE. *To be an eyesore to any body*, alicui invisum *or* odiosum esse; aliquem pungere *or* urere; stimulum (nunc) esse alicui (*comedy*).

EYE-TOOTH, dens caninus.

EYE-WATER, * liquor ophthalmicus ; * liquor oculorum infirmitati medens : medicamentum oculorum ; *plural*, quæ oculis medentur.

EYE-WITNESS, oculatus testis (*who saw that to which he bears testimony ; opposed to* auritus testis, *an ear-witness, Plaut., Truc.*, 2, 6, 8) ; certus *or* certissimus testis (*general term, a sure, credible witness*) ; certus auctor (*a credible voucher*) : *to know from eye-witnesses*, certis testibus *or* certis auctoribus comperisse : *I am an eye-witness of any thing*, aliquid ipse vidi (*I saw something myself*) ; alicui rei interfui (*I was present at something*) : *without eye-witnesses*, remotis arbitris ; sinè arbitris.

F.

FABLE, *v.*, fabulose narrare aliquid · fingere, comminisci aliquid (*to feign, invent any thing*). ☞ Fabulari *occurs nowhere in this sense.*

FABLE, *s.*, fabula : fabella (*any fictitious narrative, any tale or story ; hence, of any mythological story, Æsopian fable, or dramatic piece ; both, also, with* ficta, commenticia, composita, *or* poetica) : apologus (*a fable, as a vehicle to convey a moral lesson, as the fables of Æsop, Phædrus*, &c.) : commentum : res commenticia : mendacium (*a fictitious story, untruth*) : historia fabularis (*the whole compass of mythology, Suet., Tib.*, 70). *As the fable says, according to the fable*, ut est in fabulis ; ut ferunt fabulæ : *truth is often conveyed in the form of fable*, sub fabulis velut involucris sæpe veritas latet : *to be fond of fables*, fabulis duci *or* delectari : *to hold any thing to be a fable*, falsum aliquid existimare.

FABRIC. ‖ *Building*, vid. ‖ *Texture*, &c., textrinum (*weaving*) : textum, *used substantively* (*poetical and post-Augustan prose*) : textura (*the manner in which any thing is woven*) : tela (*properly, the thread, the web*) : ☞ fabrica *refers properly to the work of the* faber, *never to that of the* textor.

FABRICATE. ‖ Propr., fabricari (*as a smith, carpenter, or the like*) : texere (*of a weaver*) : confieere (*general term, to prepare*). ‖ Impropr., fabricari, *but only with some particular words* (e. g., fallaciam) : fingere : comminisci (*to feign, invent a false tale*, comminisci mendacium) : coquere : concoquere (*concoct a tale*).

FABRICATION. ‖ Propr., fabricatio (*Cic.*) : fabrica (*properly, the work-shop of a* faber ; *then his art, or any work of his ; and, improperly, of the scientific or artificial preparation of any structure or compound*). ‖ Impropr., fictio (*Quint.*) : confictio (*Cic., as act*) : res ficta, *or* commenticia, *or* ficta et commenticia. *Monstrous fabrications*, monstra, portenta : *a mere fabrication*, mera mendacia (*plural*).

FABULIST, fabularum *or* apologorum scriptor (☞ fabulator *denotes rather a teller of anecdotes, or one who listens to anecdotes*).

FABULOUS, fabulosus (*like a fable, μυθώδης ; but also belonging to a fable or myth* ; e. g., *gods*) : fabularis (*that belongs to or concerns a fable or mythology, μυθικός* ; e. g., historia, *Suet., Tib.*, 70) : fictus : commenticius : falsus (*fictitious, untrue*). Jn. fictus et commenticius. *Fabulous history*, historia fabularis (*the mythic and heroic history, Suet., Tib.*, 70) ; mythologia (*grammatically*), *or* fabulæ (*the fables or myths collectively* ; e. g., ut est in fabulis).

FABULOUSLY, fabulose.

FACE, facies (*the face in a physical point of view, as the fore-part of the head, which may include the countenance, but does not do so necessarily ; πρόσωπον. Also, improperly, of the first appearance of any thing* ; e. g., loci, causæ) : vultus (*the countenance, as indicated by the eye, brow*, &c.) : os (*properly, the mouth ; hence, the character of the face, countenance, &c., the emotions being expressed chiefly by the muscles of the mouth ; the proper word for face = impudence*). Jn. facies vultusque (*Cic., Sall.*) ; os vultusque ; os et vultus : frons (*the forehead, the brow, as indicating joy, shame*, &c.). Jn. oculi et frons : frons et vultus : *before any body's face*, coram aliquo ; inspectante *or* præsente aliquo ; in conspectu alicujus : *to see any body face to face*, præsentem *or* prope aliquem intueri ; præsens præsentem video : *to praise any body to his face*, laudare aliquem coram in os (*Ter., Ad.*, 2, 4, 5) ; præsentem aliquem laudare : *a beautiful face*, facies pulchra : *a pretty face* (= *woman*), mulier lepidâ specie *or* facie venustâ : *a noble face*, facies liberalis : *to look any body in the face*, intueri in alicujus os et oculos : *to say any thing to one's face*, liberrime profiteri apud aliquem : *to let any body say any thing unpleasant to one's face*, alicui os ad male audiendum præbêre : *to lie on one's face*, in os pronum jacêre (*general term*) ; in faciem cubare (*in bed ; opposed to* supinum cubare) : *to fall down on one's face*, procumbere pronum in os ; pronum concidere : *any thing bears on the face of it that it is false*, aliquid falsum se esse clamat (*Cic. ; so* calliditatem clamitare) : *to speak the truth to his face*, voces veras coram ingerere. *To change the face of the country*, faciem loci vertere (*Ter.*) ; *of the city*, urbis faciem immutare (*Sall.*). *An impudent or brazen face*, os durum : *any body has a hopelessly stupid face*, vecordia prorsus inest in alicujus vultu : *one might have seen there faces expressive of the most different emotions*, varios vultus cerneres (*Liv.*, 32, 48, *extr.*). *Not to be able to look any body in the face*, oculos alicui submittere. *To cheat any body before his face*, oculos auferre alicui (*prov., Liv.*, 6, 15). *To put a good face on it*, perfricare faciem (*to lay shame aside*) ; tendere confidentiâ vultum (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 160 ; *speaking, however, of it as a faulty oratorical trick*) ; aliquid fronte et vultu fero belle (*Cic., Att.*, 5, 10, 3 ; *to pretend not to be annoyed at what one really is annoyed at*) ; in re malâ animo bono uti (*to make the best of a bad business*). *With what face . . . ?* quo ore (e. g., ad eam redibo, quam contemserim, *Ter.*) : *you know the fellow's brazen face*, nosti os hominis, nosti audaciam (*Cic.*). ‖ *To make faces*, os torquêre *or* distorquêre : *to make the most extraordinary faces*, ducere os exquisitis modis. ‖ *Front* (*of a building*, &c.), vid. ‖ *Presence*, oculi (*eyes*) : conspectus : aspectus (*sight*). *To withdraw from any body's face*, abire ex oculis alicujus ; recedere e conspectu alicujus : *to avoid his face*, alicujus oculos *or* aspectum vitare ; fugere alicujus conspectum : alicujus conspectu se subtrahere (†).

FACE, *v.* ‖ *To be situated or placed opposite to.* (*a*) *Generally*, * exadversus aliquem stare ; contra aliquid esse *or* positum esse ; ex adverso positum esse (*general term ; the first of persons, the others of things*) : ex adverso constitutum esse (*to be drawn up opposite* ; e. g., *of ships*) : exadversus aliquem pugnare (*of persons standing opposite each other in hostile ranks*) : *to face the enemy*, castra castris hostium contulisse (*to have pitched one's camp opposite the enemy's*) ; in acie stare (*to be drawn up in battle-array opposite the enemy, Plauc. ap. Cic., Fam.*, 10, 23, 6). (*β*) *With reference to prospect*, spectare aliquid : despicere, prospicere, prospectare aliquid (prospectare, *to give a view of distant objects* ; despicere, *to look down upon*). *Windows that face the street*, versæ in viam fenestræ : *the window faces the garden*, est a fenestrâ despectus in hortum (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 45) : *this chamber has some windows that face the garden, and others that face the street*, cubiculum aliis fenestris hortum, aliis despicit plateam (*after Plin, Ep.*, 5, 6, 23) : *this room faces the sea*, cubiculum prospicit mare, *or* prospectum præbet ad mare. ‖ *To put a new front to*, inducere (*to coat with any thing*, aliquâ re ; e. g., marmore [vid. to Coat]) : prætexere aliquid aliquâ re *or* aliquid alicui rei (e. g., aliquid purpurâ *or* purpuram alicui rei ; *poetically*, purpurâ prætexit aliquid, *Virg.*) : vestem limbo circumdare (*Virg., of a facing that forms an edge ; also*, limbus obit chlamydem, *Ov.*). ‖ Impropr. *To face dangers, death*, &c. [Vid. Encounter.] ‖ Intrans. *To face about*, convertere signa (*Cæs., Liv.*) : *to face about and march back to the city*, conversis signis retro in urbem redire (*Liv.*, 8, 11).

FACETIOUS, lepidus : facetus : festivus : salsus [Syn. in Facetiousness] : jocularis (*jocose*). *A facetious fellow*, lepidum caput (*comedy*). *A facetious narrator*, facetus narrator.

FACETIOUSLY, lepide : facete : joculariter.

FACETIOUSNESS, lepos : facetiæ : festivitas (*all three of harmless, playful wit ; lepos, the lightest wit, opposed to dull, ponderous gravity* ; festivitas, *the more cheerful sort of wit, opposed to gloomy seriousness* ; facetiæ, *jocund wit, opposed to sober seriousness*) : sales (*piquant wit, which aims at a point, without reference to the feelings of others* : ☞ dicacitas, *satirical, and* cavillatio, *scoffing wit, that aims at mortifying another, do not belong here*).

FACILITATE, aliquid facile *or* facilius reddere : expedire : explicare (*to make a perplexed business more feasible* ; e. g., negotia) : adjuvare aliquem in re (*Ter.*), ad rem *or* ad aliquid faciendum (*to assist any body in any thing, or to do any thing*). *Literature facilitates the practice of virtue*, ad virtutem colendam adjuvamur literis.

FACILITY, facilitas (*easiness, both objectively and with reference to the small amount of exertion necessary to accomplish the object ; also = readiness of speech, a pleasing fluency*, &c. ; *opposed to* celeritas [= *an impetuous fluency*], and loquendi tarditas, *slow, sleepy delivery* ; eloquendi facultas *is the readiness of the speaker* ; facultas, *also* = "*easiness of temper*," *mostly in a good sense, but also in a bad one, Suet.*). [Vid. Easiness, Ease.] ‖ *Facilities* (*for doing any thing*), opportunitas idonea (faciendi aliquid). *To give any body great facilities of doing any thing*, alicui potestatem, *or* copiam dare, *or* facere alicujus rei ; alicui facultatem dare alicujus rei ; alicui ansam dare, *or* præbêre alicujus rei, *or* ad aliquid faciendum : *to possess great facilities for or of*, &c., potestas, *or* facultas, *or* copia alicujus rei mihi data *or* facta est ; aditum habeo alicujus rei *or* faciendi aliquid.

FACING, *s.* (*of a garment*), *perhaps* limbus.

FACING = *opposite to*, ‖ (*a*) *as adverb*, contra, adversus, exadversus, exadversum, *all with accusative* : ex adverso (*opposite a person or thing, the two being considered as two sides or points*) : e regione, *with genitive of place, dative of person* (*opposed to each other, and extended in the same direction, the two being considered as two parallel lines*. ☞ *Not* regione *only in this sense ; cf. Bremi, Suet., Cæs.*, 39). ‖ (*β*) *As adjective*, contrarius ; alicui loco adversus et contrarius ; quod contra locum est *or* positum est ; quod ex adverso, *or* exadversum situm est, *or* positum est, *or* jacet.

FAC-SIMILE, descriptio imagoque literarum (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 77, 190) : *to make a fac-simile*, literas scripturæ assimilare et exprimere (*ib.*, § 189).

FACT, factum. *This is a fact, or I know this to be a fact*, hoc certo auctore compêri. *Facts*, res (*plural*) ; facta (*plural*). *The composition of a history depends upon the facts and the words used to convey them*, exædificatio historiæ posita est rebus et verbis : *to pass from fables to facts*, ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus : *the fact being undisputed*, quum esset controversia nulla facti (*of the act having been committed*). ‖ *In fact*, revera : reapse : re et veritate (*really, not merely in words*) : sane : profecto (*as a form of asseveration*).

FACTION. [Vid. (*political*) Party.] *To deliver the Roman people from an oligarchical faction*, populum Romanum factione paucorum oppressum in libertatem vindicare (*Cæs.*).

FACTIOUS, seditiosus (*of persons or things* ; e. g., oratio, concio, voces) : rerum evertendarum *or* rerum novarum cupidus : rerum mutationis cupidus : turbulentus. Jn. seditiosus ac turbulentus.

☞ *Not* factiosus, *which means "one who has a large body of followers, a party,"* &c.: *its only approach to the meaning of "factious" is when it is implied that the person aims at being the head of a party.*

FACTIOUSLY, seditiose: (*improbo) partium studio.

FACTIOUSNESS, partium studium (*party spirit*): *seditiosum et turbulentum ingenium.

FACTITIOUS, facticius (*post-Augustan, Plin.*).

FACTOR, (1) *In arithmetic*, *numerus multiplicans. (2) *An agent*, &c., qui procurat alicujus rationes et negotia. *The factor (of a commercial company*, &c.), *curator negotiorum societatis alicujus.

FACTORY, (1) *A store-house*, mercium horreum. (2) *A colony*, colonia: *to settle a factory any where*, coloniam *or* colonos deducere aliquo.

FACTOTUM. *To be any body's factotum*, alicujus tapanta (*τὰ πάντα*) esse (*Petron.*, 37); omnium rerum alicujus transactorem et ministrum esse: *he was their factotum*, eum in omni procuratione rei actorem auctoremque habebant.

FACULTY. || *Talent, ability*, &c., ingenium (*innate quality or power of mind, talent, genius; especially the power of perpetually forming new ideas; inventive faculty*): sollertia (*skill, talent in the working out of ideas*): docilitas (*aptness to learn, cleverness*): ingenii facultas (*a single power of the mind;* vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 80, 433; *hence never of the mental faculties together, for which the Latins said simply* ingenium): facultas, *with genitive* (*power and skill for any thing*; e. g., *for speaking*, dicendi: *in plural, also absolutely*, facultates, *faculties, Cic., De Invent.*, 1, 27, *extr.*). || *The vital faculty*, vis vitalis (*the vital principle in nature*): animus: anima (*the vital principle in man*, *τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν*): venæ (*the veins, as the seat of the vital principle*; vid. *Heindorf ad Hor., Sat.*, 2, 3, 153). *If the soul were nothing more or greater than the vital faculty*, si nihil esset in animo, nisi ut per eum viveremus. || *Faculty in the universities*, ordo: *the theological faculty*, *venerandus theologorum ordo: *the faculty of law*, *illustris jurisconsultorum ordo.

FADDLE. Vid. TO TRIFLE.

FADE, deflorescere (*properly of flowers; also figuratively*; e. g., *of delights*; amores et deliciæ mature et celeriter deflorescunt, *Quint.*): marcêre (*to wither; properly of garlands, &c., poetically; improperly, Liv.; not Cic. or Cæs.*): marcescere (*to begin to wither; not Cic. or Cæs.: Plin.; also, improperly, of colors, Plin.*, 37, 9, 41): emarcescere (*only figuratively, and extremely rare*): decolorari *or* decolorem fieri (*to lose its color; general term*): flaccescere (*to grow flaccid by losing its moisture*; frons, *Vitr.*). || TRANS. *To cause to fade (= wither), either by circumlocution with* efficere ut deflorescat, marceat, &c.; marcidum reddere; *or* siccare, torrêre, torrefacere (*to dry up*). || *To cause to fade (= grow paler)*, colorem ex aliquâ re eripere (*to take out the color*; e. g., solis radii lambendo colorem ... eripiunt); *pallidum *or* decolorem reddere: hebetare (*to make a bright object dull, Plin.*). || *Faded*, marcidus (*mostly poetically and post-Augustan*): marcens (*mostly poetically; both, also, improperly*): qui (quæ, quod) defloruit

FADING, *s., by circumlocution*: ☞ marcor (e. g., *of the lungs, of crops that are diseased*, &c.) *does not belong here.*

FAG. || INTRANS. *To languish, grow faint* [vid. LANGUISH, FAINT]. || *To work hard at a study (colloquial)*, elaborare in re: operam dare alicui rei: incumbere in aliquid: *to fag hard at any thing*, animo toto et studio omni in aliquid incumbere: desudare et laborare in aliquâ re. || TRANS. *To fatigue*, vid.

FAG-END, rejicula (*plural; the worst or rejected part*).

FAGOT, sarmentum (*small twigs or boughs, whether green or dry*). *A bundle of fagots*, fascis *or* fasciculus sarmentorum. *Fagots*, sarmenta arida (*Liv.*).

FAGOT, *v.*, colligare: fasciatim colligare (*but the word* fasciatim *is objected to by Quint.*): uno vinculo copulare (*Liv.*).

FAIL. || (*a*) *With reference to insufficient supply, diminished intensity*, &c., deesse (*to be wanting; said of something, the absence of which renders the thing incomplete*; alicui *or* alicui rei, *and absolutely; it is also used in the sense of failing any body = not assisting him, not performing him an expected service*; deesse alicui, reipublicæ, amicis, occasioni temporis, &c.): deficere (*to begin to fail*; deficere, *of a commencing*, deesse, *of a completed state*; deficere alicui *or* aliquem, *or, very commonly, absolutely*; fides, tempus, voces, vires deficiunt aliquem [vires deficiunt alicui, *Cæs.*]; materia, frumentum, &c., deficit; (1) *also, in the sense of any body's courage fails*, aliquis animo deficit *or* deficit *only*: ☞ *and* (2) *of a bankrupt*, defici facultatibus, defectum esse facultatibus, *Ulp.* ☞ Defici aliquâ re *is also used*; e. g., mulier abundat oratione, consilio et ratione deficitur, *Cic.*): aliquid mihi non suppetit (*no adequate supply of it is present*): deminui (*to be diminished, of strength*, &c. ☞ *Not* diminui): minui: minuere (*to lessen; on the intransitive use of* minuere, vid. *Herz. ad Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 12): cessare (*not to manifest itself*, &c.; *very seldom, not præ-Augustan*; e. g., cessat voluntas, *Hor.*): hebescere (*to grow dull; of one's sight, spirit*, &c.): senescere (*to grow old, and so weaker; of persons or things*): inclinari (*to turn, and so depart from the highest point; also*, timore inclinatur aliquis, *any body's courage fails*): infirmari (*to be weakened*; e. g., fides testis infirmatur, *a witness fails in his cross-examination*): siccari (*to be dried up*; e. g., fontes; fluvii, *both Ov.*): arescere siccitate (*also of fountains, but improperly, Auct. ad Herenn.*, 4, 6, *fin.*). *My strength fails*, viribus deficior *or* senesco; vires extenuantur, deficiunt: *memory fails*, memoria labat, minuitur; deficior memoriâ. *Any body's hope fails*, extenuatur alicujus spes et evanescit (*Cic.*): *my hope of any thing fails*, alicujus rei spes mihi discedit. *His left eye failed him when he grew old*, aliquis in senectâ sinistro oculo minus vidit (*Suet., Oct.*, 79). || (*b*) *With reference to non-fulfillment of any thing, non-performance of what was expected or hoped*, &c. *To fail*, ad *or* in irritum cadere (*to come to nothing*); ad irritum redigi (*both of hopes*, &c.): propositum non assequi; fine excidere (*to fail of one's object*): errare: labi (in aliquâ re: *to commit a fault*): *to fail disgracefully*, turpissime labi in aliquâ re. *He would not pursue an object when there was a possibility of his failing*, spem infinitam persequi noluit. *To fail a friend*, amico deesse; amicum destituere, &c. [Vid. ABANDON.] *To fail in the performance of a duty*, officio deesse *or* non satisfacere: *not to fail in the performance of any duty*, nullam partem officii deserere; *toward any body*, nullum munus officii alicui reliquum facere. *I have never failed you in the performance of kind offices*, tibi nullum a me pietatis officium defuit: *not to fail in attention, diligence*, &c., nihil de diligentiâ suâ remittere. *I will not fail you*, non deero (*will not withdraw my assistance*); in me non erit mora (*no delay, hinderance*, &c., *shall be caused by me*). || (*c*) *To become bankrupt* [vid. BANKRUPT, *and Remark on* deficere *above*]. (*d*) || *Followed by infinitive. Not to fail to do any thing*, non remittere aliquid facere (*of never neglecting a precaution one has once adopted*, &c., neque remittit, quid ubique hostis ageret, explorare, *Sall.*): recipio tibi (vobis, &c.) me aliquid facturum esse (*I undertake to do it*). *Any thing can not fail to*, &c. [vid. "*any thing* MUST." *Any body fails to perform his promises*, non exsolvit aliquis, quod promiserat; aliquis promissum non præstat; fidem non persolvit; fidem suam non liberat.

FAIL, *s.*, frustratio (*want of success; Quint.*, 2, 3). *Without fail*, sine frustratione (*without ever being unsuccessful; Quint., ib.*); *but mostly by adverbs meaning* CERTAINLY, vid.

FAILING. Vid. FAULT.

FAILURE. || *With reference to insufficient supply, diminished intensity*, &c., defectio (e. g., virium, *Cic.*): defectus (e. g., lactis; *in this sense nearly confined to the elder Plin.*): inopia (*want*; alicujus rei), *or by circumlocution with* deficere, deesse, &c. [vid. TO FAIL]; e. g., *unless from a failure of memory*, nisi memoria forte defecerit. *A failure of the crops*, sterilitas frugum *or* annonæ: *there was a failure of the crops*, male percepti sunt fructus: *the long-continued drought had occasioned a partial failure of the crops*, frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat (*Cæs.*): *that year was remarkable for the want of rain and consequent failure of the crops*, siccitate et inopiâ frugum insignis annus fuit (*Liv.*). || *With reference to the non-fulfillment of what was expected*, &c.: (1) successus nullus (*the want of success*); *or by circumlocution with* ad irritum cadere, redigi: *the attempt was a failure*, male gessit rem: *res alicui parum prospere processit, successit *or* cessit (*the last two Nep.*): *the attempt seems at present a failure*, quod agit aliquis, parum procedit (*Ter.*): (2) *With reference to promises*, &c.; *by circumlocution with the verbs denoting "to perform a* PROMISE:" *upon the failure of any body's promises*, si quis falso promiserit (†), *or* promissum non fecerit, effecerit, præstiterit, &c. || *Of fountains*, &c., *by circumlocution; the failure of the springs*, *siccati fontes. || *Bankruptcy*, vid.

FAIN, *adj. Any body was fain to do any thing*, lecit aliquis animo lubentissimo, ut, &c. (*Cic.; if the notion of glad consent is prominent*); coactus est aliquid facere (*if the notion of compulsion is prominent*); non recusavit aliquid facere, *or* non modo non recusavit aliquid facere, sed etiam libenter, &c.: facile pati (*with accusative and infinitive*).

FAIN, *adv.*, libenter (*or* lubenter); animo libenti *or* libenti proclivoque; non invito animo [vid. GLADLY]. *Often by circumlocution with* velle, *or by nominative*, lubens, volens, non invitus. *I would fain*, velim, vellem (*the present expressing rather an inner necessity, urgency; the imperfect referring more to a condition; if this were but possible*).

FAINT. || *Inclined to faint; by circumlocution with verbs under* "TO FAINT." || *Deprived of strength*, &c., languidus: lassus: fessus: defessus (*wearied; opposed to* integer; SYN. *in* FATIGUED): *to become faint*, languescere: elanguescere: a viribus defici: *to be faint*, languêre. || IMPROPR. *Not lively or fresh*, languidus: languens (*without strength or life, of color, look, voice*, &c.). *A faint color*, color languidus, lentus (*not lively*); color dilutus (*washy*). *To grow or become faint*, languescere, evanescere: *to be faint*, languêre. || *Feeble*, vid. || *Timid*, vid. *To damn with faint praise*, maligne laudare aliquid (*Hor. Ep.*, 2, 1, 209); *aliquem frigide laudare *or* *aliquem tam frigide laudat aliquis, ut pæne castigare videatur.

FAINT, *v.* || PROPR., animus me relinquit *or* (*post-Augustan*) linquit: animus me deficit (*especially from excessive heat*, per æstum): animo linquor (*post-Augustan*): animo linquor submittorque genu (*to fall down in a fainting-fit*). *I am lying in a fainting-fit*, animus me reliquit *or* liquit; anima defecit (vid. *above*); *also* torpeo (vid. *Curt.*, 3, 6, 14). *Fainting*, torpens. || IMPROPR. *To be dispirited*; vid. DISPIRITED.

FAINT-HEARTED. Vid. COWARDLY, TIMID.

FAINT-HEARTEDNESS. Vid. COWARDICE.

FAINTING-FIT, subita (animæ) defectio (*Suet., Cal.*, 50). ☞ Animæ deliquium *is not Latin*; animæ defectus, *uncertain. To fall into a fainting-fit*; vid. TO FAINT.

FAINTLY. Vid. FEEBLY, TIMIDLY.

FAINTNESS. || *State of being faint*, animæ defectio (*Cels.*) *or* defectio *only*. Vid. FAINTING-FIT. || *Feebleness*, vid.

FAIR. || *Beautiful*, vid. || *Of weath-*

er, winds, &c., serenus (*bright, cloudless; of the sky and weather*): sudus (seudus, *not wet; not rainy; of the wind and weather*): secundus (*favorable; of the wind*). *Fair weather*, serenum; serenitas (*or* serenitates; *opposed to* imbres, *Col.*); sudum: idonea tempestas (*with reference to a voyage; for sailing*, ad navigandum): *the weather being fair*, sereno; serenitate: *when it is fair*, ubi serenum *or* sudum est: *while it is fair*, dum sudum est: *calm and fair weather*, tranquilla serenitas: *it is becoming fair*, disserenascit (*Liv.*): *but* disserenat (*Plin.*) = *it is fair; when the weather is fair and without wind*, quum serenum atque placidum est. *A fair wind*, ventus secundus, *or* prosper, *or* idoneus: *to sail with a fair wind*, ad occasionem auræ evehi (*Suet., Oct.*, 87): *to have the wind fair*, ventum nactum esse secundum (*Cæs.*): *with a very fair wind*, secundissimo vento. ‖ *Equitable*, æquus: justus [SYN. *in* EQUITABLE]: modicus (*moderate; of price*). *It is fair*, æquum, verum (*cf. Liv.*, 3, 49, *fin.*), par, jus, fas est, *with infinitive, or accusative and infinitive; to make a fair demand; to ask only what is fair*, æqua postulare. *I think it fair*, æquum censeo. ‖ *Clear* (vid.), clarus (*of letters, writing*, &c.). *To write out fair, perhaps* pure describere (*Gell.*, 9, 13, *where, however, the meaning is different*). *To write a fair hand*, *clare scribere. ‖ *Of complexion*, &c., candidus (*of a dazzling fairness*, &c., puella; humeri, colla, cervix, ora, &c.): clari coloris: claro colore (*bright-colored*): pallidus (*pale*): subpallidus (*rather pale*). *Poetical expressions are* lacteus (*Virg.*), *and* lacteŏlus (*Catull.; milk-white*): niveus (*snow-white*): eburneus (*like ivory*). ‖ MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES. *To have fair play*, libere agere *or* facere posse (*to have full liberty of action*); in suo jure non *or* a nullo impediri (*not to have one's rights encroached upon*): æquos, *or* incorruptos *or* incorruptos atque integros habere judices (*to have impartial judges*). *Having a fair outside*, speciosus (a, um) pelle decorâ (*Hor.*): *by fair means*, cum gratiâ (e. g., impetro, quod postulo, *Ter.*); cum bonâ gratiâ (*opposed to* cum malâ gratiâ, *Ter., Phorm.*, 4, 3, 17): *by fair means or foul*, *cum gratiâ aut per vim; *aut precibus aut vi: *to wish to stand fair with any body*, alicui placēre velle; apud aliquem in gratiâ poni velle.

FAIR, *s.*, mercatus (*also as the place*): status in quosdam dies mercatus (*Tac., Hist.*, 3, 30, 1); ☞ nundinæ = *a weekly market. A much-frequented fair*, mercatus frequens: *to appoint a fair*, mercatum instituere: *to hold a fair*, mercatum habēre: *to go or come to a fair, to visit it*, ad mercatum ire *or* proficisci *or* venire. *To come the day after the fair*, (*Proverb*) cœnâ comesâ venire.

FAIR-COMPLEXIONED. Vid. FAIR (*of complexion*); *end of article.*

FAIR-DEALING. Vid. HONESTY.

FAIR-FACED. Vid. FAIR, *adj.* (*end of article*).

FAIRING, *nundinale munusculum.

FAIRNESS. ‖ *Beauty*, vid. ‖ *Equity*, vid. ‖ *Of complexion*, candor (*dazzling whiteness*): cum candore mixtus rubor (*white and red beautifully mixed, Cic.*): color exsanguis (*extreme paleness*): pallor: pallidus color (*paleness*).

FAIR-SPOKEN, blandus: blandilŏquus (*Plaut.*): perblandus (*all of a flatteringly-courteous person or manner*): perfectus ad persuadendum (*persuasive*). Vid. COURTEOUS, PLAUSIBLE.

FAIRY. ☞ *In fairy tales, "a fairy did so and so," may be translated by* diva quædam; *in other cases* *fea, quæ dicitur *may perhaps be used, for no Latin word exists that can give the notion.* Vid. ELF.

FAITH. ‖ *Belief, conviction*, opinio (*a person's notion; his conviction, right or wrong; in any thing*, de re): persuasio (*firm conviction of any thing; firm faith in any thing*, alicujus rei): fides (*credit, credibility; and hence confidence*): *faith in the existence of a God*, opinio Dei: *faith in immortality*, by immortalitas (*as Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 32, 77: nemo me de immortalitate depellet): *to have faith in any thing*, aliquid esse credere (*to hold a thing as true or real; opposed to* negare esse aliquid); *alicui rei vim salutarem tribuere (*to ascribe efficacy to a thing*; e. g., *to a remedy*); alicui *or* alicui rei fidem habēre, tribuere; alicui fidem adjungere (☞ *not* dare *or* adhibēre); alicui *or* alicui rei credere (*to believe it*); alicui rei servire (*to regulate one's conduct by it*; e. g., incertis rumoribus; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 5, *extr.*): *to put no faith in any body*, fidem alicui abrogare *or* denegare. ‖ *Fidelity, faithfulness* [vid. FIDELITY]: *in good faith*, bonâ fide (e. g., bonâ *or* optimâ fide polliceri aliquid; *also*, fide suâ spondēre, *Plin. Ep.*): *to hold faith with any body*, fidem servare, conservare, præstare: *to break one's faith with any body*, fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari; fidem non servare; fidem frangere *or* violare. ‖ *Confident reliance*, fiducia (*the proper word*): fides (*faith in any body's honor*): spes firma: spes certa (*assured hope*). *To put one's faith in any body or any thing*, fidere *or* confidere alicui *or* alicui rei; fretum esse aliquo *or* aliquâ re (*to build upon him or it*); fiduciam habēre alicujus rei (*to place one's confidence in it*). *To put too much faith in*, nimis confidere. *Faith in any body*, fiducia alicujus; spes et fiducia alicujus (*Cæs.*): *faith in me, you*, &c., fiducia mei, tui (*in Plaut.*, mea, tua fiducia): *full of faith*, fiduciæ plenus: *to place one's whole faith in any body*, se totum alicui committere: *to have no faith in any body*, alicui diffidere. ‖ *In an ecclesiastical sense*, fides (*faith in a subjective sense; cf. Virg., Æn.*, 4, 12): doctrina: formula: lex (*in an objective sense, the doctrine, knowledge, or law of faith*; lex Christiana *in Ammian.*, 25, 10): religio (*general term for religion, also the Christian*; vid. *Lact.*, 5, 2, 8; *so, also*, religio Christiana *in Eutrop.*, 10, 16 [8], *extr.*; *Arnob.*, 3, p. 126, *Elm.*): sacra, orum, *n.*; *or* cultus (*external Christian, &c., worship*; cultus Christianus, *Ammian.*, 21, 2, 4). ☞ *Of course, whenever the Christian or any other faith is meant, an additian*, as Christi *or* Christianus (a, um, *or* Christianorum; *so, also*, Muhammedi, &c.) *must be used, unless the context allows the omission. To profess the Christian faith*, legis Christianæ esse studiosum (*Ammian., loc. cit.*); Christum sequi: *to adopt the Christian faith*, sacra Christiana suscipere (*of a whole people, after Liv.*, 1, 31): *to change one's faith, adopt another faith*, *sacra patria deserere (*to forsake the faith of one's fathers, of a Jew*, &c.); *mutare sacrorum formulam: *to contend for one's faith*, pro religionibus suis bellum (bella) suscipere (*to undertake a war or wars for it. Cic., Font.*, 9, 20); pro religionibus suis pugnare (*to contend for it, to defend it with the sword, loc. cit.*). *An article of faith*, *caput doctrinæ sacræ (☞ caput *or* articulus fidei *is barbarous*): *a profession of faith*, *professio, quid sentias de rebus divinis (*which is made*); *formula Christiana, lex Christiana (*the Christian doctrine and law; the latter, Ammian.*, 25, 10).

FAITH, *adv.* (*as exclamation*), næ (*in Cicero at the beginning of a sentence before a personal pronoun*, næ tu, ille, &c.): profecto: sane: certe (*particles of asseveration*): Hercle (*by Hercules*): per Jovem (*by Jupiter*): ita me dii ament (*as I wish to be saved*).

FAITHFUL, fidus: fidelis (fidus *denoting a natural quality, with relative praise*; fidelis, *a moral virtue, with absolute praise, Dūd.*): certus (*sure; on whom one can rely; trustworthy*): verus (*true*). *A faithful friend*, amicus certus, firmus, constans, firmus et constans, fidus, fidelis, *or* fidelis et firmus: *a faithful historian*, scriptor, qui ad historiæ fidem narrat: *a faithful slave*, servus fidelis (domino); servus fideli in dominum animo: *a faithful likeness*, pictura ad rei similitudinem picta; pictura veritati similis: *a faithful copy*, exemplum accurate descriptum (*of a writing*); imitatio ad similitudinem rei effecta: *faithful subjects*, cives, qui in officio permānent: *to remain faithful to any body*, fidum manēre alicui; fidem servare *or* tenēre (*general terms*); in fide *or* in officio alicujus manēre *or* permanēre (*especially of subjects or other dependents*). ‖ *The faithful* (*in an ecclesiastical sense*), veram Christi doctrinam sequentes: Christianæ legis studiosi (*Ammian.*, 25, 10, 15).

FAITHFULLY, fideliter (*conscientiously; with reference to the obligations of duty*): bonâ fide: cum fide (*as an honorable man*): vere (*truly*).

FAITHFULNESS. Vid. FIDELITY.

FAITHLESS. ‖ *Unfaithful*, perfidus: perfidiosus (*one who deliberately violates the obligations of duty by breaking faith with any body*; perfidiosus, *of him who does this habitually*): infidelis (*utterly without the virtue of fidelity; opposed to* fidelis): infidus (*without even natural trustworthiness; opposed to* fidus). ‖ *Unbelieving*, qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat (*general term*): *qui veram Christi religionem non profitetur (*in a Christian sense*). *To be faithless*; vid. "*to break one's* FAITH."

FAITHLESSLY, perfide: perfidiose: infideliter. *To deal faithlessly*, perfide *or* fraudulenter agere: malâ fide *or* dolose agere.

FAITHLESSNESS, perfidia (*faithlessness, treacherousness; deliberately violating the obligations by which a person is bound toward any body*): infidelitas (*faithlessness toward any body to whom one was bound to be true; thus*, Labienus infidelitatem ejus sine ullâ perfidiâ judicavit comprimi posse, *Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 23). *To be guilty of faithlessness*; vid. "*to break one's* FAITH."

FALCATED, falcatus.

FALCHION. Vid. SCIMITAR.

FALCON, falco (*in Serv., Virg., Æn.*, 10, 145, *and Linn.*): accipiter (*the common hawk*; *falco palumbarius, *Linn.*).

FALCONER, *falconarius.

FALCONET, *tormentum bellicum, quod falco vocatur, *or from context*, *falco *only.*

FALCONRY, *venatio falconum ope instituta (*as a pursuit*): *ars falconaria (*as an art*).

FALL, *v.* (*a*) = *to fall down; fall to the ground*, πίπτειν. (A) ‖ PROPR., cadere (*the proper word in nearly all the meanings of the English word*; e. g., *of the falling of persons, of rain, snow, dice*, &c.): decīdere (*to fall down from any thing*, re *or* ex re): excidere (*to fall out of any thing*, aliquâ re, ex *or* de re): incidere: illabi (*to fall or slip into; into any thing*, in aliquid; e. g., incidere in foveam: *to fall into the sea*, illabi mari; *but* incidere *also* = *to fall upon any thing*; e. g., *to fall upon any body's legs, of a stone*, &c., incidere in alicujus crura; *also*, super aliquem *or* aliquid †): labi (*to slip*, &c., *denotes the commencement of falling, and therefore expresses less than* cadere; *cf. Cic., Phil.*, 2, 21, *init.*, labentem et pæne cadentem rempublicam fulcire): delabi (*to slip or slide down; from any thing*, de aliquâ re; e. g., annulus sponte de digito delapsus est): defluere (*properly, to flow down*; e. g., *from heaven, as rain; then*, e. g., *to slip or slide down imperceptibly or unobserved to the ground, as a chaplet from any body's head*). *To fall upon any body*, ruinâ suâ comprimere aliquem (*of what falls with a crushing weight*): *a slippery way on which one can scarcely stand or walk without falling or slipping*, via lubrica, quâ insistere aut ingredi sine casu aliquo aut prolapsione vix possis (*Cic., Cæcin.*, 17, 41): *to fall into the sea*, &c. (*of rivers*), in mare effundi *or* se effundere; in mare fluere, influere; in mare erumpere (*to break a way by force*): *to fall toward*, prolabi: *to fall from heaven*, de cœlo labi, defluere (*of rain*): *to fall from a carriage*, curru excūti; curru excidere (*Ov., Fast.*, 6, 743): *to fall down stairs*, labi per gradus; per gradus præcipitem ire (*of a more violent fall*): *to fall from a horse*, labi ex equo; cadere ex (de) equo; decidere (ex) equo; defluere ex equo in terram (*to sink from a horse; of a wounded person*, &c.). *To fall down at any body's feet, knees*, &c [vid. *under* FOOT, KNEE]: *the leaves fall*

from the trees, folia ex arboribus decīdunt: *fruit falls from the trees*, fructus defluit; poma cadunt, decīdunt (*all three, whether ripe or not*): *to let one's toga fall from the shoulders*, togam de humero dejicere: *to let any thing fall*, excīdit alicui aliquid manu *or* de (ex) manibus; delabitur alicui aliquid de manibus (*unintentionally*); amittere aliquid de manu *or* manibus (*through carelessness*); dimittere de manibus; omittere aliquid (*voluntarily to let go, to throw away*; e. g., *one's shield, arms*; *both also figuratively*; e. g., *to give up*; dimittere; e. g., *one's right*; omittere; e. g., *hope*). *To fall into poverty*, ad inopiam delabi (*Tac.*); *into a fault*, in vitium delabi (*Cic.*). *To fall to the ground* (= *be lost, unheeded; of a saying*), excīdere; in terram defluere (*both Cic., Lat.*, 15, 68). *To fall asleep* [vid. ASLEEP]. *To fall into a passion, a fit*; *to fall in love*, &c.; *to fall a sacrifice to* [vid. *the substantives*]. *Prov. He has fallen on his feet*, haud stulte sapit (*Ter., Heaut.*, 2, 3, 32). (*b*) *To fall* (*down*), *of what also falls to pieces*, concīdere (*of buildings*; e. g., conclave, turris, &c.): procīdere (*to fall forward*, muri pars; *also of trees*): collabi: prolabi (*to sink down, especially of falling down from age*): corruere: proruere (*violently, with a crash. The compounds of* pro *also implying motion forward*). *To fall down from old age*, ætate prolabi: *to threaten to fall*, ruinam minari; in ruinam pronum esse. (B) FIG. (1) *To fall in war, battle*, &c.. cadere (*commonly with* prœlio *or* in prœlio, acie *or* in acie, bello); concīdere in prœlio; occīdere in bello: *to fall by any body's hand*, cadere, occīdere, interire *or* perire ab aliquo: *to fall fighting*, pugnantem cadere: *to fall by assassination*, per insidias interfici: *to fall fighting for one's country*, pro patriâ cadere: *Eudemus fell in the battle near Syracuse*, Eudemus prœlians ad Syracusas occīdit. (2) *To be taken; of a town*, expugnari: deleri (*to be destroyed from the foundation*). (3) *In a wider sense* (e. g., *to lose one's credit, dignity and power, innocence*), cadere, corruere (*in respect of credit and power*): *to begin to fall*, labi (vid. *Cic., Rab. Post.*, 16, 43; labentem excepit... nec amicum pendentem corruere patitur); aucto ritatem suam amittere (*in respect of influence*); benevolentiam alicujus amittere; in odium alicujus incīdere; in odium alicui venire (*in respect of favor with a prince*, &c.); pudicitiam amittere, vitiari (*in respect of innocence; of a female*). || *To fall* = *to come upon*, &c., *to denote the sudden and unexpected attainment of any thing, or happening of any thing. Any thing* (e. g., *a book*) *falls into my hands*, aliquid incīdit in manus (τυγχάνω τινός): *to fall into the hands* (*power*) *of any body*, in manus alicujus incidere, venire: *to fall into the hands of one's pursuers*, * ab insequentibus hostibus deprehendi: *to fall among robbers, pirates*, inter latronum globum incīdere (*after Liv.*, 25, 39); in turbam prædonum decīdere (*Hor.*); a prædonibus capi (*Suet., Cæs.*, 4): *to fall into an ambuscade*, in insidias incidere, intrare; insidiis circumveniri: *to fall ill*, in morbum incīdere; morbo corripi; adversam valetudinem contrahere: *to fall ill of a disease* (vid. DISEASE): *to fall into a swoon*, &c. [vid. SWOON, &c.]: *to fall into suspicion with any body*, cadere in suspicionem alicujus. *Hence, to fall is*, (a) *generally, to come to any place*; e. g., *the rays of light fall on any place*, lumen penetrat aliquo: *the light falls from above into the house*, * lumen superne domus occipit: (b) *to light upon, to befall*; *suspicion falls upon any body*, suspicio cadit in aliquem: *the guilt falls upon any body*, culpa confertur in aliquem *or* attribuitur alicui: *the lot falls on me*, sors contingit me: *the choice falls upon any body*, eligitur et creatur alicujus: (c) *to happen within a certain space; of a time, a feast*, &c., cadere, incidere, in *with accusative*: *to fall in the same period*, in idem tempus incīdere: *the age of Romulus falls in a century, when*, &c., in id sæculum Romuli cadit ætas, quum, &c.: *the money falls due on that day*, nummi cadunt in eum diem: *any thing falls upon a day*, aliquid incidit in aliquem diem (e. g., in quem diem Romana incidant mysteria, facies me certiorem, C., quum in calendas Januarias Compitaliorum dies incidisset). (d) *To be, in expressions such as, it falls very hard upon me*, ægre *or* moleste fero aliquid (i. e., *I am displeased, dissatisfied*); in me unum aliquid incumbit (*falls heavily on me alone*; e. g., inclinatio communium temporum, *Cic.*). (e) *Any thing falls upon me.* (*a*) *I bear the loss* (*in any transaction*), damnum ex aliquâ re capio. (*β*) *I must undertake it myself*; e. g., *all oppressive burdens, which formerly were common, fell upon the principal men of the state*, omnia onera, quæ communia quondam fuerant, inclinata sunt in primores civitatis: *the children fall upon the mother only*, matri soli liberi sunt educandi. (*γ*) *I bear the blame of a thing*, culpa in me confertur *or* transfertur; culpa mihi attribuitur: (f) *to come into the possession of any body, to fall to his share or lot*, obtingit mihi aliquid (*especially by lot or choice, when it is somewhat accidental*): venit *or* obvenit mihi aliquid (*by good luck, lot, or choice, more with reference to the effect or consequence of it*): contingit mihi aliquid (*commonly of some favor of fortune*; e. g., commoda): nanciscor aliquid (*I obtain it by chance or lot, without any co-operation of mine*): redit aliquid ad me (*any thing comes to me from or after another possessor; any thing becomes my property*). *An inheritance has fallen to me* [vid. INHERITANCE]: *any body's property falls to me by law*, alicujus bona lege ad me redeunt. *The province of Syria falls to the lot of Scipio*, Scipioni Syria obvenit *or* obtingit. || *To sink, be diminished, decrease in height*, (A) PROPR., *of a cloud*, &c., delabi: desidere (*to settle on the ground*): *the water of this fountain rises and falls three times in the day*, hic fons ter in die crescit decrescitque: *the barometer falls*, * Mercurius (in tubo Torricelliano) descendit. (B) IMPROPR., *fig.*, (*a*) *of the voice, the tone*, cadere: *to let the voice fall*, vocem remittere (*in delivery*); * voce inclinatâ canere (*in singing*): (*b*) *to lessen, diminish; of price*, &c., minui; imminui: *the price of corn has fallen*, annona laxat, levatur: *an article falls in price*, * pretium mercis imminuitur; * res fit vilior: *his authority has fallen*, auctoritas ejus imminuta est.

FALL AWAY = *revolt, desert.* Vid. FALL OFF, IMPROPR. (*b*).

FALL BACK. || *Retire*, vid. || *To have any thing to fall back upon*, est alicui regressus (ad aliquid); regressum habēre ad aliquid (e. g., ut si domestici imperii tædeat, sit regressus ad principem patresque, *they might be able to fall back upon*, &c., *Tac., Ann.*, 12, 10, *fin.*).

FALL OFF, decīdere [vid. *under* FALL, A, 1]. IMPROPR., (*a*) *decrease*, minui: imminui; *in flesh*, corpus amittere (*opposed to* corpus facere): (*b*) *desert, revolt*, deficere, desciscere ab aliquo (*to any body*, ad aliquem); deserere aliquem (*leaving him in difficulties*).

FALL ON *or* UPON. || PROPR. [vid. *under* FALL, A, 1]. *To fall upon any body's neck*, in alicujus collum invadere (*with impetuosity, Cic., Phil.*, 2, 31, *fin.*); brachia alicujus collo *or* manus alicujus cervicibus injicere: alicujus cervices manibus amplecti. || *To rush toward with violence or hostility*, invadere, irruere, involare in *with accusative* (*to fall upon a country, any body's possessions*, &c.). *To fall upon* = *attack*, vid. *To fall upon the enemy, the rear, the flank*, &c. Vid. ATTACK, *and the substantives* FLANK, REAR.

FALL OUT. PROPR., excīdere (*of teeth; swords from the hand*; * *any body from a ship*, &c.), re, ex *or* de re (e. g., gladii de manibus). || IMPROPR. (*a*) *To happen*, vid.: (*b*) = *quarrel*, vid.

FALL SHORT, deficere alicui *or* aliquem (*to fail; opposed to* superesse). *Provisions, wine, began to fall short*, res frumentaria, vinum aliquem deficere cœpit.

FALL UNDER. *To fall under the dominion of any body*, in alicujus ditionem venire; sub alicujus imperium ditionemque cadere; sub nutum ditionemque alicujus pervenire.

FALL, *s.* || *A falling down, or the state or condition of falling*, casus (*general term, also, of the fall of a tower or other high building*): lapsus (*a slipping, sliding, especially a fall in consequence of a false step; then also of a landslip*, terræ lapsus): ruina (*a fall of a great mass; of a chamber, tower*, &c.): labes (*a gradual fall, especially of the earth*, terræ). *To have a fall*, cadere; labi (*to slip out or down*): *to have a severe fall*, graviter cadere *or* concīdere (*poetically*). || FIG., (*a*) e. g., *destruction*, ruina (*both of a state and of a mercantile house, in which last sense we may say* ruinæ fortunarum mercatoris alicujus, *after Cic., Cat.*, 1, 6, 14): excidium (e. g., *the destruction of a state*; e. g., *of Carthage*): casus (*the destruction of a person*): (*b*) *the fall of a person from the height of his dignity*, * amissa alicujus auctoritas *or* dignitas; * amissa principis gratia (*loss of the favor of a prince*). || *Diminution in the height of a liquid body*, decessus: recessus (*especially the ebb of the tide* [vid. EBB]): *the fall of the barometer*, * descensus mercurii (in tubo Torricelliano). *A fall of water*, delapsus aquæ. *To have a fall for water* (*of a field*), delapsum aquæ habēre.

FALLACIOUS. Vid. DECEITFUL, DECEPTIVE.

FALLACIOUSLY. Vid. DECEITFULLY, DECEPTIVELY.

FALLACIOUSNESS. Vid. DECEIT, DECEPTION.

FALLACY. || *Fallaciousness* [vid. DECEIT, DECEPTION]. || *Sophism*, sophisma, -atis, *n.*: conclusiuncula fallax: cavillatio: captio dialectica *or* sophistica [SYN. *in* SOPHISM]. *To detect a fallacy*, sophisma diluere; captionem refellere *or* discutere.

FALLIBILITY, *by circumlocution. Fallibility belongs to men*, humanum est errare.

FALLIBLE, qui errare, labi, falli potest. *Sometimes also* fallax.

FALLING OUT. Vid. QUARREL.

FALLING-SICKNESS, morbus comitialis: vitium comitiale (☞ epilepsia *occurs first in later writers*): *to have the falling-sickness*, morbo comitiali correptum esse (*in a single case*); morbo comitiali laborare (*to be subject to it*): *one who has it*, comitialis. Vid. EPILEPSY.

FALLOW, *adj.*, sine cultu: *the land lies fallow*, ager cessat, quiescit, requiescit, cultu vacat: *to lie fallow every alternate year* (*of land*), alternis cessare (*poetically*): *to let land lie fallow every other year*, relinquere agrum alternis annis (*Varr.*): *to let the land lie fallow*, * quietem dare agro: *that does not lie fallow*, restibilis.

FALLOW, *s.*, vervactum (*a field which, after a time of rest, is again ploughed and sown*): ager novalis: novale (*a field which, after two years' rest, is ploughed up and sown*): veteretum (*a field that has for a very long time lain fallow*): *to sow a fallow*, frumentum serere in terrâ, quæ proximo anno quievit.

FALLOW, *v.*, agrum novare, proscindere, vervagere [SYN. *in* FALLOW, *s.*].

FALSE. (1) *Not genuine*, adulterinus (*counterfeit; opposed to* verus, bonus; *as a key, money, a seal*, &c.): * falsus (*forged, falsified; opposed to* verus). JN. falsus et corruptus (e. g., *a letter*): subditus: suppositus (*supposititious, as a will*, &c.): alienus (*that does not belong to us*; e. g., libellos sub alieno nomine edere, *Suet., Oct.*, 55): simulatus (*feigned, pretended; opposed to* verus; e. g., *joy, friendship, piety*): fucatus: fucosus (*that has only an outward good appearance; opposed to* sincerus, probus; e. g., *goods, friendship*, &c.): fallax (*deceitful, cheating*; e. g., *hope*). JN. fallax et fucosus (e. g., *goods*): ementitus (*made as a lying imitation of the true thing*). JN. ementitus et fictus (*Cic.*). *False teeth*, dentes emti (*Mart.*, 14, 56) / *false hair*, capillamentum: *in a false manner* (vid. FALSELY). || *Not upright, not true*, falsus

(*general term, who is not what he appears to be, not open-hearted*) : fallax (*that is used to cheat and deceive, deceitful*) : fraudulentus (*that has a disposition to cheat, and accordingly does cheat*) : dolosus (*that proceeds or acts unconscientiously and deceitfully*). *How false thou art!* ut falsus es animi! (*Ter., Eun.*, 2, 2, 43).

(2) *Not true*, falsus (*e. g., intelligence, news, suspicion, hope, witness, testimony; a prophet*, vates, *Liv.*; *friends, Plaut.*; *judgments, opinions, charges, Hor.*) : fictus (*feigned*) : commenticius (*imaginary*). Jn. falsus fictusque (e. g., *witnesses*, testes). *A false oath*, perjurium : *to take a false oath*, perjurare; perjerare (*to take a false oath with the will or designedly; not to be confounded with* falsum jurare; i. e., *not designedly, unintentionally, in the belief that the thing is really so*; vid. *Cic., Off.*, 2, 29, 108).

(3) *Not right, not so as the thing ought to be*, falsus : *perperam *or* male positus (*wrongly put, as a number, word*) : *false measure*, mensura non justa : *a false weight*, *pondus vulgari levius (*too light; but* pondus iniquum, *Virg., Georg.*, 1, 164 = *immoderately heavy*) : *a false note*, falsa vocula (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 25, 98). *A false step*, error (*a mistake*) ; lapsus (*a slip*) : *to make a false step*, errare ; labi. *A false key*, clavis adulterina (*opposed to* clavis vera, *Sall., Jug.*, 12, 3). *To sing a false note*, *dissonum quiddam cantare : *to give a false interpretation of any thing*, perperam interpretari (☞ *not* male interpretari = *to put an unfavorable construction on*). || *Untrue, faithless*, vid. *To play any body false*; vid. to Deceive.

FALSE-HEARTED, falsus animi. *How false-hearted you are!* ut falsus es animi! (*Ter., Eun.*, 2, 2, 43).

FALSEHOOD, *s.* || *Falseness*, vanitas, *or by circumlocution with adjectives*; e. g., *to prove the falsehood of any thing*, aliquid falsum esse probare (*Quint.*). ☞ Falsitas *is not found till Arnobius; modern editors discard it from Cicero, Cluent.*, 2. || *A false thing*, falsum : vanum : mendacium (*a lie*) : *not to utter a falsehood*, nihil falsi dicere ; non mentiri ; verum dicere. Vid. Lie.

FALSELY, simulate : fallaciter (*deceitfully*) : falso (*in a manner inconsistent with its appearance; not according to the true nature of the thing itself; opposed to* vere *or* vero; *according to Döderlin, it supposes not willful deception, but error*) : false (*very rare*; false assentiri *is the reading of all the MSS., Cic., Acad.*, 2, 46, 141) : perperam (*in a manner the reverse of right; opposed to* recte) : secus (*otherwise than as it should be*; e. g., *to judge of any thing*) : vitiose (*faultily*; e. g., *to draw an inference*, concludere). *To pronounce falsely*, perperam pronunciare : *have they judged truly or falsely?* utrum recte an perperam judicatum est? *to use a word falsely*, perperam *or* non recte dicere verbum.

FALSENESS. || *Want of truth*, falsum (☞ falsitas *first in Arnobius*, 1, 33). || *Want of uprightness*, fraus (*deceit*) : fallacia (*cheating, imposture; hence, also, falsehood*) : dolus (*mischievous cunning*) : perfidia (*faithlessness*).

FALSETTO, falsa vocula (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 25, 98.).

FALSIFICATION, adulteratio (*the making any thing not genuine by the admixture of something*). *For the falsification of writings, &c., circumlocution with verbs under "to* Falsify" *must be used. The falsification of a will, by* falsum testamentum ; falsæ tabulæ : *charged with the falsification of a will*, falsarum tabularum reus : *to plead a cause about the falsification of a will*, de falso testamento agere (*as accuser or his counsel*) : *to be incapable of falsification*, corrumpi *or* vitiari non posse. *A charge of falsification*, crimen falsi : *a trial about falsification*, causa falsi (*Jurisconsulti*).

FALSIFIER. Vid. Counterfeiter.

FALSIFY, corrumpere (*to corrupt by an internal change of quality*) : vitiare (*to make faulty*; pecunias, merces) : adulterare (*to falsify by the admixture of what is not genuine*; e. g., nummos, merces) : interpolare (*to give any thing a good appearance by dressing it up, as it were, by spurious additions*; merces) : transcribere (*to falsify in copying*). *To falsify documents*, tabulas corrumpere, vitiare (*general terms*) ; tabulas interpolare (*by erasing letters, and introducing others neatly, so as to be likely to avoid detection*) ; tabulas interlinere (*to erase [properly in wax] words from between other words; or to erase words so completely as to conceal, if possible, the fact of any having originally stood there*). Jn. tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere ; tabulas transcribere (*to falsify it in transcription; write it wrong*) : *to falsify a will*; vid. "*to* forge *a will*." || *To falsify one's word*, &c., fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari, non servare ; fidem frangere, violare.

FALSITY. Vid. Falseness, Falsehood.

FALTER, balbutire (*to stammer; also to speak hesitatingly and indistinctly; from want of confidence; opposed to* aperte et clarâ voce dicere, *Cic.*) : titubare (*to stumble, &c.; of witnesses who get confused, Cic., Auct. ad Her.*, subdola lingua titubat, *Ov.*) : titubanter et inconstanter loqui de aliquâ re (*Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 41, 53) : labare sermone (*Plin.*, 14, 22, 82 ; *to speak with an unsteady or uncertain voice, from hesitation, &c.*) : hærēre (*to be at a loss; to stick fast*). *To speak without faltering*, aperte et clarâ voce dicere (*Cic.*).

FALTERING, *s.*, hæsitatio (*hesitation in speaking; from confusion, &c.*) : tractus verborum (*the drawling out of words, from not being able to get on from want of confidence*; quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum, *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 50, 202) : ☞ hæsitantia linguæ *is the natural defect of stammering*; titubatio, linguæ titubatio, *the stumbling in one's speech; the latter, Macrob.*

FALTERINGLY, titubanter. Jn. titubanter et inconstanter (e. g., loqui de re) : hæsitabundus (*Plin.*, 1, 5, 13 ; hæsitabundus inquit ; interrogavi).

FAME. || *Report*, vid. || *Glory; good report*, fama : laus : gloria : præconium [Syn. *in* Glory]. *To earn fame*, laudem sibi parĕre *or* colligere ; gloriam acquirere, consequi *or* adipisci : *to confer undying fame on any body*, aliquem immortali gloriâ afficere ; sempiternæ gloriæ aliquem commendare. [Vid. Glory]. *To deprive any body of his fame*, aliquem famâ spoliare : *to detract from his fame*, de famâ alicujus detrahere.

FAMED. Vid. Celebrated.

FAMILIAR. || *Pertaining to a family; domestic*, familiaris : domesticus. Jn. domesticus ac familiaris. || *Intimate*, familiaris : domesticus : intimus [Syn. *in* Intimate]. *Any body's familiar friend*, alicujus *or* alicui familiaris ; familiaris amicus (*Plin.*) : *a most familiar friend*, familiarissimus (alicujus) : qui est ex alicujus domesticis atque intimis familiaribus (*Cic.*). [Vid. Intimate.] || *Intimately known, well-acquainted*, familiaris (e. g., hunc, qui familiarior nobis . . . est, Demosthenem, *Cic.*; vox auribus meis familiaris, *Petron.*) : bene notus (*well-known*). ☞ *To translate "with which we are familiar," say* qui nobis est familiaris, bene notus, &c. : *to be familiar with any thing*, aliquid mihi familiare *or* bene notum est ; familiariter novi aliquid (*Quint.*). [Vid. Acquainted.] || *Affable, intimate (in manner) with those beneath us*, communis (e. g., communis infimis, par principibus, *Nep.*). [Vid. Affable.] *To be familiar with any body*, familiariter loqui cum aliquo (*Cic.*) : familiarius vivere cum aliquo (*with reference to the terms on which one lives*). [Vid. Affable.] || *Simple, not elevated, &c., with reference to style*, ad sensum popularem vulgaremque *or* ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus (*popular*; ☞ *not* popularis *or* familiaris *in this sense, though* familiaris interpretatio *has been commonly used, and lately even by Orelli*) : familiariter scriptus (*in the style of a friend writing naturally and confidentially to a friend, Cic.*) || *A familiar spirit*, *umbra, quæ alicui adest : genius alicujus, *or* (*after Servius's definition*) naturalis deus alicujus.

FAMILIAR, *subst.* Vid. "Familiar *friend*" *and* Intimate.

FAMILIARITY. || *Intimacy*, familiaritas : usus familiaris : usus : consuetudo. Jn. domesticus usus et consuetudo : consuetudo ac familiaritas. [Vid. Intimacy]. || *Intimate acquaintance with any thing*, cognitio, notitia, *or* scientia alicujus rei [Syn. *in* Knowledge]. || *Condescending intimacy*, affabilitas : comitas affabilitasque sermonis.

FAMILIARLY, familiariter (*in nearly all the senses of the English word*; e. g., vivere *or* loqui cum aliquo ; nosse aliquid ; scribere aliquid = *in the style of a friend writing to a friend*). *Familiarly known*, bene notus, familiaris (alicui).

FAMILY, familia (*general term*) : servitium : servi et servæ (*the slaves, male and female*) : famuli et famulæ (*the servants or attendants, male and female*). *My family*, mei (vid. *Gierig, Plin. Ep.*, 5, 6, 46). (1) *In a more confined sense, the parents with their children, together with the servants*, familia : domus (*house = family, as in English*) ; *or, the children only*, liberi, proles, progenies, stirps : *have you a family?* num liberis auctus es? (2) *In a wider sense; a whole family, with all the relations belonging to it*, gens, *also* genus (*the whole family, as the Cornelian*) : familia (*a part, branch of the* gens ; *thus the* gens Cornelia *embraced the families of the Scipiones, the Lentuli, &c.*) : stirps (*the root of a* gens, familia ; i. e., *the first ancestors from which these sprung*; e. g., *of the family of Priam*, de Priami stirpe) : cognati (*general term, relations*) : *of a good family*, *generosâ stirpe ortus (*of noble descent*) ; honesto loco natus (*of honorable descent*) : *of an old family*, antiquo genere natus : *a man that is not of a noble family*, homo sine gente : *belonging to a family*, gentilis (*of persons and things*) ; gentilicius (*of things*) : *concerned with, suited to, or happening in a family*, gentilicius ; familiaris ; domesticus (*domestic*) ; privatus (*private; both as opposed to* publicus). Jn. domesticus ac privatus : intestinus (*occurring within a family and confined to it; opposed to* externus) : *with which adjectives all connections with "family" may be rendered in Latin, of which the most common are subjoined: family affairs*, domesticæ res ac privatæ : *a family compact*, fœdus domesticum : *a family inheritance*, hereditas gentis *or* gentilicia (*properly*) ; gentile bonum (*figuratively; that has always been in the family*; vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 2, 37, 5) : *a family fault or defect*, vitium avitum : *a family secret*, arcana domûs ; *to reveal it*, vulgare (*Tac., Ann.*, 1, 6, 3) : *a family picture*, *imago gentilicia : *family concerns*, negotia familiaria : *members of a family*, domestici (*in a confined sense*) ; gentiles (*in an extended sense*) : *all the family*, totius cognationis grex (*Curt.*, 8, 2, 31) : *family tomb*; vid. "*family* tomb :" *family estate*, *prædium gentilicium : *the head of a family*, pater familias : *family quarrel*, *discordia familiæ, domesticorum ; discordiæ, quibus domus evertitur ; discordia intestina ; *dissensio gentilium, &c.* : *a family name*, nomen gentile *or* gentilicium (*Suet., Ner.*, 41 ; *Claud.*, 25) : *a sacrifice peculiar to a family*, sacra (sacrificia) gentilicia : *a family council*, consilium familiare : *family right*, jus gentium ; jura familiaria (*n. plural*) : *the glory of a family*, gloria domestica : *the disgrace of the family*, nota gentilicia ; commune familiæ dedecus : *a family seal*, signum gentis (*after Suet., Oct.*, 94) : *family cares*, domesticæ curæ : *to free from family cares*, domesticis curis levare aliquem : *family pride*, spiritus gentilicii (*after Liv.*, 4, 42) : *a family party*, cœna familiaris (vid. *Suet., Tit.*, 9 ; aliquem cœnæ familiari adhibēre ; i. e., *to introduce to the family*) : *a family in mourning*, familia funesta : *family records*, tabulæ gentilicæ : *the place in which family records are kept*, tablinum : *to be the father of a family*, liberos

habēre; liberis auctum esse: *family connection*, domesticus usus et consuetudo; privata consilia, orum, *n.* (vid. *Liv.*, 1, 42); privatæ necessitudines; necessitudo (vid. *Herz., Sall., Cat.*, 17, 3): *a loss sustained by a family*, clades domestica; *family arms*, * insigne gentilicium. *Many noble families are put in mourning by this event* (*newspaper*), multæ et claræ lugubres domus (*Liv.*, 3, 32). || FAMILY WORSHIP, domestica religio (*Suet., Claud.*, 12): sacra privata (*plural, properly; private sacrifice*, &c.). *To celebrate family worship*, * privatim sacris operari. || *A family physician*, medicus domesticus et familiaris. *Family medicine*, * medicamentum domestico usui destinatum. || *A friend of the family's*, familiaris amicus; familiaris: perfamiliaris: alicujus familiæ amicissimus.

FAMINE, fames, *or, more fully*, inopia et fames. *The famine which then prevailed*, fames, quæ tum erat: *a famine was beginning to be felt*, fames esse cœpit: *to export corn in a famine*, in fame frumentum exportare: *to be suffering from famine*, inopiâ et fame premi: *to support his fellow-citizens at his own cost during a time of famine*, ab ore civium famem suis impensis propulsare.

FAMISH. || TRANS. *Kill with hunger*, aliquem fame necare *or* interficere: inediâ necare. || INTRANS. *To perish or be perishing from hunger*, fame mori; fame perire *or* interire (*from want of the means of supporting life; general terms*); fame *or* inediâ necari (*as punishment*; "*to be starved to death*;" *the latter in Cicero, of Regulus*).

FAMISHED, fame *or* inopiâ confectus: inediâ necatus (*Cic.*).

FAMOUS, inclytus *or* inclutus (*known by name, of name, of note, remarkable*): celebratus (*celebrated, praised*): illustris: perillustris (*that shines forth before others, distinguished*): clarus: præclarus (*that has stepped forth out of obscurity, distinguished*; clarus, *according to its signification, frequently with a word joined to it, as*, gloriâ, bello, pace, &c.; vid. *Herz., Sall., Cat.*, 3, 1): nobilis (*known, of note in the world; known by report among mankind, by service, knowledge*, &c.). JN. nobilis et clarus. ☞ Celeber, *much visited and sought after, and much spoken of, is used of places at which there is a great concourse of men, and of teachers who have a large auditory. In the Golden Age*, famosus *has only the signification* "*infamous.*" *Very famous*, illustri laude celebratus; claritate præstans: *famous for learning*, nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ: *to be famous*, gloriâ florēre; esse in laude: *to be very famous*, gloriâ circumfluere; omnium sermone celebrari; in magno nomine et gloriâ esse; magnâ celebritate famæ esse: *to be very famous as a speaker*, magnum in oratoribus nomen habēre: *he is famous far and wide*, ejus nomen longe atque late vagatur: *to become famous*, nominis famam adipisci; gloriam consequi *or* assequi; in gloriam venire; in claritudinem pervenire; crescere (*Ruhnken, Ter. Heaut., Prolog.*, 28: ☞ clarescere *and* inclarescere *belong to the Silver Age*): *to become famous by any thing*, illustrari aliquâ re; clarum fieri re *or* ex re: *to render famous*, celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare (*this also of an event or occurrence; as, of a battle which renders a place famous*), aliquem et aliquid; gloriæ commendare, gloriâ afficere aliquem (*of a deed*, &c.); alicui famam conficere; illustrem reddere aliquem: *to make one's self famous*, gloriam *or* famam sibi acquirere, comparare; claritudinem sibi parare: *to desire to make one's self famous*, gloriam quærere, sequi; famæ studēre, servire, inservire.

FAMOUSLY, nobiliter (*Vitr.; in a splendid or admirable manner*). *Sometimes* bene, optime, &c.

FAMOUSNESS. Vid. CELEBRITY.

FAN, *s.*, flabellum (*for cooling; also improperly* = "*a fan to inflame*" *any thing* [*Hooker*], quasi flabellum seditionis, quâ aliquid est ventilatum, *Cic.*). || *Winnowing-fan*, vannus: ventilabrum.

FAN, *v.* || PROPR. (æstuanti) alicui lene frigus ventilare (*Mart.*): flabello ventulum alicui facere (*comedy*): ventilare (e. g., aliquo ventilante cubabat, *Suet.*). || IMPROPR. *Kindle* (*sedition*, &c.), quasi flabello ventilare aliquid (*after Cic., Flacc.*, 23, 54): contlare: accendere (*to kindle wrath, a war, quarrel*, &c.).

FANATIC, fanaticus. *A fanatic*, fanaticus.

FANATICALLY, fanatice.

FANATICISM, * error fanaticus.

FANCIFUL, stultus et inæqualis (*Sen., Vit. Beat.*, 12): homo, cui nihil æquale est (*after Hor.; irregular; eccentric*): ineptus: absurdus: ineptus inersque (*foolish, lazy person, never acting steadily*): morosus: difficilis. JN. difficilis ac morosus (*indulging such fanciful humors, that it is almost impossible to please him*).

FANCIFULLY. *There is no adverb that answers to this. Sometimes* mire: mirum in modum (*strangely*): varie (*with variety*): ad libidinem, ex libidine (*according to individual fancy, without regard to the general practice*): insolenter (*unusually*).

FANCIFULNESS. *No exact word; sometimes* deliciæ (*dainty fancies*): insolentia (*unusualness*).

FANCY, animus: sensus. JN. animus et sensus. [Vid. IMAGINATION.] ☞ *Not* phantasia, *though it may be necessary to retain it as a technical term*: * cogitationis luxuria *or* nimia quædam ubertas. [Vid. IMAGINATION.] *To have a lively fancy*, acute moveri. || *A fancy* = *an unfounded, wayward notion*, somnium (*dream*): opinionis commentum: commentum mirum (*strange fancy*); *in plural*, ineptiæ, nugæ (*nonsense, folly*, &c.): cura inanis (*a groundless anxiety*). *To take fancies*, inanes species anxio animo figurare: * inanibus curis se dare (*of gloomy fancies*). *Away with your melancholy fancies*, omitte tristitiam tuam: *these are mere fancies*, hæc falsa et inania sunt: *a foolish fancy occurred to me*, ineptum aliquid mihi in mentem venit: *to accommodate one's self to any body's fancies*, ad alicujus arbitrium, *or* voluntatem se fingere, *or* se accommodare; se totum ad alicujus nutum et voluntatem convertere; totum se fingere et accommodare ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum: *according to one's own fancy*, ad libidinem: ex libidine: *to follow one's fancies*, animi impetum sequi (*whatever impulse seizes one*). [Vid. HUMOR.] || *Inclination* (*for any thing*), vid. *To take a fancy for any thing*, libido me capit, libidinem habēre in aliquâ re (*Sall., Cat.*, 7, 4): *to have a fancy for doing any thing*, facere aliquid libido est (*Plaut., Pers.*, 5, 2, 26): *to take a violent fancy to do any thing*, magna (tanta, &c.) libido aliquid faciendi aliquem invadit (*Sall.*): *to take a fancy for any body*, se inclinare ad (*or* in) aliquem (*also* aliquid); inclinatione voluntatis propendēre in aliquem: *a fancy for any body*, propensa in aliquem voluntas; propensum in aliquem studium: *to have taken a fancy to any body*, propenso animo *or* propensâ voluntate esse in aliquem: *to have no fancy for any thing*, ab aliquâ re alienum esse *or* abhorrēre; nolle aliquid: *to have no fancy either to . . , or*, neque . . . neque . . . in animo est (*Tac.*). || FANCY GOODS, merces delicatæ (*Sen.*). *A shop for fancy goods*, * taberna delicatarum mercium. *A dealer in fancy goods*, * qui tabernam delicatarum mercium exercet: institor delicatarum mercium (*as calling at the door with them, Sen., Ben.*, 6, 38, 3).

FANCY-BREAD, panis artopticus (*Plin.*).

FANCY, *v.* || *Imagine*, &c., somniare (*to dream*): cogitatione sibi aliquid depingere (*to picture it to one's imagination*): videri (*seem*). *To fancy myself ill*, * ægrotare mihi videor. || *Like; have a mind to*; vid. LIKE: "*am* INCLINED *to.*"

FANG, unguis (*claw*): dens (*tooth*). *The fangs of a tooth*, * dentis radix.

FANGED, unguibus instructus *or* armatus: dentibus instructus: dentatus.

FANGLESS, dentibus carens *or* vacuus: dentibus defectus (*comedy, and late*): edentulus (*that has lost his teeth*): * unguibus carens, ungues non habens (*without talons*).

FANTASTIC. *No word. Sometimes* mirus: insolitus.

FANTASTICALLY, Vid. FANCIFULLY.

FANTASY. Vid. FANCY.

FAR, *adj.* Vid. DISTANT.

FAR, *adv.* || (*a*) *To denote distance in time or space*, longe (τῆλε; *at a great distance; far, far off; opposed to* prope): procul (ἀποθεν, *at some distance; opposed to* juxta, *close by; says less than* longe, *and mostly denotes objects that are within sight, Düd.* Procul *is the right word when we speak of a person's doing any thing at a distance which is usually done near*, &c.). *Very far*, in immensum (e. g., *to shoot, throw*, &c.): *to be far from any place*, longe *or* procul ab aliquo loco abesse: *far from the town*, procul oppido: *to be far from each other*, multum distare: *a far distant place*, locus longinquus: *to see far*, longe prospicere: *to come from far*, e longinquâ *or* remotâ terrâ venire: *it is just as far*, tantundem viæ est: *till far in the night*, in multam noctem: *far and wide*, longe lateque: *to advance far in any thing*, multum proficere in re (*to make great progress in it*). || *Too far*, longius. *To go too far in any thing*, longius progredi (*properly and figuratively*); tamquam lineas transire (*figuratively, Cic., Parad.*, 3, 1, 20); *in any thing*, nimium esse in aliquâ re: modum excedere *or* non servare in aliquâ re: *not to go too far*, modum retinēre; modum facere alicui rei; *in words*, modum tenēre verborum: *to go too far in his censures*, in vituperatione æquitati parum consulere: *to push any thing too far*, nimis aliquid intendere, urgēre, *or* persequi: *to go too far back for any thing*, altius *or* longius repetere aliquid. || *Far from* (*with participle, substantive, and another verb*): tantum abest (abfuit, &c., *impers.*) ut . . . ut (☞ *the second* ut *is sometimes followed by* etiam, quoque, *or even* contra; *not by* potius, *except in a passage of Hirtius that is rendered suspected by the personal use of* abfuerunt). ☞ *Cicero sometimes adds a third* ut; tantum abest ut nostra miremur, ut usque eo difficiles ac morosi simus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, *Or.*, 29, 104: adeo non . . , ut (contra); adeo nihil . . . ut (*post-classical, Liv.*). *These words, far from having any weight with a single individual, hardly induced the people to respect the persons of the ambassadors*, hæc adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut legati prope violati sint: *the Africans and Carthaginians, far from sustaining this attack, even*, &c., Afri et Carthaginienses adeo non sustinebant, ut contra, &c. *Sometimes* non modo —sed (*or* verum) etiam (e. g., *my grief, far from being lessened, is even increased*, dolor meus non modo non minuitur, sed etiam augetur, *Cic.*). *Far be it from me* (*us*), &c.! dii meliora (*sc.* dent)! ne id deus siverit! haud nos id deceat! (*after Plaut., Capt.*, 2, 1, 15): longe absit propositum illud! (*after Quint.*, 6, 3, 28): hæc absint velim (☞ *not* absit ut . . .! (*b*) *To mark the degree of excess or defect*, longe: multo (*by much, especially with comparative and superlative*). *To prefer any thing far*, longe anteponere: *to be far superior*, longe præstare *or* superare: *to be far greater*, multo *or* multis partibus majorem esse: *the best by far*, longe optimus: *by far the greatest*, longe maximus. || *From far*, procul: e longinquo. || *Far off*, longe: procul. || As FAR AS, (*a*) *of place*, usque (*with accusative only, or accusative with* ad; e. g., usque Romam, usque ad Numantiam, *both Cic.*): *as far as you* (= *as far as where you are*), usque istuc: *as far as my mind can look back*, quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere: *as far as the eye could reach*, quo longissime oculi conspectum ferebant: *as far as I remember*, ut mea memoria est (*Cic., Att.*, 13, 31): *every body may consult his own interests, as far as he can do it without injuring his neighbor*, suæ cuique utilitati, quod sine alterius injuriâ fiat, serviendum est: *as far, at least, as I have heard*, quod quidem nos audierimus. (*b*) *Improperly, of*

degree, &c. (*up to the point that*), quatēnus (e. g., quatenus videtur habitari, *Col.*, petentibus Saguntinis, ut, quatenus tuto possent, Italiam speculatum irent, *Liv.*): quantum (*as much as*; e. g., quantum audio, *as far as I hear*, *Ter.*, *Andr.*, 2, 5, 12): eatēnus . . quoad (e. g., jus civile eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum prætare voluerunt, *Cic.*, *Leg.*, 1, 4). *As far as I can*, quoad ejus facere possum (potero, potuero): *as far as possible*, quoad ejus facere possit: *as far as in me lies*, quantum in *or* ad me: *as far as usage allows*, quoad patiatur consuetudo (*Varr.*): *as far as they can be known by man*, quoad ab homine possunt cognosci. ☞ *The restrictive or exceptive "as far as" is commonly translated by* quod *with subjunctive. As far as you conveniently can*, quod commodo tuo fiat: *as far as I know*, quod sciam. || How FAR, (1) *dependent interrogative*, quoad (e. g., videtis nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius quam antea; *implying that the degree was very considerable*): quatenus (e. g., in omnibus rebus, videndum est, quatenus, *Cic.*): quanto (*by how much*; *with comparative adverbs of degree, difference*, &c.; videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, *how far otherwise or differently I acted*, *Cat. ap. Charis.* p. 192, *P.*): quam longe (*at what distance*): quousque (e. g., quousque pertractura sit avaritia, *Plin.*). (2) *Interrogatively*, quousque? quousque tandem? (*how long? also properly* = "*how far?*" *in Gell.*, quum decessero de irâ, quousque degredi debeo? 1, 3). || So FAR, eo: eo usque (*up to such a point*; *only in the old language* adeo): in tantum: tantum (*up to such a quantity*; *so far*): quoad (*up to such a point, till . . . .* &c.): hactenus: hæc hactenus (*when one concludes a speech*, &c.). *To carry or push it so far*, eo usque adducere: *he carried his arrogance and folly so far*, eo insolentiæ furorisque processit: *his impudence went so far, that he held his army*, &c., erat adhuc impudens, qui exercitum . . . teneret. *So far on this subject*, hæc or de his hactenus: *so far on the subject of divination*, hæc habui, quæ de divinatione dicerem.

FARCE, mimus, *or perhaps* fabula Atellana: * fabula ridiculi argumenti. *A very laughable farce*, mimus oppido ridiculus. || IMPROPR., res ridicula. *Any thing is a farce*, ridiculum est, &c. (*also with accusative and infinitive*, *Cic.*, *Quint.*).

FARCICAL, jocularis: ridiculus: scurrilis.

FARCICALLY, joculariter: ridicule: scurriliter.

FARCY (*a disease in horses or cattle*), farciminum (*Veget.*).

FARDEL. Vid. BUNDLE.

FARE, *v.* || *Journey onward*; vid. GO ON. || *To be in any state, good or bad*, est mihi: me habeo: agitur *or* actum est mecum (*only of faring or coming off well, with reference to some one's good conduct*; *with* bene, præclare, &c.): it apud me *or* de me. *How do you fare? or, how fares it with you?* quomŏdo habes? ut vales? quomŏdo vivis? quid agis *or* agitur? *I am faring well*, valeo; bene *or* præclare mecum agitur; res mihi sunt maxime secundæ; bene habemus nos (*Cic.*, *Att.*, 2, 8, 1): *it fares better with them than with us, from their*, &c., ipsi se hoc melius habent, quam nos, quod, &c.: *his friend fared no better*, eadem amici fuit sors: *it fared even worse with the conquerors than with the conquered*, pejus victoribus quam victis accidit: *how will it fare with him?* quid fiet de eo? *how did it fare with the army?* quæ fortuna exercitûs fuit? || *To live* (*with reference to the kind of food that one lives upon*), vid.

FARE, *s.*, vectura (*cf. Plaut.*, *Most.*, 3, 2, 138; *Sen.*, *Ben.*, 6, 15, *fin.*): pretium vehendi (*after Ov.*, *Fast.*, 2, 115). *To pay one's fare*, pro vecturâ solvere. || *Food, victuals*, vid.

FAREWELL, vale! fac ut valeas! cura ut valeas! (*in taking leave, and at the end of letters*): have! haveto! (*over a dead body*). ☞ Vale *may also be used substantively* (*cf. Ov.*, *Her.*, 13, 14, vix potuit dicere triste vale). *To bid any body farewell*, salvēre *or* valēre aliquem jubēre; alicui valedicere (*post-Augustan*): *to bid any body a hearty farewell*, multam salutem alicui dicere: *to take a last farewell of any body*, ultimum *or* supremum alicui vale dicere (*poetically*): *to go away without bidding any body farewell*, insalutatum relinquere aliquem (*after Virg.*, *Æn.*, 9, 228). || FIG. *I will bid farewell to the forum and the Senate-house*, multam salutem et foro dicam et curiæ: *to bid the world farewell*, renunciare vitæ (*Suet.*, *Galb.*, 11). || *A farewell poem*, prōpempticon (*as title to Stat.*, *Sylv.*, 3, 2, *and Sidon.*, *Carm.*, 24): *a farewell dinner*, cœna viatica (*Plaut.*, *Bacch.*, 1, 1, 61).

FAR-FETCHED, arcessitus (e. g., dictum, *forced*): longe petitus (*Cic.*, *Opt. gen. Or.*, 3, 7) *or* longe repetitus: altius *or* paullo altius repetitus.

FARM, *s.*, rusticum prædium (*the proper word*; *opposed to* urbanum prædium = *property in houses*): fundus (*an estate, usually with one or more buildings attached to it*): villa (*the country-house, with or without land*): ager: rus (*properly, country, opposed to town*; *hence, by metonymy* = *landed estate. In this meaning, as well as in that of country*, rus, rure *are mostly without a preposition* [*cf. Plaut.*, *Merc.*, 3, 3, 25; *Capt.*, 1, 1, 10] *unless they have an adjective or possessive pronoun with them, when the preposition is mostly, but not always, expressed*; quum in rura sua venerunt, *Cic.*; in Albense rus, *Plin.*; in Veliterno rure, *Plin.*; *but also* nugari rure paterno, *Hor.*; rure dapes parat Ille suo, *Ov.*). *A farm near the town*, prædium suburbanum: *a small farm*, prædiolum, agellus; *also*, hortuli (*cf. Cic.*, *Eclog.*, p. 157): *a farm-house*, villa: *a small farm-house*, villula: *to go about one's farms*, fundos obire: *to till a farm*, prædium colere *or* colere et tueri: *the profits of a farm*, fructus prædii.

FARM, *v.* || *To cultivate a farm*, agrum colere (*general term*). *To be very fond of farming*, voluptatibus agricolarum incredibiliter delectari (*Cic.*): *a treatise on farming*, liber de rebus rusticis, *or* de agricultûrâ, scriptus. || *To give a certain sum for tolls, taxes*, &c., *in the hope of making profit by them*, conducere (*general term*): redimere (*with the intention of re-letting them in small portions*). *To farm the taxes*, vectigalia redimere: *to wish to farm them*, ad vectigalia accedere. || *To lease or let* (*the revenues*, &c.): locare: elocare (e. g., gentem Judæorum = ejus vectigalia, *Cic.*, *Flacc.*, 28, *fin.*).

FARMER, agricŏla: colōnus (*general term for the cultivator of a farm*, ☞ ruricŏla, *poetically*): arator (*who tilled the state domains for a tenth of the produce*; *cf. Cic.*, 2 *Verr.*, 3, 23, 57): politor (*a laborer to whom a piece of land was given, to be paid for by a share of the produce*; *cf. Cat.*, *R. R.*, 137, *and Schneid.*, *ad loc.*, p. 175): homo rusticus (*general term*). [Vid. COUNTRYMAN.] *A farmer of the public revenues*, &c., publicanus (*with reference to his condition in life*): redemtor vectigalium (*with reference to the particular thing he farms*).

FARMING, agricultura: res rusticæ [vid. *under* FARM, *v.*].

FARRAGO, farrago (*with reference to the miscellaneousness of the contents*, *Juv.*, 1, 86): sartago (*with reference to the words*, *Pers.*, 1, 80).

FARRIER. || *Horse-doctor*, medicus equarius (*Val.*, *Max.*, 9, 15, 2): veterinarius (*general term for doctor for cattle or horses*). *To be a good farrier*, artis veterinariæ prudentem esse. || *Shoeing-smith*, * faber ferrarius, qui equis soleas ferreas suppingit.

FARRIERY, pecoris medicina: medicina veterinaria (*both including the medical treatment of cattle generally*).

FARROW, *v.*, parĕre: partum edere.

FARROW, *s.*, fetus (suis) *or* fetura.

FARTHER. Vid. FURTHER.

FARTHEST. Vid. FURTHEST.

FARTHING, teruncius (*the fourth part of an* as): as (*a whole* as): nummus (*coin, a small coin*; *general term for a trifle in money*). *I can not bate a farthing*, nummus abesse hinc non potest: *to pay any thing to the last farthing*, ad assem solvere: *to repay one the expenses to the last farthing*, ad assem alicui impensum reddere: *it is right to a farthing*, ad nummum convenit: *we do not put any body to a farthing's expense*, nullus teruncius insumitur in quemquam (vid. *Cic.*, *Att.*, 5, 17, 2): *I hope not to put the province to a farthing's expense during the whole year of my administration*, spero toto anno imperii nostri teruncium sumtûs in provinciâ nullum fore (*ib.*, 5, 20, 6): *not to have a farthing in one's pocket*, * ne nummum quidem unum in numerato habēre: *not to value at a farthing*, non assis, ne teruncii quidem facere; non unius assis æstimare: *not to be worth a farthing*, nihili esse: *a man for whom nobody cares a farthing*, non semissis homo (*Vatin. ap. Cic.*, *Fam.*, 5, 10, 1); homo non quisquiliæ (*Nov. ap. Fest.*, p. 218, *Lindem.*): *not to care a farthing for any thing*, aliquid flocci non facere; non hujus facere.

FASCES, fasces. *To precede any body with the fasces*, aliquem anteīre cum fascibus; fasces alicui præferre: *to order the axes to be taken from the fasces*, secures de fascibus demi jubēre: *to lower the fasces to any body*, fasces demittere *or* summittere alicui: *fasces bound with laurel*, fasces laureati.

FASCINATE, capere: delenire: permulcēre. JN. capere ac delenire. *A fascinating beauty*, puella, cujus forma rapit (*properly*). *To fascinate any body by his affability, politeness*, &c., aliquem humanitate suâ capere (*Nep.*). ☞ Fascinare *not to be used in this figurative sense.*

FASCINATION, delenimenta, *plural*: illecēbræ.

FASCINE, crates: fasciculus ex virgultis alligatus. *To cut wood for making fascines*, cædere materiam cratibus faciendis.

FASHION, mos (*as a custom*; *also in dress*, mos vestis): habitus: ornatus (*as manner of dress*). *A new fashion*, habitus novus: *the fashion of the day*, seculum (*the spirit of the age*; *cf. Liv.*, 3, 20, quæ nunc tenet seculum, *what is now the fashion of the day*; *Tac.*, *Germ.*, 19, 3, seculum vocatur, *is called the fashion of the day*): * seculi deliciæ (*the favorite fancies of the day*): *to be the fashion*, in more esse; moris esse (*to be the custom*); usu receptum esse (*to be generally adopted*): *it is an old fashion*, antiqui moris fuit: *this fashion of dress from that time became general*, hunc morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet: *to order the people to adopt the same fashion* (*of dress*), eodem ornatu etiam populum vestiri jubēre: *a thing becomes the fashion*, alicujus rei mos recipitur; aliquid in mores recipitur (*the custom of any thing is adopted*); aliquid usu recipitur, *or* in consuetudinem, *or* morem venit (*general term, a thing becomes usual*); aliquid pullulat (*literally, puts forth shoots*; *hence spreads*, &c.; e. g., luxuria); aliquid inducitur (*is introduced*; *of customs*, &c.): *to bring in, introduce a fashion*, morem inducere *or* inferre: *to bring any thing into fashion*, perducere aliquid in morem: *to bring in new fashions*, novos vestium mores inducere (*after Stat.*, *Theb.*, 12, 591): *to bring in foreign fashions*, peregrinos mores inferre (*after Juv.*, 6, 288, *sq.*): *to bring back an old fashion*, antiquum (vestis) morem referre (*after Suet.*, *Cæs.*, 20): *to go out of fashion*, obsolescere: *to dress according to the fashion*, aliorum habitum, *or* ornatum, *or* amictum imitari: *to dress after a foreign fashion*, in externum habitum mutare corporis cultum: *to be dressed in the height of the fashion*, nove vestitum esse (*Plaut.*): *to live as our ancestors did, and not according to the fashion of the day*, cultum victumque non ad nova exempla componere, sed ut majorum suadent mores (*Sen.*, *Tranq.*, 9, 1): *after my fashion*, meo more; sicut meus est mos (*Hor.*): *to be all the fashion* [vid. "*to be* FASHIONABLE"]. || *Form or style*, vid.

FASHION, *v.* Vid. TO FORM, *v.*

FASHIONABLE, elegans (*tasteful*; *of persons*): novus (*new*; *of things*). *Fashionable attire*, cultus ad nova exempla

compositus (*Sen., Tranq.*, 9, 1): *a fashionable writer, poet,* &c.; *a writer, poet,* &c., *whose works are fashionable,* scriptor *or* poeta nunc (*or, of a past time,* tum) maxime placens; scriptor *or* poeta, cujus opera *or* carmina hâc ætate in manibus sunt (*after Plin., Ep.*, 1, 2, 6): *a work which is now fashionable, or which it is now fashionable to admire,* * libellus, qui hujus ætatis hominibus in deliciis est; *or* * quo hujus ætatis homines maxime delectantur, *or* qui hâc ætate in manibus est (*after Plin.*, ut supra).

FASHIONABLY, nove (*in the newest style*; e. g., vestitum esse, *Plaut.*).

FAST, *v.*, jejunium servare (*voluntarily to refrain from food for a season; to keep a fast, especially from religious motives*; vid. *Suet., Oct.*, 76): cibo se abstinêre (*to abstain from food, especially as a remedy*; ☞ abstinêre cibo *and simply* abstinêre *are post-classical*): *to injure one's health by fasting,* aliquis tam parcus et continens est, ut necessitates valetudinis restringat.

FAST, *s.*, jejunium (*a voluntary abstaining from food for some time, a fasting; then, as it were, figuratively = hunger*): inedia (*a not eating; the abstaining from food voluntarily or compulsorily, or in consequence of the state of body*; ☞ abstinentia *does not occur until after the classical period*). *To order, appoint a fast,* jejunium instituere: *to proclaim a fast,* jejunium indicare.

FAST-DAY, jejunium. *To observe a fast-day,* jejunium servare (*Suet., Oct.*, 76): *to proclaim a fast-day,* jejunium indicere (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 3, 291). ☞ Esuriales feriæ (*Plaut., Capt.*, 3, 4, 8) *is a merely comical expression for a compulsory fast.*

FAST, *adj.* || *Quick,* vid. || *Firm,* vid.; *and also* FAST, *adv.* (*= firmly*), *and to* FASTEN.

FAST, *adv.* || *Firmly,* firme: firmiter: stabiliter [SYN. *in* QUICK]. *Fast asleep,* sopitus; arto et gravi somno sopitus; *or* dormiens *only: to be fast asleep,* arte et graviter dormitare; arto et gravi somno sopitum esse; *also* sopitum esse *only* (*properly*); dormitare; dormitare in otio (*Plaut.*): oscitare (*or* -ri) et dormitare (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 33, 144); sedêre et oscitari (*Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 36; *all improperly*): *to stand fast,* * immotum stare: *to tie fast,* vincire; devincire, *to any thing,* ad aliquid; constringere, *with any thing,* aliquâ re: *to hold fast,* tenêre; retinêre (*properly, of a thief,* &c.); mordicus tenêre (*with the teeth; also improperly, to abide fast or firmly by any thing*): *to stick fast,* adhærêre; inhærêre: *to make any thing fast with a pin,* * aliquid acu affigere. || *Swiftly,* celeriter: cito: festinanter: velociter [SYN. *in* QUICK, *adj.*]: raptim (*in a hurried manner*): *too fast,* præpropere: *to walk, go, or run fast,* celeriter ire; celeri *or* citato gradu ire (*of persons*); celeri cursu ferri (*of a wagon, a ship,* &c.): *to flow fast,* incitatius fluere *or* ferri; citatum ferri (*of a river*): *to move,* &c., *faster* (*after one had been going slower*), gradum addere *or* corripere; gradum conferre: *a fast-sailing vessel,* navis celerrima: *this was a very fast-sailing vessel,* hæc navis erat incredibili celeritate velis: *one who speaks fast,* volubilis: *the habit of speaking too fast,* præceps quædam celeritas dicendi (*of an orator*); citata pronunciatio (*a rapid utterance*): *to conclude or judge too fast,* festinantius judicare.

FASTEN. || *To make fast,* destinare ad aliquid *or* alicui rei, *or absolutely* (*to make fast, especially with ropes,* funes, qui antennas ad malos destinant, *Cæs.*; destinare naves ancoris ex quatuor angulis, *Cæs.*): astringere, alligare, deligare ad aliquid; illigare in re (*to tie to or on any thing*): annectere aliquid ad rem *or* alicui rei (*to fasten by tying*): assuere alicui rei (*to fasten by sewing on*): defigere alicui rei *or* in re; infigere alicui rei *or* in rem (*to fix into with a hammer*): figere alicui rei *or* in re: affigere alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*general term, to join to any thing*): agglutinare alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*to fasten by gluing; to solder,* &c.): ferruminare (*to fasten with solder, putty, or any other stuff*; e. g., *with bitumen,* bitumine; *lead,* plumbo; *mostly with the addition of the stuff that is used to effect the combination*). *To fasten any thing with nails,* clavis aliquid figere; *to any thing,* clavis affigere *or* configere aliquid alicui rei: *to fasten with a pin,* * aliquid acu affigere. || IMPROPR. *To fasten a reproach upon any body,* probrum, labem, *or* infamiam alicui inferre (*cf. Cic., Cæl.*, 18, 42); labem *or* labeculam alicui aspergere; infamiâ aliquem aspergere; *a reproach that will stick to him,* maculam æternam alicui inurere: *to fasten one's eyes on any body,* oculos defigere in vultu alicujus: *to fasten a door,* &c. [vid. TO SHUT]. || *To impress upon;* vid. TO IMPRESS.

FASTIDIOUS, fastidiosus (*of persons; also of things,* aurium sensus fastidiosissimus, *Auct. Her.*): morosus: difficilis et morosus (*not easy to be pleased,* &c.): delicatus (*that is easily offended by any thing repulsive,* &c., e. g., aures, *Quint.*). *Too fastidious in his choice of words,* in curâ verborum nimius.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fastidiose: contemtim (*contemptuously*).

FASTIDIOUSNESS, fastidium. JN. fastidium et superbia: superbia et fastidium (*of a proud fastidiousness*). *The most extreme fastidiousness,* fastidium delicatissimum [☞ *in poetry often* fastidia, *plural*; e. g., fastidia alicujus ferre, *Ov.*]: *fastidiousness in any thing,* nimia in aliquâ re cura.

FASTING, *s.*, inedia (*general term for not eating*): inedia imperata (*ordered,* e. g., *by a physician*): fames (*as a method of cure*): jejunium (e. g., jejunio vexare ægrum, *Cels.*, 2, 3, 18, *extr.*). *To subdue one's appetite by fasting,* se longis jejuniis domare (*after* illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, *Ov.*).

FASTING, *adj.*, e. g., *fasting-day;* vid. FAST.

FASTING-DAYS, jejunia instituta (*after* jejunia Cereri instituere).

FASTNESS. || *State of being fast, by circumlocution.* || *Firm attachment* (*obsolete*), vid. || *Strong-hold,* locus naturâ *or* naturaliter munitus; castellum naturâ munitum. Vid. FORTRESS.

FASTUOUS, fastosus (*full of or inflated with pride*): tumens inani superbiâ (*one who is proud of imaginary advantages, and displays that pride by gestures, Phædr.*, 1, 3, 4).

FAT, *adj.*, pinguis (*fat, properly of persons and animals; then of that which has unctuous parts, as butter, wine,* &c.; *or, that abounds in nutritious juices, as land, seed, fodder,* &c.; *opposed to* macer): opîmus (*abounding in nutritious juices, stout and fat; of persons and animals and their members; opposed to* gracilis: *then, figuratively, fat in respect of produce, of land,* &c.; *opposed to* sterilis: *hence,* agri opimi et fertiles; *then, figuratively = that brings in much*): obesus (*become fat from overeating; unwieldy, gross; opposed to* gracilis, *of persons; and opposed to* strigosus, *of animals*): nitidus (*shining, sleek, abounding in fat, so that no projecting bones disturb the smoothness of the body,* λιπαρής; vid. *Nep., Eum.*, 5, 6): perpastus (*properly, well-fed*; e. g., canis, *Phædr.*, 3, 6, 2): saginatus (*fatted*): adipatus (*containing lard or fat; of food*): luculentus (*considerable; as an office,* &c.). *Somewhat fat,* subpinguis: *to make or render fat,* pinguem facere *or* reddere; opîmare; obesare [*Col.; al.* obescare]; saginare; farcire (*to fatten birds*): *to grow or become fat,* pinguescere; nitescere: *to be fat,* pinguem, &c., esse; nitêre (vid. *above on* nitidus): *to be too fat,* nimiâ pinguitudine laborare: *to grow so fat that,* &c., usque adeo pinguescere, ut, &c. (*Cat. ap. Varr.*).

FAT, *s.*, adeps, *m., Plin.*; *mostly f., Cels.*; *c., Col.* (*the softer fat of animals which do not ruminate*): sêbum, sêvum (*the firmer fat of ruminating animals, tallow*; adeps Cassii, suillus, anserinus; sebum vitulinum): arvîna (*tallow, in as far as used to grease something*; clipeos tergent arvinâ, *Virg.*): pingue (*the oily fat*; pingue inter carnem cutemque, *Plin.*): laridum, lardum (*lard; bacon*).

FAT, } || TRANS., saginare (*to feed*
FATTEN. } *with any thing that will produce fatness*): pinguem facere (*to make fat*): opîmare (*of birds, especially*): farcire (*to cram with any thing, only of fowls*). *To fatten with any thing,* alere aliquâ re (e. g., *with bran,* furfuri): *to be good for fattening,* conferre ad adipes creandos (*or* -os); pinguitudinem efficere (e. g., *a hog,* suî). || INTRANS., pinguescere (*to become or grow fat*): nitescere (*to be sleek,* &c.).

FATAL, fatalis (*determined by fate; dependent on fate; and then fatally unfortunate, untoward*): perniciosus (*hurtful, ruinous*). *In a less strong sense,* miser, infelix, luctuosus. *By this fatal war,* hoc misero fatalique bello. || *Causing death,* mortifer. *A fatal disease,* gravis et mortifer morbus: *to have a disorder that will prove fatal,* gravi et mortifero morbo affectum esse; mortifero morbo correptum esse; mortifere ægrotare (*Plaut.*).

FATALISM, * ratio fatalis.

FATALIST, * cui persuasum est (*or* qui credit, dicit) omnia fato fieri.

FATALITY. || *Inevitable necessity,* necessitas. || *Fatal accident,* res adversa: casus adversus: malum.

FATALLY, fato: suo fato: nescio quo fato: quasi aliquâ fatali necessitate (*Cic.*): fataliter (e. g., definita fataliter, *Cic.* = *by a decree of fate*): infeliciter: misere (*unhappily*). || *In a manner to cause death,* mortifere. *To have a disorder that will end fatally,* mortifere ægrotare: gravi et mortifero morbo affectum esse: mortifero morbo correptum esse: *to be fatally wounded,* mortifero vulnere ici: mortiferum vulnus accipere.

FATE, fatum (*fate, as a mysterious, immutable law, by which the universe is governed*): fors (*chance, as a sort of mythological being, which baffles the plans,* &c., *of mortals;* τύχη): fortuna (*fortune, not as mere blind chance, but as taking a deliberate part in favor of or against a person; also of the effect which* fatum *or* fors *works*): sors (*lot, whether proceeding from a superior power or as the consequence of a man's own actions; but with the associated notion of a secret destiny*): casus (*chance, unforeseen event,* &c.): eventus (*the issue, as it were, of an occurrence,* &c.): eventum (*the event itself, as taking a fortunate turn, or the reverse*). *A happy fate,* fortuna secunda *or* prospera; sors secunda: *an unhappy fate,* fortuna adversa; sors misera; casus miserabilis: *a hard fate,* fortuna gravis; sors acerba; casus gravis *or* acerbus: *to be exposed to the storms of fate,* jactari variis casibus; jactari varietate fortunæ: *it has been my fate to,* &c., accidit mihi, ut, &c.: *it has been my happy fate to,* &c., contigit mihi, ut, &c.: *they will all meet with or experience the same fate,* omnes eundem fortunæ exitum laturi sunt: *to be prepared to bear one's fate, whatever it may be,* ad omnem eventum paratum esse: *to bear one's fate patiently, whatever it may be,* quemcumque casum fortuna invexerit, quiete ferre: *to take warning by the fate of others,* ex aliorum eventis suis rationibus providêre (*Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 9, 13): *whatever my fate may be, I shall submit,* quæcumque fortuna proponetur, subeatur: *so fate would have it,* sic erat in fatis (*Ov., Pont.*, 1, 7, 56; *cf. Ov., Trist.*, 3, 2, 1): *if it should be the will of fate that you should recover,* si tibi fatum est convalescere: *against the will of fate,* præter fatum: *the storms of fate,* fulmina fortunæ (e. g., *to despise,* contemnere, *Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 27, 66); tela fortunæ (vid. *Cic. ad Fam.*, 5, 16, 2: homines esse nos, eâ lege natos, ut omnibus telis fortunæ proposita sit vita nostra; i. e., "*that our life is exposed to all the blows of fate*"); fortunæ ictus (vid. *Sen., Ep.*, 80, 3; ut fortunæ ictus invictus excipiat): *any body or any body's life is less exposed to the blows of fate,* minus multa patent in alicujus vitâ, quæ fortuna feriat (*Cic., Off.*, 21, 73): *not by any decree of fate,* non fato: *the books of fate,* libri fatales: *to be written in the books of fate,* libris fatalibus contineri; in libris fatalibus inveniri. || *The Fates,* Parcæ (Parca, *singular, Hor., Pers.*); Fata.

FATED, fatalis: *ill-fated* [vid. UNLUCKY]. *If you are fated (to do so and so)*, si tibi fatum est (e. g., convalescere).

FATHER, s., pater (*the proper word; also as a title bestowed on elder persons by their juniors*): parens (☞ genitor, generator *are poetical*): *father and mother*, parentes (*poetically*, patres): *the fathers*, patres (*the members of the Senate*): *our fathers*, patres; majores (*ancestors*): *the father of his country*, pater patriæ: *to take after his father*, patrissare (*comedy*): *as a father* (e. g., *to love any body*), ut alterum patrem, in parentis loco: *to be the father of one's country, subjects*, &c., consulere ut parentem populo: *the kindness of a father*, *benignitas paterna: *the heart of a father*, animus patrius: *a father's joy*, gaudium paternum (*general term*): *gaudium ex auctâ stirpe *or* ex nato filio perceptum (*from the birth of a child*): *gaudium, quod ex liberis bene moratis percipitur (*caused by the good conduct of one's children*): *the name of one's father*, nomen patris; nomen paternum: *father's brother*, patruus: *father's sister*, amita: *to be a father to any body*, loco *or* instar patris alicui esse; aliquem in liberorum numero habēre (*with reference to a child*): *the love of a father*, amor paternus *or* patrius; caritas patria: *to love any body with the love of a father*, patriâ caritate aliquem diligere. *Like a father*, patris instar; ut pater; ut parens; patriâ caritate (*with fatherly affection*).

FATHER, *v.* ‖ *Adopt*, vid. ‖ *To ascribe any thing (especially a book, poem*, &c.) *to any body*, addicere aliquid nomini alicujus (*Gell.*, 3, 3, *of plays fathered upon Plautus*); *or* ascribere *or* assignare aliquid alicui. ‖ *To claim to be the author of a book, poem*, &c., dicere aliquid suum esse: *simulare se aliquid scripsisse: sibi ascribere aliquid (*Donat., Vit. Virgilii*).

FATHERHOOD, paternitas (*in the sense of paternal feeling or conduct, Augustin. Ep.*, 232): animus paternus.

FATHER-IN-LAW, socer.

FATHERLESS. Vid. ORPHAN.

FATHERLINESS, amor paternus *or* patrius; caritas patria (e. g., patriâ caritate aliquem diligere).

FATHERLY, *adj.*, paternus: patrius: *fatherly sentiments*, animus paternus, *toward any body*, in aliquem (i. e., *the sentiments which the father displays; opposed to* animus maternus, fraternus): animus patrius (*fatherly affection*; e. g., *Liv.*, 2, 5, 8; *opposed to the sternness which Brutus displayed in the character as magistrate*).

FATHOM, *s.*, *orgyia (ὀργυιά; *the Romans did not use this measure*): terni cubiti; *or perhaps* ulna (*a measure varying from six to eight feet*). ‖ *Penetration or depth*, vid. ‖ *Fathom-line*, caterva prorates (= "linea cum massâ plumbeâ, quâ maris altitudo tentatur," *Isid. Orig.*).

FATHOM, *v.* ‖ *To sound the depth of water*, maris altitudinem tentare (*Isid. Orig.*). ‖ *To penetrate into*, explorare: pervestigare: indagare et pervestigare: perspicere: *to fathom the truth*, quid verum sit, exquirere.

FATHOMLESS, fundo carens (*bottomless; of a river, Plin.*, 3, 16, 20): immensâ *or* infinitâ altitudine: immensus (*that can not be measured*): inexplicabilis (*that can not be explained from its depth*): *the fathomless depth of the sea*, infinita maris altitudo.

FATIDICAL, fatidicus: divinus.

FATIGUE, *v.*, fatigare: defatigare (*properly and improperly*; defatigare *the stronger term*). *Not to fatigue the reader*, ne lectorem defatigemus: *to fatigue one's self*, se fatigare, *with any thing*, aliquâ re; se defatigare (*Plaut., Ter.*): se frangere: se frangere laboribus (*by exertion*, &c.): *to be fatigued*, fatigari; defatigari, *by or with any thing*, in re: *fatigued*, fatigatus; fessus; lassus. JN. fessus lassusque (fatigatus *implies the diminution of strength, which causes a man to need rest:* lassus, *the weariness which longs for rest:* fessus *is the more general term, implying both the diminution of strength and the sense of weariness; hence used of being tired of a war, tired of weeping, tired by a journey,* &c.: lassitudo *is less than* fatigatio: lassitudo, quæ citra fatigationem est, *Cels.*). *Fatigued by a journey*, de viâ fessus: *quite fatigued*, defatigatus; defessus; lassitudine confectus.

FATIGUE, *s.*, fatigatio: defatigatio: lassitudo (*lassitude*): languor (*languor*): labor (*great exertion*): *the fatigues of the journey*, vexatio viæ (*Col.*): *able to bear fatigue*, patiens laboris.

FATNESS, pinguitudo (*of any kind of fatness, as well of animals as of the soil*, &c.): obesitas (*the plumpness of persons and beasts; opposed to* gracilitas): pinguedo (*the greasy condition or thickness of any thing*).

FATTEN. Vid. TO FAT, *v.*

FATTY, adipatus (e. g., puls, edulium).

FATUITY, fatuitas: stultitia, &c. Vid. FOLLY.

FATUOUS, fatuus, vecors, &c. Vid. FOOLISH.

FAUCET, epistomium (*ἐπιστόμιον*); *pure Latin*, obturamentum. ☞ *The "spigot" was called* manubrium epistomii.

FAULT, vitium (*κακία, any physical or moral imperfection, as a quality, not punishable, but open to censure; hence, also, of natural defects:* e. g., *of a body, of the organs of speech*, oris, *and even of grammatical faults;* vid. *Quint.*, 1, 5, 5, *sqq.*): mendum (*a blunder; in composition*, &c.; *but Ovid has also* mendo facies caret): error: erratum (*an error committed from oversight, whether in a moral or a physical respect; hence of mistakes or faults in scientific or artistical matters*, erratum fabrile; vid. *Cic., Att.*, 6, 1, 17; *and* error, *in Quint.*, 1, 5, 47, *of a grammatical fault. Opposed to* erratum *is* recte factum *and* vitium, *as quality;* vid. *Cic., Cluent*, 48, 133; non dicam vitium, sed erratum): lapsus (*a slip*): peccatum: delictum (*an offence against either prudence or morality, errors, mistakes, sins; they are used by Cicero promiscuously; then also of grammatical errors, as Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 20, 47; paucis verbis tria magna peccata; *compare with Quint.*, 1, 5, 47 *and* 49, *where* peccare *and* delinquere *are used in the same sense*). *To commit a fault*, errare, labi (*to make a blunder, slip*, &c.); peccare: peccatum admittere (*to act wrong*; peccare *also of grammatical faults*): *a great or gross fault*, turpissime labi in re: *to pardon a fault that should be attributed to human infirmity*, veniam errori humane dare: *to be looked upon as a fault*, vitio esse: *to correct a fault*, mendum, errorem, peccatum (*with distinction above explained*) corrigere: *to correct a fault that one has committed*, mendum tollere; errorem tollere: *full of faults*, vitiosus: mendosus: *very full*, in quo multa vitia insunt (e. g., *of writings, with reference to grammatical errors, after Quint.*, 1, 5, 36); in quo multa perperam dicta sunt (*with reference to the assertions made*, &c.); mendosissime descriptus (*with reference to the part of the copyist or printer*): *quick at seeing the faults of one's neighbor*, acrius vidēre vitium in alio: *to see the faults of others and be blind to one's own*, aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum (*Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 33, 73); magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquitur (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 41, 146): vidēre nostra mala non possumus; alii simul delinquunt, censores sumus (*Phædr.*, 4, 10 (9), 5); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus a tergo nostra (*Sen., De Irâ*, 2, 28, 6); papulas observas alienas, ipse obsītus plurimis ulceribus (*id., De vit. Beat.*, 27, 4); Quum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, Cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum, Quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius? (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 3, 25, *sqq.*): *to impute any thing to any body as a fault*, alicui aliquid vitio dare, ducere, vertere: *to have slight faults*, mediocribus vitiis teneri (†); *many*, vitiis excellere, abundare: *having no faults* [vid. FAULTLESS]: *to find fault with any body for*, &c., vitio alicui dare, quod, &c.: *they find fault with me for being so distressed at any body's death*, vitio mihi dant, quod alicujus mortem tam graviter fero (*Cic.*): *all singers have this fault*, omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus (†): *it is my fault*, mea culpa est: *it is entirely my own fault*, culpa mea propria est: *to confess that one was in fault*, culpam *or* facinus in se admittere: *to say that nobody was in fault but one's self*, in se transferre omnem culpam: *any thing was not my fault*, aliquid non meâ culpâ factum est *or* evenit (*Ter.*): *to be in fault*, in culpâ esse: *to be considered in fault*, in culpâ poni: *not to be in fault*, carēre culpâ; abesse a culpâ; esse extra culpam: *to be equally in fault*, simili esse in culpâ: *any body is in fault*, est culpa in aliquo: *that was my fault*, id culpâ contigit meâ: *it is, was*, &c., *no fault of mine that*, &c., non fit meo vitio, ut, &c.; non stetit per me, ut, &c.; non impedivi quominus (*I did nothing to prevent it*): *it was his fault that ... not*, &c., stetit per eum, quominus, &c. ‖ *To be at fault*, PROPR., *of dogs*; nullius feræ vestigium exstat (*Curt.*); *nulla jam vestigia cernere, animadvertere, &c.; *non jam odorari posse feram, &c. IMPROPR., confusum et incertum esse (*of Hercules, when he was at fault, in consequence of Cacus's trick, Liv.*, 1, 7): *or by* nulla exstant vestigia (e. g., ad quos pertinet facinus, *Liv.*, 31, 12); *or* pendēre animi *or* animo.

FAULT-FINDER. Vid. CENSOR, CRITIC.

FAULTILY, vitiose: mendose [SYN. *in* FAULT]: perperam (*wrongly, not rightly; opposed to* recte; e. g., verbum dicere; i. e., *to use a word in the wrong sense*). Vid., *also*, DEFECTIVELY, IMPERFECTLY.

FAULTINESS, mendosa alicujus rei natura (*after Hor., Sat.*, 1, 6, 66): pravitas (☞ mendositas *and* vitiositas, *in this meaning, are only met with in very late writers*).

FAULTLESS, ab omni vitio vacuus: vitio purus (*free from faults, whether moral or physical; of persons or things*): emendatus (*cleared of faults; of writings*, &c.): emendate descriptus (*copied without any fault; of MSS., books*, &c.): innocens (*in a moral sense*). *A faultless character*, innocentia (*cf. Bremi, Nep. Arist.*, 1, 2); *a faultless life*, vita vitio carens et sine labe peracta (*Ov., Pont.*, 2, 7, 49): *to be faultless*, sine vitiis esse: vitiis carēre *or* vacare (*of persons and things*); vitio et labe carēre (*with regard to morals and conduct;* vid. *Ov., Pont.*, 2, 7, 49, *and* 4, 8, 20); culpâ carēre (*of persons*): *to be quite faultless*, vitio ab omni remotum esse: omnibus humanis vitiis immunem esse (*of persons;* vid. *Hor., A. P.*, 384; *Vell.*, 2, 35): *no man or person is faultless*, nemo sine vitiis nascitur (†).

FAULTY, vitiosus: mendosus: pravus [SYN. *in* FAULT]: *very faulty*; vid. "*full of* FAULTS."

FAVOR, *s.* ‖ *Kind or favorable feeling (with reference both to him who feels it and to the person who is its object)*: gratia: favor (*the former objectively, as the state of him who is in favor with any body; opposed to* invidia; *but also, though more rarely, subjectively, like* favor, *denoting the disposition of him who entertains a favorable feeling for any body, but with the difference that* gratia *is confined to the disposition,* favor *extends to the actual promotion of the person's views and interests. The opinion of some, that* gratia *never occurs in a subjective sense, has been sufficiently confuted by Döderl., Syn.*, 4, p. 108; *it stands for "favor or kindness bestowed, especially by a female"*). JN. gratia et favor: studium (*properly, the interest one takes in any body in general, then the enthusiasm of sentiment; the zeal displayed in favor of any body; especially of soldiers for their general, parties for their chiefs*, &c.). JN. studium et favor: voluntas (*inclination or affection, based on love and attachment*): benevolentia (*well-wishing*): indulgentia (*the particular favor bestowed on any body, whose faults one overlooks, whom one exempts from hard duties*, &c.; e. g., *the favor shown by a prince to a favorite, as Suet., Vit.*, 5): plausus (*marks of favor, applause*). *The favor of a prince*, principis inclinatio in aliquem; gratia, quâ aliquis apud principem viget; favor, quo princeps aliquem amplectitur. *The favor of the people*, gratia popularis (*of the

feeling); favor populi *or* plebis (*as proved by marks of confidence, by support*, &c.): *the wish to obtain the favor of the people*, ambitio (e. g., *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 2, 35): *to be in any body's favor*, in gratiâ alicujus *or* apud aliquem esse; esse in gratiâ cum aliquo (*Cic.*); gratiosum esse alicui *or* apud aliquem (*to be beloved*): *to be in great favor with any body*, alicujus gratiâ florēre; multum gratiâ valēre apud aliquem (*with the notion that one does or could exercise a certain influence over him*) [vid. "*to be a* FAVORITE *with*"]: *to show favor to any body; to bestow one's favor on any body*, benevolentiam alicui præstare (*of the sentiment or good feeling*); alicui favēre (*by promoting his views*): *to obtain any body's favor*, se in gratiam ponere apud aliquem; gratiam alicujus sibi colligere *or* conciliare (☞ *not* acquirere; vid. *below*); in gratiam *or* in gratiam et favorem alicujus venire; gratiam apud aliquem *or* ab aliquo inire: *to endeavor to obtain any body's favor, to curry favor with any body*, aliquem colere (*by paying court to him*); se venditare alicui (*by extolling one's own merits, or by showing much attention to him*, &c.), in alicujus familiaritatem se insinuare: *to aim at obtaining any body's favor*, alicujus gratiam quærere *or* sequi; in aliquem ambitiosum esse (*Cic., Quint. Fr.*, 1, 2, 2): *to retain any body's favor*, alicujus gratiam, *or* benevolentiam, *or* studium ac favorem retinēre: *to endeavor not only to retain the favor of one's old friends, but to make as many new friends as possible*, omnes gratias non modo retinendas, verum etiam acquirendas putare (*Cic., Att.*, 1, 1, *extr.*; acquirere gratias = "*to obtain additional goodwill from new friends*," *is here correct; but it must not be used for* conciliare, *when there is no notion of this kind*): *to forfeit or throw away any body's favor*, gratiam collectam effundere; gratiam corrumpere (*Phædr.*, 4, 25, 18): *to lose any body's favor*, gratiam amittere, gratiâ excīdere (*general terms; for "to be out of favor," use the perfect*); ex magnâ gratiâ et favore in invidiam alicujus venire (*of a favorite; after Sall., Jug.*, 13, 4): *he is out of favor, he has lost the favor of the prince*, favor, quo princeps eum amplectebatur, elanguit (*after Curt.*, 19, 7, 13, *and Liv.*, 2, 56, *in.*): *to recover any body's favor*, gratiam alicujus recuperare: *to reinstate any body in favor*, aliquem in gratiam restituere *or* redigere; *in any body's favor*, in gratiam alicujus (i. e., *in order to show him a kindness, as Liv.*, 39, 26; ☞ "in favorem alicujus" *is not Latin*); pro aliquo; secundum aliquem (*for any body, or his advantage or benefit; opposed to* contra): *to decide a lawsuit in any body's favor*, secundum aliquem judicare *or* litem dare: *the suit has been decided in your favor*, pro te pronunciatum est (*Gell.*, 5, 10). *It may, in certain cases, be also expressed by the* "dativus commodi" *only*; e. g., *to do any thing in any body's favor*, dare *or* tribuere alicui aliquid (☞ *not* gratiæ alicujus). ‖ *A benefit*, beneficium (*benefit*). *To do or show any body a favor, or bestow a favor upon any body*, alicui officium præstare; beneficium alicui dare, tribuere; beneficium in aliquem conferre; beneficio aliquem afficere; gratiam alicui facere; alicui gratificari: *a favor bestowed upon any body by a prince*, beneficium principale (*Plin., Pan.*, 36, 5): *as a favor*, gratiæ loco et beneficii. *By the favor of God*, *favente Deo: *adjuvante Deo: Dei beneficio: *through or by the favor of fortune*, suffragante fortunâ; *of the people*, secundo, *or* favente, *or* suffragante populo: *the favor of one's vote*, suffragatio: *to acknowledge a favor*, alicui pro re gratiam referre: *in doing this, you have done me a great favor*, gratissimum illud mihi fecisti: *you can do me no greater favor*, nihil est, quod gratius mihi facere possis; hoc mihi gratius nihil facere potes: *if you will do me the favor*, si me amas (*as form of request*; vid. *Heind., Hor., Sat.*, 1, 9, 38): *I shall consider it or look upon it as a favor; or, you will do me a favor by it*, hoc mihi gratum erit: *to have had a great many favors bestowed on one by any body*, magnâ alicujus liberalitate usum esse: *you will do me a great favor, or I shall consider it a great favor if*, &c., magnum beneficium mihi dederis; gratissimum mihi feceris, si, &c.: *grant me this favor*, da mihi hanc gratiam (*Ter.*): *to ask a favor of any body, or ask any thing of any body as a favor*, petere ab aliquo aliquid in beneficii loco: *to ask him, as a favor, to do so and so*, petere in beneficii loco et gratiæ, ut, &c.: *ask him this favor*, ab hoc petito gratiam istam: *to request any body to tell you whether there is any favor he would wish you to grant him*, rogare aliquem, ut dicat, si quid opus sit (*Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 32, 92): *do me the favor to send me*, &c., gratum mihi feceris, si, &c. ‖ *Leave, permission*, vid. ‖ *Mildness, leniency* (*in punishing*, &c.), lenitas: clementia: misericordia: indulgentia, &c. *To show favor to any body*, clementiâ uti; clementer agēre cum aliquo; gratiam facere delicti (*to pardon a fault*, &c.): *to find fault* (*in any body's eyes*), veniam impetrare (alicujus rei, *obtain forgiveness for it*); placēre alicui (*win his favorable regard*): *no hope of favor is left*, sublata est spes veniæ. ‖ *Disposition to support* (*as*, "*as to be in favor*" *of measures, persons*, &c.) Vid. TO FAVOR.

FAVOR, *v.*, favēre; *any body*, alicui, alicujus rebus *or* partibus (*the proper word, any body, any body's party, whether the goodwill is manifested in action or not*): propitium esse alicui (*to be kindly disposed toward any body; commonly of the gods, seldom of men*): alicui studēre alicujus esse studiosum (*to be favorably inclined toward any body, especially to be zealous in any body's cause*): juvare, adjuvare aliquem (*to support or aid; of persons and favorable events, fortune*, &c.): esse alicui adjumento: afferre alicui adjumentum (*to support or aid; of persons only*): fovēre aliquem: fovēre ac tollere aliquem: sustinēre ac fovēre aliquem: gratiâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare aliquem (*to be a supporter of any body; to help to raise him*, &c., *to civic honors*): suffragari alicui (*by one's vote, recommendation; then also of favorable events*): velificari alicui (*literally, to spread sail for him; to be zealous in forwarding his interests, Cæl. ap. Cic.*): prosperare aliquem: obsecundare alicui (*to promote any body's undertakings*, &c.; *of favorable events*): indulgēre alicui (*to be partial, indulgent*, &c., *to any body, and so to allow him to take liberties*, &c.): *favored*, gratiosus alicui *or* apud aliquem (i. e., *standing or being in any body's favor*). ☞ "*Favored*" *is also* favorabilis *in Vell., Quint., Sen.*, &c.; e. g., facere aliquem favorabilem apud aliquem, *Vell.*; *but never in the sense of "favorable." To be favored by nature in any thing*, naturam fautricem habēre in aliquâ re: *to be highly favored both by nature and fortune*, instructum esse naturæ fortunæque omnibus bonis: *to be favored by fortune*, fortunâ prosperâ uti: *favored by the obscurity of the night, the vessels reached the shore*, naves noctis interventu ad terram pervenerunt: *to favor any body in any thing*, gratum facere; gratificari alicui aliquid; dare, tribuere alicui aliquid; accommodare alicui de re (*to serve him with regard to any thing or in any thing*; vid. *Cic., Fam.*, 13, 2, 3): *to favor any body in every respect*, omnibus rebus *or* omnibus in rebus commodari alicui (vid. *Cic., Fam.*, 13, 53, 1, *and* 13, 35, 1): *will you favor me by?* &c., gratum mihi feceris, si, &c. ‖ *To favor any body with* (= *oblige him by giving him, in colloquial language*), dare, tribuere, largiri alicui aliquid: *to favor any body with a call*, salutandi causâ ad aliquem venire; *with one's presence or a visit*, præsentiâ suâ (*if one person*), *or* frequentiâ (*if several*), ornare aliquem; *with one's confidence*, consiliorum suorum conscium aliquem facere et participem. ‖ *To resemble in feature*; vid. TO RESEMBLE.

FAVORABLE. ‖ *Of persons and personified objects*, favens alicui: studiosus alicujus: benevŏlus alicui *or* in aliquem (*with the same difference as the substantives in* FAVOR): amicus alicui (*amicably or favorably disposed toward any body*): propitius (*of the gods, and also of a superior toward his inferior, though less common in this case*): ☞ propensus *and* pronus, *in the Golden Age, only denote inclination toward any thing, but not predilection for a person, as in Tacitus*, &c. *To be favorable to any body*, alicui favēre; favore aliquem complecti; alicujus esse studiosum: *favorable sentiments toward any body*, propensa in aliquem voluntas. ‖ *Of things* (*corresponding with views, wishes, design*, &c.), faustus (*as an effect of divine favor*; e. g., *a day, omen*, &c.). JN. faustus felixque: dexter (*literally, on the right hand; of favorable omens; of birds*, &c.): secundus (*the proper word, of a favorable wind; then, general term, for what goes according to one's wishes; a battle, circumstances, an event*, &c.): prosper (*of what fulfills one's hopes and wishes*; e. g., *progress, event, consequence of an undertaking, return, circumstances*, &c.): commodus (*fit, convenient*): idoneus (*suitable for a certain purpose*): opportunus (*favorably situated with reference to place; then also with reference to time*). JN. opportunus atque idoneus: æquus (*convenient; of place and time; opposed to* iniquus; *mostly, but not always, attended by a negative*; vid. *Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 85; *cf. Suet., Cæs.*, 35). ☞ *A possessive pronoun* (meus, tuus, suus, &c.) *is often sufficient to express "favorable;"* e. g., *to fight under favorable circumstances or auspices*, suo Marte *or* suâ fortunâ pugnare. *I am fighting on favorable ground, or in a favorable position*, meo loco pugnam facio. *Favorable circumstances*, res secundæ, prosperæ (*with reference to fortune*, &c.); opportunitas temporis, tempus opportunum (*times or circumstances that will favor any thing, or be favorable to any thing*, εὐκαιρία): *favorable wind*, ventus secundus, *or* prosper, *or* idoneus: *to set sail with a favorable wind*, ad occasionem aurææ evehi (*Suet., Oct.*, 87): *favorable weather*, idonea tempestas (e. g., ad navigandum): *favorable season or time of the year*, idoneum *or* commodum anni tempus: *a favorable place, ground, or spot* (e. g., *for fighting a battle*), locus opportunus, *or* idoneus, *or* opportunus atque idoneus; locus æquus: *the ground or place, as well as the time, being favorable*, et loco et tempore æquo: *he did not consider the ground favorable for his army*, non æquum locum videbat suis.

FAVORABLY, benevole: amice: prospere: fauste [SYN. *in* FAVORABLE]. *To be favorably inclined toward any thing*, propensum, &c., esse ad aliquid; alicui rei studēre; *toward any body*, alicui favēre; inclinatione voluntatis propendēre in aliquem (*stronger term*; e. g., *toward any body or a party; on the part of a judge*). *To make any body favorably inclined to any thing*, alicujus animum inclinare ad aliquid (e. g., ad pacem): *I am favorably disposed for any thing, or to do any thing*, animus inclinat, ut, &c.: *not to be favorably inclined or disposed*, ab aliquâ re alienum esse.

FAVORER, fautor (*he who is favorably inclined or disposed toward any body or any thing*; e. g., bonorum, nobilitatis, *Cic.*; laudis, *Cic.*; FEM., fautrix): studiosus alicujus (vid. FAVOR): *to be a favorer of any body*, alicui favēre; alicujus esse studiosum.

FAVORITE, *either* carissimus (*dearest*): præcipuus, præstantissimus (*best*); *or by circumlocution*, quem, quod, &c., aliquis in deliciis habet; qui, quæ, quod, &c., in deliciis est alicui. *A favorite ape*, simia, quam aliquis in deliciis habet. *A favorite author or writer*, scriptor gratissimi studii (*after Suet., Ner.*, 47); scriptor, quem aliquis non legit, sed lectitat (*after Plin. Ep.*, 2, 17, 18); scriptor, quem aliquis diligentissime cognovit, neque e manibus dimittit (*Cic., Or.*, 30, 105). *A favorite book*, liber, quem aliquis non legit, sed lectitat (*after Plin. Ep.*, 2, 17, 8); liber, quem aliquis non (*or* numquam) dimittit e manibus (*after Cic., Or.*, 30, 105). *A favorite expression of any body's*, *vox, quâ longe omnium maxime aliquis utitur; *vox, quam aliquis in deliciis habet: *a favorite cup*, poculum gratissimi usûs: *a fa-*

vorite dish, cibus delectabilis (*Tac.*). *A favorite maid*, dilecta alicui ex ancillis præcipue (i. e., *of the women at court; after Plin.*, 35, 10, 36, *No.* 12, § 86); ancilla alicui percara (*after Tac., Ann.*, 13, 19, 2); gratissima ancillarum (*after Suet., Tit.*, 7); delicata (*Inscr.*). *A favorite notion, thought*, species quædam, quam amplexatur aliquis: *a favorite opinion*, sententia, quam aliquis adamavit. *A favorite occupation*, * studium, quo maxime delectatur aliquis: *any thing is any body's favorite occupation*, aliquis maxime delectatur aliquâ re; aliquis maxime versatur in aliquâ re. *A favorite pursuit*, studium, quo aliquis maxime ducitur, *or* * cui aliquis maxime indulget; *sometimes from the context*, studium, *or* ingenii voluptas *only: to indulge in some favorite pursuit*, animum ad aliquid studium adjungere: *to follow one's favorite pursuit*, ingenii sui voluptati indulgēre: *every body has his favorite pursuit*, suo quisque studio maxime ducitur; hic in illo sibi, in hoc alius indulget; trahit sua quemque voluptas (*Virg., Ecl.*, 2, 65): *his favorite pursuits*, studia sua. *A favorite slave*, dilectus alicui ex servis præcipue: servus alicui percarus: gratissimus servorum: delicatus (*Inscr.*): *the latter was the favorite slave of his master*, is longe omnium servorum carissimus erat domino (*after Curt.*, 3, 12, 16): *a favorite theme or subject*, res, quam aliquis libenter tractat; * res, de quâ aliquis sæpe et libenter quidem disserit. *A favorite wish*, * quod alicui maxime in votis est. *A favorite mistress* (*being a slave*), dilecta alicui ex pallacis præcipue (*Plin.*, 35, 10, 36, *No.* 12, § 86). *A favorite work*, * opus, quo aliquis maxime delectatur. ‖ *A favorite, as substantive.* (*a*) *Generally*, deliciæ, amores. Jn. deliciæ atque amores alicujus: *any body is my favorite, is a great favorite of mine*, est mihi aliquis in deliciis, *or* in amoribus, *or* in amore et deliciis; aliquem in deliciis habeo; est aliquis in sinu et complexu meo; est aliquis de complexu et sinu meo; est aliquis in oculis meis; est mihi aliquis percarus; est mihi aliquis longe omnium (amicorum, *as friend: or* liberorum, *as child*) carissimus: *to be a favorite of the gods*, a diis diligi: *to be a favorite with the people*, popularibus carum esse acceptumque: *no one was a greater favorite with the people*, nemo multitudini carior fuit: *any thing makes any body a favorite with all the better sort*, aliquid aliquem apud optimum quemque favorabilem facit (*Vell.*). (*β*) *Of a prince*, principi *or* principis familiaris (vid. *Suet., Ner.*, 20, *Vit.*); *also*, apud principem gratiosus: *a favorite of fortune*, quem fortuna complexa est *or* fovet: *to be any body's favorite*, gratiâ alicujus florēre; gratiâ multum valēre apud aliquem: *to be the declared favorite of a prince*, principi omnium amicorum esse carissimum: *of his freed men, his favorite was Posides*, libertorum præcipue suspexit Posiden (*Suet., Claud.*, 28): *she was by far the greatest favorite with her mistress*, ea longe omnium ancillarum erat carissima dominæ (*after Curt.*, 3, 12, 6).

FAVORITISM, *sometimes* ambitio (*the wish to obtain any body's favoritism*). *By circumlocution. To complain of favoritism*, queri, quod aliquid per ambitionem factum (*or* non) factum sit *or* esset (*cf. Liv.*, 3, 47).

FAWN, *s.*, * vitulus capreæ (*general term*): hinnulēus (*a young roebuck*).

FAWN, *v.*, fetus edere *or* procreare: catulos parere (*general term for "to bring forth"*).

FAWN UPON. Vid. to Flatter.

FAWNER. Vid. Flatterer.

FAWNING. Vid. Flattery.

FAWNINGLY, blande: per blanditias: adulando: more adulantium: blanditiis vernilibus (*Tac.*).

FAY. Vid. Fairy, Elf.

FEALTY, fides. *To swear fealty*, in verba jurare (*Liv.*, 22, 11, *extr.*); *to any body*, in verba *or* nomen alicujus jurare (*to take an oath of fidelity; of citizens, in Liv.*, 32, 5, 4; *of official persons, Tac., Ann.*, 1, 7, 1; *of soldiers, Liv.*, 28, 29, *extr.*); *or by the general terms*, se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem alicujus permittere; recipi in fidem alicujus; sequi fidem alicujus, &c. *To allow any body to swear fealty to him*, aliquem in nomen suum jurare pati (*of soldiers, in Suet., Claud.*, 10): *to compel any body to swear fealty to him*, aliquem in sua verba jusjurandum adigere (*of subjects, Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 18). Vid. Faith, Allegiance, Homage.

FEAR, *s.*, metus (*fear, as a thought or apprehension that an evil, however distant it may be at the moment, may befall us; it is based on precaution, deliberation, and circumspection; cf. Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 7, 13, *and* 37, 80; 5, 18, 52. *In a philosophical sense*, "metus" *is the generic term*; vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 17, 16): timor (*fear, as a feeling or anxiety which an approaching evil produces in us; it is especially a mark of weakness and timidity; cf. Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 8, 19). Jn. metus ac timor: verecundia (*the shrinking from any thing which would hurt one's feeling of self-respect*; e. g., *of disgrace*, turpitudinis): terror (*sudden fear, fright, manifesting itself by the paleness of the face, trembling of the whole body, and chattering of the teeth*; vid. *Cic., in the passages referred to*): pavor (*the fear of the coward, or of one who is panic-struck*, &c.; vid. *Liv.*, 6, 12; terrorem equestrem occupatis alio pavore infer; *compare Cic., &c., as quoted above*): trepidatio (*the fear that manifests itself in disquietude, as in running to and fro without object*, &c.): horror: formīdo (*denote the highest degree of fear, horror*). Jn. horror formīdoque: timiditas (*timidity*): ignavia (*the timidity of the pusillanimous man*: ☞ "timiditas" *may at times be excusable, but* "ignavia" *never is*). *A reasonable fear*, timor verus: *an unreasonable or groundless fear*, timor falsus, inanis; metus vanus: *the fear of*, &c., metus, timor alicujus (*or* alicujus rei), *or* ab aliquo (*or* a re): *constant fear of*, &c., timor assiduus a, &c.: *standing in fear of any thing*, metuens alicujus rei: *a (salutary) fear of royal or consular authority*, metus regius *or* consularis (*cf. Liv.*, 2, 1, *in.*): *the fear of their slaves*, terror servilis ne suus cuique domi hostis esset (*Liv.*): *fear respecting one's domestic affairs*, timor domesticus: *from fear of punishment*, metu pœnæ: *from fear of any body* (i. e., *to do any thing*), alieno metu facere aliquid: *for fear the enemy should fall upon them*, præ metu, ne hostis irrumperet: *full of fear*, metu (timore) perterritus, timore perculsus, metu fractus et debilitatus (*entirely beside one's self from fear*): *without fear*, metu vacuus. [*Compare* Fearless.] *To be without fear*, sine metu (timore) esse; metu vacare: *to be or live in fear*, in metu (timore) esse; (*but for* "metuere" *and* "timēre," *used absolutely for "to be in fear," we find no authority in Latin dictionaries;* "timēre" *is, however, used in that sense by Tac., Agr.*, 32, 2); metuentem vivere (vid. *Hor, Ep.*, 1, 16, 66): *to be or live in great fear*, in magno metu (timore) esse, versari; *also*, pavēre; trepidare, *especially with* metu, formidine (f): *to be in fear about any body*, in metu esse propter aliquem: *to be seized with fear respecting any thing*, perterritum esse metu alicujus rei: *I am in great fear about you*, præcipuum metum, quod ad te attinet, habeo: *to be no longer in fear*, omittere, abjicere timorem: *to be in fear by any body's means*, esse in metu propter aliquem (*Cic.*): *to feel something between hope and fear*; *to be divided between hope and fear*, inter spem metumque suspensum esse (*Liv.*, 8, 13); inter spem metumque fluctuare (*Liv.*, 42, 59, 8); inter spem et desperationem hæsitare (*Curt.*, 4, 15, 3); dubiâ spe et suspenso metu esse (*after Just.*, 19, 2, 11): *to put any body in fear, or to inspire any body with fear*, metum (timorem, terrorem, pavorem, formidinem) alicui injicere, incutere; metum (timorem, terrorem) alicui afferre, inferre, offerre; aliquem in metum compellere, conjicere: *any thing produces fear*, timor incutitur ex re: *any thing puts me in fear*, facit mihi aliquid timorem: *in great fear*, aliquid me summo timore afficit: *to be overwhelmed*, &c., *beside one's self*, &c., *with fear*, magno timore affici, percelli; metu frangi, debilitari, perterreri, exanimari (*Cic.*); timore perterreri (*Cæs.*): *my friends are in great fear about me*, maximo de nobis timore affecti sunt amici nostri: *any thing fills the minds of men with the greatest fear*, aliquid animos ad summum timorem traducit: *the fear they entertained of the aristocracy was sunk in the greater fear which the Romans inspired*, major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vicit: *to be seized with fear*, metus me invadit; animo metus objicitur; timor me occupat, me incessit; metu, timore affici (*Cic.*); in timorem pervenire (*Cæs.*); metum capere (*Liv.*): *all were thrown into great fear*, timor omnium incessit magnus; timor incessit omnes magnus: *they were thrown into great fear on account of or concerning*, &c., timor magnus alicujus rei incessit: *I am suddenly seized with fear*, subito me timor occupat; *also*, timore opprimor: *to lay aside, throw away*, &c., *fear*, timorem abjicere, omittere (*Cic.*); metum omittere (*Cæs.*); metum ponere (*Plin. Ep.*); timorem deponere (*Ov.*), mittere (*Virg.*): *they had laid aside their fear*, timor mentibus discesserat (*Sall.*): *to be tormented by fear*, metus me macerat, cruciat (*after Cic.*): *to let fear be visible in all he does*, omnia trepidantius timiditasque agere: *to entertain an imaginary fear of any thing*, opinione timēre aliquid (*Cic.*): *to recover from one's fear*, ex timore se colligere (*Cæs.*); a metu respirare (*Cic.*): *I can not speak for fear*, mihi lingua metu hæret: *to obey the laws from fear*, propter metum legibus parēre (*Cic.*): *my hair stands on end with fear*, formidine horreo: *I am trembling with fear*, timore perterritus tremo; *on account of any thing*, paveo aliquid, ad aliquid; *or, that*, &c., nē, &c.: *I am almost beside myself with fear*, vix sum apud me, ita commotus est animus metu: *without fear*; vid. Fearless.

FEAR, *v.*, metuere, timēre aliquid. (*Compare here, and for the following verbs,* Syn. *of substantives in* Fear, *s.*) Jn. metuere ac timēre: in metu ponere, habēre aliquid (= metuere): extimescere, pertimescere aliquid (*stronger terms than* timēre): vereri aliquem *or* de re (*stands next to* metuere, *indicating fear, as produced by a sort of awe or dread of the magnitude, importance*, &c., *of the object feared; hence it is the general term used when a person expresses an opinion, as a fear that something is or is not so; it implying that the speaker will not venture to pronounce a positive opinion, but is afraid*, &c.): pavēre aliquid *or* ad aliquid (*to feel anxiety, or to be disheartened*): horrēre aliquid (*to dread; to shudder or shrink from any thing*; e. g., numen divinum). Jn. metuere atque horrēre (e. g., *capital punishments*, supplicia): formidare, reformidare aliquid (*to feel a dread of any thing*; e. g., *of death*, mortem, &c.): *we fear nothing*, sine timore sumus: *there is no enemy near to be feared*, nullus in propinquo est hostium metus: *to fear every thing or any thing from any body*, omnia ex *or* ab aliquo timēre: *you have nothing to fear from me*, nihil tibi est a me periculi: *not to fear any body or any thing*, contemnere aliquem *or* aliquid: *to fear death*, mortis appropinquatione angi; mortis metu perterritum esse; mortem reformidare: *to make any body fear* [vid. "*to put in* Fear"]. *He made himself so feared*, tantum sui timorem injecit: *which or what I do not fear* (i. e., *which I hope will not happen*), id quod non spero (*parenthetically used*; vid. *Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 4, 10, *Mœb.*): *I fear* (i. e., *entertain anxiety, am fearful*) *for or about any body or any thing*, metuo, timeo, alicui (rei) *and* de aliquo (aliquâ re); extimesco, pertimesco de re; vereor alicui rei: *I fear extremely*, magno timore sum (*opposed to* bene spero): *to fear for one's life and property*, de capite fortunisque extimescere; *to begin to fear*, ad timorem se convertere. *I fear that*, &c., metuo, timeo, vereor, extimesco, pertimesco; *also*, horreo, ne, &c.; *that ..... not*, &c., nē non *or* ut (*but not* ut non): *I rather fear, or fear a little, begin to fear that*, &c., subtimeo nē, &c.; subvereor, nē, &c.: *to make any body fear*

that, &c., aliquem in eum metum adducere, ut pertimescat, ne, &c. (*Cic., Mur.*, 24, *init.*) : *they begin to fear that*, &c., in timorem perveniunt, ne, &c. : *it is to be feared*, timendum est, periculum est, ne, &c. : *to fear nothing*, bono esse animo ; bonum habēre animum (*to be of good courage*) ; securum esse (*to believe one's self safe, without really being so*) : *to have nothing to fear*, tutum esse (*to be safe in reality, whatever fear may be entertained*) : *do not fear! or, fear nothing!* bono sis animo ; *or* bonum habe animum ; noli timēre *or* laborare ; omitte timorem : *to fear God*, Deum vereri ; Deum vereri et colēre : *to fear* (*absolute*) ; vid. "*to be in fear*," *in* FEAR, *s.*

FEARFUL. ‖ *Timorous*, timidus : pavidus : trepidus [SYN. *in* FEAR, *s.*] : formidinis plenus (*full of fear and awe*, *Cic., Att.*, 9, 10, 2, *instead of* formidolosus, *which does not belong to good prose*) : ignavus (*cowardly ; compare the substantives in* FEAR) : *to be fearful*, timidum, &c., esse (*but not* metuere *or* timēre, *absolutely*) : *to become fearful*, ad timorem se convertere : *to make any body fearful* [vid. "*to put in* FEAR"] : *to pretend to be fearful*, * metum (timorem), pavorem simulare : *do not be fearful!* omitte timorem ! ‖ *Dreadful*, metuendus : timendus (*that is to be feared*) : terribilis (*terrible*) : horrendus (*horrible*) : horribilis : formidolosus (*producing awe or horror ;* formidabilis *is foreign to good prose*) : trux, truculentus (*dreadful to behold, to hear ;* e. g., *eyes, look, words*, &c.) : immanis (*monstrous*) : ingens (*enormous*). *A fearful war*, bellum formidolosum, atrox : *to present or depict any thing as fearful*, ad timorem aliquid proponere (*Cic., Fam.*, 2, 16, 4) : *as very fearful*, ad maximum timorem proponere (*ib.*, 6, 3, 3) : *to make or render one's self more fearful than powerful*, plus timoris quam potentiæ sibi addere. Vid., *also*, DREADFUL.

FEARFULLY, timide : timido animo : pavide : trepide : terribilem *or* horrendum in modum. [SYN. *in* FEARFUL.] Vid., *also*, DREADFULLY.

FEARFULNESS. ‖ *Timidity*, timiditas : pavor : trepidatio : ignavia [SYN. *in* FEAR.] ‖ *Terrible nature* (*of any thing*), terror ; *better plural*, terrores. *Sometimes* atrocitas, immanitas, fœditas *may do*.

FEARLESS, metu vacuus : quem metus non attingit *or* terret : qui metu vacat *or* liberatus est (*Cic.*) : impavidus : intrepidus (*without apprehension or trembling*) : audax (*bold, intrepid*). *Fearless with regard to any thing*, securus de re (e. g., de bello ; *and of him who is unconcerned and without fear, even when he ought not to be so*). *To be fearless*, sine metu (timore) esse ; metu vacare ; bono animo esse ; bonum habēre animum (*to be in good spirits*).

FEARLESSLY, sine metu : sine timore : impavide : intrepide : audacter. SYN. *in* FEARLESS.

FEARLESSNESS, * animus metu vacuus : audacia (*boldness, intrepidity*) : fortitudo (*fortitude of mind of him who perseveres in any thing*). *Fearlessness with regard to any thing ;* e. g., *death*, securitas mortis.

FEASIBILITY. *To have no doubt about the feasibility of any thing*, * non dubitare, quin res perfici possit.

FEASIBLE, quod fieri *or* effici potest : facilis (*easy ; opposed to* difficilis). *Any thing is feasible*, res facilitatem habet : *it is not feasible*, fieri *or* effici non potest : *if it should be feasible*, si res facultatem habitura sit. *I do not think it feasible*, quâ ratione hoc effici possit, non video *or* non intelligo.

FEAST, *s.* ‖ *A festival*, dies festus : dies sollemnis : dies festus ac sollemnis (*a feast that is celebrated every year*) : sollemne (*a sacrifice celebrated yearly*) : dies feriatus (*a feast-day ; opposed to* dies profestus, *Plin.*, 18, 6, 8) : ☞ festum is *poetical only*. *To celebrate a feast*, diem festum agere ; *during three days*, per triduum (*Liv.*, 25, 23) : *to order that the day on which a victory was gained should be observed as an annual feast*, inter festos dies referre (diem), quo victoria patrata est (*Tac., Ann.*, 13, 41, 4). ‖ *An entertainment*, convivium (*any meal among friends, the principal object of which consists in the entertainment, not in the pleasures of the table*) : epulum (*a public entertainment, in honor of the gods, on the occasion of a triumph*, &c., *or given on festival days*) : epulæ (*a great feast, attended with magnificent pomp or preparations, the object being principally the pleasures of the table*) : daps (*a feast with a religious object ; used for a private entertainment, the word is poetical only, or post-Augustan*). *A feast upon a sacrifice*, sacrificium epulare : *to prepare a feast*, convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare : *to give a feast in honor of any body*, cœnam *or* epulum alicui dare : *to give a feast on any body's birth-day*, alicui natalicia dare (vid. *Wernsdorf, Cic., Phil.*, 2, 6, p. 193) : *to give a feast*, convivium habēre, agere : *to go to a feast*, ad cœnam ire ; convivium inire : *to invite any body to a feast*, aliquem ad cœnam invitare *or* vocare (vid. *the difference in* TO INVITE) ; aliquem adhibēre cœnæ *or* in convivium (*as well by inviting him as by asking him to stay when he is already present*) : *to be at a great feast*, in convivio interesse : *to get up from a feast*, surgere a cœnâ : *to be about to get up from a feast*, calceos poscere (*since the shoes were taken off before reclining at table ;* vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 9, 17, 3). ☞ *The words* compotatio *and* concœnatio (vid. *Cic., Maj.*, 13, 4, 5, *and ad Fam.*, 9, 24, 3) *are only literal translations of the Greek συμπόσιον and σύνδειπνον, and were never in general use with the Romans.* PROV. *Enough is as good as a feast*, qui tantuli eget, quanto est opus, is neque limo turbatam haurit aquam, neque vitam amittit in undis (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 1, 59) ; * ne te (nos, &c.) plenior justo copia delectet (*after Hor., ib.*, 56), *or* * stulti est de flumine quam de fonticulo aliquo tantundem malle sumere (*after Hor., ib.*, 55), *or* * qui tantum habet, quantum sat est, is parum habēre non potest.

FEAST. ‖ TRANS., hospitio accipere, excipere, recipere (*general term for to receive ;* accipere *and* excipere *of friends*, recipere *of those who may need*, &c.) : convivio excipere : hospitaliter invitare : apparatis epulis accipere, excipere ; invitare (*as a guest at one's board*) : *to feast with any thing*, pascere aliquem aliquâ re (e. g., olusculis, *Cic., Att.*, 6, 1, 13) ; apponere alicui aliquid (*to offer or place any thing before any body ;* e. g., panes convivis, *Suet., Cal.*, 37). ‖ INTRANS., convivari (*if at an entertainment with friends*) : epulari (*at a banquet or a great feast*) ; *with any body*, apud aliquem. *Impropr. To feast on any thing* (i. e., *delight in it*), pasci aliquâ re (*Cic.*) *or* delectari, perfrui aliquâ re. *To feast one's eyes on any thing*, pascere oculos aliquâ re (*or* in aliquâ re faciendâ) ; fructum capere oculis ex aliquâ re (*both of feasting one's eyes on the sight of some evil happening to an enemy*) : dare oculis epulas (*comedy*) : *to feast one's eyes on a picture*, animum picturâ (inani) pascere (*Virg.*).

FEASTING, *by plural*, epulæ (*also improperly ;* e. g., *by feasting upon good thoughts*, cogitationum epulis, *Cic.*).

FEAT, *s.*, factum : facinus, (factum, *simply as a thing done ;* facinus, *as manifesting a strength of character for good or for evil in the agent*). [Vid. ACTION, DEED.] *A great or excellent feat*, egregie *or* egregium factum ; facinus præclarum : *an immortal feat*, facinus *or* opus immortale : *feats*, facta, orum (*general term*) ; res gestæ : gesta, orum ; *also* res (*feats performed with particular reference to duty, especially feats of arms*) ; acta, orum (*in asmuch as a certain manner of proceeding has been observed in performing them*) : *glorious feats*, laudes : *noble feats*, decora, um. *Feats of strength, by circumlocution with* certamen virium, *or* gymnicum certamen, corporum certatio (*Cic.*), &c. *To exhibit feats of strength*, * ostentare quanto sit robore, quantisque viribus : *to challenge any body to a contest in feats of strength*, * aliquem ad certamen virium provocare.

FEAT, *adj.*, sollers : astutus : callidus : versutus : vafer : subtilis. SYN. *in* CUNNING.

FEATHER, *v. One who has feathered his nest well*, plane bene peculiatus (*of a rapacious governor, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic., Fam.*, 10, 32, *in.*).

FEATHER, penna : pluma (*down, down-like feathers*) : *that has or is stuffed with feathers*, plumeus ; *covered with feathers*, plumâ tectus : *full of feathers*, plumosus : *that has feathers* (*naturally*), pennatus ; plumatus ; plumis obductus (☞ penniger *and* plumiger *are poetical*) : *without feathers*, deplumis ; implumis : *to get feathers*, plumescere : *to have* (*got*) *feathers*, pennas habēre : *to deck one's self in borrowed feathers*, alienis gloriari bonis (*Phædr.*, 1, 3, 1).

FEATHER-BED, culcita plumea (*Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 19, 46).

FEATHERED, plumis obductus : plumatus : pennatus (☞ plumiger, penniger *are poetical*).

FEATHERY, plumeus : plumōsus.

FEATLY, sollerter : astute : callide : versute : subtiliter.

FEATURE, lineamentum oris (*a single feature in the face, while* ductus oris, *in Cic., De Fin.*, 5, 17, 47, *denotes the peculiar features about the mouth of any body ; opposed to* vultus ; i. e., *the features generally ; the countenance*). *The features*, os : vultus. JN. os vultusque ; os et vultus : oris habitus (*the formation of the face itself*) : lineamentorum qualitas (*the peculiarity of any body's features*). JN. habitus oris lineamentaque (*Liv.*) ; habitus oris et vultus (*Cic.*) : oris et vultus ingenium (*the general expression*) : facies (*face in general ;* e. g., *noble features*, facies liberalis) ; *the mother and her son resembled each other strongly in their features*, lineamentorum qualitas matri ac filio similis. ‖ IMPROPR. *The features of any body's character*, lineamentum animi (*Cic., Fin.*, 3, 22, 75) : *to study the features of any body's character*, * lineamenta ingenii alicujus colligere : *that is a noble feature in his character*, * in hac re, ut in speculo, cernitur ejus bonitas (*after Cic., Fin.*, 2, 10, 32).

FEAZE, * retexere (e. g., *a rope*).

FEBRICULOSE. Vid. FEVERISH.

FEBRIFUGE, potio medicata danda in febri : potio medicata febri utilis (*after Plin.*, 23, 1, 24).

FEBRILE, febriculosus (*Catull., Gell.*), *or genitive* febris. *A febrile attack*, tentatio febris. ☞ *No adjective* febrilis.

FEBRUARY, Februarius (mensis).

FECES. ‖ *Dregs, sediment*, vid. ‖ *Excrement*, vid.

FECULENCE, } feculentia (*Sidon.*).
FECULENCY, }

FECULENT, fæculentus (e. g., pus, *Cels.*) : fæculentior (*Sidon.*).

FECUNDITY. Vid. FRUITFULNESS, FERTILITY.

FEDERACY. Vid. CONFEDERACY.

FEDERAL, fœderatus : fœdere junctus. *A federal town or state*, urbs *or* civitas fœderata ; conventus (*a town in which national assemblies and courts of justice are held ;* vid. *Plin.*, 8, 1, 3 ; *thus the town of Frankfort, in the latter sense, would be* conventus Frankfurtensis) : *a federal army*, exercitus socialis : *a federal assembly*, conventus.

FEDERATE. Vid. CONFEDERATE.

FEE, *s.* ‖ *Loan of land*, &c., *held of a superior on some condition* (e. g., *that of personal service*), prædium velut fiduciarium datum (*after Liv.*, 32, 28, p. *in.*) : prædium beneficiarium (*after Sen. Ep.*, 90, 2) : ager velut fiduciarius (*if a field, after Liv.*, 32, 28, p. *in.*) : ager beneficiarius (*after Sen. Ep.*, 90, 2). *A fee-simple*, * feudum liberum, immune et liberum : *a conditional fee*, emphyteusis (*Cod. Justin.*, 4, 66, 1 ; *Justin. Inst.*, 3, 25, 3) : *a fee-tail general*, * feudum virile : *a fee-tail special*, * feudum muliebre : *the heir of a* (*conditional*) *fee*, * heres prædii velut fiduciarii ; * heres prædii beneficiarii : *that may be held in fee*, quod velut beneficium dari potest (*in forensic Latin*, feudalis). [Vid. FIEF.]. *The law relating to lands held in fee*, eæ leges, quæ ad

prædia beneficiaria pertinent: *the granter of lands in fee*, patronus: *dominus feudii (technical term)*: *the grantee*, *cliens: *beneficiarius; *vasallus: *feudatorius (*are both technical terms*): *the tenant of lands held in fee*, *qui pro beneficiario est: *to hold any thing in fee*, prædium velut fiduciarium ab aliquo accipere.

FEE, *s.* || *Payment (fixed or indefinite) of services (especially professional services)*, merces: pretium operæ *or* pretium *only* (*reward for service rendered*; e. g., *to physicians, teachers*, &c.): honos, qui habetur alicui (e. g., medico, *Cic., Fam.*, 16, 9): honorarium (*post-Augustan; but technical term; Traj., Ulp.*; e. g., advocatorum): annua merees (*if annually paid*; e. g., *also of a physician*; vid. *Plin.*, 29, 1, 5): commoda, orum; salarium (*paid to civil officers, the latter time of the emperors*). *Fees of office may perhaps, also, be rendered by* pecunia extraordinaria, *or in the plural by* pecuniæ extraordinariæ (i. e., *additional pay of a civil officer, perquisites*; vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 1, 39, *extr.*; 2, 70, 170). *A fee for any thing*, merces *or* pretium alicujus rei. *To pay any body a fee*, pretium operæ solvere (*general term*); honorem habēre alicui (e. g., medico, *Cic., Fam.*, 16, 9). *If the sum is quite optional*, aliquid *may be used*; e. g., *the physician must receive a fee*, dandum est aliquid medico: *to ask double fees of any body*, duplices ab aliquo mercedes exigere. *The lawyer's fees*, impensæ in litem factæ (*all the expenses of a suit*). *To make* 40,000 *sesterces a year by fees*, (ex aliquâ re) quadragena annua capere.

FEE, *v.* Vid. "*to pay any body a* FEE;" *also* præmium (*or* -a) rei pecuniariæ alicui tribuere: remunerari aliquem præmio, &c. || To BRIBE, vid.

FEE-FARM, emphyteusis (*Cod. Just.*, 4, 66, 1; *Justin. Instit.*, 3, 25, 3): *belonging to a fee-farm*, emphyteuticus (*Cod. Just.*, 4, 66, 1): *to give any thing in fee-farm*, dare rem per emphyteusin (*ibid.*): *an estate given in fee-farm*, emphyteuma; prædium emphyteuticum (*ibid.*): *to take a field in fee-farm* (i. e., *rent for a hundred years*), conducere agrum in annos centum (*Hygin., De Limit.*, p. 205, *Goes.*).

FEEBLE. Vid. WEAK. *Feeble with age*, senectute *or* senio confectus: defectus annis et viribus: defectus annis et desertus viribus (*enfeebled with age*): decrepitus (*decrepit*).

FEEBLENESS. Vid. WEAKNESS.

FEEBLY. Vid. WEAKLY.

FEED, cibum præbēre alicui (*general term for giving him food*): cibo juvare aliquem (*to refresh him with food*): cibare aliquem (*especially poultry and children; the word is post-Augustan*): pabulum dare alicui (*especially to larger animals, as oxen*, &c.): pascere (*especially to feed sheep, goats, swine; both in the sense of driving them to pasture and watching them there, and also of keeping so many; also of feeding persons* [ulusculis nos pascere, *Cic.*], *but with reference to feeding them like cattle; and of a district feeding so many = supplying them with provisions; also of becoming the food of, against one's will*; e. g., aliquis *or* aliquid pascet corvos, tineas, &c.). *To feed with one's own hand*, cibare manu suâ (*Suet., Tib.*, 72): *to feed well*, largo pastu sustentare: *birds feed their unfledged young*, aves infirmis fetibus cibos ore suo collatos partiuntur (*Quint.*, 2, 6, 7): *to feed a child*, infanti cibum in os ingerere (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 39, 162). || IMPROPR., nutrire (e. g., amorem, *Ov.*; ignes follis, &c., *Ov.*): alere (e. g., *a war, a contest, love, rage*, &c.): sustentare (*to support*; e. g., *a war, any body's vices*, &c.): augēre: alere et augēre (e. g., desiderium, *to increase it; opposed to* exstinguere): fovēre (e. g., dolores suos; alicujus spem). *To feed one's eyes with any thing*, oculos pascere aliquâ re; fructum capere oculis ex re: dare oculis epulas (*comedy*). || *Support, supply with provisions*, &c., alere: pascere (*poetical*): sustentare: alere et sustentare: victum præbēre alicui: nutricari (*improperly*; omniaque [mundus] sicut membra et partes sui nutricatur et continet, *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 34). [Vid. SUPPORT.] || *Depasture* (*as in "to feed your meadows," Woodward*), depascere: immisso pecore depascere (*Ulp.*). || *To feed a lake, river*, &c., in lacum *or* flumen influere. || INTRANS. *Live on*, vesci aliquâ re (*the proper word*; carne, lacte): vivere aliquâ re (*to live on*; de aliquâ re *is of the means by which a livelihood is gained*): ali aliquâ re (e. g., lacte). || *Pasture (of cattle)*, pasci *and (poetical)* pascere (*Virg.*): pabulari (*to eat fodder*). || IMPROPR., pasci aliquâ re (e. g., bibliothecâ alicujus, &c.; *of delighting in it*).

FEEDER. || *He that nourishes*, nutritor (*post-Augustan; one who brings up, rears*, &c., *either a person or an animal*: alicujus; equorum, *Stat.*): altor (*he that gives every thing necessary for subsistence*; alicujus, *Sal. ap. Lactant., Tac.*). || *An eater*, edens: *a great feeder*, homo multi cibi; homo edax: *a very great feeder*, cibi vinique capacissimus (*of eating and drinking in general*); luxu et saginæ mancipatus emtusque (*the slave of his belly, Tac.*): *a greedy feeder*, edax *or* (cibi) avidus *or* cibi plurimi: vorax: *a dainty feeder*, gulosus. || *Fountain*, &c., *that supplies a main canal, lake*, &c., *with water*, *fons rivus, &c., qui in lacum (&c.) influit.

FEEDING, pastio (e. g., *the business* &c., *of feeding cattle, poultry*, &c., *Varr.*): sagina (*the cramming or fattening animals*; e. g., anserum, gallinarum; *and also improperly, of persons*, multitudinem non auctoritate sed saginâ tenēre, *by feeding them, Cic.*; homo temulentus et saginâ gravis, *Tac.*).

FEEL. || *To feel by the touch*, tangere: tentare, *with or without* digitis: tactu explorare (*both for the sake of examining*): attrectare; contrectare; pertrectare, *also with the addition of* manibus (*to touch, handle*): *to feel any body's pulse*, alicujus venam tentare (*Suet.*) *or* tangere (*Pers.*); tangere aliquem, *or* alicujus manum, venam (*Plin. Ep.*, 7, 1, 4; *where some editions have the one reading, some the other*); apprehendere manu brachium (*Cels.*, 3, 6; *where there is also* corpori manum admovēre). *To feel any body*, &c. (*to see whether he carries any thing about him that is prohibited*), excutere aliquem (*in the sense in which the Romans did this, namely, "by shaking any body's gown"*). *To feel any body's bed (to see if any thing is concealed in it)*, alicujus culcitas et stragula prætentare et excutere (*Suet.*; prætentare = *before one does something*). || *To perceive*; i. e., *to become conscious of any thing*, sentire (*also with a following participle as supplement; used of both bodily and mental sensation; also of becoming conscious or aware of any thing; in which sense*, JN. sentire atque intelligere): (sensu) percipere (*to comprehend or apprehend with one's senses*): intelligere (*to comprehend*): affici aliquâ re (*to be affected by bodily or mental pain*). *To feel pain in some part of the body* (e. g., *in one's feet*, &c.), sentire alicujus rei dolorem; dolore alicujus rei affici *or* affectum esse; dolet aliquid: *to feel pain at or about any thing*, dolēre aliquid *or* ex aliquâ re (e. g., *at any body's death*, alicujus mortem, ex alicujus interitu); laborare aliquâ re (*to suffer from any thing*; e. g., alienis malis); acerbe ferre aliquid (*to endure with a keen sense of pain*; e. g., *the separation from any body*, discidium): *to feel any thing very keenly*, magnam molestiam trahere ex aliquâ re; magnâ molestiâ affici ex aliquâ re (*to be disagreeably affected by any thing*); magnum capere *or* accipere dolorem ex aliquâ re (*to suffer great mental pain*); graviter *or* gravissime dolēre aliquid (*to be violently afflicted by any thing*); acerbissime ferre aliquid (*to endure with a bitter feeling*): *to feel the want of any thing very severely*, desiderio alicujus rei angi; magnâ molestiâ desiderare aliquid: *to feel any thing very painfully*, anxie ferre aliquid: *to feel an affection for any body* [vid. TO LOVE]: *to feel an inclination, compassion, attachment*, &c.; vid. *those substantives: to feel the beauties of any thing*; e. g., *of a speech*, orationis virtutes intelligere *or* introspicere: *any thing is more easily felt than described*, aliquid facilius intelligi quam explanari potest. || MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES (*especially with adjectives*): *to feel hungry*, esurire (vid. HUNGRY *or* HUNGER, *s.*: ☞ *not* sentire famem [*Liv.*, 22, 13], *which is to experience a famine*); *to feel thirsty*, sitire. *I feel offended at any thing*, offendit me aliquid; *much offended*, magnam injuriam mihi illatam esse puto. *I feel dissatisfied with my condition*, meæ me fortunæ pœnitet: *he shall feel that there are vigilant consuls in the city*, sentiet, in hâc urbe esse consules vigilantes: *to let any body feel one's anger*, bilem effundere *or* stomachum erumpere in aliquem (*by words*); aliquis iratum me sentit (*by deed*): *to feel confidence in one's self*, sibi confidere [vid. CONFIDENCE, *or* TO CONFIDE]: *to feel one's weakness or insufficiency*, minimum in se esse arbitrari: *to feel ill*, minus commodâ valetudine uti: *I feel rather better*, mihi meliuscule est; vires recepi; *he shall feel it*, hoc non impune fecerit (i. e., *he shall not have done it with impunity; also* hoc non impunitum omittam): *to feel for any body*, misereri alicujus; miseret me alicujus; tenet me misericordia alicujus; pari molestiâ affici (*Sulp. ap. Cic.*): *to feel vexed at any thing*, aliquâ ex re molestiâ affici: *to feel pleasure at or from any thing*, voluptatem percipere ex re; *pain*, dolorem capere ex re; dolore affici, &c.: *to feel angry*, offendi; irâ incendi: *to feel very angry*, iracundiâ efferri *or* exardescere; stomachari; indignari: *to feel angry with any body*, alicui irasci, succensēre; alicui esse inimīcum (*to be hostilely disposed toward him*): *to feel well*, bonâ valetudine uti: *to feel very well*, optime valēre *or* se habēre: *how do you feel?* quomodo te habes? ut vales? *I feel quite well*, recte mihi est. *I feel sorry*, molestum est; doleo; pœnitet me alicujus rei. *I feel sorry for any body*; vid. "*to feel for any body*," *above: do not feel anxious about it*, mitte curas: noli laborare de eâ re: *to feel dull*, temporis *or* otii molestiam sentire; *tempus tarde labens moleste ferre; otio languescere: *I feel glad that you are coming*, gratus acceptusque mihi venis: *I feel happy at any thing*, hoc placet; hoc mihi commodum est: *you ought to feel happy or pleased at it*, *est *or* habes, quod hâc re gaudeas: *I feel very weak*, vires me deficiunt; infirmus sum viribus: *to feel too weak*, parum habēre virium. *To feel one's way*, abeo pedibus prætentans iter, *or* (*if by the wall*) abeo explorans manu parietes (*both properly; after Tib.*, 2, 1, 78): baculo prætentare iter (*of a blind man, Ov., Ib.*, 261). || *To try*, periclitari: tentare: experiri. SYN. *in* TO TRY.

FEELERS (*of an insect*), *singular*, corniculum (vid. *Plin.*, 11, 28, 35): *antenna (*technical term*).

FEELING, ♀ || *The sense of touch*, FEEL. ⟆ tactus: sensus (*the faculty of feeling, and the sensation felt; also of mental sensations and feelings*): judicium (*the faculty of forming a judgment of any thing*; vid. *Cic., Or.*, 8, 25; *De Opt. gen.*, 4, 11): conscientia (*consciousness, of any thing*, alicujus rei; vid. *Liv.*, 8, 4; *cf.* 3, 60): affectus (*the permanent state of the mind, the sentiment*). *A refined feeling*, judicium elegans; judicii elegantia (*with reference to perceiving the nature of any thing with proper taste and discrimination*): *a correct and fine feeling*, sincerum judicium et elegans; judicium intelligens *or* intelligentia (*the correct feeling of a connoisseur*). ☞ *In many cases, however, our notion of "feeling for any thing" must be conceived in Latin in a more concrete manner*; e. g., *natural feeling*, natura: *good natural feeling*, naturæ bonitas (vid. *Cic., Off.*, 1, 2, 5; si non interdum naturæ bonitate vincatur): *tender, moral feeling*, pudor (*Cic., Fin.*, 3, 2, 9): *human feelings*, humanitas: *moral feeling*, verecundia: *the feeling of joy or pleasure*, lætitia: *a feeling for the beautiful*, elegantia (*good taste*); venustas (*grace that any body displays*; vid. *Plin.*, 35, 10, 36; No. 10, § 79; ☞ "sensus

pulchritudinis" *or* "pulchri" *is barbarous*): *to entertain a feeling*, sensu præditum esse; *of any thing*, sentire aliquid, alicujus rei sensu moveri: *to have no feeling*, sensu carēre: nihil sentire: nullius rei sensu moveri: a sensu abesse *or* alienum esse (*properly*); durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse: inhumano esse ingenio (*improperly*): *to be quite without feeling*, tactu sensuque omni carēre, *also with the addition of* sine quo nihil sentitur (*properly*); omnem humanitatem exuisse, abjecisse: obduruisse et omnem humanitatem exuisse: omnem humanitatis sensum amisisse (*improperly*): *without feeling*, sensus expers; a sensu (a sensibus) alienatus; nihil sentiens (*properly*): durus: ferus: ferreus: inhumanus (*improperly*): *to have no feeling of pain*, carēre omni sensu doloris: *if the dead have any feeling*, si quis est in morte sensus: *the countenance reveals all the feelings of the mind*, vultus sensus animi indicant: *the natural feeling of mankind*, communis sensus omnium: *to touch any body's feelings*, alicujus sensus inflectere (†*Virg.*; i. e., *to inspire affection*): *those are instinctive feelings*, ea sunt communibus infixa sensibus (*Cic.*): *all the good partook of this feeling*, unus sensus fuit bonorum omnium (*Cic.*): *any body's political feelings*, alicujus sensus de republicâ: *you will not find the same feeling among the better sort that existed when you left us*, non offendes eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti (*Cic.*): *to lose one's feeling*, sensum amittere (*properly*); animus obdurescit, occallescit (*improperly*; *to become hard-hearted*): *any thing produces or excites various feelings within me*, varie afficior aliquâ re. *to judge of any thing not by rules, but by a certain natural feeling*, non arte aliquâ, sed naturali quodam sensu judicare aliquid: *to judge after one's own feelings*, de suo sensu judicare: *according to the feelings of my heart*, ex animi mei sensu (*Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 44, *extr.*): *to open all one's feelings to any body*, alicui sensus suos aperire (*one's thoughts, Nep.*): *to confide or reveal to any body one's innermost feelings*, alicui intimos suos sensus detegere (*one's sentiments, Sen. Ep.*, 96, 1): *from a feeling of one's weakness*, conscientiâ, quid abesset virium: *want of feeling*, torpor (*properly*); animus durus; ingenium inhumanum (*improperly*): *the organs of feeling*, sensûs *or* tactûs membra, orum (*after Plin.*, 10, 70, 89): *the impressions made by feeling*, demissa per tactum *or* sensum (*after Hor., A. P.*, 180).

FEELING, *adj.* ‖ *Of persons*, humanus: humanitatis plenus: multum humanitatis habens: humanitatis sensu præditus: mansuetus (*kind, gentle; of men; then, also, of their hearts*, &c.; *opposed to* ferus): mollis (*opposed to* durus, &c.): misericors (*compassionate*). ‖ *Of things*, mansuetus (*of the heart*, &c.): mollis (*opposed to* durus; e. g., *of a poem*): animum movens *or* commŏvens (*touching*): misericordiam movens *or* commŏvens (*exciting compassion*): magnâ cum misericordiâ pronunciatus. Vid. FEELINGLY.

FEELINGLY, magnâ cum misericordiâ (e. g., pronunciare; i. e., *very pathetically, according to Herzog; but others explain it* magnâ cum misericordiâ audientium *Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 12, *extr.*): miserabiliter (e. g., miserabiliter scripta epistola; *and* tristia miserabiliter dicere, *Quint.*, 2, 4, 120). *Sometimes* expertus in me (te, se, &c.), *as in "to speak feelingly," implying that one has had experience of the same thing one's self. To thank any body feelingly*, * animo commotiore gratias agere.

FEIGN, fingere: confingere (*to compose or make up any thing that is not true*): comminisci (*to invent any thing that is not true*): simulare, *or* assimulare, *or, if an adjective follows as object*, assimulare se; *all either with accusative of the object, or with accusative and infinitive, or with* quasi *and subjunctive, as in the following examples* (*to pretend any thing to be, although it is not*; e. g., *Liv.*, 1, 9; dissimulare *being to conceal what really is*). *To feign that one is ill*, simulare ægrum; assimulare se ægrum; simulare valetudinem (*to pretend to be ill, without being so in reality*): *to understand well the art of feigning*, artificio simulationis eruditum esse: *to feign to be learned*, simulare se doctum esse; simulare doctrinam: *to feign to be happy*, assimulare se lætum, *or* hilaritatem fingere: *I will feign to be going out*, simulabo *or* assimulabo, quasi exeam: *I shall feign not to see them, and that they are not here*, dissimulo, hos quasi non videam neque adesse hic.

FEIGNED, simulatus: fictus: confictus. JN. fictus et commenticius; commenticius et fictus: falsus (*false*). *To bring a feigned charge against any body*, crimen alicui affingere (*Tac.*): *to get up a feigned charge*, crimen confingere, componĕre. *A feigned case*, fictio (*in rhetoric*) [SYN. *in* TO FEIGN]: *feigned tears*, lacrimæ confictæ: *one little feigned tear*, una falsa lacrimula.

FEIGNEDLY, simulate: simulatione: per simulationem: ficte. Vid., *also*, FALSELY.

FEIGNER. Vid. HYPOCRITE.

FEINT. ‖ *In fencing*, captatio (e. g., *Quint.*, 5, 13, 14, si geminata captatio [e. g., gladiatorum], ut bis cavēre, bis repetere oportuerit): astus (*the cunning resorted to in making a cut or thrust*; *Liv.*, 28, 21, *extr.*): *to make a feint*, aliud ostendere quam petere (*Quint.*, 11, 1, 20); manum proferre ad evocandum adversarii ictum (*Quint.*, 5, 13, 4). ‖ *Deception*, simulatio: astus (vid. *above*): stropha (*a cunning or deceitful pretext*; vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 1, 18, 6, *Gierig.*): fabrica (*a cunning trick; comically*; e. g., fabricis et doctis dolis, *Plaut.*): fallacia (*deceit in general*). *To make a feint*, strophâm invenire (*Plin. Ep.*, &c.); fabricam fingere (*comically*); fallaciam intendere in aliquem; fallaciâ aggredi aliquem (†).

FELICITATE. Vid. CONGRATULATE.

FELICITATION. Vid. CONGRATULATION.

FELICITOUS. [Vid. HAPPY]: beatus (μακάριος): felix (ὄλβιος, SYN. *in* HAPPY).

FELICITOUSLY. Vid. HAPPILY.

FELICITY. Vid. HAPPINESS.

FELINE, felinus (*Cels.*, 5, 18, 15, *but the reading doubtful*) [felineus, *Serv.*]: * feli similis.

FELL, *adj.* Vid. CRUEL.

FELL, *s.* Vid. HIDE.

FELL, *v.* ‖ *To throw or knock to the ground*, sternere: prosternere: affligere: dejicere: deturbare: evertere: subvertere. [SYN. *in* TO THROW DOWN.] ‖ *To hew or cut down*, cædere (*general term, to cut down*, arbores, silvas, &c.; *also an enemy*): excīdere (arborem; *opposed to* evellere): succīdere (*saw through at the bottom*, arbores): dolabris sternere (*Curt.*). *To fell timber*, materiam cædere: materiari (*Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 73).

FELLER, lignator (*the soldier who is sent out for the purpose of felling wood*): qui ligna cædit (*a wood-cutter*): "lignicida" *was not usual according to Varr., L. L.*, 81, 33, § 62.

FELLMONGER, pellio: pellionarius (*Inscr.*): *his occupation*, * ars pellionis.

FELLNESS. Vid. CRUELTY.

FELLOE, } curvatura rotæ (*Ov., Met.*,
FELLY, } 2, 108).

FELLOW, *s.* ‖ *A companion*, vid. ‖ *Contemptuous expression for person*, homo: homuncio. *A silly or foolish fellow*, mirum caput: *a dapper little fellow*, homo totus de capsulâ (*Sen. Ep.*, 115, *in.*; *our*, "*as if taken out of a bandbox*"). ‖ *Member of a learned institution*, socius. *I was lately elected a fellow of the* (*French*) *Academy*, * nuper Academiæ literarum elegantiorum Parisinæ socius ascriptus sum (*Ruhnk.*): *to be elected a fellow of the* (*French*) *Institute*, * sodalem Instituti regii Francici cooptari (*Wyttenb.*): *a fellow of the Academy of Inscriptions*, * in sodalitium Academiæ Inscriptionum ascisci (*Wyttenb.*). ‖ *An equal*, par (*opposed to* superior).

FELLOW, *v.* Vid. MATCH.

FELLOW-CHRISTIAN, * qui Christi legem (mecum) sequitur.

FELLOW-CITIZEN, civis (☞ *not* concivis): municeps (*of a municipal town*).

FELLOW-COMMONER, * convictor sociorum (*who dines at the fellows' table*).

FELLOW-CREATURE, * qui eâdem lege mecum natus *or* creatus est; *commonly, however, expressed by* alter (*singular*), *or* alii (*plural*); *or by* homines (*if "men" is expressed in the sentence*). *Men are born for the sake of their fellow-creatures*, homines hominum causâ generati sunt (*so* homines plurimum hominibus et prosunt et obsunt, *Cic.*). *To do nothing for the sake of a fellow-creature*, nihil alterius causâ facere (*Cic.*).

FELLOW-FEELING, * sensus consociatus (*properly*): ægritudinis societas (*participation in any body's grief*): misericordia (*sympathy with any body's misfortune*).

FELLOW-HEIR. Vid. CO-HEIR.

FELLOW-LABORER, operis socius: collēga (*as colleague*). *Fellow-laborer in any thing*, socius alicujus rei. ☞ *The barbarism "collaborator" is only allowable, if at all, as a title, though even in that case it is avoided by the better modern writers.*

FELLOW-LODGER, contubernalis.

FELLOW-PASSENGER. Vid. FELLOW-TRAVELLER.

FELLOW-PRISONER, qui in eodem carcere inclusus est. *One's fellow-prisoners*, captivi alii (*hence, one of my fellow-prisoners*, * captivus alter).

FELLOW-RULER, imperii *or* regni socius: imperii collēga (*as colleague*).

FELLOW-SERVANT, conservus (*properly, of a fellow-slave*). *Feminine*, conserva.

FELLOWSHIP. ‖ *Intercourse between comrades*, contubernium: commilitium: sodalitas *or* sodalitium: condiscipulatus. [SYN. *in* COMRADE, Vid., *also*, COMPANIONSHIP.] ‖ *Membership of a college*, &c., *by circumlocution. To get a fellowship*, * socium (academiæ, collegii, &c.) ascribi (*Ruhnk.*), *or* cooptari (*Wyttenb.*); * in sodalitium (academiæ, collegii, &c.) ascisci (*id.*).

FELLOW-SOLDIER, pugnæ (pugnarum) socius (*after Tac., Ann.*, 14, 53, 2): commilito.

FELLOW-STUDENT, condiscipulus. *To be any body's fellow-student*, una cum aliquo literas discere *or* præcēptorem audire. *Feminine*, condiscipula (*Mart.*, 10, 35, 15).

FELLOW-SUBJECT. Vid. FELLOW-CITIZEN.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, adversarum rerum socius (*Tac., Germ.*, 36, 2): cujuscumque fortunæ socius, socia (*Tac., Ann.*, 3, 5, 1): laborum periculorumque socius, socia (vid. *Cic., Fam.*, 13, 71, 2; *Tac., Germ.*, 18, 7); *also from context*, socius (socia) comesque *only* (vid. *Hor., Od.*, 1, 7, 26): *to make any body one's fellow-sufferer*, aliquem in omne discrimen comitem trahere: *to make one's self any body's fellow-sufferer*, periculum vitæ suæ cum aliquo sociare.

FELLOW-TRAVELLER, socius *or* comes itineris: convector (*who travels in the same vehicle or ship*): navigationis socius (*if at sea*): ☞ convenno, *one whom we have met on our journey or on the road, a doubtful reading in Appul., Met.*, p. 109, 10, *Elm.*; *instead of which ed. Oudend. has* convectore. *Feminine*, itineris socia *or* comes: navigationis socia (*if at sea*).

FELLY. Vid. CRUELLY.

FELO-DE-SE, interemtor sui (*Sen. Ep.*, 70, 12). Vid. SUICIDE.

FELON. Vid. CRIMINAL, *s.*

FELONIOUS. Vid. CRIMINAL, *adj.*

FELONIOUSLY. Vid. CRIMINALLY.

FELONY. Vid. CRIME.

FELT, coacta, orum (*Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 44, *Herz.*): vestis coacta (*Plin.*, 8, 48, 73, § 192): *things made of felt*; e. g., *cloths*, &c., coactilia (*Ulp., Dig.*, 44, 2, 26), *or* res ex coactis factæ (vid. *Cæs.*, &c.): *a cloth made of felt*, tegumentum *or* opertorium ex coactis factum (vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 44): *a cap made of felt*, pileus: *a felt hat*, causia (καυσία): petasus [SYN. *in* HAT]: *a felt cloak*, lacerna *or* pallium ex coactis factum (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 44): *a shoe made of felt*, udo (*Ulp., Dig.*, 34, 2, 25, § 4): *socks made of felt*, socci ex coactis facti

(*after Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 44); *boots*, * ocreæ ex coactis factæ (*ib.*).

FELUCCA, cercūrus (*κέρκουρος, a light vessel*).

FEMALE, *s.*, femina (*with reference to the sex; opposed to* vir): mulier (*as having reached a certain age*). [Vid. WOMAN.] *To disguise one's self as a female, or in female attire*, muliebrem vestem induere: *to dress like a female*, in muliebrem modum ornari: *like a female*, in muliebrem modum (e. g., *dressed*; vid. *above*).

FEMALE, *adj.*, muliebris (*Cic*): femininus (*Varr.*): femineus (*poetical, Quint.*). ☞ *The female of an animal is commonly translated by* femina. *A female snake*, femina anguis. *The female sex*, sexus muliebris (*sometimes* femineus, *Plin.*).

FEMININE, muliebris: femininus: femineus. [Vid. FEMALE.] *The feminine gender*, sexus muliebris (*Varro, though he has* femininus, *always uses* muliebris *in this sense*): genus femininum (*Arnob.*). || *Delicate, tender*, vid. || *Effeminate*, muliebris (e. g., animus). Vid. EFFEMINATE.

FEN, palus, ūdis; *plural*, loca palustria *or* uliginosa [SYN. *in* FENNY], *n.*; ager palustris (*swampy land*).

FENCE, *s.*, sepes: sepimentum (*general term*): indāgo (*a temporary fence round part of a forest*): septum (*the enclosure, but also the fence that encloses; in this sense usually, in Cicero always, plural:* conseptum *seems to mean the enclosure only*): mūrus (*wall*): cohors *or* chors (*for cattle; both stationary and movable fences, as well as the place enclosed by them*): maceria (*a wall made of clay or loam round a vineyard*): tutēla (*general term for a protection or defence; used by Varr. of hedges*, de septis . . . dicam. Earum tutelarum, &c.): munimentum (*that by which one defends one's self or a place*). *A natural fence*, naturale sepimentum vivæ sepis, *or* viva sepes *only* (*of a hedge*). *To make fences*, facere septa: *to pull down fences*, septa revellere (*Cic.*): *by what fences shall we keep in such wild beasts as these?* quibus septis tam immanes beluas continebimus? *to make a fence round any thing*, sepire *or* consepire aliquid; *round a forest*, silvam indagine cingere, munire: *to make a fence all round*, circumsepire; septo circumdāre; cingere munimento sepis: *a place surrounded by a fence, or fences*, septum, conseptum, &c. || *Fencing*, vid.

FENCE, TRANS. || *To enclose with a fence*, sepire: consepire aliquid (vid. *in last article*). *To fence a space in with strong stakes*, locum robustis stipitibus sepire (*Inscr. Orell.*). || *To guard, to fortify*, vid.

FENCE, INTRANS. || *To use the sword*, &c., armis uti. || *If for practice*, batuere: *to have learned to fence or fencing*, * armis uti didicisse: *to fence well*, armis optime uti.

FENCER, * in armorum arte versatus (*skilled in the art of fencing*): *to be a good fencer*, armis optime uti.

FENCING (*as act*; e. g., *of a piece of land*), septio (*as action*). || *Fence*, vid.

FENCING (*as art*), ars gladii (vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 7, 3); gladii ārtes (i. e., *the skill of a fencer*): ars gladiatoria (*with reference to the gladiators*): *to be expert or skilled in the art of fencing*, armis optime uti: *rules laid down for the art of fencing*, dictata et leges (*Suet., Cæs.*, 26; *Juven.*, 11, 8): *fencing exercise*, armorum exercitium.

FENCING-MASTER, armorum doctor (*of the soldiers*): lanista (*of the gladiators*): * batuendi magister (*a teacher*, &c.): *to be a good fencing-master*, armis optime uti.

FENCING-SCHOOL, palæstra: ludus gladiatorius (*for gladiators*).

FEND. || *Ward off*, vid. || *Dispute*, vid.

FENDER, *perhaps* * clathri focacii (focacius *or* -tius, *of or belonging to the earth, Isid., Orig.*).

FENNEL, feniculum (* anēthum feniculum, *Linn.*): *pertaining to fennel, or of the nature of fennel*, fenicularius.

FENNISH, } paluster; *poetically*, palu-
FENNY, } dosus: uliginosus (*the* palus *appears as a mass of water, made thick with mud and bog-earth, in which a man may be drowned*; uligo *only as ground thoroughly soaked with water, in which he may sink down, D.*): *fennish land*, ager palustris: *fennish air*, cœlum palustre: *fennish country or regions*, loca palustria *or* uliginosa, *noun plural*.

FEOD. Vid. FEE.

FEODAL. Vid. FEUDAL.

FEODARY, * cliens *or* * cliens fiduciarius: * beneficiarius: * vasallus: * feudatorius.

FEOFF, *v.*, prædium velut fiduciarium alicui dare (*after Liv.*, 32, 28, *p. in.*). Vid., *also*, FEE.

FEOFFEE. Vid. FEODARY.

FEOFFER, * patronus; dominus feudi (*technical term*).

FEOFFMENT, beneficium: * feudum (*technical term*): *an estate held by feoffment* [vid. FEE]: *a field held by feoffment*, ager velut fiduciarius (*after Liv.*, 32, 28, *p. in.*); ager beneficiarius (*after Sen. Ep.*, 90, 2).

FERACIOUS. Vid. FERTILE.

FERACITY. Vid. FERTILITY.

FERINE. Vid. CRUEL.

FERITY. Vid. CRUELTY.

FERMENT, *v.*, fermentari: fermentescere (*general term*): fervēre: effervescere (*of wine*). *To cause to ferment*, sinĕre fermentari *or* fervēre: *to make any thing ferment by any thing*, fermentare aliquâ re. || IMPROPR. Vid. "*to be in a* FERMENT."

FERMENT, *s.*, fermentum (*also, improperly, of a state of agitation*, &c., *Plaut.*). || IMPROPR. motus: impetus: fermentum: effervescentis alicujus rei æstus (*Gell.*). *To be in a ferment*, in fermento esse; in fermento totus jacet aliquis (*Plaut.*); *against any body*, turgēre alicui (*ib.*): *to be in a state of ferment*, moveri (e. g., *the slaves are*, &c., movetur aliquot locis servitium); mentis habitu moveri (*of the blood put into a state of ferment by mental excitement*); effervescere (*with or without* stomacho, iracundiâ, &c., *a favorite word of Cicero's*); æstuare (*Cic.*): exæstuare (ī); tumēre (e. g., Galliæ, *Tac.*; negotia, *Cic.*): *to be in a complete state of ferment*, ardēre (*of a country*; e. g., *of the Gauls*): *the ferment of men's minds*, tumor rerum (*the ferment of men's minds threatening a revolution*; vid. *Cic., Att.*, 14, 5, 2): *to subdue or quell such a ferment*, mederi, *with dative*.

FERMENTATION, fermentatio (*late*): fervor (*of wine*).

FERN, filex: *ground covered with fern*, filictum.

FERNY, filicatus (*only improperly, having fern-leaves engraved, embossed*, &c., *upon it*; e. g., lances, *Cic.*). *Ferny ground*, filictum.

FEROCIOUS. Vid. FIERCE.

FEROCIOUSNESS, } Vid. FIERCENESS.
FEROCITY. }

FERRET, *s.*, viverra: * mustela furo (*Linn.*).

FERRET OUT, sciscitando elicere aliquid: percunctando atque interrogando elicere aliquid: aliquid ex aliquo sciscitari *or* sciscitando elicere: expiscari aliquid (i. e., *to fish it out of a person*): rimari (*to search, as it were, through every corner, cranny*, &c., aliquid, *or with deponent interrogative clause*).

FERRUGINOUS, ferrugineus (e. g., *taste*): * ferri particulas continens (*containing iron*): fons ferruginei saporis (i. e., *tasting of iron, Plin.*, 32, 2, 8): aquæ ferratæ (*containing iron, Sen., Quæst. N.*, 3, 2, 1).

FERRULE, ferreus annulus.

FERRY. || TRANS., e. g., *to ferry over*, trajicere: transmittere: transvehere: transportare. || INTRANS., transmittere, *or* transire, *or* transjicere, *or* transgredi; vid. SYN. *and phrases in* TO CROSS.

FERRY, *s.* || *Place where a passage-boat plies*, * locus, ubi scapha est ad trajiciendum comparata. || *Ferry-boat*, scapha major: ponto (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 29): ratis ad trajiciendum comparata (*a raft for ferrying or crossing over*).

FERRYMAN, portitor (*Sen., Benef.*, 6, 18, 1).

FERRY-MONEY, pretium vehendi (*after Ov., Fast.*, 2, 115): portorium (*Appul., Met.*, 6, p. 180, *Elmenh.*).

FERTILE, fecundus (*denotes the fruitfulness of a living and breeding being; opposed to* effetus, *vῑτοκος*): fertilis: ferax (*denote the fruitfulness of inanimate and productive nature, and of the elements; opposed to* sterilis; *εὔφορος*: fertilis, *of the actual fruitfulness which has been produced by cultivation*; ferax, *of the mere capability which arises from the nature of the soil. Cicero uses* fertilis, *properly*; ferax, *figuratively*): uber (fertilis *and* ferax *denote fruitfulness under the image of creative and productive power, as of the father and mother*; uber, *under the image of fostering and sustaining, as of the nurse, like εὐθηνής*): frugifer (*denotes fertility under the image of a corn-field*): fructuosus (*under the image of a tree rich in fruit*; *εὔκαρπος, Dod.*). JN. uber et fertilis; fecundus et uber. || IMPROPR. ferax: fecundus: uber. JN. uber et fecundus. *A fertile genius*, ingenium ferax *or* fecundum: *a fertile imagination*, ingenii ubertas: *no branch of philosophy is more fertile than that which treats of the duties of man*, nullus in philosophiâ locus est feracior neque uberior, quam de officiis.

FERTILELY, fecunde: fecundius (*Varr.*, fecundissime; *Plin.*, fertiliter, fertilius).

FERTILENESS, } fertilitas: ubertas:
FERTILITY, } fecunditas (*this of the mind also*) [SYN. *in* FERTILE]: ☞ feracitas *only in Col.*

FERTILIZE, feraciorem reddere: fecundum *or* fertilem reddere: fecundare: fecunditatem dare alicui rei: uberare (*all of land*); *also*, lætificare (*as*, Indus . . . . aquâ lætificat terram, *Cic.*); *and* fermentare (*of what lightens the soil*, &c., *Varr., Col.*): ☞ fetificare (*Plin.*): gravidare (*properly, to make or render pregnant, Aur. Vict. Ep.*, 29, 14; *but used by Cic., N. D.*, 2, 33, *in an improper sense of fertilizing the soil*, terra gravidata seminibus): *to fertilize the ground by any thing*, aliquâ re terris dare fecunditatem.

FERULE, *s.*, fērŭla (*Greek, νάρθηξ, an umbelliferous plant* [ferula, *Linn.*; *especially* communis], *Plin. The twigs being used to punish slaves or boys with, it also stands for* "*cane*" *or* "*rod*," *as in English*.

FERULE, *v.*, ferulâ cædere (*Hor.*).

FERVENCY, fervor: ardor: impetus. *Fervency in prayer*, precum constantia (*incessant or uninterrupted prayer*; vid. *Tac., Germ.*, 8, 7): *fervency of love*, ardor (*sc.* amoris, *Tibull.*, 4, 12, 6), *or* ardentes amores (*Cic., Fin.*, 2, 16, 52): *with fervency*, animo et voce (*literally, with heart and mouth*; e. g., *to pray with fervency*, precari ad deos; vid. *Ov., Pont.*, 2, 6, 17): ardenter (*glowingly, passionately, ardently*; e. g., *to love*, aliquem diligere, *Plin. Ep.*, 6, 4, 3): ferventer (e. g., loqui, *Cæl. ap. Cic.*).

FERVENT, ardens: flagrans: fervidus: calidus. *A fervent desire or longing*, desiderium ardens, *or* (*stronger*) flagrans: *fervent love*, amor ardens (*Cic.*): *to feel a fervent affection*, amore ardēre, flagrare: *fervent prayers*, * preces ab intimo animo profectæ; preces impensissimæ (*Suet.*): *with fervent prayers*, prece magnâ, omnibus precibus: ☞ ardentes preces *is without authority*.

FERVENTLY, ardenter (*Cic.*): flagranter (*Tac.*): calide (*Plaut.*). *To love any body fervently*, ardentissime aliquem diligere (*Plin.*).

FERVID, fervidus (e. g., fervidum et furiosum genus dicendi; fervida oratio): fervens (e. g., animus). Vid. FERVENT.

FERVIDLY, ardenter: flagranter: ferventer (e. g., loqui, *Cæl. ap. Cic., Fam.*, 8, 8, 2).

FERVOR. Vid. FERVENCY.

FESTAL. Vid. FESTIVAL.

FESTER, suppurare (*intransitively*). *Any thing festers*, pus exit, effluit, effunditur ex, &c.

FESTERED, suppuratus (*though the verb is, in the other forms, intransitive*).

FESTINATION. Vid. HASTE.

FESTIVAL, *adj.*, festus: sollemnis (*celebrated at certain times of the year*, &c.): festus ac sollemnis. *Festival attire*, viri-

lis ornatus dierum sollemnium (*of men*); mundus muliebris, qui ad dies festos comparatur (*of women; both Col.*, 12, 3, 1): *a festival garb or garment*, dierum sollemnium vestis (*after Col.*, 12, 3, 1); vestis sepositа (i. e., *the dress that is kept for particular occasions, Tibull.*, 2, 5, 8, *Bach.*): *in a festival garb*, candide vestitus; albatus (*opposed to* atratus; vid. *Plaut., Cas.*, 4, 1, 9; *Hor., Sat.*, 2, 2, 61, *Heind.*): ☞ toga feriata (*Plin., Ep.*, 7, 3, 2 = toga, quæ feriatur): *festival song*, carmen lætum: *a festival day*, vid. FESTIVAL, *s.*

FESTIVAL, *s.* ‖ *As a single day*, dies festus: dies sollemnis: dies festus ac sollemnis (*the anniversary of any thing, or a feast celebrated every year*): sollemne (*if attended by a sacrifice*): dies feriatus (*opposed to* dies profestus, *Plin.*, 18, 6, 8, *No.* 1): festum *is poetical only.* ‖ *Without reference to its being confined to a single day*, sollemnia feriæ dies: festi (sollemnia, *as far as they are solemn or regularly returning days*; feriæ, *so far as they are days of rest or recreation*; festa, *or, in prose*, dies festi, *so far as they are days of rejoicing*, *Dōd.*): hilaria, ium, *plural* (*a feast in honor of Cybele*): dies læti (*joyful lays, in general*): epulæ, quæ fiunt ex lætitiâ (*if the festival is attended by a banquet*; vid. *Liv.*, 22, 50, *in.*): *that day was a national festival*, lætissimus ille dies civitati illuxit: *to decree that the anniversary of a victory should be observed as a solemn festival*, decernere, ut inter festos dies referatur (dies), quo victoria patrata sit (*Tac., Ann.*, 13, 14, 4). ☞ *Avoid* festivitas, *which is wrong, as well as the later* sollemnitas. OBS. *For "the festival of such or such a god," the Romans had particular names, mostly in the neuter plural; as,* Consualia, Palilia, &c. *A marriage festival*, sollemnia nuptiarum (*Suet., Tac.*) *To celebrate a festival*, diem festum agere; *during three days*, per triduum.

FESTIVE, festivus: festus (*improperly, Stat.*): lætus (*the proper word; cheerfully excited*): hilarus: hilaris (*cheerfully disposed; both of persons and the disposition of their mind; then of things, as day, &c.*): *festival attire or garb.* Vid. FESTIVAL, *adj.*

FESTIVITY. ‖ *Festival*, vid. ‖ *Joyousness, mirth*, &c., vid.: ☞ festivitas *in Cicero only of playful wit*, &c.

FETCH, *v.*, petere: afferre: apportare (*general terms for carrying or bringing any thing to a place*): adducere (*to lead to any place*): producere (*to bring forth*; e. g., testes): arcessere: accire (*to go and fetch; to summon any body or have any body summoned to a place; with this difference, that with* arcessere *the person sent for actually makes his appearance, whereas* accire *leaves his coming uncertain; hence* arcessere ad aliquem, *but not* accire ad aliquem): advehere: subvehere: apportare (*if by wagon or on ship-board*). *To fetch any body or to have any body fetched*, aliquem arcessi *or* arcessiri jubēre: *to fetch a physician*, medicum arcessere; medicum ad ægrotum adducere: *to fetch water*, aquam e puteo trahere (*from a well for domestic use*); aquam petere: aquatum ire (*to fetch supplies of it for an army*): *to fetch wood*, lignari: materiari: *to fetch breath*, spirare; spiritum ducere: *to fetch a deep sigh*, gemitum de imo pectore ducere (†): *fetch him* (i. e., *bring him here*), illum huc arcesse (†); huc coram adducas illum: *to fetch evidence from*, &c., argumenta arcessere a, &c.; argumenta promere ex, &c. (e. g., *from passages*, ex locis): *to fetch any thing from far, or too far*, aliquid longe petere *or* repetere; aliquid altius *or* paullo altius repetere: *in order that the instances or examples may not appear too far-fetched*, ne longius abeam: *you need not fetch your proofs so far*, non longe abieris (vid. *Interpp. of Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 16, 47): *a sentiment that is far-fetched*, arcessitum dictum: *to fetch a good price*, in pretio esse: *to fetch no price at all*, pretium non habēre. ‖ TO FETCH AWAY, asportare (*whether by carrying, or in a wagon, ship*, &c.)· avehere (*either persons or things*). ‖ TO FETCH DOWN. (*a*) *Propr.*, deferre: depromere (*of inanimate objects*); deducere (*of animate objects*). (*β*) *Impropr.* = *to humiliate*, alicujus spiritus reprimere; frangere aliquem *or* alicujus audaciam; comprimere alicujus audaciam. JN. frangere aliquem et comminuere. ‖ TO FETCH IN, intro ferre *or* afferre: *to fetch a person in*, aliquem intro adducere: *fetch him in to me*, illum huc intro adducas. ‖ TO FETCH OFF, amovēre: demovēre: removēre: auferre: avehere: abducere: deportare [SYN. *in* TO REMOVE]. ‖ TO FETCH OUT, efferre (*by carrying*): educere (*by leading or drawing*): elicere ex, &c. (*by alluring inducements*): depromere (*to fetch or fetch out from*; pecuniam ex arcâ, ex ærario). ‖ TO FETCH OVER, traducere. ‖ *To fetch about*: *the wind has fetched about to the south*, ventus se vertit in Africam.

FETCH, *s.* Vid. TRICK, *s.*

FETID, male olens (*general term, emitting a bad smell*): fœtidus (*exhaling a very bad smell*; e. g., *of the breath or mouth*, anima *or* os): putidus (*that is in a state of putrefaction*; e. g., *ulcer*, ulcus). *To be fetid*, male olēre; fœtēre; putēre.

FETIDNESS, odor malus; *also, from context*, odor *only*; e. g., odore præterire pistrinum nemo potest: fœtor (*arising from putrefaction*; *also, general term for bad smell, since* olor, *the proper word for stench, was expunged as too vulgar a term*; vid. *Dōd., Syn.*, 3, p. 129).

FETLOCK (*of horses*), cirrus tibialis (*Veget.*, 4, 1). *Fetlock-joint*, gamba (e. g., tollit altius crura, et inflectione geniculorum atque gambarum molliter vehit, *Veget.*, 1, 56).

FETTER, *v.*, compedes indere alicui: pedicâ coartare (*Appul.*): pedicâ capere (equum, *Liv.*). *To be fettered*, compedibus astrictum esse: ☞ compedire. *præ- and post-classical, Varr. ap. Non., Cat.*; servi compediti. ‖ IMPROPR., compede tenēre aliquem; pedicis alicujus rei alligare aliquem (*Appul.*). Vid. TO HAMPER.

FETTER, *s.*, compes (*shackle, for the lower part of the thigh, to prevent escape, mostly made of wood, but also of iron; trop. like* vinculum = *means of coercion*; vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 31, 75, vincula *and* compedes corporis, i. e., *the body holding the soul in fetters; and improperly*, e. g., gratâ compede juvenem tenēre): pedica (*an iron for fettering the feet*, e. g., *of a slave, an ox, a horse on the pasture*, &c.). *To put any body in fetters*, alicui compedes indere: *the mind when freed from the fetters of the body*, animus corpore solutus. *If fetter* = *chain*, vid.

FEUD. ‖ *Feod* [vid. FEE]. ‖ *Deadly quarrel*, &c., inimicitiæ, &c. Vid. QUARREL.

FEUDAL, *in late forensic Latin*, * feudalis: *feudal estate*, prædium velut fiduciarium datum (*after Liv.*, 32, 28, *p. in.*): prædium beneficiarium (*after Sen. Ep.*, 90, 2): *feudal law*, eæ leges, quæ ad prædia beneficiaria pertinent; * jus feudale (*technical term*): *feudal estate, or land possessed under feudal law*, ager velut fiduciarius (*after Liv.*, 32, 28, *p. in.*); ager beneficiarius (*after Sen. Ep.*, 90, 2): *feudal contract*; vid. *"letter of* FEOFFMENT:" *feudal service*, * officia a beneficiario *or* a cliente præstanda: *the feudal lord*, * patronus; * dominus feudi (*technical term*): *feudal heir*, * heres prædii velut fiduciarii; * heres prædii beneficiarii: *feudal estate*, emphyteusis (*Cod. Just.*, 4, 66, 1; *Justin. Inst.*, 3, 25, 3): *feudal oath*, * sacramentum, quod patrono dicitur.

FEVER, febris. *Fevers*, febrium valetudines (*as a class of disorders, Plin.*). *A tertian, quartan fever*, febris tertiana, quartana; *mostly* tertiana, quartana *only*; *also*, febris tertiis (quartis) diebus decurrens (vid. *Gell.*, 17, 12, *in.*): *a hot, cold, slow, putrid fever*, febris ardens, frigida, lenta (*or* tenui peste repens, *Sen. Ep.*, 95; *opposed to the* febrium genus impetu sævientium), * putrida: *to catch or take a fever*, in febrim incidere; febrim nancisci; febri corripi: *to have a fever*, febrim habēre, pati: affectum esse febri (*general term for having the disorder*); febrire; æstu febrique jactari (*to be in a fever*); febricitare (*to be feverish, to have a fever*): *to have no fever*, febri carēre: *to recover from a quartan fever*, quartanam passum convalescere, viresque integras recuperare (*Gell.*): *the fever begins*, febris accedit, incipit; *increases*, augetur, increscit; *is diminished*, levatur, conquiescit (*Cels.*, 2, 8); decrescit; *returns*, repetit; *continues*, continuat; *leaves any body*, decedit, ab aliquo discedit, desinit, finitur (☞ *not* relinquit aliquem); aliquis febre (*Cels.*), *or* a febre (*Plin.*), liberatur: *to drive away a fever, cure a fever*, febrim abigere, discutere: *to bring back the fever*, febrim reducere: *to cause a fever*, febrim afferre: *when the fever is most violent*, in ipso febris impetu: *to return home with a fever*, cum febri domum redire: *to be ill, but without any fever*, sine febri laborare. *If the fever continues*, si febris manet (*Cels.*): *a slight fever*, febricula.

FEVERISH, FEVEROUS, FEVERY, } febriculosus (*Catull., 6, 4; Gell.*, 20, 1, morbus): *a feverish attack*, febricula: *to have a feverish attack*, in febriculam incidere. [Vid. FEVER]. ‖ IMPROPR. *Burning, vehement*, ardens; fervens *or* fervidus; æstuosus. SYN. *in* HEAT.

FEW, pauci (ὀλίγοι; *opposed to* complures, *with substantives in the plural; the singular*, paucus, *is foreign to standard prose*): *few people*, pauci: *very few*, perpauci; perquam pauci; paucissimi: *not a few* (i. e., *persons*), multi (*many*); plerique (*a great many, a great number*): *few things*, pauca (*noun plural*): *in a few words*, paucis verbis; *also*, paucis *only*; *as few as possible*, quam minime multi. *How few are there who . . .?* quotusquisque est, qui, &c. (*with subjunctive*).

FEWNESS, paucitas: exiguitas. *Fewness of friends*, penuria amicorum. [Vid., *also*, WANT.] ‖ *Rarity*, raritas (*the rare existence or presence of any thing*).

FIAT. Vid. COMMAND.

FIB, *s.* Vid. LIE, *s.*

FIB, *v.* Vid. TO LIE.

FIBBER. Vid. LIAR.

FIBRE, fibra (*in bodies and plants*): pecten (*the cross-fibres of trees*): capillamentum (*the fibres of the root collectively, Plin.*): filum prætenue (*very fine thread; of flax, wool*, &c.; *then of other things*).

FIBROUS, fibratus.

FICKLE, inconstans: varius: mobilis: levis: mutabilis: infidelis: infirmus [vid. CHANGEABLE]: incertus: instabilis.

FICKLELY, inconstanter.

FICKLENESS, inconstantia: varietas: infidelitas: levitas: mutabilitas mentis: mobilitas: infirmitas. [SYN. *in* INCONSTANCY.] JN. varietas atque infidelitas; levitas et infirmitas; inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis: mobilitas (*properly, mobility of any thing round its centre, and thus tropically used by Cic., De Divin.*, 2, 6, 15, *and Plin.*, 37, 1, 2, *for "fickleness of fortune,"* fortunæ): instabilitas (e. g., mentis, *Plin.*, 24, 17, 102).

FICTION. ‖ *Figment*, vid. ‖ *As act*, fictio (*Quint.*): confictio (*Cic.*).

FICTITIOUS, fictus: confictus: commenticius (☞ *not* fictititius). *Fictitious gods*, dii adumbrati: dii ficti et commenticii. *A fictitious case*, fictio (*in rhetoric, Quint.*).

FICTITIOUSLY, ficte (*false*).

FIDDLE, *s.*, * violina (*perhaps with the clause "*quæ dicitur," *for* fides *has too general a meaning*): *to play on the fiddle*, * violinâ canere; *well*, scite.

FIDDLE, *v.*, * violinâ canere. [Vid. FIDDLE, *s.*] ‖ *To trifle*, nugari: nugas agere: delectari nugis (*Cic.*).

FIDDLE-FADDLE, *s.*, nugæ: gerræ. *A fiddle-faddle person*, gerro iners (*Ter.*): nugator.

FIDDLE-FADDLE, *v.* Vid. TO FIDDLE = *trifle*.

FIDDLER, * violinista (*analogous to* citharista, κιθαριστής). *Feminine*, * violinistria (*analogous to* citharistria, κιθαρίστρια).

FIDDLE-STICK, *perhaps* plectrum. ‖ *Interjection, instead of "nonsense!"* gerræ! (*Plaut.*).

FIDDLE-STRING, chorda (χορδή), *or pure Latin*, fides (*the single catgut string of a stringed instrument*. Fides, *however*,

stands, as single string, only Cic., Fin., 4, 27, 75, *Orelli, N. cr.*): nervus (*νεῦρον, a string made of the sinews of an animal, but also of guts*). Vid. *remark on* STRING.

FIDELITY. Vid. FAITH.

FIDGE, } *v.*, vel de minimis rebus
FIDGET, } sollicitum esse; quiescere non posse, &c.: *to fidge about*, sursum deorsum cursitare (*to run up and down*).

FIDUCIAL. Vid. CONFIDENT.

FIDUCIARY, fidei-commissarius (*sc.* heres, *Ulp., Dig.*): fiduciarius (*relating to property, &c., held as a* fidei-commissum). ‖ *A fiduciary (theologically, Hammond)*, * qui hominem solâ fide justificari ita credit, ut bona opera minus necessaria esse putet.

FIE, *interj.*, phui! turpe dictu! proh pudor! (*for shame!*) O indignum facinus!

FIEF. ‖ *The right bestowed on any body*, beneficium: * feudum (*technical term*). ‖ *The estate held as a fief*, prædium velut fiduciarium datum (*after Liv.*, 32, 28, *p. in.*): prædium beneficiarium (*after Sen. Ep.*, 90, 3). *To give any body any thing as a fief*, prædium velut fiduciarium alicui dare (*after Liv.*, 32, 28, *p. in.*): *to receive any thing as a fief*, prædium velut fiduciarium ab aliquo accipere (*after the above passage*): *landed property held as a fief*, ager velut fiduciarius (*after Liv.*, 32, 28, *p. in.*); ager beneficiarius (*after Sen. Ep.*, 90, 2): *that may be held as a fief*, quod velut beneficium dari potest (*in forensic Latin*, feudalis): *the deed relating to the fief*; i. e., *the deed of feoffment*, * literæ beneficiariæ: *the heir of an estate held as a fief*, heres prædii velut fiduciarii; * heres prædii beneficiarii.

FIELD. ‖ *Area or surface*, campus (*general term*). ‖ *Agricultural land*, ager, *or plural*, agri (*open field; opposed to land that is built upon or planted with trees; hence opposed to town, village*, &c.): agellus (*a small field*): campus (*field, as comparatively level, lying low*, &c.; *opposed to* mons, collis): prædiolum (*if any building be attached to it*): arvum (*a field that is or may be sown upon*): seges *or* segetes (*the field, with reference to the fruit or its produce*): novalis ager, *or merely* novalis, novale ("ager qui intermittitur a novando novalis dicitur," *Varr.*; *also ground recently broken up*): campus arabilis (*land that may be turned into a field*): solum (*the soil*). *A field that has not been sown on before*, ager ferus (*Fest.*), *or* ager silvester (*opposed to* ager cultus, *Col., Præf.*, 25): *an uncultivated field*, ager rudis: *a fertile and rich field*, ager crassus, pinguis (*opposed to* ager jejunus); ager bene natus (*opposed to* ager male natus, *Varr., R. R.*, 1, 6, 1); ager frugifer, ferax. *A corn-field*, arvum, *or plural*, arva: *possessing many fields*, agrosus: *work or labor in the field*, opus rusticum: *green fields* [vid. MEADOW]. ‖ *Field of battle*, locus pugnæ *or* prœlii: loca pugnæ (*general term, the latter with reference to different portions of the whole battle-field*; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 27): locus, quo *or* ubi pugnatum est (*the place where the combat took place*): acies (*the combat itself*; e. g., *to be sent or dispatched from the field by any body*, ex ipsâ acie mitti ab aliquo, *Liv.*, 23, 11, 7): *in the field*, in castris; bello: *at home and in the field*, domi bellique; domi belloque; domi militiæque (*seldom in any other form, and only when an emphasis is placed on* belli *and* militiæ; *otherwise* belli domique: militiæ domique): *as well at home as in the field*, et domi et militiæ; et domi et belli (*seldom, and rather poetical*, militiæque domique): *either at home or in the field*, vel domi vel belli: *equally great at home and in the field*, magnus bello nec minor pace; non præstantior in armis quam in togâ: *to take the field*, ad bellum proficisci (*of the soldiers and the general*); exercitum *or* milites in expeditionem educere (*of the general*): *to take the field (on leaving winter-quarters)*, copias extrahere ex hibernaculis (*of the general*); hiberna relinquere (*of the soldiers*): *Miltiades alone insisted on taking the field as soon as possible*, unus Miltiades nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore castra fierent: *to take the field against any body*, proficisci contra aliquem; arma capere *or* ferre adversus aliquem (*properly*); oppugnare aliquem (*figuratively, to confute any body's opinion*); in aciem (dimicationemque) venire (*Cic.*; i. e., *to prepare for battle*): *to have taken the field against any body*, castra habêre contra aliquem: *to remain master of the field*, superiorem discedere; vincere (*properly and improperly*). ‖ IMPROPR. ‖ *Compass or space (for doing any action in)*, campus (e. g., *to every body the field of honor and glory is open*, omnibus patet honoris et gloriæ campus, *Plin., Paneg.*, 70, 8): *a field for the display of eloquence*, campus, in quo oratio exsultare possit (i. e., *a topic that affords scope for eloquence*): *he has an ample field before him for displaying his activity*, latissime manat ejus industria: *the field of history has not yet been cultivated by us*, abest historia literis nostris: *a wide field for my exertions lies before me*, patet area lata in curas meas (†). ‖ *The field of a scutcheon*, * area *or* solum scuti.

FIELD-BASIL, * clinopodium vulgare.

FIELD-DAY, * tempus exercitationis (i. e., *the time*).

FIELD-FARE, * turdus pilaris (*Linn.*).

FIELD-MARSHAL, præfectus *or* præpositus (*general term*): dux summus: imperator (*as title of meritorious generals*; vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 2, 74, 4; *Vell.*, 2, 125, 5). *Of course, none of these will convey the exact meaning.*

FIELD-MOUSE, mus rusticus, agrestis (†): * mus arvalis (*Linn.*).

FIELD-PIECE. Vid. CANNON.

FIEND. Vid. DEVIL.

FIEND-LIKE. Vid. DEVILISH.

FIERCE, ferox (*fierce, with reference to character*): furens (*in a state of fury or passion*): furiosus (*full of rage; raging, in a physical sense*): furibundus (*uttering or displaying signs of rage*): sævus (*cruel, savage*): torvus: trux (*of the looks of him who is in a passion, then of the person himself who has a fierce look*). *The fierce lioness*, lœna torva: *a fierce face*, vultus torvus, trux: *a fierce look*, oculi truces: *to cast around menacing and fierce looks at*, &c., circumferre truces minaciter oculos ad, &c.

FIERCELY, ferociter: furiose: furenter [SYN. *in* FURIOUS]: magno impetu (e. g., *to attack*): vehementer (*with violence*).

FIERCENESS, ferocitas: ferocia (*mostly of natural and wild courage*: ferocia, *as a habit*; ferocitas, *as showing itself in action, Dŏd.*; *but also used of vehemence of character, sometimes in a good, but mostly in a bad sense*): furor (*fury*): sævitia (*cruelty*): sæva vis alicujus rei (*the violence of any thing*; e. g., *of an illness*, morbi). *To tame*, &c., *any body's fierceness*, ferocitatem alicujus comprimere.

FIERINESS, impetus (*the inward impulse*): calor (*warmth, zeal with which we do any thing*): ardor (*great vivacity, glow, especially of the mind*): ferocia (*fiery temper*, e. g., *of young men*; also, *improperly, of wine*, vini, *Plin.*): ferocitas (e. g., *of horses*; *as* ferocia, *then manifesting itself*). *The fieriness of the mind*, vigor, ardor, fervor animi *or* mentis; *of youth*, juvenilis ardor; ferocia juvenum, ardor ætatis: *natural fieriness of temper*, quædam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata.

FIERY. ‖ PROPR., igneus: ardens (*glowing*, &c.). ‖ IMPROPR. (*a*) *Sparkling*, ardens: fulgens. *Fiery eyes*, oculi ardentes, fulgentes: *fiery color*, coloris flamma. (*b*) *Strong*; e. g., *wine*, vinum validum (*opposed to* imbecillum, *Plin.*, 14, 21, 27): vinum fervidum (*hot, Hor., Sat.*, 2, 8, 38). (*c*) *Full of spiritual or mental fire*, &c., ardens (*on fire, as it were; of the mind, a poet*, &c.): fervidus (*boiling up, as it were, with inward power or vivacity*; e. g., *youth, a speech*): acer (*energetic, strong*, &c.; e. g., *of an orator or his speech*): calidus (*full of warmth*, &c., *of the blood; also of a man himself*). *A fiery speech*, oratio ardens, fervida; orationis incitatio: *to be a fiery speaker*, acrem esse in dicendo: *fiery minds*, ingenia fervida: *a fiery horse*, equus calidus *or* acer; equus ferocitate exsultans (*while exhibiting his fiery temper*): *a fiery mind or temperament*, ingenium ardens *or* fervidum: *a fiery youth, or a youth of fiery character*, juvenis ferventis animi.

FIFE, fistula (*any pipe or tube; also the shepherd's pipe*): tibia (*flute-like pipe*).

FIFER, fistulator: tibicen.

FIFTEEN, quindecim: decem quinque. *Fifteen apiece*, quini deni; quindeni: *fifteen-fold*, quini deni (*fifteen at once*); quindecies tantum; vid. *the examples in* FIVE-FOLD. *The field bears fifteen-fold*, ager efficit cum quinto decimo: *the fifteen (men, similar to* triumviri), quindecim viri: *the dignity or office of the fifteen*, quindecimviratus (*mostly now and then in the later writers*): *concerning the fifteen*, quindecimviralis (*Tac., Ann.*, 11, 11, 1): *fifteen times*, quindecies.

FIFTEENTH, quintus decimus (quindecimus, *in later writers only*): *one of the fifteenth legion*, quintadecumanus: *for the fifteenth time*, * quintum decimum. *The fifteenth of March*, Idus Martiæ.

FIFTH, quintus. *Each fifth (man)*, quintus quisque: *every fifth month* (e. g., *he goes on a journey*), quinto quoque mense: *the fifth day of or after the Ides*, quinquatrus: *one of the fifth rank*, quintarius: *one of the fifth legion*, quintanus: *for the fifth time*, quintum: *what occurs on the fifth day*, quintanus (e. g., *on the fifth day of the month, as the Nonæ*): *at every fifth pole*, quintanis (*sc.* vicibus; *of planting vines, Plin.*): *the fifth book of Moses*, Deuteronomium (*Eccl.*): *a fifth part*, pars quinta: ☞ quincunx *is five twelfths: three fifths*, e. g., *of an hour*, quintæ partes horæ tres (*Plin.*, 6, 34, 39): *happening every fifth year*, quinquennalis.

FIFTHLY. Vid. FIFTH.

FIFTIETH, quinquagesimus: *one who is in his fiftieth year*, homo quinquagenarius.

FIFTY, quinquaginta: *each fifty*, quin quageni (i. e., *fifty at once, especially of substantives that are used in the plural number only*; e. g., quinquagenæ literæ, *fifty letters, whereas* quinquaginta literæ = *fifty alphabetic letters*): *consisting of fifty, or containing fifty, fifty years old, or of age*, quinquagenarius: *a tube fifty inches in diameter*, fistula quinquagenaria: *fifty times*, quinquagies.

FIG. ‖ *The tree*, arbor fici: ficus (*συκῆ*, * ficus carica, *Linn.*): caprificus (*ἐρινεός, a wild fig-tree, the fruit of which does not become ripe*): sycomorus (*the Egyptian fig-tree*, * ficus sycomorus, *Linn.*): *a place planted with fig-trees or figs*, ficētum: *of a fig*, ficulnus *or* ficulneus: *wood of a fig*, lignum ficulneum. ‖ *The fruit*, ficus: *the green or unripe fig*, grossus: *the dried fig*, carica: *good Caunean figs*, Caunææ: *a small fig*, ficulus: *belonging or relating to figs*, ficarius: *a fig-leaf*, folium ficulneum: *a fig-garden*, ficētum: *a fig-kernel*, granum fici: *stewed figs*, sycatum (*Apic.*): *wine made of figs*, sycites; vinum e fico factum *or* expressum (vid. *Plin.*, 14, 16, 18, *No.* 3): *not to care a fig about or for any thing*, aliquid flocci non facere (*Cic.*), *or* non pendere (*Plaut.*, &c.); non pili unius facere (*Catull.*); non nauci habêre (*Enn. ap. Cic.*); non assis, ne teruncii quidem facera; non unius assis æstimare.

FIGHT, pugnare (*denotes a formal intentional battle, and that on its fairest side, as requiring skill and courage*): confligere (*with or without* armis, manu, prœlio, *denotes any engagement, often in consequence of an accidental collision; and on its rough side, as causing slaughter and carnage*; confligere cum aliquo *or* inter se): decernere (*mostly with* armis, ferro, prœlio, acie; *to fight with the view of settling a quarrel*): dimicare (*especially with reference to a speedy determination, and to what one risks, what is at stake; mostly, therefore, in a good sense*; dimicare pro legibus, patriâ, libertate; *and improperly, what is at stake being expressed by* de; dimicare de capite, famâ, civitate, gloriâ, &c.; *also with* prœlio, acie): digladiari (*to fight with sword or poniard, like a practiced gladiator or assassin: to fence with each other*, digladiari inter se): prœliari (*Dŏd. makes* prœlium *the occasional engagement of particular divisions of the army; but it would rather seem to refer to*

the military movements, positions, &c., of an engagement; also, improperly, with words): conflictari, *with any body*, cum aliquo (e. g., cum adversâ fortunâ, *Nep.*): depugnare: decertare (= pugnare, certare, *with the added notion of perseverance till one party is defeated*; depugnare *also of gladiators; used also improperly*, cum fame): arma ferre in *or* contra aliquem (*to take up arms against him*): contendere: certare: concertare: decertare (*with reference to the contest*, armis, prœlio, acie): prœlium *or* pugnam facere *or* edere (*to fight a battle*): luctari (*as a wrestler; also*, cum fluctibus): pugilare (*to box*). *To fight a battle*, prœlium *or* pugnam facere *or* edere: prœliari (*general term*); prœlio decertare, *or* decernere, *or* dimicare: *to fight for any thing* (e. g., *for one's country*, &c.), pugnare, dimicare, decernere pro re; *with a sword*, ferro decernere: *to fight a duel*, ex provocatione dimicare: *to fight any body*, manu confligere cum aliquo: *to fight with fists, heels, teeth*, &c., pugnis contendere; pugnis, calcibus, morsu certare: *to fight about any thing*, pugnare, certare, contendere, dimicare, de re: *he challenged their king to fight a duel with him*, sibi regem eorum privatum hostem deposcit (*Justin.*, 12, 8, 3): *to fight against an opinion*, sententiam impugnare: *to fight against any body*, pugnare in hostem (*Liv.*); adversus multitudinem (*Sall.*): *to fight a battle with any body*, pugnam committere cum aliquo. *To fight one's way through the very midst of the enemy*, per medios *or* per mediam hostium aciem perrumpere: *to fight one's way to any body*, ad aliquem erumpere: *to fight one's way through a crowd*, penetrare per densam turbam: *to fight it out*, armis disceptare de re.

FIGHT, *s.* Vid. BATTLE, COMBAT.

FIGHTER. Vid. COMBATANT.

FIGHTING, dimicatio, &c. *Sometimes* pugna, bellum; *but in the oblique cases mostly by gerund: used or accustomed to fighting*, * bello assuetus: *fond of fighting*, alacer ad pugnandum: cupidus pugnandi *or* pugnæ: cupidus bellandi: certaminis avidus: *some hard fighting*, dies gravissimus (i. e., *a day of hard fighting, Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 43): *there was a deal of hard fighting throughout the day*, ægre is dies sustentabatur: *there was*, &c., *by our troops*, hic dies nostris longe gravissimus fuit: *there was some hard fighting going on*, acriter pugnabatur, magnâ vi certabatur; acriter *or* acerrime prœliabantur (*sc.* nostri et hostes).

FIGMENT, commentum: fabula commenticia. ☞ Figmentum *has no sufficient authority, Gell., Appul.*

FIG-PECKER, ficedŭla (* motacilla ficedŭla, *Linn.*).

FIG-TREE. Vid. FIG.

FIG-WORT, scrophularia (*Linn.*).

FIGURATE, figuratus. Vid. FIGURATIVE.

FIGURATELY, * figuratâ oratione.

FIGURATION, figuratio: formatio (*as action*): figura: forma: species [SYN. *in* FIGURE]. JN. conformatio et figura.

FIGURATIVE, * imagine expressus: figuratus (e. g., oratio, verbum, *Quint.*): translatus (*metaphorical*; e. g., verbum; *opposed to* verbum proprium): mutatus (*Cic., Or.*, 27, "a translatis distinguit mutata, ita ut illa ad metaphoram... hæc ad tropos pertineant," *Ern., Lex. Rhet.*, p. 405): *a figurative expression*, verborum immutatio (*Cic., Brut.*, 17, 69): *to use a word in a figurative sense*, verbum assumere (*Quint.*, 11, 1, 121).

FIGURATIVELY, per figuram: per translationem: * figuratâ oratione; *or after the Greek forms*, tropice *or* metaphorice. *Sometimes* tecte (*in an oblique or concealed manner*) *may serve.* ☞ Figurate *late (Ascon.). To use a word figuratively*, verbum assumere (*Quint.*, 11, 1, 121).

FIGURE, figura (*general term for shape, with reference to its outline*, σχῆμα): forma (*the form, with reference to internal properties with which it corresponds; to color and beauty as well as to outline*, μορφή): species (*the external appearance, whether agreeing with the real nature of the thing itself or not*, εἶδος). JN. figura et forma; forma ac figura; forma figuraque; figura et species; forma atque species; species atque figura *or* forma. *Geometrical figures*, formæ (☞ *not* figuræ) geometricæ (*Cic., Rep.*, 1, 17): descriptiones (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 17, 38). *So in drawing*, "*figure*" *is* forma, *not* figura. *To describe geometrical figures*, formas geometricas describere. *The figure of a man, or the human figure*, figura hominum *or* humana; humana species ac figura; humana forma. *To cut a bad figure in any thing*, * parum honestæ sunt meæ partes in aliquâ re: *he cut but an indifferent figure*, * minus splendide se gessit. ‖ *In rhetoric*, forma: orationis lumen, *or* insigne, *or* ornamentum (*Cicero uses these expressions; but* figura, *which afterward became a technical term, is to be preferred to them; Cicero himself prepared the way for its adoption*; e. g., sententiæ et earum formæ, tamquam figuræ. *De Opt. Gen. Orat.*, 5, 14): *oratorical figures*, orationis ornamenta; verborum exornationes (*Auct. ad Herenn.*). ☞ "*Metaphors*," translatio, *and* "*tropes*," tropus, *are distinguished from* figuræ *by Quint.*, 9, 1, 4.

FIGURE, *v.* ‖ *To form into a determined shape*, fingere: figurare: formare: formam alicujus rei facere: imaginem alicujus rei ducere; *from any thing*, ex re (*to form an image out of any shapeless mass*). [Vid. TO FORM.] JN. fingere et formare. *To figure any thing*, aliquid in formam alicujus rei redigere. [Vid., *also*, TO FORM.] ‖ *To depict*, vid. ‖ *To represent, as a type*, repræsentare effigiem *or* speciem alicujus rei (*to have or bear the image or look of any thing*): indicare: significare (*to indicate, to signify*). ‖ *To diversify with figures*, figuris ornare *or* variare (*Quint.*): distinguere (*to ornament a surface by bright or other striking objects placed at intervals*). JN. distinguere et ornare: ornare et distinguere. *Figured goblets*, cælata pocula. ‖ *To conceive a notion of any thing, or to represent to one's mind*, cogitatione sibi fingere: animo sibi effingere: animo concipere: *to figure any thing to one's self*, proponere sibi ante oculos animumque.

FILACEOUS, usque in fila attenuatus.

FILAMENT, filum prætenue (*thin thread of flax or wool; then, by analogy, also of other things*). *But* filamentum *may be used as botanical technical term.*

FILBERT, nux avellana, *or* avellana *only: the tree or bush*, coryĭlus (κόρυλος), *or pure Latin*, nux avellana (*Plin.*, 16, 30, 52): *made of a filbert-tree*, colurnus: *a filbert hedge*, coryletum.

FILCH, clepere (*implying contemptibleness of the action; an obsolete word, which has, however, remained in use when joined with another verb*; e. g., rapere et clepere; i. e., *to rob and filch*; vid. *Cic., De Rep.*, 4, 5; *Prud., Psychom.*, 562); *from any body*, alicui aliquid: surripere alicui aliquid *or* aliquid ab aliquo (*which is a less expressive and strong term, and may be used of any kind of theft, even if practiced as a mere joke*; e. g., multa a Nævio surripuisse): furto subducere. Vid. TO STEAL.

FILCHER. Vid. THIEF.

FILCHING. Vid. THEFT.

FILE, *s.* ‖ *A thread*, filum: linum. [Vid. THREAD.] ‖ *Papers filed on a string.* (*The Romans, for that purpose, used the* "scapus" [*a sort of rolling-pin*] *to collect or wrap papers round, which latter was called* "volumen"). ‖ *A line of troops*, ordo. *Rank and file*, milites gregarii (*but only in a depreciating sense; as* milites *alone* = "*common soldiers*;" *opposed to officers*). ‖ *List of soldiers*, &c., index (*general term for catalogue*): numeri (*of soldiers; for which* matricula *was used late in the time of the emperors, Torrent., Suet., Vesp.*, 6). ‖ *A mechanical instrument*, lima: *to rub or smooth with a file*, limâ persequi: perpolire.

FILE, *v.* ‖ *To put on a string*, inserere lino (e. g., *pearls, Tert., Hab. Mul.*, 9, "margaritas inserere lino"): resticulam *or* resticulas perserere per, &c. (*to run a string through any thing, in order to suspend the object afterward by it*; e. g., resticulas per ficos maturas perserere, *Varr., R. R.*, 1, 41, 5). ‖ *To file a bill in a court of justice* [vid. "*bring an* ACTION"]. ‖ *To rub down with a file* [vid. FILE, *substantive*]. ‖ *To file off*, delimare (*if with a file*, lima): descobinare (*if with a rasp*, scobīna): *also* limâ polire, *properly and improperly.*

FILE, *v.*, INTRANS., *perhaps* in acie procedere.

FILIAL, pius erga parentes, &c. (*with reference to behavior toward parents, relations*, &c.; "erga parentes," &c., *may also be left out, if it can be understood from the context*); *also circumlocution by genitive*, liberorum; e. g., *it is a filial duty*, est liberorum: *filial love or affection*, pietas erga parentes, &c.; vid. *the remark on* "pius:" *to cherish with filial affection, perhaps* aliquem pie *or* pietate colere (*a father, a mother*); aliquem patris (matris) loco colere (i. e., *as a father or a mother*).

FILIALLY, pie.

FILINGS, scobis elimata, delimāta; *also* scobis *only*: ramenta *are what are shaven off. Brass filings*, delimata æris scobis (*Plin.*, 34, 26); *hence iron filings*, * delimata ferri scobis, &c. *Ivory filings*, scobis eboris (*Cels.*, 5, 5). (*Priscian has* scobs *neuter, and in Celsus and Columella* scrobis *is found*).

FILL, TRANS., complēre (*to fill completely*; e. g., fossas sarmentis et virgultis; vascula; paginam; *and figuratively*, omnia terrore; aliquem gaudio, bonâ spe, &c.; *also to fill with the full complement*; e. g., legiones): implēre (*to fill by something put into it*; e. g., ollam, pateram, gremium, &c.; *also* libros, volumina, *and* se sanguine, &c.): explēre (*to fill out, so that no vacuum is left inside*, quasi rimas explēre, mundum bonis omnibus, &c.): opplēre (*to fill any thing, of which it also covers the surface*, nives omnia; Græciam hæc opinio opplevit): replēre (*to fill again*; e. g., exhaustas domos; *also to fill full*, campos strage hostium). *All these, any thing with any thing*, aliquid aliquâ re, *except that Livy has* replēre alicujus rei, *and Cicero* ollam denariorum implēre, *and* carcer mercatorum completus: farcire (*to stuff*; e. g., *a cushion, a pillow*, &c., *with roses*): refercire (*to cram full*): cumulare (*to heap*), aliquid aliquâ re. *To be filled full of meat and drink*, cibo et potione completum esse; epulis refertum esse: *to fill one's self full with food*, se ingurgitare cibis; *of wine*, vino se onerare: vino obrui *or* se obruere: *to fill any thing*; i. e., *to pour liquid into a vessel*, plene infundere (*to fill to the brim*): *to fill a place with people*, locum complēre hominibus (*a prison*, carcerem); locum frequentare (*to cause any place to be filled with people*): *to fill a page*, paginam complēre: *Chrysippus has filled whole volumes on the subject*, de quibus volumina impleta sunt a Chrysippo: *what is this ravishing sound that fills my ears?* qui complet aures meas tam dulcis sonus? (*Cic., Somn. Scip.*, 5): *to fill the earth with the glory of one's name*, implēre orbem terrarum nominis sui gloriâ. ‖ *To occupy (an office*, &c.), locum obtinēre: *to fill a priesthood*, sacerdotio præditum esse. ‖ To FILL OUT. *To fill one's self out*, complere se (cibo, &c). ‖ To FILL UP, explēre: implēre (*quite full to the brim*): *to fill up a ditch*, fossam complēre (e. g., sarmentis et virgultis), *or* implēre (e. g., aggere, *with rubbish*); *the gaps with stones*, intervalla saxis effarcire.

FILL, INTRANS., compleri: impleri: expleri: oppleri: repleri. [SYN. *in* TO FILL.] *A ship fills with water*, alveus navis haurit aquas (†); (omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere (*to be filling with water through the seams*).

FILLET. ‖ *A tie for the forehead*, fascia (*general term*): vitta (*worn by priests and other sacred persons, more especially, however, by women*): nimbus (*worn by females, in order to make the forehead look smaller, Plaut., Pœn.*, 1, 2, 135). *Ornamented with a fillet*, vittatus. ‖ *Of a column*, corona: ☞ fascia, *Vitr.*, 3, 3, *is a division of the architrave.* ‖ *A roast fillet (of veal)*, lumbus assatus.

FILLIP, *s.*, talistrum (*Suet., Tib.*, 68, *in*).

FILLIP, *v.*, * talistrum alicui infringere.

FILLY, equula.

FILM, cuticula: membranula: pellicula. SYN. *in* SKIN.

FILMY, membranaceus.

FILTER, } colare: percolare (*gen-*
FILTRATE, } *eral technical terms*): liquare (*in order to make clear*).

FILTER, *s.*, cōlum.

FILTH, } sordes (*opposed to*
FILTHINESS, } splendor; *the result of indigence, or niggardliness and vulgarity*; e. g., *of clothes dirty from long wear*, ῥύπος): squalor (*opposed to* nitor, *through want of civilized habits, and of delicacy of feeling*, &c.; e. g., *uncombed hair*, αὐχμός): pædor (*opposed to* munditiæ, *through neglect of the person*; e. g., *through* pæciculos, *vermin, itch*, &c, πίνος): situs (*opposed to* usus; *in consequence of long disuse*; e. g., *through mould, rust*, &c., ἄχη): lutum (*mud or dirt of streets, roads*, &c.; i. e., *earth and water*): cœnum (*mire, mud, as defiling and disgusting*): illuvies (*heaped up dirt*, &c., *that has gradually collected, and become a large offensive mass*): purgamentum (*offscourings, foul water*, &c.). *Covered with filth*, oblitus luto, limo, cœno; obsitus sordibus, squalore, pædore; squalore sordidus; pædore horridus: *to be covered with filth*, situ squalēre.

FILTHILY, sordide, obscœne. SYN. *in* FILTHY.

FILTHY. Vid. DIRTY.

FILTRATION, percolatio (e. g., uti percolationibus aquæ transmutari possint, *Vitr.*, 8, 7).

FIN, pinna.

FINABLE. *To be finable*, multam commisisse: *to become finable*, multam committere.

FINAL, ultimus: extremus: novissimus [SYN. *in* LAST]: immutabilis (*unchangeable*). *A final edict*, edictum peremtorium. *In philosophical language*, * finem significans (☞ *not* finalis *in any sense*). *A final cause*, ultima causa (*the most remote, but original and primary*).

FINALLY, ad ultimum: ad extremum: denique: postremo (*in the enumeration of several things*; postremo *only before the very last; the other three before the last, or last but one*): novissime (*in reference to other preceding occurrences, Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 48; *Cic., Fam.*, 10, 24): quod superest: quod reliquum est: quod restat: quod extremum est (*in introducing a conclusion*, &c., *appended to several preceding divisions of a discourse*).

FINANCE. *Of a private individual*, res familiaris (i. e., *property*): vectīgal, *or in plural*, vectigalia (i. e. *revenues*): *finances that are in a bad state*, res familiaris perturbata: *any body's finances are in a bad state*, comminutus est aliquis re familiari. ‖ *Of a state or prince*, vectigalia (*revenue of the state*): ærarium (*the treasury*): fiscus (*private treasury of a prince, in the time of the emperors*). *To regulate the finances*, vectigalia *or* rem publicam ordinare (*after Hor., Od.*, 2, 1, 10): *things pertaining to the finances, financial matters*, * res ad vectigalia (*or* ad ærarium) pertinentes; *also* respublica (*after the Greek* πολιτεία, *according to Morgenstern, in Seebode's Archiv.*, 1829, *No.* 17, p. 68; e. g., modica respublica novis sumtibus atterebatur, *Plin. Ep.*, 9, 33, 10): *the science of finance*, doctrina rerum ad vectigalia pertinentium: *the administration of the finances*, cura ærarii (*Suet., Oct.*, 36): *minister of finance*; i. e., *our "first lord of the treasury,"* cui cura ærarii tradita est (*after Suet., Oct.*, 36).

FINANCIAL, ad vectigalia *or* ad ærarium pertinens: *the financial department*, cura ærarii.

FINANCIER. Vid. FINANCE.

FINCH, * fringilla (*Linn.*).

FIND. ‖ *To discover*, &c., invenire (*the proper word, of one who arrives at the knowledge of what has hitherto been unknown to him, especially if the thing is found unintentionally and without effort*, εὑρίσκειν; *but observe*, invenire, *as the generic term, is used in all the meanings of our "to find;"* e. g., scuto relato inventa sunt in eo foramina CXX., *Cæs., where, of course, the effort of counting the holes was made; so in constructions like "but few men are found who,"* &c.): reperire (*to find after long seeking, with the accessory notion of the relatively deep concealment of what is found*, ἀνευρίσκειν): offendere (*to light upon any thing, to meet accidentally, come, as it were, into contact with an event*, &c., *with accessory notion of surprise, either on the part of the subject that finds, or on the part of the object found*, ἐντυγχάνειν): deprehendere in re (*to find any body engaged in any occupation, mostly of a dishonest nature; it implies a design on the part of the finder, and an unwillingness on the part of the person found*, ἐγκαταλαμβάνειν τινά τινι; *also with accusative only*, deprehendere venenum in manibus alicujus, *Cic. Muretus*, &c., *use, incorrectly*, multi deprehensi sunt, &c., *for* reperti sunt): animadvertere (*to perceive, especially in others*): *I found it stated in the (original) historians, that*, &c., apud auctores invenio, &c.; *a very few discovered some boats, and thus found a means of escape*, perpauci lintribus inventis sibi salutem repererunt: *to find words is an easy matter to the innocent*, verba reperire innocenti facile: *you will not find the same feeling that you left here*, non offendes eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti (*Cic., Fam.*, 2, 1, 9): *they found the temple still unfinished*, nondum perfectum templum offenderunt. ‖ *To be found*, inveniri: reperiri: gigni (*to be produced somewhere, of natural products*): *to be found abundantly*, aliquâ re aliquid abundat (i. e., *any thing abounds in*), *or* repertum est (*any thing is quite full of any thing*; scatet *is post-classical*): *instances of refined and intellectual bantering are found abundantly in the writings of the Socratic school*, ingenioso et faceto genere jocandi philosophorum Socraticorum libri referti sunt: *only to be found in such and such a person*, in aliquo esse solo (i. e., *to be inherent in that person only*; e. g., *Cic., Off.*, 3, 3, 13): *there is no longer any trace of it to be found*, * ne vestigium quidem reliquum est. ‖ *To receive, to obtain, to meet with*, invenire (εὑρίσκειν, vid. *Ruhnk., Ter., Andr.*, 1, 1, 39): *any thing is very hard to find*, aliquid difficillime reperitur: *to find audience or a hearing*, ab aliquo audiri; *assistance*, ab aliquo juvari, auxilio juvari: *to find compassion*, alicujus misericordiam commovēre, concitare: *he found admirers*, erant (non deerant) qui eum admirarentur: *to find favor with any body*, alicujus gratiam sibi conciliare; inire gratiam ab aliquo, *or* apud (ad) aliquem: *to find one's death*, perire; *in battle*, pugnantem cadere, prœliantem occidere. ‖ *To feel*, sentire. *To find pleasure*, &c., in any thing, delectari, oblectari aliquâ re: *to find it necessary*, opus esse arbitrari (☞ *not* necesse, necessarium, &c., invenire). ‖ *To comprehend, to see*, vidēre, reperire (*to find by experience*): invenire: intellegere (*to conceive, to see*): cognoscere (*after examination, to learn, to become acquainted with a thing as it really is*; e. g., *I find it impossible*, video, id fieri non posse: *you will find him an obliging person*, hominem officiosum cognosces). ‖ *To find a man in any thing* [vid. "*to* PROVIDE *with*." ‖ To FIND OUT, invenire: reperire: deprehendere (*the last, especially of finding out something wrong, detecting*, &c., deprehendere facinora oculis). *To find out where he is*, invenire locum, ubi sit: *to find out* (= *invent*) *arts*, artes invenire. ‖ MISCELLANEOUS. *To find any body guilty* [vid GUILTY]. *To find fault with any body*, reprehendere aliquid in aliquo (*to censure in general; opposed to* probare); vituperare, *any body or any thing*, aliquem, *or* aliquid, *or* aliquem in aliquâ re (*to censure as faulty; opposed to* laudare); desiderare *or* requirere in aliquo (*to reprove; the latter in Cic., Mur.*, 29, 61): *to find fault with any thing*, fastidire in re, *or with accusative and infinitive: a person who is always finding fault*, morosus; difficilis. JN. difficilis et morosus.

FINDER, inventor: repertor.

FINE. ‖ *Thin*, subtilis (e. g., *of things woven; not coarse; opposed to* crassus; e. g., *thread, leather, flour, juice*, &c.): tenuis (*thin, not thick; opposed to* crassus; e. g., *wool, needle, garment*, &c.): exilis (*not strong, mostly with blame; indicating insufficiency, especially of the voice*; vid. *Quint.*, 11. 3, 15. ‖ *Pure*, purus (e. g., *gold, silver, sugar*, &c.): obryzus (*that has been proved by fire*, aurum, *Vulg.*, 2 *Chron.*, 3, 5; *cf. Petron.*, 67, 6, *Burmann.*). ‖ *Of pleasing, striking exterior*, &c., bellus. *A fine shape*, forma liberalis. ‖ *Ironically used*; bonus (*properly good, as it ought to be; but also ironically*; e. g., *a fine general, indeed!* bonus imperator! vid. *Heind., Hor., Sat.*, 2, 2, 1): egregius: eximius (*distinguished*; e. g., *action, face, smell*, &c.): præclarus (*grand, magnificent; e. g., deed; also ironically*; e. g., *a fine philosophy, forsooth!* præclara sapientia!). ‖ *Miscellaneous constructions: the fine arts*, artes elegantes: artes ingenuæ, liberales: *those are fine words, but nothing else*, verba isthæc sunt: *a fine opportunity*, occasio maxime opportuna: *a fine gentleman*, homo ad unguem factus (*satirically, as Hor., Sat.*, 1, 5, 32): homo omni vitâ atque victu excultus atque expolitus (*with praise*). ‖ *Acute*, elegans (*discerning acutely, with respect to the taste in which that discernment displays itself*): subtilis (*with reference to the acuteness of the mental faculties, by which the object is clearly conceived and distinguished from others*): argutus (*sharp, subtile*): perspicax (*penetrating*): sagax (*of fine smell; then also = seeing clearly*): *a fine ear*, aures elegantes, eruditæ, teretes: *a fine distinction*, tenue discrimen. ‖ *Cunning*, callidus: versūtus. [Vid. CUNNING.] ‖ *Splendid*, magnificus (*whatever is imposing, or has an imposing effect by its exterior*; e. g., *edifice, utensils*, &c.): splendidus (*lordly*). JN. splendidus et magnificus: preclarus (*distinguished form the rest or all others of the kind*). JN. magnificus et præclarus. [Vid., *also*, SPLENDID.] *Very fine!* belle! pulchre!

FINE, *s.*, pœna pecuniaria (*general term, Ulp., Dig.*, 3, 1, 1, § 6): damnum: mulcta *or* multa (damnum, *the fine, as so much loss to him who pays it*; multa, *as a compensation to the injured person, the payment of which is justly inflicted on the injurer*): lis: lis æstimata (*the fine which is imposed by the judge*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 1; *Bremi, Nep., Milt.*, 7, 6). *The being condemned to pay a fine*, condemnatio pecuniaria (*Ulp., Dig*, 42, 1, 6): pecunia multaticia: argentum multaticium (*the money itself*): *to impose a fine on any body*, pœnâ pecuniariâ (*or* multâ et pœnâ *or* pecuniâ) multare aliquem: *to condemn any body to pay a fine*, multam alicui dicere (☞ multare irrogare *is the demand made by the accuser or tribune of the people, that the accused person should pay such or such a sum*): *to subject one's self to a fine*, multam committere: *not to be able to pay a fine*, multam ferre non posse. ‖ *Fine* (= *end*). Vid. FINALLY.

FINE, *v.* ‖ *To impose a fine* [vid. FINE, *substantive*]. ‖ *Refine, vid.*

FINEDRAW, consuere: obsuere.

FINEDRAWER, puella *or* mulier, quæ acu victum quæritat (*after Ter., Andr.*, 1, 1, 48; i. e., *a seamstress in general*).

FINELY, pulchre: belle: eleganter (*beautifully*, &c.): subtiliter: argute: callide: versute (*cunningly*, &c.): bene: egregie: eximie: præclare (*well, excellently*). *To be finely painted*, pulchre pictum esse.

FINENESS, subtilitas (*fineness, delicacy; improperly, acuteness in thinking or discerning*): tenuitas (*thinness, Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 22, 50): præstantia (*inherent excellence*): elegantia (*in speaking, discerning*, &c., *inasmuch as it displays taste*): argutiæ (*acuteness, subtlety*; e. g., *of a speech*).

FINER, flator (* *Pompon., Dig.*, 1, 2, 2, § 29).

FINERY, cultus justo mundior (*Liv.*, 8, 15): cultus speciosior quam pretiosior: *holiday finery*, ornatus dierum sollemnium.

FINESPUN. Vid. FINE.

FINESSE, calliditas: versutia. Vid. CUNNING.

FINGER, digitus (*also as measure*; e. g.,

four fingers long, broad, thick, quatuor digitos longus, latus, crassus): pollex (*the thumb, also as measure*). *The fore-finger*, digitus a pollice proximus (*Appul., Met.*, 1, p. 105, 37); index digitus (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 8, 26; *Plin.*, 28, 2, 5); digitus salutaris (*Suet., Oct.*, 80): *the middle finger*, digitus medius (*Plin.*, 11, 43, 99; *Quint.*, 11, 3, 92; *Mart.*, 2, 28, 2); digitus famosus *or* infamis (*Schol. Cruq., Hor., Sat.*, 2, 8, 30; *Pers.*, 2, 33); digitus impudicus (*Mart.*, 6, 70): *the third finger*, digitus medicus *or* medicinalis (*Schol. Cruq.*, &c.; *Macrob., Sat.*, 7, 13); digitus minimo proximus (*Gell.*, 10, 10, *according to which passage the ring was worn on that finger of the left hand; also Macrob.*, p. 260); digitus minimo vicinus (*Macrob.*): *the little finger*, digitus minimus (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 4, 14; *Plin.*, 11, 43, 99; *Gell.*, 10, 10); digitus brevissimus (*Macrob.*): *a finger long, or of the length of a finger*, longitudine digitali: *a finger in width*, digitalis; latitudine digitali *or* unius digiti: *half a finger wide*, semidigitalis: *a or one finger thick, or of the thickness of a finger*, crassitudine digitali; *to be of the width of ten fingers*, alicujus rei latitudo digitorum decem est: *of the thickness of two fingers*, crassitudine binûm digitorum: *to put one's finger on a verse or a passage when one looks off the book*, * versum digito premere: *to put one's finger on one's lips*, digito suadêre silentium (i. e., *as a sign or signal that silence is required, as Ov., Met.* 9, 691): *to stretch out the middle finger*, digitum medium porrigere (†): *to lift one's finger* (*in bidding or voting*), digitum tollere: *to point to any thing or any body with one's finger*, digitum intendere ad aliquid *or* ad aliquem; digito (*not* digitis) monstrare aliquid *or* aliquem; demonstrare aliquid *or* aliquem; digito demonstrare aliquem conspicuumque facere (*in order to direct the eyes of people on any body, Suet., Oct.*, 45, *extr.*); digito monstratur aliquis: *to count any thing over, or to calculate on one's fingers*, in digitos digerere; digitis, per digitos numerare; digitis computare: *to have a thing at one's fingers' end*, in aliquâ re versatum esse; aliquid cognitum habêre (*to be well versed in it*); regnare in aliquâ re (*to be proficient in any thing*; vid. *Cic., Or.*, 27, 128); memoriter pronunciare, enumerare (*to know by heart*): *to have every thing*, &c., nullâ in re rudem esse: *to see the finger of God in any thing*, * divinitus aliquid accidisse putare: *I don't choose to have any finger in it*, hanc rem non attingam: *in the shape of a finger*, in formam digiti redactus (*after Col.*, 12, 15, *extr.*): *a small finger*, digitulus (☞ digitus minimus *means the little finger of the hand*): *finger-nail*, unguis: *the tip of the fingers*, digitus extremus: *to touch any thing with the tip of one's fingers*, digitis extremis attingere: ☞ digiti primores *and* digitus primus, *however, stand for the first joint of the finger. To make a sign to any body with one's finger*, per digitorum gestum significare aliquid (*after Ov., Trist.*, 5, 10, 36): *to speak with one's fingers*, digitis loqui (*ib.*, 2, 453); in vicem sermonis digitis uti (*after Solin.*, 30, 13): *the art of speaking with one's fingers*, digitorum signa, *plural* (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 66): digiti nostram voluntatem declarantes: *to beat or keep time with one's fingers*, digitis vocem gubernare (*after Petron.*, 127).

FINGER, *v.*, tangere, tentare, *both with or without* digitis: tactu explorare (*both for the sake of investigating*): attrectare: contrectare: pertrectare, *also with addition of* manibus.

FINGER-POST, *pila itineris index. ‖ Impropr. *To serve as a finger-post*, non ipsum ducem esse, sed commonstrare viam, et, ut dici solet, digitum (ad fontes) intendere (*the substantive with* ad *must be chosen according to the meaning, Cic., De Or.*, 1, 46, 203).

FINICAL, putidus (*affected, especially in speaking*): quæsitus (*not natural, but studied*): ascitus (*not natural, but borrowed from others*): ineptus (*not natural, but produced by constraint*). Vid. Affected.

FINICALLY (e. g., *to speak finically*), inepte: putide: mollius (e. g., incedere).

FINICALNESS, affectatio (*the desire of saying or writing any thing conspicuously, or to render one's self conspicuous; Silver Age*; vid. *Bremi, Suet., Tib.*, 70): ineptiæ (*in one's comportment*): *putida elegantia (*in writing*).

FINISH, trans. finire: terminare (*denote the mere ending, without reference to how far the object of the action has been attained*; finire, *opposed to* incipere; terminare, *opposed to* continuare): consummare: absolvere: perficere (*denote the completing a work, the bringing it to a proper and satisfactory end*; consummare, *as the most general term, opposed to leaving it half finished*; absolvere, *opposed to* inchoare, *denotes a duty fulfilled, a difficult task ended, so that the person is now free*; perficere, *opposed to* conari, *refers to an object attained; to a task of one's own choice, which may now be considered perfectly accomplished*, &c.): conficere (*to finish any thing made up of several actions*; e. g., bellum): finem alicui rei afferre: aliquid ad finem adducere *or* perducere (*to bring any thing to a conclusion*): aliquid transigere (*to conclude or settle some business*): aliquid profligare (*to dispatch it with a single stroke, as it were*): efficere (*to bring about, to effect, if the final object has been obtained*; libri ad Varronem sunt effecti, *Cic.*): exsequi (*to execute according to prescription, order*; e. g., officium, alicujus mandata): peragere (*to carry through, if the business required constant activity to the end*; e. g., fabulam, consulatum): pâtrare (*to present something as actually effected, completed, when the author and effect are clearly seen*; e. g., cædem, bellum, incepta): perpetrare (*to bring about completely, with reference to publicity*; non creditur, nisi perpetratum, facinus, *Liv.*). ☞ *It is but seldom that Cicero and Cæsar use* finire aliquid, *except in the sense of putting a limit to any thing, defining any thing*, &c.: *to finish a letter*, epistolam concludere; *a war*, bellum conficere, perficere *or* comprimere, *but also* finire. *Again*, finire *can not well stand intransitively, or rather absolutely, without object expressed: to give any thing the finishing stroke*, aliquid absolvere *or* perficere; perpolire atque conficere: extremam *or* summam manum imponere alicui rei (*Virg., Æn.*, 7, 537; *Sen. Ep.*, 12, 4; *Quint. procem.*, 4). [Vid. to End, Complete.] ‖ *Finished*, absolutus: perfectus (absolutus *is extensive, referring to the completeness of the work*; perfectus, *intensive, referring to its excellence*). Vid. End, intrans.

FINISH, } absolutio: perfectio:
FINISHING, } absolutio perfectioque (*the highest degree of perfection*).

FINITE, finitus: circumscriptus (*limited*): non æternus: interiturus (*not eternal or everlasting*). *Not finite*, non finitus: interminatus.

FINITELESS, infinitus (*without limits*): immensus (*immensurable*).

FIR, abies; abiêtis arbor: *firs*, abietis arbores: *the top or crown of a fir*, sapînus; *the lower part*, fusterna: *made of the fir-tree*, abiegnus: *a wood of fir-trees*, lucus abietis arboribus septus: *fir wood, or wood of the fir-tree*, lignum abiegnum: *a forest of fir-trees*, *silva abiêtum: *the cone of the fir tribe*, nucamêntum squamatim compactum; *also*, abiêtis nucamentum (*Plin.*, 16, 10, 19).

FIRE, *v.* ‖ *To set fire to*, ignem inferre, injicere *or* subjicere (e. g., ædibus): initium incendii facere (*to begin the burning of a town*). ‖ Impropr. *To shoot off or at*, &c. *To fire a gun*, *tormentum (-a) mittere, emittere (*of artillery*, &c.); *tela mittere (*not* sclopetum explodere *or* displodere). *To fire at any body*, ictum sclopeto mittere in aliquem; (*of several*) tela conjicere in aliquem; *at any thing*, tormenta in aliquid adigere (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 52): *to expose men*, &c., *to be fired upon*, sub ictum dare (*Tac., Ann.*, 13, 39, 6): *to stand to be fired upon*, ad omnes expositum ictus stare; sub ictu esse (*Sen. ad Marc.*, 9, 2 *and* 3).

FIRE, *s.* ‖ Propr., ignis (*any fire*, πῦρ, *as element, in the animal body*, &c.; *also, watch-fire, conflagration*): flamma (*any fire that gives a flame or blaze; then the flame itself*, φλόξ): ardor (*glowing heat*, &c.): scintillæ (*the sparks struck from a flint*, &c.): incendium (*conflagration*, πυρκαιά). *To catch fire*, ignem (flammam) concipere; ignem comprehendere; scintillas excipere (*of tinder*; vid. *Plin.*, 36, 19, 30): *any thing that is easily set on fire*, concipiendo igni aptus; concipiendis ignibus idoneus; *easily*, ignis capacissimus (*properly*); facilis ad exardescendum (*properly and tropically, to be easily made angry*): *to strike fire* (e. g., *with a flint*), ignem elicere e silice; ignem silici excudere (*with flint and steel*); lapidum tritu elicere ignem (*by the attrition of two stones, Greek τὰ πυρεῖα συντρίβειν, Cic., N. D.*, 2, 9, *extr.*): *to light the fire again*, ignem reficere: *to blow the fire*, admoto folle ignem flatu accendere (*Curt.*, 4, 2, 13): *to keep up the fire, or put fuel on the fire*, ignem alere; igni alimenta dare: *to set fire to any thing*, ignem admovêre, subdere, subjicere alicui rei: *to set* (*any thing*) *on the fire*, ad ignem apponere (vid. *Plaut., Men.*, 2, 2, 55): *to place or seat one's self by the fire, to warm one's self*, admoto igne refovêre artus: *to spit fire*, eructare flammas (*Justin.*, 4, 1, 4): *to be on fire*, ardêre (*to burn*); flagrare (*to be in a blaze; both with* incendio, *if the object was set on fire*): *the sky seemed all on fire*, cœlum plurimo igne ardêre visum est; cœlum omne flagrare videbatur: *every thing seemed on fire, or the whole seemed one (mass of) fire*, omnia velut continenti flammâ ardêre visa: *to destroy with fire and sword*, ferro ignique (*seldom* igni ferroque) *or* ferro incendiisque vastare; (*entirely*) pervastare: *to be laid waste by fire and sword*, ferro ignique *or* flammâ ferroque absumi: *to make or light a fire* (i. e., *a watch-fire*, &c.), ignes facere (e. g., *in the camp*; in castris, *Cic., B. G.*, 6, 29): *to call out "fire!"* ignem conclamare (*Sen., De Irâ*, 3, 43, 3). *A fire breaks out*, suâ sponte incendium oritur: *a fire has broken out*, ignis coortus est; incendium factum est (*if the fire was intentional*): *a fire breaks out in several different quarters of the town at once*, pluribus simul locis et iis diversis ignes cooriuntur: *to set on fire*, incendium facere, conflare, excitare, exsuscitare; initium incendii facere (*to be the first to set fire to a town*; vid. *Vell.*, 2, 74, 4): *the fire was the work of an incendiary*, incendium humanâ fraude factum est: *to set fire to the buildings*, ignem inferre, *or* injicere, *or* subjicere ædibus; ignem et materiam ædibus subdere: *to take fire, to be consumed by it*, igni *or* flammis comprehendi; flammis corripi (*to be reached by the fire; from the context*, comprehendi *only*; vid. *Liv.*, 26, 27); ignem *or* flammas concipere: ignem comprehendere (*to take fire*); ignis occupat aliquid (*the fire makes itself way to any thing*; e. g., *to a house*): *to be destroyed by fire*, deflagrare, *or* conflagrare flammis, *or* incendio (*to be burned down; with* incendio, *if the fire was intentional*); flammis absumi (*to be destroyed by the flames*). *To put a fire out*, ignem reprimere; flammam opprimere; incendium compescere (*to check, to arrest it*): *to put out a fire, to extinguish it entirely*, incendium restinguere *or* exstinguere: *the fire increases*, incendium crescit (*opposed to decreases*, incendium decrescit): *to escape the fire*, effugere ex incendio: *a small fire*, igniculus. *The smell of fire*, fœdus quidam nidor ex combustis *or* adustis rebus (*Liv.*, 38, 7): *a slow fire*, lentus ignis: *to boil by or on a slow fire*, coquere lento igne; *also*, leniter decoquere; lento vapore decoquere (*Plin.*, 24, 14, *intr.*): *to keep or keep up a good fire*, luculento camino uti (*Cic.*); *luculento foco uti: *a stream of fire*, ignium rivus (*Plin.*, 2, 106, 110): *the glow of fire*, flammarum ardor (*Lucr.*, 5, 1092); flammæ fervidus ardor (*ibid.*, 1098): *a ball or globe of fire*, globus (*in the skies, Cic., De Div.*, 1, 43, 97, *in which passage the* "faces" *are mentioned separately*): *a column of fire*, columna ignea (*Eccl.*): *damage sustained by fire*, *damnum incendio factum, ex incendio acceptum: *vomiting fire*, flammas eructans (*Justin.*, 4, 1, 4; *compare Plin.*, 34, 10, 22, *and* 2, 103, 106, *extr.*); ignes

evŏmens (*Sil.*, 17, 5, 98): *particles of fire*, flammæ semen (*Ov., Met.*, 15, 347): *a signal made by a fire*, ignium significatio: *to give or make a signal by fire*, ignibus facere significationem (e. g., *of distress, Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 33): *as red as fire*, igneo colore; igneus (*of a fiery color in general*); flammeus: flammeolus (*glowing red*); rutilus (*red as a blaze*): *to become as red as fire* (*in one's face*) [vid. to BLUSH]. ‖ PROV. *To be between two fires*, lupum auribus tenēre (*Suet., Tib.*, 25, *Bremi*); anceps malum urget (*Liv.*, 3, 28, 9): *a burned child dreads the fire*, cui dolet, meminit (*Cic., Mur.*, 20, 42); *infans igni tactus cavet ab igni. ‖ IMPROPR. *Glow*, ignis (e. g., *of the eyes*): ardor (*glow, the lightning of any thing*; e. g., *of the look, the eyes*, oculorum, vultuum): *the fire of passions, of love, &c.*, ardor; incendium (*also of passions, with the accessory notion of destruction, consuming passion*. Ignis, *of the passion of love, is poetical only; of the passion of hatred, or other violent excitement, it may be used figuratively in prose*; e. g., huic ordini novum ignem subjicere, *Cic.*): *to be consumed by the fire of love*, amoris flammâ conflagrare. ‖ *Mental vivacity*, vis: vigor (*freshness, vivacity*) [vid. VIGOR, ARDOR]: *the fire is gone*, consedit ardor animi: *to be without fire*, tepēre; languēre; frigēre (*of an orator, &c.*): *the fire of youth*, juvenilis ardor; ardor ætatis: *natural fire and spirit*, quædam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata: *the fire of a poet*, impetus divinus; calore poeticus (†); *of an orator*, vis, calor, concitatio dicentis; calor et vehementia; oratoris impetus; ardor dicendi. ‖ *Volley*, &c.; *to be exposed to the fire*, ad omnes expositum ictus stare; sub ictu esse (*Sen. ad Marc.*, 9, 2 *and* 3): *not to be exposed to the fire*, extra teli jactum *or* conjectum esse (*after Curt.*, 3, 20, 1, *and Petron.*, 90); extra teli jactum stare (*Curt.*, 5, 3, 17); jactu teli procul abesse (*ib.*, 4, 3, 8): *to get or come into the fire*, sub ictum dari (*Tac., Ann.*, 13, 39, 6); ad teli conjectum venire (*after Liv.*, 2, 31). *To be between two fires*, anceps hostis et a fronte et a tergo urgebat.

FIRE-ARMS, *sclopētum (*gun*): *bombarda (*blunderbuss*).

FIRE-ASSURANCE, publicum periculum, quod est a vi flammæ in iis, quæ ab igni non tuta sunt (*after Liv.*, 25, 3).

FIRE-BALL, globus (*De Div.*, 1, 43, 97).

FIRE-BRAND, titio (*from* πυρθός, *the fire-brand on the hearth*): torris (*from* torreo; *also, a burning piece of wood on the hearth, but especially of a funeral-pile or altar, where it served for burning the corpses, or whatever was offered as a sacrifice*): titio ardens: torris vivus (†*when blazing*): titio *and* torris extinctus (*when glimmering only, not blazing*). ‖ *An incendiary*, incendiarius (*properly*): fax alicujus incendii: qui initium alicujus incendii fecit (*both improperly; the latter, Vell.*, 2, 74, 4).

FIRE-BRIGADE, excubiæ nocturnæ vigilesque adversus incendia instituti (*after Suet., Oct.*, 30). *Augustus introduced a fire-brigade*, Augustus adversus incendia excubias nocturnas vigilesque commentus est (*ib.*): *he removed single cohorts to Puteoli and Ostia, to serve as a fire-brigade*, Puteolis et Ostiæ singulas cohortes ad arcendos incendiorum casus collocavit (*Suet., Claud.*, 25): *a superintendent of the fire-brigade*, præfectus vigilum (*properly*; *the head of the night-watch or patrol, who was at the same time the chief of the fire-brigade*).

FIRE-BUCKET, hama (*according to Salmasius, in the shape of a boat*; vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 10, 35 [42], 2); *siphonum receptaculum (*the place where the engines are kept*; i. e., *the station of the fire-buckets*).

FIRE-ENGINE, sipho (vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 10, 35 [42], 2). ☞ *The various machines or instruments used by the ancients at a fire were the following: the* sipho, *as above*; *the* hama (*fire-bucket*); *the* hamus (*fire-hook*); *the* dolabra (*pike*); cento (*rags*); *the* scalæ (*ladder*); scopæ (*broom*); *besides this,* acetum (*vinegar, to soak the rags in*). *The engines, or instruments in general for the above purpose,* instrumenta ad incendia compescenda, *Plin. Ep.*, 10, 35 [42, 2]: subsidia reprimendis ignibus (*according to Tac., Ann.*, 15, 43, 4).

FIRE-LOCK. Vid. FIRE-ARMS.

FIREMAN, *siphonum magister (i. e., *the first man of the engine*). Vid., *also*, FIRE-BRIGADE.

FIRE-PAN, foculus (*for keeping dishes warm*): pultarius (*cf. Pallad.*, 7, 2): thuribulum (*for burning incense*): ☞ batillum *is = coal- or fire-shovel, which was sometimes also used instead of a* FIRE-PAN. ‖ *On the lock of a gun*, *receptaculum pulveris pyrii.

FIRE-PROOF, ignibus impervius (e. g., *stone, Tac., Ann.*, 15, 43, 3): ignibus incorruptus (*indestructible by fire*; e. g., *walls, Plin.*, 35, 13, 48): minime ignem sentiens: quod ab igni non læditur: ab igni tutus (*that can not be injured by fire*; e. g., *stones, wood, &c., Plin.*, 37, 7, 25; *Vitr.*, 2, 9, 16, *and* 2, 7, 2): *they* (i. e., *stones*) *are fire-proof*, neque tactus ignis potest nocēre (*Vitr.*, 2, 7, 3).

FIRE-SHIP, navis præparata ad incendium (*Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 101): navis bitumine et sulphure illita (*Curt.*, 4, 3, 2): *to send out fire-ships against the fleet of Pomponius*, naves completas tædâ et pice et stupâ reliquisque rebus, quæ sunt ad incendia, in Pomponianam classem immittere (*Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 101).

FIRE-SHOVEL, batillum. Vid. *the remark in* COAL-PAN.

FIRESIDE, focus: *our fireside*, focus patrius; domus patria (*speaking of one's country*): *to return to one's own fireside*, focum suum *or* larem suum repetere; ad larem suum redire (*since the lar, or housegod, stood by the fireside*): *there is nothing like one's own fireside*, *foci proprii fumus alieno igne luculentior: *a small fireside*, foculus: *to fight for one's own fireside*, pro aris et focis pugnare; pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare.

FIRE-STONE, pyrites, *a particular sort of which was called* lapis vivus, *used for striking a light* (vid. *Plin.*, 36, 19, 30; *Gratii Cyneg.*, 404).

FIRE-TONGS, forpex (*Cato, R. R.*, 10, 3; *Suet., Oct.*, 75).

FIRE-WOOD, lignum: ligna, orum (*opposed to* materia *or* materies; i. e., *timber*): cremia, orum (*dry sticks, Col.*, 12, 19, 3; *Plin.*, 12, 19, 42): igniaria, orum (*wood, used to light a fire with*): ignis alimentum (*to keep up the fire with*).

FIRE-WORK, } *ignes artificiosi;
FIRE-WORKS, } *ignes festi: *to set off fire-works*, ignes festos succendere (*after Stat., Silv.*, 4, 18, 37). *A maker of fire-works*, *pyrotechnus: *the art of making fire-works*, *ars pyrobolaria.

FIRE-WORSHIPPER; e. g., *to be a fire-worshipper*, *ignem pro Deo venerari: *they are mostly (or most of them are) fire-worshippers*, in superstitionibus atque curâ deorum præcipue igni veneratio est (*after Justin.*, 41, 3, 6).

FIRING. Vid. FIRE-WOOD.

FIRKIN, doliolum.

FIRM, *adj.*, firmus (*that will resist external impressions, dissolution, destruction, &c.*; *hence, also, "steadfast;" opposed to* labans, vacillans, *and, for want of a suitable adjective, to* imbecillus): stabilis (*that can stand firm, or upon which one may stand firm*). JN. stabilis et firmus; firmus stabilisque: constans (*remaining the same, not changeable; like the course of the heavenly bodies, &c. All three, also, tropical for invariable, steadfast*): offirmatus (*improperly; obstinate, inflexible*): solidus (*solid, &c.; properly*; e. g., corpora, terra): duraturus (*likely to last; of bodily things only*). *To stand firm*, *immotum stare; *or* stare *only; opposed to* cadere *or* corruere: *firm courage*, animus firmus: *to be firm*, stare animo (*of one person*): stare animis (*of several*): *to remain firm*, stare (in) aliquâ re (e. g., *in one's opinion*, in sententiâ); de gradu non dejici (*not to be confounded, lose one's presence of mind, &c., Cic.*); *in any thing*, perseverare in re; *firm and lasting friendship*, amicitia firma et perpetua: *a firm friend*, amicus firmus, stabilis, constans, certus; firmus amicus ac fidelis (*Cic.*): *to use firm language*, orationem uti stabili ac non mutatâ: *firm allies*, socii fideles (*Cic.*); socii boni ac fideles, *or* boni fideles (*both Liv.*): *a firm hand*, manus strenua *or* stabilis (*steady, Cels.*; ☞ *not* manus firma). ☞ Terra firma *should be* terra continens. *With a firm, unshaken mind*, stabili et firmo animo: *a firm mind*, animus obstinatus: *a man of firm principles*, homo constans: *a firm resolution*, consilium certum: *to have a firm conviction of any thing*, de aliquâ re sibi persuasisse.

FIRM, *v.* Vid. CONFIRM, TO FIX.

FIRMAMENT, cœlum (*poetical*; cœli palatium, *Enn. in Cic., N. D.*, 2, 18, 49): firmamentum (*in this meaning, is ecclesiastical only*).

FIRMAMENTAL, cœlestis.

FIRMLY. ‖ PROPR., firme: firmiter: solide. ‖ *With constancy*, stabili et firmo animo: constanter (e. g., dolorem ferre): æquo animo (e. g., dolorem ferre): firme (*stiffly*; e. g., firmissime asseverare). *I am firmly convinced*, persuasissimum mihi est: *to be firmly convinced of any thing*, sibi persuasisse de re: *to meet death firmly*, fidenti animo ad mortem pergere; promte necem subire (*of a violent death*; vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 16, 10, 1); irrevocabili constantiâ ad mortem decurrere (*of a suicide, Plin. Ep.*, 3, 7, *init.*).

FIRMNESS, firmitas (*as visible quality*; e. g., *of a body, &c.*; *then, improperly, of character, that makes it apt to resist temptation*): firmitudo (*as an innate and abiding quality; then, improperly, of mental firmness*; e. g., firmitudo gravitasque animi): soliditas (*solidity, durability*, e. g., *of a wall*): stabilitas (*stability, of whatever stands fast and firm*): animi firmitudo (*Cic., Cæs., Tac.*); animi fortitudo; animus certus *or* confirmatus (*resoluteness, mental firmness*): constantia (*improperly; consistency in one's conduct, constancy*): perseverantia (*improperly; the firmness displayed by him who does not allow himself to be deterred from his resolutions*). *A noble firmness*, libera contumacia (i. e., *noble defiance, Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 29, 71): *to show a noble firmness*, liberam contumaciam adhibēre (*ibid.*): *an inflexible firmness*, irrevocabilis constantia (*Plin. Ep.*, 3, 7, 2): *to proceed in any thing with firmness*, constantiam adhibēre alicui rei: *to display great firmness in any thing*, fortissimum esse in re (e. g., in causâ susceptâ, *of an advocate*): *you must retain your firmness, or show your firmness*, retinenda est vobis constantia: *with firmness*, vid. FIRMLY.

FIRST, *adj.*, primus (*so far as, in space or time, he makes his appearance first, and others follow him*): princeps (*so far as he acts first, and others follow his example*): summus: maximus: præcipuus (☞ *post-Augustan*, principalis; *except in "first causes,"* causæ principales; *opposed to secondary causes*): primarius (*first in rank, dignity, or value*). *The first men in the state* [vid. "CHIEF *men*." *The first point*, caput alicujus rei: summa alicujus rei: cardo alicujus rei (*on which all turns, Virg. and Quint.*): momentum (ῥοπή, *the critical, decisive point*). *It was ever his first care*, ei semper maxima *or* antiquissima cura fuit: *to make any thing one's first object*, omne studium in aliquâ re ponere. *This is the first point*, hoc caput est; hoc maximum *or* primum est. *To fall in love at first sight*, devenire *or* incidere in amorem uno aspectu (*Auct. ad Her.*, 2, 20, 33). *Nobody can fall in love at first sight*, nemo potest uno aspectu neque præteriens in amorem devenire (*ib.*). *For "in the first place,"* vid. FIRST, *adv.* ☞ *The three first*, tres primi (e. g., tribus primis diebus, *Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 18, *which may help to banish the foolish notion that accuracy requires us to say "the first three"*). *He considered that the first thing was, &c.*, nihil prius faciendum putavit. ☞ *The Latins regarded as an apposition the closer definition, which, in English, is expressed by a relative proposition, or by an infinitive. I was the first who did it, or the first to do it,* primus feci. *If only two are spoken of, the first is* prior; *opposed to the second,* posterior; *or, if there be a reference to two subjects already named,* ille (*the second being expressed by*

hic). *If first = earliest*, ultimus *is used*; ab ultimâ origine: *the first (= next) after any body*, proximus. *If the first thing = the most important thing*, summum *or* caput *is used*; e. g., *the first step toward a happy life is*, caput est ad bene vivendum: *he considered that the first thing should be*, nihil prius faciendum putavit. *To be the first in any thing*, initium alicujus rei facere, capere, ducere (*to do it first, to make a beginning*); principem esse in re; optimum, præstantissimum esse in aliquo genere; alicujus rei principatum obtinēre (*to be the most excellent*): *let us be neither first nor last*, nec duces simus, nec agmen claudamus: *each wishing to be the first (on the road)*, quum sibi quisque primum itineris locum peteret: *to be the first of his class*, classem ducere (*Quint.*, 1, 2, 28): *to be the first after the king*, secundum imperii gradum tenēre: *I am the first (to get up) in the morning, and the last at night (in going to bed)*, primus cubitu surgo, postremus cubitum eo.

FIRST, *adv.* ‖ *At first*, primo (*the general distinction between* primo *and* primum *is, that* primo *relates to time*, primum *to the order of occurrence; so that* primo = "*at first*," *implying that a change took place afterward*; primum = "*first*," *when followed by what was done afterward, in the second, third, last place, &c. Though this distinction is not universal, it should be observed by Latin writers, with this exception, according to Zumpt and Hand*, vol. iv., p. 558 [*against Haase*], *that when* deinde *or* postea *follows, Cicero usually places* primum *for "at first"*): principio (*at the beginning, originally*; jus augurum divinationis opinione principio constitutum est; postea, &c., *Cic.*): initio (*at the outset*; redeo ad illud quod initio scripsi): ☞ primo *may be followed by* post, postea, deinde, inde, dehinc, tum, postremo, ad extremum, tandem, mox, nunc, jam [*Hand*, iv., p. 558; *Curtius has* primo—sed jam]. ‖ *Before all others*, primus (*adjectively, the first; opposed to* postremus): prior (*adjectively, the first or foremost of two; opposed to* posterior): in primis (*before all others, first*). ☞ *It would be incorrect, in this sense, to say* primo: *he must get up first, and go to bed last*, primus cubitu surgat, postremus cubitum eat: *whichever party first occupied this pass would have no trouble in keeping off the enemy*, qui prior has angustias occupaverit, ab hoc hostem prohiberi nihil esse negotii: *he first, or first of all, put Adherbal to death, then the rest*, in primis Adherbalem necat, dein omnes.

IN NUMERATIONS: primum. *First ... then (or secondly*, &c.), primum—iterum *or* secundo—tertium (*Cic.*), tertio (*Varr., R. R.*, 3, 17, 2). *The other forms of compound enumerations are thus given by Hand:*

(A) THREE MEMBERS. (1) CICERONIAN (*including his correspondents*, &c.). Primum—deinde—novissime (*Planc.*). Primum—post—tum. Primum—deinde—tum. Primum—deinde—deinde. Primum—deinde—postea. Primum—deinceps—deinceps. Primum—tum—denique. Primum—tum—post. Primum—tum—deinde. Primum—deinde—ad extremum. (2) NON-CICERONIAN. Primum—deinde—mox (*Plin.*). Primum—deinde—postremo (*Liv., Tac.*). Primum—deinde—ad postremum (*Liv.*). Primum—deinde—ad ultimum (*Curt.*).

(B) FOUR MEMBERS. (1) CICERONIAN. Primum—deinde—tum—postremo. Primum—deinde—deinde—postremo. Primum—deinde—deinde—postea. Primum—deinde—præterea—denique. Primum—deinde—præterea—postremo. Primum—deinde—tum—post. Primum—deinde—deinde—deinde. Primum—tum—deinde—postremo. Primum—secundo loco—deinde—tum etiam. (2) NON-CICERONIAN. Primum—deinde—mox—tum (*Col.*). Primum—deinde—tum—postea (*Cels.*). Primum—mox—deinde—postremo (*Plin.*).

(C) FIVE MEMBERS. (1) CICERONIAN. Primum—deinde—tum etiam—accedit—postremo. Primum—deinde—tum—post—ad extremum. Primum—deinceps—deinceps—deinde—tum. (2) NON-CICERONIAN. Primum—deinde—post—deinde—postremo (*Liv.*).

(D) FOR MORE THAN FIVE MEMBERS. *For six*; vid. *Cic., De Fin.*, 5, 23, 65; *Tusc.*, 1, 28, 68; *De Inv.*, 3, 50, 150; 1, 28, 43; 2, 13, 43. *For eight, Col.*, 12, 3, 1. *For nine, Cic., De Inv.*, 2, 27, 79.——

Now first, now for the first time, nunc primum. *Then first*, tum primum (*Liv.*, 9, 63). *First of all*, omnium primum. *In the first place, as in duty bound, I congratulate you*, primum tibi, ut debeo, gratulor.

FIRST-BEGOTTEN, (*of two*) natu major; (*of several*) natu maximus: ☞ primogenitus *and* primum genitus *do not belong to classic prose.*

FIRST-BORN, vetustissimus liberorum (*Tac., Ann.*, 2, 2, 1): stirpis maximus (*the eldest of the family or stem*).

FIRST-FRUITS, primitiæ frugum: (*improperly*) primitiæ.

FIRSTLINGS, primitiæ: * primum quidque.

FISC, fiscus.

FISCAL, fiscalis (*Suet., Dom.*, 9).

FISH, *v.*, piscari (*if with a rod and line*, hamo); *also*, pisces capere (*if with a hook*, hamo). ‖ FIG. *To fish for compliments*, laudem venari (*Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 3, 5). *To fish out any thing*, expiscari aliquid; *from any body*, ab aliquo. *To fish in troubled waters (Prov.)*, ex alienis incommodis sua commoda comparare (*after Ter., And.*, 4, 1, 3), *or* ex alienis incommodis suam petere occasionem (*after Liv.*, 4, 58).

FISH, *s.*, piscis (*also collectively, as in English*; e. g., pisce viventes, *Plin.*): *sea-fish*, piscis maritimus: *river-fish, or fresh-water fish*, piscis fluviātilis: *a common fish*, plebeiæ cœnæ piscis: *a small fish*, pisciculus: *very small fish*, minuti pisciculi: *full of fish*, plenus piscium (*Cic.; Varr.*, 4, 53, 118); *poetically*, piscosus, pisculentus: *like a fish*, * pisci similis. *To catch fish*, pisces capere. *To angle for fish*, pisces hamo capere. *Salt fish*, salsamenta, *plural. He always sent to Puteoli to buy fish for the table*, semper in cœnam pisces Puteolos mittere emtum solebat (*Varr., R. R.*, 2, 17, 6). ‖ *The Fish* (*a constellation*) Pisces.

FISH-BLADDER, vesīca piscis.

FISH-BONE, spina piscis (*Cic. ap. Quint.*, 8, 3, 66): *to take out the fish-bones*, piscem exossare (*culinary term*).

FISHER. Vid. FISHERMAN.

FISH-HOOK, hamus: hamulus piscarius (*Plaut.*). *A baited fish-hook*, illitus cibo *or* cibus hamus (*Plin.; but improperly*).

FISH-MARKET, forum piscarium *or* piscatorium.

FISHMONGER, qui pisces vendit *or* venditat (*general term; after Gell.*, 15, 20; *or Val. Max.*, 3, 4, *extr.* 2): cetarius (*who deals in large sea-fish*): salsamentarius (*who deals in salt fish*). *To be a fishmonger*, pisces vendere *or* venditare.

FISH-PICKLE, salsamentum: muria (*salt-water to preserve fish in*; vid. *commentators on Hor., Sat.*, 2, 4, 64): garum (*prepared with salt-water from the roe*, &c., *of the* garus, scomber, &c.): eliquamen salsamentorum (*according to Col.*, 9, 14, 3).

FISH-POND, piscīna (*general term*): piscium custodia (*a reservoir in which to keep fish ready for dressing when wanted*): piscium vivarium (*a reservoir in which fishes were kept, either for pleasure or to breed*): piscīna dulcis (*of fresh water*): piscina salsa, *or* amara, *or* maritima (*if near the sea*): cetarium: cetaria (*if the pond was in junction or connection with the sea, whence the fishes entered into it, and were thus caught*): piscīna loculata (*a fish-pond with compartments in it for the different sorts of fish*). *To make a fish-pond*, piscīnam ædificare: *to take a fish out of the fish-pond*, piscem de piscīnā exceptare.

FISH-SAUCE, jus (*general term*).

FISH-SCALE, squama piscis.

FISH-SOUP, garum (*made of the intestines of the most delicate fish, prepared with sea-water, a less delicious kind of which was the* "allec" *or* alex).

FISH-WIFE, quæ pisces vendit *or* venditat (*after Gell.*, 15, 20; *or Val. Max.*, 3, 4, *extr.* 2).

FISHERMAN, piscator. *To be a fisherman by profession or trade*, piscatorio artificio quæstum facere (*Lact.*, 5, 2, *extr.*). *A fisherman's hut*, * domus *or* casa piscatoris.

FISHERY, piscatus: piscatio (*the occupation, Plin.*, 6, 22, 24; 8, 16, 17): *whale-fishery*, * captura balænarum: *pearl-fishery*, * margaritarum conquisitio: *to be engaged in the pearl-fishery*, * margaritas conquirere (☞ *but* margaritas urinari *is without sense, and has probably arisen from some misinterpretation of the passage in Plin.*, 9, 35, 55, *extr.*, "has margaritas urinantium curâ peti").

FISHING, piscatio (*as act*): piscatus: piscatio (*as occupation, and in this meaning in Plin.*, 6, 22, 24, *and* 8, 16, 17: *the pleasure of fishing*, piscationis voluptas (*after Justin.*, 41, 5, 4, piscationum voluptates, *the various pleasures fishing affords*): *to be fond of fishing*, piscandi studio teneri: *in fishing*, in piscando.

FISHING-BOAT, navis *or* scapha piscatoria (*larger*): piscatoria cymba (*smaller*): piscatorium navigium (*Fragm. M. Cœlii*).

FISHING-LINE, * linea piscatoria.

FISHING-NET, rete (*general term*): funda: jaculum (*a casting-net*): verriculum *or* everriculum (*drag-net*).

FISHING-ROD, arundo piscatoria.

FISHING-TACKLE, instrumentum piscatorium.

FISHY. ‖ *Abounding in fish*, plenus piscium (*Cic., Verr.*, 4, 53, 118; ☞ piscosus, pisculentus, *are poetical*). ‖ *Fish-like*, pisci similis, *or genitive* piscis.

FISSILE, fissilis (*Liv.*).

FISSURE, fissura: fissum: rima (*fissure in a solid body lengthwise, and into the depth of it; chink*): hiatus (*wide fissure, open and deep*). *To have a fissure in it*, fissurâ dehiscere: rimam agere (☞ rimam ducere, *poetical*).

FIST, *s.*, pugnus. *To double the fist*, pugnum facere; comprimere in pugnum manus (*opposed to* manus explicare); digitos comprimere pugnumque facere (*opposed to* digitos diducere et manum dilatare). *With one's doubled fist*, manu compressâ: *to give any body a blow in the face with one's fist*, colaphum alicui impingere: *to give any body a blow in the face with one's doubled fist*, pugnum factum alicui in os impingere: *to strike any body with one's fists*, pugnis cædere (pugnis onerare, *comedy*).

FIST, *v.* ‖ *Strike with the fist*, pugnis cædere: pugnis onerare (*comic*): colaphum alicui impingere (*to hit any body with one's fist in the face*). ‖ *Seize* (*obsolete*), vid.

FISTICUFFS, pugna (*general term for battle*): pugilatus, ūs (*boxing-match, Plautus*). *To come to fisticuffs*, res venit ad manus.

FISTULA, fistŭla.

FISTULOUS, fistulōsus (*Plin.*).

FIT, impetus: incursus (*attack of illness*): accessio: tentatio (*both with the addition of* morbi, febris, *of an illness, a fever, Cic., Att.*, 10, 17, 2): *a slight fit of an illness*, commotiuncula; levis motiuncula (*Suet., Vesp.*, 24): *to be suffering from a fit of illness*, (a) morbo tentari. *The fits become more violent*, graviores accessiones veniunt. *A fit of the gout*, * morbi articularis accessio *or* tentatio: *to have a fit of the gout*, alicujus artus laborant; articulorum dolores habēre: *to be suffering from a dreadful fit of the gout*, doloribus podāgræ cruciari maximis (*Cic.*); ardēre podāgræ doloribus (*Cic.*). *An epileptic fit*, * morbi comitialis accessio. *To have an epileptic fit*, morbo comitiali corripi; *or* (*Plin.*) vitio comitiali corripi; morbo comitiali laborare. *A fainting fit*, subita (animæ) defectio (*Suet., Calig.*, 56): ☞ animæ deliquium *is spurious Latin, and* animi defectus *a doubtful reading. A (fainting) fit is coming upon me*, animus me relinquit (*Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 38), *or* linquit (*post-Augustan*); anima deficit (e. g., *from the heat*, per æstum, *in Cels.*, 1, 17); animo linquor (*post-Augustan*). *To fall down in a fit*, animo linquor submittor-

que genu. *Any body is in a (fainting) fit*, animus aliquem reliquit *or* liquit; anima deficit. *Intermitting fits of a fever*, febris accessio remissioque; febris accessio et decessio. ‖ *By fits and starts*, carptim (carptim facere aliquid; *opposed to* continuare aliquid).

FIT, *v.*, TRANS. ‖ *Adapt, suit*, aptare aliquid alicui rei (☞ adaptare *only in Suetonius, and that only in passive participle*): accommodare aliquid alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*make it suitable to, adapt it to; also*, accommodare sibi aliquid ad aliquid = *to fit on*; e. g., coronam ad caput): dirigere aliquid ad aliquid (*to direct it by a certain rule*). ‖ *To prepare suitably by preparatory training*, erudire *or* instituere, *or* instituere atque erudire aliquem (ad aliquid *or* ad rem faciendam): parare aliquem alicui rei (e. g., foro et eloquentiæ): formare aliquem ad *or* in aliquid. *To fit any body for public speaking*, instituere aliquem ad dicendum; oratorem efficere atque instituere aliquem. *To fit one's self for any thing*, se accommodare ad aliquid (e. g., ad rempublicam; ad magnas res gerendas, *Cic.*); parare se ad aliquid, *or* ad aliquid faciendum (*Cic.*); exercēre se ad aliquid (*by practice, Cic.*). *Fitted and prepared for any thing*, instructus et paratus ad aliquid. ‖ FIT OUT: *To fit out ships*, naves armare, instruere, ornare, adornare; *a fleet*, classem instruere, ornare, exornare, comparare; *in a very short time*, celeriter classem efficere. ‖ FIT UP, ornare (*general term*); instruere: ornare: ad- *or* exornare. JN. ornare (exornare) atque instruere (*to provide with what is necessary;* ornare *and its compounds implying suitable expenditure, like* κοσμεῖν, διακοσμεῖν). *To fit up a house* [vid. FURNISH]. ‖ ABSOL. *or* INTRANS., aptum esse *or* apte convenire ad aliquem (*to fit it*): (apte) convenire in aliquid (e. g., machæra in vaginam, *Plaut., Pseud.*, 4, 7, 85); *or* inire convenireque in aliquid (*both = to fit into*). *A coat fits*, vestis bene sedet: *shoes fit*, calcei apte conveniunt ad pedes, *or* ad pedes apti sunt: *shoes that fit well*, apti ad pedes calcei. *A dress that fits well, or a close-fitting dress*, vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens: *the tubes fit into each other*, alius in alium tubulus init conveniteque. ‖ *To be fit*; vid. FIT, *adj.*

FIT, } idoneus: aptus (idoneus
FITTING, } *denotes a passive*, aptus *an active fitness for any thing; or the* idoneus *is fitted by his qualifications, and, through outward circumstances, for any particular destination, like the* ἐπιτήδειος; *the* aptus, *by his worth and adequacy, like* ἱκανός. *The* idoneus *is in himself inactive, and suffers himself to be employed for a particular purpose, for which he is qualified; the* aptus *himself engages in the business, because he is adequate to it, Död.*): habilis, appositus, conveniens, *for any thing*, ad aliquid, *less commonly* (*never after* appositus) *by the simple dative. If these words are followed by a verbal proposition, then the relative pronoun is used with a subjunctive*: bonus, *for any thing*, alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*in Liv. and Tac.; not in Cic. or Cæs.*): opportunus ad aliquid (*conveniently situated; of places*, &c.). *To make or render fit for any thing*, aptare ad aliquid: *to make one's self fit for any thing*, se parare *or* aptare ad aliquid; se accommodare ad aliquid; se exercēre ad aliquid. *To be fit for*, decēre (*to be becoming, to become it*); aptum esse alicui *or* alicui rei, *or* ad aliquid (*to be adapted for it*); convenire alicui *or* alicui rei, *or* cum aliquâ re; congruere alicui rei *or* cum aliquâ re (*to be agreeable to its nature*, &c.). *To be fit*, decēre aliquem (*to be suitable to, or becoming any one*): *it is fit*, decet *or* convenit, *that*, &c., *by an accusative and infinitive* (*it is suitable. On* convenit, vid. *Benecke, Cic., Cat.*, 1, 2, 4); oportet, *followed by an accusative and infinitive* (*it ought, is necessary on reasonable grounds, and according to the laws of justice and equity*): *not to be fit for any thing*, non decēre, &c.; *also*, abhorrēre ab aliquâ re; ab aliquâ re dissentire: ☞ congruus *is unclassical;* congruens *is good Latin. In a fit manner*; vid. FITLY.

FITCH, vicia (*also according to Linn.*).

FITFUL. Vid. CHANGEABLE.

FITLY, accommodate: apte: convenienter: congruenter: decore. [SYN. *in* FIT.] JN. apte et quasi decōre; apte congruenterque; congruenter convenienterque.

FITNESS, convenientia: decentia (*proper quality*): decorum (*propriety*).

FIVE, quinque: quini, quinæ, quina (*five apiece*, &c., *especially with substantives that are used only in the plural*; e. g., quinæ literæ, *five letters, whereas* quinque literæ *means five alphabetic letters*): *five ases* (*the Roman coin*), quinquessis: *a coin worth five ases*, nummus quinarius: *an instrument of five feet in length*; e. g., *a yard for measuring*, quincūpedal (*Mart.*, 14, 92): *five dots*, quincunx (:·:): *the five first among the citizens* (*belonging to the town council*), quinque primi (πενταπρωτα): *a space of five years*, quinquennium, *also* lustrum: *every five years*, quinto quoque anno: *a repast of five dishes*, pentapharmacum (πενταφάρμακον, *later only, Spartian., Æl. Ver.*, 5): *consisting of five*, quintarius: *divided into five parts*, quinquepartitus: *five sixths*, dextans; *as number*, numerus quintarius: *five twelfths of an as, a pound*, &c., quincunx: *containing five twelfths*, quincuncialis: *that has five leaves*, quinquefolius; quinque foliis: *that has five corners*, * pentagonius; * quinquangularis: *five-fingered*, quinis digitis (*of the hand*); alicui digiti in manibus quini (*of men and beasts; both after Plin.*, 11, 43, 99): *weighing five pounds*, quinquelibralis; * quinque pondo (*sc.* libras valens): *five feet long*, quinquepedalis (*Hygin.*); quinque pedes in longitudinem; quinque pedes longus: *that has five stories*, quinque tabulatorum: *a house that has five stories*, domus, quæ quinque tabulationes habet (*after Vitr.*, 5, 5, 7): *that has five sounds or tones*, pentachordus (*later only*): *five years of age, or having lasted five years*, quinquennis: *five years old*, quinque annos natus: *happening or taking place every five years*, quinquennalis (e. g., censura): *five times*, quinquies: *five times as much*, quinquies tantum: *five times more than*, &c., quinquies tanto amplius, quam quantum (e. g., quinquies tanto amplius, quam quantum alicui in cellam sumere licitum sit, civitatibus imperavit, *Cic., Verr.*, 3, 97, 225): *five-fold*, quincuplus (*five times as great = Gloss. Vet.*); quincuplex (*given, taken, or calculated five times at once*; e. g., salarium): *to make or render any thing five-fold*, quinquiplicare (☞ *not* quinqueplicare, *Tac., Ann.*, 2, 36, *extr.*): *five hundred*, quingenti: *each or to each five hundred* (*in divisions*), quingeni: *consisting each time of five hundred*, quingenarius: *five hundred times*, quingenties: *the five hundredth*, quingentesimus: *five thousand*, quinque *or* quina millia (☞ *it is only in poets and later writers that we find* quinquies mille): *each of five thousand*, quina millia (e. g., *four legions, each of five thousand infantry*, quatuor legiones quinis millibus peditum): *five thousand times*, quinquies millies: *a vessel that has five banks of oars*, quinqueremis (navis): "*the five*" (*as title of any officers or commissioners, five in number*) *in Rome*, quinqueviri (*hence* quinqueviratus, *their office, and adjectively*, * quinqueviralis): *of five days*, * quinque dierum.

FIVES, pila (*general term for any game with a ball*). *To be fond of fives*, pilæ studio teneri: *to play at fives*, pilā ludere.

FIVE-LEAVED, "*that has five leaves*," quinquefolius (*Plin.*).

FIX, TRANS. ‖ *Make fast*, &c., figere (*with* in *and accusative or ablative*; e. g., *one's eyes upon the ground*, oculos figere in terram *or* in terrā; *but figuratively, of mental objects, with* in *and ablative only, as, to fix my mind on the consulship*, figere mentem in consulatu, *not* in consulatum, *Krebs; also*, alicui rei *and* ad aliquid): affigere alicui rei *or* in aliquid (*to fix to, affix*): defigere alicui rei *or* in re (*to fix down into*): infigere alicui rei *or* in rem (*to fix into*). *To fix any thing with nails*, clavis figere aliquid; *to any thing*, clavis affigere *or* configere aliquid alicui rei: *to fix one's eyes on any body*, oculos defigere in vultu alicujus († *also in* aliquem, *Ov.*); *one's mind or thoughts on any thing*, mentem figere *or* defigere in re; animum defigere *or* infigere in re; defigere et intendere animum in aliquid (*Cic.*): *to fix the ladders against the walls*, scalas mœnibus admovēre: *to fix one's abode any where*, considere (in) aliquo loco; domicilium collocare (*Cic.*), *or* constituere (*Nep.*) (in) aliquo loco: *to have fixed one's abode any where*, sedem ac domicilium aliquo loco habēre. ☞ *Not* figere sedem *or* domicilium in aliquo loco. *To fix one's eyes on the ground*, figere oculos in terram *or* in terrā; in terram ora defigere (*Curt.*). *A fixed star*, stella inerrans; sidus certā sede infixum. *Fixed stars*, sidera certis infixa sedibus, *or* quæ certis locis infixa sunt. *To fix any thing firmly in any body's mind*, infigere aliquid alicujus animo. *A fixed income*, reditus stati. ‖ *Make firm*, firmare: confirmare (*make it firm and durable, a government, kingdom*, &c.): stabilire (*make firm or stable*): fundare (*to found*): stabilitatem dare alicui rei (*Cic.*). ‖ *Appoint definitely*, statuere: constituere: dicere (*to name*): eligere (*to make choice of*): præfinire. *To fix a day*, diem statuere, constituere, dicere, eligere; *beforehand*, diem præstituere, præfinire; *a time*, tempus dicere, destinare: *to fix the exact time for the assault*, adeundi (sc. castra) tempus definire: *to fix the time and place*, tempus et locum condicere (*to fix it by common consent*); *a day for the marriage*, eligere nuptiarum diem; nuptias in diem constituere; *for the execution*, diem necis destinare alicui; *a pretty distant day*, diem satis laxam statuere; *any body's wages*, mercedem alicui constituere; *any body's residence*, circumscribere locum habitandi alicui (*forbid him to go beyond a fixed distance*, &c.): *the bounds of any body's kingdom*, terminare fines imperii: *to fix the price of any thing*, alicui rei pretium statuere (*Plaut.*), *or* constituere (*Cic.*); conficere (*Cic.*); facere (*Plaut., Mart.*). ‖ INTRANS. *Resolve*, statuere: constituere: decernere (aliquid *or with infinitive*): consilium capere (*with gerund in* di; *sometimes with infinitive*): inducere animum *or* in animum (*with infinitive or* ut). *I have fixed*, &c., certum est mihi; stat mihi (sc. sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: *to have pretty nearly fixed to*, &c., satis habēre consilium de, &c. (*Cic., Att.*, 12, 50, *end*). ‖ *To fix that a person should be present (at such a time)*, aliquem adesse *or* venire jubēre. ‖ *To fix upon* (= *select, or appoint after selection*), destinare aliquem ad aliquid *or* alicui rei: designare ad aliquid: seponēre alicui rei *or* in aliquid: eligere aliquem. *To fix upon any body for a person's wife*, destinare aliquam alicui uxorem. *To fix upon such a day*, diem eligere, constituere. Vid. *above under* FIX, TRANS.

FIXEDLY, firme: firmiter (*both Cic., Rep.*, 1, 45; 6, 2; *the latter, also, Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 26): rigide (*stiffly*). *To look fixedly at any body*, aliquem intentis oculis *or* acerrime contemplari (*Cic.*): oculos defigere in alicujus vultu: *to look fixedly on the ground*, oculos in terram figere.

FIXEDNESS. Vid. FIRMNESS.

FIXITY. *Fixity of tenure*, stabilis et certa possessio (*Cic., but improperly*).

FIXTURE, immōbilis res (*Dig., any property that can not be moved*): * supellex immobilis.

FLABBY, flaccidus (e. g., *of the ears; opposed to* rigidus; *also* flaccus, *Varr. and Cic. = one who has long, flabby ears*: ☞ marcidæ aures, *Plin., are those of a tired horse, when they hang down as if they were dead*): pendulus (*hanging down*; e. g., *of the cheeks*, genæ, *Plin.*, 14, 20, 28, § 142): fluidus (*not firm in its component parts; opposed to* compactus. *Thus, according to Liv.*, 34, 47, corpora fluida = *bodies the flesh of which is not firm; but* corpora remissa, *according to Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 23, 54, *bodies whose nerves are relaxed*, &c.).

FLACCID, flaccidus (*withered, slack*): marcidus (*without consistency and soliđi-*

ty; *fading away*) : resolutus (*unstrung*, &c.; e. g., corpora juvenum, *Col.*). *To become flaccid*, flaccessere : marcessere. *To be flaccid*, flaccēre (*properly, Lactant.; but improperly, Cic.*) : marcēre. *All these expressions are seldom met with in prose writers that have been handed down to us.*

FLACCIDITY, resolutio (*state of being unstrung; of nerves*, &c.), *or by circumlocution with* flaccidus.

FLAG, *v.* || TRANS., laxare : relaxare : remittere. || INTRANS., laxari : relaxari : remitti : languescere : elanguescere : relanguescere (*to become worn out, feeble*, &c.) : flaccescere (*properly, of sails; improperly, of an orator whose style becomes spiritless when he begins to write*). *Any body's courage flags*, animus cadit : *not to let one's courage flag in any danger*, nulli periculo animum submittere : *to let one's courage flag*, animo demitti *or* se demittere ; animum demittere *or* contrahere ; animum contrahere et demittere ; animum abjicere ; animum despondēre.

FLAG, *s.* || *Of a ship*, insigne (*Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 6) : vexillum (*used for giving the signal for attack*; vid. *Nitsch, Alterthumskunde*, vol. ii., p. 1172). *To hoist up the flag*, vexillum proponere : *to strike (the flag)*, vexillum demittere, deducere. || *Of land forces* [vid. COLORS]. || *A plant*, gladiōlus (ξίφιον) : * gladiolus communis (*Linn.*). || *A stone for paving*, (*a side-path for foot-passengers*), * lapis viæ sternendæ utilis (*general term for any paving stone*).

FLAG-SHIP, navis prætoria.

FLAG-STAFF, hastile vexilli.

FLAGELLATE, flagris *or* flagellis cædere : flagellare (*post-Augustan*).

FLAGELLATION, flagellatio (* *Ter. ad Martyr.*, 4, *extr.*).

FLAGEOLET, tibia (*general term ; with the ancients usually* tibiæ ; i. e., *double flute, since two were blown together*). Vid. FLUTE.

FLAGGY. Vid. LAX *or* LIMBER, INSIPID.

FLAGITIOUS, flagitiosus (*full of vile actions; of persons and things*) : flagitii plenus *or* flagitii plenus et dedecōris (e. g., factum, *Cic.*) : scelere contaminatus (*stained with crime*) : nefarius (*unspeakably, enormously wicked ; of persons and things*) : nefandus (*of things*). *Flagitious actions*, flagitia ; nefaria (*plural adjective*) : *in a flagitious manner*, flagitiose ; nefarie (e. g., vivere).

FLAGITIOUSNESS, flagitium (*an impious or vile action that will draw disgrace upon any body*) : dedecus (*an action by which we forfeit esteem and honor*). JN. dedēcus et flagitium. Vid. WICKEDNESS.

FLAGON, lagena : ampulla (*big-bellied, with two handles*) : laguncula : ampullula (*Sulpic. Sev., Dial.*, 3, 3, *in.*).

FLAGRANCY, flagrantia (*properly* ; e. g., non flagrantiā oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam complexu, *Cic.*) : ardor : calor : fervor : æstus [SYN. *in* HEAT]. || *Enormity*, immanitas *or* tanta immanitas (e. g., vitiorum, facinoris) : turpitudo : fœditas. ☞ *Plaut., Rud.*, 3, 4, 28, *has* flagitii flagrantia = *thou vile culprit*, &c.

FLAGRANT, flagrans (*properly, burning in flames ; then, figuratively, of heat*, flagrans æstus, *of cheeks on fire*, flagrantes genæ, *and of any thing that is of a fiery red color ; then of heat, passion*, &c.). [Vid. HOT, ARDENT.] *A flagrant desire*, flagrans cupiditas ; magna, acris, *or* ardens cupiditas. || *Enormous*, &c., immanis : flagitiosus : nefandus : turpis : fœdus, &c. ☞ *Not* flagrans : *in Cod. Just.*, 9, 13, 1, *we find* adhuc flagranti crimine comprehensi ; *but the meaning is, while the crime is still recent, and so evident, notorious*, &c.

FLAIL, pertica : fustis : baculus (*a long stick or cudgel which was used by the ancients for thrashing*). Vid. TO THRASH.

FLAKE, floccus : flocculus (*of wool and similar substances* ; e. g., *in some fruits, Plin.*, 16, 7, 10). *Flakes of snow*, nives. *Flakes of copper*, squama æris (cyprii).

FLAMBEAU, fax (*of wood, done over with thick combustible matter, as grease, oil, wax ; especially a lighted torch*) : funale (*made of tow, and likewise done over with combustible matter ; also made of wax*) : tæda (*a piece of pine-tree or other resinous wood, which served the same purpose as the* fax *or* tæda).

FLAME, *s.*, flamma (*properly and improperly* ; e. g., flamma amoris, belli, oratoris) : ardor (*glow, properly and improperly = an ardently beloved object* ; vid. *Ov., Met.*, 14, 683 ; *diminutive*, flammula) : ignis (*fire, properly and improperly*) : *to be*, &c., *in flames* [vid. FIRE] : *the fire (of ambition) is increasing*, flamma crescit (*Sall., Jug.*, 4, 4). *The flame of war is kindled in Africa*, Africa ardet bello. *To set in (a) flame*, inflammare, incendere (*properly and figuratively*). Vid. FIRE.

FLAME, *v.*, flammare (e. g., flammans fenum, *properly* flammantia lumina, *Virg., for which Ovid has* flammea lumina) : ardēre (*to burn*) : flagrare (*to be in a blaze*) : flammigerare (*to break out into flames, Gell.*, 17, 10). Vid., *also*, TO BURN.

FLAME-COLORED, coloris flammæ : color flammeus (*flame of the color, or flaming color*). *A flame-colored dress*, flammeum vestimentum (*Fest.*, p. 92).

FLANK, *s.*, PROPR., ilia (*loins and thighs, flanks* : ilia inter coxas et pubem imo ventre posita sunt, *Cels.*). || IMPROPR. (*of an army*), latus. *In flank*, a *or* ab latere *or* lateribus (*opposed to* a fronte, a tergo) : *that they may not be attacked in flank*, ne quis militibus ab latere impetus fieri possit (*Cic.*). *To attack the enemy on the flank* ; *to take the enemy in flank*, hostem a latere aggredi *or* invadere ; hostem ex transverso adoriri ; latus hostium invadere *or* incurrere ; transversam hostium aciem invadere ; in latera hostis incursare : *an exposed or uncovered flank*, latus apertum : *to cover the flank*, latus tutum præstare : *to be stationed on the flank*, latere cingere : *to attack the enemy on both flanks*, ab utroque latere hosti instare : *to place the cavalry on the flanks*, equites ad latera disponere : *to fall on the enemy's unprotected flanks*, hostes latere aperto aggredi (*Cæs.*).

FLANNEL, pannus laneus (*general term for any cloth made of wool*).

FLAP, *s.*, lacinia (*properly, of the flap or any extremity of a garment ; but, improperly, any thing that hangs down loose. Thus Plin.*, 8, 50, 76, *calls the fleshy part of the neck of a goat*, laciniæ a cervice dependentes ; *in a similar manner, Linnæus names the parts of a flower that hang down loose* "laciniæ ;" *so the lobes* [λοβοί] *of the liver were* laciniæ ; *but the flaps of the ear*, auriculæ). || *A slight blow struck with any thing*, ictus *or* ictus levis (*also of a flap of the wings*, alæ, pennarum, *both Plin.*) || *The flaps (disease in a horse's mouth)*, stomacace (στοματάκη, *Plin.*, 25, 3, 6).

FLAP, *v.* || TRANS., plaudere. *To flap the wings*, alis *or* pennis plaudere ; alas quatere cum clangore (†) : *to flap off flies*, muscas abigere. || INTRANS., dependēre (*to hang down*) : flaccescere (*to flap down ; of sails no longer extended by the wind*). "*A flapping hat*," * pileus labrosus (*after* ferramentum fecit in extremâ parte labrosum, *Cels.*).

FLAP-DRAGON (*obsolete*), haurire : vorare : devorare.

FLAP-EARED, auritus : flaccidis et prægravantibus auribus (*Col., of a goat*).

FLAP-MOUTHED, labrosus.

FLAP-TABLE, *perhaps* * mensa valvata.

FLARE, coruscare (vid. *Virg., Æn.*, 5, 64) ; *also*, tremulâ flammâ ardēre (†) : fulgēre : splendēre : nitēre [SYN. *in* TO SHINE] : flagrare (*to blaze*) : ardescere : exardescere (*to burn in a flame*) : splendescere (*to grow bright*).

FLASH, *s.*, fulgor (*bright, blazing* ; e. g., *of comets, lightning*, &c. ; *also opposed to* fumus). *A flash of lightning*, fulgur (ἀστραπή, *the lightning, inasmuch as it shines, and as a single temporary phenomenon on the horizon, instead of which sometimes* fulgores *is met with, but seldom the singular* fulgor. *It ought to be well distinguished from* fulgetrum *or* fulgetra ; i. e., *continued or repeated lightning*) : fulmen (κεραυνός, *the lightning, inasmuch as it strikes any object*). [Vid., *also*, LIGHTNING.] *Flash of the eye or the eyes*, ardor oculorum (*Cic., Balb.*, 21, *extr.*), *or* acies oculorum (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 39) ; vultus ardore animi micans (*the look or glance flashing with wrath*) : *to emit slight flashes of any thing*, jacēre igniculos alicujus rei ; igniculos alicujus rei ostendere (e. g., ingenii) : *like a flash of lightning* (i. e., *as quick*), * fulminis instar ; cum maximâ celeritate.

FLASH, *v.*, fulgēre (*to shine like lightning*) : micare : splendēre (*to sparkle, to glitter*). *The swords were seen flashing*, micantes fulsēre gladii : *his eyes flashed through the mask*, ex personâ ardebant oculi : *his eyes flash*, oculi ardent (*Cic., Verr.*, 4, 66, 148), *or* vultus ejus ardore micat (*if with rage*).

FLASHING, fulgor : ardor (e. g., *of the stars*) : igniculi gemmarum (*of jewels*) : ardor oculorum (*of the eyes*).

FLASHY, dictu speciosus (*opposed to* verus, *Liv.*, 1, 23, 7) : speciosus modo (*Quint.*, 7, 1, 41) : * speciosior quam subtilior (*these three of things*) : levis (e. g., scriptor).

FLASK. || *A bottle*, vid. || *A powder-flask*, * cornu pulveris pyrii.

FLASKET (*a sort of basket*). Vid. BASKET.

FLAT, planus (*without perceptible prominences or inequalities ; opposed to* asper, saxosus, montuosus *or* montanus) : æquus (*horizontally level ; opposed to* superior, inferior, acclivis) : non fastigatus (*not sloping* ; e. g., *a roof*, tectum) : non profundus (*having no depth*). *Flat bottoms*, carinæ planæ : *flat-bottomed vessels*, naves planæ carinis ; naves plano alveo ; naves paullo humiliores : *the flat hand*, palma (*the natural*) ; plana manus (*the hand made flat, as opposed to the fist*) : *a flat nose*, nasus simus : *a flat country*, campus ; *the whole country is flat*, omnia sunt campi. *A flat coast*, litus planum (*the bottom not sinking rapidly*) ; litus breve (*having little depth of water*). || *Without spirit* (*of liquors*), vapidus : edentulus (*properly, toothless ; improperly, of wine, Plaut., Pœn.*, 3, 3, 87) : gustu hebes (*Col. ; of wine*, 3, 2, 24) : iners ac sine sapore (*Plin. ; of the plant* blitum). *To become flat*, evanescere *or* fugere. || *Not lively*, languidus, languens (*without strength and life* ; e. g., *color, look, voice, thought*) : iners (*without strength and expression ; verses*) : frigidus (*frosty, cold* ; e. g., *a thought*). *To become flat*, languescere ; evanescere (*to become dull*) : *to be flat*, languēre ; frigēre (*of a conversation*, &c.).

FLAT, *s.* || *A plain*, planities : æquor : æquus et planus locus : campus (*with or without* planus *or* apertus, *level ground ; opposed to mountainous or hilly country*) : æquata planities : exæquatio (*a place that has been made level* [SYN. *in* PLAIN]). || *A shallow*, vid. || *The broad side of a blade*; e. g., *to strike with the flat of his sword*, laminâ gladii percutere. || *In music, perhaps* sonus mollis (*Kr.*).

FLAT, *v.* || TRANS. [Vid. TO FLATTEN.] || INTRANS. Vid. TO FLATTEN.

FLATLY, plane : *to refuse any thing flatly to any body*, alicui præcise negare ; alicui plane sine ullâ exceptione præcīdere.

FLATNESS, planities (*properly*) : levitas (*improperly*) : * sapor alicujus rei nullus (*want of taste*) : humilitas (*meanness of expression*).

FLATTEN, *v.*, TRANS. || *To make flat*, complanare : * tundendo extenuare (e. g., *gold, silver*, aurum, argentum) : levigare, *seldom* levare (*general term for removing roughness*, &c.). || *To deject*, vid. || INTRANS., evanescere *or* fugere (*to grow flat ; of wine*).

FLATTENING, complanatio : æquatio : exæquatio [SYN. *in* TO FLATTEN] : compressio (*a pressing together*).

FLATTER, *s.*, prelum (*a press of any kind*).

FLATTER, *v.*, assentari alicui (*to express assent, whether from conviction or from hypocrisy ; in opposition to* adversari. *It denotes the flattery which shuns contradicting a person*, θωπεύειν) : blandiri (*to*

say what is agreeable to another, ἀρεσκεύειν; *also to endeavor to curry favor by winning ways, marks of affection*, &c.): adulari (*to endeavor to curry favor at the expense of self-degradation, like* κολακεύειν; aliquem, *seldom* alicui; *never in Cic.*): aberrare in melius (*of a painter; after Plin. Ep.*, 4, 28, *extr.*): nimium esse in alicujus laudibus (*of an orator praising any body too highly*). *To curry favor with any body by flattering him*, assentatiunculâ quadam aucupari alicujus gratiam. *I flatter myself* (*parenthetically*), quomodo mihi persuadeo (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 8, 122). *Don't suppose that I say this to flatter you*, noli putare me hoc auribus tuis dare (*Cic.*): *to flatter one's self with the hope*, &c., in eam spem adduci, ut, &c.; sperare fore, ut, &c. *I flatter myself with the hope that*, &c., magna me spes tenet *with infinitive*. *To be trained to flattery by long continuance of servitude*, diuturnâ servitute ad nimiam assentationem erudiri. *The desire of flattery*, assentandi libido (*Tac., Hist.*, 1, 1, 2).

FLATTERER, adulator (*the mean, degraded flatterer*): assentator (*who always agrees in opinion with the person flattered*): homo blandus (*who caresses or coaxes*). *Feminine*, adulatrix: assentatrix: mulier blanda *or* blandiens. SYN. *above*.

FLATTERING, blandiens: blandus: jucundus: gratus (*pleasant, ibid.*, SYN.): honorificus (*honorable*). *In a flattering manner*, blande: per blanditias: *flattering words or expressions*, voces blandæ; blanditiæ; assentationes (*Cic., Cluent.*, 13, 36) [SYN. *in* FLATTERY]: *it is very flattering to me*, summo honori mihi duco. *A flattering likeness*, imago alicujus, in quâ effingendâ artifex in melius aberravit (*after Plin. Ep.*, 4, 28).

FLATTERINGLY, blande: per blanditias.

FLATTERY, adulatio: assentatio [SYN. *in* TO FLATTER]: ambitio (*the soliciting any body's favor*): blanditiæ (*sweet words, caresses, coaxing*). JN. blanditiæ et assentationes (*Cic., Cluent.*, 13, 36): blandimentum (*the means by which any body endeavors to obtain another's favor*). DIMIN., assentatiuncula. *Low or base flattery*, blanditiæ verniles (*such as slaves use toward their masters, Tac., Hist.*, 2, 59, 4): *without flattery*, dicam enim non revērens assentandi suspicionem (i. e., *I say it without fearing the suspicion of flattery, parenthetically, Cic., De Or.*, 2, 28, 122); ambitione relegatâ (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 10, 84): *by way of flattery*, assentandi causâ; per adulationem *or* assentationem: *by flattery*, per blanditias: *to listen to flattery*, adulatoribus patefacere aures: *deceived by flattery*, eblanditus (*passively, Cic., though from deponent* eblandiri, *Krebs*).

FLATULENCY, } || PROPR., inflatio.
FLATUOSITY. } *To cause flatulency*, inflationem habēre, facere, parēre; inflare stomachum (*Cels.*): *to remove it*, inflationem levare, discutere. || IMPROPR. Vid. EMPTINESS, TURGIDITY.

FLATULENT, } (e. g., *food*, cibi), qui
FLATUOUS } inflant *or* qui inflationem habent. || *Empty*, vid.

FLAUNT, volitare (*to flutter about*; e. g., in foro). JN. volitare et vagari (e. g., in foro, *Cic.*): magnifice incedere (e. g., *before the eyes of the people*, per ora hominum): spatiari (*to walk up and down with airs, or a pompous step*). *To flaunt about in gold and purple*, insignem auro et purpurâ conspici.

FLAVOR, *s.* || *With reference to taste*, sapor. *A pleasant flavor*, sapor jucundus: suavitas: *to have a pleasant flavor*, jucundo sapore esse; jucunde sapere: *any thing loses its flavor*, alicujus rei sapor non permānet integer: *to receive a flavor of something else*, alieno sapore inficī: *to have a bitter flavor*, amarum saporem habēre: *any thing has no flavor*, alicujus rei sapor nullus est. || *With reference to smell*; vid. ODOR.

FLAVOR, *v.*, sapore *or* odore aliquo inficere: condire.

FLAVOROUS, jucundi saporis *or* odoris: suavis: bene olens (odorus *is poetical only*): odoratus (*filled with perfume*): sapore præstantior (*savory*).

FLAW, *s.* || *Blemish*, &c., vitium (*general term*). *If there is no flaw*, si nihil est vitii (in aliquâ re): ☞ vitium *is also a flaw in jewels* (*Plin.*): sarcion (= quædam gemmæ caro, σαρκίον) *was a particular kind of flaw in a diamond, Plin.*, 37, 5, 8. || *A gust of wind*. impetus venti: turbo. || *Commotion of the mind* (*obsolete*), vehementior animi concitatio: animi motus, impetus, ardor, animi permotio. || *Tumult*; vid. COMMOTION.

FLAW, *v.* Vid. TO BREAK, CRACK.

FLAWY, rimosus (*full of flaws*): vitiosus: mendosus. SYN. *in* FAULT.

FLAX, linum: *the refuse of spun flax* (*tow*), stupa: *to pull flax*, linum evellere: *to steep the flax*, lini virgas in aquam mergere; linum macerare: *to comb the flax*, linum ferreis hamis pectere: *combed flax*, linum factum: *uncombed flax*, linum crudum, infectum: *of flax, or flaxen*, lineus. *On the ancient methods of preparing flax*, vid. *Plin.*, 19, 1, 3. *The cultivation or growing of flax*, * lini cultura: *a bundle of flax*, fasciculus lini manualis: *the thread of flax; spun flax*, linum netum (*Ulp., Dig.*, 32, 3, 70, § 11): *the combing of flax*, ars lini depectendi: *a mallet to beat flax with*, malleus stuparius.

FLAX-COMB, hami ferrei: pecten.

FLAXEN. || *Made of flax*. [SYN. *in* FLAX.] || *Fair*, flavus: subflavus.

FLAY, pellem detrahere alicui *or* alicujus corpori (*of a beast*): deglubere aliquem (*of a person*); *also*, aliquem vivum (*if alive*): ☞ glubere, deglubere, *post-classical in prose*.

FLAYER, * qui pecus morticinum deglubit.

FLEA, pulex. *Full of fleas*, pulicosus: *to clean from fleas*, * pulicibus liberare.

FLEA-BANE, psyllion (*Plin.*): * plantago psyllium (*Linn.*).

FLEA-BIT (i. e., *spotted*), maculatus: maculosus: maculis sparsus: varius (*of diversified colors*).

FLEAM, sagitta (*in use before Vegetius, and answering entirely to the English "lancet"*): scalpellus *or* scalpellum (*an instrument used as well for surgical operations as for bleeding*). Vid. LANCET.

FLECK, } Vid. TO STREAK, TO DAP-
FLECKER. } PLE.

FLEDGED, adultus (*grown up, so as to be ready to fly, Quint.*, 2, 6, 7): confirmatus (*grown strong, Col.*, 8, 9, 4): plumis obductus; plumatus. *Not yet fledged*, infirmus. ☞ *The forms* plumiger *and* penniger *are poetical*. *To be fledged*, pennas habēre (*Var., R. R.*, 3, 9, 15); pennulis uti posse (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 52, 129): *the young ones are nearly fledged*, pennæ nascuntur pullo: *to become fledged*, plumare (*Gell.*), plumescere (*Plin.*).

FLEE. Vid. TO FLY.

FLEECE, vellus. *The golden fleece*, pellis aurata, inaurata (†); pellis aurea; auratæ ovis pellis. *The order of the golden fleece*, * turma equestris pelle aureâ insignis.

FLEECE. || *To shear*, vid. || *To plunder*, vid.

FLEECY, laniger (*wool-bearing*; pecus, *Cic.*; bidentes, *Virg.*): lanosus (*woolly; opposed to* glaber; vellus, *App.*).

FLEER. Vid. MOCK.

FLEER, *s.* Vid. MOCKERY, GRIN, *s.*, &c.

FLEERER. Vid. MOCKER.

FLEET, *s.*, classis. *To build a fleet*, classem ædificare, facere; efficere (*to contrive to bring it together, or to get it up*): *to equip a fleet (and man it)*, classem ornare: *to man it (with soldiers)*, classi milites attribuere: *the fleet leaves the port, sets sail*, classis exit, e portu proficiscitur: *to quit the port with the fleet*, naves e portu educere: *to send the fleet out for a cruise*, classem quoquo versus dimittere: *to cast anchor with the fleet*, classem constituere: *to land with the fleet*, classem in *or* ad locum appellere: *to command the fleet*, præesse classi: *to have or possess a powerful fleet*, valēre classe: *to cover the sea or seas with one's fleets*, maria classibus consternere (*Curt.*, 9, 6, 7). *A small fleet*, classis parva; classicula: *to have a small fleet*, aliquid navicularum habēre: *a fleet of thirty sail*, classis triginta navium.

FLEET, *adj.* Vid. SWIFT.

FLEET, *v.* || *To skim*, vid. || *To fleet time away*, horas fallere aliquâ re (†). Vid. TO FLY AWAY.

FLEETING, fugax (*whatever passes by quickly*): velox (*quick on one's feet*): fluxus: caducus (*quickly vanishing, transient*): volucer (*inconstant, not lasting*; e. g., fortuna, spes, cogitatio).

FLEETLY. Vid. SWIFTLY.

FLEETNESS. Vid. SWIFTNESS.

FLESH, *s.*, caro (*general term, as opposed to fat, muscle, nerves; on the body, or dressed as food; then, also, of the soft part of fruit*): viscera, um, *plural* (*general term for every thing under the skin in animals, the flesh, bones*, &c.; vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 63, *extr.*; boum visceribus vesci scelus habebatur): pulpa (*rare, Cat., Mart.; eatable and savory flesh; opposed to bones*): corpus (*fleshy corporeal substance, as opposed to bones*; ossa corpore operienda sunt; ossa corpori subjecta; *also as opposed to* animus). *Stewed, boiled*, &c., *flesh*. [Vid. MEAT.] *A small piece of flesh*, caruncula. *In mentioning the flesh of animals, the Latins frequently, in connection, omit* caro, *and say simply* vitulina (*the flesh of calves, veal*), canina (*the flesh of dogs*, &c.). *To have more flesh than muscle (or strength)*, carnis plus habēre quam lacertorum (*also, figuratively, of a writer's style*). *It is considered a sin to eat flesh on a fast-day*, jejunio indicto carnibus vesci scelus habetur (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 63, 159). *Proud flesh (in a wound)*, caro supercrescens: *to eat it away*, carnem supercrescentem exedere. *To gain flesh*, corpus facere: *to lose flesh*, corpus amittere (*Cic.*); corpus alicujus abiit (†): *to turn to flesh*, in corpus ire *or* obire (*of articles of food*). || MET. (*a*) *My flesh and blood* (i. e., *my children, relations*), viscera mea, *plural* (*vid. Weber ad Juven.*, 3, 72, p. 160). ||(*b*) *Flesh* (*opposed to Spirit*), *in the sense of the Bible* (i. e., *sensual desires*), cupiditates *or* libidines (e. g., *to live to the flesh*, libidini et cupiditati parēre). *To indulge the lusts of the flesh*, libidinibus se dare, dedere; voluptatibus servire *or* se tradere; totum se libidinibus *or* corporis voluptatibus dedere: *to subdue the lusts of the flesh*, cupiditatibus imperare; cupiditates coercēre; libidines domitas habēre.

FLESH, *v.* *To flesh his maiden sword*, * primum bello gladium destringere *or* hostem manu fundere († *cf. Virg., Æn.*, 9, 590. Tum primum celerem intendisse sagittam Dicitur, &c.; fortemque manu fudisse Numanum).

FLESH-BROTH, jus coctis carnibus; jus gallinaceum, agninum (*of fowl, lamb*, &c.): sorbitio (*general term for any thing that is sipped, Cato, Cels.*, &c.): cibus jurulentus (*flesh-soup*).

FLESH-COLOR, candor carnosus (*Plin.*, 11, 37, 54).

FLESH-COLORED, candore carnoso: carnosus.

FLESH-DAY, * dies quo carnibus vesci licet.

FLESH-FLY, * musca carnaria.

FLESH-HOOK, carnarium (*sc.* instrumentum).

FLESH-POT, olla (*general term*): cacăbus (*a sauce-pan*): ahenum coculum (*any metal pot or kettle*).

FLESH-WOUND, vulnus, quod est in carne (*Cels.*, 5, 6, 23).

FLESHINESS. Vid. CORPULENCE.

FLESHLESS. Vid. LEAN.

FLESHLINESS, cupiditates: libidines (*the lusts*): (corporis) voluptates (*as enjoyment*): temeritas (*the propensity to yield to sensual impressions, τὸ ἄλογον; opposed to* ratio, *Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 21, 47): corpus (*the body, the flesh, as the seat of sensual desire*). Vid. FLESH (*opposed to Spirit*).

FLESHLY. || *Corporeal*, vid. || *Opposed to spiritual, by genitive*, corporis (e. g., corporis voluptates, libidines).

FLESHY, carnosus (*also speaking of fruit*).

FLEXIBILITY, } habilitas: mollitia
FLEXIBLENESS, } (e. g., cervīcis): facilitas: mores faciles: animus facilis (*with reference to character*): obsequium: obsequentia (*a yielding to any thing com-*

pliance; the latter, Cæs., B. G., 7, 29). *Flexibility of the joints*, molles commissuræ; *of the voice*, vocis mollitudo: *natural flexibility of any body's character* (i. e., *tractability*), natura tractabilis.

FLEXIBLE, flexibilis: mollis (*both properly and improperly*; e. g., *of the voice*): facilis (*giving way, yielding; opposed to* difficilis): qui regi potest (*properly and improperly*; vid. *Sen., De Irâ*, ii., 15, *extr.*): tractabilis (*improperly, tractable, of persons*; mollis *conveys the meaning of rather too yielding*).

FLEXION, flexus. *The flexion of a word* (*grammatical term*), flexura.

FLEXUOUS, flexuosus: tortuosus: sinuosus (*winding*). || *Variable*; vid. CHANGEABLE.

FLEXURE, flexura; curvamen: curvitas: aduncitas: curvatura: anfractus: tortus: sinus. SYN. *in* CURVE, CURVATURE.

FLICKER, volitare (*of birds*): fluitare (*of things*; vid. *Ov., Met.*, 11, 476): coruscare (*of a flame, Virg., Æn.*, 5, 64); *also*, tremulâ flammâ ardēre (†). *If in the sense of flapping the wings*, vid. TO FLAP.

FLIER. || *A runaway*, fugitivus (δραπέτης, *a slave that has run away from his master*): transfūga: perfūga (*a deserter*). || *In a machine*; *perhaps* *moderamen *or* *rota moderatrix.

FLIGHT, fuga. *To take to flight*, se dare, conferre *or* conjicere in fugam; fugam capere; sese fugæ mandare: fugam petere [vid. TO FLY]: *to put to flight*, fugare; in fugam dare, vertere, convertere, conjicere (*the two last with the notion of eagerness and swiftness*); in fugam impellere (*Cic., Rabir. perd.*, 8, 82): profligare (*so that he can not again rally*): *to be in flight*, in fugâ esse: *to endeavor to escape by flight*, fugâ (sibi) salutem petere: *to escape by flight*, ex fugâ evadere; fugâ se eripere: *to cut off any body's flight*, fugam intercludere; *to hinder or stop it*, fugam reprimere: *to aid the flight of any body with money*, fugam alicujus pecuniâ sublevare. *Flight from any thing*, fuga alicujus rei: vitatio, devitatio (*the avoiding it*). || *A flight of the fancy*, *volucer animi motus: *to venture on a flight of imagination*, omne immensum peragrare mente animoque (*Lucr.*, 1, 74). || *Flight* (*of birds*), avium volatus. || *Flock* (*of birds*), grex: agmen (e. g., corvorum, *Virg.*). || *Of stairs. To live up three flights of stairs*, tribus scalis habitare (*Mart.*, 1, 118, 7).

FLIGHTINESS, levitas: ingenium mobile. Vid. CHANGEABLENESS, INCONSTANCY.

FLIGHTY. || *Swift*, vid. || *Inconstant*, volaticus, modo huc modo illuc (*Cic.*): levis (*light, fickle*): inconstans (*that does not remain the same in sentiment or conduct*): mobilis (*changeable in one's opinion or views*).

FLIMSILY, tenuiter: leviter: debiliter: infirme: inane.

FLIMSINESS, tenuitas: exilitas: jejunitas et inopia.

FLIMSY, tenuis (*thin; opposed to* crassus; *properly and improperly; of a letter, Cic.*). JN. tenuis exsanguisque: perquam tenuis et levis: tenuis et jejunus: tenuiter confectus (*properly; of texture, Cæs.*): rerum inops (*of writings, Hor., A. P.*, 322): inanis (*empty; of thought, of a speech, letter*, &c.): frigidus et inanis (*spiritless*, &c.): parum diligens (e. g., scriptura, literæ, &c.).

FLINCH. Vid. TO SHRINK.

FLING, *s.* || *Propr.* [Vid. THROW, *s.*] || *Impropr. Gibe, sarcasm*, oratio obliqua: sententia obliqua (*things said with allusion to any body*): dicterium (*sarcastic derision*). *To have a fling at a person*, aliquem obliquis orationibus carpere: aliquem oblique perstringere: jaculari in aliquem obliquis sententiis: *to have some flings at any thing*, quædam jacēre de aliquâ re (e. g., de cultu, habitu, &c., *Tac.*). || *A kick with the heel*; e. g., *of a horse*, &c., calcitratus (*Plin.*, 8, 44, 69).

FLING, *v.* Vid. TO THROW.

FLINT, silex: lapis silex: lapis silicus; saxum silex; saxum siliceum: *of or made of a flint*, siliceus. FIG. *His heart is as hard as a flint*, habet silices pectus ejus (*Ov., Trist.*, 3, 11, 4): stat ei in corde silex (*Tib.*, 1, 1, 64).

FLINTY, siliceus: calculosus (*general term for stony; of soil*, &c.). *Flinty soil*, *terra silicea; glarea (*sand of a flinty nature*): *to lay flints upon a road*, viam glareâ substruere. || *Hard of heart*; vid. FLINT.

FLIPPANCY, linguæ volubilitas (*which may be strengthened by* nimia, proterva, petulans, &c.): protervitas: petulantia: procacitas. SYN. *in* WANTON.

FLIPPANT, volubilis: protervus: procax: petulans: lascivus [SYN. *in* WANTON]: *justo promtior (*too ready*; e. g., lingua).

FLIRT, *v.*, TRANS., jacĕre: jaculari; *any thing at any body*, (manu) jacēre aliquid in aliquem; petere aliquem aliquâ re (e. g., malo, *Virg.*); jaculari aliquem aliquâ re. || INTRANS. *To jeer*, vid. || *To rün about*, circumcursare hac illac: discursare: concursare huc et illuc (*hither and thither*): volitare aliquo loco (*to flutter about, pròperly of birds; then also of persons*; e. g., totâ urbe). || *To endeavor to attract young men*, &c., oculis venari viros (*to be always looking out for men*): dare operam, ut placeat viris (*after Plaut., Pæn.*, 5, 4, 47): improbe juvenes circumspectare (*after Appul., Apol.*, p. 323, 10): *garrulitate suâ se juvenibus amabilem præbēre (*cf. Suet., Oct.*, 83). (*Of a male flirt*), blande mulieribus palpari (*Plaut., Amph.*, 1, 3, 9); levitatibus amatoriis deditum esse; *also, perhaps*, amare *only* (vid. *Sall., Cat.*, 11, 6).

FLIRT. || *Sudden jerk*; vid. JERK. || *A coquettish female*, mulier placendi studiosa (*Ov., A. A.*, 3, 423): quæ dat operam, ut placeat viris (*after Plaut., Pæn.*, 5, 4, 47): improba juvenum circumspectatrix (*of a desperate, immodest flirt*). *Sometimes*, puella garrulitate amabilis (*Suet., Oct.*, 83): desultor amoris (*of a man who does not attach himself deeply and permanently to one, Ov., Am.*, 1, 3, 15).

FLIRTATION, levitates amatoriæ: lusus (*Prop.*, 1, 10, 9; *Ov., A. A.*, 1, 62).

FLIT, *volitare ultro citroque per auras (*Lucr.*, 4, 36): *from context*, volitare *only*: volitare in aliquo loco: volitare passim per aliquem locum (*of persons, Cic., Cat.*, 2, 3, 5; *Rosc., Am.*, 46, 135). *To flit about any place*, circumvolare *or* circumvolitare locum (*to fly round a place*): fluitare (*of things only*; vid. *Ov., Met.*, 11, 470): *fluting*, fluxus: fluxus et mobilis (e. g., res humanæ, *Sall.*): fluxus atque fragilis (*Sall.*): instabilis. || *Remove, migrate*, migrare *or* demigrare in alium locum (*to move to a different place*), *or* in alia loca (*to different places*): domo *or* e domo emigrare (*to leave one's abode for another*).

FLITCH, succĭdia (*Varr.*).

FLITTER. Vid. RAG.

FLITTER-MOUSE. Vid. BAT.

FLOAT, *s.*, navis caudicaria *or* codicaria (*Sall., Fragm.*, p. 990, *Cort.*): ratis. || *A float of wood*, *lignorum per aquas decursus. || *The float on a fishing-line*, *cortex.

FLOAT, *v.*, TRANS. *To flood* (*fields*, &c.), vid. || *To send timber down a river*, *ligna flumine secundo demittere. || *To float a ship*, navem deducere (*to launch*): navem scopulo detrudere (*a ship that has been aground*). || INTR., innare *or* innatare alicui rei (*to swim in any thing*): sustineri ab aliquâ re (*to be supported on the surface, not sink down*; e. g., *on the water*, ab aquâ): fluctuare *or* fluctuari (*to float on the waves*): fluitare (*to float in the air*). *A floating island*, natans insula: *a floating bridge*, *pons e ratibus factus. *The floating of timber down the stream*, *lignorum per aquas decursus. IMPROPR. *To be contented to float with the stream*, nunquam dirigere brachia contra torrentem (*Juv.*).

FLOCK, *s.* || *Of beasts or cattle*, grex (*general term, as well of larger as of smaller animals; if, however, it is wished to mark the distinction between both, it is confined to the smaller animals*; vid. *Cic., Phil.*, 3, 13, *extr.*, greges armentorum reliquiæ pecoris; *Ov., Met.*, 1, 513, non hic ornamenta gregesve; *then, also, for a congregation or assembly of persons*): armentum (*of larger beasts, especially of oxen; then, also, of horses, stags, great marine animals; opposed to* grex; vid. *above*): multitudo: caterva (*crowd*, &c.). *Relating or belonging to a flock*, gregalis; gregarius: *in flocks*, gregatim: *to assemble or unite in a flock*, congregare (*also of persons*). || *Of persons*; vid. CONCOURSE.

FLOCK, *v.* Vid. TO CONGREGATE.

FLOG, verberare (*general term*): cædere, *with any thing*, aliquâ re (*to strike with any sharp instrument that gives a sharp cut*): virgis cædere (*with a rod*): aliquem fusti verberare (*with a cudgel*): aliquem verberibus cædere *or* in aliquem verberibus animadvertere (*to give any body stripes*): loris cædere (*with the knout*): flagris *or* flagellis cædere (*to scourge; in the Silver Age*, flagellare *is poetical*): *to flog any body with rods*, aliquem virgis cædere: *to flog any body to death*, usque ad necem aliquem loris cædere (*after Ter., Ad.*, 2, 1, 28, *where, instead of* "loris cædere," *we find* "loris operire," *which must be looked upon as comical*); aliquem flagellis ad mortem cædere (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 2, 12).

FLOOD. || *Inundation*, inundatio fluminis: eluvio: diluvium (diluvium, *post-Augustan*; eluvies, diluvies, diluvio, *somewhat poetical*). *There is a flood*, flumen extra ripas diffluit: flumen alveum excedit. || *The deluge* (*Noah's*), eluvio terrarum (*Cic., Rep.*, 6, 21, 23): inundatio terrarum, *or from context*, inundatio *only* (*Plin.*, 5, 13, 14; *Sen., N. Q.*, 3, 27, § 1 *and* 13; 3, 29, 1, *where he uses both* diluvium *and* inundatio. Vid. *the description of* "*the flood*," *in Sen., N. Q.*, 3, 27, *sqq.*). || *A body of water*, aquæ: undæ (*waves*): fluctus (*floods*). || *Flow* (*opposed to ebb*), accessus maris: æstûs commutatio (*if previous mention has been made of the ebb*; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 8): æstus maritimi (*the agitated motion of the sea in general*): *flood and ebb*, marinorum æstuum accessus et recessus; æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes: *the flood-tide is coming in*, æstus ex alto se incitat; mare intumescit; *falls*, æstus minuit: *the flood-tide rises eighty yards above Britain*, æstus intumescit octogenis cubitis supra Britanniam. [Vid. TIDE.] || *A flood of tears*, magna vis lacrimarum: *a flood of words*, loquacitas perennis profluens (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 189).

FLOOD-GATE, catarracta (καταῤῥάκτης, *a canal, secured or shut up by large folding gates*). *To construct flood-gates to break the violence of the current*, catarractis aquæ cursum temperare (*Plin. Ep.*, 10, 69).

FLOOK, *ancoræ brachium, cornu: *perhaps* uncus (*used poetically for* "*anchor*," *Val. Flacc.*, 4, 428).

FLOOR. || *Of a room*, &c., solum (*general term*): coaxatio (*made of strong boards*): pavimentum (*of stone, plaster, or other artificial composition*). *A floor composed of large pieces of marble*, pavimentum sectile: *a tesselated floor*, pavimentum tesselatum *or* vermiculatum (vid. *commentators on Suet., Cæs.*, 46, *and Hor., Sat.*, 2, 4, 83). *To lay down a floor*, coaxationem facere; coaxare; pavimentum struere (e. g., de testâ aridâ, *Cat., R. R.*, 18); pavimentum facere (*Varr.; Cic., Quint. Fr.*, 3, 1, 1). || *A story of a house*, tabulatum: tabulatio: contabulatio: contignatio. *The ground floor*, contignatio, quæ plano pede est (*general term*); conclavia, quæ plano pede sunt (i. e., *the rooms composing the ground floor, both according to Vitr.*, 7, 4, 1): *the first floor*, cœnaculum (*Cic., Agr.*, 2, 35, 96; *compare Varr., De L. L.*, 5, 33, § 162); domus superior (*Varr., &c.; Cic., Att.*, 12, 10, *extr.*): *the second floor*, contignatio tertia; cœnaculum superius (*the upper floor, in general, Plaut., Amph.*, 3, 1, 3): *to walk up to the second floor*, in tertiam contignationem escendere: *to live in the second or upper floor*, tribus scalis habitare (*Mart.*, 1, 118, 7); cœnaculo superiore habitare (*in the upper floor, Plaut., &c.*); sub tegulis habitare (*to live in the garrets or attics, Suet., Gramm.*, 9): *to let the upper floor to any body*, alicui cœnaculum super ædes dare:

the whole upper floor is unoccupied, tota domus superior vacat.

FLOOR, *v.*, assibus contabulare: assibus solum compingere *or* consternere (*with planks*): coaxationem facere; coaxare: pavimentum struere, facere. SYN. *in* FLOOR, *s.*

FLORID, floridus (*strewed with blossoms and flowers, rich with flowers; hence, improperly, of speech*): florens (*blooming, properly and improperly*): lætus (*showing or displaying fullness; of florid style, and of the writer who possesses it*): floridus et vegetus (*healthy, fresh, blooming*, forma). *A florid complexion*, nitidus color; color hilaris (*Plin.*, 23, 8, 75; *these refer to its freshness*); os rubicundum (*Plaut.*); roseum os (*Ov., Met.*, 7, 705): *a florid style*, floridius dicendi genus (*after Quint.*, 2, 5, 18); dicendi genus flosculis nitens.

FLORIDITY, } flos (*bloom*; e. g., ju-
FLORIDNESS, } ventutis): colores (*color*): * colorum ratio (*the coloring*): nitor (*animated coloring*): venustas (*with reference to form*): viriditas (*freshness*, e. g., *of the mind*; vid. *Cic., Læl.*, 3, 11): *floridness of style*, floridius dicendi genus; dicendi veneres; lenocinia, orum, *plural* (*faulty ornaments of style*; vid. *Quint.*, 8, *præf.*, 26): fucus, pigmenta orationis (*as fault*).

FLORIST, * florum amans (*amateur*): * florum intelligens (*connoisseur*): qui flores venditat (*as trade, after Val. Max.*, 3, 4, *extr.*, 2).

FLOTILLA, classis parva: classicula. *To have a small flotilla*, aliquid naviculaarum habēre.

FLOUNCE. ‖ INTRANS., volutari (*to roll about*, &c., sus cœnoso lacu, *Col.*; in luto, *Cic., figuratively*). *To flounce about in the waves*, æquora caudâ versare (*of dolphins, Virg.*). ‖ *To move with passionate agitation*, * violento impetu modo huc modo illuc rapi: tumultuari (*to storm about*).

FLOUNCE, TRANS., * fimbriis ornare. *Flounced*, fimbriatus: prolixe fimbriatus.

FLOUNCE, *s.*, instita (*used by Roman matrons; it reached to the instep*): fimbriæ (*a fringe; the thrums of a woven garment, collected into ornamental knots*): segmenta (*probably thin plates of gold*, laminæ, *stitched to the bottoms of gowns*, &c.).

FLOUNDER, *s.*, * pleuronectes flesus (*Linn.*).

FLOUNDER, *v.*, se volutare: volutari (*to roll one's self*, e. g., in luto, *in the mud*): titubare (*to stumble about, properly and figuratively*). *To flounder about in error*, fluitare in errore: *to come floundering home*, domum reverti titubanti pede (*Phædr.*). *To flounder out of any thing*, (se) emergere ex aliquâ re.

FLOUR (*ground corn*), farina (*as well properly of corn as of things that may be bruised or ground like corn*). *Fine flour*, farina minuta; pollen (*if sifted*): *barley flour, wheat flour*, farina hordeacea, triticea: *belonging to flour*, farinarius: *full of flour*, farinosus: *looking like flour*, farinulentus: *containing flour, or of the nature of flour*, farinaceus (*Vet. Onomast.*): *food prepared from flour*, * cibus e farinâ paratus: * puls e farinâ facta.

FLOUR-BAG, } * saccus farinarius.
FLOUR-SACK, }

FLOUR-BARREL, cumĕra farinæ (*Hor.*).

FLOUR-SIEVE, cribrum farinarium.

FLOURISH. ‖ *To be in a prosperous state*, florēre: florescere: vigēre (*to thrive*): ☞ inclarescere *is post-classical. At the time when the state was flourishing*, florentissimis rebus. ‖ *To be celebrated*, gloriâ florēre: esse in laude: gloriâ circumfluere: omnium sermone celebrari: in magno nomine et gloriâ esse: magnâ celebritate famæ esse (*stronger terms*). ‖ *In singing*, numeros et modos et frequentamenta incinere (*Gell.*, 1, 11): flectere vocem (*Ov., Am.*, 2, 4, 25). ‖ *To use florid language*, floscula congerere: floridiore dicendi genere uti: orationem ornare (*or* exornare) atque illuminare, &c.: orationem dicendi luminibus ornare. ‖ *To play in circular movements*, &c., rotari (e. g., ignis supra caput; *cf. quotation from Pope, in Johnson*).

FLOURISH, INTRANS., vibrare (hastam, tela, &c.). *To flourish a sword*, ensem rotare (*Virg.*). ‖ *To ornament*, * floribus ornare, distinguere (*to ornament with flowers*): acu pingere.

FLOURISH (*a trumpet*), inflare buccinam: classicum canere (*if as a signal of alarm*).

FLOURISH, *s.*, ornatus: ornamentum (*ornament, inasmuch as it contributes to the beauty of any thing; beautifying ornament*): cultus (*any thing that is added to the external part for the sake of improving it*): * ornamentum ineptum (*a badly-managed, or ill-conceived, tasteless ornament; of things in general*): lenocinium (*an awkward and tasteless or grotesque ornament, in speech and song*, &c.). *A flourish in singing*, flexiones *or* flexus vocis (vid. *Ernesti, Lex. techn. Lat. rhet.*, p. 173): *to add or introduce a flourish in singing*, numeros et modos et frequentamenta incinere (*Gell.*, 1, 11): *a flourish in speech, or in speaking*, flosculi: dicendi, *or* orationis, *or* verborum lumina (*any prominent or ornamental part*); quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia: calamistra (*affected flourishes or ornaments, Cic., Tac.; literally, curling-irons*).

FLOURISHING, florens (*properly and improperly*): *flourishing circumstances*, res florentes, florentissimæ: *to be in flourishing circumstances*, florēre omnibus copiis [vid. TO FLOURISH]; *and of the flourishing circumstances relative to wealth*; vid. WEALTHY, RICH.

FLOUT. Vid. TO JEER.

FLOW, *v.* ‖ (A) PROPR., fluere (*general term*): labi (*to flow gently to a place*): ferri (*to flow quickly to a place*; vid. *Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 40): manare (*to run down or out; from any thing*, de *or* ex re; *of the flowing of thicker fluids than water*; e. g., *of tears, sweat*, &c. *Düderlein refers* manare *to the over-fullness of the spring*; fluere, *to the physical law by which a fluid body flows on if not stopped*): liquescere: liquefieri (*to become liquid, to melt; of wax*, &c.; *opposed to* concrescere). *To flow out from any thing*, effluere ex, &c.; profluere ex, &c. (*to flow forth out of any thing; of any liquid*): *to flow into any thing*, influere in aliquid (e. g., *into the ocean*); profluere in aliquid (*to flow forward*; e. g., *into the sea*); deferri in aliquid (*to flow fast from a higher place to a lower*; e. g., *into a river*); effundi in aliquid (*to pour itself into the sea*, &c.): *to flow through any thing*, fluere per aliquid (☞ *not* perfluere): *to flow through the middle of a place* (*a town*, &c.), medium per locum fluere; medium locum interfluere; medio loco fluere (*to flow in the middle of a place, Liv.*, 24, 3): *to flow at the very foot of the mountain*, in imis radicibus montis ferri (*Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 40): *the fountain has ceased to flow*, fons profluere desit. ‖ *Opposed to "to ebb,"* accedere (*Cæs.*), affluere (*Plin.*; *both to flow in*): æstus maris intumescit *or* æstus ex alto se incĭtat: æstus crescit (*opposed to* decrescit, *Varr.*). [Vid. TO EBB.] *A fountain that ebbs and flows*, fons qui crescit decrescitque (e. g., ter in die); fons, quem nescio quod libramentum abditum et cæcum, quum exinanitus est, suscitat et elicit, quum repletus, moratur et strangulat (*after Plin. Ep.*, 4, 30). ‖ (B) FIG. (1) *Generally; from his mouth flowed speech sweeter than honey*, ex ejus linguâ fluebat melle dulcior oratio; ejus ore sermo melle dulcior profluebat: *the sweat flowed from his body*, multo sudore manavit (*after Cic., De Div.*, 1, 34, 74); manabat ei toto de corpore sudor (*Lucr.*, 6, 994: ☞ membra fluunt sudore et lassitudine, *Liv.*, 23, 17, *is, they become relaxed*). (2) *Especially*, (*a*) *To flow*; i. e., *to move itself gently and gradually*, fluere (e. g., *hair flows over the neck*, comæ per colla fluunt, *Prop.*, 2, 2, 23); *hence, the speech flows*, oratio fluit. (*b*) *To flow out of any thing*; i. e., *to arise, proceed*, fluere (☞ *not* profluere) a *or* ex, &c.; manare a *or* ex, &c. (*to arise and spread abroad*; e. g., peccata ex vitiis manant); oriri (ab aliquâ re), *but more commonly* exoriri (ex aliquâ re); nasci (ex *or* a: a timore, *Cæs.*); gigni (ex aliquâ re; ab aliquo); proficisci (ex aliquâ re; *but mostly from a person*, ab aliquo); exsistere (ex aliquâ re; *also*, ex aliquâ re, ut ex stirpe quadam exsistere, *Cic.*); erumpere (*implying rapidity, violence*; ex aliquâ re); aliquid alicujus rei fons est: *to flow from the same source*, ex eodem fonte fluere. (*c*) *To flow into any thing* (i. e., *to be brought to it*), deferri, referri in aliquid (deferri, *to be given voluntarily*; referri, *as a debt, from some obligation, as tribute*, &c.; *both*, e. g., *into the public treasury*, in ærarium): *a considerable revenue flows into the public treasury*, haud parvum vectigal ærario additur (*Liv.*, 7, 15). ‖ *To flow down*, defluere. *To flow forth*, effluere: emanare: profluere: diffluere (*in different directions*).

FLOW, *s.* ‖ *Act of flowing*, fluxus (*Plin.*): fluxio: flumen (*as that which flows; also, figuratively, of speech*): fluxura (*the emitting of a liquid Col.*, 3, 2, 17): fluor (e. g., *of the eyes; called, also*, illacrimatio): lapsus (*the gentle, continual flow*; e. g., *of a stream*): perennitas (*the constant flow; of a well*, &c.). ‖ *Opposed to "ebb,"* accessus maris, æstûs commutatio (*when the ebb has been previously spoken of*; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 8). *Ebb and flow*, æstus maritimi. *The ebb and flow of the sea*, æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes. [Vid. EBB.] *The flow is beginning*, æstus ex alto se incitat; mare intumescit: *the flow is over*, æstus minuit. ‖ *Of speech*, flumen orationis (*as a quality of the speech itself*): cursus dicendi (*the flow and progress of the speech, Quint.*): oratio volubilis; expedita et perfacile currens oratio; verborum expedita ac profluens quodammŏdo celeritas (*as quality of the speaker who possesses it*). *A speaker who possesses a flow of language*, orator volubilis (*Cic., Brut.*, 27, 105): *uniform flow of speech*, oratio æquabiliter profluens: *a gentle and uniform flow of speech*, orationis genus cum quâdam lenitate æquabili profluens: *flow of eloquence*, copia dicendi (*as a property of the speaker*; vid. *Beier, Cic. Offic.*, 2, 5, 16, p. 34); *also*, velut quoddam flumen eloquentiæ. *To have a good flow of language*, verba volvere; volubilem esse oratorem; commode verba facere (*from the complete knowledge of a language, Nep., Them.*, 10, 1). *To check any body's flow of speech*, cursum dicendi refrænare (*Quint.*, 8, *procem.* 27; *of a thing*). *Any body's flow of words is impeded by any thing*, cursus dicendi tenetur aliquâ re (*Quint.*, 4, 3, 13). *An empty flow of words*, flumen *or* turba inanium verborum. ‖ *A flow of spirits*, effusio animi in lætitiâ (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 31, 66).

FLOWER, flos (*in all the meanings of the English word*). *Full of flowers*, floridus: *gathered flowers*, flores carpti *or* demessi: *to come into flower, or full flower* [vid. TO FLOWER, INTRANS.]: *a small flower*, flosculus: *a full-blown flower*, * flos plenus: *to deal in flowers*, * flores venditare: *covered with flowers*, floribus vestitus (e. g., *meadows*, prata): *the filament of a flower*, * filamentum (floris): *pollen of a flower*, * pollen: *a painter of flowers* [vid. FLOWER-PAINTER]: *the stalk of a flower*, * pedĭculus: *the goddess of flowers*, Flora: *the smell or odor of flowers*, odores, qui afflantur e floribus (☞ odores *also* = "*aromatic flowers*:" malagmata maxime ex odoribus fiunt, *Cels.*): *the cup of a flower*, doliŏlum floris: *wreath of flowers*, corona florea; corolla (*to be distinguished from* sertum; i. e., *festoon, as occasional ornament for windows, doors*, &c.; *the* corollæ *were used on solemn occasions*, e. g., *at a sacrifice, as personal ornament*). *The ancients also used to communicate sentimental thoughts by means of flower-wreaths*, corollæ; vid. *Boettiger's Sabina*, 1, p. 230; *this mode of correspondence is even now sometimes carried on (in the way of amusement) in Germany, between young lovers, and termed "Blumensprache;" i. e., "flower-language:" to converse in the language of flowers*, * floribus *or* corollis animi sensus exprimere. *To adorn with a wreath of flowers*, sertis *or* floribus redimire. ‖ *In architecture; (carved) flowers*, flores:

encarpa, orum (*flowers and leaves entwined*). ‖ Fig. ‖ *Flowers of speech*, flores: flosculi. *To cull flowers of speech*, flosculos carpere atque delibare. ‖ *The best state or specimen of any thing*, flos; e. g., *of youth*, juventutis (i. e., *the most excellent or distinguished part*): robur, *or plural*, robora, *the strongest part*, &c. (*of Italy, the army*, &c.). *The flower of the cavalry*, validissimi equitum: *these troops were the very flower of the army*, hoc erat robur exercitûs; id roboris in exercitu erat: *to lose the flower of his troops*, quod roboris in exercitu erat amittere: *the flower of the nobility*, flos nobilitatis: *the flower of virtue*, insigne virtutis, laudis: *to be the flower of one's age*, exornare nostræ ætatis gloriam: *Pompeius, the flower of the empire*, Pompeius, decus imperii: *Hortensius, the flower of the state*, Hortensius, lumen et ornamentum reipublicæ: *Corinth, the flower of all Greece*, Corinthus, Græciæ totius lumen: *Gallia-Cisalpina is the flower of Italy*, Gallia est flos Italiæ. ☞ Flos *is used of a single person by Ennius, as a poet*, Cethegum . . . florem populi (*ap. Cic., Brut.*, 15, 58), *but in prose it should be* decus, lumen, &c. *To be in the very flower of one's age*, florēre integerrimâ ætate: *the flower of one's age*, ætas florens, optima, integra; ætatis flos: *to be in the flower of one's age*, in flore ætatis esse; ætate florēre. *Dietrich remarks that* aliquem florenti ætate esse *was not used, but* aliquem florentem ætate esse; *this, however, does not hold good of poetry*; equus florenti ætate: ævo florente puella (*Lucr.*), *Schneider, Jahrb. für Phil.*, &c., *Dec.*, 1846. *To die in the flower of one's age*, exstingui in ipso ætatis flore; in flore ætatis eripi rebus humanis (*Curt.*, 10, 5, 10).

FLOWER, *v.*, trans. (i. e., *to ornament with embroidery*), pingere acu; *also*, pingere *only* (*Virg., Æn.*, 9, 582, &c.; *compare with Plin.*, 8, 48, 74, § 195).

FLOWER, *v.*, intrans., florēre: florescere (*to begin to blossom*): florem mittere, expellere (*to put forth blossoms*): efflorescere (*improperly*): utriculum rumpere: florem aperire: dehiscere (*to open the calix*): florem expandere, sese pandere: dehiscere ac sese pandere (*to come into full flower*; vid. *Plin.*, 12, 11, 23). ‖ *To be in the prime*, in flore esse: florēre: "*to be in the* Flower *of one's age*," vid. ‖ *To froth*, vid.

FLOWER-BASKET, calăthus.

FLOWER-BED, area floribus consĭta.

FLOWER-BULB, bulbus; bulbulus (*a small one*).

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, iris: *iris pseudacorus (*Linn.*).

FLOWER-GARDEN, floralia, ium (*sc.* loca).

FLOWER-GARDENER, florum cultor.

FLOWER-LIKE, floridus.

FLOWER-PAINTER, * qui flores picturâ imitatur.

FLOWER-PIECE, pictura florum (*the painting; after Plin.*, 16, 33, 60); tabula picta florum: tabula in quâ sunt flores (*the tablet with the painting; after Plin.*, 35, 4, 7, *and* 8, 35).

FLOWER-POT, *testa florum.

FLOWER-STALK. Vid. *under* Flower.

FLOWER-WORK (*in architecture*), flores (e. g., *on the capital of a Corinthian column*): encarpa, orum (*flowers and leaves entwined*).

FLOWERET, floscŭlus.

FLOWERING-FERN, * osmunda regalis (*Linn.*).

FLOWERING-RUSH, *butŏmus umbellatus (*Linn.*).

FLOWERY, floridus: floribus vestitus (*clad with flowers*; e. g., prata): florens (*blooming*). ‖ *Of style*; vid. Florid.

FLOWING, (A) Propr., fluens: manans [Syn. *in* to Flow]: perennis: jugis (*always flowing; of water, of a well, brook*, &c.). *Flowing water*, flumen vivum. (B) Fig. *Of speech*, fluens [vid. *observation at the end of this article*]: profluens: volubilis (*rolling fast, voluble; of a speaker, and the speech, especially when the speech consists entirely of short sentences*; vid. *Cic., Brut.*, 28, 108; *Or.*, 56, 187, *where* oratio stabilis *is opposed to it*). *The easy and flowing speech of the orator*, expedita et perfacile currens oratio (*Cic., Brut.*, 63, 227); tractus orationis lenis et æquabilis (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 13, 54); *also*, verborum expedita ac profluens quodammŏdo celeritas (*Cic., Brut.*, 61, 220): *a flowing style of writing*, genus orationis profluens; * genus dicendi sponte suâ fusum; * oratio leniter profluens: *flowing verses*, versus fluentes; versus sponte suâ ad numeros aptos venientes (*Ov., Trist.*, 4, 10, 25): *to be written in flowing elegiac verses*, scriptum elegis esse fluentibus (*Plin. Ep.*, 5, 17, 2); *in a flowing manner*, facile; commode: ☞ dissoluta aut fluens oratio, dissipata et fluens oratio, *are expressions of blame, denoting a want of nerve, vigor, conciseness*, &c. ‖ *Flowing; of garments*, fluens (e. g., veste fluente; tunicis fluentibus): fluitans (vestis, *Tac.*; amictus, *Catull.*).

FLOWING, *s.* Vid. Flood, Flow.

FLOWINGLY, fluenter (*Lucr.*). Vid. Fluently.

FLUCTUATE, fluctuare (*in nearly all the meanings of the English verb*; fluctuare animo, nunc huc nunc illuc; in decreto aliquo, *to be unsteady and inconsistent in maintaining a philosophical opinion*, inter spem metumque, *Liv.*; *also* fluctuari; e. g., animo, *Liv.*): fluitare (*to flow about unsteadily*): jactari (*to be tossed about unsteadily*; e. g., *of the rate of exchange*, nummus jactatur, *Cic., Off.*, 3, 20, 28): vacillare (*to totter, as it were; to be unsteady*; e. g., stabilitas alicujus rei vacillat).

FLUCTUATING. Vid. Unsteady, Changeable, &c.

FLUCTUATION, fluctuatio (*properly and improperly; rare; not pre-Augustan*; animorum, *Liv.*): immutatio (*change*; Syn. *in* Change): vicissitudo (*regular alternation*): varietas (*variety*; e. g., *of weather*, cœli). *Fluctuation of opinion*, fluctuatio animorum (*irresolution; the battle continued for a long time with many fluctuations of success*, diu anceps stetit victoria: *a fluctuation between fear and hope*, anceps spes et metus (*Liv.*, 30, 32).

FLUE. ‖ *A pipe or aperture of a furnace or chimney; perhaps* æstuarium (*an aperture to let the heat escape*): cuniculus fornacis (*Plin.*, 9, 38, 62). ‖ *Down*, vid.

FLUENCY. ‖ *Of speech*, linguæ volubilitas *or* mobilitas; orationis celeritas; verborum expedita et profluens quodammŏdo celeritas: copia dicendi: expedita et perfacile currens oratio. *Fluency in expression*, facilitas (e. g., *to acquire a perfect fluency in speaking*, assequi firmam facilitatem, *Quint.*, 10, 1, 59): *that he may obtain greater fluency of speech*, quo sit absolutius os (*Quint.*, 1, 1, 37). [Vid. Flow (*of speech*).] ‖ *Smoothness*, lēvitas (*as quality, also of expression*). ‖ *Abundance*, vid.

FLUENT. ‖ *Propr.* [vid. Flowing]. ‖ *Of a speaker*, linguâ promtus: celer (*quick*): expeditus (*without difficulty*): copiosus (*rich in words, of a writer and his writings*). *Fluent speech*, oratio volubilis *or* expedita: liquidum genus sermonis (*having an agreeable flow, Cic., De Or.*, 2, 38); lingua celeris et exercitata; linguæ celeritas *or* volubilitas: *a fluent speaker*, orator volubilis *or* facilis et expeditus ad dicendum. Vid. Flowing.

FLUENTLY, facile: commode. *To speak fluently*, * cum orationis volubilitate loqui (*from rapidity of utterance*); commode verba facere (*from possessing a knowledge of the language, Nep., Them.*, 10, 1): *to have acquired the power of speaking correctly and fluently*, firmam facilitatem assecutum esse (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 59).

FLUID, liquor (*as substance, whose parts separate by themselves*): humor (*moistness; opposed to dryness*; vid. *Cels.*, 4, 2, *No.* 4, *extr., Tac., Ann.*, 13, 57, 5): aqua (*water, as the most common of fluids*): ☞ lātex *is poetical only.*

FLUIDITY, } liquiditas (*very late*;
FLUIDNESS, } æris, *App.*): * fluida natura.

FLURRY. ‖ *Gust*, vid. ‖ *Hurry*, vid.

FLUSH, *v.*, trans. ‖ *To color*, vid. ‖ *To elate*, aliquem superbum facere: alicui spiritus afferre: inflare alicujus animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (e. g., *of fortune, Liv.*, 45, 31). *Flushed*, elatus (aliquâ re): ferox (aliquâ re). *Flushed with success*, successu rerum ferocior (*Tac.*); successu exsultans (*Virg.*): *he was not so flushed with success as to become careless*, nec superior successu curam remittebat (*Quint.*, 1, 2, 24).

FLUSH, *v.*, intrans. ‖ *Flow*, vid. ‖ *Hasten (obsol.)*, vid. ‖ *Blush, glow*, vid.

FLUSH, *adj.* ‖ *Fresh, vigorous*, vid. ‖ *Full of money*, &c. (*cant term*). *To be flush*, argentum *or* pecuniam habēre: *not to be flush*, imparatum esse a pecuniâ; nummos numeratos non habēre.

FLUSH, *s.* ‖ *Violent flow*, vid. Flow. ‖ *A flush of joy*, effusio animi in lætitiâ (*Cic.*).

FLUSTER, *v.* [Vid. to Hurry, to Agitate.] *To be flustered (by drinking)*, incalescere vino.

FLUTE, tibia (*with the ancients usually* tibiæ; i. e., *double flute*). *To put the flute to one's lips or mouth*, tibiam ad labra referre: *to play on the flute*, tibiâ canere; (*skillfully*) scienter cantare tibiâ: *fit or proper for the flute*, tibialis: aulēticus (e. g., calamus; i. e., *the reed*): *one who sells flutes*, qui tibias venditat (*after Val. Max.*, 3, 4, *extr.*, 2): *the sound of the flute*, tibiæ cantus.

FLUTE, *v.* (*technical term in architecture*), striare. *Fluted*, striātus.

FLUTE-PLAYER, *one who plays the flute*, tibīcen; *feminine*, tibicīna.

FLUTING, *s.*, striatura: stria: canalis (*as thing*).

FLUTTER, intrans., volitare (*of birds*): fluitare (*of things*; e. g., *sails*; vid. *Ov., Met.*, 11, 470): circumvolitare aliquid *or* aliquem (*to flutter round any thing or any body*); *also*, * volitare ultro citroque per auras (*Lucr.*, 4, 36). *From the context*, volitare (e. g., *before any body's eyes*, ante oculos). *To flutter about any place*, volitare in aliquo loco: volitare passim per aliquem locum (*also of persons who appear in public, Cic., Cat.*, 2, 3, 5; *Rosc. Am.*, 46, 135): *to flutter round any place*, circumvolare *or* circumvolitare aliquem locum *or* aliquem (*but not absolutely; for* circumvolitantium alitum, *Tac., Hist.*, 2, 50, *is = fluttering round him*): lustrare aliquid (*to encircle in its flight*; e. g., signa, *of an eagle*): *to flutter round in a circle*, in gyrum flecti. ‖ *To be in a state of uncertainty*, dubitatione æstuare (vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 30, 74); fluctuare.

FLUTTER, trans. ‖ *Put to flight (like birds)*, fugare: abigere (e. g., volucres, *to drive off*). ‖ *To hurry the mind*, agitare: sollicitare: sollicitum facere: commovēre: turbare: conturbare: perturbare.

FLUTTER. ‖ *Fluttering*, vid. ‖ *Commotion or hurry of the mind*, trepidatio: tumultus (*Cic., Deiot.*, 7, 20): confusio (*Vell.*, 2, 124). *To be all in a flutter*, trepidare (*of one or more persons*); perturbatum esse; mentis habitu moveri.

FLUTTERING, *s. The nearest substantives are* plausus (e. g., alarum, *the clapping of the wings*): volatus (*general term for the flight of birds*).

FŪX, fluxus, ûs (*Plin.*; *also of the fusion of a metal, or the result of it*: picem non aliud esse quam combustæ resinæ fluxum, *Plin.*): fluxio (e. g., aquarum, *Cic.*; sanguinis, ventris, oculorum, &c.): fluxura (*Col.*, 3, 2, 17 *and* 32): fluor (*flux of the bowels*); *also*, solutio et fluor stomachi (*Scrib. Larg.*). [Vid. Dysentery]. *All things are in a state of flux*, omnibus res quæque minuitur: omnia quasi longinquo ævo fluere videmus (*both after Lucr.*, 2, 68); nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe; cuncta fluunt (*Ov., Met.*, 15, 178). ‖ *Flux (and reflux)*; vid. Flow (*of the tides*).

FLUX, trans. Vid. to Melt, to Fuse.

FLUXION, fluxio (*also as technical term in Math.*). Vid. Flux.

FLY, musca. *A Spanish fly*, cantharis:

to catch flies, muscas captare: *to drive them away*, muscas abigere, fugare.

FLY, *v.* || *As a bird*, volare (*also, improperly, of things that fly in the air*; e. g., *smoke, missiles, darts*, &c., *and likewise of men who run or travel fast*): volitare (*to fly hither and thither, to flutter*): fluitare (*to fly in the air*; e. g., *sails, colors*, &c.): avolare (*to fly away to a place; also improperly*; e. g., *to Rome*, Romam): advolare (*to fly to any body or any place*, ad aliquem *or* aliquid; *also improperly*; e. g., *to the cavalry*, ad equites; i. e., *to hasten to them on horseback*): devolare (*to fly or hasten down from any place*): evolare ex, &c. (*to fly out of or forth from*; i. e., *to hasten from a spot quickly*; e. g., *from the woods*, ex silvis): involare in, &c. (*to fly into any thing*; e. g., *in villam, properly, of birds*): prævolare (*to fly before or in front*): provolare (*to fly forward*; e. g., in primum): revolare (*to fly back, or to hasten back to any body*, ad aliquem, *improperly*): transvolare in, &c. (*to fly over, or to the other side, or to hasten over*; e. g., in aliam partem). *To fly up*, evolare: sursum subvolare (*of birds and things*); alis *or* pennis se levare, *also* se levare (*only of birds, properly*): sublime ferri (*of things without wings*): * displodi: * disjici (*to fly into the air with violence*; e. g., *houses, ships, by explosion*): *you would have said that he did not travel, but fly*, volare eum, non iter facere diceres: *flying (dishevelled) hair*, crines passi; capillus passus. *If improperly used* [vid., *also*, TO HASTEN]. *An arrow flies from the bow*, sagitta emittitur arcu: *to fly in any body's face* (i. e., *to bid him defiance*), aliquem provocare: *to fly into a passion*, iratum fieri; irritari; irâ incendi, excandescere (*the last three, stronger terms*). || *Flee; to run away, to take to flight* (e. g., *from fear*), fugam petere, capere, capessere: fugæ se mandare, se committere: in fugam se dare, se conferre *or* (*if precipitately*) in fugam se conjicere (*all to take to flight, in a general sense*): terga vertere (*especially of soldiers*): in fugam effundi *or* se effundere (*of a large multitude*): fugere a *or* ex aliquo loco (*to fly from a place*): in fugâ esse (*to be flying*): diffugere (*of a multitude flying in different directions*): aufugere (*to fly from a place; absolutely*): effugere (*to fly from or away, properly, to escape by flying; used absolutely, or from a place*, loco, a *or* ex loco, *and improperly, for to escape any thing*, aliquid): elabi (*to escape imperceptibly, or without being seen*; e. g., *out of a town*, urbe; *out of a prison*, custodia, vinculis, &c.): fugâ se subtrahere; clam se subducere (*to save one's self by secret flight*). *The members of the king's household are flying*, fit fuga regis apparitorum: *to fly precipitately*, præcipitem sese mandare fugæ: *to fly from fear*, metu perterritum profugere; *to any place*, fugâ petere locum; confugere *or* fugam capessere aliquo: *to fly to the camp in the greatest disorder*, fugâ effusâ castra petere: *to fly in another direction*, fugam petere in aliam partem: *to fly to any body*, confugere *or* profugere ad aliquem (*in order to find protection*); transfugere ad aliquem (*as deserter*): *to fly before any body*, fugere aliquem; *before any thing*, fugere, refugere aliquid: *to fly from the field of battle*, ex *or* de prœlio effugere; ex prœlio fugere *or* (*if by stealth*) elabi. || *To avoid carefully*, fugere: defugere: vitare: devitare: evitare; *all with accusative: to fly from any body*, alicui decedere (*to get or go out of his way*); alicujus aditum sermonemque defugere (*to avoid coming into any contact with him, both Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 13, *extr.*): *to fly from the looks of the citizens*, conspectum civium profugere: *to fly from any body's presence*, se removêre ab alicujus conspectu; recedere ab alicujus conspectu; fugere alicujus conspectum; vitare alicujus aspectum: *to fly from danger*, periculum vitare, effugere; periculo evadere.

FLY-BOAT (i. e., *a boat built for fast sailing*), *perhaps* cercûrus.

FLYER. || *One who has run away* [vid. FUGITIVE]. || *The fly of a jack or machine*; * *perhaps* libramentum *or* moderamen.

FLY-FLAP, cauda (*Mart.*, 14, 167 *and* 71, *where it is called* muscarium, *an instrument to keep off flies, it being with the ancients an ox-tail*).

FOAL, pullus equi: pullus equinus; *from context*, pullus *only*: asellus (*of an ass*).

FOAL, *v.*, parĕre: pullos parĕre: fetum ponere *or* procreare.

FOAM, *s.*, spuma. Vid. TO FOAM.

FOAM, *v.*, spumare (*general term*): spumas agere in ore (*to foam at the mouth*): albescere (*to become white with foam; of water, Plin. Ep.*, 5, 6, 24, aqua ex edito desiliens albescit, *falls down foaming from a height*).

FOAMY, spumeus (*Virg.*): spumosus (*full of foam, foaming, Oc. and Plin.*): spumidus (*full of foam, Appul., Apol.*, p. 306, 9): spumifer (*carrying, having foam*; e. g., fons, *Ov.*).

FOB, * sacculus bracarum.

FOB. || *To cheat*, vid. || To FOB OFF, (*a*) *a person*, aliquem amovêre, removêre *or* amoliri (*to get rid of him*). *To fob any body off with empty promises*, pollicitando lactare alicujus animum (*Ter.*): lactare aliquem et spe falsâ producere: "*to fob off the disgrace of any thing*," dedecus amoliri (*Tac.*); *by any thing*, * excusatione alicujus rei.

FOCUS, * quasi focus: * locus, in quem radii colliguntur. *To collect rays into a focus*, * radios tanquam in focum quendam colligere.

FODDER, pabulum (*for cattle; also* = "*forage;*" *but* pabulatio *is* "*foraging*"): pastus (*general term, food for cattle*). *This is good fodder*, hoc pecudes probe alit: *to seek fodder* (*of animals*), pabulum anquirere: *to fetch fodder* (e. g., *of soldiers*), pabulari: *to send the soldiers out for fodder*, pabulâtum (pabulandi causâ) milites mittere: *to suffer from the want of fodder*, premi inopiâ pabuli: *there is plenty of fodder*, magna copia pabuli suppetit: *to cut off the enemy from the means of getting fodder*, hostem pabulatione intercludere: *to go out to fetch or look for fodder*, pabulatum ire *or* proficisci: *the horse takes its fodder well*, equus libenter cibo utitur.

FODDER, *v.* || *To give food*, pabulum dare: *to fodder animals well*, largo pastu sustentare: *to fodder the horses with leaves*, equos alere foliis ex arboribus strictis. Vid. TO FEED.

FOE. Vid. ENEMY.

FOG. || *A mist*, nebula: caligo (*inasmuch as it produces darkness*). *A thick fog*, nebula densa (*opposed to* nebula subtilis: *a cold fog*, nebula frigida: *the rivers are covered with a thick fog*, caligant flumina nebulis: *a thick fog covered the whole forest and the surrounding country*, densa nebula saltum omnem camposque circa intexit: *the fog is so thick that one can't see*, nebula adeo densa est, ut lucis usum eripiat: *the fog rises*, nebulæ de terrâ surgunt; nebula in nubes levatur: *like fog*, * nebulæ similis. || *After-grass*, fœnum auctumnale *or* chordum; *to cut it*, secare.

FOGGY, nebulosus. *It is foggy*, cœlum est nebulosum; aer est nebulosus. || *Dull*, vid.

FOH, *interj.* Vid. FIE.

FOIBLE, vitium: vitium mediocre *or* vitium mediocre et cui ignoscas (*Hor.*). *Have you no foibles?* nullane habes vitia (*Hor.*)? *Every man living has his foibles*, vitiis nemo sine nascitur (*Hor.*): *to confess that one is not without such a foible*, vitio aliquo se non carêre confiteri (*Cic.*): *to know any body's foibles*, alicujus molles aditus ac tempora nosse (*his weak side, Æn.*, 4, 424). *To have many foibles*, multis erroribus obnoxium esse; *to feel one's foibles*, minimum in se esse arbitrari (*opposed to* plurimum sibi confidere, *Cic., Læl.*, 9, 29). Vid., *also*, WEAKNESS.

FOIL, *s.* || *A blunt sword for fencing*, rudis (*with the ancients, a thin rod for fencing*): gladius præpilatus (*like our own foils, after Hirt., B. Afr.*, 72): *to fence with foils*, batuere armis pugnatoriis (*Suet., Cal.*, 54). || *Tinsel*, bractea (*thin metal sheet, especially of gold; diminutive*, * bracteŏla auri tremuli; vid. *Juven.*, 13, 152). *To coat a red jewel with silver foil*, gemmam rubram argenteâ bracteâ sublinere. || *That which recommends any thing by contrast with itself, perhaps* vitium virtuti contrarium, *or by circumlocution. To set off any thing by a foil*, * rei pulchritudinem ipsâ alterius rei deformitate illuminare; *or* * virtutem aliquam contrarii exemplo vitii commendare.

FOIL, *v.* || *To frustrate*; e. g., *to be foiled* (*in one's expectations or hopes*), spe dejici; spes ad irritum cadit *or* redigitur; spe excidere: *if I should be foiled* (*in my hopes*), si spes destituat: *to foil any body's plans*, conturbare alicui omnes rationes: *thus they were foiled* (*in their enterprise*), ita frustra id inceptum iis fuit. Vid. TO DEFEAT = *frustrate*.

FOIN, *s.*, petitio (*thrust in fencing*, &c.).

FOIN, *v.*, petere aliquem gladio: petitionem conjicere in aliquem.

FOIST IN, subdere: subjicere: supponere (*to place any thing that is not genuine into the place of that which is*; subdere aliquid in locum erasorum, *Plin.*; subdere, supponere *or* subjicere testamentum): interlinere (e. g., testamentum, *to foist words into it*). *Foisted in*, subditicius; suppositus; falsus.

FOISTER, * suppostor (*after Plaut., Truc.*, 4, 2, 50, *where we find the feminine*, suppostrix): subjector (e. g., testamentorum, *Cic., Cat.*, 2, 2, 7; *also called elsewhere* testamentarius).

FOLD, *s.*, ovile: stabulum (*general term for "stalls" for cattle; for sheep, Varr., R. R.*, 2, 5, p. 183, *Bipont.*): septa (*Varr., ib.*): crates pastorales (*the hurdles*). || *Of a garment*, plicatura, *or* (*if there are many*) plicaturæ: ruga (*properly, a wrinkle of the skin; then, also, of a gown*, &c.; *fold, considered as a slight elevation*): sinus (*the space between the folds, the great fold or hollow made by the manner in which the ancients used to take up their toga with the left arm*; vid. *Macrob., Sat.*, 2, 9; *hence Plin.*, 35, 8, 34, Cimon ... in veste et rugas et sinus invenit). *To hang down in folds*, replicari in rugas: *to arrange one's dress in graceful folds*, collocare vestem (chlamydem, &c.), ut apte pendeat (*Oc.*).

FOLD, *v.* || *To double up*, complicare aliquid (*to fold up; a letter*, &c.): artare in rugas aliquid: rugas locare in aliquâ re (*to fold a garment, after Plin.*, 8, 10, 10; *Macrob., Sat.*, 2, 9). *Any thing is folded*, replicatur in rugas (*after Plin.*, 17, 14, 24): *to fold back*, replicare: *to fold one's hands*, digitos inter se pectine nectere (*Oc., Met.*, 9, 299); digitos pectinatim inter se implectere (*Plin.*, 28, 6, 179). *To sit with one's hands folded*, palmas in alternas digitorum vicissitudines super genua connectere (vid. *Appul., Met.*, 3, p. 129, 34). || *To fold sheep*, stabulare (*general term*): includere septis (*of sheep, Varr., R. R.*, 2, 5): claudere, *with or without* textis cratibus (*Hor., Epod.*, 2, 45).

FOLDING-DOORS, fores valvatæ: valvæ.

FOLIAGE, frons: folia, orum (*leaves in general*): foliatura (*Vitr.*, 2, 9, *med.*). [Vid. LEAF (*leaves*).] *Foliage of oak, poplar*, &c., frons quernea, populea, &c.

FOLIO, liber formæ maximæ: *in folio*, formâ maximâ.

FOLK. Vid. PEOPLE.

FOLLOW. (1) || *To follow after*, sĕqui: consequi: insequi: subsequi (*to follow immediately or close to*): prosequi (*to follow a certain distance, is mostly used of accompanying any body as a mark of respect*, &c.; e. g., funeris exsequias prosequi): persequi (*a strengthened* sequi, *to follow an object with eager or continued pursuit, or up to a certain limit; all with accusative*): comitari aliquem (*to accompany any body*): inter comites alicujus aspici (*to belong to any body's retinue.*) *An unusual multitude followed him*, stipatus est non usitatâ frequentiâ: *to follow any body's colors or standard*, signa *or* castra alicujus sequi: *to follow any body's traces*, alicujus *or* alicujus rei vestigia persequi; *also*, persequi aliquem *or* aliquid. ☞ "*To follow*" *is sometimes translated by* ille, *when* hic *describes what precedes*; hæc oblectationis,

illa (= *those which will follow*) necessitatis (*Cic.*).

(2) *To come after any body or any thing* (*with reference to order, rank, dignity, or time*): succedere alicui *and* alicui rei (*to follow and take the place, &c., that the other filled*): excipere aliquem *and* aliquid (*literally, to take any body or any thing up, as it were*; i. e., *to follow immediately; seldom, as in Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 7, *without accusative*; vid. *Held, ad loc.*): continuari alicui rei (*to be, as it were, joined on to it; to follow it without any interval*; e. g., paci externæ confestim continuatur discordia domi). *To follow any body* (*as his successor*), succedere in alicujus locum, *or* succedere *only*; *on the throne*, regno; in alicujus locum suffici (*to be elected in the national assembly as any body's successor*): *the consuls follow each other in a different order in different* (*historians*), aliter apud alios consules ordinati sunt: *summer follows winter*, hiemem æstas excipit: *day follows night*, noctem dies subsequitur: *one age follows another*, ætas succedit ætati: *one misfortune follows another*, * malum excipit malum: *one fraud follows another*, fallacia alia aliam trudit (*Ter., Andr.*, 4, 4, 39): *to let the act immediately follow the resolution*, consultis facta jungere.

(3) *To proceed or result from any thing*, sequi, consequi aliquid (e. g., pœna scelus sequitur; terrorem pallor consequitur): manare ex aliquâ re (*to follow from it*; e. g., *faults are followed by sins*, peccata ex vitiis manant): effici, confici ex aliquâ re (*as philosophical technical term*, "*to be inferred from*;" e. g., *from the premises*, ex propositis effici; *from a syllogism*, ex ratiocinatione confici: *hence it follows*, inde sequitur, *or* efficitur, *or* patet; ex quo effici cogique potest; i. e., *hence the conclusion may be drawn*). *Hence it follows*, sequitur (*with* ut, *or accusative and infinitive*); sequitur igitur *or* enim (☞ *not* inde *or* ex quo sequitur); ex quo efficitur: *what, then, follows from this?* quid igitur? quid ergo est? quid postea? *thus it follows that*, &c., ita fit, ut, &c.: *the one follows from the other*, alterum alteri consequens est. ☞ "*To follow*," *in negative and interrogative clauses, is often best translated by* continuo; continuone? (e. g., non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, *it does not follow that I am an assassin, because*, &c.: si malo careat, continuone fruitur summo bono? *if he is exempt from evil, does it follow that he enjoys the height of happiness?*)

(4) *To be guided by any body's example*, &c., sequi aliquem *or* aliquid (*general term*): auctoritate alicujus moveri (*to allow one's self to be influenced by any body's authority; to follow any body's counsel*, &c.): alicui obtemperare (*to make one's own wishes yield to those of another*): dicto alicujus audientem esse (*to obey any body's commands*). *To follow any body's opinion, views*, &c., sententiam alicujus sequi; sententiam alicujus probare (*to approve of them*): *any body's advice ought to have been followed*, alicujus consilium valēre debebat *or* debuit: *to follow no guide but one's self*, suo uti ingenio: *follow my advice!* mihi crede! *or* crede mihi! (i. e., *let me prevail on you to do what I am doing, or to act like me*; vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 31): *to follow a physician's prescriptions*, legibus medici se obligare; præceptis medici uti (*after Ov., A. A.*, 3, 440): *not to follow them*, medentis præcepta negligere (*after Plin., Pan.*, 22, 3): *to follow one's own inclinations*, animi impetum sequi.

(5) *To be of any body's party*, alicujus partis *or* partium esse; alicujus partes *or* causam sequi; alicujus sectam sequi (*this especially, but not solely, of a philosophical sect*), cum aliquo facere; ab *or* cum aliquo stare; alicujus rebus studēre *or* favēre; alicujus esse studiosum: *some follow one party, some another*, alii alias partes fovent.

(6) *To follow a trade or profession*, facere (e. g., mercaturam, piraticam): factitare (e. g., artem, medicinam): exercēre (e. g., artem, medicinam, studia): colere (e. g., artes studiaque; agrum, *the plough*): tractare (e. g., artem): studēre alicui rei (e. g., agriculturæ; literis). *To follow one's own business*, sua negotia obire; suas res administrare: *to follow the law*, ad juris studium se conferre.

(7) *As follows* (*in a narration, to introduce a speech*, &c.): *he spoke as follows*, hæc locutus est; his ferme verbis usus est; in hunc modum locutus fertur. Vid. "*to this* EFFECT."

FOLLOWER, assēcla (*a dependent on a noble, mostly in a contemptuous sense; then, also*, e. g., *a disciple, scholar, especially of a philosopher, and a follower of a philosophical sect*; ☞ sectator *and* assectator, *in this sense, belong to the Silver Age*): socius: amicus (*a companion, friend*): fautor: studiosus alicujus (*a favorer, supporter*): cultor: admirator (*an admirer*): gregalis (*a companion, comrade; in a bad sense*). *The followers of any body* (*in a political sense*), qui sentiunt cum aliquo; qui stant cum *or* ab aliquo; qui faciunt cum aliquo; qui alicujus partibus favent; qui alicui student: alicujus sectam secuti (*especially in a philosophical, but also in a political sense*; e. g., *Liv.*, 8, 19, pro Vitruvio sectamque ejus secutis). ☞ *For the followers of philosophical sects, the Latin has also proper appellatives*; e. g., *the followers of Pythagoras, Socrates, Democritus, Epicurus*, Pythagorēi, Socratici, Democritici, Epicurēi (*or* Democriti, Epicuri, &c., sectam secuti).

FOLLOWING, sequens *or* insequens, secutus *or* insecutus (*used when a real following is spoken of, always in reference to something going before, which is also frequently mentioned before*; e. g., *to create tribunes for the following year*, in insequentem annum tribunos creare, *Liv.*, 5, 36: *there are many festivals in the following month*, sequens mensis complures dies feriatos habet, *Plin. Ep.*, 10, 12 (24), 4, *where September had been previously spoken of; which device the following emperors also used on their seals*, quâ imagine insecuti quoque principes signarunt, *Suet., Oct.*, 50): alicui proximus: secundus ab aliquo (*that follows any body in order or succession; of persons*): adjācens (*that lies near; of things*): futurus: venturus: posterus (*of succession in time*). *The following day*, dies posterus (*as opposed to to-day or yesterday*); dies sequens *or* insequens (*the day which follows an occurrence*, &c.; vid. *Suet., Tib.*, 18; *Dom.*, 16): *on the following day* (*he did this or that*, &c.), postero die; postridie (ejus diei): *all following ages*, omnis perpetuitas consequentis temporis. ☞ *If, in narrative, reference be made to a point mentioned in the next words, then* "*following*" *must be rendered by a demonstrative, especially by* hic, hæc, hoc; *sometimes by* ille, illa, illud; e. g., *he spoke the following words* [vid. "*as follows*," *under* TO FOLLOW, 7]. *In the same manner*, hoc .... illud *must be employed for the English* "*this* (*the foregoing*) .... *the following*;" e. g., *these things refer to enjoyment, the following to the necessaries of life*, hæc oblectationis, illa necessitatis (vid. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 75).

FOLLY. ‖ *As state; quality of mind*, stultitia: dementia: fatuitas: insipientia: amentia: delirium. [SYN. *of adjectives in* FOOLISH.] *That is a very great folly, there can be no greater folly*, quo nihil est stultius: *I consider it the height of folly to*, &c., summæ dementiæ esse judico, *with infinitive*; *or* quid est stultius, quam ..? *To have reached such a height of folly*, eo dementiæ progressum esse. ‖ *A foolish action or deed*, * stulte *or* inepte factum; stultitia. *It is folly to*, &c., stultitia est (aliquid facere). *To commit a folly*, stulte *or* imprudenter facere (*from imprudence*); *to commit all sorts of folly*, omnia stulte facere: *to bear any body's follies*, alicujus stultitias ferre: *to give way or to submit to any body's follies and absurdities*, alicujus stultitias et ineptias devorare: *an excess of folly*, insania: deliratio: mentis alienatio. ‖ *Depravity*, pravitas: improbitas (*moral perverseness, that tends to*).

FOMENT, fovēre aliquid: alicui rei fomenta adhibēre *or* admovēre.

FOMENTATION. ‖ *As action*, fōtus, ûs (*Plin.*) [fomentatio, *Ulp.*]. ‖ *As application*, fomentum (*a warming application*): malagma, ātis (*a softening application*). *To apply a fomentation*, fomentum corpori admovēre (*Cels.*): *warm fomentations*, fomenta calida.

FOMENTER, concitator: concitator et instimulator (*exciter of disturbances*, &c.). Vid. EXCITER.

FOND. ‖ *Foolish*, vid. ‖ *Indulgent to excess*, indulgens: perindulgens: nimis indulgens. ‖ *Attached to*, &c., deditus alicui *or* alicui rei: studiosus alicujus *or* alicujus rei: addictus alicui *or* alicui rei. JN. addictus et deditus: devotus alicui *or* alicui rei (*stronger term*). JN. deditus devotusque. *To be fond of*, amare aliquid (*to like or love it*); delectari *or* oblectari aliquâ re (*to delight in any thing*); aliquâ re gaudēre (*to take great pleasure in any thing*): *to be fond of any body*, alicujus amore captum esse; aliquem amare; aliquem amore amplecti; amorem erga aliquem habēre; aliquem in amore habēre; *to be very fond of any body*, alicujus esse cupidissimum: *to be fond of any thing* (i. e., *of eating any thing*), aliquid appetere; alicujus rei appetentem, *or* cupidum, *or* avidum esse (*to long for or lust after it*): *he was very fond of small fish*, pisciculos minutos maxime appetebat: *not to be fond of any thing*, aliquid spernere, aspernari (*to despise any thing*; aspernari *not used in the Golden Age*): *to be fond of strong drink*, vino deditum esse: *to be fond of pleasure*, voluptatibus se dedere: *to be excessively fond of music*, penitus se dedere musicis (i. e., *to devote one's self entirely to it*). ‖ *Wanton, trifling*, vid.

FOND, } blandiri alicui (*with words*
FONDLE, } *and gestures*): permulcēre aliquem; *also with addition of* manu (*to stroke with one's hand*): amplexari et osculari aliquem (*to embrace any body*).

FONDLING. Vid. *a* FAVORITE.

FONDLY. ‖ *With great affection*, ardenter: vehementer: cum vi *or* cum impetu (*ardently*): blande: amanter (*tenderly, lovingly*): pie (*with the love of a parent*): animo *or* ex animo (*with all one's heart; opposed to* simulatione, simulate). *To look fondly on any body; perhaps* molli vultu aliquem aspicere (*Ov., Met.*, 10, 609). ‖ *Foolishly*, vid.

FONDNESS. ‖ *Tenderness*. [Vid. AFFECTION, LOVE.] ‖ *Foolishness*, vid.

FONT, baptisterium (*βαπτιστήριον, later only*).

FOOD, alimenta: penus (*general terms for victuals*; alimenta, *mostly with reference to the wants of an individual*; penus, *to the wants of a whole family* = *provisions*): cibus: esca ("*food*;" *meat, opposed to drink*; *cf. Cic., Fin.*, 1, 11; 2, 28; cibus, *natural food, as a means of nourishment*; esca, *the food that is artificially prepared as a dish*; *hence* cibus, *also, of the food of brutes*; but esca *only a bait, prepared, as it were, like a dish, and set before them*): cibaria (*the most general and usual sorts of food*): edulia (*savory and select sorts of food*). *To take food*, cibum capere, sumere, *or* (*of the habit*) cibum capessere (e. g., animalia cibum partim dentibus capessunt): *to take too much food, little food*, &c. [vid. "*to* EAT *much, little*," &c.: *to abstain from food*, cibo se abstinēre; jejunare (*to fast*): *to digest one's food*, cibum concipere *or* concoquere: *to give any body nothing but his food*, aliquem nunquam salario, cibariis tantum sustentare (*Suet., Tib.*, 46).

FOOL, *s.* ‖ *A silly fellow or person*, homo stultus: homo fatuus: homo insipiens: homo demens. [Vid. FOOLISH *for* SYN. *of adjectives.*] *A great fool*, homo stultissimus; homo stultior stultissimo (*Plaut., Amph.*, 3, 2, 25): stultus bis terque (*after Cic., Quint. Fr.*, 3, 8, *extr.*): *a little fool*, stultŭlus; homuncio (*as term of contempt*); capitŭlum (*in a joking manner*; e. g., *a droll or amusing little fool*; lepidum capitulum, *in Ter., Eun.*, 3, 3, 25): *to pretend to be a fool*, stultitiam simulare: *to play the fool*, simulatorem stultitiæ induere: *to make a fool of any body*,

aliquem stultum reddere; aliquem infatuare [*if = deceive, take in*, vid.]: *to act like a fool*, stulte, stolide, dementer facere: *to be fool enough to believe any thing*, stolide *or* dementer credere: *to spend one's time, money, &c., like a fool* [vid. "*to* FOOL *away*"]. *I consider him a great fool indeed, who*, &c., bis stulte facere duco, qui, &c.: *unless they are absolute fools*, nisi plane fatui sunt (*Cic.*): *he made his pupils greater fools by half than they were when he received them*, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiores, quam acceperat: *he is not such a fool as you would take him to be*, præter speciem sapit *or* callidus est (*after Plaut., Most.*, 4, 2, 49, "præter speciem stultus es"). (*I see*) *you are no fool*, haud stulte sapis. PROV. *Every one has a fool in his sleeve* [vid. "*has his* HOBBY"]. *O you good, easy fool!* O tuam mansuetudinem! *that man is an absolute fool*, hoc homine nihil potest esse dementius. *Leave off playing the fool in that way*, quin tu mitte istas nugas *or* ineptias. ‖ *A person not in his right senses*, mente captus: vesanus: delirus. [SYN. *in* MAD.] ‖ *Professional jester*, coprea (*at court*): sannio (*that amuses by gestures in general*): scurra (*a person who amused the company by his wit at the table of the rich Romans*): maccus (*in the Atellanic plays of the Romans, after Diom., 488, Putsch.*). *To play the fool*, *copreæ personam tueri *or* sustinēre; *copreæ partes agere.

FOOL'S-CAP. ‖ PROPR., *copreæ pileus (*the head-dress of a court buffoon*). ‖ *Paper of a large size*, charta major; charta majore modulo; macrocollum (*the last, with reference to the paper used by the ancients, Cic. and Plin.; the different sorts were*, charta hieratica, Augusta, Liviana, Claudia). Vid. PAPER.

FOOL, *v.*, TRANS., ludere: ludibrio habēre: ludificari (*to make or render an object of derision*): illudere (*to make game of*). *To fool any body with vain hopes*, aliquem spe lactare et producere [= *deceive, cheat*, vid.]. ‖ *To fool away: to fool away one's time*, tempus perdere lasciviendo (*after Ov., Met.*, 11, 286); tempore abuti: *to fool away one's money*, effundere: profundere (*to spend without use*; e. g., pecuniam, patrimonium); dissipare (*to dissipate*; e. g., patrimonium, possessiones); lacerare (*to ruin*; e. g., rem suam, bona patria): *to fool any body out of his money*, aliquem circumducere *or* circumvertere argento: aliquem emungere argento: perfabricare aliquem (*all comedy only*).

FOOL, *v.*, INTRANS., jocari: ludere: ludos facere: nugari: nugas agere (*to commit absurdities*): jocularia fundere: ridicula jactitare (*the two last, Liv.*, 7, 7): *to fool with any body*, cum aliquo ludere, jocari, joca agere.

FOOLERY, nugæ: ineptiæ (*stuff*). *A truce to that foolery!* quin tu mitte istas nugas *or* ineptias!

FOOL-HARDINESS, stolida audacia: temeritas (*temerity*): stolida fiducia (*a foolish confidence in one's self*).

FOOL-HARDY, stolide *or* stulte ferox: stolidā audaciā ferox: stolidæ audaciæ. JN. stolidus feroxque: temerarius (*rash*).

FOOLISH, stultus (*foolish, from want of practical wisdom*, ωμός; *opposed to* prudens, *of persons or things*): fatuus (*silly; from want of judgment*): stolidus (*from want of reasonable moderation; from brutality*): demens (*that has lost his mind; who acts senselessly*): ineptus (*without good sense*): insulsus (*absurd*): mente captus: vesanus (*insane, mad*): ridiculus (*amusing, like a fool*): mirus (*strange*). *A foolish affair or thing*, mira res: mirum negotium: *a foolish fellow* (i. e., *droll*), ridiculum caput. *I consider it very foolish to*, &c., summæ dementiæ esse judico, *with following infinitive.*

FOOLISHLY, stulte: stolide: dementer: inepte: imprudenter: insipienter. [SYN. *in* FOOLISH.] *To believe any thing foolishly*, aliquid stolide *or* dementer credere.

FOOLISHNESS. Vid. FOLLY.

FOOT. ‖ *The limb so called*, PROPR. *and* IMPROPR., pes: calx (*the heel*). *To come, travel, &c., on foot*, pedibus ire, venire; iter facere: *he goes on foot*, pedibus incedit: *to serve on foot*, pedibus merēre *or* stipendia facere; stipendia pedestria facere (*Liv.*, 7, 13): *to fight on foot (of cavalry)*, pedibus prœliari; *also*, descendere *or* desilire ex equis (*to dismount in order to fight on foot*): *to make the cavalry fight on foot*, equitatum *or* equitem deducere ad pedes: *the cavalry fought on foot*, pugna it ad pedes: *to throw one's self at any body's feet*, ad pedes alicujus se abjicere, projicere, prosternere, provolvere; ad pedes alicui *or* ad genua alicujus procumbere; ad pedes alicujus procidere; ad pedes alicujus, ad genua alicui accidere; genibus alicujus advolvi; prosternere se et supplicare alicui (*as supplicant*): se alicui pro aliquo supplicem objicere; supplicare alicui pro aliquo: *to lie at any body's feet*, ad pedes alicujus jacēre, stratum esse, stratum jacēre: *to have sore or bad feet*, pedibus non valēre; pedibus captum esse: *one who has sore or bad feet*, pedibus æger; male pedatus (*Suet., Oth.*, 12): *not to be able to go on foot any longer*, usum pedum amisisse: *to set foot in any place*, pedem ponere in locum *or* in loco: *not to stir a foot beyond*, &c., nusquam longius vestigium movēre: *not to set a foot out of doors*, pedem e domo non efferre; pedem e domo non egrēdi: *to tread on any body's foot*, pede suo pedem alicui premere: *to tread or trample any body under foot*, pedibus aliquem conculcare, proculcare (*properly, and without pedibus; also improperly*; vid. *Lat. Dict.*). *To put the best foot foremost*, pleno gradu tendere: gradum addere, accelerare, corripere: *a journey on foot*, iter pedestre: *to take a journey on foot*, iter pedibus ingrēdi; iter pedibus facere, conficere: *one who walks on foot*, pedes: *a kick with the foot*, *pedis ictus: *the extremity of the foot, or the point or tip of the foot*, pes ultimus; digiti (pedis) summi (*the tips of the toes*): *the sole of the foot*, vola: *relating to the sole of the foot*, plantaris: *down to the sole of the foot*, usque ad imos pedes. *A covering for the feet*, pedum tegmen (e. g., *to have a certain covering for the feet*, aliquo tegmine pedum indui, *Tac., Ann.*, 1, 41, 1); fascia pedalis (*a tie for the feet*): *a snare for the feet*, pedica: *disease of the foot*, pedum vitium: *he tramples under foot the rights of the people*, omnia jura populi obtĕrit: *to trample under foot all divine and human rights*, omnia divina humanaque jura permiscēre: *the usage or ceremony of kissing any body's foot*, *mos pedis osculandi: *to admit any body to kiss one's foot*, alicui porrigere osculandum sinistrum pedem (*after Sen., Benef.*, 2, 12, 1). ‖ *The lowest part of any thing*, pes (e. g., *of a table, a bench*): *the foot of a column*, basis (*the lower square part of which was called* plinthis *or* plinthus): *the foot of a mountain*, radices montis (☞ *not* pes montis): *at the foot of the mountain*, in radicibus montis; in infimo monte; sub jugo montis: *at the very foot of the mountain*, in imis montis radicibus (e. g., ferri, *of a river*): *the town is situated at the foot of the mountain*, oppidum monti subjectum est. ☞ "*At the foot of any thing*," e. g., *of a letter, is to be rendered by* "extremus," *if the very last part of any thing is meant*; e. g., *the letter at the foot of which*, &c., epistola, in quā extremā, &c. ‖ *A foot as measure*, pes (*also with the addition of* porrectus, *if it runs in one line, and with the addition of* contractus, *if it forms an angle*; vid. *Nitsch, Beschreibung des häuslichen, &c., Zustandes der Römer*, vol. i., p. 525): *one foot large, or in size*, pedalis (*in general, one foot long, high, &c., but it may also mean "a foot in diameter;"* e. g., *of the sun, Cic., Acad., pr.* 2, 26, 82: ☞ pedaneus, *post-classical*): pedem longus (*one foot long*): *two feet large*, bipedalis: *half a foot large*, semipedalis: *one foot and a half large*, sesquipedalis: *five feet high*, quinque pedes altus: *ditches five feet deep*, fossæ quinos pedes altæ: *I don't see a single foot of land in Italy, which*, &c., pedem in Italiā video nullum esse, qui, &c. ‖ *Infantry*, vid. ‖ IMPROPR. *To set (any thing) on foot*, aliquid introducere (*to introduce*); aliquid movēre, commovēre (e. g., *to set on foot something new*, nova quædam commovēre, *Cic., Acad.*, 2, 6, 18); initium alicujus rei facere *or* pellere (*to start any thing, to make the beginning with it*; e. g., sermonis initium pellere, *Cic., Brut.*, 87, 297); mentionem alicujus rei movēre (*to cause the mention of any thing to be made, or resolution respecting any thing to be adopted*; vid. *Liv.*, 28, 11).

FOOT, *v.*, TRANS. *and* INTRANS. ‖ *To kick, spurn*, vid. ‖ *To new-sole boots*, *calceis soleas suffigere. ‖ *To walk on foot* [vid. FOOT]. ‖ *To foot it*; vid. TO DANCE.

FOOT-BALL. Vid. *the different sorts of balls known to the Romans, under* BALL.

FOOT-BATH, *lavatio pedum: *to take a foot-bath*, lavare pedes. Vid. FOOT-PAN.

FOOT-BOARD, scamnum: *diminutive*, scabellum (*low bench, either for sitting on or for resting the foot upon*).

FOOT-BOY, puer (*or* servus) a pedibus; *also*, a pedibus *only*: *my foot-boy*, puer, cui do mandata (*after Juv.*, 6, 354).

FOOT-BREADTH, *latitudo pedis *or* pedalis.

FOOT-BRIDGE, ponticulus (*a small bridge for foot-passengers*).

FOOT-CLOTH, tapes (*but only in the plural*).

FOOT-GUARDS, delecta manus, quæ principis corpus domumque custodit: stipatores corporis: delecta manus, quam princeps præsidii causā circa se habet.

FOOTING. ‖ *Ground*, solum (e. g., (*ground to stand on*) [vid., *also*, GROUND]. ‖ *The firm planting of the foot, or power of planting it firmly. To get a firm footing*, firmiter insistere: firmo gradu consistere (*properly*): consistere (*improperly*): *I can't get a firm footing*, gradus instabilis me fallit; vestigium fallit (*properly, I am slipping*): sistere non possum (*improperly*; vid. *Benecke, Justin.*, 11, 1, 6): *there is no getting a firm footing*, aliquid vestigium fallit *or* non recipit: *those who could not get a firm footing*, ii, quos gradus instabilis fefellit (*Curt.*, 7, 11, 6): (*a place*) *where one can not get a firm footing*, lubricus. ‖ *Condition, state, settlement*, modus (*the measure, as it were, according to which or by which any thing is to be done*): ratio (*method of proceeding*): mos (*custom*). *To place any thing on a fixed footing*, *certum alicujus rei modum constituere: *to place (any thing) on the old footing*, in pristinum restituere; ad antiquum morem revocare: *to restore any body to his old footing (of intimacy) with any body*, aliquem restituere in alicujus veterem gratiam; restituere aliquem alicui: *to place a province on the same footing as the rest*, provinciam in eandem conditionem, quam ceteras, vocare: *to live with any body on an equal footing*, ex pari *or* ex æquo vivere cum aliquo: *to be on a very intimate footing with any body*, familiariter uti aliquo; familiaritatem habēre cum aliquo.

FOOTMAN, a pedibus (puer *or* servus): pedissequus (*a slave who accompanies or attends his master on his walks*).

FOOT-PAD, grassator (*one who will lie in ambush for people coming out of the town*; vid. *commentators on Suet., Cæs.*, 72, *extr., and Oct.*, 32): latro (*general term*).

FOOT-PATH, semita: crepido semitæ (*the side-path for foot-passengers*; trottoir *in French*): callis: trames. SYN. *in* WAY.

FOOT-PAN, labrum (*general term*): alveus (*a tub*): solium (*a sort of metal pan or vessel used for bathing in general*).

FOOT-RACE, cursus certamen: curriculum. *To run a foot-race*, cursu certare.

FOOT-SOLDIER, pedes, itis. *To serve as a foot-soldier*; vid. "*To serve on* FOOT."

FOOT-STALK, pediculus: petiŏlus.

FOOT-STEP, vestigium. *To follow any body's footsteps*, vestigiis alicujus instare; aliquem vestigiis sequi (*poetically*, vestigia alicujus legere): (*improperly*), vestigiis alicujus ingredi; vestigia alicujus premere (i. e., *to follow his example*);

vestigia alicujus implēre, persĕqui; aliquem ipsius vestigiis persequi (*to follow them exactly*).

FOOT-STOOL, scabellum.

FOOT-TRAP, stimulus (*Cæs., B. G., 7, 73, in which passage it is thus defined,* talea, pedem longa, ferreis hamis infixis, quæ tota in terram infodiebatur, &c.; stilus cæcus *is, according to Hirt., B. Afr., 31, the same thing*): murex ferreus (*a square iron machine which always turned its points or spikes upward, whichever way it was thrown, Curt., 4, 13, 36*): pedica (*snare for catching an animal by the foot*).

FOP, homo ineptus (*absurd, empty personage*): homo putidus (*affected in manner*): trossulus (*an empty fellow, a coxcomb*; vid. *Ruhnk., Sen. Ep.,* 76, 1): homo elegans *or* elegantior (*very particular in his dress*): bellus homunculus (*a spruce young fellow, a dandy, Varr. in Gell.,* 13, 11, *med.*): homo pumicatus (*literally, one who smoothes his skin with pumice, out of vanity, a* "petit maître;" vid. *Plin. Ep.,* 2, 11, *extr.*): homo vulsus (*one who has his hair pulled out of his face to look smooth*; vid. *Spald., Quint.,* 2, 5, 12, p. 265): juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, de capsulâ totus (*our,* "*as if taken out of a band-box, Sen. Ep.,* 115, 2): ☞ trossulus (vid. *above*) *meant anciently* eques Romanus, *but was used as an epithet toward the end of the republic*; vid. *Ruhnk., Sen.,* 76: *an old amorous fop,* cana culex (*as epithet in Plaut., Cas., 4, 3, 12*): *like a fop,* elegantior (e. g., *dress,* cultus): *to behave like a fop,* * inepte se gerere.

FOPPERY. ‖ *Affectation of show,* * putidæ ineptiæ.

FOPPISH. ‖ *Foolish,* vid. ‖ *Vain in show or of dress,* bellus: inanis: vanus: futilis.

FOPPISHLY; e. g., *to behave foppishly,* * inepte se gerere.

FOPPISHNESS. Vid. FOPPERY.

FOR, *prep.* ‖ *In the place of, as a substitute or equivalent, in exchange of, or denoting resemblance*; pro *with ablative:* loco alicujus *or* alicujus rei (*in any body's place*): *to die for any body,* mori pro aliquo: *to pay or give two* "*minas*" *for any thing,* duas minas dare pro re: *to have heard for certain,* pro certo habēre: *to buy, sell, for ready money,* præsenti pecuniâ, *or* præsentibus nummis aliquid emere, *or* vendere: *to exchange life for death,* mortem cum vitâ commutare: *to change the profession of war for that of a husbandman,* studium belli gerendi agricultūrâ commutare: *to learn any thing by heart word for word,* ad verbum ediscere: *to copy an author word for word,* auctorem ad verbum transcribere (*Plin., Hist. Nat., præfat.,* § 22): *to carry any body away for dead,* aliquem pro mortuo auferre: *to take any thing for granted,* sumere, *or* habēre, *or* putare pro certo: *to give any thing in exchange for something else,* mutare aliquid aliquâ re *or* cum aliquâ re; permutare aliquid aliquâ re: *to serve for wages,* mercede conductum esse: *I don't do it for money,* non quæro pecuniam: *any thing that may be had for money,* venalis; pretio venalis (*also of persons*): *for money, or for reward,* pretio; pretio motus, adductus (i. e., *for a recompence*; e. g., *to do any thing*). ☞ *If the definite price of any thing is stated* (e. g., *to buy any thing for twenty talents*), *the ablative is used to express the price; after indefinite sums,* "*for a low, high price,*" &c., *the genitives* magni, maximi, plurimi, pluris, parvi, minoris, minimi, tanti, &c., *are used, and also after* æstimare; *after verbs of* "*buying and selling,*" *the following stand in ablative,* magno, permagno, plurimo, parvo, nihilo: *what would I not give for it!* quidnam darem! *to give* (*or be willing to give*) *or pay any price whatever for an object,* quovis pretio aliquid redimere velle: *for how much?* quanti? *to pay too much for any thing,* male emere: *to make any body pay for any thing,* (*improperly*; i. e., *to punish him*), gratiam alicui referre: *I shall have to pay for my folly,* ego pretium ob stultitiam fero (*comedy*): *what do* (*or will*) *you sell that for?* quanti hoc constat? *what will you take for it?* quanti indicas? quanti hoc vendis? *what or how much did you give for it?* quanti rem emisti? *what do you give* (*or pay*) *for board, lodging, and tuition?* quanti cœnas, habitas, doceris? *for nothing,* gratis: sine mercede. JN. gratis et sine mercede (*opposed to* mercede, *for wages or pay*); gratuito (*without interested motives, merely from kindness; opposed to* acceptâ mercede, *as Sall., Jug., 85, 8*): *to do any thing for nothing,* aliquid gratis et sine mercede facere: *you shall have it for nothing,* gratis tibi constat; gratuitum est: *to count or reckon for nothing,* pro nihilo putare, habēre, ducere, æstimare; *also* nihilo *and* nihil æstimare. ‖ *Denoting intention of going to, toward,* ad *or* in aliquem locum: *to set sail for any place,* vela dirigere ad aliquem locum; navem *or* cursum dirigere aliquo; petere *or* tenēre locum (e. g., Diam petentes primo ad Mendin tenuere, *Liv.*; tenere = cursum tenēre): *he sailed for the place of his destination,* cursum direxit, quo tendebat: *to set sail for Macedonia,* classe navigare in Macedoniam: *the place I am bound for,* * locus, quo proficisci fassus sum: *to set out for any place,* ire, proficisci aliquo. ‖ *In favor of; for the use of; on account or for the sake of,* pro *with ablative* (*but only in cases in which* contra *or* adversus *would express the contrary notion; the primary notion of* "*for*" *or* "*in any body's place*" *being always prominent*): secundum *with accusative* (*in accordance with, but never expressing, like* ex, *causality*): in usum *or* gratiam alicujus (*in favor of any body, for any body's advantage, use,* &c.). *To vote for any body* (e. g., *at an election,* &c.), suffragio suo ornare aliquem; suffragio suo adjuvare aliquem in petendis honoribus; suffragari alicui ad munus (vid. *Plin. Ep.,* 2, 1, 8; 8, 23, 2; *Cic., Off.,* 1, 39, 138): *to vote for such or such a thing,* suffragari alicui rei (i. e., *to decide in favor of it*; e. g., alicujus consilio): *to intercede for any body,* deprecari pro aliquo: *he said a great deal for our side,* multa secundum causam nostram disputavit: *to speak for and against any thing,* de aliquâ re in utramque partem *or* in contrarias partes disputare (☞ *not* pro et contra): *a good deal may be said both for and against the zeal you display in your duty, either that ... or that,* &c., de officio tuo in utramque partem disputari potest; vel in eam ... vel in eam (vid. *Cic., De Div.,* 11, 27, 7): *I neither speak for the matter nor against it,* neque ullam in partem dispūto: *to be for or against a law* (*of two parties*), favēre adversarique legi (vid. *Liv.,* 34, 1); suadēre, dissuadēre que legem (*to advise or oppose its adoption*; vid. *Liv.,* 45, 21, *compared with* 34, 1): *any thing makes for the opposite party,* aliquid facit *or* (*of a thing personified*) stat ab adversario; aliquid facit *or* (*of a thing personified*) stat cum adversario: *to be for any body's advantage,* e re alicujus esse; alicui prodesse *or* utile esse; aliquem juvare: *for my advantage or interest,* e re meâ: *for the advantage or interests of the state,* e republicâ: *to lay aside his party feeling for the sake of the state,* studium reipublicæ (*dative*) dimittere (*Cæs., B. C.,* 1, 8; *cf.* inimicitias suas reipublicæ condonare, *Cic.*; largiri, *Tac.*). ☞ *Often* "*for,*" *in similar phrases, is expressed by the dative only*; e. g., *to demand any thing from any body for any body,* ab aliquo petere alicui aliquid: *we are not preparing ourselves for the school, but for life,* non scholæ, sed vitæ discimus: *for the public or general welfare,* omnium salutis causâ. ‖ *Toward,* in: adversus (*both with accusative, in a friendly as well as a hostile sense*): erga (*in a friendly sense only*; e. g., *love for any body,* amor in *or* erga aliquem). ☞ *In many instances, however, an oblique case is sufficient to express* "*for*;" e. g., *a remedy for fear,* remedium timoris (*or* timori); *love for any body,* amor alicujus; *care for you,* vestri cura: *an oblique case must not, however, be used unless where it is quite free from ambiguity: an oblique case* (*mostly the dative*) *will also suffice after certain adjectives*; e. g., *after* "*fit,*" "*convenient,*" &c.; *but also the genitive is sometimes used instead*; e. g., *anxious for any thing,* studiosus alicujus rei. *So after* "*it is becoming*" *or* "*unbecoming*" *for any body,* decet *or* dedecet aliquem. ‖ *In proportion, according to,* pro (*different both from* secundum, *which denotes accordance, and from* ex, *which implies causality*): *for my part,* pro meâ parte (i. e., *according to the measure of my strength*; ☞ equidem *has been generally explained* "*I, for my part*;" *but Hand shows that this force does not belong to it, but that of an affirmative particle, the affirmation referring to the speaker. Since, however,* "*I, for my part,*" *is often little more than this, affirming that the speaker will do so and so, whether others do or not,* "*I, for my part,*" *is often sufficiently translated by* equidem): *every one for himself,* pro suâ quisque parte: *for so great a victory there was but little bloodshed,* minor clades quam pro tantâ victoriâ fuit: *they are very few for the number of the well-disposed,* pro multitudine bene sentientium admodum pauci: *they thought that, for their numbers and their military glory, their territory was too confined,* pro multitudine hominum et pro gloriâ belli angustos se fines habēre arbitrabantur (*Cæs.*). *Another circumlocution by which this proportional* "*for*" *is translated is with* ut, *where* "esse" *or* "expectari poterat" *must be supplied*; e. g., *he was learned for those times,* erat, ut temporibus illis (*sc.* esse poterat) eruditus. *So; a rich man for those times,* ut tum erant tempora, dives: *an eloquent man for a Theban,* satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet (*Nep.*). ‖ *Denoting purpose, sometimes by the gerundive, or by the gerund in the genitive with* "causâ," *or by the accusative with* ad; e. g., *Antigonus delivered up the corpse of Eumenes to his friends for interment,* Antigonus Eumenem mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit: *for the purpose of foraging,* pabulandi causâ (e. g., tres legiones mittere): *for the purpose of laying Celtiberia waste,* ad depopulandam Celtiberiam. *By later writers the participle future active is used in similar cases after verbs denoting or implying motion. To do any thing for the purpose of,* &c., facere aliquid eo consilio, ut, &c. ☞ *For may also be translated by the supine: for the purpose of imploring,* &c., (venum) rogatum, &c.; *and by* ut *or* qui *with subjunctive.* ‖ *Denoting duration of time*; e. g., *for ten days,* per dicem dies. *It may also be rendered by the accusative, but with this difference, that by* "per" *is pointed out more exactly the uninterrupted duration of time; and by* inter *of what has or has not occurred within a space of past time,* Germani inter quatuordecim dies tectum non subierunt (*Cæs.*): *to give any body a pension for life,** aliquem annuis, dum vivit, præbitis sustentare: *for a short time,* paullisper; ad tempus (*only for a while*): parumper (*for a short while*): *for a few days,* in paucos dies: *they have water on board for forty-five days,* aqua dierum quinque et quadraginta in nave est: *for ever,* in omne tempus; in perpetuum; perpetuo (*Ter., Eun.,* 5, 8, 13); in æternum (*as Liv.,* 4, 4, in æternum urbe conditâ); in omnem vitam (*for life; as Sen. Ep.,* 108, alicui rei in omnem vitam renunciare): *for days and days,* dies continuos complures (e. g., in litore facēre): *for the time to come* [vid. "*for the* FUTURE]: *for the present* [vid. PRESENT]: *for once,* non plus quam semel (*not more than once*): *once for all,* semel; e. g., ut semel dicam (vid. *Spald., Quint.,* 5, 13, 3): *to ask the use of his father's chariot for a day,* in diem currus paternos rogare (*Ov., Met.,* 2, 48). ‖ *As denoting the time for which some arrangement is now made, mostly in with accusative: he invited him for the next day,* (ad cœnam) invitavit in posterum diem: *the auction is fixed for January,* auctio constituta est in mensem Januarium: *not only for the present, but for the next year,* nec in præsens modo sed in venientem annum. ‖ *As far as, or according to* (e. g., *my knowledge*): *for any thing I know,* quantum sciam; quod quidem nos audierimus (*as far as I have heard or learned*).

‖ *Concerning: as for me, you, such or such a thing*, &c. [vid. CONCERNING]: *it is not for me* (i. e., *not my business*), hoc non meum est; hæ non meæ sunt partes: *so much for that* (i. e., *concerning that point*), hæc hactenus; de his hactenus: *thus much for divination* (i. e., *regarding it*), hæc habui, quæ de divinatione dicerem: *it is not for a young man to*, &c., non decet juvenem (*with following infinitive*; e. g., *to do any thing of that description*, tale quid facere [vid., *also*, TO BECOME]). ‖ *Notwithstanding*; e. g., *for all that* (*speaking of dangers, for instance*) *the ranks remained immovable, or the soldiers kept their ground, for some time*, tamen (e. g., in tot circumstantibus malis) mansit aliquamdiu immota acies: *for all my entreaties*, quamquam sæpe eum rogaveram: *he encountered many dangers, but for all that* (*he was not disheartened*), multa pericula subiit, sed neque hæc perpessus, &c.: *for all its fine name*, qui tamen tanto nomine quam sit parvus vides (*Cic., De Rep.*): *for all his old age and gray head, he is a fool*, stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis canitiem: *but for all their years, they were both of them young in mind*, sed in hâc ætate utrique animi juveniles erant: *they were found out, for all their miserable appearance*, noscitabantur tamen in tantâ deformitate: *for all my entreaties, he returned to Rome*, contemtis *or* neglectis precibus meis Romam rediit: *for all his cries*, licet altâ voce clamaret: *but for all that*, atqui (*as waiving a preceding proposition, and opposing to it something stronger or more certain*). ‖ *Denoting adherence, the being favorably inclined toward: to be for any thing*, alicujus rei amicum, amantem esse: *to be for a free government*, reipublicæ liberæ esse amicum; libertatis esse amantem: *those that are for the king*, regii (i. e., *the king's party*): *to be for the Persians*, Persarum esse studiosum *or* fautorem; cum Persis facere; Persarum rebus *or* Persis favêre. [Vid. "*to be any body's* FOLLOWER."] ‖ *Denoting propensity*, e. g., *for drink*, vinolentia: *to have an inclination for any thing*, inclinatum, proclivem, pronum esse ad aliquid (*the latter bent on any thing*): *taste for any thing* [vid. TASTE]. ‖ *Respecting any body or any thing*; e. g., *to fear for any body*, metuere, præmetuere, timêre, prætimêre (†) alicui: *to fear for one's self*, suis rebus *or* sibi suisque rebus timêre ("pro se adire sollicitudinem," *Plin. Ep.*, 2, 9, 1, *is an affected expression*): *to entertain great fears for the state*, de republicâ valde timêre. ‖ *Against, with a tendency to resist*; e. g., *to provide wood for the winter*, providêre ligna in hiemem. ‖ *Denoting use or remedy*; e. g., *to be good for any thing*, mederi alicui rei; remedio esse ad aliquid; utilem esse contra aliquid, *or* alicui rei, *or* adversus morbum (*Cic.*); prodesse adversus aliquid *or* alicui rei (*as well of medicines as other things*); salutarem esse ad aliquid; prodesse ad aliquid (e. g., ad morsus serpentum); valêre adversus aliquid; efficacem esse contra aliquid: *to give such a medicine for the dropsy*, medicamentum dare ad aquam intercutem (*Cic.*): *do you know of any remedy for it?* num medicinam hujus rei invenire potes? *is there no remedy for it?* huic morbo nullane est adhibenda curatio? (vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 2, 4), *or* nullamne huic morbo medicinam facere potes? ‖ *Denoting the use to which any thing is to be put: to be good for any thing*, ad aliquid *or* alicui rei utile esse: usui esse; *for nothing*, ad nullam rem utilis: *fit for any thing* [vid. FIT]. ‖ *Because, by reason of, on account of* (*denoting cause*): *for fear*, metu; propter timorem; metu coactus, permotus: *for this reason*, propter hanc causam; ob eam causam: *for certain reasons*, certis de causis: *to like any body for his sweet disposition*, aliquem pro ejus suavitate amare: *for good reasons*, justis de causis: *to have good reasons for any thing*, cum causâ aliquid facere; non sine gravi causâ aliquid facere: *for that reason*, eâ de causâ; ob *or* propter eam causam: *for more than one reason*, aliquot de causis: *to be praised for any thing*, alicujus rei nomine laudari: *for your sake*, tuâ causâ: *for the sake of age and honor*, ætatis atque honoris gratiâ: *to entreat any body for heaven's sake*, aliquem per deos orare *or* obtestari (*Sall.*). ‖ *As*: *to take for granted*, sumere, *or* habêre, *or* putare pro certo; pro explorato habêre: *you have taken for granted that the gods are blessed*, deos beatos esse sumsisti: *it is taken for granted by the philosophers*, inter omnes philosophos constat: *to know any thing for certain*, rem exploratam habêre; aliquid certe *or* pro certo scire; aliquid certis auctoribus comperisse: *I know for certain*, certum scio; certo scio; certo comperi; certum *or* pro certo habeo: *to take* (*any body or any thing*) *for a model*, aliquem sibi imitandum proponere; proponere sibi aliquem ad imitandum; aliquem exemplum sibi deligere; *also* imitari *only*; aliquid ad imitandum proponere; aliquid in exemplum assumere. ‖ *For* (*in negative sentences*) *denoting a preventive cause: you will not be able to see the sun for the multitude of their darts*, solem præ jaculorum multitudine non videbitis (*Liv.*): *the decree could not be heard for the clamor*, decretum exaudiri præ strepitu et clamore non potuit (☞ præ *must not be used of a positive case: to leap for joy*, gaudio *or* lætitiâ [*not* præ gaudio] exsultare; *but we may say* præ gaudio vix compotem esse animi, *because the joy is what nearly prevents a man from being himself*). ‖ *Denoting motive or reason: what for?* cur? quam ob rem? quapropter? quâ de causâ? quid est, quod? &c. (*asking for the motive of any thing*): *what are you doing that for?* cur hoc facis? ‖ MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES: *for good*, in omne tempus: *he has given up any thing for good*, alicui rei in omnem vitam renunciatum est: *for one's life*; e. g., *don't tell any body for your life*, cave, ne dicas *or* dixeris: *to be at a loss for*; e. g., *for a proper expression*, verbis satis dicere non possum: *one feels at a loss for words to express any thing*, verbis aliquid dici non potest. ☞ "*For*" *often stands before the subject of an infinitive, and must be omitted in translation*; e. g., *it is right for children to obey their parents*, rectum est, decet, oportet, &c., liberos parentibus obedire. *It is often a "sign" of the dative. It is impossible for me*, hoc facere, efficere non possum: *it is impossible for me to*, &c., fieri non potest, ut, &c., *or* nequeo *with infinitive*; e. g., *it is impossible for a king to live like a private person*, nescit rex vivere privâtus: *for instance, or example*, verbi *or* exempli causâ *or* gratiâ; *sometimes* vel. [SYN. *in* INSTANCE]: *for its own sake*, gratis: gratuito; *often by* ipse *or* per se ipse (e. g., virtus per se ipsa laudabilis): *for any thing I care*, per me . . licet (e. g., per me quiescat licet). ☞ Pro *must be carefully used*: dicere pro aliquâ re *and* contra rem *are right*; *but "to speak for and against," is* in utramque partem. *Of price, of course, "for" must be omitted. "For," with reference to a coming time, not* pro *but* in hunc annum, proximum annum, &c. *To be prepared for*, paratum esse ad aliquid (e. g., ad omnes casus). "*For the present*," nunc, in præsentiâ, hoc tempore. "*Word for word*," ad verbum (e. g., ad verbum discere; ad verbum aliquid ex Græcis exprimere): *to translate any thing word for word*, verbum pro verbo reddere (*Cic.*): *to return like for like*, par pari reddere: *he was left for dead*, ille pro occiso relictus est, *for which* tamquam *or* uti occisus *are elsewhere used* (vid. *Cic., Sest.*, 38; *Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 109; *Liv.*, passim, *Krebs*): *to produce arguments for the existence of the gods*, afferre argumenta, cur dii sint: *riches are sought after for their use*, divitiæ expetuntur, ut utare. *For this reason, that*, &c. [vid. REASON]. *For other combinations*; e. g., *to look for, to wait for, to wish for*, &c., &c.; vid. TO LOOK, TO WAIT, &c.

FOR, *conj.* (*alleging a reason or cause*), nam: namque: enim: etenim (*with this difference, that* "nam" *introduces the subsequent sentence, as explicative of the preceding one, the statement contained in the latter being defined by certain reasons alleged. The sentence joined by* "nam" *appears only as an appendix, as it were, to the preceding one; hence* "namque:" *both, as a general rule, stand at the beginning of the sentence:* "enim" *is used if the subsequent sentence is necessary to render the preceding one intelligible, or establish the proof of whatever has been advanced in it: in this latter case the reason alleged is as important as the assertion itself: the copulative* "et" *is used to show the connection; and hence* "etenim," *which precedes the sentence for the purpose of giving prominence to the reason contained in it; whereas* "enim," *if standing by itself, is always inserted somewhere into the sentence; compare Zumpt,* § 345): (☞ etenim *and* enim *both sometimes assert what the speaker wishes to be taken for granted*; etenim *is also used in explanatory parentheses, and in questions, in which* enim *is also used; but* etenim (= et quum ita res sit, quæso) *makes the connection more distinct, Pr. Intr.*, ii., 791]. *For—not*, neque enim (*but* non enim *is not so uncommon in Cicero as is supposed, Pr. Intr.*, ii., 789): *for since*, etenim, quoniam: *for if*, etenim si (*ib.*, 791): *for—never*, neque unquam. *For nothing is*, nihil est enim (☞ *in a sentence with* est *beginning with the predicate, or* non, num, nemo, nihil, quis, *or if* est *is emphatic, est mostly takes the second*, enim *the third place, Pr. Intr.*, ii., 112). ‖ *Because*, quum: quia: quod: quoniam: quandoquidem (*implying also a reason, with this difference, that* "quum" *alleges a simple reason merely, our* "*since*;" "quia" *and* "quod," *of which the former is the stronger, allege a reason founded on necessity, our* "*because*;" "quoniam" *alleges a reason deduced from the accidental occurrence of circumstances, our* "*whereas*;" "quandoquidem" *gives a reason inferred from some preceding circumstance*): siquidem (= "*since it is admitted*," *implies something known and granted*; vid. *Zumpt,* § 346). Vid. BECAUSE, *especially on the manner of translating* "*for*" = "*because*" *by the relative* (qui, quippe qui), *a participle*, &c.

FOR AS MUCH AS. Vid. SINCE, INASMUCH AS, WHEREAS.

FORAGE, *s.*, equorum pabulum: pabulum: pastus (*for cattle in general*): farrago (*if consisting of grains*). *To suffer from want of forage*, premi inopiâ pabuli: *there is plenty of forage*, magna copia pabuli suppetit: *to prevent the enemy from obtaining forage*, hostem pabulatione intercludere.

FORAGE, *v.*, pabulatum ire *or* proficisci: pabulari (*to fetch forage for cattle*). *To send out soldiers to forage*, pabulatum (pabulandi causâ) milites mittere. ‖ *To ravage* (*obsolete*), vid.

FORAGER, pabulator (*Cic.*).

FORBEAR, TRANS. *and* INTRANS. ‖ *To cease from any thing, desist*, desinere aliquid, *or with infinitive* (*to desist from any thing*; *opposed to* cœpisse): desistere aliquâ re, ab *or* de aliquâ re, *or with infinitive*: absistere aliquâ re, *or with infinitive* (*to leave off*; absistere *not in Cicero, according to Görenz, Cic., Legg.*, 1, 13, 39): mittere, *with infinitive* (*to give over, to leave off*, e. g., *requesting or begging*, mitto orare; *also*, desisto rogare; absisto petere). *Sometimes* parcere (*as*, parce, sis, fidem ac jura belli jactare, *Liv.*). [Vid. TO CEASE.] ‖ *To avoid*, vid. *Reason teaches us what to do and what to forbear*, ratio docet, quid faciendum fugiendumque sit. ‖ *To abstain from*, abstinêre *or* se abstinêre (a) re: se continêre a re (*to keep back from any thing*): temperare sibi, quominus, &c.: *I can not forbear*, temperare mihi non possum, quominus, &c.; sibi temperare *or* se continêre non posse, quin; a se impetrare non posse, quin, &c.: *to forbear shedding tears*, lacrimas tenêre; temperare a lacrimis (*Virg., Æn.*, 2, 8; *in Liv.*, 30, 20, temperare lacrimis = *to moderate one's tears*). ‖ *To pause*, vid. ‖ *Forbearing*, indulgens: patiens: mitis. *To be forbearing toward any body*, indulgentiâ tractare *or* indulgenter habêre ali-

quem: *to be too forbearing*, nimis *or* nimium indulgēre alicui.

FORBEARANCE. ‖ *A shunning*, devitatio: intermissio (*omission for a time*). ‖ *Command of temper, restraint of passion*, imperium sui (*general term*, *Plin.*, 35, 10, 36, *No.* 12, § 86). [Vid. SELF-RESTRAINT.] *It has cost me, or required, a good deal of forbearance to*, &c., vix ab animo impetrare potui, ut, &c.: *I can't carry my forbearance so far as all that*, *hoc a me impetrare nequeo. ‖ *Indulgence, exercise of patience*, indulgentia: clementia: benignitas [SYN. *in* INDULGENCE]; patientia: patiens animus: *to treat any body's faults with forbearance*, indulgēre alicujus peccātis; veniam dare errori: *to treat any body with forbearance*, indulgentiâ tractare *or* indulgenter habēre aliquem; *also*, indulgēre alicui: *with much forbearance*, magnâ esse in aliquem indulgentiâ: *with too much forbearance*, nimis *or* nimium alicui indulgēre. *To treat any thing with forbearance*, leniter ferre aliquid (*Ov.*).

FORBID. ‖ *To prohibit*, vetare, *with accusative and infinitive* (*to forbid expressly, to declare by law, that any thing is not to be done*): interdicere alicui aliquā re (*in the Golden Age never* alicui aliquid), *or with* nē (*to forbid by virtue of official authority*): alicui prædicere, *with* nē *or* ut nē (*to impress upon any body not to do any thing; it denotes the exhorting adviser or friend*): *to forbid any body to do any thing*, vetare aliquem aliquid facere: *to forbid any body one's house*, interdicere alicui domo suâ (*after Suet., Oct.*, 66); *also*, aliquem domum ad se non admittere: *I am forbidden*, vetor: *it is forbidden*, vetitum est; non licet: *the birds forbid it* (*in the auspices*), aves abdīcunt: *since the physician does not forbid it, I will drink*, medico non prohibente, bibam. ‖ *To hinder*, impedire aliquid: impedimento esse alicui rei: impedimentum afferre alicui rei faciendæ (*general terms*): obstare *or* officere alicui rei alicujus: prohibēre [SYN. *in* HINDER]: non sinere aliquid, *or, generally*, non sinere aliquid fieri (*οὐκ ἐᾶν τι, not to allow any thing, not to let it pass or happen*, e. g., *the passage over*, transitum *or* transire non sinere): *to forbid any body to do any thing*, prohibēre aliquem aliquid facere *or with* nē, quominus faciat aliquid; aliquem impedire ab aliquā re *or* nē, quin, quominus faciat aliquid; non sinere aliquem aliquid facere; aliquem arcēre *or* prohibēre aliquā re: *to forbid the importation of wine*, vinum importari non sinere: *to forbid the approach to the shore*, aliquem e nave egrēdi prohibēre: *nothing forbids our doing it*, nihil impēdit, quominus hoc faciamus: *Heaven forbid*, dii meliora; nē id Deus sinat; dii prohibeant, nē, &c.

FORBIDDANCE, interdictum.

FORCE, *v.* ‖ *Compel by force*, aliquem vi cogere (☞ cogere *alone only when it means "to compel"*): *to force one to any thing*, aliquem vi cogere ad aliquid, *with infinitive, or with* ut *and subjunctive*; aliquem (per vim) adigere, *or* aliquem subigere ad aliquid, *or with* ut *and subjunctive*; alicui necessitatem imponere *or* injicere aliquid faciendi: *to force one's self*, sibi vim facere; naturæ repugnare: *to force one's self to do any thing*, invitum facere aliquid: *the matter can not be forced*, res vi obtineri non potest: *to find one's self forced to*, necessario cogi, *with an infinitive*: (☞ se coactum vidēre *is not Latin*). ‖ *To storm* (*a place*), vid. ‖ *To break through* (e. g., *the ranks of the enemy*), perrumpere per aliquid (e. g., *the centre*, per mediam hostium aciem *or* per medios hostes): *to force the passage of a river*, per vim flumen transire: *to force doors, locks*, &c., fores, claustra, &c., effringere: *to force a pass*, vim per angustias facere. ‖ *To force a woman* [vid. to RAVISH]. ‖ *To ripen any thing artificially*, aliquid ad maturitatem perducere (*Plin.*, 3, 12, 15, *where he is speaking of an artificial method; it may be strengthened by* arte, *or* ante tempus, *or* non suo tempore, adenis mensibus, *Virg., or the like*), *or perhaps* festinare maturitatem alicujus rei (*after* maturitas festinata, *Quint.*): *to force fruits for the market*, *præcŏces fructus esculentæ merci præparare (*cf. Col.*, 11, 3, p. 460, *Bipont.*): *but he who wishes to have his cucumbers forced*, sed qui præmaturum fructum cucumeris habēre volet (*Col.*, 11, 3): *in this way you will force them early*, sic præcŏcem fructum habebis: *in this way cucumbers were forced for Tiberius Cæsar nearly all the year round*, hac ratione fere toto anno Tiberio Cæsari cucumis præbebatur (*Col.*, 11, 3). ‖ *To force away*, abripere: abstrahere: avellere (*to tear away*). ‖ *To force back* [vid. to REPULSE]. ‖ *To force down*, fistucâ adigere (*with an instrument*); fistucare. ‖ *To force from*, extorquēre per vim alicui aliquid. ‖ *To force into* (*by beating or hammering*), adigere alicui rei *or* in aliquid (e. g., *the wedge into a tree*, cuneum arbori; *a nail into a beam*, clavum in tignum). ‖ *To force on* [vid. URGE ON]. ‖ *To force open*; vid. *above*, "*to force a lock, a door*," &c. ‖ *To force out* [vid. to DRIVE OUT]: *to force the truth out of any body, or a confession from any body*, alicui exprimere *or* extorquēre confessionem; exprimere *or* extorquēre, ut fateatur aliquis; cogere aliquem, ut fateatur (*the last either with or without compulsion*). ‖ *To force upon*, objici; se offerre (*of thoughts, opinions, fear, which press themselves upon us*; e. g., *to force itself upon one's mind*, se offerre; objici animo); inculcare (*of things*); obtrudere (*of persons and things*): *to force one's self upon any body*, se alicui venditare. [Vid., *also*, to INTRUDE.] ‖ *Forced* (*opposed to natural*), arcessītus: *you must take care that it does not seem forced*, cavendum est, nē arcessītum dictum putetur: *forced jokes*, frigidi et arcessiti joci (*Suet., Claud.*, 21): *a forced interpretation, perhaps* interpretatio contorta: *to give a forced interpretation of a passage*, *vim adhibēre alicui loco: *forced joy*, necessitas gaudendi (*opposed to* gaudii fides, *Plin., Paneg.*, 23, 6): *a forced style*, oratio contorta: *this may seem forced to somebody*, hoc videatur cuipiam durius. ‖ *A forced march*, magna itinera: *by forced marches*, magnis itineribus, *or* quam maximis potest itineribus; magnis diurnis nocturnisque itineribus (e. g., contendere aliquo, *Cæs.*); quantum potest itineribus extentis (*Liv.*). *To make a forced march*, festinanter et raptim conficere iter (*to march as quickly as possible*); iter extendere (*with* quantum poterat, &c., *to make as long a march as possible, Liv.*). *To make forced marches*, iter continuare die ac nocte (*to march by day and by night*); magnis itineribus se extendere (*Cæs.; to take very long marches*); magnis itineribus aliquo contendere (*to any place*).

FORCE, *s.* ‖ *Strength*, vis: vires (*general terms*): robur (*physical strength*, corporis; *mental*, animi): nervi; lacerti (*the nerves, muscles, as the seat of the principal strength of man; hence, figuratively = great force*; vid. *Dict.*). *The force of an argument* [vid. COGENCY]; *to take by force*, vi capere (*general term*): vi eripere alicui aliquid (*to take from any body*); urbem vi *or* per vim expugnare; vi oppugnando urbem capere (*to take by storm*): *the force of eloquence*, eloquentia (*in a pregnant sense, Sall., Cat.*, 5, 4): *to use force*, vi agere: *to effect any thing by force*, vi manuque conficere aliquid; per vim facere aliquid: *to repel force by force*, vi vim illatam defendere; vim vi vincere; vim vi expellere: *to beat back or to repel by force*, arma armis propulsare: *with great force*, omni vi, summâ vi; omni virium contentione: *refuted by the force of truth*, repulsus veritatis viribus (*Phædr.*, 1, 1, 9): *compelled by force*, ex necessitate; necessitate impositâ; necessitate *or* necessariâ re coactus: *to compel any body by force*, aliquem per vim adigere: *to have recourse to force*, vim adhibēre: *to exert all one's force*, omnes vires *or* nervos contendere; summâ ope niti *or* eniti; omnibus viribus elaborare: *to be in force*, ratum esse (*to be established; of laws*, &c.); exerceri (*to be acted upon; of laws, Liv.*, 4, 51); *also*, valēre, observari: *to put a law in force*, legem exercēre: *to lose its binding force*, evanescere (*opposed to* valēre): *of no force*, invalidus; imbecillus (*later form*, imbēcillis, *weak*). *If = invalid*, vid. ‖ *Forces.* (*a*) *Troops*, exercitus terrester *or* pedester; copiæ terrestres *or* pedestres (*all in contradistinction to* copiæ navales); *also*, copiæ, exercitus *only* (*in contradistinction to* classis; vid. *Curt.*, 3, 1, 13): *to possess or to have great forces*, copiis pedestribus multum valēre; terrā multum pollēre. (*β*) *Sea or naval force*, copiæ navales; copiæ classiariorum (*sea troops, marines*); naves (*ships*); classis maritimæque res (*fleet, and every thing belonging to it, in general*): *to have great naval forces*, permultum valēre classe maritimisque rebus; magnam navium facultatem habēre: *a state that has a considerable naval force*, civitas navibus *or* classi valens; civitas multum mari pollens. ‖ *By force of*; vid. "*by* DINT *of*."

FORCEDLY. Vid. BY FORCE, IN FORCE, *and* FORCIBLY.

FORCEFUL, validus, &c. Vid. POWERFUL, STRONG.

FORCELESS. Vid. WEAK.

FORCIBLE, valens: validus: firmus: potens: gravis (*that produces a powerful effect on the mind*): vehemens (*vehement*): violentus (*violent*): fortis (*strong*): nervosus (*full of nerve*). Vid. COGENT.

FORCIBLENESS. [Vid. FORCE.] ‖ *Cogency*, vid.

FORCIBLY. ‖ *By force*, vi; per vim; per potestatem (*of a magistrate*, &c., *Cic.*). ‖ *Strongly*, vehementer: valde (*vehemently*): nervose: graviter. SYN. *in* FORCE *or* FORCIBLE.

FORD, *s.*, vadum. *To make the army pass a ford*, vado transmittere: *to have no ford any where* (*of a river*), nusquam vada aperire: *it is crossed by a ford*, vado transitur: *to find a ford*, vadum reperire (*Cæs.*).

FORD, *v.*, flumen vado transire.

FORDABLE, tenuis (*of the water itself, and of rivers that are shallow*): tenui aquâ fluens (*of rivers*). *Fordable places*, vada, orum, *plural*; loca vadosa, orum: *to be fordable*, vado transiri; tenui fluere aquâ (*of rivers*); summissum esse (*to be low*; *of water and of rivers*): *to become fordable*, summitti (*of water and of rivers*; vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 5, 6, 12).

FORE, anticus (*that is in front; opposed to* postĭcus; e. g., *part of a house*, pars ædium): prior (*that is the first; opposed to* posterior; e. g., *the fore-feet*, priores pedes): exterior (*the outer; opposed to* interior; e. g., *wall*, vallum exterius): adversus (*that is opposite; opposed to* aversus; e. g., *teeth*, dentes): primores (*those or such as occupy the first place or rank*; e. g., *teeth*, dentes): (☞ anterior *is not classic*; vid. *Ruhnk. ad Muret., Op.*, 2, p. 924.

FOREARM, *s.*, cubitus: ulna.

FOREARM, *v.*, præmunire. ‖ PROV. *Forewarned is forearmed*, *nihil ei imparato accidit, qui præmonētur: præcogitati mali mollis ictus venit (*Sen. Ep.*, 76, *prop. fin.*).

FOREBODE. ‖ *To prognosticate*, portendere: significare (*to mark, signify*). ‖ *To have a secret presentiment*, præsagire (*with or without* animo): præsentire (*to feel before*): divinare: conjecturā augurari (*to prophesy from a foreboding*): prædivinare (*Varr.*). *To forebode future events*, præsentire futura; conjicere de futuris.

FOREBODER. Vid. SOOTHSAYER.

FOREBODING, *s.*, præsagium: præsensio: animi divinatio (*explained by Cic., De Divin.*, 1, 1, *as* præsensio et scientia rerum futurarum [vid. to FOREBODE]: præsagitio (*the power of foreboding*): conjectura (*a conjecture, supposition*). *My foreboding has not deceived me*, nos nostra divinatio non fefellit.

FOREBY. Vid. NEAR.

FORECAST, *s.*, cogitatio (*the plan as thought or existing in one's thought merely*): consilium: consilium institutum (*the plan as the result of one's own meditation, or of consulting with others*): providentia (*the precaution that calculates things to come, * Liv.*, 30, 5, 5; *compare Cic., De*

Invent., 2, 53, 160) : provisio (*a seeing before or avoiding, Cic., Tusc.*, 8, 14, 30).

FORECAST, *v.*, ante considerare : agitare mente, *or* animo, *or* in mente (*to turn over in one's mind, to reflect*) : considerare, *especially with* cum animo, *or* in animo, *or* secum (*to take any thing into consideration.*) : reputare (*to reckon over in one's mind, as it were ; to calculate the probable result of any thing, with* secum, animo, *or* cum animo) : prævidēre, providēre *or* prospicere ; *also with* animo ; futura prævidēre : quæ sunt futura prospicere (*to foresee*). *To forecast a plan*, rationem īre de aliquâ re perficiendâ.

FORECASTLE (*of a ship*), prora (πρώρα), *or pure Latin*, pars prior navis.

FORE-DESIGN, præstituere *or* præfinire (*predetermine*) : præparare ante (*Liv. ; to prepare any thing beforehand*) : præ-destinare (e. g., triumphos, *Liv.*, 45, 50 ; *and in ecclesiastical sense*).

FOREDOOM. Vid. TO PREDESTINATE, TO DOOM.

FOREFATHERS, } majores : priores :
FOREGOERS, } patres. *Handed down to us from our forefathers*, avītus ; proavītus.

FOREFEND. [Vid. FORBID, AVERT, PROVIDE FOR, SECURE.] *Heaven forefend !* dii meliora ! ne id deus sinat ! dii prohibeant, ne, &c. : dii averruncent ! quod abominor.

FORE-FEET, priores pedes. Vid., *also*, FOOT.

FORE-FINGER, digitus index ; *from context*, index *only :* digitus salutaris (*Suet., Oct.*, 80).

FOREGO. ‖ *To resign*, renunciare aliquid *or* alicui rei (*of enjoyments ;* e. g., ostreis in omnem vitam) : dimittere *or* remittere aliquid (*to let go*) : decedere *or* desistere aliquâ re *and* de aliquâ re (*to desist from ;* e. g., sententiâ *or* de sententiâ : desistere *also with infinitive*) : absistere aliquâ re (*also with infinitive, but nowhere used by Cicero ;* vid. *Görenz, Cic., De Leg.*, 1, 13, 39). *To forego a project*, desistere, absistere incepto : *to forego one's right*, de jure suo cedere *or* decedere ; jus dimittere *or* remittere : *to forego any body's friendship*, alicui amicitiam renunciare : *to forego honor and fame*, honorem et gloriam abjicere. ‖ *To go before* (*obsolete*) [vid. TO PRECEDE]. FOREGONE ; vid. PAST.

FOREGROUND, pars antica (*the forepart in general*) : proscenium (*of a theatre*) : quæ in imagine eminent (*of a picture or painting*). *To place or put any thing in the foreground*, aliquid primo loco ponere *or* collocare (*in general ;* e. g., *in a speech ;* i. e., *to make any thing a prominent part*) : *in picturâ alicujus rei *or* hominis imaginem primam ponere (*in a picture*).

FOREHEAD, frons. *A high forehead*, frons alta : *a broad forehead*, frons lata : *a narrow forehead*, frons brevis : *a very narrow or small forehead*, frons minima : *a man with a broad forehead*, fronto : *to wrinkle one's forehead*, frontem contrahere, *or* adducere, *or* attrahere : *to smooth one's forehead*, frontem remittere, *or* exporrigere (†), *or* explicare (†) : *to strike one's forehead*, frontem ferire, percutere : *to rub one's forehead*, os perfricare : *any thing is written or expressed on any body's forehead*, in fronte alicujus aliquid inscriptum est. ‖ FIG. *A brazen forehead*, os durum, durissimum, *or* impūdens ; *often* os *only :* fiducia (*confidence*) : *what must his forehead be who*, &c.? quod tandem os est illius patroni, qui, &c.? (*Cic.*) : *you know what a brazen forehead the man has*, nosti os hominis ; nosti audaciam (*Cic.*).

FOREIGN, peregrīnus (*from* peregre ; *that comes from a foreign country, and properly belongs to it, whether his residence among us is for a long or short time*) : exterus : externus (*what is not contained within the limits of our country ;* externus *simply denoting that fact, and so being merely local ; whereas* exterus *denotes that the object in question is therefore alien to us : thus* exteræ gentes *or* nationes *is a political expression for foreign nations ; opposed to* nos, *and* socii nostri, &c. : externæ gentes, &c., *are foreign nations considered geographically only.* Externus *may be applied to things as well as persons ; not so* exterus. ☞ Extraneus, *in the best prose, denotes "not belonging to our family ;" in the Silver Age it obtained the meaning of not belonging to the state, considered as a greater family :* exoticus *is unclassic ;* extrarius *denotes what does not belong to myself*) : adventicius (*that comes or is brought to us from a foreign country, as birds*, &c. ; *opposed to* vernaculus ; *also*, adventicius auxilium, "*foreign aid ;*" *opposed to that afforded us by members of our own family, Cic.*) : advecticius (*imported from a foreign country*, vinum, *wine, Sall., Jug.*, 44, 5) : importatus (*imported*) : barbarus (*not Roman, especially with reference to language, customs*, &c.). *Foreign manners, customs*, barbarum (τὸ βάρβαρον, *Tac., Ann.*, 6, 42, 1) : *excessive predilection for what is foreign*, peregrinitas (*Cic. ad Fam.*, 9, 15, 5) : *foreign pronunciation, dialect*, peregrinitas (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 30) : *leave off every thing foreign*, peregrina omnia relinque : *a foreign language*, sermo externus, lingua peregrina : *to learn to speak in a foreign language*, peregrinam linguam discere : *a foreign word*, verbum externum, peregrinum, *especially* verbum peregrinum et externum : *foreign customs, manners*, mores externi : *to adopt foreign customs or manners*, moribus externis se oblīnere (*said reproachfully*) : *our country that is not subject to a foreign power*, patria soluta ab omni externo imperio : *foreign aid*, externa auxilia, adventiciæ copiæ (*Cic.*) : *foreign countries*, terræ externæ, loca externa (*noun plural*) ; terræ longinquiores *or* remotiores (*of distant countries*) : *to visit a foreign country, to travel in a foreign country*, perēgre abire *or* proficisci : *to fly to a foreign country*, solum vertere *or* mutare (*a gentler expression for* in exsilium confugere, *to go into exile ; hence, also, with the addition* exsilii causâ) : *to be received in a foreign country*, recipi in exsilium (*of an exile ; explained by Cicero himself, pro Cæc.*, 34, *extr.*, in aliam civitatem recipi) : *to dwell in a foreign country*, peregre habitare : *to stay in a foreign country*, peregrinari : *to return from a foreign country*, peregre redire : *to call any body from a foreign country to the throne*, aliquem peregre accire in regnum : *all that is foreign*, peregrina omnia (e. g., relinque) : *a foreign yoke*, externum imperium, *or* (*with reference to the subjects*, servītus, utis. *To deliver from a foreign yoke*, externo imperio solvere ; servitute liberare. ‖ *Irrelevant*, &c. ; vid. ALIEN.

FOREIGNER, externus (*as belonging to or born in a foreign country ; opposed to* civis, populāris) : alienigĕna : homo longinquus et alienigena (*one born in a foreign country ; opposed to* indigĕna) : peregrinus (*properly, any foreigner who, in travelling, stays with us a longer or shorter time, and has not the right of a citizen or inhabitant ; then, one who dwells in the Roman territory without possessing the rights of Roman citizenship ; and thus the political name for foreigner ; opposed to* civis) : hospes (*a foreigner as having a claim on the hospitality of the state or of some individual*) : barbarus (*one who is not a Roman, who has not the Roman manners, customs, language*, &c. ; vid. *Dachne, Nep., Milt.*, 7, 1) : advĕna (*an emigrant from another country ; opposed to* indigĕna ; *but more directly to the* aborigines, αὐτόχθονες). JN. externus et advĕna (e. g., rex) ; alienigena et externus ; peregrinus et externus ; peregrinus atque advena ; peregrinus atque hospes. *The dialect, pronunciation of foreigners* (i. e., *their way of speaking the Roman language*), peregrinitas (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 30).

FORE-IMAGINE, cogitatione aliquid præcipere : animo cogitare, concipere, complecti ; *also*, cogitare (*to fancy to one's self*). Vid. TO IMAGINE.

FOREJUDGE, præjudicare (*properly, of a previous investigation*) : præjudicati aliquid afferre (ad aliquid, *improperly*).

FOREKNOW, præscire : prænoscere : præsciscere (*to learn before*).

FOREKNOWLEDGE præscientia (*ecclesiastically*) : provisio (*a seeing before*, animi, *Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 14, 30).

FORELAND, promontorium : lingua : lingula.

FORELOCK, cirrus (*natural lock ; then, also, the hair on the forehead of horses, and the crest of some birds*). PROV., *to take time by the forelock*, tempori insidiari (*to lie in wait, as it were, for an opportunity*) ; occasionem arripere (*to seize an opportunity*).

FOREMAN, præses (*general term for the president or head of any body :* ☞ præsĭdens *belongs to the Silver Age*) : omnium rerum alicujus transactor et minister (*the head of an establishment, who conducts its business*). *The foreman of a jury*, *præses *or* primus judicum selectorum.

FOREMAST, *malus anterior.

FORE-MENTIONED, de quo (quâ) supra commemoravimus ; quem (quam, quod) supra commemoravimus *or* dixi-mus ; quem (quam, quod) supra scripsi ; qui supra scriptus est, *or* qui supra scripti sunt ; de quo (quâ) a nobis antea dictum est ; cujus supra meminimus ; *also*, ille *merely :* ☞ supra dictus *or* commemoratus, prædictus, prænominatus *are post-classical. In the fore-mentioned manner*, ut supra dictum est ; ut supra scripsi *or* scriptum est.

FOREMOST. Vid. FIRST.

FORE-NAMED. Vid. FORE-MENTIONED.

FORENOON, dies antemeridianus (*properly, Sen. Ep.*, 65, 1) : tempus antemeridianum : horæ antemeridianæ (*the time or hours in the forenoon*). *In the forenoon*, ante meridiem ; tempore antemeridiano ; horis antemeridianis : *that happens, or is done, or received in the forenoon*, antemeridianus (e. g., *conversation*, sermo ; *letter*, literæ) : *an hour in the forenoon*, hora antemeridiana (*after Mart.*, 3, 66, 6, hora meridiana, *and Suet., Gramm.*, 24, *extr.*, hora pomeridiana) : *the hours in the forenoon*, horæ antemeridianæ ; tempus antemeridianum (*time in the forenoon*).

FORENSIC, forensis. *Forensic eloquence*, eloquentia *or* rhetorica forensis ; genus dicendi judiciis aptum : *forensic style*, forense dicendi genus.

FORE-ORDAIN, præstituere : præfinire : prædestinare (*in a theological sense*).

FORE-PART, pars prior *or* antĭca ; (*of a ship*), vid. FORECASTLE. *The fore-part of a building*, prior *or* prima domūs pars (*opposed to* postĭca domūs pars, i. e., *the back of the house, or* interiora, *the interior*) : frons (*the front*).

FORE-RANK, acies prima.

FORERUN, aliquem præcurrere (*before any body*) : aliquem antecurrere *or* antevertere (*so that the other follows*).

FORERUNNER, præcursor (*properly, πρόδρομος, which Cic., Att.*, 1, 12, *p. in. Orelli stands in Greek*) : prænuncius, *or, with reference to a feminine substantive*, prænuncia, alicujus rei (*figuratively, announcing beforehand ;* e. g., magnarum calamitatum : *it is used substantively or adjectively*) : quasi dux consequentis alicujus rei (*as Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 30, 64, alii autem metum præmolestiam appellabant, quod est quasi dux consequentis molestiæ : signum (σημεῖον, *the sign or symptom from which we may gather what is about to happen*) : nota futuræ alicujus rei (*symptom, Cels.*).. ☞ Antecursor *is a military term, but used of John the Baptist by Tertullian.*

FORESAID. Vid. FORE-MENTIONED.

FORESAY. Vid. TO FORETELL.

FORESEE, prævidēre : providēre *or* prospicere, *also with* animo (*to see afar off, into futurity*) : præsentire (*to remark or perceive before*). JN. animo providēre et præsentire : (animo) præcipere (*to foresee in one's mind*). *To foresee what is coming*, futura prævidēre ; quæ sunt futura prospicere : *to foresee far-distant things*, longē in posterum prospicere : *to foresee any thing afar off*, aliquid multo ante vidēre *or* præsentire : *he had always foreseen this termination of his life*, semper talem exitum vitæ suæ prospexerat animo : *what he foresaw, if*, &c., quod futurum provideat, ut, &c.

FORESHAME. Vid. TO SHAME.

FORESHIP. Vid. FORECASTLE.

FORESHORTEN, *obliquas imagines formare (vid. *next word*).

FORESHORTENING (*in a picture*), catagrapha (*κατάγραφα*), *pure Latin*, obliquæ imagines (*Plin.*, 35, 8, 34).

FORESHOW, præmonstrare (*both, properly, of pointing out; but poetical in this sense, and improperly of foreboding*; magnum aliquid præmonstrare et præcinere, *Auct. Har. Resp.*) : præsignificare (e. g., quæ sunt futura, *Cic.*, *Div.*, 1, 38; *nowhere else*) : ostendere : monstrare : portendere : prænunciare (*to be the forerunner of*).

FORESIGHT, præscientia : provisio (animi, *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 3, 14, 30) : providentia (*prudence*). *The gift of foresight*, peritia futurorum (*Suet.*, *Tib.*, 67).

FORESPEAK. || *To foretell*, vid. || *Forbid*, vid.

FORESPENT. || *Tired*, vid. || *Spent before* (*of time*), ante actus.

FOREST, silva (*general term, properly and improperly*) : saltus (*the mountainous forest with pastures, a wild forest, especially met with in rough defiles*) ; *plural*, continentes silvæ (*Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 3, 28). *A thick forest*, magna, densa silva : *a forest-nymph*, nympha silvæ (*poetically*, nympha silvicŏla) ; Dryas, Hamadryas (Δρυάς, Ἁμαδρυάς, *nymph of the trees*) : "*the woods and forests*" (*as office under an administration*), *silvarum cura *or* administratio ; *the holder of it*, *a consiliis rei saltuariæ.

FORESTALL. || *To anticipate*, vid. || *To buy before the thing is brought to market*, præmercari (*before another person, so that he can not get it*) : comprimere frumentum (*to buy up corn, in order to raise the price of it*).

FORESTALLER, coemtor (*he who buys up*, *Appul.*, *Apol.*, p. 321, 31) : propŏla (*in order to sell it again*) : manceps annonæ (*if of corn, to sell it at a higher price*; vid. *Plin.*, 13, 57) : dardanarius (*speculator in corn*, *Ulp.*, *Dig.*, 47, 11, 6, *and Paul.*, *Dig.*, 48, 19, 37).

FORESTER. ||*Inhabitant of a forest*, homo silvester (*Hor.*, *A. P.*, 391 ; ☞ silvicŏla, *poetical*). ||*Keeper of a forest*, saltuarius (*Petron.*, 53, 9, *and Jurisconsulti*).

FORETASTE, *s.* FIG., gustus (☞ *not* præsensio, *which means* "*presentiment*"). *To give a foretaste of any thing*, alicui gustum dare alicujus rei : *to give any body a foretaste of joy*, aliquem gaudio delibutum reddere (*Ter.*, *Phorm.*, 5, 6, 16) : *to have a foretaste of*, aliquid gustare : *to have only a foretaste of*, primis labris gustavisse rem.

FORETASTE, *v.* || PROPR., prægustare : prælibare (*to taste before another person* ; e. g., *as cup-bearer* ; nectar, *Stat.*). || IMPROPR. Vid. "*To have a* FORETASTE *of*."

FORETELL, prædicere : prænunciare : vaticinari : augurari. [SYN. *in* PROPHECY.] *To foretell any body's fate*, prædicere quid alicui eventurum sit : *to foretell any body's death*, alicui mortem augurari. *If*=*forebode* (*of things*), vid.

FORETELLER, vates. Vid. PROPHET.

FORETHINK, ante considerare : animo præcipere.

FORETHOUGHT, providentia (*the precaution that looks into the future, and regulates its proceedings so as to avert any danger, or prevent or avoid injury or harm*, *Liv.*, 30, 5, 5 ; *cf. Cic.*, *De Invent.*, 2, 53, 160) : *with forethought*, consulto : judicio (*with premeditation*) : *to do any thing with forethought*, aliquid consulto, *or* meditatum, *or* præparatum facere : *to be done or happen with forethought*, consulto et cogitatum fieri.

FORETOKEN, *s.* Vid. FORERUNNER, PROGNOSTIC.

FORETOKEN, *v.* Vid. FORESHOW, FOREBODE.

FORE-TOOTH, dens prior *or* primus ; *plural*, dentes priores, *or* primi, *or* primores, *or* adversi.

FOREWARD. Vid. VAN.

FOREWARN, præmonēre ; *any body about any thing*, aliquem de re : *to do any thing*, ut aliquid faciat (*Ov.*) ; *not to do any thing*, nē aliquid faciat : *to be forewarned of any thing*, præmoneri de aliquâ re ; *also*, aliquid (e. g., varietatem cœli præmonitus, *Col.*). PROV. *Forewarned is forearmed*, *nihil ei imparato accidit, qui præmonetur : præcogitati mali mollis ictus venit (*of being armed to bear it*, *Sen. Ep.*, 76, *prop. fin.*).

FORFEIT, *s.* || *Fine*, vid. || *Penalty*, vid. *To pay the forfeit* [vid. "*to suffer (the)* PUNISHMENT :" *the game of forfeits*, *pignorum lusus.

FORFEIT, *v.*, multari aliquâ re (*to be deprived of it as a punishment*) : amittere aliquid (*to lose it* ; e. g., omne et exercitûs et imperii jus amittere, *Cic.*, *Phil.*, 10, 5, *fin.*) : (ex) aliquâ re excĭdere (*to be turned out, as it were, from a possession* ; *common in post-Augustan writers* ; *not Ciceronian*) : jacturam facere alicujus rei (e. g., dignitatis, *but of one who makes a voluntary sacrifice*). *To forfeit his life*, capitis pœnam commerēre : *to deserve to forfeit one's life*, capitis pœnâ dignum esse : *to condemn any body to forfeit his life*, capitis pœnam ei constituere, qui, &c. (*Cæs.*) ; capitis damnare aliquem (*Nep.* ; *the former of fixing what the punishment of an offence shall be, if any body should commit it*) : *to condemn any body to forfeit a sum of money*, pœnâ pecuniariâ, *or* pecuniâ multare aliquem : *to forfeit the right of wearing the toga any longer*, jus togæ amittere ; jure togæ carēre : *a forfeited pledge*, fiducia (creditori) commissa ; pignus desertum : *to forfeit any body's favor*, gratiam amittere ; gratiâ excĭdere : *to forfeit his recognizances*, vadimonium deserere : *to forfeit reputation*, existimationem perdere.

FORFEITABLE, quod amitti, &c., potest.

FORFEITURE. Vid. FORFEIT *and* FINE.

FORGE, *s.*, fornax (*furnace*). *A smith's forge*, fabri officīna ; officina ferraria.

FORGE, *v.* || *To make by hammering*, &c. : fabricari (*general term for manufacturing*) : procudere (*to shape by hammering*, &c. ; e. g., *a sword*, gladium) : tundere (*to beat, hammer*, &c. ; e. g., ferrum) : fingere (*to form, to make*). || *To counterfeit* ; e. g., *documents*, &c., tabulas corrumpere *or* vitiare (*general term*) : tabulas interpolare (*by erasing words or letters, and writing others in their place*) : tabulas interlinere (*by smearing out words with the stylus reversed*). JN. tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere : tabulas transcribere (*to falsify in copying, to counterfeit*). *To forge any body's handwriting*, chirographum alicujus imitari (*Cic.*, *N. D.*, 3, 30, 74). *To forge a will or testament*, testamentum interpolare, *or* interlinere, *or* transcribere (*with the difference above explained*) ; testamentum subjicere, supponere, subdere (*to put a forged will in the place of the genuine one*) : *to forge money*, nummos adulterinos percutere (*after Suet.*, *Ner.*, 25) ; monētam adulterinam exercēre (*to be an habitual forger of it*, *Ulp.*, *Dig.*) ; nummum falsâ fusione formare (*of debased coin*, *Cod. Theod.*, 9, 21, 3) : *forged coin*, nummus adulterinus (*opposed to* nummus bonus) : *forged*, ficticius (*general term, not genuine*) ; subditus ; subditicius ; suppositus (*substituted for the genuine one* ; e. g., *of a testament*) ; falsus (*false* ; e. g., literæ). JN. falsus et corruptus (*Cic.*) ; falsus et ab aliquo vitiatus (*Liv.*).

FORGER. || *Counterfeiter*, paracharactes (*παραχαράκτης*, *Cod. Theod.*, 9, 21, 9) : falsæ monētæ reus (*as accused of the crime, ibid.*). *To be a forger of base money*, monētam adulterinam exercēre (*Ulp.*) : nummos adulterinos percutere (*after Suet., Ner.*, 25). *A forger of anybody's handwriting*, qui chirographum alicujus imitatur (*Cic.*), *or* *alicujus chirographi imitator. || *Forger of a will*, testamentarius.

FORGERY, adulteratio (☞ impostura, *in this meaning, belongs to forensic Latinity*). *Forgery of coin*, monetæ adulteratio (*commentators on Cod. Theod.*, 9, 21, 5) : *accused of forgery*, falsæ monētæ reus (*ib., with reference to coin*) ; falsarum tabularum reus (*with reference to documents, Suet.*) : *the punishment of forgery*, pœna falsarum et corruptarum literarum (*Cic., with reference to documents*). *Any thing is a forgery*, *falsum est chirographum ; *falsæ et corruptæ sunt literæ *or* tabulæ.

FORGET, oblivisci alicujus rei *or* aliquid (*general term, also* = "*to leave behind one*," *as Liv.*, 22, 58, velut aliquid oblitus ; i. e., *as if he had forgotten something*) : oblivioni dare : memoriam alicujus rei abjicere *or* deponere : aliquid ex memoriâ deponere : memoriam alicujus rei ex animo ejicere (*to forget intentionally ; to dismiss from one's mind*) : negligere (*to pay no attention to it*) : negligentiâ præterire (*to omit from negligence, to omit mentioning*). *I have forgotten any thing*, fugit me aliquid ; oblivio alicujus rei me cepit ; aliquid ex animo effluxit, *or* e memoriâ excessit, *or* e memoriâ elapsum est (*any thing has escaped my memory*) : *to be* (*or become*) *forgotten*, e memoriâ excĭdere *or* dilabi ; ex animo effluere (*of things*) ; nulla mei ratio habetur (*not to be taken notice of ; of persons*) : *let that be altogether forgotten*, hæc evulsa sint ex omni memoriâ : *to forget the danger entirely*, alienare a memoriâ periculi animum : *to forget one's self*, oblivisci sui (*not to consider one's self ; also, to be unmindful of one's usual valor, dignity*, &c. ; e. g., *Virg.*, *Æn.*, 3, 629) ; dignitatis suæ immemorem esse (*unmindful of one's dignity or the position one is filling*) ; aliquid peccare (*to be guilty of a breach of manners, of a fault*, &c.) : *to forgive and forget*, (veteres) alicujus injurias voluntariâ quâdam oblivione conterere (*Cic.*, *Fam.*, 1, 9) : *forgetting all his other duties, or every thing else*, omnibus negotiis posthabitis *or* omissis ; relictis rebus omnibus ; omissis omnibus rebus (*Cæs.*) : *to forget one's own name* (=*to have a wretched memory*), oblivisci nomen suum (*Petron.*, *Sat.*, 66) : *to forget their sex*, sexum egrĕdi (*of a woman*, *Tac.*). *Any thing is forgotten*, fama alicujus rei obliteratur (obliteratur, *especially in Livy and post-Augustan prose* ; e. g., *Tac.*) : *any thing was not yet forgotten*, alicujus rei nondum memoria aboleverat (*Liv.*, 9, 36) : *I shall be the last person to forget any thing*, aliquid nullius in animo quam meo minus obliterari potest (*Liv.*, 26, 41).

FORGETFUL, obliviosus.

FORGETFULNESS, oblivio. *If*= *neglect*, vid. *To show forgetfulness of one's duty*, deesse officio.

FORGIVE, ignoscere, *absolutely, or any thing*, aliquid, *or* alicui rei ; *any thing to any body*, alicui aliquid ; *also for doing any thing*, quod faciam aliquid (*to take no notice of the faults of others ; to pardon from generosity*) : veniam dare alicujus rei (*to forgive, instead of letting the law take its course ; also to pardon from a feeling of generosity, especially of a superior*) : gratiam facere alicujus rei (*to remit the punishment due to any thing ; to give a gratuitous, undeserved, and complete pardon for any thing* ; vid. *Sall.*, *Cat.*, 52, 8 ; *Jug.*, 104, 5 ; *Liv.*, 3, 56, *in.*) : concedere (*to pardon from kindness* ; e. g., peccata alicui, *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 2, 1, 49 ; *also* [= condono], *with the cause on account of which the pardon is granted in the dative* ; e. g., peccata liberum parentum misericordiæ concedere, *Cic.*) : condonare (*to excuse ; forgive from a disposition of kindness* ; e. g., crimen hoc nobis, *Cic. ; also passive*, uti . . . Jugurthæ scelus condonaretur, *Sall.*) : indulgēre alicui (*to overlook his faults*, &c. ; *to forgive from kindness of heart*). *To forgive any body an offence out of regard for another*, alicui aliquid concedere *or* condonare (*accusative of the offence*) : *to forgive one's self*, sibi ignoscere : *to forgive any body's fault*, peccatum alicui ignoscere *or* concedere ; peccato alicujus indulgēre ; errori *or* errati veniam dare (*an error, mistake*) : *to forgive any body's crime*, delictum alicui ignoscere ; delicti gratiam facere : *to forgive any body on the ground of his youth*, veniam dare adolescentiæ : *to forgive any body what is past*, alicui præterita ignoscere ; aliquem veniâ donare in præteritum : *to forgive any body an affront*, con-

donare alicui injuriam : *any thing may be forgiven*, aliquid ignosci potest; alicui rei venia dari potest; aliquid veniâ dignum est : *any thing can not be forgiven*, aliquid condonari *or* excusari non potest; alicui rei venia dari non potest; * aliquid veniâ indignum est.

FORGIVENESS, venia : pœnæ remissio : pœnæ meritæ remissio (*remission of punishment*). *To ask (any body's) forgiveness*, veniam ignoscendi petere; postulare, sibi ut ignoscatur; postulare, ut ignoscat aliquis; alicui satisfacere (*to give satisfaction by asking for pardon*); *on account of any thing*, alicui rei veniam petere; *any body for any thing*, alicui rei ut ignoscat aliquis, postulare; ab aliquo petere *or* aliquem orare, ut ignoscat aliquid : *I ask your forgiveness for it*, id ut ignoscas, a te peto : *to obtain forgiveness from any body*, aliquem ad ignoscendi voluntatem deducere; impetrare ab aliquo veniam; *about any thing*, alicui rei.

FORK, *s.*, furca : furcilla (*as well for a pitch-fork as for a support, but never for our "table-fork;" since the ancients, as is well known, conveyed their food to their mouth with their fingers*) : merga (*fork for raking corn into a heap; the shape of it is unknown*; vid. *Schneid. Varr., R. R.*, 1, 50, 2, p. 360, *sq.*) : ancōn (ἀγκών), *or pure Latin*, ames (*an instrument, in the shape of a fork, for spreading fishing-nets, Grat., Cyneg.*, 87; *Hor., Epod.*, 2, 33, *Boettiger*) : bifurcum (*neuter adjective; the forked end of any thing;* e. g., quum insertum est bifurco pastini, *Col.*, 3, 18) : capreŏlus (*a support; also* = clavicula) : clavicula (*the fork-shaped twig of a vine*). *In the shape of a fork*, furcillatus : *a stable-fork, pitch-fork, from the context*, furca *only*.

FORK, *v. To fork up corn*, &c., spicas mergis legere (*Col.*); mergis elevare manipulos (*Fest.*, p. 124, *ed. Müll.*). *To be forked* (= *divided forkwise*), findere se in ambas (*Virg.*) *or* duas (*Ov.*) partes (†) : findi : bifariam procedere (*Cic., Tim.*, 9).

FORKED, } furcillatus ; furcæ similis

FORKY, } (*like a fork*) : bifurcus (e. g., surculi, arbores, &c.) : bicornis (*having two horns or prongs, like a fork*).

FORLORN, destitutus (*destitute*) : orbus : orbatus (*bereaved, like an orphan, properly and improperly*) : desertus (*deserted, left behind*) : inops : nudus (*stripped, helpless*) : solus (*alone, forsaken*) : desperatus (*without hope*) : spe carens : spe orbatus : spe dejectus (*that has lost all hope*) : ☞ exspes is *poetical only*.

FORLORN HOPE. Vid. HOPE.

FORM, *v.*, TRANS. (A) PROPR., formare (*to give any thing the definite shape that it must have if it is to be recognized for what it is intended to represent*) : conformare (*to form any thing with an harmonious arrangement and proportion of its parts*) : figurare (*to give any thing the shape that is suitable to its destination*) : fingere : confingere (*to give a definite shape to a shapeless mass*). JN. fingere et formare : formam alicujus rei facere; *of any thing out of any thing, all* ex aliquâ re : fabricari (*to compose of its necessary elementary or component parts*). *Of these collected cohorts he formed a legion*, his legionibus coactis legionem efficit : *to form words*, verba fabricari; verba fingere *or* formare; *arbitrarily*, ad arbitrium suum : *to form letters*, literas scribere (☞ *not* formare) : *very beautiful and clearly formed (characters)*, compositissimæ et clarissimæ (literulæ, *Cic.*) : *a stone that has formed itself in the bladder*, lapis in vesicâ innatus.

(B) IMPROPR. (*a*) *To imprint on any thing the character it should have, especially in a moral and intellectual sense*, fingere : formare : conformare : colere, excolere (*to cultivate*) : expolire (*to take off the rough exterior*) : instituere (*to give the necessary instruction in a particular department*); *to any thing*, ad aliquid. *To form the mind*, animum, mentem fingere *or* conformare; animum colere, excolere (doctrinâ) : *to form the character*, mores conformare : *to form the minds of youth*, puerilem ætatem ad humanitatem informare (*general term, to form their manners, character*, &c.); juventutem ad honestatem fingere, juventutis mentem ad virtutem fingere (*to render morally good, virtuous*) : *to form any body's character*, aliquem formare et instituere : *to form an orator*, oratorem efficere *or* instituere : *to form one's self after any body's example*, se formare in alicujus mores; exemplum capere *or* sumere de aliquo (*to take any body as an example*). ‖ (*β*) *To arrange*, ordinare : in ordinem adducere *or* redigere : disponere (*to assign to each part its proper place*) : componere (*to compose, put together in an agreeable form*) : collocare : constituere (*to bring or put into a proper condition*) : describere (*to draw a plan of any thing*) : explicare (*to develop*) : copias ordinare (*to form the ranks of the troops*), *or* disponere (i. e., *to point out to each single soldier his place and rank;* vid. *Nep., Iph.*, 2, 2, "in eam consuetudinem adduxit copias, ut, sine ducis operâ, sic ordinatæ consisterent, ut singuli ab peritissimo imperatore dispositi essent") : *to form the battalions for the attack*, copias *or* aciem instruere : *to form the line of march*, * agmen ordinare (*to form it as it is to march*); agmen explicare (*to form the soldiers again into a line, after having been thrown into confusion on a march*) : *to form a council*, consilium constituere. ‖ *To constitute;* e. g., *to form the right wing*, dextrum cornu tenēre. ‖ MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES : *to form a notion of any thing*, aliquid mente fingere *or* formare; informare in animo alicujus rei notionem; notionem alicujus rei animo concipere; aliquid animo effingere; alicujus rei notionem mente fingere : *not to be able to form any notion of any thing*, fugit aliquid intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem : *to form a plan of any thing*, instituere rationem alicujus rei (i. e., *to conceive or lay down a plan;* e. g., *for a work*, operis) : *to form some plan respecting any thing*, consilium capere *or* inire de re : *to form a plan of one's own*, consilium capere sibi separatim a reliquis; *great projects*, magna moliri : *to form an attachment to any body*, amore suo aliquem amplecti, prosĕqui; *a friendship with any body*, amicitiam cum aliquo conciliare, constituere (*Quint. Cic., Pet. Cons.*, 7, 27), inire, sibi parĕre (*Nep.*); ad amicitiam alicujus se conferre, se applicare, se adjungere : *many friendships are formed*, multæ amicitiæ comparantur (*Quint. Cic., Pet. Cons.*, 7, 25) : *to form an acquaintance with any body*, aliquem cognoscere : *we have but lately formed an acquaintance*, notitia inter nos nuper admŏdum est (*comedy*) : *to form plots against any body*, facere insidias alicui : *I will not contradict the good opinion that you have formed of me*, non fallam opinionem tuam. ‖ INTRANS. *Of troops*, se explicare : *the troops formed of their own accord*, sine præcepto ullius suâ sponte struebatur acies (*Liv.*, 9, 31).

FORM, *s.*, figura (*the shape, with reference to its outline; the shape, considered merely mathematically, without reference to color, beauty*, &c., σχῆμα) : forma (μορφή, *the form, considered æsthetically, as the visible outward expression of the internal or real nature of any thing to which it corresponds; hence often* = *pleasing form, beauty, especially of a maiden*) : species (εἶδος, *the shape, considered physically, as being the outward form that conceals the internal nature, to which it is opposed; hence, also, of a form appearing in a vision. Thus* figura *denotes only the outlines or lineaments;* forma, *or at least* species, *takes in the color, magnitude*, &c., *Död.*) : facies (*the natural quality in which any thing corporeal presents itself, the whole exterior of a body, the whole form*) : statūra (*form in respect of length, breadth, and thickness, in which, however, the last two are subordinate*) : habitus (*with and without* corporis, σχῆμα, *the natural constitution and form of body; opposed to* cultus; *not to be confounded with* habitudo; i. e., *external habit*, ἕξις, *in respect of form; hence Appul., Met.*, 9, p. 235, 35, *sq., says*, quidam procerus, et, ut indicabat habitus atque habitudo, miles e legione, &c.). *To express the notion more closely, we also find* figura et forma; forma ac figura; forma figuraque; figura et species; forma atque species; species atque figura (*or* forma); figura atque habitus : *and Cic., Fin.*, 5, 12, 35, *says*, corporis nostri figura et forma et statura; *but also frequently (as N. D.*, 1, 32, 90) formæ figura. *The beautiful form of any thing*, pulchritudo ac species alicujus rei : *a human form*, species humana : *in human form*, specie humanâ indutus (*of gods*) : *in the form of a D*, in similitudinem D literæ circumactus (e. g., *of a* porticus) : *to give any thing the form of any thing*, aliquid in formam alicujus rei redigere : *to take, assume, or adopt the form of any thing*, speciem alicujus rei induere (*so that one looks like any thing*); mutari in aliquem *or* aliquid (*so that one is changed into any person or thing*) : *to receive a form*, formari; fingi; confingi; fingi et formari; formam induere : *to adopt or receive another form*, mutari (*properly and figuratively*). *A letter (epistle) of unusual form*, literæ inusitate scriptæ : *in the form of a memorandum-book*, ad paginas et formam memorialis libelli (*Suet., Cæs.*, 55). ‖ (*Religious*) *forms*, ritus, uum. Vid. CEREMONIES.

FORMAL, sollemnis (*solemn*) : verus (*true, real*) : justus (*proper; such as it ought to be*) : legitimus (*according to the established custom or law*) : fictus et simulatus *or* fictus simulatusque (*pretended;* e. g., pietas) : ad legem ac regulam compositus (*made by strict formal rules, Quint.*, 12, 10, 50) : ☞ formalis = *serving for a form or model, Quint.;* e. g., formalem epistolam dictare (*Suet.*). *A formal person*, * homo nimis officiosus *or* urbanus (*over-ceremonious*).

FORMALIST, * qui omnia tamquam ex aliquâ formulâ agit; * qui neglectâ ipsius rei naturâ speciem tantum formamque respicit; * homo quasi ad legem ac regulam compositus (*after Quint.*, 12, 10, 50) : *to be a formalist*, speciem pietatis vultu præ se ferre (*after Tac., Agr.*, 43).

FORMALITY, *plural*, ritus, uum : *many formalities*, * pompa; * ambages : *formality in behavior or conduct, perhaps* * molesta urbanitas; * certis quasi formis inclusa urbanitas (*after* his tribus quasi formis inclusa eloquentia, *Quint.*, 12, 10, 66).

FORMALLY, rite : sollemniter : vere : juste : legitime. SYN. *in* FORMAL.

FORMATION, conformatio (e. g., lineamentorum; *of words*, verborum *or* vocum) : figura : species : forma (*form*). JN. conformatio et figura (e. g., *of the whole face or body*, totius oris et corporis) : ☞ formatio *rare; Vitruv., of a sketch*, &c. *The formation of words*, fictio nominum, vocum. ‖ *With reference to the character*, &c., cultus : educatio : disciplīna (*by education and instruction*) : institutio (*in a particular department*) : ☞ formatio morum, *post-classical, Sen.*

FORMER, pristinus (*superior*) : vetus (*old*). *Also by the adverbs* olim, quondam, antea; e. g., *a former friend of Philip*, Philippi quondam amicus; amicus antea Philippi : *Alexander's former wife*, Alexandri olim uxor. *To return to one's former state or position*, in pristinum statum redire : *one's former life*, vita superior : *former custom, friendship*, &c., pristina consuetudo, amicitia : *contrary to any former precedent*, contra omnia vetustatis exempla. ‖ *Fore-mentioned*, vid. ‖ *The former (in contradistinction to "the latter")*, ille, illa, illud (*opposed to* hic) : prior (*opposed to* posterior; e. g., priori posterius non jungitur, *Cic., Acad.*, 2, 14).

FORMERLY, olim (*once, at one time, a long time ago* : ☞ *it may also relate to the future*) : quondam (*once; at some former time, that need not be more nearly defined; opposed to* nunc) : antea : antehac (*before this;* antea, *relative* = *before any time spoken of;* antehac, *demonstrative* = *before this present time*) : aliquando (*at some time, relating to the past, present, or future*) : antiquĭtus (*of yore, in the olden times*). *Towns that were formerly in the most flourishing state*, oppida quodam tempore florentissima : *it was formerly the custom*, mos olim fuit.

FORMIDABLE, metuendus : timendus : terribilis : horrendus : horribilis [SYN. *in*

FEARFUL] : ☞ formidabilis *is foreign to good prose*: trux: truculentus (*dreadful to behold or to hear*; e. g., *eyes, looks, words*, &c.): immanis (*monstrously great; then monstrous in a moral sense*): ingens (*enormous*). *A formidable war*, bellum formidolosum, atrox: *to render one's self more formidable than powerful*, plus timoris quam potentiæ sibi addere: *to be formidable to any body*, alicui terrori esse; *to present any thing as formidable*, ad timorem aliquid proponere (*Cic. ad Div.*, 2, 16, 4): *as very formidable*, ad maximum timorem proponere (*ibid.*, 6, 3, 3). Vid., *also*, FEARFUL.

FORMIDABLY, terribilem *or* horrendum in modum. Vid., *also*, FEARFULLY.

FORMLESS, figurâ carens (*without shape*): horridus: inconditus (*not having a fair form or shape*): informis (*that is without a definite form*): deformis (*that excites displeasure or disgust by its want of proper shape*): rudis (*rough, uncultivated*): crudus (*undigested*).

FORMULARY, formulæ (*plural*), *or* * formularum codex: album (*collection of the prætor's edicts*).

FORMULA, } formula (*a particular*
FORMULE, } *form laid down for a contract or an instrument*, &c., *according to which it has to be drawn, to avoid any ambiguity*; vid. *Cic., Off.*, 3, 14, 60): verba, *plural* (*the words in which an oath is couched or framed*; e. g., jurisjurandi verba *or* formula): forma: exemplum (*the formula of any thing*). *To draw a legal formula for any thing*; e. g., *in a matter of bail*, vadimonium concipere (*Cic., Qu. Fr.*, 2, 15, 2): *to draw up the formula of an oath*, jusjurandum concipere (*Tac., Hist.*, 4, 41, 1): *to repeat the formula of an oath*, jurisjurandi verba concipere (*ib.*, c. 31, 3): *a formula for prayers*, verba sollemnia (i. e., *the reading of them*, nuncupatio verborum sollemnia, *Val. Max.*, 5, 10, 1); carmen *or* sollemne precationis carmen (vid. *Liv.*, 5, 41; 39, 15); præfatio (*especially at sacrifices, Suet., Claud.*, 25, *Breni*): *to repeat the usual formula* (*of prayers*), carmen præfari; verba (sollemnia) præire; *to any body*, alicui.

FORNICATION, stuprum. *To be given to fornication*, lubidinibus indulgère; rebus venereis deditum esse: *to commit fornication*, stuprâ facere; scortari (*with a prostitute*): *with any body*, stuprum facere cum, &c. (*if only once*); stupra facere cum, &c.; stupri consuetudinem facere cum, &c. (*if repeatedly; the last, Suet., Cal.*, 24). ‖ *Scripturally, it stands also for idolatry*, vid.

FORSAKE. Vid. TO DESERT.

FORSAKER. Vid. DESERTER.

FORSOOTH (*as used ironically or sarcastically*), scilicet (e. g., meum gnatum rumor est amare. *Da.* Id populus curat scilicet, *Ter., And.*, 1, 2, 14): videlicet: nempe: nimirum [SYN. *in* CERTAINLY]. *If not used ironically*, vid. "*in* TRUTH." *As if, forsooth!* quasi vero.

FORSWEAR, *v.*, TRANS. ‖ *To reject upon oath* [vid. TO ABJURE]. ‖ *To forswear one's self*, perjurare; pejerare; perjurium facere.

FORSWEARER, perjūrus: perfidus (*faithless; general term*).

FORT. Vid. FORTIFICATION.

FORTH, sinus.

FORTH, *prep.*, foris: foras (*according to the context*). *In combination with verbs* (e. g., *to come forth, to call, to go forth*, &c.), *mostly* pro-, *sometimes* e-, ex-. "*From this time forth*:" vid. HENCEFORTH.

FORTHCOMING, in procinctu (*post-Augustan*): paratus: promtus (*ready*). *To be forthcoming*, ad manum esse; præsto adesse; in promtu esse; paratum *or* provisum esse; præ manu esse; ad motum alicujus expeditum esse (*the last, stronger term*). JN. paratum promtumque esse: *to be forthcoming with any thing*, in expedito habêre aliquid; in procinctu paratumque habêre aliquid (*Quint.*): *the money is forthcoming*, pecuniam in numerato *or* præ manu habêre. *To be forthcoming* (*of a witness, accused person*, &c.), sistere se *or* sisti: *to promise that any body shall be forthcoming*, aliquem sisti promittere (*Cic.*).

FORTHWITH. Vid. DIRECTLY.

FORTIETH, quadragesimus: *every fortieth*, quadragesimus quisque: *for the fortieth time*, quadragesimum: *in the fortieth place*, quadragesimo.

FORTIFICATION. ‖ *A fortified place*, locus munitus (*general term for any fortified place*): arx (*the citadel*): castellum: castrum (*if a height that commands the surrounding country; a fort*): propugnaculum (*any work that serves to ward off the attack of an enemy*). *A natural fortification*, locus naturâ *or* naturaliter munitus; castellum naturâ munitum: *a strong fortification*, oppidum munitissimum *or* maximis operibus munitum; opere et naturâ egregie munitus locus; oppidum operibus et naturâ munitum (*if strong from nature and by art*): *to demolish a fortification*, munimenta oppidi solo æquare (*or* adæquare); castrum diruere: *fortifications*, operis munitio; opus (*or* opera) munitionesque; *also* munitiones *only*; munimenta, orum; opera, um, *or* (*of a town = its walls*) mœnia, ium: *the throwing up of fortifications*, munitio; communitio. ‖ *Act of fortifying*, munitio: communitio: *the art of fortifying*, ars muniendi; * architectura militaris; * ars muniendi.

FORTIFIER, munitor: * architectus militaris (*engineer*).

FORTIFY. ‖ *Defend a place by works*, munire: communire: præmunire (*by any sort of visible protection, as walls, ditches, palisades*, &c.): operibus munire; munitionibus firmare (*by works, fortifications*, &c.): muris munire: mœnibus sepire (*by surrounding with walls*): castellis sepire (*by citadels, redoubts*, &c.): vallo et fossâ circumdare locum: vallum et fossam circumdare loco (*by palisades and ditches*; e. g., *a camp*). *A fortified town*, urbs munita: oppidum munitum: *fortified by nature*, loci naturâ munitus; naturaliter munitus; situ naturali munitus: *fortified both by art and nature*, et naturâ loci et manu *or* operibus et loco munitus; quum manu munitus, tum naturâ loci: *nature has fortified Italy by its Alps*, Alpibus muniit Italiam natura. ‖ *Strengthen, confirm*, vid.

FORTITUDE, fortitudo (= considerata laborum susceptio et laborum perpessio, *Cic.*): animi vis, virtus (*of mind*): animi firmitas (*of character*): animus paratus ad periculum (*Cic.*). *Fortitude in undergoing dangers*, fortitudo in periculis. *To bear any thing with fortitude*, fortiter et patienter ferre aliquid (e. g., vincla, verbera): fortiter et sapienter ferre aliquid (*if wisdom is displayed in the kind of fortitude*).

FORTNIGHT, quindĕcim dies (*fourteen completed days, Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 15): *every fortnight*, quinto decimo quoque die. *About a fortnight after they had reached their winter-quarters*, diebus circiter XV., quibus in hiberna ventum erat (*cf. Held ad Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 32): *a fortnight ago*, nudius quintus decimus (*not* ante quatuordecim dies, *since the ancients reckoned the fifteenth day in*).

FORTRESS. Vid. FORTIFICATION.

FORTUITOUS. Vid. ACCIDENTAL.

FORTUITOUSLY. Vid. ACCIDENTALLY.

FORTUNATE, felix (ὄλβιος, *as well of what brings good fortune, as day, combat, result of an undertaking*, &c., *as having good fortune; of persons. In the latter sense, it is said of one who is habitually favored by fortune, and especially with reference to internal goods*; e. g., Sulla felix, *because he succeeded in all his undertakings*; *and* Lysias felix, *because he had continually a number of admirers*): fortunatus (*one favored by fortune*, εὐδαίμων, *denoting a person who is favored by the gods in particular circumstances or cases, also with reference to external goods; thus, Menedemus deems himself to be* "omnium fortunatissimum," *at the moment when he perceives the change of mind in his son*; vid. *Ter., Heaut.*, 4, 8, 1): beatus (*happy*, μακάριος, *of persons to whom no moral or physical good is wanting to render them happy; also of a condition or state*; e. g., homo beatus, vita beata): faustus (*of happy omen, only of things*; e. g., *day, omen*, &c.). JN. faustus et felix (e. g., *day*): dexter (*properly, that is on the right hand; hence of happy omens, especially of birds*, &c.; *opposed to* sinister): secundus (*favorable, propitious; properly, of the wind; then, in general, of things that turn out according to one's wish*; e. g., *a battle, result, circumstance*, &c.): prosper (*answering to hope and expectation, proceeding favorably*; e. g., *progress, result, return, circumstance*): bonus (*good, such as is wished for*; e. g., *times, day, omen*, &c.). *To be fortunate*, felicem (fortunatum, &c.) esse [vid., *also*, "*to have good* FORTUNE"]. *I am so fortunate as to*, &c., contingit mihi, ut, &c.: ☞ *by no means* "contingit mihi esse tam felici, ut," &c. *I am a fortunate man, indeed!* in cœlo sum (*as if in heaven*; vid. *Cic., Att.*, 2, 19, 1, *and* 2, 20, 4): *I consider myself fortunate, indeed, whenever*, &c., digito me cœlum puto attingere, si (*Cic., Att.*, 2, 1, 6); deus sum, si (*Ter., Heaut.*, 5, 4, 3); immortalitas mihi data *or* parta est, si (*Plaut., Merc.*, 3, 4, 18; *Ter., Andr.*, 5, 5, 4): *to deem any body or one's self fortunate*, aliquem *or* se felicem dicere; aliquem *or* se beatum prædicare: *I can not esteem myself fortunate, for*, &c., felicem dicere me hoc non possum, quod, &c.: *I consider myself fortunate, because*, &c., beatus mihi videor, quod, &c.: *I now consider myself the most fortunate of men, since*, &c., multo omnium me nunc fortunatissimum factum puto esse, quum, &c.: *you may think yourself very fortunate that*, &c., bene tecum agitur, quod, &c.: *that is very fortunate for you*, bene est; bonum factum: *may it be fortunate!* (*as introductory formula*) quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! *To be fortunate in all one undertakes*, perpetuâ felicitate uti: *to be more fortunate than wise*, * feliciorem quam prudentiorem esse.

FORTUNATENESS. Vid. FORTUNE.

FORTUNE (*including* "*good fortune*"), fortuna (*the fortunate event which chance*, fors, *brings to pass without any co-operation of ours; also, fortune personified as a deity; and in the plural = goods bestowed on any body by fortune*): felicitas (*the happy condition, fortune, as brought about by prudence, management, and talent; consequently, with man's co-operation*): salus (*welfare*): fors: sors: casus (*chance, accident, with this distinction, that* fors *means a change or accident we can not account for*; sors, *a man's lot or fate, either as brought to pass by* "fors," *or prepared by the man himself*; casus *denotes a single chance or accident that befalls any body, and may be conducive either to his happiness or the reverse; this also is brought to pass by* "fors;" vid. *Hor., Sat.*, 1, 1, 1; 1, 6, 53): bonum (*a good or gift bestowed on us by fortune*): fortuna secunda *or* prospera; casus secundus (*happy or fortunate event or circumstance; opposed to* fortuna adversa, casus adversus): fortuna florens: res secundæ *or* prosperæ *or* florentes (*fortunate circumstances, with reference to property, possession, domestic affairs; opposed to* spoliata fortuna: res adversæ): successus (*favorable progress; of undertakings*): eventus prosper (*success*): exitus prosper, felix, fortunatus (*happy or favorable result or end*): alea (*something uncertain, risk, the trial of one's luck*). *Blind fortune*, fortuna cæca; casus cæcus (*a mere accident*): *he has obtained such wealth by one of fortune's freaks*, temeritate fortunæ tantas opes adeptus est: *by good fortune*, forte fortunâ (e. g., adfuit meus amicus); opportune (*luckily*; e. g., venit): *may good fortune attend you!* bene vertat! (*as wish*), quod apprŏbet Deus, *or* apprŏbent dii! hanc rem tibi volo bene et feliciter evenire: *I rejoice in your good fortune*, haud invideo tibi: *fortune smiles upon any body; he is favored by fortune*, fortuna alicui favet, arridet, affulget: fortuna blanditur cœptis suis (i. e., *habitually*); fortunâ prosperâ (secundâ), *or* prospero flatu fortunæ utitur (*in a single instance*; e. g., *in an undertaking; the latter, Cic., Off.*, 2, 6, 19, *in contradistinction to* fortuna reflat); in omnibus rebus utitur felicitate; res ali-

cui semper succedunt, *or* semper prospere eveniunt (*in all cases*): *to experience good fortune in any thing*, fortunâ uti in re: *fortune favors any body's plans*, comprŏbat alicujus consilium fortuna: *to be a favorite of fortune*, fortunæ filium *or* alumnum esse (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 6, 49; *Plin.*, 7, 7, 5); albæ gallinæ esse filium (*Juv.*, 13, 141; *but* "fortunæ in gremio sedēre," *Cic., De Divin.*, 2, 41, 85, *is said of Jupiter sitting in the lap of his nurse, the goddess Fortune; and hence is to be avoided in this proverbial saying*): *he had principally to thank his good fortune that*, &c., multum fortuna valuit ad, &c.: *not to bear one's good fortune meekly*, rebus secundis *or* felicitate efferri: *to consider it a piece of good fortune that*, &c., felicem se dicere hoc, quod, &c.: *to look upon any thing as a piece of great good fortune*, * aliquid in magnâ felicitatis suæ parte ponere: *to follow up one's good fortune*, successus suos urgēre; fortunæ suæ instare: *any body's good fortune deserts him; fortune frowns upon any body*, a fortunâ desertum *or* derelictum esse (*in war*): *to have one's fortune in one's own hands*, fortunam in manibus habēre: *I have the good fortune to*, &c., contingit mihi, ut, &c.: *to place one's fortunes in any body's hands*, alicui fortunas suas committere: *to try one's fortune, whether one is to be master or slave*, in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam ire (*Liv.*, 1, 23, 9): *to leave any thing to fortune*, aleam alicujus rei subire *or* adire: rem dare in aleam *or* in casum (*to risk*): *to try one's fortune*, fortunam tentare *or* periclitari. || *Property*, facultates: divitiæ: pecuniæ: bona, orum, *plural*: res familiaris: fortunæ: patrimonium: census. [Syn. *in* Riches.] *To have a fortune*, opes habēre; bona possidēre; in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse: *to have a great fortune*, magnas facultates habēre; locuplētem et pecuniosum esse; copiis rei familiaris abundare: *to have no fortune*, facultatibus carēre; pauperem esse: *to come to* (*a*) *fortune*, facultates acquirere: *to make a fortune*, bona sibi parare *or* sibi colligere: *to increase one's fortune*, rem familiarem *or* facultates augēre: *to squander or spend one's fortune*, bona profundere; rem familiarem dissipare; bona abligurire (*the last by expenses of the table*): *any body's fortune is all spent*, opes familiares defecerunt: *it is very rarely that a man improves his fortune by gambling*, pauci admŏdum aleæ lusu rebus suis consuluere. || *Of a woman*; vid. Dowry.

FORTUNE-TELLER, hariŏlus (*vagrant diviner*, &c., *as the gipsies of our days*): sortilĕgus (*Cic.*): divinus: mulier fatidĭca (*if a woman*); *also*, anus saga (*that pretends to foretell the fate of people*).

FORTY, quadraginta: quadrageni (*a distributive; forty apiece*, &c., *at once or together, especially with substantives that are used in the plural number only*). *Containing forty*, quadragenarius (e. g., *a tube of forty inches in diameter*, fistula quadragenaria): *every forty years* (= *once in forty years*), quadragesimo quoque anno: *forty years old*, quadraginta annos natus; quadraginta annorum (*of forty years*): *forty times*, quadragies: *done forty times*, * quadragies factus, &c.: *of forty days*, quadraginta dierum: *forty thousand*, quadraginta millia: *each or to each forty thousand; also forty thousand at once or together*, quadrageni milleni: quadragena millia (*especially of substantives used in the plural number only*): *forty thousand times*, quadragies millies: *the forty thousandth*, quadragies millesimus.

FORWARD. || *Prompt, ready*, promtus (*always at hand*): paratus (*ready*): officiosus (*ready to serve*): facilis (*willing, obliging*). *To be forward to do any thing*, promto *or* parato animo (facere aliquid). || *Earnest, eager*, studiosus (*eager, studious*): acer (*literally, sharp*): ardens (*ardent, fiery*): vehemens (*vehement*): fervens: fervidus (*literally, fiery, glowing, fervent*). *To be forward*, calēre, *with or without* in agendo: *to be forward in any thing*, sedulo facere aliquid; naviter agere aliquid. || *Advanced toward ripeness; early ripe*, quod non multum a maturitate abest (*Cæs.; which is nearly ripe*): præmaturus: præcox (*the former of fruit, which ripens before the usual time; opposed to* serus; *the latter of fruit that becomes ripe sooner than fruit of the same kind; metaphorically, of the human mind*, *Quint.*, 1, 3, 3: illud ingeniorum velut præcox genus non temere umquam pervenit ad frugem; i. e., *those forward minds seldom come to their full perfection*): *an over-forward mind*, immature magnum ingenium (e. g., non vitale est, *Sen., Contr.*, 1, 1): *an over-forward mind does not last long*, cito occĭdit festinata maturitas (*Quint.*). || *Hasty*, vid. || *Bold*, confĭdens (*in classic prose, in a reproving sense only*): protervus (*pert, almost impudent*): audax (*bold, in a good and bad sense*; audens *is post-Augustan*).

FORWARD, *v.* || *To despatch to its destination*, perferendum curare (*to take care that any thing reaches its place of destination*; e. g., *to forward a letter*, literas perferendas curare; literas permittere). || *To promote* (e. g., *the views or designs of any body*), juvare *or* adjŭvare aliquem *or* aliquid: adjumento alicui esse: alicujus rei, *or* in re adjutorem, *or* (*feminine*) adjutrīcem esse (*general terms, to afford any kind of assistance*): alicujus rei esse ministrum (*in a bad sense*): augēre, *or* adaugēre aliquem, *or* aliquid (*to raise*): alicui *or* alicui rei favēre: fovēre aliquid (*to favor*): alicui *or* alicui rei consulere, prospicere (*to take measures for advancing it*): alicui prodesse (*to be of use*): alicui consilio, studio, operâ adesse (*to forward any body by counsel and deed*). *To forward any thing earnestly*, studiose adaugēre aliquid: *to forward any body's interests*, servire alicujus commodis; rebus *or* rationibus alicujus consulĕre, prospicere; utilitatibus alicujus parēre (*to be very zealous in forwarding them*): *to forward the interests of the public*, saluti reipublicæ consulere; rem publicam juvare, tueri; reipublicæ salutem suscipere. Vid. Promote.

FORWARD, } *adv.*, protinus (e. g.,
FORWARDS, } pergere, proficisci, volare): porro (e. g., ire; agere armentum; *both Liv.*): ultra (*beyond where the thing in question now is*). *To comb one's hair forward*, capillum revocare a vertice: *to move any thing forward*, promovēre aliquid: *forward!* urge igitur! *from this time forward*, posthac; in posterum: *to run backward and forward*, ultro et citro cursare; *in an agitated way*, trepidare et cursare rursum prorsum (*Ter., Hec.*, 3, 1, 35). ☞ "*Forward*" *is often expressed by* pro *in composition*; e. g., *to move any thing forward*, promovēre aliquid: *to move an army forward, to move forward* (*of the general*), castra movēre; cum exercitu proficisci: *bending or stooping forward*, pronus: *to go forward*, (longius) progrĕdi *or* procedere: *to put forward*, proferre (*general term*); in medium proferre (*figuratively*); afferre (e. g., *the cause of any thing*, causam); *a proof, an argument*, argumentum: *a pretext*, in speciem aliquid jactare: *to bring forward a subject*, mentionem alicujus rei facere, inferre *or* injicere; injicere aliquid (in sermone); movēre *or* commovēre aliquid (e. g., *some new subjects*, &c., nova quædam); in medium proferre *or* commemorare et in medium proferre: *to bring a subject forward often*, mentionem alicujus rei agitare, crebro *or* crebris sermonibus usurpare aliquid: *a subject was accidentally brought forward*, incĭdit sermo de aliquâ re.

FORWARDNESS. || *Readiness, promptness* (*of mind*), animus promtus *or* paratus: facilitas (*willing readiness*): officium (*readiness to render a service*): studium ardens: fervor: ardor (*zealous forwardness*): alacritas (*cheerful, active forwardness*). *With great forwardness*, animo promtissimo; libentissime; studio *or* summo studio; studiosissime: *with great forwardness on their part*, in summo eorum studio. || *Rashness*, præproperum ingenium (*relative to character*): temeritas (*thoughtlessness*). || *Untimely boldness, assurance*, confidentia (*confidence, in a bad sense* = *assurance, almost impudence*): petulantia linguæ (*with reference to the tongue, remarks*, &c., *Suet., Tib.*, 61). || *State of advance beyond the usual degree*, maturitas præcox (*Col.*, 1, 6, 20): maturitas festinata (*in a bad sense; opposed to* maturitas tempestiva, *Quint.*, 6, *procem.*, 10): *to be in a state of great forwardness* (*of corn*, &c.), non multum a maturitate abesse (*Cæs*); ante messem flavescere. || *Advance in studies*, progressus: processus. *To be in a state of great forwardness*, multum profecisse in aliquâ re: *his forwardness is such that*, &c., tantos processus effecit, ut, &c. (*cf. Cic., Brut.*, 78, 272).

FOSS. Vid. Ditch.

FOSSIL, *s.*, fossĭlia, um, *n.* (*technical term*). Vid., *also*, Mineral, *s.*

FOSSIL, *adj.* Vid. Mineral, *adj.*

FOSTER. || *Feed, nourish*, vid. || *Cherish, promote*, vid.

FOSTER-BROTHER, collactaneus (*in the time of the emperors, before which a circumlocution probably was used, such as* quem eadem nutrix alebat). *According to Charis.*, p. 62, 31, *P.*, collacteus (*in Inscr.*) *is not a good word.*

FOSTER-CHILD, alumnus (*if a boy*): alumna (*if a girl*). *To be any body's foster-child*, ab aliquo educari et ali.

FOSTER-DAM, nutrix.

FOSTERER, cultor: curator (*general term for one who takes care of any thing*). Vid., *also*, Foster-father.

FOSTER-FATHER, educator et altor (*after Cic., De N. D.*, 2, 34, *init.*): *foster-father and mother*, educatores et altores (*after Cic., De N. D.*, 2, 34, *in.*).

FOSTER-MOTHER, altrix (*mostly poetical*): educatrix et altrix.

FOUL, *adj.*, fœdus (*offending natural feeling, and exciting loathing and aversion; in nearly every meaning of the English word; of what is foul either outwardly, inwardly, physically, or morally; including even* "*foul weather*," fœdæ tempestates, *Liv.*, 25, 7, 7; *cf. Virg., Georg.*, 1, 323): teter (*hideous, shocking, exciting fear or shuddering*): spurcus (*probably sibilated from* porcus = *swinish: of coarse physical or moral filth; also, of* "*foul weather*," tempestas spurcissima, *Cic., Frag. ap. Non.*, 394, 2): turpis (*offending the moral feeling, and exciting disapprobation and contempt*). Jn. turpis et fœdus; turpis et inhonestus: obscenus (*morally unclean, obscene*): non purus (*opposed to* purus): impurus (*morally unclean, impure*). *A foul monster*, immane ac fœdum monstrum (*in superlative, Cic.*); homo impurus (*Ter.*); persona lutulenta, impura (*Cic.*); homo impurus impudicusque; caput (post homines natos) determrimum ac spurcissimum (*Cic.*): *foul linen*, * lintea sordida: *foul water* [vid. Impure]: *foul land*, spurcus ager (*Col., Præf.*, 25): *a vessel that is foul*, spurcum atque pollutum vas (*Gell.*): *a foul crime*, nefarium facinus (e. g., admittere, *Cæs.*); tetrum *or* immane facinus (*Cic.*); fœdum facinus (*Ter.*): *foul deeds or crimes*, res turpes; flagitia; nefaria (*plural adjective*): *there is or has been some foul play*, dolus *or* aliquid doli subest: *by fair means or foul* [vid. *under* Fair, *adj.*]: *to use foul means* (*opposed to fair means*), vim facere: *to fall foul of any thing*, incurrere in aliquid; *of any body*, incurrere atque incidere in aliquem: *to fall foul of each other*, inter se collīdi: *to be a foul feeder*, in pabulatione spurce versari (*of a hog, Col.*).

FOUL, *v.* Vid. To Defile, to Dirty.

FOULLY, spurce: sordide: obscœne: fœde: turpiter: flagitiose: nefarie. Syn. *in* Foul.

FOUL-MOUTHED, maledīcus (*using scurrilous language*; e. g., ut nunc sunt maledicentes homines, *Plaut.*). *A foul person*, maledīcus conviciator (*if vociferation and language of the mob are used*).

FOULNESS, immunditia (*as quality; opposed to* munditia); spurcitia *or* spurcities (*not Cic., Varr.*). || *Vileness*, turpitudo: fœditas: obscœnitas: dedecus: flagitium: immanitas (*the terrible enormity*; e. g., facinoris).

FOUND, *v.* || *To lay the foundation of any thing*, fundamenta locare

(*only absolutely*) : fundamenta alicujus rei jacĕre *or* (*seldom*) ponere (*properly and figuratively*) : fundamenta alicui rei fodere (*to dig the ground up for that purpose*: ☞ fundare *is only used in prose for "making firm and stable" something of which the foundations have been already laid*) : initia alicujus rei ponere : prima initia alicujus rei inchoare *or* ponere (*figuratively*) : aliquid pro fundamento ponere (i. e., *to lay any thing as or for a foundation*) : condere : instituere (*to found in a wider sense ; to establish*) : stabilire (*to make firm*) : constituere (*to found, with accessory notion of regularity, firmness*). *To found an empire*, imperium constituere *or* condere (*not* imperium fundare, *which conveys the meaning of "giving stability"*) : *to found a state*, civitatem *or* rempublicam constituere : *to found a new state*, novas res condere : *to found a town*, urbem condere *or* ✱constituere : *to found any thing at a place*, aliquid exstruere, ponere in aliquo loco : *to found* (e. g., *a school, a sect*), fundare disciplinam : *he sent ten thousand Athenians to found a colony there*, eo decem millia Atheniensium in coloniam misit (*Cic., Nep.*) : *to be founded on any thing* (*of notions, persuasions*, &c.), niti aliquâ re *or* in aliquâ re ; *also*, niti fundamento alicujus rei (*to rest upon it as its foundation*) ; teneri *or* contineri aliquâ re (*to be held together by it*) ; cerni *or* positum esse in aliquâ re (*to rest on it*). ‖ *To melt and cast metals*, liquefacere : liquare (*to make fluid*, e. g., *bronze*, &c.) : conflare (*to melt down* ; e. g., victorias aureas ; i. e., *the gold statues of the Goddess of Victory*). Vid., *also*, TO FUSE, TO CAST.

FOUNDATION, fundamentum (*mostly in the plural*, fundamenta) : substructio : substructionis moles (*the foundation, if consisting of a wall*) : sedes (*the ground*, &c., *that forms its site* ; e. g., domum convellere sedibus suis). *The foundations of the Capitol are of freestone*, Capitolium quadrato saxo substructum est : *to be the foundation of any thing*, fundamentum esse alicujus rei ; aliquâ re teneri *or* contineri (*figuratively* ; i. e., *to consist in any thing principally*) : *any thing is or forms the foundation of any thing*, fundamentum alicujus rei positum est in aliquâ re : *to shake the foundation*, fundamenta subducere (*figuratively*) : *to lay the foundation of any thing*, fundamenta alicujus rei jacĕre *or* (*seldom*) ponere (*properly and improperly*) ; initia alicujus rei ponere ; prima initia alicujus rei ponere (*figuratively*) : *to dig the foundation for any thing*, fundamenta alicui rei fodere ; fundationem alicujus rei fodere (*properly*) : *to lay any thing as a foundation*, aliquid pro fundamento ponere (*figuratively*) : *to raise or build a house from the foundation*, domum a fundamentis inchoare : *to destroy any thing from the foundation*, funditus evertere ; a fundamentis disjicere (*properly*) ; funditus tollere (*properly and figuratively*) ; fundamenta alicujus rei evertere (e. g., *of a state*, reipublicæ) ; convellere sedibus suis (*properly of a house* ; *so* montem convellere sede) : *from the foundation of Rome*, ab urbe conditâ : *from the foundation of the world*, inde ab hominum memoriâ ; post hominum memoriam ; post homines natos (*the last two after negatives*) : *at the foundation of the world*, quum primi fingerentur homines : *without foundation* (= *reasonable ground*), rationi adversus (*not tenable, of argument, assertions*, &c. ; *contrary to reason*) ; vanus (*only apparently ; opposed to* verus) ; futilis (*that is not valid in its kind, vain*) ; fictus (*invented*) ; commenticius (*stronger term ; opposed to what is morally true, Cic.*). JN. fictus (*or* futilis) et commenticius : *want of foundation*, vanitas : *to build on another man's foundation*, quod alius intriverat, exedere (*after Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 2, 4). ‖ *The point of support* (*point d'appui*), fundamentum *or* quædam quasi sedes constituendæ alicujus rei (*Cic., Partit.*, 9, 31) : columen : ornamentum (*the former, whatever serves for the stability of an empire, a realm*, &c. ; *the latter, whatever tends toward the maintenance or promotion of friendship ; as Cic., Læl.*, 22, 82) : firmamentum (*the principal point of support*). *To shake the foundation of the state*, fundamenta (reipublicæ, &c.) labefactare, *or* subducere, *or* evertere, *or* pervertere : *the foundation of any thing is*, aliquid fundamentum est alicujus rei ; firmamentum alicujus rei est ; firmamentum alicujus rei continetur aliquâ re ; aliquid fundamentis alicujus rei constitutum est (*Cic., Senect.*, 18, 62) ; aliquid fultum est aliquâ re (*any thing is based upon*, &c.). ‖ *An institution*, institutum : ✱res in morte alicujus testamento instituta (*founded by any body's will ; cf. Cic., Cæcin.*, 4, 10). *A foundation school*, ✱schola legato alicujus instituta.

FOUNDER, conditor (e. g., *of a town*, urbis ; *of an empire*, imperii ; *of a religion*, sacri ; *cf. Liv.*, 39, 17 : *feminine*, conditrix, *Appul.*, &c.) : ☞ fundator *is poetical only* : auctor ; parens (*the author of any thing in general ; the latter used as our "father," but only in the higher style, as in Cicero* : Romulus, hujus urbis parens, *or* philosophiæ parens Socrates jure dici potest : *the founder of our welfare*, salutis nostræ auctor *or* parens). *The founder of our liberty*, a quibus initium libertatis profectum est : *every body is the founder of his own fortune*, faber est quisque fortunæ suæ (*Prov., Sall. ad Cæs. de rep. ord.*, 1) ; sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam (*Nep., Att.*, 11, 6) ; ut quisque fortunâ utitur, ita præcellet (*Plaut., Pseud.*, 2, 3, 13). ☞ *Sometimes "founder" may be rendered by circumlocution ;* e. g., *Solon was the founder of the Areopagus*, a Solone Areopăgus constitutus est ; *and for the founder of a school*, &c., *we may use* ✱qui aliquid in morte ejus testamento instituit *or* institui jussit (*if it was by will*). *Any body was the founder of any thing*, ✱aliquid legato alicujus institutum est. ‖ *Founder of metals*, fusor (*Cod. Just.*, 10, 64, 1, *and Inscr.*) : faber ærarius : statuarius (*of statues*) : cælator : toreutes (τορευτής, *in basso relievo ;* vid. *O. Müller's Archæol.*, § 311, 1) : ✱tormentorum fusor (*of guns*) : ✱campanarum fusor (*of bells*).

FOUNDER, *v.*, naufragium facere (*general term, to suffer shipwreck ; of ships as well as of the crew.* ☞ *Never* naufragium pati) : elidi et naufragio interire (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 27) : (aquâ *or* undis) submergi (*to be sunk ; also, figuratively, to have nearly foundered*, summersum pæne esse, *Liv.*, 24, 8 ; *of the state, under the image of a vessel*). *It is a bad pilot whose ship founders when he is first sailing out of port*, pessimus gubernator, qui navem, dum portum egreditur, impegit (*Quint.*, 4, 1, 66). Vid. "*to suffer* SHIPWRECK."

FOUNDERY, } ✱officīna operum fusoFOUNDRY. } rum : ✱campanarum officina (*of bells*) : ✱tormentorum officina (*of guns*).

FOUNDLING, infans expositus. *Foundlings*, qui libere nati, exposīti, deinde sublati a quibusdam et educati sunt : ii, quos θρεπτούς vocant.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, brephotropheum (βρεφοτροφεῖον, *Cod. Just.*, 1, 2, 19) : *the director of a foundling hospital*, brephotrŏphos (*Cod. Just.*, 1, 3, 42, § 9).

FOUNDRESS. Vid. FOUNDER.

FOUNT, } fons (*both the water that*FOUNTAIN, } *issues forth and the place where it issues*) : scaturīgo (*the water, as gushing violently forth*) : caput (*the head of the spring*) : aqua saliens : aquæ salientes (*whence the water shoots forth* ; e. g., *an artificial fountain*). *Opposite there is an (artificial) fountain*, contra fons egĕrit aquam et recipit ; nam expulsa in altum in se cadit, junctisque hiatibus et absorbetur et tollitur (*Plin. Ep.*, 5, 6, 37) : *to take from the fountain*, e fonte haurire aliquid. *The fountains of the great deep were broken up*, flumina tellus largius fundit, aperitque fontes novos (*Sen., N. Q.*, 27 ; *of the flood*). ‖ FIG. = *Original source*, fons (*general term*) : caput : principium (*the first beginning*). JN. principium et fons : origo (*origin*) : causa (*cause*) : unde fit aliquid (*whence any thing exists or takes its source*). *The fountain of all things*, a quo omnium rerum principia ducuntur : *the fountain of life*, vitæ fons (*poetic only*).

FOUR, quatuor : quaterni, æ, a (*each, or to each four, in divisions ; also = four at once, especially with substantives that are used in plural only* ; e. g., *on each wagon there were four men*, quaternos viros singuli currus vehebant : *four letters*, quaternæ literæ ; i. e., *epistles*) : *four or five*, quatuor quinque ; quatuor aut quinque : *twice four*, bis quatuor : *containing four pieces*, quaternarius (*also = of four feet in diameter, breadth*, &c. ; e. g., *pit*, scrobs) : *one of a committee composed of four men*, quatuorvir (*their rank was* quatuorviratus) : *lasting four months*, quadrimestris : *four years old*, quadrimus : (*each*) *four years old*, quaternorum annorum (e. g., *boys*, pueri) : *lasting four years*, quadriennis : *a space of four years*, quadriennium (e. g., *four years after the taking of Veii*, quadriennio post Veios captos) : *every four years*, quarto quoque anno : *at four (o'clock)*, horā quartā : *four per cent.*, quadrans : *a carriage and four*, quadrīgæ : *to ride in a carriage and four*, curru quadrigarum vehi : *made or intended to be drawn by four horses*, quadrijŭgus *or* quadrijŭgis ; e. g., currus quadrijugus *or* quadrijugis ; *also*, quadrīgæ (i. e., *a team of four horses*) : *that has four hands*, quatuor manus habens ; quadrimānus *or* quadrimanis (*the last two seldom occur*) : *a musical piece arranged for four (à quatremains)*, ✱modi musici quatuor manibus clavichordio canendi : (*a song*) *composed for four voices (a quartette)*, ✱modi musici quatuor vocibus descripti : tetrachordos (τετράχορδος ; i. e., *that has four sounds*) : *the four*, numerus quaternarius (*general term*) ; quaternio (*on dice* ; e. g., *to throw the four*, quaternionem mittere) : *that has four legs*, quadrupes : *four-threaded, or made of four threads*, ✱quatuor fila habens ; ✱quatuor filis constans : *that has four corners*, quadratus ; quadrangŭlus (*of four angles*) : *that has four sides*, quatuor lateribus ; quadrilaterus (*only in later writers*) : *of four syllables*, ✱tetrasyllabus (τετρασύλλαβος) : *of four* (*or lasting four hours*), quatuor horarum : *lasting four days*, quatuor dierum : *a space of four days*, quatriduum : *four times*, quater : *four times as big, or as much again*, quadruplum : *four times as much as*, &c. [vid. FOUR-FOLD] : *four times bigger*, quadruplo major (e. g., *the lungs of the elephant are four times as large as those of a bull*, elephanto pulmo quadruplo major bubulo) : *a piece of poetry consisting of four lines*, carmen tetrastichum ; *also*, tetrastichum *only* (tetrastichus, τετράστιχος, *grammatical term*) : *that has four prongs*, quadridens : *that has four teeth*, quadridens : *consisting of four different sorts*, quatuor generum ; quatuor (*four, in general*) : *four and a half*, quatuor et dimidius (*as adjective*) : *four times as much as*, quater tantum, quam quantum (*after Cic., Verr.*, 3, 45, 112) ; quater tanto ampĭus, quam quantum (*after Cic., Verr.*, 3, 97, *extr.*) : *on all fours*, per manus et genua (e. g., reptare) ; more bestiarum quadrupes, *or* quadrupes *only*. ‖ *Four hundred*, quadringenti ; quadringeni (*each, or to each four hundred ; also, four hundred at once ; especially with substantives that are only used in the plural number* ; e. g., *each horseman received four hundred "denarii,"* equitibus quadringeni denarii tributi : *consisting each time of four hundred pieces, men*, &c., quadringenarius ; e. g., *cohorts of four hundred men*, cohortes quadringenariæ) : *four hundred times*, quadringenties. *Four thousand*, quatuor millia (*with following noun in the genitive plural*) ; quaterna millia : quaterni milleni (*with such nouns as are used in the plural only*).

FOUR-CORNERED, quadratus : quadrangulus.

FOUR-FOLD, quadruplus : quadruplex : quadrifarium (*the last adverbially taken*) : quadruplicato (*by four times, with comparative*, &c.) : *to make four-fold*, quadruplicare.

FOUR-FOOTED, quadrupes : *a four-footed animal*, quadrupes (i. e., bestia *or* animal ; *hence sometimes feminine, sometimes neuter*).

FOUR-OARED, quadrirēmis : *a four-*

oared vesse, quadriremis; navis quatuor scalmorum.

FOUR-POUNDER, *tormentum bellicum globos quadrilibres mittens.

FOUR-SCORE. Vid. EIGHTY.

FOUR-SQUARE, quadratus.

FOUR-STRINGED, tetrachordos (τετράχορδος).

FOUR-WHEELED, *quatuor rotarum: quatuor rotas habens. *It was the Phrygians who first invented four-wheeled carriages*, vehiculum cum quatuor rotis invenere Phryges (*Plin.*, 7, 56, 57, § 199).

FOURTEEN, quatuordecim: quaterni deni (*distributive; each, or to each, fourteen; also, fourteen at a time or at once, especially with substantives that are used in the plural only*). *Fourteen hundred*, mille et quadringenti: *fourteen years old*, quatuordecim annorum: quatuordecim annos natus (*of men*): *fourteen times*, quater decies.

FOURTEENTH, quartus decimus: *for the fourteenth time*, quartum decimum.

FOURTH, quartus. *Every fourth* (*man, &c.*), quartus quisque: *for the fourth time*, quartum: *in the fourth place, or regarding the fourth*, quarto.

FOURTHLY, quarto. Vid., *also, the lists in* FIRST.

FOWL, *s.* ‖ *A bird*, vid. ‖ *Fowls* = *poultry*, pecus volatile: aves cohortales (*farm-yard fowls*, e. g., *geese, chickens, &c.; opposed to the rest of domestic animals*): *fattened fowl*, altīles, ium, *f.* (*especially chickens*): *a young fowl*, pullus gallinaceus. ‖ *Chicken, hen*, vid.

FOWL, *v.*, aucupari (*Varr., Gai.*).

FOWLER, auceps. *A skillful fowler*, aucupii peritus. *All fowlers*, omnes, quos aucupia alunt.

FOWLING, aucupium: avium captura.

FOX. ‖ *An animal*, vulpes (*feminine*): *a small fox, or a fox's cub*, vulpecula (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 31, 88; *Hor. Ep.*, 1, 7, 29: *Schmid, Auct. Carm. de Philom.*, 59): *belonging to* (*or of*) *a fox*, vulpīnus (e. g., lingua, jecur, *Plin.*): *a fox's kennel*, vulpis specus: vulpis fovea: vulpis cubīle: *the fur of a fox*, pellis vulpīna: *a cloak lined with fox-skin*, *amiculum ex pellibus vulpinis consutis factum (*cf. Ammian.*, 31, 2, § 5): *to wear a cloak of fox's fur or skin*, tergis vulpium indutum esse (*Sen. Ep.*, 90, 14): *the brush of a fox* (*technical term of sportsmen*), cauda vulpīna. ‖ FIG. *A sly or crafty fellow*, vulpes: homo versutus: homo callidus: *a sly old fox*, veterator.

FOXGLOVE, *digitalis purpurea (*Linn.*).

FOX-HOUND, canis venaticus. *Fox-hounds*, canes venantium. *To keep fox-hounds*, canes alere ad venandum. *An excellent fox-hound*, canis ad venandum nobilis (*where, of course*, ad venandum *depends on* nobilis).

FOX-HUNTING, venatio vulpium.

FOX-LIKE, vulpīnus (i. e., *belonging to a fox*).

FOX-TAIL GRASS, alopecūrus (ἀλωπέκουρος, *Linn.; Sprengel makes the ancient* alopecūrus *the* saccharum cylindrium).

FRACTION, fractura. ‖ *In arithmetic*, numerus fractus; *fractura: *to reduce fractions to their lowest terms*, *fractiones ad minimos numeros reducere (*so *fractionum ad minimos numeros reductio*): *to be reduced to their lowest terms*, *ad minimos numeros reduci.

FRACTIONAL, *fractus. *A fractional number*, *numerus fractus.

FRACTIOUS. Vid. CROSS, QUARRELSOME.

FRACTURE, *s.*, fractura (e. g., *of a bone*, ossis). *Fracture of the bone*, fractum os (i. e., *the fractured bone itself*). *Fracture of the thigh*, fractum crus *or* femur (i. e., *the broken thigh itself*); fractum cruris *or* femoris (*the fracture of the shin or thigh; alt Cels.*, 8, 10, *in. and No.* 5): *fracture of the arm*, fractum brachium (*the fractured arm itself; after Cels.*, 8, 10, *No.* 3); fractura brachii (*the fracture of the arm; after Cels.*, 8, 10, *in.*).

FRACTURE, *v.*, frangere: confringere: defringere (*Plaut.*): crura aut cervices sibi). *To fracture one's arm, thigh*, &c., frangere brachium, coxam, crus, &c. *To set a fractured limb*; vid. to SET.

FRAGILE, fragilis (*properly and improperly*); *in the improper sense*, JN. fragilis et caducus; fragilis caducusque; fluxus et fragilis (*Sall.*). Vid. FRAIL.

FRAGILITY, fragilitas (*properly and improperly*): brevitas (*shortness*, e. g., *of life*).

FRAGMENT, fragmentum (*portion broken off; poetically*, fragmen: *there is no classical authority for the use of this word for a fragment of any thing that is not material; hence, though* fragmenta codicum manuscriptorum, &c., *would be correct for the actual parchment*, &c., fragmenta orationis, libri, scriptoris alicujus, &c., *would not: better* reliquiæ, pars non integra, quæ restat [*or* partes non integræ quæ restant] ex libro, qui periit, &c.). *Fragments of a play of Menander's*, trunca quædam ex Menandro (*Gell.*, 2, 23, *extr.*). [*Matthiæ and Kraft recommend the retention of* fragmentum *as technical term*].

FRAGRANCE, } odor suavis; *from the*
FRAGRANCY, } *context*, odor *only*; e. g., odores incendere: odoramentum (*balm, incense*, &c., *Col. and Plin.*): *the fragrance of flowers*, suavitas odorum, qui afflantur e floribus: *to inhale the fragrance of any thing*, odorem totis naribus trahere (*Phædr.*, 3, 1, 4).

FRAGRANT, bene olens (*to smell well, imparting a good smell; poetically*, odorus): odoratus (*full of fragrancy, also if artificial, thus* = *perfumed*): suavis (*sweet*): *more fragrant*, odore præstantior (*after Plin.*, 15, 18, 19): *to be fragrant*, odorem habēre, præstare, emittere (*poetically*, spargere, spirare, diffundere), bene *or* jucunde olēre.

FRAGRANTLY, suaviter (i. e., *pleasantly, in general*): bene (e. g., olēre).

FRAIL, fiscīna (*a basket made of rushes, Spanish broom, brambles*, &c., *for fruit, making cheese*, &c., *Cic. and Virg.*, &c.).

FRAIL, *adj.*, fragilis: fluxus (*inconstant; any thing that can not be depended upon*). JN. fluxus et fragilis: caducus (*literally, inclined or fated to fall; hence perishable in its nature*). JN. fragilis caducusque: fugax (*easily or quickly passing by*): brevis (*short*): imbecillus (*that is deficient in strength; a later form is* imbecillis): infirmus (*that has no stability and duration*): caducus et infirmus (e. g., corpus): debilis (*weak from disease*): (multis) erroribus obnoxius: ad vitia proclivis *or* propensus (*morally frail; cf. Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 37, *fin.*).

FRAILTY, fragilitas (*properly and figuratively*): imbecillitas: infirmitas: debilitas [SYN. *in* WEAKNESS]: vitium: error (*fault, foible*): brevitas (*shortness of life*). *No man is exempt from frailties*, nemo nascitur sine vitiis (*Hor.*): humanum est errare: *to have many frailties*, multis erroribus obnoxium esse: *to feel one's frailty*, minimum in se esse arbitrari (*opposed to* plurimum sibi confidere; i. e., *to feel one's self equal to any thing, Cic., Læl.*, 9, 29): *human frailty*, infirmitas humana; error humanus (*as act caused by it*): *to have erred (in any thing) through human frailty*, aliquâ culpâ teneri erroris humani (*Cic.*).

FRAME. [Vid. to FASHION, to FORM.] ‖ *To put into a frame* (e. g., *a picture*), picturam in formâ ligneâ includere: picturam tabulâ marginatâ includere.

FRAME. ‖ *A fabric*, vid. ‖ *Edge*, &c., *of what contains any thing*, margo (*a frame of which the edge projects*): tabula marginata (*a frame with a back to it*). *To put a picture into a frame* [vid. to FRAME]. ‖ *Of a window*, *margo ligneus fenestræ. ‖ *Frame of the mind*, habitus *or* affectus animi: temperarius animi motus (vid. *Quint.*, 5, 10, 28). ‖ *Order*, ordo: dispositio: ordinatio: constitutio: descriptio (*a framing, ordering*; SYN. *in* ORDER). ‖ *Frame of the body, mostly* corpus *only*; *sometimes* membrorum compositio (e. g., apta, *the symmetry of the members*).

FRAMER, opifex: fabricator (*the workman of any thing*): auctor (*the author of any thing; he to whom the invention or execution of an object is due*): conditor (*the founder of any thing*): parens (*the father of any thing*; vid. FOUNDER). *The father of laws*; vid. LEGISLATOR.

FRANCHISE, *s.*, immunitas (*exemption from performing public services or paying taxes*): beneficium: commodum (*a grant or privilege*; beneficium, *inasmuch as it is conferred*; commodum, *inasmuch as it has been received*): privilegium (*a privilege, in general; all three post-Augustan terms*). *The electoral franchise*, suffragii jus, *mostly* suffragium *only*. *To restore to the people their electoral franchise*, suffragia populo reddere.

FRANCHISE, *v.* Vid. to ENFRANCHISE.

FRANK, liber (*not checking his tongue from respect of persons, fear of consequences*, &c. ☞ *The* "liber," *if he carries his freeness of speech beyond the above meaning, becomes* "maledicus;" vid. *Quint.*, 2, 12, 4): apertus (*open, without deceit; of persons and their character; opposed to* tectus): simplex (*straightforward*). JN. apertus et simplex: candidus (*pure; of character*): ingenuus (*open, honest, as becomes a free-born man*): simulationum nescius (*unable to act a part*). *To be frank with any body*, alicui aperte, quod sentio, loqui (*Cic.*); se aperire *or* se patefacere alicui: *to make a frank avowal of one's opinion* [vid. "*I will tell you* FRANKLY *what I think*"] (☞ memorem libertatis vocem mittere, *Liv.*, 3, 36, *does not apply to ordinary occasions*). *To be frank with you*; vid. "*to speak* FRANKLY."

FRANK, *s.* Vid. to FRANK.

FRANK, *v.* (*a letter*), *nomine inscripto epistolam a vecturæ pretio immunem facere (*to write upon it the name of a person who can exempt it from postage*): *epistolæ perferendæ mercedem persolvere (*to pay the postage*) *to any place*, ad locum. *A letter is franked*, *epistola a vecturæ pretio immunis est.

FRANKINCENSE, tus. Vid. INCENSE.

FRANKLY, libere: sincere: candide: vere: simpliciter: aperte: sine fraude; sine dolo; sincerâ fide; ex animo; ex animi sententiâ. [SYN. *in* FRANK.] *To confess (any thing) frankly*, aperte et ingenue confiteri: *to speak frankly*, loqui sincere, sine dolo *or* fraude: *I will tell you frankly what I think*, quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenue, aperte, ex animi sententiâ dicam: *to speak or say (any thing) frankly*, libere dicere: *to speak frankly (as inserted in a sentence apologetically)*, ne mentiar; si quæris (*or* quæritis, &c.), si verum scire vis; ut ingenue *or* aperte dicam: *to declare (any thing) frankly to any body*, alicui aperte, quod sentio, loqui (*Cic.*).

FRANKNESS, animi candor (*the purity of sentiment*): simplicitas (*straightforwardness*): sinceritas (*sincerity, openness*): animus apertus (*openness*): ingenuitas (*ingenuousness*). *To speak with frankness*; vid. FRANKLY.

FRANTIC, phreneticus (φρενητικός, *Cic.*, &c.): vesanus: insanus: vecors: delirus: furens: rabidus: furiosus: rabiosus [SYN. *in* MAD]. *To make any body frantic*, in furorem impellere aliquem; amentem facere aliquem; in rabiem agere aliquem; in insaniam redigere aliquem: *to become frantic*, in furorem verti *or* impelli; amentem fieri; in insaniam incidere; ad insaniam venire; in rabiem agi: *to be frantic*, furere; insanire; delirare (*to be in a delirium*). JN. delirare et mente captum esse.

FRANTICLY, furiose: insane: rabiose: furenter. SYN. *in* MAD.

FRANTICNESS, furor (*rage; the state when one exercises no control over one's mind*): rabies (*especially of a sudden breaking out of rage*): amentia (*want of sound mind, madness*): insania (*insanity*): lymphatus, ūs (*the disease of the lymphaticus, Plin.*).

FRATERNAL, fraternus. *Fraternal sentiments or feelings*, fraterna plena humanitatis et pietatis voluntas: *a letter not written in very fraternal terms*, epistola parum fraterne scripta.

FRATERNALLY, fraterne (e. g., facere, amari). *To love any body fraternally*, aliquem sic amare, ut alterum fratrem: *a*

letter not written very fraternally; vid. FRATERNAL.

FRATERNITY, fraternitas (*post-Augustan*): necessitudo fraterna: germanitas (i. e., *the connection between brothers*, &c.): sodalitas: sodalitium (*close or intimate connection between friends; comradeship*): collegium: corpus (*a brotherhood; association of persons holding the same office*, &c.).

FRATRICIDE. ‖ *Murderer of his brother*, fratricida: parricida (*murderer of any near relation*). ‖ *Murder of a brother*, parricidium fraternum: fraterna nex: fratris cædes: (*from context*, parricidium *only* (*murder of any near relation*): fratricidium (*late*). *To commit fratricide*, manus sanguine fraterno cruentare (*after Nep., Epam.*, 10, 3); parricidio fraterno contaminari; *also*, fratrem necare *or* vitâ privare.

FRAUD, fraus: fraudatio: dolus malus, *or* dolus *only*: fallacia. JN. doli atque fallaciæ: ars: artes: machinæ [SYN. *in* DECEIT]: circumscriptio (*a drawing a line, as it were, round any body, that he may not escape; hence imposition, especially upon young people*): error (*error, deception, instead of which* fraus *also is used*). *Without fraud*, sine fraude: *full of fraud* (*of persons*) [vid. FRAUDULENT]: *to commit a fraud*, fraudem inferre: *to intend or meditate fraud*, fraudem moliri; dolum parare, commoliri; aliquid ad fallendum instruere: *to be guilty of a fraud in any thing*, fallaciam in re facere: *to practice a fraud against any body*, fraudem alicui facere; dolum alicui struere, nectere, confingere; fabricam fingere in aliquem; tragulam in aliquem conficere; technis aliquem fallere (*the last three comical*): *to practice a similar fraud*, consimilem ludere lusum (*comedy*): *to try to practice a fraud against any body*, fraude aliquem tentare; fallaciam in aliquem intendere: *there is some or no fraud in the matter*, aliquid *or* nihil doli subest: *to be condemned for practicing fraud*, falsi damnari.

FRAUDULENCE, } fraudatio (*opposed to* fides): fallendi studium (*the propensity to practice fraudulence*). Vid. FRAUD.
FRAUDULENCY, }

FRAUDULENT, ad fallendum instructus: fraudulentus: fallax (*inclined to deceive, artful*): dolosus (*full of intrigue; all, of persons and things*): qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat (*a thoroughgoing deceiver*): vafer (*sharp*): veterator (*grown old in cabals and intrigues*): vanus (*vain, deceitful; of things*; e. g., *hope*, spes): *in a fraudulent manner*; vid. FRAUDULENTLY.

FRAUDULENTLY, fraudulenter: fallaciter: dolose: per dolum. *To act fraudulently*, dolose *or* malâ fide agere.

FRAY, *s.* Vid. COMBAT, FIGHT.

FRAY, *v.* ‖ *To frighten*, vid. ‖ *To wear away by rubbing*, atterere: usu deterere (*by use*).

FREAK. Vid. CAPRICE.

FREAKISH. Vid. CAPRICIOUS.

FREAKISHLY, ad libidinem (suam): ex libidine (*Sall.*).

FREAKISHNESS, mutabilitas mentis (*the changeableness of the mind*). JN. inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 35, 76): mobilitas (*the movableness, also of a personified object*; e. g., fortunæ).

FRECKLE, lentigula: lenticulæ, *plural*; *also*, lentigo (*or, of the freckles of several persons*, lentigines): æstates (*after Plin.*, 28, 12, 50). *To have freckles in one's face*, lentiginem habêre; *also*, sparso esse ore (*Ter., Heaut.*, 5, 5, 20): *to cause or produce freckles*, faciem lentigine obducere (*Plin.*): *to remove freckles*, lentigines e facie tollere; lentigines emendare, corrigere, *or* sanare; lenticulas curare; lenticulam tollere (*Cels.*): *one who has freckles in his face*, lentiginosus.

FRECKLED, } lentiginosus: lentigino-
FRECKLY, } si oris (*Val. Max.*). *To be freckled*, lentiginem habêre; *also*, sparso esse ore (*Ter., Heaut.*, 5, 5, 20).

FREE. (1) *Not impeded or oppressed by any encumbrance*, liber (*the proper word*): solutus (*delivered from any thing that acts as a constraint*. JN. liber et solutus; liber solutusque; solutus ac liber. *Free from any thing*, liber, liberatus re *or* a re; vacuus re *or* a re (*especially from any thing burdensome or troublesome*); expers alicujus rei (*not partaking in or not subject to any thing, especially of mental agitations and passions; cf. Cic., Verr.*, 4, 10, 23, "vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumtu, molestiâ, munere"); intactus aliquâ re (*not yet affected or stirred by any thing*; e. g., *by superstition; of passions, desires*). ☞ "*Free from any thing*" *may also be sometimes expressed by the negative prefix* "in;" e. g., *free from imposts, taxes*, &c., immunis: *free from guilt*, innocens: *free from intermixture*, immixtus, &c.: *free from burdens, imposts*, &c., vid. "EXEMPT *from*:" *an estate free from all encumbrances*, prædium solutum (*opposed to* obligatum, *Cic., Rull.*, 3, 2, 9): *free from fear*, liber metu: *free from care*, liber curâ (et angore); curâ *or* curis vacuus; curâ et angore vacuus; curæ expers; curis liber solutusque; a sollicitudinibus et curis remotus (*that has no care or grief; the last three of persons only*); securus (*without care; of one who feels no anxiety even when there is sufficient cause for it*): *to be entirely free from care*, omnes curas abjecisse: in utramvis aurem *or* in dextram aurem dormire (*Prov., Ter., Heaut.*, 2, 2, 100; *Plin. Ep.*, 4, 29, in.): *free from blame or guilt*, vacuus a culpâ; liber culpâ; innocens; *also*, liber a delictis: *free from passions*, solutus *or* remotus a cupiditatibus: cupiditatum expers: *to be free from any thing*, vacationem, immunitatem habêre alicujus rei (*the former of any thing oppressive, but especially, like the latter, of any impost or duty, as military service, taxes*, &c.); abesse, abhorrêre a re (*to be free from*, e. g., *of suspicion*); carêre aliquâ re (*not to have any thing*; e. g., *a disease, mental agitation, fear*, &c.): *to make or set any body free*. Vid. to FREE.

(2) *Not subject to the commands or power of others, especially not to any civil coercion*, liber (*of people, states*, &c.): ingenuus (*free-born, or, like* liberalis, *worthy of a free-born man*). *A free man*, homo liber, ingenuus; corpus liberum: *the free population*, plebs (*opposed to slaves and nobility*; vid. *Dilthey, Tac., Germ.*, 11, p. 98): *a free state, people*, &c., liber populus; libera civitas; civitas libera atque immunis (*of one who had been tributary*): *to set free* (*a prisoner*), aliquem e custodiâ emittere: *to make a slave free*, servum manu mittere. Vid. to EMANCIPATE.

(3) *Not subject to limitations or restrictions; and* (*a*) *Locally*, patens: apertus (*open*): purus (*καθαρός, without trees, buildings*, &c.): liber († liber campus, *Ov.*). (*b*) *With reference to the body, to matter: to let any thing have its free course*, aliquid non impedire: *to set any body free*, aliquem e custodiâ emittere, *or* (*if by violent means*) aliquem e custodiâ eripere: *I have free access to any body*, patet mihi aditus ad aliquem; est mihi aditus familiaris in alicujus domum: *to escape scot-free*, pœnas non dare; aliquid impune facere (*or* fecisse) [vid. SCOT-FREE]. *To have one's hands free* (*improperly*), libere agere *or* facere posse: *if I had my hands quite free*, si essent omnia mihi solutissima: *free motion*, motus solutus et liber. (*c*) *With reference to the free-will of man*, liber: solutus (*not tied down*). JN. liber atque solutus: *to be free*, sui juris *or* suæ potestatis, *or* in suâ potestate esse: integræ ac solidæ libertatis esse (*to be one's own master*): nullâ necessitate astrictum esse (*not to be tied by any thing*): *not to be free*, ex alterius arbitrio pendêre (☞ *not* aliunde *or* extrinsecus pendêre, *which, torn from the context of Cic. ad Fam.*, 5, 13, 2, *we sometimes find, in modern writers, in this meaning*): *a man's free will*, voluntas libera *or* soluta; potestas libera; arbitrium. *I am free to*, &c., liberum est mihi; meum arbitrium est: *I am still free to*, integrum est; res mihi integra est: *I am no longer free to*, &c., non jam mihi licet, neque integrum est, ut, &c.: *to reserve to one's self the free right to*, de aliquâ re (*or* de aliquo) integrum sibi reservare: *if it were free to me to*, si integrum daretur (*Cic., Partit.*, 38, 132). *Free choice*, soluta eligendi optio [vid. CHOICE]: *a free discussion*, liberior in utramque partem disputatio (*Quint.*). ‖ *A free agent. As a free agent, or from his own free will*, volens (*opposed to* coactus): non coactus: non invitus (= ἑκών, ἑκούσιος): voluntate (*opposed to* vi, *or* invitus et coactus). JN. judicio et voluntate: (suâ) sponte. JN. suâ sponte et voluntate: ultro (= αὐτομάτως; *opposed to* jussu alicujus, *or* jussus). JN. sponte et ultro. ‖ *Free trade*, jus commercii *or* commercium (*the right of trading, general term*): potestas merces exportandi (*the right of exporting; after* potestas equos educendi, *Liv.*, 43, 5, 9), *or* * exportandi et invehendi: portoria sublata (*plural, the abolition of all port dues and other duties, Cic., Att.*, 2, 16): * liberum commercii jus.

(4) ‖ *Licentious, unrestrained*, liberior: ad licentiam alicujus rei (e. g., scribendi) liber (*Cic.*): *to be free in censuring any body*, vocis libertate perstringere aliquem: *to be too free in censuring any body*, libertate intemperantius invêhi in aliquem.

(5) ‖ *Without pay*, gratuitus (e. g., *lodgings*, hospitium; *dwelling*, habitatio): *to have one's lodging free*, gratis habitare: *to offer any body a free lodging*, * habitationem gratuitam alicui offerre: *free schooling*, disciplina gratuita: *a free table*, victus gratuitus: *any body is a free scholar*, * inter eos alumnos, qui publice (*or* regio sumtu) aluntur, locus alicui assignatur (*in an institution, school*, &c.): *to give any body his board free*, * gratuitum victum alicui providêre.

(6) ‖ *Not tying one's self down, or following the usual mode of thinking or acting*, liber: solutus (*not tied down*). JN. liber atque solutus: *to be so free* (= *to take the liberty*, e. g., *to speak*), audêre; sibi sumere: *a free imitation*, *imitatio soluta ac libera: *a free translation*, * verba scriptoris non totidem verbis translata: *a free life*, licentia: *free manners*, procacitas; protervitas: *too free in one's manners*, procax: protervus.

FREE, *v.* ‖ *To place in a state of freedom*, libertatem alicui dare, largiri, concedere: aliquem in libertatem vocare, vindicare (*general terms*): aliquem manu mittere: aliquem manu asserere in libertatem (*of a slave; the latter, of one who had before been free, publicly before the prætor*; vid. *Ruhnk. Ter., Ad.*, 2, 1, 40): e custodiâ emittere, *or* (*if by force*) eripere (*to set a prisoner at liberty*): libertatem alicui reddere: aliquem in libertatem restituere (*to restore the freedom of any body*). *To free one's self* (*from prison*), e vinculis se expedire, ex vinculis effugere: carceris vincula rumpere (*the last, if by force*); *also*, se liberare; in libertatem se vindicare; libertatem capessere (*to free one's self, in general*): *to free one's self from a yoke*, jugum exuere: jugo se exuere; *from one's misfortunes*, ex malis se emergere *or* se extrahere: *to free from bondage or slavery*, servitute liberare *or* excipere; servitio eximere; e servitute in libertatem restituere *or* vindicare; servile jugum e cervicibus alicujus dejicere; ab aliquo servitutis jugum depellere; alicui conditionem servilem eripere. ‖ *To rid from, to exempt*, liberare re *or* a re: exsolvere re (*to deliver*): eximere re, *or* ex, *or* de re (*with* de re = *to exempt from any thing*): levare re (*to relieve from any thing unpleasant*; e. g., *care, grief, fear*, &c.): expedire re (*to extricate*): extrahere ex re (*to drag out of*): eripere ex *or* a re (*to snatch out of; the last three, from dangerous positions*, &c.). *To free from disgrace*, levare infamiâ; *from torment*, tormentis eripere; *from fear*, metu liberare, levare; a metu vindicare; *from taxation, tithes*, &c., agrum eximere de vectigalibus: *freed from taxes or imposts*, immunis liberque: *freed*, liberatus; liber; solutus; solutus ac liber. [SYN. *in* FREE. Vid. to EXEMPT; *and for* "*to free any body from a charge*," vid. to CLEAR.] ‖ *To clear from obstruction*; vid. to CLEAR.

FREEBOOTER, latro (*as soldier; then robber, in general; compare Herz. Sall., Cat.*, 59, 5): prædator (*as soldier*): prædo (*as robber*): pirata (*at sea*): *in the manner of a freebooter*, prædatorius.

FREEBOOTING, prædatio.

FREEBORN, ingenuus. Vid., *also*, FREE.

FREEDMAN, libertus (*the freedman, with reference to his master; opposed to* servus): libertinus (*with reference to his rank; opposed to* civis *and* ingenuus).

FREEDOM, libertas (*explained by Cic., Parad.*, 5, 1, 34, potestas vivendi, ut velis, *as well of a single individual as of a state; in the latter meaning it is also* libertas communis). *Cherishing or loving freedom*, libertatis amans, libertatis amore incensum esse (*stronger term*): *to procure the freedom of* [vid. TO FREE]. *To obtain one's freedom*, libertatem accipere: *to recover it*, libertatem recuperare: *to lose one's freedom*, libertatem perdere, amittere: *to deprive any body of his freedom*, libertatem alicui eripere: *to enjoy freedom*, libertatem habēre; in libertate esse; liberum et sui juris esse: *the love of freedom*, libertatis amor: *a lover of freedom*, libertatis amans: *to be a lover of freedom*, libertati studēre: *to be a devoted or ardent lover of freedom*, libertatis amore incensum esse *or* ardēre: *this is a land of freedom*, hic omnibus est æqua libertas (*Ter., Ad.*, 2, 1, 29). ‖ *Moral liberty*; i. e., *liberty of the will*, arbitrium: arbitrium liberum (*the free will to do or act as one likes*): potestas (*as conceded, either by the law of nature, civil law, or by the will of an individual; mostly with genitive of the word in which that freedom consists*): optio (*free choice*; vid. LIBERTY). *To bestow freedom of choice upon any body*, liberum arbitrium, potestatem, optionem alicui dare *or* facere: *to take away any body's freedom* (*in any matter*), alicui adimere potestatem alicujus rei: (*he maintained*) *that there should be in a free state freedom of thinking and speaking*, in civitate liberâ linguam mentemque liberas esse debēre (*Suet., Tib.*, 28). *To use great freedom of speech*, est in aliquo summa libertas in orātione: *to attack any body with great freedom of speech*, multâ cum libertate notare aliquem (†); vocis libertate perstringere aliquem: *with too much freedom*, libertate intemperantius invēhi in aliquem. ‖ *The freedom of a town* (i. e., *the right of participating in its franchises*), civitas: civitatula (*of a small town, Sen., Apol.*, p. 852): jus civitatis (*the right of acquiring the freedom, or entering into the rights of a citizen*; vid. *Cic., Cæcin.*, 34, 98; 35, 102; *Cic., Arch.*, 5, 11, &c.). *To give any body the freedom of the city*, civitatem alicui dare, impertiri, tribuere; civitatem alicui donare; diplōma civitatis alicui offerre (*Suet., Ner.*, 12); aliquem in civitatem accipere *or* recipere; aliquem inscribere civitati *or* in civitatem; aliquem in civitatem *or* in numerum civium asciscere (*to receive among the numbers of citizens*); civem aliquem facere: *to receive the freedom of the city*, consĕqui civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati alicui ascribi; in civitatem pervenire: *to lose it*, civitatem perdere, amittere. ‖ *Freedom of the press*, *libertas sentiendi, quæ velis, et quæ sentias, literarum formis exscribendi. *The freedom of the press is established or exists in a state*, *in civitate sentire, quæ velis, et quæ sentias, literarum formis exscribere licet (*both after Tac., Hist.*, 1, 1, 4).

FREE-HEARTED. Vid. LIBERAL.

FREEHOLD, *feudum liberum, immune et liberum: prædium liberum (*opposed to* servum, *Cic., Rull.*, 3, 2, 9): prædium immune liberumque (*after Cic., Verr.*, 2, 69, 166): *that is held or possessed as freehold*, immunis liberque (e. g., ager): privata possessio (*an individual's own property, Jurisconsulti*).

FREEHOLDER, possessor: agrorum possessor (*possessor, as opposed to tenant*): qui agrum immunem liberumque arat (*with reference to feudal tenure, Cic., Verr.*, 2, 69, 166).

FREELY, libere: solute. *To confess or acknowledge freely*, ingenue confiteri: *to say it freely*, libere profiteri: *to speak it freely*, libere dicere, loqui, vociferari; libero ore loqui: *to speak too freely about any body*, vocis libertate perstringere aliquem: *to speak too freely against any body*, libertate intemperantius invēhi in aliquem: *I will freely tell you what I think (of it)*, dicam ex animo, quod sentio; quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenue, aperte, ex animi sententiâ dicam: *to speak freely*, ne mentiar; si quæris, *or* quæritis, *or* quærimus; si verum scire vis; ut ingenue *or* aperte dicam: *to breathe freely*, spiritus libere meat (*properly*); libere respirare (*improperly*): *I can now breathe freely again*, *nunc molestis negotiis expeditus sum (*I have got rid of vexatious business*), *or* *jam libere respirare possum (libere respirare, *Cic.*). ‖ *Copiously*; e. g., *to drink freely*, plurimum bibere (*to be given to drink*); plus paullo adhibēre (*Ter., Heaut.*, 2, 1, 8): *to confer honors too freely*, in decernendis honoribus nimium esse et tamquam prodīgum (*Cic.*). ‖ *Liberally*, large: liberaliter. JN. large liberaliterque, benigne: munifice: munifice et large. ‖ *Without compulsion, of one's own free will*; vid. "*As a* FREE *agent*" (3, *end*).

FREEMAN, manumissus (*no longer a slave*): libertus (*with reference to his former master*): libertinus (*with reference to his position itself*). *In the post-Augustan writers the minute distinction between* libertus *and* libertinus *seems not to be carefully observed: this, however, is not to be imitated. The condition of a freeman*, libertinitas (*Jurisconsulti*). ☞ Liberalis = *worthy of a freeborn man. The freemen of a city*, &c., cives: *to act as a freeman*, pro cive se gerere.

FREE-MASON, *latōmus (λατόμος, *as technical term in the free-mason's records*).

FREE-MASON'S LODGE. ‖ *The place itself*, *porticus, in quam latōmi conveniunt. ‖ *The order*, *societas latomorum.

FREE-MASONRY, *disciplina et instituta latomorum.

FREENESS. Vid. FRANKNESS.

FREESTONE, lapis arenaceus: saxum quadratum: lapis quadratus (*as dressed for building*). *To lay a foundation of freestone*, aliquid saxo quadrato substruere: *a freestone pit*, lapidicīna, de quâ saxa quadrata eximuntur (*Vitr.*, 2, 7, 1).

FREE-WOMAN, civis.

FREEZE, congelari; nive concrescere: frigoribus conglaciare: gelu consistere: *from the context, also* durescere *only (almost all Cic., Nat. D.*, 2, 10, *init.*). *It is freezing*, gelascit: *it has been freezing*, gelavit: *rivers frozen over*, amnes gelati (*Plin.*).

FREIGHT, *s.* ‖ *The load of a ship*, *onus navi impositum; *from the context*, onus *only*. ‖ *The money paid for transport*, vectura: portorium (*the money paid for carrying over*). *To pay the freight*, pro vecturâ solvere: *I inquired the freight*, interrogavi, quanti veheret (*sc.* navis).

FREIGHT, *v.* (*a ship*), onera *or* merces in navem imponere (*Cic.*); navem onerare (*Cæs.*); *with provisions, arms, and other things*, naves onerare commeatu, armis, aliisque rebus (*Sall.*).

FREIGHTER, navis dominus (*Greek ναύκληρος, which stands only, Plaut., Mil.*, 4, 3, 16, *in Latin*).

FRENCH, *Francogallicus: *Francicus. *To translate any thing into French*, *Francogallice reddere aliquid: *to understand French*, *Francogallice scire; *very well*, *linguæ Francogallicæ intelligentissimum esse: *to speak French*, Francogallicâ linguâ (*not* Francogallicam linguam) loqui; *Francogallice loqui; *very elegantly*, *Francogallice elegantissime loqui.

FRENCH-BEAN, *phaseolus vulgaris (*Linn.*).

FRENETIC. Vid. FRANTIC.

FRENZY. Vid. FRANTICNESS, MADNESS.

FREQUENCY, frequentia (*rare, except in the meaning of "a numerous assembly,"*

FREQUENT, *adj.*, frequens: creber (*often implying blame*): crebrior: repetitus (*repeated*). *After frequent entreaties*, sæpius rogatus: *after frequent admonitions*, sæpius admonitus.

FREQUENT, *v.*, frequentare: celebrare (*of numbers*). *To frequent any body's house*, frequentare *or* (*of many*) celebrare alicujus domum; frequenter, *or* multum, *or* frequentem ad aliquem ventitare: *to frequent a society*, celebrare conventum; *a market*, obire nundinas, mercatum; ad mercatum venire: *to frequent bad company*, uti familiaribus et quotidianis convictoribus hominibus improbis, malis, *or* perditis; in familiaritate malorum hominum versari. FREQUENTED, frequens: celeber: *a town much frequented for the sake of its mineral waters*, locus amœno salubrium aquarum usu frequens: *a much-frequented mart*, forum rerum venalium maxime celebratum; celebre et frequens emporium.

FREQUENTER, frequentator (*Gell.*).

FREQUENTING, } frequentatio (*if*
FREQUENTATION, } *it takes place repeatedly; as, for instance, going to school*).

FREQUENTLY, frequenter: sæpe, sæpenumero: crebro: non raro: compluries (*not* pluries): multum [SYN. *in* OFTEN]: frequens (*with reference to a person*); *often by* solēre *or frequentative verb. I frequently do any thing*, soleo aliquid facere: *to read frequently*, lectitare: *he was frequently in his place in the senate-house*, frequens aderat in senatu: *he is frequently with us*, ille frequens est nobiscum: *very frequently*, frequentissime (*Cic.*), persæpe; sæpissime: *too frequently*, nimium sæpe; sæpius justo: *to do any thing frequently*, frequenter *or* crebro facere aliquid: *after being frequently asked*, sæpius rogatus.

FRESCO. ‖ *Coolness*; e. g., *al fresco*, in aperto. ‖ *Style of painting*, opus tectorium (*as thing*). *To paint in fresco*, udo colores illinere (*Plin.*, 35, 7, 31): *to paint any thing in fresco*, opere tectorio exornare aliquid: *a painter in fresco*, tector (vid. *Böttiger's Aldobrandinische Hochzeit*, p. 62).

FRESH. ‖ *Cool*, frigidus: *rather fresh*, subfrigidus; frigidiusculus (*later*): *to make fresh*, refrigerare; frigidum facere (frigerare *and* frigefactare *were uncommon in prose*): *to become or grow fresh*, refrigerari: refrigescere: *fresh water*, aqua recentis rigōris (*Col.*, 9, 14, 7; *fresh-drawn, and therefore cool, sparkling*, &c.); dulcis aqua (*spring water; opposed to* aqua marina, *salt water*); *a draught of fresh water*, potio frigida: *fresh air*, aer frigidus; ventus frigidus; aer refrigeratus (*cool air*): *to breathe the fresh air*, refrigerationem auræ captare (*Col.*, 11, 1, 16); cœlo libero *or* liberiore frui; libero aere redintegrari (*Varr., R. R.*, 3, 7, 6). ‖ *New-made, recently produced or formed*, recens: *fresh bread*, panis recens: *a fresh wound*, vulnus recens, crudum (*not* novum): *fresh marks of stripes*, recentia vestigia plagarum. ‖ *Not gone by or withered*, recens (e. g., *oysters, herrings*, &c.): viridis (*still green*, e. g., *wood*, &c.): *fresh turf*, cæspes vivus. ‖ *Not salted*, sale non condītus. ‖ *Not used or worn out; hence lively*, recens: integer. JN. recens integerque (*not yet tired or worn; opposed to* defatigatus, saucius; e. g., *troops, horses*, &c.): vegētus: hilaris *or* hilarus (*lively, brisk*, e. g., *color*, &c.): alacer: alacer et promtus (*lively, brisk for acting*): *a fresh color*, nitidus color: *to have any thing fresh in one's recollection*, in recenti memoriâ habēre: *the recollection of any thing is quite fresh*, recens est alicujus rei memoria: *fresh breeze*, ventus secundus (*inasmuch as it may be favorable*): *the fresh appearance of a tree*, arboris hilaritas. ‖ *Unexperienced*, vid.

FRESHEN, *v.*, TRANS. ‖ *To soak or*

steep in water for the purpose of freshening, macerare (*to soak*, salsamenta).

FRESHEN, *v.*, INTRANS. *The wind freshens*, ventus increbrescit.

FRESHLY, nuper, nunc nuper: proxime [vid., *also*, LATTERLY]: non ita pridem: non pridem (*not a very long while ago*): modo (*only now*).

FRESHMAN, *recens a puerili institutione tiro.

FRESHNESS. ‖ *Coolness*, frigus (*inasmuch as it refreshes*; vid. *Hor., Od.*, 3, 13, 10, frigus amabile): algor (*inasmuch as it is felt*): rigor recentissimus (aquæ, *of water*, *Col.*, 9, 147). ‖ *Ruddiness*, color validus (*of the face*): vigor (*of the body*): hilaritas (*cheerful look*). ‖ *Newness*, novitas.

FRET, animi motus, commotio, concitatio: permotio (*the last*, *Cic.*, *Acad.*, 2, 44, 135): animi cura *or* sollicitudo: *to be in a fret*, æstuare (*Cic.*; *about any thing*, de aliquâ re); sollicitudinem habēre; in sollicitudine esse; ægritudinem suscipere, &c.: *to keep one's mind in a continual fret*, nullum quietum spiritum ducere (*of the person himself*); aliquem quiescere *or* conquiescere non pati (*of a person or thing that does not suffer him to rest*): *to be in a fret about any thing*; vid. TO FRET, *v.*, INTRANS.

FRET, *v.*, TRANS., ægre facere alicui (*to disturb any body's mind*, *Plaut.*, *Cas.*, 3, 4, 17; *Ter.*, *Eun.*, 4, 1, 10): lacessere aliquem (*to be always at him*): aliquem quiescere *or* conquiescere non sinere (*never to let him rest*): vexare aliquem: mentem alicujus excitam vexare (*Sall.*): anxium et sollicitum me habet aliquid. *This frets my husband*, hoc male habet virum (*puts him in a bad humor*, *Ter.*): *to fret one's self to death*, mœrore se conficere; mœrore confici. ‖ *To wear off by rubbing*, atterere: usu deterere (*if by use*). ‖ *To form into raised work*, cælare.

FRET, *v.*, INTRANS., æstuare (*to have the mind in a state of ferment*; *either absolutely or with ablative of the cause*): tumultuari (*to be in a state of restlessness*; *cf. Off.*, 1, 23, 80): mœrēre; in mœrore esse *or* (*stronger*) jacēre (*to be grieved*): *to fret about any thing*, ægritudinem suscipere ex re; æstuare aliquâ re *or* desiderio alicujus rei (*if the possession of it is desired*); mœrēre aliquid *or* aliquâ re; sollicitum esse de re; laborare; anxium et sollicitum me habet aliquid; ægritudinem suscipere propter aliquem (*about any body*). *Don't fret*, ne sis perturbatus (*Ter.*): *he frets about*, ægre ille fert, quod, &c.: *to fret about trifles or nothing*, a rebus levissimis pendēre. ‖ *To fret* (*of wine*, &c.). Vid. TO FERMENT.

FRETFUL, morosus (*ill-humored or tempered*): difficilis (*full of bad humor*): naturâ difficilis (*difficult to please*). JN. difficilis et morosus: anxius et sollicitus.

FRETFULLY, morose: stomachose.

FRETFULNESS, natura difficilis: morositas (*bad humor*).

FRET-SAW, lupus (*hand-saw*; *Pallad.*, 1, 43, 2, *explains it by* serrula manubriata).

FRET-WORK, opus cælatum.

FRIABILITY, *by circumlocution with* friare, friari posse.

FRIABLE, friabilis (*Plin.*).

FRIAR, cœnobīta (*ecclesiastical*): monăchus (*late*). *To become a friar*, *collegio monachorum accedere.

FRIARY, cœnobium (*ecclesiastical*): monachium: monasterium (*late*).

FRICASSEE, *s.*, *carnes in frustula concisæ et frixæ.

FRICASSEE, *v.*, *carnes in frustula concisas frigēre.

FRICATION, } fricatio: fricatus: trī-
FRICTION, } tus: attrītus: fricatura (*the last*, *Vitr.*, 7, 1, 4, *a rubbing off*).

FRIDAY, *dies Veneris. *Good Friday*, *dies per Christi mortem sacrata.

FRIEND, amicus (*with genitive or dative*, fratris mei *or* fratri meo): sodalis (*companion, comrade; also of the cicisbeo of a lady*, *Mart.*, 9, 3): necessarius (*standing in some intimate connection with one*): familiaris (*so intimate as to be looked upon as almost a member of the family*): studiosus, amator alicujus *or* alicujus rei (*one whose affection or liking is fixed on a person or thing*): cultor alicujus rei (*one who likes to practice it*; e. g., *a friend to cold-water bathing*, cultor frigidæ): consectator alicujus rei (*passionately fond of any thing*): diligens alicujus rei (*attached to any thing from preference, as an act of judgment*; e. g., diligens veritatis). *A good or great friend of any body*, alicui, *or* alicujus amicus, *or* amicissimus (*never* bonus *or* magnus amicus; magnus amicus *would be* "*a powerful friend*"). "*My good friend*" (*in addressing any body, especially a common man*), o bone! sodes! *my good friend* (*in apposition*), amicus meus: *a very intimate friend*, amicus conjunctissimus: *a treacherous friend*, amicus ad fallendum accommodatus. *To be an intimate friend of any body*, aliquo uti familiariter; familiaritate (*also with* magnâ, artâ, maximâ, intimâ) *or* magno usu familiaritatis cum aliquo conjunctum esse; artâ familiaritate complecti aliquem: *he and I are old friends*, vetustate amicitiæ cum eo conjunctus sum: *all of them are old friends of mine*, veteres mihi necessitudines cum his omnibus intercedunt: *a friend of my boyhood*, amicus mihi jam inde a puero: *we are excellent, or the best possible, friends*, nihil potest esse conjunctius, quam nos inter nos sumus; nihil est nostrâ familiaritate conjunctius: *to have a friend in any body, or any body for my friend*, aliquem amicum habēre: *to be one of a person's friends*, in amicis alicujus esse; ex familiaribus alicujus esse: *to make any body one's friend*, aliquem sibi facere *or* reddere amicum; animum alicujus sibi conciliare et ad usus suos adjungere; alicujus amicitiam sibi comparare, conciliare; parēre sibi amicitiam cum aliquo (*Nep., Alc.*, 7): *any thing wins friends, or makes men our friends*, aliquid (e. g., obsequium) amicos parit: *to make an intimate or confidential friend of any body*, sibi conjungere aliquem familiari amicitiâ. *The right of a friend*, jus amicitiæ. *To be any body's friend*; i. e., *supporter, favorer*, alicujus fautorem esse; alicui favēre *or* bene velle. *A man's friends* (= *supporters, partisans*), qui cum aliquo faciunt; qui stant a *or* cum aliquo. *Both friends and foes*, æqui et iniqui (*supporters and opponents*). *To be a friend to any thing*, alicujus rei esse studiosum, amantem, amatorem; aliquâ re gaudēre, delectari (*to economy*, delectari parsimoniâ): *to be no friend to any thing*, abhorrēre, alienum esse a re; displicet mihi aliquid.

FRIEND, } Vid. TO FAVOR.
BEFRIEND. }

FRIENDLESS, inops amicorum: desertus ab amicis (*forsaken by friends*).

FRIENDLINESS, comitas: humanitas: urbanitas: benignitas: liberalitas: affabilitas [SYN. *in* FRIENDLY]: *friendliness in conversation with others*, comitas affabilitasque sermonis: *to combine friendliness with an earnest, serious character*, comitatem cum severitate conjungere: *with friendliness*; vid. "*in a* FRIENDLY *manner*."

FRIENDLY, amicus; *to any body*, alicui (*having friendly sentiments toward any body; also, improperly, of favorable things; mostly poetical in this sense*): benevŏlus, *to any body*, alicui *or* erga aliquem (*being any body's well-wisher*, &c.): amans, *to any body*, alicujus (*entertaining affection toward; also of what gives evidence of such a feeling*): familiaris (*intimate, confidential*, &c.; *also of a friendly, unceremonious invitation*): benignus (*kind; of persons and things*; e. g., *invitation*): officiosus: officii et amoris plenus (*full of obliging expressions, offers of service*, &c.; e. g., *a letter*): benevolentiæ plenus (*full of expressions of kindness*; e. g., *a letter*): fidēlis (*faithful, upright*; e. g., *advice*): comis (*obliging*): humanus (*mild, gentle in the most extensive sense*). JN. comis et humanus: urbanus (*polite, courteous*): officiosus (*ready to render a service, obliging*): liberalis (*anticipating a person's wishes; obliging*): blandus (*gentle in words or speech and behavior*): affabilis (*condescending in conversation*): mansuetus (*pleasant in intercourse in general*): civilis (*in the sense of friendly, affable, belongs to post-classical prose*). *Friendly behavior*, comitas; liberalitas: *a friendly face*, vultus hilaris, familiaris: *to receive any body in a friendly manner*, vultu hilari, familiari, *or* (*Liv.*) benigno aliquem excipere: *friendly invitation*, invitatio benigna, familiaris: *in a friendly manner*, amice; benevŏle; amanter; comiter; humane *or* humaniter; officiose; benigne; liberaliter; blande [SYN. *above*]; *also*, familiariter (*as friends are wont to do; or like a friend*): *to salute any body in a friendly manner*, benigne aliquem salutare: *to address any body in a friendly manner*, comiter, blande appellare: *to answer in a friendly manner*, alicui respondēre liberaliter: *to invite any body in a friendly manner*, benigne aliquem invitare: *to invite or ask any body in a friendly manner to stay* (*when he is about to leave*), familiari invitatione aliquem retinēre: *to receive any body in a friendly manner* (*as a guest or visitor*), aliquem comi hospitio accipere: *to be friendly toward every body*, erga omnes se affabilem præstare; unumquemque comiter appellare (*in addressing any body*): *to be very friendly with any body*, amicissime amplecti aliquem: *to be on friendly terms with any body*, amice vivere cum aliquo; familiariter uti aliquo: *on very friendly terms*, artâ familiaritate complecti aliquem; intime uti aliquo: *to act in a friendly manner toward, or to deal in a friendly manner with, any body*, amice facere erga aliquem: *to speak in a friendly manner with any body*, amice, familiariter loqui cum aliquo.

FRIENDLY. Vid. "*in a* FRIENDLY *manner*."

FRIENDSHIP, amicitia: necessitudo (*friendly intercourse between persons in general, in business, between relations*, &c.): usus: consuetudo (*habitual intercourse*). *An ordinary friendship*, amicitia mediocris: *close friendship*, conjunctio: *intimate friendship*, familiaritas: *to make friendship with any body*, amicitiam cum aliquo facere, jungere, instituere, conciliare, inire, sibi parēre; ad amicitiam alicujus se conferre, se applicare, se adjungere; amicitiâ aliquem sibi conjungere: *a closer friendship*, amiciorem aliquem sibi conciliare: *an intimate friendship*, consuetudinem jungere; familiaritatem contrahere cum aliquo; in consuetudinem alicujus se dare: *to obtain any body's friendship*, in amicitiam alicujus recipi: *intimate friendship*, in alicujus familiaritatem venire, intrare; in alicujus intimam amicitiam pervenire: *to steal into any body's friendship*, in alicujus amicitiam se insinuare: *to vow friendship to any body*, amicitiæ alicujus se devovēre: *to entertain or feel friendship for any body*, amore suo aliquem amplecti, prosĕqui: *to break or violate friendship*, amicitiam violare, dirumpere, dissolvere, discindere: *to break off one's friendship with any body by degrees*, amicitiam sensim dissuere (*opposed to* repente præcidere, *to break it off abruptly*): *friendship begins, increases, lasts, drops, or is declining*, amicitia oritur, crescit (*or* accrescit), manet, cadit: *our friendship is a most intimate one*, nihil est nostrâ familiaritate conjunctius; nihil esse potest conjunctius, quam nos inter nos sumus: *to show any body much friendship*, multa officia in aliquem conferre *or* alicui præstare; officiosum esse in aliquem: *all possible* (*marks of*) *friendship*, omnibus, quibus possum, officiis aliquem colo, prosĕquor: *you will do me a great act of friendship if*, &c., *or by*, &c., gratissimum mihi feceris; magnum beneficium mihi dederis: *to do, allow*, &c., *any thing out of friendship toward any body*, dare, concedere, largiri, &c., alicui aliquid: *the tie of friendship*, amicitiæ *or* amoris vinculum: *demonstration of friendship*, *amicitiæ significatio: *feelings or sentiments of friendship*, officium (*Cic. ad Fam.*, 10, 1, *extr.*): *a service rendered from friendship*, officium: beneficium (*especially with relation to the consequence it has for the receiver*; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 33; *Nep., Att.*, 3, 1).

FRIEZE. ‖ *A stuff*, *pannus frisius. ‖ *In architecture*, zophŏrus (ζωοφόρος,

frieze of a column between the epistylium *and the* coronis, *Vitr.*, 3, 3): hyperthȳrum (*ὑπέρθυρον, over a door, Vitr.*, 4, 6).

FRIGATE, *navis bellica minor (*as *compared with ships of the line).*

FRIGHT, ⟩metum, timorem, formi-

FRIGHTEN,⟨ dinem (Syn. *in* Fear, *s.*] alicui injicere, incutere ; metum, timorem alicui afferre, inferre, offerre ; aliquem in metum compellere, conjicere (*to fill with fear*) : aliquem terrēre, exterrēre : terrorem alicui afferre, inferre, offerre, injicere, incutere : aliquem in terrorem conjicere : terrore aliquem complēre : pavorem alicui injicere, incutere (*to terrify*) : *to frighten any body dreadfully*, perterrēre, perterrefacere aliquem ; pavore percellere alicujus pectus (*stronger term*) : consternare (*especially of animals ;* e. g., *a horse*) : *any thing frightens me*, facit mihi aliquid timorem ; *very much*, aliquid me summo timore afficit. ‖ *To be frightened*, in metu *or* timore esse ; metuere, timēre [vid. to Fear] : terreri : exterreri : *to be frightened at any thing*, facit mihi aliquid timorem ; timor mihi incutitur ex aliquâ re ; terreri aliquâ re ; aliquid expavescere, exhorrescere (*to tremble, shudder at any thing*) ; *also*, commoveri, permoveri aliquâ re (*to be violently agitated ;* vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 12) ; *at any body or any body's sight*, alicujus aspectu conturbari, alicujus conspectum horrēre : *to be dreadfully frightened*, timore magno affici ; terrore percuti, perterreri ; *at any thing*, aliquâ re ; aliquid me summo timore afficit : *they were or became so much frightened as to*, &c., tantus repente terror invasit, ut, &c. : *to be frightened about any body*, in metu esse propter aliquem ; alicui metuere *or* timēre : *my friends are much frightened about me*, maximo de nobis timore affecti sunt amici : *they were all much frightened*, timor omnium incessit magnus ; timor incessit omnes magnus : *they were much frightened at*, &c., timor magnus alicujus rei incessit : *I am so frightened that I can hardly speak*, mihi lingua metu hæret : *I am frightened out of my senses*, vix sum apud me, ita commotus est animus metu.

FRIGHT [vid. Fear] : *to be in a fright* [vid. to be Frightened, *in* to Frighten] : *to put into a fright*, pavorem injicere *or* incutere alicui [vid., *also*, to Frighten] : *to take fright*, pavescere : expavescere (*general term*) ; consternari (*especially of a horse*, &c.) : *I am seized with fright*, terror mihi incīdit *or* me invadit : *to be in a fright*, terrorem habēre ab aliquo *or* ab aliquâ re : *for fright* [vid. "*for* Fear"] : *what a fright you look!* *qualis appares (*general term*) ! quæ facies ! qui vultus ! (*with regard to any body's looks*) ; *qui cultus *or* habitus ! (*with regard to dress*).

FRIGHTFUL. Vid. Fearful.

FRIGHTFULLY. Vid. Fearfully.

FRIGID. Vid. Cold, Cool.

FRIGIDITY. Vid. Cold, Coldness.

FRIGIDLY, frigidē (*figuratively in Horace ; also*, gelidē) : lente (*sluggishly*). Vid. Coldly.

FRILL, *perhaps* *collare leniter inflexum.

FRINGE, fimbriæ. *With long fringes hanging down on either side*, fimbriis hinc atque illinc pendentibus (*Petr.*).

FRIPPERER, scrutarius (*dealer in second-hand things, Lucil., Gell.*, 3, 14, *med.*) : scruta vendens (*Hor. Ep.*, 1, 7, 65) : circitor (*that goes about with old clothes, Ulp., Dig.*, 14, 3, 5, § 4). *Feminine*, *scruta vendens (*after Hor. Ep.*, 1, 7, 65).

FRIPPERY. ‖ *Place where old clothes are sold*, *forum scrutarium (*if in the market*) : *taberna scrutaria (*a booth*). ‖ *Old clothes*, scruta, orum ; scrutaria, æ (*all sorts of second-hand things, Appul., Met.*, 4, p. 146, 17) : *to deal in frippery*, scruta vendere (*Hor. Ep.*, 1, 7, 65) ; scrutariam facere (*Appul.*, &c.).

FRISK, salire (*to leap*) : exsilire (*to jump up, in general*) : exsultare : gaudio exsilire *or* exsultare : *to frisk around any thing*, saltare circum aliquid ; circumsaltare (*only in later writers*) ; circumsilire modo huc, modo illuc (*Catull.*, 3, 9 ; *of a sparrow*) : *to frisk for joy*, lætitiâ exsultare ; *like a lamb*, lascivire (e. g., agnus lascivit fugâ, *Ov.*).

FRITH, fretum : eurīpus : fauces angustæ *or* artæ. Syn. *in* Strait.

FRITTER, *v.*, carptim dividere (*Suet.*) : articulatim comminuere (*Plaut.*). *To fritter away time*, tempus articulatim comminuere (*after* diem comminuere articulatim, *Plaut., fr. ap. Gell. ; but he is speaking of the breaking up a day into small portions by the invention of hours*) : *tempus perdere (*general term*).

FRITTER, *s., perhaps* lagănum. Vid. *Schneider, Lex., and λάγανον.*

FRIVOLITY, levitas : levitas animi (*lightness ; want of steadiness and depth of character*) : mobilitas (*fickleness*) : inconstantia (*unsteadiness, and consequent inconsistency*).

FRIVOLOUS, frivolus (*Auct. ad Her. ; not Cic.*) : vanus (*vain, that can not be depended upon*) : inanis (*without value, empty or void of thought*) : non sufficiens : non satis idoneus : parum idoneus (*not sufficient or adequate to the case*) : parvus (*small*) : minutus (*insignificant*) : infirmus (*weak*). Jn. inanis et infirmus (*of arguments*, &c.) : levis (*light, not sterling ; without worth*) : futilis (*not tenable ;* e. g., *opinion*, sententia) : vilis (*worthless*). *Cicero connects* vanus, futilis ; vanus, levis, futilis (*of persons*). *Frivolous talk*, verba inania ; voces inanes ; sermo inanis ; sermo vanus : *so frivolous*, tantulus (*so trifling*, e. g., *matters*, res ; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 22) : *frivolous pretexts*, falsæ causæ : *to ask frivolous questions*, res minutas quærere ; minutas interrogationes proponere.

FRIVOLOUSLY, futiliter (*Appul.*) : inaniter : tenuiter (*Cato*) : leviter. Syn. *in* Frivolous.

FRIVOLOUSNESS. Vid. Frivolity.

FRIZZLE. Vid. to Curl.

FRO. *To and fro*, ultro et citro : ultro ac citro : ultro citroque : ultro citro (*cf. Drak., Liv.*, 9, 42, 2, *and* [*on* ultro citro] *Klotz ; all Cic., Læl.*, 22, *extr.*, p. 198) : huc illuc : huc et *or* atque illuc (*hither and thither*) : modo huc, modo illuc (*now hither, now thither*). *To run to and fro*, ultro et citro cursare *or (rapidly)* concursare ; *in alarm*, trepide concursare (*Phædr.*) ; trepidare et cursare rursum prorsum (*Ter., Hec.*, 3, 1, 35). *To hop to and fro*, circumsilire modo huc, modo illuc (*of a sparrow, Catull.*).

FROCK, tunica : vestis muliebris : vestimentum muliebre : palla (*upper garment of a Roman lady, thrown over the* stola) : cyclas (*a garment for great occasions, ornamented with gold and purple, but not proper to express the female dress of our days*). ‖ *A smock frock*, *amiculum linteum.

FROG, rana. *A small frog*, ranunculus. *The frog croaks*, rana coaxat.

FROLIC. Vid. Fun, Joke.

FROLIC, *v.*, lascivire : exsultare atque lascivire.

FROLIC, *s.*, facinus lepidum et festivum (*Plaut., Pœn.*, 1, 2, 95) : ludus (*general term*).

FROM, ‖ *Denoting distance, parting from one point to another in space and time*, a ; ab ; de ; e : ex (a *and* ab *denote the distance from any object in a horizontal direction ;* de *in an oblique or perpendicular one ;* e *and* ex *the direction out of the interior of an object ; comp. Grotef.*, § 126, *Observ.* 4 : *Ramsh.*, § 150, 1 ; e *usually stands before consonants,* ex *before vowels ; with respect to* a, ab, abs, (1) abs, *in Cicero's time, was nearly confined to account-books* [*Or.*, 47, 158] : *it occurs only, and that but seldom, before* c, g, t : [2] ab *may stand, as well as* a, "*before all consonants*" [*Freund ; Krebs excepts* m *and* v] : (3) ab *must stand before vowels and* h). *To go away from any body*, ab aliquo discedere : *to come down from the rostra*, de rostris descendere : *to alight from a horse*, ex equo descendere : *to come down from a hill*, &c., *into the plain*, ex loco superiore in planitiem descendere. ☞ *With many verbs and adjectives "from" is not expressed, but implied by an oblique case, mostly by the ablative ;* e. g., *to free or exempt any body from punishment*, aliquem pœnâ liberare : *free from guilt*, liber a culpâ ; vacuus a culpâ ; liber culpâ. *The preposition "from" is not expressed before the names of a town or small island, but the ablative is used to express the relation : a preposition, however, becomes necessary, if a place is to be pointed out more distinctly or minutely ; or if only a part of a town or its neighborhood is spoken of* [e. g., Libo discessit a Brundisio = *from the harbor of Brundisium, Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 24] : *in a similar manner, if that preposition has a stress upon it, and stands in contradistinction* [usque a Dianio *ad* Sinopen navigarunt, *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 1, 34 ; erat a Gergoviâ despectus in castra, *Cæs. Ab* Athenis proficisci in animo habebam, *Cic., Fam.*, 4, 12, 2] : *likewise, if an appellative, as* urbs, oppidum, locus, *stands in apposition to the name of the town* [as, *ex* oppido Gergoviâ, *Cæs. ; ex* Apollonia, Ponti urbe, *Plin.*] : *with* domus *the preposition is used when* domus *does not mean "home" as usual residence ; but = "house" as building, or "family." So* rus = "*country*," *is without the preposition, but takes it when a particular "estate" is meant. Sometimes, however, the accusative is used ; to desert from any body*, aliquem deserere (*also*, ab aliquo deficere, *or* desciscere). ☞ *In several cases the Latins make use of certain adverbs, of place and time, to express this preposition ;* e. g., *from that place* (*thence*), *that time*, inde : *from that very same place*, indidem : *from hence*, hinc (*not* abhinc) : *from afar*, procul : *from all sides*, undique : *from both sides*, utrimque : *from without*, extrinsecus : *from within*, intrinsecus : *from town to town*, oppidatim : *from house to house*, ostiatim : *from man to man*, virītim. ☞ (*a*) *To recover from a disease*, convalescere ex (☞ *not* a) morbo : *to return from a journey*, redire, reverti ; venire ex (☞ *not* ab) itinere : *all the way from (even from) the ocean*, &c., usque ab oceano. (*β*) *In poetry the ablative of the place when ce may be used without a preposition, where in prose the preposition must be expressed* [e. g., cadere nubibus ; descendere cœlo ; labi equo, &c., *Z.*, 481]. (*γ*) Ex *is used like our from, to denote a change from a previous state ;* e. g., *I made you from my slave a freed man*, e servo te libertum feci ; *so* nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser. (*δ*) "*From*," *when it follows a substantive, is often expressed by the objective genitive ; as, death is a rest from all labors and troubles*, mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est. (*ε*) *To denote a person's residence, or the place of his birth*, &c., *an adjective is mostly used ;* e. g., *Milo from Croton*, Milo Crotoniates ; *but sometimes, especially by Livy, a is used ;* e. g., Turnus ab Aricīâ [*Liv.*, 1, 50, 3] = Turnus Aricinus. (*ζ*) *From his very boyhood*, jam inde a puero (☞ *not* inde a puero *without* jam). (*η*) *After "different" from is translated by* ac, atque. *I hear a somewhat different report from that which I sent you*, nescio quid aliter audio atque ad te scribebam : *different from what I now am*, alius atque nunc sum. *From a boy* (= *from his boyhood up*), a puero ; a parvo ; a parvulo [vid. ζ] : *from his youth up*, ab adolescentiâ ; ab adolescentulo : *from his earliest boyhood or youth*, a primis temporibus ætatis : *from the cradle*, a primis cūnabulis ; inde ab incunabulis : *from day to day*, in dies (*implying daily increase or decrease*) : diem ex die (e. g., exspectare, *Cic.* ; ducere, *Cæs.*) ; diem de die (e. g., prospectare, differre, *both Liv.*) : *from head to foot, or top to toe*, a capillo usque ad ungues ; a vestigio ad verticem ; a vertice ad talos (ῆ) ; a vertice, ut aiunt, ad extremum unguem (*all proverbially for "entirely"*) : *from the very beginning*, ab ultimo initio : *from the beginning to the end*, a carceribus usque ad calcem (*proverbially*) : *to tell or relate any thing from the beginning*, ab ultimo initio repetere ; altius ordiri et repetere ; ordine rem omnem narrare : *from the beginning of the world*, post hominum memoriam : *from time to time*, nonnumquam (*occasionally ; not unfrequently*) ; interdum (*now and then, but* ☞ *not* subinde ; i. e., *several successive times*) : *from any body*, ab ali-

quo (i. e., *regarding him, as to him*); alicujus verbis (i. e., *as any body's substitute or representative, even when no words are used*; e. g., *give her a kiss from me*, suavium des ei meis verbis); alicujus nomine (*when the person, by being authorized to speak in another's name, acquires thereby the right to speak with the authority which his principal's word ought to have*): *from me*, meis verbis: *salute Tiro from me*, Tironem meum saluta nostris verbis; *also, simply* ego eum saluto, *or* ei salutem dico. *Salute Attica from me*, tu Atticæ salutem dices (*Cic.*): *to purchase from*, emere ab *or* (*more commonly*) de aliquo (*Krebs*). || *Denoting a cause or motive*, a (*seldom*; e. g., vates adhibere a superstitione animi, *Curt.*): e *or* ex (e. g., *to be languid from the effects of his journey*, e viâ languere: *from which circumstance I fear*, ex quo vereor): per (e. g., per iram, *from a feeling of anger*; per metum mussari, *Plaut.*; per ætatem inutiles esse, *Cæs.*): propter (e. g., propter metum, *Cic.*; propter eam ipsam causam *Cic.*; propter frigora, *Cæs.*). *But* ☞ *the notion of cause is mostly expressed by the ablative only, or with the participle*, ductus *or* adductus (*led by*); motus *or* permotus (*moved by*); inductus (*induced by*); impulsus *or* incitatus (*impelled by*); incensus, inflammatus (*inflamed by*); coactus (*compelled by*); captus (*seized by*); impeditus (*hindered by*); e. g., *from hatred*, odio ductus: *from an inclination to philosophy*, philosophiæ studio ductus: *from shame*, pudore adductus: *from fear*, metu (*also*, propter metum, timorem); metu coactus *or* permotus: *from compassion*, captus misericordiâ: *to leave any body from the desire of learning more*, discendi studio impeditum deserere aliquem. || From *governing the participial substantive*, eo *or* ex eo, quod (e. g., *either from thinking that*, &c., sive eo, quod .... existimarent: *from remembering where*, &c., ex eo, quod meminisset, ubi, &c.): quod (*in the form "not from ... but" ..*; e. g., *not from despising ... but because*, &c., non quod ... aspernaretur ... sed quod, &c.): nē, quominus *and* (*after a negative*) quin (*after verbs of hindering*, &c., prohibēre aliquid ne *or* quominus fiat [*seldom* fieri, *and then mostly in passive infinitive*]: *not to be far from*, nihil, paulum, non procul *or* haud multum abest, quin [abest, *impersonal*]: *not to be able to restrain one's self from*, non, vix, ægre abstineo, tenēre me *or* temperare mihi non possum, quin, &c.). *Far from doing this, he*, &c., tantum abest, ut faciat hoc, ut, &c. [Vid. Far.] || *Denoting inference or conclusion*; e. g., *from this* (*or hence*) *may be inferred*, ex quo effici cogique potest: *to judge from one's self*, ex se conjecturam facere [e. g., de aliis ex se conjecturam facere; ex se de aliis judicare, *after Nep. Ep.*, 6, 2]: *from the appearance*, specie *or* speciem; fronte *or* in frontem (*opposed to* pectore): *from the first appearance*, primâ specie *or* fronte: *to judge of any thing from its appearance*, dijudicare aliquid ex primâ fronte: *to say, do, know*, &c., *any thing from personal experience*, in me expertus dico, facio, scio aliquid. *All other combinations with "from" are to be looked for under the respective substantives and verbs to which it is joined*; e. g., *from hand to hand* [vid. Hand]: *to hinder from*; vid. to Hinder, &c.

FRONT, *s.*, frons (*in all the meanings of the English word*; *in front*, a fronte [*military technical term*; *opposed to* a tergo, a latere] intervalla trabium in fronte saxis effarcire, *Cæs.*; cohortes in fronte constituere, *Suet.*; ante frontem castrorum copias struere, *Cæs.*; ante frontem ædium, *Vitr.*): pars antica (*opposed to* pars postica): pars prior (e. g., capitis, *Plin.*; *opposed to* pars aversa). *In front of the camp*, ante frontem castrorum; ante castra; pro castris; *to present their front to the enemy*, in hostem obverti (*Curt.*, 4, 15, 21). *Wounds received in front*, vulnera adversa (*so* cicatrices adversæ). *The front of a building*, frons. || *Face, impudence*, os (e. g., durum, ferreum, &c.): frons (e. g., invereunda, *Quint.*; proterva, *Hor.*).

FRONT, *v.* || *To stand opposite to*, *exadversus aliquem stare (*of persons*): contra aliquid esse *or* positum esse: ex adverso positum esse (*general terms of things*): ex adverso constitutum esse (*to be placed or drawn up in front of*; e. g., *of ships*; *also*, classes ex adverso stant, *Suet., Just.*). *To front the street* [vid. to Face]. || *To face boldly, to oppose*, alicui obsistere, resistere.

FRONT, *as adj.*, anticus (*opposed to what is in the back part*, posticus): prior (*opposed to* posterior; e. g., *the front legs*, priores pedes): adversus (*what is opposite to us*; *opposed to* aversus, *what is turned from us*). *Front teeth* [vid. Tooth]. *The front ranks*, primi ordines.

FRONTAL, frontale (*as ornament for the head of a horse*). Vid. Frontlet.

FRONTIER, *in the plural*, fines: *locus utrumque sub finem situs (*the place where two countries are divided, after Hor., Sat.*, 2, 1, 35) [vid. Boundary]: confinium (*the place where two territories*, &c., *touch one another, and which thus determines the border*). *To dwell on a frontier*, utrumque sub finem habitare (*after Hor., Sat.*, 2, 1, 35): *a frontier fortress*, castellum finem sub utrumque structum *or* positum (*after Hor., Sat.*, 2, 1, 35): *a frontier river*, flumen, quod utrumque sub finem fertur (*that flows along the frontier of two countries, after Hor., Sat.*, 2, 1, 35): *a ditch dividing the frontiers*, fossa finem sub utrumque ducta (*after Hor., Sat.*, 2, 1, 35): *a frontier town*, urbs utrumque sub finem sita (*after Hor., Sat.*, 2, 1, 35): *soldiers quartered on the frontiers*, milites limitanei (*late*): *a dispute about frontiers*, controversia finalis: jurgium finale (*Leg. Agr.*, p. 341 *and* 342, *Goes.*): *to have or to be involved in such differences*, de finibus ambigere: *there is some misunderstanding on the question respecting the frontier*, de finibus controversia est.

FRONTIER TOWN. Vid. Frontier.

FRONTING, contrarius. *Fronting a place*, alicui loco adversus et contrarius; quod contra locum est *or* positum est; quod ex adverso *or* exadversum situm (positum) est, jacet; *or by preposition*, contra, adversus, exadversus, *or* -um (*all with accusative*): e regione (*with genitive of place, dative of person*; *fronting like two parallel lines*: ☞ *not* regione *only, which* = "*in the district of*;" *cf. Suet., Cæs.*, 39).

FRONTISPIECE (*of a book*), *pictura linearis *or* imago per æneam laminam expressa (*general term, a plate*).

FRONTLESS. Vid. in Impudent.

FRONTLET. || *A tie for the head*, fascia: tænia (*general term for any tie*): redimículum frontis (*consisting either of a tie or a chain*; vid. *Juv.*, 2, 84): nimbus (*worn by women, to give the forehead a smaller appearance*; *a woman that wears it*, mulier nimbata, *Plaut., Pœn.*, 1, 2, 135): infula (*a wide, broad frontlet, as worn by the priests, made of woollen stuff*): mitra: mitella (*μίτρα, a tie, with side-pieces, covering part of the cheeks, which were tied under the chin; worn by the inhabitants of Asia, and afterward by the Greeks and Romans; but only by females or effeminate males*).

FROST, gelu (*cold, as causing things to freeze; only used in the ablative*): gelatio (*the frost, inasmuch as it penetrates the soil*, &c.): gelicidium (*the frost, inasmuch as it turns liquids into ice*): frigŏra, um (*frost or frosty weather*). *To suffer from frost*, gelicidio infestari (*of plants*, &c.): *that can not bear the frost*, frigŏris impatiens: algŏris non patiens: *not to be able to bear the frost*, frigŏra non facile tolerare: *to be able to bear frost*, algŏris patientem esse: *to be stiff from frost*, frigore rigēre (*of the soil*); gelu torpēre (*to be benumbed; of persons*): *a severe frost followed*, magna gelatio consecuta est: *to leave any thing exposed to the frost*, rem relinquere ad gelicidium retectam (*Varr., R. R.*, 1, 52, 2). || *Hoar-frost*, vid.

FROST-BITTEN, gelu rigens (*Phædr., of a snake*): prærigens (*Tac.*). *His hands were so frost-bitten that they actually fell off*, ita prærigueræ (militis) manus, ut truncis brachiis decíderent (*Tac., Ann.*, 13, 35, 4).

FROSTY, gelidus: frigidus. Jn. frigidus et gelidus: alsiosus (*bitterly cold; of aspects*, &c.). *Frosty weather*, gelicidiorum tempestas: frigora, *plural* (*continued cold*): *the frosty weather injures any thing*, gelicidiorum tempestas nocet alicui rei. *A frosty sky*, cœlum frigidum et gelidum (*Plin.*). || *Without warmth; of affection*, &c., frigidus: gelidus.

FROTH, *s.* || *Foam*, vid. || *Empty words*, inanis verborum strepitus; inanium verborum turba *or* flumen.

FROTH, *v.* Vid. to Foam.

FROTHY. Vid. Foamy. || *Of language*, inanis (*empty*): tumidus (*bombastic; without a solid substratum of sense*).

FROWARD, pertinax: pervicax: obstinatus: offirmatus: contumax [Syn. *in* Obstinate]: præfractus (*not yielding*): perversus (*perverse, not so as it should be*): difficilis: naturâ difficili (*obstinate, difficult to manage or to treat*). Jn. difficilis et morosus. ☞ refractarius (*Sen.*) *and* præfractus (*in this sense*) *do not belong to standard prose.*

FROWARDLY, perverse: pertinaciter: contumaciter: præfracte: pervicaciter [Syn. *in* Froward]: obstinato animo: offirmatâ voluntate.

FROWARDNESS, pertinacia: pervicacia: contumacia [Syn. *in* Obstinacy]: pervicax animus (*Ter.*): perversitas, *or* improbitas perversitasque.

FROWN, *v.* frontem contrahere (frontem rugare, *not præ-Augustan*: ☞ *never* frontem corrugare): supercilia contrahere (*angrily*, irâ, *Quint.*, 11, 3, 79; *opposed to* deducere tristitiâ; remittere hilaritate. *Cicero has* superciliorum contractio; *hence the phrase is, no doubt, quite classical*): vultum adducere: vultus acerbos *or* tristes sumere (*to look sullen*). *You are frowning*, vultus tuus rugas colligit et trahit (*al.* attrahit) frontem (i. e., *assumes a serious or gloomy air, Sen., Benef.*, 6, 7, 1): *to frown at any body (improperly)*, aliquem inimico vultu intueri; iratos oculos defigere in aliquem (*stronger term, Ov., Am.*, 2, 8, 15); *also*, animo iniquo infestoque intueri (*Liv.*).

FROWN, *s.*, vultus severus ac tristis: supercilium (*inasmuch as one contracts or wrinkles the eyebrows*; vid. *Cic., Sext.*, 8, 19; *Mart.*, 11, 2, 1): oculi truces: vultus trux (*a gloomy and furious look*).

FROWNING. *The act of frowning*, superciliorum contractio (*Cic.*).

FROWNINGLY; e. g., *to look frowningly upon any body.* Vid. "to Frown *upon.*"

FROZEN. Vid. to Freeze.

FRUCTIFEROUS. Vid. Fruitful.

FRUCTIFICATION. Vid. Fertilization.

FRUCTIFY. Vid. to Fertilize.

FRUGAL, diligens (*careful and economical*): attentus ad rem (*careful*): parcus (*sparing; opposed to* nimius): restrictus (*close; opposed to* largus). Jn. parcus et restrictus (*all these of persons only*): sobrius (*of persons or things; a frugal table*, mensa sobria): simplex (*simple*; e. g., *frugal fare*, cibus simplex): frugi (*indeclinable of a person, is a prudent, well-conditioned, respectable person; opposed to* nequam: frugalis *not used before Appul., but* frugalior *in Ter. and Varr.*; parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, *Cic.*). Jn. frugi et diligens.

FRUGALITY, diligentia: *animus attentus ad rem (*both of an economical person or character*): parsimonia alicujus rei: frugalitas (*love of order, moderation*, &c.). *Sometimes* modestia: continentia.

FRUGALLY, diligenter (*Cic., carefully*): parce (*sparingly*). *Sometimes* moderate: modice: temperanter: continenter.

FRUIT. || Propr., fructus (*only in the plural; general term for every kind of fruit, considered as the valuable produce of the fields, gardens*, &c.; *hence used whenever the peculiar kind is not specified, or need not be specified*; vid. *Cic., Off.*, 2, 4, 12, frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio et conservatio; i. e., *of the fruits of the earth, or of the field, and the other kinds of fruit*; *cf. Cic., Cat. Maj.*, 7, 24; 19, 17; *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 28; *Liv.*, 2, 5; 45,

13 [campi *and* agri fructus]. Fructus, *however, is especially the produce of trees and gardens*) : fruges (*if taken collectively, denotes fruit as that produce of the earth which serves for the sustenance of mankind ; especially, however, and in prose usually, the fruit of the earth* ; i. e., *corn*, frumenta, *as well as leguminous plants, such as pease, beans*, &c., legumina ; vid. *Plin.*, 18, 17, 9 ; *sometimes, however* = *corn only*, the legumina *being then mentioned besides* ; vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 62, 156, terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere ; *it is found in Cicero as opposed to* baccæ arborum ; vid. *below. Lastly, the singular*, frux, *occurs in a collective sense and tropically*) : segetes (= *the fruges, when not yet ripe for the harvest* ; e. g., lætæ sunt segetes ; i. e., *the crops are very healthy or promising*) : fetus (*the fruit in the sense of something brought forth, as well of crops in general as of the fruit of a tree*) : pomum (*any fruit of a tree, just as common as* ' *fruit*" *in English*) : bacca (*any small and round fruit, a berry : it is frequently used by Cicero in the plural, for fruit of a tree, in contradistinction to* "fruges terræ ;" vid. *Cat. Maj.*, 2, 5 ; *De Div.*, 1, 51, 116). *To bear fruit*, fructum ferre, reddere ; *more abundantly*, uberiores efferre fruges (*of land*) : *to bear no fruit*, sterilem esse (*of land*, &c.). ‖ *Fruit collectively* (*ripe garden fruit*), poma : baccæ arborum (vid. SYN. *above*). *There is a great deal of fruit*, magna est ubertas pomorum (*of garden fruit*) : *fruit keeps*, poma durant (*opposed to* poma fugiunt ; i. e., *does not keep*) : *the fruit falls off, or is falling off*, poma decĭdunt : *to gather fruit*, poma legere [vid. GATHER] : *to sell fruit*, poma vendere *or* venditare : *a picture representing fruit* [vid. FRUIT-PIECE *or* PAINTING]. IMPROPR. *The good or bad consequences of any thing.* (*α*) *The good ones*, frux : fructus (*with this difference, that* frux *is the produce or good thing itself ;* fructus, *the use or advantage proceeding from it* ; vid. *Cic., Cæl.*, 31, 76 ; *Liv.*, 2, 1 ; *and Cic., Planc.*, 38, 92 ; *Pis.*, 24, 57) : commŏda, orum : utilitas (*general terms for advantages, benefit*) : merces : pretium (*wages, reward*). *The fruits of peace*, pacis bona (*also* fruges *sometimes*) : *to bear fruit*, fructum ferre, reddere ; utilitatem afferre (*all figuratively for to afford advantage or gain*) : *to enjoy the fruits of any thing*, fructum capere *or* percipere ; utilitatem capere ex re ; *also*, fructum alicujus rei capere : *to bear golden fruits*, bonam frugem ferre (*Liv.*, 2, 1) : *any thing is the fruit of our own industry*, * aliquid nostrā agendi sollertiā effecimus (agendi sollertiā, *in Cic., Off.*, 1, 44, 157) : *he enjoys the fruits of his exertions*, laborum suorum fructum capit : *any body will not fail to enjoy the fruits of any thing*, aliquis alicujus rei fructu non carebit. (*β*) *Evil consequences*, mala : incommoda, orum (*disadvantages*) : pœna (*punishment*). *You are now reaping these fruits of your guilt*, * hanc improbitatis tuæ mercedem habes. (*γ*) *Wages*, merces. (*δ*) *The fruit of the womb*, partus : fetus : procreatio (*the last, Vitr.*, 2, 9, 1) : præseminatio *is the embryo* (*Vitr.*, 2, 9, 1). *To bring forth fruit*, partum *or* fetum edere ; fetum eniti ; fetum procreare.

FRUIT-BASKET, corbis (*for gathering fruit*) : canistrum (*that is put on the table*) : ☞ calathus *is either a flower-basket, or used to put wool in for female fancy-work.*

FRUIT-BEARER. Vid. FRUIT-TREE.

FRUIT-BEARING, *s.*, quod poma fert : pomifer (*bearing or bringing forth fruit* ; e. g., autumnus, *Hor.*) : frugifer : fructifer : frumentarius (*of a corn-field*).

FRUIT-PAINTING, } pictura fructuum

FRUIT-PIECE, } *or* pomorum (*after Plin.*, 16, 33, 60) : tabula picta fructuum *or* pomorum : tabula, in quâ sunt fructus *or* poma (*the picture itself, as thing ; after Plin.*, 35, 4, 7 *and* 8) : *he painted nothing but fruit-pieces*, * nihil nisi fructus (*or* poma) pinxit.

FRUIT-TRADE, * quæstus pomarius : *to carry on a fruit-trade*, * poma vendere *or* venditare.

FRUIT-TREE, pomus : arbor fructifera (☞ *seldom* frugifera) : arbor pomifera (*rather poetical*).

FRUITERER, pomarius (*Horace and Lampr.*). *Feminine*, pomaria.

FRUITERY, *the place or loft where fruit is kept*, opōrothēca (= ὀπωροθήκη, *Varr.*) : pomarium (*Plin.*). ‖ *Fruit, in a collective sense* ; vid. FRUIT.

FRUITFUL, ferax (*the proper word, having a strong tendency to produce much and often*) : fecundus (*εὔτοκος, full of productive energy and power ; properly, of living and breeding animals ; then, also, by personification, of a district, province*, &c. ; *opposed to* infecundus) : fertilis (*having the capability of bearing much ; opposed to* sterilis, *of inanimate things*) : opīmus (*rich, with respect to corn and to productiveness generally*). JN. opīmus et fertilis : uber (*rich in nutritive matter ; productive*). JN. uber et fertilis : fecundus et uber : fructuosus : frugifer : fructifer (*fruitful ;* fructifer, *of the earth or trees ;* frugifer, *of the earth, seldom of trees* [*Tac., Germ.*, 5, 2 ; *Suet., Galb.*, 4] ; fructifer *only of trees*) : pomifer (*bearing fruit for eating ; of trees*). *Fruitful in any thing*, ferax, fecundus, fertilis alicujus rei (*the construction with the ablative belongs to the Silver Age and poetry*). *To make fruitful*, feraciorem reddere ; fecundare ; lætificare [vid. FERTILIZE] : *to make the earth fruitful by any thing*, aliquā re terris dare fecunditatem. ‖ FIG., *a fruitful writer*, multorum librorum scriptor *or* auctor : *an age fruitful in every vice*, * sæculum vitiorum ab omnibus partibus feracissimum : *a fruitful year*, annus fertilis (*opposed to* sterilis) : *this year was very fruitful*, magnum proventum frugum fructuumque hic annus attulit (*after Plin. Ep.*, 1, 13, 1). ‖ *Fertile in ideas*, ferax, fecundus, uber. JN. uber et fecundus (*Cic.*) [vid. FERTILE] ; in quo est magna inveniendi copia (*Quint., with reference to oratorical invention*).

FRUITFULLY. Vid. FERTILELY.

FRUITFULNESS. Vid. FERTILITY.

FRUITION, fructus (*the proper word*) : usus (*the use of any thing ; both as state, when we have the enjoyment of any thing*) : usura (*the use without the full possession* : natura dedit usuram vitæ, tamquam pecuniæ). *Often by circumlocution ; the happy man must have the fruition of the good things he possesses*, utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est.

FRUITLESS, infecundus (*of the soil ; opposed to* fecundus) : sterilis (*barren ; of a year ; opposed to* fertilis : *of the soil ; opposed to* opīmus) : inutilis (*useless*) : vanus (*that remains without effect, vain ;* e. g., *undertaking*, inceptum) : irrītus (*opposed to* ratus ; *followed by no substantial effect ;* e. g., inceptum ; *fruitless requests*, preces ; *labor*, labor). JN. vanus et irritus ; irritus et vanus : *fruitless things*, cassa, orum ; inania, ium : *to take fruitless trouble or pains*, operam perdere ; operam frustra consumere *or* conterere ; oleum et operam perdere (*the last proverbially Cic. ad Div.*, 7, 1, 3) ; saxum sarrire (*also proverbially, Mart.*, 3, 91, 20) ; frustra laborem suscipere.

FRUITLESSLY, frustra (*without success ; with reference to the disappointed person*) : nequidquam (*without effect ; with reference to the thing which has come to nothing*) : incassum (*without accomplishing one's end ; mostly when the failure might have been anticipated ;* casse, *used by Liv.*, 24, 26, *and* cassum, *by Sen., Her. Œt.*, 352, *are not usual*). JN. frustra ac nequidquam (*Catull.*, 75, 1) ; incassum frustraque. *You take pains fruitlessly*, operam perdis.

FRUSTRATE, *v.* [Vid. TO DEFEAT = *frustrate.*] *Thus this undertaking of theirs was frustrated*, ita frustra id inceptum iis fuit : *frustrated*, vanus : irrītus. *For* "*to frustrate a will*," vid. "*to make* INVALID."

FRUSTRATE, *adj.*, vanus : irrītus : futilis (*that can not be supported*) : inutilis (*of no use*).

FRUSTRATION. Vid. DEFEAT, *s.* = *frustration.*

FRY, *s.*, fētus piscium (*their young*) : examen piscium *or* pisciculorum, *with or without* minutorum (*Ter.*), parvorum (*Cic. ;* examen piscium, *Plin.*, 31, 1, 1). *A fry of little fishes*, pisciculi parvi (*Cic.*). *A dish of fried meat*, * caro frixa, *or* * frixa, orum (*if small pieces*). Vid. to FRY.

FRY, *v.*, frigĕre, *or* (*for more distinctness*) frigĕre ex oleo (*Plin.*) ; * frigere ex butyro *or* adipe (*as the case may be*), *or* frigere in sartagine (*in a frying-pan, Sidon. Ep.*, 41). *Fried*, frixus. *Compare* TO ROAST.

FRYING-PAN, sartāgo : frixorium (*a pan for frying or roasting large pieces*). *To jump out of the frying-pan into the fire*, ire tendo de fumo ad flammam (*old Prov. ap. Ammian.*, 14, 31, 12) : *take care that you don't jump out of the frying-pan into the fire*, ita frugias, ne præter casum, ut aiunt (*Ter., Phorm.*, 5, 2, 3, *Ruhnk*).

FUDDLE. Vid. TO INTOXICATE.

FUDDLE-CAP, } Vid. DRUNKARD, BIB-

FUDDLER. } BER.

FUDGE ! gerræ !

FUEL, lignum : ligna, orum (*logs ; opposed to* materia *or* materies ; i. e., *timber ; but* arida materies *may be used for firewood*) : cremia, orum (*small wood, or twigs for burning, Col.*, 12, 19, 3 ; *Plin.*, 12, 19, 42) : igniaria, orum (*wood for kindling or making a fire*) : ignis alimentum (*for keeping up the fire*) : res, quibus ignis excitari potest (*Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 24, 4, *of whatever will get up a fire*). *To send out to cut wood for fire* [vid. to CUT]. *To add fuel to the flames (improperly)*, oleum addere camino (*Prov., Hor. Sat.*, 2, 3, 321) ; incendium excitare *or* * incendium jam factum non restinguere sed excitare ; flagranti jam alicui rei velut faces addere (e. g., militum animis, *Tac., Hist.*, 1, 24).

FUGACIOUS. Vid. FUGITIVE, *adj.*

FUGACIOUSNESS, } Vid. FLEETING-

FUGACITY, } NESS, INCON-

FUGITIVENESS. } STANCY, IN-STABILITY.

FUGITIVE, *adj.*, fugax (*that passes by quickly*) : fluxus : caducus (*transitory, passing by*) : volūcer (*fleeting ; not remaining or lasting ;* e. g., fortuna, spes, cogitatio) : instabilis (*that is not stable, of no continuance*) : vagus (*roving ; hence, figuratively* = *inconstant*) : volubilis (*that will change or turn*) : mobilis (*that is easily turned or moved*) : inconstans (*inconstant*) : levis (*flowing, slippery*).

FUGITIVE, *s.*, profŭgus (*the unfortunate man who is obliged to forsake his home, and, like a banished man, wanders in the wide world, like φυγάς*) ; *mostly* domo *or* patriā profugus : fugitivus (*the guilty person who flees from his duty, his post, his prison, his master, like δραπέτης*) : extorris (*the banished person, as wandering about without any country of his own*).

FULFILL, implēre : explēre : ad effectum adducere (*to carry it into act* ; e. g., *a plan*) : respondēre, satisfacere alicui rei (*to answer*, e. g., *any body's expectation, to perform*). *To fulfill a duty*, officium facere, præstare, exsĕqui ; officio fungi ; officio suo non deesse ; officio satisfacere (officium-explēre *and* officii partes implēre, *seldom, and never in Cicero*) : *to fulfill every duty*, nullam partem officii deserere ; *toward any body*, nullum munus officii cuipiam relĭquum facere : *to fulfill a plan*, ad effectum consilii pervenire (*Cic.*), *or* aliquid ad effectum adducere (*Liv. ; opposed to* spe concipere, *Liv.*, 33, 33, *fin.*) : *to fulfill a command*, imperium observare ; imperato satisfacere ; *punctually*, imperium diligenter exsĕqui : *to fulfill a law*, legem servare : *to fulfill an agreement*, pacto stare : *to fulfill a promise*, fidem persolvere ; promissum præstare ; fidem suam liberare : *he has not fulfilled his promise*, non exsolvit, quod promiserat : *to fulfill our promises to the state*, quæ reipublicæ polliciti sumus (*or* simus) exitu præstare (*Planc. ap. Cic., Fam.*, 10, 8, 3) : *to fulfill any body's desires*, optata alicujus explēre ; alicujus optatis respondēre ; voluntati alicujus obtemperare ; alicui morem gerere (*to comply with or suit one's self to his ways*) ; *any body's desires*, spem implēre *or* explēre : *may Heaven fulfill your desires !* dii tibi dent, quæ optes ! dii

dent, quæ velis! *your prayers!* tibi dii, quæcumque precēris! *to be fulfilled*; i. e., *to have the expected result*, evenire; evadere (e. g., *dreams are fulfilled*, somnia *or* quæ somniavimus, evadunt). *Any body's prophecy is fulfilled*, aliquis non falsus vates fuit; ab aliquo prædictum est fore eos eventus rerum, qui acciderunt: *to fulfill any body's vows*, vota ad bonos exitus ducere (*of the god who grants the request*); votum solvere, dissolvere (*of the person who pays his vow*). *To fulfill his destiny*, fata implēre (*Liv.*, 1, 7).

FULFILLING, } conservatio (*observ-*
FULFILLMENT, } *ance*, e. g., *of one's duties*): exitus: eventus (*issue, result*; *to which* bonus *or* secundus *may be added*): exsecutio: peractio (*the execution, accomplishment*): absolutio: perfectio (*the state of perfection*). JN. absolutio perfectioque: confectio (*completion*): consummatio (*consummation*). *May Jupiter grant the fulfillment of my wishes*, utinam Juppiter mea vota rata esse jubeat.

FULGENCY *or* FULGOR. Vid. BRIGHTNESS, SPLENDOR.

FULGENT, } Vid. BRIGHT.
FULGID. }

FULIGINOUS, fuligineus (*sooty, soot-colored*; e. g., nubes, *Petron.*, color, *Arn.*).

FULL. ‖ *Filled with any thing*, plenus, *of any thing*, alicujus rei *or* aliquâ re (*the proper word.* ☞ *Not with the ablative in Cicero, except where the genitive would cause ambiguity*; vid. *Muret., Var. Lect.*, 17, 4): repletus, *of any thing*, aliquâ re (*filled to the brim*): completus, *of any thing*, aliquâ re (*quite filled up*): oppletus, *of any thing*, aliquâ re (*filled, so that the surface is covered*): confertus, *of any thing*, aliquâ re (*crammed full*): refertus, *of any thing*, aliquâ re *or* alicujus rei (*crammed full*; e. g., *of a treasury*): abundans *or* affluens aliquâ re (*abounding in*): consitus aliquâ re (*planted with*, &c.; e. g., *a wood full of tall trees*, nemus procĕris arboribus consitum): frequens (*numerous, filled with people*; e. g., theatrum senatus). *Full to the very brim*, ad margines plenus (e. g., *lake*, lacus); impletus ad summum (*of an* amphora, *Col.*): *full of sublime thoughts*, sententiis clarissimus (*of an author*): *to be full of wine*, vini plenum esse: *to stuff one's self full* (*with food*), cibo se complēre; cibo et potione se implēre: *to be full of joy*, gaudio impleri, perfundi (perfusum esse, &c.); *of anxiety*, pectus alicujus anxiis curis impletur; *of astonishment*, admiratione impleri, imbui: *to be full of expectation*, exspectationis *or* exspectatione plenum esse; *of hope*, certam spem habēre: *with his* (*her*, &c.) *eyes full of tears*, multis cum lacrimis; oculis lacrimantibus: *to have one's hands full*, maximis occupationibus distineri: *full of life* [vid. LIVELY]: *half full*, semiplenus: *to make full* [vid. TO FILL.] ‖ *Entire, wanting nothing to its completeness*, plenus (*that has no empty space in it, in general*; *also, full in number*, &c.): integer (*undiminished*). JN. plenus atque integer: solidus (*that has no gap, that constitutes one whole; of years, days, hours, payments*, &c.): totus (*entire, originally full, in contradistinction to the single parts*): justus (*proper, such as it ought to be; of weight, height, age*). *Full* (*in number*), plenus (e. g., legio, *not* completus): justus (*that has the full or proper number to constitute one whole*): integer (vid. *above*): frequens (*assembled in proper number*; e. g., *senate*). *The full interest*, usura solida: *of full age* [vid. AGE]: *full power*, potestas aliquid faciendi: infinita licentia: arbitratus (*cf. Kritz, Sall., Jug.*, 105, 1): *to give any body full power*, alicui alicujus rei faciendæ licentiam dare *or* permittere (*cf. Cic., Verr.*, 3, 94, 220; *Sall., Jug.*, 103, 2); infinitam licentiam alicui dare: *to do any thing*, alicujus arbitrio rem gerendam tradere *or* committere. [Vid. PLENIPOTENTIARY.] *To have full authority from any body*, mandata habēre ab aliquo: *at full speed*, incitato cursū: *at full gallop*, equo citato *or* admisso: *a full excuse*, idonea excusatio; *probably* cogere. *Full dress*, dierum solemnium vestis (*after Col.*, 12, 3, 1), *or* vestis seposita (*kept for grand occasions, Tib.*). ‖ *Having a breadth of sound*, plenus, plenior (*opposed to* exilis; e. g., vox: ampla vox, *Gell.*): *a voice that is too full*, sonus (vocis) nimium plenus: *to have a full voice*, voce plenum esse: *a man with a full voice*, homo plenior voce. ‖ *Having a depth of color*, satur (color, *Plin.*, 37, 10, 61). ‖ *Omitting no particulars; given in detail* (*of narratives*, &c.), plenus (*full*): accuratus (*careful*): multus: longus (multus, *with reference to the number of words used*; longus, *with reference to the matter*; *both implying too full*): copiosus, *or* (*stronger*) uber, uberior (*containing a rich supply of facts*, &c.): verbosus (*wordy*): fusus (*pouring itself out, as it were*; *opposed to what is compressed, concise, abrupt*; *a poem, speech, author*, &c.). *A full proof*, argumentatio plena et perfecta: *to give any body a full account* (*by letter*), accurate, diligenter, multis verbis scribere; *of any thing*, quam diligentissime scribere de aliquâ re ad aliquem; latius perscribere aliquid: *to speak at full length*, copiose et abundanter loqui: *to relate any thing at full length*, ordine narrare (*to go into detail, relating each occurrence in its order*): *to discuss at full length*, uberius *or* fusius disputare, dicere; latius et fusius disserere; accurate disputare: *to give a full explanation of any thing*), aliquid accurate *or* pluribus verbis explicare: *to quote any body's words at full length*, * alicujus verba omnia dare: *to have a full knowledge* [vid. KNOWLEDGE]. ‖ *With reference to the memory or mind that is full to overflowing with a subject. Any body is full of any thing*, aliquis totus hoc scaturit (*Cœl. ap. Cic., Fam.*, 8, 4, 2); aliquis aliquid semper in ore habet: *every body is full of*, &c., aliquis *or* aliquid in omnium ore (et sermone) est; aliquis *or* aliquid per omnium ora fertur (*for good or evil*, totâ cantari urbe, † *Hor.*): *the whole town or country is full of any thing*, aliquid totâ urbe *or* regione percelebratur. ‖ *Wide, large* (*of a dress*), laxus (e. g., toga). ‖ *Seen in its broadest dimension: a full face*, adversa facies (*Quint.*, 2, 13, 9): tota facies (*id. ib.*, 12; *opposed to* imaginem alicujus latere tantum uno ostendere).

FULL, *s.*, * justa mensura. [Vid. FULLNESS.] *To pay any body in full*, solidum suum alicui solvere (*Cic., Rabir.*, 17, 40): *to claim payment in full*, solidum petere; suum totum exigere (*both Quint.*, 5, 10, 105): *to give any body a receipt in full*, * apŏchâ testari solidum suum sibi solutum esse *or* se accepisse: *a receipt in full, perhaps* * solidi accepti apŏcha; *but* apŏcha *only is mostly sufficient. To the full*; vid. FULLY.

FULL, *v.* ‖ *To thicken* (*cloth*) *in a mill, probably* cogere, *since* coactilia = *cloth so thickened.* ‖ *To cleanse, whiten*, &c., *cloth*, curare polireque (e. g., vestimenta; *of the fuller, Ulp., Dig.*, 47, 2, 12): album *or* candidum facere (*the great business of the fuller at Rome being to "whiten" the robes of candidates for the great magistracies*, &c.; *hence, Liv.*, 4, 25, legem promulgare, ne cui album in vestimentum addere petitionis liceret causâ): detergēre (*to cleanse from stains*, &c.).

FULL-BLOODED, sanguine multo (e. g., homines, *Vitr.*, 6, 1).

FULL-BLOWN. ‖ PROPR. (*of flowers*), apertus, expansus: dehiscens. ‖ IMPROPR., vid. TUMID, INFLATED.

FULL-BODIED (*of wine*), plenum vinum (*strong, Cels.*).

FULL-BRED, generosus (e. g., equus, *Quint.*, 5, 11, 4): nobilis (e. g., *mare*, equa). *Twenty thousand full-bred brood mares were sent into Macedonia*, viginti millia nobilium equarum in Macedoniam missa ad genus faciendum.

FULL-EARED, * plenus spicarum.

FULL-FED, multo cibo et potione completus (*Cic.*): cibo (vinoque) gravatus (*Liv.*): vino atque epulis onerātus.

FULL-GROWN, adultus: adultâ ætate: adultæ ætatis. *A full-grown man or person*, pubes (*genitive*, ĕris): *full-grown youths*, robusti juvenes.

FULL-LENGTH, iconicus (*εἰκονικός, technical term*; vid. *Plin.*, 34, 4, 9; 35, 8, 34; e. g., *a full-length figure*, effigies iconica; simulacrum iconicum, *especially if of stone, plaster*, &c.): statua iconica (*a statue as large as life*). *To take a full-length portrait of any body*, aliquem iconicum pingere. *Looking-glasses in which a man may see a full-length image of himself*, specula totis paria corporibus.

FULL MOON, plenilunium (*also used in the plural*): luna plena. *It happened to be full moon*, eâ nocte accidit, ut esset plena luna: *at the full moon*, quum impletur luna (*opposed to* quum inchoatur luna).

FULL-SUMMED. Vid. "*full in number*," *in* FULL.

FULLER, fullo: coactor linarius (*Inscript. Grut.*, 648, 3). *A fuller's shop*, fullonica: *a fuller's business or trade*, fullonica: *to carry on the business or trade of a fuller*, fullonicam facere; vestimenta curare polireque (*Ulp.*).

FULLER'S EARTH, creta fullonia.

FULLING (*of cloth*), fullonica: fullonia ars (*Plin.*).

FULLING-MILL, fullonica (*sc.* officīna). *Fulling-mills*, fullonia, orum (*Ulp.*).

FULLNESS, plenitas (*as quality, when any thing is full*): plenitudo (*the lasting condition*, e. g., *of a body*, &c.; i. e., *its thickness*). ‖ IMPROPR.; e. g., *to pray from the fullness of one's heart*, * ex animo fundere preces. ‖ *Fullness* (*as disease*), implementum (e. g., capitis, *Cœl. Aur., Tard.*, 1, 5). ‖ *Fullness*, (*a*) *of color*, saturitas (*Plin.*, 9, 39, 64). (*β*) *Of sound*, plenus sonus: ☞ gravitas linguæ, *Cic., De Or.*, 3, 11, 42, *is a faulty fullness; a heaviness or thickness of utterance.*

FULLY, plene: integre: absolute [SYN. *in* FULL]: accurate (*carefully*; e. g., scribere): perfecte (*perfectly*): omnino (*entirely, in every respect*; *opposed to* magnâ ex parte, &c.): prorsus (*entirely, without exception*; e. g., prorsus omnes): plane: in *or* per omnes partes: per omnia (*in every respect*): penitus: funditus: radicitus (*thoroughly, from the very bottom of the thing*): cumulate (*in heaped up* [= *very abundant*] *measure, Cic.*). *To accomplish any thing fully*, aliquid plene perficere: *to express any thing fully so*, plene et perfecte sic dicere aliquid.

FULMAR, Procellaria * glacialis (*Linn.*).

FULMINATE, intŏnare (*Cic., Lin., of a speaker*): tonare (*Cic.*; *of Pericles*: tonare verba, † *Propert.*). *To fulminate threats against any body*, * verborum fulmine *or* fulminibus percellere aliquem; verborum *or* suum fulmen intentare alicui (*after Liv.*, 6, 39, dictatorium fulmen sibi intentatum); minas jactare (*Cic.*); minas intendere alicui (*Tac.*); terrēre aliquem minis (*Enn.*).

FULMINATION, verborum fulmina (*Cic., Fam.*, 9, 21, 1, *quoting an expression of Pœtus's*): fulmen (e. g., verborum, suum, &c.) alicui intentatum (*cf. Liv.*, 6, 39). *To imitate any body's fulminations*, alicujus verborum fulmina imitari (*Pœtus, ap. Cic., Fam.*, 9, 21, 1). *Any body utters these fulminations*, hæc intŏnat aliquis, plenus iræ (*Liv.*, 3, 48).

FULSOME, fastidium creans *or* afferens: teter (*nauseous*; *of smell, taste, looks*; e. g., sapor, odor, &c.): molestus (*creating displeasure*): putĭdus (*offensive*): odiosus (*troublesome*) intolerabilis (*unbearable*). *Fulsome flattery*, assentatio nimia *or* molesta.

FULSOMELY, odiose: putide: molestе [SYN. *in* FULSOME].

FUMBLE, * læve, rustice, imperīte, &c. (*according to the meaning*) manibus contrectare (*to handle awkwardly*). *To fumble in one's pocket*, * manum in imam fundam raptim perturbateque demittere (*or* in imam crumenam, in imum sinum [vid. POCKET]). *If the patient fumbles with his blanket*, si æger in lodĭce floccos legit (*picks at it*; *after Cels.*).

FUMBLER, * imperītus artifex.

FUMBLINGLY, inepte: incommode (*not properly*): imperīte (*in an inexperienced manner*). *To do any thing fumblingly*; vid. TO FUMBLE.

FUME, *s.* ‖ *Smoke*, vid. ‖ *Vapor*, vid.: halitus: anhelĭtus (*the fume of wine*,

&c.: postero die ex ore [ebriorum] halitus cadi, *Plin.*) : crāpula (κραιπάλη, *the fumes of wine that one has drunk*). *To sleep off the fumes of the wine*, crapulam edormire atque exhalare (*Cic.*). ‖ *Heats of passion*, ira: impetus et ira: iracundia (*passionateness*).

FUMĒ. ‖ *To smoke*, vid. ‖ *To pass away in vapor* [vid. TO EVAPORATE]. ‖ *To be hot with anger*, irā incendi, excandescere: furenter irasci: effervescere stomacho iracundiāque vehementius: irā *or* iracundiā ardēre.

FUMIGATE, odores incendere; odoribus suffire: *to fumigate with any thing*, suffire aliquā re; e. g., *with thyme*, thymo. *To fumigate any thing*, fumigare: suffumigare aliquid (*general term*; e. g., *casks*, *dolia*): suffire aliquid: suffitionem alicujus rei facere (*with incense*; e. g., *casks*). *Fumigated*, suffītus.

FUMIGATION, suffitio: suffītus (*with incense; the latter, Plin.; also in plural*): ☞ suffumigatio, *in Veget.*, &c., *denotes the smoking from below*; e. g., *to kill bees.*

FUMITORY (*an herb*), fumaria (*Plin.*, 25, 19, 98; *ib.*, 15, 23, capnion = καπνίον). *The common fumitory*, * fumaria officinalis (*Linn.*).

FUN, jocus: ludus (*amusement*). JN. ludus et jocus: res ridicula (*laughable thing, occurrence*). "*Fun*" *is often best translated by the plural*, ludi, joca *or* jocularia; ridicula (*ludicrous speeches and actions*). *In fun* (*opposed to in earnest*) [vid. "*in* JOKE"]. *To say any thing in fun*, jocari aliquid; dicere aliquid per jocum (*for a joke*): *it was only my fun*, jocabar: *to make fun of any thing*, jocari de aliquā re; aliquid in ludibrium vertere, *with accusative* (e. g., *religion*, res divinas in ludibria vertere, *after Tac., Ann.*, 12, 26, 2): *to be full of fun*, jocularia fundere, ridicula jactitare (*to be cutting jokes; at a given time; both Liv.*, 7, 2): *to make fun of any body*, aliquem ludibrio habēre; aliquem ludos facere (*comedy*); putare sibi aliquem pro deridiculo et delectamento; alludere alicui (*if with words*; e. g., Trebatio, *Quint.*, 3, 11, 18).

FUNCTION, actio: negotium (*business*): officium (*duty; part to be performed*): ministerium (*service*): vicis (*genitive; nominative singular not found*; *duty as performed by a substitute*): munia (*plural, only in this form*; candidatorum, belli, ordinum, consulatūs). *Any body's functions*, alicujus negotia, partes, officia, *or* munia: *the functions of the consul*, actio consularis: *the functions of the tribunes*, actiones tribunorum (*Liv.*): *the natural functions of the body*, naturales corporis actiones (☞ officium *is also used of natural functions in poetry*, officium quod corporis exstat, *Lucr.*, 1, 337; *and* neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, *performs its functions, Ter., Eun.*, 4, 5, 3). *To perform functions*, officiis fungi; officia exsequi; munia facere (*Liv.*), obire, *or* implēre (*Tac.*); munia alicujus rei facere (*Liv.*, e. g., belli); vice alicujus rei fungi (*to serve for it; to serve its purpose*); *any body's functions*, munia alicujus implēre (e. g., ducis, *Tac.*); officiis alicujus fungi (*Auct. Heren.*, 4, 34); vice alicujus fungi (*the last two of being a substitute for him; doing the work that was usually done by another*).

FUNCTIONARY. *Public functionary*, magistratus (*magistrate*): (homo) publicus (*cf. Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 13): minister publicus (e. g., lictores ceterique ministri publici, *Appul., Met.*, 9, p. 237, 26; *the best phrase for the lower public functionaries*). *The high functionaries of state*, summis honoribus fungentes: summi magistratus, *or* qui summis magistratibus præsunt (*cf. Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 16).

FUND. ‖ *Stock or capital, supply of money.* [Vid. CAPITAL, MONEY.] *There are no funds to meet this expense*, * non est, unde sumtus isti tolerentur: *that these funds should be reserved for supplying the military chest*, militare ærarium eo subsidio niti (*Tac., Ann.*, 1, 78, 2). ☞ *For "not to have funds," "to undertake any thing without funds,"* &c. [vid. MONEY]. ‖ *Money lent to a government*, * æs alienum publice contractum (*public debt*), *or* pecunia publicā (*or* regis, principis) fide sumta mutua (*borrowed on the national faith, after* pecunia suā aut amicorum fide sumta mutua, *Sall., Cat.*, 24, 2); versura publice facta (*considered as the state's borrowing from others to pay its immediate creditors*). *To put money into the funds, perhaps* pecuniam apud principem (regem, &c.) collocare (*to lend one's money to the king*), *or* * pecuniam publicā fide mutuam dare. *The funds fall*, * ærarii fiducia conturbatur (*after* conturbatur arcæ nostræ fiduciam, *Cic.*); *or* * syngraphæ de versurā publicā caventes minoris veneunt (*the price of public scrip is lower*): *the funds are low*, * pretia syngrapharum de versurā publicā caventium jacent (*after* pretia prædiorum jacent, *Cic.*); * fides publica est angustior: *the funds rise*, * ærarii fiducia augetur; * syngraphæ de versurā publicā caventes majoris veneunt: *the funds are stationary*, * fides publica non commutata est: *to try to raise the funds* (*of stock-jobbers*, &c.), * fidem publicam incendere, excandefacere, *or* incendere et excandefacere, flagellare (*the terms for raising the price of corn*, annonam): *to lower the funds*, * fidem publicam levare *or* laxare (*terms for corn*).

FUNDAMENT, podex: anus (*the former the obscene term from* "pedere;" *the latter the euphemistic one from* "anus," *orb*): nates: clunes (*the seat*; nates, *of men*; clunes, *of men and beasts*): sedes (*is a more euphemistic term for* nates). *Diminutive*, cluniculæ (*Favorin. in Gell.*, 15, 8, 2).

FUNDAMENTAL, *adj.*, primus: primarius (*first*): principalis (*primary; chief*; e. g., causa). *A fundamental law*, lex primaria: *a fundamental notion*, prima notiō *or* notitia: principium: intelligentia quasi fundamentum scientiæ (*Cic., Legg.*, 1, 9). *A fundamental principle or rule*, præceptum firmum et stabile (*Cic.*): *the fundamental articles of a constitution*, instituta prima: *the fundamental principles of human nature*, principia naturæ, quibus parēre et quæ sequi debes (*Cic., or* debent omnes).

FUNDAMENTAL, *s. Fundamentals*, * capita doctrinæ sacræ prima *or* principalia, *or* * doctrinæ sacræ principia.

FUNDAMENTALLY, primo: principio: primitus (*originally*): vere: præcipue: imprimis: necessario (*essentially*). [SYN. *in* ESSENTIALLY.] *To be fundamentally different*, ipsā rei naturā diversum esse.

FUNERAL, funus (ἐκφορά; *general term, the carrying out of the corpse*): exsequiæ funeris, *and simply* exsequiæ (*all that follows the corpse; a funeral train; funeral procession*): pompa funeris, *and simply* pompa (*a splendid funeral procession, when the persons who accompanied it were attended also with further pomp, as the bearing of the images of ancestors*, &c.): justa, orum, *n.*; justa funebria, *n. plural* (*the last duties paid to a corpse, which were prescribed by law or adopted by custom*): sepultura (*the way and manner of burying a corpse; burial as a solemnity*). *A numerously-attended funeral*, celebritas supremi diei (*Cic., Milon.*, 32, 86); *a splendid funeral*, funus amplum, apparatissimum: *an honorable funeral*, funus honestum: *to celebrate a funeral*, funus facere; funus exsequiis celebrare: *to make a funeral for any body*, funus alicui facere, ducere; funere efferre aliquem; alicui *or* alicujus funeri justa facere, solvere: *a magnificent funeral*, funus quanto possum apparatu facio; justa magnifice facere: *to make a magnificent funeral for any body*, amplo, *or* magnifico, *or* apparatissimo funere aliquem efferre: *to make any body a magnificent and honorable funeral*, funus alicujus omni apparatu et honore celebrare; alicui pompam funeris honestam et magnificam facere: *to give any body a princely funeral*, efferre aliquem sollemni principum pompā (*after Suet., Claud.*, 45, *where, for* efferre, *the un-classical* funerare): *to give any body a royal funeral*, prope regio funere aliquem efferre; regio more alicui justa facere: *to make any body a plain funeral*, aliquem sine ullā pompā funeris efferre: *to order one's own funeral to be made* (*in one's own lifetime*), sibi vivo et videnti funus dici jubēre (*as the Emperor Charles V. did; after Cic., Quint.*, 15, *extr.*): componi se in lecto et velut mortuum a circumstante familiā se plangi jubēre (*to cause one's self, in one's lifetime, to be lamented as if dead, by one's domestics, as Turranius did, according to Sen., De Brev. Vit.*, 20): *to attend any body's funeral*, funus exsequi; exsequias comitari; exsequias funeris alicujus prosequi; alicui in funus prodire; in funus alicujus accedere (*to join one's self to any body's funeral procession*): *to invite any body to a funeral*, aliquem evocare ad funus; *to the funeral of any body*, ut aliquis alicui in funus prodeat.

FUNERAL, *adj., used in the composition of words*; e. g., FUNERAL SERMON, ORATION; vid. *those compound words.*

FUNERAL CRY, lamentatio funebris; lamenta, ōrum; plangor et lamentatio (*general term, the crying at a funeral; plural, when joined with beating on the breasts*, &c.): lessus (*especially the funeral howl of the female mourners, in Cic., De Legg.*, 2, 23, *extr., explained by* lugubris ejulatio).

FUNERAL EXPENSES, sumtus funeris (*Ulp., Dig.*, 11, 7, 12): impensa funeris omnis (*Phædr.*, 4, 19, 25).

FUNERAL FEAST, cœna funebris: epulum funebre *or* ferale (*if a public one*). *To give a funeral feast*, sepulcrum epulis celebrare.

FUNERAL FEES, arbitria funeris: merces funeris ac sepulturæ (*but* ☞ pretium pro sepulturā *is not Latin*). *To have no funeral fees to pay*, nummum ob sepulturam dare nemini.

FUNERAL HYMN, nænia: carmen funebre (*general term, a hymn or dirge that was sung at a funeral; the latter we find, in definition of the former, in Quint.*, 8, 2, 8): cantus funebris (*inasmuch as it is sung*; vid. *Cic., Milon.*, 32, 86); *also*, carmen ferale.

FUNERAL ORATION, oratio funebris (*general term*): laudatio funebris; *from the context*, laudatio *only* (*in praise of the deceased*): laudatio post mortem sollemnis (*of the usual public oration*). *To write a funeral oration*, orationem ad funebrem concionem scribere: *to deliver one*, de mortui laude dicere; aliquem mortuum laudare; orationem habēre supremis alicujus laudibus. ☞ *Not* concio funebris, *which in Cic., De Or.*, 2, 84, 341 = "*an assembly for the purpose of celebrating a funeral.*" Epitaphius (*sc.* λόγος) *is used in Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 12, 36, *as the title only of a Greek funeral oration.*

FUNERAL PILE, rogus. *The Greek* pyra (πυρά) *is poetical, and of a later date only, and signifies* rogus ardens; i. e., *the pile while burning. To raise a funeral pile*, rogum exstruere: *to put* (*a corpse*) *on the funeral pile*, in rogum imponere *or* inferre: *to light it*, rogum accendere: *to ascend it*, in rogum ascendere.

FUNERAL POMP, exsequiarum apparatus (*all that is necessary for a funeral*): pompa funebris (*the procession itself*).

FUNERAL PROCESSION, exsequiæ: pompa (*if attended with any pomp or show*).

FUNERAL RITES, justa, *or* justa funebria, *or* justa exsequiarum (*the last, Cic., Legg.*, 2, 17, 44, *the rites prescribed by law or custom*): ☞ parentalia = *the funeral sacrifice offered to the manes of a parent or other relation*; exsequiæ, *properly = the train of mourners*, &c. *To perform funeral rites to any body*, alicui justa facere (*Sall.*); alicujus funeri justa solvere (*Cic.*); justa præstare *or* persolvere (*Curt.*); peragere (*Plin.*). *After the performance of the funeral rites*, justis funebribus confectis (*Cæs.*): *to be deprived of burial and the customary funeral rites*, sepulturā et justis exsequiarum carēre (*Cic.*).

FUNERAL SERMON. Vid. FUNERAL ORATION.

FUNERAL SONG. Vid. FUNERAL HYMN.

FUNERAL TORCH, fax funebris.

FUNERAL TRAIN. Vid. FUNERAL PROCESSION.

FUNEREAL, lugūbris (*belonging to mourning, or serving as a sign of it*): luctuosus (*full of mourning or sadness*). Vid., *also*, MOURNFUL.

FUNGOUS, fungosus: spongiosus. SYN. *in* SPONGE.

FUNGUS, fungus (*eatable*): fungus aridus (*used as tinder*; e. g., fungus aridus scintillas excipit): pannus (*an excrescence, of the nature of a fungus, on trees*); agaricum (*on larch-trees*); ægilops (*on oak-trees*).

FUNICLE. Vid. CORD, FIBRE.

FUNICULAR. Vid. FIBROUS.

FUNNEL, infundibulum (*for infusion; also in Latin, from its shape, the reservoir through which the corn is shot in a mill = the hopper*). *To pour into any thing through a funnel*, per infundibulum immittere: *a small funnel*, cornu (*of horn, especially for medicines: diminutive*, corniculum): *in the form of a funnel, funnel-shaped*, * in infundibuli formam redactus. || *Funnel of a chimney*, cuniculus fornācis (*Plin.*, 9, 38, 62).

FUNNY. Vid. LAUGHABLE, FACETIOUS.

FUR, *s.*, pellis (*the skin or fleece itself, or the manufactured article; of wider meaning than the English word*). *A fur tunic*, tunica pellicea (*or* pellicia): *a dress lined with fur*, vestis pelle intus munita: *made of fur*, pelliceus *or* -ius (*later only*): *a fur collar*, * collare pelliceum: *a fur cloak*, * pallium pelliceum *or* ex pellibus factum (*all fur*); pallium pelle intus munitum (*lined with fur*): *a fur cap*, galērus ex pellibus factus (*after Virg., Æn.*, 7, 688): *fur boots*, * perones pelle muniti (*with fur*); * perones pellicei (*made of fur*): *fur shoes*, * calceus pelle munitus (*with some fur about it*): * calceus pelliceus (*made of fur; cf. Ov., A. A.*, 1, 5, 16; pes in pelle natat): *a fur jacket*, * thorax pelliceus: *fur glove*, * digitabulum pelliceum: *a glove lined with fur*, * digitabulum pelle intus munitum: *a fur cover or coverlet*, stragulum pelliceum (*Paul., Dig.*, 34, 2, 24): *with a fur cover to it or on it*, pellitus: *a dealer in fur*, * pellium mercator: *the fur trade*, * pellium mercatura. || *Coat of morbid matter on the tongue*, pītuīta oris (*Plin.*), *or by* lingua humore defecta (*dry tongue, after Ov., Met.*, 9, 567, *though this says too little*).

FUR, *v.* || *To line or cover with fur*, aliquid pelle intus munire (*to line with fur*): * aliquid pelle circumdāre (*to edge with fur*): vesti pellem *or* vestem pelle prætexere (*to face it with fur*). || *To coat (the tongue) with fur, perhaps* * linguam pītuītā obducere *or* opplēre; *or* * linguam eo, quod ex gravi halitu subsēdit, integere, opplēre, *or* obducere. *A furred tongue*, salivæ plenum os (*general term*): * lingua pituītā intecta, *or* obducta, *or* * lingua eo, quod ex gravi halitu subsēdit, oppleta, &c.; *or perhaps* * lingua plena (*a loaded tongue, after* os amarum habēre, dentes plenos, *Plaut., Curc.*, 2, 3, 39).

FURBELOW. Vid. FLOUNCE.

FURBISH, nitidum reddere: nitidare: detersum aliquid nitidare atque rubigine liberare (*to rub it bright*; e. g., ferramentum aliquid, *Col.*, 12, 3): detergēre (*to wipe or rub clean or bright*).

FURIOUS, furens: rabidus (*in a fit of passion or rage*): furiosus (*full of rage*): furibundus (*acting like a madman*): sævus (*savage; he whose anger makes him lose all control over himself*): violentus (*violent, impetuous*, e. g., *attack*; ingenium, *character*): vehemens (*vehement*, e. g., *wind*, ventus; *clamor*, clamor). JN. vehemens et violentus: atrox (*making a terrific impression; of things*; e. g., *deeds*). JN. sævus et atrox: torvus; trux (*of the looks of one who is in a passion; then of the individual himself*): ferox (*wild, untamed, uncontrolled*). *A furious look*, oculi truces: *to cast furious looks on*, &c.: circumferre truces minaciter oculos ad, &c.: *any body looks furious*, * ex alicujus ore sævitia eminet: *a furious onset of cavalry*, procella equestris (vid. *Liv.*, 29, 2): *furious attacks*, impetus crudeles et furibundi (e. g., latronis, *Cic.*): *a furious passion*, ira et rabies alicujus: *to make any body furious*, alicui furorem objicere; animum alicujus exasperare. (☞ furiare *is poetical*). *To become or grow furious*, furore efferri, efferari; incendi *or* inflammari; irā exardescere: *to be furious, rage*, furere; sævīre: *to be furious beyond all conception*, ultra humanarum irarum fidem sævire; ultimā crudelitate sævire.

FURIOUSLY, furiose: furenter: vehementer: violenter: acriter: atrociter. SYN. *in* FURIOUS.

FURIOUSNESS. Vid. FURY.

FURL, vela contrahere (*Cic.*): vela legere (*Virg.*: ☞ vela subducere = *to take them down*).

FURLONG (*the eighth part of an English mile*), *perhaps* stadium (*a length of 125 paces, or 625 feet, according to Plin.*, 2, 23, 21: *al.* 647; *al.* 693 *English feet*).

FURLOUGH, commeatus. *To give (an officer or a soldier) furlough*, alicui commeatum dare: *to take (or ask for) furlough*, commeatum sumere; commeatum petere: *to be on furlough*, in commeatu esse: *to dismiss on furlough*, in commeatum mittere.

FURMETY, } puls (*general term*), *or*
FRUMENTY, } * puls triticea.

FURNACE, fornax (*to which the adjective may be added, to denote what it is used for*; e. g., *Plin.*, 17, 19, 6, calcaria fornax). || IMPROPR. *The furnace of affliction*, (quasi) faces doloris *or* dolorum (*Cic.*). *Any body is tried in the furnace of affliction*, * alicujus pectus dolorum quasi facibus admotis exploratur *or* purgatur, *or* * alicujus scelus dolorum quasi igne exuritur (*after Virg., Æn.*, 6, 742).

FURNISH. || *To supply (with accusative of thing)*, suppeditare (e. g., *the money, the expense, water, corn*, &c.): præbēre: præstare (*to afford*; præbēre panem, sumtum: *to furnish a lighter diet*, leviorem cibum præstare; *of birds*): providēre (*to furnish beforehand what will be required*; arma; ligna in hiemem). || *To supply with any thing*, aliquem aliquā re instruere (*general term for providing with what is necessary*): ornare: exornare aliquem aliquā re (κοσμεῖν, διακοσμεῖν; *to furnish with what is more than barely necessary, with what serves for ornament, luxury, honor, or, at all events, makes the person's outfit fully and beautifully complete*). JN. ornare (exornare) atque instruere; instruere et ornare: suppeditare alicui aliquid (*to procure it in abundance for any body*): prospicere alicui aliquid (*to take care that any body should be provided with any thing*): subornare aliquem aliquā re (*to supply any body with any thing secretly for a secret purpose*): præbēre alicui aliquid (*to supply from one's own resources*; e. g., urbem ei donarat, quæ panem præbēret, *to furnish him with bread, Nep.*): armare aliquem aliquā re (*to provide any body with what is necessary for attack or defence*; e. g., accusatorem omnibus rebus). *To furnish any body with money*, aliquem pecuniā ornare, instruere; pecuniam alicui suppeditare; pecuniā aliquem subornare (*clandestinely*): *to furnish with provisions* (e. g., *the army*), exercitui commeatum prospicere; exercitui frumentum *or* rem frumentariam providēre: *to be furnished with any thing*, aliquā re instructum esse; aliquid habēre: *to be abundantly furnished with any thing*, aliquā re abundare; aliquid mihi abundantissime suppetit. [Vid. FURNISHED.] *Our men had furnished themselves with one thing that was of great use*, una res erat magno usui præparata a nostris. *To furnish one's self with any thing*, aliquid sibi comparare (*general term for procuring it*); providēre aliquid *or* alicui rei (*with reference to a future need of it*; arma, ligna in hiemem); se armare aliquā re (*with a means of attack or defence*; e. g., *with a stock of impudence*, impudentiā). || *To fit up*, instruere (vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 4, 5, 9; *Liv.*, 42, 19): *to furnish handsomely*, exornare et instruere (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 34, 84). Vid. FURNISHED.

FURNISHED. || *Generally*, instructus aliquā re: ornatus *or* exornatus aliquā re: armatus aliquā re (e. g., gladio, muris): præditus aliquā re (*endowed with by nature, or furnished with by the favor of fortune*). *Furnished with every thing necessary*, omnibus rebus instructus, *also* instructus *only*. *To be abundantly furnished with any thing*, aliquā re instructissimum *or* apparatissimum esse; aliquā re abundare (*to have abundance of it*); aliquid mihi largissime suppetit. || *Of a house; a furnished house*, ædes instructæ: *a house completely and splendidly furnished*, domus omnibus instructa rebus atque apparata (instructior, &c., *Cic.*); domus exornata atque instructa (*Cic.*, 2 *Verr.*, 34, 84); domus omnibus rebus ornata atque referta; *also*, domus referta *only* (*cf. Cic., Muren.*, 9, 20).

FURNITURE, supellex. ☞ *It is likewise comprised, in Latin, in the general denomination or term of* "cultus;" i. e., *whatever contributes to the comfort of life*): res, quæ moveri possunt *or* res moventes (*general term for movables; opposed to immovable or landed property*).

FURRED, } pelliceus *or* -ius. Vid. FUR.
FURRY, }

FURRIER, * pellium mercator.

FURROW, *s.* || *In the soil*, sulcus (*general term*): striga (*a furrow drawn from south to north*): scamnum (*from east to west*; i. e., *across the field*; vid. *Scriptt. rei agr.*, p. 38, *and* 198, *Goes.*): *a field divided by furrows*, porculetum (*Plin.*, 17, 22, 35, *No.* 9, § 171): *to make or draw a furrow*, sulcum facere, agere, ducere; sulcare; *plural*, sulcos, &c., facere (*as the act of men*); sulcum imprimere (*as the effect of the plough*: ☞ porca *signifies the soil itself that is thrown up between two furrows; if these furrows were at greater distances from one another than usual, the name of such a one was* lira; *cf. Voss, Virg., Georg.*, 1, 47): *divided by such furrows*, imporcatus: *ploughed with the furrows lengthwise*, strigatus (*opposed to* scamnatus, *having them across from west to east. Terms of the Agrimensores*). || *Wrinkle*, ruga. Vid. WRINKLE.

FURROW, *v.* [Vid. FURROW, *subst.*] || *With reference to the face*; e. g., *your brow is becoming furrowed*, vultus tuus colligit rugas et trahit [*al.* attrahit] frontem, *Sen., Benef.*, 6, 7, 1): *a brow somewhat furrowed*, frons attractior (*Sen., Benef.*, 4, 31, 3).

FURTHER, *adv.* (A) longius: porro: protinus (*further on, forward*; e. g., *to advance, drive a flock*, &c.): ultra (*beyond that to which we have already advanced*; ultra procedere; *opposed to* retro regredi; *and especially of advancing beyond a certain point further in discussions, investigations*, &c.: ☞ ulterius, *in this sense, poetical and post-Augustan prose*): *further below*, infra: *a little further below*, paullo inferius. *To advance further*, longius progredi, procedere (*properly*); pergere, ad reliqua pergere (*in speeches*, &c.): *my information goes no further*, ulteriora non audio: *to extend further (of an evil)*, latius disseminatum esse: *to drive one's cattle further*, armentum porro agere: *to advance further*, longius provehere (*transitively*); longius provēhi (*intransitively*): *not to be able to advance any further*, hærēre: *to delay (any thing) further*, longius, *or* ultra differre, *or* producere [SYN. *between* differre *and* producere *in* DELAY]: *to advance further*, procedere *or* progrēdi in aliquā re: *to seek further for the causes*, causas longius *or* altius repetere: *nothing further*, nihil amplius: *to desire nothing further*, nil ultra requirere: *can cruelty be carried further?* estne aliquid ultra, quo progrēdi crudelitas possit? (*Cic.*): *I say nothing further*, nihil dico amplius: *I shall say nothing further on this subject*, hac de re non plura scribam *or* dicam: *and what further?* quid porro? ☞ Ultra, *from its comparative sense, is sometimes followed by* quam: *to advance further than is granted to man*, ultra quam homini datum est progrēdi (*Quint.*); *so*, aliquid ultra quam satis est repetere (*Cic.*). || (B) *Further (as used in carrying on a discourse, to introduce an additional consideration*, &c.), præterea: ad hoc (*moreover; besides*): jam (*now again; likewise, moreover*; porro *being sometimes added*; e. g., jam id porro, utrum liben-

tes an inviti dabant? *Cic.*; *cf. Pr. Intr.*, ii., 861) : autem (*as particle of transition* = δέ : *cf. Cic., Ecl.*, p. 66) : que *appended* (*cf. Cic., Ecl.*, p. 68) : accedit (huc) : accedit, quod : addendum eodem est, quod : adjice, quod (*in adding an additional circumstance*, &c., *in narratives*) : porro (vid. jam, *above*; "proprie non est ex alterâ parte, sed continuat narrationem, ita, ut etiam ad contraria transeat," *Kritz ad Jug.*, 25, 7, *where, however, cf. Fabri, and Pr. Intr.*, ii., p. 211, *note* 10).

FURTHER, *adj.*, ulterior (*opposed to* citerior; e. g., ripa) : longior : remotior (*further off*) : disjunctior (*further separated from the rest*). *To grant a further delay*, diem laxius proferre (*with reference to payments, trials*, &c.).

FURTHER. Vid. TO FORWARD.

FURTHERANCE. Vid. PROMOTION.

FURTHERER. Vid. PROMOTER.

FURTHERMORE. Vid. FURTHER (B).

FURTHEST, } extremus : extiFURTHERMOST, } mus : ultimus (*the last*).

FURTIVE, furtīvus : clandestīnus (*clandestine, without the knowledge of others*). *To exchange furtive glances*, furtim inter se aspicere (*Cic.*).

FURTIVELY. Vid. STEALTHILY.

FURUNCLE, furunculus (*Cels. and Plin.*).

FURY, rabies (*violence, madness, whenever the passions rise to such a height as to deprive the individual of all consciousness or self-command*) : furor (*rage; the state of the highest degree of excitement*) : sævitia (*savage rage, depriving the individual of all self-control; of men and beasts*) : ira : iracundia (*violent anger, rage*) : sæva vis alicujus rei (*fearful power of any thing*; e. g., morbi). [Vid. RAGE.] *To put any body in a fury* [vid. RAGE] : *to be in a fury* [vid. "*to become* FURIOUS"]. ‖ PL. (*Mythology*) *Furies*, furiæ : (☞ *the name of* "Eumenides," "Erinnyes," *the poets borrowed from the Greek*) : *the furies of a person* (i. e., *his avenging goddesses*), furiæ alicujus : *to be haunted by them*, furiis agitari, vexari : *the furies do not leave any body at rest any where*, furiæ nusquam consistere aliquem patiuntur : *invoke the furies, that they may avenge your brother's crime*, furias fraternas concita. ☞ Furia (*as deity*).

FURZE, *genista tinctorum (*Linn.*).

FUSE, *v.* ‖ TRANS., liquefacere : liquare : conflare (*to melt*; e. g., victorias aureas; i. e., *the gold statues of the goddess of victory*) : excoquere (*general term*, imagines flammis, *Plin.*; *especially for the purpose of purifying or refining*) : fundere (*to form or shape by fusing; from or out of*, ex, &c.) : *fused*, fusus. ‖ INTRANS., liquefieri : liquescere : liquari : resolvi. SYN. *above*.

FUSEE. ‖ *Fusil*, sclopetum. *To fire off a fusee* [vid. TO FIRE]. ‖ *Channel by which fire is communicated to the powder in a bomb, granade*, &c., *pyrobŏli igniarium. ‖ *Of a watch; perhaps* *fusus (*properly; spindle for spinning*).

FUSIBLE, quod fundi *or* liquari potest.

FUSILIER, miles armaturæ levis.

FUSION (*of metals*), coctura : conflatura (*a melting*) : fusura (*the melting, casting*; e. g., plumbi, *Plin.*, 33, 6, 35) : fluxio (*the state when the body is in fusion*) : *to be brought into a state of fusion*, liquefieri; colliquefieri : *to bring into fusion*, liquare.

FUSS, tumultus (*bustle*, &c.). *To make a fuss*, tumultuari (*Cic., Cæl.*, 15, 36, quid tumultuaris, soror?) : *to make much fuss about any thing*, satagere tamquam murem in matellâ (*Prov., Petron.*) ; jactare, venditare aliquid : aliquid mirifice extollere *or* miris laudibus efferre (*of praising immoderately*) : *what a fuss is made about any thing!* quantas tragœdias aliquid excitat! (*Cic.*; *if exclamations, expostulations*, &c., *are made*) : *to make a fuss about nothing*, excitare fluctus in simpulo (i. e., *to get up waves in a basin, Prov., Cic.*) ; clamore exorsum verbis parvam rem magnam facere (*Cic., Cæl.*, 15, 36) : ☞ turba = *bustle, stir; mostly comedy* ; e. g., turbam aliquam dare ; turbas concire *or* concitare. *Without any fuss*, sine venditatione (*Cic., without showing off*).

FUSSY, satagens (*once, Sen. Ep.*).

FUST. ‖ *The shaft of a column*, scapus. ‖ *Strong smell*, odor gravis : odor malus *or* teter : odor fœdus : fœdor. SYN. *in* SMELL.

FUSTIAN. ‖ *A sort of stuff*, pannus linoxylinus. ‖ *Bombastic style*; vid. BOMBAST.

FUSTIAN, *adj.* ‖ *Made of fustian, by the substantive.* ‖ *Bombastic*, vid.

FUSTINESS. Vid. FUST.

FUSTY, mucidus : situm redolens (*having a fusty, moldy smell, from damp*, &c.; e. g., *of meal*). *To be fusty*, fœtorem redolēre (*Col.*) : male olēre (*general term*).

FUTILE. Vid. FRIVOLOUS.

FUTILITY. Vid. FRIVOLOUSNESS.

FUTURE, futurus (*that will be, or is about to be*) : posterus (*to follow after others; in time*) : veniens : consequens (*coming, following*). JN. consequens ac posterus (e. g., *time*, tempus). *Future things*, futura, orum (e. g., *to know, to foresee*, scire, prospicere) : ☞ venturus *is poetical only, and* postero tempore *adverbial* : *to postpone any thing to a future time*, aliquid in posterum differre : *to keep for future use*, in vetustatem reponere *or* servare ; conditum mandare vetustati (*to keep or save for a future time, in order to possess it then*; e. g., *fruit*, &c.) : *to reserve for a future time*, in diem reservare (e. g., pœnas scelerum). Vid. FUTURE, *s.*

FUTURE, } *s.*, tempus futurum, *or*
FUTURITY, } posterum, *or* reliquum (*the future, following time*) : vetustas (*long duration of time*; vid. *Ochsn. Cic., Ecl.*, p. 76, *sq.*) : futura, orum : res futuræ (*future things, or things to come*). *In future*, postero tempore : *for the future*, in posterum ; posthac ; in posteritatem ; in reliquum tempus : *to see into the future*, quod futurum est scire ; animo prospicere futura ; quæ futura sunt prospicere *or* providēre ; in posterum prospicere : *not to think of the future*, non consulere in longitudinem : *to consider the present with the future*, rebus præsentibus adjungere atque annectere futuras : *to enjoy the present without troubling one's self about the future*, præsentibus frui nec in longius consultare. ‖ THE FUTURE (*tense*), tempus futurum (*grammatically*). *The future-perfect*, *futurum exactum (*grammatical technical term*).

G.

GABARDINE, *perhaps* lacerna : pallium ex coactis factum (*of pelt; after Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 44).

GABBLE, blaterare (*to go on talking about nothing*, &c. ; *cf. Gell.*, 1, 15, *extr.*) : garrire (*to chatter ; sometimes, but not always, in a contemptuous sense*).

GABBLER, blatero : garrulus (*one who loves to hear himself talk*).

GABBLING, *s.*, blateratus, ûs : garrītus, ûs (*both late, Sidon.*).

GABEL. Vid. TAX, IMPOST.

GABION, *corbis terrâ fartus.

GABLE, fastigium (*to be carefully distinguished from* culmen ; i. e., *the ridge of a roof*) : tympanum *or* fastigii tympanum (*a triangular wooden gable, considered with reference to its superficies, Vitr.*, 3, 3, *mid.*). *The front of the gable*, frons : *the base of the gable*, stratum fastigii : *the vertex of the gable*, acroterium (ἀκρωτήριον) : *the angle of the gable*, fastigii versura : *any ornament terminating a gable*, aliquid in summo fastigio (culminis) positum (e. g., columen, *Vitr.*, 4, 2, 1). *Gable-end*, tympanum fastigii ; *to be raised nearly as high as the gable*, pæne ad fastigium pervenisse (*of a house; after Cic., Att.*, 4, 1, *init.*).

GAD, *v.*, ambulare : cursare et ambulare : ambulatorem esse : ambulatricem esse (*of a woman, to be a gadder out ; cf. Cat.*, 143). *Gadding* (*of a plant*), erraticus. "*The gadding vine*" (*Milt.*), vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico (*Cic.*).

GADDER, ambulator ; *feminine*, -trix (*both Cat.*, villicus ambulator ne siet ; *so* villica ad cœnam ne quo eat, neve ambulatrix siet) : homo vagus : homo qui circum fora vicosque vagus est (*or, of a woman*, quæ circum fora vicosque vaga est ; *after Plaut., Mil.*, 2, 5, 14).

GAD-FLY, œstrus (οἶστρος) : tabānus : asĭlus.

GAG, *v.*, præligare alicui os : aliquid in fauces alicujus injicere : obvolvere alicujus os aliquâ re et præligare (*Cic., to wrap any thing round his mouth*) : aliquid (e. g., linteа) in os faucesque injicere (*after Liv.*, 40, 24) : *os alicujus obturare (*to stuff up his mouth*, gutturem obturare, *Plaut.*).

GAG, *os *or* faucium obturamentum, *or* injectæ in fauces alicujus tapetes (*or* injecta . . . lintea, *according to what is used ; after Liv.*, 40, 24).

GAGE, *s.* Vid. PLEDGE.

GAGE, *v.* Vid. TO PLEDGE, TO PAWN.

GAGGLE, strepere : gingrire : clangere (*all of geese*).

GAGGLING, strepitus : clangor : gingrītus (*all of geese*) ; *also*, voces anserum (*Tac., Germ.*, 10, 3).

GAIETY. ‖ *Cheerfulness*, vid. ‖ *Finery, splendor*, &c., vid.

GAILY. ‖ *Splendidly*, splendide : pulchre : nitide. ‖ *Joyfully*, læte : hilare *or* hilariter : hilari *or* læto animo.

GAIN, *s.*, lucrum : quæstus : commodum : emolumentum : compendium : fructus [SYN. *in* ADVANTAGE] : præda, prædæ (*properly, booty ; then, general term, any gain or advantage which can be looked upon as a kind of booty ; the plural*, prædæ, *when several kinds of gain are spoken of* ; vid. *Comm. on Nep., Chabr.*, 2, 3) : præmium (*reward*, &c., ἆθλον). JN. quæstus et lucrum ; quæstus et commodum ; lucrum et emolumentum ; fructus et emolumentum ; quæstus et compendium ; quæstus prædæque. *A little gain*, lucellum ; aliquid lucelli (e. g., dare alicui). *For the sake of gain*, lucri *or* quæstûs causâ (e. g., gerere rem) ; sui quæstûs et commodi causâ. *To make gain of* [vid. TO GAIN *by*] : *to be eager in the pursuit of gain*, omnia ad lucrum revocare ; omnia quæstu metiri ; quæstui servire *or* deditum esse : *to think any thing gain*, aliquid in lucro ponere ; putare esse de lucro ; deputare esse in lucro ; lucro apponere (*Hor., Od.*, 1, 9, 14). *Ill-gotten gains*, male partum *or* -a (e. g., male partum male dispērit ; male parta male dilabuntur). ☞ *For phrases* (e. g., *to bring in gain, to derive gain from*, &c.) vid. PROFIT, *s.* *Your gain in this is greater than your loss in that*, plus hujus rei acquisisti, quam amisisti illius.

GAIN, *v.*, lucrari, lucrificare aliquid (*general term ; opposed to* perdere ; *the former also, in playing with dice, Tac., Germ.*, 24, 3 ; *Suet., Cal.*, 41 ; *both, in the wider sense* = *to acquire, obtain*) : proficere aliquid (*both in a mercantile and other respects*) : acquirere aliquid (*to gain what one has striven for ; opposed to* omittere) : consequi : assequi [SYN. *in* ACQUIRE] ; vincere aliquid, *or absolutely* (*to conquer, carry off the victory, get the upper hand in a contest or in play* [*opposed to* perdere], *in a lawsuit*, &c. ; *either with accusative or ablative, or with* in *and ablative of that in which one gains, and with an accusative of how much one gains* ; vid. *the examples below*). *To gain in or by any thing*, quæstum facere in aliquâ re : *to gain nothing*, nullum facere quæstum ; nihil proficere : *to gain much*, multum lucri auferre ; magnum lucrum *or* quæstum facere : *to gain immensely*, maximos quæstus prædasque facere. *To gain at play* [vid. TO WIN]. *You have gained more in position than you have lost in property*, plus acquisisti dignitatis, quam amisisti rei familiaris : *to gain any body's consent to do any thing*, alicui id persuadēre, ut, &c.

To gain a place, &c. (= *to reach it after great exertion*), locum capere (*also* = potiri locum *or* loco ; i. e., *to make one's self master of*) : aliquem in locum pervenire (*to get as far as it*) : in locum eniti *or* evadere (*to ascend to a higher point, to reach it* ; e. g., *to gain the shore*, in terram evadere ; *the summit of*, in verticem mon-

tis): *to gain the open plain*, in campum pervenire: *to gain a battle, victory* [vid. "TO WIN *a battle*"]: *to gain a cause* = *lawsuit*), causam (*or* causâ) judicium (*or* judicio) vincere: *to gain the prize*, præmium auferre (ἆθλον ἐλέσθαι): *to gain any body's friendship*, in amicitiam alicujus recipi; in alicujus familiaritatem venire *or* intrare; in alicujus amicitiam pervenire: *to gain any body's friendship by dishonorable means*, in alicujus amicitiam se insinuare: *to gain the hearts or affections of men*, animos sibi conciliare: *to endeavor, by any means, to gain people's affections or good-will*, aliquâ re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos *or* benevolentiam allicere: *to gain people's hearts for any body*, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare et benevolentiam erga aliquem. || *To gain over* (= *win to one's side*, &c.), aliquem *or* alicujus animum conciliare (e. g., donis, pecuniâ, pollicitationibus); aliquem *or* alicujus animum allicere (*to entice; opposed to* alienare; *also*, alicujus animum ad benevolentiam); *also*, allicere atque excitare studium alicujus (*or* a aliquorum; e. g., ad utilitates nostras, *to our interests, Cic.*); aliquem ad causam suam perducere (e. g., donis); aliquem in suas partes ducere *or* trahere (*general term, to draw to one's side or party*); aliquem ad studium sui perducere (*to induce any body to interest himself in one's service or cause*); alicujus gratiam consequi (*to obtain any body's good-will or favor*): *to gain over a judge*, conciliare sibi judicem *or* judicis animum: *to gain a person over to one's opinion*, aliquem in sententiam suam adducere, *or* (*entirely*) perducere: *to try to gain any body over* (*improperly*), aliquem *or* alicujus animum tentare, *to any thing*, ad aliquid (*to make an attack, as it were, by way of attempt on any body's mind; by money, promises, and threats*, pecuniâ, promissis et minis); aliquem *or* alicujus animum sollicitare, *to any thing*, ad aliquid (*to endeavor to rouse or incite*; e. g., pecuniâ; pretio; spe libertatis); aliquem aggredi (*to attack him, as it were, by any thing*; e. g., variis artibus).

GAINER. *By circumlocution with* qui lucratur, &c.: victor (*conqueror*).

GAINFUL, lucrosus (*general term for advantageous*, &c.): quæstuosus: quod quæstui est (*of what brings mercantile profit*; e. g., mercatura): fructuosus (*fruitful; rewarding our pains with something that is or may be considered as the produce of it*; e. g., oratio; *cf. Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 13, *in.*).

GAINFULNESS. Vid. ADVANTAGE, PROFIT.

GAINSAY. Vid. CONTRADICT.

GAINSAYER. Vid. CONTRADICTOR.

GAIT, incessus: ingressus. *A quick or slow gait*, incessus citus, tardus: *an erect gait*, incessus erectus: ingressus celsus: *an effeminate gait*, incessus fractus. *To have a somewhat effeminate gait*, molliorem esse in incessu (*Ov., A. A.*, 3, 306): *to have a proud or stately gait*, magnifice incedere: *to have a firm and not undignified gait*, habere stabilem quendam et non expertem dignitatis gradum (*this, also, of the march of metrical feet in verse*; e. g., *of a spondee*).

GAITERS, ocreæ, *plural*. Vid. BOOT.

GALA DAYS, dies in aulâ sollemnes (*cf. Col.*, 12, 3, 1).

GALAXY, orbis lacteus (*Cic., Somn. Scip.*, 3): lacteus circulus (*Plin.*): via lactea (*Ov.*).

GALE, aura (*any wind, not excluding strong gales*; e. g., aura rapida, stridens, violentior, *in the poets*); *also, improperly*, ventus (*general term for wind*): flatus (*mostly poetical*: flatus æstiferi, *Cic., from Arat.*). *A stiff gale*, magnus ventus. || IMPROPR., aura. *The gale of popular favor*, popularis aura *or* ventus popularis (*Cic.*); aura favoris popularis (*Liv.*, 22, 26).

GALIOT. Vid. GALLEY.

GALIPOT, *resina pinea.

GALL, s., fel (*according to Isidor.*, 11, 1, § 128, *properly, the gall-bladder, or the gall-bladder with the gall; hence it is never used in figurative language for "anger," but as a figure for bitterness, bitter hatred, and that only in poets*; e. g., *the heart is full of gall*, cor felle litum est, *Plaut., Truc.*, 1, 2, 76): bilis (*the gall, so far as it is found out of the gall-bladder in the guts and stomach, and which, when too abundant, produces disease*; vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 10, 23; *hence it is used, also, in figurative expressions*; e. g., bilem alicui movēre, commovēre): stomachus (*properly, the stomach, and then, since the gall overflows into the stomach in anger and other violent emotions* = *the seat of sensibility and anger; hence, figuratively* = *these affections*; e. g., stomachum alicui movēre, commovēre; exarsit aliquis iracundiâ ac stomacho). *Full of gall*, biliosus (☞ *in later writers*, fellosus). *More bitter than gall*, *felle amarior.

GALL-BLADDER, vesica fellis: fel. Vid. GALL.

GALL-STONE, *cholelithus (χολή, λίθος).

GALL, *v.* || *Chafe, excoriate*, atterere (e. g., femina equitatu): terere (†colla labore, *Propert.*). || IMPROPR. *To sting* (*the mind*), &c., mordēre (*to bite; of the actions, letters, &c., of another person*): pungere (*to sting*): calefacere (*to make a person warm, to gall him; of an orator exciting any body by his reproaches, &c., Cicero, in conversational language*). *Galling* (*of words or language*), mordax (†e. g., carmen, *Hor.*; verum *Pers.*); aculeatus (*stinging*); acerbus (*bitter*). *A galling letter*, literæ aculeatæ: *galling jests*, asperiores facetiæ: *galling wit*, acerbitas salis: *galling words*, verborum aculei. || *To inflict loss*, &c., *on troops* (*military technical term*), male habēre (e. g., agmen adversariorum, *Cæs.*): vexare (*to distress*).

GALLANT, *adj.* || *Polite*, &c., vid. || *Brave, courageous*, vid.

GALLANT, *s.*, amator (*lover*): juvenis (*or* adolescens) delicatus (*fine, smart, somewhat effeminate young man, fond of show*, &c.): homo elegans *or* elegantior (*nice in his dress*, &c.): homo urbanus (*polished*, &c.): *sometimes* juvenis *only may do*.

GALLANTRY. || *Politeness*, vid. || *Courage*, vid.

GALLEON, *navis Hispana *or* Hispaniensis; *or* *navis Hispana maximæ formæ.

GALLEOT, *navis actuaria minoris formæ.

GALLERY, porticus (*an open gallery with columns*): pinacothēca (*a picture-gallery, Varr.*): superior locus (*general term for an elevated place*; e. g., *in a theatre*, ex superiore loco spectare): cavea summa *or* ultima (*the last row in a theatre*): *clap-traps for the gallery*, verba ad summam caveam spectantia. *To build a picture-gallery*, pinacothēcam constituere. *The director of picture-galleries*, qui est a pinacothēcis (*Inscript.*) || *Gallery* (*in a church*), *perhaps* podium (*Georges; but as this was the lowest of the terraces or galleries in an amphitheatre, it does not seem suitable; better, perhaps*, suggestus).

GALLEY, navis actuaria (*general term, a coasting vessel*); triremis publica (*a trireme belonging to the state*): *to condemn any body to the galleys*, aliquem dare ad remum publicæ triremis (*after Suet., Oct.*, 16): *to send any body to the galleys*, affigere aliquem remo publicæ triremis (*Val. Max.*, 9, 15, 3).

GALLEY-SLAVE, *servus (*or, if a criminal*, noxius) ad remum publicæ triremis datus (*after Suet., Oct.*, 16, *or* *remo publicæ triremis affixus (*after Val. Max.*).

GALLIC, Gallicus.

GALLICISM, *sermonis Gallici proprietas. *Any thing is a Gallicism*, *aliquid Gallici sermonis proprium est.

GALLING, *s.*, attritus, ûs (*Plin., properly*).

GALLIPOT, olla *or* olla fictilis (*earthenware pot, general term*): ollula (*little pot*), *or* *ollula medicamentariorum, *or* medicamentaria: ☞ onyx, *a small pot or box of the onyx-stone was often used for unguents*.

GALLOMANIA, *nimium Francogallorum mores imitandi studium.

GALLON, congius *is the nearest Roman liquid measure* = *nearly six pints; eight* congii (= 1 amphora) = 5 *pints, Hussey*, p. 205.

GALLOP, *v.*, equo admisso, *or* laxatis habēnis vehi, *or* currere (*of the rider*): *laxatis habenis currere *or* ferri (*of the horse*): citato equo advehi (*to ride quickly from one place to another, absolutely, or to any body*, ad aliquem; *to any place*, ad *or* in locum); adequitare (*general term, to ride from one place to another, absolutely, or to any body*, ad aliquem; *or in a hostile manner*, in aliquem; *to a place*, alicui loco *or* (ad) aliquem locum): *to make one's horse gallop*, equum admittere: *to gallop up to any body*, equo admisso ad aliquem accurrere (e. g., *of an officer carrying information to his general*); equum concitare contra aliquem; equum agere in aliquem (*in a hostile manner*): *to gallop against the enemy*, equum concitare permittereque in hostem; equo concitato se immittere in hostem; equo concitato ad hostem vehi; equo calcaria subdere et acri impetu in hostem invehi.

GALLOP, *s.*, citatus gradus: plenus gradus (vid. *Commentators on Cic. Ep. ad Fam.*, 12, 16, 2). *At a gallop*, citato *or* pleno gradu, citatus: *to advance at full gallop*, pleno gradu ingredi: *to retreat at full gallop*, gradu citato recedere (*opposed to* sensim, &c). *At a or full gallop*, equo admisso, laxatis habenis (e. g., vehi, accurrere ad aliquem): *to charge the enemy at full gallop*, laxatis habenis invehi in hostem; libero cursu invehi; calcaribus subditis ferri in hostem; effusis habenis invadere hostem; effusissimis habenis invadere hostem.

GALLOWS, *catasta ad supplicium exstructa. ☞ *The ancients used to hang criminals on a tree that bore no fruit*, arbor infelix; *hence to hang a person on the gallows*, aliquem arbore infelici suspendere. ☞ Patibulum, *which the moderns incorrectly translate gallows, was a forked piece of wood on which criminals were crucified. A gallows-bird* (*as a term of reproach*), furcifer: crux: patibulum: carcer (*comedy*; vid. *Ruhnk., Ter. Phorm.*, 2, 3, 26).

GAMBLE, ludere in pecuniam (*general term, to play for money, Paul., Dig.*): aleæ indulgēre: studiosissime aleam ludere: calfacere forum aleatorium (*Aug. ap. Suet.*; i. e., *to keep the gaming-table warm*): aleatorem esse. *To gamble away* (*so much*), perdere aleâ, *or, from context*, perdere *only: to spend whole nights in gambling*, *totas noctes conterere aleâ: *to gamble every day and all day long*, ludere per omnes dies, forumque aleatorium calfacere (*Suet.*). *A law against gambling*, lex, quæ aleam vetat (*after Hor., Od.*, 3, 24, 58).

GAMBLER, aleator: aleo (*Næv. ap. Fest., Catull.*).

GAMBOL, *v.*, ludere (*to play, general term*): exsultare (*to leap up*, gaudio): tripudiare (*to dance about*). JN. exsultare et tripudiare (*Cic.*): lascivire (*of cattle*, &c., *and, improperly, of an orator, style*, &c.): exsultim ludere (*of a mare*, †*Hor.*): per lusum atque lasciviam currere (*Liv., of young men*).

GAMBOL, *s.*, lusus (†e. g., undas lusibus exercēre, *Ov.*): exsultatio: tripudium. SYN. *in* TO GAMBOL.

GAME, ludus (*as a pastime*, &c.; *the proper term for the public "games,"* ludi circenses, gladiatorii, scenici: *to exhibit games* [*of this kind*], ludos facere *or* committere; *cf.* munus, *below*): lusus (*as the state of one who is playing*): lusio (*act of playing; game considered as going on*): ludicrum (*a particular kind of game*): munus (*public game, which it was considered the duty of certain magistrates, especially the Ædiles, to exhibit for the gratification of the people; especially of shows of gladiators; the proper terms are* munus dare, præbēre, *Cic.*, edere, *Suet.*) *To invent a new game*, novum (sibi) excogitare ludum: *boys like games, even when they are laborious*, pueri lusionibus etiam laboriosis delectantur. ☞ *To play "a game at" fives, dice*, &c., *is simply* pilâ, tesseris, &c., ludere. *Games of hazard*, aleæ, æ (*general term*). || IMPROPR. *To make game of any body*, aliquem *or* aliquid (sibi) ludibrio habēre: aliquem lu-

dere, deludere, *or* illudere: ludos facere aliquem (*comedy, and passive* ludos fieri, *to be made game of, Plaut., Pseud.*, 4, 7, 72, &c.). ‖ *Animals taken in the chase, or the flesh of such animals*, venatio (*Liv.*, 35, 49, 6; *Cels.*, 5, 26, 30, &c.; *Col.*): pulpamentum (*dressed flesh of hares, wild boars, &c.*). *When we wondered how he had procured such an abundance and variety of game at that season*, quum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio (*Liv.*).

GAME, *v.* Vid. TO GAMBLE.

GAME-COCK, gallinaceus pyctes (*Col.*, 8, 2, 5). *Game-cocks*, galli, qui prœliantur inter se (*Varr., R. R.*, 3, 9, 6). *Cocks of the Medic breed make excellent game-cocks*, galli Medici ad prœliandum inter se maxime idonei (*ib.*): *to train game-cocks*, gallos certaminibus et pugnæ præparare (*Col.*, 8, 2, 5).

GAME-KEEPER, *rei ferinæ magister: *custos venationis: subsessor (*lying out on the watch for game, Petron., Sat.*, 40, 1): saltuarius (*forest-keeper, Jurisconsulti, for which Pliny has circumlocution* cui saltus in curâ sunt).

GAMESOME. Vid. PLAYFUL.

GAMESOMENESS. Vid. PLAYFULNESS.

GAMESTER. Vid. GAMBLER.

GAMING, alea (*the game of hazard with the ancients*). Vid. GAMBLE, GAMING-TABLE.

GAMING-HOUSE, *taberna aleatoria *or* aleatoris.

GAMING LAWS, *s.*, leges, quæ aleam vetant: ☞ leges ludi, *or* leges aleæ, *would denote the rules of play, regulations among playcrs.*

GAMING-TABLE, *mensa lusoria (*general term*): *tabula lusoria: forus aleatorius (*dice-board, Aug. ap. Suet., Oct.*, 71). *To be unlucky at the gaming-table*, minus prosperâ aleâ uti: *to lose so much at the gaming-table*, in aleâ perdere, *with accusative of the sum lost: losses at the gaming-table*, damna aleatoria: *fondness for the gaming-table*, *studium aleæ: temeritas aliquid lucrandi perdendive (*Tac.*).

GAMMON. ‖ *Of bacon*, perna (*πέρνα, thigh of the hind-leg*): petăso (*thigh of the fore-leg, πετασών*). ‖ *Backgammon*, vid.

GAMMON, *v.* ‖ *Technical term at backgammon, perhaps* *omnibus talis *or* tesseris vincere. ‖ *Impose upon*, vid.

GAMUT, diagramma (*διάγραμμα*). *To run through all the notes of the gamut*, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (*Cic., De Or.*, 1, 59, 251).

GANDER, anser mas *or* masculus.

GANG, grex: caterva: globus (*of conspirators, robbers, &c., conjurationis, latronum*).

GANGRENE, gangræna (*Cels., and, figuratively, Varr. ap. Non.*): caries (*of decay in the bones*). *A gangrene spreads*, gangræna serpit.

GANGRENE, *v.*, TRANS *and* INTRANS., *by circumlocution with* gangræna tenet aliquid, *or* *per aliquid membrum permeavit (*after Varr. ap. Non.*); gangrenâ *or* morbo eo, "quam Græci γάγγραιναν appellant" (*Cels.*, 5, 26, 31) affici: ulcerari.

GANGRENOUS, ulcerosus: *ulcerosus vitio eo, quam Græci γάγγραιναν appellant (*after Cels.*, 5, 26, 31).

GANTLET. *To run the gantlet*, *per (militum) ordines currentem virgis cædi; *per militum ordines agi virgisque cædi. ☞ *Not* fustuarium, *which implies beating to death; cf. Ulp. or Liv.*, 5, 6, § 14; *and Vell.*, 3, 78, *extr.*).

GAUNTLET, } *ferreum digitabulum,
GANTLET, } *or, from context*, digitale *or* digitabulum, *or* manica *only* [SYN. *in* GLOVE]. *To throw down his gantlet, either* provocare aliquem ad pugnam *or* certamen (*general term for to challenge*), *or* *digitabulum (*or* manicam) humi projicere.

GAOL. Vid. PRISON.

GAOLER. Vid. JAILER.

GAP, lacūna (*a hollow; also, figuratively, loss, damage, want*, e. g., *in property*): hiatus (*a larger opening, that may be compared to a yawning mouth*): locus vacuus (*an empty place*). *A gap left by any body in a science, in treating of a matter*, pars ab aliquo relicta: *to fill up a gap*, lacunam explēre (*both as to space and number*; e. g., *in any body's property*, rei familiaris).

GAPE, hiare (*general term for standing wide open; of what usually is or might be closed; hence of fissures in the earth, of the mouth, &c., and of gaping with astonishment; cf. Hor., Sat.*, 1, 2, 88; *from desire of food or any possession*, corvus hians, *Phædr.*; emtor hians, *Hor.*; avaritia hians atque imminens, *Cic.*): oscitare: oscitari (*to open the mouth, or any thing that resembles a mouth; hence to yawn; and of flowers, to expand themselves; impropr. = to sit and gape; to be listless and inactive*): omnia stupēre (*to gape at every thing in wonderment, Petron.*, 29, 1): inhiare alicui rei *or* aliquīd; inhiantem mirari aliquid (*after Virg., Æn.*, 7, 814, *to gape at*): hianti ore captare aliquid (*to gape for food, &c.*; e. g., aquam, *Curt.*, 4, 16).

GAPER. *By circumlocution with* qui oscitat *or* oscitatur; qui hiat, &c.: *spectator stupore quodam defixus (*person who gapes in wonderment*), *or* *spectator hians.

GAPING, oscitatio: oscēdo (*the habit of gaping or yawning*, eo vitio, quod oscedo appellatur, *Gell.*).

GARB. Vid. GARMENT.

GARBAGE, intestīna: viscera (*entrails*): purgamenta (*vile parts, &c., that are washed or swept away; properly and improperly*): sordes: sordes et fæx (*improperly of what is foul and worthless*).

GARBLE, *verba scriptoris non omnia proferendo, sententiam *or* voluntatem ejus corrumpere ac depravare; *or* *verba scriptoris malâ fraude ita seligere, ut voluntas ejus celetur: *ex iis, quæ dixit (*or* scripsit) aliquis, alia omittendo, alia transponendo efficere, ut, verbis prolatis, res celetur: *verbis, quæ scripta sunt, ipsis ita uti, ut ordo eorum visque non servetur.

GARDEN, *s.*, hortus: horti (hortus *mostly of a vegetable or fruit garden*; horti, *of a pleasure garden or ornamental garden, portioned off into beds*, &c.; vid. *Cic., Læl.*, 2, 7; 7, 25): *a small garden*, hortulus. *Belonging to a garden*, hortensis: *to lay out a garden*, hortum ædificare: *a garden already formed or laid out*, hortus institutus: *one who works in a garden*, hortulanus (*late*): *the keeper or overlooker of a garden*, horti (hortorum) custos; custos horto fructûs servandi gratiâ impositus (*one who guards the fruits*). *Garden-seat*, sedīle (e. g., e marmore; *cf. Plin. Ep.*, 5, 6, 40); stibadium (*of a semi-circular shape, ib.*, § 36): *the cultivation of a garden* [vid. HORTICULTURE]: *a bed in a garden*, arĕola; hortus (*so far as it is hedged in*): *a walk in a garden*, *ambulatio horti (hortorum); xystus (*a walk planted on both sides with shrubs*): *garden tools*, *instrumenta hortensia; *a garden-knife*, falx (*in the shape of a sickle, for trimming trees, with* putatoria *or* arborea; vid. *Pallad.*, 1, 43, 2); scalprum (*with a straight edge; hence, Col.*, 4, 25, 1, *the straight part of the edge of the* falx *is also called* scalprum).

GARDEN, *v.*, hortum colere (*Ov.*) *To be fond of gardening*, *hortorum cultu delectari.

GARDEN DOOR, *fores horti.

GARDEN PLANTS, hortensia, ium (*Plin.*).

GARDEN-ROLLER, cylindrus (*κύλινδρος*).

GARDEN-STUFF, hortensia, ium (*plural adjective*), *or* *herbæ hortenses (*general term*): olus, ĕris (*pot-herbs*); (*diminutive*) oluscula, orum.

GARDEN WALL, maceria horti (*Liv.*, 23, 9).

GARDENER, hortŭlanus (*late, Macrob.*): olitor (*market-gardener*): arborator (*with reference to the trees*): topiarius (*who cuts trees into artificial shapes*).

GARDENING, hortorum cultus: hortorum cultura *or* cura: *res hortensis (*as a science*; e. g., *in a title*, "*A treatise on gardening*," *de re hortensi, *or* *de hortis colendis). *To write a treatise on gardening*, *de hortis colendis scribere *or* exponere.

GARGARISM. Vid. GARGLE.

GARGARIZE. Vid. TO GARGLE.

GARGLE, *s.*, gargarisma, atis: gargarismatium (*both very late, Theod.*; *and from the Greek γαργάρισμα, -άτιον*).

GARGLE, *v.*, gargarizare, *with any thing*, aliquid, *or* aliquâ re, *or* ex aliquâ re (e. g., *with figs*, ex ficis): colluere (*to wash, rince*; e. g., guttur aliquâ re, *Pers.*, os).

GARGLING, gargarizatio (*the act of gargling*): gargarizatus (*as the state while one is gargling himself*).

GARLAND, corōna (*general term for crown, chaplet, or wreath; a garland of flowers*, corona florea): corolla: sertum (*the* sertum *for decorating doors, windows, &c.; the* corolla [*mostly poetical*] *for decorating the person on festive occasions*; e. g., *at sacrifices, &c.*): ☞ strophium (*στρόφιον*) *was some band for the head* [*Virg., Cop.*, 32; *Prud., Cath.*, 3, 26; *worn especially by priests, Fest., s. v.*]. *An altar decorated with garlands*, ara floribus redimita. *A funeral garland*, corona funebris *or* sepulcralis: *a nuptial garland*, corona nuptialis (*the bride's was* corolla de floribus, verbenis, herbisque a se lectis, *Fest.*): *who has or wears a garland*, coronatus: *to make a garland*, coronam nectere: *to put on a garland*, coronam capiti imponere: *to put a garland on any body*, aliquem coronare; alicujus capiti coronam imponere.

GARLIC, allium: *allium sativum (*Linn.*).

GARMENT, vestis (*both clothes generally* = vestitus, *and a single article of dress*): vestimentum (*a single article of dress, as a proper and necessary covering of the body*): amictus: amiculum (*of upper clothing for warmth or ornament*; amictus, *collectively*; amiculum, *of a single article*): cultus (*whatever belongs to dress; girdle, hat, ornaments, arms, &c.*): ☞ habitus *is whatever belongs to the exterior in general; cleanliness, mode of dressing the hair, carriage of the body, &c. To change one's garments*, vestimenta mutare (☞ vestem mutare *means to go into mourning*).

GARNER. Vid. GRANARY.

GARNER. Vid. TO STORE.

GARNET, carbunculus (*a more general term, including the ruby, carbuncle, &c.*). *The precious or Oriental garnet*, carbunculus Carchedonius.

GARNISH, *v.* Vid. ADORN.

GARNISH, *s.* Vid. ORNAMENT.

GARNISHMENT, } Vid. ORNAMENT.
GARNITURE. }

GARRET, cœnaculum superius. *To live in a garret*, sub tegulis habitare (*Suet., Gramm.*, 9); in superiore habitare cœnaculo (*to live in the upper story, which, with the ancients, was under the roof, Plaut., Amph.*, 3, 1, 3); tribus scalis habitare (i. e., *to live up three flights of stairs, which, with the ancients, was next to the roof, Mart.*, 1, 118, 7, *speaking of himself as a poor poet*).

GARRISON, *s.*, præsidium (*also* = milites præsidiarii; i. e., *the soldiers forming the garrison*): præsidium stativum (*the soldiers, considered as having their permanent quarters there*): statīva, orum, *plural adjective* (*sc.* castra, *the place where the troops are garrisoned*). *To be in garrison any where*, præsidio esse alicui loco (*to be placed in a town for its defence*); statīva habēre aliquo loco (*to be stationed there*): *to be in garrison at Nicomedia*, in statione Nicomedensi esse: *to remain any where in garrison*, aliquo loco relinqui præsidio: *to place a garrison in a town*, in oppido præsidium ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; locum præsidio firmare, munire; urbi præsidium imponere: *to have a garrison*, præsidio teneri; præsidio firmatum, munitum esse: *to have a strong garrison*, firmum præsidium habēre; valido præsidio firmatum esse: *to strengthen a garrison*, præsidium majoribus copiis firmare: *to withdraw a garrison*, præsidium ex urbe deducere, abducere (*general terms*); locum præsidio nudare (*with the accessory notion of leaving it defenceless*): *to leave behind one*

a sufficient garrison, locum tutum relinquere: *a regiment in garrison*, præsidium stativum.

GARRISON, *v.* *To garrison a town* [vid. "*to place a* GARRISON *in a town*"]. *To be garrisoned any where*; vid. "*to be in* GARRISON *any where*."

GARRULITY, garrulitas: loquacitas. SYN. *in* GARRULOUS.

GARRULOUS, garrulus: loquax (garrulus [= λάλος], *with reference to the quality*; loquax [= ἀδολέσχης], *with reference to the quantity of what is uttered. The* garrulus *loves to hear himself talk, and tries to amuse by silly, weak conversation; the* loquax *tries to instruct by prosy, dull conversation, arising from the speaker's want of power to express himself concisely*; loquacitas *is especially a weakness of old age; Cicero does not use* garrulus): verbosus (*wordy; of things*; e. g., *letters*, &c.; garrulus *and* loquax *being confined to persons, except in poetry, where* garrulus *is used of chattering brooks*, &c., *and* loquax *of eyes, hands, streams*, &c.).

GARTER, periscēlis (-idis, περισκελίς), *or, pure Latin*, genuale († *Ov., Met.*, 10, 593, *both general terms for knee-band*). *Braided garters*, periscelides tortæ (*Petron.*). *To put on a garter*, *periscelide crura vestire. The order of the garter*, *classis turmalis periscelidis, quæ dicitur. *A knight of the garter*, *classi turmali periscelidis, quæ dicitur, ascriptus.

GAS, spiritus naturales (*Vitr.*, 9, 9, 2, *Rode*), *or, for distinctness*, *gas, quod dicitur. *Gas-lights*, lumina, quæ dant spiritus naturales per tubos circumfusi (*after Sen. Ep.*, 90, 25). *Gas-pipe*, tubus, per quem circumfunduntur spiritus naturales (*after Sen., ib.*).

GASH, *v.*, secare, &c. Vid. to CUT.

GASH, *s.*, vulnus (*general term, wound*): cicatrix (*scar, mark of a gash*): hiulcum vulnus († *Sid. Ep.*, 6, 7): hiatus (*a gaping open*): stigma, atis (*by a razor, Mart.*).

GASP, *v.*, anhēlare: anhēlitum movēre (*Cic.*) *or* ducere (*Plaut.*): anhelantem spiritum ex imis pulmonibus ducere (*Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 33): ægre ducere spiritum: spiritus difficilius redditur (*to breathe with difficulty*).

GASP, *s.* [Vid. GASPING.] *Any body's last gasp*, extremus spiritus: extremus exspirantis hiatus (*Quint.*, 6, 3, 31). *To the last gasp*, usque ad extremum spiritum; *with his last gasp*, extremo spiritu. *To be at the last gasp*, efflare *or* ēdere animam (*Cic.*: ☞ efflare extremum halitum, *Cic., poet. Tusc.*, 2, 9, 22); agere animam; ēdere extremum vitæ spiritum, *or* vitam (*both Ciceronian*). Vid. "*give up the* GHOST."

GASPING, anhelatio: anhelitus; spirandi *or* spiritûs difficultas: meatus animæ gravior: spiritus gravis: gravitas spiritûs: angustiæ spiritûs: spiritus angustior (*difficulty of breathing*).

GATE, porta (*gate of a city, camp*, &c., *whether with reference to the opening or to the wooden frame or leaves*): fores portæ (*the wooden gates*; i. e., *leaves*): janua: fores (*the large door of a house* [janua = fores in liminibus profanarum ædium, *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 27]; janua, *as entrance*; fores, *as the wooden leaves that close it*): valvæ (*are the wooden leaves* [fores] *of stately buildings*, &c.). *To open the gate*, portam patefacere; fores portæ aperire; portæ fores recludere. *To shut the gate*, fores portæ objicere (*to put it to*); portam claudere (*to fasten it to*): *to break down a gate*, portam refringere; claustra portæ effringere: *to cut through, hew down*, &c., *a gate*, portas excīdere (☞ *not* excindere): *to block up a gate*, portas obstruere (e. g., *with turf*, cespitibus): *to enter by the gate*, portâ introire: *to go out by a gate*, exire per portam; *to go out of a gate*, pedem efferre portâ: *to stand out of the gate*, portâ effundi *or* se effundere: *before the gate*, ad portam (*at it*); extra portam (*on the outside of it*).

GATEWAY, janus (= transitio pervia, *Cic.*; *arched gateway, arch*). Vid. GATE.

GATHER, *s.* (*in a garment*), *ruga consuta, *or* ruga *only*; plicatura (*fold*).

GATHER, *v.*, trans. ‖ *Collect*, vid. ‖ *To gather in harvests*, &c., carpere: decerpere (*to pluck*): destringere alicui aliquid (*to strip off, tear off*; e. g., *leaves and berries*): detrahere alicui aliquid (*to take off*; e. g., *fruits*): percipere (*to gather or collect for use*; e. g., *the fruits of the earth*, fruges; *olives*, fructum ex oleâ, *Plin.*): sublegere (*to gather up*; e. g., baccam, quæ in terram decidit, *Col.*): demetere (*properly, of corn*, frumentum, segetes; *poetically, of flowers*, pollice florem, *Virg.*). *To gather the grapes*, uvas legere; detrahere uvas ex arboribus: vindemiam colligere (*of the general gathering; the vintage*): vindemiare (*post-Augustan; also*, vindemiare uvas, *Plin.*); *olives*, legere oleas (*Cat.*), olivas (*Hor.*), oleam stringere (*to tear it off, which an old law forbade*): *to gather apples (garden fruits)*, demere *or* detrahere poma arboribus; legere poma ex *or* ab arboribus. ‖ *To draw an inference*, ex aliquâ re colligere, concludere: *hence it may be gathered*, ex quo effici cogique potest (*any thing may be established by argument*). ‖ *To pucker (a dress)*, consuere in rugas (rugæ, *Plin.*, 35, 8, 34, &c.).

GATHER, intrans. ‖ *Assemble* [vid. ASSEMBLE, intrans.]. ‖ *Fester*, vid.

GATHER UP, colligere (*general term, also, of taking up for the purpose of shortening*, colligere togam, *Mart.*): sublegere (e. g., *fallen fruits*, &c., *Col.; any thing lying on the ground, Hor.*). *To gather up the stones from a field*, elapidare agrum: *to gather (up) the hair into a knot*, capillos (in nodum) colligere. Vid. COLLECT.

GATHERER, *by circumlocution.* ‖ *Taxgatherer*, vid.

GATHERING. ‖ *Act of collecting*, collectio (*general term, also, of collection of peccant humors*, &c., *Plin., Sen., Scrib. Larg.*): perceptio (*of fruits*, frugum fructuumque): exactio (*of taxes*, pecuniarum, &c.). ‖ *Assemblage*, vid. ‖ *Abscess*; vid. ABSCESS.

GAUDERY *or* GAUDINESS, *cultus speciosior, quam pretiosior: *cultûs nitor, qui non est citra reprehensionem (*after Quint.*, 8, 5, 34): *cultus, qui non tam corpus exornat, quam detēgit mentem: *cultus ultra quam concessum est magnificus (*both after Quint.*, 8, *Præf.*, 20). Vid. FINERY.

GAUDILY, *cultu speciosiore quam pretiosiore: *cultu ultra quam concessum est magnifico. Vid. GAUDERY.

GAUDY, *speciosior quam pretiosior (*of dress*): *ultra quam concessum est magnificus.

GAUGE, *v.* ‖ *To ascertain the contents of a vessel*, &c., metiri: emetiri: permetiri (*general terms for to measure*): ad certam mensuram examinare (*after* ad certum pondus examinare, *Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 12, 4), *or* *ad publice probatæ mensuræ normam redigere (*to compare it with the standard measure, and bring it to agreement with it*). *To gauge a vessel*, *explorare aliquid, quot sit amphorarum, congiorum, &c.

GAUGER, *mensurārum ponderumque examinator (*cf.* examinator æquus ponderum panis, *Cassiod., Var.*, 6, 18, *fin.*): *with the ancients*, ædilis (*cf. Juv.*, 10, 101).

GAUGING, *mensurarum examinatio.

GAUGING-ROD, *virgula mensuralis (*after* mensuralis linea, *Sicul., Fl.*, p. 19, *ed. Goes.*).

GAUNT, macer: prægrandi macie torridus (*Cic., Agrar.*, 2, 34, *extr.*) strigosus (*lean, sinewy; with no spare flesh*): *procērus et macer (*tall and lean*).

GAUNTLET. Vid. GANTLET.

GAUZE, textum tenuissimum.

GAWKY. Vid. AWKWARD.

GAY. ‖ *Cheerful*, vid. ‖ *Bright*, &c. (*of colors, dress*, &c.), clarus (*bright*; e. g., color): lucidus: splendidus (e. g., lucida vestis, *Plin.*; splendida vestis, *Petron.*): nitidus (*bright*): lætus (*cheerful*; nitida, læta; *opposed to* horrida, inculta, *Cic., Or.*, 11): varius (*having several colors; hence, by inference, "gay;" of dress*, &c.).

GAYETY, } Vid. GAIETY, GAILY.
GAYLY. }

GAZE, *v.* *To gaze at or upon any thing*, spectare: aspectare: contemplari, intueri, contueri aliquem *or* aliquid [SYN. *in* CONTEMPLATE]. *To gaze steadily*, &c., *at any thing*, obtutum figere in aliquâ re (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 24, *but in poetry*): defixis oculis intueri aliquid; defigere oculos in aliquâ re (e. g., in vultu regis, *Curt.*; in te, *Ov.* *In Cicero it is only figurative*, in possessiones alicujus): oculos non movēre *or* non dejicere a re: oculi habitant in re: admirari (*to gaze at with admiration*) [vid. CONTEMPLATE]: ☞ quam maxime intentis oculis contemplari *is used by Cicero with a* quod aiunt; *and improperly*, totam causam contemplari, *Flacc.*, 11.

GAZE, *s.*, obtūtus, ūs: obtūtus oculorum (e. g., alicujus obtutus oculorum in cogitando, *Cic., De Or.*, 3, 5; obtutum figere aliquo, *N. D.*, 2, 24, *is in poetry*): conspectus (*sight; mostly with reference to the presence of an object within any body's sphere of vision; to present itself to any body's gaze*, dare se in conspectum alicui; *to withdraw from any body's gaze*, fugere e conspectu alicujus): aspectus (*sight*; e. g., *to direct their gaze to any object they please*, aspectum quo vellent . . . convertere). *An eager and fixed gaze*, acer et defixus aspectus (*Auct. ad Her.*, 3, 15, 27). ☞ Intuitus *is post-classical, and only in the sense of "respect." In* abies hilarior intuitu, *others read in* totum, *Plin.*, 16, 10, 9. *To fix one's gaze on any object*, oculos convertere ad aliquid [vid. to GAZE AT]. ‖ *Gazing-stock*, vid.

GAZEBO, solarium (*any part of a house that is exposed to the sun; as balcony, terrace*, &c.): specula (*as commanding a view, like a watch-tower*).

GAZEHOUND, vertāgus (*Mart.*).

GAZELLE, *antilope Dorcas (*Linn.*).

GAZETTE, *diurna, quæ res novas per orbem terrarum gestas narrant. Vid. NEWSPAPER.

GAZETTEER, *diurnorum scriptor.

GAZING-STOCK, spectaculum. *To be the gazing-stock of any body*, spectaculo esse alicui (*Cic., Att.*, 10, 2, *fin.*).

GEAR. Vid. DRESS, HARNESS, TACKLE.

GELATINE, *gelatina, quæ dicitur (*as technical term*).

GELATINOUS, *juri gelato similis, *or by adjectives in* VISCOUS.

GELD. Vid. to CASTRATE.

GELDING, cantherius: equus castratus.

GELID, gelidus. Vid. COLD.

GELIDITY. Vid. COLDNESS.

GELLY. Vid. JELLY.

GEM, *s.* ‖ *Jewel* (vid.), gemma. ‖ *In botany*, gemma (*Cic., Col.*, &c.). *To put forth its gems*, gemmare: gemmascere.

GEM, *v.*, gemmare (*to set with jewels; in this sense only in passive participle; mostly intransitive*, gemmans sceptrum, &c.; *and improperly*, "*gemmed with dew*," gemmans rore recenti, *Lucr.*): gemmis distinguere (e. g., *a golden cup, Cic.*): distinguere (*to relieve a surface with ornaments placed at intervals*).

GEMINATION. Vid. DOUBLING, REPETITION.

GEMINOUS. Vid. DOUBLE.

GENDER, *s.*, genus.

GENDER, *v.* Vid. ENGENDER, BEGET.

GENEALOGICAL, propaginum ordine descriptus *or* dispositus. *Genealogical tables*, tabulæ, in quibus familiæ nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur, *or* propagines virorum nobilium ordine descriptæ (*both after Nep., Att.*, 18, 2, *sq.*). *Genealogical trees, στέμματα* cognationum (*Plin.*); *also*, stemmata, um (*Suet., Juv., Mart.*, &c.).

GENEALOGICALLY, propaginum ordine; ordine.

GENEALOGIST, genealogus (*general term, Cic., N. D.*, 3, 17, 44): *qui in nobilium familiarum propaginibus cognoscendis elaborat; qui nobilium familiarum originem sic persequitur, ut ex eo clarorum virorum propagines possīmus cognoscere (*one who has made a study of genealogy; after Nep., Att.*, 18, 2): qui familias nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrat *or* enarravit (*one who is writing or has written a genealogy; after Nep., l. c.*).

GENEALOGY. ‖ *Of a particular family*, genealogia (*Messal. Corv. de*

propr. August., 22) : *or* propagines (*the branches or offshoots of a family*; vid. *Nep., Att.*, 18, 2) : liber in quo familiæ nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur (*a writing on genealogy; after Nep., l. c.*) (☞ stemma [*the tree*] et prosapia [*the kindred*] *do not belong here*). *To trace up the genealogy of families*, familiarum originem sic subtexere, ut ex eo clarorum virorum propagines possimus cognoscere : *to declare the genealogy of the Julian family*, Juliam familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem ordine enarrare. ‖ *The science of genealogy*, genealogia, *or by circumlocution*, doctrina, quæ in familiarum origine subtexendâ sic elaborat, ut ex eâ nobilium virorum propagines possimus cognoscere (*after Nep., l. c.*).

GENERAL, *adj.*, generalis (*relating to the whole*) : communis (*common; of or belonging to all*) : vulgaris : tritus (*in common use; usual every where*). Jn. vulgaris communisque : *sometimes* omnis (e. g., *a general laugh followed*, omnium consecutus est risus ; *there is a general agreement*, omnes uno ore consentiunt). ‖ *In general*; vid. Generally.

GENERAL, *s.*, dux : dux belli *or* exercitus : prætor (= præ-itor, *a general of people who were not Romans, especially of their land forces*, στρατηγός ; *especially in Nep.*; vid. *Commentators on Milt.*, 4 ; *but* imperator *is also used of foreign generals*) : imperator (*a general or commander-in-chief, especially a general worthy of the name, a great general*; vid. *Cic., Or.*, 1, 48, 210). *A general of cavalry*, præfectus equitum (*general term*) ; magister equitum (*in the Roman army*) : *to be a general of cavalry*, equitatui præesse : *a general of infantry*, copiarum pedestrium dux : *to be a general of infantry*, copiis pedestribus, *or simply* copiis, præesse : *an army that is commanded by an able general*, exercitus, cui præpositus est sapiens et callidus imperator : *a good general*, bonus ac fortis, *or* (egregie) fortis et bonus : *the duties or labors of a general*, labor imperatorius (*Cic.*) : *in the sight or presence of the general*, in conspectu imperatoris : *to be chosen general*, ducem deligi ad bellum gerendum.

GENERALISSIMO, imperator : dux summus (*general terms*). *To make any body generalissimo*, aliquem exercitui præficere ; aliquem toti bello imperioque præficere ; summam belli alicui deferre ; summam imperii bellique administrandi alicui permittere ; aliquem bello præponere : *to go any where as generalissimo*, cum imperio aliquo proficisci.

GENERALITY, commune : communitas (*of the generality or universality of a notion*; *cf. Cic., Top.*, 6, 29; *opposed to specific distinction or definition*). *The generality* (=*most of*), plurimi : pars major (*the greater part of a whole*) : plerique (*very many, without respect to a whole*).

GENERALLY. ‖ *Mostly*; plerumque (*mostly*) : fere (*as a general rule; generally*) : vulgo (*commonly*). (*Do*) *not generally*, non fere *or* ferme (*both Cic.*), *in which observe that the* non *precedes the* fere *or* ferme. ‖ *In general; taken generally*, universe : summatim : generatim : generaliter (*Cic., De Invent.*, 1, 26, 39). Jn. generatim atque universe (*opposed to* singillatim *or* per species). *But* ☞ *these adverbs are only used when they relate to an action; if they relate to a subject or object that is to be taken in its whole extent, we must use the adjectives* summus *or* universus ; e. g., *to treat a subject generally*, de re universâ agere : *to write about the state generally*, de summâ republicâ scribere) : omnino (“*at large*,” *when a whole number is opposed to individuals*; e. g., quid in Galliâ negotii est Cæsari, aut omnino populo Romano) : prorsus (“*to speak generally*” = ut paucis complectar, *after several particulars have been mentioned*; vid. *Sall., Cat.*, 15, *end*) : ad summam : in summâ (*the former when, after stating several particular reasons, one ends with the principal one of all; the latter, when no particular reasons are stated, but only the principal one of all*). “*Generally*,” *or* “*in general*,” *are also sometimes used when a general assertion is followed by the mention of a particular case to which the assertion applies with the greatest force; hence it is expressed by* quum, *the particular case being introduced by* tum : *I am an admirer of my countrymen's good qualities generally, and especially of the energy with which they study*, quum nostrorum hominum virtutes soleo admirari, tum maxime in studiis.

GENERALSHIP, indoles imperatoriæ virtutis (*talents for a great general, Justin.*, 2, 8, 15) : imperatoria virtus : virtus imperatoris (*also in plural*, imperatoriæ virtutes, *all the excellences which form a good general*).

GENERATION, hominum genus : ætas hominum : ætas (*general term*) : sæculum (*the age of a generation of men, by many fixed at* 30 ... 33 *years; by the Etrurian and Roman custom at* 100 *years*) : ☞ ævum, *a natural term of life, is rather poetical. The present generation*, hujus ætatis homines ; qui nunc vivunt : *sometimes* hi *only* (e. g., horum luxuria ; *opposed to* antiquorum diligentia, *Varr., R. R.*, 1, 13, 6) : *to the present generation*, usque ad hanc ætatem : *to be living in the third generation*, tertiam ætatem vivere : *two good orators have scarcely existed in each generation*, vix singulis ætatibus bini oratores laudabiles constitêre.

GENERIC, generalis (*Cic.*; *belonging to the whole genus*; *opposed to* specialis, *or* quod ad singulas partes alicujus rei pertinet, *specific*).

GENEROSITY. ‖ *In sentiments, spirit, &c.*, animus ingenuus : mens liberalis : ingenium liberale : generosus spiritus : ingenuitas : liberalitas. ‖ *Liberality in giving*, liberalitas (*gives as much as a liberal-minded man thinks suitable to his own rank or the receiver's merits, without nice mercantile calculation*) : benignitas (*gives largely from kindness of temper, that does not wish to enjoy any thing to the exclusion of others*) : munificentia (*gives rather too much than too little, from the pleasure of making people happy and causing an agreeable surprise, Dod.*) : beneficentia (*habit of doing good, especially by giving generously*) : largitas (*with reference to the large amount given ; hence, also, of a particular gift*, largitas tui muneris, *Cic.*). Jn. liberalitas ac benignitas. *Too great generosity*, nimia largitas ; effusio (*toward any body*, in aliquem ; *also in plural, Cic., Off.*, 2, 16, 56). *Splendid generosity*, magnificentia liberalitatis (*Cic.*). *Generosity toward any body*, liberalitas in aliquem : ☞ largitio *is the spurious generosity of the* largitor, *who gives from the selfish motive of purchasing honors*, &c.

GENEROUS. ‖ *Bountiful*, &c., largus : liberalis (*the former of interested, the latter of disinterested high-principled liberality* [*opposed to* prodigus] ; *cf. Cic., Off.*, 2, 16, 55) : beneficus : benignus (benignus, *properly with reference to kind feeling, but often = bountiful; cf. Cic., Deiot.*, 9, 26) : munificus (*often making presents without expecting any return*). Jn. beneficus liberalisque : liberalis et beneficus : liberalis munificusque : munificus et liberalis : largus, beneficus, liberalis : pecuniæ liberalis (*Sall., Cat.*, 7) : generosus : liberalis (*of persons, and their mode of thinking*) : generosi spiritûs (*of noble sentiments*, &c.) : ingenuus (*only of sentiments*). *Cf.* Syn. *in* Generosity.

GENEROUSLY, generose (*in a noble, spirited manner*) : animo magno (*with a high soul, courage*, &c.) : large : liberaliter. Jn. large liberaliterque : benigne : munifice. Jn. munifice et large (*liberally ; munificently*). Syn. *in* Generous.

GENET, asturco (*Asturian horse, of beautiful action*).

GENIAL, genialis (*properly relating to birth or marriage ; then, improperly, of persons or things that exhibit or resemble the hospitality and festivity of marriage feasts*, festum, dies, &c., *but mostly in poets*) : lætus : voluptatis *or* jucunditatis plenus (*joyful*) : suavis (*sweet, delightful*).

GENIALLY, genialiter (e. g., agere festum, *Ov., Met.*, 11, 95) : læte : jucunde : cum voluptate : hilare *or* hilariter : animo læto *or* hilari.

GENICULATED, geniculatus (e. g., culmus, *Cic.*).

GENITALS, membra genitalia, *or* genitalia *only*.

GENITIVE, genitivus casus, *or* genitivus *only* (*Quint.*).

GENIUS (*demon*), genius (*a tutelary spirit*; ☞ *never figuratively for the spirit*; e. g., *of a language, of a time, where we ought to say* proprietas sermonis, ingenium sæculi, &c.) : dæmonium : divinum illud (*deity, spirit, general term*).

GENIUS, (*talents*), ingenium (*both of the mental talents and of the person who possesses them*) : maxima indoles et admirabilis (*Quint.; of the mental powers*) : vir magni *or* elati ingenii : vir ingenio præstans : magno ingenio præditus (*of the person*) : *an extraordinary and almost superhuman genius*, vir singulari et pæne divino ingenio : *to be no great genius*, non maximi esse ingenii. *A genius for any thing*, admirabilis ad aliquid (e. g., ad dicendum) natura. *His youthful productions bear marks of great genius*, puerilia alicujus opera et maximam indolem ostendunt et admirabilem (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 90).

GENS D'ARMES, stipatores corporis (*as body-guard*) : * equites rei publicæ custôdes (*as police*).

GENTEEL, liberalis : ingenuus (*suiting the condition of one who is free-born ; mostly with reference to the mind and sentiments*) : honestus (*enjoying honor, respect*; e. g., *of persons, families*) : ☞ generosus *is too strong, implying noble birth and breeding; sometimes* urbanus : comis : elegans.

GENTEELLY, ingenue : liberaliter (e. g., *to be educated, to live*, &c.) : honeste (e. g., vestiri, *with reference to propriety, elegance, suitableness to our rank*, &c., *Varr., L. L.*, 8, 16, 111, § 31). *Sometimes* urbane, belle, &c.

GENTEELNESS. Vid. Gentility.

GENTILE, gentilis (*Eccl.*). Vid. Heathen.

GENTILISM. Vid. Heathenism.

GENTILITY, ingenuitas (*the state of a free-born, mostly well-born man*; *cf. Liv.*, 8, 28, 4) : venustas ; elegantia morum : dulcedo morum et suavitas (*refined manners*, &c) : urbanitas (*politeness*) : ☞ gentilitas = *clanship*, &c.

GENTLE. ‖ *Of good birth*, ingenuus : liberalis : honesto loco natus : generosus (*is stronger ; of high, noble birth*). ‖ *Mild, meek*, mitis (*mild ; opposed to* acerbus, durus ; e. g., in aliquem, *toward any body ; of character, affections*, &c. ; *also, poetically, of breezes*) : lenis (*gentle ; opposed to* vehemens, asper, *of persons, character, words ; also of winds, Cic. ; and sleep, Hor. ; toward any body*, in aliquem). Jn. lenis et facilis (*of a person's character*) : mollis (*soft ; of breezes, words*, &c.) : placidus (*calm ; opposed to* turbidus, *of persons, of sleep* †, &c.). Jn. placidus mollisque (*of a person* ; e. g., reddere aliquem) ; placidus quietusque : placatus (*toward any body*, in aliquem, *especially after differences have existed between them ; opposed to* infestus). Jn. quietus et placatus, mitis et placatus : levis (*light ; of touch*, tactus, *Ov.*) : mansuetus (*properly, tame, of animals ; then gentle*, &c., *of persons*). Jn. lenis (*or* mitis) et mansuetus. *The gentle Muses*, Musæ mansuetæ : *a gentle sleep*, lenis *or* placidus somnus. *To make any body as gentle as a lamb*, aliquem tam placidum, quam ovem, reddere (*Cic., Cæcin.*, 10) : *a gentle reproof*, castigatio clemens : *to administer a gentle reproof to any body*, molli brachio objurgare aliquem (*so as to spare him a more severe one, Cic., Att.*, 2, 1). ‖ *Gentle* (*of ascent*, &c.), leniter editus ; molliter assurgens ; leniter *or* placide acclivis. Vid. Gradual.

GENTLEMAN. ‖ *With reference to birth*, ingenuus : honesto loco natus (*of good birth*). *To be brought up as a gentleman*, ingenue educari. *A simple gentleman*, nihil ultra quam ingenuus (*Liv.*, 8, 10). *A gentleman by birth*, honestis parentibus *or* honesto loco natus. ‖ *With reference to breeding and sentiment*, homo ingenuus et liberaliter educatus : educatus ingenue : vir humanitate politus. ☞ *The word being used*

vaguely, according to the speaker's view of the gentlemanly character, must be translated with reference to the particular quality implied; vir liberalis: bonus, fortis, magno animo præditus (*all Cic., Rep.*, 1, 5, *of persons*), probus, &c. (*Any body is*) *no gentleman*, homo politioris humanitatis expers. *A gentleman ought to*, &c., est hominis ingenui, liberaliter educati, *with infinitive*, &c. (*Cic.*). *The education of a gentleman*, liberales disciplinæ (*Quint.*, 12, 7, 8). *A young gentleman*, puer (adolescens, &c.) ingenuus, *or* honesto loco natus: *to play the fine gentleman*, valde jam lautus esse: *you are a fine gentleman, forsooth, not to condescend to write to me*, valde jam lautus es, qui gravēre literas ad me dare (*Cic., Fam.*, 7, 14, 1).

GENTLEMANLIKE, } ingenuus: lib-
GENTLEMANLY, } eralis (*becoming a free-born man, as opposed to a slave*): honestus et liberalis (*opposed to* turpis et illiberalis): hominis ingenui et liberaliter educati (*becoming one who is both by birth and breeding a gentleman*): dignus homine nobili (*Cic.; becoming one of noble birth*): modestus ac verecundus (*modest and respectful*): elegans (*showing taste*, &c.; *opposed to* illiberalis, inelegans): urbanus (*polite*). *Gentlemanlike pursuits*, ingenua studia atque artes: *gentlemanlike professions*, quæstus liberales (*opposed to* quæstus sordidi, *Cic., Off.*, 1, 41). *In a gentlemanlike manner*, ingenue.

GENTLENESS, lenitas (*opposed to* asperitas). *Gentleness of temper*, lenitas animi; *from context*, lenitas *only*: *gentleness of character*, ingenium lene *or* mite; *of manners*, mores placidi: mansuetudo morum.

GENTLEWOMAN, ingenua (*opposed to* libertina).

GENTLY, lente: tranquille: quiete: sedate: sedato animo: placide (e. g., ire, progrēdi, forem aperire): sedate placideque: placide et sedate (e. g., loqui, ferre dolorem): patienter: æquo animo: modice (*with due equanimity*): leniter: placide leniterque (*gently, slowly, slowly and gently*; e. g., procedere): paullatim: pedetentim (*gradually*). *Gently!* moderatius, oro (curre, rem age! &c.; vid. *Ov., Met.*, 1, 510). *To open the door gently*, suspensâ manu blande flectere cardinem (*Quint., Decl.*, 1, 13; vid., *also*, placide *above*). Syn. *in* Gentle.

GENTRY. *The gentry*, omnes ingenui (*all the free-born and respectable*): honesto loco orti *or* nati. *All the gentry, from the highest to the lowest*, omnis ingenuorum multitudo etiam tenuissimorum (*Cic., Cat.*, 4, 7, 16).

GENUFLEXION, * genuum flexura, *or by circumlocution*, genua curvata (*cf. Ammian.*, 17, 10, 3).

GENUINE, verus (*true; also of writings*, tot enim sunt veri Bruti libri, *Cic., Or.*, 2, 55, 224): probus (e. g., argentum probum, *Liv.*): germanus: verus et germanus (e. g., verum et germanum Metellum, *Cic.*; hæc germana est ironia, *Cic.*): bonus (*good*; boni nummi, *Cic.*): sincērus (*unadulterated; of wine*, &c.): merus (*unmixed; of fluids*): putus (*of metals; pure*; purus et putus *is mostly ante-classical, Plaut.*, &c.): ☞ genuinus *is "home-born"* = domesticus, *in Cic., Rep.*, 2, 15; *but was applied to writings by Gellius: a genuine edition*, * sincera editio: *genuine virtue*, vera virtus: *a genuine Stoic*, verus et sincerus Stoicus. *For "think not to be genuine,"* &c., vid. *"doubt its* Genuineness."

GENUINELY, sincere: probe. Syn. *in* Genuine.

GENUINENESS, incorrupta integritas (*unadulterated nature*): auctoritas: fides (*credibility*). *Also by circumlocution, as, many doubt the genuineness of this book*, multi dubitant, hunc librum ab eo, ad quem refertur, conscriptum esse: *the genuineness of a law is disputed*, * sunt qui censeant, legem esse adulterinam. *A play, the genuineness of which is doubted by some*, comœdia, quam Plauti esse quidam non putant (*of course, with genitive of the author to whom it is commonly attributed*).

GENUS, genus (*opposed to* species). *The highest genus (including other "genera" as species of itself)*, summum genus: generum caput.

GEOGNOSY, * geognosia.

GEOGRAPHER, geographus (*analogous to* chorographus, *Vitr.*, 10, 2, 5, *Schneid.*).

GEOGRAPHICAL, geographicus (γεωγραφικός, *late*).

GEOGRAPHY, geographia (γεωγραφία); *or, pure Latin*, terrarum *or* regionum descriptio.

GEOMETER, geomētres (γεωμέτρης).

GEOMETRICAL, geometricus (γεωμετρικός).

GEOMETRICALLY, geometrice (*Vitr., for which Cicero uses* γεωμετρικῶς, *Att.*, 12, 5).

GEOMETRICIAN. Vid. Geometer.

GEOMETRY, geometria: geometrice: geometrica, orum (*general term*): ratio linearis (*as a theory, Quint.*, 1, 10, 36). *To know or understand geometry*, geometricēn novisse; geometriâ *or* geometrice eruditum esse: *to learn geometry*, geometrica discere.

GEORGICS, Georgica (*plural, Gell.*), *or* georgica carmina. *In the first Georgic*, in primo Georgicōn (*Greek genitive plural, Gell.*, 13, 20, 4).

GERANIUM, geranion (γεράνιον, *Plin.*); * geranium (*Linn.*).

GERFALCON, * hierofalco (*Cuv.*).

GERM. ‖ Propr., germen: asparăgus (*the asparagus-like germ of several plants*; *cf. Plin.*, 23, 1, 17; 21, 15, 54): cyma (*young, tender germ, especially of the cabbage tribe*). *To destroy the germ of a plant*, fetum reprimere (*cf. Cic., Brut.*, 4, 16, *Meyer*). ‖ Improp., semen (*the seed*; e. g., malorum, discordiarum): igniculus, *especially in plural*, igniculi (*the first sparks*; e. g., virtutum): initium (*general term for beginning of any thing*): ☞ germen, *in this sense, is without good ancient authority, except poetically, Lucr.*, 4, 1079. *To destroy or crush the first germ of any thing*, aliquid primo tempore opprimere et exstinguere: *things apparently unimportant often contain the germ of great events*, ex rebus primo aspectu levibus magnarum sæpe rerum motus oriuntur.

GERMAN. ‖ *Cousins german.* [Vid. "*first* Cousins."] ‖ *Related* (*obsolete*), vid.

GERMANDER, * teucrium (*Linn.*). *Wall germander*, * teucrium chamædrys (*Linn.*). *Germander Speedwell*, * veronica chamædrys (*Linn.*).

GERMANISM, * Germanæ linguæ proprietas.

GERMINATE, germinare: pullulare. *When they first begin to germinate; as soon as they begin to germinate*, statim in germinatione (*Plin.*).

GERMINATION, germinatio (*Col., Plin.*): germinatus, ûs (*Plin.*).

GERUND, gerundium (*Diom., Prisc.*): gerundivus modus (*Serv.*, p. 788, *P.*).

GESTICULATE, gestum facere *or* agere: gestu uti: gestum componere (*of scientific, artistical gesticulation, especially of the "action," in a wide sense, of players and orators*): ☞ gesticulari, *post-Augustan, Suet. To gesticulate at every word*, gestu verba exprimere.

GESTICULATION, gestus: ☞ gesticulatio, *Suet. Let all excess of gesticulation be avoided*, omnis non viro dignus ornatus ... in gestu (motuque) caveatur (*after Cic., Off.*, 1, 36, 130). *To make a gesticulation in sign of assent*,, gratificari alicui gestu (*Cic., Balb.*, 6, 14).

GESTURE, gestus (*with reference to position; holding of the body, or of single parts of it; distinguished from* motus, *the motion of the whole body; hence together*, gestus motusque; motus gestusque: gestus *is especially proper to actors*; motus, *to combatants, wrestlers, orators*). *To make gestures*, gestum agere, facere: gestu uti: gestum componere (*after the rules of art*): *all kinds of artistical pantomimic gestures which any body makes at any thing*, gesticulatio: *to make such gestures*, gesticulari: *one who makes such gestures*, gesticulator (☞ *all three post-Augustan*): *to be unskillful in making gestures*, gestum nescire: *to make wrong gestures*, peccare in gestu: *to make a gesture at every word*, gestu verba exprimere.

GET, *v.*, trans. ‖ *To obtain* (*whether permanently or for a time*), accipere (*general term, to receive*): ferre: auferre (*to carry off as the produce of one's exertions*, &c., *any thing good or bad*): nancisci (*by chance, opportunity, or any other cause, without our own co-operation*): obtingit mihi aliquid (*any thing falls to my lot; similar to* nancisci): impetrare (*to obtain by asking*): adipisci (*to achieve by exertion*): assĕqui (*to obtain an object for which any body has striven*): consĕqui (*to obtain an object one has desired, with or without assistance; a more general term than* assĕqui): acquirere (*to acquire or win what one has sought with great exertion*): obtinēre (*to obtain and keep possession of any thing against great opposition*): sortiri: sorte nancisci: sortem alicujus rei nancisci (*to get or obtain by lot*): potiri aliquâ re *or* (*rare*) aliquid (*to get into any body's power*): compŏtem fieri alicujus rei (*to obtain possession of*, e. g., *one's wish*): incīdere in aliquid: corripi, tentari aliquâ re (*to fall into, especially into diseases*): augeri aliquâ re (*to be blessed with any thing, as with riches, children*): quærere (*obtain by seeking*; e. g., victum, gloriam, gratiam ad populum): parare: comparare (*provide; procure by one's own means; also* = *to get any thing ready* [vid. *below*], parare convivium, quæ opus sunt ad nuptias, bellum, &c.; comparare convivium, arma, bellum, exercitus, &c.): colligere (*to gather, as it were, good-will, favor*, &c.): parĕre sibi aliquid (*to beget, as it were; to receive as the fruit of some exertion or step*; e. g., laudem). *To have got* [*on this idiom*, vid. *note at the end of the article*], habēre: *not to get*, non accipere (*general term, it has not been given to me*); defraudari aliquâ re (*to be cheated out of a thing*); res abiit a me (*at an auction; it was knocked down to somebody else*): *to get children* [vid. Beget]: *to have got the left shoe on the right foot*, calceus sinister pro dextero inductus est (*Suet., Aug.*, 92): *to get the day* [vid. "*to* Gain *the victory*"]: *get you gone!* abi! apage te! amŏve te hinc! *get out of my sight!* abscede procul e conspectu meo! *To get by heart* [vid. Heart]: *to get a name from any circumstance*, cognomen trahere ex re: *to get courage*, accēdit mihi animus: *to get booty*, prædam nancisci: *to get a rich booty*, opimâ prædâ potiri: *to get any body's permission to do any thing*, ab aliquo impetrare, ut liceat mihi aliquid facere (*Cic.*): *to get money*, pecuniam sibi facere; *great wealth and great reputation*, magnas opes magnumque nomen sibi facere; *great influence*, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere; *ill-gotten wealth*, male partum *or* -a [vid. *ill-gotten* Gains]. *To get a cold, fever, headache*, &c.; vid. *the substantives. To get any thing from any body*, impetrare, exorare aliquid ab aliquo (*by entreaties*); exprimere, extorquēre alicui aliquid (*by force*); expugnare aliquid ab aliquo (*by a violent struggle*): elicĕre (*by persuasive means*). *Not to be able to get a word from or out of any body*, ex aliquo verbum elicere non posse: *to get one's living by any thing*, victum quæritare aliquâ re: *to get a scanty living*, vitam tolerare, paupertatem sustentare *or* famem propulsare aliquâ re *or* aliquid faciendo: *you may always get freshbaked bread here*, semper hic recentis panis est copia: *what good should I get by telling you a lie?* quid mihi sit boni, si mentiar (*comedy*)? *easily got*, parabilis: *this may be got for asking, or without the slightest trouble*, hæc virgulâ divinâ, ut aiunt, suppeditantur (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 44, 158, *proverbially*): *to get an answer*, responsum ferre *or* auferre; *to my letter from any body*, meis literis respondetur *or* rescribitur ab aliquo: *to get a situation, office*, munus alicui mandatur, defertur; muneri præficior: *to get any thing out of one's head*, memoriam alicujus rei ex animo ejicere (*purposely*). *When he saw he could get nothing out of him by threatening to go to law*, posteaquam vidit nihil se

ab aliquo posse litium terrore abrādere (*Cic.*): *to get* (*a secret*, &c.) *out of any body*, ex aliquo percunctando atque interrogando *or* sciscitando elicere: expiscari (*to fish out*), aliquid alicui *or* ex aliquo. || *Gain*, vid. || *To get any body to do any thing*, impetrare (ab aliquo), ut faciat aliquid (e. g., *having got them to stay*, impetrato [*ablative participle*] ut manerent, *Liv.*). [Vid. TO INDUCE.] || *To get any thing done*, aliquid faciendum curare: aliquid alicui curandum tradere (*to give it to another person to manage*, &c.); *but, as in English, a person is often said "to do" what he really "gets done" for him by another*; e. g., *wishing to get a ring made*, quum vellet annulum sibi facere (*Cic., Verr.*, 4, 25, 66): *to get any thing carried to the army by ships*, aliquid exercitui navibus supportare (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 44). || *To have got to do*, &c. (= *to have that task*, &c.), *by participle in* dus: *I have got many letters to write*, multæ mihi epistolæ scribendæ sunt. ☞ "*To have got*" [= *to have*] *a book*, &c., *is objected to by Webster and other writers as a vulgarism; but it is not only thoroughly idiomatical, but may be easily justified. "To get" being "to acquire" (receive, obtain, &c.); "to have got" = "to have acquired" (received, obtained), and so "to have," "to possess;" and it so happens that the sister word has the same peculiarity in Greek, κτ-άομαι, "I get" [where the radicals κτ correspond to* gt, *the smooth mute* κ *having passed, according to Grimm's law, into the middle mute* g]; *κέκτημαι, "I have got" = "I have" or "possess." Webster also objects to "I could not get him to do this" [Addison], and "I could not get the work done," as not elegant. It is to be hoped that the time for sacrificing our old idioms to modern and sickly notions of elegance is pretty nearly gone by. For other combinations*, e. g., *to get any body's* CONSENT, &c., vid. *the substantives.*

GET, INTRANS. Vid. to BECOME; *and* TO GROW = *become.*

GET, *with adverbs, adjectives*, &c. (A) TRANS. || *To get any thing or any body* AWAY [vid. "*to* GET *any thing from any body*"]. || *To get* DOWN [vid. "*to* REACH *down*"]. || *To get* IN: (*α*) *To get in crops*, percipere fruges *or* fructus: condere, *or* condere et reponere (*to store them in the barn*). (*β*) *To get in debts*, &c., exigere (e. g., pecunias). (*γ*) *To get in a store*, &c.; e. g., *any thing for the winter*, in hiemem providēre aliquid; *a large supply of corn*, frumenti vim maximam comparare. || *To get any thing* OFF: (*α*) *To get shoes*, &c., *off* [vid. "*to* PULL *off*"]. (*β*) *To get a ship off the shoals*, &c., navem detrudere (e. g., scopulo, *Virg.*). (*γ*) *To get any body's goods*, &c., *off*, vendere. || *To get any thing* ON, inducere (*to pull or draw on*, e. g., *a shoe*, calceum sibi inducere): induere (e. g., *a coat*, &c., sibi vestem *or* se veste). *A shoe that any body can hardly get on*, calceus minor pede *or* pedem urens (*both Hor. Ep.*, 1, 10, 42): *a coat*, &c., *that one can hardly get on*, * vestis nimis stricta *or* astricta. || *To get* OUT: (*α*) *To get any thing from any body* [vid. *above, near the end of* TO GET, TRANS.]. (*β*) *To draw out, to disengage*, vid. || *To get* OVER: (*α*) PROPR., *a wall*, &c. [vid. to CLIMB, to CROSS]. (*β*) IMPROPR. [vid. to SURMOUNT, CONQUER; *and for that "which can not be got over,"* vid. INSURMOUNTABLE]. (*γ*) *To get over a sickness*, ex morbo convalescere: morbum depellere. || *To get* READY, parare: comparare [vid. *these words above*]: *every thing is got ready*, omnia sunt [ad aliquid] apta et parata: *to get one's self ready*, comparare se (*Cic., Mil.*, 10, 28); *for any thing*, ad aliquid *or* ad rem faciendam (e. g., ad iter, ad respondendum): *to order breakfast to be got ready at his house*, prandium apud se accurari jubēre: *to get a vessel ready for sea* [vid. READY]. || *To get* TOGETHER [vid. to COLLECT, AMASS, ASSEMBLE]. || *To get* UP: (*α*) *To prepare a play*, edere fabulam (*of the person at whose expense it is exhibited; seldom* dare; fabulam docēre, *is of the author making the actors practice it*, &c.; *who, with reference to this kind of "getting up" = "learning it,"* discunt fabulam; vid. *Krebs*): apparare (e. g., ludos, *of preparing all that is necessary to their exhibition*): comparare (e. g., convivium): *splendidly got up*, magnifice splendideque ornatus: magnifice et ornate comparatus (*both*, e. g., convivium). (*β*) *To raise* (*a building*), erigere: excitare, &c. *To have nearly got a house up*, pæne ad fastigium pervenisse: *to get up hastily some temporary building*, subitarium ædificium exstruere (*Tac.*). (*γ*) *To pull up or aloft*, tollere: attollere: levare: sublevare (*to help up*). (*δ*) *To make any body rise*, excitare aliquem (*to call him*, &c.); * efficere, ut e lecto surgat aliquis (*to succeed in making him get out of bed*).

(B) INTR. || *To get* ABROAD (*of reports*, &c.), exire in turbam *or* in vulgus: emanare (in vulgus). JN. exire atque in vulgus emanare: efferri (foras *or* in vulgus): effluere et ad aures hominum permanare: *to let any thing get abroad* [vid. TO REPORT, TO PUBLISH]: *to prevent any thing from getting abroad*, alicujus rei famam comprimere *or* supprimere. || *To get* AHEAD [vid. to ADVANCE, to PROSPER]: *to get ahead of* [vid. to OUTSTRIP]. || *To get* ALONG [vid. to PROCEED, to ADVANCE]. || *To get* AMONG, incidere in aliquos *or* inter catervas (*Liv.*; *to fall among persons*). || *To get* AT [vid. to REACH]. || *To get* AWAY [vid. to ESCAPE (*from*)]. || *To get* BACK, repetere retro viam (*Liv.*) [vid. to RETURN]. || *To get* BEFORE, prævenire (aliquem *or* aliquid; *by taking a shorter road*, breviore viâ, *Liv.*): antevenire (e. g., exercitum Metelli): præcurrere aliquem (*to outstrip him*): post se relinquere (*to leave behind*). *The report gets before my letter*, fama meam epistolam celeritate superat: *he can not get before him without great carelessness on his part*, ut eum præcurrat, sine magnâ negligentiâ fieri non potest (*Quint. Cic.*; *improperly*). *If any body has got before you*, si aliquis ante te fuerit (*Sen. Ep.*, 104, *of an ambitious man*). || *To get* BEHIND: (*α*) *To fall in the rear*, ab aliquo superari: (procul) ab aliquo relinqui. (*β*) *To place one's self behind, for the purpose of hiding*, post aliquid latēre (*Virg.*). || *To get the* BETTER *of* [vid. to CONQUER, SURMOUNT]. || *To get* BETWEEN, medium se inferre: inter medios (e. g., hostes) irrumpere: insinuare se (e. g., inter turmas, *to wind one's self in, as it were*). || *To get* CLEAR [vid. "*to get or become* FREE (*from*)," *to* DISENGAGE *one's self*]. || *To get* DOWN [vid. to DESCEND]. || *To get* FORWARD [vid. to ADVANCE, to PROCEED]. || *To get* FROM [vid. to ESCAPE *from*]. || *To get* IN: (*α*) PROPR., insinuare se in aliquem locum; *or by the verbs under* TO ENTER. *You must get out by the same way that you got in*, eādem, quâ te insinuasti (insinuaveris, &c.) retro via repetenda (*Liv.*, 9, 2, 8). (*β*) IMPROPR. *Evils*, &c., *get in*, mala se insinuant. (*γ*) *To get in with any body*, insinuare se in familiaritatem *or* consuetudinem alicujus: gratiam alicujus parēre: in alicujus consuetudinem se immergere (aliquā re; e. g., blanditiis et assentationibus). || *To get* INTO: (*α*) PROPR., locus capit aliquid (*it can get into it*): immergi in aliquid (*of what one sinks into*; e. g., in paludem): devenire (*into something bad or wrong*; e. g., in alicujus potestatem *or* manus; in alienas manus): incidere in aliquid (*to fall into, especially against any body's will*): incurrere in aliquid (*to run into, especially from any body's own fault*): decidere in aliquid (*to sink into a bad state*; e. g., *to get into pecuniary difficulties*, in angustias rei familiaris): adduci in aliquid (*to be brought into danger, difficulty*, &c.): (in) aliquem locum intrare (&c., *to enter*): in aliquem locum se insinuare (*to wind one's self in, by making one's way through obstacles*, &c.). *To get into port*, portum capere: in portum venire, pervenire: in portum ex alto recipi: in portum penetrare (*Cic.*): *to get into one's carriage*, inscendere in currum (*Plaut.*); ascendere currum (*Lucr., Suet.*); conscendere currum (*Lucr., Ov., Prop.*). *To get into a house*, in domum *or* domicilium immigrare. (*β*) *To get into favor with any body* [vid. "*to get* IN *with any body*"]. || *To get* NEAR [vid. to APPROACH]. || *To get* OFF: (*α*) *From a horse*, &c. [vid. to DISMOUNT, to ALIGHT]. (*β*) *To get clear from* [vid. to ESCAPE, to DISENTANGLE *one's self*]. (*γ*) *To escape from the consequences of a fault*, &c., defungi (e. g., *with a slight punishment*, levi pœnâ; *by a lie*, mendacio): elabi ex judicio (*to escape punishment in a court of justice; of an accused person*): *to get off without any punishment*, peccata impune dilabuntur (*Auct. ad Her.*, 2, 25, 39): *I have got off better than I expected*, pulchre discedo et probe et præter spem (*Ter., Phorm.*, 5, 9, 58). [Vid. *to* COME OFF, *β*.] || *To get* ON: (*α*) *To climb, to mount*, vid. (*β*). *To advance, prosper, make progress*, vid. (*γ*) *To get on* (*well*) *with any body*, commode versari cum aliquo: ferre aliquem: *a person with whom we can get on well*, homo facilis, commodus, tractabilis (*opposed to* difficilis, difficilis et morosus, intractabilis). || *To get* OUT: (*α*) PROPR. *Of a place*, exire: egrēdi, &c. *You must get out by the way you got in* [vid. "*get* IN"]. *To get out of one's carriage*, ex *or* de rhedâ descendere. (*β*) *To get out of a scrape*, &c. [vid. to EXTRICATE *one's self from*]. (*γ*) *To get out of one's depth* [vid. DEPTH]. || *Get* QUIT *or* RID *of*: (*α*) *A person* [vid. RID, *adj.*]. (*β*) *Of a thing* [vid. to DISENGAGE, to DISENTANGLE, to EXTRICATE *one's self*]. || *Get* THROUGH: (*α*) PROPR., penetrare per aliquem locum; *or* (*to a place*), ad aliquem locum, in aliquem locum usque. (*β*) *To finish a task* [vid. FINISH]. (*γ*) *To get to the end of a sum of money, a fortune*, &c. [vid. to SPEND]. || *Get* TO [vid. to REACH]. || *To get* TOGETHER [vid. to ASSEMBLE *or* COLLECT, INTR.]. || *Get* UP: (*α*) *To rise* (*including the rising in price*), vid. (*β*) [Vid. to CLIMB, to MOUNT.] || *Get* UPON: (*α*) [Vid. "*get* ON." (*β*) *To get upon one's feet*, se erigere (e. g., *of a little child trying to raise itself from the ground*). (*γ*) *To get upon a subject*, in sermonem incīdere. || *Get the* UPPER *hand* [vid. CONQUER, PREVAIL AGAINST].

GHASTLINESS, exsanguis funereusque color: color perpallidus.

GHASTLY, cadaverosus: luridus: exsanguis (*without any blood in the face; pale from fear, rage*, &c.): cadaverosâ facie (*of a ghastly pale complexion*): sine colore (*either always or at the moment, from fear*, &c.; e. g., sine colore constit). *Any body is ghastly pale*, pallor aliquem facit horrendum aspectu († *Hor., Sat.*, 1, 8, 26). || *Shocking to behold*, fœdus (e. g., vultus, cicatrix, *both* †). Vid. TERRIBLE.

GHOST, spectrum (*denotes the apparition of a departed spirit, as a supernatural appearance*): mostellum (*dim. from* monstrum, *as a horrible apparition*): manes (*as the apparition of a good spirit*): lemures (*as that of a hobgoblin*). *Any body's ghost walks*, non manes ejus conquiescunt viri (*Liv.*, 21, 10; *cf. Liv.*, 3, 58, *extr.*). *To believe in ghosts* [vid. to BELIEVE *in*]. || *To give up the ghost*, animam agere, ēdere, efflare (*Cic.*), emittere, deponere (*Nep.*); extremum vitæ spiritum edere (*Cic.*).

GHOSTLY. Vid. SPIRITUAL.

GIANT, vir major quam pro humano habitu: *to be a giant*, humanæ magnitudinis propemodum excessisse formam. ☞ *Not* gigas; *but* Gigantes, *of the mythological "Giants."*

GIANTESS, mulier major quam pro humano habitu.

GIANT-LIKE. Vid. GIGANTIC.

GIBBER, *v.*, * voce non explanabili et verborum inefficaci susurrare (*cf. quotat. under* GIBBERISH).

GIBBERISH, voces quidem sed non explanabiles et perturbatæ et verborum inefficaces (*after Sen., De Irâ*, 1, 3): stridor, non vox (*Plin.*).

GIBBET, *s.* Vid. GALLOWS.

GIBBET, *v. The nearest Latin expression is* infelici arbori suspendēre; *but as this does not imply continued exhibition aft-*

er death, we must use some such phrase as *infelici arbori (*or* crucī) suspensum aliquem corvis dilaniandum relinquere (*after* cadaver . . . canibus dilaniandum relinquere, *Cic., Mil.*, 13). *You shall be hanged and gibbeted,* pasces in cruce corvos († *Hor.*). *To be gibbeted,* pascere in cruce corvos (*Hor.*).

GIBBOSITY, gibbus (*Juv.*): gibber (*Plin.*; *both = a protuberance*).

GIBBOUS, gibbus (*Cels.*, 8, 1). ☞ Gibber *and* gibberosus *appear to be used only of men, animals,* &c.; extrinsĕcus gibbus *is used by Celsus of the skull.*

GIBE, *v.* Vid. TO JEER, TO SCOFF.

GIBE, *s.* Vid. JEER, SCOFF.

GIBER. Vid. JEERER, SCOFFER.

GIBLETS, * exta anseris.

GIDDILY, PROPR. *By circumlocution with* vertigine correptus. ‖ *Thoughtlessly,* animo levi: temere: indiligenter: negligenter: dissolute: animo dissoluto. *Any body behaves so giddily,* tantā mobilitate se gerit.

GIDDINESS, PROPR. *Dizziness,* vid. ‖ IMPROPR. *Thoughtlessness,* animus levis: levitas: mobilitas (*with or without* animi, ingenii). JN. mobilitas et levitas animi: animus dissolutus: temeritas: negligentia: indiligentia. SYN. *in* GIDDY.

GIDDY. ‖ *Dizzy,* vid. ‖ *Causing giddiness, as in "a giddy height"* [vid. DIZZY]. ‖ *Thoughtless,* levis: levitate præditus (*wanting steadiness of character*): mobilis (*changeable; opposed to* constans): temerarius (*rash*): indiligens: negligens (*careless; opposed to* diligens). *Any body is very giddy,* est in aliquo magna levitas, temeritas, &c.

GIFT, donum: munus (*a present* [vid. *a* PRESENT]; *both also general terms of that which has been imparted to us by God, by nature, fortune,* &c., *with or without* quasi *prefixed*): stips: beneficium (*a gift to a poor man; a tender, liberal gift* = *to beg for a gift from any one,* stipem emendicare ab aliquō, *Suet., Oct.*, 91): dos (*that which is imparted to us by nature or by fortune; especially in plural,* dotes): ingenium: facultas (*natural parts or talents for any thing; opposed to* ars, *acquired talent*). *Gifts of nature,* naturæ munera (i. e., *natural parts or talents; to possess such,* naturæ muneribus ornatum esse): *gifts of nature and of fortune,* naturæ fortunæque dotes; bona, quæ alicui naturâ et fortunâ data sunt: *natural gifts,* naturale quoddam bonum (vid. *Nep., Thras.*, 1, 3): *to possess distinguished gifts of mind and heart,* * ingenii animique dotibus excellere: *to possess in an eminent degree all the gifts of a statesman and general,* omnibus belli ac togæ dotibus eminentissimum esse: *to possess the gift of being able to make one's self beloved by every one,* ars ad conciliandos animos alicui est *or* inest (*Liv.*, 28, 18, *med.*): *to possess it abundantly,* ingenium *or* ars ad promerendam omnium voluntatem alicui superest (*Suet., Tit.*, 1, *in.*): *to possess dexterity in every thing as a natural gift,* alicui inest ad omnia naturalis ingenii dexteritas (*Liv.*, 28, 18, *med.*): *to possess the gift of eloquence,* bene dicere.

GIFTED (*with any thing*), prædītus: instructus. *Richly gifted with any thing,* abunde auctus ornatusque aliquâ re. Vid. ENDOWED (*under* ENDOW). ‖ ABSOL., ingeniosus: ingenio præstans: ingenio summo: elati ingenii: præclaris animi dotibus instructus. *To be highly gifted,* ingenio valĕre, abundare: longe plurimum ingenio valĕre; beatissimâ ingenii ubertate esse.

GIG, birōta, æ (*sc.* rheda, *Cod. Theod.*, 6, 29, 2, &c.): vehiculum birōtum (*general term, Non.*): cisium (*which was "vehiculi birōti genus," Non.*, 86, 30). *To drive to town very fast in a gig,* cisio celeriter ad urbem advĕhi (*Cic.*).

GIGANTIC, qui humanam magnitudinem excedit (vid. *Curt.*, 8, 14, 13): major quam pro humano habitu (vid. *Liv.*, 8, 6) = *colossal,* vid. *Gigantic stature,* magnitudo eximia: *a form of gigantic stature,* forma, quæ humanam magnitudinem excessit; *or* major, quam pro humano habitu: *a gigantic work,* moles: *a gigantic building,* ædificii moles.

GIGGLE, *v.*, sensim atque summissim ridēre (*Gell.*, 17, 8, § 7). [Vid. TO LAUGH.] *Perhaps* * risum singultantium modo ejicere (*after Quint.*, 10, 7, 10; *not* furtim cachinnare, *which Gellius gives after Lucretius,* 4, 1172; *for the whole passage is* famulæ longe fugitant, furtimque cachinnant; *so that they laughed loudly, but where they could do it secretly*).

GIGGLE, *s.*, * risus furtim erumpens, et singultantium modo ejectus (singultantium modo ejectus, *Quint.*, 10, 7, 10).

GILD, *v.*, inaurare (*general term for covering with gold; also,* extrinsecus inaurare; e. g., statuam; *also of garments,* palla, vestis): aurum illinere alicui rei, *or* auro illinere aliquid (*to wash with gold;* e. g., marmori): aurum inducere alicui rei, *or* auro inducere aliquid (*to plate with gold*). *Gilded,* auratus; inauratus; extrinsecus inauratus (e. g., statua, *Cic.; opposed to* solida).

GILDER, inaurator (*late*).

GILDING, auratura (*as thing, Quint.*, 8, 6, 28, *ed. Spald.*); *or by circumlocution with verbs under* GILD.

GILL. ‖ *Measure* = ¼ *of a pint: the nearest Latin measure is* quartarius (= ¼ *of a* sextarius, *or* ·2477 *of a pint*). ‖ *A plant (the ground ivy),* * glechoma hederacea (*Linn.*).

GILLIFLOWER. *Clove gilliflower,* * dianthus caryophyllus (*Linn.*): *stock gilliflower,* * cheiranthus (*Linn.*): *queen's gilliflower,* hesperis (*Plin., Linn.*).

GILLS, branchiæ (= τὰ βράγχια, *Plin.*, 9, 7, 6, &c.).

GILT-HEAD (*a fish*), *many species of the* sparus (*Plin.*): * sparus aurata (*Linn.*).

GIMLET, terĕbra.

GIN. ‖ *Snare,* laqueus: tendicula (*Cic., only figuratively*): pedica [SYN. *in* TRAP]. ‖ *The spirituous liquor,* * vinum e junipero factum *or* junipero expressum (*Pliny calls all such spirits from dates,* &c., vinum, 6, 26, 32, &c.).

GINGER, zingiberi (*indeclinable neuter*): zingiber *or* zingiberis: * amocum zingiber (*Linn.*).

GINGERBREAD, * libum zingibere condītum, *or* libum (*general term*), *or* crustula, orum.

GINGERLY. Vid. NICELY, CAUTIOUSLY.

GINGLE, *v. and s.* Vid. JINGLE.

GINGLING. Vid. JINGLING.

GIPSY, * Cingarus; *f.* * Cingara. *The gipsy language,* * Cingarorum lingua.

GIRAFFE, camelopardālis (καμηλοπάρδαλις): * cervus camelopardalis (*Linn.*).

GIRD, cingere (*general term,* zonā, gladio, &c.): incingere (*mostly poetical,* incingi zonā, *Ov.*): succingere (*gird up*). *To gird one's self,* cingi, *or* succingi, *or* accingi (é. g., *with a sword,* gladio *or* ferro): *to gird one's self up* (i. e., *prepare*) *for any thing,* accingi ad aliquid: *high-girt,* alte cinctus (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 8, 10; *for which* alticinctus, *Phædr.*, 2, 5, 11): altius præcinctus (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 5, 6; *Petron.*, 19, 4). GIRD ON *a sword,* succingere aliquem gladio (*another*); gladio se cingere; gladio accingi (*one's self*).

GIRDER (*in building*), trabs (*principal beam*). *The girders,* trabes perpetuæ (*running through the whole building*).

GIRDLE, cingulum: zona (*the former as a pure Latin word, the latter borrowed from the Greek;* zona *includes also the finely-worked girdle of ladies*): cinctūra (*cincture, very rare, Suet., Quint.: to wear a rather loose girdle,* cingi fluxiore cinctūrā, *Suet.*).

GIRDLE, *v.* Vid. TO GIRD.

GIRDLER, *s.*, zonarius (*girdle-maker, Cic.*).

GIRL, puella: virgo (*as unmarried*). *A little girl,* puellula; virguncula; parvula puella (*Ter.*): *a grown-up girl,* puella adulta; virgo: *a girls' school,* * institutum, quo puellæ aluntur educanturque, *or* * schola puellarum. ‖ *Maid-servant,* puella: famula (*serving-maid*): ancilla (*house-maid*): cubicularia (*Inscript.; chamber-maid*).

GIRLISH, puellaris: virginalis. *Girlish shame or modesty,* verecundia virginalis: *he has a girlish look,* puerili in ore est vultus virgineus (*Ov., Met.*, 6, 631): *to grow girlish,* puellascere (*Varr.*).

GIRLISHLY, puellariter.

GIRTH, *s.*, cingulum: cingula (*the former of the belt or girdle of a man;* e. g., *of a warrior; the latter of the girth of a horse, as Ov., Rem.*, 236; *cf. Serv., Virg., Æn.*, 9, 360): balteus (*a sword-belt,* τελαμών). ‖ *Compass, circumference,* vid.

GIRTH, *v.*, cingere.

GIVE, dare (*our "to give," in the widest acceptation of the word; hence = to grant, impart, allow, permit, present, offer, yield from itself,* &c.; *also as a mathematical technical term: a given line,* data linea, *Quint.*, 1, 10, 3): reddere (*to give back, return;* i. e., *both to give up,* e. g., *a letter to any body, and to give forth,* e. g., *a tone*): tradere (*to give up, give over, give into the hand*): offerre (*to offer to give without demand*): porrigere (*to stretch out, that the person receiving may take it*): præbēre (*to hold toward, to extend: both denote the incomplete action of giving*): tribuere (*as the end of the action*): impertire (*to cause to take part, to impart*): donare: dono dare (*to present*): solvere: persolvere: pendĕre (*to pay*): apponere (*to set on the table a dish, wine,* &c.): afferre (*to bring in addition;* e. g., ornatum orationi): efficere (*to bring forth, yield;* e. g., ager efficit cum octavo; *then, as a technical term of arithmetic, our "to make"*): esse: fieri (*as an arithmetical technical term;* vid. TO "MAKE, *in arithmetic," for examples of* efficere, esse, *and* fieri). *How much have you given for it?* quanti rem emisti? *how much do you give for your board, your lodging, your tuition?* quanti cœnas, habitas, doceris? *to give a daughter in marriage to any body,* dare alicui aliquam uxorem, *or* nuptum, *or* in matrimonium: *to give to another,* tradere aliquam alii: *to give forth,* edere, mittere, emittere (e. g., *a sound, scent,* &c.): reddere (*to return a sound; of a string which is touched*): remittere (*to suffer to proceed from itself;* e. g., *a tone, of a string; juice,* &c., *of fruit when pressed*). *It is not given to man,* homini non datum, non concessum est; *a thing that is not ours to give,* * res, quæ non est nostri arbitrii: *give me leave to,* &c., da mihi, *followed by an accusative with infinitive* (*or, after the Greek manner, with a dative and infinitive;* vid. *Schmid, Hor. Ep.*, 1, 16, 61): *to give any thing up for lost,* desperare de re: *to give little for a thing* (i. e., *to value lightly*), aliquid negligere, parum curare: *to give nothing for any thing* (i. e., *to disregard it*), aliquid contemnere, spernere, nihili putare: *what would I give!* quidnam darem! *to give any thing for it,* aliquid quantivis facere, æstimare; quovis pretio aliquid redimere velle: *to give one's self up* [vid. TO SURRENDER]: *to give up,* manus dare (*to admit one's self to be conquered, to yield; vid. Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 31): cedere (*to give way*): *to give rise to* [vid. *"to be the* SOURCE *of"*]. *To give one's self to,* &c. [vid. TO DEVOTE]: *to give medicine to a patient,* adhibēre medicinam ægroto.

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES. *To give any body a blow,* plagam alicui imponere, infligere, injicere (*not* dare): *to give any body permission,* facere alicui potestatem (*not* dare): *to give a vote,* suffragium ferre *or* inire; *sentence, an opinion,* sententiam dicere *or* ferre: *to give a party, dinner-party,* facere cœnam (*not* dare): *to give any body a subject to work on,* ponere *or* proponere (*not* dare) alicui rem tractandam: *to give a person a letter* (*of the bearer*), reddere alicui epistolam *or* literas (*seldom* dare, *which is the act of the writer giving it to the* tabellarius. *Even Cicero, however, once uses* dedit, *not* reddidit, *of the bearer, Att.*, 5, 4, 1): *to give a person to drink,* dare alicui bibere *or* potui: *to give laws,* leges scribere, constituere, condere (*but* leges dare *is classical;* e. g., leges damus liberis populis, *Cic., Legg.*, 3, 2, 4): *a circumstance gives any body his name,* aliquid facit nomen, cognomen alicui (*Liv.*): *to give rise to a suspicion,* facere suspicionem: *to give pain to any body,* facere dolorem alicui: *to give battle*

to any body, prœlium committere cum aliquo: *to give any body no time to breathe*, aliquem respirare non sinere (*improperly*): *to give any body trouble*, negotium alicui facessere (*Cic.*), facere (*Quint.*, 5, 12, 13): *to give signals by beacons*, facere significationem ignibus (*Cæs.*): *given* (e. g., *under my hand such a day or at such a place*), datum *or* scriptum: *given under my hand on the day of our march from Astûra*, hæc scripsi proficiscens Astûrâ (*Cic.*). *To give in charge*, alicui aliquid custodiendum *or* servandum dare; deponere aliquid apud aliquem (*as a deposit*). ☞ *For phrases not found here, as* GIVE BATTLE, PLACE, A KISS, THANKS, &c., vid. *the* SUBST., ADV., *or* ADJ. *with which* "*give*" *is used.*

GIVE, INTRANS. *To yield to pressure*, solvi (*to be loosened*): cedere (*to yield*). *The sand "gives under the feet,"* sabulum vestigio cedit: *not to give*, resistere alicui rei (e. g., corpori; *of a hard-stuffed mattress*). ‖ *To yield ground* (*before an enemy*), pedem referre. ‖ *To become less or less intense*, remittere: remitti (*the proper word; of rain, fever, pain*, &c.): minuere (*cf. Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 12): minui (*to lessen*): defervescere (*to cool; of heat, passion*, &c.): resîdĕre (*to settle; of stormy passion*, &c.). *The frost is giving*, glacies tepefacta mollitur.

GIVE A HEARING, aures alicui dare *or* dedere (☞ *not* audientiam alicui præstare). Vid. AUDIENCE.

GIVE IN [vid. *yield*], cedere: concedere (*to yield*): manus dare (*to confess one's self conquered*): alicui morem gerere, alicui obsĕqui (*to yield to his will or humor*). *To give in to any body's prayers*, alicujus precibus cedere, locum dare *or* locum relinquere, alicui roganti obsĕqui; *to any body's wishes*, alicujus voluntati morem gerere, obsĕqui; alicui indulgĕre: *not to give in*, in sententiâ suâ perstare *or* perseverare (*of an opinion*).

GIVE IN ONE'S NAME, nomen dare: *as a candidate for an office*, nomen profiteri: *to the prætor*, apud prætorem; *also, simply* profiteri apud prætorem.

GIVE OUT. (*a*) *Distribute*, vid. (*β*) *Emit sounds*, &c. [vid. *under* GIVE]. (*γ*) *To profess, to pretend*, vid.

GIVE OVER. *To give any body over*, desperare aliquem, *or* salutem alicujus, *or* de salute alicujus: *any body gives himself over*, sibi ipse desperat: *to give over a patient*, *desperare salutem ægri (salus ægri, *Cic., N. D.*, 3, 38, 91; *and* desperare salutem, *Ov., Pont.*, 3, 7, 23): *all the physicians give him over*, omnes medici diffidunt: *given over by his physician*, a medico relictus *or* desertus (*Cels.*). ‖ INTRANS.; vid. TO CEASE, INTRANS.

GIVE UP. (*a*) *To surrender*, vid. (*β*) *To resign, desist from*, vid. *To give up all hope*, spem abjicere; *about any thing*, desperare aliquid *or* de aliquâ re; *any body's cause*, aliquem deserere; causam alicujus deponere; a causâ alicujus recedere. (*γ*) *To lay down an office*, abdicare munus *or* (*more commonly*) se munere; abire (magistratu *or* honore); abscedere munere (*Cic., Fam.*, 9, 3); magistratum deponere. (*δ*) *To give up the ghost* [vid. GHOST]. (*ε*) *To give one's self up to*; vid. *to* DEVOTE (*one's self to*).

GIVE VENT. Vid. VENT.

GIVE WAY. [Vid. TO GIVE IN.] *To give way to tears*, lacrimis indulgĕre (*Ov., Met.*, 9, 142).

GIVER, auctor doni *or* muneris (☞ *donator and* dator *are not classical*). *Giver and receiver*, dans et accipiens; tribuens et accipiens.

GIZZARD, (avium) ventriculus.

GLACIER, *moles nivium frigoribus congliciata.

GLACIS, *declivitas valli exterior.

GLAD, lætus (*the proper word, joyfully excited*): hilarus: hilaris (*cheerful, gay, merry; both of persons and their spirits; figuratively, of things, as gestures, face, a day*): alacer (*lively, ready for an undertaking*). *To be glad*, lætum, alacrem et lætum, hilarum esse: *to be glad at any thing*, lætari aliquâ re: *to be very glad*, lætitiâ se efferre; gaudio perfusum esse; *at any thing*, a re (vid. *Liv.*, 30, 16, *in.*): *to make or render glad*, hilarem facere aliquem (*general term*); aliquem *or* alicujus animum exhilarare, ad lætitiam excitare (*of things*). *I was far from glad to see the handwriting of Alexis*, Alexidis manum non amabam (*Cic., Att.*, 7, 2, *p. in.*).

GLAD, } hilarare: exhilarare: hi-
GLADDEN, } larem facere (*to cheer up*): lætificare: lætitiâ afficere: lætitiâ et voluptate afficere: lætitiam alicui afferre *or* offerre (*to fill with joy*). *To gladden any body with any thing*, oblectare aliquem aliquâ re (*to delight*).

GLADFULNESS, } lætitia: hilaritas
GLADNESS, } (*cheerfulness*): animus lætus *or* hilaris (*a glad, cheerful mind*): alacritas: animus alacer (*especially the glad mind which one shows in any thing*). *To cause or excite gladness*, hilaritatem excitare.

GLADIATOR, gladiator. *Of or belonging to a gladiator*, gladiatorius: *to exhibit a show of gladiators*, gladiatores dare (*Ter., Cic.*), ĕdere (*Suet.*): *a company of gladiators*, gladiatoria familia (*Cic., Cæs.*): *to have the strength and health of a gladiator*, gladiatoriâ esse totius corporis firmitate (*Cic.*): *the pay of a gladiator*, gladiatorium (*sc.* præmium): auctoramentum.

GLADIATORIAL, gladiatorius.

GLADLY, cupide (*properly, with desire; of internal impulse*): libenter: animo libenti: animo libenti proclivoque: non invito animo (*willingly*). JN. cupide et libenter: animo promto paratoque (*readily*): haud gravate (*without making any difficulties*): sine recusatione: haud repugnanter (*without refusing*): facile (*easily, without difficulty*). ☞ *Instead of adverb, the Latins also frequently use an adjective, agreeing with the person who does any thing willingly; as,* volens, libens *or* lubens, non invitus. *Or they use a circumlocution with* velle (*opposed to* nolle) *or with* non . . nolle; *as, teachers give cakes to children that they may gladly learn their alphabet*, doctores pueris dant crustula, ut prima elementa velint discere (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 1, 25): *he gladly obeyed*, non parĕre noluit (*Nep., Alcib.*, 4, 3): *not gladly*, invito animo; gravate; *or*, nolens; invitus: *very gladly*, libentissime; libentissimo animo: *to obey gladly*, libenti animo parĕre: *a person gladly believes what he wishes*, libenter id homines, quod volunt, credunt: *to suffer any thing gladly*, facile pati aliquid: *I would gladly see or hear*, videndi *or* audiendi cupiditate flagro: *gladly would I see it*, velim, vellem (*with this difference, that the present expresses rather internal urgency or necessity; the imperfect a conditionality = if it were but possible*).

GLADSOME. Vid. GLAD.

GLAIR. Vid. "*the white of an* EGG."

GLANCE, *s.* ‖ *Sudden shoot of splendor*, fulgur. *To emit glances*, coruscare (vid. *Dŏd., Syn.*, 2, 81). ‖ *Darting of sight*, aspectus: (oculorum) obtutus: *to exchange stolen glances*, furtim inter se aspicere: *to throw a rapid glance on any subject*, aliquid leviter transire, ac tantummŏdo perstringere; celeriter perstringere aliquid; breviter perstringere aliquid atque attingere (*Cic.*): aliquid quasi per transennam præteriens strictim aspicio (*Cic., De Or.*, 1, 35, 162). *A single glance*, unus conspectus *or* aspectus: *to place any thing so that it may be taken in at a single glance*, aliquid in uno conspectu ponere; aliquid sub unum aspectum subjicere: *at the first glance*, primo aspectu; primâ specie (*according to its first appearance*); uno aspectu et quasi præteriens (*improperly*; e. g., *to pass judgment on any object of art*, &c., *at the first glance*); ex primâ statim fronte (e. g., dijudicare aliquid, *Quint., with reference to the mere outside, as it were*).

GLANCE, *v.* ‖ *Shoot rays of light*, &c., coruscare: micare (*to glance rapidly*). ‖ *Dart the eyes at. To glance at any body or any thing*, oculos in aliquid conjicere: oculos *or* os in aliquem conjicere: aspectum *or* oculos aliquo convertere: oculis vidĕre, lustrare, perlustrare, *or* obire aliquid. ‖ *To touch superficially*, stringere: præstringere. *The bullet struck his side and glanced off*, *glans latus ejus strinxit: *the lightning struck his couch and glanced off*, lecticam ejus fulgur præstrinxit. ‖ *To take a hasty view (of a book*, &c.) [vid. "*to take a hasty* GLANCE," "*to go through any thing* CURSORILY"]. ‖ *To glance at any body* (= *to allude to him indirectly, in the way of reproach*), perstringere aliquem: oblique perstringere aliquem (*indirectly*): designare aliquem (oratione suâ): spectare *or* respicere aliquid.

GLANCINGLY, strictim.

GLAND, glandula (*Cels.*, 4, 1; *also, "swelled gland," Cels.*, 2, 1, *prop. fin.*). *Glands swell*, glandulæ intumescunt (*ib.*): *full of glands*, glandulosus.

GLANDERS (*a disease of horses*), *perhaps* panus (vid. *Lat. Dict.*).

GLANDULAR, *by circumlocution. Glandular swelling*, glandulæ (*Cels.*, 2, 1, *prop. fin.*).

GLANDULE, glandula.

GLARE, *v.* ‖ *To shine overpoweringly with dazzling light*, fulgĕre (*to shine with a glaring, fiery light, Dŏd.* = φλέγω): coruscare (*to glare with rays of light rapidly emitted, like forked lightning*): micare (*to sparkle, like metal placed in the sun*): rutilare (*to glare with red flames*): radiare (*to dart fiery rays, like the sun*). ‖ *To look fiercely (as with eyes of flame)*, scintillare (*to emit, as it were, sparks;* e. g., oculi scintillant): ardĕre (*to glow. His eyes glared out of his mask*, ex personâ ardebant oculi): fulminare oculis († *Prop.*, 4, 8, 55; *cf.* oculis pupula duplex fulminat, *Ov., Am.*, 1, 8, 16): fulgĕre radiareque (*Plin.; of a cat's eyes in the dark: Cic., poet., has also* ex oculis trucibus duo fervida lumina fulgent, *N. D.*, 2, 42, 107). *His eyes glare*, ex oculis micat acribus ardor († *Lucr.*, 3, 290); oculis micat acribus ignis († *Virg., Æn.*, 12, 102): *you see how his eyes glare*, cernis, oculis qui fulgurat ignis († *Sil.*, 12, 723): *glaring eyes*, oculi fulgore micantes (*Ov.*), *or by* oculi torvi, truces, minaces, &c.: *he could not support the fierce look and glaring eyes of his adversary*, vultum hostis ardore animi micantem ferre non potuit (*Liv.*, 6, 13). ‖ IMPROPR. *To glare in any thing* (e. g., *in purple*), fulgĕre purpurâ (*Cic.*).

GLARE, *s.*, fulgor (*properly and improperly; of lightning, metallic objects, dress*, &c.): ardor (e. g., vultûs, oculorum): fulgur (*in this sense poetical, and very rare*).

GLARING. ‖ *Of eyes*, &c. [Vid. TO GLARE.] ‖ *Clear, notorious*, &c. (*of faults, crimes*, &c.), manifestus (e. g., peccatum): apertus ac manifestus (e. g., scelus): flagrans (*still, as it were, warm, hence "manifest," "recent,"* &c.; *of crimes, post-Augustan, Tac.*). *Offaults* (= *blunders*), magnus *is often used. Three glaring faults*, tria magna peccata. *Your* "Idus Martii" *contains a glaring fault*, Idus Martii magnum mendum continent.

GLASS. ‖(1) *A mass of glass*, vitrum (☞ *on the origin and manufacture of glass among the ancients*, vid. *Plin.*, 36, 26, 65, *sq.*): *clear and pure glass*, vitrum purum: *white glass*, vitrum candidum: *transparent glass*, vitrum murrhinum: *to make glass*, vitrum fundere: *to color glass*, vitrum tingere: *to blow glass*, vitrum flatu figurare: vitrum spiritu formare in plurimos habitus (*Sen. Ep.*, 90, 31): *to grind or polish glass*, vitrum torno terere (*to turn in a lathe*): vitrum cælare (*to cut it into half-raised figures*, &c.): *to paint upon glass*, vitrum coloribus pingere ac picturam inurere (*after Plin.*, 35, 11, 41): *to drink out of glass* (i. e., *out of a glass vessel, not a porcelain*, &c., *one*), vitro potare (*Mart.*, 4, 86). ‖(2) *Something made of glass*; (*a*) *a vessel*, vas vitreum, *also simply* vitreum (*any glass vessel*): calix vitreus (*a glass bowl, Plin.*, 36, 26, 66, *extr.*): *a glass with half-raised work*, vitri toreuma, ătis, *n.* (*Mart.*, 14, 94): (*b*) *an eye-glass*, *vitrum opticum: (*to seek*) *by means of a glass*, *oculo armato *or* oculis armatis (i. e., *with armed eye or eyes*): *to see as through a glass darkly*, quasi per transennam (strictim) prætereuntes aspicere (*but this is of a hasty, and so imper-*

fect glance): (*c*) *a burning-glass*, * vitrum causticum. || *A wine-glass*, * calículus vitreus: *to drink a glass of wine*, vinum bibere: *over a glass of wine*, inter scyphos *or* pocula; ad vinum: *to take a glass too much*, plus paullo adhibêre (*comedy*): *to have taken a glass too much*, vino gravem esse; ex vino vacillare; plus paullo adbibisse (*comedy*). || *Painter on glass*, vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi artifex (*after Plin.*, 35, 11, 41). || *Painting on glass*, ars vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi (*the art of painting on glass*; *after Plin.*, 35, 11, 41; *but* ars vitrum tingendi *is = the art of glass-staining*): * vitri pictura (*a painting on glass*).

GLASS. Vid. TO GLAZE.

GLASS-BLOWER, vitrarius, qui spiritu vitrum in habitus plurimos format (*Sen. Ep.*, 90, 31).

GLASS DOOR, * fores, quibus vitrum insertum est.

GLASS-FURNACE, fornax, quâ vitri materia coquitur et liquatur (*cf. Plin.*, 36, 26, 66).

GLASS-HOUSE, officīna vitri (vid. *Plin.*, 36, 26, 66).

GLASS-TRADE, *by circumlocution with* vitrum (*general term*), *or* vitrea (*articles made of glass*) vendere *or* venditare (*after Gell.*, 15, 20; *Val. Max.*, 3, 4, *extr.*, 2).

GLASS-WARE, vitrea, orum.

GLASS WINDOW, vitrea (☞ *glass windows came into use under the early emperors, although first mentioned by Hieron. in Ezech.*, 40, 16).

GLASSY, vitreus (*made of glass or like glass*) vitreâ specie (*looking like glass*): vitri modo translucidus (*resembling glass in transparency*). || IMPROPR., *glass eyes*, oculi natantes (*of a drunken, sleepy person*): oculi torpentes (*without expression*, &c., *Quint.*, 11, 3, 76; *where, however, others read* stupentes).

GLAVE. Vid. SWORD.

GLAZE. || PROPR., *with glass*, vitrea *or* specularia (i. e., *of* lapis specularis, *mica*) objicere alicui loco. *To glaze a window*, vitreos orbes *or* vitrea quadrata fenestris inserere. || *To incrust with a vitreous substance*, obducere aliquid aliquâ re, *or* aliquid alicui rei illinere (*general term for "to coat with;"* obducere *relating to the exterior*; illinere *to the interior: to these the substance must be added, in the ablative with* obducere; *the accusative with* illinere; *or the general expression* vitrum *must be used*; * aliquid tamquam vitro *or* vitreâ quâdam specie obducere; * tamquam vitrum *or* vitream quandam speciem rei illinere).

GLAZIER, * vitrarius: qui fenestris vitrum inserit.

GLEAM, *s.*, fulgor: splendor: nitor [SYN. *in* BRIGHT]: lux (*a gleam of light*). || IMPROPR. *A gleam of hope*; vid. "GLIMPSE *of hope*."

GLEAM, *v.*, fulgēre: splendēre: nitēre: coruscare: lucēre [SYN. *in* BRIGHT]: micare (e. g., *of swords, eyes*, &c.). *Gleaming swords*, gladii micantes. ☞ Coruscus, *poetical*. Vid. TO GLARE.

GLEAN. || PROPR., spicilegium facere: racemari (*in vineyards, Varr.*). || IMPROPR., * omissa colligere.

GLEANER, *by circumlocution*, qui spicilegium facit. *To leave nothing for the gleaners*, e segete ad spicilegium nihil relinquere (*after Varr., L. L.*, 7, 6, 102); omnia viscatis manibus legere (*improperly, to let nothing escape him, Lucil. ap. Non.*, 332 *and* 396, 4).

GLEANING, spicilegium (*in the field*): racematio (*in vineyards; late, Tertull.*).

GLEBE. PROPR., gleba [vid. SOIL, GROUND]. || *Land belonging to a benefice*, * fundus ecclesiasticus.

GLEDE. Vid. KITE.

GLEE. || *Joy, mirth*, vid. || *Kind of song*, * versus a singulis in ordinem decantandi.

GLEEFUL. Vid. JOYFUL.

GLEEN. Vid. TO SHINE.

GLEN. Vid. DELL.

GLIB. || *Slippery*, vid. || *Fluent, voluble*, vid.

GLIBLY. || *Smoothly*, vid. || *Fluently, volubly*, vid.

GLIBNESS. || *Smoothness*, vid. || *Fluency, volubility*, vid.

GLIDE, labi (*general term for smooth, gentle, continuous motion, through the air, on water; the motion of water itself; of time*, &c.): delabi (*to glide down*): defluere (*properly, to flow down; then to move in a downward direction slowly and gradually; fall down*): effluere (*to glide away; of time*). *To glide away unperceived* (*of time*), occulte labi (†).

GLIMMER, *v.*, tremere (*of a trembling, flickering flame*): * tenui luce nitēre (*of shining with a feeble light*). *A glimmering light*, lux maligna (*scanty, feeble*, † *v.*): * lux tremula (*flickering*): languidus ignis (*a glimmering fire*, † *Luc.*).

GLIMMER, *s.* Vid. "*glimmering light*," *in preceding article.*

GLIMPSE, unus aspectus (*the sight of an object for a single moment*). *To catch a glimpse of any thing*, prætereuntem aspicere aliquid (*properly, Cic., Brut., of one who merely passes through the courts where a trial is going on and observes the judges*, &c.): * uno aspectu et quasi prætereuntem aspicio aliquid (*after Cic., Brut.*, 54, 200, *the* quasi *being added to signify a non-literal passing by*). *To judge of any thing at the first glimpse* [vid. *the similar phrase under* GLANCE]: *to allow a glance of any thing to be seen*, aperire aliquid († e. g., terram inter fluctus, *Virg.*): *a glimpse of hope*, levis aura spei (e. g., objicitur, *Liv.*, 42, 39, 1; *so* honoris aura, *Cic., Sext.*, 47, *extr., where, however, the metaphor of "a breath," "a gale," is kept up, as in Liv.*, 29, 30); *also* spēcula; spes exigua *or* exigua extremaque (*Cic.*); spes tenuis: *to please himself with this glimpse of hope*, hâc oblectari spēculâ (*Cic.*): *who had caught a glimpse of hope from*, &c., aliquis aliquid ex aliquâ re speculæ degustarat (*Cic.; speaking of a wicked hope*): *there would be a glimpse of hope*, spes aliquæ forent: *scarcely a glimpse of hope*, vix quidquam spei: *not even a glimpse of hope is left*, ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur.

GLITTER, coruscare (*the proper word; of flames, of lightning, of beams of light; poetical*): micare (*to gleam; of arms, of stars*, &c.): fulgēre (*to shine, to reflect the rays of light, of arms*, &c.): nitēre (*to glisten, as things rubbed, polished*, &c.): splendēre (*to shine with a clear, pure light*).

GLITTERING, fulgens: nitens, nitidus: micans [SYN. *in* BRIGHT]: fulgidus († *Lucr.*): coruscus († *Lucr., Virg., Ov.*).

GLITTERINGLY, lucide: splendide.

GLOBATED, globatus.

GLOBE, globus (*any thick, round mass*; e. g., *leaden balls for slinging, and the heavenly bodies*): pila (*properly, ball; then any thing of similar shape, whether solid or hollow*; e. g., *ball of silk, glass globe*, &c.): sphæra (*σφαῖρα, borrowed as technical term in astronomy, geometry*, &c., *from the Greeks, for which, however, Cicero recommended* globus, *N. D.*, 2, 18, 47).

GLOBOSE. Vid. GLOBULAR.

GLOBOSITY, globosa forma (e. g., *of the earth*, mundi, *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 19, 49): forma sphæralis (*late*): figura pilæ (e. g., *of the earth*): forma in speciem orbis absoluti globata, *or* in rotunditatem globata (*Plin.*).

GLOBULAR, globosus (*Cic.*). JN. globosus et rotundus (*Cic.*): sphæroïdes (*σφαιροειδής*): sphæricus (*late*). *Hanging drops are always globular*; vid. *under* GLOBULE.

GLOBULE, globulus: pilula (*also = pill*): sphærion [SYN. *in* GLOBE]. *Hanging drops always form themselves into globes*, dependentes ubique guttæ parvis globantur orbibus (*Plin.*).

GLOOM. || PROPR. [Vid. DARKNESS.] || IMPROPR. *With reference to the countenance or mind*, tristitia: mœstitia (*sadness*; SYN. *in* SAD]: mœstus et conturbatus vultus (*the saddened countenance*): caligo (e. g., caligo bonorum, *the gloom that filled the mind of good citizens, Cic., Prov. Cons.*, 18, 43: *also of the gloomy aspect of the times* [vid. GLOOMY]: tenebræ (e. g., *to throw a gloom over any body or any thing*, aliquid tenebrarum offundere, *Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 34, 82; *also*, lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam rebus offundere, *Cic., N. D.*, 1, 3, 6; *also of the gloomy aspect of things*, tenebræ reipublicæ, *Cic.*). *A certain gloom of mind*, contractiuncula quædam animi (*Cic.*). *To dispel any body's* (*mental*) *gloom*, caliginem ab animo tamquam ab oculis dispellere.

GLOOMILY, tristius: mœste: tristi fronte (*with sad countenance*): severâ fronte (*Plaut.*).

GLOOMINESS. Vid. GLOOM.

GLOOMY. || PROPR., *Dark, obscure*, vid. || IMPROPR. *Of the mind, countenance, aspect of things*, &c., tristicus (= *serious in an exaggerated degree; of persons and their looks*): tristis: mœstus (*of persons and their looks*: tristis, *also of events, seasons*; tempora, &c. ☞ mœstus = "naturaliter tristis et severus, *σκυθρωπός*" [*Serv.*] *is poetical and post-Augustan prose*; oratores mœsti et inculti, *Tac.*). JN. tetricus et tristis (e. g., disciplīna, *Liv.*): obscurus: occultus (*dark, reserved, as to character; opposed to* simplex, apertus). *A gloomy countenance*, supercilium (*as manifested by the contraction of the eyebrows*): vultus severus et tristis (*Cic.*): mœstus et conturbatus vultus (*Auct. ad Her.*): *to put on or have a gloomy countenance*, mœsto et conturbato vultu uti (*id. ib.*): *a gloomy character*, tristitia et severitas: austeritas (*sour, stern, austere character*): ingenium obscurum, occultum (*dark, reserved*): tetricus animus (*Sen.*): *the gloomy aspect of the times*, caligo temporum, anni, &c.: *gloomy political prospects*, tenebræ reipublicæ (*Cic., Prov. Cons.*, 8, 43): *the prospects of the country are extremely gloomy*, tenebræ cæcæque nubes et procellæ reipublicæ impendent (*Auct. Or. pro dom.*, 10, 24): *he said that he had never felt so gloomy*, dixit . . . nunquam sibi tantum caliginis offusum (*Plin. Ep.*, 3, 9, 16): *a certain gloomy feeling proceeding from a guilty conscience*, quædam scelerum offusa caligo (*Quint.*, 9, 3, 47): *still more gloomy prospects*, spes asperior: *a painter who likes gloomy colors*, pictor severissimus; pictor austerior colore (*both Plin.*).

GLORIFICATION, *by circumlocution with verbs; for neither* illustratio *nor* celebratio *occurs in this sense*: gloriatio (*only in* gloriatione dignum esse) = *boasting of*, &c.

GLORIFY, illustrare (*to place in a bright light; to make illustrious; also*, laudibus aliquem illustrare, *Luccei. ap. Cic., Fam.*, 5, 14, 1): alicujus gloriam ornare, exornare (*to set forth his glory*): decorare laude, *or* decorare *only* (*to grace with praise*): celebrare (*to make famous*). JN. illustrare et celebrare (e. g., alicujus nomen scriptis): canere: cantare (*to celebrate in verse or song; not* = *to celebrate generally till post-Augustan age*). [Vid. TO PRAISE.] || *In a theological sense, to exalt to celestial happiness*, immortalitatem dare (*to confer immortality, Plaut.*): immortalem gloriam dare (*Cic.*): immortali gloriâ aliquem afficere (*Plaut., Amph.*, 5, 2, 10: *Grysar had doubted the existence of the phrase*): gloriam tribuere (*Phædr.*, 1, 7, 3). ☞ *Though none of these are used in the full Christian sense, they all may, since it is not the phrase that requires alteration, but the notion of* gloria *that requires extension*: ☞ glorificare, *Tertull. To be glorified*, piorum sedem esse ac locum consecutum (*or* -os, *Cic.*): in æternâ gloriâ esse (*Cic.; in him improperly*).

GLORIOUS, gloriosus (e. g., facta, mors, &c., *and Suet.*, victoria: *opposed to* invidiosus, detestabilis, &c.; *and also* calamitosus): illustris (e. g., *of actions*): magnificus (*that exalts the performer or possessor*, e. g., *of deeds; but mostly of what is externally splendid or sumptuous*, &c.). JN. illustris et gloriosus: magnificus gloriosusque: clarus: præclarus (*famous*, &c.): egregius: eximius [SYN. *in* FAMOUS]. *Glorious actions*, magnificæ res gestæ: facta illustria et gloriosa; facta splendida (†): *any thing is glorious for us*, aliquid gloriosum est nobis: *it is a glorious thing to*, &c., magnificum est (illud); *or* (alicui) gloriosum est, *with infinitive, or accusative and infinitive: a glo-*

rious victory, gloriosissima victoria (*Suet.*): *to gain a glorious victory*, magnifice vincere (*Cic.*): *to obtain a glorious triumph*, gloriose triumphare (*Cic., Fam.*, 2, 3): *a glorious name*, nomen illustre: *the glorious name of a good man*, boni viri splendor et nomen. || *Vainglorious*; vid. *under* VAIN.

GLORIOUSLY, gloriose (e. g., triumphare): magnifice: laudabiliter: cum laude: splendide: nitide: egregie: eximie. *Very gloriously*, gloriosissime et magnificentissime (e. g., conficere aliquid, *Cic.*).

GLORY, gloria: claritas: claritudo (gloria, *like* κλέος, *represents glory under the notion of being much spoken of*; claritas, *under the notion of being a bright, conspicuous object, like* δόξα. *Cicero uses* claritas, *Sallust* claritudo, *in this sense, which is a favorite word with Tacitus, not found in Cic., Cæs., Quint., or Suet., who, indeed, uses neither form*): laus (*praise; the oral recognition, whether by one or more persons, of the merit, &c., of a person or action*): fama (*the good report of a person, or the general recognition of the merit of an action*). *A little glory*, gloriŏla: *to be a glory to any body*, laudi *or* gloriæ esse: laudem afferre: *to aim at or pursue glory*, gloriam quærere: *to thirst for glory, or make glory one's object*, gloriam *or* laudem quærere; gloriæ servire; gloriâ duci; laudis studio trahi: *to be filled with a passionate longing for glory*, flagrare laudis *or* gloriæ cupiditate; gloriæ cupiditate incensum esse: *to reap or acquire glory*, gloriam acquirere, capere, consĕqui, *or* adipisci; claritudinem parare; ad claritudinem pervenire (*the last two Sall., not Cic.*): *to be covered with glory*, gloriâ florēre; claritate præstare (*Nep.*); in gloriâ (sempiternâ *or* æternâ) esse (*Cic.*): *to confer immortal glory upon any body*, immortalem gloriam dare (*Cic.*); immortali gloriâ aliquem afficere (*Plaut.*); sempiternæ gloriæ aliquem commendare: *to say any thing to the glory of any body*, prædicare aliquid de aliquo; *to prophesy that any body will acquire glory*, alicui claritatem ostendere (*Cic.*): *the thirst or desire of glory*, gloriæ *or* laudis cupiditas; laudis studium; gloriæ laudisque cupiditas; *also* gloria *only* (e. g., gloriâ duci): *the passionate desire of glory*, gloriæ æstus: *the insatiable thirst of glory*, insatiabilis famæ cupīdo: *eager in the pursuit of glory*, gloriæ *or* laudis cupidus *or* avidus; gloriæ appetens. || *Vainglory* [vid. *under* VAIN]. || *A glory* (= *rays of heavenly light round a saint's head*), radii. *A head with a glory round it*, caput radiatum (vid. *Plin., Pan.*, 52, 1, *Gierig*). || *The glorious existence of saints in heaven*, immortalis *or* æterna gloria. Vid. TO GLORIFY.

GLORY, *v.*, gloriâ et prædicatione sese efferre. *To glory in any thing*, aliquâ re *or* de, *or* in aliquâ re gloriari (*the ablative and* de *implying that the boast is unfounded; in that there is just cause for it*); *also*, jactare *or* ostentare aliquid (*to plume one's self on it ostentatiously*). *To glory in having*, &c., gloriari in eo, quod, &c.: *to have good reason to glory in any thing*, aliquid verâ cum gloriâ de se prædicare posse.

GLOSS. || *External lustre*, nitor: splendor: fulgor: lēvor (*Lucr., Plin.; smoothness*). JN. candorque et lēvor (*Plin.; of a glossy white smoothness*). *To put a gloss upon any thing*, lēvigare: polire (*general terms for making a smooth surface*; polire *also implying that the external appearance is improved by it*: polire vestes, *Plin.*; vestimenta, *Ulp.*); *also*, splendidum *or* nitidum facere aliquid; in splendorem dare aliquid; nitorem inducere alicui rei; candoremque et lēvorem alicui rei afferre (*Plin.*).

GLOSS, *s.* || *Explanation of a word*, &c., * scholion σχόλιον, *an explanation*; e. g., *such as are made in Greek writers for the benefit of learners, Cic., Att.*, 16, 7, 3). ☞ *Krebs recommends* interpretatio aliena (*an explanation added by another hand*). *A marginal gloss*, * verba margini ascripta (☞ cerula miniatula, *Cic., was a little remark or correction written with red chalk in the margin*). ☞ *Not* glossa, glossēma, atis, *n.* (γλῶσσα, γλώσσημα) = VOX inusitata (*Quint.*), "*an obsolete foreign word, which itself requires explanation by one well known.*" *The ancients do not use it in the sense of the explanation itself*: glossæ *is also* = *a collection of* glossæ, *a* "*glossary*" [vid. *under* TO GLOSS]. || *Colorable pretext*; vid. PRETEXT.

GLOSS, *v.*, glossēma, *or, plural*, glossemata interpretari (i. e., *to explain unusual words*, glossemata, *Varr, L. L.*, 7, 3, 88, § 34): glossas scribere (*Varr., L. L.*, 7, 2, 82, § 10, *to compile glossaries*; glossæ *here* = *a collection of* glossæ, *unusual words, Varr.*): interpretari: explanare: * verba margini ascribere. || *To put a gloss upon* [vid. GLOSS, *s.*]. || *To gloss over any thing* [vid. TO COLOR = "*to make plausible*"]. || *To make sly remarks*, obliquis orationibus carpere (*Suet.*; aliquem): oblique perstringere (*Tac.*).

GLOSSARY, glossæ (= *a collection of* voces inusitatæ; i. e., glossæ, *as the title of a work*; e. g., glossas scribere, *Varr., L. L.*, 7, 2, 82, § 10): glossematorum liber (*Fest., s. v. Naucum.*, p. 181): glossarium (*Gell.*, 18, 7, 3, *quoting* mortuarium glossarium *from M. Cat.*).

GLOSSATOR, } glossematum *or* orum,
GLOSSER, } scriptor (*Fest. s. v. Naucum.*, p. 161): qui glossas scribit, *or* glossemata interpretatur [vid. *authorities under* TO GLOSS]; *or* (*general terms*) interpres, explanator.

GLOSSINESS. Vid. GLOSS, *subst.* = *glossiness.*

GLOSSY, politus (*made smooth, and hence more pleasing in appearance*): nitidus (e. g., *of glossy hair*; *of the new bright skin of a snake*, &c.): candidus (*of a bright, shining white*): fulgens (*shining*). *To make glossy*; vid "*to put a* GLOSS *on.*"

GLOVE, digitabulum (δακτυλήθρα, *a finger-glove, Varr., R. R.*, 1, 55, 1, *such as were used in gathering olives*). ☞ *This is probably the best word for our glove; for* manica (χειρίς), *which we find for it in the moderns, is, with the ancients, a kind of long sleeve, such as were used, especially by actors, in order to lengthen the appearance of the arms. Quite as inadmissible is* chirothēca, *by which word the ancients understood a small chest for keeping sleeves* (χειρίδες) *in.*

GLOVER, * digitabularius; * qui digitabula facit (☞ *not* chirothecarius; vid. GLOVE, *under* chirotheca).

GLOW, *v.*, candēre (*to be of a white heat; and hence of a bright, glowing heat; never improperly of passions, except in the late poets, Claud.*): candescere (*inchoat., to begin to glow*; e. g., ferrum in igni, *Lucr.*; *also of the air at sunrise, Ov.*): excandescere (*improperly*; e. g., irâ): ardēre (*of a visible glowing heat*; *whereas* flagrare *is to be visibly on fire*; *hence* ardēre, *improperly, of glowing with a secret passion*; flagrare, *of burning with a visible one, Dōd.*): *inchoatives*, ardescere, exardescere (*the former not Cic., the latter a favorite word of his*): fervēre (*to be boiling hot; hence, improperly,* "*to glow with passions*" *that cause an inward tumult*): æstuare (*stronger than* fervēre, *to boil and bubble, &c., from intense heat; in the figurative sense, it does not refer to the glow, but to the tumult or agitation of passion, doubt*, &c.; *inchoative*, fervescere *poetical, except Plin.*): rubēre (*to be red; of the morning sky*, &c.; *inchoative*, rubescere, *to become red,* † *Virg., Ov.*). *To glow with anger*, irâ ardēre *or* flagrare: *he glowed with anger*, irâ excanduit (*Cic.*) *or* iracundiâ et stomacho exarsit: *to glow with love*, ardēre amore alicujus (☞ ardēre aliquo *or* aliquem *poetically*). Vid. GLOWING.

GLOW, *s.*, ardor: fervor: æstus [SYN. *in* TO GLOW: *all three, also, improperly of passions*; ardor *also of the eyes*; candor *occurs only in a late poet* =æstus, *and should therefore be avoided*]. *The glow of love*, calores.

GLOW-WORM, cicindēla (*Plin.*, 18, 26, 66, § 2, *who there says that the rustics called them* stellantes volutatus; *the Greeks*, lampўrides): insectum, quod lucet ignis modo noctu (*Plin.*, 11, 28, 34): * lampўris noctilūca (*Linn.*; *it is the female that emits light*).

GLOWING, candens (e. g., *of coals*): ardens (e. g., *a fire-brand*): æstuans (e. g., humus): flagrans (*burning*; e. g., *cheeks*, genæ [† SYN. *in* TO GLOW]): *glowing red*, rutilus. || IMPROPR. *Glowing language*, oratio fervidior: *glowing passion*, præfervida ira (*Liv.*). *To paint* (= *describe*) *any thing in glowing colors*, lectis verborum coloribus depingere aliquid (*after Gell.*, 14, 4, 1); *or simply* totam alicujus rei imaginem verbis quodammŏdo depingere (*Quint.*).

GLOWINGLY. Vid. "*in* GLOWING *colors.*"

GLOZE. Vid. FLATTER.

GLUE, *s.*, glutinum: gluten. *To extract glue from cow-hides*, boum coriis glutinum excoquere.

GLUE, *v.*, glutinare. *To glue together*, conglutinare: agglutinare (*to glue one thing to another*, aliquid alicui rei).

GLUEY, glutinosus: * glutino similis (*resembling glue*). Vid. GLUTINOUS.

GLUM. Vid. SULLEN.

GLUT, *v.* || *To gorge*, se ingurgitare, *also with* vino, cibo, &c.: cibo vinoque satiari *or* exsatiari: obruere se (e. g., vino, *Cic.*): onerare se vino et epulis (*Sall.*): onerare ventrem (*Salk., Or. de Rep. Ord.*, 1): ☞ glutire epulas, *Juv.*; *from this comes the English verb.* || *To satiate, cloy* [vid. CLOY]. || IMPROPR. *To glut one's self with any thing*, se satiare aliquâ re (e. g., sanguine civium): exsatiari aliquâ re (*Liv.*): *to glut one's eyes* [vid. "TO FEAST *one's eyes*"]: *to glut one's revenge*, ultione se explēre (*Tac., Ann.*, 4, 25); odium *or* animum satiare (*Cic.*); pœnâ alicujus satiari (*Liv.*, 29, 9, *fin.*); alicujus supplicio (*or* pœnâ, &c.) oculos animumque exsaturare (*Cic.*). || *To overfill; to glut a market*, * forum nundinarium rebus venalibus complēre (complēre = "*to fill too full*," *Liv.*, 41, 3, *in.*). *The market, in which there had long been an extreme scarcity of corn, was now glutted*, frumenti ex inopiâ gravi satias facta (*Sall., Fragm. ap. Non.*, 172, 13; ☞ satias *not in Cic. or Cæs.*).

GLUT, *s.*, satietas (*in Sall. once* satias): vis maxima (*a great quantity*): maxima *or* nimia copia. *There is a glut of corn*, frumenti satias facta est (*Sall., Fr. ap. Non.*, 172, 13). *There is a glut of any thing*, aliquid redundat: * refertissimum est forum aliquâ re. Vid. SATIETY.

GLUTINOUS, glutinosus: viscosus (*like bird-lime*): lentus († *sticky*): tenax (e. g., *like wax* †): resinaceus (*like resin*): ☞ glutinatorius *and* glutinativus *very late, of what has a glutinous property*; glutineus (*Rutil., Itin.*, 1, 610) = *gluey.*

GLUTINOUSNESS, lentor: lentitia (*both Plin.; of pitch, resin*, &c.).

GLUTTON, homo edax, gulosus, vorax [SYN. *in* GLUTTONOUS]: homo profundæ et intempestivæ gulæ: gurges (*insatiable eater*): helluo (*habitual gourmand and glutton*). JN. gurges atque helluo: abdomini suo natus.

GLUTTONOUS, edax: cibi avidus: cibi plurimi (*who eats a great deal*): gulosus (*always endeavoring to please his palate*): vorax (*a voracious eater*).

GLUTTONOUSLY, gulose (*Col., Mart.*): avide *or* avidius (*eagerly*; e. g., avidius vesci).

GLUTTONY, edacitas: aviditas cibi: intemperantia *or* intemperies gulæ; *also* gula *only*: ingluvies (*Hor.*). *Sometimes* ligurritio (*lickerishness*).

GNARL, *v.*, in nodos torquēre (*Sen., Benef.*, 7, 9). Vid. GNARLED. *If* = *snarl*, vid.

GNARLED, nodosus (e. g., nodosi roboris uncus, *Val. Flacc.*): in plures *or* multos nodos tortus. *The more gnarled the tree, the more valuable the wood*, lignum eo pretiosius, quo illud in plures nodos arbŏris infelicitas torsit (*Seneca, Ben.*, 7, 9).

GNASH. *To gnash the teeth*, dentibus frendere *or* infrendere: dentibus stridēre (*to grate the teeth*): stridore dentium frendere.

GNASHING (*of the teeth*), stridor dentium.

GNAT, culex.

GNAW, rodere, arrodere, derodere aliquid: circumrodere aliquid (*to gnaw round about*): prærodere (*to gnaw at one end*): exēdere (*to eat away or through; of animals, corroding substances, rust; and figuratively, of cares, anxieties*, &c.; edere *is poetical in this sense*). *To gnaw through any thing*, aliquid exedere et perrumpere: *trouble*, &c., *is gnawing at my heart*, ægritudo me *or* animum meum exest, pungit, *or* cruciat: *gnawing cares*, sollicitudines mordaces (*Hor., Od.*, 1, 18, 4): *a kind of gnawing pain*, quasi morsus aliquis doloris.

GNOME. ‖ *Maxim*, gnomē (γνώμη, *Front., Ep.*, 3, 11, *ed. Mai.*), *or, pure Latin*, sententia: dictum. ‖ *Spirit of the mines*, *dæmon metallorum: *terrenus quidam dæmon.

GNOMIC POET, *poeta gnomicus (ποιητὴς γνωμικός). *Gnomic poets*, gnomici.

GNOMON, gnomon, ōnis, *m.* (*Vitr., Plin.*).

GNOMONICS, gnomonicē: gnomonicæ res (*Vitr.*). *Relating to gnomonics*, gnomonicus (e. g., res, rationes, *Vitr.*).

GNOSTIC, gnosticus (γνωστικός; *ecclesiastical technical term, Tertull., Aug.*). *The Gnostics*, gnostici.

GNOSTICISM, *gnostica disciplīna.

GO, (1) ire (*general term, without any accessory notion.* ☞ *The preposition* ad, *which is usually omitted after* ire *before the names of "towns," "small islands,"* domum *and* rus, *must sometimes be expressed*; vid. To; *and remark in* From, *not far from beginning of article*): vādere (*to go with alacrity and a quick step; as to go against an enemy*, vadere in hostem; *to visit a friend* [ad eum postridie mane vadebam, *Cic.*]; *also* = "*to go away*," Lentulus hodie apud me; cras mane vadit, *he goes to-morrow morning, Cic.*): meare (*poetical, and in post-Augustan prose; of the mere mechanical motion of beasts, the stars*, &c.): commeare ad aliquem, in locum (*to go in and out, to go to and fro to a person or place; of messengers*, &c.; vid. *Ruhnk., Ter. Heaut.*, 3, 1, 35; *also of the heavenly bodies*): ferri (*to go rapidly; e. g., of streams*; flumen per fines, agros, &c., fertur [☞ *not* it]; *and of persons under the influence of strong feeling*, ad aliquem summâ celeritate et studio incitatum ferri, *Cæs.*): cēdere (*with poets, to go, as general term; in prose only so far as any body by his going away gives up a former place; hence together*, cedere atque abire): abire: abscedere: discedere: decedere: degrēdi: digrēdi (*to go away*; Syn. *in* to Depart, vid.). *To go back* [vid. to Return]: procedere (*to go forth*; e. g., in concionem; vid. *Liv.*, 42, 45): exire: excedere: egrēdi (*to go or step out from a place*): inire: introire: intrare: ingrēdi (*go in*; Syn. *in* Enter): transire: præterire locum (*to go by a place*): ascendere, conscendere, evadere in locum (*to go up*): descendere (*to go down from a higher place to a lower; opposite of* ascendere; e. g., *from the capitol into the forum*, &c.); anteire, antegredi, *with an accusative* (*to go before*, &c.; *of persons and things*): transire, trajicere, *with an accusative* (*to go over, through a place*, &c.; e. g., sol cancri signum transit): proficisci (*general term, for "to set out" on a journey, march*, &c., *on foot, on horseback*, &c.): conferre se aliquo (*to betake one's self any where*): tendere, contendere aliquo (*implying exertions to reach it; to break up in haste for a place; to march for a place*): petere locum (*to seek to reach a place*): concedere aliquo (*to retire to a place, as into the country*): ☞ venire *is sometimes used for our "to go;" this is a sort of adaptation of the narrator's language to that of the person's of whom he is speaking: thus*, cujus [Curii] focum, quum venerat in se ad Sabinos, visere solebat, *used to visit when he went to his Sabine villa, Cic., Rep.*, 3, 28 [*since Cato would say*, veni]: contra rem suam venisse me nescio quando questus est, "*that I went or have gone against his interests," since he would say, "you have come" or "appeared"* [venisti contra rem meam]. *Go (away)! get you gone!* abi! (*in anger; also in astonishment*, &c.); abi hinc! apage sis! (*in anger*): *you may go*, ilicet: *go out of my sight!* age illuc, abscede procul e conspectu meo! (*Plaut., Pers.*, 4, 2, 6): *go and be hanged!* abi in malam rem *or* in malam crucem! (*comedy*): *to let any body go*, sinere ut abeat aliquis (*to allow him to go*); aliquem dimittere (*general term, to dismiss*); aliquem omittere (*to leave alone*): *let me go!* omitte me! (*let me alone*): *where are you going?* quo tendis? quo cogitas, vis? *to come and go, to go and come*; i. e., *to go to and fro*, venire et redire; ire et redire: *to go up and down, backward and forward*, &c., ambulare (*as a walk*); ultro citroque commeare: *to go upon any thing* (e. g., *on crutches*), inniti aliquâ re, artus sustinēre aliquâ re (*to support one's self by any thing in going*): *to go to any body*, adire aliquem (*to go with a petition to any body*): *to go for a thing*, petere aliquid (*in order to fetch it*): *to go to see any thing*, aliquid spectatum ire: *to go for any body*, aliquem arcessere, arcessītum ire (*in order to fetch him*): *to go to see any body*, aliquem visere, visitare (*in order to visit, to see, as a physician does a patient*); ad aliquem vadere (*to call on him*; vid. vadere *above*). *For "to go to bed, church, school, law, ruin, war,"* &c., vid. *the substantives. So for a watch goes* (*well, ill*, &c.).

(2) *Denoting a motion either in itself or toward any thing; of things*, moveri (*to move itself*): ferri (*to move itself forward or in violent rotation*; e. g., fluvius citatus fertur). *To go into any thing*; i. e., *to penetrate into any thing*, descendere in aliquid (e. g., ferrum descendit in ilia). ‖ Fig. *That goes to my heart* [vid. Heart]. *In a wider signification, to* go *signifies the passing into a state*; ire, exire in; e. g., *to go to seed*, ire in semen.

(3) *A progress.* (a) *Of the result of circumstances and undertakings*; e. g., *to succeed*, ire; succedere; procedere: *to be going on well*, bene, prospere, feliciter procedere: *it went on differently from what I had expected*, secus accidit ac speraveram: *the affair begins to go on better than I feared it would*, incipit res melius ire, quam putaram (*Cic., Att.*, 14, 15, 3): *the affair is going on very well*, res prorsus it (*ibid.*, 13, 20, 4). (b) *Of a befalling, the fate, the state of a person; it goes with me*, &c., it apud me, de me; est mihi; me habeo, se habet aliquid, *all with an adverb of the manner, as* bene, recte, male, &c.: *it goes well with the good, ill with the wicked*, bene est bonis, male malis (*Enn.*): *it has gone with me in the same manner*, idem mihi accidit: *see, said he to me, thus it goes with me every day*, en, inquit mihi, hæc ego patior quotidie: *it goes well with any body*, bene *or* præclare agitur cum aliquo: *how will it go with you?* quid tibi fiet? *however it may go with me*, utcumque res ceciderit *or* cessura est; quicumque eventus me exceperit: *how goes it with you?* quomodo vales? (*with reference to health*); quid agis? quid agitur? quid fit? (*with reference to one's pursuits*); satin salvæ? (*sc.* res; *with reference to one's circumstances*): *all is going on well with me*, valeo; bene mecum agitur: *I am going on very well*, præclare mecum agitur; res mihi sunt maxime secundæ: *my mother is going on quite well*, apud matrem recte est: *Attica is going on quite well*, de Atticâ optime it [*al.* est]: *so things go in this world*, ita vita est hominum, sic vita hominum est (*so is the life of men*); sic est vulgus (*thus is the great multitude*).

(4) *Any thing goes in, through, upon any thing*, i. e., (a) *in respect of space*; e. g., *a space can hold any thing*, aliquid capit rem (e. g., *very few slaves, no more than could go in a single carriage*, paucissimi servi, quos unum vehiculum capere potest): *eggs placed in vinegar become so soft that they can go through a ring*, ova aceto macerata ita emolliuntur, ut per annulos transeant: *the thread will not go through the eye of the needle*, filum per acum non transit, *or* trajici non potest. (b) *In measure, value*, facit, efficit (*it makes*); æquat, exæquat (*it equals*), *all four with accusative of the measure*, &c.: 625 *feet go to a stadium*, sexcenti viginti quinque pedes efficiunt *or* exæquant stadium: *the Romans called the fourth part of a denarius a sestertius, because there went to it two ases and a half*, Romani quartam denarii partem, quod efficiebatur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse, sestertium nominaverunt: *to go to the whole*, integrum exæquare: *five bushels of seed go to an acre of land*, occupant (*or* implent) jugerum seminis modii quinque; satisfaciunt jugero seminis modii quinque.

(5) *To take a direction.* (a) *To a certain place*; i. e., *to reach, extend*, pertinēre ad *or* ad usque (*of things and places*; ☞ pertingere *is quite unclassical*): excurrere, procurrere (*to take its course or direction to a place; of rivers and mountains* [vid. to Extend]): attingere aliquid (*to go as far as any thing, to touch it; a place, river*, &c.): æquare aliquid (*to equal a thing, reach as far as any thing*; e. g., altitudo fluminum summa equorum pectora æquabant, i. e., *went as high as their breasts, Curt.*, 4, 9, 15): defluere ad aliquid (*to flow down to any thing; of a garment*; vid. *Virg., Æn.*, 1, 404; pedes vestis fluxit ad imos; ☞ vestis fluens pedes ferit imos *is poetical*): superare aliquid (*to go over or above any thing*; e. g., alibi umbilīco tenus aqua erat, alibi genua vix superavit, *Liv.*, 26, 45, *extr.*). (b) *To go about any thing*, cingere, circumdăre aliquid; e. g., urbem fossa cingit alta. (c) "*To go,*" *is used also of the direction or inclination to a time. The sun is going down* [vid. to Set], advesperascit; inclinatur ad vesperum; dies jam proclinata est: *he is going ten* (*he is in his tenth year*), annum decimum agit; annum nonum excessit, egressus est (*he has passed his ninth year*). (d) *To pass to any body by will or law*, cedere alicui (e. g., *his farm-house went to his creditors*, villa creditoribus cessit): alicui venire; ad aliquem pervenire jure (e. g., hereditas). *To allow an inheritance to go to any body*, hereditatem alicui concedere. (e) *To go* (= *to be sold*) *for so much*, ire (e. g., denario ire, *Plin.*, 18, 23, 53): vendi (*general term*). ‖ *Of the direction of a road*, &c., esse (e. g., via, quæ est in Indiam, *Cic., Fin.*, 3, 14, 54): via fert aliquo: ☞ ducere, *in this sense, is poetical.* ‖ *To become putrid* (&c., *of fruits*), vitiari (*general term, of meat, fruit*, &c.). ‖ *To depart*, vid. *Any body's hope is gone*, discessit alicui spes: *that time is gone* (*by*), abiit illud tempus: *the silver tables are gone from all the temples*, mensæ argenteæ ex omnibus templis sublatæ sunt (*are stolen*): *the memory of them is gone from the earth*, memoria eorum evanuit. ‖ *To be pregnant for so long*, ventrem ferre. *Mares go twelve months*, equa ventrem fert duodĕcim menses (*Varr.*): *does go eight months*, cervi octavis mensibus ferunt partus (*Plin.*). ‖ *To pass for* (e. g., *an old man*). Vid. to be Reckoned.

I am going to, &c., *by participle, in* rus. *He is just going to*, &c., in eo est, ut, *with subjunctive* (*the* est *impers.*): jam prope est, ut (*also impers.*): *as he was just going to set out*, jam profecturus; sub ipsâ profectione.

Miscellaneous phrases: *Works which go under any body's name*, opera, &c., quæ sub alicujus nomine feruntur (*Quint.*, 7, 2, 24): *to go under the name of Philip*, se Philippum ferre (*Vell.*, 1, 11, 1; *of a pretender*): *the report or story goes*, fama *or* rumor est: *as the story goes*, ut ferunt, fertur, feruntur, &c.; *also without the* ut: *Xenocrates, as the story goes, replied*, Xenocratem ferunt (quum quærerētur ex eo . . .) respondisse. *Proculus, as the story goes*, &c., *declared that*, Proculus dixisse fertur, &c. *As times go*, *ut nunc sunt tempora; *ut nunc se mores habent; pro eo ut difficultas temporis fert (*considering the hard times*): *to go from any body's sight*, abire ex alicujus conspectu: *to be going any where*, iter est

aliquo: *whether this would go as far with any body as that; whether this or that would go the furthest with any body* (= *have the most effect on his mind*), utrum apud aliquem hoc an illud plus valeret: *fortune goes a great way* (*or goes for a great deal*) *in any thing*, multum fortuna valet (e. g., ad vitandum periculum); *this goes a good* (*or but a little*) *way toward*, hoc multum (*or* non multum) valet *or* momenti affert ad, &c. *You see how far the matter has gone*, quem in locum res deducta sit, vides: *it often went so far that*, sæpe in eum locum ventum est, ut, &c., *B. G.*, 6, 43: *not to let the matter go so far as to*, non committere, ut. *If you go on in this way*, si ad istum modum pergas.

Go astray, deerrare, aberrare ab aliquo (aliquâ re), *and simply* (*properly and figuratively*) aliquâ re: *to go astray from the way*, deerrare itinere, aberrare viâ: *to go astray from one's purpose*, aberrare a proposito.

Go by. (*a*) *Pass by*, vid. (*β*) *To act by or observe a rule*, &c., legem servare, observare, *or* sequi: præscriptum servare: præceptum tenēre. *To go by rule*, ad præceptum agere: *to go by the rule of any thing in any thing*, aliquid ad normam (*or* normâ) alicujus rei dirigere (*especially in judging of any thing*): *a rule to go by in any thing*, regula, ad quam aliquid dirigitur. *We must not go by the crooked rule of custom*, non utendum est pravissimâ consuetudinis regulâ (*Cic.*).

Go into. [Vid. to Enter, *in both proper and figurative sense.*] *Any thing will not go into a place*, locus non capit aliquid (*is not large enough to hold it*).

Go down. [Vid. to Descend.] (a) *The wind is gone down*, ventus sopitus est. (b) (*As a time-piece*), clepsydra extremum stillicidium exhausit (*of the water-clock, Sen. Ep.*, 24, 19); horologium moveri desiit (*of the sun-dial; hence also of a watch or clock*).

Go near. Vid. to Approach.

Go shares. Vid. to Share; *to be* Partners.

Go off. (*a*) *To issue*, evenire: exitum habēre: *to go off so* (*without harm*), sic abire (*Ter., Andr.*, 1, 2, 4): *not to go off so*, non sic abire (*Cic., Att.*, 14, 1, 1). *To go off* = *pass their prime* [vid. Go = *become putrid*]. (*β*) *To go off*; i. e., *to be sold*, venire: vendi: *to go off well*, facile vendi: *to go off badly*, repudiari.

Go out *or* forth (*from any place*, exire: egrēdi: excedere: *to go out for any thing*; e. g., *for booty*, prædatum exire: *to go out on military expeditions*, proficisci (πορεύεσθαι; vid. *Dachne, Nep., Milt.*, 2, 3). (*a*) *Properly, to leave the house and go abroad or into company*, exire domo *or* foras (*general term*): in publicum prodire, *or* procedere, *or* egrēdi (*to go into the streets, especially to appear in public*): deambulatum ire *or* abire (*to go out for a walk*): *to have gone out*, foris esse: domo abesse: *not to go out*, domi se tenēre: pedem domo non efferre (*not to stir a foot from the house*): *never to go out*, publico carēre *or* abstinēre (*not to appear in public*); odisse celebritatem, hominum celebritatem fugere (*not to appear in public, from bashfulness or ill-temper*): *one who seldom goes out*, rarus egressu (*Tac., Ann.*, 15, 53, 1). (*β*) *To be extinguished*, exstingui: restingui.

Go round. (*a*) *To go round from one place or person to another*, ire circa, *with an accusative of the places or persons to which one goes* (*general term*): circumire, *likewise with an accusative of the persons or places* (*both general term, and*, (a) *especially to go from one person to another, to entreat, exhort*, &c.; *stronger than* ambire): ambire, *with an accusative of the persons or places, or more usually absolutely* (*to go with a request or prayer, now to one, now to another; in the time of the republic, only of the candidates who went about to their friends and among the people, in order to obtain their votes*). *To go round to the houses*, circa domos ire: ambire domos (*as a candidate in canvassing for an office*): *to go round the families*, circumire per familias: *to go round all the doors* (*round the house*), omnes fores ædificii circumire. (b) *Of things; to be given or carried round*, circumferri (*both of things, as a bowl*, &c., *which are handed round; and of a saying, a report, which spreads abroad*): *to cause the cup to go round*, poculum circumferre. (*β*) *To flow, surround a place*, locum *or* aliquid ambire (*both of persons and things*): locum *or* aliquid cingere (*to surround; of things; also of a river*): circumfundi alicui loco (*to flow round about; of a river*): *if* = *to turn round*; vid. "to Turn round."

Go through. (I.) Intrans. (1) *To go through a place*, &c., (per) locum transire, pervadere, penetrare (*penetrare, to penetrate*): transvēhi, vehi per locum (*to drive or sail through*): *an army which is going through a country*, exercitus transmeans: *the ball went through the shoulder*, * glans plumbea per humerum penetravit *or* adacta est: *the rain goes through* (*the roof*, &c.), ex imbribus aqua perpluit: *to cause to go through*, transmittere. (2) *To reach from one end to the other*, pertinēre, *through any thing*, in aliquid (e. g., in omnes partes, in omnia), *or to any thing*, ad aliquid usque (☞ *not* pertingere). (II.) Trans. *To go from one end to the other:* (*a*) Propr., pedibus obire (e. g., regionem): perlustrare: permeare (*to wander through*): peragrare (*to wander through*): percurrere (*to go quickly*): per locum penetrare (*with exertion and pains*). (*b*) Fig. *To go through a thing in succession or order from beginning to end*, lustrare: perlustrare (*with the eyes, also with the mind*): percurrere (*to go through quickly; in reading*, legendo; *in speech*, oratione; *in thought*, mente ac cogitatione): strictim attingere (*to go through superficially, a book*): exsēqui, persequi (*to go through accurately, in speech and writing*): explicare (*to go through explaining or accurately; opposed to* perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere, *or* summas rerum tantum attingere; vid. *Cic., Att.*, 2, 1, *init.*; *Nep., Pelop.*, 1, 1): cognoscere (*to look into any thing, in order to become acquainted with its contents*, ἀναγιγνώσκειν; vid. *Nep., Lys.*, 4, 3, *Bremi; Cic.*, ii. *Verr.*, 2, 6): recensēre, percensēre (*to count, reckon*): dispungere (*to go through in order to prove or to check an account*). *To go through all the states* (*in one's speech*), omnes obire orationē suâ civitates: *to go through quickly and in haste*, celeriter perstringere (e. g., *any body's course of life*): *to go through again*, recognoscere, retractare (e. g., *a writing for the purpose of making corrections*). || *To undergo*, vid. || *To go through with any thing*; vid. to Effect, Accomplish.

Go to, ire ad, adire aliquem *or* ad aliquem, *on any business*, de aliquâ re: aggrēdi aliquem, convenire aliquem (*to go to any body in order to beg, ask*, &c., *any thing of him*): appellare, compellare aliquem, *about any thing*, de aliquâ re (*to speak to any body with a request*, &c.): vadere ad aliquem (*to call on him, Cic.*).

GOAD, *s.*, stimulus (e. g., stimulo tardos increpare boves; *Tibull.*).

GOAD, *v.* || Propr., stimulo fodere *or* lacessere aliquem (e. g., *an ox*, bovem; ☞ stimulo boves increpare, *poetical*). || Impropr., stimulare aliquem *or* alicujus animum. Jn. stimulare ac pungere aliquem: stimulis fodere aliquem (e. g., *Cic., Phil.*, 2, 34, 86): stimulos alicui admovēre (*Cic., Liv.*): animum stimulis alicujus rei concitare (*Cic.*): incitare aliquem ad aliquid stimulis alicujus rei (*all these expressions* [*except* stimulis fodere] *may be taken in a bad sense, like "goad," or in a good one, like "to spur." In a bad sense, if to goad, an adjective may be added*, acres, acriores, acerrimi, &c.). Jn. incitare et stimulare; stimulare et excitare; accendere et stimulare. [Vid. Incite.] *Sometimes* lacerare, vexare (e. g., res malæ lacerant, vexant, stimulos admōvent, *Cic.*) *or* pungere, *but these not in the sense of goading to any thing. The people had been goaded to rage by any thing*, alicujus rei stimulis plebs furebat (*Liv.*). *Goaded by any thing*, stimulis alicujus rei concitatus, incitatus, furens, &c.

GOAL, mēta (*the pillar at the end of the Roman Circus, round which the runners*, &c., *turned; also used improperly, but as "the end" of the race, it is principally poetical*; e. g., metam tenēre, *Virg. The poets also use it, figuratively, for the goal of life*, metam vitæ, *or* ævi, *or* ultima, &c.; *so, too, Varr., R. R.*, 1, 3, a quibus carceribus decurrat ad metas): calx (*in Seneca's time*, creta; *the chalked line in the Circus that served for the starting and winning post; but as opposed to* carceres, *it is "the winning-post," and used figuratively, Cic.*). *To reach the goal*, ad calcem pervenire (*with an* ut dicitur) *or* decurrere (*both Cic.; improperly*); *and when this* (*goal*) *is reached*, ad quam [*sc.* calcem; *al.* quem] quum sit decursum (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 8, 15): *when the goal is reached*, decurso spatio: *to recall any body to the starting-post when he had almost reached the goal*, aliquem (ad carceres) a calce *or* ab ipsâ [*al.* ipso] calce revocare (*improperly*): *to have reached the goal of one's hopes*, summam voti suī consecutum esse. "*To reach the goal*" (*improperly*) *may also be translated without a figure*, ad finem venire *or* pervenire. || *Starting-post*, vid. || *Final purpose*; vid. Purpose.

GOAT, caper (*general term for goat; as opposed to* capra, *it is a he-goat*): hircus (*an old he-goat*): hædus (*a young one*): *a small he-goat*, hædulus (*Juv.*, 11, 65): *the adjectives are*, hircīnus: hædīnus: *a wanton he-goat*, caper libidinosus (*properly poetical*): homo libidinosus (*figuratively, of a debauchee*). *To stink like a goat*, hircum olēre.

GOAT-HERD, caprarius.

GOAT-SKIN, pellis hircīna *or* caprīna: pellicula hædīna (*of a young goat*).

GOATISH, hircōsus (*in smell*): ☞ caprīnus *only* = "*goat*," *as used adjectively in goat-skin*, &c.; hircīnus *is either this, or, in a bad sense, of the smell*; hircinæ alæ (*Plaut.*). *To have a goatish smell*, hircum olēre. || *Lustful*, vid.

GOBBLE UP, absorbēre (e. g., *cakes*, placentas [*al.* obsorbēre], *Hor.*): exsorbēre (*opposed to* gustare, *as a far weaker expression; Cic., impropr.*): vorare: devorare. [Vid. Swallow up.] *Not merely to taste any thing, but to gobble it all up*, non modo gustare sed etiam exsorbēre (*Cic., but figuratively*). || *To make the noise of the turkey-cock*, cicurire (*Auct. Carm. de Phil.*, 24).

GOBBLER. Vid. Glutton.

GO-BETWEEN, internuncius (*messenger between two parties*): leno (*feminine* lena, *a pander; also, go-between in other bad actions*): conciliator, *feminine* conciliatrix, alicujus rei (*who, by his management of the parties, effects any thing*; e. g., *in making a match*, nuptiarum): intercessor (*as interceder; either to prevent or effect any thing; also in money transactions*, &c.; *post-Augustan*): proxenēta (προξενητής) *or pure Latin*, pararius (*in buying and selling, and other money transactions; post-Augustan*): sequester, *feminine* sequestra (*post-Augustan in this sense*; e. g., inter patres et plebem publicæ gratiæ sequester, *Cic.*).

GOBLET. Vid. Cup.

GOBLIN. Vid. Demon.

GOD, Deus (*God, as the Supreme Being; a definite god, and a particularly distinguished god-like person*): numen, *usually* numen divinum (*literally, the nod, the powerful will, the might of God; then, also, the Deity himself, as far as he shows his majesty and power effectually*): ☞ divus *for* deus *was obsolete in the Golden Age, and used only in prayers, as Liv.*, 7, 26, 4. *The gods*, dii: divi: cœlestes (*poetic*, cœlites *and* cœlicolæ): superi (*properly, the higher gods, as opposed to the* inferi; i. e., *the lower, or those in the infernal regions*): *the gods of the first rank*, dii majorum gentium: *the gods of the second rank*, dii minorum gentium: *the gods of a house*, lares, penates. *To place any body among the gods*, aliquem ad deos immortales benevolentiâ famâque tollere; aliquem in cœlum famâ ac voluntate tollere; aliquem beneficiorum memor in consilio cœlestium collōco (*of individuals*,

from private gratitude, esteem, &c.; vid. *Cic., Cat.*, 3, 1, 2; *N. D.*, 2, 24, 64; *Off.*, 3, 5, 25); aliquem in deorum numerum referre; aliquem inter deos referre; aliquem consecrare (*by a decree of state, to pronounce holy, or to make a god of any body*): *to call God to witness*, Deum testari: *for God's sake* (*I entreat you*), Deum testans: *for God's sake!* (*as an exclamation of astonishment*), pro deûm fidem! (*with us*, Dei; vid. *Zumpt*, § 361): *by the gods*, per deos: *so help me, God!* ita me Deus adjŭvet, amet! *May God punish me!* Deus me perdat! *great, almighty God!* (*as an exclamation of astonishment and excited feeling*), maxime Juppiter! proh Jupiter! (vid. *Heind., Hor., Sat.*, 1, 2, 17): *God have mercy on me!* (*as an exclamation of anxiety and fear*), faveas mihi! (vid. *Ov., Met.*, 6, 327): *in God's name!* quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! (*as an introductory form*); per me licet, nihil impedio, non moleste patiar (*as a sign of consent or approval*): *by God's assistance*, Deo annuente (*if God allow it*); Deo adjuvante (*by the help of God*); ducente Deo (*under the leading and protection of God*): *to begin any thing in reliance upon God* (*with his help*), ope divinâ aliquid aggrĕdi: *God grant it!* faxit Deus! utinam Dii ita faxint! utinam Deus ratum esse jubeat! *God grant his blessing!* Deus approbet! dii approbent! *May God grant you his blessing*, annuat Deus nutum numenque suum conatui tuo (*after Liv.*, 7, 30, *extr.*): *unless some god help us*, nisi quis nos deus respexerit (vid. *Cic., Att.*, 1, 16): *would to God that*, &c., utinam (*with subjunctive*; "*not*" *after* utinam *is* nē): *that may God avert or prevent!* quod Deus prohibeat! quod omen Deus avertat! ne id Deus sinat *or* siverit! *God forbid!* (*as a strong negation*), minime vero! nihil minus! *thank God!* * gratia debetur Deo! * Deo habenda est gratia!

GODCHILD, *cujus baptismo sponsor interfui.

GODDAUGHTER, *puella, cujus baptismo sponsor interfui.

GODDESS, dea (diva *antiquated*). Vid. GOD.

GODFATHER, sponsor (*Tert., Bapt.*, 18). *To be any body's godfather*, *alicujus baptismo sponsorem interesse. *A present from a godfather*, *donum in baptismi memoriam datum.

GODHEAD. Vid. DEITY, DIVINITY.

GODLESS. Vid. IRRELIGIOUS.

GOD-LIKE. Vid. DIVINE, *adj.*

GODLINESS. Vid. PIETY, HOLINESS.

GODLY. Vid. HOLY.

GODMOTHER, *quæ alicujus baptismo sponsor interfuit.

GODSEND, aliquid, quod se velut cœlo demissum ostendit (*of what appears at a moment of great need*, *Liv.*, Fabiana acies): quod virgulâ divinâ, ut aiunt, suppeditatur. *Any thing seems a godsend*, aliquid nescio quod non fortuītum sed divinum videtur (*Cic., Fam.*, 7, 5).

GODSHIP. Vid. DIVINITY.

GODSON. Vid. GODCHILD.

GODWIT, * scolopax ægocephala (*Linn.*).

GOGGLE, distorquēre oculos.

GOGGLE-EYED, distortis oculis.

GOGGLE-EYES, distorti oculi.

GOING, itio (*as the act*): itus (*as the state*): ambulatio (*a walking*): reditio, reditus (*a going away or back*; *the former as the act, the latter as the state*): ☞ incessus *and* ingressus *denote the manner of going, the gait.*

GOITRE, struma (*Cels.*). *To have goitres*, affici tumidis gutturibus.

GOLD, *s.*, aurum: *rough, unwrought gold*, aurum rude, infectum: *wrought gold*, aurum factum: *spun gold, a web of gold*, aurum netum (*Alcim., Avit.*, 6, 36): *coined gold*, aurum signatum: *solid, massy gold*, aurum solidum: *pure gold*, aurum purum: (*made*) *of gold*, aureus; ex auro factus: *overlaid with gold*, auratus: *adorned with gold*, auro distinctus: *worked with gold*, auro intextus (*both*, e. g., *of cloth*). *To be made of gold* (*figuratively*; e. g., *to be very rich*), divitiis abundare; (*more strongly*), superare Crassum divitiis (*Cic., Att.*, 1, 4, *extr.*): *a vein of gold*, vena auri: *a bar or wedge of gold*, later aureus: *a grain of gold*, auri mica *or* granum: *a leaf of gold*, bractea auri (*poetical*): *a small leaf of gold*, *bracteŏla auri: *a plate of gold*, lamina auri: *to plate with gold*, laminâ inaurare: *interwoven with gold*, auro intextus: *the art of embroidering in gold*, *ars auro pingendi: *a garment embroidered in gold*, vestis auro intexta *or* distincta (*interwoven with gold, or with golden spangles, or the like, attached*; *the latter was also* vestis Phrygionia, *Plin.*, 8, 48, 74): *a refiner of gold*, auri coctor (*Inscript.*): *a river whose sands roll gold*, flumen, quod aurum vehit (vid. *Curt.*, 8, 9, 18): *that bears gold*, aurum vehens (*of rivers*; vid. *Curt.*, 8, 9, 18; ☞ aurifer *is poetical*); *also*, auro fertilis (e. g., flumen): *to shine with gold*, auro nitēre: *a mass of gold*, auri massa *or* glebula (*Plin. Ep.*, 10, 55, 3). PROV. *You may trust him with untold gold*, dignus est, quicum (*ablative*) in tenebris mices (i. e., *he would not deceive you even in the dark*): *all is not gold that glitters*, fronti nulla fides.

GOLD (*as adjective*) [vid. GOLDEN]: *a gold thread*, filum aureum: *gold threads* (*plural*), aurum netum (*spun gold, Alcim., Avit.*, 6, 36): *a gold color*, color in aurum inclinatus: *of a gold color*, colore in aurum inclinato (*of a gold-like color*); auratus, aureŏlus (*that looks as if overlaid with gold*): *a gold-fish*, piscis auratus, aurei coloris piscis. ☞ *The gold-fish is of the genus* Cyprinus. *A country that contains gold mines*, regio auri ferax (*after Curt.*, 8, 9, 15): *gold coin*, aureus *or* aureolus (*with and without* nummus): *a gold mine*, auri fodina; metallum auri *or* aurarium; auraria, orum (*sc.* metalla); aurifodinæ; aurariæ.

GOLD-BEATER, bracteator: bracteārius (*late*).

GOLD BROCADE, vestis auro distincta, vestis auro intexta (*cloth in which gold is interwoven, Curt.*, 3, 3, 13; 9, 7, 11): vestis Phrygionia (*in which gold is embroidered, Plin.*, 8, 48, 74).

GOLD-COAST, ora auro *or* auri fertilis.

GOLD-DRAWER. Vid. GOLD-BEATER.

GOLD-DUST, pulvis aureus (*dust of gold, and like gold*, †): pulvis aurosus (*like gold, Pallad.*, 1, 5, 1, *ed. Schneid.*).

GOLDEN, aureus (*properly and figuratively*): ex auro factus *or* fabricatus (*only properly, made of gold*): aureolus (*mostly figuratively* = eximius, egregius; i. e., *excellent*; e. g., *a speech, a writing*): auri colore (*of the color of gold*): aurei coloris: colore in aurum inclinato (*having a shade of gold; of a golden hue*): *the Golden Age*, ætas aurea: *the golden mean*, aurea mediocritas: *to bear golden fruit* (*figuratively*), bonam frugem ferre (*Liv.*, 2, 1): *a golden pheasant*, *phasianus pictus (*Linn.*): *having golden locks*, flavus: *golden locks or hair*, coma *or* (*of men*) cæsaries flava (†): *of a golden yellow*, flavus, fulvus, russeus; vid. YELLOW.

GOLDEN-EYE, *anas clangula (*Linn.*).

GOLDEN-ROD, *solidago (*the common golden-rod*, *solidago virgaurea, *Linn.*).

GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE, *chrysosplenium (*Linn.*).

GOLDFINCH, carduēlis (*fringilla carduelis, *Linn.*).

GOLDSMITH, aurifex: aurarius (*sc.* artifex, *in inscriptions*): vascularius (*one who makes golden vessels, as bowls,* &c., *Cic., Verr.*, 4, 24, 54). *Goldsmith's scales*, statēra auraria (*Varr.*) *or* aurificis (*Cic.*).

GOLD-WIRE, filum aureum (*a single thread*): * aurum in fila ductum (*gold drawn out into wire*).

GOLDY-LOCKS, *chrysocōma (*Linnæus*).

GONDOLA, navis cubiculata (*Sen., Benef.*, 7, 20, 3): navis thalamēgos (*Suet., Cal.*, 52).

GONDOLIER, magister navis cubiculatæ *or* thalamēgi.

GOOD, *s.*, bonum (*general term*): honestum (*moral good*): *to do much good*, multa bene facere (*to do many good actions*): de multis bene mereri (*to lay many under an obligation to one's self*): *to do good to any body*, alicui bene *or* benigne facere: conferre in aliquem beneficia (*much*, multa). *A person does me much good*, optime aliquis meretur de me: *to return good for good*, similibus beneficiis beneficia pensare: *to return good for evil*, maleficia benefactis pensare: *to return or requite good with evil*, beneficia malefactis pensare: *to turn any thing to good*, aliquid in bonum vertere (*to turn to one's advantage*; e. g., detrimentum, *Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 73, *Held.*). ‖ *Good*; i. e., *advantage*, commodum (*advantage*): utilitas (*use, profit*, &c.): salus (*welfare*): *for my good, the good of the state*, &c., e re meâ; e republicâ (*also by the dative*; e. g., *to give up one's private feelings for the good of the state*, studium reipublicæ dimittere; vid. *Held, Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 8; *so with* dare, tribuere, &c.): *to be for the good of any body*, e re alicujus esse; alicui prodesse *or* utile esse; aliquem juvare. ‖ *The public good*, commune commodum: communis utilitas: bonum publicum: reipublicæ commoda: respublica (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 46): salus communis *or* reipublicæ (*the common welfare*): *to have the public good in view, to consult for or promote it*, communi commodo inservire; communi utilitati servire; saluti reipublicæ consulere; rem publicam juvare; omnium commodis *or* communi utilitati prospicere: *to endeavor to promote the public good*; reipublicæ salutem suscipere: *to look only to the public good, considering one's own interests as secondary*, ad communem fructum referre omnia; reipublicæ commoda privatis necessitatibus habēre potiora. ‖ *Any thing good and excellent of which you partake*, bonum: *the greatest good*, summum bonum; ultimum *or* finis bonorum: *earthly goods*, externa bona; res externæ *or* humanæ. (2) *A possession, property, usually in plural, goods*; bona; fortunæ (*goods of fortune*), bona ac fortunæ: *stolen goods*, res furtiva; *or plural*, res furtivæ *or* furta [vid. PROPERTY]. *A receiver of stolen goods*, qui subtractas res (sacras, &c., *or* pecunias) ex iis qui subtraxerint, suscepit (*Cod. Just.*). ‖ *Goods* (*wares*, &c.), merces [vid. WARES]. *To take out so much and return it in goods*, aliquid exhaurire et merces remittere (*Plin.*, 6, 24, 26). *Dry goods, perhaps* *merces, quæ ad ulnam venduntur.

GOOD, *adj.*, bonus (*general term, in a physical and moral sense, but not so extensive as the English word "good," since we can not translate "a good wind,"* ventus bonus, *but* secundus ventus; "*a good disposition,*" *not* bonus animus, *but* benignus animus; *also of "a good light,"* tabulas in bono lumine collocare): jucundus: suavis: dulcis (*pleasant, agreeable*; *of that which affects the sense, as smell, taste,* &c.; *also, for any thing*, alicui rei *or* ad aliquid): probus (*that is as it ought to be, in a physical and moral view*; e. g., *silver, color,* &c.; *then an artist, person, ability*): sanctus (*morally good, from a principle of piety*): opīmus (*rich, fat, properly and figuratively*; campus, *Liv.*; habitus corporis, *Cic.*): commodus (*serviceable, convenient, good in its kind*; e. g., *silver, health*; *also of persons*; e. g., *a good sort of a person, well-disposed*): opportunus (*convenient, well fitted or suited*; *first, of time and place*; *then, also, of persons*; e. g., *well suited to any thing*; *also for any thing*, ad aliquid): prosper: secundus (*conformable to one's wish, favorable*; e. g., ventus secundus): utilis (*serviceable, useful*; *for any thing*, alicui rei): salutaris (*wholesome*; e. g., remedium; *for any thing*, alicui rei). JN. utilis et salutaris: honestus (*morally good, honorable*): simplex (*unassuming*; *guileless*): benignus (*kind*; *charitable from inclination and goodness of heart*): integer (*opposed to* vitiatus, *gone*; *of fruits*). *Good food*, cibi suaves *or* jucundi (*pleasant to the taste*); cibi conquisiti *or* lauti (*exquisitely good*): *a good house*, domicilium bonum *or* commodum: *to have a good house*, bene *or* commode habitare: *a good* (*paved*) *road*, via trita: *a good* (*fertile*) *field, good soil*, ager ferax *or* fertilis; solum ferax *or* fertile: *a good pasture*, pascuum herbis abundans; pascuum pecori alendo

bonum: *a good harvest*, messis frugifera (*poetical*), *or* opima: *a good year* (*for fruit*, &c.), annus frugifer; annus frugibus locuples (*poetical*); *annus magni proventus; *this is a good year*, magnum proventum frugum fructuumque annus hic attulit (*after Plin. Ep.*, 1, 13, 1): *good times*, tempora bona *or* felicia (*prosperous*); anni frugibus locupleles (*fruitful years, poetical*): *a good climate*, bonum coelum: *a good air*, aer purus, tenuis, salubris (☞ *not* bonus): *good weather*, idonea tempestas (*with reference to a particular purpose*; e. g., *a voyage*; *but we find* bona et certa tempestas, *good and settled weather, Cic., Quint. Fr.*, 2, 2, *extr.*): *a good hand*, compositissimæ et clarissimæ literæ: *in good taste*, purus (e. g., ornatus, *Quint.*). *Hortensius's memory was so good, that*, &c., erat Hortensio memoria tanta, ut, &c.: *a good physician*, medicus arte insignis: *a good soldier*, miles bello bonus; miles fortis ac strenuus: *a good statesman and soldier*, bonus pace belloque: *good eyes, good sight*, oculi acres et acuti: *to have good eyes*, bene *or* acriter vidēre; oculos acres et acutos habēre. *My good friend* (*in a cordial address to a stranger*)! o bone! sodes: *a good friend of mine*, mihi amicus; amicus meus (☞ *not* bonus amicus; i. e., *a good friend in the real sense of the words*): *a good* (= *considerable*) *part*, bona pars: *a good* (= *considerable*) *while*, aliquantum temporis: *to have a good* (= *sound*) *sleep*, satis arte dormire: *in a good manner* [vid. WELL]: *to be good*, præstare: *to be good to any body* [vid. KIND]. *Good-morning, night*, &c.; vid. *the substantives*: *to make any thing good again*, aliquid sanare (*to make sound, as it were*; e. g., scelus); sarcire aliquid (*to patch up, as it were, to mend, an injury, act of injustice*, &c., detrimentum acceptum); reconcinnare (*to mend, as it were, repair*; e. g., detrimentum acceptum): *to make much worse what can not be made good again*, ea, quæ sanari non possunt, exulcerare: *to think any thing good*, probare, comprobare aliquid (*general term, to approve of it*); alicui rei adjicere album calculum (*to give one's approval to a thing*; *to approve of or assent to any thing, Plin. Ep.*, 1, 2, 5): *any thing does me good*, aliquid suaviter me afficit. || *Good*; i. e., *correct, of style* [vid. PURE (*of language*)].

|| *Good for*: *to be good for any thing*, utilem esse alicui rei, *or* ad aliquid; idoneum esse ad aliquid; bonum esse alicui rei, *or* ad aliquid; aptum esse ad aliquid; usui esse ad aliquid: *not to be good for*, non utilem, *or* inutilem esse, ad aliquid: *to be good for nothing*, nihili esse; nullius pretii esse: *a good-for-nothing fellow*, homo nequam; homo nihili: *a thorough good-for-nothing fellow*, homo nequissimus. (*Of medicines*): *to be good for any thing*, utilem esse alicui rei *or* ad aliquid; salutarem *or* salubrem esse ad aliquid; prodesse ad aliquid; efficacem esse alicui rei (e. g., *for cracked lips*, labrorum fissuris; *all Plin.*); bene facere ad aliquid (e. g., ad capitis dolorem, *Scrib. Larg.*).

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES. *To put a good face on any thing* [vid. FACE]. *Every body does what is good in his own eyes*, ipsa olera olla legit (*Plaut., Prov.*). *By good luck*, forte fortunâ. *It was my good luck to*, mihi contigit ut. *To give any body as good as he brings*, par pari respondēre. *To make good* (*a promise*) [vid. FULFILL]. *To promise what you can't make good*, frustra polliceri aliquid. *When he was as good as condemned and executed*, quum pro damnato mortuoque esset: *he as good as says it, though he nowhere states it in so many words*, non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quæ dicit, idem valent.

GOOD, *interj.*, bene agis! bene facis *or* fecisti! (*to express approbation of conduct*): bene habet! non repugno! non impedio! (*be it so*; *I make no objection to it*): satis est! (*enough!*)—dictum puta! teneo (*I understand*; *you need not say any more*; *said by one to whom a commission is given*): ponamus; demus hæc (*granted*; *be it so*; *of a person who grants something on which he is going to found an objection*): *in this sense*, nempe *is also used* (e. g., *Cic., N. D.*, 3, 39, 93, atque iidem etiam vota dicitis suscipi oportēre. Nempe singuli vovent, &c., *good! but now sometimes one man makes a vow, sometimes another.* Sed effugi insidias; perrupi Apenninum; nempe in Antonii congressum colloquiumque veniendum est, *good!* ["*so far well*," *or* "*be it so*,"] *but I must still*, &c.; *cf. Pr. Intr.*, ii., 153, *d*): recte (*a form of courteous assent*; e. g., is mihi dixit se Athenis me exspectaturum, ut mecum decederet. Recte, inquam; quid enim dicerem? *Cic.*).

GOOD FRIDAY, * dies per Christi mortem sacrata.

GOOD-HUMORED, remissus (*opposed to* severus): hilaris (*cheerful*; *opposed to* tristis, severus): festivus (*full of cheerful humor*): alacer, *also with* animo (*ready and disposed to acting, lively*; *opposed to* languidus): *good-humored and gay*, alacer et lætus.

GOODLINESS. Vid. BEAUTY, ELEGANCE.

GOOD LUCK. Vid. "*good* FORTUNE."

GOOD-NATURE, bonitas (*general term, goodness*): (animi) benignitas (*kindness*, &c.): facilitas *or* facilitas et humanitas: comitas et facilitas: comitas facilitasque: mens facilis: mores faciles (*of general readiness to oblige*, &c.): suavitas (morum).

GOOD-NATURED, comes: benignus: facilis: suavis [SYN. *in* KIND]. *To be good-natured to any body*, leni ingenio esse in aliquem: benigne *or* comiter aliquem tractare; plurimum benignitatis in aliquem conferre.

GOODNESS, bonitas (*general term, of goodness, physical or moral*): *goodness of heart*, probitas; simplicitas: *natural goodness of heart*, naturæ bonitas; *also*, naturalis bonitas (e. g., perpetua naturalis bonitas, *Nep., Att.*, 9, 1). *Have the goodness to*, &c., quæso: oro: obsecro (*I beg or beseech you. When thus used as forms of courtesy, they are usually inserted after the first or second word*).

GOODS, bona, orum (*plural adjective*). Vid. PROPERTY, POSSESSIONS.

GOOD-WILL, benevolentia. [Vid. KINDNESS.] || *To buy the good-will of* (*a retiring tradesman*), &c., *pretio soluto paciscor ab aliquo, ut me emtoribus suis (*or* iis, qui ejus operâ utantur, *if an artisan*) commendet. *To give any body one's good-will*, * aliquem emtoribus meis (*or* iis, qui operâ meâ utuntur) commendo.

GOOSE, anser: *a little goose*, anserculus: *a fat goose*, anser pinguis, bene saginatus: "*goose*," *as adjective*, anserīnus.

GOOSEBERRY, * ribes grossularia (*Linn.*).

GOOSE-GRASS, * galium Aparine (*Linn.*).

GOOSE-QUILL, * penna anserīna.

GORE, cruor: sanguis concretus.

GORE, *v.*, trajicere: transfodere: confodere: transfigere: configere: transverberare (e. g., venabulo): percutere: cornu ferire (*Virg.*; *with the horn*).

GORGE. || *Throat, gullet*, vid. || *In architecture*, cymatium (κυμάτιον); *or, pure Latin*, unda. *In modern architecture, the* cymatium Doricum, *Ital.* cavetto, *is distinguished from* cymatium Lesbium, *Ital.* cimasa.

GORGE [vid. TO DEVOUR] (*properly*): *to gorge one's self with, or be gorged with*; vid. "GLUT *one's self with*."

GORGEOUS. Vid. MAGNIFICENT, SPLENDID.

GORGEOUSLY. Vid. MAGNIFICENTLY, SPLENDIDLY.

GORGEOUSNESS. Vid. MAGNIFICENCE, SPLENDOR.

GORMANDIZE, heluari: luxuriose vivere.

GORMANDIZER. Vid. GLUTTON.

GORMANDIZING, heluatio: ingluvies (*Ter., Hor.*; ingluvies atque voracitas, *Eutrop.*).

GORSE, * ulex Europæus (*Linn., the common furze*).

GOSHAWK, * falco palumbarius (*Linn.*).

GOSLING, anserculus.

GOSPEL. || *The whole Christian doctrine*, * evangelium: * doctrina *or* præcepta Jesu Christi. *To preach the gospel*, evangelizare (*Aug., C. D.*, 18, 31): *a preacher of the gospel*, evangelizator (*Eccl.*). || *A gospel* (e. g., *St. John's*), * vita Jesu ab Joanne proposita (*literally, the life of Jesus, by St. John*): *a section of such a narrative* (*as read in the communion service*), * lectio evangelica. || IMPROPR. *To take any thing that is told him for gospel*, facillime ad credendum induci (i. e., *habitually*): *to take any thing for gospel*, aliquid cupidius credere (*Liv., with reference to the hasty belief*); * aliquid tale esse credere, quale falsum esse non possit; *or* alicui rei ita assentiri, ac si (*or* quasi) tale fuerit, quale falsum esse non possit (*with reference to firmness of belief, after Cic., Acad.*, 2, 19, 57).

GOSSIP, *s.*, homo garrulus: loquax (*that talks much*): vulgator (*publisher of news*, &c., *Ov.*): famigerator (*comedy, a malicious, talkative fellow*): rumigerulus (*late, Ammian*): combibo (*literally, a bottle-companion*): compotor: sodalis (*companion*). *Feminine*, garrula: * vulgatrix: * famigeratrix. || *Idle talk*, sermo: sermones (*talk*): * sermones falsi, *or* improbi, *or* anīles (i. e., *old woman's talk*): garrītus: confabulatio: *foolish or idle gossip*, rumusculi imperitorum hominum. *To have a gossip with any body*, fabulari *or* confabulari cum aliquo: *to have a gossip together*, fabulari inter se: sermones cædere (λόγους κόπτειν): *I often have a gossip with any body*, cum aliquo fabulor insusurrans ac præbens invicem aurem (*Suet., Cæs.*, 22). || *Godfather or godmother*, vid.

GOSSIP, *v.* || *To chat*, vid.; *and* GOSSIP, *s. To gossip about any thing*, evulgare: divulgare: effutire foris [SYN. *in* DIVULGE]. *To gossip about any body, or any body's affairs*, aliquem differre rumoribus (*maliciously*): *a gossiping set or party*, sessiuncula (*Cic., Fin.*, 5, 20, 56). *A gossiping town*, urbs sermonum avida: *I should like to gossip with you long*er, cupiebam (*in a letter*) plura garrire.

GOSSIPING, *s.*, famigeratio (*Plaut., Trin.*, 3, 2, 66). Vid. GOSSIP, *s.*

GOURD, concurbita. *To scoop out gourds, and use them for cups, bottles*, * cucurbitas excavare atque pro poculis, lagēnis, &c., uti (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 86, *fin*).

GOURMAND, cuppes (*Plaut.*): hellŭo: homo fastidii delicati: * cuppediorum studiosus.

GOUT, arthrītis (*ἀρθρῖτις, medical technical term, of the moderns and ancients*), *or, pure Latin*, morbus articularis, *or* articularius, *or* dolor (dolores) artuum *or* articulorum (*pain in the joints*): chirāgra (*gout in the hands*): podāgræ morbus (*ποδάγρα, if in the legs, as complaint*): podagræ *or* pedum dolores (*as pain*): * gonāgra (*technical term, in the knees*). *Subject to the gout*, arthriticus; podagricus (*if in the feet*): *any body has the gout*, artus alicujus labōrant: *to suffer much from the gout*, magnos articulorum dolores habēre (*general term*): *to be tormented by a fit of the gout*, maximis podāgræ doloribus cruciari; podāgræ doloribus ardēre: *to suffer so much from the gout, that*, &c., tantis pedum doloribus affici, ut, &c.: *to get the gout*, in podāgræ morbum incīdere: *to bring on the gout*, podāgram creare: *one who suffers from the gout*, podagricus (*ποδαγρικός*), *or, pure Latin*, pedibus æger.

GOUTY, arthriticus: podagricus: pedibus æger. SYN. *in* GOUT.

GOVERN, *v.*, TRANS. || *To lead*; *to rule*, imperare, imperitare alicui: alicujus esse imperatorem: imperio regere *or* imperio tenēre aliquem, aliquid (*to have the command of any body or any thing*): dominari, dominationem habēre in aliquem (*to exercise an unlimited control over any body*; *especially, improperly, of inanimate and abstract subjects*): præesse alicui *or* alicui rei (*to be placed over any body, or at the head of any thing*). *To govern a state*, civitatem regere: imperium tractare (*to be the ruler, especially with reference to royal or imperial authority*); regnare (*with collateral notion of ar-*

bitrary rule) ; rempublicam regere *or* moderari ; reipublicæ præesse ; clavum reipublicæ *or* imperii, *or simply* imperium tenēre ; ad gubernacula reipublicæ sedēre (*to stand or be at the helm*) : *to govern a town*, urbem imperio regere : *to be governed by any body*, imperio alicujus teneri ; teneri in alicujus ditione et potestate ; imperium alicujus sustinēre ; se regi ab aliquo pati (*to allow one's self to be governed*). || IMPROPR. *To be master of any thing*, imperare alicui rei : moderari alicui rei (*to moderate, to hold in check* ; e. g., *to govern one's tongue*, linguæ *or* orationi) : *not to be able to govern any thing*, impotentem esse alicujus rei (e. g., iræ) : *to govern one's self*, sibi imperare ; animi potentem esse ; animum suum comprimere, coercēre ; *one's anger*, iram reprimere : *to govern one's passions*, &c., cupiditatibus imperare (*opposed to* servire) ; cupiditates continēre, comprimere, coercēre, frenare, domare ac frangere. *We are governed by our passions*, cupiditates dominationem in nos habent : *the mind governs the body*, animus regit corpus : *to be governed by ambition*, ambitione teneri. || *As grammatical term* ; jungi *or* conjungi (cum) aliquâ re (i. e., *to have a certain case or mood after it* ; e. g., potior *governs the ablative case*, potior jungitur, conjungitur (cum) ablativo) : recipere aliquid (*with regard to the government of words by conjunctions*) : "ut" *governs the subjunctive* ; "ut" jungitur subjunctivo, *or* "ut" recipit subjunctiva ; "ut" facit poni subjunctivos (*all in Gramm.*).

GOVERNABLE, qui regi potest (*properly and improperly* ; vid. *Sen., De Irâ*, 2, 15, *extr.*). Vid. TRACTABLE, &c.

GOVERNANCE, } Vid. GOVERNMENT.
GOVERNING. }

GOVERNESS, educatrix : magistra : rectrix : gubernatrix (*general term for a female teacher*).

GOVERNMENT. || *The governing*, gubernatio : moderatio (e. g., reipublicæ) : administratio (*the administration, power of carrying on* ; e. g., belli, *war*) : procuratio (*the administration of business during the absence of any body* ; e. g., alienorum bonorum) : functio (*office or duty devolving on any body*) : auctoritas (*authority or command of a superior, with reference to the obedience of an inferior*) : summa imperii : rerum ditio : principatus : tyrannis [vid. COMMAND]. || *As state of ruling*, potestas : dominatio : regnum [vid. DOMINION, DOMINATION]. *To be under the government of others or another*, alieni arbitrii esse : *to have the government of* [vid. to GOVERN] : *to assume or seize the government*, rerum potiri ; imperium, *or* regnum, *or* dominatum, *or* tyrannidem occupare : *not to submit to any body's government*, alicujus imperium detrectare ; alicujus nutum ditionemque respuere : *to offer the government to any body*, alicui regnum deferre ; alicui regnum ac diadēma (*Hor., Od.*, 2, 2, 22) ; imperium *or* regnum alicui tradere : *to live under a just and lenient government*, justo et miti imperio regi : *to submit to the government of any body*, se sub alicujus potestatem subjicere (*Auct. Herenn.*, 2, 31, *init.*). || *The seat of government*, * curia reipublicæ : *the form of government*, imperii *or* reipublicæ forma ; reipublicæ ratio *or* status (i. e., *the peculiar constitution of the state*) ; reipublicæ species (*the peculiar kind of government*) : *the system of government, or on which it is carried on*, * imperii tenendi *or* reipublicæ administrandæ ratio : *at the expense of government*, sumtu publico *or* publice : *on the part of the government*, consilio publico ; publice : *an absolute government*, * civitas in quâ summa imperii apud unum est : *a representative or constitutional government*, * civitas, quæ convocandis ad comitia civium ordinibus ferendisque ex illorum arbitratu legibus popularem quandam formam induit. || IMPROPR. *The government of one's passions, tongue*, &c. [vid. CONTROL, *s.*]. || *The members, collectively taken, constituting the government*, * qui præpositi sunt toti reipublicæ administrandæ : * qui præfecti sunt rebus publicis : * rerum publicarum curatores.

GOVERNOR. || *Ruler, commander*, vid. *Of a province*, præfectus, *or* præses, *or* rector, *or* procurator provinciæ (*general terms ; the last three in the time of the emperors*) : proconsul : prætor (*in the time of the republic ; the former, if the command of an army was attached to it*) : satrăpes : satrăpa : satraps (*carpánes, among the Persians*). *The government of Gaul, for the time being*, quicumque Galliam obtinet (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 35) : *to be the governor of a province*, provinciæ præsidem esse ; provinciæ præesse *or* præfectum esse ; *or* præpositum esse ; provinciam obtinēre : *to make any body governor of a province*, aliquem provinciæ præficere *or* præponere ; aliquem rectorem provinciæ imponere (*Silver Age*). || *Tutor*, vid.

GOWN, vestis (*general term ; also collectively, for the whole dress*) : indumentum (*any garment that was put on and not thrown over another dress*) : stola : palla (*garment of a Roman lady* ; ☞ *the* stola, *worn over the* tunica, *reached to the ankles or feet, and was fastened by a girdle round the waist, leaving broad folds above the breast ; the* palla *was thrown over the* stola) : cyclas (*a dress of a Roman lady on great occasions ; but it must not be compared with the modern dress of women*) : vestis muliebris : vestimentum muliebre (*women's dress in general*). *A gown to wear in the house*, vestitus domesticus ; vestis domestica : *a best gown*, * vestis sollemnium dierum ; vestis sepositа : *silk gowns*, serica, orum ; bombycina, orum : *a silk gown*, bombycīna vestis (*Plin.*) ; serica vestis (*ib.*) : *a colored gown*, vestis varia ; vestimentum versicolor : *to make a gown*, vestem facere : *a morning gown*, vestis domestica (i. e., *house dress, in general*). || *The gown of peace*, toga (*opposed to* arma) : vestis forensis.

GRABBLE. Vid. to GROPE, to SPRAWL.

GRACE. || *Beauty*, gratia (*charm* ; e. g., *in the manner of representing any thing ; of style* ; vid. *Quint.*, 10, 1, 65, *and* 96) : pulchritudo : venustas ; forma : species [SYN. *in* BEAUTY] : elegantia (*grace, as consisting in tasteful selection*) : decor (*poetical* ; e. g., *Tibull., Ov. ; and post-Augustan prose, especially in Quint.*) : lepos (*grace in words, style, speech, conversation ;* vid. *Herz., Sall., Cat.*, 25, 5, p. 130) : venus (*charm*, &c. ; *not Cic.*). *Refined grace*, exculta quædam elegantia (*Quint.*) ; subtilis venustas : *a peculiar grace*, proprius decor (*Quint.*) : *female grace*, muliebris venustas : *grace and fullness of expression*, suavitas dicendi et copia : *to have a natural grace in conversation*, &c., nativus quidam lepos in aliquo est. *Graces of style*, dicendi veneres : *meretricious graces of style*, lenocinia (*Quint., Præf.*, 8, 26 ; *opposed to* ornamenta) : *the grace of the Attic dialect*, gratia sermonis Attici : *studied grace*, venustas in gestu (*Auct. Her.*, 3, 15, 16 ; *too theatrical for an orator ; opposed to* turpitudo) : *without grace*, insuavis ; invenustus ; injucundus : *full of grace*, suavitatis *or* jucunditatis plenus ; venustate affluens. [Vid. GRACEFUL]. || *Favor*, gratia : favor : beneficium [vid. FAVOR]. *By the grace of God*, * favente Deo ; juvante Deo ; * Dei beneficio (*the first expressing* "*favor ;*" *the second,* "*help ;*" *the last, a benefit conferred*). || *Pardon*, venia : indulgentia (*a particular favor or indulgence shown to any body, as Suet., Vit.*, 5, *of a prince toward a favorite*) : misericordia (*mercy, pity*) : impunitas (*impunity offered to, or obtained by any body* [vid. AMNESTY] : gratia (*favor bestowed on any body*). *To sue for grace*, veniam delicti precari (*with regard to a crime*) ; veniam præteritorum precari (*for the past ; e. g., on account of rebellion*) ; suum periculum deprecari (*in imminent danger, death*, &c.) : *to obtain grace*, impetrare veniam : veniam invenire ; *from any body*, ab aliquo [vid. PARDON, *s.*]. *There is no more grace to be hoped*, sublata est spes veniæ. || *Thanks*, vid. ; *also*, laudes gratesque (*a prayer of praise and thanks*). || *As title*, e. g., "*Your grace!*" * Tu, vir generosissime ! princeps (imperator) clementissime ! clementia vestra ! (*the last two were used in addressing the Roman emperors ;* vid. *Gesneri Thes.*) || *Grace personified as a goddess*, Charis (Χάρις), *or, pure Latin*, Gratia : *the Graces*, Charites (Χάριτες), *or, pure Latin*, Gratiæ.

GRACE, *v.* || *To embellish, to adorn*, ornare : exornare : adornare : excolere : distinguere : vestire aliquâ re [SYN. *in* ADORN]. *To grace a narrative*, narrationem gratiâ et venere exornare : *the things or objects that grace the life of man*, res, quæ vitam instruunt : *to grace any thing by the mode of relating it*, aliquid verbis exornare, *or* oratione exornare : *to grace* (e. g., *a company*) *with one's presence*, præsentiâ suâ (*of one*) *or* frequentiâ (*of several persons*) ornare aliquem : *to grace any body* (= *be an honor to him*), honori, decori *or* ornamento esse : alicui perhonorificum esse. || *To favor*, vid.

GRACEFUL, venustus (*charming and captivating the senses*) : lepidus (*connected with* λεπτός, *properly* = *light ; hence of a light, airy grace ;* lepidi mores, *Plaut.* ; dictum, *Hor. In Auct. Her.*, lepida et concinna [*opposed to* magna et pulchra] = *prettinesses ; petty gracefulnesses of style that soon weary*) : decōrus (*poetical and in post-Augustan prose, especially the historians ; not in this sense in Cic.*) : elegans : concinnus et elegans : comtus : nitidus et comtus : bellus [SYN. *in* ELEGANT]. *Sometimes* suavis : suavis : dulcis. *To be graceful*, habēre suavitatem : conjunctum esse suavitate : *to be exceedingly graceful*, mirificâ esse suavitate ; affluere venustate : *to render graceful*, alicui rei venustatem afferre, *or* amœnitatem suppeditare : *a graceful attitude*, formosus habitus (e. g., *in throwing a spear*) : *a noble and graceful exterior*, ad dignitatem apposita species et forma : *of a graceful shape or form*, formâ *or* specie venustâ (*only of persons*) : *a very graceful female*, mulier venustissima ; mulier formâ *or* specie venustissima ; mulier omnibus simulacris emendatior (*Petron.*, 126, 13) : *a graceful delivery* (*of a speaker*), suaviloquentia (*Cic., Brut.*, 15, 58). Vid. ELEGANT.

GRACEFULLY, venuste : eleganter (e. g., psallere, saltare ; agere vitam *or* ætatem ; causam dicere) : decore : honeste ; suaviter [SYN. *in* GRACEFUL] : speciose (e. g., hasta speciosissime contorta, *Quint.*). *To speak gracefully*, quasi decōre loqui : suavem esse in dicendo (*the latter of an orator only*) ; suaviter loqui (*to speak in a sweet, persuasive manner*) : *speaking gracefully*, suaviloquens (*Cic. in Gell.*, 12, 2, &c., *in which passage Gellius is of opinion that Seneca is wrong in rejecting this word*) : *to relate any thing gracefully*, jucunde narrare : *to write gracefully*, dulcissime scribere. Vid., *also*, ELEGANTLY.

GRACEFULNESS, venustas : gratia : dignitas (*the last, of all that is capable of bestowing dignity*) : decor, ōris († *and post-Augustan prose*). [Vid. GRACE.] *Gracefulness of attitude*, formosus habitus.

GRACIOUS, propitius (*propitious, favorable, of the gods, and, less commonly, of superiors to their inferiors*) : comis (*courteous, affable to all alike*) : humanus (*mild, as a general virtue ; from cultivation, good-will to mankind, generally*, &c.). JN. comis et humanus : clemens (*mild ; remitting something of the severity which might justly have been expected ; opposed to* severus, crudelis) : lenis (*mild ; of him who, from either real or pretended kindness of heart, avoids any thing that may be harsh ; opposed to* vehemens, asper, acer) : indulgens (*indulgent, not severe ; of one who readily excuses any thing, though he disapproves of it ; opposed to* acerbus et severus) : misericors (*merciful ; opposed to* durus). JN. clemens et misericors (*opposed to* crudelis et durus) : benignus (*kind, with reference to the friendly feeling and the manifestation of it*) : liberalis (*acting with liberality*). *A gracious reception*, * liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quâ aliquis excipitur *or* accipitur : *to meet with a reception*, benigne excipi.

GRACIOUSLY, comiter : humane :

clementer: leniter: benigne: liberaliter: indulgenter. [SYN. *in* GRACIOUS]. JN. benigne et liberaliter: benigne ac liberaliter. *To receive or be received graciously;* vid. "GRACIOUS *reception.*"

GRACIOUSNESS, benignitas animi: benevolentia: favor: voluntas: studium [SYN. *in* FAVOR]: comitas (*kind condescension*): humanitas; facilitas [SYN. *in* COURTEOUS]. *The graciousness of any body's reception,* liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quâ aliquis excipitur *or* accipitur.

GRADATION, gradus (*degree; gradations;* e. g., ætatis). *There are many gradations in any thing,* in aliquâ re multi sunt gradus: *in all the gradations, whether of rank or age,* in omni vel honoris vel ætatis gradu (*Cic.*): *to have or admit of no gradations,* habēre nullos gradus (alicujus rei): gradus (alicujus rei) non habēre (*both Cic.*): *gradations strictly defined; definite gradations,* distincti gradus [☞ gradatio = *the rhetorical figure,* κλῖμαξ].

GRADUAL, *quasi gradatus: sensim et pedetentim progrediens (*gradual, with reference to progress; gradually increasing*); *but mostly by* paullatim, *with a suitable participle: the gradual decline of discipline,* labens paullatim disciplina: *the gradual rise of the arts and sciences,* *efflorescentes paullatim literæ artesque: *in a gradual manner,* gradatim; gradibus: *gradual increase,* progressio; *toward any thing,* progressio ad aliquam rem facta: *a gradual descent or declivity,* collis paullatim ad planitiem rediens: *a gradual ascent,* collis leniter editus, *or* clementer assurgens: *a country house is built on a gradual ascent,* villa leniter et sensim clivo fallente consurgit (*Plin.*).

GRADUALLY, paullatim: sensim (*represent gradual motion under the image of an imperceptible progress;* paullatim, *by little and little; opposed to* semel, *at once;* sensim, *imperceptibly; opposed to* repente; *Cic., Off.*, 1, 33; *Suet., Tib.*, 11): gradatim: pedetentim (*represent it under the image of a self-conscious progress;* gradatim, *step by step, like βάδην; opposed to* cursim, saltuatim, &c.; pedetentim *denotes at a foot's pace; opposed to* curru, equo, volatu, velis, *Dōd.*). Vid. "*by degrees,*" *in* DEGREE.

GRADUATE, s., *academico aliquo honore ornatus; *qui ad academicum aliquem gradum promotus est.

GRADUATE, *v.* ‖ INTRANS., *ad academicum aliquem gradum promoveri. ‖ TRANS. *To mark with degrees,* *aliquid in gradus dividere (gradus, *of the degrees of a circle, Manil.*, 1, 579).

GRAFT, *s.*, surculus.

GRAFT, *v.*, arborem inserere; *also,* inserere *only, or* surculum arbori inserere: *to graft a pear* (*on the stock of a wild pear*), pirum bonam in pirum silvaticam inserere. ☞ arborem inoculare *or* arbori oculum inserere = *to bud.*

GRAFTING-KNIFE, *culter insitoris.

GRAIN, *s.* ‖ *A single seed of corn,* granum (*in all the meanings of the English word;* e. g., *of corn, salt,* &c.; *but* mica salis, *after Plin.*, 22, 16, 14, *does not mean "grain," but "a few grains," the former being always expressed by* granum salis, *Plin.*, 23, 8, 77). ‖ *Corn,* vid. ‖ *The seed of any fruit,* semen: *granum seminale. ‖ *A small particle;* e. g., *a grain of salt;* vid. *above. Often by* aliquid *with genitive, or* aliquis *in agreement. Some grain of allowance,* aliquid veniæ *or* aliqua venia. *Any thing must receive a grain of allowance,* dandum est aliquid alicui rei: *any thing may receive some grain of allowance,* est quatenus alicui rei dari venia possit (*Cic.*): *a grain of gold,* auri granum. ‖ *The smallest weight,* *granum. ‖ *The veins or fibres of inanimate bodies,* vena (*in metals, marble, trees,* &c.): fibra (*in plants*): meatus ligni (*in wood*); *hence (improperly) "against the grain,"* invitâ Minervâ, ut aiunt (*Cic.*), *or* (*after his definition*) adversante et repugnante naturâ. ‖ (*To dye,* &c.) *in grain,* *fila singula (*or* fila ipsa nondum intexta) colorare *or* inficere: *hence a rogue in grain,* insignite improbus; veterator (*an old hand*); *homo plane infectus vitiis (*after Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 2; *and Leg.*, 3, 13, 30); *or* trifurcifer, &c., totus ex fraude factus. ‖ *Dyed or stained substance;* e. g., *of dark ground,* &c.; vid. COLOR, DYE.

GRAIN, *v.* (*of wood*), *marmori maculoso simile facere aliquid (*like marble*): *venas *or* meatum ligni pingendo imitari (*like wood*).

GRAINY, } ‖ *Rough* [vid. COARSE]:
GRAINED. } *marmori maculoso similis factus (*of wood grained in imitation of marble*): *in similitudinem ligni alicujus pictus, variatus, &c.: venosus (e. g., *of a stone,* lapis).

GRAMMAR, ars grammatica *or* grammatica *only (Cic., Fin.*, 3, 2, 5), *or* grammaticē (*as Quint.*, 1, 4, 4), *or mostly* grammatica, orum (*the grammar, as art and science*): *ratio grammatica; ratio loquendi (*as theory*): *præcepta *or* leges grammaticorum (*grammatical rules*): *liber grammaticus *or* ad grammaticam rationem pertinens (*a grammar*). *To write an able treatise on Latin grammar,* de ratione Latine loquendi accuratissime scribere.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, *gymnasium: *lyceum: schola publica (*later*).

GRAMMARIAN, grammaticus.

GRAMMATICAL, grammaticus.

GRAMMATICALLY, grammatice (*also = grammatically correct;* e. g., loqui; vid. *Quint.*, 1, 6, 27, *in which passage it is distinguished from* "Latine loqui;" i. e., *to speak in accordance with the genius of the Latin language*).

GRANARY, granarium (*the barn of a farmer*): horreum (*a public magazine*). JN. cella et horreum: rei frumentariæ subsidium (*a store, only resorted to in case of want or necessity*). *Marcus Cato the wise called Sicily the granary of our state,* M. Cato sapiens cellam penariam reipublicæ nostræ Siciliam nominavit (cellam penariam, *the store-room of a private house*): *Capua (is) the granary of the whole district of Campania,* Capua cella et horreum Campani agri.

GRAND, grandis (*with reference to thoughts and their expression; sublime, of poets, orators,* &c., *and their works*): magnificus (*elevated, lofty,* &c., *of style; and of things prepared on a magnificent scale,* villæ, apparatus). JN. magnificus atque præclarus (e. g., dicendi genus): magnificus et sumtuosus (*on a grand scale and at a great expense;* e. g., funera): amplus et grandis (e. g., orator): excelsus (*elevated, with reference to character*): admiratione dignus et magni ingenii (*deserving admiration, and proving the existence of great ability in the author*).

GRANDAM. [Vid. GRANDMOTHER.] ‖ *Matron,* matrona.

GRAND-DAUGHTER, neptis: *the husband of the grand-daughter,* progener: neptis vir (*Fest.*): *great-grand-daughter,* proneptis.

GRAND DUCHY, *magnus ducatus.

GRAND DUKE, *magnus dux.

GRANDEE, primus (*one of the first of the people*): primarius (*one of the first, with reference to rank and dignity*): patricius: nobili *or* summo loco natus: generosus [SYN. *in* GENTLE]: genere clarus, *or* illustris, *or* insignis: generis dignitate conspicuus (*of very noble descent, from connections, birth, power, credit,* &c.). *Grandees,* procēres (*nobles; opposed to commonalty*): primores (*the most influential*).

GRANDEUR. Vid. GREATNESS.

GRANDFATHER, avus (*also with the addition of* paternus, *on the father's side;* maternus, *on the mother's*): *a wife's grandfather,* prosŏcer: *grandfather's brother,* patruus magnus (*Paul., Dig.*, 38, 10, 10, § 15): *grandfather's sister,* amita magna (*Gai., Dig.*, 38, 10, 1, *and Paul., Dig.*, 38, 10, 10): *great-grandfather,* proavus.

GRANDILOQUENCE, magniloquentia (*in Cicero, not in a contemptuous sense;* e. g., hexametrorum, Homeri; *in Livy, of boastful grandiloquence,* 44, 15. ☞ *Not* grandiloquentia, *which Wyttenbach uses*): granditas verborum (*Cicero, but not in a contemptuous sense*): genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit (*Quint.*, 12, 10, 73): tumidior sermo (*Liv.*).

GRANDILOQUENT, grandilŏquus, ut ita dicam (*Cic.*): magniloquus (†*or post-Augustan, Tac., Agr.*, 27): magniloquo ore tumidus (*Or.*).

GRANDMOTHER, avia: *the wife's grandmother,* prosocrus (*Modestin., Dig.*, 38, 10, 4, § 6): *great-grandmother,* proavia (*Suet., Cal.*, 10, *and Jurisconsulti*). PROV. *To teach one's grandmother to suck eggs;* vid. EGG.

GRANDSON, nepos: *great-grandson,* pronēpos.

GRAND TURK, *imperator Turcicus.

GRANGE. Vid. FARM, GRANARY.

GRANITE, *granītes lapis (*technical term*): *red granite,* lapis syenites: *a mass of granite,* *granītes saxum.

GRANT, *s.*, donatio (*donation*), *or by circumlocution with the verbs in* TO GRANT. Vid. CONCESSION, GIFT.

GRANT, *v.* ‖ *Bestow,* &c., concedere (*in consequence of a request or demand; opposed to refuse,* συγχωρῆσαι): permittere (*from confidence in person, and liberality; opposed to forbidding, like ἐφεῖναι; both imply that the person has the full right to bestow the thing in question*): indulgēre (*to grant something which might properly be withheld, from evident forbearance, kindness,* &c.; e. g., usum pecuniæ gratuitum alicui . . . indulsit, *Suet.; it is post-Augustan, and rare in this sense*): largiri (*from bountiful kindness,* &c.). *To grant any body his life,* concedere vitam alicui (*Suet.*); *his request,* concedere alicujus petitioni (*Cic.*); quod petit aliquis, dare; præstare, quod rogatur; alicui petenti satisfacere *or* non deesse; facere, quæ aliquis petiit; *also,* alicujus precibus indulgēre; aliquem voti compŏtem facere (*of a deity*): *not to grant it,* alicujus preces repudiare; alicui petenti deesse, non satisfacere: *to grant permission* [vid. ALLOW *or* PERMIT]; *forgiveness, pardon* [vid. TO FORGIVE]. ‖ *Admit in argument* [vid. TO ADMIT = *concede; and for "take for granted,"* vid. ASSUME (*fin.*)]. *This being granted,* quo concesso; quibus concessis: *but even granting this,* sed hoc ipsum concedatur. *"Granting that (he, she, it,* &c.)," *may often be translated by* ut (sit); *and "granting that . . . not," by* nē sit (*or* sit sane); *but, even granting (or if I grant) this, you can not,* verum, ut ita sit, non potes, &c. (*so,* ut verum esset; quæ ut essent vera, &c.): *even granting that pain is not the greatest of evils, yet surely it is an evil,* nē sit sane summum malum dolor, malum certe est (*Cic.*). *Granting that you can not suppose Philip the equal of Hannibal, yet you will surely consider him equal to Pyrrhus,* ne æquaveritis Hannibāli Philippum, Pyrrho certe æquabitis (*Liv.*, 31, 7). *Sometimes the perfect subjunctive is used alone; "granting that he was considered so (a bad citizen) by others, yet when did you begin to look upon him in this light?"* fuerit aliis, tibi quando esse cœpit? (*Cic., Verr.*, 1, 41: *so sometimes the present.* Non possis [= *"even granting that you can not," or "you may not, indeed, be able"*] oculis quantum contendere Lynceus, non tamen, &c., *Hor. Ep.*, 1, 1, 28). *Sometimes* fac (= *suppose that; with infinitive*). Vid. SUPPOSE.

GRANTEE, privilegiarius (*post-Augustan*): ☞ privilegiatus *is without any ancient authority:* immunis (*he who is exempt from any thing;* e. g., *from paying taxes,* &c.).

GRANULATE, *v.*, TRANS., in grana redigēre: molis frangere (*if by a mill*). [Vid., *also,* TO CRUSH.] ‖ INTRANS., *in grana redigi, formari.

GRANULATION (*in surgery*), caro increscens (*Cels.*). *The loss will be repaired by granulation from the membrane itself,* caro ab membranâ ipsâ incipit increscere, et replet id, quod vacuum est, inter ossa (*Cels.*).

GRAPE, uva: *a small grape,* parva uva: *dried grape,* uva passa: *a single grape or berry,* acinus *or* acinum. *To dry grapes in the sun,* uvas in sole pandere: *a grape is beginning to turn,* uva varia fieri cœpit: *the grape never ripens,* uva numquam dulcedinem capit: ☞ racēmus *is the*

twig on which the berries are hanging; hence, poetically, "racemi" (*plural*) *is used either for the grape itself or for a bunch of grapes.*

GRAPE-SHOT, *globus ferro secto et pulvere pyrio completus: *a volley of grape-shots,* *ferrei secti grando.

GRAPE-STONE, nucleus acĭni: acĭnus vinaceus, *or* acĭnus *only*: (*plural*) vinacea, orum.

GRAPHIC, } graphicus (*very rare*;
GRAPHICAL, } graphicam in adspectu efficere delectationem, *Vitr.*). *A graphic description of any thing,* alicujus rei pæne sub aspectum subjectio; alicujus rei sub oculos subjectio. *To give a graphic description of any thing,* lectis verborum coloribus depingere aliquid (*after Gell.*); aliquid pæne sub aspectum subjicere; aliquid sub oculos subjicere; rem constituere pæne ante oculos (*Cic., Part. Or.*, 6, 20); totam rei imaginem verbis quodammŏdo depingere; *or* formam rerum ita exprimere verbis, ut cerni potius videatur quam audiri (*Quint.*); *or* aliquid sic exponere quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur (*Cic.; the last three of a lively dramatic description*).

GRAPHICALLY, graphice (*Plaut.*, crepidula te graphice decet), *or by circumlocution,* lectis verborum coloribus depingere aliquid. Vid. "*to give a* GRAPHIC *description of.*"

GRAPNEL. ‖ *A small anchor* [vid. ANCHOR]. ‖ *A hook for boarding vessels;* vid. GRAPPLING-IRON.

GRAPPLE, *s., an iron hook for boarding ships* [vid. GRAPPLING-IRON]. ‖ *Wrestler's hold or hug*; vid. HUG.

GRAPPLE, *v.* ‖ *To grapple a ship,* ferreas manus *or* harpagōnes in navem injicere, *or* ex suâ nave in hostium navem injicere (*Liv.*, 21, 28): ferreis manibus injectis navem religare (*Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 6). *To grapple with and board,* in hostium navem transcendere. ‖ *To seize fast hold of,* velut hamis inuncari alicui rei (*to be fixed to it as with hooks, Col.*, 7, 3, 10). *To grapple with any body,* medium arripere aliquem (*seize him by the waist, Ter.*); complecti aliquem (e. g., *in wrestling, Nep., Epam.*, 2); luctari et congrĕdi cum aliquo (*improperly, of grappling with an opponent in any contest*; e. g., *in argument*). *When they grappled,* quum sua complexu coierunt membra tenaci († *Ov.*).

GRAPPLING-IRONS, harpagōnes (*Liv.*, 30, 10, *who describes them as* asseres ferreo unco præfixi; *Curtius makes them* = ferreæ manus, *but distinguishes them from* corvi, 4, 2, 12): ferreæ manus (*Cæs.*). *To use the grappling-irons,* ferreas manus *or* harpagōnes in navem injicere: ferreis manibus injectis navem religare.

GRASP, *v.* ‖ *To clutch,* rapere: arripere aliquid (*violently*): involare in aliquid (*improperly, to fly upon any thing for the purpose of taking immediate possession of it*; e. g., in alienas possessiones): prehendere (*to seize upon any thing, to hold it*): corripere aliquid (*to snatch at any thing eagerly*). *To endeavor to grasp any thing,* aliquid appetere manibus: *to grasp any thing eagerly,* avide arripere aliquid. ‖ INTRANS. *To grasp at* = *endeavor to obtain* (*in a bad sense*), affectare (e. g., *at empire,* regnum, *Liv.*; *so* dominationes, *Sall. ap. Aug., Civ. Dei*, 3, 17; *not Cic.*): petere: appetere aliquid (*to seek to obtain*): sectari: consectari (*to pursue*): aucupari (*to lie in wait for an opportunity of seizing any thing*): manus afferre *or* adhibēre alicui rei (*improperly; to stretch out one's hands for the purpose of taking possession*; e. g., vectigalibus; alienis bonis). *To grasp at what does not belong to one,* alienum appetere (*Phædr.*; et alieni appĕtens, *Sall.*). *To grasp at every, even the emptiest shadow of glory,* omnes etiam umbras falsæ gloriæ consectari (*Cic.*).

GRASP, *s.* [vid. HOLD, *s.*]; e. g., *to come into any body's grasp,* in manus alicujus venire: *to rescue or snatch any thing from any body's grasp,* aliquid e *or* ex manibus, *or* ex faucibus alicujus eripere.

GRASS, gramen (*general term, especially if serving for fodder*): herba (*young grass, just shooting up; hence frequently* graminis herba; i. e., *fresh young grass, also* = *a blade of grass*; vid. *Liv.*, 1, 24; *Ov., Met.*, 10, 87): fœnum (*cut and dried grass, hay*): cæspes (*turf; also, a piece of soil dug up with the grass and its roots*). *A withered blade of grass,* festūca (κάρφος): *a crown made of grass,* corōna graminea: *of the nature of grass,* gramineus: *a seat covered with or made of grass,* sedīle cæspite obductum (*after Plin.*, 17, 11, 16); sedile e *or* de cæspite vivo factum (*after Ov., Met.*, 5, 317); sedīle gramineum (*Virg., Æn.*, 8, 176): *grass green,* herbaceus; herbacei coloris; herbidi coloris: *the color of grass,* color herbaceus: *made of grass,* gramineus: *rich in grass,* graminosus; herbosus: *grown over with grass,* gramineus; herbidus: *looking like grass* (*color,* &c.), herbaceus; viridis (*green, in general*): *to throw one's self on the grass,* se abjicere in herbâ (*not* in herbam; vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 1, 7, 28).

GRASS-CUTTER, } fœnisĕca: qui fœ-
GRASS-MOWER, } num secat.

GRASSHOPPER, gryllus.

GRASS-PLOT, campus gramineus *or* herbosus († *a place covered with grass, or on which grass is growing*): locus herbidus (*a spot covered with grass*; e. g., quidquid herbidi terreni erat extra murum, *Liv.*, 23, 19, 14): *æquata loci herbidi planities (æquata agri planities, *Cicero*). *Sometimes* gramen *only may serve; as,* prostrati in gramine molli.

GRASSY, herbidus: graminosus: herbosus (*abounding in grass*; vid. GRASS): *a grassy soil,* solum graminosum: ager graminosus.

GRATE, *s.* ‖ *A partition of iron bars,* cancelli: clathri (*the* clathri *were smaller*; e. g., *lattice-work in windows, doors,* &c.; *the wooden bars or iron rods composing them were perpendicular and horizontal; so that the openings were, of course, rectangular: in the* cancelli *one set of bars or rods was either perpendicular or oblique, the other set being arranged obliquely on these, so that the openings were not rectangular. The* cancelli *were used,* e. g., *in the circus, and as partition rails,* &c.; vid. *Varr., R. R.*, 3, 3): transenna (*wire-work, so narrow as almost to prevent people from looking through it, Cic., De Or.*, 1, 85, *extr.*): *made like a grate,* cancellatim. ‖ *In a stove or fire-place,* fortax (vid. *Schneider, Cat., R. R.*, 38, p. 102).

GRATE, *v.,* TRANS. *and* INTRANS. ‖ *To wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body,* terere (*to rub off*): conterere (*to rub into small parts*): deterere (e. g., frumentum, squillam, &c.): fricare (*to scrape*): aliquid in pulverem conterere (*to grate to dust*): terere aliquid in farinam (*to meal, Plin.*, 34, 18, 50). *To grate one's teeth,* dentibus stridēre (*of a sick person, Cels.*, 2, 6; dentibus frendere *is* "*to gnash the teeth*"). ‖ *To furnish with a grate,* clathrare (*also written* claterare); cancellare [SYN. *in* GRATE]. *Grated,* ad cancellorum *or* clathrorum speciem factus (vid. *Varr., R. R.*, 3, 5, 4, *made like gratings*); clathratus; cancellatus (*fitted up, respectively, with* clathri *or* cancelli): *a grated door,* fores clathratæ: cancelli (*a larger one, a grating*): *a grated window,* fenestra clathrata; transenna [vid. GRATE]. ‖ *To offend by any thing harsh,* offendere: lædere: violare: pungere: mordēre [vid. TO OFFEND]. *Any thing grates against my feelings,* habeo ad rem aliquam offensionem atque fastidium: aliquid mihi offensioni est: vehementer mihi displicet aliquid: *to grate the ear,* aures *or* auriculas radere (*Quint.*, 3, 1, 3; *Pers.*, 1, 107).

GRATEFUL, gratus (*in both senses of the English word, with dative in the sense of* "*agreeable*;" *with* erga, adversus, *in the sense of* "*thankful*;" *where it seems to take the dative in this sense, the dative belongs rather to the verb: it is not certain whether* in aliquem *or* in aliquo *is right, since* in me, te *does not decide this* [*Krebs*]; *it is safer to use the accusative*): beneficiorum memor. JN. memor gratusque. *To be grateful,* gratum *or* memorem et gratum esse: *to feel grateful,* gratiam habēre: *to show one's self grateful,* alicui gratum se præbēre; memorem in aliquem animum præstare: *very grateful,* gratissimo animo prosĕqui nomen alicujus; *for any thing,* alicui pro re gratiam referre: *both to be and to show one's self grateful,* re ipsâ atque animo esse gratissimum; gratiam et referre et habēre (referre, *of an actual return; after Cic., Off.*, 2, 20, 69): *not only to be grateful, but to have abundantly proved his gratitude,* non habēre modo gratiam, verum etiam cumulatissime retulisse (*Cic.*): *to show one's self exceedingly grateful,* cumulatissimam alicui gratiam referre: *to appear grateful,* memorem gratumque cognosci: *to endeavor to appear grateful,* gratum me videri studeo: *to retain a grateful recollection of any thing,* grate meminisse aliquid; gratâ memoriâ prosĕqui aliquid.

GRATEFULLY, grato animo: grate: memori mente.

GRATEFULNESS. ‖ *Gratitude,* vid. ‖ *Pleasantness;* vid. AGREEABLENESS.

GRATER, *perhaps* radula.

GRATIFICATION. ‖ *Act of gratifying,* expletio (*the filling, satisfying,* e. g., *of any body's natural desires,* naturæ, *Cic.*); *or by circumlocution with the verb under* GRATIFY. ☞ Gratificatio (*Cic.*) *is classical, but not with genitive. To do any thing for any body's gratification,* dare, tribuere, concedere, *or* gratificari aliquid alicui. *To give any body up for the gratification of the Senate, the people,* concedere aliquem senatui; dare aliquem populo. ‖ *Pleasure,* suavitas: delectatio: oblectatio: voluptas [SYN. *in* ENJOYMENT]: *sensual gratification,* voluptas corporis: *mental gratification,* delectatio *or* voluptas animi: *to make sensual gratifications one's first object,* omnia ventre *or* voluptate corporis metiri: *to look out or seek for sensual gratification,* voluptaria quærere: *full of gratification,* voluptatum plenus: *any thing affords or gives me some gratification,* juvat me, *with infinitive: to feel or derive some gratification from calling any thing to one's mind,* alicujus rei recordatione frui; *to derive gratification from any thing,* voluptatem ex aliquâ re capere, *or* percipere; *or* habēre; libidinem in aliquâ re habēre (*habitually, Sall., Cat.*, 7, 4); delectari aliquâ re; voluptatem *or* delectationem capere ex re; est aliquid mihi in deliciis (*is a favorite thing*); delectatione alicujus rei duci: *not to find any gratification in any thing,* aliquid nolle, improbare; a re abhorrēre: aliquid mihi displicet, improbatur, non probatur: *to be a gratification to the palate,* palatum tergēre (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 4, 24); palatum permulcēre. ‖ *Reward,* vid.

GRATIFY. ‖ *To please,* gratificari (*to oblige,* alicui; *any body in any thing,* aliquid alicui; e. g., cur tibi hoc non gratificer nescio, *Cic.*): morem gerere alicui (*to gratify his wish or humor*): delectare: oblectare (*to entertain, to amuse*): voluptate afficere *or* perfundere (*to affect with pleasant feelings*): voluntati alicujus satisfacere *or* obsĕqui: aliquem *or* animum alicujus explēre: optatis alicujus respondēre (*to gratify any body by fulfilling his wishes*). ☞ *To do any thing for the purpose of gratifying or to gratify any body, is* gratificari alicui aliquid; dare *or* tribuere alicui aliquid (*cf. Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 1). *You have gratified me very much by,* &c., gratissimum mihi fecisti, quod, &c. *To gratify one's self,* se delectare: se oblectare: *to be gratified by any thing* [vid. "*to derive* GRATIFICATION *from*"]: *to gratify one passions,* cupiditates, libidinem explēre; *habitually,* libidinibus se dare; voluptatibus servire, se tradere; corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dedere: *to gratify one's appetite (habitually),* ventri obedire. [Vid. TO PLEASE.] ‖ *To recompense;* vid. TO REWARD.

GRATING, *s.* ‖ *Grate,* vid. ‖ *Grinding,* stridor (e. g., *of the teeth,* dentium, *Cels.*, 2, 7).

GRATINGLY. Vid. HARSHLY.

GRATIS, gratis (1, *without receiving any payment*; 2, *without making any*

payment; 3, *without the hope of any reward*): sine mercede. JN. gratis et sine mercede (*opposed to* mercede. i. e., *for pay*): gratuito (*with the same three meanings as gratis; opposed to* mercede *or* acceptâ mercede, *as Sall., Jug.*, 85, 8). *To do any thing gratis*, aliquid gratis et sine mercede facere; aliquid gratuito facere (e. g., causas defendere, *Cic.*): *you will obtain it or may have it gratis*, gratis tibi constat; gratuitum est.

GRATITUDE, animus gratus *or* memor beneficii (*or* beneficiorum): gratus animus et beneficii memor: grata beneficii (*or* -orum) memoria. *A mark or expression of gratitude*, grati animi significatio. *To show one's gratitude* [vid. "*to show one's self* GRATEFUL"]. *To feel gratitude*; vid. "*to feel* GRATEFUL."

GRATUITOUS, gratuitus (*opposed to* mercenarius, &c.), *or by circumlocution with* sine mercede, sine præmio.

GRATUITOUSLY. Vid. GRATIS.

GRATUITY, munus pecuniæ: præmium pecuniæ *or* rei pecuniariæ: congiarium (*given to the people or soldiers; also to literary men and artists, Suet., Vesp.*, 18): honos (*Cic., payment to artists, literary men*, &c.). Vid. PRESENT, *s.*

GRAVE, *adj.*, gravis: severus: serius. JN. gravis seriusque [SYN. *in* EARNEST]: tristis: *a grave character*, severitas: gravitas: austeritas. *To assume a grave look, or make a grave face*, vultum ad severitatem componere; *also*, vultum componere *only*: *in a grave tone of voice*, e. g., *to converse with any body*, severe sermonem cum aliquo conferre (*cf. Tit. in Non.*, 509, *sq.*): *to look grave*, vultum componisse: *to keep a grave look*, vultum non mutare: *to speak of any thing in a grave tone*, severitatem adhibêre (e. g., de seriis rebus, *Cic.*): *grave discourse*, serius sermo (*opposed to* jocus): *grave demeanor*, mores temperati moderatique. ‖ *Of colors; sombre*, &c.; austērus (*opposed to* floridus): nigricans: fuscus. [Vid. DARK (*end*).] *To be of a grave color*, colore nigricare.

GRAVE, *s.*, sepulcrum (*any place where a corpse is buried*): bustum (*the place where a dead body was burned and buried; then general term for grave, as place of interment; also* FIG., *like* pestis *or* pestis ac pernicies, *of a person or thing that is the ruin of another*; e. g., Piso, bustum reipublicæ; bustum legum; vid. *Cic., Pis.*, 1, 4 *and* 5): tumulus (*the hill or hillock over a place of interment*): conditorium: conditivum (*post-Augustan, as receptacle of a corpse*, &c.): hypogēum (*subterraneous place of interment, vault, Petron., Sat.*, 11). *The stillness of the grave*, silentium altissimum (*improperly*): *to carry any body to the grave*, aliquem efferre; *also with* funere (*also figuratively*; e. g., rempublicam); aliquem sepelire (*also figuratively, as Liv.*, 2, 55, *in.*; cum Genucio una mortuam ac sepultam tribuniciam potestatem): *to follow any body to the grave*, exsequias alicujus comitari; exsequias alicujus funeris prosĕqui: *to lay any body in the grave*, corpus alicujus sepulcro *or* tumulo inferre (vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 16, 6, 2): *to rise from the grave*, ab inferis excitari *or* revocari. [Vid. TO RISE.] *Beyond the grave*, post mortem: *the brink or edge of the grave* (*improperly*); e. g., *any body is or stands on the brink*, &c., mors alicui jam imminet: *to have one foot in the grave*, capulo vicinum esse (*Serv., Virg., Æn.*, 6, 222); capularem esse (*Plaut., Mil.*, 3, 1, 33): *an old man with one foot in the grave*, sepulcrum vetus (*Plaut.*): *he seems to me to have one foot in the grave*, videtur mihi prosĕqui se (i. e., *to follow himself to the grave, Sen., Ep.*, 30, 4): *avarice is the grave of friendship*, pestis in amicitiâ pecuniæ cupiditas. ☞ *If* = MONUMENT *or* TOMB, vid.

GRAVE, *v.* [Vid. TO ENGRAVE.] *A graven image, perhaps* deus falsus *or* commenticius; deus fictus et commenticius: *the worship of graven images*, idololatrīa (*εἰδωλολατρεία, Eccl.*).

GRAVE-CLOTHES, funebris tunica (*Plin.*, 19, 1, 4): * tegumentum capuli.

GRAVE-DIGGER, * qui corpora mortuorum humat *or* humo contĕgit.

GRAVE-STONE, lapis alicujus memoriæ inscriptus: ☞ monumentum, *however, is any visible object placed or erected in memory of the dead, either on his grave or elsewhere, be it in the shape of a house, a vault, or even a simple stone.*

GRAVEL, *s.*, glarea: sabŭlo (*coarse sand with large grains; fine gravel*): *full of gravel, or like gravel*, glareosus (e. g., terra, *Varr.*; arva, *Colum.*): sabulosus (arva, loca). *To put gravel on a road* [vid. TO GRAVEL]. *A gravel road*, via glareâ substructa. ‖ *A disease*, calculus arenosus (*Cels.*, 7, 3): molles calculi et ex pluribus minutisque, sed inter se parum adstrictis compositi (*ib.*). Vid. STONE.

GRAVEL, *v.*, viam glareâ substruere. ‖ *To puzzle*, aliquem in angustias adducere: in angustias pellere *or* compellere (*general terms for to bring into difficulty*): includere (= "*to pin*"): aliquem differre dictis suis (*so that he will not know what to say; cf. Ruhnk., Ter., And.*, 2, 4, 5): ☞ ad incitas redigere *is pre- and post-classical: to be gravelled*, in angustias adductum esse: in angustiis esse *or* versari.

GRAVEL-PIT, * fodīna unde glarea eruitur: arenaria (*any place where gravel or sand is dug up*): specus egestæ arenæ (*the hollow or pit caused by the digging*).

GRAVELLY, glareosus: sabulosus [SYN. *in* GRAVEL]. JN. glareosus sabulosusque (*Col.*). *Gravelly soil*, terra glareosa *or* silicea: solum sabulosum.

GRAVELY, graviter (*with dignity, in a dignified manner*): severe (*seriously*): serio: extra jocum (*in earnest*): ex animo (*from the bottom of the heart*). *To speak gravely*, cum gravitate loqui.

GRAVENESS. Vid. GRAVITY.

GRAVER. ‖ *An engraver*, vid. ‖ *Graving-tool*, cælum (*γλύφανον, in the shape of a chisel*): tornus (*τόρνος, turner's chisel; lathe-chisel*): scalprum (*for excavating or hollowing out, ξοΐς*): cestrum (*κέστρον, used in encaustic painting*).

GRAVING. Vid. ENGRAVING.

GRAVITATION, vis et gravitas alicujus rei (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 37, 93): pondus et gravitas (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 25, 69): nutus et pondus alicujus rei (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 17, 40): vis nutusque alicujus rei (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 45, 178). *Centre of gravitation, perhaps* momentum.

GRAVITY, gravitas (*grave or dignified behavior or manner*): severitas (*a dignified composure*): tristis severitas: tristitia: tristitia et severitas (*gloomy or dry earnestness or seriousness*): austeritas (*if it displays itself by looks or the countenance in general*): immobilis rigor faciei (*immovable gravity of the face, Quint.*). *To combine gravity of demeanor with affability*, severitatem et comitatem miscēre; severitatem cum humanitate jungere: *not to be able to preserve one's gravity* (= *abstinence from laughter*), cupiens risum tenēre nequeo: *to disturb any body's gravity*, movēre risum alicui: *any thing disturbs my gravity*, risum mihi aliquid movet *or* excitat: *I had extreme difficulty in preserving my gravity*, nimis ægre risum continui (*Plautus*).

GRAVY, * succus coctæ carnis (*after* succus excocti lupini, *Col.*): jus (= *either broth or sauce*): embamma, ātis (*sauce to dip any thing in*): liquamen, inis (*sauce, inasmuch as it is a liquid*). *To put some gravy in the dish*, jus addere in cibum: *done over with gravy*, jurulentus: liquaminatus (*Apic.*, 8, 7).

GRAY, } canus (*approaching to white,*
GREY, } *like the hair of old people*, &c.): ravus (*a dark, yellowish, or greenish color; as that of the sea, the eyes of a wolf*, &c.): cineraceus (*of the color of ashes*): ferrugineus (*of the color of iron*): cæsius (*of a bluish gray, especially of the eyes*): glaucus (*of the color of the eyes of cats or of the sea*): *quite gray*, incanus: *gray before the time*, præcanus: *gray* = *gray color*, color canus; canities: *gray hair*, capilli cani; *also* cani *only* (*poetical*, canities): *one who has gray hair*, canus: *to be gray*, canēre (*also* = *to have gray hair*): *to become or turn gray*, canescere (*also* = *to get gray hair*): *to grow gray* (= *old*) *in any thing*, consenescere; in *or* sub aliquâ re (e. g., *in the camps*, in ferro *or* sub armis); *also*, senem fieri in aliquâ re (e. g., in acie et in castris: ☞ insenescere iisdem negotiis, *as Tac., Ann.*, 4, 6, 4, *is poetical*): *rather gray or grayish*, albidus; albens: *a gray horse*, equus coloris cani (*Pallad.*, 4, 13, 4): *that has a gray beard, or with a gray beard*, barbâ canâ. ‖ *Dark, like the opening or close of the day*, subobscurus (*rather dark*); sublustris (*rather light*); sublucanus (*toward daylight*). Vid., *also*, DARK, DUSK.

GRAY-EYED. Vid. GRAY.

GRAY-HAIRED. Vid. GRAY-HEADED.

GRAY-HEADED, canus. *A gray-headed old man*, canus senex: *an old gray-headed lecher*, cana culex (*Plaut., Cas.*, 4, 3, 12).

GRAYISH, albidus: albens (*a whitish gray*). Vid. GRAY.

GRAYLING, * thymallus.

GRAZE. ‖ *To feed*, depascere herbas [vid., *also*, TO FEED]. ‖ *To touch slightly*, stringere. *The ball grazed his side*, * glans latus ejus strinxit: *to graze the hand*, manum leviter vulnerare: *a shot or ball that only grazes a part of the body*, * ictus stringens (*with accusative*; e. g., *the head*, ictus stringens caput): *to be grazed by a ball*, * ictu *or* telo stringi: *the same sword may either graze or pierce*, gladius idem et stringit et transfŏrat (*Sen.*).

GREASE, *s.*, unguen (*general term*): pingue (*oily fat*): arvina (= "durum pingue inter cutem et viscus," *Serv., used for brightening shields*, &c., *Virg., Æn.*, 7, 627): axungia (*for a carriage, wagon*, &c., *post-Augustan*). Vid. FAT.

GREASE, *v.*, linere: oblinere: perlinere: illinere aliquid aliquâ re: ungere: perungere aliquid aliquâ re (*to rub with any thing fat*): illinere aliquid alicui rei (*to rub into*).

GREASILY, pinguiter (e. g., lentus, *Plin.*, 12, 25, 55): sordide: obscene (*improperly*). Vid., *also*, GREASY.

GREASINESS, pinguedo. Vid., *also*, FATNESS.

GREASY, pinguis: pinguiter lentus (*of the color of fat, Plin.*, 12, 25, 55): oleatus (*oily, late*); unguinosus (*Plin.*); unctus (*greased; hence greasy. Greasy hands*, unctæ manus, *Hor.*; *also of food, dishes*, &c. = "*rich*," *or, in a bad sense*, "*greasy*:" ☞ pinguedineus *is, after Plin.*, 35, 15, 51, *an unnecessary conjecture of Salmasius's*): *a red, greasy seed*, semen colore rufum, nec sine pingui: *the greasy nature of any thing*, pinguedo.

GREAT, *adj.*, magnus: grandis: amplus: ingens: immanis: vastus. (1) Magnus, grandis, *and* amplus *denote a becoming greatness*; ingens, immanis, *and* vastus *an overwhelming greatness, Sen., Ir.*, 1, 16; nec enim magnitudo ista est, sed immanitas, *Cic., Læl.*, 26. (2) Magnus *denotes greatness without any accessory notion; opposed to* parvus, *like* μέγας; *whereas* grandis, *with the accessory notion of intrinsic strength and grandeur; opposed to* exilis, tumidus, minutus, exiguus; amplus *with the accessory notion of comeliness, and of an imposing impression.* (3) Ingens *denotes excessive greatness merely as extraordinary, like* ἄπλετος; immanis, *as exciting fear, like* πελώριος; vastus, *as wanting regularity of form, like* ἀχανής): spatiosus (*roomy*): altus (*high; also elevated; of sentiments, and persons who entertain them*): celsus: excelsus (*above the usual height; they represent height on its imposing side; hence* excelsus *also of high thoughts, sentiments, and persons entertaining them*): frequens: celeber (*crowded, thronged; of full assemblies*, &c.): vehemens: gravis (*represent magnitude intensively, as violent, oppressive*; e. g., *pain*, dolor): clarus: nobilis: illustris: inclytus (*celebrated*, vid.). *A great blunder*, magnum peccatum: *great hope or hopes*, magna spes: *to be in great hopes*, magnâ in spe esse; magna me spes tenet (*with infinitive future; sometimes infinitive present*; e. g., bene mihi evenire quod mittar ad mortem, *Cic.*): ☞ (1) *When* "*great*" *refers to degree, it is often translated by a superlative adjective; a great statesman*, reipublicæ gerendæ scientissimus: *a great friend to the aristoc-*

racy, nobilitatis studiosissimus. (2) *There are particular substantives to express persons who have any member of unusual size*; e. g., *one who has a great head, nose, cheeks*, &c., capito, naso, bucco; *also adjectives; having great ears*, auritus: *a great nose*, nasūtus. *Very great*, permagnus; pergrandis: *unusually great*, ingens, prægrandis, vastus, immanis (*cf.* SYN. *above*): *too great*, nimius (e. g., spes); nimiā magnitudine (*of too great size*); immodicus (*immoderate*; e. g., gaudium, clamor). *The greatest*, maximus (*with reference to contents, quantity, rank, merit*): summus: supremus (summus, ἄκρος; *opposed to* imus: *the highest indifferently, and with mere local relation; also improperly, with reference to rank, merits, degree, perfection*, &c.; *absolutely, or with reference to what is still higher*; e. g., spes, fides, constantia, gloria: amicus; turpitudo, scelus; *also of persons*, summi homines, &c.; supremus, ὕπατος, *perhaps opposed to* infimus, *implies elevation; a more poetical and solemn word*; e. g., Jupiter; macies †, &c.) *The greatest pains of mind and body that a man can undergo*, tanti animi corporisque dolores, quanti in hominem maximi cadere possunt. *There is no greater friend to any thing than I am*, tam sum alicui rei amicus, quam qui maxime (e. g., reipublicæ, *Cic.*). *So great*, tantus, *as*, quantus: *however great*, quantuscunque (*of any magnitude, be it as great or as small as you please*); quantusvis, quantuslibet (*of any magnitude you please, be it never so great*, quantusvis *implying a more careful selection than* quantuslibet): *as great as something else* [vid. EQUAL *to*]: *twice as great, as great again*, altero tanto major; duplo major; duplûs. *As great as*; vid. BIG.

A great letter, litera grandis; *town*, urbs magna *or* ampla: *a great and powerful state*, ampla et potens civitas; *island*, insula magna *or* spatiosa: *a great clamor*, clamor magnus, ingens.

A great man (*improperly*), homo *or* vir magnus: vir laude insignis: magni nominis vir: vir summus [*for the proper sense*, vid. BIG]: *a great girl*, virgo grandis *or* (=*grown up*) adulta: *a great scholar*, homo *or* vir doctissimus; homo nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ (*the latter of one who not only is, but also is allowed to be very learned*): *a great orator*, orātor magnus (*general term*); orātor amplus et grandis (*with reference to fullness, elevation*, &c., *of style*). "*The great*," principes, procēres, nobiles (*the nobles in a state*): *great power*, potentia magna, opes magnæ (*great resources*): *a great army*, exercitus magnus, copiæ magnæ, vires magnæ. *The great mass of mankind*, multi (*the many; opposed to* probi, *the good*): plurimi: plerique [vid. *the* MULTITUDE]. *To be great in any thing*, magnum esse in aliquâ re: excellere in aliquâ re *or* aliquâ re: valēre aliquâ re (*to be strong in it*; e. g., dicendo). *A great deal of*, multum (*neuter adjective*) *or* multus (*in agreement*; e. g., labor, sermo, aurum); multo (*with comparative*, e. g., carior; *and verbs implying comparison*, e. g., malle, anteponere, anteire, præstare). *There fell a great deal of rain that year*, magnæ aquæ eo anno fuerunt.

GREAT, *s.* *By the great*, aversione *or* per aversionem (i. e., *without nice calculation, the thing being, as it were, turned off*; e. g., emere, vendere, locare, conducere, *Modestin., Dig.*, 18, 1, 62; *Ulp., Dig.*, 18, 6, 4; *Labro, Dig.*, 14, 2, 10; *Florent., Dig.*, 19, 2, 36).

GREAT-COAT, pænula (*a garment with a cape to it, worn, as a protection against the inclemency of the weather, by people of both sexes, and of every age, station, and rank, especially on a march or journey; it also served as either upper or under bed-covering*; vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 87, 2; *he who wears it*, pænulatus): lacerna (*thick woollen cloak, consisting of a single piece of cloth, worn as a defence against cold and rain, as well in war as in time of peace; he who wears it*, lacernatus): læna (χλαῖνα, *similar to the* lacerna, *only occurs in poets of the Silver Age*).

GREATEN. Vid. TO INCREASE.

GREAT-HEARTED, animo magno prædītus: magnanimus (*seldom only*). Vid., *also*, GREAT.

GREATLY. ‖ *In a great degree*, maxime: summe (*in a very high degree*): valde (*properly powerfully, then strongly, very much*; e. g., *to be greatly mistaken*, valde errare): sane quam (*particularly, truly*; e. g., *to be greatly delighted*, gaudēre): vehementer (*properly violently, then greatly*; e. g., dolēre, gaudēre; *also, less frequently, indicating a high degree, as Cic., Off.*, 2, 18, 64, vehementer utile est [*greatly useful*]; *and Fam.*, 13, 32, *extr.*, erit mihi vehementissime gratum; *and Cic., Acad.*, 2, 32, 103, vehementer errare eos [*are greatly mistaken*], qui dicunt, &c.): graviter (*properly heavily, then greatly or violently*; e. g., iratus, *greatly offended*): probe (*regularly, sadly*; e. g., *to deceive any body greatly*, aliquem probe decipere; *to be greatly mistaken*, probe errare, *comedy*): egregie: eximie (*uncommonly*; ☞ *but* egregie falli *or* errare, *for* "*to be greatly mistaken*," *is without any ancient authority, the correct expressions for which are* valde *or* vehementer errare; procul *or* longe errare; totā errare viâ; probe *or* diligenter errare, *comedy*): longe (*by far*; e. g., *to excel greatly*, longe superare, *or* præstare, *or* antecellere): multum (e. g., superare), *and, with verbs implying comparison*, multo (e. g., malle, anteire, præstare): *greatly different*, longe diversus. *Also by* "per" *joined to the verb*; e. g., *I am greatly pleased with any thing*, mihi perplăcet *or* mihi perquam placet; mihi valde placet: *I am greatly delighted*, pergaudeo *or* perquam gaudeo: *I feel greatly obliged to you*, satis benigne; recte (*in an answer*); valde amo (*in the epistolary style*; e. g., *I am greatly obliged or indebted to you for what you promised respecting the mortgage*, de mancipiis quod pollicēris, valde te amo, *Cic., Quint. Fr.*, 3, 9, 4): *greatly astonished*, stupens; obstupefactus; admiratus: *I am greatly astonished at any thing*, admiror aliquid [vid., *also*, VERY]. ‖ *Nobly, generously*, vid.

GREATNESS, magnitudo (*general term, properly and figuratively*): amplitudo (*considerable circumference, size, extent; also figuratively = importance of any thing, and authority or influence of any body*): proceritas (*greatness acquired by growth or gradual augmentation*; *cf. adjectives in* GREAT): claritas (*celebrity*). *The highest degree of human greatness*, fastigium summum; *to be raised to it*, in summum fastigium emergere et attolli (*but not* in summum fastigium humanæ magnitudinis extolli, *which is spurious*): *greatness of name*, magnitudo, *or* amplitudo, *or* claritas nominis: *greatness of mind*, amplitudo animi; ingenium magnum, *or* acre, *or* præstans (*great understanding or genius*): *greatness of soul or mind*, animi magnitudo: animus magnus (☞ granditas animi *and* animus grandis *are not Latin*), *or* animi altitudo (*Cic., Fam.*, 4, 13, 7; *Liv.*, 4, 6, *extr.*; *but used in a different sense in Cic., Off.*, 1, 25, 88, *Beier*).

GREAVES (*armor for the legs*), *tegumenta ferrea femorum, *or* *squamæ ferreæ, quæ loricæ modo femora tegunt.

GRECIAN. Vid. GREEK.

GRECISM, *quod Græcæ linguæ proprium est.

GREEDILY, appetenter: cupide: avide: studiose. [SYN. *in* GREEDY.] *Very greedily*, flagrantissime (*Tac., Ann.*, 1, 3, 1): *to eat greedily*, vorare (i. e., *to swallow without chewing*); *also*, devorare (*to devour*).

GREEDINESS, aviditas. ‖ *Gluttony*, aviditas cibi: edacitas: ingluvies: gula: intemperantia *or* intemperies gulæ. SYN. *in* GLUTTONOUS.

GREEDY. ‖ *Ravenous, hungry*, cibi avidus: cibi plurimi (*whose appetite is difficult to satisfy*): gulosus (*who thinks of nothing but gratifying his palate*): vorax (*ravenous*). ‖ *Avaricious*, habendi cupidus (*general term, to have or possess*): aliquantum avidior ad rem: avarus (*who tries to enrich himself any how at the expense of others*): pecuniæ cupidus *or* avidus (*of him who hoards treasures*). ☞ *From the context*, cupidus *only, and* avidus (*as Cic., De Or.*, 2, 43, 183, *and* [*opposed to* liberalis, *Cic., Rosc., Com.*, 7, *extr.*] = *longing or greedy after possession, money*). ‖ IMPROPR., ad aliquid intentus (*intent on*): appētens (*longing, striving after any thing*): studiosus (*very much bent on any thing*): *very greedy*, avidissimus *or* cupidissimus alicujus rei; *to be greedy of*, aliquid cupide appetere: concupiscere aliquid (*to be vehemently desirous after*); *also*, cupidum, avidum, studiosum esse alicujus rei; versari in alicujus rei cupiditate: *to be very greedy of any thing*, cupiditate alicujus rei ardēre: desiderio alicujus rei magno teneri; sitire, sitienter expetere aliquid (*to thirst after*): *not to be greedy of*, a cupiditate alicujus rei longe abhorrēre: *to make any body greedy of any thing*, alicui cupiditatem dare, *or* (*stronger term*) injicere; aliquem in cupiditatem impellere.

GREEK, Græcus (*subst. and adj.*; Graius *is antiquated, and seldom used in the Golden Age*; vid. *commentators on Nep. præf.*, 4). ☞ *All combinations coming under this head may be easily formed after those in the article* LATIN. *A good Greek scholar*, Græcis literis doctus, &c.

GREEN. ‖ *Having a color compounded of blue and yellow*, viridis (*general term*): frondens (*having leaves, or being out*; e. g., *of trees*): subviridis: e viridi pallens (*light green*): *a reddish green*, e viridi rubens (*Plin.*): acriter viridis: perviridis: *e viridi nigricans (*a dark-shaded green*): hyalinus (*of the color of glass, later only*): herbeus: herbaceus (*of the color of grass*, †): prasinus (*garlic-, or yellowish-colored*): glaucus (*of the color of the sea; poetical*, thalassinus): psittacinus (*of the color of a parrot*): recens: vivus (*fresh*, e. g., *turf*): gramine vestitus: herbis convestitus (*clothed with grass*). *To become green*, virescere: frondescere (*to put forth its leaves; of trees*): *to become green again*, revirescere: *to be green*, virēre: frondēre (*to be in leaf*). ‖ *Green, opposed to dry* (*of wood*), viridis: humidus (*full of sap, moisture*; e. g., materia). JN. viridis atque humidus (e. g., ligna, *Cæs.*). ‖ *Green* (*opposed to ripe*), crudus: immaturus: acerbus [vid. UNRIPE]. ‖ *Recent*; e. g., *a green wound*, crudum (adhuc) vulnus (*Cels., Ov.*). ‖ *Inexperienced*, homo novus: novitius: novellus (*that has only just arrived*; vid. *Liv.*, 41, 5): tiro, *or* rudis, *or* JN. tiro et rudis in aliquâ re (*a beginner only*): peregrīnus *or* hospes, *or* peregrinus atque hospes in aliquâ re (*inexperienced*; vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 1, 50, *extr.*: fateor . . . et nullâ in re tironem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debēre).

GREEN, *s.* ‖ *Green color*, viride (e. g., e viridi pallens: color viridis. *Bright green*, color perviridis. ‖ *A grassy plain*, locus *or* campus herbidus: terrenum herbidum (*Liv.*; *of a green before the walls of a city*). ‖ *Green vegetables*, viridia, ium, *n.*; olus, *or plural*, olera; *brassica viridis (*cabbage, Linn.*).

GREEN-FINCH, *fringilla (*Linn.*).

GREEN-GROCER, qui, quæ olera (agrestia) vendit *or* venditat (vid. *Gell.*, 15, 20; *Val. Max.*, 3, 4, *extr.* 2).

GREEN-HOUSE, plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia, *or* quibus objectæ sunt vitreæ (*after Mart.*, 8, 14).

GREENISH, subviridis: e viridi pallens (*of a palish green*).

GREENNESS, viriditas (*the quality of being green*; e. g., pratorum): color viridis (*green color*): color perviridis (*of a lively green*): immaturitas (*unripeness*). ‖ *Freshness*, vid.

GREET, salutare aliquem: salutem alicui dicere (*by words*); *also*, salutem alicui impertire *or* salute aliquem impertire (vid. *Zumpt*, § 418): salutem alicui nunciare (*by a third person*). *To greet any body* (*in a letter*), salutem alicui scribere; alicui plurimam salutem ascribere (*stronger*): *all the members of my family greet you*, tota nostra domus te salutat: *to greet any body in the name of any body*, nunciare alicui alicujus salutem; nunciare ali-

cui salutem alicujus verbis (*but not* alicujus nomine; vid. *commentators on Nep., Them.*, 4, 3): *to greet one another*, salutem dare reddereque, *or* salutem accipere reddereque; inter se consalutare.

GREETING, salutatio (*as act*): salus (*as wish or compliment*): *to give or send greetings*; vid. TO GREET.

GRENADE, } pila rebus, quæ sunt ad
GRENADO, } incendia, completa (*Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 101): *pila pulvere nitrato completa: *to fire grenades*, *pilas, &c., mittere.

GRENADIER, miles procerior *or* ex procerioribus (*after* veteranus ex procerioribus, *Inscript. ap. Mur.*, 800, 2).

GREYHOUND, vertagus (*Mart.*): *canis Graius (*Linn.*).

GRIDIRON, crates ferrea: craticŭla: *a silver gridiron*, crates argentea (*Petron.*, 31, *extr.*). *To do on a gridiron*, in craticŭlâ subassare.

GRIEF, ægritudo (*the most general expression for any disturbance of a person's peace of mind*): dolor (*ἄλγος, the inward feeling of pain or sorrow; opposed to* gaudium): mœror (*inward grief, as outwardly manifesting itself by involuntary signs; grief to which one surrenders one's self, especially grief for the loss of a beloved object; as adding the outward manifestation to the inward feeling, it may be stronger than* dolor; e. g., magno in dolore sum vel in mœrore potius, *Plin.; it may, however, be contrasted with it;* mœrorem minui; dolorem nec potui, nec si possem vellem, *Cic.*): luctus (*grief manifesting itself by the conventional signs of mourning, πένθος*): tristitia (*sadness, on its gloomy, forbidding side*): mœstitia (*on its melancholy, interesting side*). *Grief of mind*, dolor animi. *To be suffering grief*, in mœrore esse, mœrēre: *to be oppressed with grief*, in mœrore jacēre; mœrore affici *or* urgeri: *to cause any body grief*, sollicitudine *or* mœrore afficere aliquem (*the former of the grief of anxiety*; e. g., *the grief caused by a profligate son*); ægritudinem *or* mœrorem afferre alicui: *to give one's self up to grief*, mœrori animum dare; ægritudini se dedere; *for grief*, præ ægritudine *or* mœrore: *since I have caused you grief*, quoniam ex me doluisti (*Cic.*). *A son who never caused his father grief but by his death*, ex quo nihil unquam doluit [pater], nisi quum is non fuit (*Inscript.*).

GRIEVANCE, molestia (*annoying circumstance*): onus (*burden*): incommodum (*circumstance that thwarts one*, &c.): malum (*evil*): injuria (*injury inflicted, felt*): querimonia (*complaint, as utterance of pain or annoyance, on account of injury really suffered*): querela (*complaint, respecting either a real or an imaginary injury*). *To allege a number of grievances on either side*, multas querimonias ultro citroque jactare: *the grievance of paying tithes*, decumarum imperia *or* injuriæ: *to relieve any body from a grievance*, onere aliquem liberare: *to have many grievances to complain of*, multis incommodis premi: *an angry letter full of grievances*, epistola plena stomachi et querelarum: *statement of the grievances they had to allege against you*, querimoniæ de injuriis tuis (*Cic.*): *they had so many grievances to complain of, that*, &c., tanta vis erat injuriarum, ut, &c.

GRIEVE, TRANS. ‖ *To cause grief*, sollicitare: sollicitum habēre: sollicitudine *or* ægritudine afficere: sollicitudinem *or* ægritudinem alicui afferre. *To grieve much*, excruciare alicujus animum et sollicitare: *to grieve any body*, sollicitudine *or* mœrore afficere aliquem: ægritudinem *or* mœrorem afferre alicui: *to be grieved*, mœrore affici, urgeri. *It grieves me that*, &c. [vid. "*I* GRIEVE *that*"]. *I am grieved at any thing*; vid. *to* GRIEVE *for any thing* (*intrans.*).

GRIEVE, INTRANS., dolēre; mœrēre: lugēre [SYN. *of substantives in* GRIEF): in mœrore esse: in mœrore jacēre (*stronger term*); *also*, sollicitudinem habēre; in sollicitudine esse; ægritudinem suscipere; ægritudine affici; se afflictare, afflictari: *to grieve at, for, any body or any thing*, ægre fero aliquid; pœnitet aliquem alicujus rei, *or with* quod; doleo aliquid, *or* aliquâ re, *or* de aliquâ re, *or* aliquo; *sometimes* ex aliquo *or* aliquâ re (*of the source from which the grief proceeds*, ex me doluisti, *Cic.*); ægre, *or* graviter, *or* moleste fero aliquid (*stronger terms*): *any thing grieves me much*, valde doleo aliquid; acerbe fero aliquid; doleo et acerbe fero aliquid: *I grieve that*, &c., doleo *or* ægre (graviter *or* moleste) fero, *with accusative and infinitive: I grieve that*, &c., (hoc) mihi dolet, *with accusative and infinitive, or with* quod (*sometimes* quia), *the* dolēre *often taking* id (si id dolemus, quod, &c., *Cic.*). *I am grieved when or if*, &c., doleo, si, &c.: *I am grieved exceedingly, if*, &c., doleo et acerbe fero, si, &c.; ægritudinem suscipere ex re *or* propter aliquem; mœrēre aliquid *or* aliquâ re: *to grieve one's self to death*, mœrore se conficere; mœrore confici: ægritudine, curis confici. *To grieve at being conquered by any body*, dolēre se ab aliquo superari.

GRIEVOUS, gravis (*heavy, oppressive, and hence painful*; e. g., *illness, wound*): atrox (*atrocious*; e. g., *crime, bloodshed*): fœdus (*horrible*): molestus (*hard to be borne*): magnus (*great*): durus (*hard*): iniquus (*not just, pressing, heavy*): acerbus (*bitter, harsh, painful*; e. g., *death*): *very grievous*, peracerbus: *to utter grievous complaints*, graviter *or* invidiose queri aliquid; *against any body*, graviter accusare aliquem: *it is a grievous thing (that)*, valde dolendum est: *nothing more grievous could have happened to me*, nihil acerbius, *or* nihil ad dolorem acerbius mihi accidere potuit: *to inflict grievous pain on any body*, quam acerbissimum dolorem inurere alicui: *grievous times (or state of things)*, res miseræ; tempora misera *or* dura; iniquitas temporum: *a grievous taxation, or grievous taxes*, tributa acerba: *the injustices or iniquities became so grievous, that*, &c., tanta erat vis injuriarum, ut, &c.: *that is very grievous to me*, hoc valde me urit, pungit, mordet.

GRIEVOUSLY, graviter: vehementer: acerbe: acriter: atrociter: fœde *or* fœdum in modum: dolenter [SYN. *in* GRIEVOUS]: terribilem *or* horrendum in modum (*terribly*). *To be grievously ill*, graviter ægrotare: *to be grievously mistaken*, valde *or* vehementer errare (☞ *not* toto cœlo errare; vid. "*to be* GREATLY *mistaken*."

GRIEVOUSNESS, gravitas (*oppressively burdensome, or painful nature, severity*): enormitas (*excess, greatness, post-Augustan, Sen.*): pressus, ûs (*pressure*; e. g., ponderum, *Cicero, speaking of the mind*): vis: vexatio (*strength, vexation*). Vid. CALAMITY.

GRIFFIN, } gryps: gryphus (*a fabu-*
GRIFFON, } *lous animal*).

GRILL, in craticulâ subassare.

GRIM, trux: truculentus (*both mostly in poetry, but also Ciceronian*, quam teter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu, *Sest.*, 8, 19): torvus (*poetical and post-Augustan prose*): ferox. *A grim look*, vultus torvus, trux; oculi truces; truculenti oculi (*Plaut., Asin.*, 2, 3, 21); aspectus trux (*Pacuv. ap. Cic.*). *To put on as grim a look as possible against any body*, quam truculentissime aliquem aspicere: *from this grim tribune*, ab hoc horrido ac truce tribuno plebis (*Cic.*): *to look grim* (= *sour*), vultus acerbos *or* tristes sumsisse.

GRIM-FACED, torvus: trux: truculentus [vid. GRIM]: horridus ac trux (*Cic.*). *This grim-faced tribune*, hic horridus ac trux tribunus (*Cic.*).

GRIMACE, os distortum. *To make grimaces*, os ducere, *or* distorquēre: *most extraordinary grimaces*, os exquisitis modis ducere: *one who makes grimaces*, os exquisitis modis ducens: *that looks like grimaces*, vultuosus (vid. *Cic., Or.*, 18, 60, in quo [vultu] quum effeceris, ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit).

GRIMALKIN. Vid. CAT.

GRIME. Vid. *to* DIRTY.

GRIMLY, truculentius (*not found in positive*): aspectu truci (*Pacuv.*).

GRIN, *v.*, ringi (vid. *Ruhnk., Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 2, 27), *or* restringere dentes (*Plaut., Capt.*, 3, 1, 26): ridentem ringi (*with laughter, Pompon. ap. Non.*).

GRIN, *s.*, rictus. *A grin of suppressed laughter*, rictus quasi refrenato risu (*Varr. ap. Non.*, 456, 9). Vid. *to* GRIN.

GRIND. ‖ *In a mill*, molēre (e. g., hordeum in subtīlem farinam); commolēre: molâ comminuere, frangere: molâ terere (*to reduce to small pieces, to crush in a mill*). [Vid., *also*, TO CRUSH.] ‖ *To sharpen*, cote acuere *or* exacuere (*with a whetstone*): tornare (*with lathe or grindstone*; e. g., *glass*, vitrum). ‖ *To harass*, vid. ‖ *To grind the teeth*, dentibus stridēre (*of a sick person, Cels.*; dentibus frendere = *to gnash the teeth*).

GRINDER, * qui cultros et forfices cote acuit: * qui vitra tornat (*with reference to glass*). ‖ *Instrument of grinding* [vid. GRINDING-STONE]. ‖ *A back tooth*, dens maxillaris, molaris, genuinus: dens columellaris (*grinder of a horse, Varr., R. R.*, 2, 7, 2).

GRINDING, *by circumlocution with* TO GRIND.

GRINDLE-STONE, } * mola ferramen-
GRIND-STONE, } tis acuendis: cos (*whetstone*).

GRINNER, os exquisitis modis ducens.

GRIPE, *s.* ‖ *Grasp*, vid. ‖ *Gripes*, tormina (*plural*): colicus dolor: colon. *To cure the gripes*, tormina discutere (*Plin.*): *to be suffering from, tormented by the gripes*, torminibus *or* ex intestinis laborare: torminibus affectum esse.

GRIPE, *v.* ‖ *To seize with the hand*, &c. [Vid. TO GRASP, TO CLUTCH.] ‖ *To cause pain in the bowels*, * torminibus afficere aliquem. *I am griped*, torminibus laboro.

GRISLY, horridus (*of beards, hair*, &c.), *or* horridus aspectu (*Plin.*): horridus et trux (*Cic.*): trux horrendusque (*Plin.*): hirsutus (*rough, thick; of hair*): villosus (*shaggy*; leo, animal). *Black and grisly*, niger et hirsutus (*Col.*).

GRIST. Vid. CORN, GRAIN.

GRISTLE, cartilāgo.

GRISTLY, cartilaginosus.

GRIT. ‖ *Sand, gravel*, vid. ‖ *Coarse meal, grits*, ptisāna, *also with addition of* elota (*πτισάνη, barley husked and crushed*): ☞ farina hordeacea, *or* farina hordei, *is barley-meal. Grit gruel*, ptisanæ cremor (*Cels.*).

GRITTY, sabulosus (*sandy*): glareosus (*like gravel*): granosus (*full of grains, grainy*).

GRIZZLE, } Vid. GRAY.
GRIZZLY. }

GROAN, gemere: gemitus edere (*aloud*): suspirare (*to sigh with a hollow voice*): ab imo pectore suspirare, *or* suspiria ducere (*to groan deeply*, † *Ov., Met.*, 2, 156; 10, 402): suspiria trahere († *Ov., Met.*, 2, 753); suspirium alte petere (*Plaut., Cist.*, 1, 1, 18). *To groan under the burden of any thing*, aliquâ re oppressum esse. Vid., *also*, TO SIGH.

GROAN, } gemitus: suspirium (*a*
GROANING, } *deep sigh*): suspiritus (*a hollow groaning: al.* suspiratus). *To utter groans* [vid. TO SIGH]: *uttering sighs and groans*, cum crebro suspiritu et gemitu.

GROCER, condimentarius (*very late, Tertull.*): * qui condimenta *or* merces condimentarias vendit *or* venditat: qui aromata vendit *or* venditat (*after Gell.*): qui thus et odores vendit (*after Hor.*): *a grocer's shop*, * taberna aromatum *or* condimentaria.

GROCERY, merces aromatum (*after Plin.*, 6, 28, 32, *who has* "merces odorum"): condimenta: * merces condimentariæ.

GROIN, inguen, inis: (*plural*), inguina, um.

GROOM, aguso (*who looks after the horses*): stabularius (*who does the work of the stable in general*). ☞ *If = equery*, equiso (vid. *Val. Max.*, 3, 2, *extr.*).

GROOVE, *s.*, canalis: stria (*on pillars*). *A small groove*, canaliculus. ‖ *Shaft (of a pit)*, vid.

GROOVE, *v.*, cavare: striare: *grooved*, canaliculatus (*Plin.*).

GROPE, manibus explorare aliquid

(*after Tibull.*, 2, 1, 78). *To grope one's way*, huc illuc ire pedibus prætentantem iter (*after Tibull.*, 2, 1, 77) : *I am groping along*, abeo pedibus prætentans iter (*after Tibull.*, 2, 1, 77) : *I am groping my way by the wall*, abeo explorans manu parietes (*after Tibull.*, 2, 1, 78).

GROSS. || *Bulky*, ponderosus (*ponderous*) : crassus (*thick*) : vasti corporis (*clumsy*) : vastus : amplus : immanis [SYN. *in* HUGE] : gravis (*heavy*) : tardus et pæne immobilis (*slow to move* ; e. g., *animal*) : corpore vastus (*of clumsy structure ; of living beings*) : iners (*unfit for acting*) : magnus (*great ; of mistakes*, &c., tria magna peccata) : *to be without gross faults*, abesse ab ultimis vitiis : *to tell gross lies*, impudenter mentiri. || *Coarse*, rudis : asper (*rough in manners*) : rusticus (*clownish*) : impolitus : intonsus (*without all cultivation or breeding*). JN. intonsus et incultus : ineruditus (*without breeding or education*) : inhumanus : inurbanus (*unmannerly*) : *to be very gross*, a cultu et humanitate abesse : *a gross fellow*, homo rusticus : merum rus (*the latter, stronger term*) : *gross abuse*, maledicta : probra. JN. probra et maledicta, gravissimæ verborum contumeliæ : *to descend to gross abuse*, ad gravissimas verborum contumelias descendere ; aspere *or* contumeliose invehi in aliquem ; probris et maledictis vexare aliquem : *gross manners or conduct*, mores agrestes *or* feri : rusticitas (*the latter post-Augustan*). || *The gross amount* [vid. *the* TOTAL]. || *Indelicate*, indecōrus (*opposed to* decōrus ; e. g., *laughter*, risus ; *but* indecens *is foreign to classic prose*) : turpis (*ugly, both in a physical and moral sense* ; e. g., *word, manner, dress*, &c.) : illiberalis (*not worthy of or suiting a free-born man*) : *gross behavior*, indignitas ; mores turpes ; turpitudo : *gross flattery*, adulationes indecōræ *or* fœdæ : *a gross jest*, jocus illiberalis, invidiosus. || *Dull*, vid.

GROSS, *s.* Vid. WHOLESALE.

GROSSLY, valde, vehementer (e. g., *to be mistaken*, errare) : indecōre : illiberaliter : turpiter. SYN. *in* GROSS.

GROSSNESS, crassitudo. || *Uncourteousness*, &c., inhumanitas : inurbanitas : rusticitas [SYN. *in* RUSTICITY] : mores inculti *or* rustici.

GROT, } antrum (*ἄντρον, if in a*
GROTTO, } *rock ; different from* specus, *σπέος* ; i. e., *a cave or hollow*) : museum (*a room in the form of a grotto, in the palaces of the rich Romans ; cf. Freund in voc.*).

GROTESQUE, *perhaps* mirus : varie mixtus : monstruosus (*applied by Cicero to apes*).

GROUND, *s.* || *Earth*, terra : (terræ) solum (*the surface of the earth, as the ground or foundation of what is or grows on it*) : humus (*the lowest part of the visible world ; also, and more especially, of any part dug up from the ground, χθών*). *On the ground*, humi : *under ground*, subterraneus : *a walk under ground*, crypta (*κρύπτη*) : *to put seed in the ground*, semen ingerere solo : *under ground*, sub terrâ (e. g., sub terrâ vivi demissi in locum saxo consepti, *Liv.*, 22, 57) : *to fall to the ground*, in terram cadere ; in terram decīdere : *to fall down from any thing to the ground*, humi procumbere (*to fall on the ground*) : *to fall to the ground* (*figuratively ; of an argument*) [vid. TO FALL] : *to lie or be stretched on the ground*, humi jacēre, stratum esse : *to fell any body to the ground*, sternere ; humi prosternere : *to run aground* (*of a ship*), sidēre (*Liv.*, 26, 45) : *to level with the ground*, solo æquare *or* adæquare. || *The first coat of paint of a picture*, &c., * color qui est quasi fundamentum picturæ, &c. || *A space occupied by an army*, locus (*plural*, loca) : loci *or* locorum natura (*the nature of the ground*) : loci situs (*the peculiar situation*) : *the ground was very much against him, or he fought on very unfavorable ground*, alienissimo sibi loco conflixit : *to reconnoitre the ground*, loci naturam observare. For "*to lose or gain ground*," vid. *below*. || *Ground-floor* [vid. FLOOR]. || *Depth, bottom*, vid. || *Grounds = sediment*, sedimentum : crassamentum : fæx (e. g., cadum potare fæce tenus, *Hor., Od.*, 3, 15, 16) : subsidentia quædam (*a certain sediment*). || *Fundamental cause, reason, motive*, causa : ratio (*reasonable ground*) : causa et semen (e. g., belli) : *sometimes* principium : initium (*beginning*) : fons (*source*). *To have good grounds for doing any thing*, non sine gravi causâ facio aliquid ; graves causæ me impellunt, ut faciam aliquid : *to say nothing without sufficient grounds*, nihil temere dico. *I don't clearly see the grounds of it* (i. e., *of what it is the consequence*), rationem quam habeat, non satis perspicio : *to remove the grounds of any thing*, alicujus rei causam tollere : *to excuse any body on the ground of his youth*, veniam dare adolescentiæ : *a plan which is assuredly not adopted without some good grounds*, consilium quod non est profecto de nihilo conceptum (*Liv.*) : *on good grounds*, justis de causis : *not without good grounds*, non sine causâ, cum causâ : *there is some ground for any thing*, subest aliquid alicui rei (*Quint.*) : *he seems to have some grounds for what he alleges*, haud vana afferre videtur. || *To gain ground : (a) to extend itself*, &c., percrebrescere : increbrescere (*of a report*) : ingravescere (*to become more serious* ; e. g., malum) : longius *or* latius serpere (*to increase gradually*, res malum, &c.). (*β*) *To make progress*, proficere (*with* parum, aliquid, nihil, &c.) ; progressus (*in the Golden Age not* profectum) facere in re. *No ground can be gained by these means*, his rebus nihil profici potest : *I think that some ground has been gained*, profectum aliquid puto (*toward any object*, ad aliquid). (*γ*) *To make an enemy recede*, commovēre (hostem, *Liv.*), *or* commovēre loco (e. g., agmen) : inclinare aciem : hostes paullum summovēre. || *To lose ground*, deminui (*to be lessened*) : inclinari (*to be turned downward ; hence, figuratively, to have taken a turn for the worse*, res, fortuna) : languescere (*to grow faint, improperly*) : refrigerari (*to be cooled, improperly*, levissimus sermo) : cēdere (*to yield* ; e. g., hosti) : deteriore statu *or* conditione esse (*to be in a worse condition*) : * minus jam valēre (*to have now less power, influence*, &c.). *Not to lose ground* (*of troops*), ordines conservare (i. e., *to keep the ranks*), locum tenēre : *our army or men lost ground*, exercitus nostri cesserunt.

GROUND, *v.* || *To found as on a cause* (e. g., *to be grounded upon*), aliquid fundamentum est alicujus rei : aliquâ re teneri *or* contineri : *any thing is grounded upon any thing*, fundamentum alicujus rei positum est in aliquâ re. || *To settle in rudiments of knowledge* ; e. g., *to be well grounded in Latin*, bene (optime) Latine scire ; in Latinis literis multum versatum esse (*the latter with reference to literature*) ; *in any thing*, aliquid penitus percepisse ; aliquid perspexisse planeque cognovisse (*to have a thorough knowledge of any thing*) : initia alicujus disciplinæ diligenter *or* diligentissime percepisse (*after Quint.*, 10, 1, 13) ; *or* illa, per quæ ad aliquid perveniturr, diligentissime percepisse, *Quint.*).

GROUND, INTRANS. = *run aground*, sidēre (e. g., aliquid, in quo mea cymba non sidat, *Quint.*, 12, 37).

GROUND-FLOOR, contignatio, quæ plano pede est (*after Vitr.*, 7, 4, 1) [vid. FLOOR] : ☞ atrium = *hall. The rooms on the ground*, conclavia, quæ plano pede sunt (*Vitr.*, 7, 4, 1) : *to live on the ground-floor*, plano pede habitare (*after the above passage*).

GROUND-IVY, * glechoma hederacea (*Linn.*).

GROUND-PINE, * ajuga chamæpitys (*Linn.*).

GROUND-PLAN, ichnographia (*Vitr.*).

GROUND-PLOT. Vid. FOUNDATION.

GROUND-RENT, vectīgal agrorum possessionibus impositum (*Liv.*, 4, 36) : solarium (*if the land belongs to the state, Ulp., Dig.*, 30, 1, 39, § 5 ; 42, 8, 2, § 17).

GROUNDLESS (*not tenable* ; e. g., *assertion*), rationi adversus (i. e., *against reason or good sense*) : vanus (*empty, unsubstantial ; opposed to* verus) : futilis (*frivolous*) : fictus : commenticius (*invented, made up*). JN. fictus (*or* futilis) et commenticius ; *also by circumlocution*, qui (quæ, quod) sine causâ fit, &c., aliquid, cui nihil subest (*which has no foundation of truth*). *A confidence which assuredly can not be utterly groundless*, fiducia quæ non de nihilo profecto concepta est (*Liv.*, 39, 29).

GROUNDLESSLY, sine causâ : temere : ex vano.

GROUNDLESSNESS, vanitas.

GROUNDSEL, } || *A plant*, * senecio
GROUNDSIL. } (*Linn.*). || *Threshold*, limen.

GROUND-WORK. Vid. FOUNDATION.

GROUP, turma (*general term, as well of persons as figures, especially a group of equestrian statues, as Plin.*, 34, 8, 19, *No.* 6, § 64 ; *Cic., Att.*, 6, 1, 17 ; *Vell.*, 1, 11, 3) : symplegma, ātis (*a group of figures* ; e. g., *two combatants*, &c., *as Plin.*, 36, 5, 4. *No.* 6, § 24, *and No.* 10, § 35). *Groups of persons speaking together*, sermones inter se serentium circuli (*Liv.*, 28, 25. *p. in.*) : *a group of mountains* ; vid. CHAIN.

GROUP, *v.*, disponere : *the grouping of the objects or figures in a picture*, dispositio (*Plin.*, 35, 10, 36, *No.* 10, § 80).

GROUSE, tetrao (*Plin.*, * tetrao urogallus, *cock of the wood* ; tetrao tetrix, *black grouse* ; tetrao Scoticus, *red grouse* ; tetrao lagōpus, *white grouse, ptarmigan* ; *all Linn.*).

GROVE, lucus : nemus (*for pleasure*). Vid. WOOD.

GROVEL, PROPER. [vid. TO CREEP]. || IMPROPR., humiliter servire, *also* servire *only* (*to be ready to perform the meanest services, &c., Liv.*, 24, 25 ; *Cic., Parad.*, 5, 2, 39). Vid. GROVELLING.

GROVELLING, humilis : humillimus (*mean-spirited, especially of things that proceed from such a spirit* ; e. g., *prayers, speeches*, &c., *but also of men*) : infimus (*of the lowest, most submissive kind* ; e. g., *prayers*) : illiberalis : sordidus (*unworthy of a free, liberal-minded man*) : abjectus (*low, despicable*). *Grovelling character*, humilitas : *grovelling flattery*, adulationes fœdæ : blanditiæ vermiles (*such as house-slaves address to their masters*).

GROW. || *To increase*, (*a*) PROPR. *Of organic bodies*, crescere : succrescere (*to grow gradually*). *To grow in height*, in altitudinem crescere (*of things*) : adolescere (*of young persons*) : *to grow in breadth, length*, in latitudinem, in longitudinem crescere : *to let one's beard, one's hair grow*, barbam, capillum promittere ; barbam, comam alere : *to let one's nails grow*, ungues non resecare *or* non recīdere : *to be well grown*, procērâ esse staturâ (*to be tall*) ; dignitate corporis placēre (*to be of graceful appearance*). (*β*) IMPROPR. *Of other things*, crescere (*general term*) : incrementum capere (*to increase, to grow bigger, more considerable*) : augescere : augeri (*to increase in number*) : ingravescere (*in strength* ; e. g., *of an illness or evil*). || *To be produced*, &c., gigni : nasci (*to come to light or forth*) : provenire (*to come forth in a growing manner*) : *to grow in or upon any thing*, innasci in aliquâ re *or* alicui rei : *to grow on any thing*, annasci in aliquâ re : *no wood grows in this country*, hæc terra est sterilis materiæ : *on the banks of no river does more grass grow than on this*, gignendæ herbæ nullus fluvius est aptior quam hic. || *To become*, fieri : evādere (*to spring or come forth*). ☞ *To "grow," with an adjective, is mostly translated by inchoative verbs in* -scere : *to grow dry*, arescere ; *gray*, canescere ; *feeble*, languescere ; *lukewarm*, tepescere ; *green*, virescere ; *useless by age*, exolescere ; *rich*, ditescere, *or* (ex mendico) divitem fieri ; *sweet*, dulcescere ; *young*, juvenescere ; *mild*, mitescere ; *soft*, mollescere ; *fat*, pinguescere ; *hard*, durescere ; *lean*, macrescere ; *tame*, mansuescere : *ripe*, maturescere ; *black*, nigrescere, &c. [vid. *the respective adjectives*, OLD, &c.] : *to grow humble*, se *or* animum submittere ; submisse se gerere : *to grow obsolete*, obsolescere : *grown out of use*, obsoletus (e. g., verbum) : *to grow old*, senescere ; senem fieri : *to grow worse*, deteriorem fieri

(e. g., *of any body's circumstances*); *also*, in pejorem partem verti et mutari: in pejus mutari: aggravescere: ingravescere (*of an illness*); pejorem fieri (*of an invalid, Cels.*): *to have grown worse*, deteriore statu *or* conditione esse: pejore loco esse (*of any body's circumstances*): *to grow blind*, lumina oculorum *or* lumina, aspectum amittere: *to grow in favor* [vid. FAVOR]: *to grow up*, adolescere. *To be grown up*, adultum esse: *to grow together*, coalescere alicui rei: *to grow poor*, ad inopiam, *or* egestatem, *or* paupertatem redigi: *to grow tired or weary of any thing*, satietas alicujus rei me capit.

GROW, *v.*, TRANS., serere (*general term*): arare: exarare (*of corn*; e. g., multum frumenti exarare): *to grow vines*, vinum serere *or* conserere; vites ponere; vitem colere; vineam instituere: vinētum instituere *or* ponere (*the latter = to plant a vineyard*): *the growing of potatoes*, * solanorum tuberosorum cultura: *the Gauls consider it disgraceful to grow their own corn*, Galli turpe esse ducunt, frumentum manu quærere. Vid., *also*, TO CULTIVATE.

GROWL, *v.*, mussitare (*like a dog*): fremere (*of persons, as a mark of dissatisfaction*).

GROWL, *s.*, mussitatio (*of a dog*): fremitus (*of persons*).

GROWTH, incrementum: accessio: auctus, ûs (*increase*): progressus: profectus (*progress, advancement*). *To reach its full growth*, ad maturitatem pervenire; maturitatem assequi; crescendi finem capere (*Plin.*, 8, 42, 65, § 162); * ad justam magnitudinem pervenire; florēre (*to be in full bloom*); *to promote the growth of the hair*, capillum alere; capillum naturâ fertili evocare: *wine of this year's growth*, vinum hornum: *the natural growth of the soil*, quod in terrâ aliquâ nascitur, gignitur; *also*, terræ fructus.

GRUB, *v.*, runcare: eruncare: inutiles herbas evellere: steriles herbas eligere: malas herbas effodere (*with a hoe*; e. g., hortum steriles herbas eligens repurgo): *grubbing up*, runcatio.

GRUB. || *A small worm*, vermis: vermiculus (*general term*): tarmes: terēdo (*maggot*): * larva (*Linn., as general term for the grub state*).

GRUDGE. || *To envy*, invidēre alicui: *somewhat to grudge*, subinvidēre alicui. *To grudge any body any thing*, invidēre alicui aliquid (e. g., *Hor., Sat.*, 1, 6, 49, *sq.*, invidēre alicui honorem); *not to grudge any body any thing*, non invidēre alicui aliquid. *I do not grudge him it*, per me habeat: *do not grudge me it*, noli mihi invidēre: *he does not grudge others some part of his superfluities*, de suo, quod ei superat, aliis gratificari vult. || *To murmur*, vid. || *To be unwilling to do*, &c., *any thing*, gravari aliquid facere, dare, &c.: *not to grudge to do any thing*, non gravari aliquid facere, *or* non gravate aliquid facere: *to grudge any body a letter*, gravari ad aliquem literas dare: *not to grudge an answer*, non gravate respondēre: *don't let him grudge me my request*, quod cupiam, ne gravetur (*Plaut.*). *I implore you not to grudge us the completion of the work you have begun*, rogo, ut ne gravere exædificare id opus, quod instituisti (*Cic.*): ☞ gravari aliquid aliquem *is not Ciceronian*.

GRUDGE, *s.*, odium occultum *or* inclusum (*general term for any secret hatred*): simultas obscura (*hidden or concealed enmity between parties or persons, especially with reference to political matters*: ☞ "simultas" *by itself does not convey the meaning of our word "grudge"*): dolor (*the painful feeling produced by a suffered offence*; vid. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 88): *a just grudge*, dolor justus: *to bear a grudge against any body, or owe any body a grudge*, odium occultum gerere adversus aliquem (*after Plin.*, 8, 18, 26): *they bear a grudge to each other*, simultas obscura inter eos intercedit (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 25).

GRUDGINGLY. || *Unwillingly*, animo iniquo *or* irato: stomachose: cum *or* non sine stomacho: invitus (*adjective*) *or* invite: gravate (*as a task unwillingly performed*; e. g., respondēre). || *Scantily*, vid.

GRUEL, * cremor avēnæ: * puls ex avēnâ facta (*of oatmeal*): ptisānæ cremor (*of barley*).

GRUFF. || *Surly*, &c., morosus: acerbus: stomachosus. || *Harsh*, &c., durus (*opposed to flexibility*): asper (*opposed to* levis, *both of the voice*).

GRUFFLY. Vid. CROSSLY, HARSHLY.

GRUFFNESS, morositas: asperitas (*also* vocis).

GRUMBLE, murmurare: commurmurare (*to murmur from dissatisfaction; the latter of several persons*): fremere (*of the murmurs of a multitude; against any thing*, adversus aliquid): queri (*to complain*; aliquid, de aliquo *or* aliquâ re; *also with infinitive or* quod; *also absolute*): conquĕri aliquid, de aliquâ re (*absolutely, with accusative and infinitive* [*not Cic.*], *and once in Tac. with* cur *and subjunctive*). *To bear any thing without grumbling*, sedate *or* æquo animo ferre aliquid.

GRUMBLER, (homo) querulus; *or* difficilis, querulus (*Hor.*).

GRUMBLING, murmuratio: murmur: fremitus [SYN. *in* GRUMBLE]: questus: querēla: querimonia. Vid. COMPLAINT.

GRUMOUS. Vid. CLOTTED.

GRUNT, } grunnītus.
GRUNTING, }

GRUNT, *v.*, grunnire.

GUARANTEE. || *Security for the due performance of stipulations*, &c., satisdatio (*the pledging one's self, especially by giving a sum of money as security*): fidei jussio (*Jurisconsulti, the giving security for any body; he was asked*, id fide tuâ esse jubes? *Ulp., Dig.*, 45, 1, 75, § 6): *verbal guarantees*, satisdationes secundum mancipium (*Cic., Att.*, 5, 1; i. e., *only promises*). || *Person who gives the guarantee*, cautor (*general term*): sponsor: vas [SYN. *in* SURETY]: fidejussor: confirmator (*only in pecuniary cases; cf. Cic., Cluent.*, 26, 77): *to be any body's guarantee for a large amount*, intercedere pro aliquo magnam pecuniam (*Cic.*).

GUARANTY, sponsionem, vadimonium facere; sponsione se obstringere; satisdāre (*to give one's guarantee*): sponsorem, prædem esse pro aliquo (*to be a guarantee for any body*): intercedere (*that any thing is to be performed, absolutely*): præstare aliquem, *or* aliquid, *or* de re (*to make one's self responsible for any body or any thing*): prædem fieri pro aliquo *and* alicujus rei; obsidem alicujus rei fieri [SYN. *of* præs *and* obses, *in* SURETY]: aliquid in se recipere (*to take any thing upon one's self*): pro *or* de aliquâ re cavēre (*to give bail; also*, cautionem, *or* satis, *or* satisdationem offerre, *in money transactions*; vid GUARANTEE).

GUARD, *v.*, custodire (*the proper word, from or against any thing*, ab aliquâ re *or* contra aliquid; *also, improperly* = observare): servare: asservare (*to take care of, to watch*): munīre (*to protect against any thing*, ab aliquâ re, contra *or* adversus aliquid): tegere: protegere (ab aliquâ re *or* contra aliquid; vid., *also*, TO DEFEND). *To guard the defiles by a strong redoubt*, fauces regionis valido munimento sepire: *to guard any thing against fire*, aliquid contra ignem firmare; *against frost and the weather*, a frigore et tempestate munire; contra frigorum æstūsque injuriam tueri (e. g., *the head*): *to guard against any thing* [vid. "*to be on one's* GUARD," *s.*]: *to guard against the cold*, a frigore se defendere: *to guard the house*, domum servare *or* custodire: *to be guarded*, custodiri; in custodiā esse: *to have any thing guarded*, custodem (custodes) imponere alicui rei, *seldom* in re; *any body*, alicui (*never* in aliquo; vid. *Bremi, Nep., Cim.*, 4, 1); custodias alicui circumdāre: *to have a place guarded*, locum custodiis munire.

GUARD, *s.* || *The act of keeping or preserving*, conservatio: custodia (*a watching*). || *Man or men posted to guard a place*, custos (*general term*); vigil (nocturnus, *by night*): excubitor (vid. *plural, below*). *Guards*, custodia: custōdes (*general terms*); excubitores: excubiæ (*for the security of a place, as well by day as by night; also the right term for sentinels before a palace*); vigiliæ: vigiles (*at night; patrols*); statio: stationes (*outposts; pickets; especially in the day*). *To post guards*, custodias, *or* vigilias, *or* stationes disponere. || *The office or state of being a guard*, vigiliæ: statio [SYN. *above*], *To be going to mount guard*, excubiæ in stationem procedunt, milites in stationes succedunt; * in stationum vices succedere (*the last of the soldiers that relieve the posts*): *to come off guard*, de statione decedere: *to be on guard (of a soldier)*, excubare *or* excubias agere (*general term*); vigilias agere (*at night*); stationem agere: in statione esse: stationem habēre (*to be on duty, to be posted as sentinel*); stationem regere *or* stationi præesse (*of the officer*): *the officer on guard*, * stationi præfectus *or* præpositus. || *A soldier belonging to the life-guards*, miles prætorianus (*Silver Age*). || *State of readiness to ward off an attack*, cautio. *To be on one's guard against any thing or any body*, cavēre aliquid *or* aliquem; (sibi) cavēre ab aliquâ re *or* ab aliquo; *also with* nē, ut: *one must be on one's guard*, cauto *or* præcauto opus est: *to be on one's guard against treachery*, cavēre insidias *or* præcavēre ab insidiis: *to be on one's guard*, cavēre: cavēre sibi: animum attendere ad cavendum. || *In fencing*, ictûs propulsatio. || *Part of the hilt of a sword*, * scutulum capulare.

GUARDEDLY, caute: provide: considerate: circumspecte. SYN. *in* CAUTIOUS.

GUARDER, custos. Vid., *also*, GUARD.

GUARDIAN. || *That is intrusted with the care of any thing*, custos. || *That has the care of one under age*, tutor: curator (*of persons of age*; vid. *Heinec., Antiq. Rom. Synt.*, 1, 23, 6, p. 226, *sq.*). *To make any body a guardian*, aliquem tutorem (*or* curatorem) constituere *or* instituere: *to make any body the guardian of one's children*, aliquem tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati; tutēlam filiorum alicui committere; alicui aliquem tutorem (*or* curatorem) dare; aliquem alicui tutorem scribere (*if appointed by will*): *to be any body's guardian*, alicui tutorem esse: alicujus tutorem agere: alicujus tutēlam administrare (*of one under age*): aliquem curare (*of one who is of age*): *to have any body for one's guardian*, aliquem tutorem habēre *or* in tutēlâ alicujus esse (*of one under age*): ab aliquo curari (*if of age*).

GUARDIANSHIP, cura: curatio: procuratio (*care, management*, &c.): custodia (*custody*). || *With reference to minors*, tutēla (*of one under age*): *to have the guardianship*, tutēlam gerere *or* administrare: *to undertake the guardianship*, tutēlam alicujus accipere: *to intrust any body with the guardianship of one's sons*, alicui tutēlam filiorum committere: aliquem tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati: *to be under any body's guardianship*, in tutēlâ alicujus esse; ab aliquo curari (*of one who is of age*): *under any body's guardianship*, aliquo tutore; aliquo curante (*of one of age*): *cause relating to guardianship*, causa tutelaris (*later only*).

GUARDSHIP, custodia. Vid. CARE.

GUARD-SHIP, navis speculatoria: navigium speculatorium.

GUDGEON, gobius *or* gobio: * cyprīnus gobio (*Linn.*).

GUERDON, præmium *or* pretium: honos: fructus: præmiōlum: beneficium: * viaticum honestum [SYN. *in* REWARD]. *To receive, give a guerdon* [vid. TO REWARD]. *To expect a guerdon from any body for a service rendered*, pretium meriti ab aliquo desiderare.

GUESS, conjicere: conjectare: conjecturâ assĕqui *or* consĕqui: præcipere (*to anticipate any thing before it is carried into effect*; e. g., *any body's plans*): solvere: explicare (*to solve*, e. g., *a riddle*, &c.): divinare (*to divine; to guess the future*, divinare futura: divinare quid . . consuli vitii obvenisset, *Liv.*): opinari (*to guess that any thing is so from perceiving its possibility, probability*, &c. ☞ *Not* autumare). *To guess any body's feeling*

or sentiments, ad sensum opinionemque alicujus penetrare (*Cic., Partit.*, 36, 123): *that is difficult to guess*, horum difficilis est conjectura: *as far as I can guess*, quantum opinione augŭror; quantum ego conjecturâ assĕquor *or* augurari possum; quantum ego animi mei conjecturâ colligere possum; quantum conjectare licet: *to guess wrong*, conjecturâ aberrare (*Cic., Att.*, 14, 22): *if there are any means of guessing any thing*, si qua conjectura sit alicujus rei (*Liv.*): *to guess from any thing*, conjecturam facere *or* capere ex re. Vid., *also*, TO CONJECTURE.

GUESS, *s.*, conjectura (*based on the ground of the probability of a fact*): opinio (*the opinion, as the result of imagination, without regard to the correctness or incorrectness of the grounds on which it is formed*).

GUESS-WORK, conjectura, *or by circumlocution*. *Any thing is mere guess-work*, aliquid conjecturale est; aliquid conjecturâ nititur *or* continetur; aliquid quæritur per conjecturam.

GUEST, conviva (*at a party*; umbra = *an uninvited guest brought by one who is invited*): hospes: adventor (hospes *is the guest who visits his friend*; adventor, *the person who puts up at his host's*, *Sen., Benef.*, 1, 14; Nemo se stabularii aut cauponis hospitem judicat, *Dŏd.*). *To receive any body as one's guest*, aliquem hospitio excipere; aliquem invitare tecto ac domo: aliquem cœnæ *or* in convivium adhibēre (*at a party*).

GUEST-CHAMBER, hospitium (*in a private house*, *Suet., Ner.*, 47): * conclave deversorii (*in a public house*).

GUGGLE, singultire (e. g., *of a bottle*).

GUGGLING, singultus (ampulla crebris singultibus sistit, quod effundit, *Plin. Ep.*, 4, 30, 6).

GUIDANCE, ductio: ductus (*the former as act, the latter as state, and also in the sense of command*): administratio (*administration, management of public business*; e. g., *matters of war*): cura (*care, management*). *Under any body's guidance*, aliquo duce; alicujus ductu: *to be under any body's guidance*, aliquo duce *or* auctore uti; alicujus consilio regi (*of persons*); ab aliquo regi, gubernari (*of things*): *to place one's self under the guidance of any body*, ad alicujus auctoritatem se conferre; alicujus consiliis parēre; dux mihi et magister aliquis est (e. g., ad aliquid): *to be under the guidance of another*, alieni arbitrii esse: *to do any thing under any body's guidance*, aliquo auctore facere aliquid: *to have the guidance of any thing*, regere, moderari, &c. Vid. TO GUIDE.

GUIDE, *v.*, ducere (*general term, to give a certain direction; properly only*): ducem esse alicui *or* alicujus rei (*to be the guide of any body or any thing, properly and improperly*): regere: moderari: moderatorem esse alicujus rei: gubernare. JN. regere et moderari: regere et gubernare: gubernare et moderari (*to rule or direct any thing*): administrare (*to have the management of any thing, to administer*). *To guide the hand* (*of a person learning to write*), scribentis manum manu superimpositâ regere (*Quint.*, 1, 1, 27): *to guide the pen*, * pennam regere: *to guide any body*, aliquem consiliis gubernare: *to guide any body as one pleases*, ex voluntate uti aliquo: *to give one's hand to any body, to guide him*, alicui manus dare: *to suffer one's self to be guided*, se regi pati; *also*, regi posse; *by any body*, alicujus consilio regi; aliquem *or* alicujus auctoritatem sequi; alicui parēre, alicui *or* alicujus auctoritati: obtemperare [vid. TO OBEY]: *to be guided by any thing*, aliquid sequi; aliquâ re moveri (e. g., *by what is morally good*, honesto): aliquam rem ducem sequi: *to be guided by circumstances*, ex re consulere (i. e., *to act according to the circumstances of the case, without being tied down to any particular measures*).

GUIDE, *s.*, dux (*general term for leader*): rector: moderator: gubernator (*especially of the state*, reipublicæ): princeps alicujus rei (*that is at the head of any thing*): qui præest alicui rei (e. g., studiis alicui, *who directs the studies of any body*; *also*, qui præfectus est, &c.; pædagōgus [vid. GOVERNOR]: dux viæ *or* itineris (*guide in travelling*; *also*, viarum atque itinerum dux, *as Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 17, *of Mercury*). *To have any body for a guide*, uti aliquo duce itineris: *to offer one's services to any body as guide*, polliceri se itineris ducem. *Any thing serves me for a guide*, aliquid sequor; * liber, quem quasi ducem sequor (*a guide in the shape of a book*): *to take Bredovo for one's guide in lecturing upon history*, * historiam Bredovio duce discipulis tradere: *to take any thing for or as a guide*, aliquam rem ducem sequi: *in all things take prudence for a guide*, omnia gubernes ac moderēre prudentiâ tuâ.

GUIDE-POST, * pila itineris index. *If they did not set up reeds to serve them for guide-posts*, nisi calami defixi regant (*cf. Plin.*, 6, 29, 33).

GUILD, collegium; *of carpenters*, collegium fabrorum tignariorum (*Inscr.*).

GUILD-HALL, *perhaps* * curia.

GUILE. Vid. CUNNING, FRAUD.

GUILEFUL. Vid. CUNNING, FRAUDULENT.

GUILEFULLY. Vid. CUNNINGLY, FRAUDULENTLY.

GUILEFULNESS. Vid. CUNNING, FRAUD.

GUILELESS, bonus: probus (*honest*): innocens: integer (*on whose life there is no blemish*): simplex (*in which no other sense is concealed, not open to different interpretations*, e. g., *words*; vid. *Bremi, Suet., Tib.*, 61; *also of persons*): sine fraude (*without deception*).

GUILELESSLY, sine fraude. Vid., *also*, HONESTLY.

GUILLOTINE, *s.*, * securis illa mensaque lanionia Francogallorum (*after Suet., Claud.*, 15): * pegma supplicii mortiferaque securis.

GUILLOTINE, *v.*, * alicui caput mensâ lanioniâ præcīdere securi. *They were guillotined*, * sævis illis Francogallorum securibus percussi sunt.

GUILT, culpa (*denotes guilt as the state of one who has to answer, by suffering punishment or making compensation, for any injury or crime; hence it supposes the power of calculating consequences, and therefore a rational being; opposed to* casus *or* necessitas): noxia (*denotes the state of one who has caused any injury or damage; it can therefore be applied to whatever is capable of producing an effect; opposed to* innocentia): noxa (*according to Festus, after Sulp. Rufus*, noxia = damnum, *but, in poets and orators* = culpa; noxa = peccatum *or* pro peccato pœna. *Cicero does not use* noxa, *but has* noxiæ = "*wrongs*," "*injuries*"): scelus (*wickedness; a malicious violation of the rights of others, the peace of society*, &c.; *often opposed to the more general and lighter* culpa, *as* "*guilt*" to "*fault*;" vid. *examples below*): causa: causa maleficii (*the cause of the crime*): meritum (*desert, whether of good or evil; in the latter sense, Cic., Fam.*, 5, 9, non meo merito; *so Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 14; *Ov., Met.*, 8, 503, nunc merito moriere tuo). *To be free from guilt*, extra noxiam esse (*not to have caused the injury*); extra culpam esse (*not to deserve blame or punishment*); liberum esse a delicto (*or* -is); scelere liberatum esse (*Cic.*): *though we are not indeed without fault, yet we stand acquitted of guilt*, etsi aliquâ culpâ tenemur erroris humani, a scelere certe liberati sumus (*Cic.*): *the guilt is mine*, mea culpa est; *is all my own*, mea propria culpa est. *His guilt is not greater than that of*, &c., non iste majus scelus commisit, quam qui, &c. *All imaginable guilt is summed up and comprehended in this crime*, in hoc uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videntur (*Cic.*). *To be without guilt* [vid. GUILTLESS]. Vid. CRIME, GUILTY.

GUILTINESS, culpa.

GUILTLESS, innocens: insons: culpâ vacuus *or* carens: integer [SYN. *in* INNOCENT]. *To be guiltless*, extra culpam esse: culpâ vacuum esse: culpâ carēre. Vid. INNOCENT.

GUILTLESSLY, innocenter (*post-Augustan, Quint.*): integre: pudīce: caste. JN. pure et caste; caste integreque.

GUILTLESSNESS. Vid. INNOCENCE.

GUILTY, nocens (*denotes guilt, in a specified case, with regard to a single action*): noxius (*in the poets*, nocuus *relates to the nature and character in general. Of a guilty person, it only represents him as the author and cause of some hurt, like* βλαβερός): sons (*morally guilty; condemned, or worthy of condemnation, like* Σῶος, *Dŏd.*). *To be guilty of a crime*, culpam *or* facinus in se admittere; scelus (in sese) concipere [vid. *more under to* "*commit a* CRIME"). *To be guilty of so dreadful a sin*, tantum sceleris *or* (*stronger*) flagitii admittere (*Cic.*). *What crime can be imagined of which this man has not been guilty?* quid mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? (*Cic.*). *To declare or pronounce any body guilty*, aliquem noxium judicare [vid. TO CONDEMN]. *To consider any body guilty*, aliquem nocentem habēre: *to punish the guilty*, punire sontes.

GUINEA, *perhaps* * aureus Anglicus.

GUINEA-FOWL, meleagris (μελεαγρίς, ίδος, ἡ): * Numida meleagris (*Linn.*): avis Numidica: gallina Numidica *or* Africana (*a species of it*; vid. *Schneid., Varr., R. R.*, 3, 19, 18).

GUINEA-HEN. Vid. GUINEA-FOWL.

GUINEA-PIG, * mus porcellus (*Linn.*): * cavia cobaya (*Pall.*).

GUINEA-PEPPER, * capsicum.

GUISE. Vid. MANNER.

GUITAR, * cithara Hispanica: *a guitar player*, citharista: citharœdus (*if he accompanies his play with a song*). *Feminine*, citharistria (*Inscr.*): citharœda.

GULF. || *A bay*, sinus maris *or* maritimus; *from the context* sinus *only*. || *A whirlpool*, vortex. || *Abyss*, vorago: gurges: profundum, *with or without* maris [SYN. *in* ABYSS]: ☞ barathrum *is to be avoided in prose, since only Vitruvius* [10, 6 (22), 11] *uses it, in speaking of a pit dug by the hands of men*). *In the midst of the forum there appeared a yawning gulf*, forum medium specu vasto collapsum est in immensam altitudinem.

GULFY, voraginosus (*Hirt.*).

GULL, *v.* Vid. TO CHEAT.

GULL, *s.* || *A cheat*, vid. || *A person easily imposed upon*, homo stultus: stipes: credulus. || *A sea-bird*, * larus: * larus marinus (*Linn.*).

GULLERY. Vid. FRAUD.

GULLET, fauces: gula. SYNON. *in* THROAT.

GULLY-HOLE, *perhaps* receptaculum purgamentorum (*as definition given by Liv.*, 1, 56, *of* "*cloaca*").

GULOSITY, edacitas: aviditas cibi: voracitas (*later only*). SYN. *in* GLUTTON.

GULP, vorare: devorare: haurire (*to devour with avidity*): absorbēre [*to drench*, vid., *and* TO DEVOUR]. || IMPROPR., devorare (e. g., paucorum dierum molestiam, *Cic.*): exsorbēre (e. g., multorum difficultatem, i. e., *awkward tempers*).

GUM. || *A vegetable substance*, gummi (*indeclinable*) *or* gummis. || *Of the teeth*, gingiva.

GUM, *v.*, conglutinare (*general term; to stick or glue together*): agglutinare aliquid alicui rei (*to gum one thing to another*).

GUMMY, gummosus (*Plin.*).

GUN, * sclopetum. *He was so good a shot with a gun, that he could hit any bird flying, however wild it might be*, * in hoc recentioris ætatis missili, sclopeto, seu tubo ignivŏmo, tractando tantâ dexteritate valebat, ut avem quamvis vage varieque volitantem feriret (*Wyttenb.*): *the barrel of a gun*, * sclopeti tubus: *the stock of a gun*, * sclopeti lignum: *the lock of a gun*, * sclopeti igniarium: *to fire a gun at any body*, * ictum sclopeto mittere in aliquem: *to be mortally wounded by his companion, who was holding his gun carelessly*, * comite, sclopetum incaute tractante, mortiferâ emissione vulnerari (*Wyttenb.*). *To load a gun*, * pulverem pyrium sclopeto infundere; *with ball*, * glandem plumbeam sclopeto immittere. *A gun-shot*, * ictus sclopeti.

GUN-BARREL, * sclopeti tubus.
GUNNER, * miles tormentarius.
GUNPOWDER, * pulvis pyrius.
GUNSMITH, * sclopetorum faber.
GUN-STOCK, * sclopeti tignum.
GUNWALE, *perhaps* labra (*plural*), navis.
GURGE. Vid. GULF.
GURGLE, susurrare (*of water*): cum murmure labi (*to glide on with a gurgling noise*): murmurare (*to murmur*): leniter sonare († *of brooks*; *a gurgling fountain*, fons leniter sonantis aquæ, f). *Gurgling* (*in poetry*), *also* garrulus (e. g., rivus, *Ov., Fast.*, 2, 316); loquax (e. g., lymphæ, *Hor.*).
GUSH, *v.*, exundare aliquâ re: profluere ex aliquâ re (*general term*): scaturire: manare: alte *or* in altum emicare: exsilire (*to spring up*): erumpere: prorumpere (*of water, tears, blood, &c., to flow or rush forth with some degree of violence*): ex edito desilire (e. g., *from a height*): prosilire *or* emicare (*of blood*): profundi: se profundere (*of tears, &c.*): * cum fremitu delabi (*to rush down with a noise*). *Tears gush from the eyes*, in lacrimas effundi.
GUSH, *s.* [vid. STREAM]: *with a gush of tears* (e. g., *to implore any body*), multis cum lacrimis: *a gush of tears.* Vid. "FLOOD *of tears.*"
GUSSET, * cuneus (*if in the form of a wedge*): * conus (*if in the form of a cone*); *or perhaps* * pannus cuneatus *or* formâ cuneatâ.
GUST. ‖ *Taste*, vid. ‖ *A sudden blast of wind*, impetus venti: flamen: flatus (*poetical*).
GUSTY, turbulentus; procellosus; turbidus. SYN. *in* STORMY.
GUT, *s.*, intestinum (*general term*): intestinum rectum (*the colon*): * intestinum ilium (*the ilium*): intestinum jejunum (*the jejunum*). ‖ FIG. = *stomach* (*as term of contempt*). Vid. BELLY.
GUT, *v.*, exenterare (e. g., *a hare*, leporem: ☞ *not* eviscerare *in this sense*). ‖ *To empty* (*a house of its contents*), exinanire (*to empty*; e. g., domos, *Cic.*): everrere et extergere (*to sweep it clean of its contents*; e. g., domum, urbem, fanum, *Cic.*). *To gut a house*, domum exinanire; domum eversam atque extersam relinquere (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 21, *fin.*); * domum ita exinanire, ut pariētes modo stent et maneant (*cf. Cic., Off.*, 2, 8, 29).
GUTTER, *s.*, canalis *or* (*if a small one*) canaliculus (*general term*): canalis, quæ excipit e tegulis aquam cœlestem (*pipe of a roof, Vitr.*, 3, 5, 15): tegulæ colliciares (*the tiles in which the rain-water runs down, Cato, R. R.*, 14, 4): colliciæ (*for draining fields, as well as on a roof*).
GUTTER, *v.*, TRANS., striare.
GUTTLER, ganeo (*the proper word*): heluo: nepos (*if he spends wastefully*): homo non profundæ modo, sed intempestivæ quoque ac sordidæ gulæ (*in a worse sense*).
GUTTURAL; e. g., *a letter*, * litera palati.
GUZZLE, heluari: luxuriose vivere.
GUZZLER. Vid. GUTTLER.
GYMNASTIC, gymnicus: gymnasticus (*rather obsolete*). *Gymnastic exercises*, artes gymnicæ (*as art*); exercitatio in gymnasiis (*the exercises of young men in higher schools*, juventutis).
GYMNASTICS, ars gymnica.
GYPSUM, gypsum (γύψος).
GYRE. Vid. CIRCLE.
GYVE. Vid. TO FETTER.
GYVES. Vid. FETTERS.

H.

HA! ah! (*expressing pain, anger, or reproach; impatience and astonishment; also consolation* [Quid? ah volēt! *Ter.*], *and sometimes joy*): *ha! ha! ha!* (*cheerful laughter*) ha! ha! ha!—aha! (*Plaut.*).
HABERDASHER, tabernarius (*general term for shop-keeper*): qui pannos vendit *or* venditat (*seller of cloth, stuffs, &c.*).
HABILIMENT. Vid. DRESS.
HABIT. ‖ *Dress*, vid. ‖ *State of things*, habitus (*also of constitutional temperament*; e. g., habitu ... ut facile et cito irascatur, *Cic., Top.*, 16, 62); *also*, naturæ ipsius habitus: *a habit of body*, corporis affectio, constitutio [vid. CONDITION, CONSTITUTION]. ‖ *Custom*, consuetudo: ☞ assuetudo *not Cic., but Varr.* [amor assuetudinis] *Ov., Liv.* [assuetudo mali], *Tac.* [naturâ sive assuetudine], &c., mos: institutum [SYN. *in* CUSTOM]: ☞ habitus, "*the state in which any thing*, se habet," *often approaches very near to the meaning of* "*habit*;" e. g., Justitia est habitus animi communi utilitate conservata, &c., *Cic.*; hominem ad rationis habitum perducere, *Cic.*; suoque potius habitu vitam degere (*Phædr.*). *The habit of sinning*, consuetudo peccandi; *of speaking*, loquendi: *after my* (*his, &c.*) *habit, as my* (*his, &c.*) *habit is*, (ex) consuetudine; (ex) more; pro meâ consuetudine; (ex) instituto meo; ut *or* quemadmōdum consuevi: *against* (*my, &c.*) *usual habit*, præter consuetudinem; contra morem consuetudinemque: *the Greeks are in the habit of, &c.*, est consuetudo *or* mos Græcorum, *followed by infinitive, or* ut, &c.; est Græcæ consuetudinis *or* moris Græci, ut, &c.; apud Græcos ea consuetudo est, ut (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 50): *it is the habit here* (= *of this country*), est usu receptum; est institutum: *to retain a habit*, consuetudinem (meam, &c.) tenēre, retinēre, servare. *I have always retained this habit, or been in the habit of acting thus in political matters*, eam (hanc, &c.) consuetudinem in republicâ semper habui (*Cic., Phil.*, 1, 11, 27): *to retain the good old habit of any thing*, retinēre veterem illum alicujus rei morem (e. g., officii, *Cic., Planc.*, 6, 22): *to have a habit*, consuetudinem habēre (*as Cic., Phil.*, 1, 11, 27, sin consuetudinem meam, quam in republicâ semper habui, tenuero): *to have the habit of, &c.*, assuevisse, consuevisse (*to have accustomed one's self*), *or* solēre (*to be in the habit*), *with infinitive* (e. g., qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit): *to adopt a habit*, consuetudinem asciscere (e. g., lubenter, *Cic., Brut.*, 57, *fin.*): *to induce any body to adopt the same habit as one's self*, induco aliquem in meam consuetudinem: *to train any body to the habit of any thing*, assuefacere aliquem aliquâ re (e. g., disciplinâ): *any thing grows into a habit*, in consuetudinem *or* morem venire: *any thing grows a habit with me*, in consuetudinem alicujus rei venio *or* me adduco. *To get the habit of any thing*, alicujus rei sibi naturam facere (*Quint.*, 2, 2, 17): *any body gets into the habit of, &c.*, aliquis in eam consuetudinem venit *or* in eam se consuetudinem adducit, ut, &c.: *this is becoming a habit*, consuetudo inveterascit: *to introduce a habit*, consuetudinem introducere: *to keep to one's old habit or habits*, institutum suum tenēre; nihil mutare de consuetudine suâ: *to give up or depart from a habit*, consuetudine recedere: *to give up or depart from one's usual habit*, a pristinâ consuetudine deflectere; *gradually*, consuetudinem minuere: *to be the slave of habit*, consuetudini servire: *to endeavor to bring any body back to his old habits*, revocare ad pristinam consuetudinem: *to reintroduce an old habit*, veterem consuetudinem referre. *Demosthenes was in the habit of reciting aloud several verses without taking breath*, Demosthenes summâ voce versus multos uno spiritu pronunciare consuescebat (*Cic.*; i. e., *accustomed himself to do it by practice*). PROV. *Habit grows into a second nature*, consuetudine quasi altera quædam natura efficitur (*Cic., De Fin.*, 5, 25, 74), *or* vetus consuetudo obtinet vim naturæ (*Cic., De Invent.*, 1, 2, 3): *the habit of acting right has become a second nature to me*, mihi bene facere ex consuetudine in naturam vertit (*Sall., Jug.*, 85, 4): *a bad, long, barbarous, &c., habit*, consuetudo mala (*Hor.*), longa, vetus (*Quint.*); immanis ac barbara (*Cic.*): *it was very important that the habit of disipline should be formed in our troops*, ad disciplinam militiæ plurimum intererat insuescere militem nostrum: *my father had established in his family the habit of speaking correctly*, patrio fuit instituto puro sermone assuefacta domus (*Cic.*). Vid. CUSTOM.
HABIT, *v.* Vid. TO DRESS.
HABITABLE, habitabilis.
HABITATION. Vid. DWELLING.
HABITUAL, assuetus (*accustomed*; e. g., ars, fons: *in the sense of* "*accustomed to,*" *it does not belong here*): consuetus (*customary*; e. g., lubido, &c.): solitus (*accustomed; of things to which one is accustomed, or that happens customarily; not Cic. or Cæs., but Sall., Fragm.* [Vid. CUSTOMARY.] *Any body is an habitual liar*, aliquis solet *or* insuevit mentiri: *an habitual liar*, homo assuetus mendaciis; *or* cui mentiri ex consuetudine in naturam vertit (*after Sall., Jug.*, 85, 41): *an habitual and practiced controversialist*, male assuetus ad omnes vias controversiarum (*Sall., Frag.*): *an habitual deceiver*, totus ex fraude et fallaciis factus: *an habitual adulterer*, homo stuprorum exercitatione assuefactus (*Cic., Catil.*, 2, 5). ☞ *The notion of* "*habitual*" *is sometimes implied by the termination of an adjective, as*, ebriosus, iracundus, anxius, &c.
HABITUALLY, *by circumlocution*, ut solet: ut assōlet: ut consuetudo fert (i. e., *as he habitually does or is in the habit of doing, or as habit or custom requires*). ☞ *Mostly by circumlocution with* solēre (*of animate and inanimate beings*), *or* consuevisse, *or* assuevisse, *or* insuevisse (*of rational beings only, with infinitive: a road by which merchants habitually travel*, iter, quo mercatores ire consuerant. *Sometimes* consuevisse *is used as a neuter of things; as is habitually done in any thing*, ut in aliquâ re fieri consuevit [*Sall., Cat.*, 22, 2]: insuesco *not Cic. or Cæs., but Liv., &c.*): usitato more: tralaticio more (*from old hereditary custom*): more suo: moribus suis (*according to one's custom*); (ex) consuetudine (*from custom or habit*). [SYN. *in* CUSTOM *or* HABIT]: *habitually insubordinate and licentious*, assuetus immoderatâ licentiâ militari (*Just.*, 31, 1, 8): *it was very important that our troops should be rendered habitually obedient to discipline*, ad disciplinam militiæ plurimum intererat insuescere militem nostrum (*Liv.*). Vid. HABITUAL.
HABITUATE. Vid. TO ACCUSTOM.
HACK. ‖ *To cut irregularly*, cædere: concīdere (*to cut up into small pieces*). [Vid. TO CUT, TO CHOP.] ‖ *To speak with stops or catches* (*Shakspeare*), verba refringere (*Stat., Sylv.*, 2, 1, 123).
HACK. ‖ *Horse for common use*, caballus, *or* (*general term*) equus. ‖ *A hired horse*, equus conducticius (*with reference to the horse itself*): equus conductus (*with reference to him who hires it; compare with* HIRE): * equus meritorius: equus vectigalis (*with reference to him who lets it out; the latter, Cic., Phil.*, 2, 25, 62, *after the definition of Manutius*). ‖ *As adjective*, conducticius: (mercede) conductus (*the former with reference to the thing; the latter to the hirer*): mercenarius (*giving one's services for pay; also of things; opposed to* gratuitus). ‖ *Any thing let out for hire* [vid. *compounds of* HACKNEY]. ‖ *Much used, common*, contritus. JN. communis et contritus (e. g., omnium communia et contrita præcepta): tritus: jam tritus sermone (e. g., *of proverbs*).
HACKING, *s., by circumlocution with* cædere, concīdere; *for* concisio *is only with reference to sentences, as rhetorical technical term*; intercisio (*Varr. ap. Aug.*) *is* "*the cutting through,*" e. g., *with an axe*, securis.
HACKLE (*flax*), hamis ferreis linum pectere.
HACKNEY, *s.* [Vid. HACK]. *Also as adjective*; vid. HACK, *s.*
HACKNEY-COACH, vehiculum meritorium: rheda meritoria.
HACKNEY-COACHMAN, * rhedarius mercenarius.
HACKNEYED, contritus: communis et contritus (e. g., præcepta): quod in omnium ore est *or* versatur.
HADDOCK, * gadus æglesinus (*Linn.*); *perhaps the Roman* asellus (*Plin.*).
HAFT, *s.*, manubrium. Vid. HANDLE.

HAFT, *v.*, *alicui rei manubrium aptare.

HAGGARD. || *Wild*, vid. || *Lean*, macer : fame maceratus (*from starvation*) : vegrandi macie torridus (e. g., homo ; *Cic., Agr.*, 2, 34, *extr.*). *A pale face, haggard eyes, and a mad look*, colos exsanguis, fœdi oculi, prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat (*Sall.*).

HAGGLE, TRANS. || *To cut, to chop*, vid. || INTRANS., valde illiberaliter liceri (*to bid a meanly low price*) : *de pretio (alicujus rei) cum aliquo rixari (*to quarrel about the price*).

HAH ! Vid. HA !

HAIL, *s.*, grando (*also, figuratively, in Latin = shower*, tanta vis lapidum creberrimæ grandinis modo, &c. ; *Curt.*, 7, 8, 9) : *like hail*, *specie grandinis. *A violent hail storm, with thunder and lightning*, tempestas cum grandine ac tonitribus cœlo dejecta.

HAIL, *v. It hails*, grandinat ; grando cadit : *it gives over hailing*, degrandinat.

HAIL. || *To salute*, vid. *Your arrival will be hailed by every body*, carus omnibus exspectatusque venies. *Hail !* salve, plurimum te salvêre jubeo. || *Summon, call to*, vid.

HAILSHOT. Vid. GRAPESHOT.

HAILSTONE, grando.

HAIL STORM, vis creberrimæ grandinis. *A violent hail storm, with thunder and lightning*, tempestas cum grandine ac tonitribus cœlo dejecta : *a violent hail storm occurred*, nimbus cum grandine exortus est ingens : *a season in which many hail storms occur*, tempestas calamitosa (*with reference to the injury done to the crops*) : *if any injury has been done by hailstones*, si grando quippiam nocuit (*Cic.*). *The damage done by a hail storm*, calamitas.

HAIR. || *A single hair*, pilus (*general term, on the body of men and animals, whether short or long, bristly or smooth* ; vid. *Plin.*, 11, 32, 47, *and* 39, 94 ; *Hor. Ep.*, 2, 1, 45, *horse-hair, of the tail, Varr., R. R.*, 2, 11, 11, *goat's hair ; opposed to* lana ; *Plin.*, 8, 48, 73, *wool. The singular also stands collectively for the hair of the whole body, like* crinis *and* capillus ; vid. *Plin.*, 11, 32, 47, *and* 39, 94) : seta (*the strong, bristly hair of animals, as horse hair, hog's bristle*, &c.) : crinis (*the smooth hair of the human head* ; vid. *Mart.*, 12, 32, 4, uxor rufa crinibus septem ; *the singular also, collectively = crines* ; i. e., *head of hair*) : villus : villi (*only collectively = the thick, woolly or hanging hair of animals.* ☞ *That* villus *refers, as just mentioned, rather to the thickness and closeness than to the length of the hair, may be seen from Columella*, 7, 3, 7, "ovis prolixi villi ;" *and Plin.*, 11, 39, 94, "villosissimus animalium lepus"). *Fine or thin hair*, pilus tenuis : *thick hair*, pilus crassus : *hair grows thick*, pili crassescunt : *bristly hair*, pilus hirtus : *a person covered all over with hair*, hirtus : *thin hair*, pili rari : *having only a few straggling hairs*, raripilus (*especially of animals*) : *the hair a child is born with*, pili congeniti *or* simul geniti (e. g., *of the head*) : *hair that grows after the birth*, pili agnati *or* post geniti (e. g., *of the beard*) : *the hair in the nose*, vibrissæ (*Fest.*) : *the hair of the beard*, barba : *hair from the beard*, capilli ex barbâ detonsi (*shorn from the beard, Sen. Ep.*, 92, 31) : *the downy hair on the face, especially on the chin, of young people*, lanūgo ; lanugines oris (*of several persons*) : *the long hair hanging down on the temples or cheeks*, capronæ *or* caproneæ ; *upon the forehead*, antiæ : *the hair of the eyelids*, cilia, orum : *of the eyebrows*, supercilia, orum : *the hair under the armpit (as liable to smell offensively)*, hircus : *the hair on the neck of a horse or lion (= mane)*, juba ; comæ cervīcum (*Gell.*, 5, 14, *of those of a lion*) : *to have no hair*, pilo carêre ; calvêre (*to be bald*, e. g., *naturally*, naturaliter) : *from which the hair has been plucked* (e. g., *a part of the body*), depilatus : *hair is falling off*, pili caduntur *or* defluunt : *hair is growing*, pili crescunt ; *is gradually growing again*, pili subnascuntur : *to cut off the hair*, pilos recidere, tondêre : *to pull any body's hair out*, alicui pilos evellere : *one who has had all his hair pulled out*, glaber (vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 47, 5) : *thinner or finer than a hair*, *pilo tenuior ; tenuissimus.

PROV. *Not to injure a hair of any body's head*, ne minime quidem lædere aliquem : *to be within a hair's breadth of any thing*, nihil (*or* nec quicquam) propius est factum, quam ut, &c. : *he was within a hair's breadth of being slain*, propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur (*Cic.*). *Not to depart a hair's breadth from any thing*, ab aliquâ re trāversum (*or* transversum) unguem non discedere (*Cic.*) ; ab aliquâ re (transversum) digitum non abscedere (*Cic.*) : *not by a single hair's breadth*, ne pilo quidem uno (e. g., minus se amare, *Cic.*) : *to a hair = exactly*, vid. : *there is not a hair's difference between them*, nihil omnino *or* ne minimum quidem interest (e. g., inter eos) ; nihil differt ; plane idem est (*it is identical*). || *Hair (collectively = growth or head of hair)*, crines (vid. *above*, "crinis" *for* SYN.) : capillus (*from* "capitis" *and* "hillus ;" i. e., *a tuft of hair ; hence, collectively = head of hair [instead of which sometimes the plural*, capilli, *is used], especially if opposed to "hair of the beard ;" thus often* JN. capillus barbaque, barba capillusque) : coma (*related to or derived from* κόμη, *the hair hanging down from the head, especially of women and savages ; vid. Plin.*, 11, 32, 47, "gentes intonsæ," *in that passage : he who wears his hair in that fashion*, comatus) : cæsaries (*the bushy hair of men, either short or long, which surrounds the head, without being artificially arranged, and gives to the person an imposing and martial look ; hence mostly of the hair of a warrior ;* vid. *Plaut., Mil. Glor.*, 3, 1, 170 ; *Liv.*, 28, 35, 6 : *he who has such a head of hair*, cæsariatus) : villus : villi (*shaggy, thick hair ;* vid. *above*). *Long hair*, capillus longus *or* promissus ; cæsaries promissa : *to have long hair*, esse comatum (κομᾶν) : *thick, strong hair*, capillus densus : *he who has strong hair*, capillosus ; bene capillatus : *thin hair*, capillus rarus : *bristly hair*, capillus hirtus *or* horrens : *straight hair*, capillus rectus *or* directus : *curly hair*, capillus crispus : *he who has curly hair*, cirratus : *woolly hair*, capillus lanæ propior (*after Plin.*, 8, 48, 73) : *loose or dishevelled hair*, capillus passus : crines passi (*especially of persons in mourning, or of supplicants*) : capillus sparsus : crines sparsi (*of raging persons, savages, or a diviner in ecstasy*) : capillus effusus (*hair that is undone, hanging down on the shoulders, not done or tied up ; opposed to* capillus nodo vinctus ; vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 124, 22) : *the gray hair of old men*, cani (canities *is poetical*) : *he who has gray hair*, canus : *to have gray hair*, canēre ; canum esse : *to get gray hair*, canescere : *false hair*, capillamentum ; *cf.* "WIG :" *to wear false hair*, capillamento uti : *to wear one's own hair*, suum capillum *or* suam comam gestare : *I am losing my hair*, calvesco : *I have lost all my hair*, calveo [vid. BALD]. *To let one's hair grow*, capillum alere ; *long*, capillum *or* cæsariem promittere *or* submittere : *to dress the hair*, comere capillos *or* crines (*general terms*) ; crines calamistro ornare ; capillum crispare ; comam calamistrare (*to curl it with the irons*) ; frangere comam in gradus (*to arrange it in plaits*) : *to dress the hair in ringlets*, comere caput in annulos ; *in plaits and ringlets*, comere caput in gradus et annulos : *to wear the hair in a knot*, capillos in nodum colligere ; capillum nodo vincire ; crines in nodum cogere *or* torquēre ; crinem obliquare nodoque substringere : *to be good for the hair (of ointments, oils*, &c.), capillum nutrire *or* alere ; capillum naturâ fertili evocare (*to promote the growth of the hair*). *A dye for the hair, wash for the hair*, *fucus crinalis. ☞ *The Roman ladies used a sort of soap*, spuma caustica (*Mart.*, 14, 26), *or balls named from the countries where they were made*, pila Batava, Mattiaca, &c. (*Mart.*, 8, 33 ; 14, 27) : *the root of a hair*, radix pili : *roots of the hair*, radices pilorum. *To drag any body by his hair*, aliquem capillis trahere : *like hair*, specie crinium, &c., in speciem crinium (e. g., factus) ; modo comarum (crinium, &c., *Plin.*, 2, 25, 22) : *a tuft of hair*, cirrus : *as fine as a hair*, tenuissimus (i. e., *very thin*). ☞ *The Roman modes of dressing the hair were* comtus (*general term*) ; comæ suggestus (*Stat., Silv.*, 1, 2, 114) ; nodus (*if fixed with a pin*) ; corymbium (*plaited in a spiral form, and fastened with a pin on one of the temples,* κόρυμβος, κρωβύλος) ; testūdo (*in the shape of a guitar or shell, Ov., A. A.*, 3, 147) ; tutulus (*a tie formed of the plaited hair itself, which was crossed over the forehead and fixed together ; after Böttiger's Sabina*, 1, p. 131 *and* 151).

HAIRBELL. Vid. HAREBELL.

HAIR'S BREADTH, transversus unguis *or* digitus (e. g., ab aliquâ re ne transversum quidem unguem, *or* digitum, discedere). *To be within a hair's breadth of any thing* ; vid. *in* HAIR (*Prov.*).

HAIR-BROOM, *scopæ e setis factæ ; *also, perhaps*, seta *only*.

HAIR-CLOTH, cilicium (κιλίκιον ; i. e., *a cloth of goat's hair*) : pannus e pilis factus *or* textus.

HAIR-DRESSER, capitum et capillorum concinnator (*Col.*, 1, *præf.* 5) : tonsor (*barber, who dressed the hair of men*) : ornatrix (*a female slave, whose office was to dress the hair*). ☞ *A wealthy Roman lady would keep a separate* "ornatrix" *for each peculiar fashion of head-dress ;* vid. *Böttiger's Sabina*, p. 151 : ☞ cinīlo *or* cinerarius *was the slave who heated the curling-irons*, calamistra, *at his mistress's door ;* vid. *Heind., Hor., Sat.*, 1, 2, 98, p. 49.

HAIRLESS, (*a*) *From old age or by nature*, calvus (*opposed to* capillatus, comatus) ; sine pilo *or* sine pilis : pilo carens (*from nature*) ; pilis defectus (*from old age, Phædr.*, 5, 7, 2) ; calvatus (*from the hair falling off*) ; imberbis (*without beard*) : *to be hairless*, pilo carêre (*from nature*) ; calvêre (*also from age*) ; *from nature*, naturaliter : *a hairless spot on the head*, calvitium (*bald spot. not* calvities = *baldness*) : *to become hairless*, calvescere. (*b*) *By artificial means*, depilatus (*general term, especially of parts of the body*) ; rasus : tonsus (*by means of scissors or razors ; opposed to* intonsus ; vid. TO SHAVE) : glaber (*properly, hairless from nature, without hair, like the belly of some animals ; opposed to* pilosus ; *then also by shaving or pulling out the hair ; also as epithet of favorite slaves of Roman debauchees, who endeavored to give the latter a girl-like look by it ; vid. Sen. Ep.*, 47, 5).

HAIR-OINTMENT, capillare (*general term, Mart.*) : adipes contra capilli defluvium tenaces (*to prevent the falling off of the hair, Plin.*) : ☞ psilōthrum (ψίλωθρον) *was for the purpose of removing the hair.*

HAIR-PIN, *acus crinalis (*in our sense*) : acus discriminalis (*the great pin for fastening the hair up in a knot ;* vid. *Böttiger's Sabina*, 1, p. 147).

HAIR-POWDER, *pulvis crinalis.

HAIR-ROPE, *pili in funem contorti.

HAIR-SIEVE, cribrum e setis equorum factum (*after Plin.*, 18, 11, 28).

HAIR-SPLITTING, *s.*, minuta subtilitas (*minute exactness, as a property*) : argutiæ : disserendi spinæ, *or* spinæ partiendi et definiendi (*thorny distinctions*, &c.) : dumēta (*opposed to* liber campus, *free, flowing discussion*) : verborum angustiæ et omnes literarum anguli (*Cic., petty verbal distinctions ; arguments founded on words, not things*) : verborum aucupium *or* captatio (*the seizing of an opponent's words*, &c.).

HAIRY, pilo *or* pilis vestitus : crinītus : capillatus : comatus (*covered with hair ; opposed to* calvus : ☞ crinitus *mostly of objects covered with any thing resembling hair* ; e. g., stella crinita, &c.) : intonsus (*unshorn ; of him whose hair is not cut ; hence = capillatus*) : pilosus : setosus : capillosus comosus (*overgrown with hair ; opposed to* raripilus ; *cf.* SYN. *in* HAIR). *A man that is hairy all over*, hirtus : *to be hairy*, pilos habēre : *naturally hairy*, pilo, *or* pilis intēgi, *or* vestiri (e. g., *of animals*, &c. ; *opposed to* pilo carēre). || *Of the nature of hair*, capillaceus : *rather hairy than woolly*, pilo propior quam lanæ (*Plin.*, 8, 48, 73).

HALBERD, bipennis.

HALBERDIER, *perhaps* hastatus (*a lancer; instead of which, Cicero, in one instance* [*Brut.*, 86, 296], *uses* doryphōrus [δορυφόρος] *as technical term for the celebrated statue of Polycletus*) : sarissaphōrus (*a Macedonian lance-bearer*; vid. LANCE).

HALCYON, *s.*, alcēdo (*poetical*, alcyōn) : * alcēdo ispida (*Linn.*).

HALCYON, *adj.* ‖ *Peaceful, quiet*, vid.

HALE, *adj.*, integer : valens : validus : firmus : robustus. JN. robustus et valens : firmus et valens [SYN. *in* HEALTHY]. *A hale old age*, ætas viridis : viridis senectus († *Virg.*).

HALE, ⟨ *v.*, trahĕre (*general term*).

HAUL, ⅄ [Vid. TO DRAG.] *To haul down the sails*, vela subducere : *to haul any thing up with ropes*, funibus aliquid subducere (*Cæs.*).

HALF, *s.*, dimidium : dimidia pars : semissis (*six parts of a whole divided into twelve equal parts*; e. g., *of a foot, an acre*, &c.). *An heir that comes in for half the property*, heres ex dimidiā parte : *by one half* [vid. HALF, *adj.*]. ☞ "*Half*" *is also expressed in Latin by* dimidiatus, a, um; e. g., *to read half a book* = *half through*, dimidiatum librum legere (vid. *Gell.*, 3, 14) : *the* (*or one*) *half of a quart measure*, hemina : *this is the one half*, hoc est semis. "*Half*" *is, besides, rendered in Latin by* semi, *or the Greek* hemi, *joined to substantives and adjectives, if it conveys the sense of* "*not entirely or wholly existing*," *or* "*not quite what it ought to be*;" *in which latter case*, "sub" (=*to some degree*) *is used in certain cases instead of* "semi;" e. g., *to limit the time of defence to half an hour*, spatium defensionis in semihoræ curriculum cogere (*Cic. pr. Rab. Perd.*, 2, 6) : *to accomplish any thing within the space of half an hour*, dimidio horæ conficere aliquid (*Lucil., Gell.*, 3, 14) : *half a month*, semestrium : *half a year*, spatium semestre ; menses sex (*six months*) : *lasting half a year*, semestris : *half a quart*, hemina : *half way*, medio itinere : *half a finger's breadth*, digitum dimidiatum (*accusative*) : *of half a finger's breadth*, semidigitalis : *half a foot*, semipes : *half a foot broad, long*, &c., semipedalis : *half an ell long*, semicubitalis : *only half the size*, dimidio minus : *half as dear again*, dimidio carius : *to be half as dear again*, dimidio pluris constare : *boiled down to a half*, ad dimidias decoctus : *half a pound*, semilibra ; *weighing*, &c., *or half a pound's weight*, semilibram pondo (*sc.* valens, *after Liv.*, 3, 29). Vid. HALF, *adj.*

HALF, *adj.*, dimidius : dimidiatus (*divided into two ; halved*). *Half as big only*, dimidio minus : *half as dear again*, dimidio carius : *to be*, &c., dimidio pluris constare : *half covered*, semitectus : *half dressed*, semiamictus : *half equipped or armed*, semiermis : *half a German*, semi-Germānus ; *half dressed or done* (*of meat*), semicoctus : *half dead*, semimortuus ; seminex *or* seminĕcis (= *half slain in battle*) ; semianimus *or* semianimis (*with one's breath half gone*) ; semivivus (*but half alive*) : *half dead with hunger*, enectus fame : *half done*, semifactus ; semiperfectus ; semiperactus (*half accomplished, Paulin. Noel. Carm.*, 20, 299, *or* 305) : *half open*, semiapertus : *half shut*, semiclausus : *half shorn or shaved*, semirasus : *half washed*, semilōtus : *half eaten*, semēsus : *half cooked*, semicoctus : *half roasted*, semiassus : *in a half whisper*, voce tenui et admōdum deminutā (*cf. Appul., Met.*, 3, p. 135, *ed. Elm.*) : *in half mourning*, semiatratus ; semipullatus : *half seas over*, dilutior (e. g., redis, *Ter.*) ; *half Greek*, semi-Græcus ; semi-Græce (*adv.*) : *half-yearly*, semestris (i. e., *lasting half a year*) ; * quot semestribus factus (*similar to* "quot annis, quot calendis," &c.) : *half alive*, semivivus : *half empty*, seminanis : *half naked*, seminūdus ; semiatmictus (*only half clad*) : *half ripe*, semimaturus : *half raw*, semicrudus ; subcrudus : *half asleep*, semisomnus : *in a half sleep*, semisomno sopore : *half drunk*, semigrāvis : *half burned*, semiustus : semiustulatus (*singed*) ; semicrematus (*half consumed by flames*) : *half mad*, vesanus : *half awake, half asleep*, semisomnus : *half withered*, semivĭētus : *half wild or savage*, semifer (*of animals and men*) : *half learned*, semidoctus : *half torn*, semilaceratus (*after* semilacer, *which is poetical ; vid. Ov., Met.*, 7, 344) : *half angry*, semi-iratus. *In half relief*, * ex parte eminens : cælatus (*in bass-relief*). *To sail with a half wind*, pedem facere (*Virg.*), *or* pedes proferre (*Plin.*) ; ventum obliquum captare (*Eumen., Paneg. Const.*, 14) ; obliquare sinus velorum in ventum (*Virg.*).

HALF BOOT, * calceamentum, quod pedes suris tenus tegit : ☞ *not* caliga.

HALF BROTHER, frater germanus (*general term, a brother really, by blood ; it may be used of one who has only the same father, but could not distinguish a half brother from a full brother*) : frater eodem patre natus (*of one father, after Nep., Cim.*, 1, 2) : frater eādem matre natus : frater uterinus (*of one mother ; the first after Nep., Cim.*, 1, 2 ; *the second, Cod. Just.*, 5, 61, 21). *Half brothers*, fratres nati altero tantum parente, *or* non iisdem parentibus (*general terms*) ; ex eodem patre tantum nati ; eodem patre nati ; qui eundem patrem habent (*by the father's side*) ; eādem matre nati, uterini (*by the mother's side ; the last, Cod. Just.*, 5, 61, 21).

HALF DEAD. Vid. *in* HALF.

HALF HOLIDAY, *perhaps* * pomeridiana cessatio (*cf.* pueri delicati nihil cessatione melius existimant, *Cic.*). *To give a half holiday*, * pueris cessationem pomeridianam largiri *or* indulgēre. *Half holidays*, dies intercisi (*in Roman sense* = "per quos mane et vesperi est nefas ; medio tempore, inter hostiam cæsam et exta porrecta, fas," *Varr.*).

HALF-LEARNED, semidoctus : mediocriter doctus ; semipagānus (*Pers., Prolog.*, 6 = *half a poet*). ☞ *In the time of Suetonius, some persons were in the habit of applying the term of* "literator" *to one superficially initiated in arts or sciences, in contradistinction to* "literatus ;" vid. *De Illustr. Gr.*, 4. *Nothing more contemptible than your half-learned men, who fancy they know every thing*, nihil pejus est iis, qui paullum aliquid ultra primas literas progressi falsam sibi scientiæ persuasionem induerunt.

HALF MOON, luna dimidia (*properly, the moon when not quite full, or when no longer full*) : luna dimidiata (*properly, the moon halved, of which only the half is visible*, &c.) : luna (*any object that has the shape of a crescent ; e. g., the Turkish crescent*) : *in the shape of a half moon*, lunatus.

HALF PIKE, *perhaps* veru *or* verutum, *properly*, "*spit*;" *the short spear of the Roman light infantry, shaft* 3½ *feet long*.

HALF SEAS OVER, dilutior (e. g., redis, *Ter.*) : paullo hilarior et dilutior (*Auson.*) : semigrāvis (*Liv.*).

HALF SISTER, soror eodem patre nata (*of the same father*) : soror eādem matre nata : soror uterina (*of one mother*). *Half sisters*, sorores natæ altero tantum parente, &c. ; *and so through the phrases for* HALF BROTHER, *replacing* fratres (nati) *by* sorores (natæ), *where necessary*.

HALF SPHERE, hemisphærium (ἡμισφαίριον), *or, pure Latin*, sectæ pilæ pars.

HALF-WAY. Vid. HALF.

HALF-WITTED, stupidus : * mentis *or* rationis haud compos.

For the other compounds, vid. HALF (*adj.*).

HALIBUT, rhombus : * pleuronectes hippoglossus, *Linn.*

HALL, *s.*, atrium (*originally the sitting-room of a Roman house ; afterward, in wealthy houses, it was distinct from the private apartments, and used as a great reception room, where the patron received his clients, and the great the morning visits of their friends and dependents ; it was also, like our* "*hall*," *the name of certain large public buildings, from the similarity of their construction to that of the* atrium *of a house*. ☞ *The* vestibulum *was an open space or court before the door, surrounded on three sides by the house* : exedra, ἐξέδρα, *was a room for the reception of company, the two extremities of which terminated in a semicircle, with a circular bench ; it was uncovered ;* vid. *Vitr.*, 7, 5, 2, *and* 7, 9, 2). *A small hall*, atriolum.

HALLOO ! heus !

HALLOO, *v.* Vid. TO CALL.

HALLOW. ‖ *To consecrate*, vid. ‖ *To reverence as holy*, pie sancteque colere (*a deity, God*) : religiose agere *or* celebrare (*to keep or observe with religious rites ; e. g.*, dies festos). *Hallowed*, sacer.

HALLUCINATION, alucinatio (*Sen.*, sic vestras alucinationes fero, ut, &c. ; *but Nonius says it was used by the* "veteres") : ineptiæ (*folly*). [Vid. BLUNDER, ERROR.] ‖ *In medicine*, * dysæsthesia (*technical term*).

HALM, culmus (*of the grasses ; of corn, from the root to the ear ; also with the ear included*) : calamus (*properly, a thin, slender reed ; then also of corn, a straw*) : stipula (*the remainder of the halm when the corn is cut ; the stubble*).

HALO, corona *or* area lunæ (*as attempt to translate the Greek ἅλως by Sen., N. Qu.*, 1, 2, 1, *and* 3, *who, however, seems himself to prefer the expression* "corona" *for it*).

HALT. ‖ *Of an army*, (*a*) TRANS. ; *to halt his army*, milites, &c., consistere jubēre (*to give the command to halt*) : agmen constituere (*Sall. and Liv.*) ; signa constituere (*Liv.*). (*β*) INTRANS. (*or absolutely*), subsistere : consistere (*especially on a march*) : sistere iter (*to stop one's march any where*, ad aliquem locum). *Halt !* (*as command*), consiste (consistite !) ; mane (manete !). ‖ *To hesitate*, vid. ‖ *To limp* ; e. g., *any thing halts*, claudicat *or* claudit aliquid (i. e., *does not stand well, does not get on as it should ; also improperly*, aliquid claudicat in oratione ; claudicat hic versus ; *cf.* "*a halting sonnet*," *Shaks.*) ; vacillat aliquid (i. e., *does not stand firm* ; e. g., *justice*). JN. aliquid vacillat et claudicat : claudum esse (*to be halting*).

HALT, *s.*; e. g., *to make a halt* [vid. HALT, *v.*]. ‖ *The act of limping*, claudicatio.

HALTER. ‖ *A rope*, restis : funis (*a rope*) : laqueus (*a snare or noose made of a rope, either for catching or strangling*). *Take a halter and hang yourself*, sume restim et suspende te : *to put an end to one's disgrace with a halter*, laqueo infamiam finire. ‖ *Of a horse*, capistrum : *to put it on*, capistrare.

HALTER, *v.* Vid. HALTER, *s.*

HALVE, *v.*, bipartire (*to divide in two*) : in duas partes dissecare (*to cut into two parts*). *Halved*, bipartitus (*in two parts*) ; dimidiatus (*cut up into two parts*).

HALVES ! (*interj.*) in commune !

HAM. ‖ *The hinder part of the knee*, poples (*cf.* poplites alternis genibus imponi, *Plin.*, 28, 6, 17). ‖ *The thigh of a hog*, perna (πέρνα, *the hinder part*) : petāso (πεταστόν, *the forepart ; compare Schneid., Cato, R. R.*, 162). *A slice of ham*, frustum pernæ.

HAMLET, viculus (*Cic., Rep.*, 1, 2, *and Liv.*, 21, 33) : parvus vicus.

HAMMER, *s.*, malleus : malleŏlus (*a small hammer*) : ☞ tudes *is unusual* : portisculus *was an instrument in the shape of a hammer, with which the time was beaten in a galley, for the rowers to pull their oars*.

HAMMER, *v.*, malleo tundere *or* contundere (*general term*) : malleŏlo ferire aliquid (*Cæs.*) : ducere (*to lengthen by beating with a hammer*) : cudere (*to beat flat*). ‖ *To forge*, procudere (e. g., enses) [vid. FORGE]. ‖ IMPROPR. *To be always hammering at the same point*, uno opere eandem incūdem diem noctemque tundere (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 29, 162) : verberibus inculcare (*to hammer any thing into any body*). ‖ *To work in the mind*, procudere (e. g., dolos, *Plaut., Pseud.*, 2, 2, 20) : *to hammer out a scheme*, &c., comminisci (e. g., dolum, mendacium) : coquere : concoquere (e. g., consilia).

HAMMERER, malleator (*Mart.*).

HAMMOCK, lectus suspensus (*Cels.*, 3, 18, p. 159, *Bip.*).

HAMPER, corbis : fiscina. [SYN. *in* BASKET.] ☞ Sirpea *or* scirpea = *the wicker-work of a wagon*.

HAMPER, *v.*, coartare : in angustias compellere [vid. TO CONFINE] : impli-

care (*to entangle*): impedire (*to hinder*, ab aliquâ re, *or* aliquâ re; *not* in aliquâ re): impedimento esse alicui: impedimentum afferre alicui rei faciendæ: retardare aliquem (ad aliquid faciendum; ab aliquâ re faciendâ; in aliquâ re). *To hamper one's self*, implicari aliquâ re; se impedire aliquâ re. *To be hampered by any thing*, implicari *or* se impedire aliquâ re: se illaqueare aliquâ re; *by some troublesome business*, molestis negotiis implicari; *by a war*, bello illigatum esse; *by a suit at law*, lite implicari; in causam deduci. ‖ *To clog, to catch with allurements*; vid. TO ALLURE.

HAMSTER, * mus cricetus.

HAMSTRING, * poplitis nervus (*general term*).

HAMSTRING, *v.*, poplites succīdere, *or* femina poplitesque succīdere (*Liv.*).

HAMSTRUNG, succisis feminibus poplitibusque.

HAND, manus (*as general as the English word, both properly and improperly, as* "*hand*" = *might, handwriting*, &c.).

(A) PHRASES, *with* HAND, HANDS, *in nominative or accusative without preposition. The right hand*, (manus) dextra: *the left hand*, (manus) sinistra *or* læva: *the hollow of the hand*, manus cava *or* concāva (*which any body makes*; e. g., *a beggar*; *opposed to* manus plana; vid. *Suet.*, *Oct.*, 91): *the flat hand*, plana manus (*which any body makes*); palma (*from nature*): *to tie any body's hands*, alicui manus constringere: *hands and feet, to bind any body hand and foot*, quadrupedem aliquem constringere (*Ter., Andr.*, 5, 2, 24): *to use one's hands and feet*, in aliquâ re uti pugnis et calcibus (vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 27, 77): *to hold one's hands before one's eyes*, manum ad oculos opponere: *to kiss one's hand to any body*, manum labris admovēre; dextram ad osculum referre (*as a mark of respect with the ancients*): *to lay one's hand on one's mouth*, manum ad os apponere (*Cæl. ap. Cic., Ep.*, 8, 1, 4, *in whispering a secret to any body*): *to shake hands with any body*, dextram jungere cum aliquo: *to shake hands*, dextram dextræ jungere; dextras jungere: *to give or offer any body one's hand*, alicui dextram porrigere (*to shake hands with, as act of saluting or in promising any thing*; vid. *Cic., Deiot.*, 3, 8); manus alicui dare (*to support him in walking*); manu aliquem allevare (*to lift him up*); dextram alicui tendere (*to assist; general term, for extending the hand to help any body; also, figuratively* = *to offer a helping hand* = *one's assistance*; vid. *Cic., Phil.*, 10, 4, 9); juvare *or* adjuvare aliquem (*figuratively, for the sake of supporting him*); manus dare (*as a mark of reconciliation*): *to give one's hand upon any thing*, fidem de re dextrâ dare *or* dextram fidemque dare, *with infinitive* (*as a mark of good faith, or the fulfillment of any thing; a promise*): *to shake hands upon it* (*in bargaining*, &c.), dextram dextræ jungentes fidem obstringere, ut, &c. (*reciprocally of two persons*): *to hold or stretch out one's hand to receive an alms*, cavam manum asses porrigenti præbēre: *to lift up one's hands* (e. g., *to heaven*), manus tollere (*as a mark of gratitude toward the gods, or astonishment*); manus (supplices) ad cœlum tendere (*as supplicant*; vid. *Herz., Sall., Cat.*, 31, 3, *where it is proved that the phrase was in common use*): *to stretch out one's hands to any body*, tendere manus (supplices) ad aliquem, *or* alicui *simply* (*as supplicant*, vobis supplex tendit manus patria communis): *to attempt to lay hands on any thing*, manus tendere ad aliquid, *or* porrigere in, *or* ad aliquid (e. g., in alienas possessiones, ad pecora); *on another's property*, manus afferre *or* adhibēre alienis bonis; manus porrigere in alienas possessiones (*opposed to* manus abstinēre alieno, ab alieno abstinere cupiditatem aut manus). *To guide any body's hand* (*in writing*), scribentis manum manu superimpositâ regere (*Quint.*, 1, 1, 27): *to hold any body's hand* (*to prevent him from writing*), scribenti manum injicere (vid. *Vell.*, 2, 41, 1): *to lay or place one's hand before or on any thing*, manum apponere *or* apponere ad (e. g., apponere ad os; *opposed to* ad oculos): *to lay hand to any thing*, manus admovēre alicui rei (e. g., *Suet., Vesp.*, 8, ruderibus purgandis primus manum admovit); aggrēdi aliquid *or* ad aliquid faciendum: *to put the last or finishing hand to any thing*, extremam *or* summam manum imponere alicui rei *or* in aliquâ re (*Virg., Æn.*, 7, 573; *Sen., Ep.*, 12, 4; *Quint.*, 1, *procem.*, 4); manus extrema accedit operi (*Cic.*): *to lay hands on any body*, alicui manus afferre, admovēre, injicere; alicui vim afferre; alicui vim et manus injicere: *to threaten to lay hands on any body*, manus alicui intentare *or* in aliquem: *to lay violent hands on one's self*, manus sibi afferre [vid. "*to commit* SUICIDE"]. *To have one's hands free in any thing*, liberius mihi est de aliquâ re (*Cæl. ap. Cic., Fam.*, 8, 6, 1); mihi integrum est; *to do this . . . or that*, aut . . . aut (*Cic., Att.*, 4, 2, 6): *to leave one's hands free*, omnia sibi relinquere reliqua. *The work requires many hands*, opus manus multas poscit: *works in which many hands are concerned*, opera in quibus plurium conatus conspirat: *the clinched hand* [vid. FIST]: *to clap the hands* [vid. TO CLAP]: *to lend a hand* [vid. TO HELP]; *from a sure hand* (e. g., *to have or know any thing*), certo *or* haud incerto auctore: *to put one's hand to a writing*, nomen suum notare alicui rei (*general term; to sign one's name*; e. g., epistolæ, *Flor.*, 2, 12, 10), *or* nomen subscribere, *also* subscribere *only*; nomen subnotare; chirographum exhibēre (vid. *Gell.*, 14, 2): *to have a hand in any thing*, interesse alicui rei (*by personal presence*); attingere aliquid (*of a business*): *to have no hand in any thing*, alicujus rei expertem esse; partem alicujus rei non habēre; non contulisse ad aliquid (*not to have contributed to any thing*): *hand to hand*, cominus (e. g., pugnare): *any body is any body's right-hand man*, aliquis alicujus est dextella (*Cic., playfully*): *to try one's hand at any thing*, tento *or* experior, quid possim: *to get the upper hand*, superiorem esse: *to be hand and glove with any body*, familiaritate artâ, maximâ *or* intimâ cum aliquo conjunctum esse; in alicujus intimam amicitiam pervenisse; vivere cum aliquo; in familiaritate alicujus versari: *a steady hand* (*of a surgeon*), manus strenua, stabilis (*Cels., not* firma). *Folded hands*, digiti pectinatim inter se implexi.

(B) PHRASES *with* HAND, HANDS, *governed by a* PREPOS. *To escape from any body's hands*, alicujus manus effugere (*not to allow one's self to be caught*); elabi de *or* e alicujus manibus (*to escape, after being caught*): *to lead any body by the hand*, aliquem manu tendens perdūco aliquo (e. g., *into the Senate*, in senatum): *to carry in one's hand*, manu gerere: *to hold in one's hand*, (in) manu tenēre: *to have in one's hands*, in manibus habēre (*also figuratively*, e. g., *the victory*, victoriam); in manibus gestare (*properly, to carry in one's hand*): *to carry any body in one's hands*, in manibus gestare aliquem (*properly*); aliquem habēre in manibus (*also figuratively, as Cic. ad Div.*, 1, 9, 10). *To sit with one's hands folded* (*Prov.*), compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedēre: *a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush*, multum differt in arcāne positum sit argentum, an in tabulis debeatur (*Cic.*): *to take any body by the hand*, prensare aliquem (*as a suppliant*). *To eat out of any body's hand* (*of animals*), e alicujus manu vesci: *to let an animal eat out of one's hand*, de manu alicui præbēre cibum et aquam: *to put out of one's hands*, de manibus ponere *or* deponere: *to fall, drop, or slip out of or from one's hands*, excidere e manibus; delabi de manibus: ☞ elabi de *or* e manibus *is incorrect in this sense. To let any thing fall out of one's hands*, emittere e *or* de manibus, *or* manibus *only*; dimittere de *or* e manibus: *not to let any thing go out of one's hands*, aliquid non dimittere e manibus; *from one hand to the other*, de manu in manum; e manibus in manus; per manus (*from hand to hand*): *to be at hand*, sub manibus esse (*to be near*; *of persons*; vid. *Planc., Cic. Ep.*, 10, 23, 2); ad manum *or* præ manibus esse (*of things, Gell.*, 19, 8, si Cæsaris liber præ manibus est); ad manum *or* præ manu esse (*to be in store*; e. g., *of money*; vid. *Ruhnk., Ter., Ad.*, 5, 9, 23): *to have at hand*, ad manum habēre (e. g., servum); præ manu habēre (*of things*; e. g., *of money, Ulp., Dig.*, 13, 7, 27): *to be always in hand*, multum in manibus esse (e. g., *of a newspaper, book*); *by a third hand*, per alium: *to carry away in one's hands*, inter manus proferre (e. g., *earth for a mound*, aggerem): *with something in one's hand*, aliquid manu gerens (i. e., *carrying in one's hand*, e. g., *a stick*, baculum), *or* cum aliquâ re *only* (*with any thing*; i. e., *provided or furnished with it, if it is obvious that any body carries the thing he is said to have in his hand*; e. g., *to stand by with a stick in one's hand*, cum baculo astare: *I saw a silver Cupid with a lamp in his hand*, vidi argenteum Cupidinem cum lampade). *Hand in hand*, amplexi: *to go hand in hand*, amplexos ire (e. g., ad templa): *the Graces hand in hand with the Nymphs*, junctæ Nymphis Gratiæ (†): *to conquer any body sword in hand*, aliquem manu superare (*opposed to* incendio conficere; vid. *Nep., Alcib.*, 10, 4): *to take in one's hand*, in manum (manus) sumere; in manum capere [vid. TO TAKE, *for* SYN. *of* sumere *and* capere]: *no one takes this book in his hand*, hunc librum nemo in manus sumit: *to see the victory already in any body's hands*, jam in manibus vidēre victoriam: *to see any thing in any body's hands*, aliquid in alicujus manu conspicere (e. g., librum in manu amici): *to get any thing into one's hand*, aliquid in manum accipere (e. g., puerum): *to get or fall into any body's hands*, in alicujus manum venire, pervenire (*properly and improperly*); in alicujus manus incīdere (*figuratively, if unexpectedly*): *to fall into the wrong hands*, in alienum incīdere (e. g., *of a letter, Cic., Att.*, 2, 20, 5): *to give any body a trifle in hand* (*to go on with, or to defray his expenses*), dare alicui aliquid paullum præ manu, unde utatur (*Ter., Ad.*, 5, 9, 23): *to seem to be in any body's hands* (= *power*), in alicujus manibus esse vidēri: *the state is in the hands of the great people or the aristocracy*, respublica apud optimates est: *any thing is in my hands, or I have any thing in my hands*, aliquid in meâ manu, *or* in meâ potestate est, *or* positum est: *the decision of the matter is entirely in your own hands*, hujus rei potestas omnis in vobis posita est: *to feed an animal with one's own hand*, aliquem cibare manu suâ (*Suet., Tib.*, 72): *with hands and feet*, manibus et calcibus (*properly*; e. g., aliquem conscindere): *hold your fortune fast with both hands*, fortunam tuam pressis manibus tene: *with a liberal hand*, plenâ manu (e. g., *to distribute any thing*, projicere aliquid): *to die in any body's hands*, inter manus alicujus exspirare (*general term*); inter manus sublevantis exstingui (i. e., *of one who is raising his head*): in alicujus complexu emōri (*in any body's arms*): *on the right, left hand*, ad dextram, ad sinistram: (*at*) *right and left* (*hand*), dextrâ lævâque: *from hand to hand*, per manus (e. g., tradere): *the matter now in hand is*, res, de quâ agitur (i. e., *any thing is the principal point of any question; less commonly*, agitur aliquid): *to die or fall by any body's hands*, ab aliquo occisum esse, &c.: *to receive any thing at the hands of any body*, ab aliquo aliquid accipere, &c.: *to live by one's hands*, operas (fabriles, &c.) præbendo vitam tenēre; ☞ *sometimes, also, with* "manus:" *the tradesmen* (*mechanics*) *and the peasantry live entirely by their hands*, opificum agrestiumque res fidesque in manibus sitæ sunt: *I am living by my hands*, operâ mihi vita est (*Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 3, 16, *which Bentley, without necessity, has changed into* "in opere"): *to live by the work of one's hands*, manuum mercede inopiam tolerare: *underhand* [vid. CLANDESTINELY]. *Off-hand*, subito: ex tempore (e. g., *to speak*; *opposed to* parate, cogitate dicere): inconsulte: inconsiderate *or* parum considerate (*in an off-hand* = *inconsiderate way*): sine ullâ dubitatione: sine du-

bitatione (*without hesitation*): extemplo: e vestigio (*immediately*, vid.). *On the other hand*, rursus: rursum (*aŭ, aŭθις*; *cf. Klotz*, and *Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 17, 40, p. 50, *sq.*: ☞ ex alterâ parte *not good*): contra (*when what is stated is the opposite of a preceding statement*; e. g., ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati, &c.). *As on the one hand . . . so on the other*, &c., ut . . . ita. *On the one hand . . . on the other hand*, et . . . et (*as well . . . as*): pars . . . alii (*the one part or parts . . . the others*): partim . . . partim (*partly . . . partly, but only in case of a real division*). ‖ *Hand of a watch*, gnomon (*γνώμων, of a dial*): virgula horarum index (*after Plin.*, 18, 37, 67).

‖ *Power* [vid. *under* HAND, *above*]. ‖ *Manner of writing*, manus (*hand*): litera, *commonly plural*, literæ (*writing*): *a clear hand*, literulæ clarè et compositæ (*very clear*, clarissimæ et compositissimæ): *a neat hand*, literæ lepidæ: *to write a good hand*, bene scribere (*general term*); lepidâ manu literas facere (*after Plaut., Pseud.*, 1, 1, 28): *to write a plain hand*, literate scribere: *letters written with a trembling hand*, vacillantes literulæ: *to imitate any body's hand*, alicujus chirographum imitari: *to know any body's hand and seal*, alicujus signum et manum cognoscere: *the letter is in any body's hand*, epistola est alicujus manu (e. g., librarii, *Cic.*): *I was glad to see A.'s hand, since it was so much like your own*, Alexidis manum amabam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuæ literæ: *a writing in one's own hand*, chirographum; literæ autographæ (*post-Augustan*).

HAND, *v.* ‖ *To give with the hand*, in manus dare: porrigere (*to reach*; vid., *also*, the SYN. *in* "TO GIVE *over, up*"). ‖ *To lead by the hand*, aliquem manu tenens perdūco; *or* ducere *only*. ‖ *To hand round*, circumferre (*to carry round*); distribuere (*to give out*); circummittere (*to send round*). ‖ *To hand over* [vid. TO GIVE]. ‖ *To hand down*; e. g., *a custom is handed down by any body*, tradita est consuetudo ab aliquo: *to hand down to posterity*, posteris tradere *or* prodere (*general term*); literis custodire (*if in writings*).

HAND-BARROW, ferculum.

HAND-BASKET. Vid. BASKET.

HAND-BELL, tintinnabulum (*general term*).

HAND-BILL, scheda: schedula (*general term for slip of paper*): positus propālam libellus (*if posted up*): tabulæ auctionariæ (*with reference to public sale*): titulus (*bill posted on a house for sale*). *To post hand-bills*, libellum proponere; (*of an auction*), auctionem proponere *or* proscribere.

HAND-BOOK, *perhaps* enchiridion.

HAND-BOW. Vid. BOW.

HAND-BREADTH, palma: *as adjective*, palmaris.

HANDCUFF, *s.*, mănīca.

HANDCUFF, *v.*, manīcas alicui injicere *or* connectere (*both Plaut.*); manus manīcis restringere (*Appul.*).

HANDED (e. g., *right, left*). *To be left-handed*, sinistrâ manu esse agiliore ac validiore (*Suet., Tib.*, 68): *one who is left-handed*, scævŏla: *both right- and left-handed*, manu non minus sinistrâ quam dextrâ promtus (*Cels.*, 7, *præf.*, p. 409, *Bip.*).

HANDFUL, pugnus: pugillus (*as much as the hand can hold*; e. g., *a handful of salt*, pugnus salis; *of corn*, pugillus farris; *but* manipulus = fasciculus manualis = *a bundle which may be grasped round with the hand*; e. g., fœni, *of hay*; lini, *of flax*): *a handful of people*, parvus *or* exiguus numerus; exigua manus (*a small troop*): *a handful of persons or soldiers which any body has with him to join the undertaking*, paucitas (vid. *Nep., Dat.*, 7, 3; *Pelop.*, 2, 3).

HAND-GALLOP, *by circumlocution*; e. g., *to be going at a hand-gallop*, *habēnas paulum remisisse; *laxioribus habēnis equitare, &c.

HAND-GRENADE. Vid. GRENADE.

HANDICRAFT, opera (*opposed to* ars; vid. *Cic., Off.*, 1, 42, 150; *Liv.*, 1, 56.). ☞ *It may also, in certain cases, be turned by* "manus;" e. g., manuum mercede inopiam tolerare (*to get a living by a handicraft*).

HANDICRAFTSMAN. Vid. ARTIFICER, MANUFACTURER.

HANDILY. Vid. DEXTEROUSLY.

HANDINESS. Vid. DEXTERITY.

HANDIWORK. Vid. HANDY-WORK.

HANDKERCHIEF, sudarium (*properly, for wiping off perspiration, but used for all the purposes of our pocket-handkerchief*; orarium *and* muccinium *belong to the Middle Ages*): linteolum (*small linen cloth, Plaut.*). *To hold a handkerchief before one's eyes*, sudarium ante faciem obtendere: *to put a handkerchief to one's face*, sudarium ad os applicare. ‖ *Neck-handkerchief*, focale.

HANDLE, *v.*, tractare (*in all the meanings of the English verb*; e. g., (1) *with reference to the sense of touch; opposed to* gustare, olfacere, audire: (2) *to manage or wield weapons, instruments*, &c., arma, tela, fila lyræ, &c.: (3) *to deal with or behave to a person*, aliquem injuriosius tractare; *to handle him roughly*: (4) *to treat a subject*, poposcit, ut hæc ipsa quæstio diligentius tractaretur, *should be more carefully handled*): attrectare: contrectare: pertrectare (*to touch*); *also with* manibus: tangere, tentare, *both with and without* digitis: tactu explorare (*to feel, for the sake of finding out*). ‖ *To treat*, tractare [vid. "*to* BEHAVE"]. *To handle any body roughly*, injuriosius aliquem tractare (*Cic.*); aspere *or* contumeliose invēhi in aliquem (*of abuse*); aspere aliquem habēre *or* tractare; asperum esse in aliquem; aliquem acerbe atque dure tractare; durum esse in aliquo: *how I handled the Rhodian!* quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim! (*Ter., Eun.*, 3, 1, 30).

HANDLE, *s.*, manubrium (*of an instrument*; e. g., *of a knife, a hatchet*, &c.): capulus (*of a sword, a sickle*, &c.): ansa (*of a cup, or of vessels in general; also of a door*, ostii, &c.): chelonium (*broad, curved handle for drawing or turning various machines, Vitr.*, 10, 1, 2). *With a handle to it*, manubriatus; ansatus. ‖ IMPROPR., ansa. *To give a handle to any thing*, occasionem præbēre, *or* ansam dare *or* præbēre (alicujus rei *or* ad aliquid faciendum).

HANDMAID. Vid. MAID.

HAND-MILL, mola versatilis *or* trusatilis (*Plin.*, 36, 18, 29; *Cato, R. R.*, 10, 4, *and* 11, 4): fistula serrata: fistula ferraria (*a sort of mill with indented wheels, similar to our coffee-mills, Plin.*, 18, 10, 23; *Cato, R. R.*, 10, 3). *To turn a hand-mill*, molam trusatilem circumagere.

HAND-SAW, lupus (*defined by Pallad.*, 1, 43, 2, *by* serrula manubriata).

HANDSEL. Vid. EARNEST, *s.*

HANDSEL, *v.*, *perhaps* auspicari aliquid (*after Roman notions*).

HANDSOME, pulcher (*general term, whether of ideal or material beauty; opposed to* turpis, *of persons or things*; e. g., *boy, town, dress, face, deed*): formosus (*well-shaped, relates to the external form of a person, less commonly of things, as used by Sen. Ep.*, 87, 5, domus formosa; *opposed to* deformis): speciosus (*good-looking; it denotes a higher degree of beauty than* formosus *; opposed to* turpis): venustus (*charming, either from natural or artificial grace or beauty*; e. g., *girl, face, garden*): bellus (*pretty; of persons and things*; e. g., *girl, story, place*, &c.): amœnus (*pleasant, cheerful; in sober prose, of scenery only*): elegans (*tasteful, elegant*; e. g., *form, tone, poet*, &c.): egregius: eximius (*distinguished*; e. g., *deed, face*): *very handsome*, perpulcher; perelegans. ‖ *Generous, considerable*, vid.

HANDSOMELY, pulchre: venuste: belle: eleganter: suaviter: bene: egregie: eximie: præclare. [SYN. *in* HANDSOME.] ‖ *Generously, liberally*, vid.

HANDSOMENESS. Vid. BEAUTY.

HANDWRITING. Vid. HAND = *handwriting*.

HANDY. Vid. CLEVER, DEXTEROUS, CONVENIENT, FIT.

HANDY-BLOWS. Vid. BLOW.

HANDY-WORK, opera (*opposed to* ars; vid. *Cic., Off.*, 1, 42, 150; *Liv.*, 1, 56).

HANG, *v.* ‖ TRANS., *any thing on any thing*, suspendĕre aliquid alicui rei *or* (de, a, ex) aliquâ re: *to hang down one's head, one's ears*, demittere labra, aures *or* auriculas (*also, figuratively, for* "*to be low-spirited*"). ‖ IMPROPR. *To hang with wreaths and roses*, sertis redimire et rosâ: *to hang the walls of a room with pictures*, tabulis cubiculi pariētes vestire; cubiculum tabellis picturarum adornare: *to hang a room with tapestry*, *conclavis parietes tapetibus ornare. ‖ *To execute by hanging, to hang a malefactor*, affigere aliquem patibulo; arbori infelici suspendere aliquem (*by a rope*, reste): *to be hanged*, suspendio interimi: *to hang one's self*, se suspendere; suspendio vitam finire *or* amittere; suspendio perire: *to hang one's self on a fig-tree*, se suspendere de *or* e ficu: *to drive any body to hang himself*, ad suspendium adigere, ad laqueum compellere aliquem. *Go and hang yourself!* sume restim et suspende te! abi in malam rem! *or* i tu hinc, quo dignus es! (*comedy*).

HANG, INTRANS., pendēre (*properly and figuratively*), *on or from any thing*, a (de, ex, in) aliquâ re: dependēre (*properly, to hang down; both* pendere *and* dependere *denote the hanging loose from a fixed point, without a support under the thing*); *from any thing*, (de, ex) aliquâ re: *to hang from the ceiling of a room*, dependēre de laquearibus, de camerâ (e. g., *a lamp*, &c.): *to hang by a rope*, laqueo dependēre: *to hang over*, &c., imminēre (e. g., urbi, &c.; *of a mountain*, &c.: for *figurative meaning*, vid. IMPEND). *To hang down over the shoulders*, humeros tegere (*to cover them; of the hair*, &c.): *to hang upon any body's mouth* (= *drink in his words*), pendēre ab ore alicujus: *to hang upon any thing* (= *cling to it*), adhærescere alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (vid. *Lat. Dict.*); *upon any body*, pendēre de aliquo (*Hor.* †). ‖ *Prov. To hang by a thread*, (tenui) filo pendēre (*Enn., Ov.*).

HANG BACK, gravari (*to hesitate*): tergiversari (*to make excuses in order to evade a request*). JN. cunctari et tergiversari. *To hang back in doubt*; vid. "*to be in* SUSPENSE."

HANG FORWARD *or* OVER, propendēre: prominēre (*to be prominent*): projectum esse (*of rocks, promontories*, &c.).

HANG FROM, HANG DOWN, dependēre. Vid. HANG (*intrans.*), *above*.

HANG LOOSE (*of garments*), discinctum esse (*of the person whose garments hang loose*): laxum esse (*of the garment itself*).

HANG ON. Vid. *in* HANG.

HANG OUT, TRANS., demittere ex aliquâ re (*a flag*; vid. FLAG). ‖ INTRANS., e. g., *his entrails were all hanging out*, intestina ejus prolapsa atque evoluta sunt.

HANG OVER. Vid. TO IMPEND.

HANGER, machæra (*præ- and post-classical*): culter venatorius (*huntsman's knife*; vid. SWORD).

HANGER-ON, assĕcla: canis alicujus. *Any body's hangers-on*, canes alicujus, quos circa se habet (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 1, 48, *his hungry dependents*).

HANGING, *s.* ‖ *Suspension*, suspendium. *For* "*to deserve hanging*" [vid. GALLOWS]. ‖ *Hangings*, tapes, ētis, *m.* (*τάπης*), *or Latinized*, tapētum: ☞ "tapetes" *of the ancients were generally shaggy, with figures worked in them, with which both the walls and the floor were covered.*

HANGING, *adj.*, pensilis: pendulus (e. g., horti pensilis): flaccidus (e. g., aures): dependens (*hanging down*). *Hanging ears*, flaccidæ prægravantesque aures.

HANGMAN, carnifex: exactor supplicii; vid. EXECUTIONER.

HANK, *glomus serici.

HANKER (*after*). Vid. TO LONG *for*.

HAP, ⟩*s.* Vid. CHANCE, FOR-

HAP-HAZARD, ⟩ TUNE.

HAP. Vid. HAPPEN.

HAPLESS. Vid. UNFORTUNATE.

HAPLY. Vid. PERHAPS.

HAPPEN, cadere: accidere (*to come to pass; of that which occurs by chance, mostly of unlucky events, but also of happy ones*; accidere *sometimes with the addition of* casu): contingere (*of occurrences that are wished for, and happy events*): evenire (*to come forth, happen, result; of cause and effect*): usu venire (*of facts*

which any body experiences. ☞ *Not* usu evenire; vid. *Gernhard., Cic., Cat. Maj.*, 3, 7; *Bremi, Nep., Hannib.*, 12, 3): fieri (*to be done*). *Cases or events will happen,* incidunt causæ, tempora (☞ contingunt casus *not Latin*). *It happened that,* &c., forte evēnit *or* casu accidit, ut, &c.: *to happen to mention any thing,* in mentionem alicujus rei incidere: *as it generally happens,* ut fit.

HAPPILY. [Vid. FORTUNATELY.] *To live happily,* feliciter *or* beate vivere: *virtuously and happily,* bene beateque vivere.

HAPPINESS, felicitas (*success in one's undertakings,* &c.): *as an abstract term, always rendered in Cicero by* "vita beata," *or by circumlocution,* "beate vivere;" e. g., *the happiness of life consists in virtue only,* beate vivere est unâ positum in virtute, *or* omnia, quæ ad beatam pertinent, in unâ virtute sunt posita; *compare Cic., De Fin.*, 2, 27, *where we find several similar periphrases. The words* "beatitas" *and* "beatitudo," *although formed by Cicero himself, N. D.*, 1, 34, 95, *are pronounced by him to be rather harsh, and have not been used by him elsewhere, or by any other writer, and are admissible only in the absence of a more appropriate word, or in a strictly philosophical style. To enjoy everlasting happiness,* beatum sempiterno ævo frui (*Cic., Somn. Scip.*, 3; *in.*). *I had the happiness to,* &c., contigit mihi ut, &c.

HAPPY, beatus (*possessing felt happiness, the highest term with reference to the mind; also of the happy state of any body*; e. g., vita beata): felix (*with reference to success, prosperity,* &c., *of persons or the things themselves*): fortunatus (*of persons only who seem the favorites of fortune*): prosper (*fulfilling a man's hopes and wishes*): faustus (*implying Divine favor,* &c.; *of things felt as a blessing: these two only in a transitive sense of what makes happy*). ☞ *Cf. synonyms and explanations in* FORTUNATE. *To be happy,* beatum, felicem, fortunatum esse: *to be or feel happy* (= *rejoice*), gaudēre: lætari; *in any thing* (i. e., *to be glad*), gaudēre, lætari aliquâ re, de aliquâ re, in aliquâ re: *very happy,* gaudēre vehementerque lætari [vid. GLAD]. *I am happy to see you,* gratus acceptusque mihi venis; opportune venis (*you come in right time*): *I am happy to hear it,* hoc lubenter audio.

HARANGUE, *s.*, concio (*in an assembly*): alloquium (*the words themselves in which one addresses any body*). *He who makes an harangue,* conciōnans *or* concionabundus.

HARANGUE, *v.*, concionari (e. g., apud milites, ad populum, adversus aliquem, *and absolutely*).

HARANGUER, conciōnans *or* concionabundus.

HARASS, fatigare: defatigare (*to weary*): vexare (*to tease*): lacessere (*to provoke by attacks; often as military term,* hostes, &c.). *To harass any body by importunity,* aliquem rogitando obtundere *or* enecare; aliquem precibus fatigare; *by one's complaints,* aliquem querelis angere: *to harass one's self by any thing,* se frangere aliquâ re (e. g., laboribus).

HARASSER, vexator: lacessitor (*very late, Isid., Origg.*).

HARBINGER. Vid. FORERUNNER.

HARBOR, *s.*, portus (*properly and figuratively*): refugium: perfugium (*figuratively, asylum*). JN. portus et refugium; portus et perfugium. *To be in harbor,* in portu esse *or* navigare (*also, figuratively, for "to be in safety"*): *to reach a harbor,* in portum venire, *or* pervenire, *or* pervēhi; portum capere (*of ships and navigators; the latter, if with trouble; also, figuratively, for "port of rest,"* capere portum otii); in portum invēhi: portum *or* in portum intrare (*of navigators; the latter also with hostile intent*); in portum et perfugium pervēhi (*figuratively*): *to drive a vessel into harbor,* navem in portum conjicere *or* compellere: *to enter the harbor from the open sea,* ex alto in portum invēhi: *to steer toward the harbor,* portum petere; ex alto portum tenēre: *to be driven to some harbor,* in portum deferri (*of vessels and sailors*): *to take refuge in some harbor,* confugere in portum (*also figuratively*; e. g., in portum otii): *to sail out of a harbor,* e portu solvere, *or* proficisci, *or* exire: *to make a harbor,* portum facere *or* constituere: *an island that has two harbors,* cincta duobus portubus insula: *a place where many harbors are met with,* portuosus (*general term*); portubus distinctus (*well furnished with ports*; e. g., *a country,* regio): *without harbors,* importuosus: *the mouth of a harbor,* portûs ostium; portûs ostium et aditus; portûs aditus atque os; fauces portûs.

HARBOR, *v.*, hospitio accipere *or* excipere aliquem: hospitio domum ad se recipere aliquem; hospitium alicui præbēre (*to receive into one's house*): in domum suam recipere aliquem: tecto accipere *or* recipere aliquem: tectum præbēre alicui (*to receive under one's roof*; accipere, *as a friend*; excipere *and* recipere, *as protector,* &c.). *To be harbored by any body,* esse in hospitio apud aliquem; hospitio alicujus uti. ‖ *To sojourn*; vid. to DWELL, to SOJOURN.

HARBORAGE. Vid. HARBOR.

HARBORLESS, importuosus.

HARBOR-MASTER, limenarches (λιμενάρχης, *Paul., Dig.*, 11, 4, 4; *Arcad., Charis., Dig.*, 50, 4, 18, § 10): ☞ magister portûs = *receiver of the harbor duties or fees* (vid. *Cic. ad Att.*, 5, 15, *extr.*).

HARD. ‖ PROPR., *not soft,* durus (*general term*; e. g., *stone, skin, water*): solidus (*firm, solid*; e. g., *wood, iron*): rigidus (*that does not bend, brittle*): crudus (*still unripe; of fruit,* ὠμός): callosus (*as skin, hand,* &c.): asper (*rough to the taste and touch*): acerbus (*rough to the taste*): *rather hard,* duriusculus: *very hard,* perdurus: *hard wood, also* robur (*properly, wood of the ever-green oak*): *a hard cushion,* culcita, quæ corpori resistit: *hard-boiled eggs,* ova dura (*opposed to* mollia): *to make any thing hard,* durare; indurare. ‖ IMPROPR., *unpleasant, against good taste,* durus: asper: ferreus: horridus [vid. HARSH]: *rather hard,* duriusculus (e. g., *verse*). ‖ *Yielding with difficulty; hence oppressive,* durus: molestus (*troublesome*): gravis (*pressing, heavy*): acer (*violent,* &c.): acerbus (*harsh*): iniquus (*not according to the laws of equity; hence oppressive, hard*). *Very hard,* atrox (*fearful*): sævus (*furious*): *a hard-fought battle* [vid. HARD-FOUGHT]: *hard work,* labor gravis *or* molestus: *a hard winter,* hiems gravis *or* acris: *very hard,* hiems atrox *or* sæva: *hard times,* tempora dura, gravia, acerba, iniqua, aspera, luctuosa: temporum acerbitas, *or* iniquitas, *or* atrocitas: temporum calamitates: *a hard rule,* imperium grave, *or* iniquum, *or* acerbum; imperii acerbitas. ‖ *Severe, unmerciful,* durus: asper: asperi animi (*rough*): immitis (*not mild*): severus (*severe*): acerbus (*without indulgence*): atrox (*fearful, very hard, inhuman; rather poetical*): *a hard man,* homo durus: vir severitatis duræ (*inexorable*): homo asper (*rough toward those about him*). ‖ *Difficult,* vid. *Hard to please,* difficilis: *hard of hearing,* surdaster (*Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 40, 116); *to be,* &c., graviter audire *or* gravitate auditûs laborare; aures hebetiores habēre.

HARD, *adv.*, dure: duriter: aspere: acerbe [SYN. *in* HARD, *adj.*]: *to work hard at any thing,* multo sudore et labore facere aliquid; desudare et laborare in re; animo toto et studio omni in aliquid incumbere: *too hard,* laboribus se frangere; laboribus confici: *it rains hard* [vid. to RAIN]: *to drink hard,* potare: vino deditum esse.

HARD BY, *adj.*, } Vid. CLOSE.
HARD BY, *prep.*, }

HARD-BOUND. Vid. COSTIVE.

HARDEN, durare *or* indurare aliquid (e. g., ferrum): durescere: indurescere: obdurescere (*to become or to get hard*). *To harden the body by work,* corpus labore durare: *my mind is hardened against pain,* obduruit animus ad dolorem novum; *by any thing,* aliquâ re (*Cic. ad Div.*, 2, 16, 1): *to harden one's self by work, exercise,* se laboribus durare: *to have hardened one's self from one's youth,* a parvulo (*of several,* parvulis) labori et duritiæ studēre: *hardened,* duratus; patiens laboris: *hardened by work in the fields,* rusticis laboribus duratus: *hardened by military exercises,* ab usu armorum duratus.

HARD-FAVORED, *crassiore ductu oris; *or* *cui crassiora sunt oris lineamenta.

HARD-FISTED. Vid. AVARICIOUS.

HARD-FOUGHT, prœlium durum (*Liv.*, 40, 16); certamen acre; pugna *or* prœlium atrox (*a very hard-fought struggle*): *it was a hard contest,* acriter *or* acerrimo concursu pugnabatur.

HARD-HEARTED, durus: animi duri: ferreus (*who has a heart like steel or flint*): immitis (*unmerciful*): inhumanus (*without feeling, inhuman*): asper: asperi animi (*rough in behavior, without indulgence*): inexorabilis: durus atque inexorabilis (*inexorable, hard*): immanis: immani acerbâque naturâ (*cruel, of cruel character*): ☞ dirus, *in this sense, is poetical only. To be hard-hearted,* duro esse animo *or* ingenio.

HARD-HEARTEDNESS, animus durus: animi duritas: ingenium durum: animi rigor (*relentlessness*): animi atrocitas (*opposed to* humanitas et misericordia).

HARDIHOOD. Vid. COURAGE.

HARDILY. *To bring any body up hardily,* in labore patientiâque corporis exercēre aliquem.

HARDINESS. ‖ *Hardihood,* vid. ‖ *Effrontery,* vid. ‖ *Firmness of body,* &c., robur: corpus laboribus duratum.

HARDISH. Vid. "*rather* HARD."

HARDLY. ‖ *With difficulty,* ægre (*opposed to* secure *and* facile): vix (*scarcely*; ☞ vix *refers to the action that was hardly accomplished*; ægre *to the person who, with weariness and misgivings, was, after all, near being unsuccessful*) JN. vix ægreque: non facile (*not easily*): male (*of what is but imperfectly done, if at all*; e. g., male cohærēre; male se continēre; male sustinēre arma, &c.; *according to Ruhnk. ad Vell.*, 2, 47, 2, *stronger than* ægre *and* non facile). *Hardly, if at all,* vix vixque; vix aut ne vix quidem; vix aut omnino non: *to be hardly able to restrain one's self,* vix se continēre posse; ægre se tenēre. ‖ *Scarcely,* vix: fere (*after negatives*). *Hardly any body,* vix quisquam; nemo fere: *hardly any thing,* nihil fere; vix quidquam. *Hardly ever,* numquam fere. ☞ *If there is an infinitive and a finite verb, the* vix *should precede the finite verb; thus,* dici vix potest, *or* vix potest dici (*not* vix dici potest). (α) *Hardly = only just now,* vixdum: vix tandem (☞ *not* vix *alone*): tantum quod (*not* tantum *alone*): modo. (β) *Hardly ... when,* vix *or* vixdum ... quum: commodum *or* commode ... quum: tantum quod ... quum. *I had hardly read your letter when Curtius came to me,* vixdum epistolam tuam legeram, quum ad me Curtius venit. *Hirtius was hardly gone when the courier arrived,* commodum discesserat Hirtius, quum tabellarius venit. (γ) *Not only not ... but hardly,* non solum *or* modo (*for* non solum *or* modo non) ... sed vix (e. g., hæc ... non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix jam in libris reperiuntur). (δ) *Hardly ... not to say,* vix ... nedum: vixdum ... nedum. (ε) *Hardly, with numerals*; vix (e. g., vix ad quingentos). ☞ *In such a sentence as,* "*I hardly restrained myself, but I did restrain myself,*" vix *is followed by* sed tamen; vix me tenui, sed tenui tamen. ‖ *Harshly,* dure: durius: duriter: aspere: acerbe. *To treat any body hardly,* aspere aliquem tractare *or* habēre; severius adhibēre aliquem: *to bring any body up hardly,* dure atque aspere educare aliquem.

HARD-MOUTHED, duri oris (*instead of which, in Ov., Am.*, 2, 9, 30, *poet.*, duri or oris equus): tenax contra vincula (†), *mostly* tenax *only* (*not obeying the bridle*).

HARDNESS, duritia: duricies (*properly and improperly, in all relations of the adjective* durus; *compare with* HARD): rigor: rigiditas (*want or absence of pliability, brittleness*; e. g., *of iron, wood,* &c.; rigor, *also, improperly, of the stiffness of statues, pictures*): asperitas (*asperity, roughness, in all the relations of* asper; vid. HARD)

acerbitas (*bitterness; hsarh, oppressive quality, in all the relations of* acerbus; vid. HARD): iniquitas (*oppressiveness, trouble,* e. g., *of the times; then unreasonable severity of persons*): animus durus: animi duritas: ingenium durum (*hard-heartedness*): severitas dura (*inexorable severity*): animi atrocitas (*inhumanity, with reference to the mind; opposed to* humanitas et misericordia).

HARDS, stupa.

HARDSHIP, labor (*great exertion*): gravis molestia (*great trouble*): ærumna (*tribulation*): miseria (*need and misery*). *To endure all the hardships of life,* labores exanclare. Vid. TROUBLE.

HARDWARE, ferramenta, orum.

HARDWAREMAN, negotiator ferrarius (*Inscr.*): ferramentarius (*later only*).

HARDY. ‖ *Inured to fatigue,* durus: laboribus duratus: laborum patiens. ‖ *Brave,* vid.

HARE, lepus (*also as constellation,* *leporis timidus, *Linn.*). *A young hare,* lepusculus: *belonging to a hare,* leporinus: *a place where hares are kept,* leporarium. *Feminine,* lepus femina; *or* lepus *only, if the gender is denoted by another word;* e. g., lepus prægnans (*poetical,* lepus gravida). *To hunt hares,* canibus lepores venari.

HAREBELL, *scilla nutans (*Linn.*).

HARE-BRAINED. Vid. INCONSIDERATE, RASH.

HAREM, gynæconītis: gynæcēum (*γυναικωνῖτις, γυναικεῖον, as the women's apartments*): pellices regiæ (*the royal concubines*).

HARE-SKIN, pellis leporina.

HARK! audi! (*hear!*)—tace modo! (*do hold your tongue!*): silete et tacete (*addressed to more than one*): cum silentio animadvertite (*listen without speaking*).

HARLEQUIN, maccus (*in the Atellanic games or farces of the Romans; after Dium.,* 488, P.): sannio (*any clown or jester*).

HARLOT, meretrix: scortum: meritorium scortum (*the* meretrices *and* scorta *belong to a sort of trade, and live by their earnings, from which* meretrices *derive their name* [*from* mereri]; *the* scorta *are a lower sort of* meretrices, *like* ἑταῖραι, *filles de joie. The* meretrices *are common; the* scorta, *lascivious and dissolute, Dödd.*). *A common harlot,* prostibulum: mulier omnibus proposita: scortum vulgare: meretrix vulgatissima: *to be a harlot,* vitâ institutoque esse meretricio. Vid. PROSTITUTE.

HARM, *s.* [Vid. DAMAGE, HURT.] *There will be no harm in doing any thing,* (de aliquâ re) nihil nocuerit, si, &c. (e. g., si aliquid cum Balbo eris locutus, *Cic.* = *it will be well to do so*): non inutile erit aliquid facere. *To have done more harm than good,* plura detrimenta alicui rei quam adjumenta per aliquem sunt importata (*Cic., De Or.,* 1, 9, 38).

HARM, *v.* Vid. TO HURT.

HARMFUL, mœroris plenus (*of a thing; after Cic., Mur.,* 9, *in.*). Vid. HURTFUL.

HARMLESS. ‖ *Inflicting no harm,* innocuus (*incapable of hurting; any body,* alicui): innoxius (*not doing harm to or hurting any body*): innocens (*not injuring or hurting, not guilty; all three of persons or things*). *To be harmless,* non *or* nihil nocēre: *who does not know that it is not harmless?* quis non intelligit rem nocēre *or* noxiam esse? ‖ *Unharmed,* illæsus (*post-Augustan*): inviolatus (*not harmed by violence or wrong*): integer (*without hurt or prejudice to his former state*): salvus: incolumis (*safe*): sine damno (*without loss*). ‖ *With reference to character,* simplex: candidus: simulationum nescius.

HARMLESSLY, innocue (*innocently;* e. g., vivere, *Oc.*): innocuo (*without doing harm; of a thing; post-Augustan, Suet., Dom.,* 19): innocenter (*innocently; without guilt*).

HARMLESSNESS, innocentia (*post-Augustan,* &c.; e. g., ferorum animalium, *Plin.,* 37, 13, *extr.*); *or by circumlocution with adjectives under* HARMLESS. ‖ *With reference to character,* simplicitas, &c.

HARMONIC, HARMONICAL. } Vid. HARMONIOUS.

HARMONIOUS, concinens: concors: congruens. JN. concors et congruens: consŏnus (*harmonizing, being in harmony; opposed to* absŏnus, absurdus): modulatus (*scientifically divided, modulated;* e. g., *tone, song, a speech,* &c.). ‖ *Symmetrical,* vid.

HARMONIOUSLY, concorditer: congruenter: modulate.

HARMONIZE, concinere: concentum servare: consentire (*properly*): concinere *or* consentire inter se (*figuratively, of persons*).

HARMONY. ‖ PROPR., harmonia (*ἁρμονία*), *or, pure Latin,* concentus, consensus; sonorum concentus, *or* concentus concors et congruens; vocum concordia (*in singing*). ‖ IMPROPR., concordia: consensus: conspiratio et consensus (*agreement in manner of thinking,* &c.): unanimitas (e. g., unanimitas fraterna, *Liv.; opposed to* discordia fraterna). *To be in harmony,* concinere; concordare; consentire (inter se); consentire atque concinere; conspirare; *with any thing,* convenire alicui rei (e. g., sententiæ): *to restore the harmony that had been interrupted,* aliquos rursus in pristĭnam concordiam reducere. *For other phrases,* vid. CONCORD.

HARNESS. ‖ *Armor,* vid. ‖ *Of a horse,* helcium (*ἕλκιον, probably "collar," Appul., Met.,* 9, p. 222, 30, *and* p. 227, 23): habenæ (*reins*).

HARNESS, *v.* ‖ *Arm,* vid. ‖ *To put on harness. To harness a horse, perhaps* *equum instruere; *if for draught,* jumentis jugum imponere.

HARP, psalterium (*ψαλτήριον, an ancient instrument resembling a harp, and adopted by the Christian writers to express that instrument*). *To accompany one's self on the harp,* cantare et psallere; canere voce et psallere. Vid. LYRE.

HARP, *v.,* *psalterio canere; *or the general term* psallere; *or* fidibus canere (*on any stringed instrument*). ‖ *To dwell long and often on a subject,* cantilēnam eandem canere (*Ter.*). *You are always harping on the same string,* cantilenam eandem canis (*Ter., Phorm.,* 3, 2, 10); nihil nisi idem, quod sæpe, scribis (*in a letter*); semper ista eademque audio (*you always tell me the same tale*); uno opere eandem incūdem die nocteque tundit (*he is always hammering at one subject, Cic., De Or.,* 2, 39, *init.*).

HARPER, psaltes (*ψαλτήρ*).

HARPOON, *s., perhaps* jaculum hamatum.

HARPOON, *v.,* *cetos (*or* cetē) jaculo venari.

HARPSICHORD, *clavichordium. *To play on the harpsichord,* *clavichordio canere.

HARPY, harpyia.

HARRIDAN, scortum exoletum (*Plaut., Pœn. Prol.,* 17): *anus impūdens; *or* vetula *only (contemptuously).*

HARRIER, canis venaticus (*general term*): *canis leverarius (*Linn.*). *To keep harriers,* canes alere ad venandum.

HARROW, *s.,* irpex (*al.* hirpex *or* urpex, *with iron teeth, and drawn by oxen; it is still called* "erpice" *in Italy*): crates (*a wattled harrow, to level the ground with; if with teeth for breaking the clods,* crates dentata; *called, in Italy,* "strascino"): ☞ occa *only in Isidorus, where it is explained by* rastrum. *The Roman farmers also used a* malleus *for breaking the clods.*

HARROW, *v.,* occare (*both for levelling the ground and breaking the clods*): cratire (*for levelling the ground*). *To sow and harrow,* semen injicere, cratesque dentatas supertrahere: *to level the ground by harrowing,* glebes crate inductâ coæquare. ‖ IMPROPR. *To harrow a man's feelings,* alicujus pectus effodere (*Cic.*); cruciare, excruciare; conscindere *or* torquēre aliquem (*Cic.*); excruciare aliquem animi (*Plaut.*): *acerbissimo dolore afficere alicujus animum. ‖ *Pillage,* &c., vid.

HARROWER, occator.

HARROWING, occatio (*called by the rustics* pulveratio, *Col.*). *The adjective is* occatorius.

HARRY, *v.* ‖ *Strip, pillage,* vid. ‖ *Vex, tease,* vid.

HARSH. ‖ *Rough,* durus (*general term, not soft; hence not pleasing to the ear, the eye; of a voice, tone, painting,* &c.; *also of poets, painters,* &c., *who are guilty of such harshness*): asper (*rough; that wants the proper smoothness and elegance, to the hearing and the sight*): ferreus (*of writers whose expression is harsh*): horridus, *diminutive,* horridulus (*a higher degree of* asper): inconditus (*harsh from want of smoothing them off; opposed to* levis): salebrosus: confragosus (*both, figuratively, of rugged style*): *somewhat harsh,* duriusculus (e. g., *a verse*): *the expressions of Cato were somewhat harsh,* horridiora erant Catonis verba. ‖ *Rough to the taste,* austērus (*αὐστηρός, that makes the tongue dry and rough, not pleasant, sour; opposed to* dulcis; *also fig.,* e. g., *not pleasant;* e. g., labor): acerbus (*that draws the mouth together, disagreeably harsh; opposed to* suavis; *especially like* ὄμφαξ, *of unripe fruits, in respect of the taste; then fig.,* e. g., *that occasions painful sensation*): amarus (*bitter, πικρός; opposed to* dulcis; *also figuratively,* e. g., *disagreeable, unpleasant;* e. g., leges): asper (*properly, rough, and of flavor = pungent, biting; then, figuratively, of persons,* e. g., *who act harshly; and of things,* e. g., *that cause sensible pain; opposed to* lenis). *Somewhat harsh,* subaustērus; austerulus: *a harsh flavor,* sapor amarus, austērus, acerbus (*in this order, Plin.,* 15, 27, 32). ‖ *Harsh in sound,* absŏnus (*having a wrong sound*): absurdus (*sounding painfully or disagreeably*): vox admodum absŏna et absurda (*Cic., as cause and effect*). ‖ *Harsh* = i. e., *severe,* durus: asper: asperi animi (*rough*): immitis (*not mild*): severus (*severe, strict*): acerbus (*without compassion, not compassionate*): atrox (*fearful, inhuman, very severe; rather poetical*): *a harsh person,* homo durus; vir severitatis duræ (*of inexorable severity*); homo asper (*rough to those about him*): *a harsh reply,* *responsum asperum: *to give a harsh reply,* *asperius respondēre *or* (*in writing*) rescribere: *to write in harsh terms,* asperius *or* asperioribus verbis scribere: *to speak of any body in very harsh terms,* asperrime loqui de aliquo: *to apply a harsher expression to any thing,* durius appellare aliquid: *not to use a harsher term,* ne duriore verbo utar: *a harsh punishment,* pœna gravis *or* inīqua; supplicium acerbum *or* acre: *to inflict a harsh punishment on any body, to punish any body harshly,* graviter statuere *or* vindicare in aliquem: *harsh in censuring and punishing,* in animadversione pœnāque durus (*of a man*): *in a harsh manner;* vid. HARSHLY.

HARSHLY, dure: duriter: aspere: acerbe: graviter (e. g., statuere de aliquo).

HARSHNESS, asperitas (*roughness*): acerbitas (*bitterness, sour, oppressive nature or quality*): iniquitas (*oppressiveness, oppressing nature or quality;* e. g., *improper severity of a person*). *Harshness of character,* animus durus, animi duritas, ingenium durum (*hardness of heart*): severitas dura (*inexorable severity*): animi atrocitas (*inhumanity of disposition; opposed to* humanitas et misericordia): austeritas (*perhaps not præ-Augustan; of harshness to the taste,* vini, &c.; *also,* austeritas nimia, *Col.; also, figuratively, with reference to colors unpleasantly dark, and to stern strictness of conduct; opposed to* comitas, *Quint.*). *You find no harshness of expression in Herodotus,* Herodotus sine ullis salebris fluit.

HART, cervus. Vid. STAG.

HARTSHORN, cervīnum cornu (*used by the ancients for medicines and fumigations; cf. Cels.,* 5, 5; 8, 5, 18): cervīnum cornu combustum (*as burned*). *To prepare hartshorn,* cervīnum cornu incendere *or* urere.

HARVEST, messis (*properly, the time of harvest, and the crops gathered in*): quæstus: fructus (*improperly, profit, gain*). *An abundant harvest,* messis opī-

ma; ubertas in fructibus percipiendis (*abundance of crops*). *To be engaged in harvest*, messem facere: *harvest-work*, opera messoria: *to reap the harvest*, messem facere (*general term*); metere, demetere (*of reaping the corn*): *no harvest was reaped*, messis nulla fuerat: *to reap a harvest of any thing* (*improperly*), fructum ex aliquâ re capere, percipere; fructum alicujus rei ferre: *of applause, gratitude*, &c., laudem, gratiam ferre.

HARVEST, *v.* Vid. "*to reap a* HARVEST."

HARVEST-HOME, feriæ messium (*with the ancients, the time after the harvest, when the husbandman rested from his labors and performed sacred rites*): ☞ ambarvalia *was the consecration of fields, when an animal was brought and offered for fruits of the field.*

HARVEST-MAN, messor.

HASH, *s., perhaps* minûtal (*Juv.*, 14, 129).

HASH, *v.*, minutim (*or* minutatim) incîdere (*general term, to cut up very small, Cat., R. R.*, 123).

HASP, fibula: retinaculum (*general term*).

HASSOCK, scirpea matta (*Ov., Fast.*, 6, 679).

HASTE, *s.*, festinatio: properatio: properantia (properare *denotes the haste which from energy sets out rapidly to reach a certain point; opposed to* cessare: festinare *denotes the haste which springs from impatience, and borders on precipitation, Död.*: ☞ festinantia *is late*). JN. celeritas festinatioque: maturatio (*the getting forward with a thing, so as to be ready with it in time*). *Sometimes* cupiditas (*rash haste, prompted by desire*; e. g., temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, *their haste to begin the battle, Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 52). *To make all possible haste*, omni festinatione properare (*Cic.*): *anxious haste*, trepidatio: *in haste*, properanter, propere: *all possible haste*, quanta potest adhiberi festinatio: *he returned with all possible haste to Ephesus*, quantum accelerare potuit, Ephesum rediit (*Cic.*): *a letter written in haste*, epistola festinationis plena: *to write in haste*, properantem, *or* festinantem, *or* raptim scribere: *what happens is produced, &c., in haste* (*and therefore in an irregular manner*), tumultuarius (e. g., exercitus): *troops levied in haste*, exercitus repentinus, *or* raptim conscriptus, *or* tumultuarius; milites subitarii: *to fortify a place in haste*, tumultuario opere locum communire: *to march out of the city in haste*, ex urbe præcipiti agmine agere: *excuse haste*, ignoscas velim festinationi meæ (*in a letter*). *Make haste*, move te ocius! hortare pedes! fer pedem! confer pedes! (*all comedy = off with you! run quickly!*) ita fac venias! (*as a request in a letter; pray come soon*): *there is need of haste*, maturato *or* properato opus est: *there is no need of haste*, nihil urget (*Cic.*): *with all possible haste*, quam ocissime, ventis remis, remis velisque, remigio veloque (*with full wind and full sail, proverbially, in comedy; also in Cic., in epistolary style, when the subject is of coming or going, or travelling*). ☞ *The notion of haste is often implied in Latin by an intensive verb; as,* to come in haste, adventare: *to pursue in haste*, insectari. *To come in haste*, citato studio cursuque venire: *to go to a place in haste*, citato cursu locum petere; cursu effuso ad locum ferri (*cf. Liv.*, 7, 15): *to flee in haste*, præcipitem fugæ se mandare; remigio veloque, quantum poteris, festinare et fugere (*Plaut., Asin.*, 1, 3, 5): *with too great haste*, præpropere (*Liv.*, 22, 2); nimis festinanter. *To make haste* [vid. HASTE, *v.*]. PROV. *The more haste the less speed*, omnis festinatio tarda est (*Curt.*): sat celeriter fit, quidquid fit satis bene (*Cic.*): * festina lente (*after the Greek σπεῦδε βραδέως, Suet., Aug.*, 25): in festinationibus cavendum est, ne nimias celeritates suscipiamus (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 36, 131): moram rebus adjicet festinatio (*after Quint.*, incredibile est, quantum moræ lectioni festinatione adjiciatur).

HASTE, *v.* Vid. HASTEN, INTRANS.

HASTEN, INTRANS. (1) *To go in haste to a place*, aliquo venire *or* redire propero (*to hasten, to reach or return to a place*): aliquo ire contendere; aliquo tendere *or* contendere (*to make a place the limit or goal of one's march*): aliquo ferri (*to go to a place at full speed; as, Liv.*, 7, 15, cursu effuso ad castra ferebantur): accurrere, advolare ad *or* in locum (*to run, to fly to a place*; advolare *also of ships*): contento cursu petere locum (*to steer in full speed toward a place; of ships*). *To hasten back to the town*, oppidum repetere: *to hasten back to Rome*, Romam redire propero: *to hasten home*, abeo festinans domum (*from a place*); domum venire propero (*general term*): *to hasten back as quickly as possible to one's native land* (*to one's home*, &c.); ventis remis in patriam omni festinatione properare (*Cic. ad Fam.*, 12, 25, 3): *the people hasten to a place from all sides*, undique fit concursus; plebis fit concursus ad *or* in locum: *to hasten to arms*, ad arma discurrere (*in all directions*). (2) *To be quick (in or at any thing)*, accelerare (*sc.* iter, *to hasten one's march*); properare (*to endeavor to proceed forward with haste, to come nearer to an intended or fixed limit*): festinare (*not to be able to wait till the proper time, to be in a hurry*). JN. festinare et properare; properare et festinare: maturare (*to take pains not to miss the right moment of time; then, also, to be too hasty*): festinationem *or* celeritatem adhibere (*to use haste, general term*): nullam moram interponere (*to make no delay; in order to do any thing*, &c., *either followed by* quin, *or with gerund in* di; vid. *Cic., Phil.*, 10, 1, 1, *and* 6, 1, 2): *to haste as much as possible*, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui facere: *he believed that he ought to hasten*, maturandum sibi existimavit; maturandum ratus: *we must hasten*, properato *or* maturato opus est: *hasten!* [vid. "*make* HASTE"]: ita fac venias (*come quickly, as a request to an absent person*)!

HASTEN, TRANS., accelerare aliquid (*to endeavor to accomplish a thing quickly*): maturare aliquid, *or with infinitive* (*not to delay any thing for which the right time is come; but* admaturare *is only to bring completely to maturity, in Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 54): properare (*followed by infinitive; to hasten, in order to attain an object in the shortest possible time; poetically, followed by accusative; so also poetically, with accusative,* festinare, *to accomplish with haste*): propere *or* festinanter agere aliquid (*to do any thing in haste*): repræsentare aliquid (*to execute or accomplish any thing without delay, even before the time*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 40). *To hasten any thing too much*, præcipitare aliquid (e. g., vindemiam): *to hasten one's journey*, maturare *or* accelerare iter; maturare *or* properare proficisci (i. e., *I am in haste to be gone*); mature proficisci (*to set off early*): *to hasten one's arrival*, mature venire: *to hasten one's destruction*, maturare sibi exitum: *to hasten the destruction of any body*, præcipitantem impellere.

HASTILY. ‖ *Hastily*, festinanter (*with the haste of impatience, precipitation*): propere: properanter: properantius (*with the haste of energy*): maturate (*early, quickly*): raptim (*in a hurried manner*). *Sometimes* arroganter, confidenter (*of deciding a point hastily from over-confidence in one's own judgment*): cupide *or* cupidius (*with haste prompted by desire*; e. g., cupidius credere, *Liv.*): subito (*suddenly*). *Too hastily*, præpropere: inconsulte: nimis festinanter: *to act too hastily in any thing*, præcipitem ferri in aliquâ re: *to fling out a remark too hastily*, inconsultius evectus projicio aliquid (*Liv.*, 35, 31). *To decide any thing hastily*, aliquid prius dijudico, quam quid rei sit sciam (*Ter., Heaut.*, 2, 2, 8). ☞ *With reference to the person, the adjectives* festinans, properans, maturans *are often used; as, to write hastily,* properanter *or* raptim scribere: *to come hastily,* maturantem venire.

HASTINESS. ‖ PROPR. [vid. HASTE]. ‖ *Precipitation*, festinatio præpropera, *or* præmatura, *or* nimia, *also* festinatio *only*. ‖ *Hastiness of temper*, cupiditas: impetus (*vehemence*): ingenium præceps (*rashness and want of consideration*): iracundia (*irascibility*).

HASTY, festinans (*in haste; of persons*): properans (*in the Golden Age* properus *only poetically; quick, speedy, hasty; of persons*): citus (*quick; opposed to* tardus): citatus (*hastened*): præceps (*headlong; all of persons and things*): festinationis plenus (*full of haste; of things*). ‖ *Hasty = over-hasty, rash, inconsiderate*, &c., præproperus (*done or acting too soon, and so at an unfit time*; e. g., gratulatio; ingenium): præceps (*headlong; hence rashly adopted, undertaken*, &c.; e. g., consilium, cogitatio): immaturus (*unripe; hence premature*, &c.). JN. præceps et immaturus (e. g., *plan*, consilium): subitus (*sudden*). JN. subitus ac repentinus (e. g., *plans*, consilia, *Cæs.*): calidus (*struck off, as it were, at a heat; of plans*, consilia; *opposed to* cogitatus, *Cæs.*): raptim præcipitatus (*hurried through, as it were*; e. g., consilia, *Liv.*). *Sometimes* temerarius: inconsultus: inconsideratus, JN. temerarius atque inconsideratus [SYN. *in* INCONSIDERATE]: præceps ingenio (*of a temper always apt to rush hastily into action*). *A person of hasty temper*, homo in omnibus consiliis præceps; rapidus in consiliis suis (*with reference to the formation and adoption of plans*); iracundus (*passionate*); qui prius dijudicat, quam quid rei sit sciat (*in judgment, decisions*, &c., *Ter., Heaut.*, 2, 2, 8). *Hasty words or declarations*, * inconsulte dicta. *To take a hasty view of any thing*, præteriens aliquid strictim aspicio (*properly, Cic., De Or.*, 2, 35). *To throw out a hasty remark*, inconsultius evectum projicere aliquid (*Liv.*).

HAT, capitis tegimen *or* tegumentum (*general term, a covering for the head*): petasus: causia (πέτασος, καυσία, *a hat worn as a protection against the sun, with a stiff brim, called* causia *when made with a high crown, as the Macedonians wore it; hence, also,* causia *would come nearest to our "hat."* *Both the* petasus *and the* causia *were mostly made of felt; but, for the sake of lightness and cheapness, also of straw or rushes; cf. Böttiger's Furienmaske*, p. 123, *sq.*). ☞ *The* pileus *was a kind of covering for the head, made of felt, and without a brim, fitting close to the temples after the manner of our night-caps, and coming to a point at the top; hence called by Cicero,* apex; vid. *Cic., De Legg.*, 1, 1, 4; *cf. Liv.*, 1, 34, 8. *It was worn on journeys and during the "Saturnalia." Hence it is very incorrect to translate "hat" by* pileus. *Wearing a hat*, petasatus: *to put a hat on any body*, petasum *or* causiam capiti alicujus aptare (*after Lamprid., Anton. Diad.*, 5): *to put on one's hat*, petasum (*or* causiam) sibi ad caput aptare *or* accommodare (*after Lamprid., Anton. Diad.*, 5, *and Cic., De Or.*, 2, 61, 250): *to put one's hat on again*, tegimen (petasum, &c.) capiti reddere (*after Liv.*, 1, 34, 10): *to take off any body's hat*, levare capiti tegimen *or* petasum (*after Liv.*, 1, 34): *to put a person's hat on properly again*, petasum capiti apte reponere (*after Liv.*, 1, 34, 8): *to take off the hat*, tegimen capiti detrahere (*general term*): detegere caput (*Suet.*): *to take off one's hat to any body*, aspectu alicujus caput nudare venerationis causâ (*after Plin.*, 28, 6, 17); alicui caput nudare (*after Sall. ap. Non.*, 236, 20; *a salutation by taking off the hat, as with us, was expressed by the ancients by* caput aperire *or* adaperire, *to uncover the head before any body*; i. e., *to remove the end of the toga, which was thrown over the head as a protection against wind and heat, as soon as a magistrate met one*; vid. *Plin. and Sall., locc. citt., and especially, Sen. Ep.*, 64, 9, si consulem videro aut prætorem, omnia, quibus honor haberi solet, faciam; equo desiliam, caput adaperiam, semitâ cedam): * capite aperto salutare aliquem. *The lining of a hat*, * munimentum petasi *or* causiæ interius. *The brim of a hat*, * margo petasi *or* causiæ. *Hat manufactory*, * officîna petasorum *or* causiarum.

HAT-BAND, * fascia petasi *or* causiæ [SYN. *in* HAT].

HAT MANUFACTORY, * officîna petasorum *or* causiarum.

HATCH. ‖ Propr., ova excludere (*to hatch, so that the young bird is produced*): pullos ex ovis excludere; *also*, excludere *only*. *The cock bird helps to hatch the eggs*, adjuvat mas incubare. Prov. *Any body is reckoning on his chickens before they are hatched*, dibâphum aliquis cogitat, sed interfector eum moratur (*Cic.*). ‖ Improp., coquere: concoquere (*to brood over, as it were; to prepare any thing*; e. g., *plans*; coquere consilia secreto, *Liv.*; concoquere clandestina consilia, *Liv.*): moliri: machinari (*to endeavor to effect*; moliri *implying exertion*, machinari *craft*): comminisci (*to devise*): concipere (*to resolve upon any thing*; e. g., *on a crime*): ementiri (*to invent or contrive in a lying manner*). *To hatch any plot against a person*, excoquere, moliri alicui aliquid.

HATCHEL, *s.*, hamus ferreus.

HATCHEL, *v.*, hamis ferreis pectere (e. g., stuppam, *Plin.*).

HATCHER. Vid. Contriver (*of plots*, &c.).

HATCHET, securis (*with single edge*): bipennis (*with a blade or edge on each side of the haft. The hatchet was used in war by the Asiatic nations*). Vid. Axe.

HATE, *v.*, odisse (*both absolutely and with accusative of the person hated; also, improperly, to hate* [= *vehemently dislike*] *a thing*, illud rus, *Ter.*; Persicos apparatus, *Hor.*): odium in aliquem habēre *or* gerere: odio in aliquem ferri: odium in aliquem concepisse *or* erga aliquem suscepisse (*to harbor or entertain hatred against any body*). *A person hates any thing*, tenet aliquem odium alicujus rei; aliquis alicujus rei odium habet: *any body hates another very much*, acerbissimum est alicujus odium in aliquem: *a person hates any thing very much*, magnum aliquem cepit alicujus rei odium: *he hates himself*, ipse se fugit (vid. *Cic., Rep.*, 3, 22, 33; *De Fin.*, 5, 12, 35): *to hate intensely*, odium intendere; odisse aliquem acerbe et penitus (*Cic.*): *to be hated by any body*, odio alicui esse; in odio apud aliquem esse: *to be hated very much by any body*, magno odio esse alicui *or* apud aliquem; odium alicujus ardet in me: *he is generally (very much) hated; all men hate him (very much)*, omnium odia in eum conversa sunt *or* in eum ardent; magno est apud omnes odio: *neither to hate nor to love*, neque irâ neque gratiâ teneri. *The Romans and I mutually hate each other*, odi odioque sum Romanis.

HATE, *s.* Vid. Hatred.

HATEFUL, odio dignus: dignus, quem odio habeas. *We justly consider them hateful*, eos justo odio dignos ducimus.

HATER, qui odit: inimicus, infensus alicui (*an enemy to*). ☞ Osor *unclassical.*

HATRED, odium (*opposed to* amor; *also, when several are spoken of, plural*, odia; e. g., hominum, civium): invidia (*the feeling of envy, both that which we feel at the power, authority, fortune*, &c., *of others, and that which we excite in others by our power*, &c.; *whereas* odium *always proceeds from a real or supposed injury*, &c.): simultas (*a quarrel between two persons or parties; Döderlein says, "a political hatred proceeding from rivalry;" but Nepos says of Atticus*, se nunquam cum sorore fuisse in simultate): ira (*anger, may be a manifestation of* odium, *which Cicero defines as* ira inveterata): ☞ offensio, *indignation, offence taken at any body, says less than our "hatred," although it is frequently connected with* odium, *or found standing with it*; as, *Nep., Dion*, 8, 2, propter offensionem populi et odium militum; *and Cic., 2 Verr.*, 1, 12, 35, in odium offensionemque alicujus irruere. *To entertain hatred against any body*, aliquem odisse; odium in aliquem habēre *or* gerere; odio in aliquem ferri; alicui invidēre; in simultate esse cum aliquo (*Nep.*): *any body entertains the bitterest hatred against another*, acerbissimum est alicujus odium in aliquem; aliquem aliquis male odit: *all entertain the bitterest hatred against him*, omnium in eum odia ardent: *to conceive hatred against any body*, odium in aliquem concipere *or* erga aliquem suscipere: *to bring hatred upon one's self*, odium (invidiam) subire: *to bring upon one's self the hatred of any body*, in odium (invidiam) alicujus venire; odium alicujus suscipere *or* in se convertere; in odium alicujus incurrere *or* irruere: *to become an object of general hatred*, omnium odia in se convertere: *to make any body an object of hatred*, aliquem in odium (invidiam) vocare; alicui odium conciliare *or* invidiam conflare; aliquem in invidiam adducere *or* trahere: *to make any body the object of general hatred*, aliquem omnium odio subjicere: *to declare one's hatred of any body*, profiteri et præ se ferre odium in aliquem: *to betray one's hatred of any body*, odium in aliquem indicare: *to give vent to one's hatred*, odium in aliquem expromere *or* effundere (*opposed to* odium susceptum continēre).

HATTER, qui officinam promercalium petasorum *or* causiarum exercet (*after Suet., Gramm.*, 22).

HAUBERK, lorica serta *or* (†) hamis conserta.

HAUGHTILY, arroganter: insolenter: superbe. *To behave haughtily*, elatius se gerere: insolentius se efferre. Vid. Proudly.

HAUGHTINESS, superbia *or* superbia inanis (*vain arrogance*): jactatio (*boasting*): fastidium (*disgust, pride, joined with contemptuous disregard of others*): fastus (*pride, arising from an over-valuing of one's self, so far as it is shown by looks and deportment, and by contempt and indifference toward others, especially among the female sex; a species of the common* superbia): vanitas (*vain boasting*): animi sublimes (*Ov., Met.*, 4, 421): arrogantia (*arrogance; the will to exact from another an acknowledgment of one's claims, merits*, &c.); superbia (*general term, pride*): insolentia (*insolence*). ☞ Tumor *occurs first in Justin.*, 11, 11, 12, *and in poets of the Silver Age.*

HAUGHTY, arrogans: superbus: insŏlens: fastidiosus: ☞ fastosus *very rare, and post-Augustan* [Syn. *in* Arrogant]. *To act in a haughty manner*, superbire: *to grow or become haughty*, magnos sibi sumere spiritus; magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere; elatius se gerere: *to become intolerably haughty*, haud tolerandam sibi sumere arrogantiam: *to become so haughty that*, &c., eo insolentiæ procedere ut, &c.: *to make or render any body haughty*, inflare alicujus animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (*of fortune, Liv.*, 45, 31): *in a haughty manner*; vid. Haughtily.

HAUL, *v.* Vid. to Drag.

HAUL, *s.* ‖ *Pull*, vid. ‖ *Draught* (*of fishes*), vid.

HAUM. Vid. Halm.

HAUNCH, coxa: coxendix: femur (*the thigh*).

HAUNT, *v.* ‖ *Visit frequently; linger about*, &c., frequentare *or* (*Suet.*) assidue frequentare (e. g., locum, domum, &c.; *to visit it frequently*): in aliquo loco versari, *or* (*Plaut.*) crebro versari (*to be frequently there*): circumvolitare (*to flutter about; improperly, of persons*; e. g., limina potentiorum, *Col.*): colere (*mostly poetical*, flumen, nemus, &c.): amare (*poetical*, nemus). ‖ *Of evil spirits*, &c. *A place is haunted*, aliquo loco obvia hominibus fit species mortui (*after Appul., Apol.*, 315, 23); aliquo loco homines umbris inquietantur (*after Suet., Cal.*, 59).

HAUNT, *s.*, latibulum (*the hiding-place, lair*, &c., *of a beast*): lustrum (*the place where a wild beast lives; lair, den*, &c.; *also of the dark haunts or dens of wicked, unclean men*): cubile (*general term for sleeping-place; hence, also, of "lair" of wild beasts in a forest*, &c.).

HAUTBOY, *lituus Gallicus.

HAVE, (1) *To possess (in a wide sense)*, habēre aliquid (*to be in actual possession of a property, whether material or intellectual, outward or inward*; e. g., auctoritatem, potestatem. Vid. *below, on* tenēre): est mihi aliquid (ἐστί μοί τι, *for which, if the subject be of the possession of any mental quality, we may say* sum aliquâ re *or* alicujus rei, *but only when the property has an attributive* [*adjective*] *with it*; vid. *examples in* Possess): aliquid possidēre (*to possess, also a mental property*, &c., ingenium, magnam vim, &c.): tenēre (*to contain within itself physically*; e. g., *to have so many countries, districts* [= *contain*]; *then, also, of rulers, generals, or other possessors*; tenēre aliquem locum: *to have the supreme command*, tenēre summam imperii. *Also* = "*I have you*;" i. e., *have caught you tripping*; vid. *end of article*): aliquâ re præditum, instructum *or* ornatum esse (*to be endued, furnished with any thing; the latter especially with an agreeable and honorable thing*): inesse alicui *or* in aliquo: esse in aliquo (*to dwell in any body, as a property*; inesse, *with dative in historians, Sall., Cat.*, 58, 2, &c.; *Nep. Ep.*, 5, 2; *with* in *and ablative, Ter., Eun.*, 1, 1, 14; *Cic., Off.*, 1, 37, 134, &c.): affectum esse aliquâ re (*to be affected with any thing, especially with an evil; to be in a certain state or condition*): uti aliquo *or* aliquâ re (*to have a person who is employed, or thing that is used, to enjoy the use of any thing, can be used only when "to have" has these meanings; hence it is not Latin to say "he had a barber for his father,"* patre usus est tonsore [= *he employed his father as his barber*], *for* natus est patre tonsore *or* patrem habebat tonsorem; *nor* patriâ usus est insulâ N. N. *for* patriam habebat insulam N. N.: ignotis judicibus quam notis uti malle [*to prefer having judges who were strangers to him*, &c.] *is right, he having an object in this*; i. e., *that of escaping through their ignorance of his character: he had a frugal man for his father*, usus est patre diligenti; vid. *examples with* uti, *below*): valēre aliquâ re (*to be strong by means of any thing, or in any thing*; e. g., *naval power, popularity*, &c.): penes aliquem est aliquid (*any thing is lodged with, or put in the hands of any body*; e. g., *T. Quinctius had the command*, summa imperii penes T. Quinctium erat). *To have money, troops*, ornatum esse pecuniâ, copiis: *to have great wealth*, divitiis *or* opibus et copiis affluere: *to have children*, liberis auctum esse: *to have a great many children*, beatissimum esse liberis: *to have children by a woman*, liberos ex aliquâ (☞ *not* ab aliquâ) sustulisse *or* suscepisse: *to have a woman for one's wife*, habēre aliquam in matrimonio: *to have any body for one's husband*, nuptum esse alicui: *to have any body for or as a friend*, habēre aliquem amicum; uti aliquo amico: *to have a most intimate friend in any body*, uti aliquo familiariter *or* intime (*to have intimate intercourse with any body*): *to have any body for an enemy*, infestus est mihi aliquis: *to have a good (true) friend in any body*, habēre aliquem bonum amicum: *to have a stout friend or enemy in any body*, fortem amicum *or* inimicum expertum esse aliquem (*both Nep., Them.*, 9, 4): *to have equal rights (with any body)*, eodem jure *or* iisdem legibus uti: *to have a favorable wind, success in war*, uti ventis secundis, uti prœliis secundis: *those whom I had with me*, qui erant mecum (*general term, as companions*); quos habebam mihi ad manum (*as helpers, for support*): *I had few (attendants) with me*, pauci circum me erant: *to have persons with him*, homines circum pedes habēre: *to have a person always about one*, aliquem sibi affixum habēre: *to have any body for colleague, partner*, &c., aliquis socius mihi adjunctus est: *to have a person over one*, alicui subjunctum *or* subjectum esse: *to have any body under one*, alicui præesse *or* præpositum esse: *to have the enemy before one*, e regione hostis (hostium) esse *or* stare: *to long to have any thing*, egēre aliquâ re: *to have a disease*, morbo correptum esse: *but, to have a fever*, febrem, *or* febrim, *or* (*diminutive*) febriculam habēre (*Cic.*): *to have no fever*, febrim non habēre; febri carēre; a febre liberari (*if the person has had it*). ☞ "*To have*," *with substantives, especially with abstract substantives, is often expressed in Latin by verbs containing the notion of such substantives; as, to have pleasure or delight in any thing*, gaudēre *or* delectari aliquâ re: *to have leisure for any thing*, vacare alicui rei (vid. *the par-*

ticular substantives with which "have" is used). Not to have, carēre aliquā re : *to have enough*, nihil ultra flagitare : *no longer to have a parent*, parentibus orbum, *or* orbatum, *or* privatum esse : *he has enough to live upon*, habet quî *or* unde utatur : *any thing has something in it*, non temere fit ; est aliquid in re momenti ; alicui rei subest aliquid (e. g., *a report has something in it*).

Hence, "*to have*," *in a wider acceptation*, (a) e. g., *to have received : now you have my plans*, habes consilia nostra : *you have it now*, hem tibi ! *you have this for your time-serving*, hunc fructum refers ex isto tuo utriusque partis studio. (b) *To have heard, to know*; e. g., *to have any thing on good authority*, aliquid certo auctore *or* certis auctoribus cognovisse : *I have the information from your brother*, hoc accepi a fratre tuo ; hoc audivi de fratre tuo. (c) *To get, to take, to receive*, accipere (*of what you deliver over*) : *there you have the book*, accipe librum (*as Hor., Sat.*, 1, 4, 14, accipe tabulas) : *here you have two hundred quires* (*of paper*), tu vero aufer ducentos scapos (*Cic., Att.*, 5, 4, 4) : *there ! you have it !* utere, accipe ! (*as Plaut., Mil.*, 3, 1, 176) : *new bread may always be had here*, semper hic recentis panis est copia : *that can easily be had*, parabilis. (d) *To wish or desire to have*; i. e., *to demand, request, order, wish, desire* ; e. g., *what would you have ?* quid vis ? quid postulas ? *what would you have with me ?* quid est, quod me velis ? *I would have you do so and so*, tu velim facias, &c.

(2) *To hold in the hand, to carry or wear on one's self*, habēre : tenēre (*to hold*) : gestare (*to carry, bear, wear*) : *to have in one's hands*, (in) manibus habēre *or* tenēre : *to have in the hand* (*to lead*), manu ducere : *to have about*, secum habēre, *or* portare, *or* gestare ; esse cum aliquâ re (e. g., cum telo) : *to have something perpetually in one's mouth* (*to be continually mentioning it*), aliquid semper in ore habēre.

(3) *In connection with the infinitive, in various relations.* (a) *The infinitive after "I have" is often equivalent to a relative clause* ; e. g., "*I have nothing to accuse old age of*" = "*I have nothing of which I may accuse old age*," nihil (*or* non) habeo, quod incūsem senectutem ; hihil habeo, quod ad te scribam : *I have nothing to write*, non habeo, quod scribam (*but in* non habeo, quid scribam, habeo *would* = scio, cognitum *or* perspectum habeo, *I do not know what to write* ; vid. *Beier, Cic., Off.*, 2, 2, 7 ; *Krüger*, 615, *Obs.* 6) : *this is what I had to say*, hæc habui, quæ dicerem (☞ *not* hæc habui dicere, *which is a Grecism*) : *he has nothing to accuse us of*, non est, cur nos incuset. (b) *The infinitive after "to have" is sometimes equivalent to an expression of duty, or, rather, denotes a task. Here it must be rendered by the participle of the future passive ; as, every one has to employ his own judgment*, suo cuique judicio utendum est : *I have many letters to write*, multæ literæ mihi scribendæ sunt. *In this construction, in the consequence of a conditional proposition*, "*I would have*," &c., fuit *is more common than* fuisset ; e. g., *if you had lived, you would have had to undergo any thing*, si vixisses, aliquid tibi subeundum fuit. ‖ *To have a thing done* = *to get it done, is to be translated by* curare, *with participle in* dus. *I had him honorably buried*, funus ei satis amplum faciendum curavi. *But* ☞ *a person is, as in English, often said to do what he really gets done for him ; I will have you put to death*, interficiam te ; *wishing to have a ring made*, quum vellet annulum sibi fieri. ‖ *Have* = *have caught* (*colloquial*) : *I have you* (*there*) ! teneo te ! *or* hic te teneo ! (*colloquial ;* e. g., teneo te, inquam, nam, &c., *Cic., Acad.*, 2, 48, 148 ; hic te, inquit, teneo ; non est istud judicium pati, *Cic., Quint.*, 10, 63). ‖ *In answers, "I have" is really equivalent to the perfect definition of the verb asking the question* : "*thus have you conquered ?*" "*I have*" = "*I have conquered*," vici. *If the question is*, "*have you got it ?*" = "*do you possess it ?*" *the answer will be in the present : have you got it ?* tenesne ? *I have*, teneo.

HAVEN. Vid. PORT.

HAVOC, *s.* Vid. DESTRUCTION, DEVASTATION.

HAVOC, *v.* Vid. TO DESTROY ; *to lay* WASTE.

HAW. ‖ *Berry of the hawthorn*, *baca (*or* bacca) cratægi oxycanthæ (*Linn.*). ‖ *Excrescence in a horse's eyes, perhaps* pterygium (*Cels.*).

HAW, *v.* Vid. TO STAMMER.

HAWK, *s.*, accipiter : *falco palumbarius (*Linn.*).

HAWK, *v.* ‖ *To endeavor to force up phlegm with noise*, screare (*general term*) : ab imo pulmone pituītam trochleis adducere (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 56). ‖ *To sell goods as a hawker*, *merces ostiatim venditare. ‖ *To hunt with hawks*, *falconibus venari : *venationem falconum ope instituere.

HAWKBIT, *apargia (*Linn.*).

HAWK-EYED, lyncēus. *To be hawk-eyed*, lyncēum esse. Vid. EAGLE-EYED.

HAWKER. [Vid. PEDLAR.] *A hawker's license*, portorium circumvectionis (*Cic., Att.*, 2, 16).

HAWKING, *ars falconaria : *venatio falconum ope instituta.

HAWK-WEED, *hieracium (*Linn.*).

HAWK'S-BEARD, *crepis (*Linn.*).

HAWTHORN, *cratægus oxycantha (*Linn.*).

HAY, fœnum. *To make or cut hay*, fœnum secare, cædere, succīdere ; fœnum demetere : *to carry hay*, fœnum percipere ; fœnum sub tectum congerere *or* tecto inferre (*if put in a hay-loft or under cover*) : *to bind hay in bundles*, fœni manipulos facere, vincire ; fœnum in manipulos colligare : *to cock hay*, fœnum in metas exstruere (*Col.*) : *to carry and stack hay*, fœnum succisum tractare et condere : *to turn hay*, fœnum movēre *or* convertere (*Col.*) : *to dry hay*, siccare : *if the hay is stacked when too green, it will take fire*, fœnum si nimium succum retinuerit, sæpe, quum concaluit, ignem creat et incendium (i. e., *sets the barn*, tabulatum, *on fire*) : *it's no use turning the hay when it is wet*, (fœnum) si permaduit, inutile est udum movēre (*Col.*) : *to throw the hay carelessly together*, fœnum temere congerere (*opposed to making a regular stack*, componere).

HAY-COCK, fœni meta (*if conical*) : fœni acervus. *To make hay-cocks*, fœnum in metas exstruere.

HAY-FORK, *furca fœnaria.

HAY-HARVEST, fœnisicia : fœnisicium.

HAY-LOFT, fœnīle : tabulatum (*Col.*).

HAY-MAKER, fœnisĕca : fœnisex (*the mower*) : *qui (quæ) fœnum movet, convertit (*Col.*) *or* siccat.

HAY-MARKET, *fōrum fœnarium.

HAY-RICK. Vid. HAY-STACK.

HAY-STACK, fœni meta, *or* meta major (*if conical*) : fœni acervus. *A very conical hay-stack*, fœni meta, quæ in angustissimum verticem exacuitur (*Col.*).

HAZARD, *s.* Vid. DANGER, RISK.

HAZARD, *v.*, aliquid in aleam dare : ire in aleam alicujus rei (*cf. Liv.*, 42, 59, *extr.* ; 1, 23, 9) : in dubium devocare aliquid (e. g., suas exercitūsque fortunas, *Cæs.*) : aliquid in discrimen committere, vocare, deferre, *or* adducere ; aliquid discrimini committere. *Also*, dimico de aliquâ re (e. g., de vitâ, de famâ dimico) ; agitur aliquid (*any thing is at stake ;* e. g., caput, *one's life* : ☞ *seldom* agitur de aliquâ re, *in this sense*) ; versatur aliquid (e. g., salus mea). *To hazard so many years of prosperity on the event of a single hour*, tot annorum felicitatem in unius horæ dare discrīmen. *Some are hazarding their lives, others their glory*, alii de vitâ, alii de gloriâ in discrimen vocantur. *To hazard one's life*, committere se periculo mortis : *the loss of any thing*, venio in dubium de aliquâ re (*Ter., Ad.*, 2, 2, 35) ; periclitor aliquid perdere (*Plin.*, 7, 44, 55) : *to hazard it*, aleam subire *or* adire ; se in aleam dare : *to hazard any thing unnecessarily*, dare aliquid in aleam non necessariam (e. g., summam rerum, *Liv.*) : *to hazard a battle*, belli fortunam tentare (*Cæs.*).

HAZARDABLE, *by circumlocution.*

HAZARDER, *by circumlocution.*

HAZARDOUS. Vid. DANGEROUS.

HAZARDOUSLY. Vid. DANGEROUSLY.

HAZE. Vid. FOG, MIST.

HAZEL, corȳlus (κόρυλος), *or, pure Latin*, nux avellana. ‖ *As adjective*, colurnus (*made of hazel*).

HAZEL-NUT. Vid. HAZEL.

HAZEL-WOOD, corylētum.

HE, *is implied in Latin by the form of the verb, and in most cases sufficiently so. But if a particular emphasis is to be laid on it, it is usual to employ the demonstrative pronoun* ille, *or, with reference to a third party*, iste ; *and if he is* = *he himself, the master*, &c., *it is rendered by* ipse (vid. *Runkh., Ter., Andr.*, 2, 2, 23) ; e. g., *they say that the Pythagoreans used to answer*, "*he hath said it*," Pythagoræos ferunt respondēre solitos, ipse dixit. *The pronoun is also expressed when two actions of the same person are contrasted.* Is *is used* (1) *of a person spoken of by name before* (e. g., Polemarchus est Murgentinus, vir bonus atque honestus. Is quum, &c. ; *and* (2) *as the simple, unemphatic antecedent to* qui ; *he who*, is qui (*often* qui *only ; and in general propositions*, si quis). ☞ *What has been just said refers only to "he" in the nominative ; for the other cases a demonstrative pronoun must be used, except where it is sufficiently implied by the context. Also for "he," "him," &c., when = "a person," the Latins use* homo ; *as, do you know him ?* nosti hominem ? *I love him very much*, valde hominem diligo. *In the accusative with infinitive "he" must be translated by* se (*"that" being omitted*). *In oblique narration (to which the construction of accusative with infinitive belongs, when the principal verb and the infinitive have the same subject), "him," &c., is translated by* sui, sibi, se, *when the person so designated is the nominative of the principal sentence ; by* ipse *for the nominative, and where the use of the reflexive would occasion an ambiguity ;* e. g., putat hoc sibi nocēre : Gaius contemnebat divitias, quod se felicem reddere non possent. *Sometimes there are also persons spoken of, and others spoken to. These must be denoted by* is, hic, ille. Legationi Ariovistus respondit ; si quid ipsi a Cæsare opus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse ; si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportēre (*here the speaker, Ariovistus, uses* ipse *and* sui *of himself ; and having first named Cæsar, the person spoken of, he afterward designates him by* is *and* ille). *So, too, if he had spoken to Cæsar, the direct* si quid mihi a te opus esset *would become* si quid sibi (*or* ipsi) a Cæsare (*or* ab eo, ab illo) opus esset, &c. *But even of the speaker himself, the demonstrative* "is" *is sometimes found ;* Socrates respondit, sese meruisse . . . ut ei victus quotidianus in Prytaneo publice præberetur (*Cic., Or.*, 1, 54). Vid. HIS.

HEAD, *v.*, primum locum obtinēre (*general term, to stand at the head of any thing*) : in primâ acie versari : primam aciem obtinēre (*to be placed in the first rank of an army*) : exercitui præesse (*to command an army*) : principem alicujus rei esse : principatum alicujus rei tenēre : principem alicujus rei locum obtinēre (*to be the first in it*) : caput alicujus rei esse (*to be the head of it*). *To head an embassy*, principem legatorum esse ; principem legationis locum obtinēre ; *a party*, principem factionis esse ; principatum factionis tenēre ; *a conspiracy*, principem *or* caput conjurationis esse : *to offer to head any thing*, ducem se offerre *or* se addere : *to head a party or cause*, causæ alicujus ducem et quasi signiferum esse.

HEAD, caput (*general term ; also for any upper part, whether round or not ; and, by metonymy, the whole person or animal itself, especially in enumerations and in divisions ; lastly, also, so far as the head is considered the seat of life, for life itself*) : cacūmen (*the highest point of a thing*) : bulla (*a thick upper part of a thing ;* e. g., *of a nail*, clavi). *The front of the head, back of the head*, capitis pars prior, pars aversa ; *the back also* occipitium. *One*

who has a large head, capito : *from head to foot*, a capillo usque ad ungues ; a vestigio ad verticem ; a vertice ad talos (*poetical*) ; a vertice, ut aiunt, ad extremum unguem ; ab unguiculo ad capillum summum ; ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum *or* ad capillos summos (*all proverbially* ; ☞ *for which no Latin ever said* a capite ad pedes *or* ad calcem) : *to contemplate or survey any body from head to foot*, aliquem totum oculis perlustrare : *the wine gets into my head*, vino incalesco : *my head is full*, multa simul cogito (*I have many thoughts at the same time in my head*) ; multa me sollicitant *or* sollicitum habent (*there are many things which trouble me*) ; multa negotia per caput saliunt (*many kinds of business claim my attention*, *Hor.*, *Sat.*, 2, 6, 33) : *to shave any body's head close*, caput ad cutem tondēre (*Cels.*) : *it will also be well to have his head shaved close*, neque inutile erit caput attonsum (*Cels.*) : *to carry any thing on one's head*, aliquid repositum in capite sustinēre (*Cic.* ; *of the Canephorœ*). *A congestion of blood in the head*, implementum capitis (*Cæl.*, *Tard.*, 1, 5). *Any body is placed with his head leaning back on any body's lap*, aliquis collocatur sic aversus, ut in gremium alicujus caput resupinus effundat (*Cels.*). *To be over head and ears in debt*, ære alieno obrūtum *or* demersum esse ; plane perditum esse ære alieno (*Cic.*) ; animam debēre (*comedy*) : *twenty-five head of cattle*, grex XXV. capitum (*of oxen* ; *but of sheep*, ovium *must be used*) : *to pay for any thing with one's head*, capite luere aliquid : *to lose one's head*, supplicio capitis *or* summo supplicio affici, secūri percūti *or* feriri (*to be executed* ; *the former general term*, *the latter with the axe* ; ☞ capite minui, caput perdere *are not Latin*). *To get any thing out of one's head*, cogitationem de re abjicere ; non amplius cogitare de re : *I wish you could get this out of your head*, abducas velim animum ab his cogitationibus : *write whatever comes into your head*, quicquid tibi in mentem veniet, scribas velim. *In order that the odium of the unsuccessful treatment might not fall on his head*, ne in ipsius caput parum prosperæ curationis eventus recīdat : *the blood of the slain is upon your head*, * Manes cæsorum pœnas a te repetunt : *may that be upon their heads*, quod illorum capiti sit. *I don't know whether I am standing on my head or my heels*, non, edepol, nunc, ubi terrarum sim, scio (*Plaut.*). *To carry one's head high* [vid. "*to be* PROUD"]. ‖ *Memory*, memoria : *a good head*, memoria tenax : *a bad head*, immemor ingenium (*with reference to studies*) : *to retain any thing in one's head*, aliquid memoriā tenēre. ‖ *Mental talents*, ingenium : mens [vid. INTELLECT] (☞ *never* caput). *He has a good head for his studies*, aliquis ingenio est docili : *a bad head*, immemor ingenium (*Cic.*) : *any body has a good head*, ingenium alicui non deest ; ingenium alicujus non absurdum est. ‖ *The most important person, the chief*, caput (*general term*) : princeps (*the principal, most dignified, whom the others take as a pattern*) : coryphæus (*one who gives the tone, κορυφαῖος ; only Cic., N. D.*, 1, 21, 59, *as an expression of Philo's, who used to call Zeno* coryphæus Epicureorum) : dux (*a leader*). JN. dux et princeps : auctor (*by whose advice any thing is undertaken*). JN. dux et auctor : caput : signifer : fax (*the head of a party or conspiracy, leader in a tumult*). *The head in a civil war* (*he who gave the signal for rising*), tuba belli civilis (*Cic., Fam.*, 6, 12, 3). *The head of a conspiracy*, caput conjuratorum ; princeps conjurationis : *the heads of the town, of the state*, capita rerum *or* rei publicæ ; principes civitatis : *the heads of the people*, capita, *or* principes, *or* primores plebis. ‖ *Heads or tails*, capita aut navim (*a gold coin was thrown up, and it was then seen whether the "head of Janus" or the "ship's-beak" fell uppermost, Macrob., Sat.*, 1, 7 ; *Aur. Vict., Orig.*, 3). *Neither head nor tail*, nec caput nec pedes (i. e., *without beginning or end* ; *of a tale*, &c. ; *Cic., Fam.*, 7, 31 ; *cf. Plaut., Asin.*, 3, 3, 139 ; *Cat. ap. L. Epit., lib.* 53).

HEADACHE, dolor capitis : gravitas capitis (*Plin.*, 27, 12, 105). *Continual headaches*, longi *or* assidui capitis dolores : *I have headaches*, capitis dolores habeo ; capitis doloribus laboro ; caput mihi dolet : *to get a headache*, * capitis dolore *or* doloribus affici : *to be afflicted with headaches*, capitis doloribus conflictari : *to be troubled with violent and continued headaches*, vehementibus et assiduis capitis doloribus premi : *the sun causes headaches*, sol capitis dolorem facit ; sol capiti dolorem affert.

HEAD-BAND. Vid. FILLET.

HEAD-DRESS, capitis ornatus (*after Ov., A. A.*, 3, 135) : comæ ornatus (*ib.*).

HEADINESS. ‖ *Rashness*, &c., vid. ‖ *Obstinacy*, vid.

HEADLAND. Vid. CAPE, PROMONTORY.

HEADLESS, PROPR., capite carens : sine capite. *The Blemyæ are headless*, Blemyis capita absunt. ‖ IMPROPR. Vid. INCONSIDERATE, RASH.

HEADLONG, *adj.*, præceps (*also in the sense of rash, precipitate* ; e. g., consilium, mens. *In this sense*, JN. præceps et effrenatus [e. g., mens] : præceps et immaturus [e. g., consilium]). *To fall headlong*, præcipitem ferri (*improperly*, *Cic.*). *A man of headlong courses*, homo in consiliis præceps et devius (*Cic.*) : *to rush headlong to one's destruction*, in præceps ruere ; ad pestem ante oculos positam proficisci.

HEADLONG, *adv. Mostly by adjective*, præceps : raptim (*in a hurried manner*). *To fly away headlong*, præcipitem abire *or* præcipitem se fugæ mandare : *to fall headlong in the mud*, ire præcipitem in lutum (per caput pedesque, *Catull.*, 17, 9).

HEAD-MONEY. Vid. "CAPITATION *tax*."

HEAD-PIECE. Vid. HELMET. ‖ *Intellect*, vid.

HEADQUARTERS, principia castrorum (*among the Romans a large open space in the camp, where stood the general's tent*, prætorium, *and that of the tribunes*) : * prætoris castra.

HEADSHIP, principatus : princeps locus. Vid. HEAD.

HEADSMAN. Vid. EXECUTIONER.

HEADSTALL, *perhaps* frontalia (*plural* ; *ornament for a horse's forehead*, *Liv.*, 37, 40, 4).

HEAD-STONE (*of the corner*), lapis angularis. ‖ *Grave-stone*, vid.

HEADSTRONG. Vid. OBSTINATE.

HEADY. ‖ *Rash, violent*, demens : inconsideratus : temerarius : in consiliis præceps et devius. [Vid. RASH.] ‖ *Apt to get in the head* (*of wine*). *To be heady*, caput tentare (*Plaut.*).

HEAL. ‖ PROPR. [Vid. TO CURE.] ‖ IMPROPR. *To heal a fallen state*, sanare ægram rempublicam *or* ægras reipublicæ partes ; mederi afflictæ reipublicæ : *any body is employed to heal the diseases of the state*, aliquis ad reipublicæ curationem adhibetur (*by any body*, ab aliquo, *after Liv.*, 5, 3) : *to heal any thing by any application*, alicui rei *or* saluti alicujus rei remedio aliquo subvenire : *to heal any thing by one's advice and words*, alicui rei medicīnam consilii et orationis suæ afferre (*Cic.*).

HEALER, medicus, *or by circumlocution*, qui sanat, &c., *or* qui medicīnam alicui rei attulit (*improperly*) : ☞ sanator (*Paul., Nol.*).

HEALING, *adj.*, medicatus : medicamentosus (*endowed with healing powers*) : salutaris : salubris, &c. *The healing art*, ars medendi, ars medicīna ; *mostly* medicīna *only* : salutaris ars *or* professio (*these two objectively*) : scientia medendi *or* medicinæ (*subjectively, as theoretical knowledge*). *To profess the healing art*, medicinam exercēre, facere, factitare, profiteri. *Healing powers*, vis medendi (*after Tac., Ann.*, 15, 34, *extr.*). *Healing springs*, aquæ medicatæ *or* medicæ salubritatis. *The healing virtues of a spring*, salubritas medica fontis.

HEALING, *s.*, sanatio : curatio (*treatment, without reference to its success*) : vis medendi. *The art of healing* [vid. "*the* HEALING *art*"]. *To be employed for the healing of a disease*, ad curationem alicujus morbi adhiberi.

HEALTH, sanitas (*state of freedom from disease*) : valetudo (*if by itself, it is mostly, from context = good health, which is* bona, prospera, firma valetudo). *To take care, or some care, of one's health*, valetudini parcere ; valetudinem curare ; valetudini tribuere aliquid ; habēre rationem valetudinis ; dare operam valetudini. *To take great care of one's health*, valetudini suæ servire ; magnam curam in valetudine tuendā adhibēre : *for your health's sake*, corporis tuendi causā : *to neglect or take no care of one's health*, valetudinem negligere ; valetudini parum parcere. *Bad health*, adversa, ægra, infirma valetudo : *your weak health, or weak state of health*, ista imbecillitas valetudinis tuæ (☞ *after* curatio, excusatio, excusare, &c., valetudo = "*bad health*," *just as in* "*to excuse himself on the ground of his health*," "*his health will not suffer him*," &c., *it is implied that bad health is meant*). *To be in good health*, bonā (prosperā, integrā, *or* firmā) valetudine esse *or* uti ; prosperitate valetudinis uti ; sanitate esse incorruptā ; valetudine esse firmum ; valēre (*also with* bene, commode, recte) : belle se habēre : *to be in excellent health*, optimā valetudine uti *or* affectum esse ; optime valēre ; plane belle se habēre : *not to be in good health*, minus commodā *or* minus bonā valetudine uti ; ægrotare (*to be sick*). *In the days of one's health*, bonā *or* integrā valetudine : quum valemus. *To injure one's health by the neglect of one's usual exercise*, valetudinem intermissis exercitationibus amittere : *I am recovering my health*, melior fio valetudine. *Health is re-established*, valetudo confirmatur : *to be in good health*, recte valēre ; bonā *or* integrā valetudine esse ; prosperitate valetudinis uti : *in better health*, melius valēre (*Hor.*). *To drink any body's good health*, salutem alicui propinare (*Plaut.*) ; * amicum nominatim vocare in bibendo : *your good health !* bene te ! bene tibi ! (vid. *Zumpt*, § 759) : *let all drink to the health of Messala !* bene Messalam ! sua quisque ad pocula dicat (*Tib.*, 2, 1, 33) : *to wish good health* (*at sneezing*), sternutamento salutare : *to any body*, salutem alicui imprecari ; salvēre aliquem jubēre ; *your health !* (*as a wish at sneezing*), bene vertat ! *or* salvēre te jubeo ! *or* salutem tibi ! (*sc.* imprecor, *after Appul., Met.*, 2, p. 228, 27 : ☞ saluti tuæ *is wrong* ; *it ought, at all events, to be* saluti tibi, *sc.* sit *or* vertat). *He lived to an extreme old age in the enjoyment of excellent health*, vixit ad summam senectutem valetudine optimā. *Robust health*, firma valetudo.

HEALTHFUL. Vid. HEALTHY, WHOLESOME.

HEALTHFULLY, salubriter : salutariter : utiliter.

HEALTHFULNESS. Vid. HEALTHINESS.

HEALTHILY, belle : bonā *or* prosperā valetudine.

HEALTHINESS, sanitas ; bona, prospera, *or* commoda valetudo (*good state of health* ; ☞ valetudo *alone* = "*state of health*," *and can not be used for* "*good health*" *without* bona, &c., *unless the context sufficiently implies it*) : salus : integritas [SYN. *in* HEALTH, vid.] : salubritas : salubris natura (*health of a place, climate*, &c. ; *opposed to* pestilens natura loci).

HEALTHSOME. Vid. HEALTHY.

HEALTHY, sanus (*the proper word both of bodily health and of a sound state of mind*) : salvus (*of the good state of the body and its parts*) : integer (*still undiminished, fresh, in possession of full power* ; *also with reference to intellect*, ratio integra) : valens : validus (*healthy, and therefore vigorous, able to act*) : firmus (*of firm, lasting health*) : robustus (*strong, robust, able to endure*). JN. robustus et valens, firmus et valens (i. e., *strong and healthy*) : saluber *or* salubris, salutaris (*that brings or affords health, healthsome, wholesome : the former, also, of places and countries* ; *opposed to* pestilens ; ☞ saluber *for* sanus *occurs nowhere in Cicero or Cæsar, and is to be avoided as unusual*). JN. sanus et salvus : salvus et sanus. *A healthy person*, homo sanus, *or* sanus *only* ; integer : *a healthy climate*, aer salubris (*the healthy*

air of a place; opposed to pestilens, *Vitr.*); cœlum salubre (*healthy climate*): *a healthy year*, annus salubris: *a healthy residence*, habitatio salubris; ædes salubres. *A healthy intellect*, mens sana; ratio integra. *To have a healthy look*, * valetudinem ore prodere. *To be healthy* [vid. "*to be in good* HEALTH"]. PROV. *Early to bed*, &c.; vid. BED.

HEAP, *s.*, acervus (*a heap of things brought together and laid on one another, usually of the same kind; also of a heap of dead bodies*): congeries (*a number of things of different kinds brought together and laid one on another without respect to the height*; ☞ congestus *præ- and post-classical*): strages (*a number of things hurled upon the ground, especially of corpses, arms*, &c.; *likewise without respect of height*): strues (*a heap of things piled in layers, so far as they may be placed or are placed over each other in a certain order*): cumulus (*properly, a heap that comes up to the full measure. With* acervus, *the difference lies in the quantity; with* congeries, *in the disorderly lying on each other; with* strages, *in the lying on the ground; with* strues, *in the lying in layers; in* cumulus, *the arched form and the superabundance, as Liv.*, 3, 34, 6, in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo): multitudo: vis: copia (*general term, multitude, great number, with this difference*, multitudo *denotes any multitude, without any other idea; vis brings the great quantity prominently forward; and* copia *the multitude in respect of the use to be made; hence it can not be used of persons unless they are to be considered as an instrument or means, as* armatorum, virorum fortium copia). *A confused heap*, turba (*properly of men, but also of animals and things*, arborum, negotiorum, inanium verborum, &c.).

HEAP, *v.*, acervare: coacervare (*to make a heap of any thing, to heap together or upon one another*): aggerare: exaggerare (*to heap up, to heap up high; in prose, post-Augustan*): cumulare: accumulare (*the former, to heap up to the full measure; the latter, to be always adding to a heap;* cumulare, *also, figuratively* = *constantly to increase*): augere (*to increase*): addere aliquid alicui rei (*to be constantly adding to any thing*): congerere (*figuratively, to bring together or utter as in heaps*; e. g., *reproaches upon any body*, maledicta in aliquem). *To heap crime upon crime*, scelus sceleri addere: *to heap benefit upon benefit*, beneficia priora posterioribus cumulare: *to heap victory upon victory*, victoriam victoriæ addere (*after Liv.*, 1, 3): *to heap any thing upon any body*, congerere aliquid in aliquem (*general term, good and bad things*); onerare aliquem aliquâ re (*with something unpleasant; to load with any thing*); ornare aliquem aliquâ re (*with something pleasant and honorable; to adorn, honor*, &c., *with any thing*; e. g., *posts of honor*, &c.). ‖ *To heap up*, cumulare: acervare (*to heap*): accumulare: coacervare: construere (*to heap up, heap together, accumulate*; e. g., *money, treasures: one who does this*, accumulator opum, *Tac., Ann.*, 3, 30, 1; accumulare, *mostly* †; *once only in Cic.*, auget, addit, accumulat; *in Pliny, often of heaping up earth round the roots of trees*): aggerare (*to form into a heap, bones*, ossa). *To heap up money*, pecunias coacervare; acervos numorum construere: *to heap up riches*, opes exaggerare (*Phædr.*, 3, *prol.* 25): *to heap up earth round the roots of trees*, accumulare terram (*Plin.*): *to heap up earth about a tree*, aggerare arbore (*Col.*); adaggerare (*Cat.*): *to be heaped up*, cumulari, accumulari; crescere (*to increase*).

HEAPER, accumulator (e. g., opum; *Tac., Ann.*, 3, 30). *By circumlocution.*

HEAR, *v.* ‖ (1) *To have the sense of hearing*, audire. *To hear well, acutely*, acuti auditûs esse; sollertis auditûs esse (*of a fox*): *not to hear well*, auribus non satis competere: *to hear with difficulty*, tarde audire; tardis esse auribus (*to hear slowly*); surdastrum esse (*to be somewhat deaf, Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 40, 116: ☞ graviter *and* male audire, *in this signification, are wrong*). *Not to hear at all*, sensu audiendi carere; auditus alicui negatus est: *not to hear from fear*, timor auribus officit: *not to be able to see or hear at all from fear*, præ metu neque oculis neque auribus satis competere. ‖ (2) *To direct the sense of hearing to any thing, to listen to*, audire: auscultare (*to listen to; very rare in the Golden Age*): *to hear any thing*, aliquid audire: *not to hear any thing*, aliquid non curare (*not to attend to*); alicujus rei rationem non habere (*not to regard*): *to hear any body*, alicui aures dare (*to listen attentively to any body*); audire aliquem, auscultare alicui *or* (☞ *but not in Cicero*) aliquem (*to listen to any body, or to hear and follow any body's advice or warning*). *Hear!* audi! heus tu! eho! *do you hear?* audin'? hoccine agis annon? (*are you attending to what I say?* vid. *Ruhnk., Ter., Andr.*, 1, 2, 15). [Vid. *to* LISTEN TO; *to* OBEY.] (3) *To apprehend by hearing*, audire (*general term, also* = *to attend to*: ☞ *only poets and later writers use* exaudire): exaudire (*to hear from a distance and distinctly*): inaudire (*to hear a whisper, hint*, &c., *of any thing*, quiddam, numquid, &c.): auscultare aliquid *or* alicui rei (*to listen, hearken to any thing openly or secretly*): percipere (*to apprehend accurately; to hear clearly, of the hearing itself; to observe, perceive, receive information of any thing, orally or by tradition*): excipere, *with or without* auribus (*properly, to catch up what one properly ought not to hear; but then, also* = *to hear or perceive with peculiar interest*; vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 4, 19, 3; 10, 1, 86, *Frotscher*): cognoscere aliquid *or* de aliquâ re (*to hear or perceive any thing, to attain to the knowledge of any thing*): comperire (*to obtain exact information of or respecting any thing, to hear or perceive with certainty or exactly, especially by oral information*). *I often hear people say, or I hear it commonly said*, audio vulgo dici. (*When the persons are indefinite, the passive should be used; when a definite person or persons are mentioned, either the active participle, when this person is represented as acting, or the passive participle, when the person is represented as passive*; e. g., *I hear you coming*, audio te venientem: *I rejoice to hear you praised*, audio te libenter laudatum: ☞ audivi te canentem = "*I heard you sing*," audivi te canere = "*I heard* [*from somebody*] *that you sang*;" *or* "*I heard that you sang* [*a particular song*];" e. g., excidium Trojæ; *Z.* 636; *but* audio libenter te laudari = *the intelligence that you are praised rejoices me.* "*I hear any body say*" *is also* aliquem *or* ex *or* ab aliquo audio quum dicat, *the* ex *or* ab, *when the person from whom the speaker heard it was himself the reporter; I often hear Roscius say*, sæpe soleo audire Roscium, quum dicat, &c.; *I often heard him say that he*, &c., sæpe ex eo audiebam, quum se ... diceret, *Krüger*, 628, *Obs.* 2; *Zumpt*, 636, 749). *As far as I hear*, quantum audio: *as far as I have heard*, quod nos quidem audierimus: *let me never hear that again from you*, cave posthac umquam istuc verbum ex te audiam: *I have already heard it more than a thousand times*, plus millies jam audivi: *I can hear nothing for the noise*, fremitus *or* strepitus aurium usum intercipit: *I have heard it all from the door*, omnia ego istæc auscultavi ab ostio: *to hear* (*receive information*) *of any thing*, venit *or* pervenit aliquid ad aures meas; inaudire aliquid (*privately*): *not to hear a word of any thing*, ne tenuissimam quidem auditionem accipere de re: *to hear any thing from any body*, aliquid ab *or* ex aliquo audire, accipere, cognoscere: *to hear any thing of any body*, aliquid de aliquo audire, accipere: *to hear of any body with pleasure*, volenti animo de aliquo accipere (*Sall., Jug.*, 73, 1): *to let nothing be heard of him*, silentium est de aliquo: *no one hears any thing of him*, literæ ejus conticescunt (*he does not write*): *to refuse to hear any thing on any subject* (i. e., *to listen to any proposal*), aliquid auribus non admittere (*as Liv.*, 23, 19, qui nullam ante pactionem auribus admiserat; i. e., *who would not hear of any compact*). *In a wider sense, to hear any body is*, (a) = *to listen or hearken to*, auscultare alicui (*general term, to listen or hearken to, very rare in the Golden Age*): audire aliquem: alicui operam dare (*to be a hearer, scholar of any body*): *I hear him very gladly*, æquissimis meis auribus utitur: *I hear him only too gladly*, nimis libens ausculto ei. (b) *To consent to listen to any body's defence*, &c., causæ probandæ veniam alicui dare: *not to be heard*, causæ probandæ veniam non impetrare (*cf. Cic., Sull.*, 1, *extr.*): *to condemn any body without hearing him*, aliquem causâ indictâ condemnare. ‖ *To hear a cause* (*of a judge*), cognoscere (*either absolutely, as* Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, *or with* causam, *Quint.*, 4, 1, 3: *after hearing the cause*, causâ cognitâ, *Sall., Cat.*, 42, *fin.*): sedere judicem in aliquem: esse judicem de aliquâ re (*these two especially of a juryman*). *The judges who heard the cause*, judices, apud quos causa agebatur: *to hear a cause before the time it was set down for*, repræsentare judicium (*Quint.*, 10, 7, 1). ‖ *To hear favorably* (i. e., *to listen to, to grant*), audire (☞ exaudire *poetical and post-classical*): obedire: parere (*to obey*; e. g., alicujus dictis): *to hear any body, or the prayers of any body*, audire aliquem *or* alicujus preces; alicujus precibus locum relinquere; alicui petenti satisfacere *or* non deesse; preces alicujus admittere: *to hear any body's advice*, aliquem monentem audire: *to hear a prayer*, precationem admittere (*of the gods*): *God hears his wish*, Deus ejus voto adest: *not to hear any body or his prayers*, preces alicujus spernere (*poetical*) *or* aversari; preces alicujus repudiare.

HEARER, qui (quæ) audit: audiens: auditor.

HEARING. ‖ (1) *A hearing*, auditio [vid. HEARSAY]. ‖ (2) *The sense or power of hearing*, auditus: sensus audiendi (*the sense of hearing*): auditûs membra, -orum (*the organs of hearing*): aurium judicium *or* mensura (*so far as a person judges by it*; vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 58, 146; *De Or.*, 3, 47, *extr.*): *an imperfect hearing*, auditûs imbecillitas: *hardness of hearing*, auditûs, *or* aurium, *or* audiendi gravitas; aurium *or* audientis tarditas (*so far as any body hears very slowly*): *to be hard of hearing*, * auribus tardis esse; * tarde audire; surdastrum esse (*general term, to be somewhat deaf, Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 40, 116. ☞ *Neither* graviter audire; i. e., *to hear with indignation, nor* male audire; i. e., *to be evil spoken of, belongs here*): *a fine hearing*, auditus sollers (*properly*; e. g., *of the fox*): *to lose the sense of hearing*, &c. [vid. "*to be, to become* DEAF"]. ‖ (3) *The listening to what another says*, audientia (*attention to a person speaking, especially so far as it is procured for a speaker in a public assembly by means of the herald or crier*; vid. *Liv.*, 43, 16): *to obtain or procure a hearing for any body*, alicui aures impetrare (*general term, to secure attention to any body*): alicui audientiam facere (*especially of a speaker in a public assembly; of the herald*): *to obtain a hearing*, audiri: *to find a favorable hearing*, benigne audiri (*of persons*): *not to obtain a hearing*, non audiri (*general term; of persons*); causæ probandæ veniam non impetrare (*for one's defence; cf. Cic., Sull.*, 1, *extr.*); non admitti (*not to be admitted; of persons*). *I receive a favorable hearing*, ab aliquo audior; aliquid ab aliquo auditur (e. g., *a request*): *to give or grant a hearing*, audire aliquem (*general term, to hear or listen to any body; then to hear or listen to him in order to follow him*); aures præbere alicui *and* alicui rei (*to lend an ear to a person or thing, also* aures alicui dare *or* dedere; ☞ audientiam alicui præstare *is not Latin*); aliquem admittere (*to allow any body to come before one to plead his cause*); causæ probandæ veniam alicui dare (*to allow him to prove his statement*, &c.). *To give an attentive, very attentive hearing to any body*, attente, perattente audire aliquem; aliquem diligenter attendere; ab ore alicujus pendere (*Virg., Æn.*, 4, 79): silentio auditur aliquis (*is listened to in silence*): *to give a willing hearing to*, faciles habere aures: *to obtain a hearing*, facere sibi *or*

orationi audientiam: *to give an impartial hearing to*, æquo animo *or* æquis auribus accipere aliquid; æquus audio aliquid (*Liv.*, 5, 6): *not to obtain a favorable hearing*, minus æquis auribus audiri: *the king has no time to grant him a hearing*, non vacat sermoni suo rex. ‖ *Reach of the ear, extent within which sound can be heard: to be within hearing*, audiri posse: *in my hearing*, me audiente. ‖ *Judicial hearing*, cognitio (alicujus *or* alicujus rei).

HEARKEN. ‖ *To listen*, vid. ‖ *To hear favorably, grant*; vid. "TO HEAR *favorably*."

HEARKENER, auditor: auscultator (*Cic.*): dicto audiens (*obedient*).

HEARSAY, auditio: lēvis auditio (e. g., *to act upon hearsay*; levem auditionem pro re compertâ habēre, *to believe any unauthenticated report*): fama (*a report*). JN. fama et auditio. *It is, however, better, in most cases, to use circumlocution with* audire: *I know this from hearsay*, hæc auditu comperta habeo; hæc auditione et famâ accepi: *I know it only from hearsay*, nihil præter auditum habeo: *I state this not from hearsay, but from my own experience*, hæc non auditum, sed cognītum prædicamus.

HEARSE, plaustrum, quo corpora mortua ad sepulturæ locum devehuntur: vehiculum, quo corpora mortua exportantur. [Vid. BIER.] *Hearse-cloth*; vid. PALL.

HEART. (A) *In a physical sense, properly and figuratively*, cor (*the heart in the animal body*): pectus (*the breast, under which the heart is concealed*): formella cordis (*the shape of the heart, as a kitchen utensil; after Apic.*, 9, 11, *where* formella piscis). *The heart beats*, cor palpitat; cor salit: *to press any body to one's heart*, aliquem premere ad pectus, *or* ad corpus suum (†); aliquem artius complecti; aliquem amplexari. *With one's heart's blood*, de visceribus suis (*Cic.*). ‖ IMPROPR., *the heart of a country* (= *its interior*), interior alicujus terræ regio; interiora alicujus terræ; e. g., *to penetrate into the heart of India*, interiorem Indiæ regionem *or* interiora Indiæ petere: *the heart of the republic*, viscera reipublicæ. *Heart of a tree* (*oak*), os arboris; lignum firmissimum.

(B) *In a moral sense*: (1) *the internal power of feeling, soul, mind*, &c., animus: mens (*mind, disposition, intelligence, spirit; hence together* animus et mens; i. e., *heart and spirit*): voluntas (*inclination*): natura (*human nature, the mode of thinking or disposition implanted by nature in men*; e. g., *the human heart is too weak to despise power*, imbecilla natura est ad contemnendam potentiam: *a man of an honest and good heart*, naturâ justus vir ac bonus): pectus (*the breast, as the seat of the feelings*: cor *is used in good prose only in certain forms of expression*; vid. *below*). *A good heart*, bonitas (*general term, good-heartedness, as a property of any body*); animus benignus, benignitas (*a beneficent disposition*); animus mitis (*a gentle mind*): *a bad or evil heart*, animus malus (*a naturally corrupt one*); animus improbus, improbitas (*a wicked, ungodly disposition*): *a depraved, corrupt heart*, voluntas depravata: *from the heart*, animo *or* ex animo (*opposed to* simulatione, simulate): *to love any body from my heart*, aliquem ex animo amare; aliquem ex animo vereque diligere: *to love any body with one's whole heart*, toto pectore aliquem amare: *to speak from the heart*, ex animo vereque dicere: *oh! that this expression came from your heart!* utinam istud verbum ex animo diceres: *to all appearance ... but in heart*, simulatione ... sed animo (e. g., *to all appearance he was against Cæsar, but in heart he favored him*, simulatione contra Cæsarem, sed animo pro Cæsare stetit): *any thing or any body is near to my heart*, aliquid *or* aliquis mihi curæ *or* cordi est (☞ *not* curæ cordique est); mihi curæ est de aliquâ re (☞ *but only in epistolary style, and unusual*): *an object is near to my heart*, aliquid mihi summæ curæ est (*I interest myself about it*); aliquid mihi in medullis est (*it is very dear to me*): *my heart prompts me to do any thing*, est mihi cordi aliquid facere: *nothing lies nearer my heart*, nihil est mihi aliquâ re antiquius: *any thing is nearer to my heart than another*, amicior alicui rei quam ... sum (*Nep., Milt.*, 3, 6). *There is nobody to whose heart any thing is nearer than it is to mine*, tam amicus sum alicui rei, quam qui maxime: *no object is nearer to my heart than to*, &c., nihil mihi potius est, quam ut, &c. (vid. *Cic., Somn. Scip.*, 1): *any body takes any thing more to heart than another*, propior dolor alicui alicujus rei est (*cf. Liv.*, 7, 21, 3): *to take any thing to heart*, aliquid sibi curæ habēre; cura alicujus rei in animum alicujus descendit (*Liv.*, 3, 52); aliquâ re moveri *or* commoveri (*to be moved, touched with any thing*); de aliquâ re laborare, aliquid ægre ferre (*to vex one's self about any thing*); aliquid in pectus *or* in pectus animumque (*of several*, in pectora animosque) demittere (*to impress any thing deeply upon one's self*): *not to take any thing to heart*, non laborare de aliquâ re, negligere aliquid (*both*; e. g., *the death of any body*): *any thing lies or presses upon my heart*, aliquid animum meum pungit; aliquid me *or* animum meum sollicitum habet: *a thing goes to my heart*, tangit aliquid animum meum; aliquid animum meum percūtit: *to go to the heart*, animum alicujus movēre, commovēre; in animum alicujus penetrare; alte in alicujus pectus descendere (*to make a deep impression; of lessons, &c., Sall., Jug.*, 11, 7): *a thing makes a deep impression on my heart*, aliquid alte in pectus meum descendit (*Sall., Jug.*, 11, 7; *is of the impression on the mind*). *I shall not take it much to heart if*, levissime feram, si, &c. PROV. *To have one's heart in one's mouth*, *nec aliud sentire; nec aliud loqui; nec aliud clausum in pectore, nec aliud promtum in linguâ habēre (*after Sall., Cat.*, 10, 5). *When I converse with any body, be it who it may, I always speak from my heart*, quīcum ego colloquar, nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegam (*Cic., Att.*, 1, 18, *in.*): *to be able to see into any body's heart*, apertum alicujus pectus vidēre: *the searcher of hearts*, qui in omnium mentes introspicit (vid. *Cic., De Fin.*, 2, 35, 118); qui hominum voluntates introspicit (vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 1, 7, 8): *if we could look into the hearts of tyrants, we might*, &c., si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, posse, &c. (*Tac., Ann.*, 6, 6, 2). *Oh! that you could see into my heart!* utinam oculos in pectora mea posses inserere! († *Ov., Met.*, 2, 93): *to sink into any body's heart*, influere in alicujus animum (e. g., *of sounds*); (se) insinuare alicujus animo (e. g., *of a suspicion*): *to be able to bring one's heart to*, &c., (in) animum inducere posse, *followed by infinitive or* ut: *not to have the heart to*, &c., *not to find it in one's heart to*, a se *or* ab animo suo impetrare non posse, *with* ut, &c.: *to speak in all sincerity of heart*, vere et ex animi sententiâ loqui: *what comes from the heart finds its way to the heart*, oratio, quæ habet sensus, facile in sensus et mentes hominum intrat (*after Cic., De Or.*, 3, 25, *init., and* 2, 25, *extr.*). *Do not make my heart sad*, *noli me angere; *noli me *or* animum meum sollicitare. *To open one's heart to any body*, alicui sensus suos aperire; totum se patefacere alicui: *to pour out one's heart to any body*, alicui cordolium patefacere (*to tell one's sorrow to any body, Appul., Met.*, 9, p. 226, 28); cum aliquo conquĕri fortunam adversam (*to complain bitterly to a person of one's misfortune*): cum aliquo conquĕri de aliquâ re: *to give one's heart to any body*, animum suum alicui dare *or* dedere (vid. *Liv.*, 1, 9; *Ter., Hec.*, 3, 1, 14): *to surrender one's heart to a female*, animum adjicere ad puellam (*comedy*): *a person's heart is still free*, aliquis nondum (amore) captus est: *his heart is no longer free*, aliquis alibi animum amori deditum habet (*Ter., Hec.*, 3, 1, 14). *To be of one heart and of one mind with any body*, familiariter *or* intime uti aliquem: *they are of one heart and of one mind*, intime juncti sunt. ‖ *As a term of endearment: my sweet heart!* meum cor! anime mi! mi animule! meum corculum! (*comedy*).

(2) *Courage* [vid. COURAGE], animus. *To give heart to any body, to put in heart*, animum alicui facere *or* addere; alicui virtutem addere; animum alicujus confirmare, incendere (*to strengthen, confirm one's courage*). *A man of good heart*, vir fortis (*a brave man*); vir metu vacuus (*that knows no fear*). *To take heart*, (in) animum inducere, *followed by infinitive* (*general term, to endeavor to prevail upon one's self*): audēre, *followed by an infinitive* (*to venture, dare*). ‖ *The shape of a heart*, cordis species (*Plin.*, 37, 10, 58, cordis speciem repræsentare): cordis formella (*as a kitchen utensil, after Apic.*, 9, 11). ‖ *By heart* (i. e., *in the memory*), memoriter, ex memoriâ: *to know by heart*, memoriâ tenēre; complecti; in memoriâ habēre: *to learn by heart*, edisc̆ere; memoriæ mandare, tradere, committere, infigere: *to know every word of a writing by heart*, ad verbum libellum edisc̆ere. ‖ *Heart's blood. To pay any body with one's heart's blood*, de visceribus suis satisfacere alicui (*Cic., Quint. Fr.*, 1, 3, 7).

HEARTACHE, cordolium (*Plaut., Cist.*, 1, 1, 67, *and Pœn.*, 1, 2, 89; *Appul., Met.*, 9, p. 226, 28): animi angor: ægritudo: sollicitudo: dolor: mœror. *Any body gives me the heartache*, aliquis mihi ægritudinem *or* dolorem, *or* mœrorem affert; aliquis me sollicitudine *or* mœrore afficit (*the first*, e. g., *of a degenerate son*).

HEART-BREAKING, miserabilis: flebilis: animum exĕdens: quod magnam (maximam) miserationem habet (*Cic.*): acerbissimus.

HEART-BURN, *cordis dolor: cardialgia (*technical term*): ardor stomachi: æstus ventriculi.

HEART-BURNINGS. Vid. DISCONTENT.

HEART-FELT, ardens (e. g., *love*): vehemens. *Heart-felt prayers*, *precatio ex animo facta; *preces ex animo fusæ: *to offer any body one's heart-felt congratulations on any event*, in aliquâ re alicui gratulari vehementer *or* totâ mente. *Heart-felt joy*, animi lætitia; summa lætitia.

HEART-RENDING. Vid. HEART-BREAKING.

HEART-SHAPED, quod cordis speciem repræsentat.

HEART-SICK, æger animo: miser ex animo (*Plaut., Trin.*, 2, 3, 6).

HEART WHOLE, integer (*not affected by passion*, e. g., *by love*). ‖ *Not dispirited*, metu vacuus.

HEARTEN, alicui animum facere, afferre *or* addere; alicujus animum incendere, erigere, augēre: animum recreare *or* reficĕre.

HEARTH, focus. *One's paternal hearth*, focus patrius: domus patria (*one's paternal house*): *to fight for hearth and home*, pro aris et focis pugnare, pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare (*of the inhabitants of a country*).

HEARTILY, ex animo (*from the heart*): vere (*truly, really*): sincere (*uprightly, sincerely*): valde: vehementer (*very*; e. g., *to rejoice heartily*, valde gaudēre). *To laugh heartily*, valde *or* vehementer ridēre; *it must also frequently be expressed in Latin by other terms*; e. g., *to greet any body heartily*, alicui plurimam salutem impertire *or* aliquem plurimâ salute impertire: *to be heartily loved by any body*, hærēre in alicujus medullis ac visceribus: *to wish any thing heartily*, totâ cogitatione cupere aliquid. *To congratulate any body heartily*, aliquem vehementer *or* totâ mente gratulari: *I bid you heartily welcome*, plurimum te salvēre jubeo: *all will welcome you heartily*, gratus omnibus exspectatusque venies.

HEARTINESS, animus verus *or* sincerus.

HEARTLESS, ignavus (*cowardly*): inhumanus: durus (*without the tenderer feelings of humanity*). *To be heartless*, omnem humanitatem exuisse *or* abjecisse.

HEARTLESSLY. Vid. FEEBLY, TIMIDLY.

HEARTLESSNESS, ignavia (*cowardliness*): animus durus: inhumanitas (*hardheartedness*).

HEART'S-EASE, *viŏla tricŏlor (*Linnæus*).

HEARTY, verus (*true*): sincerus (*up-*

right). *A hearty prayer, congratulation,* &c.; vid. HEART-FELT.

HEAT, (A) PROPR., calor (*warmth in a higher or milder degree; opposed to* frigus): ardor (*burning heat, the heat of a fiery or burning body; also fire itself*): fervor (*heat in a still higher degree, to the point when it makes itself known by hissing and roaring, as in red-hot metal, boiling liquids*): æstus (*the highest degree of heat, where the whole mass really, or, as it were, is agitated and roars; especially, also, of internal heat, in fevers,* &c., *which makes itself known by restlessness and violent motion*). *All these words are used by the Latins also in the plural, in order to bring forward more prominently the duration and vehemence of the heat. The heat of the sun,* ardor *or* ardores solis; æstus solis: *the heat increases,* calor *or* æstus increscit: *the heat abates,* æstus minuit; calor se frangit: *the heat abates much,* multum ex calore decrescit.

(B) FIG. (a) *Great vivacity, vehemence,* impetus: ardor: fervor (*for difference,* vid. *above; all three, also, with* animi, *when the subject is of violence of disposition*): *youthful heat,* ardor juvenilis; ardor *or* fervor ætatis. *In the first heat,* e. g., *of the battle,* primo pugnæ impetu (*Liv.*, 6, 13). (b) *Anger,* &c., ira: impetus et ira: iracundia: *to kill any body in the heat of passion,* impetu et irâ aliquem occidere.

HEAT, *v.*, TRANS., calefacere (*properly and figuratively*): fervefacere (*properly, to make hot by boiling*): incendere: inflammare (*to excite, figuratively*). *To heat very much,* percalefacere (*properly*): *to heat one's self,* confervescere (*properly; figuratively only with the poets*); calefieri (*properly,* e. g., *by running*): *to be heated with wine,* incalescere vino. *To order the bath to be heated,* balneum calefieri jubēre. INTRANS., concalescere (*especially of corn,* frumenta).

HEATH. ‖ *The plant,* ericē (*Plin.*): *ericа (*Linn.*). ‖ *Place overgrown with heath,* loca deserta *or* inculta: campi deserta (*general terms for wild, uncultivated tracks*). *Poetical,* deserta et inhospita tesqua.

HEATHCOCK, tetrāo.

HEATHEN, *s.*, paganus.

HEATHEN, *adj.*, ethnicus (ἐθνικός), *or, pure Latin,* paganus, gentilis (*ecclesiastical*). *The expressions are to be retained as technical terms, in theological treatises. In other terms of compositions we may use circumlocution; as,* *sacrorum Christianorum expers; *veræ religionis ignarus; *qui verum Deum non agnoscit, &c.: *the heathen, also* gentes barbaræ.

HEATHENISH, ethnicus (ἐθνικός), *or, pure Latin,* gentilis.

HEATHENISHLY, ethnice.

HEATHENISM, gentilitas: paganitas (*ecclesiastical*); *religiones a Christi doctrinâ alienæ; *sacra a Christi doctrinâ aliena (*noun plural*); *sacra (*noun plural*) gentium barbararum.

HEATHY, *by circumlocution*: ericæus (*Plin., belonging to heath*).

HEATING, calefactio (*post-classical*): *by circumlocution. For the heating of our bodies,* ad corpus calefaciendum.

HEAVE. ‖ TRANS. [Vid. TO LIFT, TO RAISE.] *To heave the lead,* *cataproram jacēre: *to heave (up) the anchor,* ancoram moliri (*Liv.*): *to heave a sigh,* (ab imo pectore) suspirare; suspirium alte petere (☞ suspiria trahere *or* ducere, *poetical*): *to heave any thing overboard,* alicujus rei jacturam facere (i. e., *to incur the loss of it voluntarily*), aliquid in flumen (*or* mare) effundere (*Ulp.*). ‖ INTRANS., tumescere (*to swell*; e. g., maria): intumescere (*poetical and post-Augustan*; e. g., fluctus, *Plin.*): fluctuare (*to rise and sink alternately, as the sea, or a ship,* &c., *upon the sea*). *To heave in sight;* vid. "*to become* VISIBLE."

HEAVEN. THE HEAVENS, cœlum (*in all the relations of the English word, even for God, the gods; but in this signification first in post-Augustan poetry and prose; in præ-Augustan prose, always* Deus, dii. *A poetic expression for heaven is* polus): Olympus (*heaven, as the residence of the gods, in the poets*): piorum sedes et locus: loca cœlestia, *noun plural (as the seat or residence of the blessed). The whole heavens,* omne cœlum (☞ *the plural,* omnia cœla, *is a Hebraism*): *toward heaven,* in *or* ad cœlum: *to ascend to heaven,* in cœlum ascendere; sublime (☞ *not* in sublime) ferri; sublimem abire: *from heaven, down from heaven,* e cœlo; de cœlo; divinitus (*by divine ordinance.* ☞ *Avoid, as unclassical,* cœlitus): *to fall from heaven,* e cœlo cadere: *to come down, be dispatched from heaven,* de cœlo delabi *or* demitti: *to move heaven and earth,* cœlum ac terras miscēre (*Liv.*, 4, 3) [vid. "*to leave no stone* UNTURNED"]: *to go to heaven,* in cœlum venire *or* migrare: *to be admitted into heaven (the region of the blessed),* piorum sedem et locum consequi (*Cic., Phil.*, 14, 12, 32); *or* vitæ immortalitatem consequi (*ib., extr.*): *heaven stands open for any body,* aditus ad cœlum alicui patet: *his spirit returned to heaven, whence it came,* animus ejus in cœlum, ex quo erat, rediit. *I feel myself in heaven (quite happy),* in cœlo sum (vid. *Cic., Att.*, 2, 19, 1; 2, 20, 4): *I think myself in heaven when,* &c., digito me cœlum puto attingere, si, &c. (*Cic., Att.*, 2, 1, 6); deus sum, si, &c. (*Ter., Hec.*, 5, 4, 3); immortalitas mihi data *or* parta est, si, &c. (*Plaut., Merc.*, 3, 4, 18; *Ter., Andr.*, 5, 5, 4, *Ruhnk.*): *Heaven* (i. e., *God*) *crown your wishes!* dii tibi dent (*or, for us,* Deus tibi det) quæ optas! *if it please Heaven,* si diis (*or* Deo) placet: si Deus annuit nutum numenque suum (*after Liv.*, 7, 30, *extr.*): *Heaven be praised!* diis (*or* Deo) gratia! *for Heaven's sake (with prayers, adjurations),* per Deum (per deos); e. g., oro te per deos! *heavens! (as an exclamation of wonder and excited feeling)* proh Juppiter! maxime Juppiter! (vid. *Heind., Hor., Sat.*, 1, 2, 17); per deos immortales; proh deûm fidem! proh deûm atque hominum fidem! *A chart of the heavens,* tabula, in quâ solis et lunæ reliquarumque stellarum motus insunt (*after Cic., Rep.*, 1, 14, 22).

HEAVENLY, cœlestis: divinus (*god-like, divine*). *A heavenly messenger,* nuncius de cœlo demissus: nuncius deorum (*to us,* Dei). *The heavenly bodies,* cœlestia; res cœlestes; astra: *the heavenly bodies in their regular courses,* ordines rerum cœlestium; ordines astrorum.

HEAVENWARD, in cœlum. *To rise heavenward,* sublime (*post-Augustan,* in sublime) ferri; sublimem abire: *to raise one's thoughts heavenward,* supera ac cœlestia cogitare.

HEAVILY, graviter (e. g., *to fall,* cadere *or* concīdere †): tarde (*slowly*; e. g., *to dance,* membra tarde *or* minus molliter movēre; *after Hor., Sat.*, 1, 9, 25). *Any thing falls heavily upon me, or bears heavily upon me,* grave mihi est aliquid; grave mihi duco (*with infinitive*): *to complain heavily,* graviter queri aliquid. *Heavily laden,* gravis oneribus (e. g., *of a ship*): *to breathe heavily,* ægre ducere spiritum: *to walk heavily,* tarde ire *or* ingrēdi; tardo pede *or* gradu incedere; lente incedere (*of men or animals*): *to move heavily,* lente moveri (*of things*; e. g., *machines*).

HEAVINESS, gravitas (*the being heavy, as a property*): pondus (*the measure or degree of heaviness, the weight*): onus (*burden; weight as oppressive to him who bears it*): duritas (*hardness; heaviness of expression; of a verse*): tarditas (*slowness, heaviness of intellect,* &c.). JN. vis et gravitas alicujus rei; pondus et gravitas; nutus et pondus alicujus rei; vis nutusque alicujus rei (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 45, 178). *Heaviness (of intellect),* tardum ingenium; tarditas ingenii: *heaviness of spirit,* ægritudo animi, mæstitia: intemperies, quæ μελαγχολία dicitur (*Gell.*, 18, 7, 4; *of a confirmed gloom of spirit,* &c.).

HEAVY, (A) PROPR., *with reference to weight,* gravis (*opposed to* levis): ponderosus (*weighty, having a considerable weight*; e. g., *corn, a letter, a loaf*). *A heavy burden,* onus grave: *heavy armor,* armatura gravis: *a heavy weight,* pondus grave; pondus vulgari gravius (*more than usually heavy*).

(B) IMPROPR. ‖ *Not light, with reference to its constituent parts,* gravis (*opposed to* levis). *Heavy food,* cibus gravis, firmus, valens (*that has much nourishment in it*): cibus difficilis ad concoquendum (*indigestible*): *a heavy dress,* amiculum grave: *a heavy soil,* solum pingue (*rich*); solum spissum (*a strong soil*). ‖ *Not moving lightly,* gravis (*opposed to* levis): tardus (*slow; opposed to* velox). JN. tardus et pæne immobilis (*of very slow animals*): vasti corporis (*clumsily, heavily built*): inhabilis (*not easily managed*; e. g., *a ship*): durus (*hard*; e. g., *of expressions, verses, style,* &c.). "*Heavy, and laden with booty*" (*Bacon*), gravis prædâ. *Heavy* (=*sleepy*) *eyes,* oculi graves (*general term*); oculi vino graves (*of a drunken man's*): *a heavy gait,* incessus tardus: *to have a heavy gait,* tardum esse incessu; tarde ingrēdi. *Heavy cavalry, infantry* [vid. HEAVY-ARMED *cavalry, infantry*]. ‖ *Depressed with cares,* &c., sollicitus: anxius: *My heart is heavy,* angor animo; me illa cura sollicitat angitque: *any thing makes my heart heavy,* angor (de) aliquâ re; aliquid me sollicitat angitque; aliquid me sollicitum habet, *or* me angit et sollicitum habet: *to make any body's heart heavy,* aliquem sollicitum habēre (*of persons or things*); aliquem angere *or* sollicitare; aliquem sollicitare angereque; aliquem angere et sollicitum habēre (*of things*; e. g., *accidents, events*); aliquem curâ et sollicitudine afficere (*to cause any body care and sorrow*; e. g., *of a reprobate son*). ‖ *Encumbered with difficulties,* difficilis; non facilis (*general terms; opposed to* facilis): arduus (*difficult to execute*): impeditus (*encumbered with difficulties; complicated, intricate*): magni negotii (*requiring great exertion and trouble; opposed to* nullius negotii). *A heavy task,* magnum opus et arduum [vid. DIFFICULT]. ‖ *Dull or slow of intellect,* tardus: ingenio tardo (*slow of comprehension; also, in reference to learning,* tardus ad discendum *or* in discendo): lentus (*slow; opposed to hasty and over-hasty, and as an euphemism with blame; over-slow*): segnis (*opposed to* promtus, &c., *sluggish from a natural want of energy*): piger (*lazy, disinclined to stir*): longinquus (*seeming long; passing heavily*; e. g., noctes). *A heavy fall,* gravis casus (*Liv.*, 8, 7).

MISCELLANEOUS: *Heavy rain,* imber magnus *or* maximus; imber crassæ aquæ († *Mart.*, 12, 26): *a heavy cloud,* crassa nebula: *heavy sleep,* vehemens *or* artus somnus: *heavy debts,* magnum æs alienum: *heavy bread,* panis durus (*hard*); *panis male coctus (*ill-baked*); panis sine fermento (*without leaven*); *panis male fermentatus (*not leavened properly*): *the market is heavy,* pretia rerum jacent.

HEAVY-ARMED, gravis armaturæ. *Heavy-armed cavalry,* equites gravis armaturæ (*general term*): equites ferrati *or* cataphracti (*cuirassiers*). *Heavy-armed infantry,* pedites gravis armaturæ; gravius peditum agmen (*on the march*): legiones (*the Roman legions, which were always heavy-armed; opposed to* levis armaturæ; *cf. Cic., Phil.*, 10, 6, 14).

HEBDOMADAL. Vid. WEEKLY.

HEBETATE. Vid. TO BLUNT, TO DULL.

HEBRAISM, *Hebraismus: *Judaismus. *A Hebraism,* *linguæ Hebraicæ proprietas. *Any thing is a Hebraism,* *aliquid linguæ Hebraicæ proprium est.

HEBRAIST, *qui Hebraice (bene) scit.

HEBREW, Hebræus: Hebraicus. *A good Hebrew scholar,* *qui Hebraice bene scit. ‖ *A Hebrew,* Hebræus: Judæus.

HECATOMB, hecatombe (ἑκατόμβη, *Varr.*). *To offer a hecatomb,* hecatombem facere (*Varr. ap. Non.*, 131, 19); hecatombion litare (*Sidon., Carm.*, 9, 205; celebrare hecatombas, *Trebell., Gallien.*, 9).

HECTIC, tabidus (*general term*): phthisicus (*consumptive*); *or* *hecticus, *as technical term. *Hectic fever,* tabes: phthisis, *or* *hectica, *as technical term.*

HECTOR, *s.*, homo gloriosus (*empty boaster*): linguâ fortis (*boastful, cowardly bully*): miles gloriosus (*alluding to the comedy of Plautus, Cic.*, 26, 98; *Off.*, 1, 38, 137).

HECTOR, *v.*, TRANS. [Vid. TO BULLY.] *To hector any body into any thing*, terrore cogere aliquem: *any body was hectored into doing any thing*, aliquis fecit aliquid terrore coactus: *to hector any body out of any thing*, minis extorquēre alicui aliquid. ‖ INTRANS., gestire et se efferre insolentius (*general term, to behave in a boastful, swaggering manner*): linguâ esse fortem (*to be a cowardly boaster; cf. Liv.*, 23, 45, *extr.*): de se gloriosius prædicare: insolentius se jactare: imitari militem gloriosum (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 38).

HECTORING, *quasi Thrasoniana quædam jactatio; *or by circumlocution with* imitari militem gloriosum, &c. Vid. TO HECTOR (*intrans.*).

HEDGE, *s.*, sepes: sepimentum (*any kind of hedge or fence*): indāgo (*surrounding part of a forest*): septum (*a hedge, and the place hedged in*; e. g., *for the chase*, venationis). *A quick hedge*, naturale sepimentum vivæ sepes; viva sepis: *a hedge cut into shape*, opus topiarium: *to put a hedge round any thing*, aliquid sepire *or* consepire (*general term*); circumsepire; septo circumdare aliquid (*when the hedge goes all round*); sepis munimento cingere (*when the leading notion is that of protection or defence*).

HEDGE, *v.*, *sepe vivâ circumdăre: *cingere munimento sepis vivæ, *or the general terms*, sepire, consepire (aliquâ re); circumsepire; *or* vepribus et dumetis sepire (*Cic.; but speaking of what was covered with brambles, &c., from neglect*).

HEDGEHOG, erinaceus (*Plin.*): ericius (*Varr. ap. Non.*, 49, 10, *and* 106, 18; *cf. Isid., Orig.*, 12, 3, 7). *Sea-hedgehog*, *echinus.

HEDGEHOG-THISTLE, cactus.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, *gratiola (*Linn.*).

HEDGE-MUSTARD, *erysimum (*Linnæus; in Pliny of a different plant*).

HEDGE-SPARROW, *motacilla.

HEED, *v.* Vid. ATTEND TO, TO NOTICE, TO MIND.

HEED, *s.* ‖*Prudential attention, care (both in order to gain a good and to avoid an evil). To take heed to any thing*, rem curare; rationem alicujus rei habēre: *to take heed to one's self*, cavēre aliquem *and* aliquid *or* ab aliquo *and* ab aliquâ re; præcavēre ab aliquâ re; *or either expression may be followed by* ne . . . .; cautionem adhibēre in aliquâ re (*to go cautiously to work*); vitare aliquem, aliquid (*to avoid*); *also by* vidēre, providēre, animum advertere, *followed by* ne.

HEEDFUL. Vid. ATTENTIVE, CAREFUL.

HEEDFULLY. Vid. ATTENTIVELY, CAREFULLY.

HEEDFULNESS. Vid. ATTENTION, CAREFULNESS.

HEEDLESS. Vid. THOUGHTLESS, INATTENTIVE.

HEEDLESSLY. Vid. CARELESSLY, INATTENTIVELY.

HEEDLESSNESS. Vid. CARELESSNESS, INATTENTION.

HEEL, *s.*, calx. *To be at any body's heels*, instare alicujus vestigiis: alicujus vestigia premere: aliquem vestigiis sequi: *I shall be always at his heels*, me sibi ille affixum habebit: *to take to one's heels*, in pedes se conjicere; a pedibus auxilium petere; terga dare (*especially of soldiers*): *to lay any body by the heels* [vid. TO IMPRISON]: *to be out at heels*, *laceratis tibialibus muniri: *to trip up any body's heels*, supplantare aliquem (*properly*); circumscribere aliquem (*to get an advantage over him by some trick*, &c.): *to kick up one's heels*, calcitrare (e. g., *of a horse*); *from joy*, gaudio *or* lætitiâ exsultare; triumphare gaudio. *Neck and heels, mostly by adjective* præceps (*headlong*), *for which Catullus has* per caput pedesque (17, 9). ‖ *Of a shoe, probably* calx. *Shoes with high heels*; vid. HIGH-HEELED.

HEEL, *v. To heel over* (*of ships*), *in latus inclinari: labare (*of the unsteadiness of a ship without ballast, Ov., Met.*, 2, 163).

HEFT. ‖ *Effort*, vid. ‖ *Handle (of knife)*, &c., manubrium (e. g., bidentis, cultelli, &c.).

HEGIRA, *Hegira, *or* Hegira, quæ vocatur *or* dicitur, *as technical term.*

HEIFER, juvenca (†): jūnix (=juvenix, *Plaut., Pers.*).

HEIGH-HO! væ mihi! væ mihi misero! me miserum! (*woe is me!*) hei! *or* hei mihi! (e. g., hei! non placet convivium: hei, vereor, &c.): eheu!

HEIGHT, altitudo, excelsitas, sublimitas (*all three properly and figuratively; ☞ there is no good authority for* celsitas): proceritas (*properly, slimness*; vid. *in* HIGH, *the difference of the adjectives*). *The height of a mountain*, altitudo montis, excelsitas montis; *but if "height" be =the highest point (properly and figuratively), the Latins express it either by* fastigium (*the highest point, culmination point*), *or with* summus; e. g., *the height of a mountain (its highest point)*, montis fastigium; mons summus. *It is the height of madness*, &c., extremæ est dementiæ, &c.: *to such a height of (madness*, &c.), huc *or* eo, *with genitive* (e. g., huc arrogantiæ venire; eo impudentiæ procedere, &c., *followed by* ut; scire videmini quo amentiæ progressi sitis=*to what a height of madness*. ☞ *This is common in Livy and Sallust; not found in Cicero*). *To such a height of perfection did rhetoric attain without art*, in tam sublime fastigium sine arte venit rhetorice: *to attain to the height of fortune, of glory*, summam fortunam, summam gloriam consēqui (☞ *but* altitudo fortunæ, gloriæ, *denotes the almost unattainable height of fortune*, &c.). *To make the towers of an equal height*, turres ad libram facere. ‖ *A height*, locus editus, *or* editior, *or* superior (*general term, a place that lies high*): clivus (*a height with a gentle ascent*): tumulus (*a moderate elevation in a plain, whether natural or artificial*): despectus (*from which there is a perpendicular view*): agger (*a heap made of earth, brush-wood, rubbish, &c.; a mound*): *heights on the mountains*, montani colles: *to occupy the heights*, loca edita (editiora) occupare *or* capere.

HEIGHTEN. ‖*Carry up higher (of a building)*, aliquid altius efferre (*after Cic., Rep.*, 3, 3, 4). ‖ *To increase any thing in extent, strength, intensity*, &c., efferre: majus reddere: augēre: exaggerare (*opposed to* extenuare aliquid, *to represent it as great, noble*, &c.): acuere (*to sharpen*; e. g., industriam). *To heighten the beauties of any thing (by a description)*, aliquid verbis adornare *or* oratione exornare.

HEINOUS, nefarius: immanis: fœdus: flagitiosus: atrox (e. g., facinus, *Liv.*). *Heinous crimes*, scelera; flagitia: nefaria (*adjective*): *the most heinous crimes*, flagitiosissima facinora (*Sall.*).

HEINOUSNESS, fœditas: immanitas: atrocitas (e. g., rei, *Cic.*; sceleris, *Sall.*; facinoris, *Suet.*).

HEIR, heres (*one who enters into the rights and obligations of a dead person, according to the civil law; by the prætorian law he was called* possessor bonorum; *figuratively, for successor*; e. g., heres artis; vid. *Plin.*, 36, 4, 6). *The sole heir*, heres ex asse, heres ex libellâ (vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 8, 18, 7; *Cic., Att.*, 7, 2, 3); heres omnibus bonis institutus (*Plin.*, 7, 36, 36): *the substituted heir* (i. e., *the one who, after the death of the first, or in the event of his incapacity to inherit, enters upon the inheritance*), heres secundus; heres substitutus (*Quint.*, 7, 6, 10): *an heir to the half, third part*, &c., heres ex dimidiâ parte, ex tertiâ parte *or* ex teruncio: *an heir of eleven twelfths*, heres ex deunce: *to be heir to any body*, alicui (*not* alicujus) heredem esse *or* exsistere: *to make any body one's heir*, aliquem heredem instituere; aliquem heredem (testamento) scribere, facere; aliquem heredem nuncupare (*this the proper word, if it be done before witnesses orally; also with* voce; *a will so made is called* nuncupatum testamentum): *to substitute any body as one's heir*, aliquem heredem secundum instituere *or* scribere; aliquem heredem substituere (*Quint.*, 7, 6, 10): *to make any body an heir equally with one's sons*, testamento aliquem pariter cum filiis heredem instituere: *to put in as heir with others*, aliquem inter heredes nuncupare: *to put in as sole heir*, aliquem heredem ex asse instituere; aliquem palam facere ex libellâ (*Cic., Att.*, 7, 2, 3); aliquem heredem omnibus bonis instituere (*Plin.*, 7, 36, 36): *to leave any body one's heir*, aliquem heredem relinquere testamento: *to come into a good property, as heir to any body*, relinqui ab aliquo in amplis opibus heredem: *to settle with the other heirs*, conficere cum coheredibus (*of principal heirs; cf. Cic., Fam.*, 7, 2, 2): *to dispossess the true heirs*, movēre veros heredes; veros heredes ejicere (*by force*): *to leave no heirs*, sine liberis decedere; alieno herede mori: *to leave or have no male heir*, virilem sexum non relinquere.

HEIR, *v.* Vid. TO INHERIT.

HEIRDOM. Vid. INHERITANCE.

HEIR-LOOM, *res hereditaria.

HEIRSHIP, hereditas.

HELIOTROPE, heliotropium (ἡλιοτρόπιον, *Plin.*).

HELIX (*Wilkins*), helix (ἕλιξ, *a small ornament on the capital of Corinthian pillars, Vitr.*, 4, 1).

HELL, sedes ac regio, quam sceleratī (impii) apud inferos habitant: sceleratorum (impiorum) sedes ac regio (*with Cic., Cluent.*, 61, 171): loca inferna, -orum (*opposed to* cœlum, *Lact.*, 6, 3, 11). ☞ Inferi *denotes, general term, the region of the dead; and* Tartarus (Τάρταρος), *as also* abyssus (ἄβυσσος, *Prud., Hamart.*, 834), *are poetic: to go to hell*, agi præcipitem in sceleratorum sedem ac regionem (*Cic., l. c.*): *a descent into hell*, *descensus in sedem ac regionem sceleratorum: *the torments of hell*, supplicia, quæ impii apud inferos perferunt (*with Cic., Cluent.*, 61, 171).

HELLEBORE, hellebōrus (ἑλλέβορος), *or, pure Latin*, veratrum. *The white hellebore*, *veratrum album (*Linn.*): *the black hellebore*, melampodium (*Plin.*, μελαμπόδιον); *hellebōrus orientalis.

HELLENISM. *A hellenism*, *Græcæ linguæ proprietas: *quod Græcæ linguæ proprium est.

HELLISH, infernus (*properly, and with* veluti *also figuratively*; e. g., veluti infernus aspectus): terribilis (*figuratively, terrible*): nefandus (*figuratively, devilish*).

HELLISHLY. Vid. DEVILISHLY.

HELM. ‖ *Helmet*, vid. ‖ *Rudder*, gubernaculum: clavus (*properly; the angular handle of the rudder; the tiller; by metonymy, for "rudder"*). *To sit, stand, be*, &c., *at the helm*, ad gubernaculum sedēre: gubernaculum regere: clavum tenēre (*properly and figuratively*). ‖ FIG. *The helm of the state*, &c., gubernacula reipublicæ, civitatis, *or* imperii; clavus imperii: *to be at the helm of the state*, ad gubernacula reipublicæ sedēre; gubernaculis reipublicæ assidēre; gubernacula reipublicæ tractare; clavum imperii tenēre. JN. clavum imperii tenēre et gubernacula reipublicæ tractare; sedēre in puppi et clavum tenēre; summas imperii tenēre; reipublicæ præesse; rempublicam regere ac gubernare: *to take the helm*, ad gubernacula accedere: *to retire from it*, a gubernaculis recedere: *to be driven from the helm*, repelli a gubernaculis (*Cic.*).

HELMET, cassis, cassida (*a helmet of metal*): galea (γαλέη; *a helmet of leather, and properly of the skin of a weasel: Tac., Germ.*, 6, paucis loricæ, vix uni alterive cassis aut galea): cudo (κεύθων: *a helmet of an unknown shape*). *To put on one's helmet*, sumere cassidem in caput (*Plaut.*): galeam inducere (*Cæs.*): *with a helmet on his head*, cum casside; galeatus.

HELMSMAN, gubernator: rector navis: qui clavum tenet. ‖ FIG. *The helmsman of the state*, custos gubernatorque reipublicæ: rector et gubernator civitatis (*both Cic.*).

HELP, *v.* ‖ *Assist*, juvare: adjuvare: adjumento esse alicui: auxilium ferre alicui: auxiliari alicui: esse alicui auxilio: opem ferre alicui: opitulari alicui: succurrere alicui: alicui subsidio venire: alicui subvenire: sublevare aliquem; *with any thing*, aliquâ re; *in any thing*, in aliquâ re [SYN. *in* AID, *v.*]: subsidium *or* auxilium ferre alicui. *To help each other*, tradere mutuas operas: *to help any body in (doing) any thing*, aliquem operâ juvare in aliquâ re; alicui opitulari in ali-

quâ re faciendâ; operam suam commodare alicui ad aliquid; operam præbēre alicui in aliquâ re: *to help any body to look for any thing*, alicui opitulari in aliquâ re quærendâ; *to write or compose any thing*, aliquem adjuvare unaque scribere (*Ter., Ad., Prol.*, 6). *So help me God!* ita me Deus adjŭvet *or* amet! *God help you!* Deus te sospitet! *To come to help any body when it is too late*, navem mortuo applicare (*Prov., Auct. Quint., Decl.*, 12, 23). (*α*) *To help any body to any thing*, opitulari alicui in aliquâ re (e. g., *to a fortune*, in re vel quærendâ vel augendâ): prospicere alicui aliquid (e. g., *to a husband*, maritum): quærere alicui aliquid (e. g., *to a husband or wife*, conditionem = "*a match*"): expedire alicui aliquid (e. g., *to money*, pecuniam). *To help any body to a place or office*, * efficere, ut munus alicui deferatur; *to a thought*, alicui aliquid subjicere *or* suggerere (*to suggest it to him*); alicujus cogitationis initium afferre (*to put him on the right track, as it were*). (*β*) *To help any body into his carriage*, tollere aliquem in currum; *upon his horse*, subjicere aliquem in equum. (*γ*) *To help any body out of any thing* [vid. TO EXTRICATE]. || *To help forward* [vid. TO FORWARD, PROMOTE]. || *Forbear, avoid. By* facere non possum (*or sometimes* non possum *only*) *with* quin, &c.; *or* fieri non potest, ut non, &c.; *or* non possum non, *with following infinitive. I can not help exclaiming*, non possum, quin exclamem: *I can not help thanking you*, non possum, quin tibi gratias agam: *I can not help confessing that I am excessively delighted* (*that*, &c.), non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio (quod, &c.). || *Prevent*, &c., prohibēre aliquid, ne fiat: medicīnam alicujus rei invenire: (*to lament for*) *what you might have helped*, quod potuisti prohibēre, ne fieret: *it can not be helped, they* [*the witnesses*] *must be produced*, nihil potest, producendi sunt. *I could not help*, non potui prohibēre (e. g., aliquem, quin proficisceretur). || *Help to any thing* (*at table*), apponere (*to place before*; e. g., panes convivis, *Suet., Calig.*, 37). *To help* (= *carve*) *a joint*, &c.; vid. to CARVE.

HELP, INTR., conferre ad aliquid: vim habēre, valēre ad aliquid: prodesse, adjuvare ad aliquid (*adjectively also with* ut).

HELP, *s.* Vid. AID, ASSISTANCE.

HELPER, adjūtor (*feminine*, -trix): qui opem fert alicui (e. g., furtum faciēntibus). *Sometimes* socius (*companion*): administer: satelles. JN. administer et satelles. *He was my helper in time of trouble*, ille mihi ferentarius amicus est inventus (*Plaut., Trin.*, 2, 4, 55).

HELPFUL. Vid. USEFUL, SALUTARY.

HELPLESS, inops, *also with* auxilii (*who is wanting in strength and power to help himself; opposed to* opulentus): auxilio orbatus *or* destitutus (*deprived of help, forsaken by those who might help him*): *helpless state*, inopia: *to leave any body helpless*, aliquem destituere.

HELPLESSNESS, inopia (*want of power to help one's self*): solitudo (*want or destitution of friends*).

HELTER-SKELTER, raptim atque turbate (e. g., omnia agere, *Cæs.*); *or by adjective*, præceps (*headlong*).

HEM, *s.*, extremus quasi margo vestis (*after Plin. Ep.*, 5, 6, 9. ☞ *Not* limbus, *which is an edge sown on, border*; instita *appears also to have been sown on*; e. g., subsūta instita, *Hor.*).

HEM, *v.* || *To form a hem or border, perhaps* circumsuere. || *To edge*, vid. || *To hem in*, circumsedēre (*to blockade*): circumvenire, *with or without* exercitu (*to surround*): cingere (*mostly poetical and post-Augustan prose*): cingere (hostem) stationibus in modum obsidii (*Tac.*): locorum angustiis claudere (*in difficult country, narrow passes*, &c., *Nep.*).

HEM, *interj.*, hem! (*as expressing astonishment, in a good or bad sense; joy, sorrow, dislike*, &c.)—ehem! (*expresses only joyful surprise*): hui!

HEMICYCLE, hemicyclus: hemicyclium. Vid. SEMICIRCLE.

HEMISPHERE, hemisphærium (*ἡμισφαίριον, Varr., Macrob.*), *or, pure Latin*, sectæ pilæ pars.

HEMISTICH, hemistichium (*ἡμιστίχιον, Pseud.-Ascon., Cic., Verr.*, 2, 1, 18).

HEMLOCK, cicūta: * conium (*Linn.*). *As poison*, succus cicutæ, *or* cicuta *only* (*Pers.*, 4, 2). *To drink the hemlock* (i. e., *at Athens*), exhaurire illud mortis poculum; cicutam sorbēre (*cf. Pers.*, 4, 2, sorbitio cicutæ); poculum veneno mixtum haurire.

HEMORRHAGE, profluvium, *or* profusio, *or* fluxio sanguinis; hæmorrhagia (*this especially in the nose*).

HEMORRHOID, hæmorrhōis, *fem.* (*αἱμορρόϊς, Plin. in Cels.*, 6, 18, 9, *in Greek characters, and defined to be* ora venarum tamquam capitulis quibusdam surgentia, quæ sæpe sanguinem fundunt).

HEMP, cannabis: *of hemp*, cannabīnus. *To take off the skin or bark of hemp*, cannabim decorticare.

HEMP-AGRIMONY, * eupatorium cannabinum (*Linn.*).

HEMPEN, } cannabīnus. *Hemp-*
HEMP (*as adj.*), } *seed*, semen cannabis *or* cannabīnum. *A hemp rope*, funis cannabīnus: e cannabi tortus funis (*after Vitr.*, 1, 1, 8).

HEMP-FIELD, * ager cannabe consĭtus.

HEN, gallīna. *A hen's egg*, ovum gallinaceum. *Hen-house*, gallinarium. *A hen's nest*, cubīle gallinæ. *Hen-coop*, cavea. *To put hens in a coop*, gallinas in caveā includere (*Cic.*). *Hens, when they have laid an egg, ruffle their feathers and shake themselves*, gallinæ inhorrescunt, edito ovo, excutiuntque sese (*Plin.*). *Hen-roost*, sedīle (avium, *Varr., R. R.*, 3, 5, 13); pertica gallinaria (*the perch, id.*, 3, 9, 7).

HENBANE, hyoscyamus. *The common henbane*, * hyoscyamus niger (*Linn.*).

HENCE. || *Of place*, hinc, *including, like the English word, the notion of a source, cause*, &c.; e. g., hinc illæ lacrimæ nimirum; *for which* inde *may be used in reference to a preceding statement*; ex avaritiā erumpat audacia necesse est; inde omnia scelera ac maleficia gignuntur, (*Cic.*). *To go hence*, abire: decedere: *hence!* (= *away with you*) abi: apage te! abi hinc; amōve te hinc! *Hence! ye profane*, procul este profani. *The road from hence to India*, via, quæ est hinc in Indiam (*Cic.*). || *Of time:* ☞ *in such expressions as* "*a few days hence*," "*a year hence*," *the adverb* "*hence*" *is not expressed in Latin.* || *Of inference; consequently; denoting a consequence*, itaque ("*and so*," "*accordingly*;" *denoting the consequence or conclusion from a cause, or conformity with a preceding statement*): igitur ("*consequently*," "*therefore*," *denotes an inference from a reason*): ergo (= igitur—*a strong affirmation; hence it is used in more formal argumentation. Respecting the position, observe that* itaque *is placed at the beginning of the proposition, but* igitur *usually after one or more words; only in drawing inferences, Cicero sometimes places it first*): ideo ("*consequently*" *points to the reasons and arguments as such*): ☞ proinde (= "igitur cum exhortatione quādam," *used in animated exhortations*): quare: quamobrem: quapropter: quocirca ("*wherefore*," "*whence*," *refer to a preceding proposition, which contains the reason.* ☞ Adeo, *as an inferential particle, is not Latin*). *And hence*, ideoque, et *or* atque ideo; ☞ *not* et igitur, igiturque, *Pr. Intr*, ii., 667. *Hence it happens that*, &c., ita fit, ut, &c.

HENCEFORTH, posthac: dehinc *or* jam dehinc (*but in this sense poetical and post-Augustan prose, except Liv.*); quacumque dehinc vi possim, 1, 59).

HENPECK, marīto imperare (*after Cic., Parad.*, 5, 2, *in.*). *Any body is henpecked*, uxori obnoxius est: in uxoris potestate est (*Cic., Ter., Hec.*, 3, 1, 22; 2, 2, 8): uxor ei imperat (*Cic.*). *A henpecked husband*, maritus cui uxor imperat; qui in uxoris potestate est, &c.

HEPTAGON, * heptagōnum.

HEPTAGONAL, * septangulus: septem angulis.

HER [vid. SHE]; *and for the proper pronoun in oblique narration*, vid. HE, HIS.

HERALD, caduceator (*in war; so called, from the* caduceus *which he bore, to claim his personal security*): fetialis (*at Rome; the herald who demanded satisfaction, and declared war with certain solemnities; the* fetiales *were a college of priests*): præco (*general term for an officer who makes proclamation*, &c.). *The person of a herald is held sacred*, caduceatori nemo homo nocet (*Cato ap. Fest.*): *to send a herald*, caduceatorem mittere: *a herald's staff*, caduceus (☞ *the* fetiales *carried* verbenæ).

HERALDRY, * doctrina insignium: * scientia insignium; *or* * heraldica (*as technical term*).

HERB, herba: olus (*pot-herb*). *Herb-tea*, aqua (calida), in quā decoctæ herbæ sunt (*cf. Cels.*, 4, 25). *All roots and herbs*, omne herbarum radicumque genus. *To take medicinal herbs*, * valetudinis causā herbarum succis uti. *Herb-market*, forum olitorium. *Herb-woman*, quæ herbas, *or* olera vendit, *or* venditat.

HERBACEOUS, herbaceus (*Plin.*).

HERBAGE, herbæ (*plural*): gramen (*grass*). Vid. GRASS.

HERBALIST, herbarius (*Plin.*).

HERBARIUM, * siccatæ herbæ *or* * hortus siccus, qui dicitur.

HERBELET, herbula.

HERBID, herbidus.

HERB-TEA, aqua (calida), in quā decoctæ herbæ *or* verbenæ sunt (*with Cels.*, 4, 15, p. 228, *Bip.*).

HERD, *s.*, grex (*general term, a large number of cattle, both larger and smaller animals; but if any distinction is made between larger and smaller cattle, it is used only of the latter*; vid. *Cic., Phil.*, 3, 13, *extr.*, greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, *Ov., Met.*, 1, 513, non hic armenta gregresve; *then, also* = *a crowd or great number of persons, a company*, &c.): armenta, -orum (*a herd of larger animals, especially of oxen; then, also, horses, goats, large marine animals; opposed to* grex; vid. *above*): multitudo: caterva (*both* = *a great number, multitude*). *Belonging to a herd*, gregalis; gregarius: *in herds*, gregatim: *to bring together into a herd*, congregare (*figuratively, also, of persons*). || *Of persons*; vid. HORDE, TROOP, &c.

HERD, *v.* Vid. CONGREGATE.

HERDSMAN, armentarius: bubulcus.

HERE. || *At this place*, hic: hoc loco (*at this place, on this spot*): hac regione (*in this neighborhood, hereabout*). *To be here*, adesse: *not to be here*, absesse: *to remain here*, manēre, remanēre: *here I am*, en adsum! en ego! ecce me! *here is the reason that*, &c., en causa, cur, &c.: *here and there*, passim (*in different places; here and there*); nonnullā parte (*with reference to a whole body of several members, of which in several places the assertion is true; cf. Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 46, *and Herz. ad loc.*): *only here and there*, *by* rarus; e. g., *here and there are a few trees*, raræ sunt arbores. *If "here" is used in connection with a pronoun demonstrative, in Latin only the pronoun demonstrative is used; as, do you see this man here?* videsne hunc virum? || *In this thing, on this point*, hac in re. ☞ (1) *In dialogues*, hic *or* ibi *are used in the sense of "upon this;"* e. g., hic Lælius dixit, *Cic., Rep.*, 1, 30. *So in, here we may see*, &c. (= *in this example*, &c.), hic cognosci potest, &c.; "*here you demand*," &c., hic tu (tabulas, &c.) desideras. (2) *In a narrative after an explanation, enumeration*, &c., "*here*" *must be omitted in Latin*; e. g., "*here you have my reasons for returning*," habes reversionis causas: "*here you have my opinion*," habetis, quid sentiam. (3) *It is not right to translate "here and there" by* hic illic; e. g., *in such sentences as* hic illic invenies, hic illic legitur, *for* aliquoties, compluribus in locis, interdum, &c. [*Krebs*]. (4) *In English we now often use "here" after verbs of motion, for "hither;" we must be careful, however, to translate it in such cases by* huc (e. g., huc reverti; huc in urbem commeare, &c.) *or* hunc in locum (e. g., reverti, *Cic., Rep.*, 6, *fin.*); *so, from here*, hinc. || *Here below*, his in terris: hac in vitā.

HEREAFTER, posthac: in reliquum

(tempus; *for the future; for the remaining time: without* tempus, *Planc. ap. Cic., Fam.*, 10, 7; *Sall., Jug.*, 42, 4; *Liv.*, 23, 20; 26, 32; 36, 10, *extr.*, &c.): *never hereafter*, nunquam hoc quod reliquum est (*sc.* vitæ; e. g., *I shall never laugh hereafter, Plaut.*). || *An hereafter*, quæ post mortem futura sunt (*Cic.*).

HEREAT, ob eam rem *or* causam. *It must be translated in various ways according to the verb, usually by some case of* is, ea, id, *alone, or governed by a preposition, and in agreement with a substantive: to be disturbed or pained hereat*, eâ re moveri, angi, cruciari: *to be offended hereat*, rem ægre *or* moleste ferre; de eâ re queri: *to rejoice hereat*, eâ re gaudēre; ex eâ re gaudium percipere.

HEREBY, eo: eâ re: iis rebus: per eam rem: per eas res; *or* (*at the beginning of a sentence*) aliquâ re. *He underwent many dangers, yet was he not hereby terrified*, multa pericula subiit, sed neque hæc perpessus, &c.

HEREDITAMENT, heredium. Vid. "HEREDITARY *property*."

HEREDITARILY, hereditate: jure hereditario.

HEREDITARY, hereditarius. *An hereditary property*, heredium; *diminutive*, herediolum: patrimonium (*if inherited from a father*): prædium hereditarium: agri hereditarii: *fundus hereditarius. *Hereditary disease* [vid. DISEASE]. *Hereditary hatred*, odium paternum velut hereditate relictum (*Nep.*). *An hereditary fault*, avitum vitium. *An hereditary office at court*, *munus aulicum hereditarium. *Hereditary crown-prince*, filius regis in spem imperii genitus (*Curt.*); filius regis tanquam haud dubius regni heres (*Liv.*): heres regni.

HEREFROM, ex eo (eâ, &c.): inde *or the relative* unde (*all marking the source from which an effect proceeds*). *To derive a benefit or advantage herefrom*, ex eâ re utilitatem *or* fructum capere.

HEREIN, in eo: hac in re: eâ in re: intus: intra (*within*): ibi (*herein; in this that has been mentioned*). *Herein he was wrong*, &c., in eo peccavit.

HEREINTO, in eum (eam, id), &c.

HEREOF, ejus rei (*of this*): ex eâ re: ex eo (eâ, *from this*): hinc (*hence*): inde (*thence*), *or the relative* unde (*all denoting the cause of an effect; the source from which any thing proceeds*, &c.): de eo, eâ, &c. (*concerning this matter*). *To have no knowledge hereof*, ejus rei esse imperitum; eam rem non didicisse: *let the citizen be assured hereof*, sit hoc persuasum civibus.

HEREON. Vid. HEREUPON.

HEREOUT, ex eâ re: ex eo, eâ: hinc: inde: unde (*as relative*). || = *Hence* (*from this place*), vid.

HERESIARCH, hæresiarcha (*ecclesiastical, Sidon., Aug.*).

HERESY, hærēsis (*ecclesiastical technical term: it is used by Cicero himself in the sense of sect, school*, &c.): *studia hæretica: * opiniones pravæ.

HERETIC, hæreticus: *feminine*, hæretica (*ecclesiastical*).

HERETICAL, hæreticus (*ecclesiastical*): *to adopt heretical opinions*, *ad hæretica studia deferri, delabi.

HERETICALLY, hæretice (*ecclesiastical*): *hæreticâ quâdam opinionum pravitate.

HERETO, ad id: ad hoc: ad hæc, &c. (*in addition to this*): præterea (*besides*); insuper (*over and above what has been already stated, done*, &c.).

HERETOFORE. Vid. FORMERLY.

HEREUPON. (1) *In narratives*, &c. (= *upon this being said or done*), hic *or* ibi (e. g., hic Lælius dixit, &c.): ad hæc (*to this*, e. g., *he replied*, ad hæc *or* adversus hæc respondit). (2) *This being done*, inde: deinde (*or* dein): exinde (*or* exin; *all denoting the following of one event or occurrence upon another*): tum (*then*): quo facto (*which being done*). || *Upon this subject*, &c.; e. g., *to think or meditate hereupon*, id meditari, cogitare.

HEREWITH, cum, *with ablative of demonstrative pronoun*, &c. *To begin herewith*, ab eo *or* ab eâ re incipere, initium facere *or* capere: *to end herewith*, in illud desinere.

HERITAGE. Vid. INHERITANCE.

HERMAPHRODITE, androgynos, *or Latin* (*but more rarely*), semimas (☞ hermaphroditus *came into use in the Silver Age, according to Pliny*, 7, 3, 3); *or by circumlocution*; e. g., ambiguo inter marem et feminam sexu (*Liv.*, 27, 11, 4); incertus mas an femina, *or* masculus an femina, sit (*Liv.*, 27, 37, 5; 31, 12, 6).

HERMENEUTICS, enarratio auctorum (*Quint.*, 1, 9, 1).

HERMETICALLY, *tam arte (= arcte) clausus, ut neque aeri sit aditus (*after* quo neque sit ventis aditus, *Virg., Geor.*, 4, 19).

HERMIT, homo solitarius: eremīta: anachorēta (*ecclesiastical*). *To live the life of a hermit*, vitam solitarius ago.

HERMITAGE, secessus (*general term for place of retirement*): *casa hominis solitarii.

HERNIA, hernia (*including the Greek ἔντεροκήλη and ἐπιπλοκήλη, Cels.*, 7, 18): ramex (= *κιρσοκήλη, Cels., ib.*). *One who is suffering from hernia*, cui intestinum descendit: ramicosus (*Plin.*): herniosus (*Lamprid.*).

HERO, vir (bello) fortis: vir fortissimus: (☞ heros *is never used for "a valiant man," but is frequently used of one raised above his contemporaries, and idolized by a party*; e. g., heros ille noster Cato; quantum in illo heroe esset animi (*of Milo*): heroes (*of Plato and Aristotle*). || *Demigod*, heros. || *Principal personage in a play*, &c., persōna prima.

HEROIC, heroicus (*but only of what belonged to "the heroic age,"* ætas heroica; tempora heroica): fortis: divinus: major quam pro homine: plus quam humanus: incredibilis: magnus: invictus: fortis et invictus: animi magnitudine præstans: viro forti dignus. *An heroic action*, forte, incredibile *or* divinum factum: facinus magnum. || *Epic*, herous (*Cic.; of the verse, and the feet*): heroicus (*Quint.*). *The heroic poets*, heroici poetæ (heroi *not found*). Vid. EPIC.

HEROICALLY, fortiter: animo forti et invicto. *To die heroically*, per virtutem emōri (*Sall.*).

HEROINE, *femina fortis *or* fortissima: heroīna *only as feminine of* heros. Vid. HERO.

HEROISM, animus fortis et invictus: virtus (summa): animi magnĭtudo. *An act of heroism*, *res præclare gesta: facinus magnum, &c. Vid. HEROIC.

HERON, ardea: ardeōla (*the usual form in Pliny*).

HERRING, harenga (*in the middle age*): *clupea harengus (*Linn.* ☞ Alec *or* halec *was not herring, but a kind of fishsauce*): *a salted herring*, *harenga sale condīta.

HESITANCY. Vid. HESITATION.

HESITATE, dubitare (*to be prevented by doubts from forming a decision; absolutely, or followed by an infinitive; rarely affirmatively; usually with a negation*): cunctari (*to delay; absolutely, or followed by an infinitive*): hæsitare (*to doubt, hesitate; absolutely, or on account of any thing*, ob aliquid *or* de aliquâ re cunctari, *to delay from consideration, like* μέλλειν: hæsitare, *from want of resolution*: cessare, *from want of strength and energy, like* ὀκνεῖν. *The* cunctans *delays to begin an action; the* cessans, *to go on with an action already begun, Död.*). *Not to hesitate*, non dubitare *or* non cunctari (*followed by an infinitive, or by* quin. ☞ Non dubitare = *not to hesitate, is usually construed with infinitive in Cicero; but* quin *is permissible*; nolite dubitare, quin huic uni credatis omnia [*Mil.*, 23, 67]; *it is necessary, where* dubitare *is in passive, especially participle in* dus. *Domitius thought he ought not to hesitate to risk an engagement*, Domitius non dubitandum putavit, quin prœlio decertaret, *Krüger*, 576, 2). *I did not hesitate a moment to*, ego non habui ambiguum, ut, &c. (*Brut. ap. Cic. ad Div.*, 11, 11, 3): *to make any body hesitate*, dubitationem alicui afferre, injicere, dare. *Why do we hesitate to confess*, &c.? quid tergiversamur, nec fatemur, &c.? (*Cic.*).

HESITATION, dubitatio (*hesitation in deciding, the hesitation of indecision, undecidedness*): hæsitatio (*doubt, hesitation*): cunctatio (*a delaying*): religio: scrupulus (*hesitation from a scruple, doubt of conscience*). *Without hesitation*, non dubitanter; nullâ interpositâ dubitatione; sine ullâ dubitatione; haud cunctanter; abjectâ omni cunctatione (*without delay*); confidenter (*with confidence*); audacter (*boldly*); sine retractatione (*without any drawing back or shrinking*; e. g., pro patriâ vitam profundere, *Cic.; also of any flinching from the broad statement of an opinion*, sine retractatione libere dicere audēre, &c.: *also with* dubitatio; confice igitur et quidem sine ullâ dubitatione aut retractatione, *Cic., Att.*, 13, 25; *in classical Latin the word is only found in this construction*). || *In speaking*, hæsitantia linguæ (*as natural defect*): hæsitatio (*from confusion of mind*, &c., *also* deformis hæsitatio, *Quint.*). *To speak without hesitation*, volvere verba: *to speak distinctly and without hesitation*, plane et articulate loqui (*Gell.*, 5, 9, *of a dumb person who suddenly recovered the power of speech*): *a speech delivered without hesitation*, oratio fluens *or* volubiliter fusa: *an orator who speaks without hesitation*, orator volubilis.

HESITATINGLY, cunctanter: dubitanter: hæsitans: hæsitabundus.

HETEROCLITE, heteroclitus (*Charis., Prisc.*).

HETERODOX, qui novas superstitiones introducit (*in the sense of the ancients*); *a doctrinâ publice receptâ alienam formam sequens (*with us*); aliter sentiens (*general term, that thinks otherwise. Heterodox sects condemned by the Catholic Church*, sectæ quas ... Catholicæ observantiæ fides sincera condemnat (*Cod. Theod.*, 16, 5, 12).

HETERODOXY, *a doctrinâ publice receptâ aliena decreta: *a verâ Christi doctrinâ aliena formula (*as doctrine*): *studium alienam formulam tuendi.

HETEROGENEOUS, diversi *or* alieni generis: dissimilis (*unlike*). *Things that are heterogeneous*, diversissimæ res; res diversæ inter se (*Sall.*).

HEW, *v.*, (asciâ) dolare: dedolare: edolare (*to hew into shape with the axe, from the roughest state*; asciare = *to work well with the trowel, in Vitr.*, 7, 2, 2; exasciare *only in the participle*, exasciatus, *figuratively, well prepared, Plaut., Asin.*, 2, 2, 93): asciâ polire (*to make smooth with the axe*): cædere (*to hew down a tree; to hew out a stone*): secare (*to cut; to hew into a state for use*; e. g., *stones*, lapides): *to hew round about*, circumdolare (*with the axe*): *this wood can not be hewn*, resquit hæc materia secures. *Hewn stone*, saxum quadratum (*hewn and squared*). || *Cut down*, vid.

HEWER. *Hewer of wood*, qui ligna cædit: lignator (*who hews it and fetches it in*, &c., *for an army*). ☞ *According to Varro (L. L.)*, lignicida *was never in use. Hewers of wood*, lignarii. *Hewer of stone*, lapidarius (*post-Augustan*); quadratarius (*late*).

HEWING, cæsio (*as act*, ligni, silvæ, *Plin.*): cæsura (*the manner in which the thing hewn is felled; of a tree, Col.*, 4, 33, 1). *Hewing of wood*, lignatio (*the hewing and fetching it in for an army*).

HEXAGON, hexagōnum (ἑξάγωνον), *or, pure Latin*, sexangulum.

HEXAGONAL, hexagōnus, *or, pure Latin*, sexangulus.

HEXAMETER, versus senarius: hexamĕter *or* versus hexameter (*Cic.*). *The beginning of an hexameter*, initium hexametri (*Quint.*, 9, 4, 78). *To compose hexameters extempore*, versus hexametros fundere ex tempore (*Cic.*).

HEY! *as an interjection*: (a) *of joy*, euge! io! (*comedy, as are nearly all that follow*): *hey! that is fine!* euge strenue! (b) *of astonishment*, heu! ehem! hui! at at: *hey! what is this, pray?* hem! quid hoc est? *hey! is it that?* at at, hoc illud est? (c) *of rebuke or threatening*, eia: *hey! that would not be fitting*, eia, haud sic decet.

HEYDAY. Vid. HEY.

HEYDAY, *s.* ‖ *Heyday of youth*, dos ætatis: ætas florens: flos juventæ: ætas integra: spatium integræ ætatis (*youthful prime*): fervor adolescentiæ *or* fervor juvenilis: adolescentia fervida: calidus sanguis (*the hot blood of youth; the last* †, *Hor.*): robur juvenile *or* juventæ: vigor juventæ *or* ætatis (*youthful strength*).

HIATUS. Vid. GAP.

HICCOUGH, *s.*, singultus.

HICCOUGH, *v.*, singultire: singultare.

HIDE, *s.*, pellis (*the skin as flayed off; of men, and of animals that have a soft skin*): corium (*the thick hide of animals, the bull*, &c.). [Vid. SKIN.] *To dress hides*, pelles conficere (*Cæs.*), perficere (*Plin.*).

HIDE, *v.*, abdere (*to put a thing away, to hide*; e. g., *documents*, tabulas): condere (*to deposit in a safe place*): abscondere (*to put away and preserve*): recondere (*to hide carefully and thoroughly*): occulere (*to conceal in any way*): occultare (*to conceal very carefully and anxiously; seldom in negative propositions*): celare (*to conceal the existence of any thing; facts*, &c.; *opposed to* fateri; e. g., sententiam, iram): obscurare (*to throw a shade over*; e. g., magnitudo lucri obscurabat magnitudinem periculi): abstrudere (*to thrust away; to bury under something*): dissimulare (*to hide by dissembling*; e. g., ægritudinem animi, odium). JN. tegere et dissimulare; dissimulare et occultare. *To hide any thing from any body*, celare aliquem aliquid (*not* alicui aliquid; *but in the passive* celatur mihi aliquid *occurs*, *Hirt., B. Alex.*, 7, 1). *To hide any thing in a place*, abdere aliquid in locum, *seldom* in loco; ☞ *with the past participle the ablative is used, but sometimes the accusative* (in tectis silvestribus abditos, *Cic.*; abditi in tabernaculis, *Cæs.*; in silvam Arduennam abditis, *Cæs.*); occultare aliquid loco *or* in loco (*very seldom* in locum, *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 85, *extr.*); *any thing under any thing*, abdere aliquid sub aliquâ re *or* intra aliquid (e. g., cultrum veste, ferrum intra vestem); tegere aliquid aliquâ re (*figuratively*; e. g., nomen tyranni humanitate suâ). *To hide one's self*, delitescere (*to lie hid; of persons and things*); se abdere in occultum (*of persons*); occuli, occultari (*to be withdrawn from sight; of things*; e. g., *of stars*; *opposed to* apparēre). *To hide one's self or any body in a place*, abdere se *or* aliquem in aliquem locum (*not* in aliquo loco; e. g., in terram, in intimam Macedoniam); *in the country*, rus; *in one's house*, domum; *there*, eo (*not* ibi); *any where*, aliquo (*not* alicubi); *where*, quo (*not* ubi); *wheresoever*, quocumque (*not* ubicumque). [*But figuratively*, se in literas, *or* se literis abdere, *Cic.*]. *Hidden under the earth*, sub terram (*not* terrâ) abditus (*Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 25, 60). *To hide one's self any where, is also* delitescere in aliquo loco; se occultare loco *or* in loco (vid. *above*). *To hide one's self from any body*, se occultare alicui, *or* a conspectu alicujus: *to be hidden*, latēre; abditum latēre; abditum et inclusum in occulto latēre (*the last three of keeping one's self hidden*). *More hidden, most hidden*, occultior, occultissimus (*not* abditior, abditissimus, *which are late Latin*).

HIDE AND SEEK. *To play at hide and seek*, * per lusum latitare; * per lusum latitantes (*or* -em) quærere.

HIDE-BOUND, cui pellis ita tergori adhæret, ut apprehensa manibus deduci a costis non possit (*Col.*, 6, 13, 2), *or simply* cui pellis tergori adhæret: * coriagine laborans (coriago, *Col. and Veget.*). ‖ *Niggardly*, vid.

HIDEOUS, insignis ad deformitatem. Vid. HORRIBLE.

HIDEOUSLY. Vid. HORRIBLY.

HIDEOUSNESS. Vid. DEFORMITY, UGLINESS.

HIDER. ‖ *One who is hiding* (*intransitively*), *by circumlocution* (latitator, *Augustin*). ‖ *One who hides* (*transitively*), occultator (*Cic.*): celator (†, *Luc.*).

HIDING-PLACE, latēbra (*a retired or obscure place, where any body may conveniently remain concealed*): latibulum (*a lurking-hole, into which a man must creep like a beast*): receptaculum (*a receptacle*; e. g., *of thieves*). *A hiding-place of thieves*, furum receptaculum (*after Liv.*, 34, 21); domus prædarum et furtorum receptrix (*after Cic., Verr.*, 4, 8, 17): furum latibulum. *To conceal one's self in a hiding-place*, latebrā se occultare: *to drive any body from a hiding-place*, aliquem excitare latibulo.

HIE. Vid. HASTEN, *intrans.*

HIERARCHICAL, sacerdotalis (*relating to priesthood*, &c.).

HIERARCHY, summi sacerdōtes, *or* ii, qui sacerdotium amplissimum habent (*the chief priests*): collegium sacerdotum (*a body of priests*): amplissimi sacerdotii collegium (*Cic.*): * imperium *or* dominatus sacerdotum (*priestcraft, as term of reproach*).

HIEROGLYPHIC, hieroglyphicus: hierographicus (*late*): literis Ægyptiis scriptus (*Tac.*).

HIEROGLYPHICS, literæ Ægyptiæ (*Tac., Ann.*, 2, 60, 3): literæ hieroglyphicæ *or* hierographicæ (*late writers*).

HIEROPHANT, hierophanta *or* -tes (*Nep., Pelop.*, 3; *Inscr. Orell.*, 2361).

HIGGLE. ‖ *To carry on a little retail trade*, mercaturam tenuem facere (*to be a small dealer*): caupōnam exercēre (*to deal in a small way in provisions, but especially wine*): * merces ostiatim venditare (*to offer goods for sale at people's door*). ‖ *Chaffer*, vid.

HIGGLER, institor (*general term*): caupo (*in provisions, but especially wine*): * qui merces ostiatim venditat.

HIGH, altus (*denotes the perpendicular height of an object, or the distance of its highest point from the surface of the earth; hence, in expressions of measure, it is only this adjective that can be used*): celsus (*high in respect of others; of things which rise above the level of the earth, or above the usual standard*): excelsus (*towering high above others, remarkably high. All these are used figuratively when high = "lofty," "elevated," but with this difference, that* altus *denotes loftiness absolutely*; celsus *and* excelsus, *in comparison with less elevated objects*): editus: in altum editus (*raised from a level or lower country; opposed to* planus; *only of places, hills, and mountains*): elatus (*raised, lofty, especially of words, tones,* elati modi, *and then of* ingenium): erectus (*upright, standing straight up; then figuratively*, e. g., *high-minded*): arduus: aditu arduus (*high in respect of the lateral surfaces of an object which rises more in a perpendicular than in a sloping direction; figuratively*, arduus *denotes what is hardly, if at all, attainable*): procērus (*stretched out in length; grown tall, slim; opposed to* brevis, *Greek* εὐμήκης, *only of things which have attained to their height by growth*): sublīmis (*directed upward toward the sky, high in the air; of things which float or rise high in the air; opposed to* humilis; *figuratively = raised above the ordinary standard, exceeding the ordinary powers of understanding; able to penetrate more deeply into a thing*): acutus (*clear; of tone; opposed to* gravis; *in which signification* altus *is not Latin, since* altus sonus, alta vox *relate to the fullness, body, or compass of the sound*; vid. *Quint.*, 11, 3, 23; *Catull.*, 12, 18): carus (*dear, high in price*): magnus (*great, considerable, high in price, then high in its intensive strength and importance*): amplus (*high in dignity*): nobilis (*high in birth and reputation*): *higher, also* superior (*upper, both in situation and in rank*): *very high, also* præaltus: *the highest*, summus (*the highest, greatest, in respect of what is higher, in situation, rank, degree*, &c.; *opposed to* imus, infimus): supremus (*the highest, uppermost, in respect of a lower; hence, also, the highest in degree or rank; opposed to* infimus); *the superlatives of the other adjectives may of course be used: the Most High* (i. e., *God*), Deus supremus (*the Supreme God*); Deus optimus maximus (*the best and greatest*). *In denoting measure, the Latins express "high" either by* altus, *with the accusative, or by* in altitudinem (τὸ ὕψος), *with the genitive of the measure*; e. g., *to be fifty feet high*, quinquaginta pedes altum esse, *or* in altitudinem quinquaginta pedum emĭnēre.

A high mountain, mons altus, excelsus *or* arduus: *an extremely high mountain*, mons in immensum editus: *a high hill*, collis in altum editus; collis aditu arduus: *a not very high hill*, collis paullum ex planitie editus: *a place whose situation is high*, locus editus *or* in altum editus: *a higher place*, locus editior *or* superior: *of persons, trees*, &c. [vid. TALL]: *high water*, aquæ magnæ (*Liv.*, 24, 9): *very high water*, aquæ ingentes (*Liv.*, 38, 28): *to fall from on high*, ex alto decidere: *to rise or fly high in the air*, sublime (☞ in sublime *is not classical*) ferri (*general term*); sublimem abire (*general term, of living creatures*); sublime se levare (*of birds*): *to soar very high*, altissime assurgere (*of the mind*; vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 8, 4, 3): *to be high* (*of the weather-glass*), * alte assurrexisse *or* ascendisse: *to lie high* (*as a house*), emĭnēre; * in loco editiore exstructum esse: *high time*, tempus summum; temporis discrimen (*with the idea of danger*): *it is high time*, tempus urget: *it is high time for you to go*, * jam censeo, abeas: *it is high time for you to come*, exspectatus venis: *when the sun was already high*, multo jam die: *a high price*, pretium magnum: *at a high price*, magni pretii (esse); magno (constare): *to buy at a high price*, magno emere: *to become higher in price*, carius fieri *or* venire (*general term, to become dearer, to be sold for more*); ingravescere, incendi (*to rise, get up; of the* annona; i. e., *corn, or price of corn*); *to bid higher*, * plus promittere (*general term, to be willing to give more*); contra licēri (*at auctions*): *constantly to bid higher than another* (*to outbid him*), aliquo licente contra liceri: *to bid too high*, immoderātius liceri in aliquā re: *to attribute a high value to any thing, to place a high value on it*, aliquid magni *or* magno æstimare; alicui rei multum tribuere: *to charge any thing high to any body*, aliquid alicui magni inducere (*as a service*): *to be of higher value than any thing* (*figuratively*), præstare alicui rei (e. g., bona existimatio præstat divitiis, *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 40, 172): *high and low*, summi et infimi: *the highest magistrates*, summi magistratus: *the higher sciences*, studia altiora et artes: *the higher mathematics*, * mathematica altiora (*noun plural*): *a high style of composition*, sublime dicendi genus: *a thing is too high for me* (*exceeds my power of comprehension*), aliquid mente meâ assēqui *or* capere non possum; aliquid procul est a meâ cogitatione: *a high opinion*, magna opinio (e. g., *men entertain a high opinion of his courage*, aliquis habet magnam opinionem virtutis; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 60; *cf. Liv.*, 6, 6, 9, ut tanto de se consensu civitas opinionem, quæ maxima sit, constantem efficiat: ☞ alta opinio *is not classical*). *To have a high opinion of one's self; to carry one's head high*, magnifice de se statuere; *to aim high* (*figuratively*), altiores spiritus gerere (*Tac., Hist.*, 3, 66, 5): *to have high thoughts*, altum quiddam et sublime spirare (*Sen. Ep.*, 16, 23). ‖ *The highest bidder*, plurimo licens: *to sell any thing to the highest bidder*, ad licitationem aliquid deducere (*Ulp., Dig.*, 10, 2, 6): *to be publicly sold to the highest bidder*, sub hastā venire. ‖ *In the highest degree*, maxime; multo maxime; quam potest maxime (e. g., maxime fidelis; multo maxime memorabilis; multo maxime *or* quam potest maxime miserabilis; *but never* maximopere, *which occurs only with the verbs* petere, orare).

HIGH-BLOWN. Vid. INFLATED.

HIGH-BORN, generosus: generosā ab stirpe profectus: nobili *or* summo loco natus: splendidis natalibus ortus.

HIGH-DESIGNING, altiores spiritus gerens (*Tac.*, 3, 66, 4).

HIGH-FLOWN, magnificus: ad magnificentiam compositus (*pompous*): inflatus: tumidus (*inflated*): grandilŏquus usque ad vitium (*of a speaker, Quint.*). *High-flown language*, sermo tumidus: oratio magnifica: *a high-flown style*, magnificum dicendi genus: *to adopt a high-*

flown style, pompam adhibēre in dicendo: *to discard all high-flown expressions*, ampullas et sesquipedalia verba projicere (*Hor., A. P.*, 97).

HIGH-HEARTED, magnus et excelsus: magnitudine animi præstans.

HIGH-HEELED. *High-heeled shoes*, calceamenta altiuscula: cothurni (*buskins worn by tragic actors, and then also by others, to increase their stature*). *To wear high-heeled shoes*, calceamentis altiusculis uti.

HIGH-METTLED, calidus *or* acer (*horse*, equus).

HIGH-MINDED, superbus (*proud*): excelsus et altus: magnitudine animi præstans (*lofty-minded*). *Riches make men high-minded*, divitiæ animos faciunt.

HIGH-PLACED, præstans in republicâ.

HIGH-PRIEST, *perhaps* pontifex maximus. *The office of high-priest*, pontificatus maximus.

HIGH-SEASONED, bene condītus (*well-seasoned, Cic., but figuratively*; male condītus, *Hor.*): ita condītus ut nihil possit esse suavius (*admirably seasoned*); *multum condītus.

HIGH-SHOULDERED, *altis humeris.

HIGH-SPIRITED, ālti spiritūs plenus (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 44).

HIGH TREASON, perduellio (*a crime by which the freedom of the citizens is endangered, or public security disturbed*): crimen majestatis, *or* (*later*) læsæ majestatis (*the crime of him who violates the dignity, or disturbs the peace and security of the Roman people*; e. g., *by betraying one of its armies, by promoting sedition or uproar; and, later, by any offence against the sacred person of the prince; cf. Heinecc., Antiqq. Rom. Synt.*, 4, 18, 46, *sqq.*). *In the times of the Republic, the orators, &c., called "high treason"* parricidium patriæ; *or used the general term* scelus (*opposed to* pietas; *cf. Cic., Sull.*, 2, 6; *Off.*, 3, 21, 83; *Cat.*, 2, 1, 1, *and* 11, 25; vid. *commentators*). *To be guilty of high treason*, majestatem populi Romani minuere *or* lædere (*against the state of Rome*); patriæ parricidio obstringi *or* se obstringere: *to declare any thing high treason*, judicare aliquid contra rempublicam factum esse. *One who is guilty of high treason*, perduellis: civium *or* reipublicæ parricīda (*Cic., Sall.*); proditor (*traitor*): *one who is charged with high treason*, perduellionis reus: majestatis reus.

HIGHLANDS, *regio montana.

HIGHLANDER, homo montanus (☞ monticŏla. *poetical*). *Highlanders*, montani (homines).

HIGHLY, alte: excelse (*rare*): valde (*much, greatly*): magni (*at a high price or value*; e. g., facere, æstimare; *also*, magno æstimare; *the former conveying the general notion of valuing* [=*valuing highly*], *the latter laying more stress upon the large sum or price*): *very highly*, permagni, *or, with* æstimare, permagno; maximi. *Highly to be respected*, maxime colendus: valde observandus: *highly delighted*, lætissimus: lætitiâ elātus *or* exsultans: *highly honored*, honoratissimus: *to value any body highly*, aliquem magni facere; aliquem admirari, suspicere (*look up to him*).

HIGHNESS. ‖ *Height*, vid. ‖ *As title: your highness*, *tu, celsissime princeps!

HIGHWAY, via (lapidibus) strata (*paved road; cf. Liv.*, 8, 15, 9; *in later writers* [e. g., *Eutrop.*] strata *only*): via publica: via, quâ omnes commeant.

HIGHWAYMAN, grassator: nocturnus grassator.

HILARITY. Vid. MIRTH.

HILL, collis (*the proper word for "hill," any considerable and somewhat steep eminence*): clivus (*the sloping side of a hill, a gradual ascent*): tumulus (*a hillock, a natural or artificial rising of the earth, especially when it projects singly in a plain*): grumus (*any artificial heap of earth, still less than a* tumulus): locus editior *or* superior (*general term, any eminence*): *that is or grows upon a hill*, collinus: *a small hill*; vid. HILLOCK.

HILLOCK, colliculus: clivulus: tumulus. SYN. *in* HILL.

HILLY, clivosus: tumulosus: montanus (*in Cicero and Cæsar of persons*; i. e., *mountaineers, Varr., Liv., Ov.*): montosus (*Cic.*). *A hilly district*, regio aspera et montosa (*Cic.*); montana (*plural adjective, Liv.*).

HILT, capulus (*of a sword, the proper word*).

HIMSELF, (A) *As nominative*, ipse (☞ ipsemet *only in Plaut., Amph. Prol.*, 10, 2 [ipsemet abiit], *and plural* ipsimet, *Cic., 3 Verr.*, 1, 3). ‖ (B) *In an oblique case:* (a) *by* sui (sibi, se, *or* sese) *alone: I have restored my brother to himself*, reddidi fratrem sibi: *to hurt himself*, sibi nocēre: *to forget himself*, sui oblivisci: *with himself*, secum: (b) *by* sui *and* ipse: (1) *If an opposition is to be indicated between the subject and some other subject*, ipse *will be in the nominative (or, in the case of* acc. cum infin., *in the accusative)*: Junius necem sibi ipse conscivit = *he himself, and no other, did the deed; so* Varius Quintilius se ipse in tabernaculo interfecit, *Vell.*, 2, 71, 3; deforme est de se ipsum prædicare, *Cic.* (2) *If the opposition is to the object*, the ipse *will be in the same case as the* sui; aliquis sibi ipsi inimicus est, *is an enemy to himself, not* (*as would be more natural*) *to another.* (3) *If, however, a strong emphasis lies on the subject*, the ipse *may remain in the nominative, even when the object has an implied notion opposed to it; and, in general, Cicero is partial to the retention of* ipse *in nominative* [*Zumpt*, 696]; *thus*, ut non modo populo Romano, sed etiam sibi ipse condemnatus videretur, *Verr.*, 1, 6; *but* qui potest exercitum is continēre imperator, qui se ipsum (*opposed to* exercitum) non potest? *Manl.*, 13. *Of himself*, ipse: suâ sponte: ultro (e. g. polliceri, *of his own free will*). *By himself*, per se (ipse); per se solus; suo Marte, *but always with reference to the original meaning of the expression:* (☞ *not* proprio Marte. *All = without the help of any other person*): solus (*alone*): separatim (*separately*; *opposed to "in conjunction with others;"* e. g., ludos et cum collēgâ et separatim edidit): *to live by himself*, secum vivere: *to have found any thing out by himself*, per se invenisse aliquid. *To learn by himself*, sine magistro discere: *he had done it quite of himself*, suâ sponte fecerat: *to recover himself*, ad se redire. *To deceive himself*, falli. *To vex himself*, cruciari: *to avail himself of any thing*, uti aliquâ re. *A likeness of himself*, sui similis species (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 15, 34); sua imago (*Plaut., Pseud.*, 1, 1, 55). *To be always himself, or like himself*, semper suum esse (e. g., in disputando, *Cic., Fin.*, 4, 4, 10).

HIND. ‖ *The stag*, cerva. ‖ *Boor*, vid. ‖ *Servant*, vid.

HINDER, *adj.*, aversus (*turned away; in the back, not in the front; opposed to* adversus): postīcus (*what is behind any thing*; e. g., *at the back of a house; opposed to* antīcus). *Hinder part*, pars posterior: pars aversa; *of the head*, occipitium; aversa pars capitis.

HINDER. (1) ‖ *Delay; oppose the execution*, &c., impedire aliquem (aliquid); *in any thing*, ab aliquâ re, *and simply* aliquâ re (☞ *never* in aliquâ re): impedimento esse alicui (alicui rei); *in any thing*, ad aliquid (*never* in aliquâ re): impedimentum afferre alicui rei faciendæ (*general term*): obstare *or* officere alicui *and* alicui rei alicujus (*to be opposed to any body*; obstare, *simply to stand in the way of*; *but* officere, *to be opposed to as an enemy*; e. g., alicujus consiliis obstare *or* officere): retardare aliquem, *in any thing*, ad aliquid faciendum *or* ab aliquâ re faciendâ, in aliquâ re (*to check any body*; e. g., aliquem a scribendo retardare; ad aliquid fruendum): interpellare aliquem, *in any thing*, in aliquâ re (*to disturb a person in the practice of any thing*; e. g., in suo jure): aliquem avocare, avertere, abducere ab aliquâ re (*to draw off a person from doing or attempting any thing; to hinder him in it*). *"From," with the participial substantive after "to hinder," is rendered in Latin by* nē *or* quominus (*rarely by an infinitive*), *and, if a negation precede the verb, by* quin; vid. *Zumpt*, § 543: *I do not hinder him from*, &c., non moror, quominus, &c.

(2) *Prevent*, prohibēre aliquem; *from any thing*, aliquâ re; *more rarely*, a re (vid. *Mœb., Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 11); *from doing any thing*, nē, quin *or* quominus, faciat; *where observe that* quin *points to the result, so that if "I did not hinder his going" means "I did not make any objection to it," "I did not try to hinder it," we must say* non prohibui nē, *or* quominus proficisceretur; *for* non prohibui quin proficisceretur *would mean, that "though I tried to hinder him, he nevertheless went." Of the unsuccessful attempt*, non posse prohibēre (quin) *is more common (Krüger*, 575, *after Haase ad Reisig.*, p. 579): arcēre aliquem re *and* a re (*to hinder by keeping off; to guard against*): dehortari (*to dissuade*), *after which verb the English "from," after "to hinder," is expressed by* nē *or* quominus, *or by infinitive*; vid. *Zumpt*, § 543, *sq., who says that* impedire *and* deterrēre *are sometimes, and* prohibēre *often, followed by infinitive*: avocare, abducere aliquem a re (*as it were, to call back, bring away any body from a thing*). *To hinder an enemy from laying waste, from crossing*, &c., hostem prohibēre populationibus, transitu: *to hinder any body from flight*, fugam alicujus reprimere: *to be hindered* (*to be interrupted or disturbed in one's business*), interpellari: *to be hindered by very important business*, maximis occupationibus distineri *or* impediri. *We are hindered from doing any thing*, prohibemur aliquid facere.

HINDERANCE, impedimentum (☞ *not* obstaculum): avocatio a re (*to an occupation, to business*): mora (*delay, cause of delay*). *To be a hinderance*, impedimenti loco esse: *to be a hinderance to a person or thing*, impedimento esse alicui *or* alicui rei, ad aliquid (☞ *never* in aliquâ re); impedire aliquem *or* aliquid, *in any thing*, ab aliquâ re, *or* aliquâ re *only* (☞ *never* in aliquâ re); impedimentum afferre, *in or to any thing*, alicui rei faciendæ (*of persons and things*); obesse alicui *and* alicui rei (*to be against a person or thing*; *opposed to* prodesse) [*cf.* TO HINDER]: *it was a great hinderance to the Gauls in battle, that*, &c., Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, &c.: *I will be no hinderance*, nulla in me *or* per me est mora; nihil in me est mora: *I will be no hinderance to his resigning the decemvirate*, non moror, quominus abeat a decemviratu.

HINDERER, morator (*delayer*; e. g., publici commodi, *Liv.*, 2, 4); *or by circumlocution*, qui impedimentum affert alicui rei faciendæ; qui impedimento est alicui rei, ad aliquid, &c.

HINDMOST, } Vid. LAST.
HINDERMOST. }

HINGE, *s.*, cardo (*also, improperly, of the hinge on which any thing turns*; e. g., ubi alicujus rei [litium, *Quint.*, 12, 8, 2] cardo vertitur; *so* tanto cardine rerum, *Virg., Æn.*, 1, 672). *To take a door off its hinges*, emovēre postes cardine; postes a cardine vellere (*Virg.*): *a hinge creaks*, cardo muttit (*Plaut.*), stridet (*Virg.*). *Prov. To be off the hinges*, perturbari *or* perturbatum esse; loco et certo de statu demoveri (*of the mind, deprived of its self-possession, Cic.*); de statu suo declinare (*of persons, Cic.*).

HINGE, *v. That on which any thing hinges*, cardo alicujus rei, *or* ubi alicujus rei cardo vertitur (*Quint.*); quod maxime rem continet (*Liv.*, 39, 48, 2).

HINT, *v.*, indicare alicui aliquid: docēre aliquem aliquid (*to give any body private information of any thing*: ☞ *not* indigitare *or* innuere, *Ruhnk. ad Muret.*, 2, 117): significare (*to give to understand*): subjicere (*to suggest; to hint to a person what to say or do*): summonēre (*to give a warning or secret hint; only Ter. and Suet.*): alicui nutu signum dare († *to give a sign*). *To hint at any thing*, significare aliquid *or* de aliquâ re: tangere aliquid (*to touch it*).

HINT, *s.*, significatio (*general term, for making it understood who or what one means*): nutus (*nod*). *To throw out sever-*

al plain hints, multas nec dubias significationes jacēre (*Suet., Ner.*, 37). *If I had given the slightest hint, the thing might have been easily done*, si innuissem modo, hoc facile perfici posset.

HIP, coxa: coxendix.

HIPPISH. Vid. HYPOCHONDRIAC.

HIPPOGRIFF, *hippogryps (*cf.* hippocentaurus, &c.).

HIPPOPOTAMUS, hippopotāmus (*Plin.*): equus fluviatilis (*Plin.*, 8, 21, 30).

HIRE, *s.*, merces; *yearly*, annua (*for persons and things, as pay, wages for hire*): vectīgal (*as the income of one who lets on hire*).

HIRE, *v.*, conducere, *with or without* mercēde *or* pretio. *Hired laborers*, operæ conductæ *or* mercenariæ. ‖ *To hire one's self out*, se *or* operam suam locare (*Plaut.*); *to any body*, alicui; *for any purpose*, ad aliquam rem.

HIRED, conducticius (*of persons and things*): mercenarius (*of persons*): (mercēde) conductus: (☞ conducticius *and* mercenarius *are used in respect of the class to which the person or thing hired belongs*; (mercēde) conducta, *in respect of the person or thing hired, considered individually as to its state: thus* domus conducticia *is a house belonging to the class of those which are let on hire, as opposed to those which are private property* (vid. *Porc. ap. Suet., vit. Terent.*, 1, *extr.*); domus (mercēde) conducta *is a house which I have hired, in which I live as tenant:* miles conducticius *or* mercenarius *is a soldier belonging to the class of those who serve for pay*; miles mercēde conductus *is one whom I have taken into pay.*

HIRELING. Vid. HIRED (*of persons*).

HIRER, conductor.

HIS, suus (*when it relates to the principal substantive of the sentence*; i. e., *to the definite subject or object of the verb to which it belongs itself*): ejus: illius (*when it does not relate to the principal substantive of the sentence, and whenever the use of* suus *would create an ambiguity*; *thus*, accipiter cepit columbam in nido suo *would leave it doubtful whether the hawk's nest or the dove's was meant:* so Sextius . . ad eum [Scipionem] filium ejus adduxit, i. e., *Scipio's*; suum *would be ambiguous.* Achæi Macedŏnum regem suspectum habebant pro ejus crudelitate, *Liv.*; *but* suus *is even here used when the sense of the passage sufficiently guards against the grammatically possible obscurity*; *cf.* Krüger, 407). ☞ 1. *In a dependent sentence*, suus *is generally used when the "his" relates to the subject of the principal sentence, provided it could not be referred to the subject of the dependent sentence itself*; e. g., tum ei dormienti idem ille visus est rogare, ut quoniam sibi vivo non subvenisset, mortem suam ne inultam esse pateretur; *sometimes, however*, ejus *is used in this case* (vid. *remark on* ejus: illius), *and very often* ipsius, *which should be regularly used when* suus *would produce an ambiguity*; e. g., Cæsar milites suos incusavit—cur de suâ [=militum] virtute, aut de ipsius [= Cæsaris] diligentiâ desperarent, *Cæs.* ☞ *In the case of the accusative with the infinitive*, "is" *is allowable*, (*a*) *if the accusative with the infinitive does not depend immediately on the verb to whose subject the "his" refers*; e. g., Siculi me sæpe pollicitum esse dicebant—commodis eorum me non defuturum; *the accusative and infinitive depends immediately on* pollicitum esse, *not* dicebant: (*β*) *if the pronoun relates not to the subject, but to the object*, aranti Q. Cincinnato nuntiatum est, eum dictatorem esse factum, *Cic.*; *but here* sui *is correct and common* (Krüger, 411). ☞ *In dependent clauses with a finite verb: if the verb is in indicative*, "is" *is used*; *if in the subjunctive*, suus: tangebatur animi dolore, quod domum ejus . . . . reddiderunt nudam atque inanem, *where it might be* quod domum suam . . . . reddidissent, *if the statement were not made as a fact. These rules, however, are neither of them without exception* (Krüger, 411, 412). ☞ 2. *In co-ordinate clauses (joined by "but, "and") "is" is used; thus, when two subjects are connected by "and," the second being referred to the first by "his,"* ejus *is used; but if the connection is by* cum, suus *is used*; e. g., Isocrates et discipuli ejus; Isocrates cum discipulis suis; *so, too*, Isocrates sine discipulis suis. ☞ 3. *"His," in Latin, is not expressed unless there is some emphasis or distinction, or the notion of possession is to be strongly marked*; e. g., *not my book, but his*, non meus liber, sed illius. *His own*, suus proprius: ejus proprius (*when possession is strongly marked: the former, when the reference is to the principal substantive; the latter, when not*): suus (*when possession is either not meant, or not strongly marked*): ☞ suus *is sometimes strengthened by the appended* met *or* pte, *and by the addition of* ipse, *agreeing with the subject or other principal word to which "his" refers*; Crassum suapte interfectum manu, *Cic.*; sævitia, quam . . . . in sanguine ipse suo exercēret, *Liv.*, 7, 4. *Sometimes the* ipse *is in the genitive, but this "does not occur so often as Drakenborch [Liv., 7, 40, 9] thinks" (Z.), when the reference is to the subject*; e. g., suum ipsius caput exsecratum, *Liv.*, 30, 20, *for* ipsum. *His party, friends*, &c., sui: *to render to every man his due*, suum cuique tribuere. ☞ "*On his part*," *after a negative*, nec . . . quidem (e. g., sed nec Jugurtha quidem interea quietus erat, *Sall., Jug.*, 51).

HISS, *v.*, sibilare (☞ sibilum edere, fundere, *or* effundere *are poetical*): stridēre *or* stridĕre (*to hiss horribly; also of iron plunged in water, Lucr.*, 6, 149). *To hiss and hoot* [vid. HOOT]. ‖ *To hiss at, off, or down*, sibilare: exsibilare: sibilis consectari, conscindere (ἐκσυρίττειν, *to show dissatisfaction with any body by hissing; to hiss at a speaker or actor*): aliquem sibilis vexare (*Val. Max.*): e scenâ sibilis explodere (*to drive off the stage by hissing; to hiss an actor off the stage*): ejicere, exigere (ἐκβάλλειν, ἐκρίπτειν: *general term, by hissing, whistling, or stamping; to cry down either a speaker, author, actor, or a play*; vid. *Ruhnk., Vell.*, 2, 28, 3; *Ter., Andr. Prol.*, 27). *To be hissed down or off*, ejici, exigi (*to fail*, ἐκπίπτειν): *to hiss at or down a piece or play*, exigere fabulam: *one who has never been hissed at*, intactus a sibilo.

HISS, HISSING, } sibilus: sibilum (*of the whistling of the wind, &c., also of serpents, Ov.; and especially of popular assemblies*, &c.): stridor (*the angry hissing of serpents, geese*, &c.).

HIST! st! *or* st! tacete (*cf. Cic., De Or.*, 2, 64; *Fam.*, 16, 24, 2).

HISTORIAN, historiarum scriptor: scriptor, *with or without* rerum, *or* rerum gestarum: rerum explicator: rerum gestarum pronunciator (*so far as he arranges, writes down, or relates facts and occurrences*): rerum antiquarum scriptor (*as describing the affairs of times long past*): auctor, *with and without* rerum, *or* rerum gestarum (*so far as he is used or quoted as authority*): ☞ historicus *denotes rather a person who devotes himself to historical pursuits, a reader or investigator of history, who, however, may also be a writer of history*; *cf. Top.*, 20, 78; *Nep., Alcib.*, 11, 1: ☞ *not* historiographus. *An historian of great name or accuracy*, auctor gravissimus: *an historian of no authority, of no great accuracy*, auctor levis nec satis fidus: *the earlier historians*, priores (vid. *Walch, Tac., Agric.*, 10, 1, p. 178): *the old historians*, scriptores veteres *or* antiqui; (*from context*), veteres *or* antiqui *only* [SYN. *in* ANCIENT]: *future historians*, historiarum futuri scriptores.

HISTORIC, HISTORICAL, } historicus (*opposed to* oratorius, quotidianus, &c.; e. g., genus historicum; sermo historicus). *But the word is to be used cautiously; the genitives* historiæ, rerum, *will often help. Historical books (not* libri historici, *but*) literarum monumenta: commentarii: annales: literæ. *Historical accuracy*, historiæ *or* rerum fides (historica fides *only in Ov., Am.*, 3, 12, 44). *To describe a person's character with historical accuracy*, aliquem ad historiæ fidem scribere (*Cic.*). *An historical painter*, *qui res gestas, *or* res ex annalibus depromtas pingit; *to illustrate a subject by historical examples*, *ex annalibus depromta referre de, &c.: *to pass from mythological to historical times*, ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus. *Historical painting*, *res gestas pingendi ars. *An historical picture*, pictura (*or* tabula picta) rerum gestarum (*after Plin.*, 16, 33, 60, *and* 35, 4, 7). *A dry narrator of historical facts*, non exornator rerum sed tantummodo narrator (*Cic.*). "*Historical studies*;" vid. *phrases under* HISTORY.

HISTORICALLY, historice. *To state any thing as historically true*, obligare verba sua historicâ fide (*Ov.*).

HISTORIOGRAPHER, scriptor rerum (gestarum): scriptor historiarum. Vid. HISTORIAN.

HISTORY. ‖ *A narration*, narratio: *diminutive*, narratiuncula: memoria alicujus rei *or* de re (*account that is in existence, or has been circulated*; e. g., de Myrone memoria duplex prodita est). ‖ *History = collected narrative of events*, res *or* res gestæ: memoria rerum gestarum: memoria annalium: res veteres: antiquitas (i. e., *ancient history*): literæ (*as far as contained in books or other written documents, especially as bearing on national customs and manners, Nep., Præf.*, 2; *Pel.*, 1, 1): historia *or* historia rerum gestarum (*mostly implying a scientific or careful treatment of the subject*). *Fabulous or mythological history*, historia fabularis (*Suet.*); fabulæ. *The Roman history*, res populi Romani; literæ populi Romani; historia populi Romani. *Universal history*, perpetua rerum gestarum historia (*Cic., Fam.*, 5, 12, 6). ☞ *An adjective with "history" should mostly be translated by a genitive with* rerum; *thus, sacred, profane history*, historia rerum sacrarum, profanarum; *or, at all events*, historia, quam dicimus sacram, profanam, &c. *Grecian history*, historia rerum Græcarum, *or* res Græcæ *only. To write a history*, historiam scribere, componere, *or* instituere; rerum gestarum historiam complecti: *to write the history of his own times*, scribere historiam earum rerum, quæ sunt ipsius ætate gestæ (*Cic.*): *to write the Roman history*, res Romanas, *or* populi Romani, historiâ comprehendere, perscribere; res Romanas in historiam conferre: *to complete a history*, historiam perficere, absolvere: *to study history*, historiæ se dare: *to be well read or versed in history*, historias plures novisse: *to be very fond of history*, esse magno studio rerum veterum: *to have no knowledge of history*, nullam memoriam antiquitatis collegisse. *Well versed in ancient history*, omnis antiquitatis peritissimus.

HISTRIONIC, histrionalis: scenicus. Vid. THEATRICAL.

HIT, *v.*, icere: ferire: percutere (*icere mostly by throwing*; e. g., fulmine ictus: ferire, *by pushing, striking; but also by missiles*: percutere, *stronger than* icere, *to strike a man such a blow as shakes him through and through*): pulsare (*to knock or strike either a person or thing; of a person, to strike him with hand or stick, to wound his honor by a blow*): mulcare (*to beat a man soundly with fists or clubs*). *To hit any body with a stone*, aliquem lapĭde percutere: *to be hit by a stone from the wall*, saxo de muro ici: *to hit the mark, or to "hit" (absolutely)*, scopum ferire, *or* ferire *only*; collineare (e. g., quis est . . . qui totam diem jaculans non aliquando collineet? *Cic.*): *not to hit the mark*, non ferire (*of the person*); deerrare (*of the thing shot or hurled*): *to hit the bull's eye*, medium ferire: *you have hit the right nail on the head*, rem acu tetigisti (*Plaut., Rud.*, 5, 2, 19): *any body is hit hard (as remark of another person)*, hoc habet (*gladiatorial term*). ‖ *To reach completely. To hit any thing (= to discover it by a happy conjecture)*, aliquid (conjectură) assĕqui. *You have hit it*, recte! rem tenes! acu tetigisti (*Plaut., Rud.*, 5, 2, 19). *To hit (off) an exact likeness of any thing or any body*, veram alicujus *or* alicujus rei imaginem reddere. *To hit any body (by one's words)*, tangere (e. g., quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim, *Ter., Eun.*, 3, 1, 30). *To be hit hard*

(= *to be taken in to a great amount; colloquial*), probe tactum esse (*Plaut.* = *to be well taken in*). INTRANS. *To hit against any thing*, offendere in aliquā re, *or* ad aliquid: impingi alicui rei: allidi ad aliquid [SYN. *in* DASH *against*]: incurrere in aliquid (*to run against*; e. g., in columnas, *Cic.*). *To hit against any body*, incidere atque incurrere in aliquem. ‖ *To hit upon* (= *to meet or find accidentally; light upon*), incidere in aliquid. *To hit upon the right word*, aptum vocabulum ponere (*in writing*).

HIT, *s.* ‖ *Blow*, vid. *That is a palpable hit!* hoc habet! (*term of the gladiatorial shows* = "*he has caught it this time*"). *A lucky hit*; vid. "LUCKY *chance*."

HITCH, *v.* ‖ TRANS. *To catch by a hook* [vid. TO HOOK]. ‖ INTRANS. *To hitch along* (= *hobble on*), prorēpere (*to creep forth or forward, Hor., Col., Suet., Plin.*; *not Cic.*): claudicare (*to limp; properly and improperly*): "*to hitch in rhyme*" (*Pope*), * versu claudicare (claudicare, *of lame compositions, both Cicero and Quintilian*).

HITCH, *s.* ‖ *Hook, catch*, vid. ‖ *Sudden impediment*; vid. IMPEDIMENT.

HITHER, huc. *Hither and thither*, huc illuc (e. g., cursare, *Cic.*); huc atque illuc (e. g., intueri); huc et illuc (e. g., vagari, *Cic.*); tum huc tum illuc (e. g., volare, *Cic.*). *So* huc illucque (*Plin.*); huc illucve (*Cels.*, 6, 6, 36).

HITHER, *adj.*, citerior.

HITHERTO. ‖ (a) *Up to this time*, adhuc: adhuc usque: ad hoc tempus: ad hunc diem (*up to the present point of time in which the speaker lives*): (usque) ad id *or* illud tempus: ad id loci *or* ad id locorum (*up to that point when past circumstances are spoken of; respecting* ad id loci, vid. *Fabri, Sall., Jug.*, 63, 6). *Not ... hitherto*, nondum: adhuc non (*the latter form opposes the present to the future emphatically; the verb will be in the present, perfect, definite, or future. If a past time is referred to*, ad id tempus *is used*: ☞ non adhuc *is not, as some assert, unclassical, Krebs*; *cf. Pr. Intr.*, ii., 340). *And not ... hitherto; nor ... hitherto*, necdum, neque dum: neque adhuc (*the latter if there is the marked opposition between present and future, as pointed out above*; ☞ *seldom* et nondum). *Nobody ... hitherto*, nemo adhuc *or* adhuc nemo: *no ... hitherto*, nullusdum: nullus adhuc: *nothing ... hitherto*, nihildum: nihil adhuc *or* adhuc nihil [vid. *authorities in Krebs*, ad-huc]. [Vid. YET.] ☞ Hactenus, "*up to this point*," "*so far*," *is never* "*up to this time*," *in Cicero or Cæsar; but Livy uses it in this sense* [e. g., 7, 26, 6]; *so, also, Ovid. It is, however, classical and common in such a passage as* "*hitherto I have treated of*," &c., *with reference to the progress of a speech*, &c., *where, though it refers to space, the progress through that space requires time.* ‖ (b) *Up to this place*, (usque) ad hunc locum: huc usque. ‖ (c) *Up to this point*, hactenus.

HITHERWARD, horsum (=huc versum, *comedy*): huc.

HIVE, *s.*, alvus *or* alveus: alvearium: tectum (apium): *also* vasculum (*small hive, Pallad., Jun.*, 7, 8); *and, from context*, domicilium: apiarium (*Col.*). *Sometimes* mellarium (*according to Varr.*). *To put bees into a hive*, apes in alvearium congerere (*Cic., Fragm.*): *to keep the hive*, alveo se continēre: *to make a hive*, alvearium facere *or* (†) vimine texere: *the door or mouth of a hive*, foramen, quo exitus et introitus datur apibus (*Col.*, 9, 7, 5). *To place hives on raised frames, three feet high*, super podia ternis alta pedibus alvearia collocare (*Pallad.*, 1, 38).

HIVE, *v.*, (apes) in alvearium congerere (*Cic., Fragm., Œcon.*).

HO! eho! ehodum! (*comedy, ho! you there! in questioning or scolding exclamations, commands*, &c.): ho! (*interjection, of astonishment*).

HOARD, *s.*, acervus, e. g., æris, auri, pecuniæ).

HOARD, *v.*, coacervare (*to heap together*; pecuniam, *Cic.*; *the simple* acervare *not Ciceronian*): construere (*to pile up*, divitias, *Hor.*; acervos nummorum, *Cic.*). JN. construere et coacervare (e. g., pecuniam, *Cic.*): undique conquirere (*to hunt for it every where*; pecuniam, opes): condere (*to put in a secret place for preservation*; aurum): seponere (*to put aside, to lay by, especially* = *to hoard for a particular purpose*; ad *or* in aliquid; quod ex istis ... rebus receptum est ad illud fanum [*sc.* ornandum] sepositum putare, *Cic.*; pecuniam in ædificationem templi, *Liv.*): accumulare (*to add more and more to a hoard already existing*, addit, auget, accumulat, *Cic.*).

HOARDER, accumulator (e. g., opum, *Tac.*; *not found elsewhere*).

HOAR-FROST, pruīna (*often plural*, pruinæ, *of a thick hoar-frost*). *Covered with hoar-frost*, pruinosus: pruīnis obsītus (*thickly covered*).

HOARINESS, color canus: canities (†): albitudo (capitis, *Plaut., Trin.*, 4, 2, 32).

HOARSE, raucus: *somewhat hoarse*, subraucus: *to cry or scream one's self hoarse*, ad ravim usque declamare (vid. *Lindem. ad Vit. Duumv.*, p. 12): *to become hoarse*, raucum fieri; irraucescere: *to have made one's self* (*talked one's self*) *hoarse*, jam raucum esse factum (e. g., rogitando): *to ask any thing till one is hoarse, or to make one's self hoarse with asking*, usque ad ravim poscere.

HOARSELY, * raucâ vōce.

HOARSENESS, raucitas (*Cels., Plin.*): ravis (*but only in accusative singular*, ravim).

HOARY, canus. *Hoary hairs*, cani capilli, *or* cani *only*: ☞ canities, *poetical. Hoary antiquity* (*poetical*), antiquitas ultima: prisca vetustas (alicujus rei; e. g., verborum, *Cic.*). Vid. GRAY.

HOAX, *s.*, *perhaps* * lepidum quoddam commentum: * jocosa quædam fraus (*after* jocosum furtum, *Hor.*): facinus lepidum et festivum (*Plaut., Pœn.*, 1, 2, 95). Vid. TRICK, DECEPTION.

HOAX, *v.*, (egregie) alicui imponere (*to impose on any body; general term*): ludere aliquem jocose satis (*Cic.*): aliquem lepide ludificari (*Plaut.*): * lepido quodam commento imponere alicui: ludere aliquem vafrā arte (*after Ov., A. A.*, 3, 333). Vid. TO DECEIVE.

HOBBLE, *v.*, claudīcare (*to halt; properly and improperly*): *to have a hobbling gait*, claudicare.

HOBBLE, *s.* ‖ *Limping gait, by circumlocution*: claudicatio (*lameness, Cic.*): ‖ *Scrape*, vid.

HOBBLINGLY. Vid. LAMELY.

HOBBY, } ‖ PROPR., arundo.
HOBBY-HORSE. } *To ride a hobby-horse*, equitare in arundine longā (*Hor.*). ‖ IMPROPR. *A man's hobby*, studium alicujus (*his favorite pursuit*): morbus et insania alicujus (*if he pursues it recklessly*, &c.; *both of Verres's passion for plate, ornamental furniture*, &c.; venio nunc ad istius, quemadmodum ipse appellat, studium, ut amīci ejus, morbum et insaniam, *Cic.*, 4 *Verr., init.*). *Every man has his hobby*, trahit sua quemque voluptas (*Virg.*); sua cuique sponsa, mihi mea (*Attil. ap. Cic., Att.*, 14, 20, 3): hic in illo sibi, in hoc alius indulget. *To ride one's hobby-horse*, ineptiis suis plaudere (*Tac., Dial.*, 32, *extr.*). Vid. "FAVORITE *pursuit*."

HOBBY, (*a sort of hawk*), * falco æsālon (*Linn.*).

HOBGOBLIN. Vid. GOBLIN.

HOBNAIL. Vid. NAIL.

HOBSON'S CHOICE. *It is Hobson's choice*, * potestas optioque, ut eligas, non est facta: * optio non *or* nulla datur: * nulla est eligendi optio.

HOCK, *s.*, suffrāgo (*knee-joint of the hind leg of four-footed animals*): poples (*general term for knee-joint; of men or animals*).

HOCK, *v.*, succīdere poplites (*Liv.*).

HOCUS-POCUS. Vid. "JUGGLER'S *trick*."

HOD, * loculus cæmentariorum.

HODGE-PODGE. Vid. FARRAGO.

HOE, ligo (*broad, and with a long handle*, longi ligones, *Ov., used for cleaning the ground, breaking the clods*, &c.: *the iron of the blade was curved; hence* fractus ligo, *Col., Poet.*, 10, 88: *it had, probably, a narrower blade, a hoe, at the other end*): marra (*post-Augustan; nearly* = ligo; lata marra, *Col.*): capreōlus (*a two-pronged hoe, a fork for weeding; from resemblance of its prongs to goat's horns*): pastinum ("furcum bimembrum," *Col.* 3, 18, 1; *especially for weeding vineyards*): sarculum (*with only one prong or blade; hence the most like our* "*hoe*;" *used also for loosening the soil, breaking the clods*, &c.): rastrum, *or, diminutive*, rastellus (*with many teeth, rake; but also used for weeding, breaking the clods*, &c. ☞ *Not* rastellum).

HOE, *v.*, sarrire: pastinare (*to hoe over a vineyard*, &c.). ☞ *Poetical expressions are* agros findere sarculo; ligonibus domare *or* pulsare arva, &c.

HOG, sus (*general term*): porcus (*also as term of abuse*): majalis (*castrated*). *Hog's* (*as adjective*), suillus; porcīnus: *hog's bristle*, seta suilla: *hog's flesh*, (caro) suilla *or* porcīna: *hog's lard*, adeps suillus. *To deal in hogs*, suariam facere (*Inscriptions*). *A dealer in hogs*, negotiator suarius, *or* suarius, porcinarius *only*.

HOGGISH. Vid. BRUTISH, GLUTTONOUS, FILTHY, *according to meaning*.

HOGGISHNESS. Vid. BRUTISHNESS, FILTHINESS.

HOGHERD, subulcus: suarius. *To be a hogherd*, sues pascere.

HOGSHEAD, * mensura major, quam *hogshead* vocant; *or* cadus: dolium. Vid. CASK.

HOG-STY, hara: suīle (*Col.*, 7, 9, 14).

HOIDEN, * puella proterva *or* protervior: * puella inculta, rustica, &c.

HOIST [vid. TO RAISE, TO LIFT UP.], suspendere ac tollere aliquid (*Cæs.*). *To hoist up with ropes*, funibus subducere (e. g., cataractam, *Liv.*, 27, 28, 10). *To hoist sail*, vela subducere: vela pandere (*to spread out the sails*).

HOLD, (I.) TRANS. (1) *To have seized hold of*, tenēre (*in nearly all the applications of the English word*): *to hold any body by the cloak*, pallio aliquem tenēre: *to hold any body by the hand*, alicui manus dare (*in order to lead him*): aliquem manu retinēre (*to hold back with the hand*). ‖ *To hinder the motion of a person or thing; to prevent its advancing or falling*, tenēre: sustinēre: retinēre: sublevare (*to support, lest he should fall*; "*holding each other up*," sublevantes invicem, *Liv.*, 5, 47, 2): *to hold* (*hold in*) *a horse*, equum sustinēre: *hold me!* (*that I may not fall*) retine me! *hold the thief!* tenēte furem! *to be scarcely able to hold their arms*, arma vix sustinēre posse; vix arma humeris gestare (*Liv.*); vix armorum tenendorum potentia est (*Liv.*, 21, 54): *to hold one's breath*, animam continēre *or* comprimere. ‖ *To hold or keep up in a certain direction*, applicare *or* admovēre ad aliquid: *to hold a bunch of flowers to one's nose*, fasciculum florum ad nares admovēre: *to hold a napkin before one's face or mouth*, sudarium ante faciem obtendere (*so that the face is concealed*); sudarium ad os applicare. ‖ *To entertain*, e. g., *an opinion*, sententiam aliquam habēre: aliquid sentire. *I shall continue to hold this opinion*, de hac sententiā non demovebor: *to continue to hold an opinion*, in opinione perstare, manēre, permanēre: *to be better able to say what opinion I do not hold, than what I do hold*, facilius, quid non sentiam, quam quid sentiam, posse dicere. *I still hold my opinion, that we should do nothing except*, &c., adhuc in hac sum sententiā, nihil ut faciamus, nisi, &c. [Vid. HOLD, INTRANS. = *to be of opinion.*] ‖ *To hold together*, continēre (*properly and figuratively*; e. g., *to hold a state together*, rempublicam continēre, *Cic.*). *To be held together by any thing*, aliquā re adjungi et contineri (*properly*); aliquā re contineri (*figuratively*). ‖ *To consider*, vid. ‖ *To retain a liquid without letting it run out*, &c., humorem non transmittere: *not to hold water*, humorem, aquam, &c., transmittere; humor, aqua, &c., perfluit per aliquid (e. g., per dolium, cadum). ‖ *To keep possession of*, tenēre, &c. [Vid. POSSESS, RETAIN, KEEP.] ‖ *To occupy, have*, &c. *To hold an office*, munus obīre, sus-

tinēre; munere fungi; magistratum gerere: *to hold the title of*, appellari aliquem (e. g., regem); *aliquo nomine honoris causâ ornari. || To hold lands, &c. (as tenant)*, conducere (*opposed to* locare, *to let*): *to hold lands of a (feudal) superior*, prædium velut fiduciarium ab aliquo accipere. || *To restrain*, vid., *and to* HOLD IN. || *To bind morally*, tenēre: *to be held by a vow or promise*, voto, promisso teneri (*Cic.*). [Vid. to BIND.] || *To support what one bears, lifts, &c.*, tenēre: gestare [vid. CARRY]. *To hold a boy in one's arms*, puerum in manibus gestare (*Ter.*): *to hold any thing in one's hand*, tenēre aliquid in manu (*Cic.*) *or* manu (*Quint., Hor., &c.*). || *To contain in itself*, continēre (*to hold in itself, to contain*): capere (*to contain; of vessels, as a measure, &c.*): *an amphora holds twenty heminæ*, amphora viginti heminas continet *or* capit.

MISCELLANEOUS. *To hold a purpose*, propositum tenēre. *To hold one's tongue*, continēre linguam; *but mostly* tacēre; silēre [vid. "*to be* SILENT"]. *To hold one's peace* [vid. *to be* SILENT]. *To hold any body to his promise*, quæ pollicitus est aliquis, exigere. *To hold one's course any where*, cursum tenēre aliquo; *sometimes* tenēre *only*. *Fields which hold the water for a long time*, agri, qui diu aquam tenent (*Pall.*).

(II.) INTRANS. (1) *To be firm or durable*, continēri (*to be held together, to hold firmly together*; e. g., *of a dam; as Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 25): firmum esse (*to be firm, durable, to withstand external impressions*; e. g., *of a door, after Ov., Am.*, 2, 12, 3): frangi non posse (*not to be able to be broken to pieces*): effringi non posse (*not to be able to be broken open; of a door, &c.*): non rumpi (*not to burst; of vessels, &c.*): manēre, non evanescere (*to remain, not to fade; of colors*). (2) *To hold with any person or thing*; i. e., *to be on his side or party*, stare a *or* cum aliquo; esse *or* facere cum aliquo; alicujus esse studiosum; alicui favēre (*to favor a person or party*; e. g., *the nobles*): malle aliquem *or* aliquid (*to prefer a person or any thing*; vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 36, 3): *I hold with those who*, &c., res mihi est cum iis, qui, &c.: *to hold with neither party*, neutrius partis esse (*to be neutral*). || *Hold = hold good (of statements*, &c.), aliquid de aliquo *or* aliquâ re vere (verissime) dicitur (e. g., *I don't know that what I have said of Corinth does not hold good of Greece generally*, quod de Corintho dixi, id haud scio an liceat de cunctâ Græciâ verissime dicere, *Cic.*): hoc in eo valet, in eum cadit, *or* ad eum pertinet (*is applicable to any body*). || *To be of opinion*, &c., tenēre aliquid (e. g., *they hold that virtue is the chief good*, illud tenent . . . . virtutem esse summum bonum). *Often by* aio ("*say*"), *and* "*to hold that . . . not*," *by* negare (e. g., Democritus negat sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse, *holds that nobody*, &c.).

HOLD BACK. || TRANS., (manu) reprehendere (*both properly and figuratively*): tenēre: retinēre: tardare: retardare: arcēre: cohibēre [SYN. *in* TO KEEP BACK]: *To hold back from any thing*, arcēre aliquem (ab) aliquâ re (e. g., homines ab injuriâ pœna arcet); retrahere aliquem ab aliquâ re (e. g., consulem a fœdere); revocare aliquem ab aliquâ re (e. g., a scelere): *to hold back one's assent*, retinēre assensum; *to uncertain points*, cohibēre assensionem ab incertis rebus. || *To conceal, not declare*, occultare: celare, &c. [Vid. CONCEAL.] *I will hold back nothing*, nihil occultabo. || INTRANS., cunctari: tergiversari. JN. cunctari et tergiversari. Vid. to LINGER.

HOLD FORTH. || *To hesitate*, vid. || *Offer, propose* [vid. HOLD OUT]. || *Declaim, harangue*, vid.

HOLD IN, inhibēre (*to hold in*): retinēre (*to hold back*): sustinēre (*to stop*): *to hold in the horses*, equos sustinēre, *or* (*if in a carriage*) sustinēre currum: *to hold in the reins*, frenos inhibēre; habenas adducere; *to hold in the breath*, spiritum retinēre: animam comprimere.

HOLD OFF. || TRANS. [Vid. TO KEEP OFF.] || INTRANS., *proculse tenēre: fugere *or* effugere aliquem.

HOLD ON. || *To continue or proceed in. To hold on one's course*, cursum tenēre; *also*, tenēre *only*. || *To last*, tenēre (*Liv.*; imber, incendium, &c., tenuit): obtinēre (*Liv.*). Vid. to LAST.

HOLD OUT (*any thing*). || *Extend*, præbēre: porrigere (e. g., cavam manum; *of a beggar*): ostentare (*to exhibit*; e. g., cavam manum): offerre (e. g., jugulum, *one's throat to be cut*). *To hold out one's hand (to be caned)*, manum præbēre verberibus (*t*). || *Propose, offer* (e. g., *hopes, rewards*), proponere (e. g., præmium, pœnam, &c.). || INTRANS. *To hold out under or against any thing; or absolutely*, (a) = *endure*, ferre: perferre: tolerare (*to bear with vigor and strength*): sustinēre: sustentare (*to support one's self under any thing*): excipere (*as it were to accept, not to yield to any thing*): perpeti (*to endure throughout, to the end*): durare: perdurare (*to last out, by exertion*): perstare: perseverare (*to hold out in a course of action*): permanēre (*to hold out in a place*): *to hold out (against an attack of the enemy)*, hostium impetum sustinēre, excipere: *not to be able to hold out against the enemy*, hostes *or* hostium impetum sustinēre non posse: *to hold out (of persons besieged)*, urbem retinēre defendereque: *the sailors could not hold out against the fury of the storm*, nautæ vim tempestatis subsistere non poterant: *to hold out till night (of besieged persons)*, sustinēre oppugnationem ad noctem. || *To last*, vid.

HOLD UP. || TRANS. *Raise*, tollere: attollere: levare: sublevare: allevare (*to help up, assist, to support*). *To hold up the eyelid*, palpebram manu levare; *one's hands*, manus tollere; *to heaven*, tendere manus (supplices) ad cœlum: *to hold up one's dress*, vestem colligere: *to hold up any body (who is falling)*, labentem excipere: *holding each other up*, sublevantes invicem (*Liv.*). *To hold up its head*, extollere caput: se erigere (*both figuratively, Cic., Planc.*, 13, 33). || INTRANS. *To continue fair. If the weather holds up*, si erit sudum (*Cic.*); *si serenitas erit.

HOLD, *s.* || *Grasp with the hand, by circumlocution* (prehensio *not used in this sense*). ☞ "*Hold*," *with a verb, is often expressed by a simple verb: to take or lay hold of, to get hold of*, prehendere: apprehendere: comprehendere: manu prehendere aliquem (*by the hand*): *to get hold of any body* (= *to get him in one's power*), aliquo potiri: *to lay or take hold of any body's cloak*, &c., prehendere aliquem pallio (*Plaut.*): *to take hold of any body's hand*, alicujus manum apprehendere (*general term*); dextram alicujus amplecti *or* complecti (*in a friendly way; also as one making a request*, &c.); aliquem prensare (*as a suppliant*): *to seize hold of*, arripere; *of any body's hair*, aliquem capillo; *also*, involare alicui in capillum (*to fly at it*): *a dog seizes hold of any body*, canis aliquem morsu occupat: *to seize hold of any body's beard*, alicui barbam invadere (*Suet., Cæs.*, 71). *The infantry kept up with the cavalry by laying hold of their horses' manes*, pedites jubis equorum sublevati cursum adæquarent: *to seize hold of an opportunity*, occasionem *or* alicujus rei faciendæ facultatem arripere; occasionem avidissime amplecti; opportunitate *or* occasione uti: *to keep hold of*, tenēre: *to keep fast hold of*, pressis manibus tenēre aliquid (e. g., fortunam tuam): *to keep hold of any body's hand*, prensam alicujus dextram vi attinēre (*to prevent his striking, Tac., Ann.*, 1, 35, 3): *the forceps takes fast hold of a tooth*, forfex comprehendit dentem: *to let go one's hold of any thing*, omittere aliquid (e. g., arma, habenas); manu emittere (*to throw away*); de (ex) manibus dimittere: *to let go one's hold of any body* (= *one's power over him*), aliquem ex potestate suâ dimittere: *to take hold of any thing* (i. e., *to blame it*, &c.), arripere aliquid ad reprehendendum (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 6). || *That of which one lays hold; support*, fulcrum: fultura: adminiculum (*Liv.*, 21, 36, *of what soldiers took hold of, to climb a rock*, &c.) [Vid. SUPPORT.] || *Prison, custody*, vid. || *Hold of a ship (with all the rooms, cupboards*, &c.), caverna (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 46, 141): alveus navis (*the hull, the whole frame-work, exclusive of masts and rigging; cf. Sall., Jug.*, 21).

HOLDER. || *Person who holds; by circumlocution with verbs under* TO HOLD. *The holder of a bill of exchange*, * creditor ex syngrāphâ. || *Instrument that holds*, retinaculum (*holdfast; any thing to retain or hold fast or back; perhaps only in plural*). *If* = "*something that contains*," vid. CASE. || *Tenant*, vid.

HOLDFAST, retinaculum (*general term*; vid. HOLDER: *strong holdfasts*, valida retinacula, *Liv.*): ansa *or* ansa ferrea (*Vitr.*; *cramp, to hold two stones together*, &c.): fibula (*for holding two things together*).

HOLE, foramen (*any larger or smaller opening bored with a round instrument tapering to a point*): cavum (*a hole hollowed out in the ground, in a wall*, &c.; e. g., *a mouse-hole, lion's den*, &c.): rima (*a chink*): fissura (*a cleft, greater crack or chink; perhaps also for a hole in a garment, for which Juven.*, 3, 150, *poetically uses* vulnus): lacūna (*a gap, space not filled up*; e. g., *in a pavement*): lumen (*the opening of a window, of a door, as opposed to the drapery*): fenestra (*the opening of a window, as opposed to a window-shutter*): vulnus (*a wound*): gurgustium (*a wretched dwelling*). *That has a hole*, perforatus (*bored through*): fissus (*cleft, slit up*): *full of holes*, laceratus (*tattered; of garments*, &c.); foraminosus (*full of bored openings; late*); rimosus (*full of chinks*); cribratus (*full of holes like a sieve*); rarus (*porous, like a sponge*). || *To bore a hole*, forare (*general term, to make a hole in any thing*): perforare (*to make a hole through any thing, to bore through*): terebrare (*to bore with a gimlet or other such instrument*): *to bore a hole*, foramen terebrare *or* terebrâ cavare. || *Hole to creep out of (improperly)*, rima aliquâ (e. g., rimam aliquam reperire, *Plaut.*). Vid. EXCUSE.

HOLIDAY, dies feriatus (*opposed to* dies profestus, *Plin.*, 18, 6, 8, *No.* 1): feriæ. *There are several holidays next month*, sequens mensis complures dies feriatos habet (*Plin.*): *to take a holiday from business*, otium sibi sumere a negotio; tempus vacat ab aliquâ re: *to be able to take a holiday*, habēre otium: *to be so far able to take a holiday from business, that*, &c., tantum alicui a re suâ est otii, ut, &c.: *not to be able to take a holiday*, otium non est; vacui temporis nihil habēre: *to have a holiday*, ferias habēre *or* agere: ☞ *not* feriari, *though* feriatus = otiosus, "*making holiday*," *is classical, but rare.* || IMPROPR. *To be making holiday*, nihil agere: domi desidem sedēre (*to sit at home idle*).

HOLILY, sancte: religiose: pie: caste. JN. pie sancteque (e. g., colere).

HOLINESS, sanctitas (*the relative holiness of a place that is under the protection of the gods, or rendered sacred and inviolable by some divine law; also of a person, either from his possession of any office that makes his person inviolable* [e. g., *royalty*], *or from his moral purity and worth; less strong than the English word*: ☞ sanctitudo *is an old word, used by Cicero in* sanctitudo sepulturæ, *but probably from his purposely choosing a solemn and unusual expression*): cærimonia (*the holiness of a god, or of a thing consecrated to a god, which obliges us to regard it with religious respect and veneration; thus, Cæs. frag. ap. Suet., Cæs.*, 6, *speaks of* sanctas rerum, cærimonia deorum, quorum ipsi in potestate sunt reges; *so* cærimoniæ sepulcrorum, &c.): religio (*the holiness of a place or thing, the violation of which is a sin against conscience: though it descends far lower than the word "religion," it sometimes, in philosophical language, ascends nearly to the [heathen] notion of it*; e. g., religio est, quæ superioris cujusdam naturæ . . . curam cærimoniamque affert, *Cic., Invent.*, 2, 63, 162; *so* cultus deorum et pura religio, *Cic.*): pietas erga *or* adversus deum (*pi-*

ety; adversus, *Cic., N. D.*, 1, 41): Dei cultus pius (*the holy worship of God*): cultus Dei et pura religio (*Cic., the holy worship and inward piety*). JN. pietas et sanctitas (e. g., deos placatos efficit, *Cic.*); religio cærimoniaque (*of holy rites or worship*); sanctitas et religio (*Cic.*); innocentia et sanctitas (*Plin. Cicero arranges the terms thus*, quæ potest esse pietas? quæ sanctitas? quæ religio?). *To violate the holiness of a place*, alicujus loci religionem violare; *also*, locum religiosum violare (*Cic., Rabir. perd.*, 2, 7): *to violate all holiness* (*of sacred places and rites*), omnes cærimonias polluere (*Liv.*, 6, 41): *to lose its character of holiness*, religionem amittere (*of a place*): *to take from a place its character of holiness*, locum religione liberare; locum exaugurare (*of the solemn act of the augurs; opposed to* inaugurare).

HOLLO! heus! *Hollo! Syrus, hollo! I say*, heus heus Syre, heus! inquam. ☞ *In addressing a person indignantly, it is better to add* tu. *Hollo! Rufio, have the goodness not to tell any lie*, heus tu, Rufio, cave sis [= si vis] mentiaris (*Cic.*).

HOLLO, *v.* Vid. HALLOO.

HOLLOW, *adj.*, cavus (*both "hollow" and "hollowed out"*): concăvus (*concave; opposed to* gibbus). *Hollow teeth*, dentes concăvi (*naturally*, e. g., *the tusks of a boar; opposed to* dentes solidi); dentes exesi (*decayed; opposed to* integri): *hollow eyes*, lumina cava (†); oculi concăvi: *hollow cheeks*, genæ concăvæ (†). ‖ *Of sound*, obtusus (*opposed to* clarus): fuscus (*opposed to* candidus; *also of voice*). ‖ *False, unreal*, falsus: fictus: simulatus: fallax: fucatus: fucosus (*opposed to* sincerus, probus; e. g., *friendship*).

HOLLOW, *s.*, cavum (*general term*): recessus cavus (*hollow recess; deep hollow*; e. g., *of the situation of the chameleon's eyes, Plin.*): strix: canalis (*fluted hollow on a pillar, &c.*). *A little hollow*, cavernula (*Plin.*). *The hollow of the hand*, vola (*the natural hollow; also of the foot*); manus cava *or* concăva (*as made; opposed to* manus plana; e. g., *in "to scoop up water in the hollow of one's hand"*): *the hollow of a tree*, exesæ arbŏris truncus.

HOLLOW, *v.*, cavare: excavare: exedere (*to eat away; of time making a tree hollow, &c.*).

HOLLOWNESS. ‖ *State of being hollow; by circumlocution.* ‖ *Hollow*, vid. ‖ *Unsubstantial nature* [vid. EMPTINESS]. *To perceive the hollowness of an argument*, vidēre, nullum id quidem esse argumentum.

HOLLY, ilex (*Linn.*). *Common holly*, *ilex aquifolium (*Linn.*).

HOLM-OAK, ilex: *quercus ilex (*Linn.*). *As adjective*, ilĭceus, ilĭgneus *or* ilĭgnus. *A grove of holm-oaks*, ilĭcetum (*Mart.*).

HOLOCAUST, holocaustum (*Prudentius*): holocaustōma, -atis (*Tert.; both ecclesiastical*).

HOLY, sacer (*ἱερός; as belonging to the gods; of buildings, places sacred to deities, even when not solemnly consecrated by the augurs; opposed to* profanus): sanctus (*ἁγνός; placed under the protection of the gods; and, as such, guarded against profanation: of men, it either refers to the inviolability of their persons, or to moral purity and innocence; of places*, sanctus *is wider than* sacer, *extending to whatever must be respected and uninjured*; e. g., *walls, gates, &c., might be* sanctæ res, *but* sacer *applies only to temples, groves, &c.*: homo sanctus, *a pure, moral man*; homo sacer *would be one devoted to the infernal gods, as a punishment for his impiety*): sacrosanctus (*a person or thing protected from violation. &c., by a sentence of death solemnly enacted against the offender: it was the technical term of the tribunes and other magistrates, whose persons were inviolable; though* sanctus *was also used in this sense: hence general term for "very sacred," &c., the memory of any body or any thing*, memoria; *but post-Augustan in this sense*): religiosus (*scrupulous in the performance of duty from a regard to the Divine law of right and wrong; also applied to divine things*; e. g., *tombs, oaths, ceremonies, &c.*). JN. sacer et religiosus (*of things sacred to a god*): pius (*observant of the duties that relate to the gods, as well as those that relate to country, parents, &c.*): castus (*morally pure, &c.*): venerandus: venerabilis (*deserving adoration or high reverence*). *A holy person* (*morally*), vir (naturâ) sanctus et religiosus, integer et sanctus; qui pie sancteque colit deos (Deum); pius erga Deum: *a holy duty*, officium sanctum (*preserved in its purity, held sacred*; vid. *Cic., Quint.*, 6, 26); officium pium (*proceeding from a pious mind*). *They esteemed it a holy duty and acceptable service to*, &c., (aliquid facere) et pium duxerunt, et diis immortalibus (Deo) gratissimum esse duxerunt. *A holy day* [vid. HOLIDAY]: *a holy war*, bellum pro religionibus susceptum: *holy writ* [vid. BIBLE]: *as we are told or taught in holy writ*, ut sanctæ literæ docent; sicut sacræ literæ docent; quod divinis literis proditum est. *The most holy place of a temple*, occulta et recondita templi; sacrarium intimum; penetralia (*plural*): adytum (*Greek*). *I hold his memory holy*, ejus mihi memoria sacrosancta est: *to look upon any thing as holy*, aliquid sanctum *or* sanctissimum habēre: *very holy*, aliquid summâ cærimoniâ colere (e. g., *a chapel*, sacrarium): *to swear by all that is holy*, persancte jurare: *to keep holy*, religiose agere *or* celebrare (e. g., dies festos). ‖ *Holy Cross day*, dies, quo Christi crux constituta est, ab omnibus Christianis religione celebrandus (celebratus, &c., *after Plin. Ep.*, 10, 103). *To make or declare any thing holy*; vid. TO CONSECRATE, TO DEDICATE.

HOLY GHOST, Spiritus Sacer. *The Holy Ghost dwells in any body*, Deus secum est, intus est (*Sen.; but better to keep* Spiritus Sacer *in Christian theology*).

HOLY WATER, aqua lustralis (†). *Court holy water*, verba inania *or* mera; *or* verba *only* (e. g., verba istæc sunt).

HOMAGE. ‖ PROPR. (*In feudal law*) *necessitudo clientēlæ (*as duty*), *or *homagium, quod dicitur (*to make the passage intelligible*); *sacramentum, quod patrono (*or* domino feudi) dicitur. *To pay homage*, *sacramentum patrono (*or* domino feudi) dicere *or* in obsequium alicujus jurare (*Just.*): *to owe homage to any body*, *clientēlæ necessitudine obligatum esse alicui *or* *vasallum (*or* feudatorium) esse alicujus. ‖ IMPROPR. *As due to a sovereign; by circumlocution. To pay homage to (a king)* [vid. *"to swear FEALTY to"*]; in obsequium alicujus jurare (*Just.*, 13, 2, 14); aliquem venerantes regem consalutare (*of bowing the knee, &c., Tac., Ann.*, 2, 56, 3; *of a single person, use* salutare [*cf. Cic., Att.*, 14, 12, 2], *and of course the singular of the participle*). ☞ *More phrases in* FEALTY. ‖ FIG. *Respect, veneration, &c.* (*paid to a person or thing*), observantia: reverentia: veneratio [SYN. *in* REVERENCE]. *To pay homage to any body*, aliquem sanctissime *or* summâ observantiâ colere; reverentiam alicui habēre, præstare, *or* adversus aliquem adhibēre; veneratione aliquem prosĕqui (*Tac.*); *to any thing*, aliquid sanctum *or* sanctissimum habēre, *or* summâ cærimoniâ colere. *Homage is due to any thing*, aliquid habet veneratione nem justam (*Cic.; also such homage*, tantum venerationis; habet aliquid reverentiam, *Quint.*).

HOMAGER, *vasallus, *feudatorius (*both as technical term*): clientēlæ necessitudine obligatus alicui.

HOME, *s.*, domus (*the house; hence the family, &c., but not in the full sense of our word "home." Also home = country*): patria (*native land*). JN. domus et patria; sedes et domicilium (*dwelling-place, residence*). *At home*, domi; inter suos (*among one's own friends*): *to be at home* (= *country*), domi *or* in patriâ esse: *to leave one's home* (= *country*), domum et propinquos relinquere: *to return home*, domum *or* in patriam redire; ad larem suum reverti: *home(ward)*, domum: *from home*, domo: *at home*, domi (*which also takes the genitives*, meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ. *But if another adjective, or a genitive of the possessor, be added, it is more usual to employ the preposition; as, in the home of Cæsar*, in domo Cæsaris; *although Cicero says, also*, domi Cæsaris. *In the same manner*, domum *and* domo *take those pronouns without a preposition, and* domum *is also very frequently used with a genitive, without the preposition* in *or* ad; vid. *Zumpt*, § 410): *to remain at home*, domi manēre, remanēre (*to remain in the house, at home, when the others go out*): domi, *or* domo se tenēre, *or* se retinēre, domi attineri (*to keep one's self at home*): publico carēre *or* se abstinēre: in publicum non prodire (*not to appear in public, or to do so very seldom*): domi sedēre, *also with* desidem (*to sit inactive at home, instead of taking part in war, &c.*): nidum servare (*not to go out of the nest; playfully for, always to stay at home, Hor. Ep.*, 1, 10, 6): *not to go from home*, domo non excedere *or* non egrĕdi: *not to stir a step from home*, domo pedem non efferre: *one who seldom goes from home, remains almost always at home*, rarus egressu (*Tac., Ann.*, 15, 53, 1): *not to be able to remain at home*, durare in ædibus non posse: *go home!* in vestra tecta discedite! abite domum! *to return home*, ad larem suum reverti: *my father is at home*, pater meus intus est (*says a son in the front of the house*): *to be at home*, domi suæ esse: *he is not at home*, est foris: *to dine from home*, cœnare foras: *to drive, expel from home*, aliquem domo expellere; aliquem foras protrudere: *to be at home any where*, aliquo loco sedem ac domicilium habēre (*properly, to have one's habitation any where*): in aliquo loco habitare (*properly, to dwell in a place; figuratively* = *to stay constantly in a place*; e. g., *in the forum*, in foro; *but figuratively, only* = *to be constantly occupied with any thing, to make any thing one's chief study*; vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 38, 160; *De Legg.*, 3, 6, 15; *therefore not* = *to be at home*; i. e., *well versed or conversant in a thing: nor is* regnare in aliquâ re *applicable here*; i. e., *to have one's great strength in any thing, to be able to do much or all in any thing*; vid. *Cic., Or.*, 27, 128): in aliquâ re versatum esse: aliquid cognitum habēre (*figuratively, to be well versed or conversant in any thing*): *to be at home in every thing*, nullâ in re rudem esse: *especially as I am at home here*, præsertim tam familiari in loco. *To fight for one's hearth and home*, pro aris et focis pugnare; pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare. (*Prov.*) *Charity begins at home*, proximus sum egomet mihi; ego mihi melius esse volo, quam alteri (*both Ter.*). *Home is home, be it never so homely*, *foci proprii fumus alieno igne luculentior. ‖ *To return home*, domum se convertere; domum reverti *or* redire. ‖ *To fetch home*, domum ferre *or* referre aliquid (*things*); domum deducere aliquem: adversum ire alicui (*to go to meet him and conduct him home*). ‖ *To go home*, domum ire, *or* redire, *or* reverti (*general term*): domum abire (*from a place*): in sua tecta discedere (*of a great number who disperse to their various homes*): *to send (or make any body go) home*, dimittere (*to dismiss an assembled multitude or soldiers*). ‖ *To bring home*, domum referre (*general term*): domum deducere (*to accompany or lead any body home*).

HOME, *adv.*, domum (*accusative*): *at home*, domi. [Vid. HOME, *s.*] ‖ IMPROPR. *Any thing comes home to me*, aliquid meâ multum (magni, vehementer, &c.) interest (*concerns me greatly*); aliquid vehementer (*Cæl. ap. Cic.*) ad me pertinet, *or* me attingit ad meque pertinet (*Cic.; relates to, touches, affects me*); aliquid in me cadit *or* convĕnit (*is applicable to me*): *a discourse, &c., comes home to me*, sermo nos tangit: *to feel that any thing said comes home to us*, sibi dictum putare *or* sentire: *to press any body home*, etiam atque etiam instare atque urgēre: *to strike home*, ferrum adigere (per *or* in aliquid; *also*, alicui rei; e. g., jugulo, *Suet., Ner.*, 49; *also*, vulnus adigere, *Tac.*; vulnus alte adigere, *Virg., Æn.*, 10, 850): ferire vitalia (*Quint.; of teaching a student of oratory to make home thrusts*): plagam mortiferam infligere (*to inflict a mortal wound,*

Cic.): probe percutere aliquem (*to strike him severe blows, Com., Plaut.*) [vid. "*to make* HOME (*adj.*) *thrusts:*" *to drive any thing home*, aliquid quanto maximo possum ictu adigere (e. g., fabrile scalprum, *Liv.*, 27, 49): *to drive a nail home*, *clavum quanto maximo possum mallei ictu adigere (*after Liv.*, 27, 49) *or* clavum adigere *only* (clavum pangere = *fix in a nail*).

HOME, *adj. A home thrust*, plaga gravis (*severe blow; also in oratory*); plaga mortifera (*mortal wound*); vulnus alte adactum († *Virg., Æn.*, 10, 850). *To make home thrusts*, petere aliquem vehementer (*to make a vigorous attack, Cic., Or.*, 68, *fin., comparing a gladiator with an orator; hence may be used, improperly, of attacking with words*); recte petere (*Quint.*, 9, 4, 8; *of making a scientific blow or thrust in the palæstra*, &c.); petitionem ita conjicere, ut vitari non posse videatur (*properly or improperly, Cic., Catil.*, 1, 6); ferire vitalia (*of an orator, Quint.*, 5, 12, 22): *to parry home thrusts*, tueri vitalia (*Quint., ib.*); petitionem ita conjectam ut vitari non posse videatur, effugere (*Cic.; or* vitare, declinare, &c.). *Any thing is a home thrust*, aliquid plagam gravem facit (e. g., oratio, *Cic., Or.*, 68, *fin.*). *Any body has received a home thrust*, habet *or* hoc habet (*gladiatorial technical term*).

HOME-BAKED, panis cibarius, *or* plebeius (*household bread*), *or* * domi coctus: panis focacius (*baked on the hearth*; i. e., *in the ashes, Isid., Orig.*, 20, 2, 15).

HOME-BORN. ‖ *Native, natural*, vid. ‖ *Domestic*, vid., *and* HOME-BRED.

HOME-BOUND, domum *or* patriam rediens.

HOME-BRED, domesticus (*found, existing, bred*, &c., *in our own country; opposed to foreign*, externus, adventicius; *and also of persons; opposed to* alienigĕna; *also* = *born in or belonging to our own family*). JN. domesticus et intestīnus: vernaculus (*properly, adjective from* verna [*slave born in the family*]; *but especially* = *domestic, truly Roman*, &c.; *opposed to* peregrinus). JN. domesticus ac vernaculus (e. g., crimen; *opposed to* de provinciâ apportatum): * domi atque intra privatos parietes educatus (*educated at home; opposed to one sent to a public school*, &c.): nostras (*ours, as having its origin in our country; of persons or things*; nostrates philosophi, *our home-bred philosophers*; nostrates facetiæ; *both Cic.*). *Home-bred evils*, mala domestica, *or* domestica et intestīna, *or* domestica et vernacula: *our genuine home-bred virtues*, genuinæ domesticæque virtutes (*Cic.*). *If* = *rustic, unpolished*, &c., vid.

HOMELESS, patriâ carens (*general term*): profŭgus (*that wanders about in flight*): extorris, *with and without* patriâ, patriâ et domo (*one who, being driven from his native land, has no longer a home*). *To be home less*, patriâ *or* domo patriâque carēre.

HOMELINESS, *no exact term, sometimes* rusticitas *or* (*if with praise*) rusticitas antīqua (*the homely simplicity of our fathers, Plin. Ep.*, 1, 14, 4); inconditum genus (e. g., dicendi, *without artificial arrangement*, &c.): *a certain homeliness*, subagreste quiddam *or* subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum (*Cic.; the latter with more of fault implied*).

HOMELY, *adj.*, subagrestis *or* subrusticus (*Freund*, surrusticus; *both Cic.; of what approaches to rusticity*): tenuis (*slight*; e. g., esca, cibus). JN. tenuis et simplex (*of what is provided with little expense or trouble*, &c.); tenuis et angustus (*with reference to a scanty supply*; e. g., vena ingenii, *Quint.*): tenuiculus (*Cic.; very slight*, &c.; e. g., apparatus, *Cic., of a meal*): vernaculus (*opposed to* peregrinus, &c.). JN. antiquus et vernaculus (*what was in old times characteristic of our country*, &c.): inconditus (*not artificially arranged*; e. g., genus dicendi, *Cic.*; carmina [militum], *Liv.*, 40, 20): inornatus (*unadorned; of persons and of style; both Cic.*). JN. tenuis et inornatus (*of style*): rudis (*uninstructed, untaught, unpracticed*). JN. admŏdum impolitus et plane rudis (e. g., forma ingenii, *very homely; of Cato's speeches, Cic.*): incultus (*without cultivation, or the habits or polish of civilized life*): sobrius (e. g., mensa sobria, *homely fare, a frugal table*).

HOMELY, *adv.*, incondite: rustice: inornate: inculte *or* inculte atque horride (e. g., dicere): subrustice (*Gell.; but Cicero uses the adjective*).

HOME-MADE, domesticus *or* vernaculus (*opposed to* peregrinus, *made or produced in our own country*): * domi factus (*made at home*).

HOMESICK. ‖ *To be or become homesick. I am homesick*, miserum me desiderium tenet domūs (*in Cicero*, urbis); domus subit, desideriumque locorum (*Oe., Trist.*, 3, 2, 21); * capit me desiderium domūs *or* patriæ: *to be very homesick*, * desiderio domūs *or* patriæ flagrare; * desiderio domūs *or* patriæ tabescere.

HOMESPUN. ‖ *Manufactured at home*, domesticus: nostras (*having its origin in our own country; so "our homespun youths,"* nostrates adolescentes, *after* nostrates philosophi, *Cic.*). ‖ *Homely*, vid.

HOMESTALL, } ‖ *Mansion*, vid.
HOMESTEAD. }

‖ *Original residence*, sedes majorum: sedes solumque suum: incunabula (*with genitive, or* mea, nostra, sua, &c.).

HOMEWARD, domum (*toward one's house or one's country*): in patriam (*toward one's country*; e. g., revertere, redire, revocari, &c.).

HOMICIDE, hominis cædes, *or, from context*, cædes *only*: homicīdium (*post-Augustan, Quint., Plin.*): mors alicui sed non per scelus illata (*after Cic., Mil.*, 7, 17; *to distinguish it from the crime of murder*). *To be guilty of homicide*, hominis cædem facere; hominem cædere, interficere. *To be only guilty of homicide* (*not of murder*), tantum homicīdam esse (*Sen., though not in our sense*); *perhaps* mortem alicui, sed non per scelus, inferre (mortem per scelus inferre, *Cic., Mil.*, 7, 17): *to be put on his trial for homicide*, homicidii accusari (*Quint.*).

HOMICIDE (*the person*), homicīda: qui hominem interfecit, &c. (vid. *preceding word*): * qui mortem alicui, sed non per scelus intulit.

HOMICIDAL, *by genitive*, homicīdæ, &c.: ☞ homicidarius, *very late, Auct. Paneg. ad Constant.*

HOMILY. Vid. SERMON.

HOMŒOPATHIC, * homœopathicus. *A homœopathic doctor*, * medicus homœopathicus; * medicus similia morbis adhibens remedia.

HOMŒOPATHY, * homœopathia: * ea medendi ratio, quæ similia morbis adhibet remedia.

HOMOGENEAL, } ejusdem generis:
HOMOGENEOUS, } eodem genere.

HOMOGENEITY, ratio par; idem genus.

HOMONYMOUS, homonўmus (*Quint.*, 8, 2, 13; hæc, quæ homonўma vocantur), *or by circumlocution with* eodem nomine.

HOMONYMY, *by circumlocution with* homonўmus (*adjective*), *or* eodem esse nomine.

HOMOOUSIAN, homoūsius (ὁμοούσιος, homoūsiam prædicans Trinitatem, *Hieron.*).

HONE, cos (*genitive*, cotis).

HONEST. ‖ *Upright, guileless*, &c., bonus: probus; sanctus [SYN. *in* HONORABLE]: sincerus (*properly, without strange or foreign addition; hence pure, genuine; opposed to* fucatus): verus (*true; opposed to* falsus, simulatus). JN. sincerus atque verus: incorruptus (*uncorrupted: opposed to* corruptus; *these three of persons and things*): candidus (*pure; of character*): simplex (*plain, straightforward, simple*): integer (*not influenced by any corrupt motive, impartial; these three of persons*): apertus (*open, not dissembling*). JN. apertus et simplex. *An honest friend*, ex animo amicus; amicus fidus: *an honest man*, vir bonus *or* probus; homo integer, *or* innocens, *or* religiosus; homo sine fuco et fallaciis (*straightforward and honest*); homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii, veritatis amicus; homo antiquâ fide; vir minime fallax: *any body looks like an honest man*, alicujus probitatem ex ore ac fronte ejus cognoscere potes (*after Cic., Fat.*, 5, 10): *an honest, simple-minded man*, homo antiquus (*hence easily taken in*): *an honest judgment*, judicium incorruptum. ‖ *Honorable*, &c., vid.

HONESTLY, probe: integre: sancte: recte (*with moral rectitude*): sine fraude: sine fuco et fallaciis (*without pretence and trickiness*): sincere: vere: candide: simpliciter: genuine: apertē: fideliter: ex animo: ex animi sententiâ: sincerâ fide: sine dolo: sine fraude (*in a guileless, upright, sincere manner*): *honestly?* bonâ fide? (e. g., *are you in earnest?*): *to act honestly*, sincere, ex animo, sincerâ fide agere; *with any body*, * sine fraude agere cum aliquo: *to confess honestly*, aperte et ingenue confiteri: *to judge honestly*, incorrupte et integre judicare: *to speak honestly*, loqui sincere, sine dolo *or* fraude: *I will tell you honestly my own opinion*, quid ipse sentiam vere, ingenue, aperte, ex animi sententiâ dicam: *to speak honestly*, ne mentiar; si quæris, *or* quæritis, *or* quærimus; si verum scire vis; ut ingenue *or* aperte dicam.

HONESTY, probitas: integritas: sanctitas (*moral purity*): innocentia (*blameless life*): fides (*fidelity*). JN. integritas et fides: sinceritas (*candor, guilelessness*): probitas et ingenuitas: simplicitas (*plainness, straightforwardness, in behavior*): animus apertus (*open-heartedness*). ☞ Honestas *is more than the English honesty* = *virtue as displaying itself in virtuous and noble sentiments, Död. It may, however, be used for it when "honesty" is used in a very strong sense.*

HONEY, mel: *strained honey*, mel liquatum: *refined honey*, mel purum; mel quod nullam habet spurcitiem: *impure honey*, mel inquinatum: *of or like honey*, melleus (e. g., sapor, color): *seasoned with honey*, mellitus: *belonging to honey*, mellarius: *to make or prepare honey*, mel facere *or* conficere; mellificare: *to take honey*, mel eximere, demetere: favos demetere: *his speech is sweeter than honey*, oratio ejus melle dulcior fluit; loquenti illi mella profluunt. *My honey!* mea mellilla! (*Plaut.*): mea mellitula! (*Appul.*): mi mellite! (*to a husband, M. Aur. ap. Front.*). *Honey-bee*, apis mellificans *or* quæ mellificio studet (☞ mellifera, f).

HONEY-COMB, favus. *To build, make*, &c., *a honey-comb*, favum fingere (*Cic., Varr.*). *The cells of a honey-comb are hexagonal*, (favi) singula cava sena latera habent. *Bees make a honey-comb with many waxen cells*, apes favum fingunt multicavatum e cerâ (*Varr., R. R.*, 3, 16, 24).

HONEYED, mellitus: dulcedine mellosâ (*late*). *To give honeyed words with bitterness in their hearts*, in melle sitæ sunt linguæ aliquorum, lacteque; corda felle sunt lita (*Plaut.*).

HONEY-SUCKLE, * lonicera (*Linn.*). *The common honey-suckle*, * lonicera periclymĕnum.

HONEYWORT, * sison (*Linn.*, * sison amomum, *hedge honeywort*; * sison segetum, *corn honeywort*).

HONOR, *v.*, honorare: ornare: decorare: prosĕqui (*by giving outward demonstrations by any thing*, aliquâ re): honestare (*to confer a permanent mark of honor upon any body*): revereri aliquem: reverentiam adhibēre adversus aliquem: reverentiam præstare alicui (*by showing due respect*): observare: observantiâ colere: officiis prosĕqui (*general term, by external signs of respect, as by going to meet any body, by accompanying him, by waiting upon him*, &c.): magni facere: admirari: suspicere (*to value highly*; admirari, *with admiration*; suspicere, *with a sense of our own inferiority*; *cf. Cic., Off.*, 2, 10, 36): colere: colere et observare: vereri et colere: venerari: venerationem prosĕqui (*in heart and with reverence*). *A person or thing is honored*, aliquis *or* aliquid in honore est; honos est *or* tribuitur alicui rei; *justly*, justam venerationem habet aliquis *or* aliquid: *I am honored by any body*, in honore sum apud aliquem:

to honor any body with tears, aliquem lacrimis decorare (*poetically*) or prosĕqui (*especially the dead*): *to honor and love any body above all others*, aliquem præter ceteros et colere et observare et diligere. *To honor any body with any thing*, honorare aliquem (*to do any body an honor, absolutely, or with any thing*, aliquâ re): aliquem ornare aliquâ re (*to distinguish any body with any thing*): aliquem colere aliquâ re (*to show one's respect to any body by any thing*): *to honor any body with a letter*, literis colere aliquem; *with presents*, donis aliquem honorare, colere, prosĕqui; *with a visit*, salutandi causâ ad aliquem venire; *with one's presence*, præsentiâ suâ (*of one*) or frequentiâ (*of several*) ornare aliquem; *with one's confidence*, consiliorum suorum conscium aliquem facere et participem.

HONOR, *s.* (1) *External pre-eminence, external dignity*, honos (*in almost all the relations of the English word, whether the honor consist in pre-eminence before others, in outward dignity, in general and real esteem, or objectively in posts of honor*): dignitas: auctoritas (*external dignity, grounded on the estimate of our desert*): decus: ornamentum (*any thing which gives pre-eminence*): laus: gloria: fama (*praise, glory, fame; an extensive recognition of one's merits*): observantia (*actual respect shown*). *The last honors, the honors paid to the dead*, honos supremus; officium supremum: *to tend or conduce to honor*, honori, laudi, decŏri or ornamento esse: *it is a very great honor to me, that*, &c., summo honori mihi est, quod, &c.: *to be an honor to, to bring honor to*, alicui honorificum esse: *to be no honor to*, pudori esse: *to be an honor to a family, to bring honor to it*, domum honestare: *your son is an honor to you, does honor to you*, dignus te est filius: *your behavior does you no honor*, non te dignum facis (*comically*): *that causes or confers honor*, honestus; honorificus: *to get honor*, laudari; laudem merēre: *to consider, esteem, or hold as an honor, to place one's honor in*, honori or laudi ducere; in honore ponere: *do us the honor of an early call or visit*, fac, ut quam primum ad nos venias; cura, ut te quam primum videamus: *I wish or hope for the honor of your presence or company*, optabilis mihi erit tui præsentis facultas (vid. *Planc. in Cic. Ep.*, 10, 4, 3): *to be or stand in honor*, in honore esse (*of persons and things*): esse in aliquo numero et honore; cum dignitate vivere (*of persons*): *to be held in honor by any body*, apud aliquem esse in honore et in pretio: *in very great honor*, honore or dignitate florēre, dignitate excellere (*of persons*): *one who is held in honor by all*, in quo est magna auctoritas: *to deprive any body of his honor*, honore aliquem privare: *to hold in honor*, in honore habēre (*a person and thing*): colere, colere et observare, observare et colere (*a person*; colere *also a personified thing, as* urbem): *any thing is held in great honor*, honos est alicui rei: *to hold any thing just as much in honor*, alicui rei eundem honorem tribuere (vid. *Cic., Fin.*, 3, 22, 73): *to hold any body in great honor*, aliquem magno in honore habēre; aliquem colere maxime or summâ observantiâ; aliquem præcipuo semper honore habēre: *to undertake any thing in honor of any body*, honoris alicujus causâ aliquid suscipere: *a great feast is given in honor of a victory*, est grande convivium in honorem victoriæ: *to do or show honor to any body*, alicui honorem dare, habēre, tribuere, deferre, deferre et dare; honore aliquem afficere, ornare, deornare, prosĕqui: *to do or show especial honor to any body*, præcipuum honorem habēre alicui: *to show all possible honor to any body*, omni honore colere aliquem; nullum honorem prætermittere, qui alicui habēri potest: *to heap honors upon any body*, effundere, si ita vis, honores in aliquem (*Pseudo-Cic. Ep. ad Brut.*, 1, 15, *p. med.*; *the* si ita vis *is used, because the expression was unusual*): *to treat any body with all possible affection and honor*, aliquem liberalissime atque honorificentissime tractare: *to show just and due honor to any body*, honorem justum ac debitum habēre: *the Senate conferred upon him the extraordinary honor of erecting a statue to him in the Palatium*, senatus honore rarissimo statuâ in Palatio positâ prosecutus est eum: *to pay divine honors to any body*, deorum honores alicui tribuere (*Cic., Milon.*, 29, 79); aliquem inter deos colere, pro deo venerari, in deorum numero venerari et colere: *to cause divine honors to be paid to one's self*, cœlestes honores usurpare (*Curt.*, 8, 5, 5): *to enjoy divine honors*, deorum honoribus coli: *to pay the last honors to any body*, supremo in aliquem officio fungi; supremum officium in aliquem celebrare (*of or with several, Curt.*, 3, 12, 11 *and* 14); suprema alicui solvere; justa alicui facere, præstare, persolvere: *to endeavor or strive after honor*, famam quærere: *to try or endeavor to promote one's own honor*, honori suo velificari; honoris adjumenta sibi quærere (*to look for a way to attain to honor*): *to strive after honors*, honoribus inservire; *to attain to honors*, honores asĕqui (e. g., *gradually*, gradatim); ad honores ascendere, pervenire; honoribus augeri: *to reach or attain to higher or greater honors*, honoribus procedere longius; altiorem dignitatis gradum consĕqui; ascendere (ad) altiorem gradum; in ampliorem gradum promoveri: *to attain to or reach the highest honors*, ad summos honores provĕhi; ad summum honorem pervenire; ascendere in celsissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris: *gradually to attain to or to reach the highest honors*, efferri per honorum gradus ad summum imperium: *to be restored to one's former honors*, in antiquum honoris locum restitui: *to raise any body to honor*, ad dignitatem aliquem perducere: *to bring or help any body to the highest honor*, aliquem ad amplissimos honores or ad summam dignitatem perducere. (2) *Good name*, &c., existimatio (*good opinion which others have of us*; *also with* bona): fama (*good report, especially, also, the honor of a female*; *also with* bona; vid. *Herz., Sall., Cat.*, 25, 3): dignitas (*good opinion acquired among the people by moral and political prudent conduct*). *To wound the honor of any body*, alicujus existimationem offendere; alicujus dignitatem labefactare: *to injure or lessen the honor of any body*, alicujus existimationem violare; de alicujus famâ detrahere: *to impugn or attack the honor of any body*, alicujus existimationem oppugnare: *to have a regard to honor*, famæ or dignitati consulere; famæ servire: *not to have a regard to honor*, dignitati, or modestiæ, or famæ non parcere (*the last*, e. g., *Tac., Ann.*, 13, 45, 3, *of a woman*): *only a few looked to the honor of their country*, paucis decus publicum curæ (*Tac., Ann.*, 12, 48, 1): *to sully one's honor*, famam suam lædere: *to guard one's honor*, collectam famam conservare: *to suffer some loss of honor*, de existimatione suâ aliquid perdere or deperdere; existimationis detrimentum or dignitatis jacturam facere: *to forfeit one's honor*, in infamiâ esse; infamiâ laborare (*Ulp., Dig.*, 3, 2, 6): *my honor is at stake in that matter*, mea existimatio in eâ re agitur; venio in existimationis discrimen: *upon my honor*, bonâ fide: *to promise any thing upon one's honor*, bonâ or optimâ fide polliceri; fide suâ spondēre (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 14, 10). (b) *In a narrower sense = maidenly innocence*, decus muliebre (*Liv.*, 1, 48): pudicitia, pudor (*chastity*). *To rob a woman of her honor*, decus muliebre expugnare (*Liv., loc. cit.*); pudicitiam alicui eripere or expugnare; vitium afferre alicujus pudicitiæ; aliquam vitiare: *to lose one's honor*, pudicitiam amittere: *to preserve the honor of a maid*, alicui pudicitiam servare. (3) *Dignity, external prosperity*, honos: *with honor, in all honor*, honeste (e. g., divitias habēre): *I do not know how to get off with honor in any other manner*, alio pacto honeste quomodo hinc abeam, nescio (*Ter., Eun.*, 4, 4, 49): *to return with disgrace to the place from which one went out with honor*, unde cum honore decesseris, eodem cum ignominiâ reverti: *as a mark of honor*, honoris causâ or gratiâ (e. g., nominare aliquem). (4) *The sense, principle, or feeling of honor, integrity*, honestas (e. g., ubi est dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? &c., *virtue as exhibiting itself in virtuous and noble sentiments, Död.*): probitas: integritas: sanctitas (*moral purity*): innocentia (*innocent course of life*): animus ingenuus: ingenuitas (*noble manner of thinking*): fides (*credit, trustworthiness*). Jn. integritas et fides; probitas et ingenuitas: (famæ) pudor (*shame*; *fearing the loss of one's good name*). *A wretch not only without honor, but who does not even pretend to it*, ab omni non modo honestate, sed etiam simulatione honestatis relictus (*Cic.*): *one who has no honor in him*, *homo nullo pudore: *one who has a deep sense of honor*, homo summo pudore: *if he has even a slight sense of honor*, in quo est aliquis famæ pudor. (5) *A person or thing which is an honor to others*, ornamentum, decus. *He was the light and the honor of our state*, lumen et ornamentum reipublicæ fuit. ‖ *Debts of honor* (*according to the unjust code of the fashionable world*), damna aleatoria. ‖ *Post of honor* [vid. Post]. *To do the honors to any body*, aliquem omnibus officiis prosĕqui (*general term*): hospitio aliquem accipere (*to receive him as his host*). *Guard of honor*; vid. Guard.

HONORABLE. ‖ *Receiving or conferring honor*, &c., honoratus (*receiving much honor*; e. g., militia): honestus: honorificus (*that brings much honor*): decorus (*respectable, decent, becoming*): gloriosus (*glorious*). *An honorable wound*, vulnus adversum: *an honorable peace*, pax honesta: *an honorable title*, nominis honos: *honorable exile*, exsilii honos (*Tac., Hist.*, 1, 21, 2): *to receive an honorable discharge*, cum honore dimitti (*Tac., Hist.*, 4, 46, 6): *honorable terms or expressions*, verborum honos: *to thank any body in the most honorable terms*, alicui gratias agere singularibus (or amplissimis) verbis: *to make* (*very*) *honorable mention of any body*, mentionem alicujus cum summo honore prosĕqui; multa de aliquo honorifice prædicare; *in one's writings*, celebrare alicujus nomen in scriptis: *always to make honorable mention of any body*, numquam mentionem de aliquo nisi honorificam facere; numquam nisi honorificentissime appellare. ‖ *Worthy of honor*, venerandus: venerabilis: honore dignus: *very honorable*, quovis honore dignus. ‖ *Upright*, bonus (*good*): probus (*honest*): integer: sanctus (*morally pure, blameless*): *an honorable man*, vir bonus or probus; homo integer or innocens; homo religiosus (*a conscientious man*): homo sine fuco et fallaciis (*who has nothing counterfeit about him*; *who is what he appears to be*): homo antiquus (*a man of integrity, but deficient in necessary prudence*; vid. *Cic., Rosc., Am.*, 9, 26): *to look like an honorable man*, speciem boni viri præ se ferre: *to lose the name of an honorable man*, viri boni nomen amittere: *an honorable man keeps his word*, *boni viri est datam fidem servare; *non cadit in bonum virum fallere fidem.

HONORABLY. ‖ *In a manner that confers honor*, &c., honeste: honorifice: cum dignitate. *Most honorably*, honorificentissime, summo cum honore (e. g., aliquem excipere): *to salute any body honorably*, aliquem honorifice salutare: *to die honorably*, bene mori. ‖ *Uprightly*, probe: integre: sancte: recte: sine fraude: sine fuco et fallaciis (*without deceit*): candide (*uprightly*): *to deal honorably with any body*, *sine fraude agere cum aliquo. *He does not mean honorably*, homini fides non habenda: *to pay honorably*, recte solvere.

HONORARY (e. g., *member*), *socius (*or* sodalis) honorarius; *honoris causâ in societatem ascriptus *or* receptus. *Honorary title*, honos; honoris nomen; titulus.

HOOD, cucullus. *Having a hood*, cucullatus (e. g., *of articles of dress*).

HOODED, cucullatus.

HOODED MILFOIL, *utricularia (vulgaris, *the greater*; intermedia, *intermediate, Linn.*).

HOODWINK. ‖ Propr., oculum alicujus alligare (*Cic.*), obligare (*Sen.*). ‖ Im-

PROPR., cæcare aciem animi: occæcare mentem: aliquem cæcum efficere (*to blind any body's mind by passion, bribery,* &c.): specie alicujus rei decipere (*Hor.*), fallere (*Quint.*; e. g., recti, *Hor.*; boni, *Quint.*): specie alicujus rei assimulatæ tenēre aliquem (*Sall.*; *of retaining any body in one's party,* &c.). Vid. "*to throw* DUST *in any body's eyes,*" *fin.*

HOOF, ungula. *A divided hoof,* ungulæ binæ: *an undivided hoof,* ungula solida. *The mark of a (horse's) hoof,* vestigium ungulæ (*Cic.*).

HOOFED, ungulas habens: ☞ ungulatus, *very late, Tertull.*; cornipes, *poetical.*

HOOK, *s.*, hamus (*general term*): uncus (*such as was fixed under the chin of condemned persons when they were dragged to the Tiber; also for surgical purposes, Cels.*): *fish-hook,* hamus *or* hamus piscarius: *to fish with a hook* [vid. "*to* FISH *with a rod*"]: *to throw in the hook,* hamum demittere: *to bite at the hook,* hamum vorare: *the fish swims to the hook,* piscis decurrit ad hamum (*Hor. Ep.*, 1, 1, 74).

HOOK, *v.*, inuncare aliquid *or* aliquem (*to attack with hooks*; e. g., *a lamb with claws, Appul., Flor.*, p. 341, 9); uncum impingere *or* infigere alicui (*to fix a hook in any body's body, in order to drag him along, as was done at Rome to criminals*; vid. *Cic., Phil.*, 1, 2, 5; *Ov. in Ib.*, 166).

HOOKED [vid. CROOKED, *where the* SYN. *terms are given*], aduncus (*poetical and post-Augustan prose*; hamus, ungues, &c.): recurvus († *and post-Augustan prose*).

HOOP, *s.*, circulus (*circle; used for a cooper's hoop*): trochus (τροχός, *the iron hoop with which the young Greeks and Romans played; it was hung with little bells* [garrulus annulus in orbe trochi, *Mart.*, 14, 169]): annulus (*ring, or whatever is circular like a ring*): ferrum, quo aliquid vincitur *or* vinctum est (*iron hoop*; e. g., *round a wheel*). *To put hoops round a cask,* dolum cingere circulis.

HOOP, *v.*, circulis cingere (*to hoop a cask,* dolium); *or* (*general term*) vincire aliquid aliquâ re (e. g., ferro).

HOOP, *s.* (*shout*). Vid. WHOOP.

HOOP, *v.* (*to shout*). Vid. WHOOP, *v.*

HOOPER, } Vid. COOPER.
HOOP-MAKER. }

HOOPING-COUGH, *tussis clangosa, clamosa, *or* ferina (*medical technical term*).

HOOT, *v.* (1) *Absolutely,* clamorem *or* clamores tollere: obstrepere ingenti clamore (*as interruption to a speaker, Quint.*). (2) *To hoot (or hoot at) a person,* acclamare alicui (*always in Cicero of a hostile clamor*): clamore *or* clamoribus aliquem prosĕqui: vociferari et alicui obstrepere (*to try to hoot down a speaker*): clamoribus consectari aliquem (*Cic.*). *To hoot and hiss any body,* aliquem clamoribus (et conviciis) et sibilis consectari aliquem (*Cic., Att.*, 2, 18); aliquem infesto clamore et sibilis vexare (*Val. Max.*).

HOOTING, } clamor ingens *or* infestus:
HOOTS, } clamores maximi: contumeliosissimum atque acerbissimum acclamationum genus (*Suet.*).

HOP, *v.*, salire (*also of birds*). *To hop on one leg,* singulis cruribus saltuatim currere (*Gell.*); *in pedem alterum *or* pedi alteri insistentem, sublato altero, salire: *to hop upon any thing,* insilire in aliquid *or* supra aliquid; *down from any thing,* desilire de aliquâ re: *to hop over any thing,* transilire aliquid *or* trans aliquid: *to hop about here and there (of a bird),* circumsilire modo huc modo illuc (*Catull.*).

HOP, *s.* ‖ *Jump on one leg, only the general term,* saltus. ‖ *The plant,* lupus: *humulus lupus (*Linn.*). *Hop gardens,* ager lupis consĭtus: *hop pole,* *palus lupi.

HOPE, *s.*, spes (*the proper word, as opposed to* fiducia, *full confidence: as Sen. Ep.*, 16, 2, jam de te spem habeo, nondum fiduciam. *By metonymy, also for the person on whom one has fixed his hope;* e. g., spes reliqua nostra, Cicero, *Cic., Fam.*, 14, 4, *extr.*): opinio (*the opinion or conjecture; the hope which considers any thing probable because it thinks it possible*): exspectatio (*expectation; the hope that any thing will follow, the following of which one has sufficient reason to assume as likely*): *hope of any thing,* spes alicujus rei (e. g., immortalitatis); opinio alicujus rei (e. g., auxiliorum): *a disappointed hope,* spes ad irrĭtum redacta *or* ad irrĭtum cadens: *there is hope (of a sick person),* alicui spes est: *I am in hopes that,* &c., spero fore, ut, &c.: *I entertain some, no hope, about or of any thing,* spem habeo, despero de re (e. g., de republicâ): *to have the best hopes in respect of any thing,* aliquid in optimâ spe ponere: *I am in great hopes that,* &c., magnâ spe sum, magna spes me tenet, *followed by an accusative and infinitive: I have the greatest hope,* maximâ in spe sum: *I entertain well-founded hope,* recte speare possum (*Cic., Fam.*, 14, 4, 5): *I have conceived a hope that,* &c., spes mihi injecta est, *followed by an accusative and infinitive: I am beginning to entertain a hope that,* &c., spes mihi affulget, *with accusative and infinitive: a person is influenced by the hope of being able,* &c., aliquis spe ducitur se posse, &c.: *there is hope of any thing;* e. g., *of peace,* in spe pax est: *hope still exists,* spes subest (vid. *Liv.*, 1, 41, *in.*): *if there is or shall be hope,* si est *or* erit spes (*of any thing,* alicujus rei; e. g., reditûs); *if, as I fear, all hope has disappeared,* si, ut ego metuo, transactum est (vid. *both, Cic., Fam.*, 14, 4, 3): *if there is no hope,* si nihil spei est: *very little hope of deliverance exists,* spes salutis pertenuis ostenditur: *to have before one the hope of,* alicujus rei spem propositam habēre (*Cic., Rab. perd.*, 5, 15; *cf. in Cæcil.*, 22, 72): *to begin to entertain hopes of any thing,* in spem alicujus rei ingrĕdi *or* venire; *of obtaining any thing,* spem impetrandi nancisci: *to form or conceive new hope,* spem redintegrare: *to inspire any body with hope,* aliquem in spem vocare *or* adducere (*the latter also of things*): *to inspire any body with the hope of any thing,* alicujus rei spem alicui afferre, *or* ostendere, *or* ostentare; spem alicujus rei alicui offerre (*of things*); spem alicujus rei præbēre: *to conceive a hope of any thing,* spem alicujus rei concipere (e. g., regni): *again to form or conceive hope of any thing,* spem alicujus rei (e. g., consulatûs) in partem revocare: *to entertain good hopes of any thing,* aliquid in optimâ spe ponere: *to fill any body with the greatest hope,* aliquem summâ spe complēre: *to fill any body with hope and courage,* aliquem implēre spe animoque (*both of an occurrence*): *to excite, raise, awaken hope in any body,* aliquem ad spem excitare *or* erigere: *to confirm a person in his hope,* spem alicujus confirmare: *to give or raise good hopes of one's self,* dare spem bonæ indŏlis (☞ *but* bene sperare aliquem jubēre, *Cic. pr. Deiot.*, 14, 38, *means to tell any body to hope the best*): *to have good hopes of any body,* bene sperare de aliquo; bonam spem de aliquo capere *or* concipere: *you look upon public affairs with hope,* bonam spem de republicâ habes: *to weaken the hopes of any body,* alicujus spem infringere *or* debilitare: *to take away hope from any body; to rob or deprive any body of hope,* alicui spem adimere, *or* auferre, *or* eripere; alicui spem incīdere *or* præcīdere (*to cut it away, cut it short*): *to be deprived or robbed of the hope of any thing,* spe alicujus rei privari; opinione alicujus rei dejici (vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 48): *all hope of any thing is cut off,* omnis spes alicujus rei (e. g., reditûs) incisa est: *hope deceives me,* spes fallit, destituit me: *should hope deceive me,* si destituat spes: *to follow an uncertain hope,* spem infinitam sequi *or* persĕqui: *my hope draws near to its accomplishment,* venio ad exitum spei: *to give up hope,* spem deponere, *or* abjicere, *or* projicere: *to give up all hope of any thing,* desperare de re: *all the doctors give up hope of his recovery,* omnes medici diffidunt: *the doctors have given up all hope of his recovery,* a medicis desertus est: *to lose all hope of any thing,* spem alicujus rei perdere; spe alicujus rei dejici: *to rest one's hopes upon a person or thing,* spem suam ponere, reponere, constituere in aliquo: spem suam ponere, reponere, defigere *or* ponere et defigere in aliquâ re: *to place one's hopes of any thing upon a thing,* spem alicujus rei ponere, *or* positam habēre, *or* collocare in aliquâ re: *the hope of any thing depends upon,* &c., spes alicujus rei vertitur in aliquâ re (*Liv.*, 37, 26, 2): *my whole hope depends upon you; I have placed all my hopes in you,* spes omnis sita est in te: *I have no hope but in myself,* in me omnis spes mihi est: *our only hope is a sally,* nulla alia nisi in eruptione spes est. *A glimpse, gleam, ray of hope* [vid. GLIMPSE]. *While there is life there is hope,* ægroto dum anima est, spes esse dicitur: *not to have the slightest hope,* non (*or* nec) habēre ne spei quidem extremum. ‖ *The forlorn hope,* * qui primi jubentur, scalis admotis, in mœnia evadere, *or* * qui eo jubentur proficisci, unde nemo se redĭturum putat.

HOPE, *v.*, sperare. *To hope confidently,* confidere: *to hope this, shows boldness; to effect it, courage,* hoc spe concipere, audacis animi esse; ad effectum adducere, virtutis: *to hope well of any body,* bene sperare de aliquo: *not to hope well of any body,* nihil boni sperare de aliquo: *to hope every thing from the victory,* omnia sperare ex victoriâ: *to cause to hope any thing,* ostendere aliquid (e. g., futuros fructus; vid. *Cic., Cat. Maj.*, 19, 17): *a thing makes me hope that I shall effect something,* aliquâ re in spem adducor aliquid faciendi *or* conficiendi (vid. *Sall., Jug.*, 37, 3): *to bid any body be of good heart and hope for the best,* jubēre aliquem bene sperare bonoque esse animo: *any thing makes me hope that all will turn out well,* aliquid me recte sperare jubet: *to have ceased to hope any thing,* desperare de re: *to begin to hope that any thing will take place;* e. g., *that peace will be concluded,* in spem pacis venire *or* ingrĕdi: *to hope for any thing,* sperare aliquid; spem habēre alicujus rei: *to have hopes of obtaining any thing,* exspectare aliquid (*to look forward to it as probable*): *to hope for any thing from any body,* aliquid ab aliquo exspectare (*opposed to* postulare): *I hope* (*as inserted parenthetically*), spero; ut spero; id quod speró (*parenthetical*).

HOPEFUL. (a) *That has much hope,* plenus spei; spe animoque impletus (*filled with hope and courage*). (b) *That affords much hope* (*as a son, daughter, pupil,* &c.), bonæ spei; qui spem bonæ indolis dat; de quo bene sperare possis (vid. *Nep., Milt.*, 1, 1): *very hopeful,* optimæ *or* egregiæ spei. *A hopeful daughter,* egregiæ spei filia (*Tac.*).

HOPEFULLY, *by circumlocution. To regard any thing hopefully,* bonam spem de aliquâ re habēre.

HOPELESS, spe carens: spe orbatus: spe dejectus (*that no longer has any hope:* ☞ exspes *is only poetical*): desperatus (*also = that is given up*): *my affairs are hopeless,* omni spe orbatus sum; nulla spes in me reliqua est: *a hopeless state or condition,* desperatio rerum: *in a hopeless manner* [vid. HOPELESSLY]: *he lies in a hopeless state,* omnes medici diffidunt (*all the doctors give him up*).

HOPELESSLY, sine spe; desperanter: *almost hopelessly,* exiguâ cum spe (e. g., animum trahere).

HOPELESSNESS, omnium rerum desperatio.

HOPPER (*of a mill*), infundibulum.

HOPPING. Vid. HOP, TO HOP.

HORAL, *by genitive,* horæ, horarum: ☞ horalis *very late.*

HORDE. ‖ *Migratory tribe,* vaga gens (*Quint.*): vaga multitudo (*Quint.*). *Wandering hordes,* vagæ gentes (*Quint.*); gentes sedem subinde mutantes (*Plin.*, 2, 108, 112; *but this use of* subinde *is post-classical*). [Vid. NOMAD.] ‖ *Gang,* vid.

HOREHOUND, * marrubium vulgare (*Linn.; the common white horehound*). *The black horehound,* * marrubium ballotta (*Linn.*). *The water horehound,* * lycopus Europæus (*Linn.*).

HORIZON, orbis finiens (*Cic.*): orbis, qui adspectum nostrum definit (*Cic.*): circulus finiens: finitor *or* finiens; *or* linea, quæ inter aperta et occulta est, *or*

horizon (*Sen.; all N. Quæst.*, 5, 17): linea, quæ dicitur horizon (*Vitr.*). *To cut the horizon at right angles*, horizonta rectis angulis secare (*Sen., N. Quæst.*, 5, 17). *The sun rises above the horizon*, sol emergit de subterraneâ parte *or* supra terram: *any thing bounds our horizon*, aliquid aspectum nostrum definit.

HORIZONTAL, libratus: æquus (*level*): directus (*going straight on*). *To make any thing horizontal*, ad regulam et libellam exigere: *a horizontal surface*, * locus ad libellam æquus: libramentum. *A horizontal line*, linea directa.

HORIZONTALLY, ad libram: ad libellam.

HORN. || Proper., cornu. *A little horn*, corniculum: *to butt with the horns*, cornibus ferire, petere (†); *against each other*, cornibus inter se luctari (†): *to threaten with one's horns*, cornua obvertere alicui, *or* tollere in aliquem (*also, figuratively, of setting one's self to oppose him*): *to give any body a pair of horns*, adulterare alicujus uxorem; cum alicujus uxore rem habēre: *to receive a pair of horns*, * decipi uxoris adulterio: *of horns*, corneus: *to turn to horn*, cornescere (*Plin.*). || *By metonymy, what resembles a horn*: (a) *the horns of the moon*, cornua lunæ; (b) *a drinking-horn*, cornu; (c) *wind instrument*, cornu: buccina [vid. Trumpet]. *To blow the horn*, cornu *or* buccinam inflare.

HORNBEAM, * carpinus. *The common hornbeam*, * carpinus betulus.

HORN-BOOK, liber, quo pueri instituuntur ad lectionem (*after Quint.*, 1, 7, 17): * libellus elementorum: * tabulæ literariæ.

HORNED, cornūtus: corniger (*poetical*).

HORNED CATTLE, cornūta, *plural* (*sc.* animalia). *Herds of horned cattle*, armenta cornuta: cornigĕra *and* armenta bucera *are poetical*.

HORNET, crabro: * vespa crabro (*Linn.*). *To bring a hornet's nest about one's ears*, irritare crabrones (*Prov., Plautus*).

HORN LANTERN, laterna cornea (*Mart.*): cornu (*Plaut., poetical*).

HORNY, corneus: corneŏlus. *To become horny*, cornescere.

HOROSCOPE, horoscopium (*Sid., Ep.*, 4, 13; *instrument for calculating nativities*): horoscōpus (*Pers.*, 6, 18; *Manil.*, 3, 190, &c.; *any body's nativity*): genĕsis (*the constellation under which one is born; nativity, Juv., Suet.*). Vid. Nativity.

HOROSCOPY, genethliŏlŏgia (*γενεθλιολογία, Vitr.*, 9, 6, 2), *or by circumlocution*, prædictio et notatio cujusque vitæ ex natali sidere (*Cic., Divin.*, 2, 42, 87).

HORRIBLE, horribilis (*to be shuddered at*, &c.; e. g., spectaculum, pestis, tempestas): horrendus (*mostly* †): fœdus: abominandus: detestandus: detestabilis (aversabilis, *Lucr.*): nefarius. Vid. Horrid.

HORRIBLY, horrendum in modum: valde, vehementer (*excessively*).

HORRID. || *Abominable, detestable*, fœdus: abominandus: detestabilis: aversabilis (*the last in Lucr.; all of persons*): nefarius (*of persons, their designs and actions*): immanis (*horrible; of acts*): horribilis (e. g., sonitus, spectaculum, species, pestis, tempestas): horrendus (†): *horrid person*, homo omni parte detestabilis: *horrid man!* o hominem impurum! monstrum hominis!

HORRIDNESS. Vid. Fearfulness (= *terrible nature of any thing*).

HORRIFIC. Vid. Dreadful *and* Fearful = *dreadful*.

HORRIFY, terrĕre: exterrĕre: perterrĕre, &c. (horrificare, *poetical*).

HORROR. || *Shivering, shuddering*, horror (i. e., ubi totum corpus intremit, *Cels.*). || *Dread, extreme fear*, horror (*cold trembling, from fear, Cic.*): terror, *of any thing*, alicujus rei. *Horror seizes any body*, horror perfundit aliquem (*Cic.*); horror subit alicujus animum; terror mihi incidit *or* me invadit. || *Extreme aversion*, aversatio, *of any thing*, alicujus rei (*Silver Age*): detestatio (*of any thing*, alicujus rei, *in Gell.; the connection does not occur in Cicero in this sense*): animus aversissimus ab aliquo (*a very great horror of any body*): *to have a horror of any thing*, detestari aliquid: *to have a horror of any body*, abhorrēre aliquem; animo esse aversissimo ab aliquo. || *Horrible action*, res nefanda *or* infanda: res atrox *or* nefaria: tragœdiæ (*tragic occurrences; cf. Cic., Mil.*, 7, 18). *The horrors of war*, belli vastatio: *to perpetrate and suffer unutterable horrors*, facere et pati infanda.

HORSE, equus (*general term, and the usual word in the more elevated prose style*): caballus (*for ordinary services; a hack*): mannus (*a Gallic horse or pony, kept for luxury; a palfrey, short, well-set, and fast-going*): verēdus (*light horse, hunter or courier's horse, not used for drawing*): canterius (*a gelding*). *A wild horse*, equus ferus, equiferus (*in a state of nature*): *a spirited horse*, equus ferocitate exsultans. *A horse rears* [vid. Rear]: *the horse reared and threw his rider*, equus prioribus pedibus erectis excussit equitem (*Liv.*, 8, 7): *to fall over one's horse's neck*, trans cervicem equi elābi (*Liv., ib.*): *to wheel one's horse round*, circumagere equum (*ib.*): *to teach a horse to amble*, equorum cursum minutis passibus frangere (*Quint.*, 9, 4, 13): *to rub down a horse*, equum manibus confricare *or* perfricare (*both Veget.*): *to bring a horse into good condition again*, equum ad corporis firmitatem revocare (*Veget.*): *a horse gets too fat*, equus ultra modum sagīnâ provenit (*Veget.*): *to mount a horse*, in equum ascendere: *to alight from one's horse*, ex equo descendere (*Prov.*). *One must not look a gift horse in the mouth*, equi donati dentes non inspiciuntur (*Hieron., Ep. ad Ephes. procem.*). *Saddle-horse*, sellare jumentum.

HORSEBACK. *To ride on horseback*, equitare: equo vehi. *To take exercise on horseback*, equo gestari *or* vectari (*to show one's self on horseback*, &c.; e. g., *of ladies; cf. Plin. Ep.*, 9, 36, 5; *Curt.*, 3, 3, 22). *Exercise on horseback*, vectatio (assidua) equi (*Suet., Cal.*, 3). [Vid. to Ride.] *To hold a conference on horseback*, ex equis colloqui (*of two or several*). *To fight on horseback*, ex equo (*or* ex equis, *of more than one*) pugnare; *also*, equitem *or* equites pugnare (i. e., *as cavalry; opposed to* peditem *or* pedites, *of their dismounting to fight on foot*).

HORSE-BANE, * phellandrium aquaticum (*Linn., water-hemlock*).

HORSE-BEAN, * vicia faba (*Linn.*).

HORSE-BOY, * puer equarius.

HORSE-BREAKER, domitor equorum, *or, from context*, domitor *only*.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, * æsculus hippocastānum (*Linn.*).

HORSE-CLOTH, tegumentum equi (*general term*).

HORSE-COMB, * strigilis equis comendis.

HORSE-DEALER, mango. *To be a horse-dealer*, negotium equarium exercēre (vid. *Aurel. Vict., De Vir. Ill.*).

HORSE-DEALING, quæstus mangonicus (*Suet., Vesp.*, 4): negotiatio equaria (*Ulp.*).

HORSE-DOCTOR. Vid. Farrier.

HORSE-DUNG, stercus equīnum: fimus equīnus *or* caballīnus. Syn. *in* Dung.

HORSE-FLESH, caro equi: caballīna (caro). *To live upon horse-flesh*, vitam corporibus equorum tolerare (vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 2, 24, 2).

HORSE-FLY, œstrus (*so also Linn.*).

HORSE-HAIR, pilus equīnus (*general term*): seta equīna (*the stronger hair; as a collective, plural*, setæ equinæ): *stuffed with horse-hair*, equino fartus (*cf. Cic., Verr.*, 5, 11, 27).

HORSE-LAUGH, cachinnus: cachinnatio (*as act*): mirus risus (*portentous or astounding laughter, Cic.*). *To burst into a horse-laugh*, cachinnum tollere (*Cic.*), ēdere (*Suet.*): in cachinnos subito effundi (*Suet.*): cachinno concūti (*to shake one's sides with laughter, with* majore, *Juv.; hence* magno, maximo, &c.): mirum risum (miros risus, *of several*) ēdere (*Cic., Qu. Fr.*, 2, 10, 2): *to burst out again into a horse-laugh*, cachinnos revocare (*Suet., Claud.*, 41).

HORSE-LEECH. || *Farrier*, vid. || *Kind of leech*; vid. Leech.

HORSEMAN, eques (*general term*). *To be a good horseman*, equo habilem esse; equis optime uti; equitandi peritissimum esse: *to aim at the reputation of being a good horseman*, equitandi laudem petessere (*Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 26, 62). || *Horsemen = cavalry*, vid.

HORSEMANSHIP, * equitandi ars. *Good horsemanship is highly thought of among us*, equitandi laus apud nos viget (*Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 26, 62). *To take great pains to acquire skill in horsemanship*, equitandi laudem petessere (*ib.*). *An exhibition of horsemanship*, ludicrum circense (*Liv.*, 44, 9); *or* spectaculum circi (*both, properly, of the circus maximus at Rome*); *or* * spectaculum desultorum (*the* desultores *who leaped from horse to horse in the Roman circus being the nearest to exhibitors in our circuses*).

HORSE-POND, locus ubi adaquari solent equi (vid. *Suet., Vit.*, 7): ☞ *not* fons caballinus, *Pers., Prol.*, 1 = "*fountain of Hippocrene*."

HORSE-RACE, curriculum equorum: cursus equorum *or* equester: certamen equorum (*as contest between the horses*). ☞ Equiria *were horse-races in honor of Mars*.

HORSERADISH, * cochlearia Armorica (*Linn.*).

HORSE-ROAD, * via, quâ equo vecti commeant.

HORSESHOE, solea ferrea: vestigium equi (*Plin., 28, 20, 81*). *The old Romans knew only the iron shoe they put on and took off at pleasure; with the country people this shoe consisted only of broom, hence called* solea spartea, *or* spartea *only*; vid. *Schneid., Ind. ad Script. R. R. in v.* solea; *but that the later Romans, even in the time of Vegetius, knew of the modern horseshoe, as nailed on, is made very probable by modern scholars*; vid. *Jahn's Jahrbb.*, 6, 3, p. 366, *sq. To put a horse's shoes on*, equo soleas ferreas induere; equum calceare (*in the ancient method*), * equo soleas ferreas clavis suppingere: *to cast a shoe*, vestigium *or* soleam ferream ungulā excutere (vid. *Plin., l. c.*).

HORSESHOE VETCH, hippocrepis. *Tufted horseshoe vetch*, * hippocrepis comosa (*Linn.*).

HORSE-STEALER, equi, *or* equorum, fur (*in a single case*): abigēus, abactor (*habitually*).

HORSE-STEALING, furtum equi *or* equorum (*in a single case*): abigeatus: abigendi studium (*of the habit*).

HORSE-TAIL (*the plant*), * equisetum (*Linn.*).

HORSE-TRAPPINGS. Vid. Trappings.

HORSEWHIP, virga, quâ ad regendum equum utor, *though this is a "stick" or "cane:"* * flagellum, quo ad regendum equum utor, *or, from context*, flagellum *only*. Vid. Whip, *s.*

HORTATION. Vid. Exhortation.

HORTATORY, hortativus (*Quint.*), *or by circumlocution. A hortatory address*, suasio (☞ hortatorius, adhortatorius, &c., *are modern Latin*).

HORTICULTURE. Vid. Gardening.

HOSE. || *Trowsers or breeches*, vid. || *Stockings*, vid.

HOSPITABLE, hospitalis (*who gladly receives guests*): liberalis: largus epulis (*who gladly entertains*). *A hospitable house*, domus, quæ hospitibus patet: *in a hospitable manner*, hospitaliter; liberaliter.

HOSPITABLY, hospitaliter (*Liv.*; e. g., invitare): liberaliter (*with reference to the liberal entertainment given by the host*). *I liked my visit at Talna's, nor could I have been more hospitably received*, fui libenter apud Talnam, nec potui accipi liberalius (*Cic., Att.*, 16, 6).

HOSPITAL, nosocomium (*νοσοκομεῖον, * Cod. Just.*, 1, 2, 19 *and* 22), *or, pure Latin*, valetudinarium (*in the time of the emperors, when hospitals were first established*). *Lying-in hospital*, * lechodochium: domus publica, ubi parturientibus opera præstatur.

HOSPITALITY, hospitalitas (*of one who cheerfully receives friends*): liberalitas

(*of one who entertains his friends bountifully*).

HOST, hospes (*who receives friends under his roof*): convivator *or* cœnæ pater (*who gives a party*): caupo (*publican*). *To reckon without one's host*, spe frustrari. || *Army*, exercitus, &c., vid. || *Consecrated wafer*, panis eucharisticus (*ecclesiastical*).

HOSTAGE, obses. *To give hostages*, obsides dare: *to demand hostages*, obsides exigere ab aliquo; obsides imperare alicui: *to retain any body as a hostage*, aliquem obsidem retinēre.

HOSTEL, } Vid. INN.
HOSTELRY. }

HOSTESS, (a) *From friendship*, hospita *or* hospes. (b) *For pay*, domina cauponæ *or* tabernæ [SYN. *in* INN]; *opposed to* ministra cauponæ (*bar-maid, servant at an inn*).

HOSTILE, hostīlis (*having, showing, or, of things, indicating the feeling of an enemy; inclined to break out in open acts of hostility*): inimīcus (*of an unfriendly disposition*): infensus (*incensed, enraged, embittered; denoting an excited state: it can only be used of persons or minds*): infestus (*whose hostile disposition threatens to show itself: denoting a quiescent state, it may also be used of things*; spiculum, oculi, exercitus; *and of countries*). JN. inimicus atque infestus; infestus atque inimicus; infensus atque inimicus; inimicus infensusque: adversus (*general term, opposed to*); *to any body*, alicui. *To be hostile to any body*, inimico infensoque animo esse in aliquem: *a hostile feeling*, animus infestus *or* inimicus; infensus animus atque inimicus; animus hostīlis; animus alienus (*dislike, estrangement*): *to entertain hostile sentiments or feelings against any body*, inimicum, infestum, *or* infestum et inimicum esse alicui; inimico infensoque animo esse in aliquem: *very hostile feelings*, aversissimo animo esse ab aliquo: *to make any body entertain hostile feelings against another*, alicujus odium in aliquem concitare: *to adopt a hostile feeling*, spiritus hostīles induere (*Tac., Hist.*, 4, 57, 3): *to regard any body with the most hostile feelings*, aliquem animo iniquissimo infestissimoque intueri: *to inspire any body with hostile sentiments against another*, odium alicujus in aliquem concitare; aliquem *or* alicujus voluntatem ab aliquo abalienare (*to render averse or disinclined to*): *to become hostile to any body*, odium in aliquem concipere: *in a hostile manner*, hostīlem in modum: *a hostile country*, hostium terra (*an enemy's country*), hostīlis terra *or* regio (*Cic.*), *or* armis animisque infesta inimicaque (*Cic.*).

HOSTILELY, hostiliter: inimice: infense.

HOSTILITY, animus infensus: inimicus, *or* infensus atque inimicus: animus hostīlis [vid. ENMITY]. *Hostilities*, hostilia, -ium. *To commence hostilities*, hostilia cœptare, facere, audēre: *to cease hostilities*, ab armis recedere.

HOSTLER, servus equarius, *or* equarius (*late; adjectively, Val. Max.; substantively, Solin.*, 45).

HOT. || PROPR., calidus (*warm, more or less; opposed to* frīgidus): candens (*of a glowing heat, red hot*): fervens: fervidus (*boiling hot*): æstuans (*that really, or, as it were, boils up or ferments with heat*): æstuosus (*full of boiling or fermenting heat, sultry*: e. g., *a wind, a day, road*, &c.): ardens: flagrans (*on fire, in flames; figuratively, of the passions*): red hot, rutilus: *a hot day*, dies calidus, fervens, æstuosus: *in hot weather, and along a dusty road, I ended my journey*, iter conficiebamus æstuosā et pulverulentā viâ: *to be hot*, calēre, candēre, fervēre, æstuare (*with the same difference as the adjectives above*): *to grow or become hot*, calefieri: calescere: incalescere: fervescere: effervescere: candescere: incandescere, *also with* æstu (*this, however, only with the poets*): *to make or render hot*, calefacere (*also figuratively = to roast any body; to attack or set upon him with words*; vid. *Cic., Quint. Fr.*, 3, 2, *in.*); fervefacere (*properly*). *To be hot*, candēre (*to grow red by the heat of fire*): ardēre (*to be on fire*): fervēre (*to be boiling hot*): æstuare (*stronger than* fervēre = *to be in agitation and ferment through heat*). FIG., ardēre (*of the glow of the eyes; then, also, of the heat of the passions*): flagrare (*stronger than* ardēre, *of the wild bursting forth of violent passions*): *to be hot with anger*, irâ ardēre *or* flagrare: *to be hot after any body* (i. e., *to feel violent love*), ardēre amore alicujus (☞ *poetically*, ardēre aliquo *or* aliquem). *A hot soil*, solum fervens *or* (*stronger*) æstuosum (*Plin.*, 15, 5, 6; 17, 19, 31): *hot wines*, vina fervida (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 8, 38). *Hot oven*, furnus calidus (*Plaut.*). *Hot-air pipes*, impressi parietibus tubi, per quos circumfunditur calor, qui ima simul et summa fovet æqualiter. *Hot springs*, aquæ calidæ *or* calentes; aquæ calidæ, *or* aquarum calentium fontes. || FIG. (a) *Too lively, too violent*, calidus: ardens: fervens *or* fervidus: acer (*violent; then, also, very lively*): *a hot horse*, equus calidus *or* acer: *a hot temper*, ingenium ardens *or* fervidum: *a hot youth, a youth of hot temperament*, juvenis ferventis animi: *hot in one's decisions*, rapidus in consiliis suis (*Liv.*, 22, 12): *a hot engagement*, pugna acris; prœlium acre: *where the battle is at the hottest*, ubi Mars est atrocissimus (*Liv.*, 2, 46): *when the contest became hotter*, certamine accenso: *there was some hot fighting*, acriter pugnabatur; magnâ vi certabatur; acriter *or* acerrime prœliabantur (*sc.* nostri et equites): *hot after any thing (too eager or desirous for it)*, flagrans cupiditate alicujus rei; cupidissimus alicujus rei. (b) *Angry, inclined to anger*, iratus: iracundus: præceps ingenio in iram: pronus in iram (*general terms*): concitatus (*roused, excited, as a mob*): irâ incensus, flagrans, ardens (*very angry*): *to be hot*, irâ flagrare, ardēre (*figuratively, to be very angry*): *any body is terribly hot*, aliquis furenter irascitur.

HOT-BATH, balneum calidum. *Hot-baths*, thermæ. [Vid. "HOT *springs*."] *To take a hot-bath*, calidâ lavari.

HOT-BED, *area stercore satiata: *area vitreis munita (*if under glass*; *cf. Plin.*, 9, 5, 23).

HOTCH-POTCH, farrāgo (*with reference to the contents, Juv.*, 1, 86): sartāgo (*with reference to the words, Pers.*, 1, 80).

HOTEL. || *Inn*, vid. || *Town mansion of a wealthy person*, insula (*large private house, with no adjoining houses*): turris (*any towering edifice; hence = castle*, &c.): *but* ☞ domus (*as general term*) *is the usual term.*

HOT-HEADED, fervidioris animi: iracundus (*passionate*): præceps (ingenio). *A hot-headed young man*, juvenis ferventis animi.

HOT-HOUSE, *hypocaustum hortense; *or, by circumlocution*, plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia *or* objectæ sunt vitreæ (*after Mart.*, 8, 14); *or* *plantarum hiberna vitreis munita.

HOTLY, FIG. (a) *Too violently*, ardenter: ferventer: acriter: cupide: aride (*desirously*). *To pursue the enemy too hotly*, cupidius *or* avidius hostem insĕqui; acrius instare hostibus: *to speak hotly*, ferventer loqui: *to act hotly*, calide agere. (b) *Angrily*: *to write too hotly*, iracundius scribere.

HOTNESS. Vid. HEAT.

HOTSPUR, homo stolide ferox: homo iracundus (*passionate*).

HOUGH, *s.*, genūs commissura: poples.

HOUGH, *v.*, succīdere poplitem *or* (*of several animals, or of more legs than one*) poplites (succisis feminibus, poplitibusque, *Liv.*, 22, 51).

HOUND, canis venaticus. (☞ Canis venator *poetic*; canis ad venandum *is bad Latin without some addition, as in, a good hound*, canis ad venandum nobilis, *where* ad venandum *depends on* nobilis): *to keep hounds*, canes alere ad venandum (*where* ad venandum *depends upon* alere). (*Prov.*) *To hold with the hounds and run with the hare*, utrique parti favēre; duabus sellis sedēre.

HOUND'S-TONGUE, cynoglossus (*Plin.*): *cynoglossum (*Linn.*).

HOUR, hora (*both as the twenty-fourth part of a day and as an indefinite portion of time*): horæ spatium (*the definite space of one hour*): horæ momentum (*the short space of an hour, considered as the space within which something happens*). *Half an hour*, semihora: *an hour and a half*, sesquihora: *three quarters of an hour*, dodrans horæ (*Plin.*, 2, 14, 11): *the twenty-fourth part of an hour*, semuncia horæ (*ib.*): *in an hour*, in horâ: *in a single hour*, in horâ unâ (*Plaut.*): *above an hour, more than an hour*, horâ amplius *or* horam amplius (e. g., horâ *or* horam amplius . . . jam moliebantur, *Cic., Verr.*, 4, 43, 95, *where Zumpt reads* horâ, *Orell.* horam; *cf. Zumpt's note, who shows that both forms are allowable*): *an hour before*, &c., horâ ante, quam, &c.: *in or within three hours*, intra tres horas; tribus horis: *in the short space of an hour*, horæ momento: *in a few hours*, brevi horarum momento (*Just.*, 2, 14); paucis momentis (*in a short space of time*; e. g., multa natura aut affingit, aut mutat, &c., *Cic.*): *in a very few hours*, paucis admŏdum horis: *three hours (long)*, tres horas; per tres horas: *for several hours*, per aliquot horarum spatia: *from hour to hour*, in horas: *every hour* [vid. HOURLY]: *from this very hour*, inde ab hoc temporis momento: *to have hardly four hours' start of any body*, vix quatuor horarum spatio antecedere (i. e., *to be four hours' march before him, Cæs.*): *at or to the hour (the fixed hour)*, ad horam: *every hour*, omni tempore: *up to this hour*, adhuc (☞ *not* hucusque, *which never relates to time*). *In dating his letters he always added the hour at which they were finished*, ad omnes epistolas horarum momenta, quibus datæ significarentur, addebat: *in the last years of his life, Mæcenas never got an hour's sleep*, Mæcenati triennio supremo nullo horæ momento contigit somnus: *to sleep for several hours together*, plures horas et eas continuas dormire (*after Suet., Oct.*, 78): *hardly to utter a word an hour*, horis decem verba novem dicere (*Mart.*, 8, 7): *day and hour*, tempus et dies: *the hour of any body's birth*, hora natalis (*Hor., Od.*, 2, 17, 18), *or* hora quâ aliquis gignitur *or* genitus est (*after Just.*, 37, 2, 2; *both of the hour of a child's birth*); tempus pariendi (*with reference to the mother*): *any body's last hour*, hora novissima *or* suprema: *in his last hours*, eo ipso die, quo e vitâ excessit: *leisure hours*, otium: tempus otiosum (*when we have no business on our hands*): tempus subsecivum (*the time one gets or steals, as it were, from one's business or studies*): *to steal an hour or two from one's studies*, aliquid subsecivi temporis studiis suis subtrahere: *to grant a few hours' delay*, dieculam addere (*Ter., Andr.*, 5, 2, 27): *lost hours*, horæ perditæ (*after Plin. Ep.*, 3, 5, 16, poteras has horas non perdere). || *The Hours (goddesses)*, Horæ.

HOURLY, singulis horis (*in every hour*): singulis interpositis horis (*at the end of each hour*; e. g., singulos cyathos vini dare): omnibus horis (*at all hours; every hour*): in horas (*from hour to hour*).

HOUR-PLATE. Vid. DIAL.

HOUSE, *s.*, domus (*a house or a place for living in, with all its appurtenances, as, the house properly so called, the court, garden*, &c. [*hence = mansion, palace*]; *also that of animals, as, of the turtle; then, also, by metonymy = house affairs; again = the family inhabiting the house; and, general term, the house of a citizen*): ædes, *plural*; ædificium (*the dwelling-house, the building; opposed to other places or single parts of it*; vid. *Nep., Att.*, 13, 4, domūs amœnitas non ædificio sed silvâ constabat. Ipsum enim tectum, &c.): domicilium (*general term, a dwelling-place or residence, which any one occupies for a certain space of time*; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 30, ædificium circumdātum est silvâ, ut fere sunt domicilia Gallorum, &c.): insula (*a large building, separated on all sides from other buildings: the slave who had the superintendence of such was called* insularius): tectum (*properly a roof, frequently used by the Romans for "house," considered as a place of protection*): familia (*the inhabitants of a house, especially*

the servants; *then, also, the family from which any one is descended*): genus (*the family from which any one is descended*): res familiaris (*house affairs*).

A small house, domuncula: ædiculæ: casa (*a cottage, hut*): *a large town house*, palatium: moles (*in respect of immense extent*): *in the house*, domi: *in or at my house*, domi meæ; in domo meâ; domi apud me (☞ domi meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ; *but with any other adjective, or with genitive of the possessor, the preposition is preferred*; e. g., in domo Cæsaris, *though even Cicero says* domi Cæsaris; vid. HOME): *from house to house*, per domos; ostiatim (*from door to door*): *to search any body's house*, inquirere apud aliquem (*general term, Cic., Att.*, 1, 16, 12): *to order any body's house to be searched*, immissis (lictoribus ceteris que) publicis ministris angulatim sedulo cuncta perlustrari jubēre (*Appul., Met.*, 9, p. 237, 25; *cf. Petron.*, 98, 1): *to search any body's house for stolen goods*, apud aliquem rem furtivam quærere (*Just. Inst.*, 4, 1): furtum quærere in domo alicujus (*Fest.*, p. 199, *Dac.*). ☞ *The "act of searching any body's house" was* scrutinium (*Appul., Met.*, 9, p. 237, 25): *to find the stolen goods in any body's house*, rem furtivam in alicujus domo deprendere: *to set one's house in order*, omnes res diligentissime constituere (*Hirt., B. Afr.*, 88): sarcinas colligere, antequam proficiscar e vitâ (=*prepare for death, Varr., R. R.*, 1, *init.*): *to leave or quit a house*, emigrare (e) domo (*opposed to* immigrare in domum, *to get into a new house*): *to keep open house*, alicui quotidie sic cœna coquitur, ut invocatis amicis una cœnare liceat (*after Nep., Cim.*, 4, 3): *property in houses*, urbanum prædium (*applying not only to property in towns, but to the possession of any buildings; cf. Ulp., Dig.*, 50, 16, 198). *The affairs of the house*; vid. "DOMESTIC *affairs*."

‖ *House and home*, sedes (*a residence*): fundus (*an estate, land and house*): domus et fundus, *or* domus et possessiones (*a house and estate or possession*). *To drive any one from house and home*, exturbare aliquem e possessionibus, *or* bonis patriis, *or* laribus patriis, *or* fortunis omnibus: *to leave house and home* (*in order to go into a foreign country*), domum et propinquos relinquĕre (*to leave one's home and relations*): *to fight for house and home*, pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare; pro aris et focis pugnare (*both of the inhabitants of a town, country*, &c.).

The master, the mistress of a house, herus, hera (*in respect of those under them*); pater, mater familias *or* familiæ (*in respect of the family*): *the people* (*servants*) *of the house*, domestici, familia: *back of the house*, postica pars *or* postĭcæ partes ædium, domus postĭca (*the building or buildings behind*); aversa domûs pars (*as opposed to the front of the house; the windows of which look into the court*): *to creep out through the back of the house*, domo postĭcâ clam egrĕdi; per aversam domûs partem furtim degrĕdi: *from my, our house*, a me, a nobis (*especially in Plaut. and Ter.*): *to keep the house*, domi *or* domo se tenēre *or* retinēre (*general terms*); publico carēre *or* se abstinēre; in publicum non prodire (*to show one's self seldom in public*); domo non excedere *or* non egrĕdi (*not to stir from the house*); domo abdi (*to hide one's self in one's house*): *never to quit the house*, domo pedem non efferre: *to be in the house* [vid. "*to be at* HOME"]: *to drive any body from one's house*, aliquem domo expellere, extrudere, *or* ejicere; aliquem foras trudere.

To entertain in one's house, hospitio accipere *or* excipere aliquem; hospitio domum ad se recipere aliquem, hospitium alicui præbēre (*as a guest*); in domum suam recipere aliquem; tecto accipere *or* recipere aliquem; tectum præbēre alicui (*general terms, to receive into one's house, under one's roof*; accipere, *more as a friend*; excipere *and* recipere, *as a protector*, &c.); recipere, receptare aliquem *or* aliquem ad se (*to receive to one's self, especially of those who conceal thieves*, &c.; *hence called* receptores): *to be received into any body's house*, esse in hospitio apud aliquem; hospitio alicujus uti.

HOUSE, *v.* ‖ *To place under shelter for protection*, condere (e. g., frumentum): contegere. JN. condere et reponere (e. g., fructus); reponere contegereque (e. g., arma omnia, *Cæs.*): in tecta contegere (e. g., *troops*, milites). ‖ *Receive under one's roof*, tecto recipere aliquem (*Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 66, 7): recipere aliquem in tectum (*Plaut., Rud.*, 2, 7, 16): hospitio aliquem excipere: mœnibus tectisque accipere aliquem: tectis et sedibus recipere aliquem (*these two of the inhabitants of a town harboring soldiers, exiles*, &c.): stabulare (*general term, to place animals in a stall, Varr., R. R.*, 1, 21). *To be housed*, tectum subiisse (*of a person*): stabulari (*post-Augustan; of animals*): *or the passives of the verbs above given.* ‖ INTRANS. *To reside under any body's roof*, habitare cum aliquo (*also used improperly, as Milton*, &c., *use "to house;"* e. g., hiems habitat in Alpinis jugis). Vid. RESIDE.

HOUSE-BREAKER, effractarius (*Sen. Ep.*, 68): effractor (*Jurisconsulti, Paul., Dig.*, 1, 15; *Ulp., Dig.*, 47, 17, 1), *or, by circumlocution*, qui domos perfringit *or* in domibus furta facit.

HOUSE-BREAKING, effractura (*Jurisconsulti, Paul., Dig.*, 15, 3, 2; *Scæv., ib.*, 38, 2, 48). *Or by circumlocution with* domum perfringere.

HOUSE-DOG, canis domesticus, *or* *canis tecti, ædium, &c., custos (*as guard*; custos; *of dogs, Virg.*, 3, 406; *Col.*, 7, 12): catenarius canis (*as chained up, Petron., Sat.*, 72, 7; *Sen., De Irâ*, 3, 37).

HOUSE-DOOR. Vid. DOOR.

HOUSEHOLD, domus (e. g., domus tota te nostra salutat, &c.): familia [vid. FAMILY]. *A well-conducted household* (*morally*), domus pudĭca (*Quint.*): *the whole household*, universa domus: *household expenses*, sumtus domesticus.

HOUSEHOLD-BREAD, panis cibarius *or* plebeius.

HOUSEHOLD GOD, lar: *household gods*, lares: (dii) penates (*gods of the family*).

HOUSEHOLD-STUFF. Vid. FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLDER, pater familias (*as father of the family*): ædium *or* ædificii dominus (*as owner of a house*): qui domum habet.

HOUSEKEEPER. *Householder*, vid. ‖ *Upper female servant*, quæ res domesticas dispensat: dispensatrix (*late*).

HOUSEKEEPING, *administratio *or* cura rei familiaris. *Any body's housekeeping is very expensive*, domus est sumtuosa (*Ter.*): *expenses of housekeeping* [vid. "DOMESTIC *expenses*"]. *Careful or economical housekeeping*, diligentia domestica; *diligentia in re familiari tuendâ: *to be economical in one's housekeeping*, parce *or* frugaliter vivere.

HOUSELEEK, *sempervivum tectorum (*Linn.*).

HOUSELESS, qui domum non habet (*who does not possess a house*): quem tectum nullum accipit (*after Cic., Att.*, 5, 16, 3; *who finds no roof to shelter him*). *To run up temporary buildings to receive the houseless poor*, subitaria ædificia exstruere, quæ multitudinem inopem accipiant (*Tac., Ann.*, 15, 39).

HOUSE-MAID, ancilla (*general term*): cubicularia (*chamber-maid; sc.* ancilla *or* famula).

HOUSE-RENT, merces habitationis. *What house-rent does he pay?* quanti habitat? *to pay a heavy house-rent*, magni habitare: *his house-rent is* 30,000 *ases*, triginta millibus (*sc.* æris) habitat: *not to call upon any body for his house-rent*, alicui annuam habitationem remittere, *or* annuam mercedem habitationis donare.

HOUSE-ROOM, spatium (*general term*): laxitas (*ample size*; e. g., ædium). *Plenty of house-room*, spatiosa et capax domus; laxior domus (*Vell.*, 2, 81): *to have plenty of house-room*, bene habitare (*general term*); laxe (et magnifice) habitare: *not to have house-room enough*, *anguste habitare *or* parum laxe habitare. *No house, however large, could furnish house-room for such a multitude of slaves*, turba servorum quamvis magnam domum angustet (*Sen., Cons. ad Helv.*, 11: angustare, *post-Augustan*). *Not house-room enough; a house in which there is not house-room enough*, domus angusta (*Cic.*).

HOUSE-SPARROW, *passer domesticus.

HOUSE-TAX, tributum in singulas domos impositum (*after Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 32).

HOUSE-TOP, ædium, domûs, &c., culmen *or* summum culmen (*Liv.*, 1, 34).

HOUSE-WARMING. *To give a housewarming*, *initium in domum aliquam immigrandi epulis datis (cœnâ datâ, &c.) auspicari (*after* initium in scenam prodeundi auspicari, *Suet., Cal.*, 54): cœnâ et poculis magnis inauguratur aliquis ædium dominus (*after Appul., Met.*, 7, 191, *where it is* inauguratur dux latronum).

HOUSEWIFE, mater familias (*as the mother*): hera (*as mistress*): quæ res domesticas dispensat (*as managing the stores*, &c.). *A good housewife*, mulier frugi, attenta ad rem: *to be a good housewife*, res domesticas *or* rem familiarem bene administrare; attentam esse ad rem: *to be a bad housewife*, rem familiarem negligere.

HOUSEWIFERY, cura rerum domesticarum. Vid. HOUSEKEEPING.

HOUSINGS. Vid. HORSE-CLOTH, TRAPPINGS.

HOVEL, tugurium *or* (*Appul.*) tuguriŏlum (*poor cottage, covered with straw*, &c.; *any hut to protect against wind and weather*): casa, *diminutively*, casŭla (*Petron., Plin., Juv.; cottage*): casa repentina (*as hastily run up to protect from the rain*, &c.): gurgustium (*small and wretched dwelling, Cic.*).

HOVER, pendēre, *with or without* alis (*to hang*, i. e., *in the air; but poetic in this sense; also with* in aera; in auras): *aëre librari (*to be balanced in the air*): *sometimes* circumvolare (*to fly round; also, improperly*, mors atris circumvŏlat alis, *Hor.*). ‖ IMPROPR. (e. g., *of an army hovering over a country*, &c.), imminēre *or* impendēre (alicui rei).

HOW, (1) *As interrogative particle*, quî? (e. g., deum, nisi sempiternum intelligere, quî possumus? *Cic. In an indirect interrogative sentence only Plaut.*): quomŏdo? (*in what way? by what means?* 1. *Direct:* Mæcenas quomodo tecum? *Hor., and absolutely*, ut tantum orator dare cogeretur. Quomodo? &c., *Cic.* 2. *Indirect:* hæc negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistolâ quidem narrare audeo. 3. *As an exclamation of surprise:* quomodo se venditant Cæsari!): quemadmŏdum (*after what manner?* 1. *Direct:* si non reliquit, quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? *Cic., Rosc. Com.*, 18. 2. *Indirect:* providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus; excogitare, quemadmodum, &c., *Cic.*; consilia inire, quemadmodum ab Gergoviâ discederet, *Cæs.*; cogita, quemadmodum fortuna nobiscum egerit, quemadmodum provincia se habeat; modus est, in quo quemadmodum . . . factum sit, quæritur; vid. *Herz. ad Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 43, *fin., who, however, restricts the meaning of* quŏmodo *too absolutely to the office of inquiring after the means and instruments of accomplishing any thing*): quâ ratione: quibus rationibus (*by what methods*, &c., *indirect:* quid enim refert, quâ me ratione cogatis, *how you compel me*, nec quibus rationibus superare possent, sed quemadmodum uti victoriâ deberent, cogitabant, *Cæs.*): quo pacto (*inquires after the conditions and circumstances under which any thing takes place; indirect, somehow or other*, nescio quo pacto, *Cic.*). *How! how say you?* (*implying surprise*), quid! quid ais? *how are you? how do you do?* quomodo vales? ut vales? (*how is your health?*): quo loco sunt res tuæ? (*how are your affairs?*): quid agitur? quid agis? (*τί πράττεις; how goes it with you?* &c.): *how does the matter stand?* quomŏdo res se habet? *how does it happen that*, &c., quî (tandem) fit, ut, &c. *How now?* quid porro? quid vero? *How so?* quid ita? quî dum? (*Plaut.*); quî vero (*Plaut.*); quî cedo (*Ter.*). *How*

say you? quid dicis? quid ais? *How many?* quam multi (quam multorum, &c.)? quot (*the former stronger*). *How many are they? how many are there of them?* quot sunt illi? (*how many are they altogether?*); quot sunt illorum? (*how many are there of those who are present?*) *How few are there who?* &c., quotusquisque est, qui (*with subjunctive*)? *How often*, quam sæpe: quoties. *How big*, &c., quantus: *how old are you?* quot annos natus es? *How much* (*or many*) *soever* [vid. "HOWEVER *many, much*"]. *How much do you pay for your lodgings?* quanti habitas? *how much does he charge for his lessons?* quanti docet? [*On* quanti, quanto, vid. *Zumpt*, 444, 445.] *How long?* quam diu? *By how much . . . by so much*, quanto . . . tanto (*with comparatives*); *also*, quo . . . eo. *How far?* vid. FAR.

(2) *As interjection*, quam (*with adverbs, adjectives, and sometimes verbs*; quam multa; quam morosi; quam valde; quam cupiunt laudari!): ut (*marking degree*). *How well you did it!* quam bene fecisti! *how afraid he is lest!* &c., ut timet, nē!&c.: *how he weighs all his words!* ut omnia verba moderatur! (*So after a sentence with* quum; quod quum facis, u t ego tuum amorem . . . desidero! *Cic.*) *How I wish*, quam velim: quam *or* quantopere vellem (*imperfectly, if the wish can not be realized*). *How dissatisfied he was with himself!* ut sibi ipse displicebat! ☞ *The accusative only is often used. How blind I was!* me cæcum! (e. g., quî hæc ante non viderim): *how vain are the hopes of men!* o fallacem hominum spem! (*so*, o fragilem fortunam! o inanes nostras contentiones!) *How much* (*with comparatives*), quanto (e. g., quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, si, &c.).

HOWBEIT. Vid. NEVERTHELESS, HOWEVER (*end*).

HOWEVER. ‖ *In what degree*, -cumque (*or* -cunque, *appended. However great*, quantuscumque: *however often*, quotiescumque): quamvis (*how much*; *in however high a degree you please*; e. g., quamvis callide, quamvis audacter; quamvis multi, &c.): quamlibet (*in the same sense as* quamvis, *but mostly* †, quamlibet ante, *Ov.*; quamlibet infirmus, *Ov.*). *However much I wished it*, si maxime velim (*after a negative sentence*; e. g., extra quos [cancellos] egredi non possim, si, &c.). ‖ *In whatever way* (*as leaving it undecided which way the thing really happened, will happen*, &c.), utcumque (*or* utcunque; e. g., utcunque se ea res habuit; utcunque casura res est; utcunque ferent ea facta minores, *Virg.*): *however that may be*, utcunque res est *or* erit. ‖ *Nevertheless*, &c., sed (*but*): tamen (*yet, however*): tamen nihilominus (*but nevertheless, but for all that*).

HOWITZER, *tormentum, quo pilæ lapideæ et ferreæ mittuntur.

HOWL, *v.*, ululare (*of the continued howling of dogs, wolves; also of persons, especially of rough, uncivilized men*; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 37; *Liv.*, 38, 17, 4; *also, perhaps, of the howling of the wind, although not so found*; fremitus *would express rather the murmuring of it* [vid. NOISE *on* fremitus]): ejulare (*to howl in a mournful manner*; e. g., *of the female mourners at funerals*): plorare: lamentari (*to weep aloud, to lament; of persons, general term*): *to howl and lament*, ejulare atque lamentari.

HOWL, *s.*, ululatus: ejulatus: ejulatio: ploratus: lamentatio [vid. HOWL, *v.*; *the words in* -us *denote the howl itself; those in* -io, *the act of howling*). *The howl of the mourning women at funerals*, ejulatio funebris.

HOWLING. Vid. HOWL, *s.*

HOWSOEVER. Vid. HOWEVER.

HOY, navigium: navicula: navigiŏlum: cymba. SYN. *in* SHIP.

HUBBUB. Vid. TUMULT.

HUCKLEBACKED, gibber.

HUCKLEBONE, coxa: coxendix.

HUCKSTER, cocio: arilator (*small retail dealer; the latter the older term, according to Gell.*): institor (*peddler*): propōla (*who buys to sell again directly, with a profit*).

HUCKSTER, *v.*, cocionari (*Quint., Decl.*, 12, 21; *but the reading doubtful*): mercaturam tenuem facere (*to have a small business*): cauponari (*with reference to provisions*).

HUDDLE, *v.* ‖ TRANS., confundere: permiscēre (*to mix in confusion*): confercire (*to crowd together things or persons; into any thing*, in aliquid; e. g., in arta tecta, *Liv.*). *Several huddled together*, plures simul conferti (*Liv.*). *Huddled, as it were, together*, omnes . . . quasi permisti et confusi, *or* conjuncti inter se et implicati (*Cæs.; if entangled*): *things huddled together*, rerum aliarum super alias acervatarum cumulus. *To huddle on one's clothes*, *raptim sibi vestem *or* se veste induere; *raptim se amicire: *raptim sibi et præpropere vestes injicere (*the last of clothes, togas, &c.*). *To huddle up a matter* (*improperly*), rem, ut potero, expedire: *to huddle up a peace*, &c., *pacem raptim (repente, subito) conficere, componere, &c. ‖ INTRANS. *To huddle away*, (plures) simul confertos effundi (*Liv.*); *or* abripere se, *with or without* subito, repente, &c. *To huddle off with whatever they could snatch up at the moment*, raptim quibus quisque poterat elatis exire (*Liv.*, 1, 39).

HUDDLE, *s.*, turba (*of men or things*; e. g., argumentorum, *Quint.*): confertissima turba: indigesta moles (*of things, Ov.*): indigesta turba (*Plin.; but* indigesta *post-Augustan*): *quasi permistus et confusus rerum cumulus *or* *rerum aliarum super alias acervatarum cumulus (e. g., legum, *Liv.*, 3, 34): incondita caterva (e. g., verborum, *Gell.; but* caterva *very rare of things*).

HUE. ‖ *Color, dye*, vid. *When hue is used of a shade of color with an adjective in* -*ish* (*as in "of a greenish hue"*), inclinari *or* languescere in, *with accusative of the hue*; e. g., color in aurum *or* in luteum inclinatus (*Plin.*): color in luteum languescens (*Plin.*, 27, 13, 109); *but there are also separate participles for some colors: of a darkish hue*, nigricans: *of a greenish hue*, viridans. *Sometimes* sentire *is used with accusative: white, with somewhat of a violet hue*, candidus color violam sentiens; *or* exire *or* desinere in *with accusative* (e. g., optimi carbunculi sunt ii, quorum extremus igniculus in amethysti violam exit, *Plin.*); fulgor amethysti in violam desinit: *these last of a slight hue*). ‖ *Hue and cry*, (a) *Propr. To raise a hue and cry after any body*, clamare aliquem furem (*Hor. Ep.*, 1, 16, 36). (b) *Impropr.* (*as printed description of felons, &c.*) prædmandata, -orum (*cf. Cic., Planc.*, 13, 31, *Wunder*, p. 106); libellus, quo fugitivi nomen continetur et cetera (*or* fugitivorum nomina continentur, *Appul., Met.*, 6, p. 176, 7). *To put any body into the hue and cry*, prædmandatis aliquem requirere (*Cic., l. c.*); spargere libellos, quibus alicujus nomen continetur et cetera (*Appul., l. c.*).

HUFF, *s.* ‖ *A sudden swell of anger or arrogance*, (quasi) tumor animi. *To be upon the huff* (*L'Estrange*), est in tumore animus (*Cic.*); irâ efferri: excandescere; iracundiâ exardescere.

HUFF, *v.*, TRANS. ‖ *To puff up*, inflare: sufflare (*to puff up; properly and figuratively*): inflare alicujus animum e. g., ad superbiam). ‖ *To scold insolently*, increpare: maledictis *or* probris increpare. ‖ INTRANS. *To swell*, intumescere (e. g., superbiâ). ‖ *To huff at* (= *despise, reject*, e. g., *a doctrine, South*), contumaciter spernere (e. g., imperia): aliquid totum ejicere (*to reject*; e. g., rationem Cynicorum): aliquid alicui displicet, non probatur, improbatur.

HUFFER. Vid. HECTOR, BOASTER, BULLY.

HUG, *v.*, aliquem artius complecti: aliquem amplexari: aliquem premere ad pectus *or* ad corpus suum (†): aliquem complexu tenēre (*of a long-continued embrace*): invadere alicujus pectus amplexibus (*violently, passionately, Petr.*, 91, 4): ☞ complecti *also of wrestlers*; alicujus corpus, membra, &c., lacertis *may be added* (*Ov.*). ‖ IMPROPR.; e. g., "*we hug deformities*," aliquem aliquid delectat (e. g., vitia, *Hor.*). *To hug one's self*, sibi placēre; gloriari aliquâ re, de aliquâ re, *or* (*if the satisfaction is well grounded*) in aliquâ re: se efferre: se jactare.

HUG, *s.*, artus complexus, *or* complexus *only* (*also in a hostile sense*): complexus tenax († *Ov.*).

HUGE, immanis: vastus (*denote magnitude on its unfavorable, disagreeable side*; vastus, *as exceeding the usual size, colossal, with the accessory notion of fat*; immanis, *as reaching to the unnatural, monstrous, terrific*; canis vasti corporis *is an immense fat hound*; belua immanis figurâ *is a gigantic, unnaturally big animal, as the elephant*; *so* immanis corporis magnitudo: immanis *is also "immense;" of money, booty*, &c., pecuniæ, præda). JN. vastus et immanis (e. g., belua): immensus (*literally, immeasurable; immense, of any real or figurative extension*, altitudo; *sum of money*, pecunia): ingens (*unusually or extraordinarily great, of any extension*; arbor; *sum of money*, pecunia: *intellect*, ingenium). *The derivation is* "in" "*not*" *and* "gen" *r. of* gigno; *hence it* = ἀγ*ovos, of things not born or produced*; i. e., *usually*): insanus (*mad; unreasonably great*; e. g., *pile of buildings*, moles; *mountains*, montes). *A huge mountain*, mons in immensum editus. *A huge mass*, moles.

HUGELY, immaniter (*Gell.*): immane († ; *not præ-Augustan; both usually not in the sense of mere magnitude, but of terrific magnitude, manner*, &c.): in *or* ad immensum (*to an immense height, distance*, &c., *after verbs implying motion or extension*): vehementer (*violently*): egregie (*very greatly; before and above other things; with* placēre): insigniter *or* insigniter (*signally*; e. g., improbus, &c.): prorsus valde (e. g., hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, *Cic.*).

HUGENESS, immanitas (*with reference either to the body or the mind; in a bad sense*): vastitas (*post-Augustan in this sense*, pari . . . vastitate beluas, *Col.*; ☞ vastitudo, *Gell.*). *Sometimes* moles (e. g., India perhibetur molibus ferarum admirabilis, *Col.*).

HULK, alveus navis: caverna navis (*Cic., all the interior space*).

HULL, folliculus (*of corn, leguminous plants, or grapes*): valvulus (*of leguminous plants*): tunica: gluma (*of corn*; the cerealia *generally*). *To have hulls*, folliculis tegi. ‖ *Hulk*, vid. *To lie a-hull*, armamentis spoliatum esse: exarmatum esse: fusis esse armamentis et gubernaculo diffracto (*cf. Suet., Aug.*, 17).

HUM, *v.*, murmurare: murmur edere (*of a murmuring noise; of men or bees*): stridorem edere (*of bees*): bombum facere (*of bees; the best word for "hum"*). ‖ *To hum a tune*, *carmen (modos, &c.) secum murmurare (secum murmurare, *Plaut.*; magica carminibus murmurata, *Appul.*): carmen, cantica, &c., mecum ipse modulor (*cf. Quint.*, 2, 11, 5; *al.* melitor). ‖ *To impose on* (*cant term*); vid. IMPOSE (*on*), HOAX.

HUM, *s.*, fremitus (*general term*): murmur (*the murmuring hum of men and bees*): stridor (*the hissing hum of bees*): bombus (*the deep humming of bees*).

HUM! *interjection*, hem!

HUMAN, humanus (*in all the relations of the English word*); *by the genitive* hominum (*when = proper to men*; e. g., *human faults and errors*, hominum vitiæ et errores): mortalis (*in respect of the imperfection of men*). *Any thing exceeds all human comprehension*, aliquid humani ingenii modum excedit: *human feeling*, humanitas: *to lay aside, renounce all human feeling*, humanitatem omnem exuere; ab humanitate desciscere: hominem ex homine exuere: *to have committed some fault from human frailty*, aliquâ culpâ humani erroris teneri. ‖ *Human form*, forma, species humana; humana species et figura; humana species atque forma: *to have a human form*, humano visu esse (*of a god, as also the following expressions*): *to assume a human form*, speciem humanam induere: *in a human form*, humanâ specie indutus; sub humanâ imagine (*Ov., Met.*, 1, 213). ‖ *Human life*,

vita hominis *or* hominum; vita humana. ‖ *Human race*, genus humanum *or* hominum gens humana: *the whole human race*, universum genus hominum; omnes *or* cuncti mortales. ‖ *Human sacrifice*, hostia *or* victima humana: *the barbarous custom of offering human sacrifices*, barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum: *to offer human sacrifices*, pro victimis homines immolare; homines immolare: *to offer a human sacrifice*, hominem immolare: *to offer a human sacrifice to a god*, alicui deo humanâ hostiâ facere *or* litare (*Plin.*, 8, 22, 34; *Tac., Germ.*, 9, *in.*).

HUMANE, misericors in aliquem *or* in aliquo (= *in any body's case*): misericors et mansuetus. [Vid. COMPASSIONATE.] ‖ *Merciful to his beasts*, *misericors in animalia.

HUMANELY, misericordi animo: mansuete. Vid. COMPASSIONATELY.

HUMANIST (= *philologist*, *Scot.*), grammaticus: *qui humanitatis studia profitetur.

HUMANITY. ‖ *Human imperfection*, conditio humana *or* mortalis: *such is humanity*, hæc conditio humana ita fert; *hæc ab homine non aliena sunt. ‖ *Friendliness*, *kindness*, humanitas: misericordia (*compassion*).

HUMANIZE, ad humanitatem informare (*Cic.*): mansuefacere et excolere (aliquem, *Cic.*): expolire aliquem hominemque reddere (*Cic.*, homines). *To humanize mankind*, a ferâ agrestique vitâ ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque deducere: *by these institutions he humanized the minds of men whom habits of perpetual warfare had already rendered barbarous and savage*, quibus rebus institutis ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros.

HUMANLY, humano modo: humanitus (*after the manner of men*): *ut solent homines: *quemadmodum homines loquuntur (*according to human language, notions*, &c.).

HUMBLE, *adj.*, submissus: demissus (*lowly, meek, modest; opposed to* elatus; *therefore by no means as a censure*; vid. *Cic., Off.*, 1, 26, 190; *De Or.*, 2, 43, 183: *thus Cicero couples* probi, demissi *together;* demissus, *however, is indifferent*): modestus: verecundus (*modest*, vid.): humilis (*low, mean-spirited*): supplex (*entreating humbly*); humilis et supplex (e. g., oratio). *In an humble manner*, demisse; submisse; suppliciter: *to be humble*, animo esse submisso; nihil sibi sumere: *to become humble*, animum contrahere; se submittere: *to behave in an humble manner*, submisse se gerere. [Vid. HUMBLY]. *To set this forth in the humblest possible manner*, hæc quam potest demississime atque subjectissime exponere (*Cæs.*): *to beseech any body in no very humble terms*, alicui non nimis summisse supplicare (*Cic.*).

HUMBLE, *v.* ‖ *To humble any body*, alicujus spiritus reprimere (*the pride of any body*): frangere aliquem *or* alicujus audaciam: comprimere alicujus audaciam (*any body's boldness*): frangere aliquem et comprimere. *To humble one's self*, se demittere; se *or* animum submittere; submisse se gerere; se abjicere (*beneath one's dignity, too low*): *to humble one's self before any body*, se submittere alicui; supplicare alicui, supplicem esse alicui (*with words*): *to humble one's self to any thing*, prolabi ad aliquid; se projicere aliquid (e. g., in muliebres fletus); descendere ad aliquid.

HUMBLE-BEE, *apis terrestris (*Linnæus*).

HUMBLENESS. ‖ *Humility*, vid. ‖ *Lowness*, vid.

HUMBLY, humiliter (*mostly in a bad sense, implying meanness of spirit*; e. g., sentire, servire; ferre aliquid; *opposed to* animose ferre): humili animo (*in the same sense as* humiliter): animo demisso atque humili: demisse: submisse (e. g., scribere, loqui): suppliciter: subjecte (*Cæs.; with reference to a superior*). *To behave humbly*, submisse se gerere: *to beseech any body humbly*, supplicibus verbis orare: *very humbly*, multis verbis et supplicem orare: *not very humble*, non nimis submisse supplicare alicui: *to obey humbly*, modeste parêre.

HUMBUG, *s.*, gerræ (*a worthless, despicable thing*; vid. *next quotation*): lirœ (= λῆροι, *Plaut.*; *mere or gross humbug*, gerræ germanæ; e. g., tuæ blanditiæ mihi sunt quod dici solet .... gerræ germanæ, atque ædepol lirœ, lirœ, *Plaut.*). *Sometimes* inepta, *plural adjective* (*folly*; e. g., loqui); mendacia, -orum (*lies*): fraudes: fallaciæ (*deceitful tricks*).

HUMBUG, *v.*, ludere aliquem jocose (satis, *Cic.*): imponere alicui: circumvenire *or* (*comedy*) circumducere aliquem: alicui fucum facere: fraudem *or* fallaciam alicui facere: onerare aliquem mendaciis. *He has humbugged him*, verba illi dedit. SYN. *in* DECEIVE: vid., *also*, HOAX.

HUMDRUM, *adj.*, iners: ignavus (*lazy*): somniculosus (*sleepy; also, improperly, of things*; e. g., senectus, *Cic.*): iners et desidiosus (*lazy*; e. g., otium, *Cic.*). *A humdrum fellow*, homo somniculosus: homo tardus *or* segnis.

HUMECTATE. Vid. to MOISTEN.

HUMECTATION. Vid. MOISTENING.

HUMID. Vid. DAMP, MOIST (*especially the latter*).

HUMIDITY, humor (☞ *not* humiditas): *humidity of the earth*, uligo. Vid. MOISTURE.

HUMILIATION, castigatio (*inflicted by another*): humilitas (*a lowering of one's self, Cic., Invent.*, 1, 56, 109): *this he looked upon as a humiliation*, eâ re in ordinem se cogi videbat: ☞ animi demissio *is "dejection."*

HUMILITY, animus submissus *or* demissus (*opposed to* animus elatus): modestia: verecundia (*modesty, q. v.*): humilitas (*lowering behavior, Cic., Invent.*, 1, 56, 109; ☞ *as a virtue, in the Christian sense, first in Lact.*): *to show humility*, submisse se gerere: *with humility*, submisse; modeste.

HUMOR, *s.* ‖ *Disposition, temper*, ingenium: natura (*natural disposition*): animi affectio (*state of mind*): libīdo (*humor; i. e., ungovernèd desires and wishes with which one acts toward any body, desires any thing*, &c.); studia, -orum (*general term, the inclinations of any body*): hilaritas (*cheerfulness, good humor, as a quality; both of a person and of a writing*; vid. *Cic., Acad.*, 1, 2, 8, *Goerenz*, p. 15): lepos, festivitas (*good humor; the former, so far as it shows itself general in one's whole disposition; the latter, as it appears in striking wit, both as the property of a person and of a writing*). *Good-humor*, hilaritas; alacritas: *ill-humor*, animus irritatus (*vexed state of mind*): *in different humors*, in variis voluptatibus: *to be in a good humor*, bene affectum esse; hilarem esse: *in a bad humor*, male affectum esse; morosum esse: *to be in such a humor, that*, &c., ita animo affectum esse, ut, &c.: *waggish humor*, cavillatio (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 54, 218; *opposed to* dicacitas, *biting, hurting wit*): *cheerful humor in jesting*, lepos in jocando. *Lælius possessed much good-humor*, in Lælio multa hilaritas erat: *according to the humor he happens to be in*, utcumque præsens movet affectio (*Curt.*, 7, 1, 24): *to comply with or yield to the humors of another person* [vid. to HUMOR]. ‖ *Less poignant species of wit*, festivitas: lepos: facetiæ [SYN. *in* WIT]. ‖ (*Cutaneous*) *Eruption*, vid.

HUMOR, *v.*, alicujus studiis obsequi: alicui *or* alicujus voluntati morem gerere: alicui morigerari (*general terms; to comply with any body's wishes or humors*): libidini non adversari (*in a single case*; vid. *Ter., Hec.*, 2, 2, 3): indulgère alicui (*to indulge, treat indulgently*): *to humor any body in every thing*, alicui in omnibus rebus obsĕqui (*Cic.*); alicui se dare; ad alicujus arbitrium (*or* ad alicujus voluntatem) se fingere, se accommodare; *or* (*still stronger*) totum se fingere et accommodare ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum; se totum ad alicujus nutum et voluntatem convertere: *any body was humored*, gestus est alicui mos.

HUMORIST. ‖ *In a bad sense*, homo difficilis, *or* morosus, *or* difficilis et morosus (*ill-tempered*): homo stultus et inæqualis (*Sen.; fanciful*). ‖ *In a good sense. Who has a playful fancy in speaking or writing*, qui ingenio est hilari et ad jocandum promto: jocularor (*Cic.*): homo lepidus, festivus (*full of cheerful humor; the latter with reference to clever, intellectual wit*).

HUMOROUS, lepidus: festivus: jocosus (*these three of persons or things*): ad jocandum promtus [vid. JOCOSE]. *In a certain humorous publication*, in joculari quodam libello (*Quint.*). *A humorous turn of mind*, animus hilarus et promtus ad jocandum: ingenium hilare et lepidum.

HUMOROUSLY, jocose: lepide: festive.

HUMOROUSNESS. Vid. HUMOR.

HUMORSOME, difficilis: naturâ difficili: morosus. JN. difficilis et morosus (*for which Gell.*, 18, 17, *in., says* naturâ intractabilior et morosior). *Sometimes* stomachosus (*passionate*): tristis (*gloomy, sour; showing ill-temper by his looks*).

HUMP, gibber (☞ gibba *only in Suet., Dom.*, 23, *and* gibbus, *Juven.*, 6, 109; 10, 294 *and* 303): dorsum (*the back itself as the part raised*).

HUMP-BACKED, gibber (☞ gibbus *only in sense of "convex;" opposed to* concăvus, *Cels., &c.*; gibbosus *only Orbil. ap. Suet., Gramm.* [*where Suetonius himself immediately after says* gibber], *and Gai., Dig.*, 22, 1, 3, *where* gibbosus *is a false reading*; gibberus *not Latin*).

HUNDRED. ‖ *A hundred*, centum (*distributive*, centeni). *The number of* 100, centuria: numerus centenarius (*as number*). ‖ *Space of* 100 *years*, centum anni; centum annorum spatium: sæculum (*a "generation" = according to Etruscan and Roman computation*, 100 *years*): 100 *times*, centies: *weighing* 100, centenarius (e. g., pondus, *containing* 100 *pounds; also*, centum libras pondo, *sc.* valens): 100 *thousand*, centum millia; ☞ centies mille, *poetical*. 100 *years old*, centenarius: *to make peace for* 100 *years*, indutias in centum annos facere. ‖ *A division of the Roman people*, centuria: *by hundreds*, centuriatim: *to divide into hundreds*, centuriare: *division into hundreds*, centuriatus.

HUNDRED-FOLD, centuplicatus (*increased* 100 *times; centuplex, hundredfold*; e. g., murus, *Plaut.*: fructus, *Prudent.*): centuplus (100 *times as much; Vulg., Evang. Luc.*, 8, 8). *Adverb*, centuplicato; centuplum; cum centesimo: *to be sold at a hundred-fold*, centuplicato venire: *to bear a hundred-fold*, cum centesimo redire (*of seed; after Varr., R. R.*, 1, 44, 1): efficere, efferre cum centesimo (*of land*): *the earth bears a hundred-fold*, cum centesimâ fruge agricolis fenus reddit terra: *the fields bear wheat a hundred-fold*, campi cum centesimo fundunt triticum.

HUNDREDTH, centesimus. *Every hundredth*, centesimus quisque: *for the hundredth time*, centesimum.

HUNGER, fames: inedia (*abstinence from food*): esuries (*rare, Col. in Cic., Fam.*, 8, 1; esuritio, *also rare*). *To feel hunger*, esurire: *to be suffering from hunger*, fame laborare: *to be dying of hunger; to be tormented by hunger*, fame premi, *or* urgeri, *or* uri: *to be dying of hunger*, fame enecari: *to die of hunger (literally)*, fame mori, perire, absumi, consumi, confici: *to appease one's hunger*, famem explēre *or* expellere (propulsare, *poetically*): *to be dying of hunger (figuratively)*, fame enecari. *(Prov.) Hunger is the best sauce*, cibi condimentum fames est (*Cic.*): malum panem tenerum tibi et siligineum fames reddet (*Sen. Ep.*, 123, 2).

HUNGER-BITTEN, fame confectus: fame enectus.

HUNGRILY, esurienter (*late, Appul.*).

HUNGRY, esuriens (*also figuratively = desirous of*): edundi appetens (*having a desire to eat*): fame laborans *or* pressus (*suffering from want of food*): jejunus (*still fasting*). *To be or feel hungry*, esurire: cibi appetentem esse: fame laborare, premi (*to be suffering from hunger*). *Augustus used to eat before the usual dinner-time, whenever and wherever he felt hungry*, Octavianus vescebatur et ante cœnam quocumque tempore et loco.

quo stomachus desiderasset. ‖ Impropr. *A hungry soil*, solum exīle et macrum (*Cic.*): ager macrior (*Varr.*) *or* macerrimus (*Col.*).

HUNKS, homo tenax: homo sordidus (*mean*).

HUNT, *s.* Vid. Hunting *and* (*improperly*) Search.

HUNT, *v.*, venari. *To hunt through a country or place*, venando peragrare aliquem locum: *to be a hunting*, in venationē esse; venari: *to go a-hunting*, venatum ire: *to be fond of hunting*, multum esse in venationibus; venandi studiosum esse. *The right of hunting*, jus venationis *or* venandi. *Hunting party*, qui comitantur aliquem venantem (*Curt.*). *To go a hunting with any body*, venantem comitari. ‖ Impropr. *To hunt* (i. e., *strive after any thing*), venari aliquid (e. g., laudem); sectari aliquid (e. g., prædam); consectari aliquid (*properly and improperly*; e. g., voluptatem); persĕqui aliquem *or* aliquid (*properly, to pursue; and figuratively, to strive zealously after any thing*); insectari aliquem *or* aliquid (*properly, to pursue*); insistere sequi aliquem *or* aliquid (*properly, to pursue incessantly*; e. g., navem). *To hunt after prey*, sectari prædam: *to hunt after enjoyment*, voluptates sectari *or* persĕqui: *to hunt after a shadow* (*figuratively*), umbram persĕqui, non rem.

HUNTER; i. e., *horse for hunting*, equus venaticus (*after Stat., Theb.*, 9, 685, *where the poetical* equus venator).

HUNTING, venatio: venatus, -ûs (*properly and figuratively; the former as action*): venandi studium: venandi voluptas (*love for it; the latter of the pleasure conferred by hunting, Quint.*, 12, 1, 5). *Belonging or relating to hunting*, venaticus: venatorius. *To be fond of hunting*, venandi studiosum esse; * venandi studio teneri; multum esse in venationibus: *to go a hunting with any body*, venantem comitari. *To live by hunting*, venando ali. *To go a hunting*, venatum ire: *to have gone a hunting*, in venatione esse; venari: *to send any body out a-hunting* (*to get rid of him*), aliquem venatum ablegare.

HUNTING-BOX, domus, quæ est venantium receptaculum (vid. *Curt.*, 8, 1, 12): ☞ villa venatica *would not be good Latin.*

HUNTING-HORN, * cornu venatorium.

HUNTRESS, venatrix.

HUNTSMAN. ‖ *Hunter*, vid. ‖ *The servant who manages the chase*, subsessor (*as far as he lies on the watch for game*): quem venatus alit (*as living by hunting as a profession*): saltuarius (*general term for forester*): * qui rei venatoriæ præest, *or* * qui alicui est a re venatorĭā *or* a venationibus.

HURDLE, crates. *Hurdles on which figs, grapes*, &c., *were dried*, crates ficariæ; *for sheep*, crates pastorales.

HURDY-GURDY, *perhaps* sambūca, *as being thought a poor instrument from its sharp tones, is the best name of a Roman instrument as a substitute.*

HURL, jacĕre (*general term, to throw*): conjicere (*stronger than* jacĕre; *implying either numbers or rapidity, force; especially with* tela, pila, &c., *in* hostes; *also of hurling persons into prison*, &c.): jactare (*frequentative*): jaculari (*to dart violently from the hand swung round*). *To hurl stones*, lapides jacĕre; *at any body*, lapides mittere *or* conjicere in aliquem; lapidibus petere *or* prosĕqui aliquem; *any thing at any body's head*, in caput alicujus aliquid jaculari: *to hurl lightnings*, fulmina jaculari; fulminare: *to hurl rocks upon persons*, saxa ingerere in aliquos (e. g., in subeuntes): *to hurl one's self into any thing*, se conjicere in aliquid (*properly or improperly*; e. g., in malum): ☞ vibrare, torquēre *or* contorquēre *are poetical for* jaculari.

HURLY-BURLY. Vid. Tumult.

HURRICANE, tempestas fœda, ingens: procella (☞ turbo *is "whirlwind," and* typhon *"water-spout"*).

HURRY, *v.* ‖ Trans., festinanter, *or* præpropere, *or* raptim et præpropere, *or* nimis festinantem facere aliquid, agere aliquid: præcipitare aliquid (*to hasten it too much; do it too soon*; e. g., vindemiam, *Col.*); *also*, raptim præcipitare aliquid (e. g., consilia, *Liv.*, 31, 32). ☞ *For the terms that imply less blame*, vid. to Hasten, trans.). *Your successor can not possibly hasten his departure, so as*, &c., successor tuus non potest ita maturare ullo modo, ut, &c. ‖ *To hurry any body away*, aliquem agere, *or* præcipitem, *or* transvorsum (*Sall.*) agere (*into a crime*, &c., in facinus: transvorsum agere, *in a bad sense*); aliquem transversum ferre (*Quint.*); agitare aliquem (*Cic.*); aliquem rapere, abripere: *to be hurried away by any thing*, agitari aliquā re; aliquā re transversum ferri *or* agitari; rapi aliquā re. *To hurry any body into*, agere aliquem, *or* transversum, *or* præcipitem agere aliquem in aliquid: rapere aliquem in aliquid (e. g., opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem, *Cic.*). ‖ Intrans., festinare. Jn. festinare et properare, *or* properare et festinare: in festinationibus nimias suscipere celeritates (*to be in too great a hurry*); præpropere festinare (*Liv.*, 37, 23); *in any thing*, festinantius *or* præpropere agere aliquid; festinationem *or* celeritatem adhibēre. *To hurry to any body*, citato studio cursuque venire; *to a place*, citato cursu locum petere; cursu effuso ad locum ferri (*cf. Liv.*, 7, 15). Vid. to Hasten, *intrans.*

HURRY, *s.*, nimia *or* præpropera festinatio, *or* festinatio *only* (e. g., festinatio est improvida et cæca): præpropera celeritas (*Liv.*, 31, 41, *where, however, it is not in a bad sense*). *To be in a hurry* [vid. to Hurry, *intrans.*]: *to do any thing in a hurry*, nimis festinanter, *or* præpropere agere, *or* facere aliquid: *to do every thing in a hurry*, omnia raptim agere. *Never be in a hurry*, festīna lente (*Prov.*). Vid. Haste, *s.*

HURT, *s.* Vid. Damage, Detriment.

HURT, *v.* ‖ *Injure, damage*, nocēre (*general term*): alicui rei damno *or* detrimento esse: alicui *or* alicui rei detrimentum afferre, inferre, *or* importare: aliquem detrimento afficere: damnum inferre [Syn. in Injure]. *To hurt any body's reputation or credit*, auctoritatem alicujus minuere; gloriæ alicujus obtrectare. ‖ *To inflict pain*, dolorem facere *or* efficere (*to cause bodily pain; of things*): *to hurt any body* (*of persons*), dolorem alicui facere *or* efficere (*bodily or mental*): ægre facere alicui (*to vex, annoy him*): *to hurt one's self*, corpus lædere (*one's body*): ægre sibi facere (*draw some vexation on one's self*). *I am hurt at any thing*, doleo aliquid, *or* aliquā re, *or* de aliquā re: dolorem mihi affert aliquid (*any thing pains me mentally*): pungit *or* mordet me aliquid; me *or* animum fodicat aliquid (*any thing cuts me to the heart*, &c., *vexes me extremely*): *I am hurt to think that*, hoc mihi dolet quod, *or with infinitive. I am hurt if*, &c., doleo (et acerbe fero) si; vehementer doleo, si, &c.: *I was hurt when I saw*, &c., dolebam, quum viderem.

HURTFUL, nocens: qui nocet: noxius: nocturus: alienus alicui rei (*not suiting its nature*): inutilis (alicui rei, *not profitable; hence unprofitable to*; e. g., *an example*, exemplum): *very hurtful*, perniciosus: exitiosus (*ruinous*). *To be hurtful*, nocēre; nocentem *or* nociturum esse; alicui rei alienum esse; contra aliquid esse. *Hurtful things*, ea quæ nocitura videantur (☞ res noxiosæ, *post-Augustan, Sen.*).

HURTFULLY, nocenter (*Col., Cels.*): perniciose: pestifere: inique: male: ☞ extitaliter *and* exitiose, *very late* (*Aug.*).

HURTLESS. Vid. Harmless.

HURTLESSLY. Vid. Harmlessly.

HUSBAND, *s.*, marītus (*opposed to* cœlebs): conjux: vir. *A newly-married husband*, novus maritus (*Appul., Met.*, 8, p. 201, 36): *a husband too much devoted to his wife*, maritus nimis uxorius: *a woman who has two husbands*, quæ apud duos nupta est: *a woman who has already had several husbands*, mulier multarum nuptiarum.

HUSBAND, *v.* ‖ *To use with frugality*, diligenter *or* parce administrare aliquid (e. g., rem familiarem): parcere (*general term, to spare*). *He husbands his time very carefully*, magna est ejus parsimonia temporis (*Plin. Ep.*, 3, 5, 12): *to husband one's property*, rei familiaris diligentissimum esse (*Suet., Gram.*, 23): *to husband the corn*, frumentum parce et paullatim metiri (*Cæs.*). ‖ *To till*, &c., vid.

HUSBANDMAN, agricŏla: agricultor: rusticus. Vid. Farmer.

HUSBANDRY. ‖ *Agriculture*, vid. ‖ *Frugality, economy*, vid.

HUSH! st! (*Plaut., Cic.*).—quin taces! tace modo (*of course, to one person*): st! *or* st! tacete! *or* st! st! tacete: silete et tacete (*be still and hold your tongue; addressed to two or more*).

HUSH, *v.* ‖ *To reduce to silence*, alicujus linguam retundere (*to silence one who has been complaining loudly; cf. Liv.*, 33, 31, *extr.*): comprimere (*general term, to suppress, restrain*, &c., aliquem, *Plaut., Rud.*, 4, 4, 81, &c.; *the voice of conscience*, conscientiam, *Cic., Fin.*, 2, 17, *in.*): *also*, comprimere linguam alicui (*Plaut.*). ‖ *To hush up any thing*, exstinguere rumorem de aliquā re: de aliquā re silēre. *Any thing is hushed up*, de aliquā re silētur (e. g., de jurgio, *Plaut.*). ‖ *To appease, allay*, vid.

HUSK, *s.*, folliculus (*Plin.*); gluma (*Varr., especially the husk of corn*).

HUSK, *v.*, * grana folliculis eximere: granorum spoliare folliculos (*cf. Petron.*, 135, 5). Vid. to Shell.

HUSKY, asper (*rough*): raucus (*hoarse*): subraucus (*hoarsish*): siccus (*dry*, e. g., *cough*, tussis, *Cels.*).

HUSSAR, * Husarus: eques Hungaricus levis armaturæ (*in the original sense of the word*).

HUSSITES, * Hussitæ: * qui Hussum sequuntur: * Hussi sectatores.

HUSTINGS, *perhaps* comitium (*properly, with reference to Roman elections, but also of other places of election; cf. Nep., Ages.*, 4, 2): *or* suggestus: suggestum (*as general term for elevated places from which speeches*, &c., *were delivered*: comitialis *or* comitiale *might be added by way of distinction*).

HUSTLE, premere *or* premere urgēreque: proturbare (*to thrust forward*).

HUT, casa (*a hut so far as it contains its inhabitant with his goods; a small, poor house*): tugurium (*a hut so far as it protects against wind and rain; according to Voss., Virg., Ecl.*, 1, 68, *a shed, the roof of which, made of straw, reeds, bushes, or sods, without any wall, reached to the ground, such as herdsmen and shepherds had in the open country*): mapāle (*of which only the plural* mapalia *occurs, the small huts of the African nomades, which they carried about with them on wagons; a Punic word*): umbraculum (*an arbor, bower*): officīna (*a work-shop*).

HUTCH. ‖ *Corn-chest*, cumera frumenti (*with the ancients, of wicker-work, Hor.*). ‖ *Rabbit-hutch*, dolium, ubi habes conclusos cuniculos (*after* dolia ubi habeant conclusos glires, *Varr., R. R.*, 3, 12).

HUZZA! (*interj.*) evoe! eo! io!

HUZZA, *s.*, clamor et gaudium (*Tac.*): clamor lætus (*Virg.*). *To receive any body with loud huzzas*, * clamore et gaudio *or* clamore læto aliquem excipere.

HUZZA, *v.* Vid. "*to receive with* Huzzas."

HYACINTH, hyacinthus (*Linn.*). *The ancients used this word to denote another flower.*

HYÆNA, hyæna: * canis hyæna (*Linnæus*).

HYÆNA, SPOTTED, * canis crocuta, * hyæna crocuta (*Linn.*): * hyæna capensis (*Desm.*).

HYDRA, hydra.

HYDRAULIC, hydraulicus (*as technical term, though the word properly relates to water-organs*): aquarius (*relating to water*; e. g., rota, vas). *Hydraulic machines*, machinæ hydraulicæ (*as technical term*) *or* * machinæ aquariæ.

HYDRAULICS, * hydraulica (*technical term*).

HYDROGRAPHER, * hydrographus.

HYDROGRAPHICAL, * hydrographicus.

HYDROGRAPHY, * hydrographia.

HYDROMANCY, hydromantīa (*Plin.*, 37, 11, 32).

HYDROMEL, hydromĕli (*Plin.*, *Pall.*).

HYDROPHOBIA, hydrophobia (*Cæl. Aurel.*; *in Celsus in Greek characters*); formidatæ aquæ († *Ov.*).

HYDROPHOBIC, hydrophobicus.

HYDROSTATICS, hydrostatica (*technical term*).

HYGROMETER, * hygrometrum (*technical term*).

HYMEN, Hymen (ȳ *or* y̆); Hymenæus.

HYMENEAL, Hymenēius. *A hymeneal song*, hymen: hymenæus. Vid. NUPTIAL.

HYMN, *v.*, cantu alicujus laudes prosĕqui (*after Cic., Legg.*, 2, 24).

HYMN, *s.*, hymnus (*Lucil., Prudent.*).

HYMN-BOOK, * liber carminum, quæ Deo dicuntur (vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 10, 96 [97], 7).

HYOSCYAMUS, hyoscyamus (*henbane*).

HYP, *v.* Vid. TO DEPRESS.

HYPALLAGE, hypallagē (*Serv., Æn.*, 3, 57).

HYBERBATON, hyperbăton (*Quint.*).

HYPERBOLE, hyperbŏlē *or* hyperbola (*ὑπερβολή, in Greek characters in Cicero; in Latin characters in Quintilian, who explains it by* decens veri superjectio): augendi minuendive causâ veritatis superlatio et trajectio, *or* superlatio *only* (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 53, 203; *cf. Auct. ad Herenn.*, 4, 33, *in., where it is defined*; superlatio est oratio superans veritatem alicujus augendi minuendive causâ). *To use a hyperbole*, aliquid dicere, quod fieri nullo modo possit, augendæ rei gratiâ aut minuendæ (*Cic., Top.*, 10, *extr.*). Vid. EXAGGERATION.

HYPERBOLICAL, veritatem excedens *or* egrediens: superans veritatem: ☞ hyperbolæus (*Vitr.*) = acutissimus, *of tones*.

HYPERBOLICALLY, *by circumlocution. To speak hyperbolically of any thing*, supra quam fieri possit, ferre aliquid (*Cic., Or.*, 40, 139) [hyperbolice, *late, Hieron.*]: *sometimes* profuse *may do* (e. g., aliquem laudare).

HYPERBOLIZE, superare veritatem: aliquid dicere, quod fieri nullo modo possit, augendæ rei gratiâ aut minuendæ (*Cic.*): *in speaking of any thing*, supra quam fieri possit, ferre aliquid (*Cic.*). Vid. TO EXAGGERATE.

HYPERBOREAN, hyperborĕus (†).

HYPERCRITIC, Aristarchēus (= *severe critic, Varr., L. L.*, 8, 34, 119): judex iniquus *or* inimicus (*from hostile feeling*): * non sine molestiâ diligens censor: tetricus et asper censor (*Mart.*).

HYPERCRITICISM, nimia contra aliquem *or* aliquid calumnia (*cf. Quint.*, 10, 1, 15): * non sine molestiâ diligens *or* subtīle judicium.

HYPHEN, * hyphen (*Gramm.*).

HYPOCHONDRIA, * malum hypochondriacum.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL. *To be hypochondriacal*, * malo hypochondriaco laborare.

HYPOCRISY, simulatio (*the pretending what is not*): dissimulatio (*the concealing what is*). JN. simulatio et dissimulatio (*as Cic., Off.*, 3, 15, *init.*): ficti simulatique vultus (*hypocritical face*): species fictæ simulationis (*hypocrisy wearing the mask of religion, Cic., Cluent.*, 26, *end*): pietas erga Deum ficta *or* simulata: amor fictus *or* simulatus: amicitia ficta *or* simulata (*according as the hypocrite pretends piety, love, or friendship*). *Without hypocrisy*, haud simulate; ex animo.

HYPOCRITE, simulator: dissimulator [SYN. *in* HYPOCRISY]: adulator (*flatterer*). *To be a hypocrite*, simulare et dissimulare; speciem pietatis vultu præ se ferre (*after Tac., Agr.*, 43): *to play the hypocrite*, simulare: dissimulare (*according to the different meaning of those words*): simulatorem *or* dissimulatorem esse. ☞ *Not* hypocrita (= *the actor who accompanied another with dancing, action*, &c.).

HYPOCRITICAL, fictus (*of men and things*): simulatus (*of things only*). JN. fictus et simulatus. *Hypocritical looks*, ficti et simulati vultus: *to deceive any body by a hypocritical pretence of friendship*, per simulationem amicitiæ aliquem fallere (*after Cic. ad Quir. p. red.*, 9, 21). *I am glad to see you at last stripped of those hypocritical pretences of yours*, libenter te aliquando evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuæ nudatumque perspicio (*Cic.*).

HYPOCRITICALLY, ficte: simulate. *Not hypocritically*, haud simulate: ex animo.

HYPOTHESIS. ‖ *Condition*, conditio. ‖ *Supposition; supposed opinion, ground*, &c., opinio (*one's opinion, whether well-founded or not*); sententia (*opinion declared*): conjectura (*conjecture*). *Hypotheses*, rationes, quæ ex conjecturâ pendent, quæ disputationibus huc illuc trahuntur (*Cic., Acad.*, 2, 36, 116). *Untenable hypotheses*, sententiæ futiles commenticiæque: *to form hypotheses*, conjectare; *about any thing*, de re: *to rest on a hypothesis*, conjecturâ niti: *resting on hypotheses*, opinabilis; *full of hypotheses*, opiniosus.

HYPOTHETICAL. ‖ *Resting on a supposition*, opinabĭlis: conjecturâ nitens. ‖ *Conditional*, conditionalis (*clogged with a condition; a judicial term, post-Augustan*): conjuncte elatus (*opposed to* simpliciter elatus, *categorical*): ☞ hypotheticus *very late*. Vid. CONDITIONAL.

HYPOTHETICALLY, conjuncte (*conditionally; opposed to* simpliciter, *categorically*; e. g., conjuncte aliquid efferre et adjungere alia): cum adjunctione: cum exceptione (*with a reserve; a condition*).

HYSSOP, hyssōpum: * hyssōpus officinalis (*Linn.*).

HYSTERICAL, hystericus (*Mart.*).

HYSTERICAL PASSION, suffocatio mulierum: strangulatio vulvæ: * malum hystericum.

I.

IAMBIC, iambicus (e. g., pes, versus, *Dion.*): iambēus (e. g., trimetri, *Hor.*).

IAMBUS, iambus.

IBEX, ibex (*Plin.*): * capra ibex (*Linnæus*).

IBIS, ibis (*genitive*, is *or* idis).

ICE, glacies. *Thick ice*, glacies durata et alte concreta: *to turn to ice*, conglaciare *or* congliciari; congelascere; (frigoribus) durescere [vid. TO FREEZE]. *To break or cut through ice*, dolabris glaciem perfringere: *cold as ice*, glacialis; gelidus: *to be cold as ice* (*figuratively, of persons*), totum frigēre (*Ter., Phorm.*, 5, 9, 5): *to make any thing as cold as ice*, ad nivalem rigorem perducere (*Macrob., of water*): *a field of ice*, * planities glaciata. ‖ *Iced drink*, potio nivata (*Sen.*); aqua nivata (*iced water*): * sorbitio nivata (*our ice*). ‖ *Ice-house*, vid.

ICEBERG, * glaciata aquæ moles.

ICE-HOUSE, * cella ad conservandas glaciei moles facta.

ICICLE, stiria: glacies pendens († *Ov.*).

ICONOCLAST, qui simulacra evertit *or* concīdit.

ICY, glaciatus: gelidus (*icy-cold*): adopertus gelu (*frosty; of seasons*, hiems, *Ov.*).

IDEA. ‖ *Notion*, intelligentia (*the knowledge of any thing*): notio (*the notion one forms of any thing*): opinio: suspicio (*the opinion one holds or conjecture one forms about any thing*): cogitatio (*the thought*): sententia (*the opinion one firmly holds and expresses when there is occasion*). *Sometimes* quod fingimus: forma *or* species menti objecta (*as conceived by the mind*). *The idea of the divinity or of God*, Dei opinio, suspicio (vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 1, 12, *init., and* 23, *init.*); *also*, informatio Dei (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 17, 45). *An innate idea*, notio in animis informata: notio animis impressa, &c. [Vid. "*innate* NOTION."] *The innate idea of a God*, informatio Dei animo antecepta: *a general idea*, intelligentia *or* notio communis. *To form an idea of any thing*, aliquid animo (*or* mente) formare *or* fingere; aliquid animo effingere; alicujus rei notionem mente fingere; informare in animo alicujus rei notionem; notionem alicujus rei animo concipere; aliquid cogitatione *or* cogitatione et mente complecti: *to form an obscure or faint idea of any thing*, intelligentias adumbratas concipere animo menteque: *to have an idea of any thing*, habēre cogitationem de re: *to realize an idea in any thing or any body*, effigiem expressam reddere in aliquâ re *or* in aliquo: *to exist in idea*, fingi (*Cic.*): *to be different in idea, but identical in fact*, cogitatione differre, re quidem copulata esse. ‖ *In philosophy, in the Platonic sense*, idēa (*ἰδέα, in post-Augustan prose*): species (hanc illi *ἰδέαν* appellabant—nos recte speciem possumus dicere, *Cic.*): eorum, quæ naturâ fiunt, exemplar æternum: exemplar rerum (*both Sen.*). *To consider things in their idea*, a consuetudine oculorum aciem mentis abducere; mentem ab oculis sevocare; animum ad se ipsum advocare. ‖ "*Association of ideas:*" *Hand thinks that* * associatio idearum *must be allowed as technical term.* ‖ *Ideal perfection of any thing.* [Vid. IDEAL, *subst.*] *To form to one's self an idea of any thing*, singularem quandam summæ perfectionis imaginem animo et cogitatione concipere; absolutionis imaginem sibi perficere; singularem quandam summæ perfectionis speciem animo et mente informare: *to have or conceive an idea of any thing*, comprehensam animo quandam formam habēre; *of any thing*, alicujus in mente insĭdet species alicujus rei: *to try to realize one's idea*, ad speciei similitudinem artem dirigere.

IDEAL, *s.*, effigies (e. g., justi imperii, *Cic.*): forma (e. g., formam optimi exponere, *Cic.*): species et forma (e. g., excellentis eloquentiæ speciem et formam adumbrare, *Cic.*): imago quædam concepta animo (e. g., perfecti oratoris, ex nullâ parte cessantis, *Quint.*): specimen (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 14, 32; 5, 19, 95): undique expleta et perfecta alicujus rei forma (vid. *Cic., De Fin.*, 2, 15, *extr.*; *or* 2, *extr.*): ea species, quæ semper est eadem (*Sen.*): species, quam cernimus animo, re ipsâ non videmus (*Cic.*): species: forma et notio (e. g., boni viri, *Cic.*): exemplar: exemplar et forma: simulacrum: cogitata species: species eximia quædam: quod cogitatione tantum et mente complectimur: * singularis quædam summæ perfectionis species animo informata: * singularis quædam summæ perfectionis imago animo et cogitatione concepta. *The "ideal" of any thing may also often be expressed by the adjectives* optimus, summus, perfectissimus, pulcherrimus: * perfectus et omnibus numeris absolutus. *The ideal of a state*, civitas optima *or* perfectissima, *or* * imago civitatis, quam cogitatione tantum et mente complecti, nullo autem modo in vitam hominum introducere possumus; exemplar rei publicæ et forma: *the ideal of eloquence*, optima species et quasi figura dicendi (*Cic.*); eloquentiæ excellentis species et forma: *my ideal of eloquence*, ea, quam sentio, eloquentia (*Cic., Or.*, 6, 23): *to strive after the ideal*, * summam aliquam perfecti speciem sequi: *to describe the ideal of a great orator*, summum oratorem fingere: *to describe in Cyrus the ideal of a good ruler*, Cyrum ad effigiem justi imperii scribere: *Demosthenes, the ideal of a great orator*, Demosthenes ille, norma oratoris et regula.

IDEAL, *adj.*, animo comprehensus non sensibus (*Cic.*). *Often by* optimus, summus, perfectissimus: perfectus et omnibus numeris absolutus: pulcherrimus: quo nihil præstantius cogitari *or* fingi potest (= *as perfect as can be conceived*), *or by circumlocution with* ad cogitationem tantummodo valēre (*Cic.*); non sensu, sed mente cerni (*Cic.*); quod cernimus animo, re ipsâ non videmus (*after Cic.*; i. e., *too perfect to have been ever realized*). *Ideal beauty*, pulchritudo, quæ est supra veram: decor, qui est supra verum (*as abstract notion*). *An ideal beauty*, mulier, cujus formæ decor additus est supra verum (*Quint.*): mulier omnibus simulacris emendatior. *Ideal wisdom*, sapientia, quam adhuc mortalis nemo est consecutus. *That ideal notion of any thing*, illa

umbra, quod vocant aliquid (e. g., quod vocant honestum non tam solido quam splendido nomine; *of an unreal notion*): *the ideal perfection at which I aim*, id quod volumus (*Cic., Or.*, 6, 22).

IDEALISM, * idealismus, qui dicitur: * eorum philosophorum ratio, quibus placuit, in visis nihil extrinsecus menti objici, sed quæ objecta putantur visa, ea solâ cogitatione contineri: * eorum philosophorum ratio, quibus placuit nihil esse in rebus verum, præter formas, quæ animo tenentur (*Ilgen.*).

IDEALIST, * philosophus, qui statuit præter rerum notiones menti impressas nihil usquam esse; *or*, * qui negat esse extra animum solidi quidquam, concreti, expressi, eminentis (*Ilgen.*).

IDENTICAL, quod idem declarat, significat, *or* valet: quo idem intelligi potest (*all rather* = "*synonymous*," *or* "*allied in meaning*," *than identical in meaning*): unus atque idem (*one and the same*): idem (*the same*): idem et par: *by circumlocution with* nihil omnino interesse (*Cic.*): ipse (*the thing itself*): idem declarans *or* significans (*identical in meaning*): nihil aliud, nisi cui una est subjecta notio (*identical in meaning*): *identical with any thing*, idem atque illud: *things that are absolutely identical*, res non solum similes, sed ita absolute et perfecte pares, ut nihil intersit (*Cic.*).

IDENTIFICATION, *by circumlocution*.

IDENTIFY. || *To ascertain or prove to be the same*, agnoscere (*to perceive an object to be the same as one we have been acquainted with before*): suum esse declarare, dicere, *or* confirmare (*to say that it is one's own property; as in* "*to identify stolen goods*"). || *To make or consider the same*, aliquid alicui rei in æquo ponere *or* par facere: exæquare (*to equalize; absolutely, or* aliquid cum aliquâ re): discrimen tollere *or* removēre (*to remove all distinction, with genitive*, rerum, &c.): negare quidquam interesse (aliquid ab aliquâ re).

IDENTITY, * eadem vis *or* ratio: * nullum omnino discrimen. *Personal identity, by circumlocution with* idem sum, qui fui.

IDIOM, proprietas: idiōma, -ātis (*grammatical technical term, Charis.*). *The idioms of the Latin language*, * quæ Latinæ linguæ propria sunt. ☞ *If* IDIOM = *language spoken any where* (*as in* "*the Bavarian idiom*"), lingua *or* sermo *must be used, or* genus linguæ (*Quint.*), dialectus (*Suet.*): * quod alicujus linguæ proprium est. *In post-Augustan prose*, idiotismus *denoted the vulgar dialect with all its peculiarities, Sen.*

IDIOMATIC. * alicujus linguæ propria: vernaculus *or* antiquus et vernaculus (*what smacks of the true old national idiom, Cic.*). *An idiomatic raciness of style*, nescio qui sapor vernaculus (*Cic.*); *also by* vere *with adjectives of country, as* vere Atticus (*Quint.*), Latinus, Anglicanus.

IDIOMATICALLY, * propriis verbis. *Often by the adverb denoting the language of the country*; e. g., Latine loqui (*in correct Latin, Cic.*).

IDIOSYNCRASY, * propria alicujus hominis natura *or* indōles: * peculiaris quædam animi temperatio: * peculiaris quædam sentiendi judicandique ratio.

IDIOT, excors (*of weak understanding, without the power of weighing or examining*): qui suæ mentis non est: mentis suæ non compos (*not in possession of reason*): fatuus (*idiotical; stronger than* stultus). *Who is such an idiot as to be agitated by these things?* quis tam est excors, quem ista moveant? *Nobody but an absolute idiot is blind to barefaced flattery*, aperte adulantem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum est excors (*Cic.*): *unless they are absolute idiots*, nisi plane sint fatui (*Cic.*).

IDIOTIC, fatuus: mente captus.

IDIOTISM. Vid. IDIOM.

IDLE. (1) *Lazy*, &c., ignavus: piger: socors: segnis: iners: deses. [SYN. *under* IDLENESS.] *Idle in doing any thing*, piger ad aliquid faciendum: *idle at any thing*, piger ad aliquid. (2) *Unoccupied*, otiosus: vacuus labore *or* negotiis: vacuus: deses. [SYN. *in* UNOCCUPIED.] *Idle time*, otium: tempus otii: tempus labore (*poetically*, laboris) *or* negotiis vacuum: tempus vacuum [vid. LEISURE]. *To be idle*, ignavum, &c., esse; laboris fugientem esse: otiosum esse: otium habēre: otium est alicui (*free from calls of business*): vacuum esse (negotiis): vacare (*to have nothing to do*): cessare: nihil agere (*to be doing nothing*): feriari: ferias agere (*to be taking a holiday*): *to be too idle to do any thing*, pigrari aliquid facere (*Cic.*): *to be very idle*, inertissimæ esse segnitiæ: *to become idle*, socordiæ se atque ignaviæ tradere: languori se desidiæque tradere: *don't be too idle to send me all the news*, quidquid novi scribere ne pigrēre (*Cic.*). *Scipio used to say that he was never less idle than when he had nothing to do*, Scipio dicere solitus est, se numquam minus otiosum esse, quam quum esset otiosus. *Money that lies idle*, pecunia otiosa: *money lies idle*, pecunia otiosa jacet: *to let one's money lie idle*, pecuniam non occupare: *to be an idle spectator of any thing*, se præbēre otiosum spectatorem alicujus rei: *to live an idle life*, otiose vivere: vitam in otio degere (*a life without occupation of business*): vitam desidem degere (*a life of actual laziness*): *to sit idle*, compressis, ut aiunt, manibus sedēre (*Liv.*): *to sit at home idle*, domi desidem sedēre. || *Vain, empty*, cassus (e. g., vota: formido): vanus (e. g., ictus: inceptum): inanis (e. g., verba: cogitatio: contentiones): irritus (preces: labor: inceptum) [SYN. *in* USELESS]: supervacaneus (*superfluous*). *To utter idle words*, voces inanes fundere; mittere irritas voces (i. e., *ineffectual*).

IDLENESS, ignavia (*denotes the love of idleness in an ideal sense, inasmuch as the impulse to action distinguishes the more noble from the ordinary man, and gives him an absolute value; opposed to* industria): inertia (*denotes the love of idleness in a real tangible sense, inasmuch as activity makes a man a useful member of society, and gives him a relative value*. Ignavia *is inherent in the disposition; a disinclination for action:* inertia *lies in the character and habits; a disinclination to work. A lazy slave is called* iners; *a person of rank, who passes his time in doing nothing, is* ignavus): segnitia (*less commonly* segnities): desidia: socordia: pigritia (*are the faults of a too easy or indolent temperament*. Segnitia *wants rousing, or compulsion, and must be conquered before it resigns its case; opposed to* promtus; *cf. Tac., Agr.*, 21. Desidia, *from* sedēre, *sits down with folded hands, and expects that things will happen of themselves;* socordia *is susceptible of no lively interest, and neglects its duties from thoughtless indifference;* pigritia *has an antipathy to all motion, and always likes best to be in a state of absolute bodily rest, like laziness, slothfulness, Död.*): fuga laboris (*dislike of trouble*, &c.). JN. tarditas et ignavia: socordia atque ignavia: languor et desidia. *Excessive idleness*, inertissima segnitia: *his is always a busy idleness*, multa agendo nihil agit (*after Phædr.*). *Idleness is the mother of all vices*, nihil agendo male agere homines discunt (*Col.*).

IDLER, homo deses: homo desidiosus *or* iners et desidiosus (*a person who, instead of acting, remains inactive, sits idle*): cessator (*one who leaves off his work*): *a busy idler*, ardelio (*Phædr.*, 2, 5, 1; *Mart.*, 2, 7): *to be an idler*, nihil agere; propter desidiam in otio vivere.

IDLY, ignave: pigre: segniter: socorditer (*Liv.*). || *Without occupation of business*, otiose: *to sit idly at home*, domi desidem sedēre: *to live idly*, otiose vivere: vitam in otio degere (*without necessary occupations*): vitam desidem degere (*to lead a lazy life*). || *To no purpose*, inutiliter: frustra: nequidquam: incassum.

IDOL. || PROPR., idōlum (*ecclesiastical*): signum *or* simulacrum dei: deus fictus *or* commenticius, *or* fictus et commenticius. *To worship idols*, * deos fictos et commenticios venerari, colere; * simulacra divino cultu colere. || FIG. *Demetrius is their idol*, Demetrius iis unus omnia est (*Liv.*): *the son is the mother's idol*, mater filium in oculis gestat: *to make a person or thing one's idol*, aliquem, aliquid pro deo venerari; insanire amore alicujus rei: *to make any body the idol of any body*, facere aliquem apud aliquem deum (*Ter.*). *Sometimes* heros (*of a political idol; the great man of a party*; e. g., heros ille noster Cato).

IDOLATOR, idōlolatra (*ecclesiastical*): idōlolatriæ affinis (*ecclesiastical*): * deorum fictorum *or* simulacrorum cultor.

IDOLATROUS, * cultui deorum fictorum deditus *or* addictus. *Sometimes* superstitiosus *may do. Idolatrous worship*; vid. IDOLATRY.

IDOLATRY, idōlolatria (*ecclesiastical*): * deorum fictorum, *or* simulacrorum, cultus: * cultus pæne divinus (*improperly*). *To practice idolatry*, deos fictos et commenticios venerari, colere; simulacra divino cultu colere: *to practice idolatry toward any thing*, aliquid pro deo venerari: *one who practices idolatry*, deorum fictorum, simulacrorum cultor.

IDOLIZE, aliquis alicui unus omnia est (*is every thing to any body, Liv.*, 40, 11): aliquem *or* aliquid pro deo venerari: insanire amore alicujus rei: facio aliquem apud me deum (*after Ter., Ad.*, 4, 1, 19, facio te apud illum deum; i. e., *represent you as a god to him*): aliquis aliquem in oculis gestat (e. g., mater filium): aliquem ita intueri, ut divinum hominem esse putes; *or* * cultu pæne divino aliquem prosĕqui. *To idolize a worthless object*, arcem facere ex cloacâ lapidemque e sepulcro venerari pro deo: *I admire, nay, idolize your skill in that*, in eâ re tu mihi deus videri soles (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 40).

IDOLIZER, *by circumlocution*, qui pro deo veneratur aliquem; qui insanit amore alicujus rei, &c. Vid. IDOLIZE.

IDYL, idyllium (*title of a collection of little poems by Ausonius*).

IF, si (*here* (1) *the indicative of all tenses is used when the condition is* "*simply assumed*:" si dicit, dicebat, dixit, dixerat, dicet, dixerit [*simple supposition*]. (2) *The subjunctive present, if it be a supposition that is assumed as one that is uncertain, indeed, now, but which will be determined by the event to be or not to be. Here* "*if it is*" = "*if it should be found to be*:" "*should prove to be*:" si quid habeat, dabit, *I don't know whether he has any thing or not: if it should prove that he has, I assert confidently that he will give it. Here the consequence is usually in the future indicative. The English indicative must not mislead us.* [*Uncertainty with the prospect of decision.*] (3) *If a case, whether possible or impossible, is simply conceived by the mind, the present subjunctive is used:* si exsistat ab inferis Lycurgus, &c. *The present subjunctive is also used in the consequence:* dies deficiat, si enumerare velim, &c. [*Uncertainty without any accessory notion.*] *Here the imperfect subjunctive is also used in both clauses: seldom, however, in comparison of the present; those tenses having also the office of denoting what would take place, if a certain condition were realized which has not been realized.* (4) *The condition may be one which is not or has not been realized.* [*Impossibility or belief the thing is not so.*] *Here the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive is used in both clauses, the imperfect subjunctive being often used in one or both clauses where we should in English use the pluperfect.* (Vid. *Zumpt*, § 525.) ☞ *Si with imperfect subjunctive sometimes denotes a repeated action, the verb of the principal clause is then in imperfect*; si quis prehenderetur ... eripiebatur: *sometimes (which holds of all the other tenses) it is an accessory clause of a sentence that is itself expressed in the subjunctive:* veritus ne (si semper atomus gravitate ferretur naturali) nihil nobis liberum esset. *In Latin the conditional relation is often expressed by a participial construction*; e. g., non mihi, nisi admonito, in mentem venisset, *if I had not been told*

maximas virtutes jacēre necesse est, voluptate dominante, *if pleasure be our mistress. But if,* sin; sin autem; si vero (☞ *very rarely* si autem): *but if not,* si non; si minus; si aliter (*Zumpt*, 343): *if not,* nīsi, ni (*when whole clauses are opposed*); si non (*merely introduces a negative supposition, the* non *belonging to the verb, Zumpt*, 342): *if indeed,* si quidem; si modo (*if only*): *if by any chance,* si forte (☞ *not* si fortasse): *if ever,* si quando, si aliquando: si unquam (*after negative clauses,* &c.="*if ever once*"): *if any body,* si quis (*unemphatic*): si aliquis *or* quispiam (*if any, be it who or what it may*): si quisquam *or* ullus (*if there be any, which is very improbable: also when the meaning is that the statement is true, if there be but any of the thing in question, whereas there is much or are many,* &c., *Pr. Intr., App.*, p. 193). *As if, as though,* quasi; tanquam si; ac si; velut si (*with the subjunctive; and* ☞ *that the English must not mislead us:* pugnat quasi contendat, *he fights as if he contended, or were contending,* pugnavit, quasi contenderet, &c.: ☞ *not* ceu *in classical writers*): *as carefully, as if,* sic, quasi (*Cic., Verr.*, 4, 54). *After many words, especially those denoting "appearance, pretence, suspicion," or the like, "as if" is represented in Latin by accusative and infinitive*; e. g., moveo nonnullis suspicionem velle me navigare; simulat se ægrotare; *also,* videtur scire. *If only* [vid. PROVIDED THAT]. ‖ *In comparison,* si; e. g., si quid generis istiusmodi me delectat, pictura delectat, *if any thing, it is painting*; i. e., *painting pleases me as much as any thing.* ‖ *In asseverations or entreaties,* si; e. g., moriar, si quidquam fieri potest elegantius.

IGNEOUS. Vid. FIERY, FIRE.

IGNIS FATUUS, *ignis fatuus.

IGNITE. ‖ TRANS. [Vid. "*to set* FIRE *to.*"] ‖ INTRANS.; vid. "*to take* FIRE."

IGNITIBLE, concipiendo igni aptus: concipiendis ignibus idoneus. *Very ignitible,* ignis capacissimus.

IGNIVOMOUS, ignivŏmus (*late, Lactant.*).

IGNOBLE, ignobilis (*in all the meanings of the English word:* homo, magister, familia, &c.): inglorius (*without glory*). JN. inglorius atque ignobilis (*of a man, Cic.*): inhonoratus atque inglorius (e. g., vita, *Cic.*): inhonestus (e. g., homo, *Hor.*; cupiditas, *Cic.*; mors, *Propert.*): turpis (*base*); vid. BASE.

IGNOBLY, sine laude: turpiter. *Ignobly born,* ex (aliquâ) ignobili familiâ (*Cic.*).

IGNOMINIOUS, ignominiosus (*seldom of persons marked with disgrace, Quint.*: dominatio, *Cic.*; fuga, *Liv.*). *An injury that is not ignominious,* injuria sine ignominiâ. [Vid. INFAMOUS, DISGRACEFUL.] *To be transferred to the city tribes is ignominious,* in urbanas tribus transferri ignominiæ est (*Plin.*): *condemnation by the censor is only ignominious,* censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert (*Cic.*).

IGNOMINIOUSLY, per ignominiam: cum ignominiâ. *His soldiers were discharged, and that almost ignominiously,* milites . . . prope cum ignominiâ dimissi (*Liv.*). *To treat ignominiously,* ignominiâ afficere.

IGNOMINY, ignominia. Vid. DISGRACE.

IGNORAMUS, omnium rerum inscius et rudis.

IGNORANCE, ignorantia: ignoratio (*Cicero uses* ignorantia *once absolutely with* temeritas, opinatio, &c., *Acad.*, 1, 11; *and as a blamable ignorance, Cic., Flacc.*, 20, 46, ignorantia literarum [*stronger than* ignoratio, *Reisig*] *is considered by Klotz an interpolation: Cæsar has* ignorantia loci [*for which Cicero* ignoratio locorum, *and Cæsar, in another place,* inscientia locorum]: ignoratio *is very common in Cicero, but only with genitive of the object*): inscitia: inscientia (inscitia, *from* inscitus, *is rather the want of skill, dexterity,* &c., *arising from want of practical knowledge: Reisig held that it could not be followed by the objective genitive of a substantive, but naturally might with genitive of gerund. He excepts Horace, who could not get* inscientia *into his verse: he is also forced to alter* inscitia rerum, *De Orat.*, 1, 22, 99; *and* inscitia temporis, *De Off.*, 1, 40, 144. *Livy has both* temeritas atque inscientia ducum *and* temeritas atque inscitia: *Vellius Paterculus,* inscitia nostrorum ducum. *Against Reisig is* inscitia belli, *though this may* = belli gerendi, *and* inscitia temporis, *which can not well be explained* temporis legendi *or* observandi. *Tacitus has* inscitia legionum, reipublicæ, &c.: *Suetonius,* inscitia artis, *where, however, it may denote want of skill; Pliny,* temporum; *Quintilian,* rerum verborumque; vid. *Hase ad Reisig*, p. 118). *Ignorance of the truth,* ignoratio veritatis (*Cic.*). *To confess one's ignorance,* fateri nescire, quòd nescias: *to confess one's ignorance on many subjects,* confiteri multa se ignorare: *through ignorance,* ignoratione (*but only with genitive of the thing*) [vid. IGNORANTLY]. *Any body has not even the excuse of ignorance,* alicui ne excusatio quidem est ignorantiæ.

IGNORANT, inscius (*who is not acquainted, either by instruction or experience, with the principles and practice of an art*; alicujus rei): ignarus (*without any knowledge how a thing is to be carried on*; alicujus rei): imperitus (*wholly without experience in any thing*; alicujus rei): rudis (*raw; without instruction*; alicujus rei *or* in aliquâ re). JN. alicujus rei inscius et rudis: indoctus (*general term, without any learned or scientific knowledge*): illiteratus (*illiterate*): nescius (*having accidentally not heard of or experienced something*; inscius *implies blame,* nescius *is indifferent, Död.*; alicujus rei; e. g., impendentis mali, *Plin. It may be followed by accusative with infinitive,* non sum nescius . . . ista dici, *Cic.*; *but* nescius *with infinitive only,* as nescius fallere, *is poetical*): integer (*on whose mind no impression has been made by previous instruction; with reference to a particular subject, and to a teacher who may therefore mould such a pupil as he pleases*). JN. rudis et integer (*Cic.*). *I am not ignorant that,* &c., non sum nescius (*with accusative and infinitive*). *To be ignorant of any thing,* aliquid nescire (*with reference to the understanding, thought,* &c.); aliquid ignorare (*with reference to circumstances of external perception, experience,* &c.); aliquid non callēre (*not to have acquired a practical knowledge by industrious study and experience*). *To be shamefully ignorant of any thing,* aliquid turpiter ignorare: *to be utterly ignorant on all subjects,* omnium rerum inscium et rudem esse. *Take me for your pupil, and give me the instruction I require, for I am at present quite ignorant of the subject,* rudem me et intēgrum discipulum accipe, et ea, quæ requiro, doce (*Cic., N. D.*, 3, 3, 7).

IGNORANTLY, per imprudentiam: imprudentiâ: imprudenter (*inadvertently; through a mistake*): inscienter (*without knowledge; also, unskillfully*): inscīte (*in an unskillful manner*): indocte (*so as to betray want of learning*): imperīte (*unskillfully*). *Sometimes by* insciens: imprudens. *I did it ignorantly,* insciens feci (*Ter.*) [☞ *not* ignoranter, *which is late*].

ILEUS (="*the twisting of the guts*"), ileum (*technical term,* εἰλεός), *or* *ileus volvulus.

ILEX, ilex (*Plin.*).

ILIAC PASSION, *Iliaca passio (*technical term*).

ILIAD, Ilias (*Ov.*).

ILL, *adj.* ‖ *Evil* [vid. BAD]. ‖ *Having ill health,* æger: ægrotus: morbidus (æger, *general term for every sort of illness and uneasiness, whether mental or physical*; ægrotus *and* morbidus *indicate bodily illness*; ægrotus *is applied particularly to men*; morbidus, *to brutes: the* æger *feels himself ill*; *the* ægrotus *and* morbidus *actually are so, Död.*). JN. æger atque invalidus: *very ill,* gravi et periculoso morbo æger: *to be ill,* ægrotare (*opposed to* valēre); ægrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare *or* affectum esse; valetudine affectum esse; morbo vexari *or* conflictari; iniquâ valetudine conflictari: *to be very ill,* graviter *or* gravi morbo ægrum esse. [Vid. DISEASED, SICK.] ‖ *Ill-will,* vid.

ILL, *s.* Vid. EVIL, *s.*

ILL, *adv.*, male: prave: nequiter (*wickedly*): tenuiter (*but poorly; as to a man's circumstances, Ter., Phorm.*, 1, 2, 29): misere (*wretchedly*): secus (*otherwise*; i. e., *than as one could wish*). *To think ill of,* male cōgitare de aliquo: male opinari de aliquo (*cf. Bremi, Suet., Oct.*, 51); malam opinionem de aliquo habēre: *not to think ill of any body in any respect,* nihil de aliquo secus existimare (*Cic.*): *not to speak ill of any body in any respect,* nihil secus dicere de aliquo (e. g., Quintus . . . affirmat nihil a se cuiquam secus esse dictum, *Cic.*): *to speak ill of any body,* male loqui alicui: male dicere alicui (*the latter* = *to abuse him, rail at him*). *I am getting on ill,* male me habeo (*general term, I am in no pleasant condition*): *any thing is going on ill,* aliquid male, *or* secus cedit, *or* procedit (*Sall.*), cadit (*Tac.*): *if it should end ill,* si secus acciderit: *to treat any body ill,* male aliquem habēre (*general term*): *to wish ill to any body,* alicui male velle: alicui nolle (*opposed to* alicui cupere *or* amicum esse, *Cic. ad Div.*, 1, 1, 8): *to take any thing ill,* ægre *or* moleste ferre (*general term, to be displeased or vexed at it*); in malam partem accipere; in aliam partem accipere ac dictum est (*put a bad construction on it*). *Pray don't take it ill,* des veniam, oro! *To be getting on ill in any thing,* male proficere in re: *to manage one's affairs ill,* male rem gerere: *to fear he shall come off ill,* metuit, ne malum habeat: *you would not have come off ill,* discessisses non male (*Plaut.*). *Ill-gotten wealth,* male parta (e. g., male parta male dilabuntur, *Cic.*; *cf.* male partum male disperit, *Plaut.*); *to disgorge his ill-gotten wealth,* pecuniam devoratam evomere (*Cic., Pis.*, 37): *to be ill-provided with any thing,* aliquâ re angustē uti (e. g., frumento).

ILL-CONDITIONED, male moratus (*rude; of persons; figuratively and playfully, of things*): inurbanus (*unmannerly; of persons and things*): rusticus: inhumanus (*of manners and conduct*).

ILL-DISPOSED. Vid. EVIL-DISPOSED.

ILL-FATED, *fato nescio quo misero funestoque compulsus (*after *Cic. pro Marc.*, 13). Vid. ILL-STARRED.

ILL-FAVORED, horridus aspectu (*Plin.*): horrendus aspectu (*Hor.*): teter *or* horridus ac teter (e. g., vultus naturâ horridus ac teter, *Suet.*): teter (-rimus, *Juv.*) vultu. Vid. UGLY.

ILL-NATURE, malevolentia (*ill-will against another*): malignitas (*selfish feeling that grudges any thing good to any but one's self*): malitia (= "versuta et fallax nocendi ratio," *Cic.*, κακία): malevŏlens ingenium (*Plaut.*): malefīci mores (*Id.*): acerbitas morum (*with* immanitas naturæ, *Cic.*): acerbitas naturæ (*Cic.; sourness,* &c., *of temper*).

ILL-NATURED, malevŏlus: malevŏlens [SYN. *in* ILL-NATURE; *also of things,* malevolentissimæ obtrectationes, *Cic.*): difficilis: difficili naturâ (*hard to please, cross-grained,* &c.): jurgiosus (*quarrelsome, Gell.*): naturâ improbus (*of a naturally wicked disposition*).

ILL-NATUREDLY, malitiose (e. g., agere aliquid, *Cic.*): maligne (e. g., loqui, *Liv.*): acerbe (*sourly*).

ILL-SHAPED. Vid. MISSHAPEN.

ILL-STARRED, *infausto sidere editus (*after dextro sidere editus, *Stat.*): grave sidus habens (*Ov.*); *or by the general terms for* UNLUCKY, vid.

ILL-TEMPERED, difficilis: difficili naturâ (*of a temper difficult to deal with*): morosus (*intolerant of any thing that does not agree with his own notions of right and wrong*). JN. difficilis et morosus (*for which Gellius has* naturâ intractabilior et morosior): iracundus: stomachosus (*passionate*). *A very ill-tempered person,* difficillimâ naturâ.

ILL-WILL, malignitas (*the ill-will which grudges good to another, and wishes it only to itself, from pure selfishness*): malevolentia (*the ill-will which wishes evil to another rather than good, from personal*

aversion: malignitas *is a despicable disposition, which implies the want of philanthropy;* malevolentia, *a hateful quality, as connected with deriving pleasure from the misfortunes of others, Dōd.*): odium occultum *or* inclusum (*secret hatred or grudge*): simultas obscura (*secret dislike, bringing persons into collision,* &c., *especially caused by political rivalry*): animus alienus *or* aversus (*antipathy to, dislike of*). *To bear ill-will against any body,* alicui *or* in aliquem malevŏlum esse (*Cic.*); odium occultum gerere adversus aliquem (*after Plin.,* 8, 18, 26); ab aliquo animo esse averso *or* alieno: *they bear each other ill-will,* simultas obscura inter eos intercedit (*after Cæs., B. C.,* 2, 25). Vid. HATRED.

ILLAPSE, *s.*, illapsus (*opposed to* exitus; e. g., humoris, *Col.*).

ILLAQUEATE, illaqueare († *Hor.*). Vid. ENTANGLE.

ILLATION. Vid. CONCLUSION = *inference.*

ILLATIVE, illativus (e. g., particulæ, *Plin. ap. Diom.*), *or by circumlocution with* concludere, cogere, colligere.

ILLAUDABLE, laude indignus *or* non dignus: non laudabilis: ☞ illaudabilis (*Stat.*) *and* illaudatus (*Virg., Georg.,* 3, 5) *are poetical.*

ILLEGAL, non legitimus (☞ *avoid* illegitimus): legi repugnans *or* contrarius: legibus vetitus († *Hor.*): quod lex vetat *or* prohibet. *It is illegal to condemn a Roman citizen to death except in the Comitia Curiata,* lex de capite civis Romani nisi Comitiis Centuriatis statui vetat. *It is illegal to elect two magistrates of the same family,* leges duo ex unâ familiâ magistratus creari vetant *or* prohibent (*Cæs.*).

ILLEGALLY, contra legem *or* leges: præter leges *or* jura (*in violation of them*): contra jus fasque; contra fas et jus (*against Divine and human laws*): injuriâ: per injuriam (*wrongfully;* e. g., possidēre aliquid): non legitime.

ILLEGIBLE, *parum clarus, *or by circumlocution with* quod legi non potest.

ILLEGIBLY, *parum clare *or* ita (e. g., scribere literas), ut legi non *or* vix possint (possent, &c.).

ILLEGITIMACY, *by circumlocution. To establish the illegitimacy of any body or any thing,* *aliquem incerto patre natum esse probare; aliquid adulterinum (ficticium, non legitimum, &c.) esse probare (*after Quint.,* 2, 17).

ILLEGITIMATE. ‖ *Bastard,* vid. *Add* hibrida (*properly; "mongrel;" also of a person born,* e. g., *of a Roman citizen and foreign woman or slave*). ‖ *Not legitimate, correct,* &c., non legitimus (☞ *not* illegitimus): *legi repugnans *or* contrarius. *An illegitimate word,* verbum insolens, durum, inusitatum, barbarum et obsoletum, &c.: *an illegitimate inference,* *vitiosa conclusio (*after* vitiose concludere, *Cic.*): *rationis parum apta conclusio (*after Cic. ap. Quint.,* 9, 1, 28, rationis apta conclusio): *non *or* parum certa argumenti conclusio (*after Quint.,* 5, 10, 2): *to draw an illegitimate inference,* vitiose concludere (*opposed to* recte concludere, *Cic.*). *To make an illegitimate use of any thing,* aliquâ re perverse abuti. Vid. ILLOGICAL.

ILLEGITIMATELY, nullo *or* incerto patre (e. g., natus): adulterīno sanguine (*sc.* natus; SYN. *in* BASTARD): non legitime (*not by lawful authority*): præter leges *or* jura (*in violation of the laws*): vitiose (*faultily;* e. g., *of drawing an inference illegitimately*).

ILLIBERAL, illiberalis (*not suiting the condition or character of a gentleman*): sordidus (*mean*). JN. illiberalis et sordidus (e. g., quæstus): abjectus: humilis (*low;* e. g., nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitare, *Cic.*): angustus et parvus: pusillus et contractus (*narrow; of the mind,* animus). ‖ *Not munificent,* malignus: restrictus (e. g., *in our offers of assistance,* &c.).

ILLIBERALITY, illiberalitas (*meanness of behavior,* &c.; *also of meanness in money matters*). JN. illiberalitas avaritiaque.

ILLIBERALLY, illiberaliter (e. g., institutus, *brought up*): sordide (*meanly*): parce: maligne: restricte (*sparingly*).

ILLICIT, non concessus: inconcessus (*Quint. and Virg.,* inconcessi hymenæi): non *or* minime licitus: vetitus. *Illicit intercourse,* consuetudo stupri; *non concessa Venus (*after Hor.,* concessâ Venere uti). *Obs.,* illicitus *used to stand Cic., Cluent.,* 47; *but for* multitudinem illicitum est, *the best MSS. have* multitudini; nemini licitum est: *it is found in Tacitus and the younger Pliny.*

ILLIMITABLE, nullis finibus terminatus, &c.

ILLITERATE, indoctus: ineruditus: illiteratus (illiteratus *is one who has received no literary instruction, especially one who can not either read or write, Krebs*). *To be illiterate,* nescire literas: literarum expertem (*Cic.*) *or* ignarum esse (*Col.*): *to be quite illiterate,* omnis eruditionis expertem atque ignarum esse (*Cic.*); plane expertem esse doctrinæ (*Cic.*).

ILLNESS. Vid. DISEASE.

ILLOGICAL, vitiose conclusus, *or* *minus *or* parum necessariâ consecutione confectus (*after Cic., Invent.,* 1, 29, 44). *To draw an illogical inference,* vitiose concludere (*Cic.*). *This is most illogical arguing,* hæc dicuntur inconstantissime (*Cic., Fin.,* 2, 27, 88). *What can be more illogical than?* &c., quid autem est inscitius, quam? &c. (*Cic., N. D.,* 2, 13, 36): *that is an illogical conclusion,* illud minime consectarium (*Cic.*).

ILLOGICALLY, vitiose (*faultily;* e. g., concludere; *opposed to* recte concludere, *Cic.*): inconstanter (*not consistently;* e. g., loqui, *Cic., Ac.,* 2, 17): inscīte (*in a bungling way;* vid. *Cic., N. D.,* 2, 13, 36).

ILLUDE, illudere. Vid. TO DECEIVE, MOCK.

ILLUMINATE, collustrare: illustrare: illuminare [*not* elucidare. SYN. *in* EN LIGHTEN, vid.]. ‖ *To illuminate a city as a mark of rejoicing,* lumina suspendere funalibus ordine ductis (*by lights suspended in rows on cords,* &c., *Claud., De Nupt. Honor. et Mar.,* 206): accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere (*Schol. Pers., Sat.,* 5, 180): *to be illuminated,* collucēre crebris luminibus (*cf.* turris collucet per noctem crebris luminibus, *Tac., Hist.,* 3, 38, 1). ‖ ☞ *To illuminate, as a mode of painting, is never* illuminare, *but* tabulam or imaginem pingere; tabulæ vivos colores inducere; tabulam, imaginem ... coloribus distinguere (*Krebs*).

ILLUMINATION (*festal*), lumina festa (*after Plin. Ep.,* 2, 17, 24). ‖ *Figuratively, of the mind,* intelligentia.

ILLUSION, error: præstigiæ: fallacia: simulatio et fallaciæ: forma, quæ reapse nulla est, speciem autem offert (*Cic., Div.,* 1, 37, 81): ludibrium oculorum (*Livy, of an optical illusion*): ludibria oculorum auriumque credita pro veris (*Liv.,* 24, 44; *Curt.,* 4, 15). *An alarming optical illusion,* ludibrium oculorum specie terribile.

ILLUSIVE, } fallax: qui (quæ, quod).

ILLUSORY, } reapse nullus est, speciem autem offert (e. g., formæ, *plural, Cic.*).

ILLUSTRATE, illustrare (*to throw light upon, to explain;* e. g., obscura, veritatem; *and also figuratively, to glorify, to set off,* populi Romani nomen, laudem meam; alicujus eloquentiam; aliquem laudibus): lucem *or* lumen alicui rei afferre (*not* affundere): dare alicui rei lumen (*set in the proper light; elucidate*): explanare aliquid: aperire: explicare: interpretari (*explain*). JN. patefacere et illustrare (e. g., obscura, veritatem, *Cic.*). *To illustrate dark passages,* &c., occulta et quasi involuta aperire: *to illustrate obscure passages,* illustrare obscuros locos. Vid. EXPLAIN.

ILLUSTRATION, explicatio: ☞ illustratio *is only another term for lively representation, Cic. ap. Quint.,* 6, 23, 32. *Often circumlocution by* lucem *or* lumen alicui rei afferre, dare alicui rei lumen.

ILLUSTRATIVE, *by circumlocution.*

ILLUSTRATOR. Vid. EXPOSITOR.

ILLUSTRIOUS. Vid. CELEBRATED.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, insigniter: egregie: eximie: ☞ insignite *is only found of what is bad;* e. g., improbus.

IMAGE, *v.*, sibi imaginem alicujus pro ponere (*of a person; in Cicero,* memori am atque imaginem): speciem alicujus rei cogitare (*Cic.*): alicujus rei speciem et formam adumbrare (*form an ideal notion of it, Cic.*): aliquid sibi depingere (e. g., in illâ republicâ, quam sibi Socrates ... depinxerit, *Cic., Rep.,* 2, 29): aliquid cogitatione depingere (*Cic., N. D.,* 1, 15, 39).

IMAGE, *s.*, imago: simulacrum: effigies: statua: signum: tabula: pictura (simulacrum, imago, *and* effigies *denote an image as the copy of some reality, which is. therefore, expressed by a general case or some adjective, unless it is implied by the context.* Simulacrum *and* imago *are the more general terms, denoting the likeness of any thing, whether in painting or sculpture, or only in the imagination;* effigies, statua, *and* signum *relate only to plastic images;* tabula *and* pictura *to painted ones.* Imago = εἰκών, *is more a natural image, with reference to its likeness;* simulacrum = εἴδωλον, *an artificial image, with reference to its deceptiveness;* effigies, *with reference to its artistic execution.* Imagines *may be half-length portraits, and* effigies, *busts; whereas* simulacra *are generally, and a* statua *always images of the whole figure.* Signum *is a general expression for a plastic image, whether a bust or a whole length; but* signum, *like* simulacrum, *is used by the best authors of statues of a god especially;* statua *being exclusively that of a man, Schulz. To this should be added, that* effigies *may also be a mental image, as far as this stands, as it were, before us*). JN. effigies simulacrumque: effigies et imago (☞ effigies, simulacrum hominis, *his mere likeness; opposed to* ipse homo, *Cic., Verr.,* 2, 2, 55): imago picta: imago ficta (*distinguished in Cic., Fam.,* 1, 12, 7; *the former painted, the latter modelled or cast; also,* figura fictilis, *Cic.*): clipeus (*a likeness of the bust only, executed in silver or gold on a shield-like plate,* scutum; *mostly as a votive offering;* vid. *Suet., Brem. Cal.,* 16). *To make images,* signa fabricari: *to make images of wax,* fingere e cerâ (*Cic.*). *A brazen image,* simulacrum ex ære factum (*or* imago ... facta); signum æneum: *an image of clay, plaster of Paris,* &c., imago fictilis (*also,* similitudo ex argillâ, *in clay, Plin.*): *a little image,* imaguncula (*general term, Suet.*); sigillum, icuncula (*modelled in wax,* &c.). *An image in alto-relievo,* ectypon; *in half-relief,* protypon: *a full-sized image,* simulacrum iconicum; effigies iconica: *an image of colossal size,* statua colossea (*so* Nero jusserat colosseum se fingi): *an exact image,* effigies solida et expressa: effigies eminens (*opposed to* umbra et imago, *or* imago adumbrata, *sketched in a light manner; all improperly, Cic., Off.,* 17, 69). *To make man in the image of the gods,* fingere hominem in effigiem deorum (*Ov.; Cicero has* deus ... effigies hominis et imago). *To make an image of any body or any thing,* imaginem alicujus *or* alicujus rei exprimere (*with graving-tool, pen, or spoken words*): *to convey an image of any body or any thing* (*in words*), dicendo effingere alicujus rei imaginem; depingere (verbis), *or* describere aliquid *or* aliquem: *to sketch an image of any thing,* aliquid adumbrare; speciem et formam alicujus rei adumbrare (*properly, with the graving-tool; or improperly, with words*). *To sketch an image after the life,* *imaginem alicujus ad verum (☞ *not* ad vivum) describere. ‖ *As representation of any thing in the mind,* imago: species: forma. JN. species et forma: informatio. *A faint or indistinct image,* imago adumbrata: adumbratio (vid. *above*). *To picture to one's self the image of any thing,* fingere cogitatione alicujus rei imaginem; rem cogitatione depingere; cogitatione et mente complecti aliquid; animo effingere aliquid; aliquid in animo informare. *The image of any thing appears to me,* imago alicujus rei ad animum meum refertur, *or* in animum meum recurrit *or* in me incidit (*Cic., N. D.,* 2, 38). ‖ *Figure of speech,* vid. ‖ *Used for exact resemblance; by circumlocution. He is the exact image of his father,* insignem patris simili-

tudinem præ se fert; mirâ similitudine totum patrem exscripsit: *to be the image of any body in any respect*, ex aliquâ re similitudinem speciemque alicujus gerere.

IMAGERY, *perhaps plural* imagines; *sometimes* species.

IMAGINABLE, quod cogitari *or* excogitari potest. *To show one all imaginable honor*, *nihil relinquere, quod ad alicujus honorem excogitari potest; *nullum prætermittere honorem, qui alicui haberi potest: *to take all imaginable pains about any thing*, *maximo, quo fieri potest, studio in rem incumbere: *with all imaginable haste*, omni, quâ fieri potest, celeritate: *the greatest imaginable difference*, quanta maxima potest esse distantia. *Sometimes the neuter of the pronoun* quisquis *may be used in expressions, such as* "*all imaginable wickedness*," quidquid maleficii est; quidquid malî aut sceleris fingi atque excogitari potest; scelera omnia: "*every imaginable consolation*," quidquid solatii afferri potest; *or a double negative is employed, as* "*every imaginable kind*," nullum non genus.

IMAGINARY, imaginarius (*happening in form or notion only*; e. g., neque se imaginariis fascibus cessuros esse, *Liv.*, 3, 41; *not met with before Livy*): opinatus (*supposed only*; e. g., *a good or evil; opposed to* verus): opinabilis (e. g., omnes animi perturbationes sunt opinabiles, *Cic.*): adumbratus (*sketched in appearance only; opposed to* verus): inanis (*unfounded*; e. g., metus). *Sometimes* fictus: simulatus (*pretended*). *Imaginary difficulties*, *difficultates, quas sibi aliquis ipse fingit (*Wyttenb.*). *Any thing is imaginary, not real*, aliquid est opinionis, non naturæ. *Imaginary forms*, formæ, quæ reapse nullæ sunt, speciem tamen offerunt (*Cic., Div.*, 1, 37, 81). *To entertain an imaginary fear of any thing*, opinione timêre aliquid (*Cic.*). *It may often be translated by*, (a) id quod videtur esse, neque est; e. g., "*an imaginary expediency*," ea quæ videtur utilitas, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est; (b) species, *with genitive*. *An imaginary advantage*, species utilitatis. Vid. APPARENT.

IMAGINATION, cogitatio; *but the post-classical* imaginatio (*Plin., Tac.*) *or* vis imaginandi *may be necessary in a philosophical treatise, Krebs, Weber, Uebungsch.*, p. 264. *A mere imagination*, species inanis: *a creature of the imagination*, species *or* forma menti objecta. *To exist in imagination only*, in opinione esse (opinatus *in past participle is classical*). ‖ *Contrivance, device*, vid.

IMAGINATIVE. *The nearest terms are, perhaps*, ingeniosus: facilis et copiosus (e. g., ingenium, *Quint.*): velox et mobilis (e. g., ingenium, *Quint.*); *but as none of these come up to the meaning, perhaps* *qui facile sibi omnia cogitatione fingit, effingit, depingit, &c.; *qui ad res cogitatione depingendas uber fecundusque est (uber et fecundusque, *Cic.*); *qui divite est venâ ingenii (*after Hor.*); cui ingenii est beatissima ubertas (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 108); *qui et ad excogitandum acutus, et ad ornandum est uberrimus (*after Cic.*). *The imaginative faculty*, ingenium (*opposed to* judicium, *Quint.*, 10, 1, 130).

IMAGINE. ‖ *Form a representation in the mind*, animo cogitare, concipere, complecti; *also*, cogitare *only*: animo fingere, effingere: cogitatione fingere *or* depingere (*to form an image of any thing in the mind*): proponere sibi ante oculos animumque (*to place clearly before one's mind and eyes*). ‖ *Conjecture*, conjectura informare; *also*, conjicere *only* (*to conjecture*): imaginari *belongs to the Silver Age*. ‖ *To entertain an unfounded notion*, opinari: in opinione esse (*to be of opinion*): putare (*to think*; *without going deeply into the question*): induisse sibi falsam alicujus rei persuasionem (*Quint.*, 1, 1, 8): somniare (*to dream*): sibi persuadêre (*persuade one's self*). *No one has imagined that*, &c., nemo in opinionem venit, fore ut, &c.; *no one imagined that*, &c., nemini in opinionem veniebat, *with accusative and infinitive* (e. g., Antonium rerum potiturum, *Nep.*). *I imagine*, opinio mea est *or* fert; videor mihi, *with nominative and infinitive* (e. g., a principio amens fuisse), *or with infinitive. I just now imagined that I heard the soldier's voice*, audire vocem visa sum modo militis (*Ter.*). ‖ "*I imagine*," *inserted parenthetically*; opinor: ut opinor: credo (credo, *like* ὡς ἔοικεν, *implies irony, the proposition it is applied to being absurd or self-evident*; puto *or* ut puto, *inserted so that the clause is not made dependent, is classical but rare*; vid. *Cic.*, 12, 49, 1; *Cæl., Cic., Fam.*, 8, 3, 3; *Vatin., Cic., Fam.*, 5, 1, 9, *Krebs*). *To cause any body to imagine*, adducere aliquem in opinionem; opinione aliquem imbuere; opinionem alicui inserere. ‖ *Think*, putare: arbitrari: reri. [Vid. THINK.] ‖ *Contrive* (*devices*, &c.), excogitare: fingere: comminisci: machinari: coquere: concoquere. *To imagine deceit*, dolos nectere, procudere (*comedy*).

IMBECILE, imbecillus (*weak, of body, and, figuratively, of the mind; with or without* animo). JN. (*of the mind*), imbecillus atque anilis. [Vid. FEEBLE, FEEBLE-MINDED.] ☞ Imbecillus *is the reading of the best MSS. of Cicero and other authors; and* imbecillissimus (*Cels.*) *has the best authority*; vid. *Krebs: it is better, therefore, quite to reject* imbecillis, imbecillimus.

IMBECILITY, imbecillitas (*feebleness of mind and body*); imbecillitas animi (*Cæs.; mental imbecility*).

IMBIBE, imbibere (*to drink in, properly and figuratively*). *To imbibe a color*, colorem bibere, imbibere: *to imbibe errors with our nurse's* (*or, as we may say, mother's*) *milk*, errores cum lacte nutrîcis sugere: *to imbibe an opinion or notion*, opinionem animo imbibere: *to imbibe a doctrine from any body*, verba alicujus adbibere.

IMBITTER, exacerbare (*very rare*; recenti aliquâ irâ exacerbati animi, *Liv.*, 2, 35). *To imbitter any body's life*, vitam alicujus insuavem reddere: *to imbitter joy*, gaudium ægritudine contaminare (*Ter., Eun.*, 3, 5, 4): *any body's pleasure is imbittered*, corrumpitur alicujus voluptas dolore (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 2, 39).

IMBODY, IMBOLDEN, IMBOSOM. } Vid. EMBODY, &c.

IMBRUE (*only used with reference to blood*), cruentare (e. g., gladium, *Cic.*; se alicujus sanguine, *Tac.*; mensam alicujus sanguine, *Cic.*; dextras, *Ov.*): imbuere (e. g., imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, *Cic., Phil.*, 14, 3, 6; *and* imbuere gladium scelere, *figuratively, Phil.*, 5, 7, 20): madefacere (*to make dripping wet; stronger than* imbuere; vid. *last quotation*: Græciam madefactum iri sanguine, *Cic.*). *To imbrue one's hands in the blood of any body*, cruentare manus alicujus sanguine (*Nep.*); manus cæde alicujus imbuere (*Tac., Ann.*, 1, 18, 2); manus imbuere morte alicujus (*Att. ap. Non.*, 521, 8); manus imbuere sanguine alicujus (*Vell.*, 2, 20, 1). *Imbrued in any body's blood*, cruentus sanguine alicujus (*Cic., of persons or things*, vestis, gladius); respersus cæde alicujus (*Catull.*, 64, 181); madens alicujus cæde (*Ov.*). *To be imbrued*, madêre (e. g., sanguine, *Virg.*), *or the passives*.

IMBROWN. Vid. TO DARKEN.

IMBUE, imbuere (*in all the senses of the Latinized English word*; e. g., *properly*, lanam coloribus; animum opinionibus, studiis; pectora pietate, *Liv.*; imbutus superstitione, aliquâ humanitate, &c.).

IMITABILITY, *by circumlocution with* quod aliquis potest imitari.

IMITABLE, imitabilis: quod imitari possumus: ☞ imitandus = *what we ought to imitate*, tu mihi maxime imitabilis, minime imitandus videbaris (*Plin.*).

IMITATE, imitari (*general term*): imitando *or* imitatione exprimere: imitando effingere: imitando effingere et exprimere: imitari et exprimere; *or, from context*, exprimere *or* effingere *only* (*to form any thing in imitation of something else*): assimulare aliquid (*to make an imitation that may pass, without being detected as a counterfeit*; e. g., hyænæ assimulant sermonem humanum): æmulari (*to imitate from a spirit of emulation*. ☞ *Up to the time of Quintilian it took the accusative in the sense of emulate, rival* (*without bad meaning*), *imitate; but in the bad sense of "rivalling," "envying," a dative* [iis æmulamur, qui ea habent, quæ nos habere cupimus, *Cic.*]; *once in Liv.*, cum aliquo, 28, 43): alicujus vestigia sequi *or* persequi: alicujus vestigiis insequi (*to tread in any body's footsteps, to take him as a pattern*): adumbrare (*to imitate by a pictorial sketch with suitable, but not fully finished lights and shades*, &c.; *also, of the orator*; vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 3, 4; *Quint.*, 7, 10, 9). JN. imitari atque adumbrare: mentîri (i. e., *to substitute a counterfeit, a lie for the truth; post-classical*, mentiri juvenem, *Mart.*; color, qui Chrysocollam mentitur, *Plin.*). *To imitate any thing successfully*, aliquid imitando consequi: *not to imitate any thing*, imitationem alicujus (rei) omittere (*to give over imitating it*): nullam alicujus rei significationem dare (*not to show any signs of having imitated it*; e. g., rerum Græcarum, *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 36, 153). *To inspire any body with the desire of imitating it*, imitandi cupiditate incitare aliquem. *Imitated*, imitatione expressus. ☞ Imitatus *is, in a few instances, used passively for* "*imitated*," *Cic., Tim.*, 5; *Quint.*, 11, 3, 61; nec abest imitata voluptas, *Ov., Met.*, 9, 481. *Krebs rejects this usage; but* vid. *Freund. Every letter and every erasure were imitated*, literæ liturâque omnes assimulatæ.

IMITATION. ‖ *As an action or state*, imitatio (*general term*): æmulatio (*an emulating*; vid. TO IMITATE, *on* imitari *and* æmulare): cacozelia (*an aping, Quint.*). *Excessive imitation*, nimia imitatio: *servile imitation*, *imitatio servilis (*opposed to* liberalis; i. e., *a rational one*); *also by circumlocution with* imitari; e. g., ad imitationem alicujus se conferre, *or* ad aliquem imitandum se conferre. *To propose any thing for imitation*, aliquid ad imitandum proponere: *by imitation*, imitatione: imitando. ‖ *Thing imitated*, res imitatione *or* imitando expressa; res imitando efficta (☞ imitamentum *does not belong to classical prose*). *To be an imitator of any thing*, imitatione ex aliquâ re expressum esse.

IMITATIVE, qui (quæ, quod) imitatur, *with proper accusative. To be imitative of any thing*, imitari aliquid: *imitative joy*, adumbrata lætitia (*Tac., Ann.*, 4, 31); *imitative sagacity*, mentita sagacitas (*Plin., Pan.*, 81). *The imitative arts*, artes, quæ in effectu positæ sunt; artes effectivæ (*Quint.*, 2, 18, 2 *and* 5); *but the meaning is far wider; all the arts that produce some visible thing by their operation* = ποιητική).

IMITATOR, imitator: æmulus: æmulator [SYN. *in* IMITATE]: cacozēlus (*in a bad sense, an ape*). *A servile imitator*, *imitator servilis: *the slavish imitators*, imitatores serviles; servum pecus imitatorum (*said contemptuously, Hor. Ep.*, 1, 19, 19).

IMMACULATE, integer: incorruptus: inviolatus (☞ immaculatus, *poetical, Lucan*).

IMMANENT. Vid. INHERENT.

IMMANITY, immanitas: feritas.

IMMARCESCIBLE. Vid. UNFADING.

IMMASK. Vid. TO MASK.

IMMATERIAL. ‖ *Without matter and substance* [vid. INCORPOREAL]. *To prove or maintain that any being is immaterial* [vid. IMMATERIALITY]. *An immaterial being*, mens simplex nullâ re adjunctâ, quâ sentire possit. ‖ *Unimportant*, vid.

IMMATERIALITY, *by circumlocution. To prove the immateriality of any thing*, aliquid sine corpore esse probare (*after Quint.*, 2, 17, 17). *Plato maintains the immateriality of God*, Plato sine corpore ullo Deum esse vult (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 12, 13).

IMMATURE, immaturus (*properly, not ripe, Col.*, &c.; *and improperly, too early, premature*, mors, interitus: consilium, *Liv.*, 22, 38). Vid. UNRIPE, PREMATURE.

IMMATURELY, immature (*Col.*, 11, 2, 3; *Vell.*, 2, 116). Vid. PREMATURELY.

IMMATURITY, immaturitas (e. g., sponsarum, *Suet.*); hæc immaturitas tan-

ta (*Cic., of premature haste*, &c.). Vid. UNRIPENESS, PREMATURE.

IMMEASURABLE. Vid. IMMENSE.

IMMEASURABLY. Vid. IMMENSELY.

IMMEDIATE. || *Without the intervention of any thing else*, ipse (per se): proximus (*the next*): nullo interveniente. *An immediate cause*, causa efficiens: absoluta et perfecta per se (*the immediate efficient cause*); causa proxima *or* adjuvans et proxima (i. e., *the nearest cause, but itself depending on a remoter cause, the* causa perfecta et principalis).

IMMEDIATELY, confestim: continuo (*opposed to* ex intervallo, morâ aliquâ interpositâ: confestim *denotes haste, and therefore presupposes an agent*; continuo *denotes the absence of any interval or break between the two actions*): extemplo: e vestigio (*opposed to delay of any kind*; extemplo = ex tempore [tempulum, templum, *a short space of time*], *on the instant, this instant; the best word for doing any thing on the moment, in circumstances of difficulty, when there is no time for deliberation*; e vestigio, *on the spot*): illico (= in loco; *opposed to slowness; Döderlein thinks that it is confined to actions done on one and the same spot*; e vestigio, *of actions that are preceded by a change of place; Schmalfeld thinks that* extemplo *is used of nearly continuous*, illico, *of absolutely continuous actions*): statim: protinus (*opposed to a future time*, postea, alio tempore, &c. *In this sense* protinus *is found in Livy, Nepos, and later writers; but not in Cicero or earlier writers, except in one passage*, oratio perspicue et protinus conficiens auditorem benevolum, *Inv.*, 2, 15, 20. *In other passages of Cicero and Cæsar, it is found with a verb expressed, denoting or implying progress, what was done further*, &c., hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen Axonam contenderunt, *Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 9; tantus repente invasit terror, ut .... protinus aperto sanctiore ærario ex urbe profugeret, *B. C.*, 1, 14; ex hac fugâ protinus quæ undique convenerant auxilia discesserunt, *Hand*, vol. 4, p. 622): actutum (*abrĭca, but rare*; quam .... actutum in Italiâ fore nuntiaverat, *Liv.*; *only once in Cic., Phil.*, 12, 11, 26: *it comes from* actu, *as* astutum *from* astu, *and is therefore a participial adverb from an obsolete verb* actuo, *Hand*, 1, 73, 74): jam jamque (e. g., Cæsar enim adventare, jam jamque et adesse ejus equites falso nunciabantur, *Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 14; *it always implies emotion, Herz., ad loc.*): dictum factum; dictum ac factum (*no sooner said than done; a colloquial expression* = ἅμα ἔπος ἅμα ἔργον): sine morâ (*without any delay on the part of the agent*). *Immediately ... then ... and at last*, extemplo ... mox ... postremo (e. g., extemplo fusi, fugati, mox intra vallum paventes, compulsi; postremo exuuntur castris, *Liv.*). *When followed by another clause, "that" being omitted, it is* = *as soon as* [vid. As (I.), *extr.*] || *Without intervention*, &c., nullo interveniente.

IMMEDICABLE, immedicabilis (*Ov.*): insanabilis.

IMMEMORABLE, immemorabilis (*Plaut.*): memoratu *or* memoriâ non dignus *or* indignus: relatu indignus (*Virg., for which Ovid has* indignus referri). *Sallust has* non indignum videtur ... facinus ... memorare.

IMMEMORIAL. *From time immemorial*, ex omni memoriâ ætatum *or* temporum (*Cic., De Or.*, 1, 4, 16): post hominum memoriam: inde ab antiquissimis temporibus: tempore immenso (e. g., observata sunt hæc, *Cic.*). *Immemorial usage*, &c., * mos, qui semper prævaluit; *or* (*though, of course, less strong*) longa consuetudo (e. g., fecerat legem). *The immemorial practice of this state*, * mos, qui jam inde a principio hujus regni (imperii, &c.) prævaluit (hic mos prævălet, *Plin.*, 17, 22, 35): * consuetudo, quæ in republicâ semper est habita.

IMMENSE, immensus (*that can not be measured; of every kind of extension, properly and improperly*): infinitus (*unconfined by any limit, unbounded*). JN. immensus et infinitus: ingens immensusque: immensus et interminatus in omnes partes: immanis (*huge*; e. g., pecuniæ, præda): ingens (*greater than what is usually produced; beyond the usual size of the thing in question; from* in *and* genus, gens, *or rather the root* "gen:" pecunia, arbor, ingenium, &c.). *An immense difference*, quanta maxima esse potest distantia: *this was of immense use*, hoc mirum quantum profuit (ad aliquid; e. g., concordiam civitatis, *Liv.*, 2, 1). *He is of immense use to me*, mirabiles utilitates mihi præbet: *there is an immense difference between A. and B.*, differt inter A. et B. nimium quantum (*in Horace*, immane quantum discrepat res rei).

IMMENSELY, immensum (*post-Augustan*; creverat, *Ov.*; attolli, *Tac.*): in immensum (mons ... editus, *Sall., Jug.*, 92, 5, 10, *Ov.*): ad immensum (e. g., multitudinis speciem augĕre, *Liv.*, 29, 25, 3). *For an immensely high price*, immenso mercari aliquid (*Plin.*, 9, 40, 64).

IMMENSITY, immensum (*as substantive*; e. g., loci, *Liv.*): immensitas, *and plural*, immensitates (*Cic.*): immanitas (*huge or terrific size*).

IMMERGE. Vid. IMMERSE.

IMMERSE. || PROPR., immergĕre (e. g., immersus in flumen, *Cic.*): mergere (in aliquid; aliquâ re): demergere (in aliquid; [in] aliquâ re; e. g., in palude demersus; in fossas ... demersus): submergere (aliquâ re; submersus voraginibus). *To be immersed*, mergi: immergi. || IMPROPR., demergere (e. g., *in debt*, ære alieno demersus): mergere (e. g., aliquem malis, *Virg.*; se in voluptates, *Liv.*): immergere (e. g., studiis, *Sen.*). ☞ *It is better to say* alicui rei se totum dedere *than* alicui rei se immergere, *after* se studiis immergere (*Sen.*): ☞ submergere, *improperly, is very rare and post-classical*, virtus submersa tenebris (*Claud.*). *Immersed in debt*, ære alieno demersus (*Liv.*) *or* obrŭtus [vid. DEBT]: *to be immersed in pleasures*, mergi in voluptates (*Curt.*); avide in voluptates se mersisse (*Liv.*, 23, 18); *in a train of thought*, se totum in alicujus rei cognitione collocare: *immersed in business*, occupationibus *or* negotiis implicatus, *or* negotia, occupationes, &c., multis officiis implicatum et constrictum tenent aliquem: *to be immersed in literary pursuits*, in literas *or* literis (*ablative*) se abdere (abdidisse).

IMMERSION, demersio (*late, Solin.*): immersio (*late, Arnob.*).

IMMETHODICAL, incompositus (*not well arranged; of things*; e. g., oratio): inconditus (e. g., jus civile, *without arrangement*). *Sometimes* temerarius (*without previous consideration*, &c.; *of men or things*): qui omnia raptim agit et turbate (*who does every thing in a hurried, perplexed way; after Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 5): * qui temere omnia et fortuito agit: * qui nullam habet certam viam atque rationem (*of things*).

IMMETHODICALLY, non viâ nec arte: incomposite: negligenter et incomposite: raptim et turbate: temere et fortuito (e. g., agere): indigeste et incondite (*Gell., præf.*, 3). *Before that time, all used to speak, immethodically indeed, but*, &c., antea neminem solitum viâ nec arte, sed ... tamen ... dicere (*Cic., Brut.*, 12, 46).

IMMINENCE, *by circumlocution*: imminentia (*Nig. ap. Gell.*): instantia (*Gell.*).

IMMINENT, impendens (e. g., impendentem evitare tempestatem, *Nep.*). *Imminent danger*, præsens periculum; *or* (*when vaguely used*) summum *or* maximum periculum. *To be imminent*, impendēre (*to be hanging over one*; terror, terrores, belli timor, &c.); instare (*to be at hand*; bellum, periculum, clades): ☞ imminēre *is used by Cicero of enemies, nations, countries*, &c., *that seem, as it were, to be hanging over an object in a threatening manner, and ready to pounce upon it; and also of death, and generally* eā quæ imminent: *not with abstract notions, such as war, danger*, &c., *but* imminente bello (*Quint.*); periculum, quod imminēre ipsi portenderetur (*Suet.*).

IMMINGLE, } Vid. TO MIX.
IMMIX. }

IMMOBILITY, immobilitas (*Just.*).

IMMODERATE, immodicus (*exceeding the proper mean or measure*; e. g., frigus; *also, improperly*, libido possidendi): immoderatus (*not kept within due bounds*; e. g., potus; *then, improperly, removed from all due moral restraint; of men and things*; e. g., cupiditates, luxuria): intemperans (*not using any restraint: not regulating one's desires and actions by the law of reason; mostly of persons, but also of things*, licentia; *in any thing*, in aliquâ re): incontinens (*without self-government, as showing itself in command over sensual desires; of persons*): impōtens (*powerless to restrain a strong feeling; hence, also, of the feeling itself which masters us, or any product of such feeling*, lætitia, postulatum; *also, in any thing*, alicujus rei): immodestus (*going beyond the limits of propriety*, &c.; *of persons and things*; e. g., laus): effrenatus (*unbridled; of persons and things*, audacia, furor, cupiditas, libido): effusus: profusus (*of what is copiously poured forth, as it were; allowed to run on without a check*, lætitia, sumtus): immanis (*immoderately large*; magnitudo, pecuniæ, præda): nimius (*too great*; arrogantia; celeritates): iniquus (*unfair*; e. g., pretium). *Immoderate in eating*, edax; vorax; *in drinking*, in vino immodestus (*Ter., Heaut.*, 3, 3, 7): *in eating and drinking*, profundæ et intempestivæ gulæ. *To be immoderate in one's eating*, largius se invitare: *to be immoderate in one's demands*, immodeste postulare: *immoderate in friendship, wrath, love*, &c., impōtens lætitiæ, iræ, amoris.

IMMODERATELY, immoderate: intemperanter: incontinenter: immodeste: effuse (SYN. *in adjective*): nimio plus *or* plus nimio (e. g., diligere aliquem): nimium (e. g., nimium longum tempus, *Cic.*). *To drink immoderately*, vino se obruere. *To praise any body immoderately*, nimium esse in aliquo laudando; ultra modum laudare aliquem (*Plin. Ep.*, 7, 28): immenso plus laudare aliquid (*Plin.*, 20, 9, 36).

IMMODERATION, intemperantia: incontinentia [SYN. in IMMODERATE]: immodestia (*post-Augustan, Tac.*). *Immoderation in eating and drinking*, profunda et intempestiva gula.

IMMODEST, impudīcus (*without bashfulness; without the chaste sentiment of which bashfulness is an index; of persons*; e. g., mulier): parum verecundus (*not regarding decency or morality; also of things*, e. g., *words; also without a natural feeling of shame*): inverecundus (e. g., ingenium, *Cic.*; frons, *Quint.*): impurus (*impure; of persons, thoughts, morals*, &c.): incestus (*unchaste, with reference to religion and morality; of persons or things*; e. g., sermo, voces, flagitium, amor): obscenus (*obscene*, &c.; *of words, jests, motions, paintings*, &c.): libidinosus (*lustful*): non nimis verecundus (*improperly, cool in one's requests, admonitions*, &c.; admonitor, *Cic.*). *An immodest life*, vita parum verecunda: *immodest love*, amor impudicus: impudicitia (*especially of the male sex*): amor libidinosus: libidines (*of the female, commentators on Suet., Oct.*, 71). ☞ *Not* immodestus.

IMMODESTLY, impudīce (*late*): parum caste (e. g., vivere). ☞ *Not* immodeste.

IMMODESTY, impudicitia (*especially of the impure love of the male sex*): libidines (*especially of the impure love of the female sex*). Vid. *Commentators on Suet., Oct.*, 71): impuritas (*impurity*). ☞ *Not* immodestia.

IMMOLATE, victimam, hostiam, &c., immolare *or* sacrificare, mactare, cædere [SYN. *in* TO SACRIFICE]. || IMPROPR. Vid. TO SACRIFICE.

IMMOLATION, immolatio (*Cic.*).

IMMORAL, male moratus: malis *or* corruptis moribus. *Also*, inhonestus, turpis, &c. *Immoral conduct*, mores turpes; mores corrupti.

IMMORALITY, mores corrupti *or* perditi (*corrupt morals*): vita vitiis flagitiisque omnibus dedita (*grossly immoral life*). *Immorality is gaining ground every day*, mores magis magisque labuntur.

IMMORALLY, inhoneste: turpiter.

IMMORTAL, immortalis (*not subject*

to the law of death; also, improperly, of things; e. g., laus): æternus: sempiternus [SYN. *in* ETERNAL]. *To be immortal,* immortalem *or* sempiternum esse: non interire (*general term, not to die*; e. g., *of the soul*): vitâ sempiternâ frui (*to live forever*); memoriâ omnium seculorum vigēre (*to be fresh in the recollection of all ages; both of persons*). *Immortal glory,* immortalis *or* sempiterna gloria: *to render immortal or be rendered immortal.* Vid. TO IMMORTALIZE.

IMMORTALITY, immortalitas: æternitas [SYN. *in* ETERNAL]. JN. æternitas immortalitasque. *An immortality of glory,* immortalis *or* sempiterna gloria: *the immortality of the soul,* immortalitas *or* æternitas animi, *or* animorum (☞ *in this sense* immortalitas *must not be used alone, unless* animi *or* animorum *is implied by the context.* Vid. *Cic., Cat. Maj.*, 21, 78; *Tusc.*, 1, 22, 50, *and* 33, 80). *Plato's book on the immortality of the soul,* Platonis liber, qui immortalitatem animæ docet: *to maintain the immortality of the soul,* dicere animos hominum esse immortales *or* sempiternos: *to wish to establish or prove the immortality of the soul,* hoc velle persuadēre, non interire animas: *to win immortality,* immortalitatem consēqui, *or* adipisci, *or* sibi parēre (*general term*); immortalem *or* sempiternam gloriam consēqui (*an immortality of glory*).

IMMORTALIZE, reddere aliquem immortalem (*general term, of a person*): immortali gloriæ commendare aliquem: ad immortalitatis memoriam consecrare aliquem (*of a person; with reference to immortal glory, reputation*): immortalem memoriam alicujus reddere: æternitatem immortalitatemque donare alicui (*improperly*): aliquid immortalitati tradere *or* commendare (*of a thing*). *To immortalize one's self,* immortalitatem sibi parēre: *to be immortalized,* immortalitatem adipisci *or* consēqui (*general term*); immortalem *or* sempiternam gloriam consēqui (*to obtain an undying reputation,* &c.); immortalitati commendari (*of things*; e. g., historia): *to have been immortalized,* immortalem factum esse, *by any thing,* aliquâ re (*Sall.*): *men whose memory is immortalized,* homines, quorum vivit immortalis memoria et gloria.

IMMORTALLY. *To live immortally,* vitâ sempiternâ frui, &c. [Vid. *under* IMMORTAL, IMMORTALIZE.] ☞ Immortaliter *only in the figurative phrase of* immortaliter gaudēre (*Cic.*).

IMMOVABLE, immobilis (*properly and figuratively*): immotus (*not moved, figuratively = unchangeable*). *Immovable goods, property,* res *or* bona, quæ moveri non possunt; res immobiles (*Tabul., Dig.*, 41, 3, 23). *To be immovable,* loco suo non moveri (*properly*): immobilem se ostendere (*post-Ciceronian: Tac.*; e. g., precibus alicujus): non moveri *or* commoveri. *An immovable resolution,* consilium certum.

IMMOVABLY, firmiter (e. g., *fixed,* stabilitus): constanter (e. g., manēre in suo statu, *Cic., Univ.*, 13). *Immovably fixed,* stabilis certusque (e. g., sententia), *or* stabilis *only* (e. g., opinio).

IMMUNITY, immunitas (*from an onerous duty,* immunitas magni muneris): vacatio (e. g., munerum, sumtûs, laboris, &c.; *also,* a re; a causis, *Cic.*; ab belli administratione, *Liv.*; *also, with* quominus; vacationem augures, quominus judiciis operam darent, non habēre, *Cic., Brut.*, 31, 117). JN. vacatio et immunitas (*Cæs.*). *To confer upon any body an immunity from any thing,* dare alicui immunitatem alicujus rei *or* (*Suet.*, &c.) a re: *to offer an immunity from any thing,* offerre alicui immunitatem (a re, *Suet.*): *to enjoy an immunity from,* vacationem alicujus rei habēre (*Cic., Cæs.*; *said, also, of the thing which constitutes the claim to any immunity, Cic.*).

IMMURE, includere *or* concludere (*general terms for to shut up*; e. g., in carcerem, in custodiam; *also,* carcere includere, *Liv.*): inclusum parietibus continēre (*to confine within the walls of a house, Cic., Rep.*, 3, 9): aliquem seorsum concludere (in aliquem locum; e. g., in æ̆diculam, *Plaut.*): aliquem conclusum habēre (*Ter.*). *To immure one's self any where,* includere se (e. g., in Heracleâ, Heracleæ, Heracleam); concludere se (e. g., in cellam cum aliquo, *Ter.*); abdere se in aliquem locum (*improperly*; e. g., in bibliothēcam, *in a library*). *To be immured,* inclusum atque abditum latēre in aliquo loco: abdidisse se in aliquem locum (*improperly*). *In the sense of* IMPRISON, vid.

IMMUTABILITY. Vid. UNCHANGEABLENESS.

IMMUTABLE. Vid. UNCHANGEABLE.

IMMUTABLY. Vid. UNCHANGEABLY.

IMP. ‖ *Son, progeny,* vid. ‖ *Little or subordinate devil,* dæmonium (*little devil, Tert., Apoll.*, 32). *You little imp! (improperly)* Acherontis pabulum (*Plaut.*).

IMPAIR. Vid. INJURE, DIMINISH.

IMPAIRING. Vid. INJURY, DIMINUTION. *The impairing of one's health,* confectio valetudinis.

IMPAIRMENT. Vid. IMPAIRING.

IMPALPABILITY, intactus, -ûs (*Lucr.*, 1, 455).

IMPALPABLE, intactilis (*Lucr.*, 1, 438), *or, by circumlocution,* quod tactu non sentīmus, &c., *or by* minutissimus, tenuissimus.

IMPARITY, inæqualitas: dissimilitudo (*unlikeness*).

IMPARK, circumsepire: septo includere *or* circumdăre. *To have imparked so many acres,* circiter . . . jugerum locum inclusum habēre (*Varr., R. R.*, 3, 12).

IMPART, impertire: tribuere (*denote giving a portion, without reference to any part that the giver is to retain for himself*: impertire, *as an act of free-will and of kindness*; tribuere, *as an act of justice, or of judicious policy*): participare: communicare (*the giving a share of what one retains a share of one's self*: participare *has generally the receiver for its object, who is to share a possession*; communicare, *generally the thing shared, in the use of which the receiver is to have a share, Dōd.*). Vid. TO COMMUNICATE, *for phrases and construction.*

IMPARTIAL, medius (*not attached to either party; neutral*). JN. medius et neutrius partis: tamquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinatus (*Liv.; both these of persons*): integer (*allowing no external influence to affect one's judgment; unbiased,* &c.; e. g., integrum se servare): incorruptus (*unbribed*). JN. incorruptus atque integer: æquus (*fair; listening to the arguments on both sides; giving both parties what is due to them; of persons or things*; e. g., prætor, lex, &c.): studio et irâ vacuus (*free from party favor or enmity; especially of persons*): obtrectatione et malevolentiâ liberatus (*free from envy and ill-will; of persons and things*; e. g., judicium). *The impartial administration of justice,* juris et judiciorum æquitas: *an impartial judgment,* judicium obtrectatione et malevolentiâ liberatum; judicium æquum et integrum, incorruptum (*Cic.*): judicium sine irâ et studio latum (*after Tac.*): *to be or show one's self impartial,* neutri parti favēre; neque irâ neque gratiâ teneri: incorruptum se gerere (*Liv.*).

IMPARTIALITY, *animus ab omni partium studio alienus: animus studio et irâ vacuus: æquitas: animus incorruptus, integer in judicando: animus æquus (without heat or affection)*: *let no private feeling destroy your impartiality,* cave quicquam momenti habeat gratia (*Cic.*). *With impartiality*; vid. IMPARTIALLY.

IMPARTIALLY, incorrupte: integre: sine irâ et studio (*Tac.*; e. g., narrare aliquid): sine amore et cupiditate: sine odio et sine invidiâ (*Cic.*; e. g., judicare).

IMPASSABLE, invius: impeditus: inexplicabilis (*difficult to pass through*). *Roads rendered impassable by the continued rain,* inexplicabiles continuis imbribus viæ (*Liv.*, 40, 33, 2): *a place which is almost impassable,* locus, quo ægre transiri potest.

IMPASSIBILITY, natura non patibilis (*after Cic., N. D.*, 3, 12). *Sen., Ep.*, 9, *observes that, as a translation of the Greek ἀπάθεια,* impatientia *would be ambiguous: he attempts* invulnerabilis animus: animus extra omnem patientiam positus (*both which must, of course, relate to a mind*): corpus *or* animus omni sensu carens.

IMPASSIBLE, qui patibilem naturam non habet (*after* patibilem naturam habet, *Cic., N. D.*, 3, 12). *Seneca attempts various expressions for "impassible" in Ep.*, 9, impatiens: invulnerabilis: extra omnem patientiam positus: qui incommodum ne sentit quidem: impassibilis (*Lact., as technical term of the Deity: also,* insensibilis): sensu carens.

IMPATIENCE, impatientia moræ (*or* morarum) *or* spei (*inability to endure delay, hope deferred,* &c., *after Sil. Ital.*, 8, 4; *Ammian.*, 28, 1, 9; *Tac., Hist.*, 2, 40, *extr.* ☞ Impatientia *alone has not this meaning*): festinatio (*undue haste: hurry*). *Impatience of* (= *inability to endure*) *any thing,* impatientia alicujus rei (e. g., moræ): *not to be able to restrain one's impatience,* rumpo *or* abrumpo patientiam (☞ *but not* patientia mihi rumpitur, *Suet., Tib.*, 25; *Tac., Ann.*, 12, 50, 5): *to expect any thing with impatience,* acerrime aliquid exspectare. ☞ *In the sense of "inability to endure,"* intolerantia *is post-classical. In Cicero,* &c., *it has a passive sense,* intolerantia regis.

IMPATIENT, impatiens moræ (*or* morarum) *or* spei (*Sil. Ital.*, 8, 4; *Ammian.*, 28, 1; *Tac., Hist.*, 2, 40, *extr.* Impatiens *alone has not this meaning*): festīnans (*hastening*). *To be impatient for any body's arrival,* alicujus adventum non mediocriter captare. ‖ *Unable to endure,* intolerans alicujus rei (*Liv.*): impatiens alicujus rei (*post-classical, Vell., Plin., Col.*): qui aliquid pati, ferre, sustinēre non potest.

IMPATIENTLY, festinanter (*over-hastily*). ☞ *Pliny has* impatienter (e. g., desiderare aliquem), *but this is "so as not to bear the loss in a tranquil manner,"* &c.: non patienter: intoleranter: ægre: moleste (*especially with* ferre: *all referring to want of patience in bearing any thing*). *To expect any body's arrival impatiently,* alicujus adventum non mediocriter captare. Vid. "*with* IMPATIENCE."

IMPAWN. Vid. PAWN.

IMPEACH. Vid. ACCUSE.

IMPEACHABLE. Vid. ACCUSABLE.

IMPEACHER. Vid. ACCUSER.

IMPEACHMENT. Vid. ACCUSATION.

IMPECCABILITY, *by circumlocution.* ☞ *Hieronymus used* impeccantia.

IMPECCABLE, *by circumlocution*; e. g., *saying that nobody is impeccable,* dicens neminem non aliquando cœpisse peccare (*Quint.*) *or* *neminem non aliquando *or* interdum peccare. *No one is impeccable,* *nemo tam bonus est, ut nunquam peccet.

IMPEDE. Vid. HINDER.

IMPEDIMENT. [Vid. HINDERANCE.] ‖ *In one's speech,* hæsitantia linguæ. *To have an impediment in one's speech,* linguâ hæsitare.

IMPEL, impellere (*the proper word, to drive or urge on, properly and figuratively*: navem remis; aliquem; aliquem ad aliquid [e. g., ad facinus; ad injuriam faciendam; ad credendum]: *also with* ut; impulit, ut ita crederem: *also with local adverb,* quo velit: *with infinitive*): incitare: excitare (*to incite, excite*): stimulare aliquem: stimulos alicui admovēre (*to spur on, all properly and figuratively*): hortari: exhortari (*to encourage, exhort*): accendere: inflammare (*to inflame, kindle; all figuratively*). JN. impellere atque incendere; impellere atque hortari: *any body to any thing, all* aliquem ad aliquid. *Impelled by any body, any thing,* impulsus ab aliquo, aliquâ re; *by nobody,* nullo impellente.

IMPEND, impendēre alicui *or* alicui rei (*to hang over in a threatening manner; properly and improperly,* alicui *or* alicui rei; *properly, as* saxum Tantalo; gladius alicujus cervicibus; *and improperly,* terrores, pericula, bellum, &c.; *improperly, also,* impendēre in aliquem; e. g., terrores in me): instare (*to be at hand; also absolutely,* instare jam plane, *to be close at hand*): imminēre (*properly*; e. g., collis urbi; tumulus ipsis mœnibus, *and improperly; principally of enemies, nations,* &c., *that seem to hang over an object in a*

threatening way; also of death, and, generally, ea quæ imminent; *but not of danger, war, &c., in prose writers, till Quintilian and Suetonius*).

IMPENDING, impendens: imminens: instans: plane jam instans. *Sometimes* futurus. *To avoid the impending storm*, evitare impendentem tempestatem (*Nep.*): *to foresee the impending storm*, prospicere tempestatem futuram (*Cic.*).

IMPENETRABILITY, *by circumlocution.*

IMPENETRABLE, impenetrabilis (*properly, Liv.; and improperly*, blanditiis, *Sen.*): impervius (*by any thing*, alicui rei, *post-Augustan*; e. g., lapis ignibus, *Tac.*): spissus (*thick*; caligo, tenebræ): obstinatus adversus aliquid (*impenetrable by motives and by attacks, by which one's constancy is assailed*; adversus lacrimas muliebres, *Liv.*). *Impenetrable woods*, densissimæ silvæ (*Cæs.*). *Impenetrable darkness*, densissimæ tenebræ (*for which Suet., Ner.*, 46, *has* artissimæ tenebræ).

IMPENITENCE, obstinatio: animus obstinatus *or* affirmatus: *animus contra veritatem obstinatus (*after *Quint.*, 12, 1, 10): *mores non mutati. ☞ Impœnitentia, *Hier. and Aug.*

IMPENITENT, quem non vitæ anteactæ *or* peccatorum suorum pœnitet: contra veritatem obstinatus (*Quint.; general term for one who is hardened against the truth*).

IMPERATIVE, imperiosus (*in the manner of authoritative command*): imperiose præcipiens (*directing in the tone of a master, Gell.*): necessitate quadam delegatus (e. g., officium, *an imperative duty laid upon any body, Cic.*): cui repugnari minime potest (e. g., vis, *Quint.*, 6, 3, 8). *An imperative command*, mandatum. ‖ *In grammar. The imperative mood*, modus imperativus.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, quod vix sentiri *or* sensibus percipi potest. *To make a progress in literature that is almost imperceptible*, pæne nihil proficere in literis.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, sensim.

IMPERFECT, mancus: non integer (*no longer or not yet complete*): non perfectus (*not completed*): imperfectus (*Quint.; especially in the poets = "not completed;" in Seneca = "imperfect"*): inchoatus (*begun only, and not carried on to a more perfect state*). Jn. mancus quodammŏdo et inchoatus (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 43, 173): suis numeris non absolutus (*not perfect in all its parts and proportions*): non commodus (*not good of its kind*): vitiosus (*faulty*): adumbratus (*but lightly sketched; not having received full body or substance*: opinio, intelligentia): in quo multa desiderantur. *To leave any thing imperfect*, inchoatum relinquere aliquid. *An imperfect book*, *liber, in quo plagulæ quædam desunt: *imperfect manner* [vid. Imperfectly]. ‖ *The imperfect (in grammar)*, tempus imperfectum.

IMPERFECTION, imbecillitas: vitiositas: *conditio vitiosa *or* manca: vitium (*defect*).

IMPERFECTLY, imperfecte: haud commode: vitiose.

IMPERIAL, imperatorius: Cæsareus (*post-Augustan; the times of the emperors; seldom* Augustalis *and* imperialis): *often, by genitive*, imperatoris, *or* Cæsaris, *or* Augusti; principalis, *or genitive*, principis (*belonging to the prince or emperor; time of the emperors*). *His imperial majesty*, *majestas imperatoria (*as a dignity or title*): magnitudo imperatoria (*as a title, of the later times of the emperors*): *your imperial majesty*, majestas *or* magnitudo tua: *the imperial territories*, *terræ imperatoris. ‖ *The imperial title*, nomen Augusti *or* imperatoris (*times of the emperors*): nomen imperatorium (*with Cic. ad Fam.*, 11, 4, 1): appellatio imperatoria (*with Vell.*, 2, 125, 3; *but in both places = title of general*). *To assume the imperial title (and throne)*, nomen Augusti arripere.

IMPERIALISTS, Cæsariani.

IMPERIOUS, imperiosus: arrogans (*arrogant, assuming*): superbus (*haughty*).

IMPERIOUSLY, imperiose (*Gell.*): pro imperio (e. g., aliquem discedere jubēre): insolenter: arroganter.

IMPERIOUSNESS, *imperiosa et superba alicujus natura: alicujus regia (in aliquâ re) dominatio (e. g., in judiciis, *Cic.*; *the overbearing and despotic behavior of one who rules in any thing, allowing no rival, &c.*); *or by* insolentia, arrogantia, &c. *That imperiousness of yours*, illa tua singularis insolentia.

IMPERISHABLE, immortalis: sempiternus. Syn. in Eternal.

IMPERSONAL, impersonalis (*in grammar*, verbum, *Charis., 2 and 3; Diom.*, 1, &c.).

IMPERSONALLY, impersonaliter (*grammatical technical term*).

IMPERTINENCE. ‖ *Irrelevancy*, vid. ‖ *Impudent rudeness*, &c., importunitas (*troublesome character or behavior*): contumelia sibi ab aliquo imposita (*the insult, by deed or word, offered to one by any body*): procacitas: petulantia, *or* *inurbana alicujus procacitas *or* petulantia. ‖ *Foolishness of words, deeds*, &c., absurditas (†*Claud., Mam.*, 3, 11): insulsitas (*insipidity; bad taste*): res inepta (*as thing*). *Impertinences*, ineptiæ, nugæ.

IMPERTINENT. ‖ *Not relating to the matter in hand*, ad rem nihil pertinens: alienus *or* alicui rei (maxime) alienus (e. g., hic non alienum est admonēre; non alienum fuerit exigere, &c., *Quint.*). ‖ *Meddling, troublesome*, importunus (*troublesome*, &c.). Jn. importunus atque incommodus (*Plaut.*); levis et futilis et importunus (e. g., locutor, *Gell.*): impolitus: inurbanus (*uncivil*). *Sometimes* petulans, procax, protervus *may do.*

IMPERTINENTLY. ‖ *Irrelevantly*, vid. ‖ *Rudely*, &c., vid. ‖ *Foolishly*, absurde: inepte: insulse: inscite.

IMPERTURBED, non perturbatus: non conturbatus: imperturbatus (*Ov. and Sen., rare*).

IMPERVIOUS, impervius (*Ov., Quint.; also improperly, Tac.*; e. g., lapis ignibus).

IMPETRABLE, impetrabilis (*Liv., Prop.; not Cic. or Cæs.*).

IMPETRATE, impetrare.

IMPETRATION, impetratio (*Cic.; once only; not found elsewhere*).

IMPETUOSITY, violentia: violentum ingenium (*impetuous character*): præceps et effrænata mens (*rash, unrestrained impetuosity, Cic.*): acris vehementia (*Plin.*). *With great impetuosity*, magno impetu (e. g., ferri ad aliquid).

IMPETUOUS, violentus (*violent*; e. g., ingenium, impetus, homo): violentus ingenio: vehemens. Jn. vehemens et violentus: ferox. Jn. vehemens feroxque: importunus (e. g., libidines, *that will not be shaken off, restrained, &c.*): præfervidus (*too hot*; e. g., irâ, *Liv.*): præferox (*opposed to* mitis, *Liv., Tac.*): præceps: in omnibus consiliis præceps (*rash in adopting plans without consideration*). *You are too impetuous (in character)*, nimium es vehemens feroxque naturâ: ☞ "impetuosus, *only the elder Pliny*," *Krebs; Freund does not give such a word.*

IMPETUOUSLY, magno impetu (e. g., hostem aggredi): violenter (poscere; aliquem persĕqui, increpare): vehementer (e. g., flagitare): importune (e. g., insistere).

IMPETUS, impetus: impulsio: impulsus.

IMPIETY, impietas (*want of reverence and love for God, &c.; also for one's country, parents, &c.*): Dei (*or, according to Roman notions*, deûm) negligentia: divini cultûs negligentia (*neglect of God and religious worship*). *An impiety*, nefas: scelus: res scelesta *or* nefaria.

IMPINGE, impingi alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: allidi ad aliquid. Vid. "Dash against."

IMPIOUS, impius (*without love or reverence for God, one's parents, country*, &c.; *the object* [e. g., erga Deum, erga patriam, erga parentes] *must always be added, unless sufficiently implied by the context*): nefarius (*breaking the laws of God, of natural equity*, &c.; *of men, their actions and dispositions*): nefandus (*refers to the abominable wickedness of an action*): scelestus: sceleratus (*wicked: the former with reference to the mind; the latter to actions*). *To have committed many impious actions both against the gods and against men*, multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque commisisse.

IMPIOUSLY, impie: nefarie. Jn. impie nefarieque: nefande: sceleste: scelerate.

IMPLACABILITY, odium implacabile *or* inexorabile: animus implacabilis (☞ implacabilitas *very late, Ammian.*).

IMPLACABLE, implacabilis (*against any body*, alicui *or* in aliquem): inexpiabilis (*not to be satisfied by any atonement*). Jn. implacabilis inexpiabilisque: inexorabilis (*not to be softened by entreaties: all three of persons and things; hatred, anger*); *against any body*, in *or* adversus aliquem: *to pursue any body with implacable hatred*, implacabili odio persĕqui aliquem: *to be or show one's self implacable against any body*, sese alicui implacabilem inexpiabilemque præbēre (*Cic.*): *to entertain implacable hatred against any body*, implacabile odium suscipere in aliquem (*Nep.*).

IMPLACABLY, implacabilius (e. g., irasci alicui, *Tac.*).

IMPLANT. ‖ Propr., inserere, ponere (in aliquâ re). ‖ Impropr., ingenerare: ingignere (*at birth*): inserere: in animo infigere (*at any time*). *To be implanted*, innatum esse: naturâ insitum esse; a naturâ proficisci. *Nature has implanted this in us*, &c., hoc natura ingenuit nobis; hoc naturâ inest animis; hoc in animis nostris insitum est; hoc (a naturâ) nobis tributum est; hoc in ipsâ naturâ positum est atque infixum; hoc innatum est, et in animo quasi insculptum.

IMPLEAD. Vid. "*to bring an* Action *against.*"

IMPLEMENT. [Vid. Instrument.] ‖ *Implements of war*, instrumentum et apparatus belli; arma, tela, cetera, quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent (*after Cic., Phil.*, 11, 12, 30).

IMPLICATE. ‖ Propr., implicare, &c. [Vid. Entangle; Involve.] ‖ Impropr., in culpâ aliquem et suspicione ponere (*Cic.*): aliquem suspectum reddere: aliquem in suspicionem vocare *or* adducere: suspicionem in aliquem conferre (*to render any body suspected*). *To be implicated in any thing*, alicui rei affinem esse; alicujus rei participem *or* socium esse: *to be supposed to be implicated in any thing*, suspectum esse de aliquâ re; a suspicione non remotum esse.

IMPLICATION. ‖ *Entanglement*, implicatio (e. g., nervorum). ‖ *An implied consequence; a tacit inference*, &c., *by circumlocution. By implication*, implicite et abscondite (*opposed to* patentius et expeditius, *Cic*; *but this implies the necessity of disentangling, as it were, the implied fact or consequence*): quodammŏdo tacite (*silently, as it were; not by an explicit statement*). *The law itself, by implication, gives him the right of defending*, &c., quodammodo tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi (*Cic., Mil.*, 4, 11).

IMPLICIT. ☞ *The original and correct meaning of the word is that of "implied," opposed to "explicit;" but it is now more commonly used in the sense of "absolute," "unconditional" reliance, trust*, &c. ‖ *Implied*, tacitus (*silently assumed, not expressly stated, Cic. and Jurisconsulti*): quod in aliquâ re implicite et abscondite continetur (*Cic., Invent.*, 2, 23, 69; *of what is really but not evidently contained in any thing; opposed to* patentius et expeditius continere). ‖ *Absolute, unconditional*, &c. [vid. Unconditional]. *To pay any body implicit obedience*, alicui sine ullâ exceptione parēre, obedire: *to place implicit trust or confidence in any body*, se totum alicui committere: *to put implicit faith in any body*, maximam fidem alicui adhibēre.

IMPLICITLY. ‖ *Opposed to explicitly.* [Vid. "*by* Implication."] ‖ *Unconditionally*, vid. *To believe, trust*, &c., *implicitly*; vid. "*put* Implicit *faith in.*"

IMPLORE, implorare aliquem *or* aliquid (*to pray for help with tears and supplication*): supplicare alicui: se alicui supplicem abjicere (*to implore passionate-*

ly; falling, as it were, at his knees, wringing one's hands, &c., humbly before any one, with the consciousness of his great dignity and power, and of one's own great need): obsecrare aliquem (*to implore any body urgently; beseeching him in the name of God, by every thing that is sacred*): obtestari aliquem (*to implore any body suppliantly, calling upon God as witness; to implore by every thing that is dear to him*). *To implore any body for any thing*, voce supplici postulare aliquid; orare multis et supplicibus verbis ut, &c.: exposcere aliquid ab aliquo (*of earnest, vehement appeals*): *to implore help from any body*, aliquem ad *or* in auxilium implorare; auxilium implorare ab aliquo; *to implore the gods for victory*, exposcere ab dîis victoriam: *to implore an end of the pestilence*, finem pestilentiæ exposcere: *to implore the mercy of the gods*, exposcere pacem deorum (*Justin.*, 18, 6): *to implore gods and men*, deûm atque hominum fidem implorare: *to implore assistance from a judge*, opem petere a judice: *humbly to implore any body*, submisse supplicare alicui: *to prostrate one's self at any body's feet, and implore him in the humblest terms*, prosternere se, et fracto atque humîli animo supplicare alicui: *the gods were implored*, precibus a diis petitum est.

IMPLORING, imploratio: obsecratio: obtestatio. [Vid. *the verbs under* TO IMPLORE.] ☞ Supplicatio = *a day appointed for solemn prayer to the gods.*

IMPLY. *Any thing implies any thing, or any thing is implied by any thing*, aliquid subest alicui rei, *or* aliquid subest velut latens (*cf. Quint.*, 3, 5, 9); subest alicujus rei tacita vis (*ib.*): in aliquâ re inest aliquid. *He maintains that a general report mostly implies some foundation of truth*, negat famam temere nasci solêre, quin subsit aliquid (*Cic., Auct. ad Her.*). *Superstition, which implies a groundless fear of the gods*, suspicio, in aliquâ inest inanis timor deorum (*Cic.*). *Every special question implies a general one that precedes it*, in omni speciali [quæstione] inest generalis, ut quæ sit prior. *What is really, but not obviously implied*, quod in aliquâ re implicite et abscondite continetur (*Cic.*). *What is necessarily implied by a statement*, quod ex verbis intelligi potest (*opposed to* verba, *that which the words actually express*). *To discuss whether one should obey what the laws imply, or merely what they express*, tractare, verbis legum standum sit an voluntate (*Quint.*): *the* "decorum" *necessarily implies the* "honestum," quidquid est, quod deceat, id tum apparet, quum antegressa est honestas.

IMPOLITE, inurbanus: rusticus (*clownish*). *To be impolite*, ab humanitate abhorrêre.

IMPOLITELY, inurbane: rustice.

IMPOLITENESS, inurbanitas: rusticitas (*clownish, rough behavior*).

IMPOLITIC, *alienus *or* abhorrens a prudentiâ civili (*opposed to political wisdom*): non callidus (*not skillful, able, &c.*).

IMPOLITICLY, *prudentiæ civili non convenienter: non callide: non callidâ sed dementi ratione.

IMPORT, *v.* ‖ *To bring goods into a country*, invehere: importare (*whether by wagons or ships*). ‖ *Mean*, vid. ‖ *It imports, what imports it?* interest: rêfert. Vid. *under* IMPORTANCE.

IMPORT, *s.* ‖ *Meaning*, vid. ‖ *Importance*, vid. ‖ *Imports (opposed to exports)*, merces importatæ: merces importaticiæ (e. g., frumentum importaticium, *Hirt., B. Afr.*, 20): merces adventiciæ (*foreign; opposed to* domesticæ): merces mari suppeditatæ (*if imported from over seas*).

IMPORTANCE, gravitas (*literally, weight; then importance*; e. g., civitatis): auctoritas (*authority and influence in a state*): momentum: discrimen (*the point, circumstance, &c., on which all hinges; that makes all the difference*). *A person of importance*, vir gravis (*from weight of character*); vir potens (*from power*). *An affair of importance*, res gravissima, summa, *or* maxima (*general terms*); res magni momenti *or* discriminis (*of great importance to the success of any thing*). *To be of great importance*, magni momenti esse; magni referre: *to be of importance*, auctoritate valêre *or* posse (*of persons who have influence, power, &c.*); vim habêre *or* exercêre (*to exercise influence; of persons and things*): *to be a person of importance*, esse aliquem *or* aliquid (*to be somebody*). *To make any thing of great importance*, alicui rei vim tribuere; alicui rei pondus afferre (*to add weight to it*): *to represent any thing as of great importance*, verbis *or* oratione exaggerare aliquid (*of giving it undue importance*): *any thing makes the question one of more importance in my eyes*, aliquid mihi auget quæstionem: *this is the point of most importance*, hoc caput, *or* maximum, *or* primum est: *he considered this of more importance*, hoc ei antiquius fuit: *he thought nothing of more importance than to, &c.*, nihil [*or* neque quicquam] habuit antiquius, quam ut, &c. (*Cic., Vell.*): *thinking it a point of the utmost importance to, &c.*, longe antiquissimum ratus, &c., *with infinitive* (*Liv.*, 1, 32): *he thought the difficulty of sufficient importance to demand the appointment of a dictator*, res digna visa est, propter quam dictator crearetur. *It is of importance to any body that, &c.*, aliquid alicujus interest *or* rêfert; *but* meâ, tuâ, suâ, *instead of genitive of personal pronoun.* ☞ (1) Interest, *with genitive of person, denotes more the interest a person has in any thing*; rêfert, *the advantage he actually expects from it, the importance he attaches to it. In the Golden Age*, rêfert *is found with the ablatives* meâ, &c., *but not with the genitive of a substantive; both verbs, however, occur absolutely, with the mention of the degree of importance.* (2) *The thing that is of importance can not be expressed, as in English, by a substantive, but must be introduced by accusative and infinitive; or, if no new subject is mentioned, by infinitive only, or by a clause with* ut, nē, *or an interrogative pronoun or particle.* (3) *The degree of importance is described by adverbs* [magnopere, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil, &c.], *or by a genitive of price* (*as* magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti, &c.); *thus, it is of the utmost importance to me that you should be with me*, maxime nostrâ interest, te esse nobiscum; *he was perpetually thinking of what importance his death would be to P. Clodius*, semper, quantum interesset P. Clodii se perire, cogitabat; *it is of great importance to me that I should see you*, illud meâ magni interest, te ut videam; *of what importance is that to you?* quid tuâ id refert? [*Ans.*, magni.]

IMPORTANT. (a) *Of persons*, gravis, (*from weight of character, and consequent authority, influence, &c.; also of witnesses*, testes): potens: pollens: qui multum potest (*powerful*). *An important person*, vir magnus, gravis, *or* auctoritate gravis, auctoritate *or* dignitate præditus, opibus *or* gratiâ florens (*influential*). *To think himself an important personage*, sese aliquem *or* aliquid esse credere. (b) *Of things*, gravis (*opposed to* levis, *trifling, unimportant*): magni *or* maximi momenti (*having important consequences*): magnus: gravis: luculentus (*great, considerable*). *In comparative and superlative also by* antiquior, antiquissimus (*what should, from its importance, be taken earlier or first into consideration*; e. g., *he considered this more important*, id ei antiquius fuit; *the most important point or object*, antiquissima cura). *An important city*, urbs magna, opulenta, florens: *an important state*, civitas ampla et florens *or* gravis et opulenta (*opposed to* civitas exigua et infirma): *to play an important part*, gravem persŏnam sustinêre. *The most important point is*, hoc caput est; hoc maximum *or* primum est. *For other phrases*, vid. IMPORTANCE ("*of great importance*," &c.).

IMPORTATION, invectio (*Cic.*; *opposed to* exportatio). *Often by circumlocution with* importare. *To forbid the importation of wine*, vinum omnino ad se importari non sinere: *to forbid the importation of provisions from Amantia*, commeatus Amantiâ importari in oppidum prohibêre (*Cæs.*).

IMPORTED (*of goods, &c.*), importatus (e. g., ære utuntur importato, *Cæs.*): invectus: adventicius (*opposed to* domesticus): mari suppeditatus (*Cic., if from over seas*).

IMPORTER, qui (merces, &c.) invĕhit *or* importat.

IMPORTUNATE, molestus (*troublesome*, e. g., *in demanding any thing*): assiduus et acer (*constant and eager in demanding any thing*; e. g., flagitator, *Cic.*): importunus (e. g., "*importunate passions,*" importunæ libidines, *Cic.*: ☞ *not applied to requests, &c.*): in rogando molestus.

IMPORTUNE, impense petere aliquid ab aliquo, *or followed by* ut (*to pray earnestly*): flagitare, *or* efflagitare ab aliquo, *or* aliquem aliquid (*to demand*). *To importune any body constantly*, alicujus aures obsidêre (*to lay siege, as it were, to his ears, but implying that no other is listened to, Liv.*, 40, 20, *extr.*); instare alicui de aliquâ re (*to press him*); fatigare aliquem precibus, *followed by* ut (*to weary with prayers*); auribus alicujus abuti; assiduis precibus aliquid exigere (*when any thing has been promised*): *to importune any body unmercifully*, surdas alicui orando reddere aures (*Ter., Heaut.*, 2, 3, 89). *To importune any body not to do any thing*, deprecari aliquem, *or* deprecari aliquem insistere, ne quid faciat.

IMPORTUNER, flagitator molestus (*if the importunity is annoying*): assiduus et acer flagitator (*if the importuniy is not annoying; both Cic.*).

IMPORTUNITY, efflagitatio (*Cic.*): efflagitatus, -ûs (e. g., coactu atque efflagitatu meo, *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 5, 29; *nowhere else*): preces assiduæ: precum constantia (*Tac., Germ.*, 8, 1). ☞ *Not, of course*, importunitas; vid. *Dict. To use importunity*, fatigare aliquem precibus: *to tire any body out by his importunity*, fatigare sæpe idem petendo aliquem (*Liv.*, 40, 18). Vid. TO IMPORTUNE.

IMPOSE. ‖ *Lay upon (figuratively)*, imponere (*the proper word*; e. g., *taxes, burdens, tasks, laws, names, a necessity*, &c.): injungere (e. g., *taxes, a burden*): irrŏgare (e. g., multam [vid. FINE]; pœnam; *also a tax*, tributum, *Plin.*); *all* alicui aliquid. *To impose duties on any body*, alicui officia injungere: *to impose upon the states the necessity of carrying corn (into the camp)*, vecturas frumenti civitatibus describere (*according to a written scale of the amount to be delivered by each*). *To impose upon any body the necessity*, &c., alicui necessitatem imponere (*Cic., Phil.*, 4, 5) *or* afferre (*Cic.*): *to impose a name*, alicui nomen imponere *or* cognomen indere; cognomine appellare aliquem: *to impose silence (on any subject)*, aliquid *or* de aliquâ re tacêre aliquem jubêre; de aliquâ re taceri velle: *to impose laws upon a state*, civitati leges (per vim) imponere. *A fine was imposed on all the states*, multa in singulas civitates imposita (*Liv.*).

IMPOSE UPON, imponere alicui. Vid. CHEAT, DECEIVE.

IMPOSER, *by circumlocution*, qui aliquid imponit, injungit, &c. *The imposer of an oath*, qui jusjurandum ab aliquo exigit (*who requires him to swear*); qui jurisjurandi verba concepit (*who drew up the form*).

IMPOSING, conspicuus (*attracting the eyes of people*): admirationem sui cuivis injiciens (*exciting general admiration*): speciosus (*striking, remarkable in appearance; all three of persons and things*): imperatorius (*majestic, suited to command*; e. g., forma). *He had an imposing form*, erat imperatoriâ formâ, ut ipso aspectu cuivis injiceret admirationem sui (*Nep., Iphic.*, 3, 1); magnam habebat corporis dignitatem (*Nep., Dion.*, 1, 2).

IMPOSITION. ‖ *Act of laying upon*, impositio (*very rare: properly, Plin.; improperly, of the imposition of names, Varr., L. L.*, 8, 2, 104, § 5, &c.): irrogatio (*the imposition of a fine or other punishment*). *By the imposition of hands*, impositâ manu. ‖ *Cheat, imposture*, vid.

IMPOSSIBILITY, impossibilitas (*late;*

only permissible as technical term in philosophical language). *Circumlocution by* fieri non posse, &c. *To prove the impossibility of any thing*, probare aliquid fieri non posse: *I don't consider any thing an impossibility (to me)*, nihil non me efficere posse duco: *he requires impossibilities*, majora concupiscit, quam quis efficere potest: *don't ask impossibilities*, nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest.

IMPOSSIBLE, impossibilis (*Silver Age; only in a philosophical sense*). *But, in usual language, circumlocution by* quod fieri *or* effici non potest. *I think nothing is impossible to you*, nihil tibi infectum credo: *nothing is impossible to any thing*, nihil est, quod aliquid (e. g., benevolentia) efficere non possit: *I consider this impossible*, non puto hoc fieri posse: *this is impossible to me*, hoc facere *or* efficere non possum: *it is impossible that*, &c., fieri non potest, ut, &c.; nequeo (*with following infinitive*): *it is impossible for a king to live as a private man*, nescit rex vivere privatus: *I fear this is impossible*, vereor, ne non liceat: *it is impossible for me to believe this*, hoc nullo pacto credere possum: *it is impossible for me to believe that*, &c., non possum adduci, ut putem, &c.: *this makes it impossible for me to believe*, hoc credere prohibet, &c.

IMPOST. || *Tax*, vid. || *In architecture*, incumba, -æ (*Vitr.*, 6, 11).

IMPOSTHUME. Vid. ABSCESS.

IMPOSTOR, fraudator: homo ad fallendum paratus *or* instructus (*a person who imposes upon others*): circumscriptor (*an overreacher, especially one who endeavors to derive advantage from the inexperience of young persons*): quadruplator (*one who, by fraud and cheating, endeavors to get for himself the property of others*): præstigiator (*one who cheats by tricks and artifice*): planus (*an itinerant mountebank*): falsus (*of a false prophet*; vid. *Suet., Cæs.*, 81; *Tib.*, 14): falsarius (*one who imitates another's hand*). (☞ Deceptor *only in Sen., Thyest.*, 140; nebulo, *a vain boaster, does not belong here*). *A clever impostor*, homo ad fraudem acutus: *an old and practiced impostor*, veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus (*opposed to* homo sine fuco et fallaciis): *to be a complete impostor*, totum ex fraude et fallaciis constare.

IMPOSTURE, fraudatio (*a cheating; opposed to* fides): fallendi studium (*desire or inclination to cheat or impose upon*): *to be condemned for imposture*, falsi damnari.

IMPOTENCE, imbecillitas: infirmitas [vid. WEAKNESS]. (☞ Impotentia, *once in this sense* (*Ter., Ad.*, 4, 3, 16): *usually = want of self-government*, &c.

IMPOTENT, impotens: invalidus: infirmus: imbecillus [SYN. *in* WEAK]. || *With reference to the procreation of children*, spado (*whether naturally or from castration; cf. Ulp., Dig.*, 50, 16, 28): sine viribus (*Juv.*). *To be impotent*, spadonem esse; * vi genitali carêre: liberos procreare non posse. || *Crippled*, &c. Vid. CRIPPLE.

IMPOTENTLY, sine vi: infirme: languide. (☞ Impotenter, *very rare in this sense, Liv.*, 27, 48, 11.

IMPRACTICABILITY. [Vid. IMPOSSIBILITY.] *Experience shows the impracticability of any thing*, usus coarguit aliquid.

IMPRACTICABLE, quod effici *or* fieri non potest: *quite impracticable*, quod nullo pacto fieri potest. *Any thing is found impracticable*, aliquid usus coarguit. || *Of persons*: rigidus: pertinax: qui regi, flecti, &c.: non potest. || *Impassable*: invius: difficillimus: impervius (iter, *Tac.*): impeditus: inexplicabilis (*hardly passable, if at all*).

IMPRECATE, mala (male) precari: exsecrari [vid. TO CURSE]. (☞ Imprecari (*probably not præ-Augustan*) = *to wish good or evil to any body*.

IMPRECATION, (☞ imprecatio *is post-Augustan* (*Sen.*) *for* exsecratio: detestatio. Vid. CURSE.

IMPREGNABLE, inexpugnabilis (e. g., arx, *Liv.*, 2, 7, 6: *also improperly*).

IMPREGNATE, seminare (*a field, an animal*): gravidare (*a person, Aur. Vict., Epit.*, 29, 14; *figuratively, the earth, as Cic., N. D.*, 2, 23, *in.*, terra gravidata seminibus): implêre (*an animal*): maritare (*of animals and trees, post-Augustan*).

IMPRESS, *s.* Vid. IMPRESSION, MARK.

IMPRESS, *v.* || PROPR. *To press any thing upon or into another*, imprimere aliquid in aliquâ re *or* alicui rei (*to press into or on; also improperly, of impressing on the mind*): alicui re aptare et imprimere (*to lay and press in upon any thing*; e. g., os cucurbitulæ corpori): signare aliquid aliquâ re [e. g., cervam figuris]; *and improperly*, signare aliquid in animo (*also the proper word of impressing = stamping coins*): imponere aliquid alicui rei *or* in aliquâ re: applicare alicui rei (*to lay or press upon*; e. g., *a plaster on a wound*, &c.). *To impress a kiss upon any body's lips*, basium *or* suavium imprimere alicui († *Mart.*, 10, 42, 5; *Appul., Met.*, 2, p. 119, 6); osculum applicare alicui († *Ov., Fast.*, 4, 851); osculum alicui ingerere (*suddenly, against the person's will, Suet., Gramm.*, 23). *To impress a figure on wax*, exprimere imaginem alicujus in cerâ (*Plaut., Pseud.*, 1, 1, 54: *so* faciem alicujus gypso, *Plin.*) || IMPROPR. *Of impressing the mind*, imprimere aliquid in animo, *or* mente, *or* in animo atque mente alicujus; imprimere menti alicujus, *or* imprimere alicui: insculpere aliquid in mente (*to engrave it, as it were, on the mind; also with* ut; e. g., ut deos æternos . . . haberemus, *Cic.*): signare aliquid in animo (*to stamp it on the mind*). JN. imprimere et quasi signare aliquid in animo (*Cic.*): affigere: infigere (*the former post-Augustan, to fix into*, &c.): inculcare (*literally, to tread it in; to fix any thing in the mind by frequent repetition*; e. g., memoriæ). *To impress any thing on one's memory*, memoriæ mandare, infigere, *or* affigere, *or* animo suo affigere; *on any body's memory*, alicujus memoriæ inculcare: *to be impressed upon one's memory*, hærêre in memoriâ: *to have any thing impressed on one's mind*, aliquid impressum est in alicujus animo atque mente; aliquid impressum est atque inustum (*of a deep, permanent impression, Cic.*): *to impress upon one's heart or feelings*, aliquid penitus animo suo mentique mandare; aliquid demittere in pectus *or* in pectus animumque. *Any thing has deeply impressed me, or is impressed deeply upon me*, aliquid alte descendit [vid. "*to make a deep* IMPRESSION"]: *to be impressed upon one's mind*, in animo insculptum esse, in animo insculptum habêre: *to be apparently an innate motion, and impressed equally on the minds of all*, innatum et in animo quasi insculptum esse: *any thing is deeply impressed upon me*, aliquid penitus inhæresci in mente; infixum hæret pectori meo; mihi in visceribus hæret (*of warnings, Cic., Att.*, 6, 1, 8): *to impress the notion of any thing on one's mind*, imprimere notionem alicujus rei in animo suo: *notions that are impressed on every mind alike*, notiones in animis hominum quasi consignatæ: *to have impressed any thing on one's mind from one's youth upward*, (præceptis) ab adolescentiâ suadêre sibi.

IMPRESSIBLE, *by circumlocution with* in aliquo (*or* cui) aliquid imprimi potest, &c.; *or by* imprimi (*of the substance receiving the impression*). *Do we suppose the soul to be impressible, in the same literal sense that wax is?* an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 25, 61).

IMPRESSION. || *The act of imprinting or stamping*, impressio. || *An impression* (i. e., *a copy, a cast*), exemplum: exemplar aliquâ re, *or* in aliquâ re, expressum. *The impression of a seal on wax*, expressa (alicujus) in cerâ ex annulo imago (*Plaut., Pseud.*, 1, 1, 50). *To make an impression*, exprimere aliquid aliquâ re, in aliquâ re (*to make an impression on any thing*): imprimere aliquid in aliquâ re (*to make an impression in any thing*). *To make an impression of a seal in wax*, sigillum in cerâ imprimere: *to print or strike off impressions of a print or copper-plate*, * picturam linearem per æneas laminas exprimere. || *On coins*, signum nummi: nota nummi *or* nummaria (*the image or mark on the die or on the coin itself*): forma publica, *or, from context*, forma *only* (*the die with which the national coin is stamped*). *Coins with a clear, sharp impression*, nummi asperi (*Suet., Ner.*, 44): *coins that bear the same impression*, nummi unâ formâ percussi (*after Sen. Ep.*, 34, *extr.*). || IMPROPR. *Effect on the mind*, pondus, vis (*effect*): momentum (*ῥοπή, decisive effect, influence*): impressio (*the effect of a representation on the mind*): sensus (*a sensible impression on the mind, and the disposition thence arising*): animi motus (*a motion of the mind*): appulsus (*the effect of any thing that is brought near and acts upon us*; e. g., frigoris). *An external impression*, pulsus externus *or* adventicius: *an impression made by an external object*, impulsio oblata extrinsĕcus (*Cic., Acad.*, 1, 11, 40): *sensible impression, or impression on the senses*, pulsus externus, *or* quod pellit, *or* movet aliquem, *or* alicujus animum; sensûs visa; *also only* visa (vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 1, 25, p. 733, *Mos. et Creuz.*): visio adventicia (*impression on the sense of sight*): *outward appearances make an impression upon us*, visa nos pellunt: *a strong one*, visa acriter mentem sensumque pellunt (*Cic., Acad.*, 2, 20, 66): *to make a pleasant impression on the senses*, sensus suaviter afficere *or* suaviter voluptate movêre; dulcem motum sensibus afferre; sensus jucundo motu hilarare; sensus jucunditate quadam perfundere: *sensible impressions excite us to action*, visis ad actionem excitamur (*ib.*, 2, 32, 104): *to be unable to resist external impressions*, visis cedere, neque posse resistere (*ib.*, 2, 20, 66): *to receive impressions like wax*, imprimi quasi ceram (*of the animus*): *impressions of sense*, corporis sensus: *easily to receive impressions (from without)*, facile moveri: *to make an impression*, pondus *or* vim habêre: *to make an impression on any thing*, aliquid movêre (*upon the eyes; of beauty*, &c.): *to make an impression on any body*, aliquem *or* alicujus animum movêre, commovêre, permovêre: pellere *or* ferire alicujus animum: *the first impression which a speech makes*, prima aggressio (*Cic., Or.*, 15, 50): *to make an impression on the minds of the hearers*, animos audientium permovêre; in animos audientium penetrare: *to make a strong impression on any body*, alicujus animum vehementer commovêre, magnopere movêre, acriter percutere: *a very strong impression*, aliquem vehementissime permovêre: *to make a deep impression*, alte descendere (*of teachers*); *in any body's heart*, alte descendere in alicujus pectus (*of an appearance*; vid. *Sall., Jug.*, 11, 3): *something has made a deep and lasting impression on me*, hæret mihi aliquid in visceribus (*of warnings*; vid. *Cic., Att.*, 6, 1, 8): *his prohibition makes no impression on the wicked*, improbos vetando non movet: *your letter has made more than one impression on me*, varie sum affectus literis tuis: *these things make little impression on me*, hæc modice me tangunt: *a girl makes an impression on me*, commoveor in aliquâ (*comedy*). || *Effect upon a line of troops*, &c. *To make no impression on*, &c., nihil momenti facere (e. g., neque quidquam momenti facere, *Liv.*). || *Mark, trace*, vid. *Any body's features bear an impression of sorrow*, signa doloris alicujus vultus ostendit. || *Impression = amount of an edition*: exemplaria (*the copies printed*). *The whole impression*, * omnia exemplaria (e. g., divendita sunt, *is sold*).

IMPRESSIVE, gravis (*weighty*, &c.): vehemens (*impassioned*): vim *or* pondus habens (*carrying force, weight*, &c., *with it*): ad persuadendum accommodatus (e. g., oratio; *persuasive*).

IMPRESSIVELY, graviter: vehementer: * ad persuadendum accommodate: sententiis gravibus et soveris (*Cic.*).

IMPRESSURE. Vid. IMPRESSION.

IMPRIMIS. Vid. "*in the* FIRST *place*," "FIRST."

IMPRINT. Vid. IMPRESS.

IMPRISON, includere (*also improperly*; e. g., avem in caveâ): concludere: in custodiam (*or* in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere: in custodiam (*or* in carcerem) dare, includere (*also*, inclusus in carcere, *Cic.*; carcere, *Liv.*): custo-

diæ *or* vinculis mandare : in carcerem conjicere, detrudere ; in ergastulum mittere. *To imprison for life*, vinculis æternis mandare : *to be imprisoned*, in custodiâ esse *or* servari ; custodiâ teneri : in carcere *or* in vinculis esse.

IMPRISONMENT, in custodiâ inclusio : captivitas (*captivity*). *To be suffering imprisonment*, in custodiâ haberi *or* servari ; custodiâ teneri *or* retineri : *to keep any body in close imprisonment*, aliquem clauso conclâvi servare ; aliquem clausum asservare : *to release any body from imprisonment*, aliquem e custodiâ emittere : *to deliver from imprisonment (by force)*, aliquem e custodiâ eripere : *not to bear imprisonment in the house (improperly)*, durare in ædibus non posse.

IMPROBABILITY, *by circumlocution with adjective.*

IMPROBABLE, non verisimilis : non probabilis (*not easily proved, hence not credible*).

IMPROBABLY, non probabiliter : *not improbably*, non sine quadam veritatis specie.

IMPROBITY. Vide DISHONESTY, WICKEDNESS.

IMPROMPTU, versus ex tempore fusi : poëma ex tempore factum. *To be ready at an impromptu*, in fingendis poematibus (*or* carminibus) promtum et facilem esse ad extemporalitatem usque (*Suet.*).

IMPROPER, ☞ improprius *is post-Augustan, but used as a regular grammatical technical term by Quintilian, with reference to words : ἄκυρος ; opposed to* proprius ; e. g., nomen, tropus : *so* cognomen, *Plin.*, &c. ‖ *Not suitable or adapted to an end*, inutilis (*unserviceable ; general term*), *for any thing*, alicui rei, *or, more commonly*, ad aliquid : non idoneus (*not suitable or adapted ; for any thing*, ad *or* [*seldom*] in aliquid) : ad aliquid non aptus (*not fit*) : inhabilis (*not manageable ; hence not proper*), alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*all four of persons or things*) : alienus (*foreign to the purpose in hand ; hence unfavorable, and so not proper ; especially of time and place*) ; *for any thing*, alicui rei *or* ab aliquâ re. ‖ *Not becoming*, indecorus : indignus (*unworthy*). *To be improper*, indecorum esse ; dedecêre *or* non decêre aliquem ; indignum esse aliquo. *It does not seem improper to mention*, &c., non indignum videtur ... memorare (*Sall.*). ‖ *Wrong*, vid.

IMPROPERLY, ☞ impropriè, *post-Augustan ; only opposed to* propriè ; *of words*, &c., e. g., haud improprie appellatus, *Plin.* : perpĕram (*wrongly* ; e. g., judicare, interpretari, aliquid facere) : vitiose (*faultily*) : secus (*otherwise than as it should be* ; e. g., judicare) : male (*ill*) : non recte (*not rightly* ; e. g., judicare, facere).

IMPROPRIATE, *v.* ‖ *Appropriate*, vid. ‖ *Annex church property to a layman*, *bona ecclesiastica *or* fundum ecclesiasticum laico addicere, *or* *fundum ecclesiasticum exaugurare.

IMPROPRIATION, exauguratio (*act of unconsecrating what had been consecrated*). *Or, by circumlocution, an impropriation*, *fundus ecclesiasticus laico addictus.

IMPROPRIETY, indignitas (e. g., *of any thing*, rei) : ineptiæ (*follies*, &c.). *To be guilty of no impropriety*, nihil quod ipso (*or* ipsis) indignum sit, committere (*Cæs.*) : ☞ improprietas, *only opposed to* proprietas ; e. g., verbi, *Gell.*, 1, 22, *fin.*

IMPROSPEROUS, improsper (*Tac.*) ; *but better*, infelix, miser, adversus, &c.

IMPROSPEROUSLY, improspere (e. g., cedere, *Col.*) ; *but better*, male : infeliciter : parum prospere.

IMPROVABLE, *by circumlocution with* melius fieri posse.

IMPROVE. ‖ TRANS., melius facere *or* efficere (*to make better*) : corrigere (*to correct or improve a whole that is defective, not right*, &c.) : emendare (*to free any thing from faults*). JN. corrigere et emendare ; emendare et corrigere. *To improve one's ways*, mores corrigere *or* emendare : *to improve one's estate or fortune*, amplificare fortunam ; augĕre opes : *to improve and enlarge one's house*, ædes reficere in melius et in majus ; *any body's circumstances*, amplificare fortunam : augĕre opes. *His circumstances are improved*, ejus res sunt meliore loco. INTRANS. ‖ *To make progress*, progrĕdi : procedere : procedere et progrĕdi : proficere (*all* in re) : progressus facere in re. *To improve in virtue*, procedere et progrĕdi in virtute ; progressionem facere ad virtutem. ‖ *To grow better in health*, meliorem fieri ; ex morbo convalescere ; ex incommŏdâ valetudine emergere : *the patient is already beginning to improve*, inclinata jam in melius ægri valetudo est : *I am beginning to improve*, meliuscule est mihi. ‖ *To improve ; of fortune*, &c. *Things are improving with me*, meæ res sunt meliore loco.

IMPROVEMENT. ‖ *Improvement in a sick person's health*, convalescentia (*Symm.*). *An improvement has already taken place*, inclinata jam in melius ægri valetudo est ; ægrotus convalescit. ‖ *Of circumstances*, *melior rerum conditio : amplificatio rei familiaris (*improvement of one's estate or income*). ‖ *Of morals*, mores emendatiores : vita emendatior (*Ulp., Dig.*). ‖ *Progress*, progressus : progressio : processus : *to make an improvement in any thing*, progressus facere in re : *to make great improvement in any thing*, multum proficere in re : *but little improvement*, parum proficere in re : *I am satisfied with the amount of improvement I have made*, me, quantum profecerim, non pœnitet. ‖ *Alteration for the better*, correctio : emendatio. JN. correctio et emendatio [*correction.* SYN. *in* TO CORRECT]. *To introduce many improvements in military tactics*, multa in re militari meliora facere.

IMPROVER, corrector : emendator. JN. corrector et emendator. SYN. *in* IMPROVE.

IMPROVIDENCE, inconsiderantia : temeritas (*rashness*) : imprudentia (*want of circumspection*, &c.).

IMPROVIDENT, improvidus (*not looking forward, to provide against distant dangers*, &c.) : incautus (*incautious ; opposed to* prudens). JN. improvidus incautusque ; improvidus et negligens : inconsideratus (*acting without reflection, and a due examination and estimate of circumstances*). JN. levis atque inconsideratus (*Cic., of persons*) : temerarius (*rash*).

IMPROVIDENTLY, improvide : incaute : temere : inconsiderate (*Cic.*).

IMPRUDENCE, imprudentia (*want of circumspection*) : inconsiderantia (*want of consideration*, &c.) : improvidentia (*want of foresight*) : temeritas (*rashness*) : dementia (*madness*).

IMPRUDENT, imprudens (*betraying in a particular instance a want of knowledge and circumspection*) : inconsideratus : inconsultus : improvidus : incautus : temerarius. JN. improvidus incautusque : levis atque inconsideratus [SYN. *in* IMPROVIDENT] : demens (*acting as beside himself*).

IMPRUDENTLY, imprudenter : inconsiderate : incaute : dementi ratione.

IMPUDENCE. ‖ *Want of modesty*, confidentia (e. g., videte quo vultu, quâ confidentiâ dicant, *Cic.*) : impudentia : os impŭdens, *or* durum, *or* ferreum : *a man of consummate impudence*, homo perfrictæ frontis.

IMPUDENT, impŭdens : impudĭcus (*without shame or modesty*) : procax : protervus (*forward, in a noisy, troublesome, reckless way* ; procax, *especially in words*, protervus *in actions*) : petulans (*attacking others with raillery*, &c., *without any consideration*) : lascivus (*forward, from high animal spirits ; also wanton*). *Impudent* (*in language*), procax linguâ. *Impudent language*, sermo procax *or* procaciter ortus (*Curt.*). *Very impudent*, summæ audaciæ, singulari audaciâ. *You are an impudent beggar*, satis audacter petis. *An impudent brow*, os ferreum : *an impudent fellow*, homo perfrictæ frontis (*both in a bad sense*).

IMPUDENTLY, impudenter : procaciter (*comparative*, procacius ; *superlative*, procacissime). *To behave impudently in any thing*, procacius in re se gerere.

IMPUGN, impugnare : oppugnare ; *or* pugnare contra aliquid (*to attack it*) : nego (*I deny it ; opposed to* aio, *both absolutely*) : in controversiam vocare aliquid (*to raise a controversy about it ; throw doubts upon it*) : *to impugn any body's opinion*, alicujus opinioni repugnare.

IMPULSE. ‖ *The act of impelling*, impulsus : impulsio (*a driving on, impelling*) : incitatio (*an exciting, inciting*) : *external impulse, impulse from without*, pulsus externus. ‖ *Internal impulse*, impetus : vis. *By the impulse of one's own mind*, suâ sponte, *or* sponte *only* (*of one's own free will*) : ultro (*with a good will ; willingly*) : "*by any body's impulse*" (e. g., *Jove's : Dryden*), aliquo impulsore *or* auctore ; alicujus impulsu ; alicujus auctoritate ; *also*, aliquo impellente : *by the impulse of another*, alieno impulsu : *under a divine impulse* [vid. INSPIRATION]. ‖ *Internal and instinctive desire*, appetitio (*desire after any thing* ; e. g., cognitionis) : appetitus (*a feeling of a natural want ; instinct* : ☞ *not* instinctus, *in this sense, in classical writers*) : impetus (*a vehement desire, involuntary motion toward any thing*). JN impetus et appetitus rerum—cupiditas (*a longing for any thing*) : *to feel a natural impulse toward any thing*, studio alicujus rei duci *or* impelli ; appetere *or* concupiscere aliquid.

IMPULSION, impulsio. Vid. IMPULSE.

IMPULSIVE, *by circumlocution. An impulsive cause*, consilii motus (*Plin., Ep.*, 3, 4, 9) ; *sometimes* causa.

IMPUNITY, impunitas. JN. venia et impunitas. *The hope of impunity*, spes impunitatis. *With impunity*, impune : impunĭte (*rare, Cic.*). *To escape with impunity*, impune abire *or* dimitti : *to commit any thing with impunity*, aliquid impune ferre, habêre, *or* facere : *to let any thing be committed with impunity*, aliquid impunītum ferre, sinere, *or* omittere ; *also*, omittere, prætermittere *or* relinquere aliquid (*cf. Matth. ad Cic., Manil.*, 5, 11, p. 77) ; aliquid inultum impunītumque dimittere (*Cic.*) : *to let any body escape with impunity*, aliquem impunītum *or* incastigatum dimittere ; aliquem non punire : *sins are committed with impunity*, peccata impune dilabuntur : *he shall not escape with impunity*, inultum id nunquam a me auferet ; hoc haud sic auferet ; hoc ei non sic abibit (*comedy*) : *to secure impunity*, impunitatem conséqui : *to have secured forever an impunity for all one's crimes*, habêre impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam.

IMPURE. ‖ PROPR. *Not pure, mixed with extraneous ingredients*, non purus : (aliquâ re) contaminatus (*polluted by any thing ; opposed to* integer). *Impure air*, aer non purus : *impure water*, aqua turbida (*Cic.*) ; aqua aliquâ re inquinata (*ablative of that by which it is rendered impure*) ; aqua limo turbata (*muddy, Hor.*). ‖ IMPROPR. *Of moral impurity*, impurus (*general term for what is opposed to moral purity ; hence, also, unchaste, of persons and things* ; e. g., mores : ☞ *not used properly in the best prose*) : incestus (*unchaste*) : (flagitiis) inquinatus (*stained ; hence morally impure, of persons or things ; with or without* flagitiis) : spurcus (*probably aspirated from* porcus ; *hence, properly, "swinish :" hence foully impure*, &c., *of persons or things*). *To lead an impure life*, impure atque flagitiose vivere : *an impure life*, vita parum verecunda ; vita libidinibus dedita : *impure desires*, libidines. ‖ *With reference to style*, inquinatus (e. g., *of words, Cic., Opt. Gen. Or.*, 3, 7) : *non *or* parum purus (☞ impurus *is not found in this sense, but* purus *is used several times by Quintilian*) : barbarus (*barbarous*) : parum *or* minus Latinus (*of impure Latin*).

IMPURELY. ‖ *With reference to morals*, impure : impure atque flagitiose (e. g., vivere) : impure atque intemperanter : inceste (*unchastely*). ‖ *With reference to style*, inquinate (e. g., loqui, *Cic., Brut.*, 37, 140) : male (*ill*).

IMPURENESS. Vid. IMPURITY.

IMPURITY. ‖ *With reference to morals*, impuritas (*only found in* omnes impuritates, *every kind of moral impurity, Cic., Phil.*, 2, 36 : *Plaut. has* impuritia, *Pers.*, 3, 3, 7) : spurcitia (*swinish impurity,*

not Cic.: *Afran. ap. Non.*): obscœnitas (*obscenity*): impudicitia (*shameless immodesty; especially of the lustful passion of a female*): libidines (*lust; especially of a male*). ‖ *With reference to style,* * inquinatus sermo *or* inquinata oratio: * nulla castitas *or* sinceritas orationis: * corrupta sermonis integritas (*Krebs*).

IMPUTABLE, imputandus (e. g., an ei cædes imputanda sit, qui, &c., *Quint.*, 5, 10, 72); *or by circumlocution with* culpa alicujus rei in aliquem conferri, transferri, *or* derivari potest, *or* alicui assignari potest, &c., *or* culpa in aliquem conferenda est, &c.

IMPUTATION. ‖ *Act of imputing; by circumlocution with verbs under* IMPUTE. ‖ *Charge imputed,* by circumlocution with qui (quæ, quod) alicui imputatur *or* alicui imputari potest.

IMPUTE, dare: ducere: vertere: tribuere (*all with dative of the person to whom the fault is imputed*): attribuere: adscribere: assignare (*ascribe or assign it to*). *To impute it as a fault to any body,* vitio dare, ducere, *or* vertere; *as a crime,* crimini dare: *to impute it to pride,* superbiæ ducere; *to cowardice,* ignaviæ ducere *or* dare (☞ imputare *is post-classical, Sen., Quint., Tac., Plin.*): *to impute it to fear,* aliquid timori assignare: *you impute all this to me,* hæc tibi a me eveniunt. Vid. ASCRIBE.

IN, (1) *In answer to where? in what?* in *ablative.* ☞ *Since, however,* in *denotes only a part of the whole space, it is not expressed, but the ablative only used, when the space or place is not considered with reference to any one part, but as a general specification; thus, he accuses Alexander in one of his letters,* epistolâ quadam Alexandrum accusat (i. e., *the accusation forms the general subject of the letter, Cic., Off.*, 2, 15, 53); *but, he writes in one of his letters,* scribit in literis (= *he introduces the mention of this in one of his letters, Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 49): *in the book which I have entitled Hortensius, I have done my best to recommend the study of philosophy,* cohortati sumus, ut maxime potuimus, philosophiæ studium eo libro, qui est inscriptus Hortensius (*the whole book treats of philosophy, Cic., De Div.*, 2, 1, 1): *what these are [the duties of justice] has been stated in the preceding book,* ea quæ essent, dictum est in libro superiore (*in one chapter of it* [viz., book 1, *chap.* vii.], *Cic., Off.*, 2, 13): *in Greece,* in Græciâ: *in the whole of Greece,* totâ Græciâ. ☞ *When a writer is quoted without mention of the particular work, "in" is translated not by* in, *but* apud [*though Quint.*, 9, 4, 18, *uses* "in" *in this way*]; e. g., *it is written in Xenophon,* apud Xenophontem scriptum est. ☞ "In" *is also omitted before the names of towns; singular nouns of the first and second declension being placed in the genitive, others in the ablative, without any preposition. The names of small islands follow the same rule, those of larger islands take the preposition,* Z., 398. ☞ *If extension through a space is denoted, the Latins use* per, *as the Greeks* ἀνά: *he had debts in every country,* æs alienum per omnes terras. *The other instances in which "in," in answer to "where?" "in what?" is translated by a simple case, will be found under the verbs after which this occurs.* ☞ *It may still be remarked, that "in" before a substantive is often translated by a present participle;* e. g., *with a stick in his hand,* baculum manu tenens [*to stand by with a stick in his hand,* cum baculo astare]; *in the sight of the army,* inspectante exercitu; *sometimes by an adjective, as, Davus in the play,* Davus comicus †: *or by adverbs, in earnest,* serio; *in truth,* vere; *in abundance,* abundanter: *or the Latins choose some other preposition, as, in joke,* per jocum; *in my presence,* coram me. ☞ "*To have an excellent friend in such a person,*" *is* habêre aliquem bonum amicum (bonum amicum in aliquo habêre *would be absurd*): *to have found a courageous friend or foe in any body,* aliquem fortem amicum *or* inimicum expertum esse (*Nep.*). ☞ "*In ready money,*" "*in gold,*" &c., *are expressed literally, at least in post-Augustan writers,* in pecuniâ, in auro; *cf. Suet., Tib.*, 49; *Galb.*, 8.

(2) *In answer to "whither?" "into what?" implying not merely rest in a place, but previous motion toward it;* in *with accusative.* ☞ *With verbs of placing, setting, laying;* &c. (ponere, locare, collocare, statuere, constituere), *the following rest is principally considered, and* "in" *with ablative used* (*Z.*, 489): *only* imponere (*when it has not the dative of the place where*) *and* reponere *mostly take* "in" *with accusative; so, also,* defigere (*to fix in*); describere, inscribere (*to write or inscribe in*); *and* insculpere (*to engrave in*) *are followed by the accusative with* "in" (*or by the dative*). ☞ *Haase ad Reisig., note* 573, *says that* ponere in aliquid *occurs only in the figurative sense in good authors;* e. g., in historiam, *Cic.*: *that* imponere in aliquo loco *is very rare* (e. g., in equuleo impositus, *Val. Max.*); *whereas* imponere in navem *or* naves (*regularly*), in plaustrum, &c. *For* in ignem posita est (*Ter., And.*, 1, 1, 102), *Bentley's Codicil has* imposita; *but* libros in ignem ponere, *Sen., De Irâ*, 3, 23. *The preposition may also fall away after many verbs compounded with* in (e. g., ingrĕdi urbem *or* in urbem). *For these the verbs must be consulted.*

(3) *With reference to time:* (a) *In answer to "when?"* in *with ablative. But here, too, when the whole time is meant (as it usually is) the preposition is omitted, and the ablative only stands: in the present year,* hoc anno; *in our times,* hac ætate. *When the circumstances of the time, its dangerous character,* &c., *are to be noted,* in *is expressed;* e. g., in hoc tempore = "*in this critical period,*" "*in this time of distress;*" *so* in illo tempore, hoc quidem in tempore: *so when "in time"* = "*in good time,*" in tempore *is used,* "*but in both cases the ablative alone also occurs,*" *Z.*, 475, *note. In descriptions of a man's age, either the ablative only is used, or the participle* agens, *with the accusative of the time; in his eightieth year,* octogesimo anno *or* octogesimum annum agens (*cf. Liv.*, 39, 40): *if the date refers to his death, either* natus, *with accusative of time, is used, or the genitive only, if closely joined with the substantive;* e. g., *Alexander died in his thirty-fourth year,* decessit Alexander annos tres et triginta natus; *or* Alexander annorum trium et triginta decessit (*Z.*, 397).

(b) *In answer to "within what time?" ablative alone, or with* in *or* intra [Agamemnon ... decem annis unam cepit urbem, *Nep.* Senatus decrevit, ut ... in diebus proximis Italiâ decederent, *Sall.* Tarraconem paucis diebus pervenit, *Cæs.*, omnia commemorabo, quæ inter *or* intra decem annos nefarie facta sunt, *in these last ten years;* intra nonum diem opera absoluta sunt, *before nine days had expired*]—intra, inter (inter *marks only the duration of the time that has elapsed while any thing was taking place, not the points from which to which, which is denoted by* intra). ☞ *In so many days, years,* &c., *after another event, is variously translated: (I will do something) in eight days from the date of this letter,* octo diebus, quibus has literas dabam; *in four days from his death,* quatriduo, quo is occisus est; *I hope to see him in three days from the date of this letter,* aliquem triduo quum has dabam literas, exspectabam: *so for years;* tribus annis (*or* tertio anno) postquam venerat; post tres annos (*or* annum tertium) quam venerat; tribus annis *or* tertio anno, quam (*or* quum, *or* quo, quibus) venerat.

(c) *During what time,* per (*if the whole time is intended;* e. g., *the stars are visible in the night,* per noctem cernuntur sidera: *in these last few days,* per hos dies, *in a negative sentence;* e. g., nulla abs te epistola venerat): inter: intra (*within; with reference to past time;* qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subiissent, *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 36; omnia ... quæ inter quatuordecim annos postquam judicia ad senatum translata sunt, nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, *Cic., Verr.*, 1, 13).

(4) *In respect of, with regard to; ablative only* (*to express a particular circumstance or limitation;* e. g., æquare aliquem sapientiâ, *in wisdom;* meâ sententiâ, judicio, &c., *in my opinion, judgment*): ab (*especially of that in respect of which a man is strong, well or ill prepared,* &c.; e. g., firmus ab equitatu, *strong in cavalry;* ab omni parte beatus, *in every respect*): ad (*with reference to an object or purpose:* ad speciem magnificus, *splendid in appearance:* ad consilia prudens, *wise in counsel;* ad labores belli impiger, *unwearied in the labors of war,* &c.).

(5) *Relations in which* "in" *is translated by other prepositions, or by some of those already mentioned in other relations.*

(a) Ad [vid. (4)]. (1) *In the likeness, manner,* &c., *of,* ad modum; ad effigiem, similitudinem, *or* speciem alicujus rei: (2) = "*in comparison of,*" nihil ad hanc rem; ad hunc hominem.

(b) Apud: (1) "*in*" *an author* [vid. (1)]: (2) apud locum *for* in loco, "*very rare in Cicero, very common in Tacitus;*" *cf. Zumpt, and Orelli ad Cic., Verr.*, 4, 48, cœnam dabat apud villam in Tyndaritano; *so* apud forum modo e Davo audivi, *Ter., Andr.*, 2, 1, 2.

(c) Penes aliquem est = "*is vested in;*" penes regem omnis potestas est.

(d) Per: per jocum, *in joke;* per iram, *in anger;* per ridiculum, *in a ridiculous manner.*

(e) Secundum = (1) *in accordance with,* secundum naturam vivere [vid. (h)]: (2) *in favor of,* secundum aliquem decernere *or* judicare.

(f) Ab: (1) ab initio, "*in the beginning,*" *not necessarily implying from that time onward;* e. g., Consuli non animus ab initio, non fides ad extremum defuit: ab initio hujus defensionis dixi: (2) *to be in our favor,* a nobis facere (*of a thing*); a nobis stare (*of persons*): (3) = *in consequence of,* cum misericordiâ ab recenti memoriâ perfidiæ auditi sunt; a superstitione animi (*in consequence of his superstitious feelings, Curt.*).

(g) Cum, *before the name of a dress;* majorem partem diei cum tunicâ pullâ sedêre solebat et pallio: *also, to do any thing in contempt of us,* cum contemtione nostri aliquid facere (*Cæs.*).

(h) Ex, (1) *before the name of that in which any thing is cooked or drunk,* &c., ex aquâ, vino, &c.: coquere *or* bibere: (2) = "*in consequence of,*" "*in accordance with,*" ex senatûs consulto; ex testamento, &c.; e naturâ vivere; vid. (e).

(i) Præ = "*in comparison of;*" Romam præ suâ Capuâ irridebant; *cf.* (a).

(j) Pro: pro portione, *in proportion;* pro ratâ parte, *in a proper proportion.*

(k) In: (1) *in length, breadth,* &c., in longitudinem, latitudinem [vid. LENGTH, BREADTH]: (2) aliquid in manibus est, *is in hand* (= *is commenced*); aliquid in manibus habêre, *to have any thing in hand* = *to be engaged upon it.* ☞ *Now and then in with accusative is found where we should have expected* in *with ablative, but only in a few political and legal expressions:* in potestatem, amicitiam, ditionem, &c., esse *or* manêre (*Cic., Div. in Cæc.*, 20; *in Verr.*, 5, 30); mihi in mentem est, *comedy* [*Bentl. on Ter., Heaut.*, 2, 33]. (3) "*As far as in me lay,*" quantum in me fuit, &c.

(l) Super = "*in addition to:*" super annonam bellum premit; super morbum etiam fames affecit exercitum. ☞ *By an English idiom, an "in" at the end of a clause, after an infinitive, may* = "*in which,*" *and is to be translated by* in quo (quâ, quo) *or* ubi; e. g., *unless he should have a country to triumph in,* nisi ... ubi triumpharet, esset habiturus. *He had made choice of Piso's house to reside in,* Pisonis domum, ubi habitaret, legerat (*Cic.*).

(6) ‖ *With the participial substantive;* quum, *with the indicative (of two statements that are virtually identical, or of two actions that are necessarily inseparable;* e. g., "*you do well in loving the child;*" i. e., *your loving the child is also doing a good action,* præclare facis, quum puerum diligis; *so,* quum in portum dico, in urbem dico, *in saying into the port, I virtually say into the city). My object in doing any thing was,* &c., quod al-

iquid feci, eo pertinuit ut, &c. (e. g., quod autem plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinuit, quod, &c., *Cic.*).

(7) MISCELLANEOUS: *Hand in hand; to take in hand, have in hand, come or fall in any body's hands,* &c. [vid. HAND]. *To die in any body's arms,* inter manus alicujus exspirare (*general term*); inter manus sublevantis exstingui (*of one who is raising the dying person's head*); in alicujus amplexu emŏri (*in any body's embrace*). *To buy any thing in,* licitatorem apponere (*to place a bidder*; e. g., *I will rather have it bought in than let it go for less,* licitatorem potius apponam, quam id minoris veneat, *Cic.*): *it lies in the nature of the thing,* ea est natura rei (*Cic.*): *to carry any body away in one's arms,* aliquem inter manus auferre: *to march in square,* ire quadrato agmine: *to treat a subject in verse,* de aliquâ re versibus scribere: *in the Greek language,* aliquid Græco sermone *or* Græcis literis tractare: *to do any thing in the hope of any thing,* aliquid facere ad spem alicujus rei (e. g., urbem ad spem diuturnitatis condere). *I am in hopes that,* &c., in spem venio, *or* magna me spes tenet, &c., *with infinitive, or accusative and infinitive: to wound any body in the forehead, face,* &c., vulnerare aliquem in frontem, in os (☞ *not in* fronte; *cf. Cæs., B. G.,* 5, 35).

INABILITY, *by circumlocution with* facere aliquid non posse, &c.; *or* non potentem esse alicujus rei *or* ad aliquid faciendum. [Vid. INCAPABLE.] ☞ Impotentia *can only be used either with a genitive,* iræ, animi, &c., *in the sense of "inability to restrain one's wrath, govern one's temper," &c., or absolutely, in the sense of "weakness,"* hinc intelligitur . . . tacita impotentiæ exprobratio, *Quint.,* 6, 2, 16. *Sometimes* imbecillitas, infirmitas (*weakness*) *may serve.* ‖ *Inability to pay, by circumlocution with* solvendo non esse; solvere non posse, non idoneum esse. Vid. SOLVENT.

INACCESSIBLE, inaccessus (*post-classical, Plin.*): aditu carens (*which there is no approaching*; e. g., saxa): quo adire fas non est (*which it is not lawful to approach*). *Somewhat inaccessible,* difficilior aditu. *Inaccessible to any thing,* impenetrabilis alicui rei (*not to be penetrated by it*; e. g., specus imbribus). *To make any thing inaccessible,* aliquid ex omni aditu claudere (*to cut off all approach to it*); aliquid obsepire (*to block it up*; e. g., viam). ‖ IMPROPR., rari aditûs (*of a person who does not easily allow himself to be approached*). *To make one's self inaccessible,* aditum petentibus conveniendi non dare: *any body is inaccessible,* aditus ad aliquem interclusi sunt: *to be inaccessible to bribes,* animum adversus dona incorruptum gerere (*after Sall., Jug., 43, fin.*): *to be inaccessible to flattery,* assentatoribus aures non patefacere: *not to be inaccessible to flattery,* assentatoribus aures patefacere; adulari (*passively*) se sinere (*Cic.*).

INACCURACY, indiligentia.

INACCURATE, indiligens.

INACCURATELY, indiligenter.

INACTION, *by circumlocution with* nihil agere. Vid. INACTIVITY.

INACTIVE, parum efficax (*that accomplishes very little*). JN. tardus et parum efficax: segnis (*opposed to* industrius): ignavus (*opposed to* navus, strenuus, industrius): iners (*opposed to* promtus). JN. segnis inersque *or* ignavus et iners: deses: desidiosus. JN. segnis ac deses [SYN. *in* IDLE *and in* INACTIVITY]: deses (*that is doing nothing or quietly sitting still, while others are busy or acting*). JN. deses ac segnis: lentus (*one who goes slowly to work; opposed to* acer): otiosus (*who has nothing to do, or who does nothing; opposed to* laboriosus): quietus (*being in a state of rest; opposed to* actuosus): nihil agens (*not doing any thing, in general; opposed to* actuosus).

INACTIVELY, segniter: ignave.

INACTIVITY, segnities (*sleepiness in acting, from an inclination to comfort; opposed to* industria): ignavia (*want of any thing like an inward impulse to be doing*): inertia (*long-continued inactivity, and the consequent dislike of labor; opposed to* navitas: ☞ inertia *also expresses the state of inactivity to which a person may be compelled by circumstances, as Tac., Agr.,* 6, 4, tribunatûs annum quiete et otio transiit, gnarus sub Nerone temporum, quibus inertia pro sapientiâ fuit). JN. segnities et inertia, *or* ignavia et inertia: desidia (*the sluggishness that leads a man to sit with his hands folded; slowth; opposed to* industria, labor). JN. inertia atque desidia, *or* desidia segnitiesque: otium (*leisure, rest after business, which in itself is irreproachable, but may likewise manifest itself as a consequence of* "desidia;" *cf. Cic., Agr.,* 2, 39, 103, ii, qui propter desidiam in otio vivunt, tamen in suâ turpi inertiâ capiunt voluptatem): quies (*rest, repose, as the state of not being in action*). *To be in a state of complete inactivity,* nihil plane agere: *to reduce any body to a state of inactivity,* aliquem transdere in otium (*Ter., Phorm. prol.* 2): *to force any body to a state of inactivity,* aliquem a rebus gerendis *or* a muniere avocare (*to prevent him from employing himself in any public business or office*): *to sink into a state of inactivity,* desidiæ se dedere.

INADEQUACY, *by circumlocution with* non sufficere: non satis idoneum esse: mancum esse, &c. Vid. INADEQUATE.

INADEQUATE, non sufficiens: non idoneus (*not fit for the purpose it is wanted for; of persons,* e. g., *witnesses,* &c.; *or things, evidence, authority*): mancus: mancus quodammŏdo et inchoatus (*deficient, from not being fully carried out*; e. g., contemplatio naturæ . . . . nisi actio consequatur).

INADMISSIBLE, *by circumlocution*; quod admitti non potest; non licet.

INADVERTENCE, } imprudentia (*the*
INADVERTENCY, } *proper word*). *From inadvertence,* per imprudentiam: *as often happens from inadvertence,* quod sæpe per imprudentiam fit (*Cic.*). ‖ *Mistake made from inattention,* *imprudentiæ peccatum (*after* stultitiæ peccatum, *Cic.*). *Inadvertencies (Addison),* maculæ, quas incuria fudit († *Hor.*).

INADVERTENTLY, imprudenter; per imprudentiam; imprudens (*adjectively*): *to omit the mention of any thing or any body inadvertently,* aliquem *or* aliquid imprudens præterisse videtur aliquis.

INALIENABLE, *by circumlocution with* abalienari non posse; alienari, *or* vendi atque alienari, *or* a se in perpetuum alienari non posse. *Inalienable rights;* vid. INDEFEASIBLE.

INANE. Vid. EMPTY, JEJUNE.

INANIMATE, inanimus: inanimatus.

INANITION. Vid. EMPTINESS.

INANITY. Vid. EMPTINESS.

INAPPETENCY, fastidium (e. g., cibi, *a loathing of food; the word itself, of course, stronger than inappetency, which merely expresses indifference*). *By circumlocution with* aliquid non appetere *or* desiderare; alicujus rei appetentem non esse; aliquid non concupiscere, &c. (*general terms*): alicui cibi cupiditas non est (*with reference to food*).

INAPPLICABLE (*to any body or any thing*), non cadere in, *with accusative* (*to have no reference to*): non valēre in, *with an ablative* (*not to hold good in that case*; e. g., in uno servulo familiæ nomen non valet, *Cic., Cæcin.,* 19, 35, *the name is inapplicable to a single slave*): ad aliquem *or* aliquid non pertinēre (*not to relate to him or it*): aliquid non attingit aliquid (e. g., *the name of law is as inapplicable to such decrees as it would be to the rules of a band of robbers,* quæ non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, *Cic., Leg.,* 2, 5).

INAPPLICATION, incuria (*want of the proper care*): indiligentia (*want of careful attention*): socordia (*laziness*): animus non *or* parum attentus.

INAPPOSITE. Vid. UNSUITABLE.

INAPTITUDE. Vid. UNFITNESS.

INARTICULATE, vox non explanabilis et perturbata et verborum inefficax (*Sen., De Irâ,* 1, 3, 5): *to produce nothing but inarticulate sounds,* inexplanatæ esse linguæ (*Plin.,* 11, 36, 67).

INARTIFICIAL, inartificialis (*post-Augustan;* ἄτεχνος, *Quint.,* 5, 1, 1, &c.): sine arte (*with a suitable adjective*; e. g., *an inartificial beauty,* sine arte formosus): simplex: sine affectatione (*of inartificial character*): nullo cultu (*not set off by any added ornament*): inaffectatus (*post-Augustan*; e. g., jucunditas): non artificiosus: inconditus (*these two with blame*). *An inartificial style of oratory,* genus dicendi candidum (*clear, pure*).

INARTIFICIALLY, inartificialiter (*post-Augustan, Quint.*): sine arte: nullo cultu.

INASMUCH AS, quoniam (*indicatively*): quum (*subjunctively*): quando: quandoquidem (*indicatively*). Vid. SINCE.

INATTENTION, } animus non at-
INATTENTIVENESS, } tentus: indiligentia: negligentia (*negligence,* &c.; *opposed to* diligentia): incuria (*absence of mind to the care that ought to be bestowed on any thing*): socordia (*thoughtless indifference*): ☞ oscitantia *is without ancient authority.*

INATTENTIVE, non attentus (e. g., auditor, animus): indiligens (*Cæs.*): negligens (*careless, letting things take their own course; opposed to* diligens): socors (*thoughtless from indifference*). JN. socors negligensque.

INATTENTIVELY, negligenter: socordius: ☞ inciuriosus *and* incuriose *are foreign to standard prose.*

INAUDIBLE, quod audiri *or* auribus percipi non potest (*which can not be heard*): auditui non sensibilis (*after* vox auditui sensibilis, *Vitr.; but* sensibilis *very rare*). *To be inaudible,* audiri non posse.

INAUGURAL, aditialis (e. g., auguralis aditialis cœna, *the banquet given by a person to celebrate his election into the college of augurs; hence the best word for an "inaugural discourse," &c.*; inauguralis *not Latin*). *An inaugural discourse.* *oratio aditialis: *the inaugural discourse of a professor,* *oratio professionis adeundæ causâ dicta, recitata (*Ern.*). *To deliver an inaugural discourse,* *orationem sollemni munus auspicari: *on entering on the duties of a professorship,* *orationem professionis adeundæ causâ dicere; *professionem dictâ oratione auspicari.

INAUGURATE, inaugurare (*to consecrate a place, or install a person in a priesthood,* &c., *by the intervention of the augurs*; inaugurare aliquem Flaminem; *also, absolutely,* aliquem): aliquem constituere in munere (*to place in an office*). Vid. INSTALL.

INAUGURATION, *by circumlocution with verbs in* INAUGURATE: ☞ inauguratio *very late. Tertull.*

INAUSPICIOUS, infaustus (e. g., nomen, *not lucky, and therefore causing ill luck to be anticipated*). JN. infaustus et infelix: ☞ inauspicatus *is post-Augustan in this sense;* nomen, *Pliny:* ominosus (*containing an omen, especially of bad luck, post-Augustan*; res, *Plin. Ep.,* 3, 14, *fin.*): funestus (*causing grief,* &c.): sinister (*happening on the left hand; hence of unfavorable omen, † and post-Augustan prose*): adversus (*opposed to one's wishes*).

INAUSPICIOUSLY, inauspicato (*without the auspices; belonging properly to the augural language of Rome*): ominose (*pseudo-Quintilian*): malis ominibus (*with bad omens*).

INBORN. Vid. INNATE.

INBRED. Vid. INNATE.

INCANTATION, carmen: canticum (*the prescribed form*): cantio (*the uttered form, or utterance of the form*): fascinatio, effascinatio (*both of fascinating by the look and by words*). *To repeat an incantation,* incantare carmen (*Cic.*).

INCANTATORY, magicus.

INCAPABILITY. Vid. INCAPACITY.

INCAPABLE, indocilis (*not easily taught*): iners (*unfit for business*): hebes (*blunt, not acute*). *Incapable of any thing,* inutilis ad aliquid (*unfit*; e. g., *of carrying arms,* ad arma); non potens alicujus rei *or* ad aliquid faciendum (*not in a state to do any thing*; e. g., non potens armorum tenendorum; non potens ad legionem cohibendam); inhabilis (*not manageable, not easily made to serve the purpose*; mulierem his rebus inhabilem facere,

Cic.: *so* labori inhabilis, *Col.*: progenerandis fetibus inhabilis, *ib.*; multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, *incapable of being made to agree*, *Liv.*, 12, 16); hebes ad aliquid (*blunt, not sharp*; e. g., *incapable of understanding*, hebes ad intelligendum).

INCAPACITATE. Vid. DISQUALIFY.

INCAPACITY, inertia (*unfitness for business*): *ingenium alicui rei, *or* ad aliquid, *or* alicui rei faciendæ inhabile.

INCARCERATE. Vid. IMPRISON.

INCARCERATION. Vid. IMPRISONMENT.

INCARNATE, humanam speciem induens (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 24, 63; *but this is not sufficiently precise and unambiguous*): inclusus in his compagibus corporis (*Sen.*): *corpore superinducto (*after Quint.*, 5, 8, 2, *where, however, he is speaking figuratively*): *homo factus (*ecclesiastically*).

INCARNATION, *by circumlocution with* humanam speciem induere (*Cic.*), *or* corpus superinducere (*Quint.*), *or* hominem fieri, *or* *humanam naturam in se recipere.

INCASE, includere (*in any thing*, in aliquâ re *or* aliquâ re; *with any thing*, aliquâ re).

INCAUTIOUS. Vid. INCONSIDERATE.

INCAUTIOUSLY, incaute: improvide: temere.

INCENDIARY, *s.*, incendiarius: incendii auctor (*with reference to any single case*; ☞ *not* ustor); *or by circumlocution*, cujus operâ conflatum est incendium. *It was the work of an incendiary*, incendium humanâ fraude factum est: *to be proved an incendiary*, dolo se fecisse incendium convinci.

INCENDIARY, *adj. An incendiary fire*, incendium dolo factum.

INCENSE, *s.*, tus (*frankincense*). *To burn incense*, tus accendere: (*adj.*) *relating to incense*, tureus: *bearing incense*, turifer. *The vapor of incense*, *fumus turis: *censer of incense*, turibulum; ☞ acerra *was the box in which it was kept. A seller of incense*, turarius (*Inscript.*).

INCENSE, *v.*, incendere (e. g., judicem, animum alicujus): accendere aliquem in rabiem: facere aliquem iratum: irritare aliquem *or* alicujus iram: stomachum alicui facere *or* movēre: indignationem alicui movēre: bilem alicui movēre *or* commovēre: pungere aliquem (*to sting a man*): offendere aliquem (*to annoy; of persons or things*): ægre facere alicui (*Plaut., Terent.*). *To incense any body against any body*, aliquem facere alicui iratum. *Incensed*, irâ incensus, *or* accensus, *or* incitatus, *or* flagrans: iracundiâ inflammatus (*inflamed with anger; of high degrees of passion*). *To be incensed*, iratum esse; *with or against any body*, iratum *or* offensum esse alicui. *He is incensed against me*, illum iratum habeo. *They are incensed against each other*, ira inter eos intercessit. *To be incensed*, irasci: iratum fieri: indignari: stomachari: irâ incendi, *or* exacerbari, *or* excandescere: iracundiâ exardescere, inflammari, efferri. *To make any body incensed*, facere aliquem iratum: irritare aliquem *or* alicujus iram: exacerbare aliquem. Vid. ANGRY.

INCENSORY, turibulum: ☞ acerra, *the chest in which it was kept.*

INCENTIVE. Vid. INCITEMENT.

INCESSANT, perpetuus (*without intermission, continual*; e. g., *laughter*, risus): continens: continuus (*without interruption or break*; *immediately following one another*; e. g., *accidents*, incommoda; *work*, labor): assiduus (*properly, continually present*; *hence of things that continue long*; e. g., *rains*, imbres): perennis (*literally, lasting through years*; *hence perpetual*). JN. perennis atque perpetuus (e. g., perennes atque perpetui cursus stellarum, *Cic.*).

INCESSANTLY, perpetuo: continenter (☞ continue *or* continuo *are not classical*): sine intermissione: nullo temporis puncto intermisso (*without ceasing*): assidue (*uninterruptedly*; *but* assiduo *is not classical*): usque (*always, without leaving off*): semper (*always, at all times*). *I am singing incessantly*, ita cano, ut nihil intermittam: *to work incessantly*, nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere: *to study incessantly*, studia nunquam intermittere; totâ vitâ assidēre literis; hærēre in libris (*to be always poring over one's books*): *to entreat any body incessantly*, aliquem precibus fatigare.

INCEST, incestus, ūs: incestum: domesticum germanitatis stuprum (*between brother and sister, Cic., Harusp. Resp.*, 20, 42). *To commit incest*, incestum facere, committere; *with one's own* (*whole or half*) *sister*, cum germanâ sorore nefarium stuprum facere; *with one's daughter*, incestare filiam.

INCESTUOUS, incestus (☞ incestus, *only an unchaste person, Sen., Contr.*, 2, 13).

INCH, digitus (*a finger's thickness*); *adjective*, digitalis: uncia (*the twelfth of a whole; as measure of length, Front., Aquæd.*, 24; *Plin.*, 6, 34, 39). *Not to depart a single inch from any thing*, ab aliquâ re non (transversum) digitum decēdere: *not an inch*, ne tantulum quidem (*improperly, not at all, however little*). *I don't see a single inch of land in Italy which*, &c., pedem in Italiâ video nullum esse, qui, &c. *By inches*, paullatim: sensim; vid. GRADUALLY.

INCHOATE, inchoatus (*begun and left unfinished*).

INCHOATIVE, inchoativus (e. g., verbum, *Charis., Diom. Prisc.*).

INCIDENCE. *Angle of incidence*, *angulus, quo radii in aliquid incidunt.

INCIDENT, *adj.*, *by circumlocution. *Dangers which are incident to any body*, casus periculorum, ad quos objectus est aliquis (*Cic.*): *diseases incident to a climate*, *morbi, qui in regione aliquâ vulgo ingruunt. *To be incident to any body*, cadere in aliquem *or* aliquid (e. g., *any body is liable to it*): alicui rei *or* ad aliquid objectus est aliquis (*he is exposed to it*).

INCIDENT, *s.*, casus: res. *Melancholy incidents*, casus miseri, calamitosi: *an unexpected incident*, casus improvisus, inopinatus: *various incidents*, rerum vicissitudines: *many incidents happen*, incidunt sæpe casus, &c. *The incidents of a play*, argumentum fabulæ (*the subject generally*); *or* res (*general term*).

INCIDENTAL, fortuītus (*accidental*). *To make incidental mention of any thing*, (casu) in mentionem alicujus rei incidere. *An incidental thought*, cogitatio forte incidens. Vid. ACCIDENTAL.

INCIDENTALLY, quasi præteriens: in transitu ("*en passant*," *Cic., Divin. in Cæcil.*, 15, *extr.*; *Quint.*, 6, 2, 2, *and* 7, 3, 27): strictim (*only superficially*): per occasionem: occasione oblatâ (*an opportunity having presented itself*). *To mention any thing incidentally*, (casu) in mentionem alicujus rei incidere. Vid. ACCIDENTALLY.

INCISED, incīsus (e. g., *leaves*, folia).

INCISION, incisura (*post-Augustan, Col.*): ☞ incisio *is rhetorical technical term* = *κόμμα*; *or grammatical technical term* = cæsura.

INCISORES. } dentes, qui dige-
INCISIVE TEETH, } runt, cibum, lati acutique (*Plin.*, 11, 35, 61): dentes, qui secant (*Cels.*, 8, 1).

INCITATION. Vid. INCITEMENT.

INCITE, incitare: instigare: irritare. Incitare, *from* ciere, "*to urge*" *an inactive person by merely bidding, speaking to, and calling upon him, to an action, generally of a laudable kind, synonymously with* hortari; instigare, *to* "*spur on*" *a reluctant person, by vehement exhortations, promises, threatenings, to an adventurous act, synonymously with* stimulare; irritare, *to* "*egg on*" *a quiet person, by rousing his passions, ambition, revenge, to a violent action, synonymously with* exacerbare, *Dēd.*: incitare *is, however, used of* "*exciting*" *any body against another*, in aliquem, *Liv.*; contra aliquem, *Cic.*). *To incite any body to any thing*, incitare aliquem ad aliquid (e. g., ad arma, bellum: voluntatem, &c.), *or* ad aliquid faciendum (e. g., ad servandum genus hominum); *by any thing*, aliquâ re; *also*, incitare aliquid. Vid. TO EXCITE.

INCITEMENT, irritamentum: incitamentum (*to any thing*, alicujus rei: e. g., laborum; ad aliquid faciendum, *Curt.*): invitamentum (*especially in plural*): illecēbra (*to any thing*, alicujus rei, *or gerund in* -di): lenocinium (*enticement*): stimulus (*spur*, alicujus rei; ad aliquid faciendum; alicujus rei faciendæ): incitatio (*as act, Cic.*). *To employ incitements*, stimulos admovēre alicui; irritamentis acuere aliquem (alicujus iram, &c.); illecebris aliquem incendere (e. g., *of lusts*).

INCIVILITY, inurbanitas: rusticitas. SYN. *in* UNCIVIL.

INCIVILLY, inurbane: rustice.

INCLEMENCY. ‖ *Of persons*, inclementia (*the proper word*): *sometimes* severitas: inhumanitas. ‖ *Of the weather*, tristitia (e. g., cœli, *Plin.*): *asperitas (*probably, but not found*): inclementia cœli (*Just., but too poetical*).

INCLEMENT. ‖ (*Of persons*) inclēmens: severus: inhumanus. ‖ (*Of the weather*) tristis (*gloomy*; e. g., cœlum): asper (*hard, severe*, hiems).

INCLINATION. (1) *As an action, an inclining*, inclinatio. *An inclination of the head*, inclinatio capitis. (2) *As a state.* ‖ (A) PROPR., *direction downward*, fastigium (*slope, descent*): proclivitas: declivitas: acclivitas (*steepness; the first two considered from above, the last from below*): ☞ inclinatio *is nowhere used in this signification*): *the inclination of the magnetic needle*, *fastigium acûs nauticæ. ‖ (B) FIG. *A propension toward an object*, inclinatio animi *or* voluntatis: *to any thing*, ad aliquid (*the inclination of the mind or will to any thing*. ☞ *In classical prose never without the addition* animi *or* voluntatis): proclivitas ad aliquid (*censurable propensity to any thing*): studium; *to any thing or person*, alicujus rei *or* alicujus (*liking which impels one to pursue an object, or show favor to a person*): voluntas ingenii (*the direction of the mind to a particular object*): propensa in aliquem voluntas: propensum in aliquem studium (*a favorable disposition toward any body*): amor (*love*), *toward any body*, in *or* erga aliquem (☞ *in this sense* affectio, *which in the golden period is only* = *a state or condition of mind, is quite unclassical*): *inclination to sensuality*, libīdo: libidines: *inclination to anger*, iracundia: ad iram proclivitas: *from inclination*, (suâ) voluntate (*opposed to* vi coactus); de suâ voluntate (e. g., *from favorable inclination to any body*); studio (e. g., accusare); propenso animo (e. g., aliquid facere); ex animo (*with desire and affection*): *to have an inclination to any thing*, inclinatum, proclivem, pronum esse ad aliquid [vid. INCLINED]; alicui rei studēre; alicujus rei esse studiosum; alicujus rei studio teneri: *to feel a strong inclination toward any thing*, studio alicujus rei ardēre *or* incensum esse: *to feel no inclination to any thing*, ab aliquâ re alienum esse, *or* (*with the secondary idea of aversion*) abhorrēre; vid. "*to be* INCLINED *to any body*:" *to follow one's inclinations*, animi impetum sequi (*to yield to one's desires and passions*): studiis suis obsēqui (*to that to which one's own impulse draws him*).

INCLINE. ‖ TRANS., PROPR., inclinare (*mostly poetical and post-Augustan prose; to bend downward or to one side*). ‖ IMPROPR., inclinare (*very rare: this inclines me to believe*, hæc animum inclinant, ut credam, *Liv.*, 29, 30, 10): inducere (e. g., ad credendum, *Nep.*; ad misericordiam, *Cic.*): adducere (e. g., ad credendum, *Nep.*; in metum, in spem, *Cic.*; *but both* inducere *and* adducere *are stronger than* incline). ‖ INTRANS., inclinare (*Lucr.*). Vid. LEAN.

INCLINED, propensus ad aliquid (*easily moved to any thing*): proclivis ad aliquid: pronus in *or* ad aliquid (*easily falling into any thing*; e. g., *diseases, rage, passions*, &c. *Before Tacitus*, pronus *only of instinctive, passionate, and therefore pernicious inclinations*): studiosus alicujus rei (*fond of*): inclinatus *or* inclinatior ad aliquid *or* ad aliquem (e. g., inclinati ad bellum animi; plebs inclinatior ad Pœnos). *I am more inclined to believe that*, &c., magis ut arbitrer (*with accusative or infinitive*) inclinat animus (*Liv.*, 7, 9). *I am inclined to think, believe*, &c.:

(1) *by perfect subjunctive*, crediderim (*usually only a modest expression of what one really believes*): (2) haud scio an, nescio an, dubito an (*all implying positive opinion under the expression of ignorance and doubt*). ☞ *In the literal translation of these forms by "I don't know whether," "I doubt whether," the "not" or other negative is to be omitted, if expressed in English, and vice versâ: I am inclined to think it is so* (i. e., *don't know whether it is not so*), haud scio an ita sit: *I am inclined to place Thrasybulus first* (i. e., *doubt whether I should not place him first*), dubito an Thrasybŭlum primum omnium ponam (*Nep.*). *I am inclined to think he would have no equal* (i. e., *don't know whether he would have had any equal*), nescio an habuisset parem neminem. *To be inclined to any thing*, propensum esse ad aliquid: alicui rei studēre: delabi ad aliquid (*to become gradually more and more inclined to it*; e. g., quotidie magis magisque ad æquitatem): *I am the more inclined to think*, eo magis adducor, ut credam, &c.: *I am inclined to do any thing*, inclinat animus, ut, &c.: *not to be inclined to any thing*, ab aliquâ re alienum esse, abhorrēre (*the latter, if there is an antipathy*). *Favorably inclined*, alicujus studiosus: alicui amicus: propitius (*mostly of the gods; seldom of men; cf. Brem. ad Nep., Dion.*, 9, 6): benevŏlus (*wishing one well; of men*). *To be favorably inclined to any thing or any body*, (se) inclinare ad (*or* in) aliquem *or* aliquid: inclinatione voluntatis propendēre in aliquem (*to feel one's self drawn by inclination toward any body*); acclinare se ad alicujus causam (*to any body's cause or party, Liv.*, 4, 48: ☞ animum suum acclinare ad aliquam sententiam *has no authority*); favēre alicui. *We are naturally inclined to favor those who*, &c., natura fert, ut iis faveamus, qui, &c.

INCLOSE, } Vid. Enclose, En-
INCLOSURE. } closure.

INCLUDE. ‖ *Enclose*, vid. ‖ *Comprehend*, vid. *To include in a reckoning, enumeration*, &c., ducere in ratione (*to add up in an account, to reckon among*; e. g., *I do not here include those who*, &c., non duco in hac ratione eos, qui, &c.): alicujus rei rationem habēre (*to have respect also to any thing else, to bring into the account; as, his trouble is not included in this*, operæ ejus non habetur ratio). *To include among*, &c., accensēre *with dative* (*to reckon in addition to, Liv.*, 1, 43, 7; *Ov., Met.*, 15, 546): annumerare *with dative, or with* in *and ablative* (*to reckon in addition; as, to include one's self among the examples*, &c., se in exemplis annumerare): referre in numero (*to place in the number of*): *not including you*, præter te (*besides you*): *including those who*, &c., cum iis, qui, &c. (*with those who*, &c.): *to be included under or in*, subesse alicui rei, pertinēre ad rem (*to belong to any thing*): *to be included in the number*, esse *or* haberi in eo numero.

INCLUDING, additâ eâ re. *Frequently the preposition* cum *or* in *is sufficient*; e. g., *there were three hundred soldiers, including the prisoners*, *milites erant trecenti cum captivis (or*, captivis annumeratis): *there were a thousand soldiers, including the band*, mille erant milites, in his accensi cornicines tibicinesque.

INCLUSIVE, *mostly by* cum, *with ablative of the thing*; e. g., *from the 11th of October inclusive*, ex ante diem quintum Idus Octobres cum eo die (*so* cum iis, qui, &c.). Vid. "*to* Include *in a reckoning*," *and* Inclusive.

INCLUSIVELY. Vid. Inclusive.

INCOGNITO, *adj.*, incognitus: ignoratus (*without being known*; e. g., servīli habitu, per tenebras ignoratus evasit, *Tac., Hist.*, 4, 36). *To travel incognito*, omnibus ignotus proficiscor (*after Nep., Them.*, 8, 6, omnibus ignotus navem ascendit); sub alieno nomine proficiscor (*after Suet., Oct.*, 55): *to come any where incognito*, ignotus aliquo venio: *to try to remain incognito*, dissimulare nomen (*after Ov., Trist.*, 4, 9, 32): *to lay aside one's incognito*, palam jam, quis sim, fero; quis sim, detĕgo; memet ipse aperio, quis sim: alicui, quis sim, aperio (*if it is laid aside in favor of one individual*).

INCOHERENCY, *by circumlocution with words and phrases in* Incoherence.

INCOHERENT, dissipatus (*loosely put together*, &c.; *of a speech*): quod non cohæret sibi (*Quint.*, 7, *proœm.* 3; *of a speech*). *An incoherent speech, full of repetitions and omissions*, oratio carens ordine, quæ tumultuatur nec cohæret sibi, multa repetit, multa omittit (*after Quint., ib.*).

INCOHERENTLY, sine ordine: *ita ut oratio tumultuetur, nec cohæreat sibi (*after *Quint.*, 7, *proœm.*, 3).

INCOMBUSTIBLE, quod ignis *or* flamma non consumit: ☞ alicui rei nihil igne deperit; e. g., auro; *Plin.*, 33, 3, 19, *is "to lose nothing of its weight by the action of fire." Incombustible (linen) cloth*, asbestĭbum (*sc.* linum, *Plin.*, 19, 1, 4).

INCOME, vectīgal: vectigalia (*not only of public revenue, but also of private income from rents*, &c.; *often used by Cicero in this sense*; e. g., *Off.*, 2, 25, 88; *Parad.*, 6, 3): reditus (*always in singular; the return that any thing makes; profit from any thing*): fructus (*that which any thing produces; the profit from it*; e. g., *of landed estates*); pecunia, *also* reditus pecuniæ (*the hard cash that one receives*): quæstus (*the gain which accrues from a speculation, from capital*, &c.). *Professional income*, muneris commoda, *plural: he has a fair, a considerable income*, habet unde utatur *or* vivat: *he has a very sufficient income*, *habet, unde commode vivat. *Income received from any thing*, pecunia, quæ redit ex aliquâ re; *or* pecuniæ, quas facio ex aliquâ re (e. g., *from mines*, ex metallis); fructus alicujus rei *or* quem aliquâ res reddit (e. g., fructus prædiorum *or* quem prædia reddunt). *To derive an income from any source*, pecunias facere *or* capere ex aliquâ re: *to afford income*, in reditu esse: *to be a steady source of income; to afford so much income every year*, reditum statum præstare (*Plin. Ep.*, 3, 19, 5): *after all expenses are paid, I shall have a small surplus from my little income*, ex meo tenui vectigāli, detractis sumtibus, aliquid tamen redundabit: *I am hoarding up all my income for the purchase of*, &c., omnes meas vindemiolas eo reservo, ut... (parem, &c., *Cic.*).

INCOMMENSURABLE, alogus (*ἄλογος*; e. g., linea, *Marc. Capell.*, 6, *extr.*, § 720).

INCOMMODE. Vid. to Inconvenience.

INCOMMODIOUS, incommodus: gravis: molestus: importunus (*Cic.*).

INCOMMODIOUSLY, incommode (*Cic.*). Vid. Inconvenient.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, } incommodi-
INCOMMODITY, } tas (*Plautus*): incommodum (*Cic.*). Vid. Inconvenience.

INCOMMUNICABLE, * quod cum alio communicari non potest.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, inops sermonis (*after Sen., Benef.*, 2, 27, 1): insociabilis (*averse to intercourse with others*; e. g., "*an incommunicative nation*" [*Buchanan*], insociabilis gens, *Liv.*). *To be very incommunicative*, parce uti verbis; horis decem verba novem dicere (*Mart.*, 8, 7).

INCOMPARABLE, omnem comparationem amplitudine vincens (*above all comparison, from its manifest superiority; of things*; e. g., triumphus): sine exemplo maximus (*greater than any of the kind before or after*; e. g., *Homer*, Homērus): divinus (*divine, figuratively; of persons and things*; e. g., legio, virtus): cœlestis (*heavenly* [*figuratively*], e. g., *legion*, legio; *voice*, vox; *works*, opera): singularis (*singular; the only one of its kind; of persons and things*; e. g., *daughter*, filia; *virtue*, virtus). Jn. singularis et divinus: eximius (*uncommon, distinguished from the rest by peculiar advantages; of things*). *Cicero, that incomparable orator*, Cicero, cœlestis hic in dicendo vir: *an incomparable genius*, ingenium cœleste, *or* immortale, *or* eximium; singularis et divina vis ingenii.

INCOMPARABLY, sine exemplo: supra omnia exempla (*Inscr.*): divine: eximie.

INCOMPASSIONATE, immisericors.

INCOMPATIBILITY, repugnantia (*Cicero*, rerum): diversa insociabilisque natura (*of things, Plin.*): ☞ inconvenientia *is very late, Tertull.*

INCOMPATIBLE, repugnans (alicui rei; *of several things*, inter se repugnantes). Jn. adversans et repugnans: insociabilis (*incapable of being united with, Liv., Plin., Tac.*): alienus (*foreign from*): contrarius (*opposite to*, alicui rei). *Incompatible nature*, diversæ atque inter se repugnantes naturæ (*Cic.*): diversæ insociabilesque naturæ (e. g., arborum, *Plin.*). *To be incompatible*, pugnare inter se; *with any thing*, repugnare alicui rei: alienum esse *or* abhorrēre ab aliquâ re: aliquid recūsat aliquid: alicui rei contrarium esse *or* adversari: *to be happy, and to be overwhelmed with grief, are incompatible notions*, illud vehementer repugnat, esse beatum et multis oppressum doloribus (*Cic.*). *Sometimes* esse *with genitive. It is incompatible with wisdom*, sapientiæ non est; *with the character of a wise man*, sapientis non est. *Persons of incompatible tempers*, longe dispāres moribus (*Liv.*, 1, 46). *To be yoked to a person of a temper incompatible with one's own*, cum impāri jungi (*Liv.*, 1, 46).

INCOMPETENCY, *by circumlocution with* non idoneus: idoneum non esse (*of witnesses*, &c.): faciendi aliquid jus *or* potestatem non habēre: jure aliquid facere non posse (*with reference to want of legal power or qualification, where* potestas non justa *may sometimes serve*): facere aliquid non posse (*with reference to inability*). Vid. Inability, Insufficiency.

INCOMPETENT, non satis idoneus (*of witnesses, testimony*, &c.): non potens alicujus rei faciendæ, *or* ad aliquid faciendum (e. g., non potens ad legionem continendam, *unable to maintain discipline in the legion*): inutilis ad aliquid (*not fit to serve that purpose*): non justus: alienus (*with reference to permission, legal power*, &c.): non sufficiens (*insufficient*): invalidus: infirmus (*not strong enough*; e. g., ad resistendum). *To be incompetent to do any thing*, aliquid facere non posse (*not to be able to do it*); faciendi jus *or* potestatem non habēre; jure aliquid facere non posse.

INCOMPETENTLY. Vid. Insufficiently, Inadequately.

INCOMPLETE. Vid. Imperfect, Unfinished.

INCOMPLETENESS. Vid. Imperfection.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, non comprehensus: non perceptus. Jn. non comprehensus et non perceptus: non comprehensus neque perceptus; *or, by circumlocution*, quod mente *or* cogitatione comprehendi non potest: quod comprehendi *or* percipi non potest (*whatever is beyond the faculty of comprehension*, *ἀκατάληπτος*. ☞ *Avoid* incomprehensibilis [*Columel., Plin.*], incomprehensus, *and* imperfectus, *which are never used by Cicero*; vid. *Orelli and Goerenz, Cic. Acad.*, 2, 29, *extr., where* non comprehensa *is the right reading*): quod intelligi non potest: quod in intelligentiam non cadit: quod intelligentiæ nostræ vim atque rationem fugit (*what can not be understood*): quod cogitare non possumus: quod cogitari non potest: quod mens et cogitatio capere non potest (*that can not be imagined*): inexplicabilis (*not to be explained*; e. g., *readiness to concede*, facilitas): incredibilis (*incredible*; e. g., levitas animi). *An incomprehensible degree of rapidity*, celeritas tanta, quantam cogitare non possumus. *To be incomprehensible*, cogitatione comprehendi *or* percipi non posse; fugit aliquid intelligentiæ nostræ vim ac notionem. ‖ *Not to be confined or contained by any limit*, immensus: infinitus. *Seneca uses* (natura) incerta et incomprehensibilis.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, *by circumlocution.* Vid. Incompressible.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, * quod in spatium angustius comprimi (*or* contrudi comprimique) non potest.

INCONCEALABLE, *by circumlocution*, quod celari non potest.

INCONCEIVABLE, quod cogitari (per-

cipi, comprehendi, *or* mente *or* cogitatione comprehendi) non potest: quod cogitare non possumus: quod mens et cogitatio capere non potest. *Any thing is inconceivable,* nequeo aliquid intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere: *inconceivable folly,* summa dementia: *it seems inconceivable folly to,* &c., summæ dementiæ esse judico (*with infinitive*): *the notion of a soul without a body is inconceivable,* animum sine corpore intelligere non possumus; qualis sit animus corpore vacans, intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere non possumus. Vid. INCOMPREHENSIBLE *for phrases.*

INCONCLUSIVE, levis: infirmus (*weak;* argumentum). JN. levis et infirmus (*Cic.*): ad probandum infirmus et nugatorius (*Cic., Cæcin.,* 23, 64): invalidus (*late;* argumentum, *Ulp., Dig.,* 48, 18, 1). *That is a very inconclusive argument,* nullum verum id argumentum est.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, levitas (*want of weight, solidity; used of opinions, Cic.; hence would be correct of arguments*); *or by circumlocution with adjectives in* INCONCLUSIVE.

INCONGRUITY. Vid. INCONSISTENCY, DISAGREEMENT.

INCONGRUOUS. Vid. INCONSISTENT.

INCONGRUOUSLY. Vid. INCONSISTENTLY.

INCONSEQUENCE, inconsequentia (*post-Augustan, Quint.,* quæ est inconsequentia rerum fœdissima): inconstantia (*inconsistency*).

INCONSEQUENT, inconstans: non constans (*not consistent, of things; not remaining true to his words and character, of a person*): parum sibi conveniens: sibi repugnans (*inconsistent, contradictory; of things*): minime consectarius *or* consequens (*what by no means follows from any thing; philosophical technical term*): ☞ inconsequens, *late, Ascon.*

INCONSIDERABLE, levis (*without any particular weight or importance; of things and persons* [*only Cic., Fam.,* 9, 12, *fin.*: munus levidense], *work, danger, action, authority*): mediocris (*of an ordinary description*; e. g., *man, family; then generally, not particularly great,* &c.; e. g., *evil, genius*): minutus (*of less than common size; hence without any importance whatever*): exiguus (*small in comparison with others;* e. g., *crew, army,* copiæ; *property,* res familiaris): parvus (*small; opposed to* magnus; e. g., *sum of money,* pecunia; *body of troops,* manus; *circumstance,* res): infirmus (*weak, not able to accomplish great things*). JN. exiguus et infirmus: nullus (οὐδείς, *next to nothing* = *mean;* vid. *Cic., Fam.,* 7, 3, 2; *Nep., Phoc.,* 1, 1). *Not inconsiderable,* nonnullus (vid. *Cæs., B. G.,* 1, 13; *Cic., Invent.,* 2, 1, 1): *so inconsiderable,* tantulus (e. g., *of things;* vid. *Cæs., B. G.,* 4, 22): *an inconsiderable man, personage* [vid. INSIGNIFICANT]: *an inconsiderable state,* civitas exigua et infirma (*opposed to* civitas ampla et florens): *no inconsiderable garrison,* haud invalidum præsidium: *no inconsiderable sum of money,* nummi non mediocris summæ: *inconsiderable causes,* parvulæ causæ: *to represent any thing as inconsiderable,* rem elevare *or* verbis extenuare: *to look upon any thing as inconsiderable,* aliquid parvi facere; aliquid in levi habere (*Tac., Hist.,* 2, 21, 2).

INCONSIDERATE, inconsideratus (*thoughtless, inadvertent*): inconsultus (*without reflection or premeditation*): incautus (*heedless, incautious*): improvidus (*unwary, improvident*). JN. improvidus incautusque: imprudens (*imprudent, without due circumspection*).

INCONSIDERATELY, inconsiderate: incaute: imprudenter.

INCONSIDERATENESS, } inconsid-
INCONSIDERATION, } erantia (*want of reflection or premeditation, Cic., Quint. Fr.,* 3, 9, 2; *and Suet., Cal.,* 39): temeritas (*rashness; inconsiderateness from want of principles, or from proceeding in too great a hurry*): inscitia (*want of practical understanding;* vid. *Benecke, Justin.,* 4, 5, 6). JN. temeritas atque inscitia: dementia (*senselessness*).

INCONSISTENCY, inconstantia (*want of steadiness; want of agreement with itself; of things and persons*): repugnantia (*contrariety of nature between things,* rerum). *To be guilty of inconsistency* (vid. "*to act* INCONSISTENTLY"]. *Nothing was ever like his inconsistency,* nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi († *Hor.*): *no inconsistency will be detected in my method of proceeding,* mea ratio constans reperietur in aliquâ re.

INCONSISTENT. ‖ *Not agreeing together,* insociabilis (*not easily uniting together, Plin.*). JN. (res) diversæ et insociabiles: alienus (*foreign to, inconsistent with,* ab aliquâ re, aliquâ re, alicui rei, alicujus rei): ☞ incongruus, *late. To be inconsistent,* pugnare inter se (*of contradictory assertions,* &c.); repugnare alicui rei; alienum esse ab aliquâ re (e. g., ab alicujus dignitate). *To bear any thing inconsistent with the character of a wise man,* aliquid ita ferre, ut nihil discedas a dignitate sapientis [vid. "*to be* INCOMPATIBLE *with*"]. ☞ "*To be inconsistent with,*" &c., *may often be translated by genitive with* esse; e. g., *measures inconsistent with the mildness of our times,* quæ non sunt hujus mansuetudinis. ‖ *With reference to character,* inconstans: non constans (*not agreeing with itself; of things and persons*): parum sibi conveniens: sibi repugnans (*being at variance with itself*): inæqualis († *Hor., irregular in his actions*). JN. stultus et inæqualis (*Sen., Vit. Beat.,* 12): impar sibi (*Hor., Sat.,* 1, 3, 9). *Inconsistent behavior,* inconstantia. *To be inconsistent;* vid. "*to act* INCONSISTENTLY."

INCONSISTENTLY, inconstanter: non constanter. *To act inconsistently,* sibi ipsi non constare, *in any thing,* in aliquâ re; a se (ipse) discedere (*Cic.*); a se desciscere; se deserere (*to desert one's principles, one's usual method of acting*). *To act inconsistently with one's usual firmness,* discedere a constantiâ (*so with reference to any other mental quality;* a rectâ conscientiâ; a dignitate sapientis, a cautione, &c.).

INCONSOLABLE, inconsolabilis (†): alicujus dolor *or* luctus nullo solatio levari potest. *To be inconsolable,* *nihil consolationis admittere: *I am inconsolable in my grief,* vincit omnem consolationem dolor.

INCONSTANCY, inconstantia (*the proper word; of persons or things, physical or moral;* e. g., venti; rerum humanarum): varietas (*variety*): infidelitas (*want of trustworthiness*). JN. varietas atque infidelitas: infirmitas: levitas (*weakness, lightness, and consequent fickleness of character*). JN. levitas et infirmitas: mutabilitas mentis (*of mind*). JN. inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis (*Cic.*): mobilitas (*changeableness; of a person or personified thing;* e. g., fortunæ): volubilitas (e. g., fortunæ, *Cic.*). *Inconstancy of the weather,* cœlum varians.

INCONSTANT, inconstans (*of things, as the winds; and of inconsistency in persons; opposed to* constans): varians: varius (*the former of things;* e. g., cœlum; *the latter of persons*): mutabilis. JN. varius et mutabilis: mobilis (*of persons and things;* ingenium, animus, voluntas): levis (*light-minded, frivolous; of persons*): infidelis (*unfaithful; of persons*): infirmus (*weak; of persons and things*): fluxus (*of things;* e. g., fides, fortuna). *To be as inconstant as a weather-cock,* plumis aut folio facilius moveri (*Cic.*).

INCONSTANTLY, mutabiliter (*Varr.*).

INCONTESTABLE, non refutatus (*compare Walch., Tac., Agr.,* p. 352).

INCONTESTABLY, sine controversiâ: sine ullâ controversiâ. Vid. INDISPUTABLY.

INCONTINENCE, incontinentia: intemperantia.

INCONTINENT, incontinens: intemperans.

INCONTINENTLY, incontinenter: intemperanter.

INCONTROVERTIBLE. Vid. INDISPUTABLE.

INCONTROVERTIBLY. Vid. INDISPUTABLY.

INCONVENIENCE, *s.,* incommoditas (*as quality,* e. g., *of the matter,* rei; *of the time,* temporis): incommodum (*unpleasantness, inconvenient circumstance*): molestia (*trouble*). *To cause any body some inconvenience,* alicui incommodare *or* molestum esse: *if it can be done without any inconvenience to yourself,* quod commodo tuo fiat: *whenever it can be done without inconvenience to yourself,* quum erit tuum commodum: *to cause inconvenience to any body,* alicui incommodum afferre, conciliare; alicui negotium exhibere, facessere (*to cause them trouble; to annoy them*).

INCONVENIENCE, *v.,* incommodare alicui, *or absolutely* (*to be inconvenient, annoying, burdensome; rare, but classical, Cic.*): incommodum afferre alicui; aliquid incommodi importare; oneri esse. *To be inconvenienced,* aliquo affici incommodo: *not to be inconvenienced,* incommodi nihil capere: *to be inconvenienced by any thing,* aliquid alicui incommode accidit: *if it can be done without inconveniencing you,* quod tuo commodo fiat.

INCONVENIENT, incommodus (*literally, that has not the proper measure, or does not suit the circumstances, Cic., Att.,* 14, 6, *in.*: Antonii colloquium cum heroibus nostris pro re natâ non incommodum): alienus (*not fit for a given purpose; of time and place*): iniquus (*properly, uneven; hence not giving a person a fair chance; of places*): molestus (*troublesome*): impeditus (*connected with difficulties that will impede; opposed to* expeditus; e. g., via, *way*): inopportunus (*very rare, but classical;* sedes huic nostro non inopportuna sermoni, *Cic.*): intempestivus (*happening at an inconvenient time; mal-à-propos*). *If it is not inconvenient to you,* nisi molestum est (*Cic.*); quod commodo tuo fiat: *whenever it is not inconvenient to you,* quum erit tuum commodum.

INCONVENIENTLY, incommode. *Very inconveniently,* incommodissime; perincommode: *it happened inconveniently,* incommode (perincommode) accidit (*that,* quod, &c.).

INCONVERSABLE. Vid. INCOMMUNICATIVE.

INCORPORATE, adjungere: adjicĕre (*with dative; to join any thing to something else*): attribuere (*with dative*); contribuere (*with dative, or in and accusative, or* cum *and ablative; to place it to something else, as a part of it*): admiscēre: immiscēre (*with dative; to mix one thing up with another*): inserere (*to insert;* e. g., *any body into a family, a state,* &c., aliquem familiæ, numero civium, &c.; *also, any thing in a book,* aliquid libro). *To incorporate with any country,* terræ adjungere, attribuere; *any country into a kingdom,* terram in provinciam redigere: *to be incorporated into a city,* contribui in urbem; *with the Oscenses,* contribui cum Oscensibus: *to incorporate the new recruits with the veterans,* immiscēre tirones veteribus militibus; *the cohorts into his army,* cohortes exercitui suo adjungere. ‖ *To form into a corporate body,* collegium instituere *or* constituere: *to be admitted as an incorporated member,* in societatem ascribi *or* recipi.

INCORPORATION. ‖ *Act of incorporating,* adjectio (*the act of adding;* e. g., *to enlarge the Roman state by the incorporation of that of Alba,* adjectione populi Albani rem Romanam augēre, *Liv.,* 1, 30, 6): * collegii constitutio. ‖ *Incorporated body,* societas: collegium.

INCORPOREAL, corpore vacans *or* vacuus: corpore carens: quod cerni tangique non potest (*immaterial*): ☞ incorporalis (*Sen., Quint.*: incorporeus, *Silver Age*). *To be incorporeal,* sine corpore esse; corpore vacare; corpus non esse.

INCORPOREALLY, sine corpore (ullo).

INCORPOREITY. Vid. IMMATERIALITY.

INCORRECT, vitiosus (*general term for faulty*): inquinatus (*impure; of language*): falsus (*untrue; opposed to* verus). *The account is incorrect,* ratio non constat *or* convenit: ☞ incorrectus († *Ov.*).

INCORRECTLY, perperam (*in a man-*

ner the reverse of right; opposed to recte; e. g., *to pronounce,* pronuntiare; *to interpret or explain,* interpretari [*whereas* male interpretari = *to put an unfavorable construction on*]; *to judge,* judicare): vitiose (*faultily; opposed to* recte; e. g., *to infer or conclude,* concludere): falso (*falsely, not really what its appearance would lead one to expect; opposed to* vere *or* vero): secus (*otherwise than as it should be;* e. g., judicare). *To sing incorrectly,* dissŏnum quiddam canere (*out of tune*); perperam canere (*not according to the rules of art*): *to use a word incorrectly,* perperam *or* non recte dicere verbum: *to pronounce a word incorrectly,* perperam pronunciare.

INCORRECTNESS, mendosa alicujus rei natura (*after Hor., Sat.,* 1, 6, 66): pravitas (*perverseness, wrongness*): vitium (*fault*). ☞ *Not* mendositas *or* vitiositas. *Incorrectness of style,* vitiosus sermo (*faulty style*); inquinatus sermo (*impure style, with reference to the expressions*). ☞ *If* = "*untruth,*" *it must be rendered by* falsus (*for* falsitas *has no classical authority,* veritas *being the reading of the best MSS. in Cic., Cluent.,* 2). *To prove the incorrectness of any statement,* aliquid falsum esse probare (*Quint.,* 2, 17, 17).

INCORRIGIBLE, insanabilis (e. g., ingenium, *Liv.*): inemendabilis (*post-Augustan*).

INCORRIGIBLENESS, insanabile ingenium (*Liv.*): inemendabilis pravitas (*post-Augustan, Quint.*).

INCORRUPT, incorruptus (*the proper word*): integer (*whole, undefiled, not adulterated, &c., morally pure; opposed to* contaminatus, vitiatus): sanctus (*spotless, virtuous, morally pure*).

INCORRUPTIBILITY. ‖ Propr., *by circumlocution with* corrumpi non posse. ‖ Impropr. *Incapacity of being bribed,* animus adversus dona invictus (*after Sall., Jug.,* 43, *extr.*): integritas (*integrity*): innocentia (*unselfishness, disinterestedness*): sanctitas (*general term for moral purity*).

INCORRUPTIBLE. ‖ *Not capable of being corrupted,* incorruptus (*that is not corrupted*) *will often do; if not, circumlocution by* corrumpi non posse, &c. ‖ *Incapable of being bribed,* integer: incorruptus (*opposed to* pretio venalis). *To be incorruptible,* pecuniæ *or* largitioni resistere; animum adversus dona invictum gerere (*after Sall., Jug.,* 43, *extr.*).

INCORRUPTION. Vid. Incorruptibility (*properly*).

INCORRUPTNESS, integritas (*both in a moral and a physical sense; of persons and things*); sanctitas (*moral purity*). *Incorruptness of the heart,* sanctimonia.

INCREASE, *v.* ‖ Trans. [Vid. to Augment, to Enlarge.] ‖ Intrans., crescere: accrescere (*to grow; to increase, whether with reference to number, extent, or intensity*): incrementum capere (*to receive an increase in extent or magnitude*): augeri: augescere (*to be enlarged; to be increased in number or strength*): ingravescere (*to become heavier; properly,* e. g., *of bodies by exercise; and improperly,* malum, morbus, studium): invalescere: evalescere (*to become strong, prevalent, &c.; not præ-Augustan;* consuetudo invalescit, *Quint.;* invalescentibus vitiis, *Suet.;* evalescere rami, flagella, *Plin.;* affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, *Tac.*): corroborari: se corrobare (*to strengthen itself*). *The number of the enemy increases,* numerus hostium crescit: *the pain increases every day,* dolores in dies crescunt: *our friendship increased with our years,* amicitia cum ætate accrevit simul: *the disease increases,* malum ingravescit *or* corroboratur.

INCREASE, *s.,* accretio (*as act*): amplificatio (*act of enlarging in extent or bulk;* e. g., rei familiaris; honoris; gloriæ): incrementum (*as state*). *The increase and decrease of light,* accretio et diminutio luminis: *I perceive an increase of strength,* *meas vires auctas sentio.

INCREDIBLE, incredibilis (*that can hardly be believed; hence* = *extraordinary, uncommon,* &c.): a fide abhorrens: nullam fidem habens (*not deserving belief*). *Incredible celerity,* incredibilis celeritas: tanta celeritas, cui par ne cogitari quidem potest: *incredible pain,* incredibilis dolor: opinione omnium major dolor: *the art has made incredible strides,* supra humanam fidem erecta est ars (*Plin.,* 34, 7, 17): *it is incredible,* incredibile est, *also with* auditu, *or* dictu, *or* memoratu: a fide abhorret. *Any thing is less incredible,* aliquid pronius ad fidem est (*Liv.,* 8, 24).

INCREDIBLY, incredibiliter: incredibilem in modum: incredibile quantum: supra quam credibile est.

INCREDULITY, dubitandi obstinatio, *or, with circumlocution,* credere non posse: non facile adduci, ut credat. *By his incredulity,* non credendo.

INCREDULOUS, incredulus (*Hor.*): qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat.

INCREMENT, incrementum (*Cic.*).

INCRUST, crustare: incrustare (*Hor., Varr.*).

INCRUSTATION, incrustatio (*late, Procul., Dig.,* 8, 2, 12, *fin.; Paul., Dig.,* 50, 16, 79: *both of the coating of walls;* e. g., *with marble*): crusta, *or, plural,* crustæ (*technical term for all that is used in the way of inlaying, coating,* &c., *whether for walls, vessels, or any other work of art*).

INCUBATION, incubatio (*also,* incubatus, -ūs: incubitus, -ūs; *all Plin.*).

INCUBUS, incŭbo (*Scrib. Larg.,* 100). Vid. Nightmare.

INCULCATE, prædicare (προεἰπεῖν: *to tell or warn beforehand to do or not do something; with* ut, nē; *especially of inculcating the wisdom, propriety,* &c., *of not doing something;* prædicere, nē, &c.): inculcare (*literally, to tread any thing in; take great pains to impress it deeply*: id, quod tradatur vel etiam inculcetur, *Cic., De Or.,* 1, 28, 127; *Vatin.,* 11, 27). *Sometimes* tradere: præcipere: docēre, &c.

INCUMBENT, *adj.* ‖ Propr. *To be incumbent on any thing,* incubare alicui rei *or* aliquâ re; inniti alicui rei *or* (in) aliquâ re; impositum esse alicui rei. ‖ Impropr. *Obligatory, by circumlocution with* debeo aliquid facere: oportet me facere. *It is incumbent on any body,* est alicujus; *on me, you,* &c., meum, tuum, &c., est: *he believed it incumbent on him,* officii esse duxit (*Suet.*). ☞ "*It is incumbent upon*" is munus *or* officium est alicujus, *when the meaning is that it belongs to the recognized duties of any body:* est alicujus *means only* "*it suits or is becoming, creditable,* &c., *to any body*:" *it is incumbent on a ruler to resist the inconstancy of the multitude,* principum munus est [*not* principum est] resistere levitati multitudinis.

INCUMBENT, *s.,* *beneficiarius.

INCUMBRANCE. Vid. Encumbrance *and* Burden.

INCUR, aliquid suscipere, subire: aliquid (in se) concipere: aliquid in se admittere (e. g., *guilt,* culpam). *To incur hatred,* in odium (offensionemque) alicujus irruere; in odium alicujus incurrere *or* venire [vid. Hatred, Guilt, Enmity, Danger, Penalty]. *To incur a fine,* multam committere.

INCURABLE, insanabilis (*of things;* e. g., *illness, wound:* ☞ immedicabilis *is poetical only*): desperatus (*given up by the physicians, hopeless; of the illness and the patient*).

INCURABLY, insanabili morbo: insanabiliter (*very late, Marcell. and Faust.*).

INCURIOUS, incuriosus (*post-Augustan, Suet., Tac.*). Vid. Uninquisitive, Inattentive.

INCURSION, incursio (*Cæs., Liv.*): excursio (*with reference to one's own country, from which one makes an incursion into that of others*). *To make an incursion,* incursionem (hostiliter) facere; excursionem facere (*in with accusative*): *to prevent any hostile incursions,* prohibēre hostem ab incursionibus (*Cæs.*); fines suos ab excursionibus hostium tueri (*Cæs.*).

INDEBTED. *To be indebted to any body for any thing,* aliquid alicui debēre (*general term, to be his debtor for it*): aliquid alicui acceptum referre (i. e., *to set it down, as it were, in one's account-books as received from him, whether good or evil* = "*to have to thank him for*"): alicujus beneficio aliquem *or* aliquid esse (*to owe one's present happy,* &c., *state to any body's kindness*). *To be indebted to any body for one's life,* vitam suam alicui referre acceptam (*Cic., Phil.,* 2, 5); alicui vitam debēre (*Oe., Pont.,* 4, 3, 31); propter aliquem vivere (*Cic., Mil.,* 22, 58 = *to have to thank him for having saved one's life*); ab aliquo natum esse; propter aliquem hanc suavissimam lucem aspexisse (*to owe one's being to any body as its author; of parents,* &c.). *To be indebted to any body for one's preservation, life,* &c., alicujus beneficio incolumem, salvum esse: *to be indebted to any body for the preservation of one's rank, property, position,* &c., alicujus beneficio incolumes fortunas habēre: *to be indebted to any body for many kind acts,* alicui multa beneficia debēre: *to feel indebted* [= *obliged*] *to any body for any thing,* aliquid (e. g., munus alicujus) gratum acceptumque est, &c. [Vid. Obliged.] ‖ = *To be in debt;* vid. Debt *or* Owe.

INDECENCY, indignitas (*indecent behavior or treatment of others, and indecent condition of a thing*): turpitudo (*vile, immoral manner in speaking or conducting one's self*).

INDECENT. Vid. Indelicate, Unbecoming.

INDECENTLY. Vid. Indelicately, Unbecomingly.

INDECISION, dubitatio: hæsitatio (*doubt,* &c., *with reference to a particular case, about which any body can not determine how to act*): inconstantia (*want of firmness as manifested by unsteadiness of plans,* &c.): (*crebra) mutatio consilii (*change of purpose,* &c.): crebra sententiarum commutatio (*frequent change of opinion, Cic., Dom.,* 2): inopia consilii (*the being at a loss what to do*): animus parum firmus, *or* varius incertusque (*as a person's character*). *Slowness and indecision,* dubitatio et moræ (e. g., senati, *Sall.*): *a person of great indecision of character,* homo parum firmus proposito (*after Vell.,* 2, 63, *fin.*): *all my former indecision,* quicquid incerti mihi in animo fuit (*Plaut.*): *to be in a state of indecision,* pendēre animi (*or* animo); æstuare dubitatione; dubius est aliquis, quid faciat; affici inopia consilii: *any body remained for a long time in a state of indecision,* diu incertum habuit aliquis, quidnam consilii caperet (*Sall.*); diu hæsitavit aliquis, quid facere deberet.

INDECISIVE. ‖ *That does not decide the question,* dubius (*doubtful;* e. g., prœlium, victoria): incertus (*uncertain;* e. g., victoria, exitus): ambiguus: anceps (*doubtful as to the event;* e. g., belli fortuna: *but* ☞ prœlium anceps = "*a double attack,*" *and* prœlium ambiguum, pugna ambigua *is not found*): ad probandum infirmus et nugatorius (*of an argument,* &c.), *or* quod parvo ad persuadendum momento est (*after* magno ad persuadendum momento esse, *Cic., Invent.,* 2, 26). *Trifling and indecisive engagements,* levia et sine effectu certamina. ‖ *Undecided,* vid.

INDECISIVELY, sine effectu (e. g., certamina): incerto exitu (victoriæ: *of an event, not yet decided;* e. g., victoriæ).

INDECLINABLES, aptōta (ἄπτωτα, *Diom., Prisc.*).

INDECOROUS. Vid. Indelicate, Unbecoming.

INDECOROUSLY, indecore: indigne: inhoneste: turpiter (☞ indecenter, *post-classical*).

INDECOROUSNESS. Vid. Indecency.

INDEED. ‖ *Emphatical* = *in truth,* &c., profecto (*it is a fact, assuredly;* e. g., non est ita, judices, non est profecto): sane (*preceding or following the word it refers to: often with adjectives;* opportuna sane facultas: odiosum sane genus hominum: judicare difficile est sane). *I was, indeed, exceedingly glad,* sane quam sum gavisus. *Sometimes after* haud non; *I do not, indeed, understand,* haud sane intelligo): vere (*truly, with truth,* e. g., *a Christian indeed,* *vere Christianus): *any body is, indeed, a scholar,* aliquis est plane perfecteque eruditus. ‖ *In this way it*

is often used in answers, sane: etiam: vero: ita: ita est: sic est: certe: recte. *Do you wish?* &c. *I do, indeed,* visne ....? Sane quidem, *often with repetition of the verb*; dasne? &c., do sane. [*Pr. Intr.*, ii., 147, 148.] || *As used in answers to express surprise, often with irony:* veron'? itane vero? (e. g., non novi adolescentem vostrum: veron'? Serio, *Plaut., Truc.*, 2, 2, 47): ain' tu? (*ironical*). || *Restrictive (opposing a person or thing spoken of to others)*, quidem: equidem (*the latter as an affirmation made by a speaker about himself or things relating to himself: its use with any but the first person being exceptional, it is better to avoid such use. It is very common with* puto, arbitror, credo, scio [*Pr. Intr.*, ii., 552–555]). || *Concessive: indeed, ... but yet,* quidem ... sed tamen (e. g., *that is a poor consolation indeed, but,* &c., misera est quidem illa consolatio, sed tamen, &c.): etsi ... tamen (e. g., etsi non sum doctus, tamen intelligo, *I am not, indeed, a learned man, but yet I understand*, &c.): non ... ille quidem ... sed (tamen): *sometimes* autem, verum, veruntamen (*especially when of two attributes one is conceded:* bellum non injustum illud quidem, suis tamen civibus exitiabile: philosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed, &c. *So with adverbs,* enucleate ille quidem, et polite, ut solebat, nequaquam autem, &c. *Sometimes with verbs,* joco uti quidem illo licet, sed, &c.). *The* ille quidem *are sometimes omitted*; e. g., cum S. Nævio, viro bono, veruntamen non ita instituto, ut, &c.

INDEFATIGABLE, assiduus (*active without ceasing*): impiger (*not fearing or minding any trouble*). *Indefatigable industry,* assiduitas: impigritas (*Cic., Non.*, p. 125, 20).

INDEFATIGABLY, assidue (☞ assiduo *is not classical*): impigre.

INDEFEASIBLE, irrevocabilis: in perpetuum ratus (*valid,* &c., *forever*).

INDEFENSIBILITY, *by circumlocution with* defendi non posse.

INDEFENSIBLE, *by circumlocution with* defendi non posse (*both properly and of maintaining the propriety of any thing,* &c.): teneri non posse (*of a military post,* &c.).

INDEFINITE, incertus (*uncertain*): dubius (*doubtful*): suspensus et obscurus (*uncertain, dark,* &c.; e. g., verba, *Tac., Ann.*, 1, 10, 2): ambiguus (*capable of two meanings;* oracula). *The indefinite pronoun,* pronomen infinitum *or* indefinitum (*Gramm.*).

INDEFINITELY, dubie (*doubtfully*): in incertum (*to an indefinite time*).

INDELIBILITY, *by circumlocution with* deleri *or* elui non posse.

INDELIBLE, indelibilis (*Ov., Met.*, 15, 876, *and Pont.*, 2, 8, 25), *or, by circumlocution,* quod deleri non potest (*unextinguishable, imperishable*): quod elui non potest (*that can not be whitewashed, or washed out, as it were, or effaced;* e. g., *a spot in any body's character,* macula).

INDELICACY. Vid. INDECENCY.

INDELICATE, parum verecundus (*violating decorum,* &c.; e. g., verba): inurbanus (*violating the laws of politeness;* e. g., dictum): inhonestus (*dishonorable, immoral; opposed to* honestus): illiberalis (*not becoming a free-born man, a gentleman;* e. g., jocus): turpis (*disgraceful*).

INDELICATELY, parum verecunde: indecore (☞ indecenter, *post-classical*): indigne: inhoneste: turpiter.

INDELICATENESS. Vid. INDELICACY.

INDEMNIFICATION, *impensæ pecuniæ restitutio (*for money laid out*): *damni restitutio (*indemnification for injury suffered*): compensatio (*compensation; cf. Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 33, *extr.*); *or, by circumlocution with* damnum pensare, compensare, sarcire, resarcire, restituere. *For some indemnification,* ut damnum aliquo modo compensetur.

INDEMNIFY, alicui damnum restituere *or* præstare: *for any thing,* aliquid alicui compensare (aliquâ re): *to indemnify one's self,* damnum *or* detrimentum sarcire, resarcire, *or* restituere: damnum compensare: *by any thing,* aliquâ re: damnum suum levare (*to lighten one's loss*): *sometimes* remunerari aliquem præmio (*if by a present; cf. Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 44). *To indemnify any body for the loss of one honor by conferring another upon him,* alicui pro honore honos redditus est.

INDEMNITY. || *Indemnification,* vid. || *Act of indemnity.* Vid. AMNESTY.

INDENT, serratim scindere (*cut like a saw, Appul., Herb.*, 2). Vid. NOTCH, JAG.

INDENTURE, pacti et conventi formula (*general term for formula in which an agreement is drawn up*), *or* *pacti formula, quâ se aliquis alicui in disciplinam tradidit (*of the indentures of an apprentice*).

INDEPENDENCE, libertas (*opposed to* servitus): arbitrium liberum (*the liberty of acting after one's own will; opposed to* alius voluntas). *To deprive any body of his independence,* alicui libertatem eripere: *to lose one's independence,* libertatem perdere *or* amittere: *to have lost one's independence,* servire: servitutem pati. || *An independence* (= *sufficient income*), facultates quæ aliquem sustinent: pecunia, quæ necessarios sumtus suppeditet *or* quæ perpetuos sumtus suppeditet, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales (*Cic.*): sui nummi (*opposed to debt,* æs alienum). *To have an independence;* vid. "*to have an* INDEPENDENT *property.*"

INDEPENDENT, sui juris (*his own master*): sui potens (*not obliged to give an account of his actions, Liv.*, 26, 13): liber et solutus: solutus et liber (*free, unfettered by any obligation*). *To be independent,* sui juris *or* suæ potestatis *or* in suâ potestate esse: integræ ac solidæ libertatis esse (*to be quite one's own master*); nemini parêre (*to obey or care about nobody*); ad suum arbitrium vivere (*to live after one's own will*). *To be independent of external circumstances,* non aliunde pendêre nec extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habêre rationes (*Cic. ad Fam.*, 5, 13, 1); absolute vivere (*Cic., Fin.*, 3, 7, 26): *many states that had till then remained independent,* multæ civitates, quæ in illum diem ex æquo egerant (*Tac., Agr.*, 20, 3): *to make myself independent,* in libertatem se vindicare: *an independent property,* facultates, quæ aliquem sustinent: *a man of small but independent property,* modicus facultatibus (*Plin. Ep.*, 6, 32, 2): *to be a person of independent property,* in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse (*to have property*); in suis nummis esse (*opposed to* in ære alieno esse, *to be in debt*); habet aliquis, quî *or* unde utatur; *also,* pecuniam habêre, quæ necessarios sumtus suppeditet, *or* (*if it will allow of a liberal expenditure*) pecuniam habêre, quæ perpetuos sumtus suppeditet, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales (*Cic.*). || *Independents (as a sect),* *qui singulos Christianorum cœtus sui juris esse volunt.

INDEPENDENTLY, absolute (e. g., vivere): arbitrio suo (e. g., facere aliquid), *or* ad arbitrium suum (e. g., vivere; *both* = "*according to one's own will*"): singillatim (*singly; each by itself; not in connection with other things*). *Independently of any thing,* *illud non spectans *or* respiciens (*without reference to it;* e. g., *to say or consider any thing*). *To live independently;* vid. "*to be* INDEPENDENT" (*of external circumstances*).

INDESCRIBABLE, inenarrabilis (e. g., labor): incredibilis (*incredible;* e. g., lætitia): singularis (*peculiar in its kind, extraordinary;* e. g., fides, crudelitas). *Your letter has caused me indescribable pleasure,* exprimere non possum, quanto gaudio me affecerint tuæ literæ.

INDESCRIBABLY, supra quam enarrari potest (e. g., eloquens): supra quam ut describi facile possit (e. g., eximius, *handsome*).

INDESTRUCTIBILITY, *by circumlocution with* dirui, everti, turbari, &c., non posse.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, quod dirui *or* everti non potest: quod turbari, perturbari non potest (*that is incapable of being disturbed*).

INDETERMINATE. Vid. INDEFINITE.

INDETERMINATELY. Vid. INDEFINITELY.

INDETERMINATENESS. Vid. INDEFINITENESS.

INDEX. || *Of a book,* index (*for which* catalogus *is late*). *An alphabetical index of* (e. g., *rivers*), amnium in literas digesta nomina (*Vib., Sequ.*): *to enter into an index,* in indicem referre: *indexes,* indices librorum. || *Hand of a watch,* gnomon (*on a sun-dial*): virgula horarum index (*general term, after Plin.*, 18, 37, 67). || IMPROPR., imago: index (*the former as reflecting any thing; the latter as indicating or betraying its nature;* e. g., imago animi vultus, indices oculi, *Cic.*): janua (*as opening and disclosing it to view:* frons, quæ est animi janua, *Cic.*).

INDIAN-INK, *atramentum chinense.

INDIAN-RUBBER, *gummi elasticum.

INDICATE. Vid. "*to be an* INDICATION *of.*"

INDICATION, indicium (*mark,* &c., *by which any thing is disclosed, detected*): vestigium (*trace*): nota (*mark*). JN. nota et vestigium, *and* (*in plural*) indicia et vestigia (e. g., *of poison,* veneni): significatio alicujus rei (*a manifestation of some feeling,* &c.; e. g., virtutis, timoris). *To follow up the indications of any thing,* vestigia alicujus rei persequi: *to be an indication of,* &c., indicare: indicio *or* indicium esse.

INDICATIVE MOOD, fatendi modus: modus indicativus (*Gramm.*).

INDICT, *properly,* delationem nominis postulare in aliquem (i. e., *to ask the prætor for permission to proceed against a person*): *delationem nominis a judicibus selectis postulare in aliquem. Vid. TO ACCUSE; "*to bring an* ACTION *against.*"

INDICTABLE, (res) accusabilis (*Ochsner, Cic., Ecl.*, p. 105). *Sometimes* pœnâ *or* supplicio dignus (*the latter of the severest punishment*): animadvertendus (*to be noticed, and visited with punishment*). *Any thing is indictable or not indictable,* est alicujus rei (ulla) *or* nulla actio. *A person's conduct is indictable,* est actio in aliquem.

INDICTMENT, libellus (*post-Augustan;* ☞ *not* accusatorius libellus): nominis delatio. *To prefer an indictment against any body,* *delationem nominis a judicibus selectis postulare in aliquem: libellum de aliquo dare (*Plin. Ep.*, 7, 27, 11): *to frame or draw up an indictment,* libellum formare (*Paul., Dig.*, 48, 2, 3) *or* componere et formare (*Jurv.*). *To find an indictment* (i. e., *to find it a true bill*), alicui delationem dare (*the dative being the name of the prosecutor, whom the jury, by their finding, allow to prosecute, Cic., Div. in Cæcil.*, 15, 49).

INDIFFERENCE, neglectio, contemtio, despicientia alicujus rei (*contempt for it, utter disregard of it; always with genitive of thing*): irreverentia (*want of a respectful or proper appreciation of any thing,* alicujus rei; e. g., studiorum, *Plin. Ep.*, 6, 2, 5; *cf. Tac., Ann.*, 3, 31, 2): æquus animus: æquitas animi (*undisturbed, unagitated state of mind*): securitas (*the state of feeling no anxiety*): dissolutus animus [vid. *quotation appended to* dissolutus *in* INDIFFERENT]: lentitudo (*phlegmatic indifference;* e. g., *to wrongs done to one's self or one's neighbor; cf. Cic. ad Quint. Fr.*, 1, 1, *No.* 13, § 38): ἀδιαφορία (*in Greek letters, Cic., Att.*, 2, 17; *of indifference to political affairs*): animus durus (*hard-heartedness*): frigus: animus alienatus ab aliquo (*coldness which one manifests to any body; e. g., to a former friend*). *To bear any thing with indifference,* æquo animo ferre *or* pati aliquid; lente ferre aliquid. *The prevailing indifference to religion,* hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia deûm.

INDIFFERENT. || *Neutral as to good or evil; of a middling quality;* nec bonus, nec malus: indifferens (*neither good nor bad, both Cic., Fin.*, 3, 16, 53; *but the last only as an attempted translation of the Greek* ἀδιάφορον): medius: qui (quæ, quod) neque laudari per se neque vituperari potest (*holding the mean between what deserves censure on the one hand and blame on the other, Quint.*, 2,

20, 1): mediocris (*moderate; indifferently good*; e. g., sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala plura): neuter (*neither morally good nor bad: indifferent in a moral sense; only, of course, when "good" and "bad" are mentioned*; e. g., quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, *and what indifferent, Cic., Divin.*, 2, 4). || *Unconcerned*, securus (*without any anxiety on the subject*): dissolutus (*phlegmatic, letting every thing take its own course*; e. g., quis tam dissoluto animo est, qui hæc quum videat, tacêre ac negligere possit? *Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 11, 32): lentus (*slow to receive impressions, to feel sympathy, or take interest in any thing; in a bad sense; cf. Drak. and Fabri, Liv.*, 22, 14). *An indifferent look*, vultus non mutatus: *to put on an indifferent look*, vultum non mutare: *it is indifferent to me whether*, nihil meâ interest *or* refert (utrum, &c. Vid. *Zumpt*, 449): *I am indifferent to any body or any thing*, aliquid, *or* aliquem non, *or* nihil curo; aliquid *or* aliquis mihi non cordi est; aliquid ad curam meam non pertinet; aliquid *or* aliquem negligo; de aliquâ re non laboro (*I feel no care or anxiety about any thing; do not trouble myself about it*): aliquâ re non moveor (*am not affected by it*; e. g., *to be indifferent to money*, pecuniâ non moveri): aliquid *or* aliquem despicio *or* contemno (*think it or him beneath my notice*). *He is indifferent to the opinions of others*, negligit *or* nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat: *I am not indifferent to any thing*, aliquid mihi curæ *or* non sine curâ est; aliquid ad curam meam pertinet; aliquid a me non alienum puto: *I am not indifferent to the breach of the treaty*, non pro nihilo mihi est fœdus rumpi (†): *I have grown indifferent to pain*, obduruit animus ad dolorem novum: *to be indifferent*, in neutram partem moveri (*a philosophical technical term, Cic., Acad.*, 2, 42, 130): *I am indifferent to the attractions of a place*, alicujus loci voluptates inoffensus transmitto: *I am indifferent to every thing but your safety*, nihil laboro nisi ut salvus sis (*Cic.*).

INDIFFERENTLY. || *Without distinction*, sine discrimine: promiscue: (*with reference to persons*), nullîus habitâ ratione; delectu omni ac discrimine remoto; omissis auctoritatibus. || *Impartially*, vid. || *Without emotion*, &c., æquo animo (*with undisturbed mind*): lente (*with sluggish indifference*). || *Tolerably* (*well*, &c.), commode (e. g., saltare, *Nep.*): satis (e. g., literatus; *both* = "*indifferently well*;" i. e., *expressing considerable progress or merit*): modice (e. g., loculples): mediocriter (e. g., disertus).

INDIGENCE. (☞ *Not* indigentia = "*need*," "*necessity*," *or* "inexplebilis libido," *Cic.*) Vid. POVERTY.

INDIGENT, indigens (e. g., indigentibus benigne facere, *Cic., Off.*, 2, 15, 52). Vid. POOR.

INDIGESTED. Vid. UNDIGESTED.

INDIGESTIBLE, difficilis concoctu *or* ad concoquendum: valentissimus (*opposed to* imbecillimus, *Cels.*, 2, 18, *with reference to fitness for invalids*): quod difficillime transit sumtum: reses in corpore (*both Varr., R. R.*, 2, 11, 3).

INDIGESTION, cruditas.

INDIGNANT, indignabundus (*full of indignation*): subiratus (*a little angry*): iratus (*angry*): inîquus (*in an unfavourable humor or disposition of mind*). *To be indignant* (e. g., *at any body's conduct*), alicui stomachari *or* irasci: *to become indignant*, irasci; *with any thing*, indignari aliquid (*to consider any thing unworthy*): inîquo animo ferre aliquid (*not to bear any thing with indifference*). *To become indignant at*, &c., indignari, quod, &c., *or with accusative and infinitive.*

INDIGNANTLY, indignabundus (*adjective, Liv.; not Cæs. or Cic.*): indignans (*or* indignatus) aliquid (*accusative of the cause being expressed*): irato animo: iracunde (*angrily*). *To look indignantly at any body*, *iratis oculis *or* truci vultu aliquem intueri.

INDIGNATION, indignatio: indignitas (*displeasure felt at any thing unworthy, unbecoming, improper*), alicujus rei: stomachus (*vexation, chagrin*): bilis: ira (*a higher degree of dissatisfaction or anger at some suffered wrong or injury; it is often a consequence of* "indignitas;" *cf. Liv.*, 5, 45, 6: "indignitas," atque ex eâ ira animos cepit). *Somewhat of indignation*, indignatiuncula: *with indignation*, animo iniquo *or* irato; indignabundus: *with bitter or vehement indignation*, indignatione quâdam exacerbatus (*after Liv.*, 2, 35, *extr.*): *to cause or rouse indignation*, indignationem movêre: *to rouse any body's indignation*, alicui stomachum *or* bilem movêre: *to draw upon one's self any body's indignation*, alicujus indignationem in se convertere: *the indignation increases*, indignitas crescit; *manifests itself*, indignatio erumpit: *to show one's indignation against any body*, indignationem *or* indignatiunculam apud aliquem effundere.

INDIGNITY, indignitas (*also in plural*). JN. (*in plural*) indignitates contumeliæque. *To submit to the trouble and indignity of any thing*, alicujus rei (*or* aliquid faciendi) indignitatem et molestiam perferre (*Cic.*): *to bear all manner of indignities*, omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre (*Cæs.*): *to be driven to do any thing by all manner of indignities*, omnibus indignitatibus compulsum esse (ad aliquid faciendum, *Liv.*). Vid. INSULT, *s.*

INDIGO, indicum (*Plin.*): color indicus (*as color*). *The indigo plant*, *indigofêra (*Linn.*).

INDIRECT, quod circuitione quadam (*or* per ambages) fit: obliquus (e. g., orationes, *Suet.*; insectatio, *Tac.*): perplexus (e. g., sermones, *Liv.*). *Indirect taxes*, *vectigalia circuitione quadam pendenda, solvenda; *or* vectigalia *only (as being ultimately paid by the consumer)*: *indirect discourse (in gramm.)*, *oratio non directa.

INDIRECTLY, circuitione quadam *or* per ambages (*in an indirect manner*): oblique (e. g., perstringere aliquem): tecte: perplexe. *Epicurus denies indirectly the existence of the gods*, Epicurus circuitione quadam deos tollit.

INDISCERNIBLE. Vid. INVISIBLE.

INDISCERPTIBLE, quod dirimi distrahive non potest: quod discerpi non potest: quod nec secerni, nec dividi, nec discerpi, nec distrâhi potest (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 29, 71).

INDISCREET. Vid. IMPRUDENT.

INDISCREETLY. Vid. IMPRUDENTLY.

INDISCRETION. Vid. IMPRUDENCE.

INDISCRIMINATE, promiscuus (e. g., omnium generum cædes, *Tac.*), *or by circumlocution with* nullîus rationem habêre; delectum omnem ac discrimen tollere.

INDISCRIMINATELY. Vid. INDIFFERENTLY.

INDISPENSABLE, necessarius; *for any thing*, ad aliquid. *Quite indispensable*, pernecessarius: maxime necessarius: *any thing is indispensable to me*, aliquâ re carêre non possum: *to show that any thing is indispensable to us*, nos aliquâ re carêre non posse probare.

INDISPENSABLY, necessario. *Indispensably necessary*, *prorsus *or* omnino necessarius.

INDISPOSE. || *To make a person disinclined*, &c., abducere aliquem *or* alicujus animum ab aliquâ re (*to draw any body away from a pursuit, object of interest*, &c.): deducere aliquem de *or* ab aliquâ re (*to draw him off from it; improperly*; de animi lenitate; ab acerbitate, &c.). *To indispose any body to another*, aliquem *or* alicujus voluntatem ab aliquo abalienare: aliquem ab alicujus amicitiâ avertere (*Cæs.*). *To be indisposed to any thing*, alienari alicui rei (*Cic.*); abhorrêre *or* alienum esse ab aliquâ re: *to any body*, averso *or* alieno ab aliquo animo esse: *indisposed to any body or any thing*, aversus ab aliquo *or* ab aliquâ re (e. g., a vero; a ratione; a Musis; *also*, alicui rei, *Hor., Quint.*); alienus ab aliquo *or* ab aliquâ re: alicui inimicus. *Not to be indisposed to believe*, inclinato ad aliquid credendum animo esse: *not to be indisposed to do any thing*, haud displicet, *with infinitive.*

INDISPOSED, morbo tentatus. [Vid. POORLY.] *To be slightly indisposed*, leviter ægrotare: *to become indisposed*, levi motiunculâ tentari (*Suet., Vesp.*, 24).

INDISPOSITION. || *Slight disorder*, invaletudo (*only Cic., Att.*, 7, 2): commotiuncula: levis motiuncula (*Cic., Att.*, 12, 11, *extr.*; *Suet., Vesp.*, 24): offensa: aliquid offensæ (*post-Augustan*; si quid offensæ in cœnâ sensit, *Cels.*, 1, 6). *To have an indisposition* [vid. "*to be* INDISPOSED"]. || *Disinclination*, vid.

INDISPUTABLE, non refutatus (*cf. Walch., Tac., Agr.*, p. 352): perspicuus (*evident*): certus (*certain; to assume a doubtful and disputed fact as an indisputable truth*, sumere pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, *Cic.*); *or by circumlocution*: quod perspicuum est constatque inter omnes *or* et quod constare inter omnes necesse est (*Cic., Invent.*, 1, 36, 62). *It is an indisputable fact*, &c., constat (inter omnes), &c.: *the fact is indisputable*, factum constat: *if the fact is indisputable*, si de facto constet (*Quint.*; i. e., *if there is no doubt the crime*, &c., *was committed*): ☞ insolubilis, *post-Augustan* (*Quint.*, signum; *one the adversary can not remove or get rid of*).

INDISPUTABLY, sine controversiâ: sine ullâ controversiâ: certo: sine dubio (*certainly, without doubt; both denoting the subjective certainty of the individual*): haud dubie: certe (*infallibly, denoting objective certainty*): videlicet (*evidently, clearly; calls attention to an obvious truth*). Vid. CERTAINLY.

INDISSOLUBILITY, *by circumlocution with* dissolvi, &c., non posse.

INDISSOLUBLE, indissolubilis (*properly*; e. g., *a knot*, nodus, *post-Augustan*): inexplicabilis (*properly, of shackles*, vinculum; *then figuratively = inexplicable*, &c.): æternus (*everlasting*, e. g., *fetters*, vincula).

INDISSOLUBLY, indissolubiliter: insolubiliter (*both late; the former, Claud. Mam.; the latter, Macrob.*): *by circumlocution with* dissolvi non posse; *or* indissolubili nodo (*Plin.*).

INDISTINCT, minus clarus (*not clear; not easily perceived by the eyes or ears*): obscurus (*dark, unintelligible*; oratio, verba, &c.): perplexus (*confused; enigmatic*; responsum, sermones): confusus (*confused*; e. g., clamor). *An indistinct hand*, literæ minus compositæ nec claræ (*after Cic., Att.*, 6, 9, 1): *indistinct utterance*, os confusum (*opposed to* os planum *or* explanatum): *an indistinct voice*, vox obtusa (*thick; opposed to* vox clara): vox perturbata (*inarticulate; opposed to* explanabilis).

INDISTINCTION, obscuritas (*obscurity, darkness*).

INDISTINCTLY, minus clare: obscure (e. g., dicta, *Quint.*; *very indistinctly*, obscure admôdum; e. g., cernere, *Cic.*); perplexe (e. g., loqui). *To pronounce letters or words indistinctly*, literas dicendo obscurare (*not to give them their clear, proper sound*); literas opprimere (*not to let them be heard, Cic., Off.*, 1, 37, 6); verba devorare (*to slur them over; only to half-pronounce, Quint.*, 11, 3, 33; *Sen., De Irâ*, 3, 14, *end*).

INDISTINGUISHABLE. || *Not distinguishable*, difficilis ad distinguendum (*hard to distinguish*): quod non distinguitur: quæ internosci non possunt (*things which can not be known, the one from the other*). *Any thing is indistinguishable from any thing*, aliquid ab aliquâ re distingui ac separari, *or* dijudicari et distingui *or* separari et internosci non potest; nihil interest inter (*there is no difference between*). || *Invisible*, vid.

INDIVIDUAL, *adj.*, proprius: singularis [vid. OWN]: *to be true to one's own individual character*, naturam propriam sequi. || *Indivisible*, vid.

INDIVIDUAL, *s.* *To be translated by* persôna: *three individuals (at a time)*, ternæ personæ (*Suet., Ner.*, 1): *to have a different effect upon different individuals*, in personis varie respondêre. *Individuals*, homines singuli: res singulæ, *or* singula, -orum (*of things*): ☞ *not* individuum, individua, *which are only used of atoms.*

INDIVIDUALITY, *singularis *or* propria alicujus hominis (*or* rei) ratio *or* conditio (*external individuality*): natura propria (*internal*).

INDIVIDUALLY, singulatim (*one by one*): per singula (*opposed to* turbâ, "*collectively*;" rerum repetitio . . . etiamsi per singula minus moverant, turbâ valet, *Quint.*).

INDIVISIBILITY, * indĭvidua natura.

INDIVISIBLE, individuus: quod dividi non potest: quod secari non potest (*not able to be cut into pieces*). JN. quod secari et dividi non potest: quod dirimi distrahive non potest (*indiscerptible*): *bodies that are indivisible*, corpuscula individua.

INDIVISIBLY, *by circumlocution*, * ita ut dividi non possit.

INDOCILE, INDOCIBLE, } indocilis (*unteachable*).

INDOCILITY, ingenium indocile.

INDOLENCE, inertia: lentitudo: patientia [SYN. *in* INDOLENT]. Vid. LAZINESS.

INDOLENT, ignavus: iners: piger: socors (= secors, *who has no susceptibility, and so puts no heart in his work; in Cicero it is only used of a sluggish intellect*, &c.): deses (*Liv.; not Cic., Cæs., or Sall.; nor in Augustan poets*): segnis (*from* sequi, *one who follows, but never leads; slow, backward; opposed to* promtus, *forward. In Cicero and Cæsar only once, and that in comparative*); tardus et parum efficax (*Cæl. ap. Cic.*) [SYN. *in* IDLE]: lentus (*slow to receive impressions, to be stirred by wrongs done to one's self or others; not easily prevailed upon to act*).

INDUBITABLE. Vid. UNDOUBTED, CERTAIN, INDISPUTABLE.

INDUBITABLY. Vid. INDISPUTABLY.

INDUCE. ‖ *Persuade, move*, &c., adducere ad aliquid (*often with the gerund; also with* ut; *to lead to*): inducere ad aliquid (*often with gerund; also with* ut; *mostly to something bad or hurtful*): persuadēre alicui, ut, &c. (*to persuade him*): commovēre aliquem ad aliquid (*to move him to it*): incitare *or* concitare aliquem ad aliquid (*to excite him to it*): auctorem esse, ut; impellere aliquem, ut, &c. (*to urge him*, &c.). *You induce me to agree with you*, adducis mē, ut tibi assentiar (*Cic.*): *to be induced to do any thing by the prospect of gain*, induci aliquo emolumento ad agendum aliquid: *not to be easily induced to believe*, non facile adduci ad credendum. *I shall not be induced to belive this*, hoc quidem non adducar, ut credam. ‖ *Introduce, cause*, importare: inferre; *sometimes* facere, afferre, commovēre (e. g., dolorem). ‖ *Introduce in a dialogue, play*, &c. ("*he induced his personages*," &c., *Pope*), inducere (e. g., Epicurus . . . deos induxit perlucidos et perflabiles, *Cic.*).

INDUCEMENT, incitamentum (*that which incites any body to any thing*; e. g., periculorum, laborum; *also*, ad honeste moriendum, *Curt.*): irritamentum (*of what excites the mind*; e. g., pacis, *Tac.*; malorum, *Oc.*; ☞ *probably not Cicero*): stimulus (*goad, spur, sharp inducement*): illecēbræ (*enticements*): causa (*reason*): consilii motus (*motive, Plin. Ep.*, 3, 4, 9): impulsus (*impulse*).

INDUCT, * sacerdotem inaugurare; *or* * sollemni more beneficium alicui demandare.

INDUCTION. ‖ *In logic, the founding a general conclusion upon a multitude of observed particulars*, inductio (ἐπαγωγή; *Quintilian uses it to describe the Socratic method of inferring a general conclusion from particular concessions made by one's opponent*, 5, 11). *Sometimes* * observatio singulorum *may help.* ‖ *The putting a clergyman in possession of a benefice*, inductio (*Cod., Theod.*, p. 769, *ed. Bonn.*).

INDUCTIVE, * ex observatione singulorum repertus (*after Quint.*, 2, 17, 9, medicina ex observatione salubrium . . . reperta est).

INDUE. Vid. ENDUE.

INDULGE, PROPR., indulgēre (alicui *or* alicui rei): indulgentiâ tractare aliquem (*to treat any body with indulgence*). *To indulge any body very much*, magnâ esse in aliquem indulgentiâ; *one's self too much*, nimis sibi indulgēre; *his soldiers too much*, laxiore imperio milites habēre. ‖ *To give way to* (*passions*), indulgēre (e. g., iræ, *Liv.*): alicui rei se dare, dedere, *or* tradere: dare animum alicui rei (e. g., mærori, *to indulge his grief*): non cohibēre (*not to restrain*; e. g., se; effrenatas suas libidines, *Cic.*): *to indulge one's* (*lustful*) *passions*, libidinibus se dare; *one's sensual appetites*, voluptatibus servire, se tradere; corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dedere; *one's appetite*, ventri obedire (*to be the slave of one's belly*). ‖ *Absolutely. To indulge in any thing*, indulgēre alicui rei; *in eating and drinking*, cibo se vinoque invitare (*on a particular occasion*): bene curare ætatem suam (*to make one's self comfortable, Plaut., Pseud.*, 4, 7, 34): bene curare cutem (*literally, to make one's self sleek by good eating and drinking, Hor. Ep.*, 1, 4, 15): ☞ *not* genio indulgēre.

INDULGENCE, indulgentia: clementia: benignitas [SYN. *in* INDULGENT]: venia (*pardon shown to error, or to persons in error*). *To show indulgence to*, &c., indulgēre alicui *or* alicui rei (e. g., *to a debtor*, debitori; *to any body's faults*, alicujus peccatis): veniam dare alicui *or* alicui rei (*to grant pardon*; e. g., errori) [*cf.* TO INDULGE]: *to show indulgence to any thing*, connivēre in aliquâ re (*to wink at*): gratiam facere alicujus rei (*to concede*): *to treat any body with indulgence*, indulgentiâ tractare *or* indulgenter habēre aliquem; indulgēre alicui: *to treat any body with much indulgence*, magnâ esse in aliquem indulgentiâ: *to treat any body with too much indulgence*, nimis *or* nimium alicui indulgēre; *one's self*, nimis sibi indulgēre. ‖ *An indulgence* (*ecclesiastical*), venia Pontificis Romani; venia delictorum *or* peccatorum (☞ indulgentia, *used by ecclesiastical writers, is not to be recommended*): *to grant an indulgence*, veniam alicui et impunitatem dare (*Cic., Phil.*, 8, 11, 32): *to obtain an indulgence*, veniam peccatorum impetrare: *a letter of indulgence*, * literæ *or* libellus veniarum. *Sale of indulgences*, veniarum nundinatio (vid. *Cic., Rull.*, 1, 3, 9): *to sell indulgences*, * Pontificis Romani veniam nundinari. *A seller of indulgences*, * nundinator veniarum; * veniarum venditor. *Money paid for indulgences, or raised by the sale of indulgences*, nummi ob veniam Pontificis Romani impetrandam dati (*after Cic., Verr.*, 5, 51, *extr.*).

INDULGENT, indulgens (*one whose habit it is to take things in good part, and to grant even what he thinks ought be refused*; e. g., *a father toward children, a prince toward favorites; opposed to* severus): clemens (*one who, from a spirit of forbearance and humanity, acts mercifully toward those who deserve punishment*; e. g., *a judge; opposed to* severus, crudelis): benignus (*general term; kind, good-natured; hence, also, indulgent toward those who are blamable or guilty*; e. g., *a judge, hearer; opposed to* malignus): facilis in accipiendâ satisfactione (*ready to receive excuses and apologies*). *Very indulgent*, perindulgens (*opposed to* acerbe severus): *too indulgent*, nimis indulgens; *in an indulgent manner*; vid. INDULGENTLY.

INDULGENTLY, indulgenter: clementer: benigne. *Cf.* "*with* INDULGENCE."

INDURATE. Vid. TO HARDEN.

INDUSTRIOUS, industrius (*of a restless activity, laborious, fond of labor; opposed to* iners, segnis): navus (*quick, active, that goes quickly to work without loss of time; opposed to* ignavus). JN. navus et industrius; industrius et acer: assiduus (*constant, assiduous; keeping up one's activity to the end*): sedulus (*busy, active, that employs every moment considerately to some useful purpose; opposed to* piger; *often* = "*bustling*;" *of a housewife*, &c.): diligens (*one who with care and accuracy attends to the object he is pursuing; opposed to* negligens): studiosus alicujus rei (*of him who pursues a task, especially a mental one, with zeal, predilection, often even with passion; always with genitive of the object; hence*, "*a very industrious scholar*," *not* discipulus studiosissimus, *without adding* literarum, bonarum artium, &c.): curiosus (*that bestows a care bordering on anxiety on even the most trivial things*): impiger (*that feels no weariness or disgust even in a long, oppressive labor*). *Very industrious*, qui singulari est industriâ: *to be industrious in any thing*, diligentem esse in re (*rarely* diligentem esse alicujus rei, *which occurs more frequently in the meaning, to love or value any thing*): *in an industrious manner* [vid. INDUSTRIOUSLY]. *The Latins also frequently express "industrious" by frequentative verbs; as*, "*to be industrious in writing*," scriptitare.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, industrie: assidue: sedulo: diligenter: studiose: *industriously made or done*, accuratus (*used of the production of the* diligens). *To attend the schools industriously*, circa scholas et auditoria professorum assiduum esse: *to study industriously*, studiosē discere: *to pursue one's studies industriously*, studia urgēre.

INDUSTRY, industria (*habitual industry of an elevated kind; opposed to* segnitia): navitas (*habitual industry of a useful kind*; e. g., *in business; opposed to* ignavia): labor (*laborious exertion*). JN. industria et labor: opera (*the mental and bodily activity bestowed upon any thing*): assiduitas (*constancy, endurance in a business*): sedulitas (*activity, bustling disposition*): impigritas (*unwearied application*, &c., *Cic. ap. Non.*, 125, 20): diligentia (*care and attention in doing one's work*). JN. industria et diligentia: studium (*internal impulse, inclination for an occupation*). *A composition shows much industry and care, together with much learning*, in libro multa industria et diligentia comparet, multa doctrina: *a person shows remarkable industry in any thing*, in aliquâ re singulari est industriâ (*both Nep., Cat.*, 3, 1 *and* 4): *to feel the want of any body's industry and care*, desiderare alicujus industriam et diligentiam: *to bestow industry upon any thing*, industriam locare, diligentiam adhibēre, studium collocare in re; industriam ponere, exponere in re; operam in re locare, ponere, in rem conferre; operam alicui rei tribuere; operam (laborem) ad *or* in aliquid impendēre: *to show all possible industry*, omnes industriæ nervos intendere: *to follow any pursuit or business with the greatest possible industry*, omnem industriam *or* diligentiam ponere in re; omne studium conferre in aliquid; omni cogitatione et curâ incumbere in aliquid; totum animum atque diligentiam ponere in re; totum se conferre ad studium alicujus rei; totum et mente et animo insistere in aliquid: *to pursue an object with great industry*, multum studii adhibēre ad aliquid; operæ plurimum studiique in aliquâ re consumere; magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad aliquid; multum operæ laborisque in re consumere; multo sudore et labore facere aliquid; desudare et laborare in re: *to rouse one's industry*, industriam acuere: *my industry shall not be wanting in it*, mea industria in eâ re non deerit: *with industry* [vid. INDUSTRIOUSLY]. ‖ *A school of industry*, * schola artium fovendarum causâ instituta.

INEBRIATE. Vid. INTOXICATE.

INEBRIATION. Vid. INTOXICATION.

INEFFABLE. Vid. UNUTTERABLE.

INEFFABLY. Vid. UNUTTERABLY.

INEFFECTIVE, } invalidus (*invalid*;

INEFFECTUAL, } *without power or effect; opposed to* fortis, valens; e. g., *medicament*: ☞ inefficax, *not before Silver Age*): inutilis (*unfit; not to the purpose; opposed to* utilis, saluber), alicui rei.

INEFFECTUALLY. Vid. "*in* VAIN."

INEFFICACIOUS. Vid. INEFFECTUAL, WEAK.

INEFFICACY, imbecillitas: infirmitas (*weakness*); *or by circumlocution with* parum valēre (contra aliquid, *if the measures are opposed to something*): minus *or* nihil valēre (*to have too little or no strength*): parvo ad aliquid (*or* ad aliquid faciendum) momento esse, &c. *He complains of the inefficacy of the remedy*, * queritur imbecillius esse remedium, quam morbum.

INELEGANCE, * inelegans alicujus rei natura: inconcinnitas (*want of symmetry*, &c., sententiarum, *Suet., Oct.*, 86)

INELEGANT, inelegans (*Cic., only with negative*, non inelegans) : invenustus : inconcinnus. Vid. UNADORNED.

INELEGANTLY, ineleganter (*Cicero, only with negative*, non ineleganter scriptus, *Cic.*) : invenuste (*with* non, *Quint.*) : ☞ inconcinne, inconeinniter, *both post-classical.*

INELOQUENT, indisertus : infacundus [SYN. *of* disertus, facundus, *in* ELOQUENT] : linguâ impromptus (*Liv.*).

INELOQUENTLY, indiserte. *Not ineloquently*, non indiserte (*Cic.*) : ☞ infacunde *not found.*

INEQUALITY, inæqualitas (*Varr., Quint., Col. ; not Cicero or Cæsar*).

INERT, iners (*also of things*). Vid. IDLE, &c.

INERTIA. *The "vis inertiæ,"* * vis illa inertiæ, quam vocant philosophi (*for the sake of perspicuity*) ; *or perhaps* contentio suæ gravitatis (*after Cic., N. D.*, tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, 2, 45, 116). *By the "vis inertiæ,"* nixu suo ; * (ipsâ) suæ gravitatis contentione.

INERTLY. Vid. IDLY.

INESTIMABLE, inæstimabilis (*properly, that can not be valued ; improperly, Liv.*) : eximius : præstans : excellens : singularis (*figuratively, excellent ;* SYN. *in* EXCELLENT).

INESTIMABLY, eximie : excellenter : unice.

INEVITABLE. Vid. UNAVOIDABLE.

INEVITABLY. Vid. UNAVOIDABLY.

INEXCUSABLE, quod nihil excusationis habet (e. g., vitium) : cui venia nulla proponitur (e. g., erratum, *Cic.*) : cui ignoscendum non est ; cui ignosci non *or* nullo modo potest : inexpiabilis (*for which no atonement can be made*) : qui nullâ excusatione se defendere potest (*of persons*) : cui nulla satis justa excusatio est. *To be inexcusable*, nihil excusationis habēre ; excusationem non habēre ; cui nulla venia proponitur (*all of things*). *Any body was less inexcusable*, magis alicui ignoscendum fuit (*Cic.*). *Every citizen who did not attend was held to be inexcusable*, nemini civi ulla, quominus adesset, satis justa excusatio visa est (*Cic.*) : ☞ inexcusabilis *poetical* (*Hor., Ov.*), *and late* (*Dig.*).

INEXHAUSTIBLE, inexhaustus (*Virgil, Æn.*, 10, 174 ; *of mines. In Cic., Fin.*, 3, 2, 7, *it is doubtful* ; vid. *Görenz and Orelli, ad loc.*). *My affection was inexhaustible*, tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri non posset.

INEXORABLE, inexorabilis. *To be inexorable*, severum et inexorabilem esse in aliquem ; acerbe severum esse in aliquem.

INEXPEDIENCY, inutilitas.

INEXPEDIENT. Vid. UNADVISABLE, UNPROFITABLE.

INEXPERIENCE, imperitia (*want of knowledge acquired by trial and practice.* ☞ *This word is rejected by purists, though frequently occurring in Sallust and post-Augustan prose*) : inscientia (*ignorance, subjectively ; in any thing*, alicujus rei ; e. g., *in business*, negotii gerendi). Vid. IGNORANCE.

INEXPERIENCED, imperītus, *in any thing*, alicujus rei (*opposed to* peritus ; e. g., *in war*, belli) : ignarus, *in any thing*, alicujus rei (*one who is yet ignorant* ; e. g., legum, artis) : rudis, *in any thing*, in aliquâ re (*raw, uninstructed* ; e. g., *in public business*, in republicâ ; in jure civili). *To be inexperienced in any thing*, non versatum esse in aliquâ re ; peregrinum, *or* hospitem, *or* peregrinum atque hospitem esse in aliquâ re.

INEXPERT. Vid. UNSKILLFUL.

INEXPIABLE, inexpiabilis.

INEXPLICABLE, inexplicabilis.

INEXPRESSIBLE. Vid. UNUTTERABLE.

INEXPRESSIBLY. Vid. UNUTTERABLY.

INEXPRESSIVE, languens : languidus (*of the voice, speech*, &c.) : iners (*of the eye*†).

INEXTINGUISHABLE, inexstinctus (*the proper word, a fire*). *To burst into peals of inextinguishable laughter*, in risum *or* in cachinnos effundi ; miros risus edere.

INEXTRICABLE, indissolubilis (*properly, that can not be untied*, nodus : *properly, post-Augustan*) : inextricabilis (e. g., vincula, laquei ; *also*, res difficilis et inextricabilis) : unde (*or* ex aliquo, aliquâ, &c.) nunquam (vix, &c.) te expedies. *To get into an inextricable difficulty*, in magnam difficultatem incurrere.

INFALLIBILITY (e. g., *of a remedy*), certum remedium. *To maintain the infallibility of the pope*, * pontificem Romanum errare posse negare ; * pontificem Romanum omni errore carēre dicere.

INFALLIBLE, (a) *That does not deceive*, certus : non dubius (*certain, not doubtful*) : exploratus (*made or found out*). (b) *Incapable of being deceived*, * errori non obnoxius. *To be infallible*, omni errore carēre.

INFALLIBLY, certo (*certainly, denotes certainty or persuasion with regard to the subject* ; i. e., *subjective certainty*) : certe : haud dubie (*positively, without doubt, denotes certainty with regard to the object* ; i. e., *objective certainty*). *It will infallibly come to pass*, certo fiet ; certe eveniet.

INFAMOUS, famosus (*of whom much is spoken, but nothing good*) : infāmis, *on account of any thing*, ob aliquid (*of bad report ; also of things*) : insignis, *for any thing*, aliquâ re (*distinguished before others by a bad quality*) : turpis : fœdus (*disgraceful, foul*). JN. turpis et fœdus : ignominiosus (*ignominious ; covering a person with disgrace ; of things*, fuga) : flagitiosus (*highly wicked, criminal*, &c. ; *of persons or things*) : inhonestus (*immoral*, &c.). JN. turpis et inhonestus : nefarius (*unutterably wicked ; of persons or things*) : infamiâ opertus (*of persons*) : intestabilis (*one who has been deprived by his civil rights ; in common life, any infamous person ; cf. Sall., Jug.*, 67, 2 ; *Tac., Ann.*, 15, 55, 5). *To be infamous*, infamem esse ; male audire : infamiâ laborare (*Jurisconsulti*) : *to be very infamous*, infamiâ flagrare : *to become infamous*, infamiâ aspergi : *to lead an infamous life*, turpe *or* flagitiose vivere : *what an infamous action !* o indignum facinus ! *Infamous actions*, res turpes : flagitia : nefaria (*neuter adjective*). Vid., *also*, "*covered with* INFAMY."

INFAMOUSLY, turpiter : inhoneste : flagitiose : nefarie : fœde.

INFAMY, infamia (*the loss of honor and a good name, in consequence of dishonorable conduct*) : ignominia (*is rather a disgrace put upon any body by one in authority ; deprivation of political rights, privileges*, &c., *in consequence of a censure from some military or civil magistrate* = ἀτιμία). *To mark or cover with infamy*, aliquem infamiâ notare ; alicui infamiam irrogare (*Jurisconsulti*) : aliquem ignominiâ notare (= *to disgrace or degrade, Cæs.*). *To bear disgrace and infamy without pain*, ignominiam atque infamiam ferre sine dolore (*Cic.*) : *to expose any body to infamy*, alicui esse ignominiæ ; infamiam habēre (*Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 22) ; infamiam ferre alicui (*Tac., Ann.*, 12, 4). ‖ *Baseness, disgrace* (*of an action*), vid.

INFANCY, prima ætas : prima ætatis tempora (*general term*) : infantia : infantiæ anni (*the time when the child can not, or can but just speak*) : puerītia : ætas puerilis (*boyhood*) : *from infancy*, a primâ (*or* ab ineunte) ætate ; a primâ infantiâ (*Tac., Ann.*, 1, 4, 3) ; ab initio ætatis ; a primis ætatis temporibus ; a parvo *or* parvŭlo : a puero (*and, in plural*, a parvis *or* parvulis, a pueris, *of several, or if one speaks of himself in the plural*) ; a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis (*translation of the Greek ἐξ ἁπαλῶν ὀνύχων, only in epistolary style of Cic., Fam.*, 1, 6, *extr.*). *To die in his infancy*, in cunis occidere (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 39, 93). ‖ IMPROPR. *In the sense of imperfect state* ; e. g., *of arts*, &c., prima initia, *plural* : incunabula, *or* quasi *or* velut incunabula (*the cradle* ; e. g., *of the oratorical art*, de oratoris quasi incunabulis, *Cic.* ; ab ipsis dicendi velut incunabulis, *Quint.*).

INFANT, *s.*, infans : pupus : pupulus (*of a male infant*) : pupa : pupula (*of a female ; these four also as terms of endearment*) : ☞ icuncula puellaris, *in some recent editions of Suet., Ner.*, 56, *is a mere conjecture.* ‖ *Minor*, vid. *Infant of Spain*, * filius, filia regis Hispaniæ.

INFANT, *adj.*, puerilis (e. g., ætas, tempus) : *that infant nation*, novus (e. g., ille populus) ; nascens (*opposed to* adultus ; e. g., Athenæ).

INFANTA, * filia regis Hispaniæ.

INFANTE, * filius regis Hispaniæ.

INFANTICIDE, infantis *or* infantium cædes. *From context, the general term* parricidium *will often do.* ☞ Infanticidium *very late.*

INFANTICIDE. ‖ *Murderer of her infant*, parricīda, *perhaps with* infantis, *but from context it will do alone.* ☞ Infanticida *quite late.*

INFANTINE, puerilis (e. g., species : blanditiæ).

INFANTRY, peditatus : pedites : copiæ pedestres : exercitus pedester. *The infantry, as opposed to "cavalry," are mostly denoted by the historians simply by* exercitus, cohortes, milites ; *also by* viri, homines ; *hence frequently* milites equitesque, exercitus equitatusque, exercitus cum equitatu, equites virique, homines equitesque (*cf. Herz. and Mœb., Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 10 ; 7, 61). *Light infantry*, pedites levis armaturæ : *heavy-armed infantry*, pedites gravis armaturæ : gravius peditum agmen (*on their march*).

INFATUATE, infatuare (*to lead one to commit a folly, a silliness*) : occæcare (*to blind*) : pellicere (*to make a fool of by allurements ; of a youth or maiden*) : aliquem lactare et falsâ spe producere (*to feed any body with false hopes*) : decipere (*to deceive*) : in fraudem impellere.

INFATUATION, cæcitas mentis *or* animi (*mental blinding*) : furor (*from passion*) : *sometimes* stultitia (*folly*) : dementia (*madness*). [Vid. FOLLY.] *Such was his infatuation*, tantus eum furor ceperat ; eo vecordiæ processerat (*Sall., Jug.*, 5) ; processit in id furoris (*Vell.*, 2, 80).

INFEASIBILITY. Vid. IMPOSSIBILITY.

INFEASIBLE. Vid. IMPOSSIBLE.

INFECT, transire in alios (*properly, to pass over to others ; of diseases*). *To infect any body*, transire in aliquem (*properly, of diseases*) : inficere aliquem (*to infect, as it were ; figuratively, of vices*, &c.) : *others also were infected*, contagio morbi etiam in alios vulgata est : *to be infected in the same manner*, eadem vi morbi repleri. ‖ IMPROPR., *figuratively. To infect any body with his vices*, vitiis suis inficere aliquem ; vitia sua alicui allinere, affricare (*the last, Sen. Ep.*, 7) : *to be infected with vices, errors*, &c., infici *or* imbui vitiis ; imbui erroribus : *to be infected with wrong opinions*, infici opinionum pravitate : *to be infected with the desire of plundering*, contagione quadam rapto gaudēre : *any body is said to be infected with any thing*, contagio alicujus rei objectatur alicui (*Liv.*, 9, 34 ; *improperly*).

INFECTION, contactus (*properly and improperly, as action*) : contagio (*the infectious disorder itself ;* ☞ contagium *unclassical*).

INFECTIOUS, contagiosus (*late, but necessary as technical term*). *An infectious disorder*, contagio morbi : pestilentia (*pestilence ; pestilential epidemic*).

INFECUNDITY. Vid. BARRENNESS.

INFELICITY. Vid. UNHAPPINESS.

INFER, colligere : concludere (*to gather, draw a conclusion*) : efficere : confidere (*to establish any thing as a necessary consequence*) ; *from any thing*, ex aliquâ re. *Hence it may be inferred*, ex quo efficī cogique potest, &c.

INFERENCE, consecutio (*Cic., Inv.*, 1, 29, 45) : consĕquens (*Cic., Fin.*, 4, 24, *extr.*, &c.) : consectarium (*Cic., Fin.*, 3, 7, *extr.*, &c.) : conclusio (*Cic., Inv.*, 1, 29, 45 ; *also with addition of* rationis) : ratiocinatio (*the inference or proof deduced from the syllogism*). *An acute inference*, acute conclusum (*Cic., Fat.*, 7, 14). *To draw an inference* [vid. CONCLUDE]. *The whole inference is wrong*, tota conclusio jacet : *is not this a logical inference ?* satisne hoc conclusum est ?

INFERIOR, inferior (*lower ; in rank, number*, &c.) ; *in any thing*, aliquâ re (e. g., *in rank, influence, reputation*, ordine, auctoritate, existimatione) : *a fleet inferi-*

or in numbers, pauciora navigia (*Bell. Afr.*): *inferior in number of ships*, inferior navium numero: *inferior forces*, pauciores (*opposed to* plures, *Sall., Jug.*, 49, 2): *with inferior forces*, inferiore militum numero. *He was not inferior to his master*, non inferior quam magister fuit: *inferior to none*, haud ulli secundus (†; e. g., virtute, *Virg.*). *Our inferiors*, inferiores: * ii, qui inferiores sunt (*opposed to* superiores; qui superiores sunt): *men envy their equals or inferiors*, invident homines paribus aut infirioribus: *cruel to his inferiors*, crudelis in inferiores (*Auct. Her.*, 4, 40).

INFERNAL, infernus (*properly, and with* velut, *figuratively*; *as* veluti infernus aspectus): terribilis (*terrible*): nefandus (*figuratively, devilish*).

INFERTILITY. Vid. BARRENNESS.

INFEST, infestare: infestum habēre (*the former mostly post-Augustan*). *To infest the sea*, mare infestum habēre (*Cic., Att.*, 16, 1): mare infestare latrociniis (*Vell.*, 2, 73): *to be infested by wild beasts*, infestari beluis (*Plin.*): *the wild beasts by which India is infested*, belluæ, quæ in Indiâ gignuntur (*Cic.*).

INFIDEL. Vid. UNBELIEVING, UNBELIEVER.

INFIDELITY. ‖ *Faithlessness*, vid. ‖ *Unbelief*, vid.

INFINITE, infinitus (*infinite, without terms or limit*; e. g., magnitudo, odium, potestas, imperium): interminatus (*infinite, boundless*; e. g., magnitudo, cupiditas): insatiabilis (*insatiable*; e. g., cupiditas: avaritia: crudelitas): immensus (*unmeasured, immeasurable*; *of any enormous dimension*). *To feel infinite pleasure*, immortaliter gaudēre.

INFINITELY, in *or* ad infinitum (*up to an infinite degree*): in *or* ad immensum (*up to an immense height*): nimio plus (*Anton. ap. Cic.*, amare aliquem). *But "infinitely," with comparative notions, may be translated by* longe, *or* longe longeque (*cf. Cic., Fin.*, 2, 21; *Ov., Met.*, 4, 325); *or* longe multumque (e. g., omnes superare, *Cic.*); *or* longissime (e. g., diversus): *sometimes with repetition of a superlative*; e. g., plurimum et longe longeque plurimum (e. g., tribuere honestati, *Cic., Fin.*, 2, 21). *An infinitely great difference*, tanta, quanta maxima esse potest distantia (*Cic.*). *Infinitely greater*, omnibus partibus major (*Cic., Fin.*, 2, 33, 108). *I shall feel infinitely obliged to you if you will* (i. e., *grant the favor previously mentioned*), tam gratum id mihi erit, quam quod gratissimum (*Cic.*).

INFINITIVE (*mood*), infinitum verbum (*Quint.*): infinitivus *or* infinitivus modus (*later grammarians*).

INFINITY, infinitas (*infinite extent*): infinitum tempus (*infinite space of time*).

INFIRM. ‖ *Weak*, imbecillus (*deficient in strength*; ☞ imbecillis *is a later form*): infirmus (*having no firmness or duration*): debilis (*useless, from some defect*). ‖ *Unsteady in purpose*, inconstans: levis: in consiliis capiendis mobilis.

INFIRMARY, valetudinarium (*Sen.*): nosocomium (*νοσοκομεῖον, Cod. Just.*; *used by Ruhnk.*). *The surgeon or apothecary of an infirmary*, nosocōmus (*Cod. Just.*): qui ægris præsto est (*Tarrunt., Dig.*, 50, 6, 6).

INFIRMITY. ‖ *Weakness*, vid. ‖ *Infirmity of purpose*; vid. INCONSTANCY.

INFIX, infigere alicui rei *or* in aliquid. Vid. "*to* FIX *in*."

INFLAME, inflammare (*the proper word*, invidiam, motus animorum): incendere (populum, animum, &c., in aliquem). *To inflame discord, sedition*, accendere discordiam, seditionem: *to inflame to madness*, accendere aliquem in rabiem: *to inflame our desires or passions*, inflammare cupiditates, *or* aliquem ad cupiditates: *inflamed with lust*, libidinibus inflammatus et furens: *inflamed with love*, amore incensus; *with hatred*, odio incensus; *with anger*, irâ incensus: *to inflame the populace by bribes and promises*, plebem . . . largiundo et pollicitando incendere.

INFLAMMABILITY, *facilitas exardescendi. Vid. COMBUSTIBILITY.

INFLAMMABLE, facilis ad exardescendum: quod celeriter accenditur: concipiendo igni (*or* concipiendis ignibus) idoneus.

INFLAMMATION, inflammatio (*general term*). *To cause inflammation*, inflammationes movēre (*Cels.*): *till the inflammation is over*, donec inflammatio liniatur (*id.*): *when the inflammation is over*, inflammatione finitâ (*id.*): *to remove inflammation*, inflammationem discutere (*Plin.*): *to lessen inflammation*, inflammationem sedare, refrigerare, *or* mitigare (*Plin.*). ‖ *Of the eyes*, oculorum inflammatio; oculorum sicca perturbatio, arida lippitudo (*the former in Scrib. Larg.*, 32; *the latter in Cels.*, 6, 6, 29, *who both use it as an explanation of the Greek ἠροφθαλμία, which later writers also employ as a Latin word*).

INFLAMMATORY. ‖ PROPR., *by circumlocution. Inflammatory symptoms*, * inflammationis signa *or* notæ: *inflammatory action*, inflammatio. ‖ FIG. *Intended to stir up the minds of the people*, seditiosus: ad sensus animorum atque motus inflammandos admōtus (e. g., oratio; *after Cic., De Or.*, 1, 14, 60): *inflammatory language*, seditiosæ voces (e. g., seditiosis vocibus increpare aliquem), *or* seditiosa (*plural adjective*): *to use inflammatory language*, seditiosa per cœtus disserere (*Tac., Ann.*, 3, 40, 3): *an inflammatory address*, seditiosa atque impröba oratio (*Cæs.*): *inflammatory addresses or harangues*, conciones turbulentæ, furiosissimæ (*of any wild, stormy, violent addresses*): conciones seditiosæ et turbulentæ (*Cic.*; *violent and treasonable*). *A most inflammatory speech*, seditiosissima oratio (*Bell. Afr.*, 28, 2).

INFLATE, inflare: sufflare (*both properly and improperly*). *To inflate with pride*, inflare alicujus animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (*Liv.*, 45, 31): *to be inflated with pride*, (superbiâ) intumescere; efferre se superbiâ (*Sall.*); efferre se insolenter (*Cic.*); efferri fastidio (*of a disdainful pride, Cic.*); tumēre superbiâ (*Phædr.*: *Cicero has* animus numquam tumet). *Inflated*, (1) PROPR., inflatus (e. g., tibiæ); (2) IMPROPR., inflatus *or* elatus et inflatus (*with any thing*, aliquâ re); inflatus et tumens (e. g., animus, *Cic.*); inflatus et tumidus (*Tac.*); inflatus et inanis (*Quint., both of style*); immodico tumore turgescens (*Quint., of style*).

INFLATION. ‖ PROPR., inflatio (*especially of the body; flatulency*): inflatus, -ūs (*properly*). ‖ IMPROPR. *With reference to style*, tumor (immodicus, *Quint., post-Augustan*).

INFLECT, inflectere. Vid. "BEND *in*."

INFLECTION, inflexio (*Cic.*): inflexus, -ūs (*post-Augustan, Sen., Juv.*). ‖ *Declination*, &c., flexura (*Varr., L. L.*, 10, 2, 166).

INFLEXIBILITY (*of temper*), rigor animi (*unrelenting mind*).

INFLEXIBLE, rigidus (*properly, stiff, rigid; hence incapable of being moved*; e. g., mens, censor): pertinax (*firm in one's resolutions, persevering*; e. g., *hatred, odium*).

INFLEXIBLY, rigide: severe. *Sometimes* acriter: acerbe.

INFLICT. *To inflict punishment on any body*, pœnam statuere, *or* constituere alicui, *or* in aliquem (*to fix its nature and amount*); afficere aliquem pœnâ (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 5, *fin.*); vindicare in aliquem (*to proceed to punish him*): *a fine*, multam imponere in aliquem; pœnâ pecuniariâ *or* multâ et pœnâ multare aliquem (*the latter, Cic., Balb.*, 18): ☞ multam irrogare, *in the Golden Age* = *to lay before the people a proposal* [rogatio] *that a fine of such an amount should be imposed upon an offender by a vote of the people assembled in* "comitia." *Thus Cic., Legg.*, 3, 3, 3, quum magistratus judicassit irrogassitve; per populum multæ pœnæ certatio esto. *To inflict disgrace*, alicui turpitudinem inferre *or* infligere: alicui probrum, infamiam inferre: ignominiâ aliquem afficere *or* notare: alicui ignominiam injungere *or* contumeliam imponere. *To inflict pain*, dolorem facere, efficere, afferre, commovēre, excitare, incutere, *on any body*, alicui: *severe pain*, magnum et acerbum dolorem commovēre: dolorem quam acerbissimum alicui inurere. *To inflict an injury*; vid. INJURY.

INFLICTION, irrogatio (e. g., *of a fine*, multæ, *Cic.*; vid. *note on* irrogatio *in to* INFLICT), *or by circumlocution with* pœnam constituere; multam dicere, &c.

INFLUENCE, *s.*, vis: momentum (*decisive effect, ῥοπή*): auctoritas (*respectability, weight*, &c.; *these three of persons and things*): amplitudo: dignitas: gratia (*dignity, favor in which any body stands*; amplitudo, *from holding an office*; dignitas, *from position and personal worth*; gratia, *from personal properties*): opes (*influence derived from power and riches*); tactus (*influence upon any thing by approximation, touching*, e. g., solis, lunæ): appulsus (*efficient approach*; e. g., solis: appulsum solis et frigoris sentire). *Divine influence*, afflatus deorum *or* divinus: *through divine influence*, divinitus: *the influence of the stars and the moon*, vis stellarum ac lunæ: *a beneficent, salutary influence*, * vis salutaris: *a prejudicial influence*, vis damnosa *or* pestifera: *a man of great influence*, vir magnæ auctoritatis; homo, in quo summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo: *of but little influence*, homo tenui auctoritate: *to have influence*, vis est alicui rei; *in any thing*, valēre, conducere, vim habēre ad aliquid (*to conduce to any thing*): pertinēre (*to extend to any thing*). *To have influence on any thing*, valēre in aliquo (e. g., *of ill-will*): *to have great influence on any person or thing*, magna vis est in aliquo *or* in aliquâ re, in rem *or* ad aliquid (*of persons and things*): *to have great influence with any body*, multum auctoritate valēre *or* posse; multum gratiâ valēre apud aliquem (*of persons*): gratiosum esse apud aliquem (*to be much in any body's favor from one's good qualities*). *A thing has considerable influence on me*, multum moveor aliquâ re (i. e., *it makes a great impression on me*; e. g., alicujus auctoritate; *cf. Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 44; *Nep., Dion*, 1, 3): *a person has great influence with me*, multum valet alicujus auctoritas apud me; multum tribuo alicui *or* alicujus auctoritati; magni ponderis est aliquis apud me: *to have too little influence*, parum momenti habēre ad aliquid: *to have no influence*, nihil posse, nihil valēre, sine auctoritate esse (*of persons*); *in the army*, nullius esse momenti apud exercitum: *to lose one's influence*, infringitur auctoritas mea: *to exercise in office a great influence over the citizens*, vis est in aliquo imperii ingens in cives: *to interpose one's influence*, auctoritatem interponere (vid. *Cic., Phil.*, 13, 7, 15): *to have a beneficial influence upon any body*, juvare aliquem; prodesse alicui: *to have a prejudicial influence*, nocēre alicui (*in both cases, of things*): *the pain I feel shall have no influence on my judgment*, sensum doloris mei a sententiâ dicendâ amovebo. *To destroy your influence (in the state)*, exterminare auctoritatem vestram.

INFLUENCE, *v.*, vim habēre ad aliquid *or* in aliquâ re. *To influence any body*, movēre, permovēre, *or* pellere alicujus animum (*to make an impression on his mind*); multum valēre apud aliquem (*to have great weight with him; of persons or things*; e. g., pudor, officium); multum posse apud aliquem; multum gratiâ *or* auctoritate valēre apud aliquem (*to have great influence with him*). *To influence any thing*, magnum momentum habēre *or* magno momento esse (*to have great influence*); aliquid momenti habēre (*to have some influence upon; both with reference to an effect they contribute to produce*, ad aliquid *or absolutely*); multum (plus) valēre (*upon any thing*, ad aliquid; *it being, as before, an effect*); magna vis est in aliquâ re (ad aliquid). *This patriotic feeling influenced all ranks alike*, ea caritas patriæ per omnes ordines pertinebat (*Liv.*, 23, 27): *to influence human affairs*, res humanas curare; rebus hominum intervenire (*of the Deity; the latter, Tac., Germ.*, 40, 3): *novel undertakings are greatly influenced by public opinion*, fama in novis cœptis validissima est: *beware of being influenced by private feeling*,

cave quicquam habeat momenti gratia: *whether they are more influenced by shame and a sense of duty or by fear*, utrum apud eos pudor atque officium an timor plus valeret: *influenced by any body*, impulsus ab aliquo: *without being influenced by any body*, nullo impellente: *to be influenced by the sun*, solis appulsum sentire. Vid. "*to have* (*great*) INFLUENCE *on*."

INFLUENTIAL, potens. *Influential men*, homines potentes, gratiosi; viri, qui multum valent *or* possunt; viri potentes *or* opulenti. *Influential men in their own immediate neighborhoods*, homines in suis vicinitatibus gratiosi.

INFLUX, influxio (*Macrob.*): influxus, -ūs (*Firm., Math.*); *better by circumlocution with* infundi, inferri in aliquid. *An influx of people* (*into the circus*), infusus populus (ī): *a great influx of imported goods*, * mercium crebra invectio. Vid. GLUT, *s.*

INFOLD, involvere (*roll up*, i. e., *by something wrapped round*; *also figuratively*, suâ virtute se involvere, *Hor.*): obvolvere (e. g., brachium fasciis, *Suet.*); *sometimes* circumcludere: circumdāre: cingere (*to surround*): continēre: comprehendere (*to hold enclosed*): complecti (*to embrace*): circumplicare aliquid; circumjectum esse aliquid (*of living things, turning round*; e. g., *serpents:* si anguis vectem circumjectus fuisset, *Cic.*). *To infold in one's arms*, aliquem complexu tenēre, *or by the verbs* = *to embrace*, vid.

INFORM. ‖ *To animate*, &c. (*poetical*), vid. ‖ *To give intelligence. To inform any body of any thing*, indicium de re alicui dare *or* ad aliquem afferre; aliquem certiorem facere de re; rem deferre ad aliquem (*before a magistrate*): nunciare alicui aliquid (*to inform by writing or by a messenger*); per nuncium declarare alicui aliquid (*to declare by a messenger*); certiorem facere aliquem alicujus rei *or* de re, *by writing*, per literas (*to give any body certain information*); docēre aliquem aliquid *or* de re (*to teach about any subject*); deferre, perferre aliquid ad aliquem (*to inform one of any thing*); significare alicui aliquid (*to give one to understand any thing, to inform, to signify, especially under the seal of secrecy; to give a hint of any thing by writing*, literis *or* per literas). ‖ *To inform against any body*, indicare aliquem: nomen alicujus deferre (*give his name to the judge*): accusare aliquem: *to inform against an innocent person*, calumniari aliquem.

INFORMANT, auctor; *or by circumlocution. My informant is one whom I can trust*, id certo auctore compĕri (*if the thing is detected*; *or* audivi, &c.).

INFORMATION, nunciatio, *of a thing*, alicujus rei (*an announcing*): significatio (*the giving any body to understand a thing by some hint; with* literarum, *when it is done by writing*). ‖ *Judicial information*, delatio (*denunciation before a magistrate*): indicium (*general term*). *A written information against any body*, libellus de aliquo datus (*Plin. Ep.*, 7, 27, 11): *I received this information from an old woman*, id indicium mihi anus fecit.

INFORMER, index (*general term*; *also before a court of justice*): accusator (*general term for accuser before a court of justice*): delator (*an informer, especially a secret informer; such as were common under the emperors*): calumniator (*a slanderous informer*). *By means of informers*, per indicium: *to be a common informer*, delationes factitare, *or* accusationes exercēre (*to follow the profession of an informer, Tac., Hist.*, 2, 10, 2, *and* 5).

INFRACTION, violatio (*of existing covenants*). *Infraction of peace*, rupta pacis fides: pax turbata: *infraction of a treaty*, violatum *or* ruptum fœdus: *infraction of friendship*, amicitia violata: *to hold it an infraction of a treaty, unless*, &c., pro rupto fœdus habēre, si non, &c.

INFREQUENCY. Vid. RARITY.

INFREQUENT. Vid. RARE.

INFRINGE. [Vid. TO BREAK (*a law*, &c.); TO VIOLATE.] ☞ Infringere, *in this sense only*, *Jurisconsulti* (e. g., jus consulis, *Paul., Dig.*, 34, 9, 5, *fin.*). *One who infringes a treaty*, ruptor fœderis.

INFRINGER. Vid. BREAKER, VIOLATOR.

INFUSE. ‖ *To pour in*, infundere in aliquid (alicui *mostly post-classical*). ‖ *To instill* (*principles*), &c.; *inspire* (*with alacrity*, &c.). [Vid. INSTILL, INSPIRE.] ‖ *To steep in liquor* (*for medicinal purposes*), diluere (e. g., absinthia).

INFUSION, infusio (*act of pouring in*; e. g., *injection of a medicine*): dilūtum (*medical infusion*; e. g., *infusion of wormwood*, dilutum absinthii). ‖ *Instillation* (*of principles*, &c.), vid.

INFUSORIUM, immensæ subtilitatis animal (*after Plin.*, 10, 75, 98, *extr.*): * bestiola infusoria (*technical term*).

INGENIOUS, ingeniosus (*fertile in expedients*): dexter (*dexterous*; *naturally ready and ingenious in applying knowledge or art*): bonus (*general term, good at any thing*): *naturally ingenious in or at any thing*, aptus factusque ad aliquid. *To be an ingenious man in one's line or profession*, admirabilem esse suo genere (*Cic.*): *to be ingenious at any thing*, habilem esse ad aliquid; aptum esse ad aliquid: *to be naturally ingenious at any thing*, natum esse ad aliquid.

INGENIOUSLY, ingeniose: dextre: dexterius (*Liv., Hor.*): sollerter: perite (*skillfully*): docte (e. g., psallere).

INGENIOUSNESS. Vid. INGENUITY.

INGENUITY. ‖ *Inventive cleverness*, ingenium (*general term, to which* acutum, magnum, docile, &c., *may be added*): ingenii docilitas, acies, vis, *or* (*Nep.*) celeritas: dives ingenii vena (‡ *Hor.*). *To have great ingenuity in any thing*, multum habēre ingenii ad aliquid: *there must be something of inventive ingenuity*, ingenii celeres quidam motus esse debent et ad excogitandum acuti (*cf. Cic., Or.*, 1, 25, 113). ‖ *Ingenuousness*, vid.

INGENUOUS, ingenuus (*the proper word*). Vid. CANDID, FRANK.

INGENUOUSLY, ingenue. *To confess ingenuously*, aperte atque ingenue confiteri. Vid. CANDIDLY.

INGLORIOUS, inglorius (*without glory, Cic.*; *of persons or things*): inhonoratus (*without receiving honor*). JN. inhonoratus et inglorius (e. g., *existence*, vita, *Cic.*): inhonestus (*dishonorable*; e. g., vita misera atque inhonesta, *Sall.*; mors inhonesta, *Prop.*): obscurus (*unknown to fame*): turpis (*base, vile*).

INGLORIOUSLY, sine gloriâ: sine laude: turpiter (*disgracefully*).

INGOT, later (aureus, argenteus). *Silver in ingots*, argentum non signatum formâ sed rudi pondere (*Curt.*, 5, 2, 112).

INGRAFT. Vid. GRAFT.

INGRATE. Vid. UNGRATEFUL (*person*).

INGRATIATE (*one's self with any body*), alicujus favorem, *or* benevolentiam sibi conciliare, *or* colligere; gratiam inire ab aliquo *or* (*Liv.*) apud aliquem: *with any body by any thing*, adjungere sibi benevolentiam alicujus aliquâ re: *to wish to ingratiate one's self with any body*, alicui jucundum esse velle; apud aliquem gratiosum esse velle (e. g., apud tribules suos); alicujus benevolentiam captare; alicujus gratiam aucupari; alicujus favorem quærere: *the art of ingratiating one's self*, artificium colligendæ gratiæ (*for* SYN. *of* gratia, favor, benevolentiam, vid. FAVOR, *s.*).

INGRATITUDE, animus ingratus: animus beneficiorum immēmor (*as character*): crimen ingrati animi (*as crime with which one is chargeable*). ☞ *Not* ingratia *and* ingratitudo. *I detest ingratitude*, ingrati animi crimen horreo (*Cic., Att.*, 9, 2, *A.*, § 2): *to be guilty of ingratitude*, ingrati animi crimen subire (*after Cic., Att.*, 9, 2, *A.*, § 2): *to show ingratitude for favors received*, pro beneficiis meritam debitamque gratiam non referre: *I know no greater ingratitude*, nihil cognovi ingratius.

INGREDIENTS, elementa alicujus rei: res, ex quibus conflatur et efficitur aliquid (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 4, 14): res, quibus aliquid continetur, *or* in quibus aliquid positum est (*of which or in which any thing consists*; *cf. Cic., Off.*, 1, 9, 29, *and* 35, 126): *but the word is mostly omitted. Some dry ingredients*, aridum aliquid (*Cels.*, 5, 17, 2): *the ingredients are the same, but mixed in different proportions*, iisdem servatis, ponderum ratio mutatur (*Cels.*).

INGRESS. Vid. ENTRANCE.

INGULF, vorare: devorare (e. g., aquæ devŏrant terras).

INHABIT. *To inhabit a place*, habitare (in) loco (*to have one's residence any where*; ☞ habitare, inhabitare locum *are not classical*): colere, incolere locum (*to be settled in a place*): tenēre, obtinēre (*to possess places, countries*, &c.). *To inhabit the front part of a building*, primum locum ædium tenēre: *to be inhabited*, habitari: *thickly inhabited*, frequens (tectis): *that part of the city is very thickly inhabited*, colitur ea pars urbis et habitatur frequentissime (*Cic.*; *also impersonally*, vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur, *Liv.*, 2, 62, 4; *opposed to not at all inhabited*): desertus (*of countries, places*).

INHABITABLE, habitabilis.

INHABITANT, incŏla (*inhabitant*; *opposed to citizen, Cic., Off.*, 1, 34, μέτοικος, *for which Nepos uses* sessor): inquilinus (*the tenant*; *opposed to owner of the house*, dominus, *Cic., Phil.*, 2, 41, σύνοικος): colōnus (*farmer*; *opposed to land-owner, Cic., Cæc.*, 32; *something like* ☽☿ς; *and also inhabitant of a colony*, ἄποικος: *it is only in poetry that it is used for* "*inhabitant*" *generally*): civis (*citizen, who, as such, possesses civil rights*, &c.; *opposed to* peregrinus): habitator (*general term for one who dwells in a country*, &c.): homo (*especially in plural*, homines, *when* "*inhabitants*" *is used for* "*men*," "*persons*;" e. g., hæc regio multos alit homines). *The inhabitant of a town*, oppidi incŏla, oppidānus (*especially as opposed to inhabitant of a village*): *inhabitant of a village*, incŏla viei; vicanus: paganus (*especially as opposed to* "*inhabitant of a city*"): *inhabitant of a province*, provincialis: *the first inhabitants of Britain*, qui initio Britanniam incoluērunt.

INHALE, spiritu (spirando) ducere; spiritu haurire. *To exhale and inhale*, anhēlitum reddere ac per vices recipere: *to inhale and exhale*, animam attrahere ac reddere.

INHARMONIOUS. Vid. DISSONANT.

INHERE, inhærēre (alicui rei; ad aliquid [*to it*], in aliquâ re): inhærescere (alicui rei *or* in aliquâ re). Vid. CLEAVE TO.

INHERENT, proprius: in alicujus rei naturâ positus: cum re ipsâ *or* cum rei naturâ conjunctus: ad rem ipsam *or* ad rei naturam pertinens (*belonging to the nature of any thing as an essential part of it*): penitus defixus (*firmly rooted in any thing*; e. g., *a failing or fault*): innatus: in naturâ insitus (*innate*; *inherent in our nature*). *Sometimes* omnium, cujusvis *may serve* (e. g., *the liability to err is inherent in human nature*, cujusvis hominis est errare: *any thing is inherent in any body*, aliquid alicui inest proprium; e. g., inest proprius quibusdam decor, *Quint.*, 6, 3, 12). *An inherent right*, naturæ jus aliquod (*Cic., Legg.*, 1, 14, 4, jus naturale *is the whole body or sum of natural rights*).

INHERIT, hereditate accipere (*also figuratively*): *to have inherited any thing*, hereditate mihi venit aliquid, hereditate possidēre aliquid (*to possess by heirship, but in no other way*): *to inherit the whole property*, hērēdem ex asse (*or ex* libellâ) esse: *to inherit a large property from any body*, magna mihi venit ab aliquo hereditas: *to inherit a half*, hērēdem esse ex dimidiâ parte: *to inherit a sixth*, in sextante esse: *to inherit as much as all the other heirs together*, capere tantundem, quantum omnes heredes (*Cic., De Legg.*, 2, 19, 48): *to inherit a portion*, in partem hereditatis vocari; in hereditate partem habēre: *both inherited equal shares*, hereditas ad utrumque æqualiter veniebat: *to inherit an empire from one's father*, imperium a patre accipere: *to have inherited a surname from any body*, nomen hereditarium habēre ab aliquo: *hatred, as it were, inherited*, velut hereditate relictum odium: *to inherit one's father's influence*, in paternas succedere opes.

INHERITANCE, hereditas (*the right of*

heirship, and the sum of the things belonging to the inheritance). *Inheritance by will*, hereditas ex testamento; *without a will*, hereditas ab intestato (*this is called* legitima, *the lawful, necessary; the former* testamentaria; *all in the Jurisconsults*): *an inheritance not yet entered upon*, hereditas jacens: *a common inheritance*, hereditas communis: *a joint inheritance*, communis hereditas, quæ ad utrumque æqualiter lege veniebat. *To fix one's heart upon an inheritance*, oculos hereditati adjicere; hereditatem persequi: *to receive an inheritance*, hereditatem consequi *or* capere: *I receive an inheritance*, hereditas mihi venit, obvenit; hereditas ad me venit *or* pervenit: *to receive a rich inheritance*, adipisci effertissimam hereditatem (*Plaut., Capt.*, 4, 1, 8); magna ac luculenta hereditas alicui obtingit: *something comes to me by inheritance*, hereditate mihi aliquid venit *or* obvenit: *to have part in an inheritance*, habere partem in hereditate; vocari in partem hereditatis: *to take possession of an inheritance*, hereditatem adire, cernere, adire cernereque; cretionem capere (*Plin.*, 2, 26, 24; *figuratively*): *to decline, refuse an inheritance*, se abstinēre hereditate; hereditatem omittere, repudiare (*Jurisconsulti*): *to claim and take possession of an inheritance*, hereditati se miscēre *or* se immiscēre (*ib.*): *to obtain, or to endeavor to obtain, an inheritance surreptitiously*, testamentum captare: *to exclude any body from an inheritance*, aliquem excludere hereditate.

INHERITOR, INHERITRIX. } Vid. Heir, Heiress.

INHIBIT, INHIBITION. } Vid. Prohibit, Prohibition.

INHOSPITABLE, inhospitalis (*only of countries*): * non *or* parum hospitalis (*of persons*); *or* * qui valde fugit hospites (*after Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 11): * cujus domus hospitibus rarissime patet: * qui perpaucos hospitio accipit. *An inhospitable house*, * domus quæ perpaucos hospites recipit.

INHOSPITABLY, * parum hospitaliter (hospitaliter, *Liv., Curt.*).

INHOSPITALITY, inhospitalitas (*Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 11).

INHUMAN, inhumanus: *sometimes* immanis (naturâ): ferus. Jn. ferus et immanis: crudelissimus (*savage, cruel*, &c.). *An inhuman punishment*, supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum.

INHUMANITY, inhumanitas: immanitas (*opposed to* humanitas, *Cic., Deiot.*, 12, 32): crudelitas. Jn. crudelitas inhumanitasque. *Such barbarous inhumanity*, tam crudelis, tam immoderata inhumanitas (*Cic.*).

INHUMANLY, inhumane: contra naturæ legem. Jn. inhumane contraque naturæ legem (e. g., facere): ☞ inhumaniter *occurs only in the sense of* "*unkindly*," &c.: crudelissime.

INHUME, humare: humo tegere: inhumare (*Plin.*).

INIMICAL. Vid. Hostile.

INIMITABLE, nemini imitabilis, *or* quod nulla ars (*or* nulla manus, nullus opifex) consequi potest imitando. *Homer imitated nobody, and is himself inimitable*, neque ante Homērum, quem ille imitaretur, neque post illum, qui eum imitari posset, inventus est (*Vell.*): *Calamis made a chariot and pair that has hitherto remained inimitable*, Calamis fecit bigas cum equis semper sine æmulo expressis (*Plin.*, 34, 8, 19).

INIMITABLY, sine æmulo; *or by circumlocution with phrases in* Inimitable. *Sometimes* divinitus (e. g., scribere).

INIQUITOUS. Vid. Wicked, Unjust.

INIQUITY. Vid. Wickedness, Injustice.

INITIAL, principium nominis (*cf. Plautus, Trin.*, 4, 2, 7); *or* litera grandis, *as capital letter*.

INITIATE, initiare (e. g., Bacchicis, *in the mysteries of Bacchus*; sacrorum sollemnibus, *in the religious rites and usages, Just.*, 11, 7, 14). *To be initiated in literature, science*, &c., initiari literis, studiis, &c. (*Plin. Ep.*, 5, 15, 8; *Quint.*, 1, 2, 20); literis imbui *or* institui (*Cic.*). *To initiate any body in political affairs, or in the mysteries of public business*, aliquem ad curam reipublicæ admovēre.

INITIATION, initiatio (*post-classical, Appul.*). *By circumlocution with* initiare, initiari.

INJECT, infundere (*medical technical term*, malvas utilissime infundi, &c.): clystēre aliquid infundere (*of a clyster, Plin.*): dare in alvum (e. g., aqua datur in alvum, *Cels.*). ☞ *Not* injicere.

INJECTION, infusio: infusus, -ūs (*Plin., medical technical term*): ☞ *not* injectio.

INJUDICIOUS, nullius consilii: inconsultus (*of persons or things*): imprudens (*without prudence, foresight*, &c.): stultus.

INJUDICIOUSLY, inconsulte: stulte: * parum sapienter: male (*ill*).

INJUNCTION. Vid. Charge, Command.

INJURE, injuriam alicui facere, inferre, injungere: injuriâ aliquem afficere (*to inflict a wrong or injury upon*): offendere (*to give offence, offend against propriety*): lædere: violare (*hurt, injure, grieve, vex*). *To injure any body without provocation*, injuriâ lacessere; priorem lædere: *to be injured*, injuriam accipere *or* pati: *to feel one's self injured*, injuriam factam putare; *by any thing*, aliquid in *or* ad contumeliam accipere. Vid. to Hurt.

INJURER, violator, &c. *By circumlocution*, qui lædit aliquem *or* aliquid; qui nocet alicui; qui injuriam facit, *or* infert alicui, &c.

INJURIOUS. ‖ *Hurtful*, damnosus, detrimentosus (*that occasions injury or loss*, detrimentum, *Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 33): alienus: adversus (*not suitable, unfavorable, contrary*): iniquus (*unsuitable, unfavorable, of places and their situations; then = unjust: to or for any thing; all with a dative*). *Food injurious to the stomach*, cibi stomacho alieni (☞ inimici *is rather poetical*). ‖ *Wrongful, insulting*, injuriosus (*injuring, damaging*): contumeliosus (*reviling, containing reproaches*). *Injurious words*, voces contumeliosæ; verborum contumeliæ (*reproachful*): voces mordaces *or* aculeatæ; verborum aculei (*vexing, grieving*). *To be injurious*, habēre aliquid offensionis (*of a thing*).

INJURIOUSLY. ‖ *Hurtfully*, vid. ‖ *Wrongfully, insultingly*, injuriose (*wrongfully, unjustly*): contumeliose (*Cic., Quint., insultingly*): male (*ill, unfavorably*): inique (*unjustly*). *To speak injuriously of any body*, alicujus laudibus obtrectare; detrahere de alicujus famâ.

INJURY. ‖ *Unjust act*, injuria (*both that which I suffer and that which I inflict*): offensio (*an offending any body, and the offence itself*): contumelia (*insulting act*). *To suffer many injuries*, multis injuriis affici: *to protect any body from injury*, aliquem prohibēre injuriâ. ☞ "*An injury inflicted by any body*" *is sometimes* alicujus injuria, *and sometimes both the objective and attributive genitives are found together*, veteres Helvetiorum injuriæ populi Romani (= "*the injuries inflicted on the Roman nation by the Helvetii*." *The two genitives must be on different sides of the substantive*): *irreparable injuries*, injuriæ insanabiles: *to inflict an injury on any body*, injuriam *or* contumeliam alicui facere; injuriam alicui inferre *or* injungere: *to load any body with injuries and insults*, injurias contumeliasque imponere alicui (*Cic.*): *to suffer an injury at any body's hands*, injuriam accipere ab aliquo: *to believe one's self to have suffered an injury*, * aliquâ re se læsum *or* violatum putare (*to feel one's self hurt by any thing*): *to pass over an injury*, injuriam non insectari: *to forgive an injury for any body's sake*, injuriam condonare alicui (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 20): *to revenge an injury*, injuriam persequi *or* ulcisci. ‖ *Hurt*, incommodum (*any contrary or prejudicial circumstance; opposed to* commodum): damnum (*loss, especially through fault or demerit; opposed to* lucrum): detrimentum (*detriment, damage; opposed to* emolumentum): fraus (*any thing prejudicial on the part of another*). *Without injury*, sine incommodo; sine damno; sine fraude: *without injury to your health*, commodo *or* sine incommodo valetudinis tuæ: *without injury to your honor*, sine immi-

nutione dignitatis tuæ: *as far as can be done without injury to me*, quod sine fraude meâ fiat: *to the injury of*, cum incommodo; cum damno; cum detrimento: *to my great injury*, cum magno meo damno: *to the great injury of the state*, maximo reipublicæ detrimento *or* incommodo (☞ pessimo publico, *Liv.*, 2, 1, *is unusual*): *if it can be done without injury to the whole* (*state*), commodo reipublicæ facere si possint: *to tend to the injury of*, incommodo, *or* damno, *or* fraudi esse: *to do any thing to one's own injury*, aliquid incommodo suo facere: *to suffer injury*, incommodum, *or* detrimentum capere, *or* accipere; damnum *or* detrimentum facere (☞ *but* damnum pati *is not good*; vid. to Suffer): *to suffer some injury*, aliquid damni contrahere: *to occasion injury to any body*, incommodum alicui ferre *or* afferre; alicui damnum dare, *or* apportare, *or* afferre; detrimentum alicui afferre, *or* inferre, *or* importare; detrimento aliquem afficere; fraudem alicui ferre.

INJUSTICE. (*a*) *Unjust proceeding*, injustitia. (*β*) *Unjust action*, injuria: injuste factum. *To commit an injustice*, injuste facere; injuriam facere.

INK, *v.*, * atramenti maculis aspergere (*to spot with ink*).

INK, *s.*, atramentum librarium *or* scriptorium; *or, from context*, atramentum *only*. *To dip one's pen in the ink*, intingere calamum (*Quint.*, 10, 3, 31). *Indian ink*, atramentum Indicum (*Plin.*, 35, 6, 25). *Red ink*, encaustum (*purple ink used by the later emperors*); * liquor ruber scribendo factus.

INKLING. Vid. Hint, Intimation.

INK-SPOT, atramenti macula.

INK-STAND, atramentarium (* *Vulg., Ezech.*, 9, 2).

INLAND, mediterraneus (*opposed to* maritimus). *An inland country*, terra *or* regio mediterranea (*opposed to* terra *or* regio maritima); mediterranea, -orum (*opposed to* maritima). *One who dwells in an inland district*, homo mediterraneus (*opposed to* homo maritimus); *plural*, homines mediterranei, *and simply* mediterranei: *an inland lake*, * lacus mediterraneus: *an inland town*, oppidum mediterraneum (*opposed to* oppidum maritimum); civitas mediterranea (*the town with its territory; opposed to* civitas maritima).

INLAY, distinguere (*to variegate*; e. g., *with silver and gold*, argento auroque): cælare (*with half-raised work*; e. g., *shields with gold*, scuta auro): tessellare (*with small pieces of different-colored marble*, &c.; i. e., *to inlay with Mosaic work*; e. g., *a floor*, pavimentum; *cf. Bremi, Suet., Cæs.*, 46). *A floor of inlaid work*, pavimentum tessellatum et sectile; *walls*, parietes vermiculatis crustis. *Inlaid work*, opus intestīnum (*Plin.*, 16, 42, 82: *one who makes such*, intestinarius, *Cod. Theod.*, 13, 4, 2).

INLAYING, opus intestīnum (*Plin.*, 16, 42, 82). Vid. Mosaic.

INLET, aditus (*to any thing*, ad aliquid; *also figuratively*): accessus (*rare*): introitus (in aliquid, *properly and figuratively*): fauces (*narrow inlet*): ostium (*into a harbor*, &c.). Jn. introitus atque ostium (e. g., portûs): os (*mouth*; e. g., *into a cave*, specûs).

IN LIEU OF. Vid. Instead of.

INLY. Vid. Inwardly.

INMATE, inquilīnus (*the proper word, opposed to* domino, *Cic.*; *and also =* qui eundem colit focum, *Fest.*, p. 79, *Lind.*).

INMOST, intimus (e. g., venter, sacrarium, &c.). *The inmost part*, intima pars; intima, *n. plural*.

INN. Vid. *Dict. of Antiqq.*, 208: deversorium (*any house of reception on a journey, whether one's own property, or that of one's friends, or of inn-keepers*): hospitium (*an inn for the reception of strangers*): caupōna (*a tavern kept by a publican. These three afforded lodging as well as food*: taberna, popīna, ganea *furnished food only, like restaurateurs*: taberna, *for the common people, as eating-houses*; popīna, *for gentlefolks and gourmands, like ordinaries*; ganea, *for voluptuaries, Dūd.*); *also*, taberna deversoria (*Plaut.*); taberna cauponia (*Ulp.*). *A room at an inn*, * con-

clāve deversorii. *To put up at an inn*, in tabernam aliquam devertere (*Cic.*) : *an inn is shut up*, taberna occluditur.

INNATE, innatus : ingeneratus : insitus : ingenitus : insitus et innatus (*inborn, originally indwelling*) : naturalis : nativus (*natural ; opposed to* assumtus, adventicius, ascītus ; i. e., *acquired by artificial means*, &c.) : congeneratus : a parentibus propagatus (*implanted in us by our parents*) : avitus (*inherited from a grandfather ;* e. g., malum, *an evil*) : hereditarius hereditate relictus (*inherited, properly and figuratively*) : *innate disposition, character*, indoles : ingenium : *innate knowledge*, insita et innata cognitio : *innate goodness of heart*, naturalis quædam bonitas : *the old and innate pride of the Claudian family*, vetus atque insita Claudiæ familiæ superbia. *An innate idea*, notio quæ quasi naturalis atque insita in animis nostris inest (*Cic.*). *Innate ideas ;* vid. "*innate* NOTION(S)."

INNER, interior (e. g., ædium pars, spatium, &c.). *The inner man*, interior homo (i. e., *his soul, life*, &c. ; *Plaut., Asin.*, 3, 3, 66).

INN-KEEPER, caupo : stabularius (*who takes in horses to bait ; the lowest kind of inn-keeper*). *To be an inn-keeper*, caupōnam *or* artem cauponiam exercēre (*Ulp., Just.*).

INNOCENCE. ‖ *The state of being free from guilt*, innocentia (*the property of him who wrongs nobody*) : integritas (*the property of him who resists all temptations to do evil ; purity of life, incorruptibility*, &c.). JN. integritas atque innocentia : simplicitas (*simplicity of manner, sincerity*). *To establish one's innocence*, se purgare alicui (*to clear one's self from suspicion ;* vid. *commentators on Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 28). ‖ *Chastity*, &c., integritas (*integrity, purity of life, in general*) : pudicitia : pudor : castitas (*chasteness*). JN. integritas pudicitiaque : *to lose one's innocence*, pudicitiam amittere.

INNOCENT. ‖ *Without guilt*, innōcens (*doing no harm, general term ; also of things ;* e. g., *letter*, epistola, cibus, sanguis ; *then of him who does not do any wrong, or has no share in a crime*) : insons : culpâ vacuus *or* carens (*guiltless, not deserving any blame*) : integer (*of him who has resisted all temptations to do evil*) : sanctus (*virtuous, moral ; also of things*, vita) : simplex (*figuratively, simple, that bears no concealed meaning ; of things ;* e. g., verba ; *cf. Bremi, Suet., Tib.*, 61). *To be innocent*, extra noxiam esse ; extra culpam esse ; culpâ vacuum esse ; culpâ carēre : *to be innocent of any thing*, insontem esse alicujus rei (e. g., consilii publici, *of a resolution taken by the people ; as Liv.*, 34, 32). ‖ *Chaste*, &c., integer (*of a pure life, in general*) : pudicus (*modest*) : castus a rebus venereis, *or simply* castus. JN. castus et integer.

INNOCENT, *s.* Vid. IDIOT.

INNOCENTLY, integre : pudīce : caste. JN. pure et caste ; caste integreque : innocenter (e. g., vivere, *Quint., post-Augustan*).

INNOCUOUS. Vid. HARMLESS (*of things*).

INNOCUOUSLY. Vid. HARMLESSLY.

INNOVATE, novare (*with accusative ;* multa, aliquid, &c.) : res novare, *or* novare *absolutely* ("*to introduce political changes :*" ☞ innovare *late ;* e. g., plurima innovare, *Pomp., Dig.*, 1, 2, 2, *fin.*). Vid. "*to make* INNOVATIONS," *and* TO CHANGE.

INNOVATION, aliquid novi : res nova. *To make an innovation*, aliquid novi afferre ; novare aliquid ; mutationem *or* commutationem facere ; *in any thing*, alicujus rei ; *nova instituere (*of *political innovations) : to introduce many innovations*, novare multa ; multa nova afferre : *to introduce innovations in the administration of justice*, morem novorum judiciorum inducere in rempublicam (*Cic., Rab. Post.*, 419) : *who was the first to introduce this innovation ?* quis hoc primum induxit ? (e. g., *in our habits*, in mores nostros, *Cic.*) : *not to make any innovations in language*, ne quid nove dicamus (*Auct. Her.*).

INNOVATOR, *by circumlocution with* novare (e. g., *in language*, qui verba novat), *or* "qui vetera omnia atque usitata mutat, *or* mutare vult (velit, &c.) : ☞ rerum novarum cupidus, &c., *refers to political innovators.*

INNOXIOUS. Vid. HARMLESS.

INNOXIOUSLY. Vid. HARMLESSLY.

INNOXIOUSNESS. Vid. HARMLESSNESS.

INNUENDO. Vid. HINT.

INNUMERABLE, innumerabilis : innumerus (*of which the latter is the poetical and choice expression, like "numberless,"* ἀνάριθμος ; innumerabilis, *a prosaic and usual expression, like innumerable,* ἀναρίθμητος).

INOCULATE, inserere. *To inoculate for the small-pox*, *variōlas inserere.

INOCULATION, *insitio. *Inoculation for the small-pox*, *insitio variolārum.

INODOROUS, odōre carens (☞ inodōrus, *post-classical*) : ex aliquâ re odor non afflatur. *To be inodorous*, nihil olēre.

INOFFENSIVE, probus (*that may be approved of ; opposed to* malus) : honestus (*honorable ; opposed to* turpis) : *inoffensive conduct*, mores probi ; morum probitas.

INOFFENSIVELY, *by circumlocution.*

INORDINATE. Vid. IMMODERATE.

INORDINATELY. Vid. IMMODERATELY.

INORGANIC BODIES, corpora nullâ cohærendi naturâ (*cf. Cic., N. D.*, 2, 32, *where the instances given are* gleba, fragmentum lapidis ; *opposed to* arbor, animal, &c.) : inanima : inanimata (*plural adjective = inanimate ; of wider meaning than* "*inorganic*").

INQUEST, quæstio mortis alicujus *or* de morte alicujus. *To hold an inquest*, quæstionem mortis alicujus habēre (*Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 18) ; quæstionem de morte alicujus habēre (*Cic., Cluent.*, 64) ; de occīso homine quærere (*Cic.*) ; quærere de morte alicujus (*Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 41) : *to proceed to hold an inquest*, quæstionem instituere de morte alicujus (*Cic., Cluent.*, 64). *It is only in the case of a sudden death that an inquest is held*, tantum subita mors in quæstionem venit (*Quint.*, 7, 2, 15).

INQUIETUDE. Vid. COMMOTION.

INQUIRE, &c. Vid. ENQUIRE.

INQUISITION, quæstio (*general term, a judicial trial*) : *quæstio de fide Christianâ habita (*a *religious inquisition, as in Spain*) : *quæsitores fidei (*the *inquisitors themselves*) : *to hold an inquest against any body*, quæstionem habēre de aliquo *or* in aliquem.

INQUISITIVE. Vid. CURIOUS.

INQUISITIVENESS. Vid. CURIOSITY.

INQUISITORS, *quæsitores fidei.

INROAD. ‖ *Hostile incursion*, incursio : irruptio. *To make an inroad*, incursionem *or* irruptionem facere. *To make incursions*, incursiones hostiliter facere : *to prevent the incursions of the enemy*, prohibēre hostem ab incursionibus (*Cæs.*) : *he promised to make no incursions into their territory*, eorum fines se non violaturum promisit (*Cæs.*). ‖ IMPROPR. *Encroachment, attack* (vid.), imminutio alicujus rei (*a lessening of it ;* e. g., dignitatis). *To make inroads on any thing*, violare aliquid (e. g., jus) ; violare atque imminuere (e. g., officium, jus, &c.). *To make an inroad on one of the people's immemorial privileges*, quod populi semper proprium fuit ... imminuere, *or* mutare (*Cic.*).

INSANE, vecors : insanus : mente captus : delirus [SYN. *in* MAD] : *to be insane*, insanire : mente captum esse : mentis errore affectum esse : delirare : *to become insane*, mente capi *or* alienari : mentis errore affici.

INSANITY. Vid. MADNESS.

INSATIABLE, insatiabilis : inexplebilis (*properly and figuratively ;* e. g., stomachus ; cupiditas, avaritia) : insaturabilis (*properly ;* e. g., *paunch*, abdomen). *An insatiable love of reading*, legendi aviditas (vid. *Cic., Fin.*, 3, 2, 7 ; *also, Goerenz. and Orell. on the spurious and unnecessary addition of* "inexhausta").

INSATIABLENESS, insatiabilis *or* inexplebilis cupiditas (*insatiable desire*) : insatiabilis avaritia (*insatiable avidity or avarice*) : ☞ insatietas *and* insatiabilitas *are not classical.*

INSATIABLY, insatiabiliter (*post Augustan, Plin., Tac., and † Lucr.*) : cum inexplebili cupiditate (*Cic. ; improperly*).

INSCRIBE, inscribere (*on any thing*, in aliquâ re ; ☞ *never* in aliquid. *In Cic., Arch.*, 2, 26, *some MSS. have* in illis libellis ; *some* illis libellis, *which Stürenburg adopts [against Matth., Klotz,* &c.], *without sufficient grounds* [e. g., vestris monumentis nomen suum inscripsit, *Har., Resp.*, 27]. *To inscribe any thing ;* e. g., *one's name, in a book, is never* in libro *or* in librum inscribere, *but* in librum referre ; in libro literis consignare, &c. : inscribere *is also used of an inscription on statues*, &c., *Krebs*) : insculpere (*to inscribe on a material in which the letters are cut ; to carve or engrave ; on any thing*, alicui rei ; e. g., aliquid saxo ; elogium tumulo) : incidere (= "*to cut into*," *any thing on brass*, aliquid in æs *or* in ære : *more common than* insculpere ; *both Cic. ;* in aliquâ re, *the more common ;* in columnâ æneâ, in tabulâ, in sepulcro, &c). *Inscribed in very large letters*, maximis literis incīsus (e. g., in basi statuarum). ‖ IM PROPR. *To inscribe on the mind*, inscribere aliquid in animo (e. g., orationes, *Cic.*) : insculpere aliquid in mentibus (*Cic. ; of a natural belief written on our hearts by God*). *To inscribe a book to any body ;* vid. "TO DEDICATE *a book to any body.*" ‖ *To inscribe a mathematical figure in another*, inscribere *or* includere (in aliquâ re).

INSCRIPTION, inscriptio : index (*both general terms ;* e. g., *of a book, picture, statue*) : titulus (= *the former ; then, especially, an inscription on a tomb-stone, with and without* sepulcri : *lastly, as a notice on a board suspended to any thing that is to be let or sold ; as on a slave, a house ;* vid. *Gierig, Plin. Ep.*, 7, 27, 7) : epigramma, -atis, *n.* (ἐπίγραμμα, *for the pure Latin* inscriptio, *an inscription on the basis of a statue, on an offering, on a grave-stone,* &c.) : elogium (*any small inscription, whether bestowing praise or blame, or indifferent*) : carmen (*an inscription in verse, as at the entrance of a temple*) : præscriptio (*the address or superscription of a letter*) : monumentum literarum (*as preserving the recollection of any thing*). *To put an inscription on any thing*, titulum inscribere alicui rei ; inscribere aliquid ; *a doubtful inscription*, titulus obscurus et ambiguus ; *he had this inscription carved on the statue*, in statuâ (*so* in sepulcro, &c.) : inscripsit : *to have an inscription cut on stone*, epigramma *or* carmen in lapide insculpere : *an inscription carved in stone*, epigramma (carmen, *or* monumentum literarum) in lapide insculptum.

INSCRUTABLE. Vid. UNSEARCHABLE.

INSECT, insectum : bestiŏla (*little animal*).

INSECURE. ‖ *Not to be passed without danger* (e. g., *road*), infestus. *To render insecure*, infestum reddere *or* habēre (*general term*) : infestare latrociniis (*to render unsafe by robberies ;* e. g., *a district*, &c.) : infestare latrociniis ac prædationibus (*by piracy ;* e. g., *the sea*) : *to be insecure*, infestari latrociniis (*of high roads*, &c.). ‖ *Not well kept*, intutus (e. g., *town, camp*). ‖ *Not standing firm*, instabilis (*properly ; of what can not stand fast ;* e. g., gradus, incessus, *step, walk*) : lubricus (*properly ; slippery, where people may easily fall ; then, figuratively, where one may easily make a mistake ;* e. g., ratio defensionis) : *also*, JN. instabilis et lubricus (e. g., *step*, gradus) : lubricus atque instabilis (e. g., *ground*, solum) : incertus (*figuratively, uncertain, relating to cases where one does not know how one stands, or how any thing may turn out, precarious ; of things ;* e. g., *hope*, spes ; *times*, tempora ; *situation*, res) ; *also*, JN. lubricus atque incertus (e. g., *age*, ætas) : infidus (*figuratively, that one can not trust or rely upon ;* e. g., *friend, good faith, promise*).

INSECURITY, *by circumlocution* (*a*) *with* "infestus" (e. g., itinera infesta, via

infestæ, *the insecurity of the high roads, caused by robbers*) : *from the insecurity of the high roads, I experience great delay in receiving parcels*, &c., propter latrocinia, omnia tardissime perferuntur (*Cic., Fam.*, 2, 9, 1) : *from the insecurity of the sea*, latrociniis ac prædationibus infestato mari : (β) *with* "intutus;" e. g., castra intuta (*the insecurity of the camp*) : urbs intuta (*of the town*).

INSENSATE, amens : demens (*suffering from the want of one's understanding or reason ; the former if temporary only, the latter if lasting ; and also of whatever betrays that absence of good sound sense* ; e. g., *plan*, consilium, ratio) : insanus (*not right in one's head, insane* ; e. g., homo ; *and also of what displays that degree of insanity* ; e. g., cupiditas) : furiosus (*raging, furious ; also of abstract objects* ; e. g., cupiditas) : ineptus (*inept, absurd, silly ; of persons and things*). *To entertain an insensate desire of any thing*, ad insaniam concupiscere aliquid.

INSENSIBILITY, torpor (*properly, numbness*) : durus animus (*improperly, a mind insusceptible of gentle affections*, &c.) : lentitudo : lentus animus (*improperly, indifference to offences, phlegmatic disposition*) : indolentia (*insensibility to pain*).

INSENSIBLE, sensu carens (*properly,* ☞ *in Lact., 1, 11, extr., and elsewhere,* insensibilis) : torpidus (*properly, stiff with cold, numb, without feeling*) : durus (*improperly ; hard, inhumane*) : lentus (*improperly, with reference to taking offence ; phlegmatic*). *To be insensible*, sensu carēre ; sensibus alienatum esse (*properly*) : *to be insensible to any thing*, aliquid non sentire (*not to feel it*) ; aliquid non accipere *or* suscipere (*not to receive it* : e. g., *consolation*) ; non tangi aliquâ re (*not to be touched or affected by it*) ; lente ferre aliquid (*to bear it with sluggish indifference*). *I am become quite indifferent to pain*, callum obduxi dolori ; animus ad dolorem obduruit : *to grow insensible to any evil from long acquaintance with it*, assuetudine mali efferare animum : *any body is insensible to the gentler feelings of our nature*, nullus in aliquo sensus humanitatis.

INSENSIBLY. Vid. GRADUALLY.

INSEPARABLE, inseparabilis (*post-Augustan*) : indissolubilis (*indissoluble*) : individuus (*not to be divided* ; SYN. *in* INDIVISIBLE). *An inseparable friend*, amicus fidissimus : *to be inseparable from any thing*, ab aliquâ re separari, secerni, divelli non posse (SYN. *in* TO SEPARATE] : *to be inseparable*, ab aliquo divelli non posse ; ab alicujus latere non discedere (*not to move from any body's side ; both of persons*) : alicui perpetuum esse (*to be inseparable from any body, never leave him* ; e. g., *fever*).

INSEPARABLY, *by circumlocution. Inseparably connected*, res sic innexæ ut separari non possint (*Cels.*, 5, 1).

INSERT, inserere alicui rei *or* in aliquid : includere alicui rei *or* in aliquid (*to insert in writing as an episode* ; e. g., *a speech in a letter*, orationem epistolæ *or* in epistolam) : interponere (*to cite or say between*) : supplēre (*to fill up what was wanting*) : indere alicui rei *or* in aliquid (*to put in ; also, to insert in writing*) : infigere alicui rei *or* in aliquâ re (*to fix in* ; defigere, *in a perpendicular direction*) : immittere alicui rei *or* in aliquid : demittere in aliquid (*to let in, sink in* ; demittere, *in a perpendicular direction*) : includēre in aliquâ re (*to inlay in any thing* ; *as*, emblemata in scyphis ; *then to insert in a written composition* ; *as*, ōrationem in epistolam *or* aliquid orationi suæ).

INSERTION, quod inseritur : insertum : interpositum (*general term ; that which is inserted*) : suppositum : suppositicium : subditicium (*an interpolation, something not genuine*). *To send any body a work again with many insertions and alterations*, mittere scriptum ad aliquem (retractatius et) crebris locis inculcatum et refectum (*Cic., Att.*, 4, 16, 3).

INSIDE, *adv. and prep.*, intus (*within ; also after verbs of motion* : quo simul atque intus est itum, *Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 36) : intra (*preposition within* ; e. g., intra muros) : in (*with ablative* "*in*").

INSIDE, *s.*, pars interior : partes interiores : interiora, -um (*plural adj.*). *The inside of a house*, pars interior ædium.

INSIDIOUS, insidiosus (*ensnaring ; lying in wait to ensnare or entrap ; of persons, and also of things* ; e. g., verba, *Cic.*) : dolosus (*tricky*) : subdōlus (*not Cic.* ; animus, *Sall.* ; oratio, *Cæs.* ; lingua, *Ov.*) : fraudulentus (*deceitful*). *Insidious questions*, captiosæ interrogationes.

INSIDIOUSLY, insidiose, -issime (*both Cic.*) : subdōle (*Cic.*) : dolose : fraudulenter : fallaciter. Vid. DECEITFULLY.

INSIGHT, cognitio (*clear knowledge*, alicujus rei). *To have an insight into any thing*, prudenter intelligere aliquid (*of a thorough intelligent knowledge*) : plane vidēre aliquid (*to see it clearly*). *To give one an insight into any thing*, patefacere aliquid alicui. *He gave me an insight into his plans*, denudavit mihi consilium suum (*Liv.*).

INSIGNIFICANCE, levitas.

INSIGNIFICANT, levis : mediocris : minutus : exiguus : parvus, *or* parvus dictu : infirmus. JN. exiguus et infirmus : levis et infirmus (*opposed to* gravis et sanctus) : nullus. [SYN. *in* INCONSIDERABLE.] *An insignificant person*, vir *or* homo mediocris (*of ordinary calibre*) ; homo neque honōre neque nomine illustris ; homo ignobilis *or* obscurus : *even an insignificant person*, etiam levis persōna (e. g., nomen imperii etiam in levi personâ pertimescitur). Vid. INCONSIDERABLE, UNIMPORTANT.

INSINCERE, blandus (*soft-spoken*, &c. ; e. g., *friend*, amicus ; *opposed to* verus amicus, *Cic.*) : fucatus : fucosus (*varnished over, as it were, to look fairer than it really is ; the former of things, the latter of persons or things* ; vicinia non fucosa ; fucosæ amicitiæ, *Cic.*). JN. fucatus et simulatus (*opposed to* sincerus et verus, *Cic.*) : falsus (*false ; not open-hearted*) : infidus (*that can not be trusted* ; e. g., amicus) : fallax : fraudulentus : dolosus : subdōlus [SYN. *in* DECEITFUL] : tectus : occultus (*dark, reserved ; entertaining some concealed purpose*, &c.). JN. occultus et tectus (*close, reserved*) ; astutus et occultus (*crafty and designing, Cic.*). *Insincere declarations or professions*, verba sine fide jactata. *How insincere you are !* ut falsus es animi ! (*Ter.*).

INSINCERELY, simulate (*opposed to* ex animo), *or* ficte et simulate : blande : dolose : malâ fide : fallaciter (*Cic.*).

INSINCERITY, fraus (*deceit ; opposed to* veritas, *Cic., Læl.*, 24, 89) : ambigua fides (*Liv.*, 6, 2) : ingenium ambiguum (*Plin., not trustworthy*) : infidelitas (*unfaithfulness ; where fidelity or truth is justly expected ; friendships*, quarum infidelitatem extimescebat ; infidelitatis suspicionem sustinēre, *Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 33) : *ingenium parum simplex (apertum, ingenuum, &c.). *He is made up of insincerity*, nihil appāret in eo ingenuum ; ex fraude totus constare videtur. Vid. DECEIT, DISSIMULATION.

INSINUATE, TRANS. *To insinuate one's self*, irrēpere in, &c. (*properly and figuratively*) ; arrēpere ; *into any thing*, alicui rei *or* ad aliquid : subrēpere, obrēpere ; *with any body*, alicui (*properly and figuratively ; with the idea of what is gradual and imperceptible*) : se insinuare ; *in or between*, &c., in *or* inter, &c. (*to penetrate any where through curves and windings, properly and figuratively* ; e. g., inter turmas equitum ; in alicujus familiaritatem) : *vice insinuates itself under the name of virtue*, vitia nobis obrēpunt sub virtutis nomine (*Sen. Ep.*, 45, 6) : *an evil insinuates itself*, malum se insinuat : *a vice insinuates itself*, vitium subrēpit. *To insinuate one's self into any body's good graces*, irrēpere in alicujus mentem, arrēpere alicujus animo, influere in alicujus animum, ad alicujus amicitiam arrepere (*figuratively, to insinuate one's self into any body's friendship*, &c.) : blanditiis et assentationibus alicujus amicitiam colligere *or* in alicujus consuetudinem se immergere ; blanditiis et assentationibus alicujus benevolentiam sibi adjungere (*after Cic., Muren.*, 20, 41) ; blanditiis influere in aures alicujus (*these, of course, with reference to deceitful methods*) ; insinuare se in alicujus familiaritatem (*by tortuous methods*) ; gratiam sibi parēre apud aliquem (*general term, to make one's self liked by any body*) : *to endeavor to insinuate one's self into any body's favor*, assentatiunculâ aucupari alicujus gratiam ; locum gratiæ apud aliquem quærere : *insinuating*, blandus. ‖ *To infuse gradually* (e. g., *doctrines, notions*), instillare alicui aliquid (*Hor. Ep.*, 1, 8, 16 ; *Sen., Benef.*, 6, 16 ; *but probably quite allowable in prose. Cicero uses* restillare : quæ [literæ] mihi quiddam quasi animulæ restillarunt, *Att.*, 9, 7, 1). ‖ *To make an insinuation* ; vid. TO HINT.

INSINUATING, blandus : suavis. *Insinuating manners*, suavitas. *In an insinuating manner*, blande.

INSINUATION, significatio (i. e., quæ plus in suspicione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione, *Auct., Her.*, 4, 53, 67 ; desiderat illam plus quam dixeris significationem ; id est ἔμφασιν, *Quint.*, 9, 2, 3). *To make an insinuation against any body*, oblique perstringere aliquem ; *sometimes* designare aliquem oratione (*to make it felt that he is the person meant ; cf. Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 18) : *no one has ever made the most covert insinuation against my honor, whom*, &c., nemo unquam me tenuissimâ suspicione perstrinxit, quem, &c. (*Cic., Sull.*, 16).

INSIPID. ‖ PROPR. ; *with reference to taste* ; nihil sapiens (*having no taste, tasteless* ; ☞ insipidus *only very late*) : non conditus (*unseasoned, not made palatable by seasoning* ; ☞ *not* incondītus) : voluptate carens (*affording no pleasure or enjoyment*). *To be insipid*, nihil sapere ; sapore carēre ; voluptate carēre. ‖ *Wanting raciness*, &c., insulsus : inficetus (*having no poignancy of wit, spirit*, &c.) : absurdus (*that does not ring, as it were ; gives no sound*). JN. ineptus et absurdus : * qui nullum habet succum neque sanguinem (*after* succus ille et sanguis . . . oratorum fuit, *Cic., Brut.*, 9, 36 ; habeat tamen succum aliquem oportet, &c.).

INSIPIDITY, PROPR., *by circumlocution with the adjectives* ; e. g., *insipidity of the dishes*, cibi voluptate carentes. ‖ *Want of raciness*, &c., insulsitas : absurditas. SYN. *in* INSIPID.

INSIPIDLY, sine sapore (*properly*) : insulse : absurde : inepte : inficete (*with reference to wit, works of taste*, &c.).

INSIST. ‖ *To insist upon a person's doing so and so*, alicui instare (*with infinitive* = "*to insist on being allowed to do something*," instat poscere recuperatores : *with* ut, ne ; tibi instat Hortensius, ut eas in consilium, *Cic.*) : urgēre aliquem (*to press any body ; mostly absolutely ; with* ut, *Asin. Poll. ap. Cic., Fam.*, 10, 32, 4, ursit me . . . ut legionem trigesimam mitterem sibi). JN. instare et urgēre (*absolutely* = "*to insist upon it*"). *I not only ask, but insist upon being told, what the nature of the charge is*, posco atque adeo flagito crimen (i. e., *demand it importunately, Cic.*). *Often* exigere aliquid *only* : *to insist on being told the truth*, exigere veritatem ; *on receiving longer letters*, longiores literas exigere. *To insist upon any thing*, instare de aliquâ re : urgēre aliquid : postulare aliquid (*to demand it emphatically*). *To insist upon the payment of a debt*, debitum consectari *or* exigere : *to insist upon one's rights*, de jure suo non decedere. *Sometimes passive impersonal ; if it be insisted upon*, si instetur (*sc.* ab aliquo, *Liv.*).

INSNARE. Vid. ENSNARE.

INSOLENCE, insolentia : intemperantia : intemperies (*unrestrained, insolent behavior*).

INSOLENT, insōlens : superbus : arrōgans. [SYN. *in* ARROGANT.] JN. insolens et superbus. *To become insolent*, insolentem fieri ; insolenter *or* insolentius se efferre *or* gerere ; intumescere (*Plin.*) : insolescere (*Sall., after Cato ; Tac., Just.*) : superbire, &c. ; magnos spiritus *or* magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere. *To be insolent*, insolentem esse ; inani superbiâ tumēre, &c. : *to make any body insolent*, aliquem superbum *or* insolentem facere ;

alicui spiritus afferre (*both of things*): *to make any body intolerably insolent*, alicujus animum ad intolerabilem superbiam inflare. Vid. PROUD.

INSOLENTLY, insolenter: superbe: arroganter: intemperanter.

INSOLUBLE, *by circumlocution with* liquefieri (liquari, resolvi, discūti) non posse. SYN. *of verbs in* MELT.

INSOLVABLE (= *inexplicable*), inexplicabilis *or* difficilis et inexplicabilis (e. g., res, *Cic.*); insolubilis (*Quint.*); *or by circumlocution with* solvi non posse (solvere captiosa, *Cic.*, ænigmata, *Quint.*).

INSOLVENCY, *by circumlocution with* solvendo non esse, &c.; *also* (*of a merchant*), cedere foro (*Ulp.*). *To make oath of one's insolvency*, bonam copiam ejurare (*Cic., Fam.*, 9, 16, 7).

INSOLVENT, qui non est solvendo *or* ad solvendum. *To take an oath that he is insolvent*, bonam copiam ejurare (*Cic., Fam.*, 9, 16, 7). Vid. BANKRUPT.

INSPECT, inspicere aliquid (*also, to inspect any thing in order to acquire a knowledge of it*; e. g., rationes suas, *Sen. ad Helv.*, 10, 3, arma, vires, equos): cognoscere (ἀναγιγνώσκειν, *to acquire an insight into any thing, to read any thing, in order to make one's self accurately acquainted with its contents*; e. g., literas; vid. *Bremi, Nep., Lys.*, 4, 3): recensēre: recensum alicujus agere (*to go through one by one, to inform one's self of the number, state, &c.; an army, the cavalry, Senate,* &c.); *also*, recensēre et numerum inire (*Cæs.*). *To inspect the Sibylline books*, libros Sibyllinos adire (*to approach, in order to consult them*).

INSPECTION, cura (*the general management of any thing*; ærarii, publicorum operum, viarum): custodia (*the duty of keeping any thing*; *the charge of it*). JN. cura custodiaque. *Any body receives the inspection of the treasury*, cura ærarii transit in aliquem.

INSPECTOR, custos: curator (*to whom the keeping or preservation of any thing is entrusted*): præses: præfectus (*who is placed over any thing*): exactor operis (*who is to see that any task is performed with care*). *Inspector of the high-roads*, curator viarum; *of the streets*, magister vici; vicomagister (*Sext., Ruf.*; *the officer who attended to the cleaning of the streets,* &c., *in a quarter of the city*). *Inspector of police*, denunciator (*after the second century of the Christian era, Inscript. Orell., No.* 5, 2544, *and* 3216). *To make any body inspector of any thing*, præficere aliquem curatorem alicui rei, *or only* præficere *or* præponere aliquem alicui rei; custōdem aliquem imponere alicui rei (*seldom* in aliquā re; e. g., in hortis, *Nep., Cim.*, 4, 1; in frumento publico, *Cic. pro Flacc.*, 41). *Inspector of the picture galleries*, qui est a pinacothēcis (*Inscript.*).

INSPIRATION, inflammatio animi: instinctus *or* inflatus divinus: instinctus afflatusque divinus: cœlestis mentis instinctus: mentis incitatio et permotio divina: mentis incitatio et motus: inflammatio animi et afflatus quidam furoris (*the inspiration of a god; the last in a higher degree*). *To see into futurity by inspiration*, furentem futura prospicere: *to foretell the future by inspiration*, aliquo instinctu inflatuque futura prænunciare: *to compose poetry under inspiration*, cœlesti quodam mentis instinctu carmina fundere: *poetic inspiration*, inflammatio animi et quidam afflatus quasi furoris (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 96, 194).

INSPIRE. ‖ PROPR., alicujus mentem divino afflatu *or* alicujus animum divino instinctu concitare: *to be inspired*, spiritu divino tangi: divino quodam spiritu inflari; divino instinctu concitari. ‖ FIG. *To render highly excited*, excitare: incendere: inflammare (*general terms, to raise one's mind, to inflame*): lætitiā *or* gaudio perfundere: totum ad se convertere et rapere (*to gratify to the utmost, to charm, enrapture*). *To be inspired*, mentis viribus excitari; ardore aliquo inflammari atque incitari: *to be inspired with joy*, totum in lætitiam effusum esse; beatum esse omnibus lætitiis (*to be quite entranced with joy, Cæcil. ap. Cic., Fin.*, 2, 4, 13): *to speak like an inspired person*, orationem ad sensus motusque animorum inflammandos admovēre: *wine inspires a man*, vinum ingenium facit (*Ov., Met.*, 7, 433). ‖ *Inspire with any thing*, injicere alicui aliquid (*to instill, infuse into any body; as desire of battle, hope*): implēre aliquem aliquā re (*to fill*; e. g., spe animoque): tenēre aliquem (*to restrain, fetter one*): *to be inspired with zeal for any thing*, alicujus rei studio teneri: *to inspire any body with eagerness for battle*, aliquem alacriorem ad pugnandum efficere (*of a circumstance,* &c.; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 24): *to be inspired with a desire of fighting*, magna alacritas studiumque pugnandi magnum alicui injectum est: *to be inspired with fresh courage*, accēdit mihi animus; alacriorem fieri (☞ *not* animari, *although in Tac., Germ.*, 29, 3, *it is* = ferociores reddi).

INSPIRED, divino spiritu inflatus *or* tactus: mente incitatus (*general terms*): fanaticus; furens: furibundus: lymphatus (*if the supposed inspiration is of a wild, fanatic character*). *To be inspired*, spiritu divino tangi (*Liv.*); divino quodam spiritu inflari (*Cic.*); divino instinctu concitari (*Cic.*); ardore aliquo incitari atque inflammari (*Cic.*): *the predictions of inspired bards*, furibundæ vatum prædictiones. ‖ *Inspired with any thing*, impletus aliquā re (*filled with any thing*; e. g., spe animoque): incensus aliquā re (*inflamed, kindled*; e. g., amore, officio).

INSPIRIT, animum alicui addĕre *or* facere: aliquem *or* alicujus animum erigere. *To feel inspirited*, se *or* animum suum erigere: *any body is inspirited by any thing*, aliquā re animus alicui accedit (*Cic.*) *or* augetur (*Cæs.*).

INSTABILITY. Vid. UNSTEADINESS: ☞ instabilitas *is post-Augustan, Plin.*

INSTABLE, instabilis (*classical, but not Ciceronian*). Vid. UNSTEADY.

INSTALL, constituere aliquem in munere: inaugurare (*properly, with solemnities performed by the augurs*): *sollemni more munus alicui demandare.

INSTALLATION, *perhaps* introĭtus, *with genitive of the office*; *in a priesthood*, sacerdotii (*Suet.*). *By circumlocution with verbs in* TO INSTALL.

INSTALLMENT, pensio (*a payment*). *To pay by installments*, certis pensionibus solvere pecuniam: certis diebus solvere pecuniam: *in three, in equal installments*, tribus pensionibus; æquis pensionibus: *to pay down the first installment at once*, primam pensionem præsentem numerare.

INSTANCE, *v.*, nominare. *I instanced several persons to whom this had happened*, *complures nominavi, quibus id accidisset, *or* (*of a happy occurrence*) contigisset (*Muret.*).

INSTANCE, *s.* ‖ *Example*, exemplum: specimen. [Vid. EXAMPLE.] ‖ *For instance*, exempli causā *or* gratiā: ut exemplo utar (*to take an instance, when an example of the thing meant, whether it be historical or invented, is really quoted*): verbi causā: verbi gratiā (*when a preceding expression is to be explained*): ut, (ὡς, *when, in reference to the preceding proposition, a single case is added, to explain what was said*; *cf. Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 2, *in.*): velut: veluti. *Animals which are born on land, as, for instance, crocodiles*, bestiæ quæ gignuntur in terrā, veluti crocodili: *even the gods waged wars, as, for instance, with the giants*, dii quoque bella gesserunt, ut cum gigantibus. *Sometimes* vel *is used in this sense*; raras tuas quidem sed suaves accipio literas; vel (*as, for instance*) quas proxime accepi, quam prudentes, &c. [*Pract. Intr.*, ii., 542]: in his (*among these; when one or several persons are mentioned as particular examples of a general statement*).

INSTANT, *adj.* ‖ *Earnest, vehement*, vehemens: impensus (*both of entreaties*). ‖ *Immediate*, præsens (e. g., pœna, *Cic.*; mors, *Flor.*; auxilium, *Cic.*). Vid. IMMEDIATE.

INSTANT, *s.* Vid. INSTANTANEOUSLY.

INSTANTANEOUS. Vid. IMMEDIATE.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, puncto *or* momento temporis: in vestigio temporis: e vestigio. [Vid. IMMEDIATELY.] *Acting instantaneously*, præsens (*of poison, medicine,* &c.).

INSTANTLY. ‖ *Earnestly, vehemently*, vehementer: impense: etiam atque etiam. JN. vehementer etiam atque etiam (e. g., rogare, *Cic.*: ☞ *never* enixe; *and* instanter *is unclassical*). *To beseech any body instantly*, vehementer (impense, &c.) aliquem orare; aliquem obsecrare atque obtestari; omnibus precibus aliquem petere *or* orare. ‖ *Immediately*, vid.

INSTATE, constituere: inaugurare (*of an installation into office by the augurs*). *To instate any body in an office*, aliquem constituere in munere: *to instate any body in any body's favor*, apud aliquem aliquem in magnā (maximā) gratiā ponere; alicujus gratiam conciliare alicui.

INSTEAD OF, (1) *Followed by a substantive*; loco *or* in locum, *with genitive* (*in the place of any body or any thing, the one being substituted for the other*): vice *or* in vicem, *with genitive* (*one being changed for the other*): pro, *with ablative* ("*for*," *implying a relation or proportion between the two things*). *To use saltpetre instead of salt*, salis vice nitro uti: *to send some cavalry instead of the legions*, in vicem legionum equites mittere: *I have been invited instead of him*, in locum ejus invitatus sum: *he had called them Quirites instead of soldiers*, Quirites eos pro militibus appellaverat: *to pay bad money instead of good*, nummos adulterinos pro bonis solvere. (2) *Before the participial substantive*; (a) quum possit *or* posset, *with infinitive* (*when the thing not done is merely one that might be done or have been done*; e. g., *instead of being led to execution, he was loaded with praise*, quum posset ad mortem duci, omni laude cumulatus est): (b) quum debeat *or* deberet (*when the thing not done is what ought to be done, or to have been done*; quum deberet ad mortem duci, omni laude cumulatus est). (c) *By* ac non (e. g., *as if they were deserted, instead of* [*as was really the case*] *having deserted them* [*the Palæpolitani*], velut destituti, ac non qui ipsi destituissent): (d) tantum abest, ut . . . ut [contra] (*when the thing not done or notion rejected is wholly improbable, compared with the other fact or statement; often when the notions are opposed*; e. g., *instead of feeling any dislike to have a work published on the opposite side of the question, I really am most anxious to see such a one*, tantum abest ut scribi contra nos nolimus, ut id etiam maxime optemus: *the fear of a foreign enemy, instead of putting an end to those civil broils, actually rendered the tribunes more violent*, tantum abfuit, ut civilia certamina terror externus cohiberet, ut contra eo violentior potestas tribunicia esset, *Liv.*, 6, 31). (e) *Nearly so*, non modo non . . . . sed etiam (*not only not . . . but even*); non . . . sed (*not . . . but*); adeo non (*or* nihil) . . . . ut (e. g., *instead of restraining his anger, he openly asserted*, &c., adeo non tenuit iram, ut . . . . palam diceret, *Liv.*, 8, 5): magis quam (*rather than*; e. g., *instead of terrifying, it had enraged him*, accenderat eum magis quam terruerat): (f) *with ablative absolute* (e. g., *instead of flying*, omissā fugā).

INSTEP, *pes superior.

INSTIGATE, instigare (*classical, but rare*: te instigante, *Cic.*; Romanos in Hannibalem, *Liv.*; in arma, *Vell.*). Vid. TO EXCITE, TO INCITE.

INSTIGATED, instigatus (*spurred on by an external power, by words, commands,* &c.): instinctus (*impelled by an internal and higher power, by inspiration, love, the voice of the gods*): impulsus (*impelled*; e. g., tuis promissis). Vid. TO EXCITE; TO INCITE.

INSTIGATION, instigatio (*Auct. Her., not Cic. or Cæs.*): impulsus: instinctus (*ablative of the action*; SYN. *in* INSTIGATE). *By any body's instigation*, aliquo instigante (*Cic., Pis.*, 11); aliquo impellente; aliquo auctore *or* impulsore; alicujus impulsu *or* auctoritate; alicujus instinctu (*Tac., Hist.*, 1, 70): *by the instigation of others (or another)*, alieno impulsu.

INSTIGATOR, concitator (*the stirrer up*; belli, tumultûs, seditionis): impulsor (*he who impels to an action*). JN. suasor

et impulsor (e. g., profectionis meæ): auctor et impulsor (e. g., sceleris illius): stimulator (*he who spurs any body on to an action*): instimulator (*Cic., Dom.*, 5, 13). Jn. instimulator et concitator (e. g., seditionis, *ib.*): instinctor: instigator (*both Tac.*). *Instigator and abettor*, impulsor atque adjutor.

INSTILL. ‖ Propr., instillare. ‖ Impropr., instillare (*doctrines, precepts, &c., Hor. Ep.*, 1, 8, 16; *Sen., Benef.*, 6, 16, *extr.*; *and, undoubtedly, permissible in prose, since Cicero has* quæ [literæ] mihi quidam quasi animulæ instillarunt; *al.* restillarunt: *at all events, it may be used as Cic., Sen.*, 11, verba, præcepta, &c., menti atque animo tamquam lumini oleum instillare): imbuere aliquem aliquâ re.

INSTINCT, natura. *By instinct*, naturâ duce: *to become, as it were, an instinct*, quasi in naturam verti: *animals have their particular instincts*, animalia habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 3, 11). *A natural instinct*, conciliatio naturæ (i. e., *what nature makes agreeable to us, leads us to desire, &c., Cic., Ac.*, 2, 42, *extr.*). *The instinct of self-preservation*, ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus (*Cic.*): insita corporis nostri caritas (*Sen.*). *Nature has implanted in all creatures the instinct of self-preservation*, omnibus animalibus sui conservandi custodiam natura ingenuit (*after Cic., N. D.*, 2, 48, *extr.*); generi animantium omni est a naturâ tributum, ut se, corpus vitamque tueatur, declinetque ea, quæ nocitura videantur (*Cic.*).

INSTINCTIVE, * quod fit conciliatione naturæ: *these are instinctive feelings*, ea sunt communibus infixa sensibus. *An instinctive principle*, appetitus a naturâ datus: animi appetitus (*Cic., 5 Fin.*, 9, *init.*): *the instinctive principles of our nature*, naturæ voluntas. *Any thing is an instinctive feeling*, aliquid alicui natura ingenuit, *or* aliquid alicui est a naturâ tributum; insitum est alicui aliquid (*Sen.*): *an instinctive notion*, quasi naturalis quædam atque insita in animis nostris (*or* in animo alicujus) notio.

INSTINCTIVELY, duce naturâ suâ (e. g., facere aliquid). Vid. Instinct, Instinctive.

INSTITUTE, *v.* ‖ *Establish* (*laws, rules*, &c.), instituere (e. g., magistratum, ferias, sacros ludos). ‖ *Instruct* (*in any thing*), instituere (*absolutely, or* ad aliquid *or* ad [aliquid] faciendum). Jn. instituere atque erudire. [Vid. Instruct, Teach.] ‖ *To set on foot. To institute an inquiry*, quæstionem de aliquâ re instituere (e. g., de morte alicujus, *Cic.*); quæstionem de aliquâ re constituere (e. g., de furto, *Cic.*). *To institute a suit*, actionem instituere (*Cic., Mur.*, 9); *against any body*, actionem *or* litem alicui intendere. [Vid. To Accuse, "*to bring an* Action."] ‖ *To invest with the care of souls*, * beneficio alicui sacerdotem instituere (*cf.* aliquem tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati, *Cic., Or.*, 1, 53).

INSTITUTE, *s.* ‖ *Book of elements or principles*, præcepta institutaque (e. g., philosophiæ, *Cic.*): ars alicujus rei *or* aliquid faciendi conscripta (e. g., sacrificandi, *Liv.*, 25, 2).

INSTITUTION. ‖ *Act of enacting or establishing*, institutio: constitutio: descriptio [Syn. *in* Found, Establish]. ‖ *Thing founded or prescribed by authority*, institutum: lex (*law*). *Institutions*, instituta (e. g., patriæ): *laws and institutions*, leges et instituta. *These are admirable institutions*, hæc optime instituta *or* instructa sunt. *An institution* = "*a society*," vid. ‖ *Education, instruction*, vid.

INSTITUTOR. Vid. Founder.

INSTRUCT. ‖ *To teach*, &c., erudire: formare (*denote education as an ideal good, and as a part of human improvement; erudire, generally, and as far as it frees from ignorance*; formare, *specially, and as far as it prepares any body in a particular sphere and for a particular purpose, and gives the mind a bent thereto*): instituere (*denotes education as a tangible good, in order to qualify for a particular employment*): ☞ instruere = "*to furnish with what is necessary*," *must be used carefully*: artes, &c., quibus instruimur ad usum forensem, &c., *Cic.: Petronius has* instruimur juvenes præceptis; *Quint.*, aliquem scientiâ alicujus rei. ‖ *To give directions to an agent*, &c., mandare alicui (*with* ut, nē, &c., *or relative clause*): aliquem edocēre, quæ agat. Vid. "*to give* INSTRUCTIONS."

INSTRUCTION. ‖ *Teaching*, institutio: disciplīna: ☞ instructio *unclassical. To remain under instruction for twenty years*, in disciplinâ viginti annos manēre (*Cæs.*). ‖ *Direction, command*, præceptum (*as direction*): mandatum (*as charge*, &c.). *A secret instruction*, præceptum arcanum *or* occultum. *I have received instructions to*, &c., mihi mandatum est, ut, &c.: *to give any body's instructions*, alicui mandata dare; aliquem edocēre, quæ agat; alicui negotium dare, ut, &c.; alicui præcipere, ut, &c. *To act according to one's instructions*, præcepta alicujus sequi († *Virg.*): *to follow one's instructions to the letter*, omnia ad præceptum agere (*Cæs., explaining the different duties of a "legatus" and a commander-in-chief*): *to receive instructions from any body*, mandata accipere ab aliquo: *give him exact instructions about all that you wish me to do or get done for you*, omnibus ei de rebus, quas agi, quas curari a me voles, mandata des velim: *to give any body instructions as to what he should*, &c., alicui mandare, quæ illum (agere, &c.) velis.

INSTRUCTIVE, utilis (*profitable*), *or, by circumlocution*, qui (quæ, quod) aliquid docet (e. g., virtutem, *Quint.*). *Instructive books for children*, libri, quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem (ad virtutem, &c.) informatur *or* informari solet (*after Cic., Arch.*, 3, 4). *To others practice will be found more instructive than precept*, alii, quod fortasse præceptis non credunt, usu docebuntur (*Quint.*, 3, 8, 70). *To give an instructive turn to the conversation*, * sermonem ad ea, quæ sunt frugi, deflectere.

INSTRUCTOR. Vid. Teacher, Tutor.

INSTRUMENT. ‖ *Tool*, &c., instrumentum: organum (ὄργανον: *especially one that contains works or some artificial construction; hence the best expression for a musical instrument; cf. Sen. Ep.*, 87, 11): machīna (*machine for facilitating the movement or management of any thing*). *Astronomical instruments*, * supellex sideribus observandis: *surgical instruments*, ferramenta chirurgorum: *stringed* (*musical*) *instruments*, fides: *a wind instrument*, cornu (*horn*): tibiæ (*double-flute*): tuba (*trumpet*). *Instrument-maker*, instrumentorum opifex: artifex, qui organa fabricat. ‖ *Written or printed document*, literæ: tabulæ: instrumentum (*document*, &c., litis, *Quint.*; emtionis, *Scæv., Dig.*, 24, 1, 58). *To draw up an instrument*, literis aliquid consignare.

INSTRUMENTAL. *To be instrumental to any body in any thing*, adjūvare aliquem *or* adjutorem (*feminine*, adjutrīcem) esse alicui in aliquâ re: commodare alicui operam suam ad aliquid (*of persons*): adjūvare (*also of things*): vim habēre ad aliquid: valēre ad aliquid: prodesse *or* adjūvare ad aliquid (*to contribute; of things*): *to be very instrumental*, magnum momentum afferre (*of things*). *My body was instrumental to me in any thing*, alicujus operâ aliquid effeci (*I accomplished it by his aid*); ministerio alicujus aliquid factum est (*he being the agent by whom it was actually done*); * hac in re usus sum ejus operâ; * eum hac in re adjutorem habui; * ejus operâ consecutus sum, quod optabam. *To be instrumental to any body in the execution of his plans*, * inservire alicujus consiliis perficiendis.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, cantus tibiarum nervorumque *or* nervorum et tibiarum (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 58, 146; *Rosc. Am.*, 46, 134): symphōnia (συμφωνία: *the orchestra, Sen. Ep.*, 12, 8). *Instrumental and vocal music*, chordarum sonitus et vocis cantus; vocum nervorumque cantus.

INSUBORDINATE, imperium detrectans (*of soldiers, subjects*, &c.): contūmax.

INSUBORDINATELY, contra morem obsequi: contra fas disciplīnæ (*both Tac., Ann.*, 1, 19, 2).

INSUBORDINATION, disciplīna nulla: immodestia (*Nep.*): intemperantia nimiaque licentia (*Nep.*). *To be guilty of insubordination*, dicto audientem imperatori suo non esse (*Nep.*). *Insubordination was promoted by any thing*, aliquâ re modestia exercitûs corrupta (*Tac., Hist.*, 1, 60). *He charged him with promoting sedition and insubordination*, seditionem ei et confusum ordinem disciplinæ objectabat (*ib.*).

INSUFFERABLE. Vid. Intolerable, Unbearable.

INSUFFERABLY. Vid. Intolerably, Unbearably.

INSUFFICIENCY, *sometimes* inopia (*want*: e. g., *of provisions*, frumenti *or* frumentaria): angustiæ (*scanty supply*; *of provisions*, rei frumentariæ; *of pay*, stipendii, *Tac.*): imbecillitas et inopia: imbecillitas et egestas (*insufficiency of an individual to supply his own wants*; e. g., propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, *Cic.*; amicitia ex imbecillitate atque egestate nata, *Cic.*). *Or by circumlocution with* non sufficere *or* sufficientem esse; non idoneum esse (*of authority, evidence*, &c.); ad probandum infirmum (et nugatorium) esse (*of proofs*). *To feel one's own weakness and insufficiency*, minimum in se esse arbitrari.

INSUFFICIENT, non sufficiens (*not sufficient*): non satis idoneus (*not quite to the purpose, inadequate*; e. g., *witness, testimony, or evidence*). *To be insufficient by itself*, per se minus valēre.

INSUFFICIENTLY, non satis: minus (*less than could be wished*; e. g., intelligere aliquid): parum (*too little*). *To be insufficiently provided with any thing*, anguste aliquâ re uti.

INSULAR, insulanus (= *the inhabitant of an island*). *By circumlocution. From our insular position*, * eo ipso, quod insulam incolimus; * eo ipso, quod insulani sumus. *An insular people*, insulani; insulæ incŏlæ.

INSULT, *s.*, contumelia (*a wrong done to one's honor*): offensio (*a state of mortified feeling; but also the act that causes it*): injuria (*an insult felt to be a wrong*): opprobrium (*insult conveyed by reproachful words*). *To look upon any thing as an insult*, aliquid in *or* ad contumeliam accipere; ignominiæ loco ferre aliquid; ignominiæ *or* probro habēre aliquid. *To put an insult upon any body*, contumeliam alicui imponere; aliquem ignominiâ afficere; ignominiam alicui imponere *or* injungere: *to have an insult put upon one*, ignominiâ affici; contumeliâ affici.

INSULT, *v.*, contumeliam alicui imponere: aliquem contumeliâ insĕqui: contumeliis insectari: maledictis vexare (*to insult with insolent words*): sugillare (*insult scornfully, contemptuously*): offendere aliquem (*to insult, displease, whether intentionally or not*): aliquem ignominiâ afficere: ignominiam alicui imponere, injungere (*of gross insults, causing public disgrace*). *To be insulted*, ignominiâ *or* contumeliâ affici; offendi (*to feel insulted*). *To insult with words*, verbis *or* voce vulnerare, violare: contumeliam alicui dicere: *to feel insulted*, injuriam sibi factam putare; *at any thing*, aliquid in *or* ad contumeliam accipere; * aliquâ re se læsum *or* violatum putare.

INSULTINGLY, contumeliose: per ludibrium (*mockingly*): ferociter (e. g., dicere aliquid, *with fierce defiance*).

INSUPERABLE, insuperabilis: inexsuperabilis (*properly*): quod superari non potest (*properly and improperly*).

INSUPPORTABLE. Vid. Intolerable, Unbearable.

INSUPPORTABLY. Vid. Intolerably, Unbearably.

INSURANCE, * cautio de aliquâ re: * fides de damno pensando interposita.

INSURE, * rei alicui cautionem adhibēre (*of the person who insures his property*): damnum præstare (*to take the loss on one's self*): cavēre de re (*to be security*, &c.; *of him who insures another's property*). *Their ships are insured*, publicum periculum est a vi tempestatis (*Liv.*, 25,

3, 10): *hence, houses, &c., are insured,* *publicum periculum est ab incendio.

INSURGENT, rebellans (*implying a previous war and subjugation*): imperium alicujus detrectans (*refusing to obey a sovereign*).

INSURRECTION, seditio: motus (*disturbance*): rebellio: rebellium: rebellatio (*implying a previous war and subjugation*): defectio (ab aliquo, *the falling away from any body*): tumultus (*the Roman name for a sudden outbreak, of their slaves, or the Gallic tribes, the peasantry,* &c.). JN. (repentinus) tumultus ac defectio (*Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 26, 1): vis repentina (*a sudden outbreak*). *To persuade any body to take part in an insurrection,* aliquem in societatem defectionis impellere. *To excite an insurrection, or people to an insurrection,* seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditionem commovēre, concire: *to be instrumental in making an insurrection general,* ignem et materiam seditioni subdere: *to put down an insurrection,* seditionem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, exstinguere: *an insurrection breaks out,* seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit: *an insurrection breaks out afresh,* seditio recrudescit; *seems likely to be put down,* seditio languescit: *it seems likely that an insurrection will break out among the Boii,* Boiorum gens ad rebellionem spectare videtur (*Liv.*). *An insurrection of slaves,* servilis tumultus (*Cæs.*).

INSUSCEPTIBILITY, ingenium hebes ad aliquid: lentitudo: lentus animus (*insusceptibility of any impression*). *Sometimes* torpor: socordia: animus durus [SYN. *in* APATHY]. *Insusceptibility of pain,* indolentia.

INSUSCEPTIBLE, *of any thing, by circumlocution,* aliquid non sentire: aliquid non accipere *or* suscipere: non tangi aliquâ re. ‖ ABSOL., lentus: torpidus: durus (*sluggish,* &c.). Vid. INSENSIBLE.

INTAGLIO, *perhaps* gemma intus eminens (*after Sen., Ben.*, 3, 26, 1).

INTEGER, *numerus integer (*opposed to* *numerus fractus, *fraction*).

INTEGRAL. *An integral part of any thing,* *necessaria pars alicujus rei.

INTEGRITY. ‖ IMPROPR. *Moral integrity,* integritas: innocentia [SYN. *in* INNOCENCE]: sanctitas (*sanctity, holiness*): integritas *or* sanctitas vitæ (*irreproachable and holy life*). JN. integritas atque innocentia: sanctimonia (*with reference to thought*).

INTEGUMENT, tegumentum: tegmentum (*properly and figuratively,* "*covering,*" palpēbræ tegmenta oculorum): integumentum (*properly; rare, Liv.; figuratively, Cic.*): cutis (*skin, as integument of the bones*): tunica: gluma (*of corn*): folliculus (*of corn, legumes, grapes*).

INTELLECT, intelligentia: intelligendi vis: intelligendi prudentia (*the power of understanding:* ☞ intellectus, *post-Augustan*): ingenium (*the mental powers*): mens (*the mind, as endued with intellectual powers; then the power of thought or combination itself: ὁ νοῦς*). *Acuteness of intellect,* ingenii acūmen *or* acies; *also* acūmen *only*: perspicacitas: prudentia perspicax (*penetrating insight into the nature of a thing*): ingenium acre: subtilitas (*the acuteness that easily discerns the differences of things*): sagacitas (*the acuteness that traces out what is concealed*). *To be a person of acute intellect,* acuti ingenii esse; acri ingenio esse; acriter intelligere: *to sharpen the intellect (of things),* ingenii acumini inservire mentem, *or* intelligendi prudentiam, *or* ingenium acuere: *to have an acute intellect,* naturâ acutum esse: *to cultivate the intellect,* animum mentemque excolere.

INTELLECTIVE. ‖ *To be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses (Milton),* quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, cogitatione, tantum et mente complectimur. ‖ *Intelligent,* vid.

INTELLECTUAL, *circumlocution by genitive,* animi *or* cogitationis, &c. *Intellectual activity,* animi *or* cogitationis motus: mentis agitatio *or* motus. *The intellectual faculties,* hominis sollertia (*cf. Cic., N. D.*, 2, 6, 18); animus ingeniumque; animus mensque.

INTELLIGENCE, intelligentia: intelligendi vis *or* prudentia. [Vid. INTELLECT.] ‖ *News, information,* vid.

INTELLIGENT, mente præditus (*endowed with reason*): intelligens: sapiens: prudens [SYN. *in* WISE]. *To be very intelligent,* acuti ingenii esse; acri ingenio esse; acriter intelligere.

INTELLIGIBILITY, perspicuitas (*clearness*). *By circumlocution with* intelligi posse. *For the greater intelligibility of the subject,* quo res magis pateat.

INTELLIGIBLE, facilis ad intelligendum (*easy to understand:* ☞ intelligibilis *belongs to the post-Ciceronian philosophical style*): comprehensibilis: quod in intelligentiam nostram cadit: quod intelligentia nostra capit: quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus (*what our mental faculties can comprehend; opposed to* quod fugit intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem; quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest): facilis intellectu *or* ad intelligendum: accommodatus ad intelligentiam: expeditus: cognitu perfacilis (*what may easily be comprehended*). *Sometimes* perspicuus, apertus, clarus, &c. *To be intelligible,* cognosci ac percipi posse: *any thing is not intelligible,* aliquid in sensum et in mentem intrare non potest. *Generally intelligible,* ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus (*and adverbially,* accommodate); ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accommodatus.

INTELLIGIBLY, plane: perspicue: aperte: ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodate. *That we may express ourselves intelligibly,* ut ea, quæ dicamus, intelligantur. *To speak intelligibly,* plane et articulate loqui (*with reference to utterance*), perspicue *or* plane et aperte dicere; plane et dilucide loqui (*clearly and intelligibly*): *that we may express ourselves intelligibly,* ut ea, quæ dicamus, intelligantur.

INTEMPERANCE, intemperantia: incontinentia [SYN. *in* MODERATE]: intemperantia vini (*with reference to drinking, Liv.*, 44, 30). *Intemperance in eating and drinking,* profunda et intempestiva gula (*habitual*): *to brutalize one's self by gross intemperance,* immoderato potu atque pastu animum obstupefacere (*Cic.*, 1 *Divin.*, 29, 60). *To increase his natural violence of temper by habits of intemperance,* violentiam insitam ingenio intemperantiâ vini accendere (*Liv.*, 44, 30): *to be guilty of intemperance,* largiore vino uti (*on a particular occasion*); immoderate et intemperate vivere (*to live a life of intemperance and excess, Cic., Univ.*, 12).

INTEMPERATE, intemperans: incontinens [SYN. *in* MODERATE]. (*Cicero uses* intemperans = *without due control over one's temper,* &c.; *also,* intemperans in aliquâ re; e. g., in alicujus rei cupiditate): avidus et intemperans (e. g., animus, *Liv., unrestrained, eager for the accomplishment of its desires*): immoderatus (*not kept within proper bounds; of persons or things*). *A very intemperate person,* homo profundæ atque intempestivæ gulæ: *to assail any body with intemperate abuses,* intemperantius invĕhi in aliquem: *intemperate in language,* immodicus linguæ (*Liv.*, immodicus, *not Cic. or Cæs.*); intemperans linguæ (*Tac.*). Vid. IMMODERATE *and* (*for* "*intemperate zeal,*" &c.) EXCESSIVE.

INTEMPERATELY, intemperanter: intemperate: incontinenter (*properly, Cels.*, capere cibum; *improperly, Cic.*): libidinose (*lustfully*). [Vid. IMMODERATELY.] *To attack any body intemperately,* intemperantius in aliquem invĕhi: *to live intemperately,* immoderate atque intemperate vivere (*Cic.*).

INTEND. ‖ *Strain, distend* (vid.), intendere (*opposed to* remittere). ‖ *Mean, purpose,* spectare aliquid, ad aliquid *or with* ut (*to have an object in view*): propositum habeo *or* propositum est mihi, aliquid *or with infinitive* (*to purpose; to have resolved; to have any thing before one's mind, as a thing to be done*): cogitare aliquid, *or with infinitive* (*to think of any thing, of doing any thing*): destinare (*rare, but classical*; infectis iis, quæ agere destinaverat, *Cæs.*): agitare, *with or without* (in) mente, (in) animo (*to be revolving in one's mind*): statuisse *or* constituisse (*to have determined; to do any thing*): id agere, ut (*to be taking steps to accomplish*): *sometimes* moliri: parare (*to be preparing*): ☞ intendere *must be used very carefully; but there are some constructions in which it may be used for our* "*intend;*" i. e., *where the notion is* "*to bend the mind in any direction,*" animum aliquo intendere, *or to bend, as it were, one's bow at* = "*aim at.*" *I see clearly what he hopes and what he intends,* quid iste speret, et quo animum intendat, perspicio (i. e., *to what point he is bending his mind, straining his faculties*): *you must explain this before you proceed to what you inform us that you intend to say,* quod est tibi ante explicandum, quam illuc proficiscare, quo te dicis intendere (*Cic.*; i. e., *at which you say that you are aiming*). Quod ubi secus procedit, neque, quod intenderat, efficere potest (*Sall., he can not even accomplish what he intended*; i. e., *aimed at accomplishing*). Si Antonius, quod animo intenderat, efficere potuisset (*Cic., had been able to effect what he intended*; i. e., *had aimed at in his mind*). *What was intended by all this, but,* &c., quonam hæc omnia... pertinerent (e. g., nisi ad suam perniciem). *What is intended by this speech?* quid sibi vult hæc oratio? quid sibi volunt verba ista? *To intend any body or any thing for any thing,* destinare aliquem, *or* aliquid ad aliquid, *or* alicui rei (*in this sense it seems to be post-Augustan*). *To intend any body for the bar,* destinare aliquem foro (*Quint.*). *Nature intended any body for,* &c., aliquis natus est ad aliquid.

INTENDANT. Vid. SUPERINTENDENT.

INTENSE. [Vid. EXCESSIVE.] *Intense desire,* cupiditas magna, acris, ardens, flagrans: *intense thought,* acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio: *by the most intense exertions,* intentissimâ curâ (*Quint.*): *the cold is never intense in that country,* asperitas frigŏrum abest: *it was the middle of winter, and the cold was intense,* erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida.

INTENSELY, valdē: graviter: acriter: contente. *To love intensely,* perdite *or* misere amare: *to desire any thing intensely,* cupere ad ardenter; alicujus rei desiderio flagrare, excruciari: *to dislike any thing intensely,* aliquid vehementer displicet: *to hate any body intensely,* odisse aliquem acerbe et penitus: *more intensely,* ardentiore studio (e. g., petere aliquid).

INTENSENESS, vis (*intensive strength; for which Pliny is the first who uses* vehementia): gravitas (*the heavy, oppressive weight*; e. g., morbi): asperitas (*severity*; e. g., frigŏrum, *Tac.*): rigor (e. g., frigŏris): sævitia (e. g., frigŏrum, hiemis). *The intensity of the cold,* intolerabilis vis frigoris: ☞ intentio = "*strained or stretched state,*" *can only be used with* cogitationum, &c., *for* "*intenseness of mental application;*" *so* contentio animi (*both opposed to* relaxatio): *the intensity of the storm,* vis tempestatis.

INTENSITY. Vid. INTENSENESS.

INTENSIVE. *Intensive particles,* intentiva advervia (*Prisc.*, 15, 1022).

INTENT, *adj.*, intentus (*on the stretch; upon any thing, or upon doing any thing,* ad aliquid [mentes ad pugnam intentæ, *Cæs.*]; ad aliquid faciendum [intentus animus tuus ad fortissimum virum liberandum, *Cic.*]: *sometimes ablative* [aliquo negotio intentus, *Sall.*]; *seldom in with ablative* [in eâ re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, *Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 22; intentus in eventu alieni consilii, *Liv.*, 6, 23]; *also with adverb of motion* [omnium eo curæ sunt intentæ, *Liv.*]: attentus (*upon any thing,* ad aliquid; ad decoris conservationem, *Cic.*: *on making money,* ad rem, *Ter.*): deditus (*quite given up to*; e. g., ubi spectaculi tempus venit, deditæque eo mentes cum oculis erant, *Liv.*, 1, 9). *To be intent upon any thing,* intendere animum alicui rei, *or* ad aliquid, *or* in aliquid (*the last often in Livy*).

INTENT, *s.* ‖ *Design, purpose*, vid. *To all intents and purposes*, omnino (*altogether, quite*); ab omni parte; omni ex parte; in omni genere; in omnibus rebus (*in every respect*). *If used* = "*virtually*" [vid. "*as* GOOD *as*" *or* VIRTUALLY. *To the intent that*, ut, *or* eo consilio, ut (*with subjunctive*); hac mente *or* hoc animo, ut; idcirco, ut; ita, ut; eo, ut, &c.

INTENTION, propositum: consilium: mens: animus. *The intention* (*of a testator, lawgiver*, &c.), voluntas (*opposed to the words themselves*, verba, &c.). *To judge of actions by the intention of the agent*, dirigere facta ad consilium (*Vell.*). Vid. DESIGN, PURPOSE.

INTENTIONAL, cogitatus (*premeditated*, facinus, parricidium, *Suet.*), *or, by circumlocution*, quod consulto et cogitatum fit. *An intentional injury*, injuria, quæ consulto et cogitata fit. *An intentional crime*, &c., crimen voluntatis (*opposed to* crimen necessitatis, *Cic., Lig.*, 2, 5).

INTENTIONALLY, consulto: cogitate (*after thinking the matter over*): voluntate (*from a decision of the will; opposed to* casu). JN. voluntate et judicio: datâ *or* deditâ operâ: de *or* (*Liv.*) ex industriâ (*by exerting one's self to bring it about*). *To do any thing intentionally*, consulto et cogitatum facere aliquid. *Not intentionally*; vid. UNINTENTIONALLY.

INTENTLY, attente: intente (*Liv. and post-Augustan*): animo intento: intento studio. *To fix one's thoughts intently upon any thing*, defigere animos atque intendere in aliquid (*Cic.*). *Minds fixed intently upon any thing*, mentes ad aliquid intentæ. Vid. INTENT.

INTENTNESS, (animi) intentio (*Cic.*).

INTER, humare: humo tegere.

INTERCALARY, intercalarius: intercalaris (e. g., mensis, dies, *Cic., Liv.*).

INTERCALATE, intercalare (*mostly used in the passive and impersonal*; ne intercaletur; intercalatum est, &c.): interjicere (e. g., *he intercalated two months between November and December*, interjecit inter Novembrem et Decembrem duos menses alios).

INTERCALATION, intercalatio (*Plin., Macrob.*).

INTERCEDE. ‖ *Intervene*, vid. ‖ *To make intercession for* [vid. INTERCESSION]. *To send any body to intercede for him*, aliquem deprecatorem sui mittere.

INTERCEDER. Vid. INTERCESSOR.

INTERCEPT, intercipere (e. g., *letters, convoys, men*, literas, commeatus, aliquem): aliquem a suis intercipere et secludere (*Liv.*): excipere (*to get before, and so meet and cut off*, multos ex fugâ; *also, as technical term in hunting*, aprum, feras; *the current of a river*, vim fluminis): deprehendere (*to catch on his road, in its progress*; e. g., tabellarios, literas, naves): reprimere (*check*, fugam hostium, redundantem lacum). *To intercept the light*, officere luminibus (*by building before any body's windows*): *to intercept the sun*, officere alicui apricanti (i. e., *from a person wishing to bask in it*).

INTERCEPTION, interceptio (*Cic.*).

INTERCESSION, deprecatio (*general term for the attempt to remove a threatening evil by one's prayers*). *To obtain pardon through any body's intercession*, aliquo deprecatore veniam impetrare: *to make intercession for any body*, rogare pro aliquo; deprecari pro aliquo (☞ intercedere pro aliquo = "*to become security for him*"); *on account of any thing*, alicui adesse ad aliquid deprecandum; *with any body*, deprecari aliquem pro aliquo: deprecatorem alicui adesse apud aliquem; alicui supplicare pro aliquo (*the last, of an humble petition as a suppliant*). ☞ *Not* intercassio = *the* "*veto*" *of tribunes*, &c.

INTERCESSOR, deprecator (*feminine*, deprecatrix); *for any body*, alicujus *or* pro alicujus periculo (*Cic.*); *for any thing*, alicujus rei (e. g., salutis meæ, *Cic.*). JN. deprecator defensorque (*Liv.*): ☞ *not* intercessor. *To be an intercessor on any body's behalf*; vid. "*to make* INTERCESSION *for*."

INTERCHANGE, *v.*, permutare (e. g., nomina inter vos permutastis, *Plaut., Capt.*, 3, 5, 19): commutare (e. g., inter se commutant vestem et nomina; commutare non tria verba inter vos: *both, any thing with any body*, aliquid cum aliquo; *one thing with another*, aliquid cum aliquâ re; *also*, permutastis rem re, *and* [*Ulp.*] rem pro re). *To interchange their prisoners*, commutare captivos. Vid. EXCHANGE.

INTERCHANGE, *s.*, commutatio: permutatio (*especially barter*): vicissitudo (*the giving and receiving in turn*). *An interchange of kind offices*, vicissitudo studiorum officiorumque (*Cic., Læl.*, 14, 49). *The regular interchange of night and day*, vicissitudines dierum noctiumque. *An interchange of one state with another*, ex alio in aliud vicissitudo et mutatio (e. g., *of life with death*).

INTERCHANGEABLE, commutabilis (*changeable*). *By circumlocution with* commutari *or* permutari (cum aliquâ re) posse.

INTERCHANGEABLY. Vid. ALTERNATELY, RECIPROCALLY.

INTERCOURSE, conversatio (*of social intercourse, Vell., Quint.; not Cic.*): usus (*frequent intercourse, implying that one avails one's self of the services*, &c., *of the other*): consuetudo (*habitual intercourse with any body, to which one has been accustomed; also the intercourse of persons in love with each other*): convictus (*intercourse of persons who live much together*). *Confidential or friendly intercourse*, usus familiaris; familiaritas; usus amicitiæ: *to have intercourse with any body*, est mihi consuetudo cum aliquo: *much intercourse*, aliquo multum uti: *to avoid all intercourse with any body*, alicujus aditum, sermonem, congressum fugere (*together*); aditum alicujus sermonemque defugere: *to avoid all intercourse with mankind*, congressus hominum fugere; fugere colloquia et cœtus hominum: *to break off intercourse*, consuetudinem omittere.

INTERDICT, *v.* Vid. FORBEAR, PROHIBIT.

INTERDICT, *s.*, interdictum (*general term*). ‖ *Ecclesiatical ban*; vid. BAN.

INTEREST, *v.* (1) ‖ *Attract*, &c., jucundum esse: delectare: capere (*to take one's fancy*): rapere (*to carry one away captive, as it were; fill one with astonishment*). *To interest any body*, alicui placêre: aliquem delectare *or* delectatione allicere (*to please, amuse*, &c.): aliquem tenêre (*to arrest one's attention*, &c.; e. g., audientium animos novitate).

(2) ‖ *To be interested in any thing, or any thing interests* (= *concerns*) *me*, aliquid meâ interest; *with substantives the person stands in the genitive*: aliquid ad me pertinet. *It interests me less* (*than*), *or but little*, minor mea res agitur. Vid. TO CONCERN.

(3) ‖ *To interest one's self for or about any thing*, aliquid ad me pertinêre puto; aliquid mihi curæ *or* cordi est (☞ *not* curæ cordique, *any thing is an object I have at heart*): foveo aliquid (*I favor, cherish, endeavor to promote it*, &c.; e. g., artes): incumbere alicui rei, in aliquid, *or* ad aliquid (*to apply one's self vigorously to any pursuit*, &c.): de aliquo laborare (*to be anxious about any body*; e. g., vel ex hoc ipso, quod tam vehementer de Milone laborem, *Cic.*). *To interest one's self for any body*, cupio alicujus causâ (vid. *Cic., Fam.*, 13, 64, 1; *Rosc. Am.*, 51, 149); alicui studeo; alicujus sum studiosus: alicui faveo (*I favor him*, &c.): alicui tribuo (*give him active support; cf. Cortle ad Cic., Fam.*, 13, 9, 2). *To induce any body to interest himself in one's service or cause*, aliquem ad studium sui perducere; allicere atque excitare alicujus studium ad utilitates nostras.

INTEREST, *s.* (A) ‖ *Participation* (*properly or figuratively*) *in the advantage or value of any thing*, studium (*the interest taken in any thing*). *I have an interest in any thing*, meâ aliquid interest; ad me aliquid pertinet: *I take an interest in any thing*, non alienum aliquid a me puto: *I have less interest in it than*, &c., minor mea res agitur: *since he had no longer any interest in it*, quum ejus jam nihil interesset. *To be brought to take an interest in any thing*, affici aliquâ re (*cf. Quint.*, 2, 1, 16; *we are brought to take an interest in their danger*, eorum periculo afficimur). ‖ *Attractiveness*, &c., voluptas: jucunditas (*pleasantness*): oblectatio: oblectamentum (*amusement*). *To be of interest to any body*, jucundum esse: *to have but little interest for any body*, mediocriter aliquem retinêre: *to give an interest to any thing*, voluptatem dare alicui rei (*Quint.*, 10, 5, 11). ‖ *Advantage, profit*, res, *or* rationes, *or* causa alicujus (*his affairs generally*): commodum (*his advantage*, &c.): utilitas (*profit*, &c.; *also what is expedient; opposed to what is right*): emolumentum (ὠφέλημα; *opposed to* detrimentum, "*gain falling to one's share without any exertion of one's own*," Död.). *The public interest*, res *or* causa communis; communis omnium utilitas: *any thing is my interest*, aliquid est e re meâ: *to consider that one shall advance one's own interests by*, &c., rebus suis se consulturum sperare: *what you believe to be for my interest*, quæ mihi intelligis esse accommodata: *so my interests require it*, rationes meæ ita ferunt: *my interest requires it*, expedit mihi; meis rationibus conducit: *a city in which the interests of one are the interests of all*, respublica, in quâ idem conducit omnibus: *men have different interests*, aliis aliud expedit: *to attach one's self to any body's interests*, ad alicujus rationes se adjungere: *to defend any body's interests*, alicujus causam defendere: *to consult, forward*, &c., *any body's interests*, alicujus rationibus consulere, *or* prospicere, *or* prospicere et consulere; alicujus commodis servire *or* non deesse; *also*, consulere alicui *only: he is devoted to your interests*, est tui amantissimus: *to neglect any body's interests*, alicujus commoda negligere. *To look to* (*have an eye to*, &c.) *one's private interests*, servire suo privato commodo: *to act in every thing with an eye to one's private interests*, omnia metiri emolumentis et commodis; omnia ad utilitatem referre; omnia pecuniæ causâ facere: *to undertake any thing against one's own interests*, contra suum commodum aliquid suscipere: *not to be led to the commission of an unjust act by any considerations of private interest*, nullo emolumento in fraudem impelli (*Cic.*): *to prefer one's own interests to the good of another*, suas rationes alicujus saluti anteponere: *to sacrifice one's private interests to the public good*, reipublicæ commoda privatis necessitatibus habêre potiora: *not to divide the interests of the citizens*, civium commoda non divellere: *to excite a zeal for one's interests in any body*, allicere atque excitare alicujus studium ad utilitates nostras.

(B) ‖ *Interest on money*, PROP., usura, *or plural*, usuræ (*what is paid for the use of a borrowed sum; hence "interest," with reference to the borrower who pays*): fenus (*the profit on a sum lent; hence "interest," with reference to the lender who receives or is to receive it*): impendium (= usura quod in sorte accedit, *Varr., L. L.*, 5, 36, 50, § 183: *all three, also, figuratively*). *Interest upon interest*, anatocismus (ἀνατοκισμός, *Cic., Att.*, 5, 21, 11 *and* 12): usuræ usurarum (*Cod. Just.*, 4, 32, 28): 5 *per cent.* (*monthly interest*), centesimæ quinæ: *one half per cent.* (*monthly*) *interest* = 6 *per cent.* (*annually*), semisses usuræ: 12 *per cent.*, centesimæ usuræ (= 1 *per cent. per month*): 12 *per cent. compound interest*, centesimæ renovato in singulos annos fenore (*Cic., Att.*, 6, 3, 5); *or* centesimæ renovatæ quotannis; *or* centesimæ actæ cum renovatione singulorum annorum (*Att.*, 6, 1, 5): 12 *per cent. at simple interest*, centesimæ perpetuo fenore *or* centesimæ perpetuæ. ☞ *The Roman interest being monthly, must be multiplied by* 12 *to turn it into our method of calculating interest*; the asses usuræ *or* centesimæ usuræ *being* 1 *per cent. monthly* = 12 *per cent. per annum*; *lower rates will be expressed by the divisions of the* as; *thus*, 11 *per cent.*, deunces usuræ; 10, dextantes usuræ; 9, dodrantes usuræ; 8, besses usuræ; 7, septantes usuræ; 6, semisses usuræ; 5, quincunces usuræ; 4, quadrantes usuræ; 3, trientes usuræ; 2, sex-

tantes usuræ; 1, unciæ usuræ; *and* ☞ *for these other forms occur*; e. g., fenus ex . . . (e. g., fenus ex triente, 4 *per cent.*); *or* fenus *with adjective* (fenus unciarium, 1 *per cent.*); *or the singular or plural of these substantives*, factum erat bessibus (8 *per cent.*): ut nummi, quos hic quincunce modesto (5 *per cent.*) nutrieras, pergant avidos sudare deunces (11 *per cent., Pers.*). *Georges recommends the retention of the Roman forms, adding* in singulos annos, *to show that it is not due every month, but every year: it is better, however, to reduce the yearly to the monthly value, as above. To put out money at interest*, pecuniam dare fenori *or* fenore; ponere in fenore nummos (*Hor.*): *to lend money to any body at interest*, pecuniam alicui dare. pecuniam apud aliquem occupare, *with or without* fenore: *to lend money at a high rate of interest*, pecuniam grandi fenore occupare: *money on which interest is paid*, pecunia fenebris: *money on which no interest is paid*, pecunia gratuita (*if lent*): pecunia otiosa (*which is not lent, and so brings no interest to the possessor*): *lending money upon interest*, feneratio: *to offer any body money for which he is not to pay any interest*, pecuniam alicui gratuītam proponere: *to borrow money upon interest*, pecuniam sumere *or* accipere fenore: *to borrow money at a low rate of interest and lend it at a high one*, pecunias levioribus usuris mutuari et graviori fenore collocare: *to lend any body money and take no interest for it*, pecuniam sine fenore alicui credere *or* expensum ferre: *to refuse to pay either principal or interest*, fenus (*here* = *capital*) atque impendium recusare (*Liv.*): *to receive interest from any body*, usuram ab aliquo accipere: *to pay interest*, usuram pendere *or* solvere; *to any body*, alicui fenus dare: *to pay down the interest in hard money*, pecuniam usuris pernumerare: *to pay the capital without interest*, pecunias creditas sine usuris solvere: *the interest mounts up*, usuræ multiplicantur: *the interest exceeds the capital*, mergunt usuræ sortem: *the rate of interest falls*, fenus deminuitur; *rises*, * fenus augetur: *the profits of an estate are hardly sufficient to pay the interest with*, fructus prædiorum certant cum usuris: *the interest is added to the capital*, sors fit ex usurâ: *to add the interest to the capital*, usuram perscribere (*cf. Brem., Suet., Cæs.*, 42): *a high, a moderately high, a shamefully high rate of interest*, grande, tolerabile, iniquissimum fenus: *to be ruined by the amount of interest one has to pay*, fenore trucidari; impendiis debilitari (*Cic., Rep.*, 2, 30). ‖ Impropr., usura: fenus: impendium. *The earth always repays with interest whatever it has received*, terra numquam sine usurâ reddit quod accepit (*cf.* ager reddit semina magno fenore, *Tib.*): *to repay a benefit with interest*, beneficium cum usuris reddere; *a favor with interest*, debitum alicui cumulate reddere: *to repay any thing with interest*, (etiam) cum impendiis augere aliquid (e. g., largitatem tui muneris, *Cic.*); majore mensurâ reddere aliquid (*Cic.*).

INTERFERE, se immiscēre: se inserere alicui rei (*to thrust one's self into it*): se admiscēre alicui rei: se interponere alicui rei *or* in aliquid: auctoritatem suam interponere *or* inserere alicui rei (*to interpose one's authority*): interesse alicui rei (*to take part in it*, negotiis, &c.; *not, of course, implying improper interference*): officere *or* officere et obstare alicui rei (*to interfere with its execution*; e. g., consiliis alicujus; meis commodis). *Not to interfere in any thing*, abesse *or* se abstinēre ab aliquâ re: *to interfere in any thing against any body's will*, aliquo invito aspirare *or* accedere ad aliquid (e. g., ad meam pecuniam, *Cic.*, 2 *Verr.*, 1, 54, 142): *don't you interfere*, ne te admisce: *if you will, do as you like*; *I shall not interfere*, si quod voles, facies; nihil interpono: *do it and welcome, I shall not interfere*, per me licet (e. g., per me vel stertas licet, *you may snore if you will, I shall not interfere with you*). *To interfere with what does not belong to one*, alienæ rei se immiscēre (*Pompon., De Verb. Sign.*, 36), *or* aliena negotia curare (*Hor., to mind other people's business*). *To interfere to prevent any thing*, se interponere quominus, &c.: interpellare *with* quominus (respublica a me administrari possit, *Brut.*), *or* nē (senatusconsultum fieret, *Liv.*), *or* quin (quibus vellem, uterer, *Mat. ap. Cic.*). ☞ *To interfere to prevent any thing, is*, intercedere alicui rei, *in post-Augustan writers; which, in Cicero*, &c., *is confined to the interposition of the tribunes' veto*, &c. ‖ Intrans. *To clash*, vid.

INTERFERENCE, interpellatio (*interference to stop a discourse*): intercessio (*the interference of the tribunes to stop any public proceedings by their veto; in later writers more general in its meaning*). *In other cases, by circumlocution with the verbs in* Interfere; e. g., *it will be the wiser course to abstain from all interference with this matter*, sapientius facies, si te in istam rem non interpones (e. g., in istam pacificationem, *Cic.*). *To appeal to the tribunes for their interference*, appellare tribunos: ☞ interpositio *has not this meaning*. Vid. *Dict.*

INTERIM. Vid. "*in the* Mean *time*."

INTERIOR, *adj.* Vid. Inner.

INTERIOR, *s.*, pars interior: partes interiores: interiora, -um, *adj. The interior of a country*, interior regio; interiora, -um; terra interior; e. g., *the interior of Africa*, Africa interior. Vid. Heart, A., Impropr.

INTERJECTION, interjectio (*grammatically*).

INTERLARD. ‖ Propr., illardare (*Apic.*). ‖ Impropr., intermiscēre (aliquid alicui rei, *Liv., Col.*; *not Cic. or Cæs.*). *To interlard a speech with Greek words*, Græca verba inculcare (*Cic.*).

INTERLEAVE, * libri quibusque paginis interjicere singulas chartas puras.

INTERLINE, interscribere (*Plin. Ep.*, 7, 9): superscribere (*to write above another word or line*; e. g., *Suet., Ner.*, 52).

INTERLINEAR, interscriptus (*written between*): superscriptus (*written above*).

INTERLINEATION, superscriptum (*neuter participle*): * interscriptum (*cf. Plin. Ep.*, 7, 9): superductio *occurs Ulp., Dig.*, 28, 4, 1; *it is not given by Freund, but seems to mean* "*the writing over an erasure*," lituras inductiones, superductiones ipse feci: interpositio (*general term for what is written between, whether between two words or two lines*, una interpositio difficilior est, &c.; *Cic., Fam.*, 16, 22). *There were so many, both erasures and interlineations*, ita multa et deleta et inducta et superscripta inerant (*Suet., Ner.*, 52, *fin.*).

INTERLOCUTION, interlocutio (*as judicial term, is more general than the English word, since it denoted also a short explanatory speech of the advocate on the other side; hence it is better to add* judicis): * edictum (decretum, &c.) ad tempus propositum.

INTERLOCUTOR, *by circumlocution*, * qui orationem interponit, &c.

INTERLOPER, qui alienæ rei se immiscet (*after Pompon., De Verb. Sign.*, 36); qui aliena negotia curat (*Hor.*).

INTERLUDE, exŏdium (*cf. Liv.*, 7, 32, *fin.*): embŏlium (ἐμβόλιον, *theatrical technical term: ballet, Cic., Sest.*, 54, 116): * ludus interpositus, interjectus. *To enliven any thing by some interlude*, interpolare satietatem alicujus rei ludo (e. g., satietatem epularum ludis, *Curt.*, 6, 2).

INTERMARRIAGE, *by circumlocution with* connubium est; connubia sunt aliquibus. *They forbade, by a cruel law, the intermarriage of plebeians and patricians*, connubia ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissimâ lege sanxerunt (*Cic.*): *Canuleius proposed a law to sanction the intermarriage of patricians and plebeians*, de connubio patrum et plebis Canuleius rogationem promulgavit (*Liv.*): *since no neighboring states would allow of intermarriages with them*, quippe quibus cum finitimis connubia non essent: *they forbade intermarriages between the other states*, ceteris populis connubia ademerunt. ☞ *This was the* jus connubii).

INTERMARRY, *by circumlocution. The patricians and plebeians may not intermarry*, connubia plebi et patribus non sunt. Vid. Intermarriage.

INTERMEDDLE WITH. Vid. "*to* Interfere *with*."

INTERMENT. Vid. Burial.

INTERMINABLE. Vid. Endless.

INTERMINABLY. Vid. Endlessly.

INTERMINGLE, } intermiscēre aliquid
INTERMIX, } alicui rei (*Liv., Col.*; *not Cic., Cæs.*): immiscēre (aliquid alicui rei, *Lucr., Liv., Virg., Hor.*; *not Cic., Cæs.*): in medium admiscēre (*Cic., Univ.*, 7). Vid. to Mix.

INTERMISSION intermissio (*the giving up entirely for a time*): omissio (*the giving up entirely*): cessatio (*the resting; opposed to previous activity; often in a depreciating sense*): intercapēdo (*interval during which any thing is interrupted; interruption*; e. g., intercapedinem scribendi facere, *Cic.*): interpellatio (*interruption of a speaker; hence interruption generally*). *Without any intermission*, uno tenore, sine ullâ intermissione: *without any the least intermission*, sine ullâ minimi temporis intermissione (*Cic.*). ‖ *In fevers*, intermissio (*total*; remissio *being partial*): decessio (*opposed to* accessio, *Cels.*): dies integri (*on which the patient is without fever*). *After the first two days there follows an intermission of two days*, finitâ febre biduum integrum est (*Cels.*): *to have one day's intermission*, unum diem præstare integrum: *in this fever there is no intermission, but only an occasional remission*, hoc genus [febrium] non ex toto in remissione desistit, sed tantum levius est: *the intermissions are longer*, febris longiore circuitu redit (*Cels.*). *To have intermissions*, (ex toto) intermittere (*Cels.*); certum circuitum habēre et ex toto remitti (*Cels.*); dies integros præstare (*Cels.*).

INTERMIT. ‖ Trans., intermittere (*the proper word*; studia doctrinæ, *Cic.*; curam rerum, *Tac.*, &c.). [Vid. Suspend.] ‖ Intrans. Vid. "*to have* Intermissions."

INTERMITTENT. *Intermittent fever*, febris intermittens: *intermittent fevers*, febres, quarum certus est circuitus; *or* quæ certum habent circuitum et ex toto remittuntur (*Cels.*; i. e., *those who have regular intermissions*).

INTERMIXTURE, admistio.

INTERNAL, interior (*opposed to* exterior): intestīnus (*going on in the interior of a country*; *opposed to* externus: ☞ internus, *post-Augustan, Tac.*): domesticus (*happening at home, in its narrower or wider sense*; *opposed to abroad*, foris). Jn. intestīnus ac domesticus: intus inclusus (*enclosed within our walls*; e. g., periculum, *of danger from our fellow-citizens*). *Peace abroad is immediately followed by internal discords*, paci externæ continuatur discordia domi. [Vid. Civil (*war*, &c.).] *An internal malady*, malum, quod hæret in visceribus (*properly, of the body; or figuratively, of the body politic*). *Internal evils* (*in a state*), mala intestīna *or* intestīna ac domestica: *internal enemies*, hostes qui intus sunt (*after Cicero*): *the internal parts of the body*, ea quæ sunt intus in corpore: *internal tranquillity*, animi tranquillitas.

INTERNALLY, intus (*within*): in sinu *or* in sinu tacito (e. g., gaudēre; *of internal emotions, outwardly suppressed*; *cf. Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 21, 55; *Tib.*, 4, 13, 8).

INTERNATIONAL. *International law*, jus gentium. *Against the first principles of international law*, contra jus gentium.

INTERNUNCIO, internuntius (*Cic.*).

INTERPOLATE, corrumpēre: vitiare (*general terms for to falsify*). Jn. corrumpere atque interlinere (interlinere = *to rub out words from a waxen tablet, and insert others*; *hence does not suit our method of writing*): interpolare (*properly* = "*to fashion anew*," "*to give another form to*:" *in the sense of* "*interpolating*," *it implies the doing it so as to avoid detection, not to let the changes or additions betray themselves by their appearance*; semper aliquid demendo, mutando, curando ne litura appareat, interpolando. *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 1, 61): transcribere *is to falsify in transcription*: * verbis alienis corrumpere, vitiare; * falsa *or* aliena verba inculcare (*of added words*). *To interpolate documents*,

tabulas corrumpere *or* vitiare; tabulas interpolare, *or* corrumpere atque interlinere, *or* interpolare (*with the distinctions above given*).

INTERPOLATION, verbum aliquod inculcatum, *or* inculta verba quædam (*Cic.; but not implying in him false additions*): ☞ interpolamentum, *post-classical, Claud., Mamert.*

INTERPOLATOR, *by circumlocution.* Vid. INTERPOLATE *and* FALSIFIER.

INTERPOSE. ‖ TRANS., interponere (*to place between*, aliquid *or* aliquem alicui rei *or* alicui): interjicere *or* interjacēre (*to cast between; absolutely*, legionariis interjaciunt cohortes, *Cæs.*; aliquid inter aliquid atque aliquid, *Cic.*; aliquid alicui rei; e. g., nasus quasi murus oculis interjectus, *Cic.*). *To interpose some delay*, moram aliquam interponere (rei faciendæ *or* quin, &c.); *to interpose one's authority*, auctoritatem suam interponere *or* interserere alicui rei. ‖ INTRANS. *To come in as mediator*, &c., se interponere: intercedere: intercessionem suam interponere (*post-Augustan, Suet.* = *to interfere to prevent*). *To interpose to prevent any thing* [vid. "INTERFERE *to prevent any thing*"]. ‖ *To put in by way of interruption*, interponere (*but as transitive verb, the interposed words being the object*): interpellare aliquem (*to interrupt*): inquam, inquit (*say I, says he*).

INTERPOSITION, interpositio (e. g., certarum personarum interpositio, *Cic., Invent.*, 1, 6): interpositus, -ūs (e. g., luna interpositu interjectuque terræ repente deficit; *Cicero only of local interposition*): interventus, -ūs (*of persons;* e. g., alicujus; Caleni et Calvenæ; interventu Pomptini pugna sedatur; *also of things; local*, lunæ, noctis, &c.: ☞ *of persons, it denotes simply the coming in before any thing is completed, which they may or may not hinder: in the sense of mediation, &c., it is post-classical;* alicui rei subvenire interventu principis; *Plin. Ep.*, 10, 68). *By the interposition of any body*, alicujus beneficio (*cf. Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 33).

INTERPRET, interpretari. Vid. TO TRANSLATE; *and for "to interpret any thing favorably,"* vid. "*to put a favorable* INTERPRETATION *on.*"

INTERPRETATION, interpretatio (*properly*): explanatio (e. g., *of a dream, oracle*, &c., *Cic.*). ‖ *Exposition*, interpretatio: enarratio: explicatio: ☞ enarratio *must be by word of mouth. To put a favorable interpretation on any thing*, aliquid in meliorem partem accipere *or* interpretari.

INTERPRETER, interpres (*the proper word*): explanator (*one who explains another's meaning; also dreams, oracles*, &c.): enarrator (*who explains hermeneutically*): explicator (*properly, one who unfolds, and so explains what was involved*). *The interpreters or expounders of the will of God*, scriptores, qui sunt Dei quasi interpretes internunciique (*after Cic., Phil.*, 13, 5, 12). *To speak with any body through an interpreter*, per interpretem cum aliquo colloqui (*Gell.; cf. Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 19).

INTERREGNUM, interregnum.

INTERROGATE. Vid. TO ASK, TO QUESTION.

INTERROGATION. [Vid. QUESTION.] *Note of interrogation*, * signum interrogationis.

INTERROGATIVE, interrogativus (*Prisc.*, 17, 1059). *The interrogative method; e. g., to adopt the interrogative method of instruction*, percunctando et interrogando elicere discipulorum (*or* audientium) opiniones, et ad hæc quæ hi respondeant, si quid videatur, dicere (*Cic., Fin.*, 2, 1, 2).

INTERROGATIVELY, interrogative (*Erasm., Ascon. in Verr.*, 2, 1, 56).

INTERROGATORY, *s.* Vid. QUESTION.

INTERRUPT, interrumpere (*to break any thing off; to make it cease before its proper time*; e. g., orationem, somnum): interpellare (*to interrupt a speaker; to try to prevent his going on; then as general term for interrupting*): interfari aliquem *and absolutely* (*to interrupt a speaker by an observation of one's own interposed, not implying the wish to prevent him from saying any more*): intermittere (*to suspend any thing for a time*): intercipere (*to catch any thing, as it were, before it has reached its completion; to bring it to a sudden stand-still*, iter, sermonem medium): intervenire alicui rei (*to come in before any thing is completed, and so delay or prevent its completion*; e. g., deliberationi; *also with reference to persons*, verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus): incidere (*to cut short;* e. g., sermonem): dirimere (*to make any thing cease by separating the parties engaged in it*, sermonem, prœlium; *of persons or circumstances*). ‖ *Interrupted*, interruptus: interceptus: intermissus. SYN. *above.*

INTERRUPTEDLY, interrupte: per dilationes (e. g., gerere bellum).

INTERRUPTER, interpellator: interventor: ☞ interruptor (*Gloss. Philox.*).

INTERRUPTION, intercapēdo (*interval during which any thing is suspended or ceases*; scribendi, molestiæ): interpellatio: interfatio (*the interruption of a speech by speaking between: an* interpellatio *wishes to prevent the speaker from going on; an* interfatio *wishes to make itself also heard in the midst of another's speech*; interpellatio *also of an interruption caused by a person*): intermissio (*the breaking off or suspension of any thing for a time*; e. g., epistolarum, forensis operæ). *Without any interruption*, uno tenore: sine ullâ intermissione (*without stopping*): sine ullâ interpellatione (e. g., in literis versari). *A day free from interruptions*, dies vacuus ab interventoribus. *To enjoy one's self without danger of interruption*, oblectare se sine interpellatoribus (*Cic.*). ☞ Interruptio = "aposiopesis;" *as "interruption" generally, it is very late, Paul., Dig.*, 41, 3, 2: interlocutio *is a judicial technical term, "interlocution."*

INTERSECT, secare (*properly and figuratively*): persecare: intersecare (*properly*). *To intersect any thing in the middle*, medium secare; *cross-wise*, decussare (e. g., *a line*).

INTERSECTION, sectio (*general term, cutting*): decussatio: decussis (*intersection of two lines placed crosswise to each other*): intersectio (*only Vitr., hollow cut out between two elevations*): incisūra (*place or point of intersection*).

INTERSPERSE, interspergere: immiscēre; *in any thing, among any thing*, alicui rei: permiscēre aliquid aliquâ re (*properly and figuratively, Cic.*; tristia lætis, *Sil.*): intexere (*in compositions*, læta tristibus, *Cic.*). *To intersperse verses among his prose*, versus admiscēre orationi.

INTERSTICE. Vid. INTERVAL.

INTERTWINE. Vid. INTERWEAVE.

INTERVAL, intervallum: spatium interjectum (*general term*): distantia (*seldom of interval in space*): tempus interjectum (*of time*). *To leave an interval*, spatium relinquere *or* intermittere: *after a short interval*, interjecto haud magno spatio: *a lucid interval*, remissio (e. g., si furiosus habet remissionem, *Ulp., Dig.*).

INTERVENE, intervenire: supervenire (*to come upon any body unexpectedly; of persons or things;* e. g., *of night*, ni nox prœlio intervenisset, *Liv.;* quotiens imbres superveniunt, *Front., Aquæd.*, 15): intercedere alicui rei (*of time*, annus, nox, *Cic.*): interponi (*of time*, spatio interposito): objici (*of hinderances*). *Scarcely a year had intervened, before* (*or when*), &c., vix annus intercesserat, quum, &c.

INTERVENTION. ‖ *State of coming between*, interpositio, -ūs: interjectus (*both of things*). JN. interpositus atque interjectus (*of the intervention of the moon between the earth and the sun, Cic.*). ‖ *Mediatory agency*, beneficium alicujus: intercessio (*for the purpose of prevention; post-Augustan, except as technical term of the tribunician veto*, &c.): interpellatio (*interruption*). *By the intervention of any body*, beneficio alicujus (*if it was an act of kindness*); per aliquem (*if through any body's agency*).

INTERVIEW, collocutio: colloquium (*between two persons, whether for conversation or to settle some business*). *A personal interview*, præsens sermo; præsentis cum præsenti colloquium. *To have an interview with any body*, sermonem conferre cum aliquo; cum aliquo colloqui; *also*, convenire aliquem: *to have a secret interview with any body*, arcano *or* secreto cum aliquo colloqui: *to have an interview* (*of two generals*, &c.), in colloquium convenire (*Nep.*): *to refuse an interview to any body*, aditum petenti conveniendi non dare (*Nep., Pausan.*, 31, 3). Vid. AUDIENCE.

INTERWEAVE, intexere (*properly,* † *and post-Augustan improperly*, læta tristibus intexere, *Cic.*): intertexere (*post-Augustan and* †; intertextus, *Ov.*, &c.).

INTESTATE, intestatus (*Cic.*). *To die intestate*, intestato *or* intestatum mori (*Cic.*).

INTESTINAL, intestinus.

INTESTINE (*properly and figuratively*). intestinus. JN. intestinus ac domesticus (*of evils, seditions*, &c., *in a country; opposed to* externus: bellum intestinum ac domesticum; domesticum discordia; malum intestinum ac domesticum).

INTESTINES, viscera (*general term for the inner parts of the body*): exta (*the inner parts of the upper part of the body; the heart, lungs*, &c.): intestina *or* (*post-Augustan*) interanea: ilia (*the inner parts of the lower part of the body; the entrails, guts*, &c.: intestina, interanea, *the digestive organs;* ilia, *whatever is contained in the lower part of the body, especially those parts that are serviceable, Dōd.*).

INTHRALL. Vid. ENSLAVE.

INTHRALLMENT. Vid. BONDAGE *and* ENSLAVEMENT.

INTIMACY, familiaritas: usus familiaritatis: consuetudo: usus. JN. consuetudo ac familiaritas; (domesticus) usus et consuetudo. *An intimacy of long standing*, usus vetus. *To be on terms of intimacy with any body*, familiariter *or* intime uti aliquo. Vid. "*to be* INTIMATE *with.*"

INTIMATE, *v.*, significare (*denotes the making any sign or hint by which one's intention is conveyed more or less distinctly to another; thus* vultu *et* verbis significare; *weaker, therefore, than* declarare, *because more indefinite;* hoc . . . non solum significandum sed etiam declarandum arbitror; *this is the best word*): declarare (*to declare*). *To intimate any body's wish to any body by a letter*, alicui voluntatem per literas deferre.

INTIMATE, *adj.*, intimus (*on terms of close intimacy; then as substantive* = "*intimate friend*"); conjunctus (*closely connected with*). *An intimate friendship*, familiaritas intima, summa: intima *or* familiaris amicitia: *an intimate friend*, homo intimus: homo, quo intime utimur: amicus conjunctissimus: *to be intimate with any body*, aliquo familiariter *or* intime uti; in familiaritate alicujus versari; cum aliquo vivere (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 33, 81): *to be on the most intimate terms of friendship with any body*, arto *or* artissimo amicitiæ vinculo cum aliquo conjunctum esse; aliquo familiariter *or* intime uti; in familiaritate alicujus versari; familiarissime uti aliquo; multâ (ac jucundâ) consuetudine cum aliquo conjunctum esse: *the closest intimacy*, artissima amicitiæ vincula: *to become very intimate with any body*, sibi conjungere aliquem familiari amicitiâ: *I am very intimate with any body*, magna est mihi cum aliquo familiaritas, *also* familiaritate magnâ, *or* artâ, *or* intimâ, *or* maximâ cum aliquo conjunctum esse; magno usu familiaritatis cum aliquo conjunctum esse; artâ familiaritate complecti aliquem: *we have been intimate friends for many years*, inter nos vetus usus intercedit. *To have an intimate knowledge of any thing*, alicujus rei peritum *or* gnarum esse; aliquid bene *or* penitus nosse: aliquid expertum esse, *or* alicujus rei non expertem esse (*to have experienced any thing*): tamquam digitos suos unguesque nosse rem (*Prov., Juv.*). *To have an intimate knowledge of any body*, aliquem penitus, bene *or* optime nosse: *to have an intimate knowledge of the whole affair*, omnem rem *or* omnia nosse.

INTIMATELY, intime: familiariter (*in an intimate manner or style;* e. g., vivere,

scribere): conjuncte (*in a united manner*; e. g., conjuncte vivere, *Nep., Att.*, 10, 3; *so* conjunctius, conjunctissime vivere, *Cic., Fam.*, 6, 9; *Læl.*, 1, 2): penitus (*thoroughly*; e. g., intelligere, perspicere, *to be intimately acquainted with a subject*): arte (=arcte, *closely*). *To be intimately acquainted with any body*, aliquo familiariter *or* intime uti. Vid. INTIMATE.

INTIMATION, significatio. [Vid. TO INTIMATE.] *If=declaration*, vid.

INTIMIDATE. Vid. TO FRIGHTEN.

INTIMIDATION, *by circumlocution with verbs in* FRIGHTEN. *From intimidation*, terrore percussus *or* coactus. *To be a powerful means of intimidation*, multum valēre ad terrendum aliquem: *to use any thing as a means of intimidation*, aliquid alicui ad timorem proponere (*of a statement, Cic.*).

INTO, in (*with accusative*). *But* ☞ *after verbs of placing, putting, setting, laying*, &c. (ponere, locare, collocare, statuere, constituere) in *mostly makes the ablative; but* imponere (*when it has not the dative after it of the place into which the thing is placed*) *and* reponere *mostly have* in *with accusative* [imponere in navem, in naves, in plaustrum; reponere aliquid in ærarium, &c.]. *Cicero has also* anulum . . . in mari abjecerat: inserere *is always* in aliquid *or* alicui rei (collum in laqueum inserere; aliquid alicui in os inserere. *Zumpt*, p. 354, § 490, *erroneously says* in *with ablative*). *So also* defigere (*to fix* [asseres in terrâ; cultrum in corde]). *After many verbs the preposition is not expressed in Latin*; e. g., *to enter into the city*, ingrĕdi urbem. *The particular constructions will be found after the verbs which "into" follows; to come into, fall into, get into*, &c., vid. *To look into one's own heart*, introspicere mentem suam ipsum (*Cic.*); percunctari ipsum se (*Cic.*); in sese descendere (*Pers.*).

INTOLERABLE, intolerabilis: intolerandus (*not to be borne, insupportable; of persons and things*; e. g., *woman, cold, pain*): odiosus (*hateful, disgusting; of persons and things; as Plaut., Pseud.*, 1, 1, 28, odiosus mihi es): importunus (*disagreeable, disgusting; of persons and things*; e. g., avaritia). *Intolerable conduct*, intolerantia; odium (*Cic., Cluent.*, 39, 109, *both*): *there is nothing more intolerable than a rich woman*, nihil intolerantius quam femina dives (*Juv.*, 6, 459).

INTOLERABLY, intolerabiliter: intoleranter.

INTOLERANCE, intolerantia: odium (*Cic., Cluent.*, 39, 109, *both*).

INTOLERANT, intolerans alicujus rei (*not bearing it well, Liv.*): qui aliquid non, *or* male, *or* ægre fert: * aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones haud leniter ferens: * erga dissentientes in religione divinâ parum indulgens (*in matters of religion*).

INTOLERATION (*in matters of religion*), * animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones haud leniter ferens.

INTOMB. Vid. ENTOMB.

INTONATION, *by circumlocution with* præire ac præmonstrare [*or* præministrare, *ed. Lion*] modulos (*Gell.*, 1, 11, 2).

INTONE, graviter sonare (*as Pope uses "intone"*); *perhaps* ultimarum syllabarum sono indulgēre (priorum syllabarum, *Quint.*, 11, 3, 33); *or* insonare (e. g., canticum, *Phædr.*). *To intone the service*, * preces publicas cantu illo ecclesiastico insonare *or* modulari.

INTOXICATE. Vid. "*to make* DRUNK."

INTOXICATION. Vid. DRUNKENNESS.

INTRACTABLE. Vid. UNMANAGEABLE.

INTRACTABLENESS. Vid. UNMANAGEABLENESS.

INTRENCH, PROPR., fossâ cingere: vallo et fossâ circumdăre (*or* vallo atque fossâ, *Sall.*; vallo fossâque, *Cæs.*): vallare: obvallare: vallo sepire, cingere, circumdăre *or* munire (*defend with palisades*); *or* (*general term*) operibus et munitionibus sepire; operibus munire. *An intrenched camp*, castra vallo fossâque munita (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 5). || IMPROPR. *To intrench upon* (*rights*, &c.), alicui injuriam facere *or* inferre (*to injure*): aliquem interpellare in jure ipsius (*Cæs.*); aliquid de jure alicujus deminuere (*to interfere with his rights*): pervertere (*to overthrow*, omnia jura; amicitiam): violare *or* violare atque imminuere (*to violate a law or right*, jus).

INTRENCHMENT, vallum (*with palisades*): fossa (*the trench*): agger (*the mound*). *To throw up intrenchments* [vid. TO INTRENCH, *if the fŏss is principally meant*], munimentum exstruere; munitionem facere; aggerem comportare, jacere, exstruere, construere; vallum ducere; *any where*, alicui loco munimentum *or* munitionem imponere; aliquem locum munitionibus sepire; alicui loco munitiones circumdăre; aliquem locum munimento *or* aggere cingere. || IMPROPR. *An intrenchment on any body's rights*, injuria illata: jus alicujus violatum *or* imminutum.

INTREPID. Vid. BOLD, COURAGEOUS, FEARLESS.

INTREPIDITY, animus impavidus, *or* intrepidus, *or* fortis [SYN. *in* FEARLESS].

INTREPIDLY. Vid. FEARLESSLY, BOLDLY.

INTRICACY, implicatio; *but it is mostly necessary to use circumlocution with adjectives in* INTRICATE.

INTRICATE, impeditus (*presenting many obstacles*; e. g., iter, silva, saltus, locus, navigatio): perplexus (*entangled. &c., figuratively*, iter, *Virg.*; figuræ, *Lucret.*; sermones, *Liv.*): difficilis (*difficult*). ☞ *Not* intricatus, *which is præ- and post-classical*): inexplicabilis (via, *Liv.*, 40, 33, *in which passage, however, it means "impassable;"* res, *Cic., Att.*, 8, 3, 6). *The intricate paths (of a labyrinth)*, itinerum ambages, occursusque et recursus inexplicabiles (*Plin.*). *An intricate affair*, res impedita, *or* contorta, *or* difficilis, *or* contorta et difficilis; res difficilis et inexplicabilis (*Cic., Att.*, 8, 3, 6): *a difficult and intricate task*, magnum et arduum opus: *an affair is very intricate*, res in magnis difficultatibus est.

INTRIGUE, *s.* || *Political intrigue*, ars: artificium (*artifice*): fallacia (*deceit, intrigue*): *better in plural*, artes (malæ): fallaciæ (*cabals, intrigues*): consilia clandestīna (*hidden designs*): calumniæ (*malicious slander, false accusation*). *By any body's intrigues*, alicujus operā: *the rejection of the offered peace was caused by the intrigues of those who*, &c., pacem ne acciperent, eorum operā effectum est, qui, &c. || *Love intrigue*, res amatoria. *Intrigues*, amores: *notorious for his intrigues*, multarum amoribus famosus: *to have an intrigue*, amori operam dare: *to be fond of intrigues*, amores consectari. ☞ *These expressions apply to any love affairs.* Clandestīnus *may be added.*

INTRIGUE, *v.*, fallacias facere, fingere; consilia clandestīna concoquere; dare operam consiliis clandestīnis, *with* ut (*to endeavor to effect by intrigues*); *likewise* calumnias facere; multa machinari: *to intrigue against any body*, fallacium in aliquem intendere; consiliis clandestīnis oppugnare aliquem; alicui dolum nectere.

INTRIGUER, doli *or* fallaciarum machinator; *or, by circumlocution*, qui consilia clandestīna (in aliquem) concŏquit: fallaciarum componendarum artifex callidus (*after Cic., Fin.*, 2, 35, 116).

INTRINSIC. Vid. GENUINE, REAL.

INTRINSICALLY. Vid. REALLY, TRULY.

INTRODUCE. || *Bring into use, fashion*, inducere (e. g., *new customs, words*, &c.): introducĕre (*a custom*): instituere (*to appoint; a festival, the census*, &c.). *To introduce a religious worship (from a foreign state)*, religionem advehere; *foreign usages*, peregrīnos ritus asciscere. *To introduce many changes or new regulations in military discipline*, in re militari multa instituere (*Suet.*): *he introduced many new inventions, and made many improvements on what before existed*, multa partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit (*Nep.*). || *To introduce a character in a dialogue*, aliquem loquentem, *or* disputantem inducere, *or* facere; personam (*a fictitious personage*) introducere: alicui sermonem tribuere *or* orationem attribuere: (*several*) inducere sermonem hominum; fictam orationem personis induere (*when the speeches are invented, Quint.*). || *To make any body known to another*, introducere aliquem apud aliquem (*by taking him to his house*, &c.): commendare alicui aliquem (*by a recommendation*): * præsentem præsenti alicui commendare (*of a personal introduction*). *Sometimes* ostentare aliquem (*to show him*; e. g., *to introduce a young prince to the armies*, per omnes exercitus): *to be introduced into the Senate by any body*, per aliquem in senatu introduci.

INTRODUCER, *by circumlocution with verbs in* INTRODUCE.

INTRODUCTION. || *Act of introducing*, (1) introductio (*only in the literal sense*; e. g., *of introducing armed men into the circus*, introductio armatorum): inductio (*the introducing a character into a dialogue*, ficta personæ inductio): invectio (*the introduction of goods into a country; importation*). (2) *For introduction of customs*, &c., *by circumlocution with* inducere, introducere, &c. [Vid. INTRODUCE.] (3) *Act of making a person known to another; by circumlocution with verbs in* INTRODUCE (=*to make a person known to another*). *Letter of introduction*, literæ commendaticiæ (*Cic., Fam.*, 5, 5, *recommendatory letters*), *or* commendatio *only* (*recommendation*): *to give any body a letter of introduction to any body*, ad aliquem de aliquo scribere (diligentissime): *any body has brought a letter of introduction to me*, aliquem sibi commendatum habēre (*any body has been recommended to my notice whether by letter or orally*). || *Introductory preface*, aditus: introĭtus: ingressio: ingressus (*general term, mode of entering upon or beginning one's subject; introduction to a speech, poem*, &c.; introĭtus *only, perhaps in* introitus defensionis, *Cic. pro Cæl.*, 2, 3, *Krebs*): principium (*beginning; of a speech or letter*): exordium (*beginning of, or introduction to a speech or writing, as part of it*): prooemium (πρόοιμιον, *literally*, "*prelude;*" *also introduction to a speech, history, poem*): præfatio (*oral introduction to a discussion*, &c.; *not introduction to a book till Quint. and Plin.*). *Perhaps* prolegomĕna (προλεγόμενα) *may be retained for a long introduction, separate from the work itself; so Krebs. If=prologue*, vid. *To make a long introduction*, multa præfāri: *after a short introduction*, pauca præfatus: *to make an introduction to one's speech (of an orator)*, aditum ad causam facere. *Sometimes* vestibulum (*threshold =introduction, Cic., Or.*, 15, 50; *cf. Quint.*, 9, 4, 10, quodam quasi vestibulo). *To say any thing by way of introduction*, dicere aliquid ante rem: *to commence one's speeches by a graceful (brilliant*, &c.) *introduction*, vestibula honesta atque aditus ad causam illustres facere (*Cic.*).

INTRODUCTORY, *by circumlocution. After a few introductory remarks*, pauca præfatus (e. g., de senectute).

INTRUDE, aliquis se ipse infert (☞ *not* se intrudere, *there being no such word; since, in Cic., Cæcin.*, 5, *we must read* se inferebat, et intro dabat, *Klotz=came uninvited). To intrude upon any body*, alicui se ingerere (*to force one's self upon*): insolenter se offerre (*to thrust one's self in his way*): aliquem (moleste) interpellare (*to interrupt him in a troublesome way*). || *To intrude on lands*, &c.; vid. TO ENCROACH.

INTRUDER, (molestus) interpellator (*troublesome interrupter*); *or by circumlocution.*

INTRUSION, molesta interpellatio. *By circumlocution with verbs in* INTRUDE. || *The seizing a property*, occupatio; *or by circumlocution.*

INTRUST. Vid. ENTRUST.

INTUITION, (animi) perceptio. *By intuition*, * animi perceptione quadam.

INTUITIVE, *by circumlocution. Intuitive knowledge*, (animi) perceptio.

INTUITIVELY, * animi perceptione quadam; *or* * non argumentis sed celeri quadam ipsius animi perceptione.

INTWINE. Vid. ENTWINE, INTERWEAVE.

INUNDATE. Vid. TO DELUGE, TO FLOOD.

INUNDATION. Vid. FLOOD, DELUGE.

INURE. Vid. TO ACCUSTOM (*trans.*), TO HABITUATE.

INURN, in urnam condere (*Suet., Cal.*, 15).

INUTILITY, inutilitas.

INVADE. *To invade a country*, terram invadere: in terram irruptionem facere (*general terms*): in terram infundi *or* influere (*of a vast host, inundating, as it were, the country*); *with an army*, terram invadere cum copiis; copias in fines hostium introducere (*to march into his country*) *or* impressionem facere in fines hostium.

INVADER, *by circumlocution with verbs in* INVADE.

INVALID, *s.*, morbosus: valetudinarius: ad ægrotandum proclivis (*general term, of persons often attacked by sickness; on the last, cf. Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 12, 47 *and* 28). *To be a great invalid*, valetudine minus prosperâ uti; semper infirmâ atque etiam ægrâ valetudine esse. [Vid. SICK, SICKLY.] ‖ *A disabled soldier or sailor*, ad munera corporis senectâ debilis: annis et senectâ debilis: mancus (cladus) ac debilis: ad arma inutilis, *all with* miles *or* nauta (*as the case may be*). *A hospital of invalids*, domus, in quâ milites (nautæ) manci ac debiles aluntur.

INVALID, *adj.*, irritus (*not being good in law; opposed to* ratus; e. g., *a will*): vanus (*vain, null, without effect; of things*). JN. irritus et vanus (e. g., *a will*): parum idoneus (*not fit or good enough for the purpose*; e. g., *bail, witness, excuse*). *To render any thing invalid*, aliquid irritum facere (e. g., *a will*): aliquid rescindere et irritum facere (*to annul, to cancel*, e. g., *a testament, an agreement; also to quash an indictment*). JN. rescindere et irritum facere; *or* ut irritum et vanum rescindere (*a will*): refigere (*properly, to pull down what has been posted up; hence to cancel, inasmuch as the public notice is taken down again*; e. g., *a law*, legem). *To declare any thing invalid*, aliquid tollere et irritum esse jubēre: *to consider any thing invalid*, aliquid pro irrito habēre. *An invalid will*, irritum *or* inutile testamentum.

INVALIDATE, irritum facere (*to take away its legal power*; e. g., *a will*): rescindere (*rescind, cancel; a will, a compact, a verdict, decree*, &c.). JN. rescindere et irritum facere: ut irritum et vanum rescindere (*a will*): refigere (*properly, to unfix; then to annul, its public proclamation being withdrawn*; e. g., legem).

INVALIDITY, *by circumlocution*; e. g., * efficere, ut testamentum irritum fiat.

INVALUABLE. Vid. INESTIMABLE.

INVARIABLE. Vid. UNCHANGEABLE.

INVARIABLENESS. Vid. UNCHANGEABLENESS.

INVARIABLY. Vid. UNCHANGEABLY, ALWAYS.

INVASION, irruptio: incursio: incursus. *To make an invasion*, irruptionem *or* incursionem facere in, &c. Vid. TO INVADE.

INVECTIVE, invectio (*only in plural*, invectiones, *Cic., Inv.*, 2, 54): convicium: maledictum: probrum [SYN. *in* ABUSE = *railing language*]. *To break into invectives*, ad verborum contumeliam descendere. *To use invectives against any body*, invēhi in aliquem (*in Nep.; also with Greek accusative*, multa, nonnulla, &c., invehi in aliquem); aliquem conviciis insectari *or* incessere; aliquem maledictis insectari: *to load any body with invectives*, omnibus maledictis aliquem vexare; omnia maledicta in aliquem conferre.

INVEIGH (*against any body or any thing*), invēhi in aliquem *or* in aliquam rem (*often with* vehementer *or* vehementius; petulanter, aspere; acerbe et contumeliose, &c.): insectari aliquem vehementius: *to be fond of inveighing against*, libenter invēhi in aliquem. JN. acerbius in aliquem invēhi insectarique vehementius.

INVEIGHER, *by circumlocution with verbs in* INVEIGH.

INVEIGLE. Vid. ENSNARE.

INVENT, invenire: reperire (*to find out; the former accidentally or as general term* = *εὑρεῖν; the latter after reflection, search*, &c. = *ἀνευρεῖν*): excogitare (*to strike out by thinking, Cic.*): cogitatione assĕqui, invenire (*to find out, to discover*): fingere: comminisci (*to invent, to contrive, to design*): coquere: concoquere (*to design, brood over or hatch, as it were*): machinari (*to contrive cunningly*): ementiri (*to invent falsely*). Vid. TO DISCOVER, TO FIND OUT, TO CONTRIVE.

INVENTION. ‖ *Discovery*, vid. ‖ *Fiction*, vid. *It's all a pure invention!* fabulæ!

INVENTIVE, ingeniosus: sollers: acutus [SYN. *in* INGENIOUS]. *An inventive mind*, ingenium ad excogitandum acutum.

INVENTOR, inventor, *feminine*, inventrix (repertor *is* †, *and post-Augustan*): auctor (*the original introducer, &c., who is therefore looked up to as an authority*): architectus *or* quasi architectus (*the original builder, as it were; hence, the inventor of something that may be considered constructive*; e. g., beatæ vitæ, *Cic.*). JN. princeps et architectus (*Cic.*). *The inventors of sculpture*, fingendi conditores: *an inventor of new words*, inventor novorum verborum. Vid. DISCOVERER.

INVENTORY, repertorium: inventarium (*the latter a common expression*; repertorium . . . . quod vulgo inventarium appellatur, *Ulp., Dig.*, 26, 7, 7, *in.*): res acceptæ et tradendæ (*the articles as set down in an inventory; after Cic., Verr.*, 4, 63, 140). *An inventory of the furniture of a tavern*, instrumentum cauponium (*Marc., Dig.*, 33, 7, 17, § 2). *To take an inventory*, repertorium *or* inventarium facere.

INVENTRESS, inventrix.

INVERSE. *Inverse proportion*, * ratio inversa (*arithmetical technical term*).

INVERSELY, retro (*backward*): inverso ordine.

INVERSION, inversio (*but only in the sense of "irony" or allegory*): inversus ordo.

INVERT, invertere (e. g., ordinem verborum; *to read them backward; opposed to* dicere recte; *also improperly;* inversus annus = *that has run its course, and turned, as it were, Hor.*). [Vid. TO CHANGE.] *To invert the order of words*, invertere ordinem verborum: *to read words in inverted order*, invertere ordinem et idem quasi sursum versus retroque dicere.

INVEST. ‖ *Clothe with*, (1) PROPR. [vid. CLOTHE]. (2) *With an office*, munus alicui dare, mandare, deferre; muneri aliquem præficere: *to invest any body with the chief command*, summam imperii ad aliquem deferre: *to be invested with an honorable office*, honore affectum esse; *with a priesthood*, sacerdotio præditum esse: *to invest with full power*, infinitam licentiam alicui dare; alicujus arbitrio rem gerendam tradere *or* committere (*the last two of a particular affair*). ‖ *To adorn, grace*, &c., vid. ‖ *To place money at interest*, pecuniam collocare (e. g., *to invest it in land*, in agris; *in the purchase of estates*, in emtiones prædiorum, *Gai., Dig.*, 17, 1, 2; *in an estate*, in aliquo fundo, in solo; *with any body*, apud aliquem; *at a high rate of interest*, gravi ore fenore, *Suet.*): pecuniam occupare, *with or without* fenore; apud aliquem *or* in aliquâ re; *safely*, pecuniam fundare aliquâ re (*Hor., Ep.*, 1, 15, 46). ‖ *Besiege*, circumsedēre: in obsidione habēre *or* tenēre: coronâ cingere, circumdāre: coronâ mœnia aggrĕdi. Vid. BESIEGE.

INVESTIGATE, indagare: investigare (*to follow the traces of any thing till it is discovered*): exquirere (*to search out*): perquirere (*to search thoroughly*): percunctari (*to use all the means in one's power to get at accurate information; especially with reference to the truth of news, reports*, &c.): sciscitari (*to be longing to know any thing*): odorari (*literally, to scent out; hence to hunt out sagaciously*, &c.; *to try to find out by inquiries; any thing*, de aliquâ re). JN. investigare et scrutari: indagare et pervestigare: indagare et odorari: percunctari et interrogare. *To investigate the true grounds of any thing*, veram rationem alicujus rei exsĕqui; *the truth*, quid verum sit, exquirere.

INVESTIGATION, indagatio: investigatio (*the tracing out*): spectatio: cognitio (*the examination, trial*, &c.). *The investigation of truth*, investigatio veri: veri inquisitio atque investigatio (*where* inquisitio *means the examination, in each case, of what is true*; investigatio, *the pursuing the often obscure traces of truth, Cic., Off.*, 1, 4, 13): cognitio veri (*the sifting of the truth*). *To give one's self entirely up to the investigation of any thing*, totum se in aliquâ re exquirendâ collocare.

INVESTITURE, *by circumlocution with* *muneris alicujus insignia sollemni ritu tradere. *To receive investiture from any body*, ab aliquo accipere suæ potestatis insigne (*Gerhard of Reicherspeg, ap. Gibbon, chapter* 69, *note* 40).

INVESTMENT. ‖ *Act of besieging a town.* [Vid. SIEGE, BLOCKADE.] ‖ *Act of laying out money in the purchase of property; by circumlocution with verbs under to* INVEST (*since, though* collocatio *and* occupatio *are both classical, they are not classical in this sense*). *To make a profitable investment*, pecuniam in aliquâ re bene collocare.

INVETERATE, inveteratus (*grown old, and therefore not easy to change*): confirmatus (*having gained strength, and therefore power of resistance*, &c.): penitus defixus (*fixed deeply*; e. g., *a fault*): penitus insĭtus (*deeply implanted*; e. g., *an opinion*): vetus (*old*). JN. vetus atque diuturnus. *To become inveterate*, inveterascere (*Cic.*); inveterare (e. g., malum, *Cels.*). *An evil that has become inveterate*, inveteratio (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 37).

INVIDIOUS, invidiosus (*both of persons and things likely to excite envy*; e. g., possessiones invidiosas habēre: *the persons who would be likely to feel the envy are sometimes expressed by* ad aliquem: triumphum accipere, invidiosum ad bonos, *Cic.*). *To be invidious*, invidiæ alicui esse.

INVIDIOUSLY, invidiose (e. g., dicere aliquid, *Cic.*).

INVIGORATE, corroborare: firmare: confirmare (*to strengthen*; e. g., corroborare aliquem assiduo opere; aliquid corroborat stomachum: corpus cibo firmare; valetudinem firmare *or* confirmare; memoriam firmare; confirmare alicujus animum *or* aliquem animo): reparare: reficere, relaxare (*to refresh, relax*). *To invigorate one's self*, se corroborare: se confirmare: se recreare: se *or* vires reficere.

INVINCIBLE, invictus (*unconquerable; of persons*: ☞ insuperabilis *and* inexsuperabilis, *in this sense, are poetical only*): inexpugnabilis (*impregnable; of places*): quod superari non potest (*figuratively, insurmountable*; e. g., *obstacles*, impedimenta).

INVINCIBLY, *by circumlocution with adjectives in* INVINCIBLE.

INVIOLABILITY, sanctitas (*holiness*; vid. INVIOLABLE): alicujus rei inexpiabilis religio (e. g., *of sepulchres*).

INVIOLABLE, inviolatus (☞ inviolabilis † *only*): sanctus (*that is placed under the protection of a deity, holy, venerable*; e. g., *of the person of a tribune*, &c.).

INVIOLABLY, inviolate (*without violating it*; e. g., memoriam alicujus servare, *Cic.*; jusjurandum servare, *Gell.*, 7, 18): sancte: summâ fide (*conscientiously, with great fidelity*; e. g., servare aliquid).

INVISIBILITY, *by circumlocution with adjectives in* INVISIBLE.

INVISIBLE, invisibilis, *or* nulli cernendus, *or* quod cernere et videre non possumus: quem (quam, quod) non possunt oculi conspĭci (*that one can not see*: invisibilis, *found as early as Cels., præf.*, p. 121, *ed. Bip., may be used where conciseness of expression would be injured by circumlocution; especially as Cicero makes use of adjectives in* "bilis," *and has even formed some new ones*): quod sub oculos non cadit: quod oculorum aciem fugit: quod sensum oculorum effŭgit (*that escapes the eye*). *An invisible solar eclipse*, * defectus solis, quem in his terræ partibus cernere et videre non possumus: *the invisible world*, * orbis rerum cœlestium

circumfusus terrestribus visusque nostros fugiens: *to behold with the mind's eye what is invisible*, in conspectu pæne animi ponere, quæ cernere et videre non possumus: *to be invisible*, cerni et videri non posse (*general term, unable to be seen*): sub oculos non cadere: oculorum aciem fugere: oculorum sensum effugere (*not to be discernible by the eye*): se non aperire (*not to rise; of stars*): non comparēre (*not to appear or show itself; of persons, and also of inanimate beings*): in conspectum non venire (*not to make one's appearance; of persons only*). *To become invisible*, obscurari (*to be eclipsed; of stars*): *to make one's self invisible*, clam abire: clam se subducere.

INVISIBLY, *by circumlocution*, *ita ut sub oculos non cadat: *ita ut non compareat: *ita ut videri non possit.

INVITATION, invitatio. *By your invitation*, invitatus *or* vocatus a te; invitatu *or* vocatu tuo: *to dine with any body by his own invitation*, cœnare apud aliquem vocatu ipsius: *to accompany any body to a party without an invitation*, umbram sequi aliquem: *to accept an invitation*, promittere alicui ad cœnam: promittere apud aliquem (*not* condicere ad cœnam = *invite one's self*): *to refuse an invitation*, abnuere: *a note of invitation*, literæ: libellus (*Tac., Dial.*, 9, 3): *to receive a note of invitation*, per literas invitari ab aliquo: *to send out one's invitations or cards of invitation*, libellos dispergere (*Tac., Dial.*, 9, 3): *to give any body a pressing invitation to stay*, familiari invitatione retinēre aliquem.

INVITE, invitare aliquem ad aliquid (*of every kind of invitation given by one's self; both of persons and things*): vocare aliquem ad aliquid (*the proper word of an invitation to a party by a slave called* vocator: *then of inviting to a participation in any thing*, ad bellum, quietem, &c.). *To invite any body to dinner*, invitare *or* vocare aliquem (*with or without* ad cœnam): *to invite any body to my house*, aliquem invitare domum meam: *to invite any body (who is about to go) to stay*, aliquem invitatione familiari retinēre: *to invite myself to dine with any body*, condicere alicui ad cœnam; condicere alicui: *to invite one to the enjoyment of a country life*, ad fruendum agrum invitare (e. g., *of old age*; vid. *Cic., Cat.*, 16, 57): *to invite one to read it by its agreeable style*, jucunditate quadam ad legendum invitare. ‖ *Incite, attract*, invitare aliquem (e. g., somnos, *Hor.*; luxuriam, *Vell.*; assentationem, *Cic.*): allicere: allectare (*allure*). Jn. invitare et allectare: allectare et invitare (aliquem ad aliquid).

INVITING. *Either* amœnus (*of beautiful landscapes, countries, &c.*), gratus (e. g., gratum Antium), *or by circumlocution with* jucunditate quadam invitare aliquem ad faciendum aliquid; dulcedine quadam commovēre aliquem; sensus permulcēre voluptate, &c.

INVOCATION, invocatio: imploratio (*in an imploring manner*): testatio (*the calling to witness*).

INVOICE, *mercium index *or* libellus.

INVOKE, invocare: implorare (*to implore*). *To invoke the Muses*, invocare Musas: *the gods*, invocare *or* implorare deos; invocare atque obtestari deos; comprecari deos (*especially for help*); Deum testari; Deum invocare testem (*to call God to witness*): *any body's protection or aid*, implorare fidem alicujus; invocare subsidium alicujus; auxilium alicujus implorare et flagitare: *the protection of a judge*, ad judicis opem confugere: *any body's compassion*, alicujus misericordiam implorare, *or* implorare et exigere.

INVOLUNTARILY, imprudenter: per imprudentiam, *or adjective*, imprudens (*unconsciously, inadvertently*): temere: inconsulte ac temere: temere ac fortuīto: ultro: sponte (*of one's own accord*). *Sometimes by* coactus, &c., *or by* non voluntate; *or by* nescio quo pacto (e. g., nescio quo pacto ab eo, quod erat a te propositum, aberravit oratio): *he uttered that exclamation (made that remark, &c.) quite involuntarily*, excīdit ei nolenti dictum illud.

INVOLUNTARY, invitus et coactus (*not willingly, by compulsion; opposed to* voluntate): non voluntarius (*not done of one's own accord, or from choice*, &c.; e. g., *death*).

INVOLUTION, involutio (*once only, Vitr.*, 10, 11). *By circumlocution.*

INVOLVE, involvere aliquid aliquâ re (*not* aliquid in aliquâ re: *also used figuratively, but not in the notion of containing any thing undeveloped; for which use* inesse in aliquâ re; contineri aliquâ re): implicare *or* impedire (*of involving in what embarrasses*, &c.; *properly and figuratively*: aliquâ re): illaqueare (*figuratively*) in aliquâ re. *To involve any body in dangers*, aliquem periculis illaqueare; *in war*, aliquem bello implicare: *to be involved in a war*, bello implicari *or* illigari; bello implicitum, illigatum, *or* occupatum esse: *with any body*, bellum gerere cum aliquo: *to be involved in a lawsuit*, lite implicari; in causam deduci; *with any body*, lites habēre cum aliquo: *in disagreeable business*, molestis negotiis implicari: *to involve one's self in any thing*, implicari *or* se impedire aliquâ re (*properly and figuratively*); se illaqueare aliquâ re (*figuratively*); se immiscēre alicui rei: *to be involved in debt*, ære alieno obrūtum, oppressum, *or* demersum esse: *to involve a contradiction*, inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare, *or* dissidēre.

INVULNERABLE, invulnerabilis (* *Sen., Benef.*, 5, 5, *in.*, &c.). *To be invulnerable*, vulnerari non posse.

INWARD. Vid. Interior.

INWARDLY, intus (*within*): interius (*opposed to* exterius): intrinsēcus (*on the inside; opposed to* extrinsecus, exterius; e. g., intrinsēcus et extrinsecus picare, *Col.*; aliquid intrinsēcus perungere aliquâ re, *Varr.*): ex interiore parte: ab interioribus partibus (*opposed to* extrinsecus, ab exterioribus partibus). *Sometimes* plane: omnino: penitus (*quite*): ☞ intra *and* intro *unclassical in this sense. Inwardly and outwardly*, intus et extra; intrinsecus et extrinsecus; intrinsecus et exterius: *outwardly and inwardly*, extra et intus; extrinsecus et intra; extrinsecus et intrinsecus. *To rejoice inwardly*, in sinu (tacito) gaudēre (*cf. Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 21, 51; *Tib.*, 4, 15, 8).

INWARDS, } *adv.*, introrsus: intror-
INWARD, } sum. *Bent inward*, incurvus.

INWRAP, involvere in aliquâ re. Vid. "Wrap up *in*."

IRASCIBLE. Vid. Irritable.

IRE. Vid. Anger, Wrath.

IREFUL. Vid. Angry, Wrathful.

IREFULLY. Vid. Angrily, Wrathfully.

IRIS. ‖ *The plant*, hyacinthus: vaccinium (*iris germanica, *Linn.*; *cf. Voss., Virg., Ecl.*, 10, 39). ‖ *In the eye*, *iris (*as technical term*).

IRK. *Any thing irks me*, tædet *or* pertæsum est me alicujus rei; *or* tædium me tenet alicujus rei; satietas *or* tædium alicujus rei me cepit.

IRKSOME, fastidium creans *or* afferens (*producing disgust*, &c.): quod tædium affert: tædium afferens (*causing weariness*, &c., *Liv.*): odiosus (hateful, &c.; *of persons and things*): molestus (*felt as annoying, vexatious*, &c.): operosus: laboriosus (*laborious*). Jn. operosus ac molestus (e. g., labor, *Cic.*): odiosus ac molestus (*Cic.*): laboriosus molestusque (*Cic.*).

IRKSOMENESS, tædium (*disgust at what one feels to be long and wearisome: in prose first in Livy; Cicero uses* satietas): satietas (*disgust from having had too much of any thing, from having been employed about it too long*, &c.; *in physical or moral sense*): fastidium (*disgust, loathing; with reference to objects of physical or moral taste*). Jn. fastidium quoddam et satietas (*these are all subjective*; i. e., *refer to the sense of irksomeness felt by the person*): gravitas (*objectively; the oppressive nature*, &c., *of any thing*) *or* diuturnitas et gravitas alicujus rei (*its long continuance and oppressive nature*; e. g., belli, *Liv.*).

IRON, *s.*, ferrum: *as adjective*, ferreus (*made of iron; properly and improperly*). *An iron tool*, ferramentum: *a vein of iron*, vena ferri: *iron mine*, metallum ferrarium *or* ferri; ferri fodīna *or* ferraria (*these, too, as pit*): *a plate of iron*, lamina ferri: *covered with an iron plate*, laminâ ferratus: *iron wire*, *filum ferreum: *iron color*, ferrūgo: *iron-works*, fabricæ ferrariæ: *iron filings*, ramenta ferri; scobs ferri delimata: *as hard as iron*, ferreus, adamantīnus, *or* perdurus (*general term for very hard*): *an iron frame* (i. e., *body*), corpus ferreum: *a taste of iron*, sapor ferrugineus: *iron furnace*, fornax ferraria: *the dross of iron*, scoria ferri: *impregnated with iron* [vid. Chalybeate]. Prov. *To strike while the iron is hot*, utendum est animis, dum spe calent (*Curt.*, 4, 1, 29); matūra, dum libīdo manet (*Ter., Phorm.*, 4, 5, 14). ‖ *Irons* [vid. Chains]. ‖ *Irons (surgical, for correcting distortions*, &c.), serperastra (*to straighten the leg*, depravata crura corrigere). ‖ Impropr. *Made of iron*, ferreus: *I must have been made of iron*, ferreus essem: *Oh! thou iron-hearted man*, O te ferreum!

IRON, *v.*, *vestes ferro calefacto premere. ‖ *Put in chains*; vid. Chain.

IRON-BAR, vectis (*as lever*).

IRON-MONGER, negotiator ferrarius (*Inscript., as dealer in iron*): faber ferrarius (*as smith*; ferramentarius, *very late*).

IRON-MOULD, *macula ex rubigine concepta.

IRON-STONE, *lapis ferrarius.

IRONICAL, *ironicus.

IRONICALLY, ironice (*Ascon. ad Cic., 1 Verr.*, 15): *urbanâ quadam dissimulatione: *per ironiam dissimulantiamque (*both after Cic.; cf. quotations in* Irony).

IRONY, ironia (εἰρωνεία, *borrowed from the Greek by Cicero, and retained by later writers as the most suitable expression* [*Quint.*, 9, 2, 44]: *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 67, *init., explains it as*, urbana dissimulatio, quum alia dicuntur, ac sentias). Jn. ironia dissimulantiaque (*Cic.*): ea dissimulatio, quam Græci εἰρωνείαν vocant (*Cic., Acad.*, 2, 5, *extr.*): inversio (*the use of a word in a meaning which is the opposite of its real meaning, Cic., De Or.*, 2, 65). *One who uses irony*, simulator (= εἴρων, *Cic., Off.*, 1, 30, 10, *of Socrates*).

IRRADIANCE, } Vid. Radiance, Ra-
IRRADIATION. } diation.

IRRADIATE [vid. to Illuminate, to Enlighten, to Decorate]: ☞ irradiare, *poetical (Stat.) and post-classical.*

IRRATIONAL, rationis expers (*not gifted with reason*): brutus (*without the faculty or capacity of perception*): mutus (*mute, unreasonable, inasmuch as speech implies reason; all three of animals*): demens (*senseless, and also of things that none but a senseless person would do*): insanus (*mad, deprived of right reason, insane; of men; then also denoting excess*; e. g., moles, montes). *An irrational animal or being*, bestia (*opposed to* homo). *In an irrational manner*; vid. Irrationally.

IRRATIONALLY, nullâ ratione: dementer: dementi ratione (*senselessly*): insane (*madly, comedy*).

IRRECLAIMABLE. Vid. Incurable.

IRRECONCILABLE, implacabilis (alicui *or* in aliquem): inexpiabilis. Jn. implacabilis inexpiabilisque (*Cic.*): inexorabilis (*all three of persons and things*: in *or* adversus aliquem). *To be any body's irreconcilable foe*, implacabili odio persēqui aliquem; vid. Implacable.

IRRECONCILABLY, implacabili odio (*of persons entertaining irreconcilable hatred*).

IRRECOVERABLE, irreparabilis: irrevocabilis (*not to be recalled; both*, e. g., tempus). Vid. Irreparable.

IRRECOVERABLY. Vid. Irreparably.

IRREFRAGABLE, qui (quæ, quod) vim affert in docendo (e. g., ratio, *Cic., Acad.*, 2, 26, 117): ad pervincendum idoneus: firmus ad probandum (*adapted for convincing*, e. g., *proof*, argumentum): gravis (*weighty, and thus also convincing*, argumentum; *cf. Cic., Rosc. Com.*, 12, 36, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum; i. e., *the most irrefragable proof*). *To*

prove by irrefragable arguments, necessarie demonstrare (*Cic., Invent.*, 1, 29, *in.*).

IRREFRAGABLY, necessarie. *To prove irrefragably*, necessarie demonstrare (*Cic.*).

IRREGULAR, enormis (e. g., vicus; *irregularly built, Tac., post-Augustan*) : anōmălus (*irregular in declension or conjugation*) : non constans (*inconsistent*) : incompositus (*not regularly or decorously arranged*) : inusitatus (*unusual*; e. g., species alicujus rei) : infrequens (*rare*; e. g., *an irregular attendant at church, after Hor.*, infrequens cultor Dei) : abnormis (*only Hor., of a wise man*; abnormis sapiens : *in prose*, qui non est ad alicujus normam, *after Cic., Amic.*, 4). *Irregular soldiers, troops*, milites disciplinâ militari non assuefacti (*not accustomed to discipline, after Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 1) : milites tumultuarii : cohortes tumultuariæ : exercitus tumultuarius (*collected in haste*).

IRREGULARITY, enormitas (*Sen., Const.*, 18, 1) : inconstantia (*unsteadiness, inconsistency*; mentis, *Cic.*) : minus apta compositio (*want of symmetrical arrangement; of the body*) : anomalia (*in declension or conjugation*; *explained by Gellius*, inæqualitas conjugationum).

IRREGULARLY, contra regulam (*against the rule or rules*) : non constanter (*in an irregular, inconsistent way*) : minus frequenter (*not very often*) : ☞ enormiter, *Sen. and Plin.*

IRRELEVANT, aliēnus (*foreign to; in this sense the dative is best*: illi causæ, *Cic.*; quibus omnibus, *Quint.*). *Very irrelevant*, maxime alienus : *I did not consider it irrelevant to*, &c., haud ab re duxi (referre, &c., *Cic.*).

IRRELIGION, impietas erga Deum (*or* deos) : Dei *or* deorum negligentia. *The irreligion of the age*, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, Dei (*or* deorum) negligentia.

IRRELIGIOUS, impius erga deos (*for Christians*, erga Deum) : negligens religionis : contemnens religionis : contemtor religionum : negligens deorum ac religionum (*the first three with reference to outward worship; the last also with reference to the sentiments, belief, &c., of the person*).

IRREMEDIABLE. Vid. INCURABLE.

IRREMEDIABLY. Vid. INCURABLY.

IRREMISSIBLE. Vid. UNPARDONABLE.

IRREPARABLE, irreparabilis : irrevocabilis (*not to be recalled, irrevocable; both*, e. g., tempus : fluunt dies et irreparabilis viva decurrit, *Sen Ep.*, 123, 9). *An irreparable loss*, damnum, quod nunquam resarciri potest.

IRREPARABLY, ita ut resarciri non possit (e. g., damnum).

IRREPREHENSIBLE, non reprehendendus : non vituperandus : probus : ab omni vitio vacuus : integer : sanctus. *An irreprehensible course of life*, summa morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas. *To lead an irreprehensible life*, sancte vivere.

IRREPROACHABLE. Vid. IRREPREHENSIBLE.

IRREPROACHABLY. Vid. BLAMELESSLY, UNBLAMABLY.

IRRESISTIBLE, cui nullâ vi resisti potest : invictus (*unconquerable*; insuperabilis *and* inexsuperabilis *are poetical in this sense*). *Almost irresistible*, cui vix ullo modo obsisti potest : *irresistible prayers or solicitations*, preces, quibus resistere non possūmus : *irresistible eloquence*, *eloquentia omnium animos permŏvens ; *incredibilis vis dicendi : *to sway the mind in an irresistible manner*, in omnium animos penetrare (*of a speech, &c., after Cic., Brut.*, 38, 142) : *to draw any body into any thing in an irresistible manner*, aliquem rapere ad aliquid ; aliquem præcipitem agere ad aliquid : *an irresistible necessity*, inexpugnabilis necessitas (e. g., dormiendi, *Cels.*) : *an irresistible argument*, argumentum firmissimum : ratio quæ vim affert in docendo : *to establish any thing by irresistible arguments*, necessarie demonstrare.

IRRESISTIBLY, *by circumlocution*, *ita ut nullâ vi resisti possit : *ita ut vix ullo modo obsisti possit. Vid. "*in an* IRRESISTIBLE *manner*."

IRRESOLUTE, dubius : incertus (*with reference to a particular time*) : mutabilis, *or* varius et mutabilis (*changeable*) : *in sententiâ parum firmus : *parum firmus proposito (firmus proposito, *Vell.*) *or* infirmus, infirmior *only*. *To be irresolute*, dubitare, hæsitare, incertum esse (*at a particular time*).

IRRESOLUTELY, dubitanter (*doubtingly*).

IRRESOLUTION, dubitatio (*doubt*) : inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 35, 76) : instabilis animus († *Virgil*). Vid. HESITATION.

IRRETRIEVABLE. Vid. IRREPARABLE, IRRECOVERABLE.

IRRETRIEVABLY. Vid. IRREPARABLY.

IRREVERENCE, irreverentia (*Tac.*) : reverentia nulla (alicujus rei, †) : invere-cundum animi ingenium (*as habit of mind, Cic.*). *To show irreverence*, reverentiam non præstare (alicui) ; reverentiam non adhibēre (adversus aliquem).

IRREVERENT, inverecundus : parum verecundus.

IRREVERENTLY, parum verecunde : ☞ irreverenter, *Plin.*

IRREVOCABLE, irrevocabilis : in perpetuum ratus (*settled or fixed forever*) : immutabilis (*immutable*) : quod revocari non potest (*Liv.*, 44, 40.) *Any thing is irrevocable*, aliquid (*or* quod dixit *or* fecit aliquis) ut indictum *or* infectum sit revocari non potest (*after Liv.*, 5, 15).

IRREVOCABLY, in perpetuum : in æternum.

IRRIGATE, irrigare (*the proper word*; jugera quinquaginta prati, *Cic.*) : ☞ rigare *only poetical* : aquam ducere *or* derivare (*to conduct water by artificial courses, &c.*; *the land irrigated must be expressed by the accusative with* in).

IRRIGATION, irrigatio (irrigationes agrorum *coupled with* derivationes fluminum, *Cic., Off.*, 2, 4).

IRRIGUOUS, irriguus.

IRRISION, irrisio (*Cic.*).

IRRITABILITY, iracundia : animus alicujus irritabilis : *animus (ingenium, &c.) præceps in iram.

IRRITABLE, irritabilis (*Cic., Hor.*) : iracundus : ad iram proclivis : præceps in iram. *To be irritable*, facile irritari ; facile et cito irasci (*Cic.*). *Any body is of an irritable temperament*, aliquis eo est habitu, ut facile et cito irascatur (*after Cic., Top.*, 16, 62).

IRRITATE. ‖ *To make angry*, aliquem iratum reddere : iram, bilem, *or* stomachum alicui movēre : concitare (*to excite*; e. g., animum injuriis, *Cic.*) : ☞ irritare aliquem *absolutely, in the sense of "irritating," is not classical ; but* irritare aliquem *or* alicujus animum ad aliquid (e. g., animos ad bellum, &c.) *is. To be irritated*, iratum fieri ; irâ incendi ; (irâ) excandescere : *he employed all possible means of irritating the soldiers*, quibuscunque irritamentis poterat, iras militum acuebat (*Liv.*). ‖ IMPROPR. *To irritate wounds*, vulnera inflammare ; *the nerves*, motum excitare in nervis (*cf. Cic., De Or.*, 1, 46, 202 : nimium *or* vehementiorem *might be added*).

IRRITATION. ‖ *As state*, ira, &c. [Vid. ANGER.] *His irritation is subsiding*, ira discedit, defervescit, deflagrat : *in a moment of irritation*, irâ victus ; *or only* per iram ; irâ. ‖ *As act* (1) *of making angry*, irritatio animi alicujus (*the exciting or irritating any body's mind*) ; *or by circumlocution with verbs under* IRRITATE. (2) *As act of physically exciting any thing* (e. g., *wounds, nerves*, &c.), inflammatio (*of a wound : it is not found in this sense, but* inflammare *is, and* inflammatio *is used by Cicero*).

IRRUPTION, irruptio (*of enemies, wild beasts*, &c.) : incursio (*a sudden irruption of enemies into a territory*). *To make an irruption*, irruptionem facere (*Cic.*) ; incursionem (hostiliter, *Liv.*) facere (*into a territory*, in fines).

ISINGLASS, ichthyocolla.

ISLAND, insula. *Small island*, parva insula : *a group of islands*, insulæ complures : *also* insulæ *only, if the group is named* ; e. g., Strophades insulæ. *Full of islands*, *insularum plenus.

ISLANDER, insulanus (*Cic.*) ; insulæ incŏla. *The islanders, also* insula (vid. *Nep., Milt.*, 7, 1).

ISLE, insula.

ISLET, parva insula.

ISSUE. ‖ *Act of flowing out*, fluxio (*act of flowing, Cic.*) : profluvium (*poetical and post-Augustan*) : profusio (*post-Augustan*) : eruptio (*medical technical term* [*as concrete term*] *for any discharge of morbid matter, Plin.*). *An issue of blood*, profusio sanguinis (*Cels.*) ; profluvium sanguinis (*Lucr., Col.*) ; fluxio sanguinis (*Plin.*). ‖ *An artificial issue* (*chirurgical technical term*), *fonticulus. *To open an issue*, *fonticulum aperire, quo corruptus humor exeat ; *or* *fonticulo aperto evocare corruptum humorem (evocare corruptum humorem, *Cels.*). ‖ *The sending forth an order*, &c., pronunciatio (*Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 25, *fin.* : *of course, it must be one that is proclaimed*) : promulgatio (*publication*, &c.). ‖ *Event*, exitus : eventus. JN. exitus eventusque : eventus atque exitus [vid. EVENT] : finis (*the end*). ‖ *Act of issuing money, provisions*, &c. *Issue of money*, erogatio pecuniæ (vid. erogare, *in* ISSUE), *or by circumlocution*. *To diminish the issues of corn*, frumentum parce et paullatim metiri (*Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 71). ‖ *Offspring*, vid.

ISSUE, *v.*, INTRANS. *To flow forth*, effluere : emānare : profluere (*forth*) : diffluere (*in different directions*) : prosilire : emicare (*mostly poetical ; to gush forth ; of blood*, &c.). ‖ *To go forth or out*, exire : egrĕdi : excēdere. *A work has issued from the press*, liber emissus est [vid. TO GO]. *Troops issued from the town*, copiæ, &c., ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt (*Cæs.*) : erumpere (*to burst forth ; of troops* ; e. g., *from the camp*, ex castris, *Cæs.*). ‖ *End* (*intrans.*), vid. ‖ TRANS., emittere (*to send forth*, e. g., *a book*). *To issue orders*, edere mandata (*Liv.*) ; *an edict*, edictum proponere, *or simply* edīcere (*with* ut, nē) : *to issue the corn in smaller rations*, frumentum parcius metiri (*Cæs.*) : *to issue circular letters*, literas circum (*with accusative of persons to whom they are sent*) dimittere : *to issue money*, erōgare pecuniam (i. e., *to take it from the treasury upon an application of the people*, &c., *and pay it away for public works*, &c.). *A coinage has been issued, and is in general circulation*, pecunia in communem usum venit.

ISTHMUS, isthmus (*Cic., De Fat.*, 1, 7) : fauces (*general term for narrow pass*, &c. ; e. g., Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Græciæ, *Cic.*).

IT. [Vid. HE.] ☞ *When "it" is used as the representative, as it were, of a coming sentence introduced by "that," or of an infinitive mood*, &c., *it is not translated* : *"it is strange,"* &c., mirum est : *so in "it is long since,"* &c., diu est, quum, &c.

ITALICS, *literæ tenuiores et paullum inclinatæ : *literæ cursivæ : *literæ Italicæ, quæ vocantur.

ITCH, *s.*, prurīgo : prurītus : formicatio. [SYN. *in* TO ITCH.] *Having the itch*, pruriginosus.

ITCH, *v.*, prurire (*general term*) : formīcare (*as if ants were running over the part that itches*) : verminare ("vermina = dolores corporis cum quodam minuto motu, quasi a vermibus scindatur," *Fest., Mart.*, 14, 23). *My skin itches*, cutis prurit mihi (*also, improperly, of one who is going to be beaten*) ; cutis formīcat : *my ear itches*, auris verminat mihi. ‖ IMPROPR. *Itching ears*, *aures nova semper sitientes : *to please itching ears, perhaps* aures alicujus quasi voluptate titillare (*Cicero, after* levitatem alicujus quasi voluptate titillare, *Cicero*). ‖ *To long*, vid.

ITCHY, pruriginosus : scabiosus (*scabby*).

ITEM, æra (*plural*), *or* singula æra. *What, is it your way, I would ask, to dispute the whole amount after allowing the particular items of which it is made up?* quid tu, inquam, soles . . . . si singula æra

probasti, summam, quæ ex his confecta sit, non probare? (*Cic. ap. Non.*, 3, 18).

ITERATE. Vid. TO REPEAT.

ITERATION. Vid. REPETITION.

ITINERANT. Vid. WANDERING.

ITINERARY, itineris descriptio: itinerarium (*Veget., Mil.*, 3, 16).

ITSELF. Vid. HIMSELF.

IVORY, ebur: *as adjective*, eburneus (eburnus *is poetical*; eboreus, *post-Augustan*). *Inlaid or ornamented with ivory*, eburatus (e. g., sella, lectica). *Ivory letters*, eburneæ literarum formæ (*Quint.*; *given then, as now, to children*).

IVY, hedera (*hedera helix, Linn.*): helix (*the barren ivy*). *Of ivy*, hederaceus: *covered with ivy*, hederosus (†): *crowned, adorned, &c., with ivy*, hederatus (e. g., *of a cup on which ivy leaves are carved*). *An ivy leaf*, hederaceum folium: *a crown of ivy leaves*, hederacea corona.

J.

JABBER, blaterare: crepare (*on* crepare, vid. *Heind. ad Hor., Sat.*, 2, 2, 33): strepere (*properly of geese, but also of men*): garrire (*chatter*). Vid. GABBLE.

JABBERER, blatero (*Gell., who says the ancients called* homines in verba projectos *by this name; also*, lingulacas *and* locululeios).

JABBERING, strepitus: blateratus (*late; cf.* JABBER).

JACK. || *Pike*, vid. || *The male animal*, mas: masculus (*opposed to* femina). || *Boot-jack*, *furca excalceandis pedibus. || *A support to saw wood on*, machina serratoria (*Ammian.*, 23, 4, *init.*). || *Meat-jack*, ergăta (-æ, *m.*) versandis verubus. || *To be a jack of all trades* (*proverbially*), ad omnia aptum esse.

JACKAL, *canis aureus (*Linn.*): *jackalius (*Hor., Smith*): ☞ crocotta *or* crocuta, *probably the hyæna, Freund.*

JACK-A-LANTERN, *perhaps* *ignis fatuus.

JACKASS, asinus.

JACK-BOOTS, *calceamenta veredariorum *or* *calceamenta maxima.

JACKDAW, monedula: *corvus monedula (*Linn.*).

JACKET, tunica manuleata (*Plaut., Pseud.*, 2, 4).

JACK-PUDDING, sannio.

JADE, *s.* || *Sorry mare*, equa strigosa. || *Contemptuous term for woman*, puella (mulier, &c.) proterva *or* protervior: *an old jade*, vetula.

JADE, *v.* Vid. TO FATIGUE.

JAG, serratim scindere (*Appul., Herb.*, 2). *Jagged leaves*, folia serrato ambitu; folia serratim scissa.

JAIL. Vid. PRISON.

JAILER, carceris custos (☞ *not* carcerarius).

JAKES, latrīna (=lavatrina; *cf. Suet., Tib.*, 58; *and Dict. Antiqq.*, p. 137, a): ☞ forica (*Juv.*, 3, 38) *has, probably, a different meaning*; vid. *Freund.* Vid. PRIVY.

JALAP, jalāpa (*root of the* *convolvulus jalapa).

JAM, *s.*, savillum (=suavillum, *a sort of fruit marmalade.* Vid. *Böttiger's Sabina*, 1, p. 107; *Freund makes it "a cheese-cake"*).

JAM, *v.* Vid. TO SQUEEZE.

JAMB, postis.

JANGLE. Vid. TO BRAWL, TO QUARREL.

JANGLER. Vid. QUARRELLER.

JANISSARY, *janissarius: *statarius miles Turcicus. *The Janissaries, or corps of Janissaries*, *milites Turcarum statarii; *cohortes prætoriæ *or* prætorianæ imperatoris Turcici. *The general or commander of the Janissaries*, *janissariis *or* cohortibus prætoriis præfectus.

JANUARY, Januarius (mensis). *On the first of January*, Kalendis Januariis (☞ Januarius *being an adjective*).

JAPAN, *s.*, *lacca.

JAPAN, *v.*, *laccâ obducere aliquid: *laccam inducere alicui rei.

JAPANNER, *by circumlocution.* Vid. TO JAPAN.

JAR, *v.*, || absŏnum esse: dissonare: discrepare (*not to harmonize*). || *To disagree with*, &c. Vid. TO DISAGREE; "*to be* INCONSISTENT *with*."

JAR. || *Earthen vessel*, olla (e. g., *for keeping grapes in*). *An earthen jar*, olla fictilis: fictile (*neuter adjective*; e. g., balsamum novo fictili conditur, *Plin.*). || *A jarring note*, &c., vox absŏna *or* dissŏna [SYN. *in* DISCORDANT]. || *Ajar*, semiapertus (*half open*; e. g., fores portarum, *Liv.*: semiadapertus [5 *syllables*]; e. g., janua, *Ov., is poetical*).

JARGON, *perhaps* sermo aliquâ barbarie infuscatus (*after Cic., Brut.*, 74): quidam barbarus sermo. *Some jargon or other*, nescio quid inexplanabile (e. g., loqui; *but very late, Mart. Capell.*). *A mixed jargon*, quædam mixta ex variâ ratione linguarum oratio (*Quint.*, 8, 3, 59). *To speak an unintelligible jargon*, barbare loqui; *pessime Latine loqui (*of barbarous Latin*): *one who speaks an unintelligible jargon*, barbarus linguâ.

JARRING, *s.* Vid. QUARREL, STRIFE.

JARRING (*partly as adjective*). Vid. DISCORDANT.

JASPER, iaspis.

JAUNDICE, ictĕrus (ἴκτερος, *as technical term of modern medicine; cf. Plin.*, 30, 11, 28); *pure Latin*, morbus regius *or* arquatus; fellis suffusio; suffusio bilis luridæ; bilis suffusa. *The white jaundice*, *icterus albus: *the black jaundice*, *icterus niger.

JAUNDICED, ictericus: arquatus: felle *or* bile suffusus. || IMPROPR. *To see any thing with a jaundiced eye*, aliquid prædjudicati afferre (aliquo *or* ad aliquid; *to be prejudiced against it*); alicui invidentem aliquid (omnia, &c.) male interpretari (*to put a bad construction on what he does*).

JAUNT, *s.*, excursio (*shorter or longer run into the country*, &c., *post-Augustan, Plin., Scæv.*; *but* excurrere *classsical in this sense*): iter (*journey*).

JAUNTINESS. *The nearest words are* pernicitas (*quickness of gait*, &c.); alacritas, &c.

JAVELIN, pilum: jaculum. [SYN. *in* SPEAR.] *To hurl a javelin*, pilum conjicere: jaculum mittere.

JAW, mala (*the upper jaw*): maxilla (*the under jaw*). || IMPROPR., fauces *or* os ac fauces. *To snatch any body from the jaws of any body or any thing*, ex alicujus *or* alicujus rei (ore ac) faucibus eripere aliquem (*Cic.*).

JAY, *corvus glandarius (*Linn.*).

JEALOUS. Vid. ENVIOUS.

JEALOUSY. Vid. ENVY.

JEER, *v.* *To jeer at any body or any thing*, ludibrio (sibi) habēre: irrīdēre (*to laugh in a man's face; therefore insolently, or from love of mischief*, &c.); *also*, per jocum irrīdēre (e. g., deos, *Cic.*): deridēre (*to laugh down, scornfully; in a spirit of pride and contempt*): cavillari (*in an ironical, teasing way*); *all* aliquem *or* aliquid: illudere (*to jest at*; e. g., hujus miseri fortunis; *also*, in aliquem): ludificari (*in this sense it is better to use it absolutely*; e. g., aperte ludificari: ludificari aliquem *is rather "to put a trick on him"*): irrīsu insectari (*to persecute with mockery*, &c.; *only a person*): sugillare (*properly, to beat black and blue; then to jeer bitterly, so as to leave the person no peace, or to attack any thing incessantly*): *to jeer at any body with bitter mockery*, acerbis facetiis irridēre: *to jeer at religion*, deridēre res divinas. *To be jeered by every body*, omnium irrisione ludi; *by the senators*, patribus risui esse (*Liv.*). *In a jeering manner*, ab irrisu (e. g., linguam exserere, *Liv.*).

JEER, *s.*, jocus: jocatio. [Vid. JEERING, *s.*] *Amid the jeers of the auditors*, cum irrisione audientium: *amid the jeers of those who had seen it with their own eyes*, multum irridentibus, qui ipsi viderant (*Ter.*).

JEERER, irrisor (*Cic.*): derisor (*post-Augustan*): cavillator. SYN. *in* TO JEER.

JEERING, derīsus (derisio *late*): irrīsio: irrīsus: cavillatio: sugillatio. SYN. *in* TO JEER.

JEERINGLY, ab irrisu (e. g., linguam exserere, *Liv.*): per ludibrium (e. g., pontifices consulere): ad ludibrium (e. g., aliquem regem consalutari jubēre, *as a joke, in fun*): per ridiculum (*in joke; opposed to* severe).

JEJUNE, jejūnus. JN. frigidus et jejunus: aridus: exilis: exiliter scriptus. SYN. *in* DRY.

JEJUNENESS, jejunitas. JN. jejunitas et siccitas: inopia et jejunitas (*both Cic.*): exilitas (*Cic.*).

JELLY, *jus gelatum.

JEOPARDY. Vid. DANGER, PERIL.

JERK, *v.*, projicere (*general term*).

JERK, *s.*, jactus (*general term*). Vid. THROW, *s.*

JERKIN, thorax (laneus, &c.). *A buff jerkin*, *lorīca e corio bubulo facta *or* confecta.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, *Helianthus tuberosum (*Linn.*).

JESSAMINE, *jasminum (*Linn.*).

JEST, *v.* Vid. TO JOKE.

JEST, *s.* Vid. JOKE.

JESTER. Vid. JOKER.

JESTING, *s.*, jocatio. || (*As adjective*) *Any thing is a jesting matter*, aliquid jocus *or* ludus est: *does this seem to you a joking matter?* itane lepidum videtur?

JESTINGLY, joco (*opposed to* serio), *or* per jocum (e. g., dicere aliquid): jocose: joculariter (*Suet., Plin.*).

JESUIT, *Jesuita; *Loiolæ discipulus. *The order of Jesuits*, *ordo Jesuitarum.

JET, *s.*, gagātes, -æ (γαγάτης). *Jet black*, coracīno colore (*of a raven-like blackness, Vitr.*, 8, 3, 14): niger tamquam corvus (*Petr.*, 43, 7; *both of living things*): nigerrimo colore (*of a deep, bright black; of persons or things*): nigerrimus: perniger: omnium nigerrimus (*very black; of things*; perniger, *Plaut., Pœn.*, 5, 12, 153): piceus: picinus (*pitch-black*). *Jet d'eau*, aqua saliens: aquæ salientes.

JET, *v.* Vid. TO JUT.

JETSAM, jactūra.

JETTY, moles (lapidum, *general term*): *moles in mare procurrens.

JEW, Judæus; (*feminine*, Judæa, mulier Judaica. *A persecutor of the Jews*, *populi Judæi vexator: religionis Judaicæ insectator (*after Eutrop.*, 10, 16 [8], *extr.*).

JEWEL, gemma. *A dealer in jewels* [vid. JEWELER]: *jewel-box, perhaps* dactyliothēca (δακτυλιοθήκη, *little case or box for rings and other ornaments; cf. Böttiger's Sabina*, 2, p. 133). *Jewels (collectively)*, *ornatus gemmatus. *Jewels made of paste*, facticiæ gemmæ (*Plin.*).

JEWELER, gemmarius (*Inscr.*). *To be a jeweler*, *gemmas vendere *or* venditare.

JEWESS, Judæa: mulier Judaica.

JEWISH, Judaicus.

JIG, *v.* Vid. TO DANCE.

JIG., *s.*, citatum tripudium (*Catull.*, 63, 26).

JILT, *s.*, *puella, quæ amantem *or* sponsum ludificata est; *or* (*of the habit*) quæ amantes ludificari solet (*after* ludificatus est virginem, *Ter., Eun.*, 4, 4, 50): *puella varia et mutabilis.

JILT, *v.*, amantem *or* sponsum ludificari (sponsum, *if betrothed*).

JINGLE, *v.* (A) || INTRANS., tinnire (*the proper word*; tintinnare, *præ-classical*; tintinare, *Catull.*) [vid. TO RING]. || TRANS., tinnītum ciere (†), *or by circumlocution.* (B) || IMPROPERLY. *Jingling (poets)*, tumidi et corrupti et tinnuli (*Quint.*; *or orators*). *I am very anxious to see whether Dolabella will let us hear his money jingle*, exspecto maxime, ecquid Dolabella tinniat (*Cic.*).

JINGLE, *s.* || PROPR., tinnītus (*general term*): sonitus (*general term*). || IMPROPR. *Of verses*, &c., tinnītus (e. g., calamistros Mæcenatis aut tinnītus Gallionis, *Tac.*). *A jingle* (=*a trifle in rhyme*), nugæ canoræ (*Hor.*): *a mere jingle of words*, inanis verborum sonitus (*Cic., De Or.*, 1, 12, 51). || *Of money: any body lets us hear the jingle of his money* (i. e., *pays any body money due to him*), aliquis aliquid tinnit (*Cic.*).

JINGLING, tinnītus, -ûs. Vid. JINGLE, *s.*

JOB, *s.* Vid. BUSINESS.

JOB, *v.*, cocanari (*Quint., Decl.*, 12, 21; *but the reading doubtful*): pararium *or* nummularium esse.

JOBBER, cocio (*for which, according to Gellius,* arilator *was the term used by the old writers, Gell.*, 16, 7, 12): nummularius (*with reference to money transactions*): pararius (*Sen., Benef.*, 2, 23): intercessor (*intermediate person, through whom money was borrowed*, &c.).

JOB-HORSE, equus conducticius (*with reference to the horse itself*): equus conductus (*with reference to the hirer*): * equus meritorius: equus vectigalis (*as a source of profit to the person who lets it out*; vectigalis, *Cic., Phil.*, 2, 25, 62, *according to Manutius's explanation*).

JOCKEY, *s.*, cursor (*as general term for "racer;"* e. g., "*racer in a car,*" *Ov., Pont.*, 3, 9, 26): agāso (*as groom, stable-boy*).

JOCKEY, *v.* Vid. TO CHEAT, TO DEFRAUD.

JOCOSE, jocosus (*of persons or things*): jocularis: jocularius (*of things*): ridiculus (*laughable; of persons or things*): ridendus (*at which one must laugh; of things*): ☞ joculator, *Cic., Att.*, 4, 16, 3, *is a very uncertain reading*: (hilarus et) ad jocandum promtus (*cheerful; fond of cutting jokes*; e. g., animus). *To be very jocose,* multi joci esse.

JOCOSELY, jocose: joculariter: joco: per jocum.

JOCOSENESS, hilarus animus et ad jocandum promtus (*as general character*): joci, qui admixti sunt alicui rei (*the jocoseness any body has indulged in, in a speech*, &c.).

JOCULAR. Vid. JOCOSE.

JOCULARITY. Vid. JOCOSENESS.

JOCULARLY. Vid. JOCOSELY.

JOCUND. Vid. CHEERFUL, MERRY.

JOCUNDLY. Vid. MERRILY.

JOG, *v.* ‖ TRANS., latus alicujus fodicare (*Hor. Ep.*, 1, 6, 51): fodere aliquem (*Ter., Hec.*, 3, 5, 17, dic jussisse te [*aside*]. Noli fodere: jussi): * digito *or* cubito fodere aliquem *or* alicujus latus: vellere alicujus latus digitis († *to jog repeatedly, for the purpose of reminding any body, Ov., A. A.*, 1, 606). ‖ INTRANS. *To jog on,* lente gradi: lente ac paullatim procedere (*Cæs.*): repere (*to creep*). *Then after dinner we jogged on three miles more,* millia tum pransi tria repsimus (*Hor.*).

JOG, *s.* ‖ *Push, shake,* pulsus: * cubiti pulsus; *or* * pulsus lateris (i. e., *on the side*), *or by circumlocution with verbs under* TO JOG. ‖ *A jog-trot,* lentus gradus.

JOGGING, pulsatio.

JOHN, Johannes (*ecclesiastical*).

JOIN, *v.* ‖ *Connect together,* jungere (*absolutely; or* inter se; *or* aliquid cum aliquā re): conjungere (*to join together, absolutely;* inter se; cum; *the dative; and, in figurative meaning,* ad; *both* jungere *and* conjungere, *properly and improperly. The participles* junctus, conjunctus *are sometimes found with ablative only;* vid. *Zumpt*, § 474; *Garat., Cic., Phil.*, 5, 7, 20): connectere cum aliquā re (*by a knot; and figuratively, of an intimate union*): copulare (aliquid, inter se; *dative, or* cum aliquā re; *to join as if by a cord, strap,* &c.). JN. (inter se) jungere et copulare (*Cic.*): continuare (*to join so that there may be no break or interval*; domos, &c.; *absolutely or with dative*): obstringĕre (*to bind tightly together*): devincire (*to join indissolubly*): committere (*to bring into connection*; e. g., ripas ponte): adjungere aliquid alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*join one thing to another; properly and figuratively*): comparare (*to couple together several things in equal proportions*): colligare (*to tie together*): conglutinare (*to glue together, cement; properly and figuratively*): coagmentare (e. g., opus, *Cic.*; *opposed to* dissolvere). *To join together with* (= *by means of*) *any thing,* conjungere aliquā re (e. g., calamos cerā): *to join battle,* prœlium *or* pugnam committere: *to join house to house,* domos continuare (*so* fundos, agros, &c.): *to join their forces,* jungere copias; arma consociare: vires conferre.

JOIN. ‖ INTRANS. *Unite one's self to any body,* se jungere: se conjungere (*general terms; also of two divisions of an army*) alicui *or* cum aliquo. *Join a person,* se comitem *or* socium adjungere alicui; se comitem addere alicui († i. e., *on a single occasion, as companion*); se ad aliquem jungere (*Cic.; to attach one's self to his party, court his acquaintance,* &c.): se conjungere cum copiis alicujus; arma consociare cum aliquo (*to join any body as his ally*); signa conferre ad aliquem (*especially on the battle-field*). *To join in affinity with any body* (*Bible*), affinitatem jungere cum aliquo. ‖ *To be contiguous to,* continuari alicui rei; alicui rei continuatum et junctum esse (*Cic.*). Vid. CONTIGUOUS.

JOINER, lignarius (*sc.* faber): intestinarius (*who inlays cabinets,* &c.).

JOINT, commissura (*general term for every kind of joining: also of the limbs of the human body*): artus: articulus (*joint by which the limbs are connected with each other, or with the rest of the body;* artus, *singular, not found till the late poets of the Silver Age.* JN. commissuræ et artus): vertĕbra (*joint that facilitates the motion of the limbs, especially of the joints of the spine; cf. Plin.*, 11, 46, 106): spondўlus (*joint of the spine and neck*): colligatio: verticula (*joint in carpentry, architecture, machinery,* &c.; colligatio, *as simply joining;* verticula, *as facilitating motion, turning; cf. Vitr.*, 10, 1, 2; 10, 8, 1): cardo (*hinge-joint*): nodus: articulus: geniculum (*joint or knot in plants*).

JOINTED, vertebratus (*Plin.*): articulos habens (*Plin.*, 16, 24, 36; ☞ articulatus *only of "articulate" words*): geniculatus: verticulis conjunctus (*Vitr.*; SYN. *in* JOINT. *Georges gives* verticulatus, *which is not in Freund*): intercardinatus (*mutually joined together by hinge-joints,* trabes, *Vitr.*, 10, 21).

JOINT-HEIR. Vid. CO-HEIR.

JOINTLY, unā (*together in one place; hence in union with each other: jointly with,* unā cum): conjunctim (*in common; together as a body*; e. g., auxilia petere).

JOINT-STOCK COMPANY, societas (*Cic., Fam.*, 13, 9, 2; *Rosc. Com.*, 11, 32).

JOINT-STOOL, * scabellum versatile, *or* intercardinatum, *or* vertebratum: * sella castrensis.

JOINTURE, *s.*, * annua, quæ viduæ præbentur.

JOINTURE, *v.*, * viduæ reditum annuum assignare.

JOIST, *s.*, lignum transversarium.

JOIST, *v.*, aliquid materiā jugumentare (*Vitr.*, 2, 1, 3). ‖ *Agist* (*local*), alienum pecus in suo fundo pascere (*after Varr., R. R.*, 1, 21).

JOKE, *s.*, jocus (*in plural,* joca, *the usual form, in Cic., Sall.*; joci *in Livy and following prose writers*). JN. ludus et jocus (ludus, *relating to playful actions*): facetiæ (*facetious sallies,* &c.): sales (*pungent witticisms*): logus *or* logos (*puns,* &c.; omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, animadvertisse, *Cic. ap. Non.*, 63, 18): ridicule dicta; jocationes. *A little joke,* joculus: *a dull joke,* jocus frigidus: *to cut dull jokes,* in jocis frigidum esse (*Quint.*): *a rude joke,* jocus illiberalis: *a saucy joke,* jocus petulans: *in joke,* per jocum: per ludum et jocum: per ridiculum: joco: joculariter (e. g., objicere alicui aliquid). *In jest or in earnest,* per jocum aut severe: *do you say this in joke or in earnest?* jocone an serio hoc dicis? *to say any thing in joke,* jocari aliquid: dicere aliquid per jocum: *it was only a joke,* jocabar: *to be cutting jokes,* joculari (* *Liv.*, 7, 10, *extr.*); joca agere; *with any body,* cum aliquo: *to cut jokes on one another,* inter se jocularia fundere *or* ridicula jactitare (*Liv.*, 7, 2): *to cut a joke,* jocari: joco uti; *about any thing,* jocari in aliquid: *not to understand a joke,* jocum (*or* quod per jocum dictum est) in serium convertere: *to deal in rude jokes,* * illiberaliter jocari: *to convey truths under the form of jokes,* ridicula sententiose dicere: *the Greeks make a joke of swearing and giving false witness,* Græcis jusjurandum jocus est, testimonium ludus: *does that seem to you a good joke?* itane lepidum videtur? *I now come to your jokes,* nunc venio ad jocationes tuas (*Cic.*).

JOKE, *v.*, jocari: joco uti: joca agere (*with any body,* cum aliquo): joculari (* *Liv.*): ridicula dicere; *at any thing,* jocari in aliquid; *at any body,* jocosa dicta jactare in aliquid. [Vid. "*to cut* JOKE(S)."] *Joking apart,* amoto *or* remoto joco; amoto ludo (†); omissis jocis; extra jocum: *but let us have done with joking,* sed ridicula missa (*sc.* faciamus).

JOKER, joculator (*Cic., Att.*, 4, 16): homo jocosus, jocularis, facetus, &c. *To be a joker,* multi joci esse.

JOLE. ‖ *Cheek,* vid. ‖ *Head of a fish,* caput piscis.

JOLLILY. Vid. GAYLY, MERRILY.

JOLLITY. Vid. GAYETY, MERRIMENT.

JOLLY. Vid. GAY, MERRY.

JOLT, *v.* ‖ TRANS., quassare: concutere: jactare. ‖ INTRANS., jactari (*to be tossed about*): * quasi saltuatim moveri: cum crebris offensibus (*Lucr.*) moveri.

JOLT, *s.*, offensus (*Lucr.*). *Jolts,* jactatio.

JOLT-HEAD. Vid. BLOCKHEAD.

JOLTING, *s.*, jactatio (*cf. Liv.*, 29, 32).

JONQUILLE, * narcissus jonquilla (*Linn.*).

JOT, pĭlus (*single hair*). *Not a jot,* nihil sane (*for* sane *with* non *and* nihil = valde): *not a jot* (*the*) *less,* ne pilo quidem minus (*Cic.*): *not a jot,* ne pilum quidem (*Cic.*).

JOURNAL, ephemĕris, -idis, *feminine* (ἐφημερίς), *or, pure Latin,* commentarii diurni (*a day-book in which payments, receipts,* &c., *were set down, and whatever happened to or was done by any of the family; but Plin.*, 29, 1, 5, *also mentions an* ephemĕris mathematica, *a sort of astronomical calendar, in which the lucky and unlucky days were set down*): commentarii (*writings hastily drawn up*; e. g., *memorandums of remarkable subjects, comments, remarks,* &c.): libelli (*general term for small works published*): acta diurna, *or* populi Romani (*the minutes or reports of what took place each day in the Senate or assembly of the people at Rome*). *Hence "a political journal" may be translated by* ephemeris *or* acta diurna; *an amusing or instructive one by* libelli.

JOURNALIST, * qui ephemeridem (*or* acta diurna, &c.; *cf.* JOURNAL) scribit.

JOURNEY, iter. *Sometimes* via (*the way or road*): profectio (*the setting out on a journey*): peregrinatio (*the journey to or residence in a foreign country*). *To make preparations for a journey,* iter parare *or* comparare; profectionem parare *or* præparare; parare proficisci; itineri se præparare: *any body has a long journey before him,* instat alicui iter longum (*Cic.*): *to set out on a journey,* iter facere cœpisse (*Cic.*); proficisci; viæ *or* in viam se dare; viæ se committere; iter ingrĕdi *or* inire: *to be on a journey,* esse in itinere; *in a foreign land,* peregrinari, peregrinatum abesse: *to take small journeys,* minuta itinera facere (*Suet., Oct.*, 82): *to undertake long journeys,* * longinqua itinera suscipere: *to undertake journeys into a foreign land,* peregrinationes suscipere: *to continue one's journey,* iter pergere; iter reliquum conficere, pergere: *to finish one's journey,* iter conficere: *to suspend one's journey,* profectionem intermittere: *to give up a (proposed) journey,* itineris consilium, *or (with reference to the setting out)* profectionis consilium abjicere: *had you a good journey?* bene ambulasti? (*Plaut., Truc.*, 2, 4, 18). *A good journey!* bene ambula! bene rem gere! (*together in Plaut., Mil.*, 3, 3, 62).

JOURNEY, *v.* [Vid. TO TRAVEL, *and "to take a* JOURNEY."] *I am journeying to Rome,* iter est Romam: *where are you journeying to?* quo cogitas? quo tendis? quo iter inceptas? (*Plaut., Curc.*, 1, 2, 28).

JOURNEYMAN, in diem se locans: mercenarius: operarius; *plural,* operæ mercenariæ, *or simply* operæ. *To hire journeymen,* operas (mercenarias) conducere: *he was a journeyman,* ei operā vita erat (*Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 3, 16).

JOVIAL. Vid. GAY, MERRY.

JOVIALLY. Vid. MERRILY, &c.

JOVIALNESS, hilaritas.

JOY, *v.* Vid. "*to* DELIGHT (*in*)," TO REJOICE.

JOY, *s.*, gaudium (*joy as an inward state of mind*): lætitia: hilaritas: alacri-

tas (*joy as manifesting itself outwardly*; lætitia, *chiefly in an unwrinkled forehead, and a mouth curled for smiling*; hilaritas, *in eyes quickly moving, shining, and radiant with joy*; alacritas, *in eyes that roll, sparkle, and announce spirit. The* gaudens, the lætus, the hilaris, *derive joy from a piece of good fortune; the* alacer, *at the same time, from employment or action, Dïd.*). Jn. gaudium atque lætitia: voluptas (*mental or bodily pleasure*). Jn. lætitia ac voluptas: deliciæ (*in the sense of "joy," "delight," is poetical*). *To be the cause of joy to any body*, gaudium or lætitiam alicui afferre: *your doing this has caused me a lively joy*, magnum mihi gaudium attulisti, quod, &c.: *any thing fills me with joy*, magnâ lætitiâ, magno gaudio me afficit aliquid; aliquid summæ mihi voluptati est; magnum gaudium, magnam lætitiam voluptatemque capio (percipio) ex aliquâ re: *any thing has filled me with joy*, aliquid me lætitiâ extulit (*Cic.*). *To heighten any body's joy, to cause it to overflow*, &c., gaudio aliquem cumulare; cumulum alicui gaudii afferre (*both when a circumstance before mentioned had given the person much joy, which the one now mentioned heightens*). *To be beside one's self with joy*, efferri lætitiâ; lætitiâ exsultare (*Cic.*); gaudio exsilire, exsultare; lætum esse omnibus lætitiis (*from the comedy of Cæcilius, but often used by Cicero*); nimio gaudio pæne desipere; præ gaudio, ubi sim, nescio: *to sing for joy*, lætitiâ excitari ad canendum: *all received him with joy*, eum advenientem læti omnes accepêre. ‖ *Tears of joy*, elicitæ gaudio lacrimæ. *To shed tears of joy*, gaudio lacrimare, lacrimas effundere: *I shed tears of joy*, gaudio lacrimæ mihi manant, *or* cadunt, *or* eliciuntur; præ lætitiâ lacrimæ præsiliunt mihi (*Plaut., Stich.*, 3, 2, 13).

JOYFUL, hilarus *or* hilaris (*cheerful*): lætus (*glad, joyful*). *A joyful mind*, animus lætus, hilaris, bonus: *a joyful look*, oculi læti *or* hilari: *a joyful countenance*, vultus lætus (*Ov., Fast.*, 4, 343): *a joyful life*, vita hilara: *a joyful day*, dies hilaris, lætus. *To be joyful*, lætum, hilarum esse: *to be joyful in consequence of any thing*, aliquâ re gaudêre (*to rejoice*) *or* lætari (*to be glad*): *in a joyful manner*, læte: hilare *or* hilariter: animo læto (hilari). ‖ *That causes joyfulness, renders joyful* (*as news, a message, occasion*), lætus: jucundus (*pleasant, delightful*).

JOYFULLY, alacri animo: hilare.

JOYFULNESS. Vid. Joy.

JOYLESS, tristis: mæstus: abjectus *or* abjectior: afflictus: fractus: demissus fractusque: fractus et demissus. ‖ *Of things*, voluptate carens: voluptatis expers. *A joyless life*, * vita sine lætitiâ ac voluptate peracta.

JOYOUS. Vid. Joy.

JOYOUSLY, hilariter: alacriter.

JUBILANT, *by circumlocution with* clamore et gaudio: clamore læto.

JUBILATION, clamor et gaudium (*Tac.*): clamor lætus (†).

JUBILEE, sacrum sæculare: sollemnia sæcularia: sacra sæcularia. *The year of jubilee*, annus sæcularis. ☞ *To mark the fiftieth anniversary*, semisæcularis *may be used*; * sacrum semisæculare; sollemnia semisæcularia. *The year of jubilee*, annus semisæcularis. ‖ Impropr., * festi dies lætissimi.

JUCUNDITY, jucunditas.

JUDAICAL. Vid. Jewish.

JUDAISM, * Judaismus.

JUDAIZE, * a Judaicâ disciplinâ esse: Judaïcam disciplinam sequi, &c. (☞ judaizare, *Vulgate, Gell.*, 1, 13).

JUDGE, judex: qui judicat: qui judicium exercet (*general terms*): recuperator (*judge named by the prætor, when the dispute is about the restoration of property*): quæsitor (*in a criminal cause*): arbiter (*arbitrator*): summus magistratus (*the highest magistrate*, e. g., *among the Jews*). *A sworn judge*, judex juratus (*the sworn judges at Rome for criminal causes, more nearly answering to our jury, were* judices selecti *or* turba selectorum, *chosen from senators, knights, and the* tribuni ærarii). *To be a judge*, judicem esse; *in any matter* de aliquâ re; judicem sedêre; judicium exercêre; judicio præesse: *to appoint any body a judge*, aliquem judicem constituere: *to have any body for judge*, aliquem judicem habêre: *to bring a cause, &c., before a judge*, rem ad judicem deferre. ‖ Impropr. ‖ *Critic, one who pronounces a sound judgment on any subject*, judex criticus, *or* criticus *only, or, from context*, judex: æstimator (*so far as he estimates the value of a production*): existimator (*so far as after such valuation he pronounces his sentence*: existimator est judex; æstimator qui pretium constituit, res inter se componit, ut quid præferendum, quid posthabendum sit, intelligat, *Gronov.*). Jn. æstimator et judex. *A judge of poetry*, judex poetarum: carminum æstimator: *a judge of the arts*, artium judex: *an accomplished and critical judge of the arts*, subtilis judex et callidus (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 7, 101).

JUDGE, *v.*, judicare (aliquid *or* de aliquâ re, *or* de aliquo): dijudicare aliquid (*to judge any thing decisively; to decide any thing*): facere judicium alicujus rei, *or* de aliquâ re, *or* de aliquo (*to pronounce an opinion*): æstimare aliquid: existimare de aliquo *or* de re (*the former is to value, estimate*; existimare, *on the other hand, after having properly weighed the value of any thing, to form and pronounce a judgment in accordance with it respecting its various relations*). *To judge according to equity*, ex æquo judicare: *to judge with impartial strictness*, acrem se præbêre alicujus rei judicem: *to judge impartially*, sine odio et sine invidiâ judicare: *to judge of others by one's self*, de aliis ex se conjecturam facere; ex se de aliis judicare (*after Nep. Ep.*, 6, 2). *To judge for one's self*, suo judicio uti; suum judicium adhibêre: *let others judge for themselves*, hoc alii videant. *I am not able* (*authorized*, &c.) *to judge of this*, hoc non est mei judicii (*because it does not become me*); hoc procul est a meo judicio (*I do not understand such matters*). ‖ *To deem; to think*, vid.

JUDGMENT, *s.*, (I.) judicium (*properly, a judicial decision founded upon positive enactments; hence general term, a decision grounded upon a deliberate view or estimate*): arbitrium (*properly, the sentence of an umpire, founded upon a sense of right or equity; hence general term for the decision of one's judgment, free choice*, &c.): decretum (*the final decree of the emperor, after an appeal to him*): sententia (*an opinion which one forms or pronounces, either in common life or as a senator or magistrate*). *Often rendered by circumlocution with* sentire (e. g., negligere quid quisque de se sentiat; judices quod sentiunt, libere judicant): existimatio (*an opinion formed upon a deliberate estimate of the value of any thing*). *An impartial judgment*, judicium liberius: *to pronounce judgment*, sententiam dicere (*to declare one's opinion, whether as writer, senator, or even as judge*); sententiam pronunciare (*of the presiding judge, after the investigation and individual votes*; sententias ferre *is of the individual votes of the jurymen*, &c.): *to form a judgment*, facere judicium alicujus rei, de aliquâ re, de aliquo: *to give or deliver a judgment*, sententiam ferre de aliquo *or* de aliquâ re (☞ judicia ferre, *for* sententias ferre, *Cic., Fragm. Or. in Tog. Cand., is unusual*): *to give judgment against any body in a capital cause*, condemnare *or* condemnare capitis: *to reverse a judgment*, rem judicatam labefactare: *in my judgment*, meo judicio; quantum ego judico; ex (*or* de) meâ sententiâ; ut mihi quidem videtur: *to form one's own judgment*, suo judicio uti (*opposed to* aliorum judicio stare).

(II.) *To sit in judgment*, judicium facere (*to appoint a judicial investigation, in a single instance*): jus dicere, agere (*general terms*): judicium exercêre (*to conduct a trial; of the presiding judge*): quærere et judicia exercêre; conventum agere (*of an appointed judge, like our judge of assize, at certain times and at certain places*; e. g., *of a governor in a province*): *to sit in judgment on any body*, judicium facere de aliquo; *on any thing*, jus dicere de re; cognoscere de re (*to institute an investigation*): *it is not for me to sit in judgment upon any body or any thing*, est aliquid non mei judicii; non mea est de aliquo æstimatio (*because it does not become me*); aliquid procul est a meo judicio (*because I do not understand it*): *to form a favorable judgment of any body*, bonum judicium facere de aliquo; bene existimare de aliquo; *an unfavorable one*, male existimare de aliquo: *to form the same judgment of any thing as some one else*, de aliquâ re idem sentire, quod aliquis: *to form one's judgment of any thing by any thing*, judicare, æstimare aliquid re *or* ex re; existimare ex re, de re [Syn. *in* Judge]; pendêre, pensare aliquid ex re; ponderare aliquid re (*to weigh one thing according to the value of another*); metiri aliquid re (*as it were, to measure out any thing as the rule or measure of any thing, and to estimate its value accordingly*): aliquid referre ad rem (*to bring any thing into comparison with something else*; e. g., alienos mores ad suos referre). *The day of judgment*, summum judicium, quod Deus faciet in hac terrâ (*after Lact.*, 2, 12, 19): extremum judicium (*Lact., Div. Inst.*, 7, 26). ‖ *Discriminating intelligence*, judicium (e. g., judicium habet aliquis; judicium non deest alicui). *A man of great judgment*, vir acri magnoque judicio; qui habet intelligens (peracre, subtile, &c.) judicium. Vid. Prudence, Wisdom.

JUDICATURE, jurisdictio *or* jurisdictionis potestas. *A court of judicature*; vid. Court.

JUDICIAL, judicialis (e. g., jus, causa, consuetudo, genus dicendi, &c., *Cic.*): judiciarius (e. g., lex, controversia, *Cic.*): forensis (*that takes place in the forum*, &c.). Jn. judicialis et forensis. [Vid. Forensic.] *Judicial or forensic eloquence*, eloquentia *or* rhetorice forensis: *a judicial sentence*, sententia. ‖ *A judicial blindness*, * mens a Deo suarum injuriarum ultore occæcata: * ea cæcitas cordis, quæ non tantum peccatum est, sed et pœna peccati (*after St. Augustin*).

JUDICIALLY, jure: lege (*conformably to right, to law*; e. g., *to proceed judicially against any body*, lege agere cum aliquo; jure *or* lege experiri cum aliquo). *To declare or profess judicially*, profiteri apud judicem *or* coram judice: *to depose judicially*, * apud judicem (*or* magistratum) deponere.

JUDICIARY, judiciarius.

JUDICIOUS, prudens: prudentiæ plenus: sapiens: homo *or* vir acri judicio: qui habet intelligens judicium: intelligens.

JUDICIOUSLY, prudenter: sapienter. *Very judiciously*, magno consilio: *how judiciously*, quanto consilio: *zealously rather than judiciously*, majore studio quam consilio (*Sall.*). *To act judiciously*, prudenter facere.

JUG, *s.*, urceus (*general term*): hydria, *or, pure Latin*, situlus, situla (*water-jug*) Vid. Ewer.

JUGGLE, *s.*, præstigiæ (*also improperly, a juggle of words*, præstigiæ verborum, *Cic.*).

JUGGLE, *v.*, præstigias agere. *If = cozen*, &c., vid.

JUGGLER, præstigiator (*general term, a juggler, so far as he deceives people*; vid. *Ruhnk., Sen. Ep.*, 45, 7): circulator *or* planus (*an itinerant juggler, who earns a livelihood by all kinds of sleight of hand, juggling*, &c. *Respecting* circulator, vid. *Ruhnk., Sen. Benef.*, 6, 11, 2; *respecting* planus, vid. *Eichstaedt ap. Schmid, Hor. Ep.*, 1, 17, 59. Circulator *is frequently used as a charmer of serpents*; vid. *Cels.*, 5, 27, No. 3; *Paul., Dig.*, 47, 11, 11). *Particular kinds of jugglers among the ancients were* pilarius (*one who practiced with cups and with balls, Quint.*, 10, 7, 11): ventilator (*a conjurer; one who caused pebbles, dice, &c., to disappear from before the eyes of the spectators, or passed them from one hand into the other without being seen; Gr.* ψηφοπαίκτης *or* ψηφοκλέπτης, *Quint., l. c.*).

JUGGLING, præstigiæ.

JUGGLINGLY, per præstigias (*Cic.*): quasi præstigiis quibusdam (*Cic.*).

JUGULAR. *The jugular vein,* vena jugularis (*medical technical term, Kraus, "Medic. Lex."*).

JUICE, succus (*al.* sucus: *general term for juice;* e. g., *of meat; of the juices that form the sap of trees,* &c.): virus (*the glutinous and biting juice of certain plants; of snails,* &c.; *the poisonous juice of serpents*): sanies (*literally, bloody matter: then, from their resemblance to this in substance or color, the juice of the spider, the purple-fish, olives,* &c.): mellīgo (*the juice of flowers; also the yet unripe juice of berries, grapes,* &c.). *The juice of the grape,* succi uvæ (*general term*); mellīgo uvæ (*of the unripe grape*). *The juice of the purple-fish,* ostreum (ὄστρεον), *or, pure Latin,* sanies purpurea: *the nutritive juices secreted from food,* secretus a reliquo cibo succus is, quo alimur: *to draw up the juices of the earth,* succum ex terrâ trahere.

JUICELESS, *succo carens: exsuccus (*Quint., but improperly = "dry;" of an orator,* &c.).

JUICINESS, succositas (*very late, Cæl. Aur. Acut.,* 2, 29, *or by circumlocution*).

JUICY, succi plenus: succosus (*Cels., Col.*): succidus (*Varr., Appul.,* &c.).

JUJUBE, zizyphum (*Plin.*). *The jujube-tree,* zizyphus (*Col.*): *zizyphus jujuba (*Linn.*).

JULEP, *julapium (*technical term, Kraus, Med. Lex.*).

JULY, Julius mensis: Quintilis mensis (*in the time of the Republic*).

JUMBLE, *v.* *To jumble together,* confundere (e. g., vera cum falsis). *This jumbling together of,* &c., hæc conjunctio confusioque (e. g., virtutum, *Cic.*). Vid. TO CONFOUND, TO HUDDLE.

JUMBLE, *s.,* confusio. Vid. HODGE-PODGE, MIXTURE.

JUMP, *s.* Vid. LEAP, *s.*

JUMP, *v.* [Vid. LEAP, *v.*] *To jump down,* desilire ex *or* de re (*in prose rarely with simple ablative;* vid. *Drak., Liv.,* 35, 34, 10): *to jump down from a horse or carriage,* desilire ex equo, de rhedâ.

JUMPER. Vid. LEAPER.

JUNCTION. ‖ *Act of joining,* junctio: conjunctio (*as act*): junctura (*place of joining; joint*). *To effect a junction,* jungere copias: arma conjungere: vires conferre (*to join two armies; said of two generals*). *To effect a junction with any body,* se conjungere cum copiis alicujus (*Cæs., B. G.,* 1, 37, &c.). ‖ *Of a river,* confluens (e. g., Mosæ et Rheni, *Cæs.; also, plural,* confluentes; e. g., ubi Anienem transiit ad confluentes, &c., *at its junction with the Tiber, Liv.*).

JUNCTURE. ‖ *Junction,* vid. ‖ *Critical point of time,* &c., tempus: tempora. *At this juncture,* his rebus; quæ quum ita sint *or* essent (*this being so, under these circumstances*): in hoc *or* in tali tempore (*at this critical or perilous time: in this meaning the preposition is regularly expressed*).

JUNE, (mensis) Junius.

JUNIOR, minor natu. ☞ *Not* junior, *with reference to the comparative age of persons; though* juniores *may, as a class, be opposed to* seniores.

JUNIPER, juniperus, *feminine.*

JUNK, navigium: navicula: navigiōlum: scapha: cymba: linter. SYN. *in* SHIP.

JUNKET, *s.* Vid. FEAST, *s.*

JUNKET, *v.* Vid. TO BANQUET, TO FEAST.

JUNTO. Vid. COUNCIL, CABAL.

JURIDICAL, juridicus (*post-Augustan, Plin., Jurisconsulti*).

JURISDICTION, jurisdictio: jurisdictionis potestas. *To be subject to any body's jurisdiction,* sub alicujus jus et jurisdictionem subjunctum esse (*Cic., Agr.,* 2, 36, *in.*): *it belongs to my jurisdiction,* jurisdictio mea est: *this comes within my jurisdiction,* hoc meum est; hujus rei potestas penes me est. *A doubt as to whose the jurisdiction is,* juris dubitatio (= dubitatio, penes quem sit jus).

JURISPRUDENCE, prudentia juris (e. g., juris publici, *Cic.*; juris civilis, *Nep.*): scientia juris (*as possessed by an individual, Cic., Brut.,* 41, 152, &c.). *To have a great knowledge of jurisprudence,* juris intelligentiâ præstare; magnam prudentiam juris (civilis) habēre.

JURIST, juris (*seldom* jure, *Cic., Fam.,* 3, 1) consultus: juris peritus *or* jure peritus (*both Cic.; also* -ior, -issimus, *both juris*): prudens in jure (*in plural, from context,* prudentes *only*): ☞ juris sciens *is post-classical.*

JUROR, judex selectus: unus ex judicibus selectis (*Hor.*). *To challenge a juror,* judicem rejicere.

JURY, *perhaps* judices selecti: turba selectorum (*chosen, at Rome, from the senators, knights, and* tribuni ærarii): juratores (*sworn valuers of any thing, Plaut.*).

JUST, justus (*in all the relations of the English word; of persons and things;* e. g., *of judges, complaints, tears, punishments,* &c.): æquus (*equitable, fair; of persons*): legitimus (*in conformity with the laws,* &c.; *of things*). *To prefer a just claim to any thing,* jure suo *or* recte postulare aliquid. *The just mean,* mediocritas illa, quæ est inter nimium et parum. ‖ *Exact, accurate,* vid.

JUST, *s.,* certamen equitum hastis concurrentium. Vid. TOURNAMENT.

JUST, *v.,* concurrere (cum aliquo, contra aliquem, alicui, *or absolutely*).

JUST, *adv.* ‖ *Just now,* jam (e. g., hæc, quæ jam posui): vixdum: vix tandem (*of a wish long felt, and now at length gratified;* vix tandem legi literas dignas Appio Claudio): tantum quod: modo. ‖ *But just ... when,* vix *or* vixdum ... quum: commode *or* commodum ... quum; tantum quod ... quum [vid. *examples under* HARDLY]: *to be just going to do any thing,* jam facturum esse aliquid. ‖ *Only; this and no more (in wishes, commands, permissions,* &c.), modo: quæso (*I beg*). *Just let me,* sine modo. *Do just stay,* mane modo: *do just go,* abi modo. ‖ *Exactly,* plane: prorsus: omnino (*in all*): ipse (*itself; used with numerals in exact designations of time,* &c.; e. g., triginta dies erant ipsi, quum has dabam literas, per quos, &c.: *just at the right moment,* tempore ipso, *Ter.*). ‖ *Just so (in answers),* ita est; ita, inquam; ita enim vero; sane quidem; *or by repetition of the verb that makes the question;* e. g., deditisne vos, &c.? Dedimus. ‖ *Just as if,* perinde ac si; perinde quasi; *less commonly* proinde ut *or* ac [vid. *Pr. Introd.,* ii., 369]; non secus ac si; similiter, ut si *or* ac si; juxta ac si (*all with subjunctive*).

JUSTICE, justitia (*the proper word; in itself, or as the property of a person, where it is = love of justice*): æquitas (*equity, especially as a property of a person or thing*): jus (*right, the compass of that which is held as just*). *Justice demands that,* &c., æquum est (*it is right*), *followed by an infinitive, or by an accusative and infinitive: to exercise justice,* justitiam exercēre *or* colere: *to see that justice is done to any body's deserts,* alicui fructum, quem meruit, retribuere: *to give up any body to justice,* * aliquem judicibus tradere.

JUSTICIARY, (summus) judex.

JUSTIFIABLE, quod excusari potest: cujus rei ratio reddi potest. *Sometimes* justus.

JUSTIFIABLY, excusate: excusatius (*post-Augustan, Quint.,* 2, 1, 13; *Plin. Ep.,* 9, 21, 3; *Tac., Ann.,* 3, 68): juste: legitime: jure; justo jure; *or, by circumlocution,* * ita, ut defendi *or* excusari possit: cum causâ (= cum justâ causâ, *Cic., Verr.,* 2, 1, 8).

JUSTIFICATION. ‖ *Excuse,* &c., purgatio: excusatio [SYN. *in* EXCUSE]: satisfactio (*a justification received as satisfactory by the person to whom it is addressed*). [Vid. EXCUSE.] ‖ *As theological technical term,* justificatio.

JUSTIFIER, *by circumlocution with verbs under* JUSTIFY.

JUSTIFY. ‖ *To clear from blame, excuse,* purgare aliquem *or* aliquid: excusare aliquem *or* aliquid [SYN. *in* TO EXCUSE]: aliquem culpâ liberare: ab aliquo culpam demovēre. *To justify any body in any matter,* aliquem purgare de re (*in Liv., 27, 28,* alicujus rei) : culpam alicujus rei demovēre ab aliquo: aliquem defendere de aliquâ re. *To justify himself,* se purgare *or* excusare; *to any body,* se purgare alicui (*Cæs., B. G.,* 1, 28); *to any body's satisfaction,* satisfacere alicui: *for the purpose of justifying themselves,* sui purgandi causâ. ‖ *To think one's self justified in doing so and so,* putare aliquid sibi licēre, &c. ‖ *To pronounce just,* justum declarare aliquem (☞ *but* justificare *as technical term, to avoid ambiguity*).

JUSTLE, (inter se) collidi (*of things*): concurrere (inter se). *To justle against any body,* offendere aliquem: incurrere *or* incurrere atque incīdere in aliquem.

JUSTLY, juste: jure: legitime: jure et legitime: jure suo (*with full right;* e. g., repetere aliquid): recte (*properly, rightly*): merito (*deservedly*). JN. merito ac jure (e. g., laudari, *Cic.*): recte ac merito (e. g., commoveri, *Cic.*). *Very justly,* justissimo: jure optimo: meritissimo.

JUSTNESS. Vid. JUSTICE.

JUT OUT, prominēre: projici: projectum esse (e. g., *of a town running out into the sea,* in altum): procurrere, excurrere (ab aliquâ re—in aliquid; *of peninsulas,* &c., *running out into the sea*).

JUVENILE, juvenilis: puerilis (*the best word, since* juvenis = *young man*).

JUVENILITY, juvenilitas (*Varr. ap. Non.*). Vid. YOUTHFULNESS.

JUXTAPOSITION, *by circumlocution.*

K.

KALE. *Sea-kale,* *crambe maritīma (*Linn.*).

KALI, *salsola kali (*Linn.*).

KANGAROO, *halmatūrus (*Illig.*).

KAW, crocire: crocitare.

KAWING, crocītus, -ūs.

KEEL. ‖ *To put a new keel to a ship,* navem novâ fundere carinâ (vid. *Ov., Pont.,* 4, 3, 5): navis carinam denuo collocare (vid. *Plaut., Mil.,* 3, 3, 41).

KEEN. Vid. EAGER, ACUTE, SHARP, CUTTING.

KEENLY. Vid. EAGERLY, ACUTELY, SHARPLY, DEEPLY.

KEENNESS. Vid. EAGERNESS, ACUTENESS, SHARPNESS.

KEEP. ‖ INTRANS. *Not to spoil,* durare (*to last; of fruit,* poma; *opposed to* poma fugiunt, *do not keep*): vetustatem ferre *or* pati (*of wine,* &c.): ævum pati (*of fruits, Col.*): *not to keep,* vetustatis impatientem esse (*of fruits,* &c., *Col.*): *that does not keep,* fugax (*of fruit*); fugiens (*of wine*). *To make any thing keep well,* perennitatem alicui rei afferre (*Col.*). ‖ *To keep doing any thing,* non desistere aliquid facere, *or sometimes* quin faciam aliquid. ‖ *To keep on,* tenēre: durare: non remittere. *It kept on raining the whole night,* imber continens tenuit per totam noctem. ‖ *To keep up with,* cursum alicujus adæquare (*Liv.*). ‖ *To keep close to,* non discedere a (e. g., ab alicujus latere). ‖ *To keep out of any body's sight,* se occultare alicui *or* a conspectu alicujus. ‖ TRANS. *To preserve, retain,* tenēre (*to hold, and not let go; also, to keep a military post,* &c.): retinēre (*to keep back, retain*): continēre (*to keep together;* e. g., copias [in] castris; *persons in their allegiance,* aliquos in officio): servare: reservare (*to preserve, not suffer to perish, not wear out*): asservare (*to watch or guard carefully, a corpse at a place,* &c.): conservare (*to preserve in its condition, leave uninjured*): condere: recondere (*to heap or pile up fruits,* &c.): reponere: seponere (*to lay by, lay aside for future use*). JN. condere et reponere; reponere et recondere: *to keep any thing for future use,* servare *or* reponere in vetustatem (e. g., vinum); recondere in annos (e. g., *corn,* frumenta): *to keep the town for Cæsar,* urbem Cæsari servare. (*Cæs.*): *to keep any thing in writing,* literis custodire: *to have any thing kept,* aliquid repositum et reconditum habēre: *to give any thing to any body's keeping* [vid. KEEPING]. ‖ *To protect, guard,* vid. ‖ *To observe laws,* &c., vid. ‖ IMPROPR. *To keep one's self*

for other times, aliis temporibus se reservare (*Cic.*). *To keep any thing in mind or memory*, aliquid memoriâ tenēre, custodire: alicujus rei memoriam conservare, retinēre (*to retain the recollection of any thing*): *to keep any thing secret*, celare, supprimere aliquid (*to keep any thing to one's self*; i. e., *not to tell it abroad*); tenēre (*to keep to one's self*; i. e., *not to say what one feels disposed to say*, *Cic.*, *De Or.*, 2, 54, *fin.*); continēre (*Cic.*, *De Or.*, 1, 47; *opposed to* proferre, enunciare): tacite habēre: secum habēre: tacēre, reticēre: integrum sibi reservare (*to keep entirely to one's self, not to communicate to another*): *not to keep any thing to one's self*, aliquid haud occultum tenēre; aliquid proferre, enunciare, effutire (*to spread abroad, blab*): *to keep that to yourself* (i. e., *tell it no further*), hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi solum dictum puta. *Keep that to yourself*, tibi habe (*from the form used in divorces*, res tuas tibi habe; *used when we surrender our right to another person*; *often ironically or contemptuously*; e. g., quamobrem tibi habe sane istam laudationem, *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 4, 67: so clamare cœperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem. ☞ *In this form the dative of the pronoun must not be omitted, Zumpt ad Cic., Verr.*, 4, 8, 18). *To keep* (*any*) *accounts*, tabulas conficere (*of a tradesman*). *I tell it to you as a secret, therefore keep it as such*, secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto. *I can not keep any thing to myself*, plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfluo (*Com.*, *Ter.*, *Eun.*, 1, 2, 25). *To keep one's word*, fidem servare, conservare, *or* præstare: *not to keep one's word*, fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari, frangere, violare: *both parties kept their word or promise*, utrisque fides constitit: *to call upon any body to keep his word*, * postulare, ut aliquis fidem datam exsolvat *or* servet. *To keep hounds*, canes alere ad venandum. *To keep a mistress, countenance, a secret, silence, a resolution*; vid. *the substantives*. *To keep one's bed*, continēre se in lectulo (*Cic.*); in lecto esse; lecto teneri; lecto affixum esse (†): *to keep the house*, domi manēre, remanēre; servare domi (*Bentl., Ter., Eun.*, 4, 7, 10: *al.* domum); servare in ædibus (*Plaut.*); propter valetudinem domo non exire (*from illness*). *To keep any body in prison*, aliquem in custodiâ retinēre. *A kept mistress*, mulier, quæ cum aliquo vivere consuevit. *To keep a feast*, celebrare (e. g., *a birth-day*, &c.; *of the persons who attend the celebration*); diem prosĕqui (*cf. Nep., Att.*, 4, *extr.*). ‖ *To keep back*, (1) *To keep secret*; vid. *above*. (2) *To hold back* [vid. HOLD]. ‖ *To keep down*, depressum tenēre (*properly*): comprimere (*improperly*; e. g., *any body's ambition*, alicujus ambitionem): reprimere (*to repress*; e. g., iracundiam). ‖ *To keep from*. *To keep any body from any thing*, prohibēre aliquem aliquâ re (*less commonly*, ab aliquâ re); arcēre aliquem (ab) aliquâ re: dehortari (*to keep him from it by exhortation*). ☞ *All these are followed by* nē, quominus, *or infinitive, in the sense of "to keep from doing any thing;"* vid. *Zumpt*, § 343: avocare, abducere aliquem ab aliquâ re (*to call or bring him back from an object he is pursuing*). *To keep the enemy from laying waste the country*, hostem prohibēre populationibus. *Even fear can not keep you from the commission of the foulest crimes*, ne metus quidem a fœdissimis factis te potest avocare. *To keep one's self from doing any thing*, tenēre se ab aliquâ re faciendâ *or* quin aliquid faciat; *or* continēre se a re (faciendâ), quin, &c. [Vid. REFRAIN.] ‖ *To keep in* [vid. to RESTRAIN]. *To keep a horse in*, equum sustinēre *or* retinēre. ‖ *To keep in repair*, tueri (tecta, *or* sarta tecta ædium; vias). ‖ *To keep off*, prohibēre (*to keep at a distance*); defendere (*to repel*); aliquid ab aliquo *and* aliquem ab aliquâ re (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 34; *Zumpt*, § 469): arcēre aliquem re *or* ab aliquâ re (*to check, hinder from going further*): propulsare aliquid ab aliquo, *or* aliquem aliquâ re, *or* ab aliquâ re (*to keep off with all one's power*): *to keep off the war from the borders*, defendere bellum [vid. *Herz., loc. cit.*): *the toga keeps off the cold*, toga defendit frigus: *to keep off the heat of the sun*, nimios defendere ardores solis. ‖ *To keep out* (= *not allow to come in*), aliquem aditu arcēre; aliquem introĭtu prohibēre; alicui introĭtum præcludere (*general terms*); aliquem januâ prohibēre; aliquem foribus arcēre; aliquem excludere (*not to allow to enter the door*; excludere = "*to shut the door in his face*"): arcēre (*to keep off or out what would be unpleasant or injurious*; e. g., *to keep out the rain*, pluvias aquas arcēre; *the sun*, solem). ‖ *To keep up*, sustinēre *or* sustentare. *To keep any body up*, sustinēre aliquem a lapsu (*who was near falling*). *To keep up any body's spirits*, alicujus animum excitare; aliquem erigere. ‖ *To keep any body back from any thing*, arcēre aliquem re *and* a re; propulsare aliquem *or* aliquid a re (*to drive back*): defendere, prohibēre aliquem *and* aliquid (*to keep off*); avertere aliquem *and* aliquid a re (*to turn away*); retardare aliquem (e. g., a scribendo).

KEEP, *s.*, arx: locus munitissimus.

KEEPER, custos (*general term*; portæ, pontis, hortorum). *The keeper of the great seal*, *signi reipublicæ (*or* signi regii) custos. *Keeper of a prison* [vid. JAILER]. ‖ *Game-keeper*, vid.

KEEPERSHIP, custodia: cura.

KEEPING, conservatio (*a preserving*): repositio (*a laying by for a fixed use*; fœni, ligni, *Pallad.*, 1, 32). *To give any body any thing in keeping*, alicui aliquid ad servandum dare: deponere aliquid apud aliquem (*to deposit with any body; as money, a will*, &c.): *to have given a person any thing in keeping*, aliquid apud aliquem depositum habēre: *a giving in keeping*, depositio: *a thing given in keeping*, depositum: *one who gives a thing in keeping*, depositor (*Ulp., Dig.*, 16, 3, 1, § 37).

KEEPSAKE, * donum memoriæ causâ datum *or* acceptum.

KEG, doliŏlum (*Liv., Col.*).

KEN, *v.* Vid. to DESCRY.

KEN, *s.* Vid. VIEW, SIGHT.

KENNEL. ‖ *Dog-kennel*, stabulum canum (*for several*; e. g., *for hounds*): tugurium canis (*for one*; e. g., *for a chained dog*, †). ‖ *Gutter*, vid.

KENNEL, *v.*, condere se cavo (*Phædr., lib.* 2; *Fab.*, 4): stabulari (*general term*).

KERCHIEF. Vid. HANDKERCHIEF, NECKERCHIEF.

KERNEL, nucleus (*of fruits, whether large or small, eatable or not*): os: lignum (*the hard part of a fruit, as distinguished from the flesh or soft part*): granum (*little hard kernel of corn, small grapes*, &c.): medulla (*eatable part of the kernel, whether of fruits or corn*): semen (*kernel as seed*).

KESTREL, tinnunculus (*Col., Plin.*): *falco tinnunculus (*Linn.*).

KETTLE, ahēnum (*general term*). *Tea-kettle*, *ahenum theæ.

KETTLE-DRUM, *tympanum equestre (*if belonging to the band of a cavalry regiment*): *tympanum æneum (*as made of brass*).

KETTLE-DRUMMER, *perhaps* tympanista, -æ, *m.*

KEY, clavis. *Little key*, clavicula. *To be under lock and key*, sub clavi esse; *or* (*according to the ancient custom*) sub signo et claustris esse: ☞ claves dare *was to give a wife the keys as a sign of authority*; *hence* claves adimere, *to take them away, was, she was separated from her husband. False or skeleton keys*, claves adulterinæ (*according to some, also* claves Laconicæ; vid. *Dict. of Antiqq.*). *Latch-keys*, claves Laconicæ: *to take out the key*, clavem eximere *or* abducere: *to demand the keys of a town or fortress*, claves portarum poscere (*with Liv.*, 27, 24). ‖ *Entrance to any thing*; FIG. (*a*) *Key of a country*, janua (*Cic., Mur.*, quum eam urbem sibi Mithridates Asiæ januam fore putasset, quâ effractâ et revulsâ tota pateret provincia): claustra (*bars; and, figuratively, strong-holds*). *To be the key of Greece*, Græciæ januam esse, *or* Græciæ claustra tenēre (*Cic. contr. Rull.*, 32, 87, Corinthus . . . posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Græciæ, sic ut terrâ claustra locorum teneret, &c.) (*β*) *To any thing else*, janua (e. g., frons, quæ est animi janua, *Quint. Cic., Petit. Cons.*, 11). *To supply the key to any thing*, rem explanare *or* explicare: *to have found the key to any thing*, rem intelligere. ‖ *Wharf* [vid. QUAY]. ‖ *Power of the keys* (*ecclesiastical*), clavium potestas (*Augustin*). *The power of the keys was bestowed upon Peter, as the representative of the Church*, * claves regni cœlorum traditæ Petro, Ecclesiæ personam gestanti (*after Augustin*).

KEY-HOLE, clavi immittendæ foramen (*Appul.*): * foramen clavis.

KEY-STONE, medium saxum (*of an arch, Sen. Ep.*, 90, 32).

KIBES, pernio: perniunculus (*from frost; both Plin.; but, according to Georges, the meaning is doubtful*): ulcus, quod fit ex frigore hiberno (*general term*); *also*, vitium frigoris.

KICK, INTRANS., calcitrare: recalcitrare (*to kick out backward, like a horse*, † *Hor.*): *also*, calces remittere (*Nep.*). ‖ TRANS., calce ferire aliquem (*Quint., Ov.*): calce petere aliquem († *Hor., Sat.*, 2, 1, 55). *To run at any body, and kick and beat him (repeatedly)*, verberare aliquem, incursare pugnis calcibus (*Plaut.*). *Kicked and beaten*, concisus pugnis et calcibus (*Cic.*). *To kick any body out of doors*, aliquem ejicere foras ædibus; aliquem protrudere foras.

KICK, *s.*, calcitratus (*a kicking out*; e. g., mulæ, *Plin.*): calcis ictus (*blow with the heel*).

KID, *s.*, hædus: *diminutive*, hædulus. *Kid-leather*, hædīna pellicula (*Cic.*): pellis caprīna *or* capræ.

KID, *v.*, parēre: fetum edere (*both general terms*).

KIDNAP, *homines (pueros, &c.) furari.

KIDNAPPER, plagiarius (*one who steals and sells free men*): venaliciarius: venalicius (*general terms for dealer in slaves*).

KIDNEY, ren; *mostly in plural*, renes. *Disease of the kidneys*, renium morbus (†): renium dolor (*pain in the kidneys*). *To have a disease of the kidneys*, ex renibus labōrare; renium dolore vexari; renes alicujus morbo tentantur (†).

KIDNEY-BEAN, phaseŏlus *or* faseŏlus: * phaseolus vulgaris (*Linn.*).

KILDERKIN, doliŏlum.

KILL, interficere: perimere (*the most general expressions for putting to death, in whatever manner, and from whatever motive*, fame, veneno, suspendio, ferro, supplicĭis, dolo, *like* κτείνειν; *but* interficere *as a usual*, perimere *as an old, forcible, poetical expression*): interimere (*involves the accessory notion of privacy, as to remove out of the way*, ἀναιρεῖν): necare (*with injustice, or, at least, cruelty; to murder*, φονεύειν): occīdere: jugulare: trucidare: obtruncare: percutere (*denote a sanguinary death-blow*; occidere, *by cutting down, especially of the soldier, in honorable, open battle*; jugulare, *by cutting the throat or neck, or, rather, by a skilfully-directed thrust into the collar-bone, especially the business of a bandit, after the pattern of the gladiator, like* σφάζειν; obtruncare *means to butcher, massacre, and cut to pieces, after the manner of the awkward murderer*; trucīdare, *to slaughter as one would an ox, after the manner of the blood-thirsty miscreant*; percutere, *to execute, as a mere mechanical act, after the manner of the headsman, or other executioner of a sentence of condemnation, or, at least, of a death-warrant, Död.*): conficere (*to make an end of; only of those who offer resistance*): enĕcare (*a strengthened* necare): tollere: e medio tollere (*to make away with him*): vitam adimere alicui: aliquem vitâ *or* luce privare (*to take away his life*). *I know by whose contrivance, but not by whose hands he was killed*, cujus consilio occisus sit invenio; cujus manu percussus sit, non invenio (*Cic.*): *to wish to kill any body*, alicujus vitæ insidiari; vitam alicujus ferro atque insidiis appetere; alicui interitum parare; aliquem *or* alicujus occidendi consilium inire: *to conspire together to kill any body*, de aliquo interficiendo conjurare: *to kill one's self* [vid. "*to commit* SUICIDE"]. ‖ Im-

PROPR. *To kill the time*, horas *or* tempus perdere. ‖ PROV. *To shoot at the pigeon and kill the crow*, ferire, quem nolueris: *to kill two birds with one stone*, de eādem fidelia duos pariētes dealbare (= *to do two things at once*, *Curio ap. Cic., Fam.*, 7, 29, *fin.*); unā mercede duas res assēqui; uno saltu duos apros capere (= *to get two advantages by one stroke*, *Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 29, 80; *Plaut., Cas.*, 2, 8, 40).

KILLER, interfector (e. g., tyranni): occisor (*only Plaut.*): percussor alicujus (*he who strikes the death-blow*).

KILN, fornax. *Lime-kiln*, fornax calcaria: *brick-kiln*, * fornax lateraria.

KIMBO. *To set one's arms a-kimbo*, alas subniti (*Plaut., Pers.*, 2, 5, 6): *with one's arms a-kimbo*, ansatus (*as a jocular description*, *Plaut., Pers.*, 2, 5, 7); alis subnixis (*ib.*, 6).

KIN, *s.* Vid. RELATIONSHIP, RELATION.

KIND, *s.* ‖ *Class, including several individuals which agree in certain frequently accidental properties*, genus (*a kind, genus*): species (*a single class of a kind*): *in logic*, species: pars (*opposed to* genus; vid. *Cic., De Invent.*, 1, 28, 42): *of the same kind*, ejusdem generis; congēner: *to arrange each after its kind*, singula generatim disponere: *to degenerate from its kind*, degenerare: *Theocritus is wonderful in his kind*, admirabilis in suo genere Theocritus: *of this kind*, ejusmōdi; hujusmōdi: *of such a kind*, talis: *of that kind*, illius modi: *of all kinds*, omnis generis.

KIND, *adj.*, benignus (*in disposition and deed*): beneficus (*beneficent, mild*): liberalis (*liberal*): comis (*complaisant, polite, courteous*): humanus (*philanthropic, affable, engaging*): clemens: lenis (*merciful, mild*; vid. GRACIOUS): propitius (*that wishes well; of the gods, and, though seldom, of superiors toward inferiors*). *A kind face*, vultus hilaris, familiaris: *a kind invitation*, invitatio benigna, familiaris: *to be kind to every body*, erga omnes se affabilem præstare: unumquemque comiter appellare (*in addressing him*). *That is very kind of you*, facis amice! *Will you be so kind as?* &c.; vid. "*have the* GOODNESS *to*," &c.

KINDLE, *properly*, accendere: inflammare (*to set on fire; both words as well for the purpose of lighting as for consuming*): incendere: inflammare et incendere: succendere (*to kindle, set on fire, for the purpose of consuming*; succendere, *to kindle below*): alicui rei ignem injicere, inferre (*to set fire to any thing*): alicui rei ignem subjicere, subdere (*to set fire under*): incendium excitare in aliquid (*all for the purpose of destroying any thing by fire*). *To kindle a fire*, ignem accendere (*Virg., Æn.*, 5, 4): ignem facere (*to make a fire, as Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 30, ignes fieri prohibuit, *he allowed no fires to be made*). Vid. TO LIGHT; *and for the improper sense*, TO INFLAME.

KINDLY, benigne: liberaliter. JN. benigne ac liberaliter: comiter: clementer: leniter: indulgenter (*with indulgence*; e. g., habēre aliquem) [SYN. *in* KIND, *adj.*]: humane *or* humaniter: officiose: blande. *To greet any one kindly*, benigne aliquem salutare: *to address kindly*, comiter, blande appellare: *to answer kindly*, alicui respondēre liberaliter: *to invite kindly*, benigne aliquem invitare: *to invite any one kindly to stay* (*when about to go away*), familiari invitatione aliquem retinēre: *to receive any body kindly*, vultu hilari *or* familiari aliquem excipere; *as one's guest*, aliquem comi hospitio accipere.

KINDNESS, benignitas animi: benignitas (*kind disposition, which also manifests itself by actions*): humanitas (*philanthropic, well-wishing feeling, which shows itself in behavior toward others*): comitas (*complaisance, courteousness, friendliness*): clementia: lenitas (*gentle, merciful disposition*; vid. GRACE): indulgentia (*sparing and indulgent behavior*): beneficentia (*goodness, beneficence, mildness*): liberalitas (*kindness shown in acts of liberality*). *To show a kindness to any body*, alicui benigne facere: *to show much kindness to any body*, plurimum benignitatis in aliquem conferre: *to have enjoyed much kindness from any body*, magnā alicujus liberalitate usum esse: *to treat any body with kindness*, benigne *or* comiter aliquem tractare; leni ingenio esse in aliquem: *in kindness*, bonā cum gratiā (*as Ter., Phorm.*, 4, 3, 17); cum gratiā (*as Ter., Andr.*, 2, 5, 11); *or* per bonam gratiam (*as Plaut., Mil.*, 4, 3, 33): *to admonish any body in kindness*, amice admonēre aliquem: *to do a kindness to any body*, alicui benigne facere. *Will you have the kindness?* vid. GOODNESS.

KINDRED. Vid. RELATIONS.

KINE, vaccæ: boves. Vid. COW.

KING, rex (*also, as in English, may be used for any kind of president or representative of a king; thus, in Latin*, rex mensæ, *the president of a feast*; rex sacrorum, *or* sacrificus, *or* sacrificulus, *the sacrificing priest, who superintended the sacrifices previously made by the king*: ☞ *but* regulus *never occurs in this sense*): rēgulus (*a petty king, prince*). *The king of kings*, rex regum (*thus the Greeks termed the Persian king; the Romans, the Parthian king*): *the king and his consort*, reges: *to be a king*, regem esse; regnum obtinēre; regiam potestatem habēre: *to be king more in title than in power*, nomine magis quam imperio regem esse: *to make one's self a king*, regnum occupare; regis nomen assumere; regium ornatum nomenque sumere (*of one who before was governor*, &c.; vid. *Nep., Eum.*, 13, 3): *to make any body king*, alicui regnum, *or* regnum ac diadēma deferre (*the latter, Hor., Od.*, 2, 2, 22); summam rerum ad aliquem deferre. *If* = *to elect any body king*, vid. TO ELECT: *a person becomes king*, aliquis rex fit; aliquis regnum adipiscitur; regnum (*or* imperium) ad aliquem transit; summa rerum alicui defertur: *to be king or to act the king*, ducatus et imperia ludere (*Suet., Ner.*, 35). *I shall be as happy as a king, if*, &c., rex ero, si, &c. ‖ *King's evidence*; vid. EVIDENCE.

KINGDOM, regnum.

KINGFISHER, alcēdo (*poetical*, alcyon); * alcedo ispida, *Linn.*

KINGLY. Vid. ROYAL.

KING'S BENCH, * regis tribūnal.

KING'S EVIL, * scrofula (scrofulæ, *Veget.*).

KINGSHIP, dignitas regia.

KINSFOLK. Vid. RELATIONS.

KINSMAN. ‖ *Related by blood or marriage*, propinquus: cum aliquo propinquitate conjunctus (*general term*): necessarius (*joined by ties of family or office, sometimes* = propinquitate, *of a distant degree of relationship*): agnatus (*by the father's side*): cognatus: cognatione conjunctus (*by the mother's side*): consanguineus: consanguinitate propinquus (*especially of full brothers and sisters*). *A near kinsman*, artā propinquitate *or* propinquā cognatione conjunctus: cum aliquo conjunctus: affinis, affinitate *or* affinitatis vinculis conjunctus = *connected by marriage*. Vid. RELATION.

KINSWOMAN. Vid. KINSMAN (*using the feminine*).

KIRTLE, amiculum agreste.

KISS, *v.*, osculari, suaviari, basiare aliquem [SYN. *in* KISS, *s.*]. *To kiss a person on his arrival*, osculis aliquem excipere: *to kiss any body repeatedly and heartily*, aliquem exosculari (*to kiss any body away*): aliquem dissuaviari (*to kiss any body's mouth, hand, cheeks*, &c., *as it were, to kiss to pieces*). *To give any body one's hand to kiss*, osculandam dextram alicui porrigere; dextram osculis aversam porrigere (*after Plin.*, 11, 45, 103): *to kiss any body's hand*, manum alicujus ad os referre; dextram alicujus ad osculum referre; dextram aversam osculis appetere: *to kiss a person's hand repeatedly*, manum alicujus exosculari; dextram alicujus osculis fatigare; *to introduce any body to kiss the king's hand*, admovēre aliquem dextræ regis: *to have an audience to kiss the king's hand*, admitti ad dextram regis (*after Curt.*, 6, 5, 4): *to kiss the ground*, terram contingere osculo: *to kiss one another*, osculari inter se (*poetical*, oscula jungere *and* labella cum labellis compa-

KISS, *s.*, osculum (*general term, on the mouth, the cheek, or the hand*): suavium (*a tender kiss on the mouth or cheek*): basium (*a smacking kiss*). *To give any body a kiss*, osculum, *or* suavium, *or* basium alicui dare; osculum alicui ferre *or* offerre; basium *or* suavium alicui imprimere *Mart.*, 10, 42, 5; *Appul., Met.*, 2, p. 119, 6); osculum alicui applicare (*Ov., Fast.*, 4, 851); osculum alicui ingerere (*unperceived, and against the will of any body, Suet., Gramm.*, 23): *to give one kiss after another*, suavia super suavia alicui dare; spississima basia alicui impingere: *to take a kiss*, osculum sumere *or* capere: *to steal a kiss from any body*, osculum alicui rapere; suavium alicui surripere: *to blow kisses to any body*, a facie manus jactare (*Juv.*, 3, 106).

KIT. ‖ *Large bottle.* [Vid. BOTTLE.] ‖ *Small fiddle*, * parva violina.

KITCHEN, culina. *Kitchen-boy*, culinarius *or* puer culinarius: *kitchen-utensils*, instrumentum coquinatorium (*Ulp., Dig.*, 33, 2, 19, § 12); vasa coquinaria: vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum uti solemus *or* assolemus: vasa, quæ ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent (*vessels used in cooking*): *kitchen-cupboard*, armamentarium culinæ: *kitchen-garden*, hortus olitorius: *kitchen-maid*, * culinaria (*sc.* ancilla): *kitchen-dresser*, * mensa culinaria.

KITE (*bird*), milvus; *feminine*, milva.

KITTEN, *s.* catulus felis.

KITTEN, *v.*, parēre: fetum edere (*general terms*).

KITTIWAKE, * larus rissa (*Linn.*).

KNACK. ‖ *Toy*, vid. ‖ *Dexterity; art of doing any thing.* [Vid. DEXTERITY.] *To have a knack at doing any thing*, (multum) valēre in aliquā re (e. g., *at painting*, in arte pingendi); alicujus apprime gnarum esse; alicujus rei esse artificem.

KNAPSACK, sarcīna, *mostly plural*, sarcinæ: sarcinulæ. *To pack up one's knapsack*, sarcinas *or* sarcinulas colligere: *he produced a book out of his knapsack*, ex sarcinulis suis librum protulit.

KNAPWEED, * centaurēa (*Linn.*).

KNAVE, homo fraudulentus, *or* dolosus, *or* nequam: homo ad fallendum paratus *or* instructus: circumscriptor. *A clever knave*, homo ingeniosissime nequam: homo ad fraudem acutus: *a thorough knave, a knave in grain*, veterator: homo totus ex fraude factus: *to be a thorough knave*, totum ex fraude et fallaciis constare.

KNAVERY. Vid. KNAVISHNESS.

KNAVISH, ad fallendum paratus (*Cic.*) *or* instructus (*Liv.*): fraudulentus: dolosus (*all of persons or things*). Vid. DECEITFUL.

KNAVISHLY, dolose: fallaciter: improbe: fraudulenter (*Col.*).

KNAVISHNESS, fraudatio (*opposed to* fides): fallendi studium: fraudulentia *Plaut.*): fraudulenta calliditas (*Gell.*): fallaciæ *or* fraudes atque fallaciæ (*considered as an aggregate of knavish tricks*): malitia (= versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, *Cic., N. D.*, 3, 30, 75).

KNEAD, depsere: condepsere: subigere (*general term for working up any thing*).

KNEADING-TROUGH, magis (*Marcell., Empir.*, 1; *Paul., Pandect.*, 12, 6, 36).

KNEE, genu (*propr.*): geniculum (*improperly, any knee-like bending*; e. g., *joint or knot in reeds*, &c.). *To bend the knee*, genua flectere (*general term*); genua (flexa) submittere (*as a mark of reverence*); *before any body*, alicui: *to fall on one's knees*, in genua procumbere, *also* procumbere *only* (*whether unintentionally or not*): *to sink down on one's knees*, in genua subsidēre (*Curt.*): *to fall or throw one's self at any body's knees*, alicui procumbere: ad genua alicujus procumbere: ad genua alicui, *or* genibus alicujus accīdere, *or* se advolvere (*Liv.*; *Cic. uses* pedes *rather than* genua; e. g., alicui ad pedes *or* ad alicujus pedes procumbere, accidere, se projicere, &c.); prosternere se et supplicari alicui (*all as suppliant*): gen-

ua alicui ponere et eum venerari: humi procumbentem venerari aliquem: *also* venerari aliquem *only* (*to show him reverence*): *to lie at any body's knees*, supplicem esse alicui; ad pedes jacēre alicui (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 5, 49): *to embrace any body's knees*, alicujus genua amplecti *or* prehensare. *To kneel upon one's knees*, genu niti. ‖ *Knee of timber*, geniculus: versura (*Vitr.*): *genu ligneum.

KNEE-JOINT, genūs commissura. *His knee-joint is stiff*, riget genuum junctura (*Ovid*).

KNEEL, genibus niti (*when one is kneeling down*): genibus nixum esse (*when one has already knelt down*): genua flectere (*to bend the knees*). *Kneeling*, genibus nixus (*Liv.*): *kneeling before any body*, ad genua alicujus procumbens: *to kneel before any body*, ad genua (pedes) alicujus *or* alicui ad genua (pedes) accidere, procumbere, se projicere; genibus alicujus se advolvere (*as a suppliant*); humi procumbentem venerari aliquem, *or* venerari aliquem *only* (*as a mode of worshipping or reverencing*).

KNEE-PAN, patella. *Poetically*, orbis genuum (*Ov., Met.*, 8, 808).

KNEE-TRIBUTE, *genuum flexura.

KNELL, *campānæ funebris sonitus.

KNICKKNACKS. Vid. TRIFLES, TOYS.

KNIFE, cultellus (*general term*): scalprum (*a shoemaker's knife*).

KNIGHT, *s.*, eques.

KNIGHT, *v.*, *aliquem in ordinem equestrem recipere.

KNIGHTHOOD, dignitas equestris: ordo equester: equites (*as body*). *To confer the honor of knighthood on any body* [vid. to KNIGHT]. *An order of knighthood*; vid. ORDER, *s.*

KNIT. ‖ PROPR., *acubus texere. ‖ *To join closely; unite*, vid. ‖ *To contract. To knit the brows*, frontem contrahere, adducere, *or* attrahere; supercilia contrahere (*opposed to* deducere, *Quint.*; *but Cicero has* superciliorum contractio).

KNITTER, *qui (quæ) acubus texit.

KNITTING, *by circumlocution with* *acubus texere [*Krebs gives* *opus reticularium]. *A knitting-needle*, *acus textoria: *a knitting basket*, *calathus operi textorio (*or* *reticularii, *Krebs*) servando. ‖ *Art of uniting* [vid. JOINING]. ‖ *Contraction. Knitting of the brows*, superciliorum contractio (*opposed to* superciliorum remissio, *Cic.*).

KNOB, tuber (*any projecting part, especially on the body; in modern writers, also, knobs or lumps on plants*): moles (*general term; a misshapen mass*).

KNOCK, *v.* ‖ *Hit, strike*, pulsare aliquid (fores, ostium). *To knock any thing with any thing*, pulsare aliquid aliquā re; (*if with violence*), percutere aliquid aliquā re: *to knock one's head violently against a stone*, capite graviter offenso impingi saxo; *against the door*, capite illidi *or* impingi foribus; (*if voluntarily*), caput illidere *or* impingere alicui rei: *to knock to pieces*, perfringere aliquid. [Vid. BEAT, STRIKE]. ‖ *To knock at*, digito impellere aliquid (*to knock at with the finger*; e. g., januam); pulsare aliquid (*to knock violently against any thing*; e. g., fores, ostium: *the form* pultare *occurs with* januam, *Plaut.*; ostium, fores, *Ter.*). *Some one knocks at the door*, pulsantur fores. *To knock violently against the windows*, quatere fenestras (*Hor., Od.*, 1, 25, 1). ‖ *To knock in*, (pulsando) effringere, perfringere (*as doors, windows*). *To knock in the teeth*, illidere dentes labellis (*Lucr.*, 4, 1073); dentes elidere (*to knock them out*). ‖ *To knock off* (*the top of any thing*), decutere. ‖ *To knock out*, excutere (*with shaking or violence*); elidere (*implying injury*). *To knock out one's eyes*, oculum alicui excutere, elidere: *one's teeth*, *elidere alicui dentes (*after Lucr.*, 4, 1073, *where* illidere dentes labellis; i. e., *to strike in the teeth*): malas alicui indentare: dentilegum aliquem facere (*both comedy*). *To knock in the bottom of a cask*, dolio fundum excutere.

KNOCK, *s.*, pulsus (*with genitive, either of the thing with which one knocks or against which one knocks: a knock at the door*, pulsus ostii; *also*, pulsatio ostii, *as act*): percussio (*a violent striking, as action: knock on the head*, percussio capitis): ictus (*blow, thrust*, &c., *which injures or wounds the object*). Vid. BLOW, *s.*

KNOCKER (*at a door*), *perhaps* malleus.

KNOLL, *v.*, *campānam funebrem pulsare.

KNOLL, *s.*, tumulus.

KNOLLING, *pulsatio campānæ funebris.

KNOT, *v.*, nodum facere *or* nectere.

KNOT, *s.*, (1) *general term, any round, especially hard, rising on a body.* (a) *On animals*, nodus (*general term*): articulus, (*in a joint*): tuber (*a hardened swelling*). (b) *In wood, on boughs*, nodus. (c) *On a stalk*, nodus: articulus: geniculum: *having knots*, geniculatus. (2) *A knot that is tied*, nodus (*also as a star, and figuratively = hinderance, difficulty*): difficultas (*figuratively, difficulty*): *to make or tie a knot*, nodum facere, nectere: *to draw a knot tight*, nodum astringere: *to loosen, undo a knot*, nodum solvere, expedire (*properly and figuratively*).

KNOT-GRASS, *polygonum aviculare (*Linn.*).

KNOTTY, nodosus. *A knotty stick*, baculum cum nodo (*Livy says* baculum sine nodo).

KNOW, scire (*to possess full and accurate knowledge of any thing*): novisse (*to have become acquainted with, to be acquainted with; hence, also, to know persons*): alicujus rei scientiam habēre: aliquid cognitum habēre (*to have full scientific knowledge of any thing*): non nescire: non ignorare (*not to be ignorant that*): alicujus rei non ignarum esse (*not to be ignorant of any thing*): didicisse (*to have learned*): me non fugit *or* præterit aliquid *any thing does not escape me*): tenēre: intelligere (*to be aware; to understand*): noscere (*to make one's self acquainted with*; e. g., *know thyself*, nosce te *or* animum tuum, *Cic.*): cognoscere (*to become acquainted with, by the senses or by information*). *I don't know*, nescio: ignōro: me fugit: me præterit: *not knowing that the dictator was arrived*, ignari venisse dictatorem: *I don't know which way to turn*, nescio, quo me convertam: *I don't know what to write*, non habeo, quid scribam (non habeo, quod scribam = *I have nothing to say, Krüger*). *I don't know whether or that* (= *I am inclined to think; as a modestly-expressed affirmation*), haud scio, an; nescio an. ☞ *If "not," or any other negative, is expressed in English, omit it in Latin; if there is no "not" or other negative in English, insert it in Latin. I don't know whether this is not the shorter way of the two*, haud scio an hæc brevior via sit: *I don't know that you can*, haud scio an non possis. [*It is not quite certain whether* quisquam, ullus, &c., *are ever here used for* nullus, &c., *Zumpt*, § 721; *Krebs*, 520; *but no student should ever use them, as their use is, at all events, rare and exceptional.*] *They hardly knew whether these should be allowed to enter or not*, de iis dubitatum est, admitterentur in urbem necne: *do you know? don't you know?* scin'? scisne? nostin'? *I well know*, bene *or* probe scio: *I know well that*, non dubito, quin, &c. (*Nepos here regularly uses accusative and infinitive*; vid. *Præf.*, 1, 1.) *I know* (*in an answer*), scio: teneo. *As far as I know*, quod scio: quantum scio: quod sciam. *To know for certain*, certo *or* certe scire (certo *denoting subjective certainty, the certainty of conviction*; certe, *objective certainty, the certainty of the event itself*); pro certo scire: certum habēre; exploratum *or* cognitum habēre; certum est mihi aliquid *or* de aliquā re; exploratum *or* notum exploratumque est aliquid *or* de aliquā re; cognitum compertumque mihi est aliquid: *to know on good authority*, certis auctoribus comperisse: *not to know for certain*, certum nescire. *I don't know what to decide*, incertus sum, quid faciam; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam: *he said* (*in a court of justice*) *that he did not know*, negavit se comperisse: *know that*, scias; sic habeto; habeto tantum: *you must know*, scire licet (*with accusative and infinitive*): *this is all I know*, non amplius memini (*it is all I recollect*); non amplius scio: *to know about any thing*, alicujus rei *or* de aliquā re conscium esse; de aliquā re scire: *to know about any body*, de aliquo scire *or* audivisse: *to know from any body*, ex *or* de aliquo scire; aliquo comperisse, *also* ex aliquo; per aliquem (*if an agent of one's own*); ex aliquo audivisse: *nobody shall know it from me*, ex me nemo sciet: *he does not let us know any thing about him*, nihil de eo auditur; literas non scribit; *let me know*, fac me certiorem; fac ut sciam: *I wished you to know this*, id te scire volui: *let me know your opinion*, fac intelligam, tu quid de hac re sentias: *let all the parties concerned know it*, omnes sciant, quorum interest. *I wish to know*, volo *or* cupio scire: *he pretends to know all about it*, *simulat se omnia scire. ‖ *To know how = to be able*, &c., scire: *to know how to use any thing*, aliquid tractare et uti scire. *He does not know how to be angry*, irasci nescit: *to know no measure and no limits*, nihil pensi neque moderati habēre (*Sall., Cat.*, 12, 2). ‖ *To recognize*, cognoscere: *that no one might know me*, ne quis me cognosceret: *to know any body or any thing by any thing*, cognoscere aliquā re (e. g., *by manifest signs*, non dubiis signis): agnoscere ex re (e. g., *any body by his works*, aliquem ex operibus suis): noscitare aliquā re (e. g., *a person by his voice, by his face*, aliquem voce, facie). ‖ *To be acquainted with*, novisse: cognovisse: cognitum habēre (*general terms*, novisse aliquem, *both to be acquainted with a person and to see through him, to understand him*; e. g., novi ego nostros, *Cic.*): alicujus rei notitiam habēre *or* tenēre (☞ *it is better, perhaps, not to use* cognitionem habēre, *as it occurs only in* insitas eorum [deorum] vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, *Cic., N. D.*, 1, 17, 44): didicisse (*to know any thing from information received*; *opposed to* ignorare). *Sometimes* vidisse: tenēre: intelligere aliquem *or* aliquid (*with reference to a thing = to understand its peculiar nature; with reference to a person = to understand his character; to be able to appreciate his motives*, &c.; *opposed to* ignorare). *To know any thing thoroughly*, cognitum *or* perspectum habēre; penitus nosse aliquid; cognitum comprehensumque habēre aliquid. *To know each other*, se inter se noscere: *to know any body intimately*, aliquem familiariter nosse: *to know any body thoroughly*, aliquem bene. optime, pulchre, probe nosse (*general terms*; ☞ aliquem propius nosse, *not Latin*); aliquem penitus inspexisse; pernosse aliquem, qualis sit; intus et in cute nosse (*Pers.*, 3, 30): nosse tamquam ungues digitosque suos (*Juv.*, 8, 232; *to have a thorough knowledge of his character*, &c.): pulchre callēre alicujus sensum (*to be well acquainted with his sentiments, feelings*, &c.): qui vir et quantus sit, altissime inspexisse (*to be thoroughly acquainted with his high-minded character*, &c.): *to know any body thoroughly*, aliquem penitus cognoscere; aliquem cognoscere et intelligere (*cf. Vell.*, 2, 114, 5): *to know any body by sight*, aliquem de facie nosse: *not to know any body*, aliquem non nosse; aliquis mihi est ignotus; ignorare aliquem (*sēldom in this sense; as Nep., Arist.*, 1, 4; *mostly = not to understand any body's character, worth*, &c.). *Worth knowing*, cognitione dignus: dignus, qui cognoscatur.

KNOWING, *adj.* Vid. CLEVER, INTELLIGENT.

KNOWINGLY. Vid. INTENTIONALLY.

KNOWLEDGE, cognitio (*the act of the mind by which knowledge is acquired*): scientia (*a thorough knowledge, the result of mental activity*): notitia (*the state of being acquainted with, whether the knowledge has been actively acquired or passively received*). *We also find* scientia rerum; *also*, cognitiones (*but never* scientiæ) rerum. JN. cognitio et scientia: perceptio (*apprehension of any thing*). JN. cognitio et perceptio: *knowledge of any thing*, scientia, *or* cognitio, *or* prudentia alicujus rei: notitia alicujus rei: intelligentia alicujus rei. JN. cognitio et intelligentia: notio alicujus rei (*the notion one has of any*

thing; e. g., notitia *or* notio Dei): prudentia alicujus rei (*the clear insight into a thing*): expleta rerum comprehensio (*certain knowledge*): memoria præteritorum (*knowledge of past events or things*). *To have a knowledge of any thing*, notitiam alicujus rei habēre *or* tenēre; alicujus rei scientiam *or* prudentiam habēre; intelligere aliquid: *the objects of our knowledge*, eæ res, quæ sciuntur: *our knowledge is never absolutely certain*, certo sciri nihil potest: *without my knowledge*, me inscio: *without my knowledge and against my will*, me inscio et invito: *with a full knowledge of what he was about*, sciens ac prudens: *any thing comes to any body's knowledge*, notum fit alicui aliquid; aliquis certior fit alicujus rei *or* de re: *the limited nature of human knowledge*, angusti hominum sensus: *to attain to better knowledge*, *meliora *or* veriora cognoscere, perspicere: *to bring any thing to any body's knowledge*, aliquid in notitiam alicujus perferre (*in a formal or official style of writing*; vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 10, 27 *and* 32): aliquem certiorem facere alicujus rei (*to inform, apprise*): docēre aliquem aliquid *or* de aliquâ re (*to teach, to show*): *theoretical knowledge of any thing*, ratio alicujus rei (e. g., *of politics*, ratio civilis; *of rhetoric*, ratio dicendi): "*general knowledge*" *is expressed in Latin by* cognitio, scientia, *with and without* rerum; cognitiones (☞ *but never* scientiæ) rerum; cognitio et scientia: *general knowledge of any thing*, scientia, *or* cognitio, *or* prudentia alicujus rei: *practical general knowledge*, usus alicujus rei: *scientific or literary knowledge*, doctrīna, eruditio (*learning*; vid. LEARNING): disciplīna (*acquired by instruction*): studia, -orum (*the studies which one pursues*): literæ: artes (*the sciences, fine arts with which one occupies himself*): *also*, literarum scientia (*general term*): *deeper scientific or literary knowledge*, interiores et reconditæ literæ; artes reconditæ: *to possess a knowledge of any thing*, notitiam alicujus rei habēre *or* tenēre: alicujus rei scientiam *or* prudentiam habēre; intelligere aliquid (*to have an accurate knowledge of any thing*; e. g., multas linguas intelligere): scire aliquid (*to know*): instructum esse aliquâ re *and* ab aliquâ re; doctum *or* eruditum esse aliquâ re; alicujus rei non ignarum esse (*to be instructed in any thing*): peritum esse alicujus rei (*to be experienced in any thing*): *to be superior to any body in one's knowledge of any thing*, melius scire de re (e. g., de legibus instituendis): *to have exact knowledge in any thing*, aliquid penitus nosse (☞ *but not* habitare in aliquâ re): *to have no knowledge of or in any thing*, aliquid nescire; aliquid ignorare; alicujus rei ignarum esse: *to have only a superficial knowledge of or in any thing*, primoribus labris *or* leviter attigisse aliquid; primis labris gustasse aliquid: *to have not even a superficial knowledge of any thing*, aliquâ re ne imbutum quidem esse: *to have not an accurate, but only a superficial knowledge of any thing*, aliquâ re se non perfudisse, sed infecisse (*Sen. Ep.*, 110, 8).

KNOWN, notus: cognītus (*brought into experience*, διάπυστος): apertus: manifestus: ante pedes positus (*that lies clearly before the eyes, as opposed to what is hidden, concealed*, ὄηλος, ἐπιφανής): compertus: spectatus: perspectus (*that one has experienced or known*, γνωστός *or* γνώριμος): contestatus (*believed, warranted*, virtus, *Cic., Flacc.*, 11, 25): nobilis (*known in the world, known among men by fame, service, knowledge*): *commonly known*, omnibus notus; vulgatus; pervulgatus; *also with the addition* in vulgus *or* apud omnes (*commonly spread abroad*, δημόθρους): notus et apud omnes pervulgatus: tritus (*worn out, as it were*): *to make known*; i. e., (a) *to bring into knowledge*, palam facere, in lucem *or* in medium proferre: aperire: patefacere (*to spread abroad the knowledge of a thing*): aperire et in lucem proferre: denunciare (*to declare, announce, especially war to the people on whom it is to be brought*): prodere: memoriæ prodere (*to make known to posterity*). (b) *To proclaim, declare publicly* [vid. to PROCLAIM, TO PUBLISH]. (c) *To make or render famous*, nobilitare (*persons, places*, &c.); in lucem famamque provehere: e tenebris et silentio proferre (*of a thing, deed*, &c., *which makes any body known, Plin. Ep.*, 9, 14, *both*): *to make one's self known*; i. e., *acquire a name or reputation*, famam colligere; gloriam acquirere: *to make any thing known to any body*, proponere alicui aliquid (e. g., alicujus voluntatem): perferre aliquid in alicujus notitiam (*to bring to any body's knowledge, Plin. Ep.*, 10, 15): certiorem facere aliquem de re *or* alicujus rei; *also by writing*, per literas (*to inform one of any thing*); *by writing*, per literas deferre ad alicui aliquid *or* ad aliquem; aliquid perscribere: *to become known*; i. e., (a) *to come to be known*, palam fieri (*to become openly known*): percrebrescere (*to become known every where*). (b) *To be spread abroad by report*, exire in turbam *or* in vulgus, &c.: *to be known*, notum: cognitum (&c., *the adjectives*) esse: *to be commonly known*, in clarissimâ luce versari (*of persons*): *he is commonly known to be an honest man*, inter omnes eum virum probum esse constat: *it is commonly known*, omnes sciunt: nemo ignorat: inter omnes constat. || *Tried, generally allowed*, &c., cognītus: probatus: spectatus (*tried, approved*): confessus (*placed out of doubt, known*): *a man of known integrity*, homo spectatus *or* probatus: homo virtute cognitâ: vir spectatæ integritatis. || *Well-known*, omnibus notus (*of persons and things*); notus et apud omnes pervulgatus (*of things*); omnibus et lippis notus et tonsoribus (*facetè, Hor., Sat.*, 1, 7, 3, *Heind.*); omnibus passeribus notus (*Prov., Cic., Fin.*, 2, 23, *in.*).

KNUCKLE, *s.*, articulus (*general term for the smaller joints*).

KNUCKLE, *v.* Vid. to SUBMIT.

L.

LA, *interj.* (*expressing astonishment*), proh Jupiter! proh Deûm atque hominum fidem!

LABARUM, labārum (*the standard of the later, especially Christian, emperors, Prudent.*).

LABEL, *s.*, nota; titulus (*with a title*); inscriptio (*an inscription*): (☞ pittacium, *a label on* amphoræ, *only in Petronius* (tessera *is a tally*; tabella, *a small tablet*).

LABEL, *v.*, *notam apponere, *or* titulum inscribere, rei; *rem notâ designare: quorum titulus per colla pependit (*labelled*), *Propert.*

LABIAL, *litera labrorum.

LABOR. || *Work, toil*, opera, opus (*the former expresses free-will and resolution, and is mostly used of the activity of free persons, whereas* opus *does not include the will, and is almost always used of animals, slaves, or soldiers*): labor (*pains or trouble arising from exertion at the full strain of one's powers*; *hence, Liv.*, 21, 27, operis labore fessus; *hence, also*, opera et labor *are frequently connected*): occupatio (*that which takes our attention*): pensum (*a task, daily work, especially that of slaves spinning wool*): *a day and a half's labor*, sesquiopera: *literary labors*, studia: *sedentary labors*, opera sedentaria: *to undertake a labor*, laborem suscipere, sibi sumere, capere, exciperé (*to take upon one's self*), subire *or* obire (*to engage in*): *to bestow labor upon any thing*, operam, *or* laborem in, *or* ad aliquid impendere, in rem insumere *or* consumere; operam in re locare, ponere, in rem conferre; operam alicui rei tribuere: *to bestow much labor upon any thing*, multum operæ laborisque in re consumere; multo sudore et labore facere aliquid; desudare et laborare in re: *to undergo or endure labor*, laborem ferre, sustinēre, sustentare: *to approach a labor*, ad opus aggredi (☞ *not* se operi accingere): *to keep any one to labor*, intendere alicujus laborem; aliquem in laboribus exercēre: *to relieve or lighten one's labor*, levare alicui laborem: *to impose a labor upon any one*, laborem alicui imponere, delegare, injungere: *to call from labor*, ab opere aliquem revocare (*in Cæsar, the soldiers*): *to cease from labor*, labore supersedēre: *to be in full labor*, operi instare: *to take or hire men to labor*, conducere operas (*laborers*) *or* artifices (*artisans*): *to furnish men with labor*, homines in operas mittere: *labor did not fail them for eight months*, menses octo continuos opus iis non defuit: *burdened with labor*, laboriosus; negotiosus: *free from labor*, otiosus: *that costs much labor*, laboriosus: *to be engaged in daily labor*, opere diurno intentum esse: *labor accomplished is sweet*, acti labōres jucundi: *not to spare one's labor in order to*, &c., omni ope atque operâ *or* omni virium contentione niti (*or* eniti), ut, &c.; contendere et laborare, ut, &c.; eniti et contendere, ut, &c.; eniti et efficere, ut, &c.: *to spend labor in vain*, operam perdere; oleum et operam perdere; operam *or* laborem frustra sumere: *it is worth the labor*, operæ pretium est: *it is not worth the labor*, non tanti est: *to enter into another man's labors*, quæ alii intriverant exedere (*after Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 2, 4). || *Toil, or force of nature in child-birth*, laboriosus nixus, *after Gell.*, 12, 1, percunctari quam diutinum puerperium et quam laboriosi nixus fuissent.

LABOR, *v.* || INTR. *To work, toil*, laborare: *to labor at any thing*, elaborare in re (*especially in order to effect*): operam dare alicui rei (*to bestow pains upon*): incumbere in *or* ad aliquid (*to lay one's self out upon any thing*): *to labor zealously at any thing*, animo toto et studio omni in aliquid incumbere; multo sudore et labore facere aliquid; desudare et laborare in re: *to labor too much, above one's strength*, laboribus se frangere; laboribus confici: *to labor* (*be busy*) *day and night*, labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere; (*of literary labor*) studēre literis; operari studiis literarum (*Val. Max.*, 8, 7, *extr.* 4) *or* studiis liberalibus (*Tac., Ann.*, 3, 43, 1): *to labor at a* (*literary*) *work*, opus in manibus habēre; opus in manibus est: *to labor for the common good*, incumbere ad salutem reipublicæ; operam reipublicæ tribuere: *to labor for the destruction of any one*, perniciem alicui moliri *or* machinari (☞ impera hoc tibi curæ *is without good authority*). || TRANS. *To bestow labor on*, elaborare; laborare (*Cic., Hor.*); laborem in rem insumere, *or* ad rem impendere; laborem in re consumere; perpolire (*to finish with care*).

LABORATORY, * concameratio *or* locus concameratus, ubi metallorum experimenta aguntur (*a chemist's laboratory*); * officina medicamentorum (*an apothecary's laboratory*).

LABORER, qui opus facit (*general term*); operarius; opera *rare, usually plural*, operæ (*handicraftsman, with reference to the mechanical nature of the work*); *if for hire*, mercenarius (*with reference to the terms or motive*; *plural*, operæ conductæ *or* mercenariæ). (☞ *Cicero mostly uses* operæ *in a bad or contemptuous sense. An active or expert laborer*, operarius navus (*opposed to* operarius ignavus et cessator): *an agricultural laborer*, cultor agri.

LABORIOUS. || *Using labor*, laboriosus (*Cic., Nep.*). || *Requiring labor*, laboriosus, operosus, laboris plenus (*full of labor*): magni, *or* multi, operis (*that calls for much labor*): *very laborious*, immensi laboris, operis: *a laborious work*, opus operosum; opus et labor (*concrete*); labor operosus (*abstract; exertion with labor*).

LABORIOUSLY, laboriose; operose; magno opere, *or* labore.

LABORIOUSNESS. *By circumlocution with the adjective.*

LABORSOME. Vid. LABORIOUS.

LABURNUM, laburnum, *Plin.* (cytisus laburnum, *Linn.*).

LABYRINTH, labyrinthus (*properly*); difficultates summæ, res inexplicabiles, turbæ (*figuratively*): *to get into a labyrinth*, in summas difficultates incurrere *or* delabi: *not to be able to find one's way out of a labyrinth*, e turbis se expedire, se evolvere, non posse.

LACE, *s.* || *Texture of very fine linen thread*, * texta reticulata, -orum,

plural: to make lace (with bobbins), * opus reticulatum et denticulatum (pistillis) texere: *a lace manufactory*, * officina textorum reticulatorum. || *A string*, linea; linum. || *A platted string for fastening clothes*, * funiculus; *or we may say* ligula, *which Martianus has for "the latchet of a shoe."* || *A stripe worn for ornament*, limbus.

LACE, *v.* || *To fasten with a lace or string*, astringere; constringere. || *To adorn with lace*, prætexere: ☞ segmentatus *probably means set or bordered with thin plates of*, &c. || *To beat soundly*, aliquem cædere virgis acerrime.

LACEMAN, * textorum reticulatorum opifex (*maker of lace*); * qui opus reticulatum vendit (*seller of lace*).

LACERATE, lacerare. Vid., *also*, TO TEAR.

LACERATION, laceratio.

LACHE. Vid. NEGLIGENT.

LACK, *v.* Vid. WANT.

LACK, *s.* Vid. WANT.

LACK-A-DAY, eheu; heu; hem.

LACK-BRAIN, bardus; stolidus (stolo, *Auson.*).

LACKEY, pedisequus (a pedibus, *with or without* servus, *post-Augustan.* ☞ *The reading* a pedibus, *Cic., Att.*, 8, 5, *is not considered genuine*).

LACKEY, *v.*, famulari alicui.

LACK-LINEN, pannosus; pannis obsitus.

LACK-LUSTRE, obscurus (*dark*); decolor (*tarnished, discolored*); hebes, hebetior, iners (*of the eye*).

LACONIC, breviloquens (*of persons*); brevis (*of sentences*). ☞ *Symmachus says*, laconica brevitas.

LACONICALLY, paucis (*sc.* verbis); brevi; breviter.

LACONISM, breviloquentia (*Cic.*); *perhaps* * astricta brevitas Laconum.

LACQUER, *s.*, lacca (*technical term*).

LACQUER, *v.*, * laccâ obducere aliquid; * laccam inducere alicui rei.

LACRYMAL, * unde lacrymæ prorumpunt: *lacrymal fount*, fons lacrymarum: *lacrymal gland*, glandula lacrymalis *or* innominata (*Kraus, Med. Wörterb.*).

LACTEAL, lacteus (lacteolus, *Catull., Auson.*).

LAD, puer; adolescens: *a little lad*, puerulus; pusio.

LADDER, scalæ, *plural* (☞ *the singular, in this sense, is unusual*): *of or like a ladder*, scalaris: *the step or round of a ladder*, gradus scalarum; *or simply* scala (*cf. Mart.*, 7, 19, 20): *the sides of a ladder*, tignum scalare.

LADE, imponere aliquid alicui rei *or* in rem (e. g., imponere merces in navem); conjicere aliquid in aliquid (e. g., in plaustrum): *laden*, onustus; oneratus (e. g., *with gold*, auro); gravis (*heavy with*): *laden with business*, negotiis obrūtus, impeditus; occupationibus distentus, impeditus, implicatus: *laden with debt*, ære alieno obrūtus, oppressus; obæratus.

LADING, onus: *a bill of lading*, * literæ mercium vehendarum (*or* vectarum), ac vecturæ pretii, indices.

LADLE, trulla.

LADLEFUL, *we find* cochlearis mensura, *and simply* cochlear *for a spoonful; and so we say*, mensura trullæ, *or simply* trulla.

LADY, femina (*in respect of sex*); mulier (*that has already attained a certain age, whether married or not*): matrōna (*a married lady of rank and character*): domina (*like the English mistress or miss, and the French madame or mademoiselle;* vid. *Bœttiger's Sabina*, 1, p. 37, *f.*: ☞ hera *means, properly, the mistress of a house*). *Of or belonging to ladies*, muliebris; matronalis.

LADY-DAY, Annunciatio angeli ad beatam Mariam (*Gregorii M. Lib. Sacr.*); annunciatio Domini (*Anastas. Lib. Pontif.; S. Serg.*); annunciatio Mariæ; festum incarnationis; festum conceptionis Christi.

LADY-LIKE, ut matronam decet: nitidus; elegans; venustus.

LAG, *v.*, tardare; morari; moram facere; cunctari. Vid. LOITER.

LAIC, laicus (*ecclesiastical*).

LAIR, cubile (*generally, a place for sleeping or resting on*): lustrum (*the place in which an animal lives*): latibulum (*a hiding-place*): ☞ stabulum *is a stall, stable, where domestic animals are kept.*

LAITY, laici, *plural* (*ecclesiastical*).

LAKE, lacus: *to live near a lake*, lacum incolere.

LAMB. || *The young of sheep*, agnus; agna (*ewe lamb*): *a young lamb*, agnellus: *a sucking lamb*, agnus lactens *or* nondum a matre depulsus (*called by rustics* agnus subrumus): *of a lamb*, agninus: *as patient as a lamb*, * placidior agnō: *my lamb!* (*term of endearment*) mi pulle! || *The flesh of a lamb, the meat*, agnina (*sc.* caro): *roast lamb*, * assum agninum.

LAMB, *v.*, agnum edere (*Varr.*).

LAMB'S WOOL, * lana agnina.

LAMBENT, qui lambit (e. g., tactuque innoxia molli lambere flamma comas, *Virg., Æn.*, 2, 684).

LAMBKIN, agnellus.

LAME, *adj.* || PROPR., debilis (*genitive, infirm, with an ablative of the part*; e. g., *lame in the hip*, coxâ debilis; *in the hands and feet*, debilis manibus pedibusque): claudus (*lame in one foot*): mancus (*especially lame in the right hand*): *lame in every limb*, mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis: *to be lame*, claudum esse; claudicare. || FIG., claudicans (*hobbling, limping, of a speech*, &c.); vanus, ineptus (*foolish, silly*); non justus, non idoneus (*unsuitable*): *to be lame*, claudēre (*Cic.; claudēre, Sall., Gell. So Freund*).

LAME, *v.*, clauditatem *or* claudicationem afferre (*to occasion lameness; of disease, and of other things*); aliquem *or* aliquid debilitare; aliquem debilem facere; aliquem claudum, mancum facere (*of persons and things;* vid. *the adjective*).

LAMELY. *By circumlocution with adjective.*

LAMENESS, debilitas; clauditas (*in one foot*); claudicatio (*Cic.; but rare*).

LAMENT, *v.*, deflēre; deplorare, complorare (*to lament greatly, or aloud*; *to lament the death of any one*, complorare alicujus mortem; de morte alicujus flēre; alicujus morti illacrimari; alicujus mortem cum fletu deplorare: *to lament a deceased person*, lacrimis justoque comploratu prosequi mortuum (*of hired mourners*, &c., *at a funeral, Liv.*, 25, 26): *to lament the living as well as the dead*, complorare omnes, pariter vivos mortuosque: *to lament for one's self and one's country*, complorare se patriamque (*cf. Liv.*, 2, 40): *to lament one's misfortunes*, deplorare de suis incommodis.

LAMENTABLE, deflendus; flebilis; deplorandus (*much to be bewailed*); luctuosus (*mournful, full of sad events*); miserandus; miserabilis (*miserable*): *in a lamentable manner*, flebiliter: *a lamentable voice*, vox flebilis (*Cic.*).

LAMENTABLY, miserabiliter; miserandum in modum; flebiliter.

LAMENTATION, lamentatio, lamentum; questus, querimonia, querela; plangor, planctus. JN. plangor et lamentatio; queritatus; vagitus; gemitus. JN. gemitus et lamentatio [SYN. *in* COMPLAINT]. *To make lamentation*, lamentari; *about any thing*, queri *or* conqueri aliquid, *or* de re; *to any one*, cum aliquo.

LAMMAS-DAY (*Aug.*, 1), * festum Petri ad vincula; * Petrus ad vincula; *more rarely*, festum catenarum Petri: *at latter Lammas* (i. e., *never*), ad Græcas Calendas.

LAMP, lucerna; lychnus (☞ lampas, *poetical*): *a little lamp*, lucernula (*late*): *a lamp-stand*, lychnuchus: *a lamp with two burners*, lucerna bilychnis (*Petr.*): *to put oil into a lamp*, instillare oleum lumini (*Cic.*): *to light a lamp*, lucernam accendere (*Phædr.*): *the wick of a lamp, lamp cotton*, ellychnium (*Plin.*): *lamp oil*, * oleum quod in lumen, *or* in usum lumini, uritur (*after Virg., Æn.*, 7, 13; *Tac., Ann.*, 15, 44, 4).

LAMP-BLACK, * fuligo pinea.

LAMPOON, *s.*, carmen famosum *or* probrosum; carmen quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri (*Cic., De Rep.*, 4, 10, 12); carmen refertum contumeliis alicujus; elogium (*if affixed to a door, Plaut., Merc.*, 2, 3, 74); versus in alicujus cupiditatem facti (*Cic., Verr.*, 5, 31, 81; *all these if the lampoon is in verse*): libellus famosus (*Tac., Ann.*, 1, 72, 3; *Suet., Oct.*, 55): *to publish lampoons*, carmina probrosa vulgare.

LAMPOON, *v.*, carmen probrosum facere in aliquem; libellum ad infamiam alicujus edere (*Suet., Oct.*, 55); aliquem scriptis procacibus diffamare (*Tac., Ann.*, 1, 72, 3); malum in aliquem carmen condere (*after Hor., Sat.*, 2, 1, 81).

LAMPREY, * petromyzon marinus (*Linn.*).

LANCE, *s.*, hasta (*general term*): lancea (*Spanish; and carried by the prætorians under the Roman emperors*); cateia (*of the Celts*); gæsum (*of the Gauls*); framēa (*of the Germans*); sarissa (*of the Macedonians*); falarica (*of the Saguntines; the five last only when those nations are spoken of*): sparus (*a sort of bent missile of the common people*). *The shaft of a lance*, hastile: *the head of a lance*, cuspis, spiculum, acies. *To break a lance with any body*, hastā pugnare *or* certare cum aliquo (*properly*); certare, concertare, contendere cum aliquo (*figuratively*).

LANCE, *v.*, secare (*to cut with a lance*); sagittā (scalpello) venam aperire (*to open a vein with a lance*); sagittā venam percutere (*to pierce with a lance*).

LANCER, *s.*, eques hastatus (*for which Cicero uses the Greek* doryphōrus, δορυφόρος, *only Brut.*, 86, 296, *and there as a technical term for a celebrated statue of Polycletus*): sarissaphōrus (*a Macedonian lancer;* vid. LANCE). (☞ Lancereus *is late, and badly formed*; contatus, *Veget.*)

LANCET, sagitta (*in this sense by Vegetius only*): scalpellus *or* scalpellum (*both for cutting away proud flesh*, &c., *and for bleeding*). *To use the lancet, open a vein with a lancet*, sagittā *or* scalpello venam aperire; sagittā venam percutere. ☞ *In Dict. of Antiqq. a doubt is expressed whether* scalpellum *was for blood-letting, or only for opening abscesses; sagitta is the best word.*

LAND, *s.* || *As opposed to sea*, terra: *dry land*, aridum: *the main land*, terra continens; continens: *by land*, terrâ (*generally opposed to* mari, classe); terrestri itinere, pedestri itinere, pedibus (*of travellers, soldiers on march*, &c.; *opposed to* classe, navibus): *by land and by water* [vid. WATER]: *from the land* (e. g., *to see any thing*, &c.), ex terrâ: *from land*, a terrâ: *to gain the land*, terram capere; ad terram pervenire: *to put out from land*, navem solvere; e portu solvere; solvere: *to coast along the land*, oram legere: *that is (or lives) on land*, terrester (*opposed to* maritimus). || *Ground for tillage, soil*, terra (*soil; general term*); solum (*surface of the soil*): ager, agellus (*soil for tillage*); arvum (*that is sown; corn land*); seges (*growing corn; sometimes a cornfield*); novalis ager, *or simply* novalis, novale (*ploughed land, newly broken up*); fundus (*a landed estate*): *unbroken land*, ager ferus (*Fest.*) *or* ager silvester (*opposed to* ager cultus, *Col. Præf.*, 25): *uncultivated land*, ager rudis: *light land*, levis terra (*Varr., R. R.*, 2, 6, *fin.*): *rich land*, ager crassus, pinguis (*opposed to* ager jejunus): *arable land*, campus arabilis: *good land*, ager bene natus (*opposed to* ager male natus, *Varr., R. R.*, 1, 6, 1): *impoverished land*, solum defatigatum et effetum: *fruitful land*, ager frugifer, ferox: *to till the land*, agrum colere: *of or relating to land*, agrarius: *rich in land*, agrosus. || *Region, district, country*, terra (*belonging to the citizens of a state*, &c.); regio (*in respect of extent and climate*); provincia (*a country subject to Roman power;* ☞ ditio, *in this sense, is not Latin*): ager (*a possession of a private person, or a territory belonging to a small people*): pagus (*a district consisting of several villages*): patria (*native land*). *In connection with the name of the inhabitants, especially with the historians, "land" is expressed either by the simple name of the inhabitants, or by* fines (i. e., *boundaries*): *in the land of the Etrurians*, in Etruscis, in Etruscorum finibus, *or* in agro Etrusco:

the enemy's land, terra, *or* ager, *or* fines hostium; terra hostilis: *to drive any one out of the land*, aliquem civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere.

LAND, *v.*, INTR. *To go ashore*, (e navi) exire; (in terram) exire; (e navi) egredi; escendere, escensionem facere: *to land at a place*, egredi in aliquem locum, *rarely* in aliquo loco: *to land there*, eo egredi (*but sometimes* ibi, *as* ibi egressi). TR. *To put ashore*, exponere (*the proper word of persons and things*): *to land troops*, milites, copias, exercitum exponere, *without or without* (e) navibus, in terram, in litore; copias e classe educere.

LAND-FIGHT, prœlium terrestre *or* pedestre, pugna pedestris (*opposed to* prœlium navale, pugna navalis): *to engage in a land-fight*, prœlium pedestre facere.

LAND-FLOOD, eluvies (terrarum); inundatio.

LAND-FORCES, exercitus terrester *or* pedester, copiæ terrestres *or* pedestres (*all opposed to* copiæ navales); copiæ, exercitus (*opposed to* classis; vid. *Curt.*, 3, 4, 13): *to possess numerous land-forces*, copiis pedestribus multum valere; terrâ multum pollêre.

LAND-SLIP, terræ labes *or* lapsus (*a falling in of the ground*); terræ hiatus (*a cleft, Sen., Nat. Quæst.*, 6, 9, 3; *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 5, 14): *there was a land-slip*, labes facta est: *there was a great or deep land-slip*, hiatus vastus apertus est (*Sen., loc. cit.*); in infinitam altitudinem terra desidit.

LAND SURVEYOR, mensor (*general term for measurer*): decempedator (*one who measures a piece of land with the decempeda, Cic.*): finitor (*one who determines the boundaries in dividing property, &c.*): metator (*one who surveys and sets down landmarks*, metæ; *especially of one who marks out the site of a camp or city*): geômêtres (*land surveyor, who measures lands, woods, &c., to determine the square superficies*): agrimensor (*the agrimensores were a college of scientific land surveyors, established under the emperors*).

LAND-TAX, vectigal agrorum possessoribus impositum (*Liv.*, 4, 36); solarium (*land-tax laid upon houses allowed to remain on lands taken by the state for public purposes*): *having the land-tax redeemed*, immunis liberque (e. g., ager, *Cic.*): ab omni onere immunis (*free from all imposts, &c., Suet.*).

LANDED (i. e., *of or relating to land*), agrarius: *a man of landed property*, agrosus; dives agris (*Hor.*): *the landed interest*, * res agrariæ, *plural*.

LANDHOLDER, prædii *or* agri possessor; dominus (*in respect of those about him*): ☞ prædator, *according to Salmas., is one who purchases lands pledged to the state.*

LANDING, exscensio, egressus (*of persons; a disembarking*); appulsus litoris (*general term, a coming to shore*): *to effect a landing*, e navi (*or* navibus) exire: (e) navi *or* navibus egredi; in terram exire; exire; egredi; escendere; exscensionem facere: *to keep back or hinder from landing*, arcêre aliquem appulsu litoris: aliquem navi egredi prohibêre.

LANDING-PLACE. ‖ *Place where one can effect a landing*, aditus (aditus portusque, *Tac., Agr.*, 24, 2): *the best landing-place is on that part of the island*, eâ insulæ parte optimus est egressus (*Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 8). ‖ *In stairs*, * statio scalarum.

LANDLADY, hospita (*at an inn, Cic. and Ov.*); caupona (*Lucil., Appul., at a tavern*); hera (*mistress of a house*).

LANDLORD. ‖ *Owner of land*, dominus [vid. LANDHOLDER]. ‖ *Master of an inn*, hospes; caupo (*of a tavern*).

LANDMARK, finis (*limit, generally*); terminus (*stone, &c., to mark a boundary*); limes (*properly, strip of unploughed land; hence stone, &c., marking a landmark*); lapis terminalis (*Ammian.*); limes in agro positus. Vid. LIMIT.

LANDSCAPE. ‖ *A portion of land seen at one view*, * ruris species; * rus amœnum; * regio; * regionis forma. ‖ *A picture representing a country prospect*, * regio (in tabulâ) picta *or* depicta (*as a picture of a real landscape*): forma regionis picta (*a fancy piece, Plin. Ep.*): *a beautifully-painted landscape*, forma regionis ad eximiam pulchritudinem picta (*ibid.*): *landscapes*, opus topium; topia, -orum, *n.* (*sc.* opera, *in Vitruv.*, 7, 5, 2; vid. *K. O. Müller's Archæol.*, § 209, 6, 4): ☞ topiarium opus *is ornamental gardening.*

LANDSCAPE PAINTER, * qui regiones, *or* regionum formas, pingit; * topiorum artifex [☞ *not* pictor topiorum].

LANDSCAPE PAINTING, * ars regiones, *or* regionum formas, pingendi.

LANE, *s.* angiportus.

LANGUAGE. ‖ *Gift of speech*, lingua [vid. SPEECH]. ‖ *Style of speaking*, ratio dicendi; oratio; dictio; genus dicendi; sermo: *ordinary language; the language of every-day life*, sermo usitatus *or* quotidianus; usitatum sermonis genus; verba quotidiana, -orum, *nom. plural: elegant or polite language*, sermo urbanus: *to use haughty language*, superbe loqui; superbo sermone uti. ‖ *The diction of a country*, lingua; sermo; literæ (*so far as it is synonymous with "literature"*): *to know a language*, linguam scire; linguæ scientem esse: *to translate into the Latin language*, in sermonem Latinum, *or simply* in Latinum (☞ *not* in linguam Latinam), convertere: *to speak a language*, aliquâ linguâ (☞ *not* aliquo sermone) loqui *or* uti: *to write a book in a certain language*, aliquo sermone (☞ *not* aliquâ linguâ) librum conficere: *the idiom of a language*, proprietas; idioma, -atis (*Grammat.*; ☞ *not* idiotismus, *which means, in writers of the Silver Age, "vulgar language"*): *the use of language*, loquendi usus *or* consuetudo; consuetudo sermonis: *a rule of language*, lex dicendi: *a knowledge of language or languages*, linguæ (linguarum) scientia: *to purify a language*, sermonem expurgare; sermonem usitatum emendare · consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudine emendare: *one's native language*, sermo indigena (vid. *Appul., Met.*, 1, p. 102, 30): sermo patrius (*mother-tongue*). *In certain connections* lingua *is sufficient*; e. g., *my, your, their language*, mea (nostra), tua (vestra), ipsorum lingua; e. g., *the inhabitants of the third part of Gaul are called, in the language of their country, Celts; in ours, Gauls*, qui tertiam Galliæ partem incolunt, ipsorum linguâ Celtæ, nostrâ Galli appellantur (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 1): *so, also*, sermo noster (*Curt.*, 6, 9, 36).

LANGUID, languidus; languens: *to grow languid*, languescere (*of things with or without life*): *to make languid*, aliquem ad languorem dare (*Ter.*). Vid. FAINT.

LANGUIDLY, languide.

LANGUISH, languêre (*to be languid*): languescere (*to grow languid*): a viribus defici.

LANGUOR, languor.

LANK, macer; strigosus; macilentus (*Plaut.*).

LANKNESS, macies; macritudo (*Plautus:* macor, *Pacuv.; al.* macror).

LANTERN, laterna. *A dark lantern*, * laterna furtiva *or* surda.

LAP, *s.*, gremium (*the proper word*): sinus (*literally, bosom; hence folds of a garment*): *to be in any body's lap*, esse (sedere) in gremio alicujus: *to be nursed in the lap of fortune*, fortunæ filium *or* alumnum esse (*Hor., Sat.* 2, 6, 49; *Plin.*, 7, 7, 5); albæ gallinæ esse filium (*Juv.*, 13, 141). ☞ Fortunæ in gremio sedere (*Cic., Div.*, 2, 41, 85) *properly: not to be used in a figurative sense.*

LAP, *v.* ‖ *To infold, involve*, involvere *or* obvolvere aliquâ re. ‖ *To lick up*, lambere (linguâ); lingêre.

LAP-DOG, catellus (quem mulier in deliciis habet, *Val. Max.*, 1, 5, 3).

LAPIDARY, sculptor marmorum (*Plin.: therefore, also*, gemmarum, &c.: insignitor gemmarum, *late*).

LAPIDATE. Vid. STONE.

LAPPET, lacinia.

LAPSE, *s.*, lapsus (*properly and figuratively*); casus (*properly*). ‖ *Of time*, temporis decursus, *Cic.* ‖ *In law*, * devolutio (*technical term*).

LAPSE, *v.*, labi. ‖ *Of time*, abire: transire: præterire: ☞ *not* præterlabi. ‖ *In law*, redire ad aliquem; obvenire alicui; alicui cedere. *Lapsed*, caducus (*technical term*).

LAPWING, vanellus (*Jun.*).

LARBOARD, * sinistrum navigii latus.

LARCENY, furtum. Vid. THEFT.

LARCH, larix. *Of the larch-tree*, larignus.

LARD, *s.*, adeps suillus (*Plin.*): arvina (*properly, fat of rams; hence any fat or grease*): lardum.

LARD, *v.*, illardare (*Apic.*): * cardes adipe suillo configere.

LARDER, cella promtuaria *or* penaria.

LARGE, magnus; amplus; vastus; ingens; vastus et immensus; amplus et grandis. Vid. SYN. *under* BIG.

AT LARGE. ‖ *Without restraint, free*, liber; solutus. JN. liber et solutus. ‖ *Copiously, at length*, copiose (*Cic.*); plurimis verbis.

LARGELY, large; largiter.

LARGENESS, latitudo (*breadth*); amplitudo (*extent, bulk*); magnitudo (*size*) [☞ largitas (*Cic.*) = *liberality, bounty*].

LARGESS, largitio (*act of giving largesses; also largess*): congiarium (*to the people and soldiers; also to artists and literary men*). *To give large largesses*, maximas largitiones facere (*Cic.*): magna rei pecuniæ præmia tribuere (alicui, *Cæs.*).

LARK, alauda (galerita avis, *Plin.* = alauda cristata, *Linn., crested lark*). *To catch larks*, * alaudas retibus capere *or* venari.

LARKSPUR, * delphinium (*Linn.*). *Field-lark*, delphinium consolida (*Linn.*).

LARUM. Vid. ALARM, ALARUM.

LARYNX, arteria; arteria aspera (*Cic.*): canalis animæ (*Plin.*): ☞ animæ *or* spiritus meatus *means respiration.*

LASCIVIOUS, furens in libidinem (*of men or animals*): salax (*properly, of male animals*): impudicus (*immodest, of persons and things, as verses, &c.*): libidinosus (*lustful*); intemperans (*immoderate in satisfying low, sensual desire*); rebus venereis deditus (*devoted to low sensuality. All three of persons*).

LASCIVIOUSNESS, impetus in venerem; *or by the adjective.*

LASH, PROP., flagrum, flagellum (*a heavy lash*); scutica, *or* lora, -orum, *nom plural* (*a lighter lash, whip*). FIG., flagellum, pestis.

LASH, *v.* ‖ *To scourge, properly* flagris *or* flagellis cædere; flagellare (*post-Augustan*); loris cædere (*with the knout*): verberare. ‖ *To scourge, figuratively*, verbis (*Plaut.*) *or* convicio (*Cic.*) verberare: * acerbe, *or* severe, reprehendere aliquem. ‖ *To bind or tie to any thing*, alligare.

LASS, puella; virgo. Vid. MAID.

LASSITUDE, lassitudo; languor (*of body or mind; not so strong as* fatigatio).

LAST, *s.* (*of a shoemaker*) forma, *or diminutive*, formula calcei (*Gr.* καλόπους, καλοπόδιον) [☞ tentipellium, *probably the instrument with which the shoemaker stretched the leather and put it on the last*]. *Stick to your last!* ne sutor supra crepidam (*cf. Plin.*, 35, 10, 36, *no.* 12, § 85); te memento in pelliculâ, cerdo, tenêre, tuâ (*Mart.*, 3, 36, *extr.*); quiesce in propriâ pelle (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 6, 22); quod sis, esse velis, nihilque malis (*Mart.*, 10, 47, 12).

LAST, *adj.*, ultimus (*furthest on that side; opposed to* citimus, *nearest on this side: in respect of time, that which comes last*; e. g., ultima æstas, *the last summer; then, figuratively*, i. q., *that which is the worst, &c., or comes last under consideration*); extremus (*the extreme, at the end of a line, surface, row, collection, &c.; opposed to* intimus; *never applied to a whole, but always to a part*; e. g., extrema epistola, *not "the last letter," but "the last part of a letter;" hence in respect of time only*, i. q., *the last part; opposed to the beginning*; e. g., extrema æstas, *quite the last part, the last days of summer; opposed to the first; figuratively*, i. q., *extreme, most critical, most dangerous*); postremus (*hindmost; opposed to* primus, princeps; *figuratively, the worst: in respect of time it is very rare:* postumus, *also, in this sense, is late*); novissimus (*youngest, latest*; i. e.,

last that presents itself to our view; in respect of time, recent; a word wrongly rejected by Gellius, 10, 21; *it was used by Cicero, and frequently by his contemporaries*); proximus (*next before or after another, in respect both of place and of time*); summus, supremus (*uppermost, highest; opposed to* infimus; *the former in respect of order, the latter in respect of time;* e. g., *the last book* [*of a treatise*], liber summus; *the last day*, dies supremus). *If only two are spoken of*, posterior (*opposed to* prior), *or* superior (*opposed to* inferior), *or* hic (*opposed to* ille), *or* alter (*opposed to* alter). *For the last time*, (ad) ultimum; postremum (☞ *not* postremo; i. e., *at last*). *The last page of a letter*, pagina postrema epistolæ; epistola extrema (☞ *not* pagina extrema epistolæ; i. e., *the last part of the page, Cic., Att.*, 6, 2, *in. with Cic., Or.*, 13, 14): *the last war*, bellum ultimum (*with which war has ceased*); bellum postremum (*the last of several carried on successively*); bellum novissimum (*the one most recently carried on*): *the last hope*, spes ultima: *the last will*, suprema voluntas (*generally*); testamentum (*the last will and testament*): *to lie at the last gasp*, animam agere (☞ *rarely, and poetically*, extremum trahere spiritum): *to pay the last honors to any one*, justa (☞ *in Cicero never* suprema) solvere alicui.

AT LAST, postremo; ad extremum; denique. Vid. LASTLY.

LAST, *v.*, durare; tenēre (*the intransitive signification of which is frequent in Latin*); *the rain lasted the whole night*, imber continens tenuit per totam noctem: *the rain lasts*, imber non remittit (vid. *Liv.*, 40, 33): *the conflagration lasted two days and a night*, incendium tenuit per duos dies et noctem unam: *the frost lasts*, frigora se non frangunt.

LASTING. Vid. DURABLE.

LASTLY, ad ultimum; ad extremum; denique; postremo (*the three former, of the last and last but one;* postremo, *only of the last*): novissime (*at last, in respect of other preceding circumstances;* vid. *Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 48, *Herz.*); quod superest, quod reliquum est, quod restat, quod extremum est (*in announcing a conclusion*).

LATCH, *s.*, *pessulus versatilis.

LATCH, *v.*, *pessulo versatili occludere (januam).

LATCHET, corrigia (*Cic.*); habena (*Gell.*).

LATCH-KEY, clavis Laconica (*Dict. of Antiqq.*, p. 262).

LATE, *adj.*, serus (*after the usual or proper time; opposed to* tempestivus; *the comparative* serior *is sometimes used to give intensity to the signification when two things are compared, of which one is later, or much more too late, than the other; but there is no superlative*, serissimus); tardus (*long in coming, slow in approach; superlative*, tardissimus, *very late, which was used instead of* serissimus); serotinus (*happening or coming late in the season;* e. g., pluvia; uvæ; *opposed to* tempestivus); posterior, inferior (*following in succession or time;* e. g., *later writers*, scriptores ætate posteriores *or* inferiores; scriptores posterioris temporis [☞ *not* serioris temporis, *nor* scriptores seriores *or* sequiores]): ætate posterior *or* inferior; ætatis inferioris (*more modern or recent; opposed to* ætate prior *or* superior).

LATE, *adv.*, sero (*not at proper time; opposed to* tempestive): tarde (*slowly; opposed to* celeriter, sine morā, statim): vesperi (*late in the day, in the evening*). *Too late*, sero; post tempus; nimis sero (*far too late*): *late in the day*, multo; sero (*when the context fixes the sense*) [☞ *never* sero diei *in Cic. or Cæs.*]: *it was late in the day*, multa jam dies erat [☞ *not* jam serum diei erat *in Cic. or Cæs.*]: *it is too late*, serum *or* sero est.

LATELY, nuper, nuperrime (*of time just past*): modo (*of the moment just past to the speaker; more than* nuper, *Cic., Verr.*, 4, 3, 6, nuper homines ejusmodi judices; et quid dico nuper? imo vero modo, ac plane paullo ante vidimus): novissime (*very lately*): proxime (*immediately before*).

LATER (*comparative of* LATE), *subsequent*, insequens, insecutus (*following*); posterior (*opposed to* prior *or* superior) [☞ *serior would here be bad Latin*]. *The later emperors*, imperatores insecuti (*who follow another, of whom one speaks at the same time*); imperatores posteriores (*generally, the later opposed to the earlier*). *In later time, at a later period*, tempore insequente; tempore posteriore; temporibus posterioribus; posterius; post aliquot annos; postea; postea aliquanto (☞ *not* serius, *or* seriore tempore).

LATENT, latens; occultus; abditus (*hidden, concealed*).

LATERAL, a latere (*at or on the side*); lateralis, *or genitive*, lateris (*of or belonging to the side*).

LATERALLY, a latere; ex obliquo (*obliquely*); ex transverso (*across*).

LATH, *s.*, asser; *diminutive*, asserculus, asserculum (*Cato*).

LATH, *v.*, *asseres disponere.

LATHE, tornus (machina tornatorum, *late*). *To turn on a lathe*, tornare; detornare (*Plin., Gell.*); torno facere; ex torno perficere; ad tornum fabricare.

LATHER, *s.*, *spuma saponis.

LATHER, *v.* || TR., *sapone illinere. || INTR. Vid FOAM.

LATIN, Latinus (*adv.*, Latine; *both also in a pregnant sense, of good or correct Latin:* bene Latinus *is quite wrong, although* bene Latine loqui, *as Cic., Brut.*, 64, 228, sq., *was in use, where* bene *belongs to* loqui. ☞ *An old form is* Latiniensis, *and* Latialis *belongs to the Silver Age*). *Not good Latin*, parum Latinus (e. g., vocabulum): *good, pure Latin*, Latinus; purus et Latinus. LATIN, *s.*, Latinitas (*Latinity grammatical and lexicographical*): oratio Latina (*the Latin language, as spoken or written*): sermo Latinus, lingua Latina (*the Latin language, as a dialect;* sermo Latinus, *also, in respect of readiness in speaking and writing.* ☞ Latinum *for* sermo Latinus *is barbarous*): literæ Latinæ (*knowledge of Latin literature*): *good Latin*, sermo Latinus: *pure Latin*, sermo purus et Latinus; sermo emendatus: oratio emendata; incorrupta Latini sermonis integritas: *elegant Latin*, sermo elegans; sermonis elegantia (vid. *Ernesti, Lex., Techn.*, p. 143, sq.): sermonis (Latini), verborum (Latinorum) elegantia (*in respect of the choice of words, &c.*, vid. *Ernesti, loc. cit.*, p. 145): *bad Latin*, sermo parum *or* minus Latinus: *your Latin is good*, in te est sermo Latinus (*generally*); bene linguâ Latinâ uteris (*you speak good Latin*): *to possess a great knowledge of Latin*, *excellere literarum Latinarum cognitione (*in respect of its literature*); literis et sermone Romanorum valde eruditum esse (*in respect of the literature and language, after Nep., Them.*, 10, 1): *to translate any thing into Latin*, aliquid in Latinum (sermonem) vertere, convertere; aliquid Latine reddere; aliquid Latinæ consuetudini tradere (*so that persons in general can read and use it, Col.*, 12, *præf.* 7): *to translate from Greek into Latin*, ex Græco in Latinum transferre: *to write or compose a book in Latin*, librum Latino sermone conficere (*after Nep., Hann.*, 13, 2): *to understand Latin*, Latine scire, linguam Latinam callēre, Latinæ linguæ scientiam habēre (*generally*); Latine (loqui) posse (*to be able to speak Latin*): *not to understand Latin*, Latine nescire (*generally*); Latine loqui non posse (*not to be able to speak Latin*): *to know, &c., Latin well*, bene, optime Latine scire (*generally*); bene, optime linguâ Latinâ uti (*to speak Latin very well*): *to speak good Latin*, bene, perbene Latine loqui: *to speak pure and correct Latin*, pure et Latine loqui; recte (Latine) loqui: *to speak bad Latin*, male, inquinate (Latine) loqui: *to speak Latin readily or fluently*, commode Latine loqui (*after Nep., Them.*, 10, 1): *a Latin scholar*, Latinis literis doctus, Latine doctus (*that has a knowledge of the Latin language and literature*): linguæ Latinæ peritus (*that can express himself in Latin*): *a good Latin scholar*, bene Latine doctus (vid. *above*); bene Latine sciens (*that understands Latin well*); bene Latine loquens (*that speaks good Latin*); bonus Latinitatis auctor (*a good authority for classical Latinity*): *he is a good Latin scholar*, in eo est sermo Latinus: *an excellent Latin scholar*, vir in paucis Latine doctus; vir Latine doctissimus (vid. *above*); perbene Latine sciens, loquens: *to be an excellent Latin scholar*, *Latinarum literarum cognitione *or* laude excellere; *admirabilem Latinæ linguæ scientiam habēre: *modern Latin scholars*, *qui nunc Latine scribunt.

LATINITY, Latinitas (*Cic.*).

LATINIZE; i. e., *to speak or write Latin* [vid. LATIN] (Latinizare, Latinare, *Cæl., Aur.*).

LATITUDE, *s.* || *Breadth*, latitudo: *in latitude*, in latitudinem; latus: *figuratively, that has great latitude of meaning*, (vox) late patens. || *In geography*, altitudo cœli; declinatio cœli.

LATTER. Vid. LATER, LAST.

LATTICE, cancelli, clathri (*the* cancelli *consisted of laths or iron bars slanting upward, with others laid obliquely across them;* clathri *consisted of wooden or iron bars, perpendicular and horizontal. The openings of the* cancelli *were larger, and shaped thus* ※ *or* ※; vid. *Varr., R. R.*, 33; *those of the* clathri *were small, and had the shape of a square* #: *the* cancelli *served for fences, &c.*; *the* clathri *for smaller lattices, e. g., in windows, and were either movable or fixed*): transenna (*a kind of lattice-work of wire, so small that it could scarcely be seen through; Cic., De Or.*, 1, 85, *extr.*).

LATTICED, cancellatus (*furnished with a lattice*); ad cancellorum, *or* clathrorum, speciem factus (*like a lattice*), clathratus.

LAUD. Vid. PRAISE, CELEBRATE.

LAUDABLE, laudabilis; laude dignus; laudandus; commendabilis (*Liv.*): *most laudable*, collaudandus; prædicandus: *to be laudable*, laudi esse.

LAUDABLY, laudabiliter (*Cic.*).

LAUDATORY, in laudem alicujus (laudatorius, *Fulgent.*): *to be laudatory of any body*, laudem alicui tribuere; laude aliquem afficere; laudes alicujus celebrare.

LAUGH, *s.*, risus, -ūs. Vid. LAUGHTER.

LAUGH, *v.*, ridēre (*with the poets also, as in English, figuratively;* e. g., *to have a joyous or cheerful appearance*): risum edere (*only properly*): *to laugh broadly*, ringi: *to laugh violently*, valde, vehementer ridēre, miros edere risus, in risum effundi (*generally*); cachinnare, cachinnum tollere (*to laugh immoderately or loudly*): *to laugh at any one*, ridēre aliquem *or* de aliquo; irridēre aliquem (*to laugh in any one's face*); deridēre aliquem (*to laugh at any one in the way of contempt*): *I am laughed at*, rideor: *to laugh at any thing*, ridēre aliquid *or* de re: *any thing is laughed at, people laugh at any thing*, ridetur aliquid: *to laugh at or on occasion of any thing*, arridēre (*absolutely, or with an accusative of the pronoun neuter*): aliquid ridēre (*simply to laugh at;* ☞ ridēre ad aliquid *is not Latin*); risu aliquid excipere (*to receive with laughter*): *not to laugh*, non ridēre; risum tenēre, continēre: *to make any one laugh* [vid. *to excite* LAUGHTER]: *to laugh till one's sides split*, risu emori; risu corruere; risu rumpi: *to laugh maliciously*, in stomacho ridēre (*Cic. ad Div.*, 2, 16): *to laugh in one's sleeve*, in sinu *or* in sinu tacito gaudēre (*Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 21, 51; *Tibull.*, 4, 13, 8); sensim atque summissim ridēre (*Gell.*); furtim cachinnare (*Lucr.*): ☞ *not* cachinnari.

LAUGHABLE, ridiculus; ridendus; deridiculus, deridendus (*that deserves to be laughed at*): jocularis (*droll*): *very laughable*, perridiculus: *to be laughable*, risum movēre; ridendum esse.

LAUGHER, ridens; risor.

LAUGHING. || PROPR., ridens; arridens (*at any thing*). || FIG., amœnus (*of a landscape, &c.*); lætus (*of a field of corn*).

LAUGHINGLY, ridens, risu (*with a laugh*); jocose (*Cic.*), joculariter (*Suet., jestingly*).

LAUGHING-STOCK, ludibrium: *to be a laughing-stock*, esse ludibrio, *or* irrisui: *to make a laughing-stock of*, ludibrio aliquem habēre.

LAUGHTER, risus: *loud, roaring laughter*, cachinnatio (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 31,

66); cachinnus: *to raise or excite laughter*, risum movēre, concitare, excitare; *in any one*, alicui: risum alicui ēlicere (*of persons or things which make one laugh*: ☞ risus alicui dare *or* præbēre *is rare*): risum alicui excutere (*purposely to cause one to laugh*): *to endeavor to raise or excite laughter*, risum captare: *to split, burst, or die with laughter*, risu rumpi, corruere, emori.

LAUNCH, *v.*, TR. ‖ *To hurl*, jacere; conjicere; emittere. ‖ *To move (a ship) into the water*, (navem) deducere.

To LAUNCH FORTH, *v.*, INTR., ferri; profluere: longius progredi *or* labi (*of an orator*).

LAUNDRESS, * mulier lintea lavans.

LAUNDRY, * ædificium linteis lavandis.

LAUREATE, * poeta aulicus.

LAUREL. ‖ *Laurel-bush*, laurus, -i, *and* -ūs: * laurus nobilis (*Linn.*): *of the laurel*, laureus, laurinus. *A branch or bough of laurel, a chaplet of laurel, especially as a reward of a conqueror*, laurus, laurea (*generally*): corona laurea (*chaplet*): gloria, laus, honos (*figuratively, fame, glory*): *adorned with laurel*, laureatus, cum laureā: *to strive after the laurel*, laureæ cupidum esse; gloriæ cupidum esse; gloriam quærere: *to acquire new laurels in war*, gloriam bellō augēre: *to return from war covered with laurels*, victoriam claram referre ex (*with the name of the conquered people*).

LAURELED, laureatus (*Cic.*), lauricomus (*of mountains*), laurifer (e. g., currus, juventa), lauriger (e. g., Phœbus, manus, faces: *are all poetical*; laurifer *is found in Pliny*).

LAVA, (*a*) *liquid*, massa ardens (*after Juv.*, 10, 130); saxa liquefacta, *nom. plural* (*Virg., Sen.*, 3, 576); ignis irriguus (*poetice ap. Sever. in Ætna*, 28): *a stream of lava*, * massæ ardentis vis; amnis vulcanius (*poetical*): (*β*) *hard, perhaps, from the context*, * massa sulphurea.

LAVE. Vid. BATHE, WASH.

LAVENDER, * lavendula (*Linn.*): *oil of lavender*, * oleum lavendulæ: *lavender water*, * decocta (*sc.* aqua) lavendulæ.

LAVISH, *adj.*, prodigus (*of persons*): profusus, effusus (*of persons and things*): *lavish of any thing*, prodigus, effusus, in aliquā re: *lavish expenditure*, sumtus profusus: *to be lavish of*, effundere; profundere: ☞ prodigere; *obsolete, revived after the Golden Age; to be avoided.*

LAVISH, *v.*, effundere; profundere; confiscere, consumere. JN. effundere et consumere (*to consume or destroy by lavishing*); abligurire, lacerare (e. g., patria bona): ☞ *not* prodigere, vid. *the foregoing word.*

LAW. ‖ PROP. *A fixed positive rule, settled regulation.* FIG. *An impulse or force, or established mode of action*, lex, regula, *for any thing*, alicujus rei *or* ad aliquam aliquid dirigitur (*a rule or precept for any thing, never without addition of the person or thing for which it is a rule*: ☞ *plural*, regulæ, *is not Latin*): norma (*a fixed rule from which one must not depart*): norma et regula, *for any one*, alicujus: *the law of nature*, lex *or* norma naturæ: *the eternal laws of nature*, leges æternæ, quibus a Deo regitur aliquid: *it is conformable to divine* (*natural*) *and human laws*, est fas et jus; est jus fasque: *it is contrary to divine* (*natural*) *laws*, non fas est: *the law of reason*, norma rationis: *the law of our existence*, lex vitæ *or* vivendi: *the law of humanity*, humanitas: *to make a law to one's self*, sibi legem statuere, scribere; sibi imperare. ‖ *A general definite prescript*, lex (*of the state*): edictum (*an edict or ordinance published by a supreme magistrate*): institutum (*an institution generally considered valid, whether through compact or by tacit agreement*): *standing or existing laws*, leges et instituta: *the proposal of a law as made to the people*, rogatio legis: *to plan out or design a law*, legem meditari: *to draw up a law in writing*, legem scribere: *to give notice of the project of a law*, legem *or* rogationem promulgare: *to propose a law publicly in the forum*, legem ferre; *respecting any thing*, legem ferre, *or simply* ferre de re (*all three of the author of a law*): *to support a project of law*, legem suadēre: *to propose a law to the people*, populum, legem rogare: *the people accepts or adopts a law*, accipit legem; *rejects it*, legem *or* rogationem antiquat: *gives it force*, sancit *or* sciscit legem: *a law passes*, lex perfertur; lex valet (*these phrases show the manner of proceeding at Rome in the enactment of laws*; vid. *Schütz., Lex. Cic., s. v.* Lex): *to draw up a law*, legem condere, scribere, conscribere: *to subject any thing to a law*, sub legis vincula conjicere aliquid: *to enact a law concerning any thing*, legem jubēre *or* sciscere de re (*of the people*); legem *or* lege sancire de re (*of the people and Senate*): *to make it a law, that or that not*, &c.; *to command or forbid by law, that*, &c.; ferre legem, ut *or* ne; lege sancire, ut *or* ne; sciscere et jubēre, ut *or* ne (*of the people*): *to give law for any one, make it a law for any one that*, &c., legem alicui constituere, ut, &c.: *to make laws for, give laws to, a country*, leges dare, constituere, alicui civitati, *especially of a plenipotentiary*, &c.: ☞ legem dare, constituere, *absolutely, are not Latin; nor is* legem facere (*a false reading, Cic., Phil.*, 5, 3, 7) *in the sense of to enact or compose a law: to impose laws on any one*, leges alicui (populo, civitati, &c.): imponere (*of a tyrant*): *to prescribe laws to any one*, leges alicui dicere *or* scribere: *to carry a law into effect*, legem exercēre (*Liv.*, 4, 51, *not barbarous, as Bremi, Nep., Thras.*, 3, 3, *supposes*): *to destroy laws*, leges evertere, *or* pervertere, *or* perfringere, *or* perrumpere: *to disregard, violate a law*, legem negligere, violare: *to evade a law*, legi fraudem facere: *the law admits it so far*, lege sic præfinitum est: *a book of laws*, leges (scriptæ); codex, corpus juris (e. g., juris Romani): *to have the force of law*, pro lege valēre: *without the sanction of law*, sine legibus; legibus carens.

LAWFUL, legitimus (*general term*): legibus constitutus (*fixed by law*): justus (*in conformity to or allowed by law*): *a lawful punishment*, pœna legitima *or* legibus constituta: *a lawful debt*, debitum justum (*which one is bound by law to pay*): *a lawful marriage*, nuptiæ legitimæ *or* justæ: *children of a lawful marriage*, liberi legitimi, *or* justâ uxore nati, *or* matre familias orti (*opposed to this*, pellice orti): *a lawful government*, imperium legitimum: *in a lawful manner*, lege (e. g., agere): *to act in a lawful manner*, legibus parēre, leges sequi (*properly*); officii præcepta moribus ac vitâ exprimere (*morally speaking, to obey the laws of duty*).

LAWFULLY, legitimē; lege.

LAWFULNESS, *use the adjective, or by circumlocution*; e. g., ex lege factum.

LAWGIVER. Vid. LEGISLATOR.

LAWLESS. ‖ *Acknowledging no law*, exlex; legibus solutus; legum vinculis exsolutus: *to act in a lawless manner*, leges perfringere *or* perrumpere. ‖ *That has no laws*, legibus carens (e. g., civitas); sine legibus (e. g., populus).

LAWN. ‖ *An open space in a wood or park*, * campus gramineus; * planities graminea; *some say* saltus. ‖ *Fine linen*, sindon; carbasus.

LAWSUIT, actio; lis. Vid. SYN. *and* PHR. *in* ACTION.

LAWYER, juris peritus; jure consultus; juris sciens; in jure prudens; juris interpres: *a great or eminent lawyer*, juris peritissimus *or* consultissimus; juris scientissimus: *to be an eminent lawyer*, juris intelligentiâ præstare; magnam prudentiam juris civilis habēre: *to be reputed or accounted an eminent lawyer*, valde juris consultum videri. Vid., *also*, ADVOCATE.

LAX. ‖ PROPR., laxus; remissus. ‖ FIG., laxus; remissus (*not strict*); dissolutus (*of loose morals; also with reference to passing over faults; opposed to* vehemens, asper; e. g., dissolutus in prætermittendo [*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 5, 3]: *and of discipline, customs*, &c.): negligens; officii negligens (*careless of duty*): indulgens: perindulgens (*of parents*, &c.).

LAX, *s.* Vid. DIARRHŒA.

LAXATIVE, *adj.* ‖ *That relaxes, laxans*; laxandi vim habens. ‖ *Purgative*, alvum solvens, resolvens, movens (☞ laxativus *very late*).

LAXATIVE, *s.*, medicamentum cathartic um: *to give a laxative*, cathartica dare; dejectionem alvi ductione moliri; purgatione alvum sollicitare (*to purge by laxatives*): *a laxative should be employed*, dejectio a medicamento petenda est: *to act as a laxative*, alvum movēre, ciēre, solvere, ducere, subducere; alvum purgare.

LAXITY, *perhaps* remissio (*slackness; opposed to* contentio *or* intentio, *properly and figuratively*): negligentia (e. g., *of our institutions*, institutorum nostrorum in disciplinâ puerili, *Cic.*): remissio animi ac dissolutio (*used by Cicero of a tame want of spirit, but applicable to any sluggishness of mind*): lenitas (*mildness, as preventing the due correction of offences; opposed to* severitas, *Cic., Cat.*, 2, 4); *or by circumlocution with adjective.* ☞ Laxitas *in this sense, Arnob.*; *Cicero uses the word in the sense of spaciousness, roominess*): *laxity of moral sentiment*, animus dissolutus: *laxity of conduct*, mores dissoluti.

LAY, *v.* ‖ *To put, place, set*, ponere (*general term*); locare, collocare (*to give a definite place to any thing, with choice or purpose*): *to lay in or upon*, ponere, collocare in aliquā re; imponere alicui rei, in aliquam rem, *or* in aliquā re; ponere super aliquā re; e. g., *wood upon the hearth* (lignum super foco): *to lay under*, supponere, subjicere alicui rei *or* sub aliquid: *to lay to*, apponere, applicare, admovēre alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: *to lay wood on the fire*, alimentum dare igni; materiam igni præbēre; flammam materiā alere: *to lay the hand on the mouth*, manum ad os apponere: *to lay one's self down*, cubare, decumbere (*in order to sleep*): accumbere (*in order to take food*; vid. *Bremi, Suet., Cæs.*, 72): *to lay one's self down on or in any thing*, recumbere in aliquā re; se abjicere in aliquid (☞ *not* in aliquā re; vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 1, 7, *extr.*): *to lay a foundation*, fundamenta agere (*Cic.*) *or* jacere (*Cic., properly*; facere fundamenta, *figuratively* (*Cic.*): *to lay an ambush*, insidias locare, collocare, ponere [*and* vid. AMBUSH]: *to lay a plot*, moliri aliquid [vid. PLOT]: *to lay siege*, obsidēre (*inchoative*: obsidēre = obsessam tenēre); obsidionem (urbi) inferre; operibus cingere: *to lay violent hands on*, manus alicui afferre; *on one's self*, necem sibi consciscere: *to lay waste*, vastare; devastare; populari: *to lay a shoot*, &c., propagare: *to lay to heart*, aliquā re moveri *or* commoveri; de aliquā re laborare; aliquid ægre ferre; aliquid in pectus, *or* in pectus animumque, demittere. ‖ *To beat down, as corn or grass*, sternere. ‖ *To keep down, keep from rising*, sedare: *to lay the dust* (humum conspergendo) sedare pulverem (*Phædr.*). ‖ *To give or offer, as a wager*, sponsionem facere (*Cic.*; *with one*, cum aliquo); pignore certare *or* contendere (cum aliquo, *Nep., to lay a wager*). ‖ *To exclude (an egg) from the body*, (ovum) parēre, gignere (*Cic.*), facere (*Varr.*), edere (*Plin.*), ponere, eniti (*Colum.*). ‖ *To spread (a snare)*, tendere (e. g., rete, plagas), *properly and figuratively*; (avibus) pedicas ponere (*Virg.*).

LAY ASIDE, deponere, abjicere: *to lay aside prejudice*, opinionem sibi excutere radicitus. Vid., *also*, TO LAY BY.

LAY BY, reponere, seponere; condere, recondere; servare, reservare.

LAY DOWN. ‖ PROPR., *to put down*, ponere; deponere: *to lay one's self down*, decumbere. ‖ FIG., *to give up (an office)*, abdicare munus *or* (*usually*) se munere; abire magistratu *or* honore; abscedere munere (*Liv.*, 9, 3); magistratum deponere (*of magistrates*). ‖ FIG., *to advance (an opinion)*, sententiam dicere.

LAY HOLD OF, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere aliquem *or* aliquid, *by any thing*, aliquā re: *to lay hold of with the hands*, prehendere *or* comprehendere aliquid manibus: *to lay hold of any one by the hand*, manu prehendere aliquem.

LAY IN, colligere (*to get together*); condere, recondere (*to store*).

LAY ON, imponere.

LAY OPEN. ‖ PROPR. *and* FIG., patefacere; detegere; retegere.

LAY OUT. ‖ *To expend* [vid. EXPEND]. ‖ *To plan;* vid. ARRANGE, PLAN.

LAY UP. ‖ *To store,* recondere; reponere; reservare. ‖ *To confine;* vid. CONFINE.

LAY UPON (*as a burden, duty,* &c.), imponere (*taxes, burdens, business*); injungere (*to enjoin*): irrogare (*to adjudge, a punishment, also a tax*); imperare (*to command to furnish,* e. g., *corn, money; all with* alicui aliquid).

LAY, *adj.*, laicus (*ecclesiastical*).

LAYER. ‖ *A row,* stratum; stratura (*laid upon any thing;* e. g., *of dung, earth, ap. Pallad.;* vid. *Schneid., Ind. ad Scriptt. R. R., s. v.*); tabulatum (*when several things lie one on another*); ordo (*general term for row;* e. g., lapidum); tractum, tracta (*of a cake consisting of several layers*): *to make a layer,* straturam, tabulatum facere: *to put down a layer,* e. g., *of gravel,* aliquid glareâ substruere. ‖ *A shoot or twig laid for propagation,* propāgo (*general term*) tradux; vivirādix (*with the root*); malleolus (*without the root, especially of the vine*); surculus (*a set or slip*): *to propagate by layers,* propagare; traducere (*of the vine*): ☞ *not* immittere; i. e., *to suffer to grow; opposed to* amputare.

LAYMAN, laicus (*ecclesiastical*).

LAZARETTO, * valetudinarium militare.

LAZILY, ignavē; pigre; segniter; socorditer (*Liv.*). SYN. *in* IDLENESS.

LAZINESS, ignavia; pigritia; inertia; segnitia; desidia; socordia. JN. tarditas et ignavia; socordia atque ignavia; languor et desidia [SYN. *in* IDLENESS]; fuga laboris: *to lead a life of laziness,* vitam desidem degere; propter desidiam in otio vivere; nihil agere.

LAZY, ignavus; piger; socors; segnis; deses; iners [SYN. *in* IDLENESS]: *a lazy fellow,* homo deses; homo desidiosus, *or* iners et desidiosus; cessator (*a lazy slave, who neglects his work*): *to be too lazy to do any thing,* pigrari aliquid facere (*Cic.*): *to be lazy,* ignavum esse; laboris fugientem esse: *to be abominably lazy,* inertissimæ esse segnitiæ: *to be growing abominably lazy,* socordiæ se atque ignaviæ tradere; languori se desidiæque tradere: *don't be too lazy to send me all the news,* quidquid novi scribere ne pigrēre (*Cic.*): *lazy in doing any thing,* piger ad aliquid faciendum (e. g., ad literas scribendas): *lazy in any thing,* piger ad aliquid [vid. IDLE]: *to lead a lazy life,* vitam desidem degere.

LAZY-BONES. Vid. *lazy fellow, in* LAZY.

LEAD, *s.*, plumbum; plumbum nigrum (*opposed to* plumbum album *or* candidum; i. e., *tin*); * Saturnus (*with chemists*); perpendiculum (*a plummet*): *of lead,* plumbeus (☞ plumbatus, *post-Augustan*); *rich or abounding in lead,* plumbosus: *occupied or concerned with lead,* plumbarius: *to fasten with lead,* plumbare (*to solder*); plumbo vincire (*to bind or surround with lead*); ferruminare plumbo (*to close a hole with lead,* e. g., *in a cup,* scyphum); *to solder with lead all round,* circumplumbare.

LEAD, *s.*, ductio, ductus (*guidance*); administratio (*management*); imperium (*command*): *under the lead of any body,* ductu alicujus; duce, imperatore aliquo (*as a general*); duce, magistro, auctore aliquo (*as a teacher or instructor*): ☞ præsidium, *in this sense, is without authority; but we may say, to take the lead in any thing,* alicui rei præsidēre, *or* præesse: *to take the lead in society,* præire aliis exemplo; auctoritate suâ valēre apud alios.

LEAD, *v.* ‖ *To determine the course or motion of a person or thing,* (A) *without allusion to the place whence,* &c., ducere, agere (*generally, to put in motion, to drive forth*): *to lead by the hand,* manu ducere: *to lead an army,* exercitum ducere (☞ ductare *is antiquated;* vid. *Quint.*, 8, 3, 44); exercitui præesse: *to lead a dance,* choros ducere: *to lead a procession,* pompam ducere; pompæ ducem esse: (B) *with specification of the place whence, whither, through which,* &c., ducere; abducere (*to lead off or away*); deducere (*to lead down or away from one place to another*); educere (*to lead out from*); *from a place, country,* &c., ex, &c.; *to a place,* in, &c., adducere ad *or* in (*to lead or bring to a place*); perducere ad *or* in (*to lead or bring to a place appointed*); inducere in, &c. (*to lead into a place*); producere ad *or* in, &c. (*to look forward, look out to a place;* e. g., copias in aciem, copias pro castris): *to lead through a forest,* traducere sylvam: *to lead to prison, to execution* (*or, to death*); ducere in carcerem (in vincula); ad mortem ducere (vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 12, *extr.; Suet., Calig.*, 27, *p. in.*): *to lead into the right way,* ducere in viam: *to lead back into the right way,* reducere in viam; erranti alicui monstrare viam (*both properly and figuratively*). *Hence, figuratively, a road leads to a place,* via fert aliquo (*is in the direction of it*); via ducit aliquo (*conducts safely to it, poetical*): *to lead to any thing,* i. e., *to cause or occasion it,* causam, fontem esse alicujus rei; e. g., *avarice leads to many vices,* * avaritia causa (fons) multorum vitiorum; *or* * ex avaritiâ manant (fluunt) multa vitia. ‖ *To induce,* adducere: *to be easily led to believe,* facile adduci (☞ *not* induci) ad credendum; facile ad credendum impelli: *I shall not be easily led to believe that,* hoc quidem non adducar ut credam: non facile adducar (☞ *not* inducar) ad credendum. ‖ *To rule, guide, manage,* regere, moderari, moderatorem esse alicujus rei, gubernare. JN. regere et moderari, regere et gubernare, gubernare et moderari [vid. GUIDE]; administrare (*to have the management of any thing*); alicui rei præesse (*to preside over;* e. g., negotio, ludis); principem esse alicujus rei (*to be the chief;* e. g., conjurationis): *to lead the public counsels,* publici consilii auctorem *or* moderatorem esse: *to be led by any one,* alicujus consilio regi; aliquem *or* alicujus auctoritatem sequi; alicui parēre, obtemperare [vid. LISTEN]: *to be led by any thing,* aliquid sequi; aliquâ re moveri (e. g., *by moral good,* honesto). ‖ *In music,* præire voce (*in singing*); præire ac præmonstrare modulos (*in instrumental music*).

LEADEN, plumbeus (*properly and figuratively*); plumbatus (*properly, post-Augustan*).

LEADER, dux (*general term*): auctor, princeps (*that takes the lead in any thing*): qui præest alicui rei (*a president*): dux belli, imperator, prætor (*a leader in war*): prætor (*of generals who were not Romans, especially of Greeks;* e. g., στρατηγός); doctor, magister, auctor (alicujus rei, *instructor, teacher*): caput, signifer, fax (*head of a party, leader of a conspiracy,* &c.): *the leader in a civil war (who gave the signal for rising),* tuba belli civilis (*Cic. ad Div.*, 6, 12, 3).

LEADING, *adj.*, primus (*first*); primarius (*chief in rank,* &c.): *the leading point,* caput; primum; maximum. VID. CHIEF.

LEADING, *s.*, ductio, ductus (*a leading, leading forth; the former of the act, the latter of the thing; also in the sense of command*); deductio (*a leading away to a place;* e. g., domum): administratio (*management;* e. g., *of a war*): *under the leading of any one,* aliquo duce; alicujus ductu.

LEADING-STRINGS, * fascia, quâ infantis gradus instabiles adjuvantur; * fascia, quâ infantes nondum firmo poplite sustentantur.

LEAF, *s.* (A) PROP. *Of a tree,* folium: *the leaves,* folia, frons, frondes (*foliage*): *to come into leaf,* folia emittere; in folia exire; frondescere: *to be in leaf,* frondēre: *to have many leaves,* in frondem luxuriare: *full of leaves,* foliosus, frondosus: *like a leaf,* foliacĕus: *to take off leaves,* nudare (arborem) foliis (*to deprive of leaves*); detrahere folia (arboris), stringere, destringere (*to strip off*); pampinare vites, *or* vineam (*of a vine*): *to be lighter than a leaf,* folio facilius moveri (*Cic., Att.*, 8, 15, 2). (B) FIG. (*a*) *A leaf of paper,* scida *or* (*not so good*) scheda (*properly, a strip of papyrus, of which several were pasted or fastened together to form a sheet; then a strip, or sheet, of paper*); plagula (*a sheet of paper consisting of strips of papyrus fastened together, twenty of which formed a roll* [scapus], *Plin.*, 13, 12, 23); pagina (*one side of a sheet, a page, which was usually the only one written on by the ancients: then, by metonymy, for the whole leaf*): *on the back of a leaf,* in aversâ chartâ (*Mart.*; charta, *paper, generally*): *to turn over the leaves of a book,* librum evolvere (☞ folium, *in this sense, is not Latin;* vid. *Linden., Vit. Duumvv.*, p. 28). FIG. *I shall turn over a new leaf to-day,* hic dies aliam vitam defert, alios mores postulat (*Ter.*): (B) *of metal,* &c., bractea (*a thin plate of metal*); lamina (*a thicker leaf of metal;* e. g., *the blade of a saw; then, also, a thin piece of wood for veneering;* vid. *Plin.*, 9, 11, 13; 16, 43, 83); tabula (*the leaf of a table*): *leaves of a door,* januæ fores, *or* valvæ.

LEAF, *v.*, frondescere (*Cic.*); folia mittere (*Col.*).

LEAFLESS, foliis carens (*having no leaves*); foliis nudatus (*having the leaves stripped off*).

LEAFY, frondosus (*Varr. and Virg.*); frondeus (*Virg. and Plin.*); frondifer, frondicomus (*poetically, Lucr., Prudent.*).

LEAGUE, *s.* ‖ *A treaty,* &c., fœdus (*a covenant*); societas (*state of being in league*); concilium (*assembly of persons joined in league; then those leagued together;* e. g., concilium Achaicum *or* Achæorum): *to make or enter into a league,* societatem facere, inire, coire: *to join a league, enter a league,* se applicare ad societatem, ad societatem accedere; *there is a league between you and me,* societas mihi vobiscum convenit: *violator of a league,* fœdifrăgus; fœderis ruptor *or* violator; apud quem nihil societatis fides sancti habet: *to violate a league,* fœdus violare, rumpere *or* frangere. JN. fœdus violare frangereque. ‖ *A measure of about three hundred English miles,* leuca (*Ammian.; Fr. lieue*).

LEAGUE, *v.*, societatem facere, inire, coire, fœdus facere cum aliquo, *or* icere, ferire (*Cic.*), componere *or* pangere (*Virg.*).

LEAGUER, obsidio; obsidium.

LEAK, *s.*, rima: *to spring a leak,* rimas agere.

LEAK, *v.*, transmittere humorem; perfluere (*Ter., Eun.*, 1, 2, 25): laxis laterum compagibus omnes (naves) accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt (*leak, Virg.*).

LEAKAGE, * liquor per rimas elapsus.

LEAKY, rimosus; rimarum plenus; fissus rimosusque: *to become leaky,* rimos agere; *to be leaky,* (omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere; plurimis locis laxari compisse (*to open in many places*); sentinam trahere: *a ship is leaky,* alveus navis haurit aquas (*poetically*): *leaky ships,* quassæ naves.

LEAN, *adj.*, exĭlis (*applicable to any material body, as thin, poor, weak; opposed to* uber): macer (*dry, lean; opposed to* pinguis; *especially of animal bodies*). JN. macer et exilis: gracilis (*thin, especially of animal bodies; opposed to* opimus, obesus): tenuis (*thin, applicable to bodies of any kind; opposed to* crassus). OBS., exilis *and* macer *relate to thinness with reference to poverty of internal substance;* gracilis *and* tenuis *have reference to external form, either indifferently or with praise* (*the last two are thin rather than lean*). *To grow lean,* macescere, emacescere: *to make lean,* facere maciem: *to make any body lean,* facere (ut) macrescat aliquis: *somewhat lean,* macilentus: *a lean and hungry soil,* solum sterile, exile, *or* aridum: *an extremely lean man,* homo vegrandi macie torridus (*Cic.*).

LEAN, *v.* ‖ TR., *to cause any thing to recline against another,* acclinare, applicare aliquid alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: *to lean a ladder against a wall,* scalas ad murum applicare. ‖ INTR., *to slope,* fastigatum esse; acclivem *or* declivem esse: *to lean against any thing,* acclinari alicui rei, se acclinare alicui rei, ad *or* in aliquid, applicari, *or* se applicare alicui rei,

or ad aliquid: *to lean upon*, alicui rei, *or* in aliquid, *or* in aliquo inniti, alicui rei *or* in aliquid incumbere (*to support one's self on any thing*); reclinari in aliquid (*to lean with one's back against or on any thing*): *to lean upon a staff*, baculo incumbere, inniti: *to lean upon the elbows*, in cubitum inniti: *to lean upon any body*, se acclinare in aliquem (*Ov., Met.*, 5, 72); niti aliquo, inniti in aliquem.

LEANNESS. ‖ *Thinness*, macies (*as state*); macritudo (*as permanent condition, Plaut.*); macritas (*as property*); gracilitas (*slenderness*). ‖ *Barrenness*, sterilitas.

LEAP, *s.*, saltus: *to take a leap*, saltum dare (*Ov.*); saltu uti (*Cic.*).

LEAP, *v.*, exsilire; exsultare: *to leap with joy*, gaudio exsilire; gaudio *or* lætitiâ exsultare: *my heart leaped (for joy)*, cor meum cœpit in pectus emicare (*Plaut., Aul.*, 4, 3, 4): *to leap down*, desilire ex *or* de re (☞ *rarely with a simple ablative in prose*; vid. *Drak., Liv.*, 35, 34, 10): *to leap to or upon*, assilire ad aliquid, *or* alicui rei (assultare, *post-Augustan*).

LEAP-YEAR, annus intercalaris (*Plin.*).

LEARN, *v.*, discere (*general term*): ☞ ediscere, *in this sense, is poetical*: cognoscere (*to endeavor to gain an insight into*): *to learn by heart*, ad verbum ediscere (librum, versus, &c.); memoriæ mandare, tradere, infigere: *to learn an art, a language*, &c., artem, linguam, &c., discere (☞ *not* ediscere): *to learn accurately or thoroughly*, perdiscere: *to be still learning (in addition)*, addiscere (☞ *never* = *to learn*): *to learn quickly*, celeriter arripere aliquid: *to learn slowly*, tarde percipere aliquid: *to learn any thing from or of any one*, discere aliquid ab aliquo *or* apud aliquem: *to be quick at learning*, facilem cognitionem habere; facilem esse ad discendum: *to have learned any thing*, aliquid didicisse, aliquid cognitum *or* perceptum habere (*to have attained a knowledge of*); doctum esse aliquid (*to have been taught any thing*): *I never leave you without having learned something*, numquam accedo, quin abs te doctior abeam. ☞ *To learn, followed by an infinitive when employed as an expletive, is frequently omitted in Latin; as, he did this that they might learn to fear him*, fecit hoc, ut eum revererentur.

LEARNED. ‖ *That possesses learning; of persons*, doctus, doctrinâ instructus (*well taught in any thing*); eruditus, literis eruditus, eruditione ornatus (*of scholastic or literary attainments*). JN. doctus atque eruditus; literatus (*especially in philology and history*); literis tinctus (*well read*). *Very learned*, perdoctus; per eruditus; doctus atque imprimis eruditus; mire *or* doctissime eruditus; exquisitâ doctrinâ pereruditus; præclarâ eruditione atque doctrinâ ornatus; in quo sunt plurimæ literæ: *to be very learned*, multâ doctrinâ esse: *tolerably learned*, satis literatus: *not very learned*, mediocriter a doctrinâ instructus: *a learned man*, vir doctus; homo eruditus, &c.; literator (*originally* = homo literatus; *in the Silver Age, sometimes one who possessed slightly the property of the* literatus; vid. *Sueton., Gramm.*, 4: *sometimes a person engaged in teaching language*; vid. *Gell.*, 16, 6): *a thoroughly learned man*, vir perfectâ eruditione; vir perfecte planeque eruditus: *a generally learned man*, homo omni liberali doctrinâ politus; homo omni doctrinâ eruditus: *to be the first among learned men*, doctrinæ studiis principem esse: *the learned world*, docti homines, *or simply* docti (*opposed to* agrestes); eruditi homines, *or simply* eruditi; homines studiosi literarum: *the life of a learned man*, vita literata (☞ docta *is not Latin*): *to be learned in any thing*, aliquid intelligere, callêre, cognitum *or* perceptum habere; multum in aliquâ re versatum esse (*to be conversant with*): *not to be learned in any thing*, aliquid ignorare *or* nescire; in aliquâ re rudem, *or* peregrinum, *or* hospitem esse; alicujus rei ignarum *or* imperitum esse. ‖ *That relates to learning*, literatus; literarius (*post-Augustan*): *learned materials*, materia studiorum: *a learned conversation*, sermo qui de artium studiis atque doctrinâ habetur: *to propose learned questions*, *subtilius quærere de re: *learned leisure*, otium literatum (☞ doctum *is not Latin*): *the learned languages*, linguæ veterum (☞ linguæ doctæ, doctorum, *or* literatorum, *not Latin*).

LEARNEDLY, docte; erudite.

LEARNER, discens; discipulus.

LEARNING, doctrina (*general term, as the quality of persons; also that which persons know, the thing itself*): eruditio (*as the property of persons, with reference to general knowledge; whereas* doctrina *refers rather to accurate and scientific attainments*): disciplinæ (*single branches of learning, the sciences*): literæ (*learning, so far as it is derived from written sources*): scientia literarum *or* honestarum artium (*knowledge of books or literary documents, of the fine arts; only subjectively, of the knowledge which a person possesses.* ☞ *It would not be good Latin to use* scientia *without these genitives of the object, nor to use* scientiæ *for* disciplinæ: scientia *means "knowledge," and hence can never be used without something to render it more definite. In like manner,* literatura *is bad Latin; it was used by the ancients only for "a writing with letters;" the signification of learning was attached to it from a false reading in Cic., Phil.*, 2, 45, 116; vid. *Orelli, N. cr.*): humanitas (*liberal education, so far as it relates to literature and the sciences*). *Studies which presuppose varied learning*, studia quæ in quâdam varietate literarum versantur. *Without any learning*, omnis omnino eruditionis expers et ignarus.

LEASE, *s.*, conductio (*in respect of the party who takes the lease, Cic., Cæcin.*, 32, 94): locatio (*in respect of the party who grants the lease, Cic., Att.*, 1, 17, 9): syngrapha (*as the written signed document*). *To grant a lease*, locare; elocare: *to take a lease*, conducere; redimere: *to have on lease*, conduxisse; conductum habere: *to make void a lease*, locationem inducere.

LEASE, *v.* ‖ *To let on lease.* Vid. LEASE, *s.*

LEASE, *v.* ‖ *To glean*, spicas legere.

LEASH, *s.* ‖ *A thong*, lorum; habena (*thong by which a dog, &c., is held*); copula (*by which several dogs, &c., are tied together*). ‖ *Several animals held together by a thong*, (canes) copulâ inter se juncti; (canes) copulati.

LEASH, *v.*, *loro ducere: *copulare; *copulâ inter se jungere.

LEASING. ‖ *Gleaning*, spicilegium.

LEAST, *adj.*, minimus (*smallest*): infimus (*lowest*): ultimus (*last*). *Not the least doubt*, ne minima quidem dubitatio: *it is not the least praise*, non ultima *or* infima laus est: *not in the least*, nihil (*in no respect*); ne minimâ quidem re (*not even in a trifle*); minime (*by no means*): *least of all*, omnium minime (*Liv.*).

AT LEAST, minimum (*opposed to* summum. ☞ *Not* ad minimum): certe (*without doubt*): quidem (*truly, at all events*): saltem (*to denote a descending from the greater to the less; it has always a diminutive force*): tamen (*yet; limits a foregoing assertion or opinion*).

LEATHER, corium (*thick leather*): aluta (*soft, thin leather*). *To dress leather*, coria perficere (*Plin.*): *of or relating to leather*, coriarius (*Plin.*): *as hard as leather*, *duritie corio similis.

LEATHER-DRESSER, coriarius (*Plin.*; coriorum confector, *late*).

LEATHER-SELLER, *qui coria vendit *or* venditat.

LEATHERN, *e corio factus; scorteus (*made of hides or skins*; *hence* scortea, *sc.* vestis, *a leathern garment, Mart., Sen.*).

LEAVE, *s.* ‖ *Permission*, concessio: permissio (concessu, permissu *in ablative only*): potestas: copia: arbitrium: licentia [SYN. *in* PERMISSION]. *To give any body leave*, veniam, potestatem, licentiam alicui dare; *to do any thing*, alicujus rei *or* aliquid faciendi potestatem alicui facere *or* concedere; licentiam alicui permittere, ut, &c.: permittere, concedere alicui; *to do any thing*, aliquid: *to give children leave to play*, pueris ludendi licentiam dare; *to give any body free leave*, infinitam alicui licentiam dare: *to ask or apply for leave*, veniam petere: *to obtain or get leave*, veniam accipere, impetrare; datur alicui potestas, copia; fit alicui potestas: *to have obtained leave*, habêre potestatem, concessam licentiam; mihi licet, permissum *or* concessum est: *by your leave*, permissu, *or* concessu, tuo; si per te licitum erit: *by your good leave*, pace tuâ; pace quod fiat tuâ; bonâ veniâ tuâ liceat; bonâ veniâ me audies (*if leave to speak is the thing meant*); bonâ hoc veniâ tuâ dixerim (*apologetic form for a frank declaration*): *without my leave*, me non concedente, me non consulto: me invito (*if it had been applied for*): *leave of absence*, commeatus, -ûs (*properly of soldiers, but also as a general term*): *to apply for leave of absence*, commeatum petere: *to grant leave of absence*, commeatum dare alicui. ‖ *Farewell: to take leave (of visitors, &c.)*, salvêre aliquem jubêre; alicui valedicere (*Silver Age*): *to take a final leave*, supremum valedicere (i): *to take French leave* = *to go away without taking leave of any body*, aliquem insalutatum relinquere (*cf. Virg., Æn.*, 9, 228); clam se subducere de circulo; (*also*) = *to do any thing without permission*, *veniâ a nullo datâ facere aliquid; veniam non petere: *to take leave of the world* (i. e., *to die*), renuntiare vitæ (*Suet., Galb.*, 11).

LEAVE, *v.* ‖ *To quit, desert, forsake*, linquere (*this word belongs, strictly speaking, to poetry, or a poetical style; Cicero uses it only when his style assumes a poetical or impassioned character, as in his speeches*): relinquere (*to leave behind, a place or person*): derelinquere (*to desert, abandon*): cedere aliquo loco, *or* ex aliquo loco (*to retire from a place with reason*): decedere aliquo loco, de *or* ex aliquo loco (*to go from a place where one's business still lies*): discedere ab aliquo *or* loco, a *or* e loco (*to go away, separate one's self from a person or place*): excedere loco, *or* e loco (*to go from the neighborhood*): digredi ab aliquo, *or* de aliquâ re (*to depart from*): egredi loco, *or* a *or* ex loco (*to go out of*): deserere (*to desert, leave improperly*). JN. relinquere et deserere; deserere et relinquere; destituere (*to leave in the lurch*); destituere et relinquere [vid., *also*, ABANDON]: *to leave a province*, e provinciâ discedere (*to go away for a time, with intention to return*): decedere provinciâ, *or* de provinciâ (*to leave entirely, to retire from the government of a province*): decedere ex provinciâ (*the same, but with more immediate reference to the act of quitting the country*): *to leave school*, scholam egredi (*to go out of the school*): divertere a scholâ et magistris (*to cease to go to school*); *to leave house and home*, de bonis suis decedere: *the soul leaves the body*, animus post mortem (e) corpore excedit. ‖ *To reject* [vid. REJECT]. ‖ *To bequeath*, legare [vid. BEQUEATH]. ‖ *To permit*, sinere, permittere (permitte me in meam quietem, *leave me to, Apul.*).

LEAVE OFF, desinere aliquid, *or with infinitive*; desistere aliquâ re; ab *or* de aliquâ re, *or with infinitive*; absistere aliquâ re, *or with infinitive (not used by Cic.)*; mittere, *with infinitive*; finem facere aliquid faciendi, *or* alicujus, *or* alicui rei; conquiescere ab aliquâ re; omittere, intermittere aliquid; cessare, *with infinitive* [SYN. *in* CEASE]: *to leave off a garment*, vestem deponere: *to leave off bad habits*, vitia ponere *or* exuere. ☞ *Sometimes the meaning is expressed by* de *in composition*; e. g., *to leave off raining*, depluere.

LEAVE OUT (i. e., *to omit, pass over*), omittere; prætermittere; prætorire; silentio prætorire (*to pass by in silence*).

LEAVE TO, permittere aliquid alicui *or* alicujus arbitrio; remittere, *whether*, si; *also by a turn with* videre; e. g., *whether pain be an evil, I leave to the Stoics*, sitne malum dolêre, Stoici viderint: *that is left to you*, de hoc tu videris.

LEAVEN, *s.*, fermentum.

LEAVEN, *v.*, fermentare: *leavened bread*, panis fermentatus (*Cels.*).

LEAVINGS, reliqua, *plural*; reliquiæ; quod superest, restat, *or* reliquum est.

LECHEROUS, lascivus; libidinosus.

LECTURE, *s.*, schola, auditio (*the former with reference to the lecturer, a lecture*

delivered; the latter with reference to the auditory, a lecture heard. ☞ Lectio, recitatio, collegium, *in this sense, are not good words). To enter on a course of lectures,* *scholas academicas instituere; scholarum initium facere: *there is no lecture to-day,* *hodie scholæ non habentur: *to deliver a lecture,* scholam *or* prælectionem habēre: *to attend any body's lectures,* ad scholas alicujus venire, audire aliquem, alicui operam dare: *to lecture on anatomy,* de anatomiâ scholam habēre.

LECTURE, *v.* ‖ *To deliver a lecture,* acroasim facere: *to lecture on a subject,* legere, prælegere aliquid; scholas habere de re; scholis præcipere aliquid, *or* de re: *to lecture on the Stoic philosophy,* scholam Stoicam explicare. ‖ *To instruct insolently and dogmatically,* *meliora edocēre aliquem, *or, from context,* monēre, docēre, edocēre *only.*

LECTURER, acroama, -atis, *n.*; prælector (*one who comments on a poet,* &c., *Gell.*). ☞ *Not* anagnostes, *which means a person who reads to others at table.*

LEDGE, ora.

LEDGER, *codex major.

LEECH. ‖ *A blood-sucker,* sanguisūga (vid. *Plin.*, 8, 10, 10); hirudo (*properly and figuratively*); hirūdo medicinalis (*Liv.*): *a leech sucks,* hirudo sanguinem exsugit, extrahit (*Plaut.*); hirudo plena cruoris (*Hor., A. P.; that has sucked to the full*). ‖ *A physician,* vid.

LEER, porrum; allium.

LEER, *s.*, oculi obliqui; oculi limi.

LEER, *v.*, oculis obliquis, *or* limis, aspicere, *or* intueri aliquid.

LEERING, pætus, pætulus. ☞ *Not* strābo, *which means squinting.*

LEES, fæx; sedimentum; crassamentum (*when thick*).

LEFT, *participial adj.*, reliquus.

LEFT, *adj.*, sinister (*on or from the left side,* ἀριστερός); lævus (*opposed to right; hence also* = *awkward, unskillful, the Greek* λαιός; *in the prose of the golden period more rare than* sinister): ☞ scævus (σκαιός) *in its proper signification, left, is obsolete. The left hand,* sinistra manus; læva manus; *or simply,* sinistra (*opposed to* dextra): *to the left,* ad sinistram; ad lævam; sinistrorsus; sinistrorsum (*toward the left side*); a sinistrâ parte; a sinistrâ; sinistrâ; lævâ (*on the left side*).

LEFT-HANDED, manu sinistrâ promptus; *after* manu non minus sinistrâ quam dextrâ promtus, *Cels.*, 7, *præf.*, p. 409, *Bip.* (scævola, *in classical writers, is only a surname*). *To be left-handed,* sinistrâ manu esse agiliore ac validiore (*Suet., Tib.*, 68).

LEG, crus (*from the knee to the ankle, the shin,* κνήμη; *of which the larger bone is called* tibia, *the smaller* sura; vid. *Cels.*, 8, 1: femur, femen, *from the hip to the knee, the thigh-bones; the former the outer one, the latter the inner one*): *thin legs,* crura gracilia; crurum gracilitas: *crooked legs,* crura depravata. *That stands badly on his legs,* male pedatus (*Suet., Oth.*, 12): *to put one off his legs,* supplantare aliquem (ὑποσκελίζειν; *also figuratively*).

LEGACY, legatum: *to have a legacy in any body's will,* legatum habēre in alicujus testamento (*Petron.*): *to leave a legacy,* legatum alicui scribere *or* ascribere.

LEGAL, secundum leges; legibus constitutus (*according to law, fixed by law*): legitimus (*lawful; also, of or relating to law:* e. g., *a legal impediment,* legitimus impedimentum, *Cic.*; *legal authority,* imperium, potestas, &c., *Cic.*): *to institute legal proceedings against any body;* vid. "*to go to* LAW *with:*" *any thing is not legal,* aliquid leges vetant (*Cic.*).

LEGALIZE, legibus constituere.

LEGALLY, lege; secundum leges; ex legibus.

LEGATE, legatus.

LEGATEE, legatarius (*Suet.*).

LEGEND. (1) *Inscription on a coin,* *inscriptio marginis. (2) *A narrative*; (*a*) *history of a saint,* *vita hominis sancti; *res ab homine sancto gestæ. *As technical term, also* *legenda. (*b*) *Generally, a fabulous history,* fabula.

LEGENDARY, fabulosus.

LEGERDEMAIN, præstigiæ; circulatoriæ præstigiæ (*Tert.*); fallacia (*trickery, generally*): *to practice legerdemain,* præstigias agere.

LEGIBLE, *quod legi potest; clarus. ☞ *Not* legibilis.

LEGIBLY, *ita ut commode legi possit: *to write legibly,* *clare scribere.

LEGION. ‖ PROPR., legio; *a small legion,* legiuncula (*Liv.*). ‖ FIG., numerus ingens; magna vis.

LEGIONARY, legionarius.

LEGISLATION, legis latio (*the proposing a law by public proclamation*): legum datio (*the giving of laws by a person with absolute power; e. g., a governor;* vid. *Cic., Rull.*, 2, 22, *extr.*); *also by circumlocution with* leges condere *or* scribere; e. g., legibus condendis operam dare.

LEGISLATIVE, qui leges scribit *or* condit (*that prepares laws*); qui civitati leges dat (*that enacts laws*).

LEGISLATOR, legis *or* legum lator (*one who proposes a law to the people: the author of a law, or one who uses his influence in its favor, is called* legis auctor); legum inventor, conditor, *or* scriptor, *or* qui leges condit, *or* scribit (*one engaged in framing laws*); qui disciplinam alicujus populi astringit legibus, qui civitatem legibus devincit, qui civitati leges dat *or* constituit (*one who furnishes a code of laws*). *Lycurgus was the Lacedæmonian legislator,* a Lycurgo est disciplina Lacedæmoniorum astricta legibus (*Cic., Brut.*, 10, 40); Lycurgus Lacedæmoniis leges scripsit (*after Cic.*): *a wise legislator,* legum scriptor peritus et callidus (*Cic., Dom.*, 18, 17).

LEGISLATURE, qui leges condunt, *or* civitati dant; *magistratus legibus scribendis (*after* decemviri legibus scribendis *Liv.*).

LEGITIMATE. ‖ *Lawful* [vid. LAWFUL]. ‖ *Born in wedlock,* certus (*whose origin is certain; opposed to* spurius); legitimus, justâ uxore, *or* matre familias natus, *or* ortus (*born in lawful wedlock; opposed to* nothus, pellice ortus). ‖ *Genuine,* verus; sincerus; germanus.

LEGITIMATELY, secundum leges; ex legibus.

LEISURE, otium: tempus otii: tempus labore (*poetical,* laboris) *or* negotiis vacuum: tempus vacuum: *facultas vacui ac liberi temporis (*the power of employing one's time as one likes*). *Perfect leisure from all public duties,* omnium munerum vacatio: *literary leisure,* otium literatum: *having or being at leisure,* otiosus: vacuus negotiis: vacuus: *to have plenty of leisure,* multum otii habēre: otio abundare *or* diffluere: *to have no leisure time,* temporis vacui nihil habēre: *to have leisure for any thing,* otium habēre ad aliquid: *I have no leisure for a thing,* aliquid faciendi otium non est: *to be at leisure,* vacare: vacuum esse (*to have one's time free; opposed to* occupatio, *which compels one to work*); otiari: otiosum esse: otium habēre: otium est alicui (*to be at leisure; opposed to* negotia, *which oblige one to work*); feriari: ferias agere (*to enjoy a holiday; opposed to working all day*); cessare (*to make a half-holiday, and enjoy a short cessation; opposed to previous activity*); nihil agere (*to be doing nothing; opposed to activity in general*): *when I am more at leisure,* quum plus otii nactus ero; si plus otii habuero: *I have not leisure enough to undertake such a task,* occupatâ operâ tanta res suscipi a me non potest: *to get leisure,* otium nancisci: in otium venire: otium alicui contingit: *when I get any labor,* ubi quid otii datur: *all the leisure time that is left from my public duties,* quantum mihi otii respublica tribuet: *to spend one's leisure time in any thing,* otium conferre ad aliquid; otium consumere, collocare, *or* conterere in aliquâ re: *how could I employ my present leisure better?* ubi enim melius uti possumus hoc otio? *leisure hours,* tempus ab opere *or* negotiis vacuum: otium: tempora subsiciva (*when one is occupied with what is not his chief business: labor in such hours,* operæ subsicivæ).

AT LEISURE, negotiis vacuus (*generally, free from business*); otiosus (*that has time for his favorite pursuits*); nullis occupationibus implicatus (*not concerned in business*); munerum publicorum expers (*that bears no public office*); liberatus muneribus (*set free from office*); ab omni munere solutus et liber (*that has no office*); qui domi deses sedet (*that spends his time idly, without any business or labor*); nihil agens (*generally, that does nothing*): *to be at leisure,* vacare negotiis; otiosum esse; otiari; sedēre.

LEMON, *citrus limon (*Linn.*).

LEMONADE, *aqua limonata.

LEND, mutuum (☞ *not* mutuo) dare (*to grant a loan, the value of which is to be returned, as a matter of business*; e. g., *money, corn*): commodare: accommodare (*to oblige with the use of any thing*): aliquid alicui utendum dare *or* tradere (*to allow him the use of it*): credere alicui aliquid (*to trust him with it; to give him money as a deposit, the restoration of which on demand is confidently expected). To lend money on interest,* credere alicui pecuniam: dare alicui pecuniam fenori: pecuniam apud aliquem occupare (*with or without* fenore [vid. INTEREST]: *to lend money on a note of hand,* per syngraphamalicui pecuniam credere.

LENDER, qui mutuum dat, &c.; fenerator (*a lender of money*). ☞ *Not* commodator (*Pand.*).

LENGTH, longitudo (*extent both in space and in time*); proceritas (*extension in height, tallness*); longinquitas, diuturnitas (*long duration*): *the length of a field,* striga (*opposed to* scamnum, *the breadth*): *the length of a journey,* longitudo itineris; longinquitas viæ (*poetical*): *length and shortness of notes,* longitudines et brevitates sonorum: *in length,* in longitudinem, per longitudinem (*in space:* ☞ in longum *is not classical*): *in, with, through length of time,* temporis longinquitate (e. g., occidere): *in or with length of time this and that takes place,* tempus diesque *or* dies tempusque facit aliquid, &c. (e. g., *with length of time we become more steady*); constantiores nos tempus diesque facit: *with length of time, perhaps, anger will cool,* dies tempusque forsan leniet iram: *to draw out in length,* tendere, extendere (*of space*); ducere, producere, trahere, extrahere (*of time*).

AT LENGTH. ‖ *At last,* tandem (*in speaking of things which have been long expected or wished*); demum (*of things which are late or behind their time*): *then at length,* tum demum: *now at length,* nunc demum: ☞ denique, postremo *mean "lastly."* ‖ *Copiously, diffusely,* late; fuse. JN. fuse lateque; copiose.

LENGTHEN. ‖ *To make longer,* aliquid longius facere; aliquid producere. *To lengthen a syllable,* syllabam producere (*grammatical*). ‖ *To prolong,* producere; prorogare; trahere (☞ *not* prolongare): *to lengthen one's life,* alicui vitam producere.

LENGTHWISE, in longitudinem (*Cicero*); in longitudine (*Cæs.*).

LENIENCY, lenitas; animus lenis *or* mitis; ingenium lene; clementia; indulgentia. SYN. *in* MILDNESS.

LENIENT, lenis; mitis; mollis; clemens; indulgens. SYN. *in* MILD.

LENIENTLY, leniter; molliter; clementer. *To act leniently toward any body,* leni ingenio esse in aliquem.

LENIFY, lenire, mitigare, mitiorem facere (*to assuage*); mollire, molliorem facere (*to soften*); levare (*to lighten*).

LENITY, lenitas; clementia; indulgentia.

LENS, vitreum lenticulari formâ (*after Appul., Flor.*, 2, p. 346, 26); *or, perhaps,* lenticula (*after Cels.*, 2, 17, *extr.*).

LENT, jejunia annua. *To keep Lent,* jejunia annua celebrare (*Claud. ad Christ.*, 45, 21: feriæ esuriales, *facetè, Plaut., Capt.*, 3, 1, 8).

LENTICULAR, } lenticulari formâ (len-
LENTIFORM, } ticularis, *Appul.*).

LENTIL, lens (*Plin., Virg.*, &c.); lenticula (*Cels.*).

LENTISK, lentiscus.

LEONINE, leoninus.

LEOPARDUS, leopardus; *felis leo-

pardus (*Linn.*). ☞ Pardus *is a male panther.*

LEPROSY, lepra (*Plin.*); scabies (*Tac., Hist.*, 5, 4, 2; *cf. Hor., A. P.*, 453, scabies mala, *which some understand of the leprosy*); elephantiasis (*a very bad kind of leprosy*): *to be afflicted with leprosy*, leprâ laborare, tentari: *to cure the leprosy*, lepram emendare (*Plin.*).

LEPROUS, leprosus; elephantiacus (*Firm. Math.*). *To become leprous*, elephantiâ contagione maculari; leprâ infici.

LESS, minor, *neuter*, minus. *To make less*, minuere; imminuere: *to grow less*, minui; imminui: *much less*; vid. MUCH LESS.

LESSEE, conductor. Vid. LEASE.

LESSEN. ‖ TRANS., minuere; deminuere partem alicui rei, *or* aliquid de aliquâ re; imminuere. ‖ INTRANS., minui, *or* minuere; imminui. Vid. ABATE.

LESSON. ‖ *Instruction of a teacher*, schola (☞ *not* lectio). *Figuratively, to read any body a lesson*, aliquem verbis castigare; aliquem verberare (*Quint., Cic. in Ep.*, 16, 26, *in.*); alicui verberationem alicujus rei dare (*ib.*, 27, *in.*). ‖ *Task given to a pupil for an exercise*, discenda *or* ediscenda, *plural*; *or, perhaps*, pensum.

LESSOR, locator.

LEST, nē: *after verbs signifying to fear, to care*, ne non, *or, more rarely*, ut; *after verbs signifying to provide, or the like*, quominus; vid. *Grotefend*, § 238, *c.*; *Zumpt*, § 543; *Krebs*, § 439: *lest any*, ne quis. ☞ *For* ne, ut ne *is found with no perceptible difference of meaning, Zumpt. Grotefend thinks that Cicero uses* ut ne *in the following cases:* (1) *When the negative does not so much belong to the whole clause as to a particular part of it*; e. g., *the verb, or* quis, quid. (2) *When a demonstrative pronoun or pronominal adverb is expressed or implied in the preceding clause.* (3) *When without* ut, ne *would stand by a word to which* ne *is often appended, as* non, an. *It is not found after* caveo, vito, &c. *He says that* ut ne *is found, though less commonly than in Cic., in Plaut., Ter., Ov., &c.; but four times (and that in doubtful passages) in Livy, and not at all in Cæsar and Tacitus.*

LET, *v.* ‖ *To occasion, or suffer to happen*, (*a*) *generally*, facere (*followed by a subjunctive with or without* ut; *only in the poets and Silver Age with an accusative and infinitive*): dare alicui (*to grant to any one, especially of the gods,* δοῦναι: *followed by an accusative and infinitive, or, after the Greek manner, by a dative and infinitive*). *Let the honey boil up three times*, mel ter inferveat facito: *let me appear just and holy*, da mihi justum sanctumque (*or, according to the other reading*, justo sanctoque) videri (*Hor. Ep.*, 1, 16, 61): (*b*) *in thought*; i. q., *to put or suppose a case*, facere, fingere (*in classical prose followed by an accusative and infinitive*); e. g., *let the soul not exist after death*, fac animos non remanēre post mortem: *let a man be just turning philosopher, not yet have become one*, finge aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse: (*c*) *by charge, command*, &c., jubēre (*followed by an accusative and infinitive:* κελεύειν: vid. COMMAND); curare (*followed by a participle of the future passive; to take care that any thing is done*); alicui negotium dare ut, &c. (*to give to any one charge to accomplish any thing*): *to let a letter be forwarded to any one*, literas ad aliquem perferendas curare. *The English term let us, as a request, is expressed by the first person plural of the subjunctive*; e. g., *let us go*, eamus: *let us briefly explain*, breviter explicemus. ☞ *It would not be Latin to prefix* age, agite, *when a speaker himself gives the explanation). To this belongs also to let when used elliptically, and* i. q., (*a*) *to cause that any thing go forth*; e. g., *to let blood*, sanguinem mittere: (*b*) *to let be, let alone, give up*, missum facere; mittere; omittere; auferre; relinquere; e. g., *let those things alone!* missa istæc fac! mitte, omitte hæc! *let your grief go!* omitte tristitiam tuam! *let your anger go!* iram fac missam; noli iræ indulgēre! *let your trifles go!* aufer ridicularia (*comedy*)! (*c*) *to cause a person or thing to remain any where*, relinquere aliquem, aliquid. ‖ *Not to hinder, to allow, permit*, sinere (*regularly followed by a subjunctive with or without* ut; *not to hinder*): pati (*with accusative and infinitive, to suffer, not to forbid*): concedere (*with accusative and infinitive, to permit, allow; then also*, i. q., *to concede, grant, in which sense* sinere, *perhaps, does not occur; the passage in Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 37, 107, *is corrupt*; vid. *Orelli*): permittere alicui (*to permit, allow any one; followed by* ut *or an infinitive*). *To let any one go*, sinere abeat (*not to hinder his departure; different from* aliquem dimittere; i. e., *to cause any one to go away, to dismiss him*): *let me come to you*, me patiaris ad te venire (*suffer that I*, &c.; *different from* me ad te arcesse, voca; i. e., *call me to you*): *only let the master come!* sine herus adveniat (*comedy*). *The English term to let one's self is to be rendered in Latin*, (*a*) *by the passive of the accompanying verb, when it represents the subject as suffering, so far as this depends on his will*; e. g., *to let one's self be carried off*: rapi: *patiently to let one's self be blamed*, patientius reprehendi; vid. *Ramsh.*, § 162, 2, *Not.* 2: (*b*) *or by the passive of the accompanying verb, or by* posse, *followed by an infinitive present passive of the accompanying verb, when it denotes possibility, feasibility*; e. g., *to let one's self be moved* (i. e., *to be able to be moved*), moveri posse: *let not yourself*, cave (*followed by a subjunctive, with or without* ne; e. g., *let not yourself desire or wish*, cave ne cupias: *let not yourself be persuaded*, cave, ne tibi ille persuadeat. *To this belongs also to let when used elliptically in various relations, as* (*a*) TO LET OUT, &c. (i. e., *to suffer to go out*, &c.), aliquem exire pati ex loco; aliquem emittere ex loco: *not to let out*, &c., aliquem ex loco exire, egredi prohibēre: *figuratively, to let out*, i. e., *to divulge*, evulgare (*to make public*); enunciare (*to tell what ought to be kept secret*): *not to let out any thing, or the report of any thing*, alicujus rei famam comprimere, supprimere. (*b*) TO LET THROUGH, admittere per, &c. (e. g., per fenestram). (*c*) TO LET IN, admittere in, &c.; aliquem intre locum pati; intromittere; recipere; excipere (*to receive, entertain*); infundere, ingerere (*to suffer to flow in*); immittere, demittere (*to sink in, as a beam*, &c.): *not to let in* (e. g., *into a town*), aliquem introitu prohibēre; alicui introitum præcludere: *not to let into the house*, aliquem januâ prohibēre; aliquem excludere. (*d*) TO LET (GO) OVER, admittere aliquem ad aliquid (e. g., aliquem ad capsas suas). (*e*) TO LET ALONE, sinere aliquem (e. g., *let me alone!*) sine me, *or simply* sine (*in conversation, comedy*); *also* omitte me (*let me go*). ‖ *To put to hire*, locare; elocare.

LET. Vid. HINDERANCE.

LETHARGIC, *adj.*, somniculosus; veternosus; lethargicus.

LETHARGY, *s.*, inexpugnabilis pœne somni necessitas (*Cels.*); veternus, lethargia, lethargus (*technical term for the disease*).

LETTER. ‖ *A character of the alphabet*, litera; literæ forma (e. g., eburnea): *the letters*, literarum notæ (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 25): *a large letter*, litera grandis (*opposed to* litera minuta; vid. *Plaut., Bacch.*, 4, 19, 69; *Cic., Verr.*, 4, 24, 74): *with clear letters*, literate (*Cic., Pis.*, 25, 61): *capital letter*, principium nominis (*the initial*; vid. *Plaut., Trin.*, 4, 2, 7, Ce est principium nomini). ‖ *That which is written*, scriptum (*opposed to* sententia, *as Auct. ad Her.*, 1, 11, 19; *or opposed to* voluntas scriptoris auctoritasque, *as Cic., Cæcin.*, 23, 65): *according to the letter*, i. e., *literally*, ad verbum; ad literam: *the letter of a law*, verba ac literæ legis: *to keep to the letter*, scriptum sequi (*opposed to* scriptum negligere): *the letter is of most avail*, scriptum plurimum valet: *letter and spirit* [vid. SPIRIT]: *to write not a single letter*, nullam literam scribere (*as an author*). ‖ *An epistle*, literæ (☞ literæ, *in this sense, like all other words found only in the plural, must have a distributive numeral, if any*; e. g., *twelve letters*, duodenæ literæ; *not* duodecim literæ, *which would mean twelve letters of the alphabet. We should say* duodecim epistolæ, *but not* duodecim literæ, *in this sense*): epistola (*as directed to a person at a distance and sent by a messenger*): codicilli (*directed to a person present, or in the neighborhood, a note, presents*): tabellæ (*the leaves of a letter or note*; *by metonymy, for a letter or note*). *A letter in one's own handwriting*, literæ alicujus manu scriptæ; chirographum: *an important letter, letter full of intelligence*, liber gravis; epistola gravis et rerum plena: *to write a letter*, epistolam scribere, exarare (*with the stilus*): *to write* (*send*) *a letter to any one*, dare literas ad aliquem; literas mittere alicui *or* ad aliquem (☞ *not* scribere ad aliquem): *to write a very full or long letter to any one*, epistolam efficere ad aliquem: *to address a letter to any one*, alicui inscribere epistolam: *to answer a letter*, rescribere literis *or* ad literas (epistolam); literis *or* epistolæ respondēre: *to conclude a letter*, epistolam concludere: *to conclude a letter with any thing*, epistolam claudere aliquâ re (e. g., hoc mandato): *to fold a letter*, epistolam complicare: *to seal a letter*, epistolam signare, obsignare, signo suo *or* annuli sui sigillo imprimere: *to put money into a letter*, * pecuniam cum epistolâ conjungere; * pecuniam in eundem fasciculum, in quo est epistola, addere: *to receive a letter from one person to another*, epistolam accipere ab aliquo ad aliquem: *to deliver a letter to the party to whom it is addressed*, perferre literas (epistolam) ad aliquem (☞ *not* dare literas ad aliquem, *which means "to write or send a letter"*): *to inclose one letter in another*, epistolam cum alterâ conjungere; epistolam alteri jungere; epistolam in eundem fasciculum addere (☞ *not* epistolam in alteram includere): *a letter inclosed*, literæ adjectæ, *or* adjunctæ (*not* inclusæ): *to interchange letters with any one*, cum aliquo per literas colloqui *or* agere; *letter-paper*, plagula *or* charta epistolaris (*Mart.*, 14, 11, *title*): *a letter-carrier*, tabellarius; qui literas perfert; epistolarum diribitor (*one who delivers letters from the post-office*): *letter-box (in a post-office)*, * receptaculum epistolarum: *a letter-drawer or case* (*for keeping letters in*), scrinium epistolarum (*Plin.*).

LETTERS, *s. plural = learning*, literæ, humanitatis studia (*Cic.*): *a man unacquainted with letters*, homo literarum et politioris humanitatis expers (*Cic., Or.*, 1, 60): *men of letters*, homines periti et humani (*Cic.*): *man of letters*, literatus (*learned, erudite*); eruditus; homo doctrinâ, atque optimarum artium studiis, eruditus (*Cic.*): *the world or republic of letters*, docti homines, *or simply*, docti; eruditi homines, *or simply*, eruditi (i. e., *the learned*). ☞ *Not* civitas literata *or* erudita; *nor* respublica literaria, orbis literatus.

LETTER, *v.*, inscribere; literis incidere.

LETTER-WRITING, epistolarum commercium (*Vell.*, 2, 68); epistolarum consuetudo (*Cic., Fam.*, 4, 13, 1); absentium amicorum colloquium (*id.*); mutuus epistolarum usus (*Muret.*); officium epistolarum literarum (*Wyttenb.*).

LETTERED. ‖ *Learned*, literatus; vid., *also*, "*man of letters*," *in* LETTERS. ‖ *Marked with letters; by circumlocution with* inscribere; literis incidere.

LETTUCE, lactuca (*Plin.*); *diminutive*, lactucula (*Suet.*).

LEVANT, oriens.

LEVEE, salutatio matutina (*or, from the context*, salutatio *only*); officium: *when the levee was over*, ubi salutatio defluxit.

LEVEE, *adj.*, planus; æquus. JN. planus et æquus; æquatus; libratus (*Vitr.*).

LEVEL, *s.* ‖ *A plain surface*, æquum; æquus et planus locus. ‖ *A mechanical instrument*, libella, libra. ‖ *Equality*, æqualitas.

LEVEL, *v.*, æquare: coæquare: exæquare (*to make even with the rest of the ground*): complanare (*to make flat by digging*, &c.): sternere (*as the wind does the sea, poetically*). *To level mountains*, mon-

tes cœquare ; montium juga fossuris complanare ; montes in planum ducere [☞ montem subvertere (*Sall., Cat.*, 13, 1) *is not to be imitated*] : *to level the soil*, solum exæquare.

LEVELLER, librator (*Plin. Ep.*).

LEVELLING, libratio, perlibratio (*Vitruvius*).

LEVER, vectis (*Cæs.*).

LEVERET, lepusculus (*Cic.*).

LEVITE, Levita.

LEVITICAL, Leviticus.

LEVITY (*of conduct*), petulantia ; levitas.

LEVY, *s.*, delectus ; conquisitio militum (*by force*). *A strict levy is enjoined*, acer delectus denunciatur : *by a very strict levy to raise as many as thirty thousand men*, intentissimâ conquisitione, ad triginta millia peditum conficere.

LEVY, *v.* ‖ *To raise troops*, &c., delectum habēre ; milites legere, scribere, conscribere ; milites contrahere (*by force*) ; mercede conducere milites ; milites conquirere *or* conquirere et comparare ; militum conquisitionem habēre (*for pay*). *To levy an army*, copias, exercitum mercede conducere ; copias, exercitum colligere, conficere, comparare (*to gather, bring together*) : *to levy corn*, &c., frumentum, commeatum imperare : *to levy a supply of provisions*, frumenti vecturas imperare, describere (*in a country*) alicui : *to levy contributions* (*in the states*), civitatibus pecuniarum summas imperare ; tributa indicere, imperare. ‖ *To tax proportionately*, in omnes civitates pro portione pecunias describere.

LEWD, libidinosus ; furena in libidinem ; salax ; impudicus (*of persons or things* ; e. g., versus : *the former only of persons*).

LEWDNESS, impetus ad venerem ; libido.

LEXICOGRAPHER, *lexicographus ; *lexici conditor *or* auctor.

LEXICON, *lexicon (λεξικόν, *list of names and words in alphabetical order*) ; *onomasticon (*a collection of words and names arranged according to their matter*: [☞ dictionarium, *barbarous ; of the Middle Ages*). *A large, copious lexicon*, *thesaurus verborum : *a small lexicon*, *index verborum : *to undertake a Latin lexicon*, lexici Latini curam suscipere : *to write or compile a lexicon*, *lexicon condere, conficere : *he is to me a living lexicon*, mihi, quoties aliquid abditum quæro, ille thesaurus est (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 22, 2).

LIABLE, obnoxius : *to be liable to any thing*, alicui rei obnoxium esse.

LIAR, homo mendax ; mendax. *Call me liar, if*, &c., mentiar, si, &c. : *a liar ought to have a good memory*, mendacem memorem esse oportet (*Quint.*, 4, 2, 91 ; *Appul., Apol.*, p. 318, 32).

LIBATION, libatio ; libamen ; libamentum.

LIBEL, *s.*, libellus famosus ; libellus ad infamiam alicujus editus. *If it is verse*, vid. LAMPOON. *To publish a libel against any body* ; vid. TO LIBEL.

LIBEL, *v.*, libellum ad infamiam alicujus edere (*Suet.*) ; aliquem scriptis procacibus diffamare (*Tac.*) ; carmen probrosum facere in aliquem ; malum carmen condere in aliquem (*Hor. ; these two if the libel is in verse*).

LIBELLER, libelli famosi scriptor ; qui libellum (*or* -os) ad infamiam alicujus edit *or* edidit (*after Suet.*) ; maledicus conviciator (*foul-tongued abuser*).

LIBELLOUS, *quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri (*after Cic.*) ; *in infamiam alicujus scriptus, editus, &c., famosus ; refertus contumeliis ; in cupiditatem alicujus factus (*after Cic.*) ; maledicus ; contumeliosus ; probrosus ; ignominiosus ; injuriosus. *A libellous letter*, literæ in aliquem contumeliosæ ; epistola plena omnium in aliquem probrorum. *A libellous publication*, libellus famosus (*Tac., Suet.*).

LIBERAL. ‖ *Bountiful*, largus (*that gives largely from his own property*) ; largitor (*the* largus, *with a selfish or unworthy end in view*) ; liberalis (*the* largus, *when he gives from good motives and with a noble end in view ; opposed to* prodigus ; vid. *Cic., Off.*, 2, 16, 55) ; beneficus, benignus (*the former, kind in deed ; the latter, kind in disposition, but frequently for* beneficus ; *cf. Cic., Deiot.*, 9, 26) ; largus, beneficus, liberalis ; munificus (*that makes presents to others without reckoning on a return*). JN. largus et liberalis ; liberalis et munificus ; liberalissimus munificentissimusque ; beneficus liberalisque ; liberalissimus et beneficentissimus. *Not liberal*, restrictus (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 18, 62 ; *ad Div.*, 3, 8, 8) ; *too liberal*, prodigus, effusus, profusus (*that knows not how to observe moderation in giving*) : *to be liberal toward any one*, largum, liberalem, beneficum esse in aliquem : *to be very liberal*, magnâ esse liberalitate : *liberal in money*, liberalis pecuniæ : *to be liberal with any thing*, largam alicujus rei copiam concedere : *to be liberal from another person's property*, largiri ex *or* de alieno : *to be liberal in any thing*, sumtibus non parcere in re : *in a liberal manner*, large ; liberaliter. JN. large liberaliterque ; benigne ; munifice. JN. munifice et large : *to be too liberal in praising any one*, *præter modum aliquem laudare ; *nimium esse in alicujus laudibus ; tribuere alicui laudem immodicam (*after Pseudo-Cic. ad Brut.*, 1, 15, *med.*) : *to be too liberal in decreeing honors*, in decernendis honoribus nimium esse, et tamquam prodigum. ‖ *Generous, ingenuous*, ingenuus ; liberalis : bonus. *The liberal arts*, &c., artes *or* doctrinæ ingenuæ, liberales, bonæ. ‖ *Plentiful*, amplus ; largus ; benignus (*Hor.*).

LIBERALITY. ‖ *Bounty*, largitas, largitio (*the former as property of the* largus, *the latter as that of the* largitor ; *cf. Cic., De Or.*, 2, 25, 105) ; liberalitas : beneficentia : benignitas : munificentia [SYN. *in* LIBERAL] ; jactura (*connected with sacrifices ;* vid. *Matthiæ, Cic., Manil.*, 23, 67). ‖ *Prodigal, profuse bounty*, effusio (*toward any one*), in aliquem (*Cic. Att.*, 7, 3, 3, &c. ; *also plural, Cic., Off.*, 2, 16, 56) : *to waste one's property by excessive liberality*, inconsulte largiendo patrimonium effundere. ‖ *Generosity, noble disposition*, liberalitas ; ingenium liberale (*Ter.*) ; mens liberalis (*Cic.*).

LIBERALLY, large : liberaliter. JN. large liberaliterque ; munifice ; largiter ; cum maximâ largitate (*Cic.*). *To give liberally*, munifice et large dare.

LIBERATE, liberare re, *or* a re ; exsolvere re ; eximere re, *or* ex *or* de re ; levare re ; extrahere ex re ; eripere ex *or* a re. *To liberate from slavery*, servitute liberare *or* excipere ; servitio eximere ; e servitute in libertatem restituere *or* vindicare.

LIBERATED, *particip. adj.*, liberatus ; liber ; solutus. JN. solutus ac liber. *A liberated slave*, manumissus, manumissa (*that is no longer a slave*) ; libertus, libertа (*in respect of a former master*) ; libertinus, libertina (*in respect of condition : post-Augustan writers are not careful in distinguishing between* libertus *and* libertinus, *but this is not to be imitated*). *The condition of a liberated person*, libertinitas (*Jurisconsulti*).

LIBERTINE, *s.* ‖ *A freedman*, libertinus, &c. ‖ *A dissolute person*, homo dissolutus ; homo libidinosus *or* intemperans.

LIBERTINE, *adj.*, dissolutus ; libidinosus ; intemperans. JN. libidinosus et intemperans.

LIBERTINISM, licentia morum ; vita dissolutior.

LIBERTY, libertas. Vid. FREEDOM.

LIBIDINOUS, libidinosus ; lascivus.

LIBRARIAN, bibliothecæ custos *or* præfectus ; qui bibliothecæ præest ; bibliothecarius (*Aurel. ap. Frontin. ad M. Cæs.*, 4, 5) ; qui supra bibliothecam est (*Vitr.*, 7, *præf.* 5) ; a bibliothecâ (*Inscr.*). *To be a librarian*, bibliothecæ præesse ; supra bibliothecam esse : *to be any one's librarian*, bibliothecam alicujus tractare ; esse a bibliothecâ alicujus (*Inscr.*) : *the office of a librarian*, bibliothecæ cura.

LIBRARY, bibliotheca (*the collection or the place*). *A respectable, good library*, bona librorum copia (*poetically*) : *a small library*, bibliothecula (*Symm. Ep.*, 4, 18) : *a costly library*, bibliotheca multorum nummorum : *to form a library*, bibliothecam instituere : *to form a perfect library*, bibliothecam supplēre : *to arrange a library*, libros disponere ; bibliothecam ordinare (*Suet., Gramm.*, 12) : *to be over a library*, bibliothecæ præesse ; bibliothecam tractare : *we sat down in the library of the Lyceum*, in bibliothecâ, quæ in Lyceo est, assedimus : *to shut up one's self in one's library*, abdere se in bibliothecam.

LIBRATE. Vid. BALANCE, *v.*

LIBRATION. Vid. BALANCE, *s.*

LICENSE. ‖ *Exorbitant liberty, contempt of restraint*, licentia ; licentia liberior *or* effusa ; libertas nimia (*Cic.*). ‖ *Permission*, licentia ; venia ; vid. LEAVE.

LICENSE, auctoritatem alicui dare *or* tribuere.

LICENTIATE, *licentiatus.

LICENTIOUS, intemperans ; dissolutus ; effrenatus (*poetically*, effrenus ; lascivus ; petulans ; effusus.

LICENTIOUSLY, intemperanter ; effrenate ; effuse ; præter modum (*excessively*).

LICENTIOUSNESS, immoderatio ; intemperantia ; effrenatio ; lascivia ; petulantia ; licentia ; animi effusio ; gestientis animi elatio voluptaria (*Cic., Fin.*, 3, 10, 35).

LICK, lambere (*to touch with the tongue*) : lingere (*to taste with the tongue*) : lambitu detergēre (*to wash or clean by licking, Aur. Vict., De Orig.*, 20, 3) : ligurire (*to lick slightly or daintily*) : *to lick beforehand* (*in order to taste*), prælambere (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 6, 109) : *to lick out or away*, lingere, delingere, elingere (*to lick up, away, out*) ; linguâ delēre (*to lick out with the tongue* ; e. g., *writing, Suet., Cal.*, 20) : *to lick the dishes*, catillare (*Plaut., Casin.*, 3, 2, 2 ; *Auct. ap. Non.*, 563, 7).

LICKERISH, *cuppediarum studiosus (*after Suet., Cæs.*, 46) : *a lickerish person*, cuppes (*the proper word, Plaut.*) ; homo fastidii delicati (*of a nice or pampered appetite*) : *not to be lickerish*, nihil morari cuppedâ.

LICKERISHNESS, } cuppedia ; ligu-
LICKEROUSNESS, } ritio ; intemperantia *or* intemperies gulæ ; *also* gula *only*.

LICORICE, glўcyrrhīza (*Greek-Latin*) ; *Latin*, radix dulcis (liquiritia, *Veget., De Re Vet.*).

LID, operculum ; *eyelid*, palpebra.

LIE, *s.*, mendacium (*as a thing ; opposed to* verum) : vanitas (*falsehood, as a property or state ; opposed to* veritas) : *a white lie* (*falsely so called*), mendaciunculum (*opposed to* mendacium magnum) ; mendacium modestum (*opposed to* mendacium impudens) : *an unblushing lie, a bold lie*, mendacium confidentissimum : *to forge a lie*, mendacium componere (☞ struere *is rather poetic*) : *to utter pure lies*, mera mendacia fundere (*comedy*) : *to beware of telling a lie*, sibi a mendacio temperare : *to come off with a lie*, mendacio defungi : *to catch any one in a lie*, manifesto modo prehendere aliquem mendacii (*Plaut., Bacch.*, 4, 4, 45) ; manifestum mendacii aliquem tenēre (*Plaut., Truc.*, 1, 2, 30) : *to stand in a lie*, stare a mendacio contra veritatem (*Cic., Inv.*, 1, 3, 4) : *to convict any body of a lie*, mendacii aliquem coarguere : *to give any body the lie*, falsi, *or* mendacii, aliquem arguere.

LIE, *v.* ; i. e., *to utter falsehoods*, mentiri (*knowingly, ψεύδεσθαι ; absolutely, or followed by an accusative, or* in re, *or* de re, *properly and figuratively*) ; mendacium dicere (*to utter a lie, ψεῦδος λέγειν, generally ; but usually to tell an untruth unknowingly*) ; ementiri (*to invent or utter in a lying manner, followed by an accusative or absolutely*) ; falsa pro veris dicere, falsa dicere (*to say what is false as true ; to offend against truth, whether knowingly or not*) ; falsa fateri (*to make a false confession*) ; fallere (*figuratively, to deceive*) : *to lie not even in jest*, ne joco quidem mentiri : *to lie as one pleases*, libero mendacio uti : *can an honorable man lie ?* num cadit in bonum virum mentiri ? *he lies as often as he opens his mouth*, totus ex mendaciis factus est *or* constat : *he lied in that*, hoc *or* in eâ re mentitus est.

LIE, *v.*; i. e., *to be situate*, &c. || (A) *In the narrower sense, to be laid or to have laid itself, properly and figuratively*, jacēre (*general term, but especially as opposed to standing, standing upright; hence = to lie, with the idea of weakness*); situm esse, positum esse (*of things without life; to be situate*, &c. [*rarely* jacere *in this sense*]; *also of persons buried*); cubare (*to lie resting, as opposed to moving one's self*, &c., *always with the idea of having stretched one's self out at ease, whether real or apparent; hence in prose only of living beings, whether they rest, sleep, take food, or are sick*); recubare, recumbere (*to be in a recumbent posture*); accubare, accumbere (*to lie at a place; or of several, to lie one with another any where, especially of reclining at table*): *to lie at or near a person or thing*, jacēre ad, &c.; adjacēre alicui rei, *or* ad aliquem, *or* aliquid (*of persons and things*); appositum, applicatum esse alicui rei (*to be laid on any thing; of things*): *to lie upon any thing*, alicui rei *or* in aliquo loco incubare (*to have stretched one's self on any thing*): aliquâ re inniti (*to support one's self on any thing*; e. g., *on the elbows; of persons*) situm, positum esse in aliquâ re *or* in aliquo loco (*to be laid upon any thing; of things*): *to lie upon*, superincubare (*of persons*; vid. *above*, cubare); superimpositum esse (*to be laid upon; of things*); superstratum esse (*to be strewed upon, of things; then, to have been thrown upon, of persons*): *to lie under*, succubare (*of persons*); substratum esse (*to be strewed under; then, to be laid or thrown under; of things and persons*): *to lie in any thing*, jacēre in aliquâ re (*general term*); positum esse in aliquâ re (*of things*): *to lie on the ground*, humi jacēre; humi stratum jacēre (*of persons and things*); humi cubare, in solo recubare (*in rest or sleep; of persons*); prostratum esse, dirutum jacēre (*to be thrown down; of things*): *to lie upon the face*, in os pronum jacēre (*general term*); in faciem cubare (*resting on a bed or couch; opposed to* supinum cubare; i. e., *to lie upon the back*, *Juv.*, 3, 280): *to lie in bed*, in lecto jacēre *or* esse; jacēre; cubare (*general term, also as a sick person*); lecto tenēri, affixum esse (*to be obliged to keep one's bed*): *to lie* (*sick*) *in bed on account of any thing*, cubare ex (e. g., ex duritie alvi): *to lie in* (*of child-bed*), puerperio cubare: *to lie in the arms of any one*, hærere in alicujus complexu: *to lie at the feet of any one*, alicui ad pedes jacēre, stratum esse, *or* stratum jacēre (*also as a suppliant*): *to let lie*, sinēre (*general term*); non auferre (*not to take away, not to do away, a thing*); facere, ut aliquid jaceat (*to cause any thing to lie*; e. g., in aquâ); aliquid abjicere, omittere, intermittere (*figuratively, to give up, leave off*); abjicere et omittere (*entirely*); intermittere (*for a time*): *to lie a-bed*, in lecto se continēre (*to remain in bed; of persons*); non surgere (*not to rise; of any one lying down*): *to lie motionless or helpless*, se erigere non posse: *the snow still lies* (nives non liquescunt): *I have money lying idle*, pecunia otiosa mihi jacet (*not at interest, Pandect.*): nummos numeratos habeo (*I have ready money, so as to be able to make payment when due*). || (B) *In a wider sense*, (1) *to have a certain position, especially of places and countries*, jacēre (*generally, of natural or artificial localities, but especially of a low situation*); situm esse, positum esse (*the former both of natural localities* [vid. *Cic.*, *Verr.*, 4, 48, 106, *of a village*] *and of artificial*; positum esse, *only of artificial localities, especially of higher ones*): *to lie at or near a place*, aliquem locum adjacēre; aliquem locum tangere, attingere, contingere (*general term*); alicui loco applicatum, appositum esse (*to be built or placed upon any thing, only of artificial localities*; e. g., *of a camp*): *to lie in a place*, in aliquo loco jacēre, situm esse, positum esse: *to lie over against a place*, e regione *or* ex adverso alicujus loci jacere, situm esse: *to lie on this side of a place*, cis locum jacēre: *to lie toward a place*, jacēre, situm esse ad locum versus (*general term*); prospicere locum, prospectum dare ad locum (*to look toward a place; of a room*, &c.): *to lie toward a quarter of the heavens*, vergere, spectare in *or* ad, &c. (e. g., *toward the north*); in *or* ad septentriones: *Aquitania lies in a northwest direction*, Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones: *lying toward the north, toward the west*, in septentrionem versus, ad occidentem versus: *to lie higher, or above a place*, jacēre supra, &c.: *to lie in a circle round a place*, circa locum in orbem situm esse, locum ambire (e. g., *of islands*): *to lie under a place*, alicui loco subjacēre, subjectum esse; jacēre sub aliquo loco: *to lie close under a mountain*, jacēre sub radicibus montis: *to lie before a place*, jacēre, situm esse ante locum: *to lie near*, non procul abesse; propinquum esse: *to lie far apart*, magno locorum intervallo disjunctum esse: *to lie at an equal distance apart*, pari intervallo distare: *the eyes lie deep*, oculi introrsus retracti sunt. (2) *To be a long time in a place or state* (*of persons*), versari, commorari, esse (*general term, to tarry in a place*); in præsidio esse *or* collocatum esse (*of a garrison*); jacēre, sedēre (*to stay, abide any where, with the idea of inactive rest, as opposed to acting, like Greek κεῖσθαι*): *to lie before a town*, ad urbem sedēre (*to lie inactive before it*): *to lie in quarters any where*, stativa habēre aliquo loco: *to lie encamped*, in castris esse. (3) Fig. *To have a foundation in, to depend upon, consist with*, situm esse in aliquo *or* in aliquâ re (*to depend upon*); versari in aliquâ re (*to turn upon*); cerni in aliquâ re (*to show itself in*); niti (in) aliquâ re (*to have its chief support in*): *it lies with us, with circumstances*, situm est in nobis, in temporibus: *as much as lies in me*, quantum in me situm est; pro viribus; ut potero: ☞ *not* pro parte virili: *the fault lies with him*, is est in culpâ; culpa est penes eum (*comedy*): *in what lies the hinderance?* quid impedit? *the reason lies in this, that*, &c., causa est in eo, quod, &c.; *the difference lies in this, that*, &c., discrimen versatur, cernitur in eo, quod, &c.: *it lay not in the character of the king to*, &c., rex non is erat qui (*with a subjunctive*).

LIEGE. Vid. Sovereign, Subject.

LIEUTENANCY, *locus *or* munus legati (*deputy*) *or* subcenturionis (*in the army*).

LIEUTENANT, legatus (*deputy, assistant officer*); *subcenturio (*in the army, after Liv.*, 8, 8): *to be any body's lieutenant*, legatum esse alicui: ☞ *not* alicujus; *but*, e. g., Cæsaris legatus, *in opposition to a person's name, is correct.*

LIFE. || *As a state; opposed to death*, vita (*Greek*, *βίος*, *general term; opposed to* mors); anima, spiritus (*breath of life*); salus (*existence from moment to moment; opposed to* interitus, exitium); caput (*the head, as seat of life*); lux, hæc lux (*the light of day*: ☞ vitæ lux *is without good authority*; vid. *commentators on Cic.*, *Cat.*, 1, 6, 15). *Physical life*, vita, quæ corpore et spiritu continetur: *in my life*, in vitâ meâ; dum vivo; me vivo: *to have life*, vivere; vitam habēre; in vitâ esse; vitâ *or* hac luce frui (*to enjoy life*): *to receive life*, nasci; in lucem edi: *to receive new life and strength*, reviviscere et recreari: *to lose life*, vitam amittere, perdere; interfici, necari (*to be killed*); necari (*with violence*): *to come to life again*, revivisc ere: *to destroy one's own life*, mortem sibi consciscere; manus sibi *or* vim vitæ suæ inferre; manus sibi afferre (☞ *the following phrases are unusual and rather poetical*: manu vitam sibi exhaurire; occupare diem fati; occupare manu mortem; finem vitæ sibi ponere, &c.: *avoid* se interficere): *to take away the life of any one*, vitam alicui auferre, adimere, eripere; aliquem vitâ *or* hac luce privare; alicui vim afferre; (*more rarely*) aliquem vitâ expellere: *to seek the life of any one*, alicujus vitæ *or* capiti insidiari; alicujus vitam appetere (ferro atque manibus); necem *or* interitum alicui parare: *to despair of the life of any one*, *ægri salutem desperare (*as a physician*; ægri salus, *Cic.*, *De N. D.*, 3, 38, 91): *to give one his life*, vitam alicui dare (*general term, also of a physician*; vid. *Plin.*, 2, 20, 8); vitam alicui concedere, alicui mortem remittere, usuram lucis alicui dare (*to a person condemned to death*); alicujus vitæ parcere, consulere (*to spare the life*); aliquem procreare (*to beget*); aliquem parēre (*to bring forth*): *your letter has given me a little life again* (*figuratively*), literæ tuæ me sollicitum aliquid levarunt (*after Cic., Att.*, 4, 7, 1; *but* literæ tuæ mihi quiddam quasi animulæ restillarunt *is only conjecture in Cic., Att.*, 4, 7, 1): *to call into life*, gignere, procreare (*to beget*); facere, efficere (*to make, effect; of things*): *to preserve one's life*, aliquem conservare: *to owe one's life to another*, natum esse aliquo (*to be begotten*); alicui salutem debēre, alicujus beneficio vivere (*to owe one's deliverance or preservation*): *to pray for one's life*, mortem deprecari: *to pray for the life of another*, alicujus vitam deprecari ab aliquo: *to come off with one's life*, salvum, incolumem evadere: *my life is in danger, I run the risk of my life*, in vitæ periculum addictus sum; caput agitur. || *In respect of the manner how or where one lives*, vita; victus (*in respect of domestic management, so that when* vita *and* victus *occur near each other*, vita *refers to the public and* victus *to the private life*; e. g., *Nep., Alcib.*, 1, 3; non minus in vitâ, quam in victu splendidus erat): *in public life*, in republicâ gerendâ: *common life*, vita quotidiana: *in common life*, in vitæ consuetudine; vulgo (*commonly*): *the language of common life*, genus sermonis usitatum: *to use the language of common life*, verbis quotidianis uti: *to lead a certain life*, vivere (*with an adverb*); vitam agere (*with an adjective*; ☞ *but not* vitam ducere; i. e., *to drag on life*); e. g., *to lead a happy life*, vivere feliciter, beate; vitam felicem agere: *to lead a poor life*, vitam tolerare inopem. || *In respect of the time during which one lives*, vita; ætas: *to devote one's life to studies*, omnem suam vitam consumere in studiis: *to devote one's life to the investigation of a thing*, ætatem agere in quærendâ aliquâ re: *to pass the rest of one's life in retirement*, quod reliquum est vitæ in otio degere: *he has often in his life destroyed an innocent citizen by false witness*, sæpe in ætate suâ perdidit civem innocentem falso testimonio. || *In respect of time and action; to describe the life of any one*, alicujus vitæ imaginem exprimere: *to review one's life*, *vitæ memoriam recolere; præteriti temporis spatium respicere (*cf. Cic., Arch.*, 1, 1). || *Reality, original*, verum: *to draw one to the life*, ad verum (☞ *not* ad vivum) exprimere: alicujus similitudinem effingere ex vero (*Plin. Ep.*, 4, 28, *extr.*): *to represent one to the life*, effingere alicujus imaginem dicendo (*Quint.*, 6, 1, 8): *to describe or paint any thing to the life*, aliquid sic exponere quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur (*Cic.*); aliquid ita ostendere, ut non clarius futurum sit spectantibus (*Quint., of a battle*). || *That which is as dear to us as our life*; e. g., *my life!* mea vita! mea lux! *you are my life*, certe tu vita es mihi (*comedy*). || Phrases, (*a*) *Course of life*, vitæ (*or* vivendi) cursus, curriculum (*the period or space of life*); vivendi *or* vitæ via (*way of life*): *to choose our course of life*, deligere quam viam vivendi ingressuri simus: *to enter upon, walk in a right course of life*, rectam vitæ viam sequi: *to finish or complete the course of life*, vitæ cursum *or* vivendi curriculum conficere. (*b*) *Plan of life*, vitæ *or* vivendi consilium; vitæ institutum; vitæ propositum; vitæ ratio et institutio; vita: *to sketch out a plan of life*, vivendi consilium (*or, simply*, vitam) constituere: *to change one's plan of life*, institutorum mutationem facere; vitæ propositum mutare. (*c*) *Rule of life*, vitæ, vivendi, *or* (*in respect of conduct*) agendi præceptum; vitæ lex; lex quâ vivamus: vitæ ratio (*plural*, vitæ rationes): *to draw up rules of life for one's self*, vitæ rationes suscipere: *to give rules of life to any one*, vivendi præcepta alicui dare: *to receive or learn rules of life from any one*, agendi præcepta ab aliquo accipere. (*d*) *Weariness of life*, vivendi *or* vitæ satietas (*a being satisfied with life*); vitæ odium (*distaste for life; opposed to*

vitæ amor): *I feel weariness of life*, vitæ satietas me cepit; vitæ me tædet: *everyday life*, quotidianæ vitæ consuetudo. ‖ *Mode of living, conduct*, vita; mores (*manners, behavior*). *A bad, shameful life*, vita turpis: *to lead a bad, disgraceful life*, turpiter, improbe, vivere: *a virtuous life*, vita honesta, sancta; vita honesta *or* per virtutem acta: *to lead a virtuous life*, honeste, sancte, vivere: *a dissolute life*, vita omnibus flagitiis, *or* omnibus libidinibus, dedita: *to lead a dissolute life*, omnibus flagitiis, *or* omnibus libidinibus, deditum esse; luxuriâ diffluere. ‖ *Liveliness, sprightliness*, alacritas (*liveliness*); spiritus (*enlivening spirit*): *spirit and life of an orator*, calor et vehementia dicentis: *there is no life here*, omnia hic jacent, languent.

LIFE-GUARD, corporis custodes (*general term*); delecta manus, *or* juventus quæ alicujus (e. g., principis) corpus domumque custodit (vid. *Cic., Mil.*, 25, 67); evocati, qui excubias circa principis cubiculum vice militum agunt (*consisting of citizens, Suet., Gall.*, 10); stipatores corporis, *or simply* stipatores (*under the later emperors*, protectores); satellites (*when considered as those who executed commands*; vid. *Cic., Rull.*, 2, 13, 32, stipatores corporis constituit eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis); cohors prætoria (*in the time of the republic*, cohors imperatoris, quam delectam manum præsidii causâ circa se habet, *Liv.*, 2, 20: *under the emperors there were several* (*ten or more*) cohortes prætoriani, *which formed the standing army of the emperors, like the Turkish janizaries, called also* milites prætoriani; regia cohors; regia cohors custodesque corporis; scholares, alæ scholares (*under the later emperors, the household troops*). *To take a life-guard*, stationem militum sibi assumere; corpus armatis circumsepire: *to have a life-guard*, delectam manum præsidii, *or* custodiæ, causâ circa se habere: *to have a life-guard of* 260 *cavalry*, ducentos equites ad custodiam corporis habēre.

LIFE-GUARDSMAN, corporis custos, *or* stipator, satelles; miles prætorianus. Vid. LIFE-GUARD.

LIFELESS. ‖ *Naturally without life*, inanimus, inanimatus (*opposed to* animalis: ☞ *later forms are* inanimis, inanimans, inanimalis); vitâ, *or* vitâ et sensu carens (*without life and feeling*): *to be lifeless*, inanimum esse; vitâ carēre. ‖ *That has lost life*, exanimus; exanimis; exanimatus; exsanguis (*without blood, dead*); mortuus, exstinctus (*dead*): *almost lifeless*, exstincto *or* mortuo similis (*like a dead person, properly*); exanimatus, exsanguis (*rather figuratively*). ‖ FIG. *Without power or vigor*, exsanguis (e. g., *of a speech*).

LIFETIME. Vid. LIFE.

LIFT, *v.*, tollere: extollere: attollere. *To lift up*, erigere, levare, allevare, sublevare (*to raise from the ground*); excitare (*to raise that which has sunk; as, the head*): *to lift up one's self*, se erigere; surgere; assurgere (*to stand up, rise*): *to lift up any one with the hand*, manu allevare aliquem: *to lift up the hands*, manus tollere: *to lift up the hands to heaven*, tendere manus, *or* manus supplices ad cœlum: *to lift up hands against any one*, manus tentare in aliquem *or* alicui (*with hostile purpose*): *to lift up the eyes*, oculos erigere, tollere; *to any thing*, suspicere aliquid: *figuratively, to lift up one's heart or soul to God*, * animum convertere ad cogitationem Dei: *to lift up the thoughts to things above*, * animum ad cœlestia tollere: *to lift up the voice*, vocem intendere (*opposed to* vocem remittere).

LIFT, *s.*, *use the verb*; e. g., *to give a lift*; i. e., TO LIFT.

LIGAMENT, ‖ *Bandage*, fascia; LIGATURE. } *diminutively*, fasciola; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum. *To put on a ligature*, deligare: alligare: obligare. ‖ *Any thing that binds*, ligamen, vinculum.

LIGHT, *s.* ‖ *Any shining substance, and the brightness produced by it, especially and usually daylight*, lumen, lux (lumen *is the cause of light, that which gives light, a luminous body*; lux, *the light, brightness. To the sun we apply* lumen *and* lux; lumen *so far as it gives light to the earth*, lux *so far as it is a luminous or bright body*). [☞ *The poetic* jubar *denotes the pure splendor of the heavenly bodies.*] *The light of the sun, of the moon*, lumen, lux, solis, lunæ: *the light of day*, lux diurna (*Lucr.*, 6, 648), *or usually, simply* lux: *with the light*, cum primâ luce; die illucescente; sub lucis ortum (*toward break of day*): *the light of the eyes*, lumina oculorum; lumina (☞ luces *is poetical*): *to see the light of day* (i. e., *to be born*), in lucem edi *or* suscipi; nasci: *to come into the light of day*, exire supra terram (*properly, to come to the surface of the earth from subterraneous places; of persons or animals*); in publicum prodire (*rather figuratively, to appear in public*); in lucem proferri, protrahi (*properly and figuratively; of things*); detegi, patefieri (*figuratively, to be uncovered, made manifest*): *not to come to light*, lucem non aspicere, publico carēre (*not to go out; of persons*); jacēre, in tenebris latēre (*properly, to remain hidden; of things*): *to bring or draw to the light* (*of day*), supra terram educere (*from subterraneous places; of persons or animals, properly, after Cic., N. D.*, 2, 37, 95); in lucem proferre, protrahere (*properly and figuratively, to render visible or notorious; of things*); aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum facere (*figuratively, to make known, reveal*): *to bring to light* (*figuratively = to make known or famous*), in lucem vocare e tenebris (*persons*); illustrare et excitare (*things*; e. g., philosophiam): *to bring a thing again to light*, aliquid in lucem revocare (e. g., veteres scriptores): *to give light to a thing*, lumina immittere alicui rei (*properly*, e. g., *to a house*); alicui rei lucem afferre; aliquid illustrare, explanare (*figuratively, to make clear*): *to give light* (*explanation*) *to a person in any thing*, docēre aliquem aliquid, edocēre aliquem aliquid, *or* de re (*by teaching*); explicare alicui aliquid (*by explanation*): *to shed light upon a thing* (*figuratively*), illustrare aliquid; lucem *or* lumen alicui rei afferre (☞ *not* affundere): *a room has light*, cubiculum illustre est: *to obstruct the light to any one*, alicujus cœlo *or* luminibus officere (☞ *not simply* alicui officere); alicujus luminibus obstrucre: *to stand in the light*, alicui officere (*properly, to take away the light from any one by placing one's self before him; hence, figuratively = to oppose one*); alicui obesse, obstare (*figuratively, to be in the way, to be a hinderance to any one, without the idea of hostility*): *to stand in one's own light* (*figuratively*), sibi, *or* utilitati suæ, *or* commodis suis male consulere; sibi deesse: *to place or set any thing in a good or advantageous light*, aliquid in bono lumine collocare (*properly*, e. g., *a painting*; tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, *Cic.*; *opposed to* tabulam in alieno lumine collocare, *Cic.*; *in a bad light*); alicui rei lucem afferre; rem commendare, laudare (*figuratively, to represent on the favorable side*): *to place or represent in an odious light*, aliquem in invidiam adducere; aliquem deformare: *to set any thing in a false light*, aliquid fallaci judicio vidēre: *to look at any thing in the light*, aliquid ad lucem spectare (*properly, to hold against the light and look at*); vidēre etiam atque etiam et considerare (*figuratively, to consider accurately*): *if you look at it in the right light*, si vis veram rationem exsequi (*figuratively, Ter., Hec.*, 3, 1, 26). ‖ *In painting, as opposed to shade*, lumen (*opposed to* umbra; e. g., in picturâ lumen non alia res magis quam umbra commendat, *Cic.*): *to observe light and shade*, lumen et umbras custodire: *light and shade set off a picture*, lumen et umbra commendant picturam. ‖ *That which is made or used for the purpose of giving light*, lumen (*general term*); lucerna (*especially of a lamp*); candēla (*of wax or tallow*); cereus (*a wax taper*); sebaceus (*a tallow candle, Appul., Met.*, 4, p. 151, 18, *Elm., or* p. 281, *Oud.*): *to look after a light*, lumen quærere: *to bring a light*, lumen afferre: *my light will go out*, lucerna me deserit (e. g., *in writing, Cic., Att.*, 7, 7, *extr.*): *my light is going out*, candēla consumta exstringitur: *lights in the streets*, pernoctantia urbis lumina (*Ammian.*, 14, 1).

LIGHT, *a.*, *opposed to dark*, clarus (*light, bright in itself*); illustris (*full of light*); lucidus (*that is full of light, and spreads light abroad*); luminosus (*to which the rays of light duly penetrate*); albidus (*somewhat white; of color*); candidus (*dazzling white*).

LIGHT, *a.*, *opposed to heavy, grave*, &c. ‖ (A) PROP., *not heavy*, levis (*opposed to* gravis): *a light burden*, onus leve: *light armor*, armatura levis: *a light weight*, pondus leve (*general term*); pondus vulgari levius (*lighter than usual*). ‖ (B) FIG. (1) *not heavy, of substance or strength*; (*a*) *in its component parts*, levis: *a little wine*, vinum leve: *light food*, cibus levis (*that gives slight nourishment*); cibus facilis ad concoquendum (*easy of digestion*): *a light garment*, vestis tenuis: *a light soil*, solum tenue. (*b*) *Trifling, inconsiderable*, levis (*opposed to* gravis); parvus (*opposed to* magnus): *to have a light complaint*, leviter ægrotare: *light pain*, dolor levis, parvus. (2) *That has nothing heavy on it*; (*a*) *light-armed*, levis armaturæ (☞ *so also with Cæsar, who never, as Livy and later writers do, uses simply* levis *in this sense: the light cavalry*, equites levis armaturæ [*only in Livy and later writers*, milites leves]): velites (*as a division of the Roman army before the time of the republic, called* rorarii. *These troops were divided into* jaculatores, *javelin-men*, sagittarii, *archers, and* fundītores, *slingers, to whom belonged the* ferentarii, *armed with round pebbles or leaden balls in the form of an acorn, and furnished with a prickle, and the* balistarii *or* tragularii, *armed with the hand-balista*: ☞ milites expediti; *all soldiers when they have laid aside their baggage, whether light or heavy armed; hence Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 80, expediti levis armaturæ). (*b*) *Lightly clothed, lightly loaded*, expeditus (*not encumbered by heavy baggage; opposed to* impeditus); nudus (*that has put off the upper garments*): *a light infantry man*, pedes expeditus. *Hence*, (*c*) *not unwieldy or dull; swift, fleet*, velox (*opposed to* tardus); pernix (*nimble.* ☞ *Only poets use* levis *in this sense*). *A light walk*, ingressus tener, tener ac mollis: *a person is light of foot*, inest in aliquo præcipua pedum pernicitas: *to write a light hand*, * manu veloci scribere: *to paint with a light pencil*, manu veloci pingere. (*d*) *Not oppressed with cares*, curis vacuus; curis liber solutusque (e. g., animus): *my heart becomes lighter*, animum recipio: *to make one's heart lighter*, aliquem ægritudine *or* curis levare. (*e*) *Easy, that demands little pains or exertion*, facilis (*opposed to* difficilis); solutus, expeditus (*not perplexed; opposed to* impeditus). JN. facilis et expeditus; solutus et expeditus; solutus et facilis; nullius negotii (*opposed to* magni negotii): *very light*, perfacilis; perexpeditus: *it is a light thing*, nihil est negotii; id nihil habet negotii; id facile effici potest. ‖ *Trifling, gay, playful*, petulans (*of persons or things*: ☞ procax *and* protervus, *wanton, are too strong*); lēvis (*light-minded; of persons*); parum verecundus (*not modest; also of things*, e. g., verba); lascivus (*full of play, especially in love: first in the Silver Age in a bad sense; of persons and things*): *light jokes*, joca petulantia, jocorum petulantia: *in a light manner*, petulanter; parum verecunde; lascive: *the young woman is somewhat too light in her conduct*, ingenium liberius quam virginem decet (*Liv.*).

LIGHT, *v.*, collustrare (*to impart its own light; only properly*); illustrare (*to illumine, enlighten; and figuratively, to set in the light*); illuminare (*to give light to a thing, especially figuratively.* ☞ *None of these words were used by the ancients of enlightening the mind*): *The sun lights every thing*, sol cuncta luce suâ illustrat: *to be lighted by the sun*, sole illustrem esse: *to light a town*, in urbe pernoctantia lumina accendere (*of the ordi-*

nary lighting of the streets; after Ammian., 14, 1): lumina suspendere funalibus ordine ductis (*to make an illumination with lights hung in rows on ropes, Claudian, De Nupt. Honor. et Mar.*, 206); accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere (*to make an illumination with lights in the windows of the houses, Schol. Pers., Sat.*, 5, 180): *a tower is lighted by night*, turris collucet per noctem crebris luminibus (*Tac., Hist.*, 3, 38, 1): *the field of Mars lighted by torches*, collucentes per campum Martis faces *Tac., Ann.*, 3, 4, 1): *to light up*; i. e., *to kindle*, accendere, incendere, succendere (*properly and figuratively*); inflammare (*to set on fire*).

LIGHT UPON, *v.* || *To fall upon by chance*, offendere aliquem *or* aliquid, incidere in aliquem; aliquem, *or* aliquid invenire, *or* reperire (*to find*). || *To settle upon*, insidēre (e. g., arbori).

LIGHTEN, *v.*, INTR., fulgurare; fulgere (*properly and figuratively*); micare, splendēre (*figuratively, to sparkle, glitter*). *The swords lightened*, micantes fulsēre gladii: *he seemed not to speak, but to thunder and lighten*, non loqui et orare sed fulgurare ac tonare videbatur: *the eyes lighten*, oculi scintillant.

LIGHTEN, *v.*, TR. || *To give light* [vid. LIGHT, *v.*]. || *To make less heavy*, levare aliqui aliquid *or* aliquem re: *figuratively, to lighten grief*, &c.; vid. ALLEVIATE.

LIGHTER, *s.*, actuaria (*with or without* navis); actuarium (*sc.* navigium); actuariolum.

LIGHT-FINGERED. Vid. THIEVISH.

LIGHT-FOOTED, levipes; pernix; celer.

LIGHT-HEADED. Vid. DELIRIOUS, GIDDY.

LIGHT-HEARTED. Vid. CHEERFUL, MERRY.

LIGHT-HOUSE, pharus (φάρος: *cf. Suet., Calig.*, 46; turris, ex quâ, ut ex Pharo, noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes emicarent): turris prælucendi navibus nocturna suggerens ministeria (*Ammian.*, 22, 16) *is an affected expression.*

LIGHTLY. || *Not heavily*, leviter (e. g., cadere). || FIG. (1) *Slightly*, leviter (e. g., *lightly wounded*); leviter saucius *or* vulneratus. *To regard any thing lightly*, aliquid leve habēre, aliquid in levi habēre (*to consider as trifling; the latter is more distinct, and although only in Tac., Ann.*, 3, 54, 4, *and Hist.*, 2, 21, 2, *certainly classical*); aliquid negligere (*not to regard*): *to esteem lightly*, parvi ducere; nihil curare. || *Not clumsily or awkwardly*, velociter. *To dance lightly*, membra molliter movēre (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 9, 25).

LIGHTNESS. || *In respect of weight*, levitas. || *In respect of motion, agility*, levitas [vid., *also*, AGILITY]. || *In respect of conduct*, &c., *levity*, levitas; vid., *also* LEVITY, FICKLENESS.

LIGHTNING, fulgur (ἀστραπή, *sheet-lightning; for which we sometimes find* fulgores, *but never the singular* fulgor. Fulgur *must be distinguished from* fulgetrum *or* fulgetra = *repeated flashes of lightning*): fulmen (κεραυνός, *forked lightning; a thunder-bolt; for which we find also* fulminis jactus *or* ictus; *hence, also, figuratively*, i. q., *destructive power*; e. g., fortunæ fulmen): *to hurl or cast forth lightning*, fulmen emittere, jacere: *to be struck with lightning*, fulmine ici *or* percuti; de cœlo tangi *or* percuti; e cœlo ici: *struck with lightning*, fulmine ictus, &c., fulminatus (*also, figuratively, as if struck by lightning, Petron.*, 80, 7): *to be set on fire by lightning*, deflagrare ictu fulminis: *to be killed by lightning*, fulmine exanimari: *the lightning struck in the towers*, turres fulmine percussæ sunt: *the lightning touched his litter*, lectīcam ejus fulgor præstrinxit: *concerning lightning*, fulguralis (e. g., *books*, &c.): *belonging to lightning*, fulmineus (*poetically*): *as quick as lightning*, celerrime; cum maximâ celeritate. || FIG. *Of oratory*, verborum fulmina; oratio fulgurans ac tonans (*after Quint.*, 2, 16, 19).

LIGHTS; i. e., *lungs of animals*, pulmo, *also plural*, pulmones.

LIGHTSOME. Vid. LUMINOUS, GAY.

LIGNEOUS, ligneus; lignosus, *Plin.*

LIKE, *adj.* || *Resembling*, similis, consimilis, assimilis; *opposed to* dissimilis (*with the genitive and dative, whether of internal or external resemblance; but with reference to internal resemblance, the genitive is most common*; vid. *Zumpt*, § 411): geminus (*extremely like, quite a match*). JN. similis et geminus: *more like*, propior (*that comes nearer*): *very like*, proximus (e. g., Deo proximus); *exactly like*, geminus et simillimus (*in a thing*, aliquâ re); simillimus et maxime geminus: *not like* [vid. UNLIKE]: *to be like*, similem esse (*with a genitive or dative*; vid. *above*); ad similitudinem alicujus rei accidere (*to come near; of things; for which we find, also*, prope, propius (*nearer*), *and* proxime (*nearest*) accedere ad aliquid (*generally*); facie alicujus similem esse, os vultumque alicujus referre (*in features*, &c.); mores alicujus referre (*in character*): *to make or render like*, ad similitudinem rei fingere, effingere aliquid; assimilare aliquid in speciem alicujus rei (*Tac., Germ.*, 9, 4): *to become like a person in any respect*, ex aliquâ re similitudinem speciemque alicujus gerere: *he looks very like his father*, mirâ similitudine totum patrem exscripsit: *as like as two peas*, non ovum tam simile ovo, quam hic illi est (vid. *Quint.*, 5, 11, 30); *or*, ex puteo similior nunquam potest aqua aquæ sumi, quam hic est atque iste (*Plaut., Mil.*, 2, 6, 70); *or*, neque aqua aquæ, lac est lacti usquam similius, quam hic illius, est, illeque hujus (*Plaut., Men.*, 5, 9, 30): *he is no longer like himself*, prorsus alius factus est ac fuit antea: *that is like him*, hoc dignum est illo, non abhorret ab ejus ingenio, non alienum est ab ejus moribus. || *Equal* [vid. EQUAL]. || *Likely*, vid. LIKELY.

LIKE, *s.*, par: *to give like for like*, par pari referre; reddere, referre; exsolvere vicem *or* vices: *one who has not his like*, cui nullum invenias parem; (vir) incomparabilis (*Plin.*).

LIKE, *adv.* || *In the same manner as*, ut: sicut: velut [SYN. *in* As]. *To behave like a man*, se virum præbēre: virum inter viros esse (*Cic.*): *to quit themselves like men*, strenue pugnare: *to bear pain like a man*, dolorem ferre, ut vir (*like a brave man*). || *Probably*, vid. *In "he was like to have been (drowned,"* &c.), *which Middleton uses without hesitation, turn it by "he was nearly,"* &c. Vid. NEARLY.

LIKE, *v.* || TR. *Have a liking for*, amare: diligere: amplecti [vid. FOND]. || INTR., libet *or* collibet alicui (*one has a desire or inclination*): placet alicui (*it pleases, one finds it good*): juvat aliquem (*it delights; all sometimes followed by an infinitive*, placet *also by* ut): *I liked it*, mihi libitum, *or* collibitum, *or* placitum est: *as much as one likes*, quantum juvat, libet, libuerit, collibuerit: *to do as any one likes*, animo suo morem gerere: *if you (I, he*, &c.) *likes*, si placet, libet, commodum est; quum, *or* quando, *or* dum commodum est: *as you like*, ut placet, libet, commodum est: *if you like*, quod commodo tuo fiat; nisi tibi molestum est: *we may believe it or not, as we like*, quam vera (res) sit, communis existimatio est (*Liv.*).

LIKELIHOOD, *s.*, verisimilitudo; similitudo veri; probabilitas: *in all likelihood*, probabiliter (verisimiliter, *Appul.*).

LIKELY, verisimilis; veri, *or* (*more rarely*) vero, similis; probabilis. JN. veri similis et probabilis.

LIKE-MINDED, concors (*of one and the same disposition and manner of thinking; unanimous*: ☞ *in prose, only in Liv.*, 7, 21): consentiens (*according in judgment and views*): *to be like-minded*, concordare; consentire inter se (*of several*): *to be like-minded with any body*, consentire cum aliquo (*opposed to* dissentire *or* dissidēre cum aliquo).

LIKEN, aliquid alicui rei assimilare, *or* comparare.

LIKENESS. || *Resemblance*, similitudo: convenientia, congruentia (*so far as the likeness depends on a due proportion of parts, Plin. Ep.*, 2, 5, 11): analogia (*likeness of words and ideas, translated in Cic., De Univ.*, 4, *by* proportio; *cf. Quint.*, 1, 6, 3): congruentia morum (*agreement in manners, in character, Suet., Oth.*, 2). *Likeness in name*, nominis vicinitas (*Plin.*, 21, 18, 69): *to bear a likeness to any body or any thing*, similitudinem habēre cum aliquo (aliquâ re); similitudo mihi est cum aliquo: *they bear a mutual likeness*, est similitudo inter aliquos. || *Image, that which resembles*, imago, effigies, simulacrum [SYN. *in* IMAGE, *properly*]; vera imago *or* effigies (*a true likeness*). *My likeness*, mei similis species: *to take a likeness of any body*, effingere oris lineamenta: *to take a striking likeness*, veram alicujus imaginem reddere: *she called him the exact likeness of his father*, veram paterni oris effigiem appellabat: *the daughter was, in character and appearance, the exact likeness of her father*, filia non minus mores ejus, quam os vultumque referebat, totumque patrem mirâ similitudine exscripserat.

LIKEWISE, item, itidem (*where the same property is attributed to different subjects = even so*): idem, et (*where different properties are attributed to one subject or object*). *Cæsar drew up his troops in order of battle; the enemy likewise*; Cæsar aciem instruxit; hostes item: *Cæsar drew up the troops in order of battle; he likewise commanded*; Cæsar aciem instruxit; idem jussit; *or* (Cæsar) aciem instruxit et jussit. Vid. *more under* ALSO.

LIKING, libido (*without rational consideration*): arbitrium (*judgment*): voluntas (*wish, will*). *According to liking*, ad libidinem; ex libidine; ut libido fert; ut libet: *after my liking*, ad arbitrium nostrum libidinemque; meo arbitratu: *to do any thing out of mere liking*, libidinose aliquid facere: *to find a liking* (*pleasure*) *in any thing*, libidinem habēre in re (*Sall., Cat.*, 7, 4): *to leave a thing to any one's liking*, alicui *or* alicujus arbitrio permittere aliquid.

LILAC (*a plant*), syringa vulgaris (*Linnæus*).

LILIACEOUS (liliaceus, *Pallad.*); lilii-orum, *genitive plural.*

LILY, lilium. *The blue lily*, iris, irĭdis (*Linn.*): *the white lily*, lilium album; lilium candidum: *the red lily*, lilium purpureum, rubens: *a bed of lilies*, liliētum: *white as a lily*, candidus.

LIMB, membrum: pars corporis (*any part of the body*): artus (*properly, a joint, or a single part of a large member; hence any member joined to the trunk*; i. e., *strictly speaking, a limb.* ☞ *The singular is not found in good prose; it occurs first in the later poets of the Silver Age; plural*, artus, *the limbs*). *I tremble in every limb*, omnibus artubus contremisco (*Cic.*): *a limb of the law*, homo forensis (*Cic.*).

LIMBECK, *alembicum.

LIMBER, flexilis; flexibilis; lentus.

LIMBO, limbus patrum (*ecclesiastical*). Vid. PRISON.

LIME, *s.* (*a kind of earth*), calx. *Quicklime*, calx viva: *slacked lime*, calx exstincta *or* macerata: *to slack lime*, calcem exstinguere *or* macerare: *to mix lime*, calcem temperare: *to burn lime*, calcem coquere.

LIME, *s.* (*a viscous substance*), viscus: viscum.

LIME, *s.* (*a tree*), tilia. *Of the wood of the lime-tree*, tiliagineus (*Col.*); tiliaceus (*Capitolin.*); tiliaris (*Cæl. Aur.*).

LIME, *v.* (*to smear with bird-lime*), visco oblinere *or* inungere. *A limed twig*, virga viscata (*Varr., R. R.*, 3, 7, 7; *Ov., Met.*, 15, 474); calamus aucupatorius (*Mart.*, 14, 218, *title*): *to set limed twigs*, virgis viscatis, *or* calamis fallere volucres *or* alites.

LIME-BURNER, calcarius (*Cato*).

LIME-KILN, fornax calcaria; *or simply* calcaria.

LIMESTONE, lapis calcarius; gleba calcis (*a piece of lime*).

LIMIT, *s.*, finis (*boundary as a circumscribing line*, τέλος): terminus (*stone set up to mark a boundary*, τέρμα): limes (*ridge, to mark a boundary*, ὄρος). JN. fines et termini; fines et quasi termini (*never in the reversed order*): confinium (*common boundary of two properties*, &c.): modus (*degree, limit not to be exceeded; figuratively*): cancelli (*barrier; figuratively, limit not to be exceeded*). *To place limits*, terminare (*properly and figurative-*

ly) : limitare (*properly*) : terminis *or* cancellis circumscribere (*figuratively*) : fines terminare *or* constituere ; *to any thing*, terminos, *or* modum, ponere alicui rei (*properly and figuratively*). *To mark out the limits of any thing*, finire *or* (*accurately*) definire aliquid (*properly and improperly*) : *to establish, fix, &c., the limits of any thing*, finem facere alicujus rei *or* alicui rei ; finem imponere alicui rei : *to propose to one's self certain limits*, certos fines terminosque sibi constituere : *to exceed limits*, fines transire (*properly and figuratively*) : extra fines *or* cancellos egredi ; modum excedere (*figuratively*) : *to keep within the limits of modesty*, fines verecundiæ non transire : *to keep any body within limits*, coercēre, continēre, *or* constringere aliquem : *to be confined within limits of one's own, and those narrow enough*, suis finibus, exiguis sane, continēri : *to burst through the limits and restraints of shame*, repagula pudoris et officia perfringere (*Cic.*).

LIMIT, *v.*, terminare ; terminis (*or* cancellis) circumscribere, finire, definire ; terminis circumscribere et definire ; *also, simply*, circumscribere (*as it were, to surround with limits or boundaries*) : finire, definire, includere finibus (*to keep within certain limits*) : coercēre (*to keep within bounds, to hold in*) ; circumcidere (*to make less, diminish* ; e. g., sumtūs impensam funeri). *To limit magistrates*, magistratus finire : *to limit any thing within its bounds*, aliquid intra terminos coercēre : *to be limited to one's narrow bounds*, suis finibus exiguis continēri : *to limit a thing within a narrow circle*, in exiguum angustumque concludere (e. g., *friendship, Cic., Off.*, 1, 17, 53, *Beier.*) : *to limit a speaker*, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 19, 70) ; oratorem finire *or* in angustias compellere (*opposed to* oratio exsultare potest) : *to be limited to the duties of a school*, *intra muneris scholastici angustias coactum esse : *to be limited by shortness of time*, temporis angustiis includi : *to limit one's self*, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possis : *to limit one's self to any thing*, se continēre re *or* in re (*of things and persons*) : *to be limited*, ceterarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse.

LIMITATION, limitatio (*Col., Vitr.*) : circumscriptio (*Cic*). ☞ *Use the verb, or the substantive* LIMIT.

LIMITED, *participial adj.*, circumcisus (*cut short*) : brevis (*short*). JN. circumcīsus et brevis : tenuis (*weak* ; e. g, animus, ingenium) : imbecillus (*post-Augustan*, imbecillis, *naturally weak in mind*) : tardus (*slow*) : hebes (*dull* ; e. g., ingenium). *A limited time*, temporis angustiæ : *what is so limited, so short, as the longest life of man ?* quid tam circumcisum, tam breve, quam hominis vita longissima ? (*Plin. Ep.*, 3, 7, 11).

LIMNER. Vid. PAINTER.

LIMP, *adj.*, flexibilis : lentus : mollis.

LIMP, *v.*, claudicare (*Cic., properly*) : claudere (*Cic., figuratively. Apparently*, claudēre, *Cic.* ; -ēre, *Sall., Gell.*).

LIMPID, liquidus : limpidus (*in poetry and later prose*) : lucidus (*post-Augustan*) ; amnis (*Quint.*) : [splendidus (*Hor.*), perlucidus (*Ov.*). *belong to poetry.*]

LIMPIDNESS, limpitudo (*irregularly formed from* limpidus, *Plin.*). ☞ *Use the adjective.*

LIMY, viscosus (*properly, Prudent. ; figuratively, Pallad.*) ; glutinosus (*Col.*).

LINCH-PIN, *axis (*or* rotæ) fibula.

LINDEN-TREE, tilia.

LINE, *s.* ‖ *Extension in length*, linea (*general term*) ; lineamentum (*as supposed extension ; also as a stroke made, Petron.*, 79, 4 ; *but nowhere in Cicero, who uses it always in the sense of a geometrical line, or a lineament of the countenance*). *A broad line*, limes (*a stripe, as Plin.*, 37, 10, 69 ; nigram materiam [gemmæ Veientanæ] distinguit limēs albus, *a broad white line : a straight line*, linea recta : *a curved line*, linea curva : *a parallel line*, parallelos linea (*Vitr.*, 5, 6) ; *in or after a line*, ad lineam : *to draw a line*, lineam ducere ; *with any thing*, aliquā re *or* ex aliquā re (e. g., *with a color*, colore *or* ex colore ; atramento *or* ex atramento) : *to divide any thing by a line*, aliquid dividere lineā. *Hence*, (*a*) *a line in the face or in the hands*, incisura (☞ lineamenta [*in later writers*, lineæ] oris, *not = lines on the face, but the characteristic features or lineaments*). (*b*) *In astronomy, the equator*, æquinoctialis circulus (*Varr., L. L.*, 9, 18, § 24, *Muell.* ☞ Æquator *is not Latin*). *To cross the line*, *in regiones trans circulum æquinoctialem sitas venire. (*c*) *A boundary, generally*, finis : regio (*district*). ‖ *Generally, direction*, linea : ordo (*order, succession*) : *in a straight line*, lineā rectā ; ad lineam (*perpendicularly, upward or downward*) ; recto itinere, rectā viā (*in a straight direction of the road*) : recto ordine (*in a straight row*) : æquā fronte (*with a straight front ; of soldiers, ships ;* e. g., procedere) : *in a straight line with any thing*, rectā alicujus rei regione (*directly over against, as Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 24 ; *whereas* e regione alicujus rei *or* exadversum aliquid *is = over against, generally*). *Hence that which forms a line, row.* (*a*) *Verse, line in a book*, versus (*in poetry* ; ☞ *not* linea : nec ab extremā parte versuum abundantes literas in alterum transfert, sed ibidem statim subjicit circumducitque, *when the lines are too long, Suet., Oct.*, p. 263). *To write a few lines to any body*, aliquid literarum ad aliquem dare : *he has not written a single line*, ne verbum quidem scripsit : *line by line (in poetry)*, per singulos versus : *to show in a few lines*, paucis exponere : (*b*) *(in military language)*, ordo (*a single line of soldiers*) : acies (*troops in battle array*). *The first, second, third line in battle*, acies prima, media, extrema : *in line*, ordinatim ; e. g., ire (*opposed to* passim ire ; vid. *Brut. in Cic. Ep.*, 11, 13, 2) : *in close and covered line*, munito agmine ; e. g., incedere (*Sall., Jug.*, 46, 3) : *to place themselves in line*, ordinatim consistere (*of the soldiers forming themselves ;* vid. *Nep., Iphic.*, 2, 2) : *to step out of the line*, ordine egredi (*of one or more*) : ordines deserere *or* relinquere (*of several*) : *to draw up the line*, copias ordinare (*general term*) : ordines *or* aciem instruere (*for battle*) : *a soldier of the line*, miles legionarius (*general term, a legionary soldier*) : miles gravis armaturæ (*a heavy-armed soldier*) : *troops of the line*, legiones (*the legions*) : milites gravis armaturæ ; gravis armatura (*heavy-armed soldiers*) : milites aciei destinati (*troops appointed for the line of battle ; all as opposed to light troops and to cavalry*) : *ship of the line*, *navis aciei destinata. (*c*) *In pedigrees*, linea (vid. *Paul., Dig.*, 38, 10, 9, *στέμματα* cognationum directo limine in duas lineas separantur, quarum altera est superior [*the ascending*], altera inferior [*the descending*] : ex superiore autem, et secundo gradu transversæ lineæ [*the collateral lines*] pendent) : *By the paternal, maternal line*, a patre ; a matre ; paterno, materno genere ; ex paternā lineā, ex maternā lineā (e. g., venire, *Cod. Just.*, 5, 9, 10) : *from them sprang two lines of Octavii*, ab iis duplex Octaviorum familia defluxit : *to be related in a direct line to any one*, lineā directā contingere alicujus domum (*after Suet., Galb.*, 2) ; arctissimo gradu contingere aliquem (e. g., *on the maternal side*, a matre, *Suet., Oct.*, 4) : per arctissimos gradus ad aliquem primam sui originem perducere (*in a direct line ;* vid. *Sen., De Ben.*, 3, 28, 2). (*d*) *In fortification or sieges*, opus (*general term, ramparts and trenches*) : fossa (*a trench*). *A line of circumvallation* [vid. CIRCUMVALLATION] : *to draw a line round a place*, circummunire aliquid opere *or* operibus ; aliquid circumdare fossā : *to occupy the whole line with troops*, *per totum opus milites disponere. ‖ *A string, cord*, linea, linum.

LINE, *v.*, interiorem alicujus rei partem vestire (aliquā re, *with any thing* ; vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 4, 55, 120) : *munire intus aliquā re.

LINEAGE, linea. Vid. ANCESTRY.

LINEAL, ex lineā (paternā, maternā). *To be a lineal descendant*, lineā directā contingere alicujus domum. Vid. LINE.

LINEAMENT, lineamentum oris (*a single feature in the face* ; ductus oris, *Cic., De Fin.*, 5, 17, 47, *denotes the lineaments about the mouth ; opposed to* vultus ; i. e., *the other features of the face*). *The lineaments of the face*, os, vultus. JN. os vultusque *or* os et vultus (*face and countenance*). *The mother and son had similar lineaments*, lineamentorum qualitas matri ac filio similis.

LINEAR, linearis (*Plin., Quint.*).

LINEN, *s.*, linteum. *Pieces of linen, or linen clothes*, lintea, -orum : *dressed in linen*, linteatus : *of linen*, linteus ; lineus : *linen yarn*, linum netum (*Ulp., Dig.*, 32, 70, § 11) : *linen manufacture*, ars lintearia (*as an art, Inscr. Grut.*, p. 649, *n.* 4) : *the linen trade*, *negotium lintearium (*after Aurel. Vict., De Vir. Ill.*, 72) : negotiatio lintearia (*Ulp., Dig.*, 14, 4, 5, § 15).

LINEN, *adj.*, linteus ; lineus.

LINEN-DRAPER, *negotium lintearium exercens. *To be a linen-draper*, *negotium lintearium exercēre ; *lintea vendere *or* venditare : *a linen-draper's shop*, *taberna in quā panni ad ulnam venduntur.

LINEN-DRAPERY, lintea, -orum, *pl.*

LINEN MANUFACTURER, lintearius (*Ulp., Dig.*, 14, 3, 5, § 4 ; *Cod. Theod.*, 10, 20, 16) : linteo (*Plaut., Aul.*, 3, 5, 58 ; *Inscr. Grut.*, p. 38, *n.* 15).

LINGER, cunctari ; cessare ; morari ; moram facere ; tardare.

LINGERER, cunctator ; cessator.

LINGERING, *adj.*, cunctans ; cunctabundus ; cessans. *A lingering disease*, morbus longus.

LINGERING, *s.*, cunctatio ; cessatio ; mora.

LINGUIST, multas linguas intelligens (*after Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 40, 116) : grammaticus (*or Latin*, literatus ; vid. *Suet., Gramm.*, 4) : (Græcis et Latinis) literis docte eruditus. [☞ Linguæ alicujus sciens *denotes one who is able to speak a language, although not critically acquainted with it* ; vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 2, 13, 2.] *To be a good linguist*, multas linguas intelligere (*after Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 40, 116).

LINIMENT, unguentum (*ointment*) ; fomentum (*soothing application*).

LINING, *pannus subsutus.

LINK, *s.* ‖ *A single ring or division of a chain*, annulus. ‖ FIG., *band, bond*, vinculum ; vinclum. ‖ *A torch.* Vid. TORCH.

LINK TOGETHER, *v.*, nectere ; connectere : virtutes inter se jugatæ sunt (*Cic., are linked together*).

LINNET, *fringilla cannabina (*Linn.*).

LINSEED, semen lini.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, *pannus crassior ex lanâ linoque confectus.

LINSTOCK, *virga incendiaria.

LINT, linamentum ; linteola carpta, -orum, *plural.*

LINTEL, limen superum, *or* superius (☞ *not* superliminare ; vid. *Gronov., Plin.*, 29, 4, 26) ; supercilium itineris, *or simply* supercilium (*Vitr.*, 5, 6, 5 ; 4, 6, 2).

LION, leo (*animal, or sign in zodiac*). *Of or relating to a lion*, leoninus : *to be like a lion*, specie leoninā esse : *a lion's den*, cavum leoninum : *a lion's skin*, pellis leonis *or* leonina : *a lion-heart*, summa animi fortitudo : *lion's mouth*, rictus leonis (†) ; (*a plant*), *antirrhinum (*Linn.*) : *a young lion*, catulus leænæ ; scymni leonum (*young lions, Lucr.*) : *lion's tooth (a plant)*, *leontodon taraxacum (*Linn.*) : *lion's paw (a plant)*, leontice (*Linn.*) : *lion's foot (a plant)*, catananche (*Linn.*) : *lion's tail (a plant)*, phlomis leonurus (*Linn.*).

LIONESS, leæna (lea, *poetical*) : leo femina (*Plaut. in Fragm. ap. Philarg. ad V. Ecl.*, 2, 63).

LIONIZE (*in very familiar conversation, to take round to see sights*), ducere aliquem ad ea quæ visenda sunt, et unumquidque ostendere (*Cic., Verr.*, 4, 59, 132).

LIP, labrum ; labium. (☞ *The former is the more usual and the better word ; the latter is inferior, and not found in the prose of the golden period :* ☞ labium, *in the singular, is found in Seren. ap. Non. ; the plural occurs in Plautus and Terence*). *The upper—under lip*, labrum superius—inferius : *chapped lips*, fissura labrorum : *that has large lips*, labrosus (*Cels.*) : labiosus (*Lucr.*) : labeo (*Plin. : not found in the best writers*) : *to touch any thing with*

the lips, labra admovēre alicui rei (*poetical*): *chaps on the lips*, labrorum fissura (*singular*): *the name is on my lips*, nomen mihi versatur in primoribus labris (*Plaut., Trin.*, 4, 2, 65): *to be on the lips*, intra labra atque dentes latēre (*ib., v.* 80): *thick lips*, labra turgida (*Mart.*): *to put to the lips*, rei labra admovēre; *figuratively*, primis, *or* primoribus, labris gustare *or* attingere (i. e., *to take a slight taste of*).

LIP-SALVE, * adipes, qui fissis labris medentur: * unguentum labris molliendis factum.

LIQUEFY. || Tr., liquefacere. || Intr., liquefieri; liquescere. Vid. Melt.

LIQUID, *adj.*, liquidus; fluidus.

LIQUID, *s.*, liquor.

LIQUIDATE, solvere. Vid. Pay.

LIQUOR, liquor.

LISP, *v.*, alicui est os blæsum (*Mart.*, 10, 65, 10); alicui est lingua blæsa (*after Ov., A. A.*, 3, 294): *one who lisps*, blæsus.

LISP, } *s.*, sonus blæsus. *An affect-*
LISPING, } *ed lisp* (*of an orator*, &c.), deliciæ circa S literam (*Quint.*, 1, 2, 5).

LISPING, *adj.*, blæsus.

LIST, *s.* || *Roll, catalogue*, index (☞ *not* catalogus, *late*): numeri (*list of soldiers*). *To put one's name on a list*, alicujus nomen in indicem, in numeros, referre: *to be upon a list*, in indicem, in numeros, relatum esse; in numeris esse: *to prepare lists of the soldiers*, milites in numeros distribuere: *to have a list of any thing*, aliquid descriptum habēre: *the civil list*, * domestici sumtus principis: *list of subscribers*, * index eorum qui emtores se professi sint. || *A border, bound*, finis, terminus. || *Inclosed ground for combats*, &c., campus, curriculum, *or* hippodrōmus (*race-ground*). || *A strip of cloth*, limbus.

LIST, *v.* || *To desire*; vid. Desire.

LISTEN. || *To hearken*, subausculare aliquid; sermonem alicujus captare, aucupare, *or* sublegere (*comedy*): *to listen at the door to a conversation*, aure foribus admotâ sermonem captare (*Ter., Phorm.*, 5, 6, 27, *sqq.*): *he listened to all I said*, subauscultando excepit voces meas et procul quid narrarem attendit (*Cic., Or.*, 2, 36, 153): ☞ excipere sermonem alicujus *does not mean "to listen," but "to catch up any one's words." See whether any one is listening*, circumspice, num quis est, qui sermonem nostrum aucupet, *or* nē quis nostro hinc sermoni auceps sit (*comedy*). || *To give attention*; vid. Attend.

LISTENER, qui alicujus sermoni auceps est.

LISTLESS. || *Thoughtless, careless*, socors, incuriosus, negligens. [Vid. Careless.] || *Slow, sluggish*, piger, segnis.

LISTLESSLY. || *Carelessly*, incuriose, negligenter, indiligenter. || *Slowly, sluggishly*, pigre, segniter. Jn. pigre ac segniter: *to go listlessly about any thing*, invitum, *or* ægre ad aliquid accedere, *or* aliquid suscipere.

LISTLESSNESS. || *Carelessness* [vid. Carelessness]. || *Slowness, sluggishness*, pigritia, segnitia.

LITANY, litanīa (*ecclesiastical*).

LITERAL, ad verbum, ad literam: *the literal meaning of a word*, proprius verbi sensus; propria verbi significatio: *to give a literal translation*; i. e., *to translate literally*, vid. *the next word*.

LITERALLY, ad verbum, ad literam: *to translate literally*, verbum de *or* e verbo exprimere; verbum pro verbo reddere; ad verbum exprimere (e. g., de Græcis, *Cic.*).

LITERARY, literātus; *or, by the genitive*, literarum; e. g., literarum monumenta: *a literary journal*, * commentarii literarii.

LITERATURE, literæ; literarum monumenta (*including literary documents*); literarum cognitio et ratio (*knowledge of history and antiquities, also* philologia): *Latin literature*, literæ Latinæ; monumenta Latina: *skilled in Latin and Greek literature*, literis Latinis et Græcis doctus: *to promote the interests of literature*, literarum studia illustrare et excitare (*after Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 3, 5): *polite or elegant literature*, humanitatis studia (*Cic.*; *but* ☞ *not* literæ humaniores).

LITHARGE, lithargyrum (*Plin.*): molybditis (*Plin.*).

LITHE, flexilis, flexibilis, lentus.

LITHENESS (flexibilitas, *Solin.*; lentitia, *Plin.*): *use the adjectives.*

LITHOGRAPH, * lithographicus.

LITHOGRAPHER, * lithographus.

LITHOGRAPHY, * lithographia; * ars lithographica.

LITIGANT, *s.*, litigator (*Quint.*).

LITIGANT, *adj.*, litigans: *the parties litigant*, litigantes.

LITIGATE. || Intr., cum aliquo litigare, *or* lites habēre; inter se litigare de aliquâ re (*of several parties*); in causis litigare (*as a profession or habit*). || Tr. causam agere (*to carry on*), *or* dicere (*to plead*).

LITIGIOUS, litigiosus; cupidus litium (*fond of going to law*); certandi, *or* concertationis, cupidus; cupidus rixæ; ad rixam promtus (*quarrelsome*).

LITTER, *s.* || *A kind of sedan bed*, lectīca; sella gestatoria (*in the* lectīca *the person was recumbent, in the* sella gestatoria *more in a sitting posture*). || *Straw laid under animals for a bed*, &c., stramentum (stramen, *or* substramen, *poetical*). || *Straw for a covering*, stramentum: ☞ storea *or* storia, *is a covering of platted straw, a mat.* || *Young produced at a birth*, fetus, fetura, subōles, progenies. || *Things in confusion*, turbæ, tricæ: *to make a litter*, omnia miscēre, turbare, *or* miscēre ac turbare.

LITTER, *v.* || *To spread straw as a bed for cattle*, (stramentum) pecori substernere (*Plin.*). || *To cover with things negligently*, miscēre ac turbare. || (*Of animals*) *to bring forth young*, fetus procreare; fetum fundere, edere (*Cic.*).

LITTLE, *adj.*, parvus (*not large or great; also, not grown up; figuratively, mean, trifling; opposed to* magnus): *less*, minor; *least*, minimus (*which must be used when the least of two or more is meant*; e. g., *Little Asia*, Asia Minor): paullus, paullulus (*in respect of space and time, and of number, value; opposed to* magnus *or* multus; *rarely said of little persons or animals, as Liv.*, 35, 11, 7, equi hominesque paulluli gracilesque: paullum *and* paullulum *are more frequently used substantively with a genitive*; e. g., paullum lucri; paullum operæ; paullulum moræ): pusillus (*very little, diminutive, stunted in growth; figuratively, frivolous*; e. g., animus): minutus (*scarcely of perceptible size; figuratively, frivolous*; e. g., animus, interrogatiunculæ): brevis (*short, of small extent; of time and space; opposed to* longus): exiguus (*small; of number, quantity, and time*): humilis (*low of stature; of men, animals, and plants; also, figuratively, low, mean*): humilis staturæ, humili staturâ (*short of stature; of men and animals*): angustus (*narrow; opposed to* latus; *also, figuratively, narrow-minded*): parvulus, infans (*not grown up*; vid. Young). *The Latins frequently express the idea of littleness by a diminutive*; e. g., *little money*, nummuli: *a little book or writing*, libellus: *a little present*, munusculum: *a little child*, infantulus, &c. *It may sometimes be rendered by circumlocution with* aliquid *and a genitive*; e. g., *a little pride*, aliquid superbiæ: *the little finger*, digitus minimus: *too little*, curtus (*cut short*): *very little*, perparvulus; valde pusillus: perpusillus; perexiguus: *how little*, quantus, quantillus (*in nature; of size*): quotus (*in number*): *so little*, tantus, tantillus: *a little*, paullo, paullulum: *a little man*, homo brevis staturâ, homo brevi staturâ (*short of stature*); homo corpore parvo, homo paullulus (*small in body*); homo staturâ humili et corpore exiguo (*of stature and size*); homo pusillus (*dwarfish, stunted*: ☞ *not* homo parvus): *to be little* (*of stature*), brevem habēre staturam; brevi esse staturâ: *a little boy*, puer infans: *the little Romulus*, infans Romulus: *little ones* (*children*), parvi; liberi (*in respect of the parents*): *the* uri *are somewhat less than elephants*, uri sunt magnitudine paullo infra elephantos: *to cut into little bits*, minute *or* minutim concidere: *to break into little pieces*, comminuere aliquid: *a little time*, tempus parvum, breve *or* exiguum: *for a little time*, parumper, paullisper: *a little after*, brevi, paullo post: *a little number*, parvus *or* exiguus numerus; *of any thing*, alicujus rei: *the little number* (*which one has with him*, &c.), paucitas (e. g., militum): *a little sum of money*, parva pecunia; paullula pecunia (*Plaut.*); paullulum pecuniæ: *a little gain*, parvum commodum; paullum lucri; lucellum: *a little disagreement*, parva dissensio: *there is a little difference*, parvulum differt: *these things are little*, hæc parva sunt: *from the least to the greatest*, minima maxima: *the greatest and the least* (i. e., *the highest and the lowest*), summi et infimi: *a little mind*, animus parvus, pusillus, minutus, angustus, *or* Jn. angustus et parvus [vid. Little-minded]: *that betrays a little mind*, illud pusilli animi est: *nothing so much betrays a little mind as*, &c., nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam, &c.

LITTLE, *s.*, non multum; nonnihil; aliquantulum: *a little money*, aliquantulum nummorum: *by little and little*, sensim; sensim ac pedetentim. Vid. Degree.

LITTLE, *adv.*, paulum; paululum; nonnihil; aliquantulum.

LITTLE MINDED, parvi *or* pusilli animi; angusti animi et parvi; angusti pectoris; pusilli animi et contracti.

LITTLENESS, parvitas; exiguitas.

LITURGY. || *A set of prayers and supplications*, * liturgia. || *A book containing such a form of prayers*, &c., * liber liturgicus *or* ritualis.

LIVE, } *adj.*: *properly*, vivus, vivens
LIVING, } (*opposed to* mortuus: vivus, *when mere existence is to be expressed*; vivens, *of a way and manner of existence*): spirans (*that breathes*): salvus (*safe*): animatus, animalis, animal (*endued with life; opposed to* inanimis): *nothing living*, nullum animal: *a living model*, exemplum animale (*Cic., De Invent.*, 2, 1, 2): *Cato, a living image of virtue*, Cato virtutum viva imago: *a living language*, * lingua, quā etiam nunc utuntur homines; *also, perhaps*, * lingua viva: *to find any body still living*, aliquem vivum reperire (*still among the living*); aliquem adhuc spirantem reperire (*still breathing, not yet quite dead*). *To deliver a person living or dead into any body's hands*, aliquem aut vivum aut mortuum in alicujus potestatem dare.

LIVE, *v.* || *To have life, continue in life*, vivere (*general term*): esse (*to be, exist, εἶναι*; vid. *Herz., Sall., Cat.*, 18, 4): in vitâ esse (*to be alive*): spirare (*to breathe; hence of statues*, &c., *which seem to breathe*): vigēre (*to have a living appearance; of plants*). *Cicero and others, in the higher style, and for the sake of emphasis, used also sometimes the figurative,* lucem aspicere, intuēri, vivere et animâ frui (*opposed to* hâc luce carēre): *still to live*, adhuc vivere, in vivis esse (*to be still alive*): superesse, superstitem esse (*to be not yet dead*): *to let any one live*, vitæ alicujus parcere, consulere (*to spare his life*): alicui lucis usuram dare (*to allow to live*): *not to let one live an hour longer*, unius horæ usuram alicui ad vivendum non dare: *we ought to live for others as well as ourselves*, non nobis solum nati sumus: *not to be able to live without any thing*, aliquâ re carēre non posse; *without any body*, sine aliquo vivere non posse (e. g., unum diem): *to be living too long for any body*, mea longinquitas ætatis alicui obest (*Ter.*): *to have lived long enough*, satis vixisse; vitæ satisfecisse: *if he had lived longer*, si vita longior suppetisset, si vita data esset longior: *the bravest man who ever lived*, unus post homines natos fortissimus vir: *as long as I live*, per omnem vitam; me vivo; dum vivo; dum spiro; dum vivam; dum spirare potero; dum vita suppetit, quoad vitæ suppeditat; quoad vivo: *if I live*, si vita suppetet: si vita mihi contigerit (*Planc. in Cic. Ep.*, 10, 24, 3): *as true as I live*, ita vivam: *to live to see*, vidēre (e. g., *a day, fortune*, &c.): *to live to see one's sixtieth year*, per-

venire ad annum sexagesimum; ad annum sexagesimum ducere spiritum: *I wish I might live to see those times*, opto, ut possim ad id tempus reipublicæ spiritum ducere: *I hope to live to see something*, spero aliquid me vivo futurum esse: *I have lived to see the times*, incidit ætas mea in ea tempora. || *To spend or pass one's life; (a) in respect of the way or manner, for what, whence, or where one lives*, vivere: *to live with any body*, vivere cum aliquo (i. e., *in habits of intimacy with him*): *to live upon any thing*; e. g., in tenui pecuniâ vivere: tantum habēre quantum satis ad usus necessarios (*to have enough to live upon*): *to live an abstemious life* (*for the sake of one's health*), valetudinem suam curare (*general term*); continentem esse in victu cultuque corporis tuendi causâ (*after Cic., Off.*, 2, 24, 86): *to live to or for a thing*, alicui rei se dedisse, alicui rei deditum esse (e. g., literis, voluptatibus); alicui rei operam dare, studēre (*to bestow pains*; e. g., literis: ☞ vacare alicui rei *in this sense is quite unclassical*): *to live entirely in a thing*, vivere in aliquâ re (e. g., literis); totum esse in aliquâ re (vid. *Schmid., Hor. Ep.*, 1, 1, 11): *to live in hope*, spem habēre; in spe esse: *to live for or to one's self*, secum, ut dicitur, vivere, se frui (*to enjoy one's life*): suum negotium gerere (*to live without care of other person's business*): otiari, vitam in otio degere (*to spend one's life in ease*): *to live from, by, or upon any thing*, vivere (de) aliquâ re (*general term*): vesci aliquâ re (*to have any thing for one's food*): ali aliquâ re (*to support one's self on any thing*): vitam sustentare aliquâ re (*by any trade or business*; e. g., corollas venditando); victum quærere *or* quæritare aliquâ re (*to seek a livelihood by any thing*; e. g., lanâ ac telâ, *Ter., Andr.*, 1, 1, 48): *to live poorly upon any thing*, vitam tolerare aliquâ re (*of food or of business*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 77, *extr.*; *Rhunk. Ter., Ad.*, 5, 3, 23): *to live on charity*, alienâ misericordiâ vivere: *to have enough to live upon*, rem habēre (vid. *Cic., Off.*, 2, 21, 73); habeo unde vivam, utar: *to live well*, laute vivere (*in affluence and comfort*): luxuriose vivere (*in luxury*): *to live poorly*, parce ac duriter vivere; vitam inopem tolerare: *to live near*, accolere alicui loco, *or* locum: *to live in a place*, vivere (in) aliquo loco; esse, versari (in) aliquo loco: *to live a long time in a place*, commorare in aliquo loco: *to live under the same roof with any one*, sub uno tecto esse: *to live in society*, in circulis esse, versari; in hominum celebritate versari: *to live at court*, * in regiâ *or* in aulâ esse; * inter aulicos versari: (*b*) *of the state in which one lives*, vivere (*with an adverb or other definitive word*; vitam agere, degere, *with an adjective with* vitam: ☞ *rarely* vitam vivere: ætatem agere *or* gerere *is not classical*): *to live happily*, feliciter, beate vivere; vitam agere felicem: *to live miserably*, misere vivere: *to live in want*, in egestate vitam degere: *to live in peace*, sine injuriâ et in pace vivere: *to live from hand to mouth*, in diem vivere (i. e., *without thinking of to-morrow*).

LIVELIHOOD, victus; victus quotidianus; res ad vitam necessariæ: *to seek one's livelihood*, victum quærere, quæritare: *to earn one's livelihood*, parare ea quæ ad victum suppeditant. Vid. *more under* BREAD.

LIVELINESS, vigor (*freshness; of body and mind*): alacritas (*sprightliness*): *liveliness of speech or style*, vis (*power*): gravitas, vehementia (*emphasis*).

LIVELONG, totus.

LIVELY, vegetus (*enjoying life, gay*): vividus (*full of energy*): vigens (*vigorous in body or mind*): alacer (*quick, brisk, merry*): acer (*full of fire*): recens (*fresh*): celeber (*of places, frequented*; *opposed to* desertus): *a lively motion*, motus vigens: *a lively color*, color vigens, acris; color ardens, ardentissimus: *a lively countenance*, os et vultus alacrior: *a lively speech*, oratio fervidior: *a lively speaker*, orator agens, calens in dicendo (*that has a lively style or manner*): orator concitatus (*impassioned*): *a lively delivery*, actio paullo agitatior; actio ardentior: *to have a lively delivery*, acerrimum esse in agendo; calēre in agendo: *a lively idea*, opinio recens (vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 31, 75; 4, 7, *in.*); *to form a lively idea of any thing*, * rem tamquam præsentem animo contemplari; rem quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplari (*Cic., Flacc.*, 11, 26): *to give a lively idea of a thing*, imaginem alicujus rei exprimere, quæ veluti in rem præsentem perducere audientes videatur (*after Quint.*, 4, 3, 123): *lively correspondence by letter*, celebritas, frequentia epistolarum: *a lively memory*, memoria præsens (*Liv.*, 8, 22): *to feel a lively joy*, valde, vehementer lætari: *in a lively manner*, alacri animo (*with spirit*): acriter (*fiercely, sharply*): graviter, cum vi (*with energy*).

LIVER = *one who lives*, qui vivit (vixit) &c.

LIVER (*in the body*), jecur (*generally*, jecinōris). [☞ *The Greek* hepar (ἧπαρ) *with derivative* hepaticus (ἡπατικός), hepatizon (ἡπατίζον), &c., *only as medical terms*]: *liver complaint*, morbus jecinoris (*Cels.*, 4, 8, *in.*): morbus hepatarius (*Plautus, Curc.*, 2, 1, 23): vitium jecinoris (*Plin.*, 20, 14, 53): *I have a liver complaint*, morbus hepatarius me agitat, jecur cruciatur (*Plaut.*).

LIVERY. || (*In law*), *delivery of possession*, mancipatio; traditio. || *Delivery of food: livery-stable*, * stabulum meritorium *or* mercenarium. || *Uniform given to servants*, vestis famularis: vestis quam famuli hominum nobilium gerere consueverunt (*general term*; *the latter Nep., Dat.*, 3, 1): cultus famularis (*the whole dress of a servant, after Vell.*, 1, 2, 2). *In connection also*, vestis, cultus famulorum; *or simply*, vestis, cultus: *to wear livery*, vesti famulari *or* cultu famulari indutum esse: *a livery servant*, * famulus proprio quodam cultu insignis.

LIVERY-MAN (*in London*), socius; sodalis.

LIVID, lividus; livens: *a livid color*, livor: *to be livid*, livēre: *to become livid*, livescere (*Lucr.*).

LIVIDNESS, livor: livēdo (*Appul.*).

LIVING, *adj.* Vid. LIVE.

LIVING, *s.* || *In respect of the necessaries or ornaments of life*, vita: victus: cultus. Jn. victus et cultus: cultus vestitusque: habitus et cultus (☞ victus *means maintenance by food*, &c.; cultus *denotes every thing not contained in the word joined with it; also* vita *and* victus, *when* vita *denotes the public*, victus *the private life*; vid. *Bremi, Nep., Alcib.*, 1, 3): *a rough style of living*, vita horrida, fera: *a magnificent style of living*, lautitiæ: *a poor style of living*, vita inops; vita dura: *a regular mode of living*, continentia in victu cultuque (corporis tuendi causâ). || *In respect of manners and customs*, vitæ ratio, vitæ degendæ ratio, vitæ *or* vivendi via (*general term, plan of life*): vitæ ratio et institutio, vitæ instituta, -orum, *n.*, vitâ instituta (*rules observed in one's course of life*): vitæ consuetudo, consuetudo et vita, mos et institutum (mores et instituta), studia institutaque (*with reference to the habits and inclinations*): vita (*general term, with reference to conduct*, &c.): *a right mode of living*, recta vitæ via; recte vivendi via; bene vivendi ratio: *a regular mode of living*, certa vivendi disciplina; severe, sobrie vivere: *to change one's mode of living*, vitæ rationem mutare (*general term*); vitam laudabiliorem exordiri (*to improve*): vitam victumque mutare (*both private and public*): mores suos mutare, commutare, morum mutationem *or* commutationem facere, mores emendare, se corrigere; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire, revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere (*to improve one's moral conduct*): mores invertere, se invertere (*to degenerate*): *to keep to one's mode of living*, de vitæ consuetudine nihil mutare; institutum suum tenēre (*to retain one's habits*): *to return to one's old mode of living*, ad priorem vitam reverti: *to bring any body back to his former mode of living*, revocare aliquem ad pristinam consuetudinem. || *In respect of occupation*, vitæ genus (*general term*): ars (*art, handicraft*): quæstus (*business*): *a sedentary mode of living*, ars sellularia; quæstus sellularius: *to adopt or embrace a living*, vitæ genus suscipere; artem discere, ediscere. || *A benefice*, * beneficium (*not* præbenda).

LIXIVIAL, lixivius (*Plin., Col.*).

LIZARD, lacerta (*and* lacertus; *but* lacertus *means also an arm*).

LO! ecce (*of something sudden or unexpected*): en (*denoting the presence of something which requires attention, and especially of any thing unwelcome*): ☞ both ecce *and* en *are usually construed with the nominative; but* ecce *is found in the comedians with the accusative of a pronoun; hence, contracted*, eccum, eccam, eccos.

LOAD, *s.*, onus (*properly and figuratively*): *to take a load*, subire onus (dorso, *upon one's back*): onus suscipere: *a wagon or cart load*, vehes *or* vehis: *a load of manure*, vehes stercoris (*Col.*) *or* fimi (*Plin.*): *a load of hay*, vehes fœni (*Plin.*): *a load of powder* (*for a charge*), * pulveris pyrii quantum sclopeto immitti (*or* in sclopetum infundi) solet.

LOAD, *v.* || *To burden*, onerare: gravare aliquem aliquâ re (*Tac.*): alicui onus imponere (*Cic*), injungere (*Liv.*): *to load a beast of burden*, onera in jumenta extollere (*Varr.*); jumentis onera imponere (*Cic.*): *to load a ship* [vid. FREIGHT]: *to load a man with baggage*, sarcinis gravare aliquem (*Tac.*): *a wagon*, plaustrum onerare (*Ov.*); onera in plaustrum imponere (*Cic.*). Fig. *To load any body with chains*, catenis aliquem onerare (*Hor.*), *with abuse*, onerare aliquem maledictis (*Plaut.*); *with curses*, diras ingerere in aliquem. || *To charge a gun*, * pulverem pyrium sclopeto infundere; *with ball*, * glandem plumbeam sclopeto immittere: *to load a cannon*, * tormento telum immittere [*Kraft gives* * in sclopetum pulverem nitratum cum glande immittere; * pulvere pyrio farcire sclopetum].

LOADSTONE, (*properly*) magnes, -ētis; magnes lapis; lapis Heracleus: (*figuratively*) quod ad se attrahit, *or* allicit.

LOAF, massa: *loaf of bread*, * panis in speciem quandam redactus: *a loaf of sugar*, * meta sacchari.

LOAM, *s.* || *Marl*, marga (*Plin.*).

LOAM, *v.*, * margâ contegere *or* integere (*to cover with loam*).

LOAN, *s.* || *A lending*, versura, mutuatio (*the former with the view of paying a debt; the latter general term*). || *Money lent*, pecunia mutua, credita: *to get a loan from any one*, versuram facere ab aliquo (*if for paying another debt with*): *to pay a debt by means of a loan*, versurâ solvere *or* dissolvere; mutuatione et versurâ solvere: *to force a loan*, pecunias mutuas exigere; mutuam pecuniam præcipere: *to pay or return a loan*, creditum *or* pecuniam creditam solvere: *to accept or receive a loan*, pecunias mutuas sumere ab aliquo.

LOATH, invitus; invito animo; nolens: *to be loath to do any thing*, ægre aliquid facere; nolo aliquid facere: gravari aliquid facere: abhorrēre ab aliquâ re faciendâ; non libet mihi aliquid facere; non libenter facio aliquid (e. g., causam relinquo, *Cic.*). *I am loath*, me piget.

LOATHE, *v.*, satietas *or* tædium alicujus rei me capit; venit mihi aliquid in tædium; nauseare (*ναυτιᾶν*): fastidire aliquid; tædet me alicujus rei; satietas *or* tædium alicujus rei me capit *or* tenet; fastiditum est mihi aliquid.

LOATHING, fastidium (*as a consequence of satiety, disgust, in physical or moral sense*): satietas (*satiety, in physical or moral sense*). Jn. fastidium quoddam et satietas: tædium (*from weariness, when one loses patience*; *in prose first in Livy: Cicero uses* satietas *for it*): nausea (*ναυτία, from a disordered stomach, inclination to vomit; in a moral sense, stronger than* fastidium; *but only in Mart.*, 4, 37): *to cause or excite loathing*, fastidium *or* satietatem creare; fastidium movēre alicui (e. g., stomacho); fastidium, satietatem, *or* tædium afferre; tædio afficere aliquem; nauseam facere.

LOATHSOME, fastidiosus (*Plin., Hor. Ep.*): fastidium creans *or* afferens (*that excites loathing; of things*): teter (*foul, ugly*; e. g., sapor, odor, aqua, &c.): odi-

osus (*disgusting, hateful; of persons or things*).

LOBBY, vestibulum.

LOBE (*in anatomy*), fibra (altera fibra, *sc.* jecoris, *Plin.*: pulmo in duas fibras dividitur, *Cels.*).

LOBSTER, cammărus (*Plin.*).

LOCAL (☞ *not* localis). *By the genitive*, loci *or* regionis, locorum *or* regionum; e. g., *local difficulties*, locorum difficultates: *local knowledge*, locorum notitia; locorum, *or* regionum peritia, *or* scientia: *for want of local knowledge*, ignoratione *or* inscientiâ locorum (*once Cæs.*, ignorantiâ loci): *to possess local knowledge*, locorum *or* regionum scientem, peritum, esse.

LOCALITY. ‖ *Nature of a place or places*, loci *or* locorum natura. ‖ *Situation*, loci, *or* locorum, situs: *a good locality*, opportunitas loci: *to inspect the localities*, situm (urbis) circumspicere (*Liv.*, 9, 28, 3).

LOCH (*a Scotch word*), lacus, -ûs.

LOCK. ‖ *An instrument for fastening*, claustrum. ☞ *The ancients used a bolt or bar in the place of our lock and key; in some cases they had a contrivance, by means of a thong with a loop or hook, for removing the bolt from the outside of a door; sometimes, also, they employed a seal*; e. g., *Plaut., Cas.*, 2, 1, 1, obsignate cellas, referte annulum ad me; *as if one should say, lock them up and bring the key to me. To put under lock and key*, sub signo et claustris ponere. ‖ *A wear; dam*, objectaculum (*Var.*). ‖ *A tuft of hair*, cirrus (*natural*): cincinnus (*artificial*): annulus (*ringlet*). ‖ *Part of a gun*, * igniarium.

LOCK, *v.* ‖ *To fasten with a lock*, claustrum objicere alicui rei: *to lock up*, claudere; concludere. ☞ *The ancients sometimes employed a seal instead of a lock and key; hence the classical phrases*, signare: obsignare: annulo vindicare: *to lock up in any thing*, concludere, includere (*to shut in*) in re: *to lock one's self up in the house*, se includere domi: *to lock any one up* (*in prison*), aliquem in custodiam includere. ‖ *To trig* (*a wheel*), (rotam) sufflamipare (*Sen.*).

LOCKER, capsa; capsula.

LOCKET, * clypeolum pensile; * theca pensilis, *or* ex collo suspensa.

LOCKSMITH, faber claustrarius (*late*).

LOCOMOTION, motus: *to have the power of locomotion*, suâ vi movēri; cĭēri et agi motu suo; per se ipsum et suâ sponte movēri.

LOCOMOTIVE; i. e., *that has the power of locomotion*; vid. LOCOMOTION.

LOCUST, locusta.

LODGE, *v.* ‖ INTR. *To have lodgings*, deversari apud aliquem, *also* in aliquâ domo (*Cic.; and, in the sense of to be lodging any where as a stranger, Cic., De Invent.*, 2, 4, 15). *To dwell* [vid. DWELL]. ‖ TRANS. Hospites accipere.

LODGE. ‖ *A small tenement*, casa, casula: domuncula (*Vitr.*). ‖ (*Of freemasons*), (*a*) *the place of assembling*: * domus (*house*) *or* porticus (*hall*), in quam latōmi conveniunt: (*b*) *the assembly*, conventus latōmorum: *there is a lodge to-day*, * hodie latōmi in porticam suam convenient: (*c*) *the society of freemasons*, * sodalitas latomorum.

LODGER, inquilinus (*Cic.*).

LODGING. ‖ *An inhabiting*, habitatio. ‖ *A hired apartment*, cœnaculum meritorium (*in respect of one who lets it*): habitatio conducta; hospitium (*in respect of the tenant*): *to let furnished lodgings*, locare instructas ædes (*Cic.*).

LOFT, tabulatum; cellæ (*store-rooms under the roofs*): fœnile (*a hay-loft*): granarium: cella penaria (*for fruit or corn*).

LOFTILY, alte; elate; excelse; sublime; sublimiter.

LOFTINESS, altitudo, excelsitas (*properly and figuratively*): eminentia (*a high projection; also, figuratively, excellence*): sublimitas (*figuratively, sublimity*): elatio (*elevation*): *loftiness of sentiment or mind*, animi altitudo (*Liv., not in Cic.*; vid. *Beier ad Cic., Offic.*, 1, 25, 88), animi excelsitas, elatio, eminentia, magnitudo: *loftiness of style*, orationis elatio atque altitudo; orationis *or* verborum granditas.

LOFTY, altus, elatus, celsus, excelsus (*properly and figuratively*; SYN. *in* HIGH): editus (*above the level; opposed to* planus): sublimis (*properly, that soars on high, then = above the common order*): erectus (*of lofty ideas*): augustus (*high, especially of divine things*): *a lofty style*, oratio grandis; orationis altitudo; elatio atque altitudo orationis; sublime genus dicendi: *a man of lofty mind*, vir excelsus et altus.

LOG, caudex; stipes.

LOGARITHM, * logarithmus.

LOGGERHEAD, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus (*Ter.*): *to be at loggerheads*, rixari inter se, *or* cum aliquo.

LOGIC, * ars logica, logica, -orum, *n.* (*general term*); ars intelligendi (*art of understanding*): ars argumentandi (*as the art of reasoning or drawing inferences*). *It was included by the ancients in dialectics.*

LOGICAL, * logicus: *logical arrangement*, dispositio (*as Quint.*, 10, 3, 5).

LOGICALLY, * logice; *or by* recte, rectissime, acute (e. g., concludere); * rationi convenienter.

LOGICIAN, * qui artem logicam profitetur: * qui de logicis tradit *or* præcipit (*teacher of logic*): artis logicæ peritus (*one versed in it*): dialecticus.

LOGOMACHY. *Dispute about words* (*not things*), verborum disceptatio: verborum discordia, verbi controversia (*Cic., Or.*, 2, 23, 107): *to engage in a logomachy*, ad verba rem deflectere (*Cic., Cœcin.*, 18, 21); *with any body*, de verbo *or* verbis cum aliquo certare.

LOIN, lumbus; *loins, plural*, lumbi: *weak in the loin*, delumbis: elumbis (*Festus*): *pain in the loins*, lumborum dolores.

LOITER, morari, commorari, (in) aliquo loco, apud aliquem.

LOITERER, cessator; deses; desidiosus; segnis; iners.

LOITERING, cessans; iners; desidiosus: segnis.

LOLL, brachia *or* crura porrigere: abjicere se in re (*upon any thing*).

LONE, LONELY, LONESOME, } solitarius: *a lonely place*, solitudo: *I never feel less lonely than when alone*, nunquam minus solus sum, quam quum solus sum (*Cic.*): *a lonely life*, vita solitaria: *lonely places*, loca sola (*Cic.*).

LONELINESS, solitudo (solitas, *Acc. ap. Non.*).

LONG, *adj.* ‖ *Of space*, longus (*general term*): procērus (*tall, εὐμήκης*): promissus (*hanging down far*): prolixus (☞ *rare in the best prose, not simply* = promissus, *but* longe lateque diffusus, *so that in Col.*, 1, 9, 3, arator prolixior *is not only a tall, but also a broad-shouldered, stout ploughman*): *very long*, perlongus; longissimus; procerissimus: *somewhat long*, longulus: *immoderately long*, prælongus (☞ *in the silver period*, enormis): *a long garment*, vestis longa (*general term*); vestis alaris (*hanging down to the ankles*): vestis prolixa, vestis longe lateque diffusa (*long and full, Gell.*, 7, 12): *long hair*, capillus longus (*general term*); capillus promissus, cæsaries promissa (*that hangs down far over the neck*): capillus prolixus (*long and thick, Ter., Heaut.*, 2, 3, 49, *and Virg., Ecl.*, 8, 34): *a long tail*, cauda procēra (*long and thin*); cauda prolixa (*long and thick or bushy*): ☞ *long, with a definite specification of a measure of length, is expressed by* longus *with an accusative (rarely in the best age with an ablative) of the measure, or by* in longitudinem *with a genitive of the measure* (*but only when it is said that a thing is to be made, &c., so long; therefore, in dependence on a verb*); e. g., *six feet long*, longus pedes sex: *to cut off a bridge six feet long*, pontem in longitudinem sex pedum rescindere. *For some specifications of length the Latin has also particular adjectives; as, one foot long*, pedalis; (*but also, and more accurately*) pedem longus (☞ pedaneus *is late*): *half a foot long*, semipedalis: *a foot and a half long*, sesquipedalis, *but also* sesquipedem longus: *two feet long*, bipedalis, *but also* duos pedes longus: *an ell long*, cubitalis: *half an ell long*, semicubitalis. ‖ *Of time*; longus (*usually of the duration of time itself*; e. g., tempus, hora, nox, &c., *more rarely of the duration of any thing*): longinquus (*of the duration of time, and especially of the duration of any thing*; e. g., consuetudo, obsidio, &c.): diuturnus, diutinus (*of the duration of any thing; but the former denotes duration either indifferently or with commendation, as* pax diuturna, *whereas the latter implies that a thing is irksome or tedious. Thus* bellum diuturnum, *a war of long duration, especially as compared with others*; bellum diutinum, *a protracted and tedious war; so also* morbus diutinus, *a tedious complaint*). *The longest day*, dies solstitialis; solstitium: *the longest night*, * nox brumalis; bruma: *the days are longer than with us*, dierum spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram (*Tac., Agr.*, 12, 3): *a long syllable*, syllaba longa: *to make a syllable long*, syllabam producere: *to pronounce a syllable long*, producte dicere syllabam: *the first syllable in* insānus *is long*, "insānus" productâ primâ literâ dicimus (dicitur): *the first syllable in* sapiens *is long*, in sapiente prima litera producte dicitur: *the time is too long for me*, mora lenta me offendit *or* urit (*the delay is tedious, after Ov., Her.*, 3, 138); * otium moleste fero (*leisure is oppressive to me*): *a long time before, after, any thing*, multum ante, post, aliquid (e. g., ante, post mortem alicujus): *a long time since or ago* [vid. LONG, *adv.*]: *after a long interval*, longo intervallo. *With specifications of a definite measure of time, the Latin employs either a simple accusative or* (*to denote that a thing lasts uninterruptedly*) *per with an accusative* (*Greek, διά, with a genitive*); e. g., *three years long*, tres annos; per tres annos. ‖ *Not brief or contracted*, latus (*opposed to* contractus; *of persons or things*): longus (*opposed to* brevis; *of persons or things*): copiosus (*with many words*): verbosus (*with many needless words*: ☞ *not* prolixus): *a long speech*, oratio longa, lata, copiosa, *or* verbosa: *a long work*, opus diffusum: *a long letter*, epistola longior, *or* verbosa.

LONG, *adv.* ‖ *A long time*, diu; longum tempus: *very long*, perdiu: *long before*, multo (☞ *not* multum) ante (*rarely*): longo ante: *long after*, multo post; longo tempore post: *not long after*, non ita multo post (*rarely*): non ita longe post; non ita longo intervallo (☞ *only in later writers*); *also*, non magno post tempore: *long before, after any thing*, multum ante, multum post aliquid (e. g., mortem alicujus): *longer*, longius (☞ *not quite so rare as is usually supposed*; vid. *Herz. and Held., Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 1); diutius; ultra (*further on*; vid. *Herz., Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 39): *longer than*; e. g., *than a year*, anno longius (*more rarely* longius anno); plus anno; amplius anno; *or* amplius annum: *it is longer than six months ago*, amplius sunt sex menses; *or* sex menses sunt et amplius (☞ *not* diutius est quam sex menses): *it would be too long*, longum est (☞ *not* longum esset); e. g., exspectare, dum veniat, *or* eum exspectare: *those to whom it may seem too long*, quibus longius tempus videtur: *it is long since*, jam diu est quum *or* quod (*rarely* ut). ‖ *A great while since*, &c., diu (*opposed to* paullisper); pridem (*opposed to* nuper); dudum (*opposed to* modo) (☞ dudum *can be used only when a short time appears long to the speaker; by modern writers it is often used wrongly for* diu *and* pridem): *already long*, jam diu, jam pridem, jam dudum (*with the difference above mentioned*): *it is long since I saw him*, jam diu est, quum eum non vidi.

LONG FOR *or* AFTER, desiderio rei tenēri; desiderare aliquid; summopere petere aliquid; cupide appetere; rei studio, *or* cupiditate, flagrare *or* ardēre; cupere (*with passionate or vehement desire*); avēre (*with impatient desire*).

LONGEVITY, longinqua vita: longævitas (*Macrob.*).

LONGING, appetitus, appetitio, appetentia (*instinctive longing*): cupiditas: cupido (*chiefly poetical; earnest desire*): aviditas (*greedy desire*): desiderium (*de-*

sire, with a sense of want) : *a longing for food*, cibi cupiditas, aviditas *or* appetentia; cibi appetendi aviditas.

LONGINGLY, cupide, appetenter.

LONGITUDE. ‖ *Length*; vid. LENGTH. ‖ *In geography*, *longitudo.

LONGITUDINALLY, in *or* per longitudinem; (in) longitudine: ☞ *not* in longum.

LONG-SUFFERING, *adj.*, patiens: tolerans: placidus: *patiens injuriarum: omnia toleranter ferens.

LONG-SUFFERING, *s.*, patientia: tolerantia: *with long-suffering*, patienter: toleranter.

LONGWISE, per longitudinem (☞ *not* in longum).

LOOBY, stipes; plumbeus; caudex.

LOOK, *s.* ‖ *Act of looking, glance*, aspectus (oculorum), obtutus (☞ intuitus *is late*): *to direct a look at or toward a place*, aspectum *or* oculos aliquo convertere, oculos in rem conjicere (*general term*); obtutum figere in re (*to fix the eyes upon*), animo intuēri, animo collustrare aliquid (*to consider*): *to cast a look at any one*, oculos *or* os in aliquem conjicere; intuēri aliquem *or* in aliquem (*general term, to look at*): spectare in aliquem, aspicere aliquem (*as to one from whom one expects help, &c.*; vid. *Cic., Off.*, 1, 17, 58; *Nep., Chabr.*, 4, 1): *to turn away a look*, oculos avertere; *from any one*, ab aliquo (*Ov., Met.*, 2, 770): *to avoid the looks of any one*, alicujus aspectum vitare. ‖ *Air of the face, expression of the countenance*, vultus (*the proper word*): os (*the countenance as expressive*): *a friendly, kind look*, vultus benignus: *a cheerful look*, vultus hilaris, serenus: *a calm, composed look*, vultus tranquillus: *a composed and cheerful look*, frons tranquilla et serena (*Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 15, 31): *a mournful look*, vultus mœstus: *a sad, gloomy look*, vultus tristis: *a serious look*, vultus severus; vultus adductus (*indicating intense thought*): *a big look, look of importance*, supercilium grande (*Juv.*, 6, 169): *a bold look*, os durum *or* ferreum (os *simply, only when the context fixes the sense*; e. g., *Cic., Verr.*, 4, 29, 66, os hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscite): *a false look*, vultus ficti, simulati: *to assume a cheerful look*, faciem *or* vultum diffundere, frontem remittere; frontem explicare *or* porrigere (*poetical*): *to put on a sad look*, vultum ad tristitiam adducere: *to assume a grave or serious look*, severum vultum inducere (*poetical*): adducere (*indicating much thought or care*): *to assume an angry look*, frontem contrahere: *to assume a threatening look*, supercilia tollere (*cf. Catull.*, 57, 46): *to assume another look*, vultum mutare (☞ *poetical*, novos capere vultus): *to assume a false look*, vultum fingere (vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 19, *med.*). ‖ *Appearance*, (*a*) PROP., aspectus, visus (☞ *not* visum): species, forma, facies (*form, shape*; forma, *also, beautiful form. All five of things with or without life*): os (*with reference to the countenance*): vultus (*with reference to mien or air*): habitus (*with reference to every thing else external, carriage of the body, dress, &c.*; *these three of persons*): *a good look* (*in respect of beauty*), venustas, pulchritudo (*of women*): dignitas corporis, decor (*of men*): (*in respect of health*), bona corporis habitudo; corpus validum *or* integrum: *a bad look*, deformitas corporis; pallor (*of paleness*); macies (*of leanness*); languor (*of disease*): *a youthful look*, juvenilis species: *to have a healthy look*, bonā corporis habitudine esse; corporis sanitatem præ se ferre: *to have a pale look*, pallēre: *to have the looks of a gentleman*, esse formā *or* facie honestā et liberali; esse dignitate honestā: *to have a rough or wild look*, horridiore esse aspectu: *to have the looks of a man*, esse humano visu: *to have an imposing or majestic look*, formā esse imperatoriā *or* augustā: *to give a certain look to any thing*, alicui rei speciem addere *or* præbēre: (*b*) FIG., species (*opposed to* res): *it has the look of*, videtur (*followed by a nominative and infinitive*).

LOOK, *v.*, INTRANS., specie esse; speciem habēre, præbēre, reddere, præ se ferre: *to look like*, similem esse, vidēri (*to seem to be like*): imitari, repræsentare aliquid (*to come near, in shape, color, &c.*; *Tac., Germ.*, 16, 5; *Plin.*, 37, 10, 67): facie alicujus similem esse, os vultumque alicujus referre (*to be like in features, &c.*): *to look likely*, speciem habēre; spem facere, dare, afferre, præbēre (*to give hope*): *it looks likely for*, res spectat ad aliquid (e. g., *for war, tumult*, ad bellum, seditionem): *it looks likely for rain*, nubilat *or* nubilatur (*it is cloudy, overcast*): pluvia impendet (*rain is at hand, Virg., Georg.*, 4, 191): *to look black, white, red, pale*, nigro, albo, rubro, pallido colore esse (*really to have these colors*): nigrēre, albēre, rubēre, pallēre (*to come near to these colors*): *to look ugly*, deformem habēre aspectum (*to look very ugly*, insignem esse ad deformitatem: *to look well*, formā *or* facie esse honestā et liberali (*in respect of beauty or form*): sanitatem corporis præ se ferre; plenum et speciosum et coloratum esse (*in respect of health*): decōro habitu esse (*in respect of dress and manner*): *he looks better*, plenior et speciosior et coloratior factus est (*Cels.*, 2, 2, *in.*): *to look well or ill*, (*figuratively*) = *to be in a certain condition, hold out certain prospects*, esse: se habēre (res bene *or* male se habet): *to look modest*, modestiam præferre *or* præ se ferre (*of mere appearance*): *ex ore alicujus modestia eminet (*of the reality*): *to look cruel*, toto ex ore alicujus crudelitas eminet: *to look terrible*, terribili esse facie: *a sad or gloomy look*, vultus mœstus, turbatus: *to look sad*, alicui vultus tristis est in ore (*Ov., Her.*, 17, 13): frontem contraxisse (*opposed to* frontem exporrexisse, explicavisse, remisisse: *to look cheerful*, vultu speciem lætitiæ præ se ferre *or* lætitiam præferre: *to look grave or composed*, vultum composuisse; gravitatem asseverasse: *to look confused*, ore confuso esse; ore confuso magnæ perturbationis notas præ se ferre: *to look like a philosopher*, studium philosophiæ habitu corporis præferre *or* præ se ferre: *to look like a girl*, virginis os habitumque gerere (*Virg., Æn.*, 1, 315): puerili in ore vultus est virgineus (*of features, Ov., Met.*, 10, 361): *he is not so stupid as he looks*, præter speciem sapit *or* callidus est (*after Plaut., Most.*, 4, 2, 29): *he looks like a good man*, speciem viri bōni præ se fert: *you look as if you had suffered some calamity*, vultus tuus nescio quod ingens malum præfert.

LOOK AT, ON. ‖ PROP., aspicere aliquem *or* aliquid (*the proper word*): oculos in aliquid conjicere *or* convertere (*to cast the eyes upon, &c.*): spectare, aspectare (*to look at with attention*): contemplari, intuēri, contuēri aliquem *or* aliquid; suspicere aliquid (*at any thing above one*): despicere aliquid (*at any thing below*): prospicere, prospectare (*from a distance.* ☞ *These two verbs belong to the Silver Age*): *to look steadfastly at*, oculos non movēre *or* non dejicere a re (*at any one*), *or* vultu alicujus; oculi habitant in re: *to look at intently*, obtutum figere in re; defixis oculis intuēri aliquid; defigere oculus in re *or* in aliquid: *to look angrily at*, iratos oculos defigere in aliquem (*Ov., Am.*, 2, 8, 15): *to look impudently at*, impudentissimos oculos defigere in aliquem *or* aliquid (*Cic., Phil.*, 11, 5, 10): *to look at with longing eyes*, ad aliquid cupiditatis oculos adjicere: *to look at any thing one's self*, ipse video aliquid: *not to endure to look at*, conjectum oculorum ferre non posse: *not to endure to look at any one*, oculos alicui submittere. ‖ FIG. *To consider, regard*, rationem alicujus rei habēre *or* ducere; respicere aliquid, *or* ad aliquid: *not to look at*, negligere: *to look at men's persons*, discrimen personæ *or* discrimina personarum servare. Vid. REGARD.

LOOK AFTER. Vid. LOOK FOR.

LOOK AWAY, removēre oculos et se totum avertere (*of the person*): declinare (*of the eyes*): oculos dejicere ab *or* de aliquā re; oculos avertere ab aliquā re.

LOOK BACK, respicere (*properly and figuratively*) aliquid, *or* ad aliquid, ad aliquem; respectare (*properly*) aliquid; oculos referre *or* retorquēre ad aliquid (*properly*): *the mind looks back to the past*, mens spatium præteriti temporis respicit.

LOOK DOWN (UPON). ‖ PROP., despicere *or* despectare aliquid. ‖ FIG. *To despise*, aliquem ut multum infra despectare; despicere *or* contemnere aliquem. JN. despicere et contemnere aliquem: *to look down upon all men*, hominem præ se neminem putare; præ se alios pro nihilo ducere.

LOOK FOR *or* AFTER, quærere, perquirere (*by asking*): inquirere (*by tracing out or investigating*): aquirere (*to look about diligently for*): conquirere (*to look after carefully*): *to look for a passage in a book*, quærere locum in aliquo libro: *to look for a word in a dictionary*, *vocabulum in lexico quærere.

LOOK IN, INTO, intro aspicere; inspicere: *to look in the glass*, in speculo se intuēri (*after Cic., Pison.*, 29, 71); speculum consulere (*Ov., A. A.*, 3, 136): *to look into any thing*, (*properly*) introspicere, *or* inspicere aliquid, *or* in aliquid; *figuratively, to inspect, examine*, respicere aliquid, alicujus rei rationem habēre: *to look into the future*, futura providēre, prospicere.

LOOK OUT. ‖ *To turn to a place in a book*, locum in aliquo libro quærere. ‖ *To look to a distance*, prospicere; prospectare.

LOOK OUT FOR. ‖ To LOOK FOR, vid. ‖ *To destine, designate*, destinare aliquem (*or* aliquid) ad aliquid *or* alicui rei; notare et designare oculis aliquem ad aliquid.

LOOK ROUND, circumspicere, circumspectare, aliquid; respicere, respectare (*to look back*): fugere sine respectu (*Liv., without looking round*).

LOOK THROUGH. ‖ PROP., perspicere; ex loco in locum prospicere. ‖ FIG., inspicere, perspicere; cognoscere (e. g., librum, rationem): excutere (e. g., bibliothecam, commentarios criticorum): percensēre, recensēre (*for the purpose of forming a judgment*): corrigere (*for the purpose of correcting*): *to look through again*, recognoscere, retractare (*in order to remove faults*; e. g., *a writing, a speech*): *to look through an account*, rationem cognoscere, excutere, dispungere: *to look through any one*, alicujus animum *or* ingenium perspicere; aliquem penitus nosse.

LOOK TO, rei rationem habēre *or* ducere; rei prospicere: *to look to one's own interests*, sibi *or* suo commodo consulere; suo commodo inservire et quidquid sibi expediat facere; commodi suī rationem ducere; commoda sua respicere; prospicere commodis suis.

LOOK UP, suspicere aliquid, oculos tollere ad aliquid.

LOOKER-ON, spectator; *feminine*, spectatrix (*Ov.*).

LOOKING-GLASS, speculum: *to look in, or consult a looking-glass*, inspicere in speculum; se, *or* os suum, in speculo contemplari: *looking-glass frame*, forma in quā includitur, *or* inclusum est, speculum (vid. *Vitr.*, 2, 8, 9).

LOOKING-GLASS MAKER, speculorum opifex; qui officinam promercalium speculorum exercet (vid. *Suet., Gramm.*, 22).

LOOK-OUT, prospectus: *to keep a good look-out*, circumspectare omnia (*Liv.*); circumspectare sese (*Plaut.*).

LOOM, *s.*, jugum textorium.

LOOM, *v.*, sub aspectum venire; in conspectum dari; apparēre; se aperire.

LOOP, laqueus.

LOOP-HOLE. ‖ PROP. *Aperture* [vid. APERTURE]. ‖ PROP. *Hole as a passage for missiles*, fenestra ad tormenta mittenda relicta (*Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 9). ‖ FIG., *evasion*; vid. HOLE.

LOOSE, *adj.* ‖ (A) PROP. (*a*) *not dense*, &c. (*of the soil*), solutus (*opposed to* spissus): rarus (*opposed to* densus): mollis (*opposed to* crassus): tener (*opposed to* glebosus): facilis (*easy to work*; *opposed to* difficilis): (*b*) *not tight or strained*, laxus (*opposed to* arctus *and* astrictus): *to make loose*, laxare; remittere: *too loose*, male laxus (calceus, *Hor.*): (*c*) *at liberty, free*, solutus [vid. FREE]: *the dog is loose*, canis solutus est catenā (*when he has been set free*): canis vincula abrupit (*when he has broken his chain*): *to let loose*, solvere; liberare. ‖ (B) FIG. (*a*) *dissolute, dissipated*, dissolutus (*of*

a person's conduct) : (*b*) *lax, slovenly,* discinctus : *a loose style,* orationis genus fluctuans et dissolutum (*Auct. ad Herenn.*). || *Not costive,* fusior (*opposed to* astrictior, *Cels.*) : solutus (*Petr.*) : liquidus (e. g., venter, alvus, *Cels.*).

LOOSE, LOOSEN, } *v.,* solvere, resolvere (*to untie*) : laxare, relaxare (*to make loose*) : refigere (*to undo what has been fastened or nailed*) : *to loosen the soil,* agrum mollire (*about trees*), ablaqueare : *to loose one's hold,* e manibus emittere, *or* demittere : *to loose* (*a ship*), solvere terrâ, *or simply* solvere (sc. navem) ; ancoram *or* ancoras tollere ; oram solvere (☞ ancoras solvere *is very rare,* ancoras vellere *is of doubtful authority*).

LOOSELY, solute (*properly and figuratively*).

LOOSENESS. || *State of being loose, use the adjective* ; remissio (*of what has been stretched tight*). || *Laxity of morals,* licentia ; vita dissolutior. || *Diarrhœa,* alvi profluvium (*Cels.*) ; solutiones ventris et stomachi (*Plin.,* 23, 6, 6) ; fluor (*Cels.*). || *Thinness, rarity,* raritas (*as a present or occasional property*) : raritudo (*as a constant or uniform nature*).

LOP, decĭdere, abscĭdere (*with a sharp instrument* ; ☞ *not* abscindere ; i. e., *to tear off*) : præcĭdere (*to lop off from the forepart, or in front*) : succidere (*from below*) : *to lop off one's hands,* manus alicui præcĭdere (*Hirt.*) : manum præcĭdere gladio (*Cic.*) : *to lop off one's ears,* desecare aures (*Cic.*) ; decĭdere aures (*Tac.*) : *to lop trees,* arbores interlucare (*Plin.*) ; amputare (*Cic.*).

LOQUACIOUS, garrulus (*that takes pleasure in talking*) : loquax (*that uses many words to express his meaning, that is long in telling his story*) ; verbosus (*wordy, copious ; usually of things, or of speeches of the* loquax).

LOQUACITY, garrulitas ; loquacitas.

LORD. || *A master,* dominus : *a sovereign lord* [vid. SOVEREIGN]. THE LORD (*as a title of Deity*), summus rerum Moderator ; Dominus. || *A nobleman,* dynasta *or* dynastes (*a petty prince*).

LORD'S SUPPER, *cœna Domini ; cœna *or* mensa sacra ; eucharistia : *to receive the Lord's Supper,* *ad mensam sacram accedere ; *sumere cœnam Domini ; *ex sacrâ cœnâ sumere cibum.

LORD OVER, *v.,* dominari in aliquem.

LORDLINESS, arrogantia ; fastus ; superbia ; insolentia. SYN. *in* ARROGANCE.

LORDLY, arrogans ; insolens ; superbus ; fastosus. SYN. *in* ARROGANT.

LORDSHIP. || *Dominion* [vid. DOMINION]. || *A seignory,* ager ; regio ; fines ; provincia : ☞ *not* ditio *or* dominatio. || *As a title ; his lordship,* vir egregius, *or simply* egregius (*Inscr. and Cod. Theod.,* 6, 22, 1 ; *conf. Lact.,* 5, 14).

LORE. Vid. LEARNING.

LOSE, amittere (*of a thing which goes from our possession, and which is missed, as* ἀποβάλλειν ; *opposed to* retinēre. Amittere *is also the proper word for* "*to lose any one by death*") : perdere (*so that a thing ceases to be, or to be good for any thing, as* διολλύναι ; *opposed to* servare ; *to lose in play, with or without an accusative of the thing lost*) : deperdere aliquid de, *or* ex (*to lose a portion of*) : alicujus rei jacturam facere (*to suffer the loss of*) : privari aliquâ re (*to be deprived of*) : orbari aliquo *or* aliquâ re (*especially by death ; also, to lose any thing which contributes to our health or well-being*) : capi aliquâ re (*of the parts of the body, or the mental faculties ;* e. g., oculo, auribus, mente) : *to lose leaves* (*of trees*), folia deperdere ; foliis nudari : *to lose one's head,* vitâ privari : *to lose one's senses,* a mente deseri : *to lose one's horse in battle,* equum acie sub feminibus amittere : *to lose color,* colorem mutare (*general term*) : pallescere, expallescere (*to grow pale*) : *he loses color,* color ei immutatur : *to lose one's life,* vitam amittere (☞ *not* animam amittere) : *to lose hope,* spem perdere ; spe orbari, excidere, *or* dejici : *to lose patience,* patientiam rumpere *or* abrumpere : *to lose one's labor,* operam perdere : *to lose time,* temporis jacturam facere (*to employ time to no purpose*) : tempus perdere (*to waste time, not to employ it*) : *to have no time to lose,* morandi tempus non habēre : *to lose one's way,* deerrare itinere : *to lose one's course* (*at sea*), cursum non tenēre : *to lose sight of land,* e conspectu terræ auferri : *to lose sight of any one,* aliquem e conspectu amittere ; aliquis ex oculis meis abiit, *or* e conspectu meo abscessit (*properly*) : *not to lose sight of any thing,* aliquid nunquam dimittere (*figuratively*) : *to lose one's good opinion,* apud aliquem de existimatione suâ deperdere : *a mountain loses itself in the plain,* mons in planitiem se subducit, *or* in planitiem paullatim recedit ; septimum Danubii os paludibus hauritur (*Tac., loses itself in*). *To be lost,* amitti ; abire ; decedere ; perdi ; perire ; absumi : *the art is lost,* ars exolevit : *to give up for lost,* desperare de aliquâ re : *I am lost,* occĭdi ; perii : *to be lost in thought,* in cogitatione defixum esse.

LOSS. || *The act of losing,* amissio ; jactura ; *or by circumlocution* ; e. g., duo consulares exercitus amissi nunciabantur (*the loss of*) : moveor tali amico orbatus (*by the loss of*) : salvâ, *or* integrâ, aliquâ re (*without the loss of*) : *without loss of time,* sine morâ ; continuo. || *Damage,* damnum (*opposed to* lucrum) : detrimentum (*opposed to* emolumentum). JN. damnum et detrimentum ; dispendium (*useless expense*) : calamitas (*misfortune bringing damage*) : clades (*overthrow or defeat in battle*) : *to occasion loss,* damnum alicui inferre, *or* contrahere ; detrimentum alicui afferre, inferre, *or* importare : *to retire without loss,* sine detrimento discedere : *to suffer loss,* damnum detrimentum, *or* jacturam facere ; in damnum incurrere ; detrimentum capere *or* accipere ; calamitatem accipere (☞ damnum, *or* jacturam, pati *is not classical*) : *to suffer loss in battle,* cladem contrahere : *with the loss of many troops,* multis amissis : *to repair or make up a loss,* damnum explēre, pensare, compensare (*sarcire, post-classical*), restituere ; detrimentum sarcire, reconcinnare ; quod amisi, repāro ; quæ amissa sunt, reficere : *to meet the loss from one's own private resources,* jacturæ patrimonio succurrere. || *Failure: I am at a loss,* incertus *or* dubius sum aliquid faciam ; quid agam nescio ; de aliquo *or* de aliquâ re incertus sum, quid sim facturus : *never at a loss,* qui armatus semper et quasi in præcinctu stat.

LOT. || PROP., sors (*general term, also* = *lottery ticket*) : sortitio, sortitus (*a drawing of lots*) : *by lot,* sorte ; sortitione ; sortito (*after the lot has decided*) : *to cause any thing to be decided by lot,* aliquid ad sortem revocare ; aliquid sorti committere *or* permittere ; aliquid in sortem conjicere : *they caused it to be decided by lot, which of them,* &c., sortiti sunt, uter (*with a subjunctive*) : *without lot,* extra sortem (*in an election,* &c.) : *to consult lots,* sortibus consulere de aliquâ re *or* de aliquo : *I obtain any thing by lot,* aliquid sorte mihi evenit ; aliquid sortior : *to make the lots equal,* sortes æquare : *to cast the lots into the urn or vessel,* sortes in hydriam (*or* urnam) conjicere, dejicere ; sortes in sitellam ponere (*general term*) : nomina in urnam conjicere (*if the lots contain names ;* e. g., *in decimation, in conscription,* &c.) : *to draw a lot,* sortem ducere : *to draw lots,* sortiri (*general term*) : sortitionem facere (*to cause to be decided by lot*) : *to draw lots among one another,* sortiri inter se : *to draw lots respecting any thing or person,* sortiri aliquid *or* aliquem *and* (*in the Silver Age*) de re (*general term*) ; aliquid ad sortem revocare, aliquid sorti committere, permittere (*instead of deciding it in any other way*) : *to draw lots again about any person or thing,* subsortiri aliquid *or* aliquem (e. g., judicem, *in the place of one previously chosen, Cic.*) : *a lot falls or comes out,* sors exit, excidit : *when my lot was the first that was drawn,* quum sors mea prima exiisset : *the lot falls to me,* sors me contingit. || FIG. *Position or circumstances in life, fortune,* sors ; fortuna ; fortunæ (*circumstances, good or bad*) : *a fortunate lot,* fortuna florens ; fortunæ secundæ : *an unfortunate lot,* fortuna misera : *the common lot,* sors communis : *this is the common lot,* hæc omnibus accĭdunt : *to be contented with one's lot,* sorte suâ contentum vivere (☞ sorte suâ gaudēre *is rather poetical*) : *not to be contented with one's lot,* fortunas suas accusare : *I have a happy lot,* bene mecum agitur : *I have an unhappy lot,* vitam miseram dego : *to pity any body's lot,* alicujus sortem miserari.

LOTE-TREE, lotos *or* lotus, -i, *f.*

LOTION. || *A washing,* ablutio ; lotio (*Vitr.*). || *A wash used for medical purposes,* medicamentum.

LOTTERY, * alea sortium. *To put into a lottery,* nummos in sortium aleam dare (*after Liv.,* 42, 59, 10) : *to buy a share or ticket,* * sortem redimere : *to try one's fortune in a lottery,* * sortium fortunam tentare, experire : *to gain a prize in a lottery,* * in sortium aleâ lucrum facere, lucrari (*after Suet., Calig.,* 41) : *to be fortunate in a lottery,* prosperâ sortium aleâ uti (*ib.*) : *to lose or be unfortunate in a lottery,* pecuniam in aleâ sortium perdere (*after Cic., Phil.,* 2, 23, 56) : *to be fond of putting into lotteries,* * aleæ sortium indulgēre (*after Suet., Oct.,* 70) : *lottery directors,* triumviri (&c., *according to the number*) quibus sortium alea commendata est (*after Suet., Calig.,* 41) ; * triumviri aleæ sortium præpositi : *a lottery director,* triumvir (&c. ; vid. *above*) aleæ sortium præpositus : *a lottery list,* sortium, quæ exierunt, index.

LOUD, clarus (*opposed to* obtusus), magnus (*opposed to* exiguus) ; vox clara, magna (*both of the voice :* ☞ *not* vox alta, *Ruhnk., Dict. ad Ter.,* p. 74). *A loud cry,* clamor clarus (*Plaut.*) : *to utter a loud voice,* clamare, vociferari (*Cic.*) : *to make a loud noise,* fremere (*especially of a multitude*) : *to speak out loud,* vocem mittere.

LOUDLY, clare ; clarâ voce (☞ vivâ voce *is not classical*) ; magnâ *or* summâ voce (*very loudly*).

LOUDNESS, *by circumlocution with the adjectives.*

LOUIS D'OR, Ludovicus aureus (*as Plaut., Bacch.,* 2, 52, &c., Philippus aureus) ; * Ludovicus (*as Hor. Ep.,* 2, 1, 234, Philippus).

LOUNGE, segne otium terere ; socordiâ atque desidiâ bonum otium conterere. *To lounge upon ;* vid. LEAN.

LOUNGE-CHAIR, sella obliquis ancon ibus fabricata (*Cæl. Aur. Tard.,* 2, 1, 46) ; cathedra (*an arm-chair used by Roman ladies*).

LOUNGER, homo deses ; homo languori et desidiæ deditus.

LOUSE, *s.,* pediculus ; pedis (*Plaut.*). *To be eaten up with lice,* pediculorum multitudine corpori innascentium animam efflare (*after Plin.,* 7, 51, 52).

LOUSE, *v.,* * liberare aliquem pediculis ; * pediculos alicui legere.

LOUSE-WORT, herba pedicularis (*Columella,* 6, 30, 8).

LOUSY, pediculosus.

LOUT, homo rusticus ; stipes ; caudex.

LOUTISH, rusticus.

LOUTISHLY, rustice.

LOVAGE (*a plant*), ligusticum.

LOVE, *v.,* amare (*general term, out of mere impulse or passion ; of persons or things ; also absolutely*) : diligere (*with esteem, as the result of reflection or moral approbation ; to value or prize highly ; of persons or things*). JN. amare et diligere ; diligere et amare ; carum habēre caritate complecti (*almost* = diligere). JN. amare (*or* diligere) carumque habēre ; alicui studēre, alicujus esse studiosum, aliquem benevolentiâ complecti (*to feel an interest in any one, to show favor or good-will*). *For* amare *the Latins use also the following circumlocutions :* amorem erga aliquem habēre, aliquem amore amplecti, prosequi (*rather of tender affection*) ; aliquem in amore habēre, alicujus amore tenēri, captum esse (*rather of sexual love*). *To love any one very much,* aliquem singulari amore habēre ; aliquem mirifice diligere carumque habēre ; aliquem eximiâ caritate diligere ; aliquem in deliciis habēre ; aliquis mihi percarus est ; aliquem in oculis gerere, gestare ; aliquem in sinu gestare ; summum me tenet alicujus studium : *to love any one above all others,* aliquem unice diligere ; *to love passion-*

ately, alicujus amore ardēre, flagrare, insanire (*in erotic poetry, also*, perire aliquâ, mori alicujus amore; vid. *Lachmann, Propert.*, 2, 4, 2): *to love heartily*, ex animo amare: *to love any one as one's own brother*, aliquem amare ut alterum fratrem; aliquem in germani fratris loco diligere; ne frater quidem mihi carior est: *as one's own son*, aliquem haud secus amare ac filium; aliquem patriâ caritate diligere: *to love one another*, amare inter se, diligere inter se (☞ "Nos [*accusative*] inter nos amamus *is incorrect for* inter nos amamus," *Krebs*. Vid., *also*, *Hand*, iii., p. 397: invicem *or* mutuo diligere *is rare, and not Ciceronian*; vicissim diligere *has been formed by moderns from a passage misunderstood, Cic., Læl.*, 9, 30): *to love learning*, literarum studiosum esse: *to love the arts*, artes amare: *to love one's country*, patriam amare; patriæ amore duci: *to love liberty*, libertatis amantem *or* studiosum esse: *to love money*, divitias amare; avarum *or* habendi cupidum esse (*to be covetous*). ‖ *Followed by an infinitive = to be accustomed*, solēre (*with an infinitive; only in Græcizing poets and prose writers* amare; *or, in narrative, by the imperfect*; e. g., *after luncheon he loved to take a nap*, post cibum meridianum paullum conquiescere solebat, *or simply* paullum conquiescebat).

LOVE, *s.* ‖ *Fond attachment, favor*, amor (*general term, and especially passionate attachment to persons or things, as distinguished from* caritas): amor venereus, libido, amor libidinosus (*unchaste love*): caritas (*love to a person who appears estimable or deserving of regard [of things, it is only applied to one's country, home*, &c., patriæ, reipublicæ (*Cic.*); sedium suarum, ipsius soli (*Liv.*)]: *the love of esteem; then, generally, any tender regard, not passionate; not like* amor): pietas (*dutiful affection, or religious feeling*): benevolentia (*kind feeling*): studium, voluntas (*interest felt for one, inclination in his favor*). *Love to any one*, amor in, erga *or* adversus aliquem; (*where the context allows, also*) amor alicujus; pietas, benevolentia, voluntas in *or* erga aliquem; studium in aliquem; studium alicujus: *to declare one's love (to a female)*, alicui narrare amorem suum: *to be inflamed with love*, alicujus amore incensum esse, ardēre, flagrare: *to gain the love of all*, ab omnibus (*or* omnium) amorem sibi conciliare: *to return love*, alicui in amore respondēre (☞ *not* redamare aliquem, *an expression formed by Cicero, and used only once, Læl.*, 14, 49, *with* ut ita dicam): amori, amore respondēre: *to have or possess the love of any one*, ab aliquo amari, diligi: *out of, from, pure love*, præ amore, ex amore; propter amorem *or* benevolentiam; amore impulsus, incitatus; amans (e. g., *Plaut., Capt.*, 5, 4, 35): *out of pure love to any thing*, ipsâ aliquâ re captus (vid. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 125): *to do any thing out of love to a person*, alicujus amori aliquid tribuere, dare, largiri: *my love!* mea lux! mea vita! meum mel! ‖ *Inclination, desire*, amor, studium alicujus rei; e. g., virtutis: *to have a love for any thing*, alicujus rei esse amantem, studiosum; alicujus rei studio teneri: *to produce a love of any thing*, alicujus rei amorem excitare.

LOVE AFFAIR, res amatoria; *plural*, amores. *To have a love affair*, amori operam dare (*Ter., Heaut.*, 1, 1, 58).

LOVE LETTER, epistola amatorie scripta (*Cic., Phil.*, 2, 31, 77); tabellæ blandæ, epistola blanda (*Juv., Ov.*).

LOVE POTION, virus amatorium, medicamentum amatorium, poculum amatorium; amatorium.

LOVE SONG, *carmen amatorium; erotopægnion (*Lævius ap. Gell.*, 2, 24; *Auson., Idyll.*, 13, *extr.*): *love songs*, poesis amatoria (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 33, *extr.*).

LOVE STORY, res amatoria; amores. ☞ *Not* narratio amatoria.

LOVELINESS, amabilitas (*properly in Plautus and later writers*): suavitas (*sweetness*): venustas (*agreeableness*); amœnitas (*beauty of country, and other sensible objects*).

LOVELY, amabilis, amandus, amore dignus, dignus qui ametur (*properly*): suavis, dulcis (*sweet, pleasant*): venustus (*agreeable*). *Very lovely*, amabilissimus; bellissimus; venustissimus (*in respect of outward appearance*).

LOVER. ‖ *One who is fond of any thing*, amans, amicus, amator alicujus rei (*the* amans *and* amicus *simply have an inclination for any thing; the* amator *shows the inclination by deeds: thus, the* amans pacis *delights in peace, but the* amator pacis *also endeavors to secure peace*): cultor alicujus rei (*one who esteems or thinks highly of any thing*): studiosus alicujus rei (*that shows an interest in any thing*). *A great lover of any thing*, alicujus rei amantissimus; alicujus rei magnus amator; alicujus rei studiosissimus; consectator alicujus rei (*one who zealously pursues an object*; e. g., voluptatis): *a lover of building*, ædificator: *a lover of antiquity*, amator antiquitatis: *a lover of learning*, literarum studiosus: *a lover of the chase*, venandi studiosus: *lovers of such things*, qui sunt harum rerum studiosi: *to be a lover of any thing*, alicujus rei amantem, &c., esse; aliquâ re delectari, gaudēre (*to take pleasure in any thing*): *to be a great lover of any thing*, magnum alicujus rei esse amatorem; magno alicujus rei studio tenēri. ‖ *A person in love*, amans; amator (*the former has only a lively affection, the latter also gives proofs of his attachment*): cultor (*one who pays attention, an admirer; less than* amator. ☞ Amasius = amator, *is not found in classic prose*): *to have many lovers*, a multis amari: *to have an avowed or declared lover*, habēre palam decretum semper aliquem (*Cic., Cæl.*, 16, 38): *lovers*, amantes (☞ *not* par amantium).

LOVING, plenus amoris (*of persons and things*): amans (*well-disposed; toward any one*, alicujus; *of persons, and then always with a genitive; also of things which show a good disposition*; e. g., verba): blandus (*kind in manner, friendly; of persons and things*). *Very loving*, amantissimus, peramans; *toward any one*, alicujus.

LOVINGLY, amanter; blande. *Very lovingly*, amantissime.

LOW, *adj.* ‖ PROP., *not high*, humilis (*opposed to* altus): depressus (*post-Augustan; opposed to* editus): demissus (*sunken*). *A low country*, loca demissa (*with* palustria): *low shore*, ripæ demissiores (*Auct., B. Alex.*): *a house in a very low situation*, domus depressa, cæca, jacens (*Cic., Fr.*): *to be in a low situation*, in loco demisso (depresso) situm esse: *the lower town*, plana urbs (*Tac.*): *low water* [vid. EBB]. ‖ FIG. (*a*) *Of the tones of the voice*, &c., (*bass*) gravis (*Cic.*); depressus (*Auct. ad Her.*); inferioris soni (*gentle, suppressed*): lenis (*opposed to* gravis): suppressus, summissus (*opposed to* magnus, contentus, clarus). *To speak in a low tone*, summisse, summissâ *or* suppressâ voce loqui, dicere; summittere vocem *or* verba (vid. *Cic., Divin. in Cæcil.*, 13, 48; *Sen. Ep.*, 11, 5): mussare (*to mutter*): susurrare (*to whisper*): *to speak in a low tone to any body*, ad aurem familiariter insusurrare (vid. *Cic., II. Verr.*, 5, 41, 107): *to ask one another in a low tone*, mussantes inter se rogare (*Liv.*, 7, 25). (*b*) *In price*, vilis. *A low price*, pretium vile *or* parvum: *to buy at a low price*, parvo, *or* vili (pretio) aliquid emere; pauco ære aliquid emere: *what is the lowest you will take?* quanti emi potest minimo? *tell me the lowest price*, indica, fac pretium minimo daturus cui sis: *to be low*, jacēre: *prices are low*, jacent pretia (e. g., prædiorum, *Cic.*). (*c*) *In rank or estimation*, humilis; ignobilis; obscurus (*Cic.*); sordidus (*Liv., a stronger word*): *to be of low origin*, natum esse obscuro, humili, *or* ignobili loco (*Cic.*), sordido loco (*Liv.*); parentibus humilibus natum esse (*Cic.*): *of the lowest class*, (homines) infimi ordinis (*Cic.*) *or* generis (*Liv.*); infimæ sortis (*Cic.*): *to raise one from the lowest post to the highest rank*, ex humili loco perducere aliquem ad summam dignitatem (*Cæs.*). (*d*) *In mind or sentiment*, humilis; abjectus; illiberalis; sordidus (e. g., animus). (*e*) *In expression*, humilis. *A low word*, verbum humile: *low language*, sermo plebeius (*Cic., Fam.*, 9, 21, 1; *opposed to* sermo politus, ornatus, elegans). (*f*) *Badly furnished or provided*; e. g., *to be low in the purse*, imparatum esse a pecuniâ.

LOW, *adv.* ‖ PROP., humiliter (*or by the adjective neuter*). ‖ FIG. (*a*) *Of the voice*, demissius (e. g., *to begin low*), demissius ordiri; demittere principium (*Bau.*); (*in singing*), gravius ordiri; demissiore sono incipere cantum.

LOW, *v.*, (*as cattle*) mugire.

LOWER, *v.*, TR. ‖ PROP. *To make lower, let down*, demittere aliquid. *To lower the sails*, navis armamenta demittere. ‖ FIG., minuere, imminuere alicujus auctoritatem; elevare aliquem *or* alicujus auctoritatem. *To lower one's self*, i. e., (*a*) *to humble one's self, let one's self down*, se demittere, se submittere; *to any thing*, prolabi ad aliquid; se projicere in aliquid (e. g., in muliebres fletus); descendere ad aliquid (e. g., ad gravissimas verborum contumelias): (*b*) *to act unworthily of one's self*, minuere suam dignitatem; se abjicere, se abjicere et prosternere (*to throw one's self away*): *lowering*, indecōrus.

LOWER, *v.*, INTR. ‖ PROP. *To become dark*, obscurari. ‖ FIG. *To look sullen*, frontem contrahere *or* obducere.

LOWERING. ‖ PROP. *Of the sky*, nubilis. ‖ FIG. *Of the countenance*, tristis.

LOWERMOST, infimus; imus.

LOWING, mugītus, -ūs.

LOWLANDS, loca demissa (et palustria).

LOWLINESS. Vid. HUMILITY.

LOWLY. Vid. HUMBLE.

LOWNESS. ‖ PROP. *Of situation*, &c., humilitas. ‖ FIG. (*a*) *Of birth or rank*, humilitas (*Cic.*); ignobilitas generis (*Sall.*); ignobilitas, locus humilis *or* obscurus (*Cic.*). (*b*) *Of mind or sentiment*, humilitas; animus humilis *or* abjectus. (*c*) *Of spirits*, animi demissio; animus afflictus, demissus dēbilitatus. (*d*) *Of tone*, gravitas (*bass*); vox summissa (*in a whisper*, &c.). (*e*) *Of price*, vilitas.

LOW-SPIRITED, afflictus; (animo) abjectus; demissus; animo demisso; jacens; ægritudine afflictus et debilitatus; mœrore afflictus et profligatus; tristis.

LOYAL, fidus; fidelis; officii memor; certus (*that can be depended upon*).

LOYALLY, fide; cum fide; fideliter.

LOYALTY, fides. *To maintain one's loyalty*, fidem servare, præstare.

LOZENGE. ‖ *A rhomb*, rhombus; scutula. ‖ *A comfit*, *pastillus dulcis.

LUBBER, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex; asinus.

LUBBERLY, rusticus, stolidus (*clownish*); lævus (*awkward, without dexterity*).

LUCID, lucidus. *A lucid interval*, *lucidum, quod dictum, intervallum (*Kraft*).

LUCK, casus; fortuna. *Good luck*, prospera, *or* secunda, fortuna: *bad luck*, infortunium; adversus casus: *good luck to you!* bene vertat! quod approbet deus *or* approbent dii! hanc rem tibi volo bene et feliciter evenire! *I do not envy you your luck*, haud invideo tibi: *to congratulate one on his good luck*, congratulationem facere, congratulatione fungi; gratulari; *on any thing*, alicui aliquid *or* de re (e. g., alicujus adventum *or* alicui de adventu): *to wish one good luck*, optimis ominibus [☞ *not* votis] aliquem prosequi (*to follow with good wishes*): cupere ut res beno eveniat (*to wish that a thing may turn out well*).

LUCKILY, feliciter; fortunate; fauste; prospere.

LUCKY, felix; fortunatus; faustus; dexter; prosper; bonus. Vid. FORTUNATE.

LUCRATIVE, lucrosus (*advantageous*); quæstuosus, quod quæstui est (*that affords profit*; e. g., mercatura); fructuosus (*that does not leave pains unrewarded*; e. g., aratio; vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 31, *in.*): quod fructum fert, in fructu est habendum; ex quo fructus capitur. *A lucrative office*, *munus luculentum, fructuosum: *to be lucrative*, fructum edere ex se; fructum ferre.

LUCRE, lucrum; quæstus, -ûs.

LUCUBRATE, lucubrare.

LUCUBRATION, lucubratio (i. e., *night study; or, any thing composed by night, Cic.*).

LUDICROUS, ridiculus (*of persons and things*); ridendus (*of things*); ☞ *not* ludicra *or* ludicrum *in this sense.*

LUDICROUSLY, ridicule.

LUG, *v.*, trahere (*Cic.*).

LUG, *s.* (*a sort of small fish*), *lumbricus marinus (*Linn.*).

LUGGAGE, sarcinæ, *plural*: impedimenta, *plural* (*especially of an army, baggage*): *so also* vasa, *plural* (*of an army*).

LUKEWARM, tepidus, tepens (*properly and figuratively*): *lukewarm in any thing*, lentus et pæne frigidus (*Cic.*) in aliquâ re (faciendâ): qui quæ cupit, ita frigide agit, ut nolle existimetur (*Cæl. ap. Cic., Fam.*, 8, 10, 3). *To become lukewarm*, tepescere: *to be lukewarm*, tepēre (*properly and figuratively*): *to make lukewarm*, tepefacere (*properly*): *lukewarm in religion*, negligens dei *or* deorum.

LUKEWARMLY, tepide.

LUKEWARMNESS. ‖ Prop., tepor. ‖ Fig., tepida mens (*Ov.*); frigus; nulla cura; segnitia. *Lukewarmness in religion*, rerum divinarum pæne nulla cura; lentus animus et pæne frigidus in rebus divinis; imminutum rerum divinarum studium.

LULL, *v.* ‖ Tr. Prop. *To sing to sleep*, (infantem) * cantando sopire. Fig. *To calm, pacify*, tranquillare; pacare; tranquillum facere. ‖ Intr. (*Of the wind*), (ventus) cadit (*Liv.*), concidit (*Hor.*), remittit, intermittitur (*Cæs.*). *The wind had lulled*, venti vis omnis cecidit: *when the wind had lulled a little*, ut lenita paulum vis venti est (*Liv.*): *the wind had suddenly so completely lulled, that*, tanta subito malacia exstitit, ut (*Cæs.*).

LULLABY, carmen quod adhibetur infantibus (vid. *Quint.*, 1, 10, 22); lalli somnifери modi (*Auson. Ep.*, 16, 91). ☞ *There is no authority for* nænia *in this sense. To sing lullaby.* (infantem) * cantando sopire; lallare (*Pers.*).

LUMBER, scruta, -orum, *plural* (*Hor.*); * supellectilis obsoleta. *A lumber room*, * cella supellectili obsoletæ servandæ.

LUMINARY, lumen.

LUMINOUS. ‖ Prop., luminosus; lucidus; illustris; splendens; fulgens. ‖ Fig., lucidus (*that has or gives sufficient light; also, figuratively, clear*; ☞ *for which Cicero, however, always uses* dilucidus): dilucidus, perspicuus, candidus, apertus, planus (*figuratively, clear, distinct, intelligible*). Jn. apertus (planus) atque dilucidus (*opposed to* confusus et perturbatus); dilucidus et perspicuus; planus et perspicuus; distinctus (*figuratively, well-arranged, perspicuous: all of a speech, narrative, &c.*: lucidus, candidus, *and* distinctus *also of the speaker himself*).

LUMINOUSLY (*figuratively*), lucide, dilucide, clare, perspicue.

LUMP, massa (*a shapeless mass*): gleba (*a clod of earth, or any thing in that shape*). *A little lump*, massula; glebula.

LUMPISH, } ‖ *Thick*, crassus (in
LUMPY. } *lumps*): globosus. *To be lumpy*, in glōbulas *or* massulas dilabi, solvi, dissolvi. ‖ *Stupid*, stolidus; stupidus; hebes.

LUNACY, error lunaticus; seleniasmus (*technical term*).

LUNAR, lunaris. *Lunar year*, annus ad cursum lunæ descriptus (vid. *Liv.*, 1, 19); annus lunaris (*late*).

LUNATICUS, lunaticus (*Veget.*).

LUNATION, cursus lunaris; cursus lunæ.

LUNCHEON, cibus meridianus; *also* prandium (i. e., *a meal about* 12 *o'clock, Suet., Oct.*, 78).

LUNGS, pulmo, pulmones (*properly*): latera, -um, *n.* (*rather figuratively, in respect of exertion in speaking*). *To have good lungs*, bonis lateribus esse; in clamando esse bene robustum. *Inflammation of the lungs*, * inflammatio pulmonum: *any thing is a sign of inflammation in the lungs*, aliquid pulmonem inflammatum esse significat (*after Cels.*, 2, 7, p. 70, *Bip.*).

LUNT, funiculus incendiarius; fomes tormentarius.

LURCH. *To leave in the lurch*, destituere aliquem; auxilio aliquem orbare [vid. Leave]: *the ship heaves a lurch*, * navis inclinatur.

LURCHER, insidiator; qui insidiatur.

LURE, *s.*, cibus ad fraudem alicujus positus (*properly*; i. e., *a bait, Liv.*): esca, illecebra (*properly and figuratively*; i. e., *bait, enticement*).

LURE, *v.*, Prop., inescare. Fig., allicere; allectare; invitare et allectare; allectare et invitare (aliquem ad aliquid); illicere *or* pellicere aliquem in *or* ad aliquid; illecebris trahere (*to lure successfully*).

LURID, obscurus (*opposed to* illustris, lucidus); caliginosus, tenebricosus, tenebris circumfusus, ater (*stronger than* obscurus).

LURK. ‖ *To lie concealed*, delitescere in aliquo loco; occultare se in aliquo loco. ‖ *To lie concealed for a purpose, to watch from a hiding-place*, insidiari; esse in insidiis; speculari; esse in speculâ *or* (*of several*) in speculis.

LURKING-PLACE, latebra (*especially of men*): latibulum (*especially of animals*): locus latebrosus (*convenient for lurking in*). *To be in a lurking-place*, latebris se occultare; latibulis se tegere.

LUSCIOUS, dulcissimus, prædulcis (*very sweet*): nimis dulcis (*too sweet*).

LUSCIOUSNESS, dulcēdo; * nimia dulcēdo.

LUST, *s.*, libido (*sensual inclination; especially in plural*, libidines, *lusts*): cupiditas; cupido (*desire in a good sense; then also in a bad sense*: ☞ cupido *only in poets and historians; not used by Cicero*): aviditas (*greedy desire*): studium (*eager desire of obtaining*). Jn. studium cupiditasque: appetitus; appetitio; appetentia (*instinctive longing for any thing*): desiderium (*longing that feels a void till it is satisfied; often the desire of what one has been deprived of*): (cupiditatis) ardor; impetus; sitis; indomita atque effrenata cupiditas; cupiditas insatiabilis. *The lusts of the flesh*, cupiditates; libidines (*as lustful desires*): (corporis) voluptates (*sensual indulgences*): *to be the slave of lust*, libidinibus se dare, dedere; voluptationibus servire, se tradere: totum se libidinibus *or* corporis voluptatibus dedere: *to bridle one's lusts*, cupiditatibus imperare; cupiditates coercēre; libidines domitas habēre: *the lust of gain*, lucri *or* quæstûs studium; avaritia: *lust of honor*, studium laudis; studium cupiditasque honorum.

LUST, *v.*, *after any thing*, appetentem, cupidum, avidum, studiosum esse alicujus rei; concupiscere aliquid; appetere aliquid; alicujus rei studio tenēri; alicujus rei studio *or* cupiditate ardēre, flagrare.

LUSTFUL, libidinosus (*of persons, and also of things that indicate any body's lustful propensity*): ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus *or* rebus venereis deditus; libidinum plenus (*of persons*): libidine accensus (*under the influence of passion*): impudicus (*shameless*): delicatus (*properly, soft, effeminate; then wanton*; e. g., sermo). *A lustful life*, vita libidinosa *or* libidinibus dedita, *or* in libidines effusa: *to be a lustful person*, libidinum plenum esse.

LUSTFULLY, libidinose; *or by the verb or adjective.*

LUSTILY, impigre; strenue; alacri, promto, acri animo: alacriter (*Just.*).

LUSTINESS, vigor; alacritas; animus alacer.

LUSTRAL, lustralis.

LUSTRATE, lustrare; expiare (*by sacrifice*).

LUSTRATION, lustrum (*made by the censor, on going out of office, on behalf of the whole people*): piaculum (*sacrifice offered for expiation*): lustratio (*purification by offerings, Liv.*, 40, 6).

LUSTRE. ‖ *Brightness, splendor.* Prop., splendor; nitor; fulgor; ardor; radiatio. *Livy, of gold or silver*, splendor *or* fulgor auri, argenti: *lustre of a precious stone*, nitor gemmæ. Fig., splendor; nitor; fulgor; claritas; dignitas. *Livy, of family, of rank*, splendor familiæ (*Suet.*) ordinis alicujus (*Cic.*): *lustre of one's name, exploits*, fulgor nominis (*Liv.*), rerum (*Plin.*): *to give lustre to*, lucem afferre alicui rei; illustrare, exornare aliquid. ‖ *A sconce with lights*, lychnūchus pensilis (*Plin.*) *or* pendens (*Lucr.*). ‖ *The space of five years*, lustrum.

LUSTY, vegētus; validus; acer; alacer.

LUTANIST, *perhaps* lyricen (*Stat.*); lyristes (*Plin. Ep.*); citharista, fidicen (*Cic.*); citharœdus (*Cic., that sings to the instrument*).

LUTE, *perhaps* testudo, cithara, lyra. *To play upon the lute*, fidibus canere (*Cic.*); pulsare testudinem; cantare lyrâ testudineâ (*Kraft*).

LUXATE, luxare aliquid (*Plin.*). ☞ *There is not sufficient authority for* eluxare. *To be luxated*, movēri suâ sede, de suo loco (*Cels.*); artus in pravum elapsi (*Tac., Hist.*, 4, 81; *luxated*).

LUXATION, luxatura (*Marc. Emp.*); depravatio (membrorum, *Cic., Fin.*, 5, 12, 35).

LUXURIANCE. ‖ *Of vegetation*, luxuria, *or* luxuries. ‖ *Of style*, &c., luxuries.

LUXURIANT. ‖ *Of vegetation*, luxurians, luxuriosus (*Cic.*); lætus (*Virg., Liv.*). ‖ *Of style*, &c., luxurians, mollis (*Cic.*).

LUXURIOUS, luxuriosus (*in a bad sense*): delicatus (*elegant, that has to do with refinement rather than with necessaries; not necessarily in a bad sense*): mollis (*effeminate*): sumtuosus (*that causes expense*; e. g., domus). *Luxurious dress*, cultus effusior *or* luxuriosus: *in a luxurious manner*, luxuriose; delicate; molliter. Jn. delicate ac molliter (e. g., vivere).

LUXURY, luxus, -ûs (*usually subjective, denoting the habit or condition, but sometimes of the objects*): luxuria (*always subjective; of the propensity or disposition*): lautior victus cultusque; nimia in victu cultuque magnificentia; cultus effusior (*excessive expense in dress and furniture*); cultus delicatus, deliciæ (*in a better sense, of elegance in dress and furniture*). *Articles of luxury*, res ad luxuriam pertinentes (*in respect of eating and drinking*): instrumenta luxuriæ, invitamenta ad luxuriam (*as excitements to luxury*): merces delicatæ, deliciæ (*in respect of dress, jewels*, &c.; vid. *Ruhnk. Sen., Benef.*, 6, 38, 3): *arts of luxury*, artes quæ ad vitæ ornamenta pertinent: *to pass on from necessaries to luxuries*, a necessariis artibus ad elegantiora defluere (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 25, 62).

LYCEUM, Lyceum (*Cic.*).

LYE, lix; cinis lixivius *or* lixivia; *or simply* lixivia: ☞ lixivium, *late. To wash in lye*, cinere lixivio elutriare; lintea lixiviâ perfundere: *to penetrate with lye*, lixiviâ imbuere.

LYING, mendax (*the proper word*; ☞ *in classical prose never of things*): fallax (*deceitful*): vanus (*empty, both of persons or things*). Jn. vanus et mendax, vanus et fallax: vaniloquus (*bragging; of persons*): falsus, fictus (*false, pretended; of things*): ☞ mendaciloquus *is comic.*

LYING, *s.* Vid. Lie.

LYING-IN, puerperium. *A lying-in woman*, puerpera: *a lying-in hospital*, * lechodochium; * domus publica, ubi parturientibus opera præstatur.

LYMPH, lympha (*Ser. Samm.*).

LYRE, cithara. *To play on the lyre*, citharizare (*Nep., Epam.*, 2, 1); citharâ canere: *to accompany the lyre with a song*, carmen formare citharâ (vid. *Gierig, Plin. Ep.*, 4, 19, 1): *music of the lyre*, chordarum sonus (*the sound*); ars citharœdica (*the art*): *to sing to the lute*, citharizare et ad chordarum sonum cantare (*Nep., Epam.*, 2, 1): *a player on the lyre*, citharista; citharœdus (*if he accompany the instrument with his voice*); *feminine*, citharistria; citharœda (*Inscr.*).

LYRIC, lyricus; melicus. *A lyric poet*, poeta lyricus, poeta melicus, melicus (*general term*): *the lyric poets*, lyrici, melici (*all of the Silver Age; in Cic., Or.*, 55, 183); *also, by circumlocution*, poetæ, qui λυρικοί a Græcis nominantur: *a lyric poem*, carmen lyricum, melicum: *lyrics*, poësis melica.

M.

MAC (*a Scotch word*), filius.

MACARONI, *macărō.

MACAROON, *turundæ Italæ, *plural.*

MACE. ‖ *A kind of spice; some say,* macis, -idis, f. (*Plaut.*), *or* macir (*Plin.*).

MACE. ‖ *An ensign of authority,* *virga, *or* fasces (apparitoris *or* accensi).

MACE-BEARER, accensus; apparitor.

MACERATE, macerare; attenuare (corpus).

MACHINATE, machinari; moliri; struere.

MACHINATION, machinatio (*Cic.*): dolus, machina (*Cic.*).

MACHINE, machina (*Cic.*); machinatio (*Cæs., Vitr.*); machinamentum (*with reference to its use*): compages, pegma (*with reference to its frame-work or construction*): *warlike machine,* instrumentum belli; machinæ bellicæ, *plural: a mere machine,* qui nihil unquam arbitrio suo fecit (*Cic.*); qui vivit ad alĭorum arbitrium, non ad suum (*Cic.*); *qui tamquam machinatione aliquâ movetur; *quem aliquam machinam citius dixerim, quam hominem; *or,* quem non tam cito hominem dixerim, quam aliquam machinam: *like a mere machine,* machinæ modo; sine sensu *or* judicio; alieno impetu; non suâ sponte: *to become a mere machine,* nihil amplius suo consilio, suâ sponte, agere: *he is a mere machine,* homo iste nihil suo consilio, nihil interno pulsu agit, mollitur (*Kraft*).

MACHINERY. ‖ *Machines collectively,* machinæ, *plural;* machinatio (*Vitruv.*). ‖ *Works of a machine,* machinatio; machina. ‖ *Enginery,* scientia machinalis (*Plin.*); disciplina mechanica (*Gell.*). ‖ Fig., machinatio. Vid., *also,* Means, Instrumentality.

MACHINIST, machinator.

MACKEREL, scomber (*Plin.*); scomber scomber (*Linn.*).

MAD. ‖ Prop., insanus (*not restrained by reason*): vesanus (*not guided by reason*): amens (*out of one's mind*): demens (*that acts irrationally*): lymphātus (*seized with boundless and uncontrollable enthusiasm*): furiosus (*raving*): a sanitate alienus: mente captus; qui a mente suâ discessit (*Cic., not in one's right mind*). *A mad dog,* canis rabidus, rabiosus: *to be mad,* insanire; furere; (*of a dog*), rabiosum esse: *are you mad?* satin' sanus es? num sanæ mentis es? *to go or be driven mad,* in insaniam incidere (*Cic.*); ad insaniam adigi (*Ter.*); rabie, furore incitari, efferri, efferari; (*of a dog*), rabiosum fieri; in rabiem agi: *I am almost mad,* male mihi consto; impotens animi sum; vix mentis compos sum: *a mad attempt,* amens conatus, inceptum: *to be mad with anger,* vehementissime irasci, succensēre (alicui); irâ in aliquem flagrare, *or* incensum esse. ‖ Fig., mirus; monstrosus (*very strange*): stolide audax; ferox; temerarius (*rash, inconsiderate*).

MADAM, domina.

MADCAP, homo ferocioris, vehementioris, ingenii: *a young madcap,* fervidus florente juventâ (*Hor., A. P.*, 115).

MADDEN. ‖ *To drive mad,* ad insaniam adigere (*Ter.*); insaniam facere, gignere (*Plin.*). *To madden with anger,* efferare (*Liv.*), irâ incendere aliquem (*Ter.*).

MADDER (*a plant*), rubia (*Vitr.*).

MAD-HOUSE, *domus publica, quâ continentur homines insani, furiosi; morotrophium (*technical term*). *He is fit for a mad-house,* huic helleborum opus est (*Plaut., Pseud.*, 4, 7, 89); naviget Anticyram (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 3, 166).

MADLY. ‖ Prop., furiose; insane. ‖ Fig., mire, monstrose (*strangely*); temere, stolide, inconsulto (*rashly, inconsiderately*).

MADMAN, homo insanus, &c. Vid. Mad.

MADNESS. ‖ Prop., mens alienata (*Liv.*); mentis alienatio (*Cels., aberration of intellect*): vesania (*want of intellectual perception*): insania (*when reason has lost its power, insanity*): vecordia (*of those whose mind is disturbed by the prevalence of some one idea or set of ideas*): amentia (*want of sense, intellectual blindness;* affectio animi lumine carens, *Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 5, 10): dementia (*irrational conduct*): deliratio (*want of rational or connected ideas; of idiots, or of the enfeebled mind in extreme old age*): furor: mentis ad omnia cæcitas (*blind and senseless impulse*): rabies (*of animals, rarely of men*): *to drive to madness,* ad insaniam adigere (*Ter.*); in furorem vertere aliquem (*Curt.*): *to be driven to madness,* ad insaniam venire; in rabiem agi (*Liv.*), in insaniam incidere (*Cic.*). *A piece of madness,* insania; facinus insanum, monstrosum, mirum: *an intolerable piece of madness,* insaniæ non tolerabiles (*Cic.*). ‖ Fig., *rage,* furor; rabies.

MADRIGAL, *epigramma quod Madrigal vocant.

MAD-WOMAN, insana (mulier).

MAGAZINE. ‖ *A store-house,* horreum; receptaculum alicujus rei (☞ armarium promtuarium *is a closet in which victuals are kept; and* cella promtuaria = *a larder*). *To build or erect magazines,* horrea ponere, ædificare; horrea (certis locis) constituere. ‖ *A literary journal,* *commentarii literati; *ephemerides literariæ. *Article in a magazine,* pars, caput, cc. ll.: *contribution to a magazine;* vid. Contribution, *end.*

MAGGOT. ‖ *A kind of worm or grub,* vermes; vermiculus; terēdo (*Plin.*). ‖ *An odd fancy,* mirum *or* ineptum commentum; ineptiæ, *plural.*

MAGGOTY. ‖ *Full of maggots,* vermiosus (*Plin.*). ‖ *Full of odd fancies,* ineptus.

MAGIC, ars magica (*Liv.*); magice (*Plin.*); magica (*Appul.*); veneficium (*Liv.*). *To practice magic,* artem magicam, artes magicas, exercēre, colere, tractare: *to do by magic,* arte magicâ perficere aliquid: *a magic lantern,* *laterna magica.

MAGICAL, magicus. *A kind of magical power,* vis quædam divina, plane mirabilis et singularis. *A magical formulary or incantation,* carmen (magicum); cantio.

MAGICALLY, magice; vi magicâ.

MAGICIAN, magus (*Hor., Lucan.*: ☞ incantator, *late*). *A magician's wand,* virgula divina (*Cic.*); virga venenata (*Ov., Met.*, 14, 413).

MAGISTERIAL. ‖ *Of or relating to a magistrate, by the substantive. A magisterial office.* magistratus. ‖ *Imperious, haughty,* imperiosus; superbus; insolens; arrogans.

MAGISTERIALLY. ‖ *As a magistrate, by circumlocution with the substantive.* ‖ *Imperiously,* imperiose.

MAGISTRACY, magistratus, -ūs.

MAGISTRATE, magistratus, -ūs (*one bearing a civic office;* qui jura reddit). *The higher magistrates,* magistratus majores (*in the Roman sense, those who had the* imperium): *the inferior magistrates,* magistratus minores (*in the Roman sense, those who had not the* imperium, *namely, ædiles and quæstors under the republic, and municipal magistrates under the empire;* vid. *Dict. Antiqq.*, Magistratus: ☞ officiales *is late*).

MAGNANIMITY, animi magnitudo, excellentia, excelsitas; animus magnus et excelsus (*Cic.*).

MAGNANIMOUS, magnanimus; celsus; excelsus.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, magno animo; excelse.

MAGNET. ‖ Prop., magnes, -ētis; magnes lapis; lapis Heraclēus (*the loadstone*). ‖ Fig., quod ad se attrahit, allicit.

MAGNETIC, magnesius, magneticus (*the former, Lucr.*, 6, 1062; *the latter, Claudian. de magn.*, 26). *Magnetic power,* *attrahendi, quæ dicitur vis (*properly*); *mira quædam vis (*figuratively*).

MAGNETISM, *magnetismus (*technical term*). *Animal magnetism,* *magnetismus animalis (*technical term*).

MAGNETIZE, *vi magneticâ aliquid imbuere (*properly, by the magnet*): *manuum contrectatione mulcēre, permulcēre (*figuratively, by the hands*).

MAGNIFICENCE, splendor, magnificentia (*general term*): lautitia (*in style of living*): pompa (*in processions,* &c.).

MAGNIFICENT, splendidus; magnificus; lautus. Jn. splendidus et magnificus; magnificus et lautus; magnificus et præclarus; sumtuosus (*opposed to* sordidus).

MAGNIFICENTLY, splendide; magnifice; laute; opipare (e. g., domum instruere, *Plaut.*).

MAGNIFIER. ‖ *Magnifying glass* *microscopium (*technical term*).

MAGNIFY. ‖ Prop. *To cause to appear larger,* *res objectas augēre et amplificare. ‖ Fig. *To exaggerate,* rem exaggerare verbis, oratione; augēre verbis; amplificare; multiplicare; in falsum augēre aliquid (*falsely*); exasperare aliquid verbis (*of any thing bad, Quint.*, 4, 2, 75). *To magnify exceedingly,* præter modum, supra veritatem, exornare aliquid; immodice magnitudinem alicujus rei augēre. ‖ Fig. *To praise, extol;* vid. Praise, Extol.

MAGNITUDE. ‖ Prop., magnitudo (*greatness*); amplitudo, ambitus, spatium (*with the idea of space or extent*): modus (*with the idea of a certain measure*). ‖ Fig., magnitudo; amplitudo; gravitas.

MAGPIE, corvus pica (*Linn.*).

MAHOMETAN, * Mahummedanus; *formulæ Muhammedanæ addictus.

MAID, } *s.*, puella; virgo (*a virgin*).

MAIDEN, } *A little maid,* puellula; virguncula: *a grown-up maid,* puella adulta; virgo: *a pretty maid,* puella lepida: *he looks like a maid,* puerili in ore est vultus virgineus (*Ov., Met.*, 10, 631): *a maid-servant,* puella; famula (*a waiting-maid*); ancilla (*a house-maid*); cubicularia (*a chamber-maid, Inscr.*).

MAIDEN, *adj.*, puellaris; virginalis (*of a virgin*). *Maiden modesty,* verecundia virginea: *he has a maiden appearance,* puerili in ore est vultus virgineus (*Ov., Met.*, 10, 631).

MAIDEN-HAIR (*a plant*), adiantum (*Plin., Linn.*). *English or common maiden-hair,* Asplinium Trichomanes (*Linn.*).

MAIDENHOOD, virginitas (*Cic.*).

MAIDENLY, virgineus; virginalis.

MAID-SERVANT. Vid Maid.

MAIL. ‖ *A coat of steel net-work,* thorax (*made of metal plates*): lorica (*of leather, with metal*): cataphracta (*for horse and rider*). *To put on a coat of mail,* thoracem induere (*Plin.*); munimentum corporis sumere (*Curt.*); pectus munire thorāce, loricâ.

MAIL. ‖ *For conveyance of letters,* *cursus publicus epistolis perferendis (*formerly*, *tabellarii publici, *Muret.*): rheda cursualis publica (*the carriage, after Cod. Theod.*, 12, 11): celeris mutatio cursus publici (*the quick change of horses, Ammian.*, 21, 9). *A mail-bag,* *folliculus epistolis servandis.

MAIM, mutilare (*Liv.*); demutilare (*Col.*); truncare (*Liv., Tac.*); detruncare (*Liv.*).

MAIMED, mutilus; mutilatus; truncatus; detruncatus; truncus.

MAIMING, mutilatio (*Cels.*); detruncatio (*Plin.*).

MAIN, *adj.*, præcipuus; primus; maximus. *The main point,* caput *or* summa; *of any thing,* alicujus rei; res omnium gravissima, summa *or* maxima; res magna *or* gravis; res magni momenti *or* magni discriminis: *this is the main,* hoc caput est; hoc maximum *or* primum est: *to depart or digress from the main point,* a proposito aberrare *or* declinare: *to return to the main point,* ad propositum reverti *or* redire: *to make any thing a main point,* omne studium in aliquâ re ponere; præ ceteris aliquid agere *or* spectare; id agēre ut, &c.

MAIN, *s.* Vid. Sea.

MAINLY, maxime; præcipue; potissimum; in primis; præsertim.

MAIN-MAST, malus medius.

MAINPRISE. Vid. Bail.

MAINTAIN. ‖ *To support, defend,* tenēre, obtinēre (*where the truth is contested*): contendere; defendere (*the former, to endeavor to carry against a different opinion; the latter, to defend; both against opposition*): affirmare (*to maintain as true,*

to assert, affirm): asseverare (*to maintain earnestly*: ☞ *in Cicero, followed by an accusative and infinitive; in the Silver Age, found also with a simple accusative.* ☞ Asserēre *is not classical in this sense*) efficere (*to establish by proof*): dissērere, disputare (*to assert and discuss*): ponere, proponere, placet *or* videtur mihi (*to lay down as one's own opinion*): dicere (*to give as one's opinion: all followed by an accusative and infinitive*): aio (*I say that a thing is so; opposed to* negō): *to maintain the contrary*, negare: *Democritus maintains that no one can be a good poet without enthusiasm*, Democritus negat, sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse. ‖ *To supply with the necessaries of life*, nutrire aliquem (*to nourish with food and drink*): alere (*in a wider sense, to furnish every thing that serves for sustenance*): sustinēre, sustentare aliquem, victum alicui præbēre (*to care for one's maintenance*): *to maintain one's self by any means*, alere se aliquâ re (e. g., se suosque latrociniis): victum quæritare aliquâ re (e. g., lanâ ac telâ, *Ter., Andr.*, 1, 1, 48; *therefore, by one's needle*, acu): *to maintain one's self by selling chaplets*, coronas venditando sustentare paupertatem: *to maintain one's self by the labor of one's hands*, manum mercēde tolerare inopiam.

MAINTAINABLE; i. e., *tenable*, qui defendi potest: hæ sunt sententiæ quæ stabilitatis aliquid habeant (*Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 30, 85, *are maintainable*).

MAINTAINER. *Use the verbs.*

MAINTENANCE. ‖ *Defence, support*, defensio; tuitio; propugnatio; *or by the verbs;* e. g., quantum esset ad rem obtinendam. ‖ *Nourishment, support of life*, sustentatio (*Ulp.*); *use the verbs;* e. g., sustinēre, sustentare, alere (☞ nutritus, *only Plin.*, 22, 24, 53, *in another sense*): alimenta (*Juristical technical term, sum allowed for the maintenance of a wife*).

MAJESTIC, augustus, sanctus (*that deserves high honor*): imperatorius (*commanding, imposing*): splendidus, magnificus (*splendid, magnificent*): *a majestic form or appearance*, forma augusta *or* imperatoria; habitus augustus.

MAJESTY, majestas (*exalted rank or position*): numen (*great power and dignity*): *clothed with majesty*, augustus.

MAJOR (*in the army*), *præfectus (vigilum).

MAJORITY. ‖ *Major part*, major pars, major numerus (*in comparison with another number*): multitudo (*a considerable number*): *often by* plures (*more*) *or* plurimi (*most*); e. g., *the majority of historians*, plures auctores: *Servius took care that the majority should not prevail*, Servius curavit, ne plurimum plurimi valērent: *majority of votes*, sententiæ plures (*of senators or judges*): suffragia, *or* puncta, plurima (*of citizens in the comitia*): *to have the majority*, magnis suffragiis superare; pluribus suffragiis vincere: *to be acquitted by a very large, immense majority*, sententiis fere omnibus absolvi: *the majority (in the Senate) decided for the same opinion*, pars major in eandem sententiam ibat. ‖ *Full age*, plena, justa et legitima, ætas. ‖ *Rank or office of a major*, *munus præfecti (vigilum); præfectura. *A great majority*, multis partibus plures (e. g., *vote with any body*, in alicujus sententiam eunt, *Cic., Fam.*, 1, 2).

MAJOR PART. Vid. MAJORITY.

MAKE, *v.* ‖ *To produce*, facere: conficere: efficere (*to accomplish, effect*): creare (*to create*): *to make money by*, pecuniam conficere de re: *to make great profits by any thing*, rem habēre quæstuosissimam (*Cic.*): *to make a fortune*, in multas opes crescere (*Plin.*): collocupletare se (*Ter.*): *made for any thing* (i. e., *constituted, adapted by nature*), ad aliquid factus; alicui rei *or* ad aliquid natus factusque (*opposed to* ad aliquid doctus *or* institutus). ‖ *In arithmetic*, efficere (*to make up*): esse, fieri (*to amount*; vid. *Col.* 5, 2, 6, has duas summas in se multiplicato, quinquagies centeni fiunt quinque millia. Horum pars dimidia duo millia quingeni, quæ pars jugeri unciam et scripulum efficit, *Cic., Verr.*, 3, 49, 116, Professio est agri Leontini ad jugerum xxx. millia. Hæc sunt ad tritici medimnûm xc., id est tritici modium ɔɔxl., millia). ‖ *To cause a person or thing to become any thing.* (*a*) *To nominate*, facere, instituere (*to institute*): constituere (*to fix, appoint*): creare (*to choose, elect; aliquem, followed by an accusative of that which any one is made*, &c.); e. g., *to make a person one's heir*, heredem aliquem facere, instituere. (*b*) *To put any one in a certain state (with adjectives expressing the nature of the state)*, facere, efficere, reddere aliquem, *followed by an accusative of the predicate* (☞ *with this difference, that* facere *and* efficere *are, to produce a certain state or condition; reddere is, to place in a certain state or condition*); e. g., *to make one unserviceable*, aliquem inutilem facere (*as, by a wound*): *to make a person better*, aliquem meliorem reddere: *to make tame or gentle*, homines ex feris mites reddere *or* homines feros mites reddere (*cf. Herz., Sall., Cat.*, 14, 3): *to make any thing of a person*, aliquem pulchre erudire (*to instruct well*): aliquem producere ad dignitatem (*to promote*): *to make much of any one*, aliquem magni facere (*to value highly*): multum alicui tribuere (*to assign much to any one*): aliquem colere (*to respect, reverence*): *to make little or nothing of one*, aliquem parvi facere (*to value little*): aliquem contemnere (*to despise*): *to make much of any thing*, aliquid magni facere, existimare (*to value highly*): aliquid in honore habēre (*to hold in honor*): *not to make much account of any thing*, aliquid haud in magno pretio ponere. ‖ *To cause*, efficere; facere: *I did not make him do it*, non facit impulsu meo (*Ter.*). ‖ *To represent, by description or otherwise*, facere (*by art, or by words*): fingere (*by art; of statuaries, &c.: both take the accompanying verb, if active, in the participle present; if passive, in the infinitive present*; e. g.), *Xenophon makes Socrates say*, Xenophon facit Socratem disputantem: *he makes the world to be constructed by the Deity*, a Deo construi atque ædificari mundum facit. ‖ MAKE AWAY [vid. DESTROY]. ‖ MAKE HASTE [vid. HASTEN]. ‖ MAKE AN OFFER [vid. OFFER]. ‖ MAKE OVER, transferre; transmittere. ‖ MAKE READY [vid. PREPARE]. ‖ MAKE UP = *To constitute*, efficere, *also* esse (*in contents, value; to consist of*): explēre, implēre (*to amount to; the former also* = efficere): *how much does it make up?* quæ summa est? quantum est? *to make up four thousand men*, quatuor millia militum explēre: *to make up a great sum*, longam summam efficere: *the gold which made up an Attic talent*, quod summam Attici talenti explebat: *to make up a whole (of quarters)*, multitudinem integri assequi et exæquare (vid. *Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 20, 22). *To compose, reconcile* [vid. COMPOSE, RECONCILE]. ‖ MAKE USE, uti aliquâ re (*mostly with the idea of need and enjoyment*, χρῆσθαι): usurpare aliquid (*to use a thing as opportunity occurs; of momentary use*): adhibēre aliquid alicui rei (*to apply a thing in a single case to a definite object, with the notion of purpose and intention*): *to make use of any one*, uti alicujus operâ (*his assistance*) *or* consilio (*his advice*): *to make use of a saying of Solon's*, ut Solonis dictum usurpem.

MAKE, *s.* FORM, FIGURE.

MAKE-BATE, pacis turbator *or* ruptor.

MAKER, fabricator; opifex; auctor; *or, by circumlocution*, artifex mundi Deus (*Maker of the world, Plin.*): artifex omnium natura (*Cic., Maker of all things*).

MALACHITE, malachites, -æ.

MALADMINISTRATION, *mala rerum administratio.

MALADY, morbus; ægrotatio: ☞ ægritudo, *in this sense, is not classical.*

MALAPERT, male moratus; immodestus.

MALCONTENTS, novis rebus studentes (*Cæs.*); rerum mutationis cupidi (*Cic., Att.*, 8, 3, 4); qui ægre ferunt præsentem rerum publicarum formam. statum: ☞ male contenti, non contenti *would not be Latin.* Vid., *also*, DISAFFECTED.

MALE, virilis, masculus: masculinus (*of men or animals*): *the male sex*, sexus masculinus (*of men or animals*); genus masculinum (*Phædr.*); sexus virilis (*Nep., Tac., only of men*).

MALEDICTION. Vid. CURSE.

MALEFACTOR, maleficus (*general term, the doer of a bad action*): sons, nocens, noxius (*guilty*; sons, *condemned, or deserved condemnation*; nocens *and* noxius *simply as the originator or cause of harm*): sons reus, nocens reus, noxæ reus (*so far as the malefactor is in the position of an accused person*): ☞ malefactor *does not occur in the best age.*

MALEVOLENCE, malitia.

MALEVOLENT, malitiosus; malevõlus; malevolens: ☞ *not* malignus *in this sense.*

MALEVOLENTLY, malitiose.

MALICE, malitia (*explained, Cic., N. D.*, 3, 30, 75, *by* versuta et fallax nocendi ratio): improbitas (*unjust, dishonest disposition*): *to do any thing out of malice*, aliquid malitiose facere.

MALICIOUS. Vid. MALEVOLENT.

MALICIOUSLY, malitiose.

MALIGNANT, malus (*bad; of things and persons*): malitiosus, improbus (*morally bad; of persons*): malignus (*evil or ill disposed; of persons; opposed to* benignus): gravis (*oppressive, violent*; e. g., *climate*, cœlum): *a malignant disease*, morbus anceps; valetudo gravis et periculosa.

MALIGNITY, malitia; improbitas (*moral depravity*): malignitas (*ill-will*): gravitas (*oppressive vehemence*; e. g., cœli, morbi).

MALLEABILITY, tractabilitas (*Vitr.*); flexibilitas (*Solin.*); lenta *or* mollis natura.

MALLEABLE, tractabilis; ductilis (e. g., ferrum, *Plin.*): mollis (e. g., aurum, *Virg.*).

MALLET, malleus.

MALLOW (*a plant*), malva (*Plin.*); *also*, malache, moloche (*Col.*): *of or belonging to mallows*, malvaceus (*Plin.*).

MALT, *s.*, *hordeum aquâ perfusum quod sole siccatum aut igni tostum et deinde molis fractum est; *hordeum tostum *or* frictum: *to make malt*, *hordeum aquâ perfusum *or* hordeum madidum sole siccare et deinde frigēre (*after Plin.*, 18, 7, 14).

MALT, *v.* = *to make malt*; vid. *the substantive.*

MALT-HOUSE, *domus horreo frigendo.

MALTING-FLOOR, *tabulatum hordeo madefacto et tosto siccando.

MALTREAT, aliquem nimis aspere tractare (*to treat hardly, general term*): lædere *or* injuste lædere aliquem (*Cic., general term, to injure*): alicui *or* in aliquem insultare; violare aliquem (*to injure or damage*): vim afferre alicui (*to offer violence to*): male aliquem mulcare, *or simply* mulcare aliquem (e. g., *with staves and clubs, with blows*). ☞ Male habēre aliquem (e. g., hostem) *is only* = *to disturb, harass.*

MALTREATMENT, vexatio (*as an act*): injuria, contumelia (*inflicted*).

MALVERSATION, *mala rei *or* rerum administratio (*mismanagement*): peculatus (*peculation*).

MAMMA, mamma (*Varr. ap. Non.*).

MAMMOCK. Vid. TEAR *to pieces.*

MAMMON [vid. RICHES]: *a slave of mammon*, nimius divitiarum admirator; qui nimis divitiis colligendis servit (*Kraft*).

MAMMOTH, *elephas primigenius; *elephas mammouteus (*technical term*).

MAN. ‖ *A human being*, homo (*general term*): mortalis (*a mortal, man with the idea of imperfection; regularly used in prose, especially in Sallust, Tacitus, and Livy; rarely in Cicero, only in connection with* multi, omnes, cuncti, *or the like*): quisquam mortalis (*any child of man; cf. Herz., Sall., Cat.*, 2, 8): *men*, homines; genus humanum, hominum universum genus (*the whole race*): *a young man*, homo adolescens: *quite a young man*, (homo) adolescentulus: *what man is this?* quid hoc hominis? *who is the man?* quis hic (*or* iste) est homo: *to live among men*, inter homines esse. "*Man*" *is often not expressed in Latin, especially with adjectives,*

and when, as an indefinite subject, it is implied in the verb; e. g., *many men*, multi: *there are men who*, &c., sunt, qui, &c.: *no man*, nemo nullus (*no one*: ☞ "*of no man*," "*by*, &c., *no man*," *are* nullius, nullo, *never* neminis, nemine): *he is no man* (i. e., *without human feeling*), homo non est; omnis humanitatis expers est: *to esteem one as a man and a statesman*, aliquem tanti facere, quantum ipsius humanitas ac dignitas postulat: *to become a new man*, novum ingenium sibi induere: *to have become quite another man*, plane alium factum esse: *Son of Man* (*a title assumed by our blessed Lord*), *mortali matre natus. || *A person of the male sex*, homo (*in respect of the weaknesses or excellences peculiar to the male sex, both intellectual and moral*): vir (*a grown-up person of the male sex; opposed to mulier; but especially in respect of good masculine qualities*; e. g., *strength, courage, perseverance*, &c.): miles (*a warrior, soldier*): *a young man*, adolescens; juvenis (*older than adolescens*). *In this sense, also, the word is often omitted in Latin*; e. g., *fortune favors the brave man*, fortem fortuna adjuvat: *or it is denoted by another turn*; e. g., *to find any body an honorable man in any thing*, fidem alicujus in aliquâ re perspicere: *common men*, vulgus (*the multitude*): *man by man*, viritim (*to each man*; e. g., tribuere *or* dare, legere): universi, ad unum omnes (*all together, all to a man, for which Gell.*, 3, 7, *is the first to say* omnes cum uno): *to march three men deep*, triplici ordine incedere (*cf. Curt.*, 3, 9, 12): *they marched thirty men deep*, triginta armatorum ordines ibant (*ibid.*): *an army of ten thousand men*, exercitus decem millium. || (*a*) *With the notion of strength*, vir: *show yourself a man*, virum te praesta: *I consider you a man*, virum te judico: *I entreat you to consider that you are a man*, te hortor rogoque, ut te hominem et virum esse memineris. (*b*) *In respect of age*; *opposed to children and youths*, vir; juvenis (*younger than* vir).

MAN, *v. To man ships*, naves armatis ornare (*to furnish with soldiers*): naves militibus *or* sociis navalibus complêre: *to be fully manned*, suum numerum habêre (*of ships*).

MAN-OF-WAR, navis bellica (*general term, poetical*): navis longa, navis rostrata, quinqueremis (*particular kinds of ships of war with the ancients; especially as opposed to* navis rotunda, *a merchant ship*).

MAN-STEALER, plagiarius (*Cic.*).

MANACLE, manica.

MANAGE, curare, accurare, curæ mihi est aliquid, curæ habêre, procurare (*all = to care for any thing; the latter also frequently = to conduct the affairs of another*; vid. *Held., Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 18): tractare (*to have to do with*): administrare (*to render one's services in any thing, to administer, conduct*; vid. *Mœb., Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 22): vidêre, providêre, subministrare; *for any one*, alicui (*to take care that a thing be at hand*): *to give a thing to any one to manage*, aliquid curandum alicui tradere: *to manage domestic affairs*, negotia domestica curare, domûs officia exsequi (*of the mistress of a house*): res domesticas dispensare (*with respect to income and expenditure; of the master of a house*): *to manage* (i. e., *carry on*) *a business*, agere; tractare (*to be engaged or occupied in*): operam dare alicui rei (*to bestow pains upon*): colere aliquid, alicui rei studêre (*to pursue with care, zeal, and diligence*).

MANAGEABLE, tractabilis; facilis (*opposed to* difficilis): mollis (*opposed to* durus).

MANAGEMENT, cura, curatio, procuratio; administratio (*administration, direction*): gestio (*a carrying on, conducting* e. g., negotii): *to intrust the management of any thing to any body*, alicui aliquid curandum tradere; curam alicujus rei alicui demandare.

MANAGER, curator; procurator (*especially of another's business; also with the verbs*): *manager of a theatre*, fabularum curator (*after Plaut., Pœn. prol.*, 3): designator scenicus (*Inscr.*); *also (in the Roman sense)*, chorâgus (*Plaut., Trin.*, 4, 2, 16); doctor scenicus (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 71; *considered as giving instruction to the actors*).

MANDARIN, *purpuratus: *the mandarins*, principes; proceres.

MANDATE, mandâtum; imperatum; jussus; jussum. Vid. COMMAND.

MANDIBLE, maxilla.

MANDRAKE, mandragoras (*Plin.*); *atropa mandragoras (*Linn.*).

MANDUCATE, mandere; manducare.

MANDUCATION. *By the verb*: ☞ manducatio, *late*.

MANE, juba; comæ cervicum (*of lions, Gell.*).

MANFUL, virilis; fortis. Vid. MANLY.

MANFULLY, viriliter; fortiter; animo forti; ut decet virum fortem.

MANFULNESS, virtus; fortitudo; animus fortis.

MANGE, scabies (*Cels.*); prurîgo (*Col.*): *to have the mange*, scabie laborare.

MANGER, præsepe, præsepis (*Col.*).

MANGLE, *s.*, *tormentum, *or* prelum, ad lintea leviganda aptum.

MANGLE, *v.* || *To press linen*, *lintea tormento, quod phalangis subjectis movêtur, premere. || *To lacerate*, laniare, dilaniare aliquid; lacerare, dilacerare aliquid.

MANGY, scaber; scabiosus.

MANHOOD. || *Human nature*, humana natura; humanum ingenium; conditio humana (*Cic.*); conditio mortalis (*Vell.*). || *Virility*, virilitas (*in the Silver Age*); pubertas; ætas pubes; tempus *or* anni pubertatis. || *Courage, fortitude*, virtus; fortitudo; animus fortis.

MANIA, } Vid. MADNESS, MAD.
MANIAC. }

MANIFEST, ante oculos positus (*evident*): manifestus, apertus (*clear, open*): promtus et apertus; evidens (*apparent*): testatus (*proved*): præsens (*close at hand*): *manifest destruction*, aperta pernicies; pestis ante oculos posita: *manifest danger*, præsens periculum: *what is more manifest?* quid est enim evidentius? *to be quite manifest*, luce clarius esse.

MANIFESTLY, manifesto *or* manifeste; aperte (*openly*): dilucide (*clearly*): palam (*publicly*): evidenter (*apparently*): oculorum judicio (*with ocular demonstration*).

MANIFOLD, multiplex (*the proper word*): varius (*various*): multiformis (*of many forms; then* = multiplex): omnis generis (*of every kind*). JN. multiplex variusque; varius et multiplex; varius et quasi multiformis ☞ multimodus (*altered by Drakenb. Liv.*, 21, 8) *occurs only in later writers, as Appuleius*, &c.: multifarius *became obsolete; not found again before Gellius*, 5, 6): *in manifold ways*, varie, in omnes partes (e. g., fallere aliquem): omni modo *or* omnibus modis (*in every manner*).

MANIKIN, homunculus; homuncio (*Cic.*).

MANIPLE, manipulus.

MANKIND, genus humanum *or* hominum; gens humana (*Cic.*); *often* homines, *plural: *knowledge of mankind*, cognitio generis humani (*Cic.*); *scientia ingenii humani, *or* morum humanorum: *to impart a knowledge of mankind*, cognitionem humani generis afferre (*Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 23, 56): *to have a knowledge of mankind*, *probe, bene nosse homines; cognitos habêre mores; perspecta habêre ingenia hominum.

MANLINESS, animus virilis, fortis; ingenium virile, confirmatum: *manliness of speech*, nervi orationis.

MANLY. || *Proper to or concerning men*, (*a*) *as to sex*, virilis (*only of men*): masculus, masculinus (*of men, but usually of animals*): (*b*) *as to age*: virilis (*general term*): pubes, -ĕris (*in a state of puberty*): *manly age*, ætas virilis (*general term, Hor., A. P.*, 166): ætas adulta, confirmata, corroborata (*strong, vigorous*): ætas pubes, anni pubertas (*adult*): *when he had attained the manly age*, quum is jam se corroboravisset et vir inter viros esset (*Cic., Cæl.*, 11, 6): *to become manly* (*of the voice*), se corroborare. || *That suits or becomes a man; hence courageous, bold, strong*, virilis (*general term*): masculus (*full of vigor*): fortis (*strong, brave*): gravis (*serious*): *manly courage*, animus virilis; animus fortis: *a manly character*, ingenium virile, confirmatum: *a manly speech*, oratio virilis, gravis.

MANNA, manna (*indeclinable*), *panis cœlestis.

MANNER. || *Way, method*, modus; ratio; via. JN. ratio et via; ratio et modus; ratio et consuetudo: *this is my manner*, sic meus est mos; mea sic est ratio: *as my (your) manner is, after my (your) manner*, sicut meus est mos; ut tuus est mos (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 9, 1, *and* 1, 4, 45); *also*, meo, tuo more, ex *or* pro consuetudine meâ, tuâ; consuetudine meâ, tuâ; in nostrum modum; *it is not my manner*, non est meæ consuetudinis: *you know his manner*, nosti ejus consuetudinem: *after the manner of a person or thing*, more alicujus *or* alicujus rei; in morem alicujus; ritu alicujus; modo alicujus; in modum alicujus: *after the manner of slaves*, servilem in modum: *in this manner*, hoc modo; hac ratione; ita; sic: *in like manner*, pari modo: *in a different manner*, varie: *in many manners*, multis modis: *in every manner*, omni modo *or* ratione; omnibus modis *or* rationibus: *in a good manner*, bono modo; commode; apte (*suitably*): *in a new manner*, novo modo: *manner in singing*, flexiones in cantu (*Cic., Or.*, 3, 25, 98). || *Custom, mode; air or mien*, mores, *plural*; ingenium; vitæ institutum: *manners*, mores, *plural* (emendati, boni, optimi, amabiles, grati, suaves, faciles, modesti; corrupti; mali; perditi): *corruption of manners*, (morum) corruptêla: *good manners*, decôrum, decor, decentia (*propriety*): modestia (*opposed to* immodestia): elegantia (*elegance in manners, or in mode of living*): *general good manners*, urbanitas; politior humanitas: *to observe good manners*, decorum sequi, servare, tenêre, custodire: *to neglect good manners*, decôris oblivisci.

MANNERLY, elegans; bellus; urbanus; humanus; politus.

MANŒUVRE, *v.*, INTRANS., decurrere (*Liv.*). || TRANS., milites in armis decurrere jubêre (*Liv.*).

MANŒUVRES, || (*military*) conversio militum in acie; meditatio campestris (*Plin., by way of preparation*): decursus (cohortium). || *Artifice*; vid. ARTIFICE.

MANOR, *sedes *or* prædium unius de principibus: *manor-house*, *domus *or* ædes unius de principibus.

MANSE (*in Scotland*), *ædes, *plural*; *domicilium sacrorum antistitis.

MANSION, ædes, *plural*; domicilium.

MANSLAUGHTER, hominis cædes, *or* (*in connection, simply*) cædes; homicidium (*post-Augustan*): *to commit manslaughter*, hominis cædem *or* homicidium facere; hominem cædere; interficere.

MANSLAYER, homicîda (*Cic.*).

MANTELET. || *A small mantle*, palliolum. || *In fortification*, testûdo; vinea.

MANTLE. Vid. CLOKE *or* CLOAK.

MANTUA-MAKER, *sartor mulieribus vestes conficiens.

MANUAL, *adj. By* manus (manualis, manuarius, *late*): *sign-manual*, chirographum, chirographus: *manual labor*, opera (*opposed to* ars; vid. *Cic., Off.*, 1, 42, 150; *Liv.*, 1, 56): *I live by manual labor*, opera mihi vita est (*Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 3, 16): *to support one's self by manual labor*, operas (fabriles, &c.) præbendo vitam tenêre.

MANUAL, *s.*, enchiridion (*ἐγχειρίδιον, *Pompon., Dig.*, 1, 2, 2, *title*. ☞ *But* manuale, *Mart.*, 14, 84, *title, a note-book*): epitome, summarium, liber in angustum coactus (*a compendium*).

MANUFACTORY, *officina operum, quæ manu efficiuntur, parantur; fabrica.

MANUFACTURE, *s.* || *Process of manufacturing*, opificium. || *A thing made by hand*, opus, quod manus efficit; opus manu, arte, factum; artis opus.

MANUFACTURE, *v.*, manu facere aliquid; fabricari; conficere; texere: *a manufacturing town*, urbs opificiorum studiosa; urbs opificibus, artificibus florens, celebris, frequens; urbs officinis nobilis (*noted for manufactories*): *a piece of goods has its name from the place of manu-*

facture, nomen alicui rei datum est a conjecturæ loco.

MANUFACTURER, fabricator; opifex; textor (*of cloth*, &c.): *a master manufacturer*, præfectus, magister opificum.

MANUMISSION, manumissio.

MANUMIT, manumittere.

MANURE, *s.*, lætamen (*any substance which promotes the growth of corn*): stercus, fimus (*dung*).

MANURE, *v.*, stercorare (*transitively*): stercorationem facere (*intransitively*): *to manure sufficiently*, stercore satiare (*transitively*): *to manure early*, tempestivam stercorationem facere (*intransitively*).

MANUSCRIPT, *s.* ‖ *A book written with a view to publication*, chirographum (vid. *Bremi, Suet., Tib.*, 6): idiographus liber (*Gell.*, 9, 14): autographum (*Symm. Ep.*, 3, 11), libellus. ‖ *Any written (not printed) work*, *liber (manu) scriptus; *codex (manu) scriptus: ☞ manuscriptum *is not Latin.*

MANUSCRIPT, *adj.*, autographus (*αὐτόγραφος, post-Augustan*), *or, in pure Latin*, meâ (tuâ, &c.) manu scriptus, autographus (*written with one's own hand*).

MANY, *adj.*, multi; non pauci; frequentes (*of persons in great numbers at any place*): *very many*, permulti; plurimi (*a great number, either as a whole or as a part of a whole, and then followed by a genitive*): plerique (*a large number, without respect to totality, and hence* ☞ *in the best writers never followed by a genitive*; e. g., *Cicero would say, not* plerique vestrum meminerunt, *but* plerique memineritis): *the many*, multitudo. ☞ *Observe that* multus *is never put with another adjective without a copula; thus we must say*, multæ et graves cogitationes, *or* multæ cogitationes eæque graves. ☞ *Observe again, that when the Latins desire to express, not the notion of a whole mass or amount, but that of a large portion of a whole, they often employ the adjective with a genitive*; e. g., permulti hostium. *This adjective is also often expressed by substantives; as*, copia, vis, multitudo, magnus numerus, &c.; e. g., *many men*, multitudo, *or* magnus numerus, hominum; vis hominum.

MANY-COLORED, multicolor (*Plin.*); multicolorus (*Gell.*).

MANY TIMES. Vid. OFTEN.

MAP, *s.*, tabula (*in connection, as Cic. ad Attic.*, 6, 2, 3; *otherwise, perhaps*, *tabula geographica): *the map of a country*, regio (e. g., Germaniæ) in tabulâ *or* in membranâ (*parchment*), *or* in chartâ (*paper*) picta, depicta (vid. *Prop.*, 4, 3, 37; *Suet., Dom.*, 10, 6): *a map of the world*, orbis terræ in tabulâ *or* in membranâ depictus.

MAP, *v.*; i. e., *to draw a map or maps*, terrarum situs pingere (*Flor.*, § 3, *præf.*).

MAPLE, acer: *of maple*, acernus.

MARAUDER, sine commeatu vagus miles (*Liv.*, 8, 34, *extr.*): vagus et lascivicns per agros miles (*Tac., Ann.*, 2, 55, 3). Vid., *also*, ROBBER.

MARAUDING, *adj.*, prædabundus: *to go in marauding parties*, sine commeatu vagum in pacato, in hostico, errare (*Liv.*, 8, 34, *extr.*): vagare et lascivire per agros (*after Tac., Ann.*, 2, 55, 3): palari per agros prædandi causâ (*of several, after Liv.*, 24, 51).

MARAUDING, *s.*, prædatio.

MARBLE, *s.*, marmor: *of marble*, marmoreus: *as hard as marble*, marmorosus: *to break marble*, marmor cædere: *to saw marble*, marmor secare: *to cut marble into slabs*, marmor in crustas secare: *to overlay with marble*, marmoris crustis operire (☞ marmorare *late*): *a block of marble*, gleba marmoris: *in connection also*, gleba unius lapidis (*Plin.*, 36, 4, 5).

MARBLE, *adj.*, marmoreus; e marmore (factus).

MARBLE, *v.*, *marmori maculoso simile facere aliquid.

MARCH, *s.* (*the month*), Martius mensis (*Plin.*): *March wind*, mense Martio spirans, flans: *March violet*, viola odorata (*Linn.*).

MARCH, *s.* ‖ *Military gait or pace*, gradus: *quick march*, gradus citatus (*properly*), ingressus pleno gradu (*figuratively*). ‖ *Military movement, journey of soldiers*, iter. *On the march*, iter faciens (*marching*; e. g., occisus est): in itinere (*during the march*): ex itinere (*from the march, so that the march is interrupted*; vid. *Held., Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 24): *to direct a march to a place*, iter aliquo facere, conferre, convertere, intendere: *to change the line of march*, iter mutare, commutare (*general term*); iter *or* viam flectere (*to take a side route*): *to give the order for a march*, iter pronunciare (*Liv.*, 30, 10): *to give the signal for a march*, signum profectionis dare (*of a commander*): classicum canere (*of a trumpeter = to sound a march*): *march!* (*as a word of command*) procede! *plural*, procedite: *to continue a march*, pergere in itinere; iter conficere pergere; (*rarely*) iter pergere; *uninterruptedly*, iter continuare, non intermittere: *to stop the enemy's march*, prohibēre itinere hostes: *to hasten a march*, iter maturare, pergere. ‖ *Space to be marched over*, iter; iter unius diei; castra, -orum, *n.* (*a day's march; the latter with reference to the Roman custom of pitching their camp after each day's march*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 36): *in three days' march*, trinis castris: *on the fifth day's march*, quintis castris (e. g., Cæsar Gorgoviam pervenit): *after a full day's march*, confecto justo itinere ejus diei: *a short day's march*, iter minus: *to make a double march*, iter diei duplicare: *to make forced marches*, magnis itineribus contendere (*general term*); dies noctesque iter facere, die et nocte continuare iter (*to continue marching by day and by night*): *to steal a march upon an enemy*, hosti iter præcipere; prævenire hostem breviori viâ. ‖ *Departure by marching*, profectio. *To get ready for a march*, profectionem parare: *to give the signal for a march*, signum profectionis dare. ‖ *Music to which soldiers march*, *modi militares.

MARCH, *v.*, INTR., incedere (*to march on*): progredi, proficisci (*to march forth or away*): iter facere (*to be on the march*): castra movēre, promovēre, *also simply* movēre (*to break up a camp, to march forward*). *To march three deep*, triplici ordine incedere (*cf. Curt.*, 3, 9, 12): *they were marching thirty men deep*, triginta armatorum ordines ibant (*ib.*): *to march slowly*, placide progredi (*general term*): iter reprimere (*to slacken the pace*): *to march quickly*, celeriter progredi (*general term*): raptim agmen agere (*on the march*): *to march faster*, accelerare iter: *to march day and night*, dies noctesque iter facere; die nocteque continuare iter; diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere; *to a place*, aliquo: *to march last*, agmen claudere, cogere: *to march toward a place*, proficisci, iter facere, intendere aliquo: *to march into a country*, proficisci in, &c.: *to march by a place*, præter locum transire; *with an army*, præter locum exercitum transducere: *to march over a mountain*, montem transire, superare: *to march very quickly through a country*, ingenti celeritate regionem percurrere: *to march out*, proficisci (ex) loco: *to march out to battle*, in aciem exire, ad dimicandum procedere (*of the soldiers*): exercitum in aciem educere (*of the general*): *to march out on an expedition*, exercitum in expeditionem educere (*of the general*): *to march out of a town with the troops*, copias educere ex *or* ab urbe (*opposed to* sese oppido continere): *to march out of a camp*, copias pro castris producere (*opposed to* castris se tenēre: exercitum *or* copias in castris continēre): *to march out from winter-quarters*, ab hibernis discedere. ‖ TR., deducere exercitum a loco: *to march out the troops*, copias ex urbe educere, extrahere: *to march out troops from their winter-quarters*, ex hibernis copias deducere; copias extrahere ex hibernaculis.

MARCHES. Vid. BOUNDARY.

MARCHIONESS, *marchionissa.

MARE, equa.

MARGIN. ‖ *A brink*, ora; margo; labrum; crepido [SYN. *in* BORDER]. ‖ *Edge of a page left blank*, *margo.

MARGINAL, *margini ascriptus. *A marginal note*, *verba margini ascripta.

MARGRAVE, *marchio.

MARGRAVINE, *marchionissa.

MARIGOLD, caltha (*Plin., Virg.*).

MARINE, } *adj.*, marinus (*in or of*
MARITIME, } *the sea*): maritimus (*on or near the sea*). *A maritime town*, urbs maritima (*Cic.*); oppidum maritimum (*Cæs., Liv.*): *a maritime district*, oræ maritimæ civitas (*Cæs.*): *a maritime power*, civitas navibus, *or* classe, valens; civitas multum mari pollens: *maritime forces*, copiæ navales (*opposed to* copiæ terrestres, *Liv.*): *maritime affairs*, res maritimæ *or* nauticæ (*Cic.*). Vid., *also*, NAVAL.

MARINE, *s.*, miles nauticus (*Tac., Agr.*, 25); miles ad naves (*Liv.*); classiarius (*Nep.*); classicus (*Liv., Tac.*); epibāta (*Hirt.*). *Marines*, socii navales (*opposed to* milites legionarii, *Liv.*): milites nautici *or* classici; classiarii; classici.

MARINER, nauta; nauticus (*Cic.*); navigator (*Quint.*).

MARJORAM, amaracus, samsuchum (*Plin.*); origānum majorana (*Linn.*).

MARK, *s.* ‖ *A sign, token*, signum (*general term*): significatio (*abstr., intimation*); indicium (*which makes us acquainted with a thing otherwise unknown*): nota (*whereby one thing is distinguished from another*): vestigium (*a trace; sometimes with* indicium). *A brand-mark*, stigma: *a mark of love, favor*, signum amoris, voluntatis. ☞ *In the phrase "it is the mark of," mark is usually omitted*; e. g., imbecilli animi est superstitio, *the mark of a weak mind (Cic.).* ‖ *That toward which any thing is directed*, scopus (*at which a missile is aimed*): meta (*toward which one goes or tends*). *To hit the mark*, scopum ferire: *to miss the mark*, aberrare a scopo, a metâ; metam non ferire; scopum non attingere. ‖ *A certain weight*, selibra. ‖ *A certain coin*, *nummus qui *mark* dicitur.

MARK, *v.* ‖ *To set a mark on*, notare: denotare: signare: designare (*in order to distinguish or make known*): notam imponere alicui rei: notam apponere alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: notâ insignire. *To mark several passages in a letter with red*, literas miniatulâ cerâ (*after the Roman manner*) *or* rubricâ (*after our manner*) pluribus locis notare (*vid. Cic., Att.*, 15, 14, *extr.*): *to mark any thing suspicious in a book*, obelum apponere ad aliquid (*Isidor.*, 1, 20, 4): *to mark out* (*a field*, &c.), terminare agrum ab alio, metare; metari; dimetare (*into divisions*): *to mark out for destruction*, notare et designare oculis aliquem ad cædem. ‖ *To note, not to forget*, memoriâ comprehendere, complecti (*to charge one's memory with*): memoriæ mandare, tradere; memoriæ infigere (*to commit to memory; the latter, to impress upon the memory*): (in) memoriâ custodire, memoriam alicujus rei retinēre (*to keep in the memory*): demittere in pectus *or* in pectus animumque, *or* (*of several*) in pectora animosque; animo percipere; animo infigere; percipere animo atque memoriâ custodire. *I have well marked that speech*, oratio in animo insedit; oratio in memoriâ meâ penitus insedit. ‖ *To heed*, animum attendere, intendere, advertere; animo adesse (*general term*); aures erigere animumque attendere, *also simply* erigi *or* se erigere (*of hearers*). *Mark!* adestote animis, erigite mentes auresque vestras et me dicentem attendite! (*says Cicero when about to speak*).

MARKER, designator. *Or by the verbs.*

MARKET. ‖ *Time, place, or assembly for selling and buying*, mercatus (*assembly of buyers and sellers in public places*): nundinæ (*a weekly market, market-day*): forum, *also with* rerum venalium (*a place where things are sold*; *cf.* MARKET-TOWN). *To hold a market*, mercatum habēre: *to appoint a market*, mercatum nundinas instituere: *to go to market*, ad mercatum proficisci: *to go, come to any place to market*, aliquo ad mercatum ire, venire: *to attend the markets, go about to the markets*, nundinas obire; circa fora proficisci ibique merces venditare (*of a dealer, after Liv.*, 39, 18): *to take any thing to market*, aliquid ad mercatum deferre (*properly*); aliquid proferre, in medium proferre *or* promere:

market-people, qui nundinas obeunt *or* obierunt; qui ad mercatum veniunt *or* venerunt: *clerk of the market*, agoranōmus (*ἀγορανόμος, with the Greeks, answers best to the English notion*, *Plaut., Capt.*, 4, 2, 44, &c.); ædilis plebis (*the magistrate who, at Rome, had the superintendence of the affairs of the market; it therefore very indistinctly expresses our notion*): præfectus annonæ (*in respect of the sale of corn*). || *Sale, vent*, venditio mercium. *A good or quick market*, * facilis et expedita venditio mercium: *to find a good market*, * facile vendi: *to find no market*, * repudiari: *that has a good market*, vendibilis (*opposed to* invendibilis).

MARKET-DAY, nundinæ, -arum, *plur.*

MARKET-PLACE, forum (rerum venalium).

MARKET-PRICE, *pretium quo res vulgo vendi solet (*general term*); annona (*of provisions*).

MARKET-TOWN, forum *or* oppidum nundinarium; forum rerum venalium; forum; conciliabulum (*as a place of assembly*, *Liv.*, 40, 19, 3).

MARKSMAN, jaculator (*who takes an aim*): *a good or excellent marksman*, * homo jaculandi peritus, in jaculando probe exercitatus. *To be an excellent marksman*, peritissimum esse artis jaculandi.

MARL, marga (*Plin.*). *Marl-pit*, puteus ex quo eruitur marga (*Plin.*).

MARMALADE, * pulmentum ex fructibus saccharo conditis. *Quince marmalade*, succus cydoniorum (*Pall.*, 11, 20, 2).

MARMOSET, simiolus (*Cic.*); pithecium (*Plaut.*, facete).

MARMOT, * marmota Alpina (*Blumenbach*); mus marmota (*Linn.*).

MARQUE (*letter of*), * literæ *or* tabellæ quibus datur alicui jus naves capiendi *or* intercipiendi.

MARQUETRY, opus intestinum (*Vitruvius*).

MARQUIS, * marchio.

MARQUISATE, * marchionatus.

MARRIAGE, conjugium (*union of man and wife, general term; also of animals*): matrimonium (*relation subsisting between man and wife*): nuptiæ (*lawful union of a male and female citizen of equal rank, so called because at this alone the veiling of the bride* (nubere) *took place*): connubium (*properly, the possibility or right of marriage; partly absolute, grounded on age, liberty, &c.; partly relative, with reference to privilege, &c.; hence, by metonymy, civil marriage itself*; i. q., nuptiæ): concubinatus (*union of parties whose marriage was not considered valid; as of a senator and a freed-woman. The woman who lived in such marriage was called* concubina): contubernium (*primarily, union of a male and female slave, who among the ancients could not contract marriage, strictly so called; then of a free man with a female slave or freed-woman. The slave who lived in such an estate was called* contubernalis), ☞ *Among the Romans the various forms of marriage were*: (*a*) coemtio, *effected by a kind of formal sale and purchase* (mancipatio); (*b*) usus, *when a woman lived a year with a man as her husband*; (*c*) confarreatio, *with sacred rites, at which bread made from* far *was used. A lawful marriage*, conjugium legitimum; matrimonium justum *or* legitimum; nuptiæ justæ *or* legitimæ: *an unequal marriage*, impares nuptiæ: *to enter upon the marriage state*, in matrimonium ire; matrimonium contrahere: *to ask in marriage*, sibi aliquem *or* aliquam in matrimonium petere: *also simply*, petere aliquem *or* aliquam: *to give one's daughter in marriage to any one*, alicui filiam in matrimonium dare *or* nuptum dare; alicui filiam collocare *or* nuptum locare: *to ask one for his daughter*, &c., *in marriage*, filiam, &c., conditionem alicui deferre (*Suet., Cæs.*, 27): *to promise marriage to any one*, alicui polliceri matrimonium suum; alicui conjugium suum promittere (*poetical*): *a second marriage*, matrimonium novum (*cf. Liv.*, 1, 46, *extr.*), conjugium novum (*poetical*): *to enter upon a second marriage*, ad secundas nuptias transire, venire, pervenire; secundo nubere (*of a woman*): *to refrain from a second marriage*, abstinēre a secundis nuptiis: *children by the first marriage*, liberi ex priore matrimonio suscepti *or* procreati: *by the second marriage*, liberi ex secundo matrimonio suscepti: *of or belonging to marriage*, conjugialis (*poetical*) *or* conjugalis; matrimonialis (*late*): *a clandestine marriage*, nuptiæ clandestinæ (*Plaut., Cas.*, 5, 3, 16); nuptiæ sine testibus et patre non consentiente factæ (*Appul., Met.*, 6): *to contract a clandestine marriage*, clam nuptias facere cum aliquo (vid. *Plaut., Cas.*, 2, 8, 53): *promise of marriage*, conjugium promissum (*after Ov., Her.*, 21, 139): *to give a promise of marriage*, alicui matrimonium suum polliceri; alicui conjugium suum promittere (*poetical*); *formally*, dextrâ datâ fidem futuri matrimonii sancire (*after Liv.*, 1, 1, *extr.*): *law concerning marriage*, lex de maritandis ordinibus (*Suet., Oct.*, 34); lex-marita (*Hor., Carm., Sæc.*, 20: *with the Romans it was* lex Julia et Pappia Poppæa): *a certificate of marriage*, literæ conjugii legitimi testes.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT, pactio nuptialis: *to make a marriage contract*, pactionem nuptialem facere (*Liv.*, 4, 4).

MARRIAGE LICENSE, * literæ veniam conjugii ineundi testantes.

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT, tabulæ nuptiales; dotis tabellæ: *to make a marriage settlement*, dotem dare *or* promittere (*general term*); dotem dicere (*of the woman only*): *to sign a marriage settlement*, dotis tabellas consignare: *to violate a marriage settlement*, tabulas nuptiales rumpere.

MARRIAGEABLE, jam maturus (matura) nuptiis (*old enough to marry*): adultus *or* adulta (*grown up*): jam matura viro (*of age for a husband*): nubilis (*whom one can marry; only of a woman*).

MARROW, medulla (*in animals, in plants, &c.; also, but rarely, figuratively*; e. g., medulla verborum, *Gell.*, 18, 4): cerebrum (*the pith in trees*): flos (*figuratively, best of any thing*).

MARRY, tr. || *To take for a husband or wife*, matrimonio se jungere *or* conjungere cum aliquo, aliquâ; in matrimonium accipere *or* recipere aliquem (*general term*); aliquam ducere in matrimonium, *or simply* aliquam ducere (*of a man*): alicui nubere (*of a woman*): *to marry a woman for money*, dote motus in matrimonium ducere virginem (vid. *Ter., Heaut.*, 5, 1, 66): *to be married*, matrimonio jungi *or* conjungi; nuptiis inter se jungi. || *To give in marriage*, collocare in matrimonium; nuptum dare, locare, *or* collocare; *also simply* collocare (*a woman*). ☞ Nuptui dare *or* collocare *is not Latin. To marry to any one*, matrimonio jungere *or* conjungere cum aliquo *or* aliquâ (*general term*), alicui nuptum collocare, *or simply* alicui collocare; alicui (aliquam, virginem, filiam) nuptum dare, in matrimonium dare, *or* tradere (*of a woman*). || *To unite in wedlock*, * ritu sacro uxorem alicui jungere. Intr. || *To enter into the conjugal state*, uxorem ducere in matrimonium, uxorem assumere (*of the husband*): nubere viro (*of the wife*): *to marry suitably to one's rank and condition*, pari jungi (*general term, after Liv.*, 6, 34, *extr.*): connubio cum virgine coire (*of the husband*): *to marry out of or under one's rank and condition*, impari jungi (*Liv., loc. cit.*): *to marry out of one's rank*, enubere ex ordine suo (i. e., *to come by marriage into another rank; of a woman*): *to marry into a family*, filium *or* virginem ex domo aliquâ in matrimonium ducere (*of the husband, Liv.*, 4, 4, *p. med.*): nubere *or* innubere in aliquam familiam *or* domum (*of the woman*): *to wish to marry*, conditionem quærere *or* circumspicere: *not to wish to marry*, abhorrēre ab uxore ducendâ *or* a re uxoriâ (*of a man*): numquam de nuptiis cogitare (*of both sexes*). *To marry again*, novum matrimonium inire: *to marry a second time*, in secundas nuptias transire, venire, *or* pervenire (*in general*): secundo nubere (*of a woman*): *not to marry a second time*, abstinēre a secundis nuptiis: *to marry well*, virginem bene dotatam ducere (*of a man*): in luculentam familiam collocari (*of a woman*). *To be married*, uxorem duxisse (*of a man*): nuptam esse viro (*of a woman*): *to have been never married*, nunquam uxorem duxisse (*of a man*), *or* viro nupsisse (*of a woman*): *to have been often married*, multarum nuptiarum esse. *Married people*, mariti (*the married, Papin., Dig.*, 24, 1, 52, *extr.*): conjuges (*husband and wife, Catull.*, 61, 234): *young married people* (*lately married*), novi mariti (*Appul., Met.*, 8, p. 201, 36).

MARSH, *s.*, palus, -ūdis, f. (☞ stagnum *is any piece of standing water*; lacus, *a lake, whether natural or artificial*; lacūna, *a pool*): *a lake overflowing its borders forms marshes*, lacus se stagnans facit paludes.

MARSHAL, *s.* || (*In the army*), * mareschallus. *A marshal's staff*, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. || *A master of ceremonies in a procession*, &c., * ductor pompæ; * designator pompæ deducendæ.

MARSHAL, *v.*, ordinare, disponere, digerere, in ordinem digerere aliquid; constituere, collocare, componere, instruere aliquid: *to marshal troops*, milites ordinare (*Liv.*); copias ordinare, milites disponere (*Nep.*); aciem instruere (*Cæs.*); aciem ordinare (*Just.*).

MARSHY, paluster (*Cæs.*); paludosus (*Ov.*); uliginosus (*Col.*).

MART, forum rerum venalium; commercium (*a place where trade, especially barter or exchange, is carried on*): emporium (*a place of trade at a harbor*); oppidum (ubi est) forum rerum venalium (*a town in which trade is carried on*; vid. *Sall., Jug.*, 71, *in.*): forum, oppidum nundinarium (*a place in which weekly markets are held*): *a flourishing mart*, urbs emporio florentissima: *the most frequented mart of the whole kingdom*, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum.

MARTAGON, lilium martagon (*Linn.*).

MARTEN. || *A kind of weasel*, melès. || *A sort of swallow*, hirundo apus (*generally* apōdis, *Linn.*).

MARTIAL, bellicosus; pugnax; fortis; ferox: *a martial people*, gens bellicosa (☞ *not* populus bellator, *which is poetical*): *a court-martial*, * quæstio militaris; * judicium militare: *to hold a court-martial*, * militari modo, *or* more quærere, *or* cognoscere de aliquo (*Bau.*). Vid., *also*, Court-martial.

MARTINET, * qui disciplinam in parvis rebus diligenter adeo severeque regit, *or* præfractius et rigidius astringit (*Val. Max.*); * exactor asper *or* molestissimus (alicujus rei).

MARTINGAL, * lorum quo caput equi retinetur.

MARTYR, martyr (*Prud.*); * qui pro bonâ causâ mortem subit (subiit), oppetit (oppetiit): *Socrates died as a martyr to the cause of truth*, Socrates pro veritate mortem occubuit.

MARTYRDOM, martyrium (*Tert.*); mors martyris.

MARTYROLOGY, * album martyrum.

MARVEL, &c. Vid. Miracle, Wonder, &c.

MASCULINE. || Prop., *male*, virilis; masculus; masculinus: *the masculine gender* (*in grammar*), genus masculinum (*Quint.*: ☞ *also*, genus virile, *Varr. and Gell.*; *but the former is the common term*). || Prop. *Of or proper to the male sex*, virilis. || Fig., *bold, brave* (*opposed to effeminate*), virilis (*also*, masculus, *Hor.*); fortis; constans; gravis: *masculine courage*, animus virilis, fortis, constans; virtus virilis (*Cic.*); audacia virilis (*Sall.*): *masculine spirit, character*, ingenium virile (*Sall.*); ingenium corroboratum, confirmatum (*Cic.*): *a masculine style*, oratio virilis (*or* fortis et virilis), gravis; nervi orationis (*Cic.*); sermo virilis (*Quint.*); oratio mascula (*Muret.*): *masculine oratory*, vera et mascula eloquentia (*Ruhnk.*).

MASH, *s.*, mixtura; farrago (*mixed contents*): (*for horses*), polenta mixta; *to make a mash*, polentam miscere.

MASH, *v.*, contundere.

MASK, persona (*the whole mask, adapted for strengthening the voice; drawn over the head*): larva (*an ugly mask, such as the ancients used at funerals, and in pan-*

tomimes; vid. *Hor., Sat.*, 1, 5, 64): homo personatus (*a masked person*; ☞ *never* persona *in classical writers*): *figuratively*, simulatio, species (*pretence, false appearance*): *to put a mask on any one*, personam alicui aptare, *or* alicujus capiti imponere, *or* alicujus capiti adjicere (*properly*): *to assume a mask*, personam sibi accommodare *or* sibi aptare, personam induere, * larvam sibi accommodare *or* aptare (*properly*), alienam personam sibi accommodare (*figuratively, to play a strange part; after Liv.*, 3, 36): *to wear a mask*, alienam personam ferre (*not to appear in one's true character, Liv., loc. cit.*): *to assume the mask of any thing* (*figuratively*), speciem *or* simulationem alicujus *or* alicujus rei induere; simulare aliquid (*to feign, pretend*): *to drop or lay aside a mask*, personam deponere (*properly and figuratively*): simulationem deponere (*figuratively*): *Appius now laid aside the mask*, ille finis Appio alienæ personæ ferendæ (*Liv.*, 3, 36): *to pull the mask off any one*, alicui personam demere, alicujus capiti personam detrahere (*properly and figuratively*); alicui *or* rei personam demere et reddere faciem suam (*figuratively, to show a person or thing in its true colors*; vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 24, 12): evolvere aliquem integumentis dissimulationis nudareque (*figuratively, to make manifest one's dissimulation, Cic., De Or.*, 2, 86, *in.*): alicujus animum nudare (*figuratively, to discover the disposition of any one; after Liv.*, 34, 24, *extr.*): *to betray under the mask of friendship*, aliquem per simulationem amicitiæ prodere: *to deceive under the mask of honor*, aliquem per fidem fallere, decipere, circumvenire.

MASK, *v.* || Propr. *To cover with a mask*, personam capiti alicujus adjicere (*Plin.*); personâ tegere, occultare aliquem: *masked*, personatus (*Cic.*). || Fig., *to conceal*, tegere, occultare, abscondere aliquid (*Cic.*).

MASON, faber murarius; structor murorum; cæmentarius (*late*).

MASONRY, opus saxeum, cæmenticium.

MASQUERADE, * turba personata (*Dan.*); * grex hominum personatorum (*Jan.*): *a masquerade dance or ball*, saltatio personata.

MASS. || *Matter*, massa (*general term*). || *Great quantity, sum*, summa (*contents*): vis, copia (*quantity*): multitudo (*number*): pondus (*weight*): moles (*great quantity or size, usually with the notion of excess or unshapeliness*): corpus (*the total, body of things connected or found together*): turba (*a confused crowd*): *the mass of the booty*, summa prædæ: *a great mass of money*, magnum pondus argenti: *the mass of the troops*, moles exercitus: *to heap together a mass of words*, turbam congregare (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 7): *a mass of materials*, silva rerum (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 26, 103). || *A Roman service*, * missa: *a mass-book*, * missale.

MASSACRE, cædes (☞ *not* laniena): *to make a massacre*, cædem facere, edere: *among the citizens*, cædem civium facere; cædem inferre civibus: *to make a horrible massacre*, infinitam cædem facere; crudelissimam cædem facere; *of the enemy*, ingenti cæde hostes prosternere: *massacre of St. Bartholomew* (*at Paris*, 1572), * nuptiæ illæ cruentæ; cruentus dies S. Bartholomæi; * cædes (☞ *not* laniena) Parisiensis.

MASSIVE, solidus (e. g., columna aurea solida): *of massive gold*; *opposed to* columna inaurata): totus (e. g., totus aureus, *of massive gold*): *and perhaps* non pervius (e. g., annulus, *Fab., Pict. ap. Gell.*, 10, 15, 7): *the massive masonry of a temple*, solida e saxo templi structura (*Turnebus*).

MAST (*of a ship*), malus (☞ arbor mali, *or simply* arbor, *is poetic*): *to set up a mast*, malum erigere (*opposed to* demittere): *to climb the mast*, in malum scandere.

MAST (*fruit*), glans (quernea, *of the oak*; fagea *or* fagi, *of the beech*).

MASTER, *s.* || *As to power, a lord*, potens (*with a genitive*); *master of one's self*, sui potens *or* compos: *to be master of any thing*; *properly*, aliquid in suâ potestate habere: *to remain master of any thing*, aliquid obtinere: *to be master of* (*figuratively*), imperare alicui rei; moderari alicui rei (e. g., linguæ *or* orationi): *to be master of one's self*, sibi imperare: animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere: *to be master of one's anger*, iram reprimere: *to allow one's self to be mastered by anger*, irâ teneri: *not to be master of one's anger*, impotentem esse iræ: *to be master of one's passions*, cupiditatibus imperare (*opposed to* servire); cupiditates continêre, comprimere, coercêre, frenare, domare ac frangere: *master of a house*, pater familias *or* familiæ herus (*the former in respect of the whole family; the latter in respect of the servants*; *hence, in comic writers, the usual address of slaves to their master*): possessor (*the possessor of any thing; frequently, however, opposed to* dominus, *the owner*): *the young master of the house*, filius herilis, filius familiæ (*with the same difference as between* herus *and* pater familias): *master of the ceremonies*, magister officiorum *or* aulæ; magister admissionum (*under the emperors*). || *As to skill*, (*a*) *general term*, artifex: *a master in any thing*, artifex (*with a genitive, especially of a gerund*), antistes, princeps alicujus rei; alicujus rei peritissimus (*very skilful*): perfectus et absolutus in aliquâ re (*perfect in art or science*): præcipuus ad aliquid faciendum (*clever in doing any thing; cf. Herz., Quint.*, 10, 1, 94, p. 119 *sq.*): *a master in his art*, orator perfectus, dicendi artifex (*of a speaker*): pictor perfectus, pingendi artifex (*of a painter*): medicus arte insignis, medicinâ *or* medicinæ arte clarus, medicinæ vates (*of a physician; the former of one in practice, the latter of one eminent for professional learning, Plin.*, 11, 37, 88); *to be a master in any thing*, familiam ducere in aliquâ re (e. g., in jure civili); (in) aliquâ re excellere *or* maxime excellere (*general term*): eruditum esse artificio alicujus rei (*to have learned the practice of an art*): *to be a master in the art of flattery*, ad nimiam assentationem eruditum esse: *Horace is a master in delineating human character*, Horatius ad notandos hominum mores præcipuus: *in this line there have been many masters*, in eo genere multi perfecti exstiterunt: *practice makes master*, exercitatio artem parat (*Tac., Germ.*, 24, 1): (*b*) *especially the manager of a work-shop*, tabernæ magister (*Jul., Paul., Sentent. rec.*; vid. *Gesn., Thes., s. v.* Magister, *extr.*). *Hence, general term = superintendent, teacher*, magister (*with reference to his proficiency or superiority of knowledge*): doctor (*one who imparts theory*): præceptor (*one who gives practical rules or instructions*). (*c*) *The author of a work of art*, artifex; auctor (e. g., *a statue by an unknown master*, statua auctoris incerti): (*d*) *as a title of respect*, magister; vid. *Gell.*, 18, 7, *in*.

MASTER, *v.* || *To overcome, conquer*, superare; vincere; domare, frangere [Syn. *in* Conquer]. || *To comprehend*, comprehendere, complecti (*with and without* animo *or* mente); assequi. Vid. *more in* Comprehend.

MASTER-KEY, * clavis generalis (*Kraft*).

MASTER-PIECE, opus præcipuæ artis; opus summo artificio factum; opus politissimâ arte *or* singulari opere artificioque perfectum; artificium: *this is his master-piece*, hoc est præstantissimum opus ejus: *many hold this to be the greatest master-piece*, quo opere nullum absolutius plerique judicant.

MASTERLY, artificiosus, artifex (*with or by the hand of a master*; *of things and persons*): præcipuæ artis (*poetical*), summâ *or* singulari arte, summo artificio factus, callidissimo artificio fabricatus, singulari opere artificioque *or* politissimâ arte perfectus (*made with great art; of things*): *a masterly speech*, oratio facta: *a masterly delivery*, oratio artis plena.

MASTERY. Vid. Power.

MASTICATE, mandere (*Cic.*); manducare (*Varr.*).

MASTICATION. *By the verbs*: ☞ manducatio *is not classical.*

MASTICH, mastiche *or* mastice (*Plin.*): *mastich-tree*, lentiscus (*Plin.*); Pistachia lentiscus (*Linn.*).

MASTIFF, * canis mastivus (*Blumenb.*).

MAT, teges (*Varr.*); stragulum (*Plin.*); storea (*of straw, Liv.*); matta (*Or.*): *a mat-maker*, mattarum, storearum, textor.

MAT TOGETHER, *v.*, inter se implectere; conjungere inter se atque implicare; dracones inter se cratium modo implexæ (*matted together*).

MATCH, *s.* || *One equal to another, or that suits another*, par (*equal*): similis (*like*): *to be a match for*, alicui parem esse (e. g., bello), non inferiorem esse aliquo: *not to be a match for any one*, alicui imparem esse; inferiorem esse aliquo; aliquem sustinêre non posse: *to be a match for any thing*, alicui rei parem esse (e. g., negotiis): rem sustinêre (e. g., molem). || *Marriage* [vid. Marriage]: *to make a good marriage* [vid. to Marry *well*]. || *A contest in a game*, certamen; contentio; e. g., decertare cum aliquo contentione currendi (*after Cic., in a running match*). || *Any thing used for ignition*, sulfuratum (*a brimstone match, Mart.*); * fissula igniaria (*any small match in common use*): * virga incendiaria; * funiculus incendiarius, *or* * fomes tormentarius (*used in discharging cannon*).

MATCH, *v.*, jungere; conjungere; copulare [vid. Marry]: componere; comparare; miscêre. Vid. Suit.

MATCHLESS, incomparabilis (*Plin.*); eximius, divinus, singularis, unicus (*Cic.*): ☞ *in the Silver Age*, cœlestis *was often used in this sense.*

MATE, *s.* || *A companion*, socius: comes; sodalis; contubernalis; commilito, &c. [Vid. Companion.] || *Husband or wife*, conjux.

MATE, *v.*, copulare. Vid. Match.

MATERIAL, *adj.* || *Consisting of matter*, corporeus, concretus (*Cic.*): *the mind is not material*, mens ab omni mortali concretione segregata est (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 27, 66); mens simplex nullâ re adjunctâ quâ sentire possit (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 11, 27). || *Essential, important*; vid. *these words.*

MATERIAL, *s.* } || Prop. (*for building*)
MATERIALS, } *ing*), materia (*general term*): copiæ (*for building*): saxa et materia et cetera ædificanti utilia (*for building*): *to furnish materials for building*, materiari (*Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 73): *old materials worked up again*, rediviva, *plural. A house built of bad materials*, ædes male materiatæ. || Fig., materia (*of single points, to be worked up in a treatise*, &c.): res (*general term, things*; *opposed to* verba): silva rerum (*figuratively, a mass of notes, Cic., De Or.*, 3, 26, 103): commentarii (*memoirs, historical materials*): *to collect materials*, silvam rerum comparare: *to leave behind materials for a treatise*, &c., in commentariis aliquid relinquere (*Cic.*).

MATERIALIST, * materialista, *or, by circumlocution*, * qui nihil nisi corpora in rerum naturâ esse statuit *or* dicit.

MATERIALLY, genere; toto genere; naturâ; re; universâ re; multum.

MATERNAL, maternus: *maternal love*, amor maternus; animus maternus; amor parentis erga natos.

MATHEMATICAL, mathematicus (*general term*): geometricus (*geometrical*): accuratus, certus (*figuratively, accurate, certain*): *to infer with mathematical certainty*, necessariâ mathematicorum ratione concludere aliquid (*Cic., De Fin.*, 5, 4, 9): *to prove with mathematical certainty*, * geometricâ subtilitate demonstrare aliquid.

MATHEMATICIAN, mathematicarum artium peritus; mathematicus.

MATHEMATICS, mathematica, -orum, *n.*; artes mathematicæ (*rare, not classical*); mathematica, -æ, *f.* (*general term*): geometrica, -orum, *n.*, geometria, -æ, *f.* (*geometry*): *to know nothing of mathematics*, numquam pulverem illum eruditum attigisse (*for the ancients made their mathematical figures in the sand, Cic., N. D.*, 2, 18, 46); in mathematicis rudem esse (*general term*).

MATIN, matutinus.

MATINS, * preces matutinæ.

MATRICIDE, matricidium; parricidium matris; *in connection, also, simply* parricidium (*as a crime against a sacred and inviolable person*).

MATRICULATE. ‖Tr., *nomen alicujus referre in numerum civium academicorum (at a university).* ‖ Intr., nomen dare ad rectorem academiæ; in numerum civium academicorum referri (*Herm.*).

MATRICULATION. *By the verb, or,* nominis in album relatio (*Lünem.*).

MATRIMONIAL. *By the genitive,* conjugii, &c., conjugialis (*poetical*), *or* conjugalis, connubialis (*poetical*): matrimonialis (*of marriage*): maritus, maritalis (*of married people*): *matrimonial union,* conjugium maritale: *matrimonial rights,* jura conjugalia *or* connubialia (*poetical*): *matrimonial fidelity,* conjugii fides; fides marita.

MATRIMONY. Vid. Marriage.

MATRIX. ‖ Prop., matrix. ‖ Fig., i. e., *mould or form,* *forma *or* norma fundendi.

MATRON, matrona (*Cic.*).

MATRONLY, matronalis (*Liv., Plin. Ep.*).

MATTER, *s.* ‖ *Body, substance extended,* corpus. ‖ *Materials,* materia [vid. Materials]. ‖ *Subject, thing treated,* argumentum; quæstio; locus; e. g., magnus locus philosophiæque proprius (*Cic., Div.*, 2, 1, 3). ‖ *Affair, business,* res; negotium (*business*): causa (*a suit at law, then business, general term*): cura (*care of any business or office*): *an important or weighty matter,* res major: *a small or trifling matter,* res minuta *or* parva: *public matter,* publicæ res; res publica: *to look after his domestic matters,* res domesticas dispensare: *any thing is a difficult or hard matter,* aliquid difficile est: *to read them is a matter of incredible trouble,* in eis legendis incredibilis quædam molestia exhaurienda est: *what is the matter?* quid (quidnam) est? quid accidit? ‖ *Cause, occasion,* causa; occasio; materia; ansa. ‖ *Substance generated in a swelling,* pus (*white and viscous matter, properly so called*): sanies (*matter mixed with blood, unripe matter*): *full of matter,* purulentus: *to turn to matter, to form matter,* in pus verti: *to ripen matter,* pus maturare: *to excite or generate matter,* pus movēre.

MATTER, *v.*, i. e., *to import,* alicujus momenti esse: *it matters much, little,* hoc multum, non multum (☞ *not* parum), magni, parvi refert *or* interest: *that matters nothing,* id nihil refert: *that matters every thing,* in eo omnia vertuntur; hoc caput rei est; inde omnia pendent: *it matters,* interest, refert (interest, *with a genitive, denotes the interest which one has in any thing*; refert, *the importance which one attributes to a thing*). ☞ *Here observe the following rules:* (*a*) *the person to whom a thing matters is put in the genitive; but of the personal pronoun we find the ablatives,* meâ, tuâ, nostrâ, vestrâ; e. g., *it matters to me,* meâ interest *or* refert [vid. *translator's note on Zumpt,* § 449]. *But* refert, *in the Golden Age, takes only the ablative, never the genitive, of a substantive; frequently, however,* interest *and* refert *are used absolutely:* (*b*) *that which matters is expressed by an infinitive, or, by circumlocution, with an accusative and infinitive, or by* an, quis, quid, ubi, quando, ut, ne, &c.; e. g., multum interest, te venire (*Cic.*); quid illius interest, ubi sis? (*Cic.*); illud meâ magni interest, te ut videam (*Cic.*); (*c*) *how much? is expressed sometimes by the adverbs* magnopere, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil, &c., *sometimes by a genitive of value; as,* magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti, &c.

MATTOCK, ligo.

MATTRESS, stratum.

MATURE, *adj.*, maturus, tempestivus (*properly and figuratively*): adultus (*having reached the years of maturity, properly and figuratively*; e. g., Athenæ adultæ; *opposed to* nascentes): *a mature judgment,* judicium firmum, certum, subtile, rectum, verum (*Cic.*): ☞ *not* subactum judicium. *In Cic., Cæc.,* maturum judicium *is a prompt decision; judgment passed without any delay*): *mature age,* ætas adulta (*when the person is grown up*); ætas firmata (*Cic.*), matura (*Ulp.*): *of mature understanding,* maturus animo: *to have mature experience,* magno præditum esse usu; usu et experientiâ præstantem esse (*Cic.*): *mature consideration,* bonum consilium. *To become mature,* maturescere (*Cic.*).

MATURE, *v.*, maturare; ad maturitatem perducere aliquid (*Plin.*); coquere (*Cic.*); percoquere (*especially of fruit, Plin. Ep.*). *To mature plans,* &c., alicujus rei rationem explicatam atque exploratam habēre; consilia explicare (*but implying previous state of confusion,* &c., *Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 78): *all my plans are matured,* instructa mihi sunt corde consilia omnia (*Ter.*): *to mature one's judgment,* ad judicandi maturitatem pervenire.

MATURITY, maturitas; tempestivitas (*properly and figuratively*): adulta ætas (*the age of maturity*): maturitas ætatis ad prudentiam (*Cic.*): *to bring to maturity,* maturare; ad maturitatem perducere (*Plin.*): *to come to maturity,* maturitatem assequi (e. g., nimis celeriter, *Cic.*); ad maturitatem venire, pervenire (*Plin.*); maturitatem adipisci (*Plin.*); *to have arrived at maturity,* adolevisse (*properly and figuratively*; e. g., ingenium; res Persarum, &c.); maturitatem suam habēre (*Cic., of years, of understanding*); ætate, ingenio, corroborari, confirmari; ingenium alicujus adolevit (*Sall.*).

MAUDLIN. Vid. Intoxicated.

MAUGRE. Vid. Notwithstanding.

MAUL, *s.*, malleus.

MAUL, *v.* Vid. Beat.

MAUSOLEUM, monumentum sepulcri; *or simply,* monumentum *or* sepulcrum; mausoleum (*Suet.*).

MAW, stomachus; ventriculus.

MAWKISH. ‖ Propr., fastidiosus. ‖ Fig., putidus (*Cic.*); tædium afferens (*Liv.*); fastidiosus, fastidium creans (*Plin.*).

MAWKISHLY, fastidiose.

MAWKISHNESS, fastidium.

MAXILLARY, maxillaris (*Cels.*).

MAXIM. ‖ *Principle, axiom,* ratio; institutum; lex; regula: *to make it a maxim with one's self,* legem aliquam sibi imponere. ‖ *Opinion, position,* opinio; consilium: *good maxims,* consilia recta, vera, honesta.

MAY (*the month of*), Maius (mensis).

MAY (*perfect* Might); (*a*) *of permission:* licet (*it is permitted, or lawful by human law, positive, customary, or traditional*): fas est (*with supine in* u *or infinitive, it is permitted by divine law, including the law of conscience; opposed to* nefas est): concessum est (*general term, including both the former*): jus *or* potestatem habēre aliquid faciendi: integra mihi est potestas aliquid faciendi (*a thing is still open to me*; vid. *Cic., Acad.*, 2, 3, 8): integrum *or* liberum est mihi (*with infinitive, it is free or open for me to do any thing: in the last two* permission *and* possibility *are, or may be, combined*). ☞ (1) *When* licet *is followed by* "*to be*" *with an adjective as predicate, the adjective is usually in the dative by attraction; but sometimes in the accusative, even when the dative is expressed;* e. g., licuit esse otioso Themistocli; civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, *Zumpt*, 601, *Pr. Intr.*, 152. (2) *After* "*might*" *the English perfect infinitive is translated by the Latin present infinitive, unless the action marked by the infinitive must have preceded that marked by* licuit, &c. (3) *Remember that* "*he might*" *is, in a principal sentence, the indicative:* "*he might have been,*" licuit esse. ☞ "*May,*" "*might,*" *of permission, are also frequently translated by* posse (*the speaker implying that permission would be granted if it could*). *May I know..?* possum scire (= *will you not tell me?* e. g., aliquo profectus veneris, *Plaut.*). *She may say this,* hoc fas est dicere: *if I may say so,* si fas est dictu (*Cic.*): *if I may,* si per vos licet (*if you will permit me*). *May I?* licetne? *If one might,* si integrum ac liberum esset. *You may, for any thing I care,* per me licet: *may I ask?* licet rogare? (*Cic.*): *that they may themselves sin the more easily,* quo facilius ipsos peccare liceat: (*β*) *of possibility:* posse: licet *or* licet mihi (*of the possibility or impossibility that proceeds from the state of things, the absence or presence of opponents or opposing causes; the preventive person or cause with* per *and accusative*). Jn. possum et mihi licet. [Vid. Can.] *That was the first year in which he might* (= *could be*) *elected consul,* is erat annus, quo per leges ei consulem fieri liceret: *if she might have lived in freedom,* si ei libere vixisse licitum fuisset: *live happily while you may* (*can*), dum licet, vive beatus (*Hor.*): *to do any thing as one best may,* aliquid ut potest, facere (e. g., nos dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus, *Cic.*): *as you best may,* ut poteris (e. g., rem expedias, *Cic.*). ☞ *The notion of* "*might*" *is sometimes given by the subjunctive of a verb: he explained it so clearly that all might understand it,* rem tam perspicue explicuit, ut omnes intelligerent. ☞ *The remark on the tense of the infinitive holds good for* potuit, &c., *as well as for* licuit; (*γ*) *of contingent possibility (or possibility granted by the speaker* = "*may possibly,*" "*may, for any thing I know*"), fieri potest ut (*with subjunctive;* e. g., *I may be mistaken,* fieri potest, ut fallar): *sometimes* potest (*impersonal* = "*it may be that*") *only* (e. g., *he may, perhaps, not have incurred that penalty, or fine,* potest, ut illam mulctam non commiserit, *Cic.*). *Sometimes* credibile est, veri haud dissimile est: factum esse potest, &c. *Perhaps some one may say,* forsitan quispiam dixerit *or* dixerit aliquis. *When* "*you*" *is used indefinitely for* "*any one,*" "*a man,*" *the second person imperf. is employed;* e. g., *you might have believed, thought, said,* credĕres, putares, diceres.

MAY-BUG, *scarabæus melolontha (*Linn.*).

MAY-DEW, *ros tempore verno apparens.

MAY-GAME. Vid. Sport.

MAY-POLE, *arbor festa.

MAYOR, *urbis præfectus; magistratus municipalis (*Dig., passim*); *or (with reference to the Roman institutions)* prætor, decurio (*in country towns*), *or* consul (*in capital cities*).

MAYORALTY, *urbis præfectura (*Pand.*); officium urbis præfecti; decurionatus.

MAZE, *s.* ‖ Prop. *A labyrinth,* labyrinthus; *figuratively,* hortus labyrinthēus (*Catull., Sidon.*); via inexplicabilis (*Liv.*, 40, 33); itinerum ambages occursusque ac recursus inexplicabiles (*Plin.*, 36, 13, 19). ‖ Fig., *perplexity,* (mentis) error (*Cic.*); mens commota (*Plin.*). ‖ Fig. *Confusion;* res inextricabiles (*Cic.*); turbæ (*Plin.*).

MAZE, *v.*, perturbare, confundere, aliquem.

MAZY, inexplicabilis; inextricabilis.

MEAD (*a drink*), aqua mulsa *or* mulsea (*Col.*).

MEAD, } pratum: *a grassy mead-*
MEADOW, } *ow,* pratum herbosum (*Varr.*): *a flowery meadow,* pratum floridum (*Plin.*): *a parched meadow,* pratum siccum (*Col.*).

MEAGRE, macer (*the proper word; opposed to* pinguis; *not fleshy or fat; also of the soil*): strigosus, strigosi corporis (*not corpulent; opposed to* obesus): gracilis (*slim, slender, lank; opposed to* obesus: *of men or animals; also of parts of men or animals*): exilis (*thin, not plump, of parts of men or animals; opposed to* plenus; *also of the soil, and, figuratively, of a writing or of a speech*). Jn. exilis et macer; aridus (*of food, without nourishment, and of the soil; also, figuratively, empty, poor; opposed to* copiosus): sterilis (*opposed to* fertilis): *somewhat meagre,* macilentus: *a meagre treatise,* libellus exilis: *a meagre subject (for treating of),* res jejuna (*opposed to* copiosa): *to make meagre,* facere (ut) macrescat aliquis (*a living being*): emaciare (*also the soil*; ☞ maciare *occurs first in Solinus*): *to grow or become meagre,* macescere, emacescere (*of living beings, parts of the body, and of the soil*): macrescere, emacrescere (*only of living beings*): *meagre fare,* victus aridus (*not nutritious*): victus tenuis (*scanty*):

☞ *not* famelicus, *which Muretus uses in this sense.*

MEAGRENESS, macies (*as a state or condition*) : macritas (*as a property*) : macritudo (*as an abiding property, Plaut., Capt.*, 1, 2, 32) : gracilitas (*leanness, as a property*).

MEAL. ‖ *A repast*, jentaculum (*breakfast*) : prandium (*luncheon*) : gustatio (*a light meal shortly before the principal meal*) : cœna (*the principal meal of the Romans, taken about* 3, 4, *or* 5 *o'clock in the afternoon*) : convivium (*a social meal, entertainment*) : epulum (*a public meal on festivals*, &c.) : epulæ (*a large, private banquet, distinguished by the number and excellence of the dishes*) : daps (*a sumptuous entertainment for a religious purpose, a sacrificial feast*; ☞ *only poetical and post-Augustan, for a sumptuous private entertainment*) : *a small, light meal*, cœnula : *a regular meal*, cœna recta (*opposed to* sportula) : *to prepare a meal*, cœnam parare, instruere ; convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare : *to give a meal*, cœnam *or* epulam alicui dare : *to take a meal with any one*, cœnare apud aliquem ; accubare apud aliquem : *to rise from a meal*, surgere e cœnâ : *during a meal*, inter cœnam *or* epulas ; super cœnam ; super mensam : *after a meal*, post cibum, post cœnam ; a cœnâ (*from table*) : cœnatus (*after having dined*).

MEAL. ‖ *Flour, or edible part of corn*, farina (*properly, of corn, and of other things*) : *fine meal*, farina ; farina minuta (*general term*) : pollen (*sifted*) : *meal from barley, wheat*, farina hordeacea, triticea : *of meal*, farinaceus : *full of meal*, farinosus : *like meal*, farinulentus : *meal-tub*, arca farinaria : *meal-sieve*, cribrum farinarium (*Cels.*).

MEALINESS. *By the adjective, or with* farina.

MEALY, farinosus (*Veget.*).

MEAN, *adj.* ‖ *Middle, intermediate*, medius. *In the mean time*, interim (*at some time during the interval* : interim, *of a point of time* ; interea, *of a space, Dod.* ; *but* vid. *Pr. Intr.*, ii., *note* 7, p. 195) : interea (*during the same time, while a thing was going on* ; *usually in connection with a conjunction* ; e. g., interea dum, *or* quod). ‖ *Moderate*, mediocris ; modicus ; medius (*in the Silver Age*). ‖ *Of inferior quality*, vilis ; tenuis ; exiguus [vid. BASE]. ‖ *Of small value*, exiguus ; parvus ; levis ; levidensis (*Cic.*). ‖ *Of small importance*, exiguus ; tenuis ; levis. ‖ *Without dignity*, humilis ; ignobilis ; obscurus ; sordidus (*very mean*) : *to be of mean descent*, ortum esse obscuro, humili, ignobili loco (*Cic.*) ; sordido loco ortum esse (*Liv.*). ‖ *Low-minded*, humilis ; abjectus ; illiberalis ; sordidus.

MEAN, *s.* ‖ *The middle, mediocrity*, mediocritas (☞ medium, *as a substantive, is not Latin*) : temperamentum (*the right measure*, mediocritas, quæ est inter nimium et parum ; ☞ *Ciceronian, but not common in the best prose*) : modus (e. g., extra modum prodire) : *the golden mean*, aurea mediocritas (*Hor., Od.*, 2, 10, 5) : *the mean is the best*, medio tutissimus ibis (*Ov., Met.*, 2, 137) ; mediocritas optima est : *to keep or observe the mean*, medium quiddam tenēre ; tenēre mediocritatem, quæ est inter nimium et parum ; *in any thing*, mediocritate moderari aliquid ; temperamentum servare in aliquâ re (*Plin., Paneg.*, 3, *in.*).

MEAN, MEANS, *s.* (*any thing that serves for the attainment of an object*), via, ratio, consilium, ratio quam aliquis init, consilium quod aliquis capit (*of the measures which one adopts*) ; auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium, præsidium, telum, instrumentum ; *to any thing*, ad aliquid (*of helps, which conduce to the attainment of an object*) : *to choose or adopt means*, rationem *or* viam inire, *or* capere, *or* sequi : *to have recourse to a means*, ad rationem aliquam confugere : *to use outward means*, externis adjumentis uti : *to try all means*, omnia experiri ; nihil inexpertum omittere : volo id quam mollissimâ viâ consequi (*by the gentlest means, Liv.*) : *to try extreme means*, extremum auxilium experiri ; supremum auxilium effundere ; extrema experiri *or* audēre ; ad extrema *or* ad ultimum auxilium descendere : *by all means*, omnino, plane, prorsus, admodum, utique (*entirely, intensive*) : sane, ita sane, sane quidem, utique, scilicet, nimirum, quidem, vero (*affirmative ; in assertions and concessions* ; vid. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 37, 38, 151) : *by no means*, neutiquam ; haudquaquam : *by some means or other*, aliquo modo.

MEAN, *v.* ‖ *To indicate, denote*, indicare ; significare ; ostendere ; portendere. ‖ *To have a certain signification (of words)*, significare ; valēre ; sonare : *what does this word mean?* quid sonat hæc vox ? quæ vis est hujus vocis ? sub hâc voce quæ subjicienda est vis ? ‖ *To understand, or design to signify*, dicere ; significare ; velle : *whom do we mean when we speak of a rich man ? or, what do we mean by rich ?* quem intelligimus divitem ? (*Cic.*) ‖ *To purpose, intend*, propositum habēre aliquid ; cogitare aliquid, *or* de aliquâ re ; quærere aliquid ; habēre aliquid in animo ; est mihi aliquid in animo ; velle. ‖ *To signify, to be of a certain importance*, vim quandam habēre ; momenti, discriminis, esse ; aliquid esse : *to mean nothing*, nullius esse momenti ; nullam habēre vim. ‖ *To be of a certain kind or tendency*, sibi velle ; e. g., hostes admiratio cepit, quidnam sibi repentinus clamor vellet (*Liv., what it meant*) : quid ergo illæ sibi volunt statuæ inauratæ ? (*what mean ? Cic., Verr.*, 2, 61, 150).

MEANDER, *s.*, mæander (*Cic., of a very circuitous route by by-ways, Virg., &c.*) ; flexus (*Plin., Tac.*) ; nexus (*Hor.*).

MEANDER, *v.*, mæandros persequi (*Cic., figuratively*) ; mæandros facere et gyros (*Ammian., figuratively*) ; inæqualiter sinuari (*Tac.*) ; * flexuoso cursu serpere.

MEANDERING. flexuosus.

MEANING. ‖ *Of a word*, significatio (*the meaning of a word ; opposed to* VOX, *Varr.*) : significatus (*post-Augustan* ; e. g., VE particula duplicem significatum ... habet, *Gell.*) : vis : potestas (*the force of a word* : potestas, *Auct. ad Herenn.*, 4, 54, *in Gell.*, 1, 3, *and* 10, 29) : sententia (*the meaning which a speaker attaches to a word* : ☞ *for which* sensus *is unclassical in prose*) : notio (*the meaning one attaches to a word*). *Obs.* Acceptionem nominis pro significatione dubito, an idoneus scriptor dixerit, *Ruhnk. ad Muret.*, iii., 26, *ed. Ruhnk.* *The real and proper meaning (of a word)*, vera atque propria significatio : *the natural and primary meaning of a word*, naturalis atque principalis verbi significatio (*Quint.*) : *a false meaning*, falsa atque aliena verbi significatio : *the present meaning (of a word)*, potestas præsens : *the word has this meaning*, hæc vis subjecta est voci : *that is the meaning of the word*, hæc vis est istius verbi : *the proper meaning of the word is this*, huic verbo domicilium est proprium in hoc : *this word has various or several meanings*, hujus vocis potestas multiplex est (*general term, after Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 54, *in.*) ; huic verbo sunt migrationes in alienum domicilium multæ (*has many improper meanings, Cic. ad Div.*, 16, 17, 1) : *it is necessary to fix carefully the meaning of the word* carēre, illum excutiendum est, quid sit carēre : *Cicero uses the word in nearly the same meaning*, consimiliter Cicero isto verbo utitur : *the preposition* de *has different meanings with one and the same word*, de præpositio in uno eodemque verbo diversitatem significationis capit : *to be used in rather an unusual (affected, &c.) meaning*, doctiuscule positum esse : *to have a narrow meaning*, angustius valēre : *to have a more extensive meaning*, latius patēre (e. g., insania = *the word* insania latius patet, *Cic.*) : *to attach a meaning to a word*, sub voce sententiam subjicere ; verbo vim, sententiam, notionem subjicere : *to know the meaning of words*, nosse vim verborum (*after Cic.*) ; scire significationem verborum (*Quint.*) : *to examine carefully the meaning of words*, diligenter examinare verborum pondera : *when a word has two or more meanings*, quum verbum potest in duas pluresve sententias accipi : *not to comprehend the meaning of a word*, verbum quid valeat, non vidēre : *to take the meaning that suits one best*, eo trahere significationem (scripti, vocis, &c.) quo expediat, aut quo aliquis velit : *an opposite meaning of the same word*, ejusdem verbi contraria significatio : *the same words are used in a different meaning*, eædem voces in diversâ significatione ponuntur : *many words, as, for instance*, hostis, *have lost their original meaning*, multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostis (*Varr., L. L.*, 5, 1, 4). ' *The meaning of* carēre *is "to be without what you would wish to have,"* carēre ... hoc significat, egēre eo, quod habēre velis (*Cic.*) : *what meaning is to be attached to this word ?* sub hâc voce quænam est subjicienda sententia ? *the word "happy," as applied to a person, has no other meaning than this, that*, &c., neque ulla alia huic verbo, quum beatum dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi, &c. (*if it had been "the word virtue,"* verbo virtutis *would have been the proper term* [vid. *under* "WORD"]) : *to have the same meaning*, ejusdem esse significationis (*after Cic.*) : ad eundem intellectum ferri (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 11) : *or* vis ... eadem est (e. g., videtur vis ordinis et collocationis eadem esse, *Cic.*). ‖ *The drift, purport, of a speech, oracle*, &c. (*including the object of the speaker*), *mostly by* valēre *or* spectare, *with adverb of motion to a point : the meaning of this was*, id eo valebat, ut, &c. (*Nep.*) : *when no one knew what the meaning of this oracle was*, id responsum quo valeret, quum intelligeret nemo (*Nep.*) : *the meaning of this was that she was bribed by Philip*, hoc eo spectabat, ut eam [Pythiam] a Philippo corruptam diceret. ‖ *Object with which any thing is said or done*, consilium : animus : mens : voluntas, *or by circumlocution with* sibi velle ; spectare aliquid *or* ad aliquid ; sequi aliquid ; in animo habēre aliquid, (animo) intendere aliquid, &c. *What is your meaning in doing this ?* quid tibi vis ? quæ tua mens ? *my meaning is*, &c., mens mea hæc est ; eo pertinent *or* valent mea consilia (*of plans*) : *what is the meaning of those statues ?* quid istæ sibi statuæ volunt ? *I did not clearly understand the meaning of the law, or of those words*, nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid ista verba vellent (*Cic.*) : *what is the meaning of all this ?* quid hoc rei est ? (*Liv.*) : *that was not my meaning*, hoc nolui ; hæc non erat mea mens : *with a good meaning*, bono consilio *or* animo : *my meaning in doing this was to*, &c., hoc feci eo consilio, ut, &c. : *full of meaning*, significans (*of words and gestures*, ☞ *post-Augustan*) : argutus (*expressive ; of the eyes, gestures*, &c.) : efficiens (*of words* ; vid. *Quint.*, 10, 1, 6).

MEANLY. ‖ *Moderately*, &c., tenuiter ; exigue. ‖ *Illiberally*, humiliter ; abjecte ; illiberaliter ; sordide.

MEANNESS. ‖ *Of birth*, &c., humilitas (*Cic.*) ; ignobilitas generis (*Sall.*) ; ignobilitas, locus humilis *or* obscurus (*Cic.*). ‖ *Of mind or sentiment*, humilitas ; animus humilis *or* abjectus.

MEANS, *s.* (*fortune*) [vid. FORTUNE] : *a man of good or tolerable means* (i. e., *resources*), qui habet unde utatur ; modice locuples.

MEASLES (*of men*), morbilli (*medical technical term*) : (*swine*), scrophula, hydātis finna (*technical term*).

MEASLY (*of men*), * morbillis obsitus ; (*of swine*), scrophulosus (*Bau.*).

MEASURABLE, quod metiri possumus ; quod metiendo assequi licet (☞ *not* mensurabilis, *late*).

MEASURE, *s.* ‖ *Criterion of quantity*, mensura (*that by which any thing is measured ; properly and figuratively, abstract and concrete*) : modus (*relation to be observed, limit*) : moderatio (*observing due measure*) : *measures and weights*, mensuræ et pondera : *a measure heaped up*, mensura cumulata : *measure of a syllable*, mora (*grammatical*) : *to take a measure of any thing*, mensuram alicujus rei inire : *to take a person's measure for clothes*, vestem conficiendam ad corporis modulum metiri (*after Suet., Ner.*, 49) : *to buy or sell any thing by measure*, aliquid mensurâ

emere, vendere: *with full measure*, pleno modio; cumulate: *in full measure*, abunde, affatim (*enough, or more than enough*): *according to measure*, pro modo; pro ratione; *but usually by* pro *with an ablative*; e. g., pro viribus agere: *without measure*, sine modo; præter, extra, supra modum; immodice; immoderate: *to observe measure*, modum tenēre, retinēre, servare; modum *or* moderationem adhibēre *or* habēre (in aliquâ re): *not to observe measure, to exceed it*, modum non servare; modum excedēre, transire; extra modum prodire: *to set measure to a thing*, modum facere, ponere, statuere, constituere alicui rei (*to determine how far to go*): finem facere alicujus rei *and* alicui rei (*to put an end to a thing*). ‖ *Plan, means*, ratio (*mode of procedure*): consilium (*plan*): *a prudent measure*, consilium prudens: *mild measures*, mollia consilia (*after Tac., Ann.*, 1, 40, 1, *where we find the more rare* mollia consulta): *to take a measure*, rationem inire; consilium capere: *to adapt measures to time and circumstances*, consilium pro tempore et pro re capere: *to adopt good measures*, bonis consiliis uti; consilia alicui rei accommodata capere: *to adopt more vigorous measures*, fortioribus remediis uti: *to take the necessary measures*, providēre quæ tempus monet: *to take one's measures according to any thing*, se fingere ex aliquâ re (*Cic., Att.*, 6, 3, 4): *to take measures against any thing*, alicui rei occurrere: *to take measures for the future*, de consiliis in posterum providēre.

MEASURE, *v.*, metiri (*to take a measure*): dimetiri (*to take all the dimensions*; ☞ metari *and* demetiri *denote* "*to measure out*"): mensuram alicujus rei inire (*to undertake the measuring*): *to measure money with a bushel*, nummos metiri modio: *to measure metrical feet*, pedes syllabarum metiri: *to measure one's self with any one*; i. e., (*a*) *to compare one's self with*, se comparare cum aliquo; se conferre alicui: (*b*) *to try one's strength with*, experiri aliquem (vid. *Bremi, Nep., Ham.*, 4, 3): contendere cum aliquo (*to enter the lists with*). To MEASURE BY, aliquid dirigere ad aliquid *or* aliquâ re dirigere aliquid; modulari aliquid aliquâ re (*to regulate the measure of any thing by another*): *to measure any thing by the rules of art*, ad artem dirigere aliquid: *to measure duty by advantage*, utilitate dirigere officium: *to measure the voice by the beat of the feet*, sonum vocis modulari pulsu pedum: *to measure by*; i. e., *to regulate according or with reference to*, metiri aliquid aliquâ re. To MEASURE OUT (*for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of a thing*), metiri; emetiri; dimetiri (*to distribute by measure*): permetiri (*to measure through*): admetiri (*to measure to any one*): dimetare (*to mark out, according to its single parts*): *to measure out a camp*, castra metare; locum castris dimetare.

MEASURED, *part.*; vid. *the verb*: *particípial adj.*; i. e., *well arranged*, compositus.

MEASURELESS, immensus (*properly and figuratively*): infinitus (*without limits, endless*): immanis (*immense, of monstrous size*).

MEASUREMENT, mensio (*the art of measurement*): mensura (*measure*): moderatio numerorum et pedum (*Cic., Or.*, 1, 60, 254).

MEASURER, mensor (*of land*), metator.

MEASURING. ‖ *The act of taking measures*, mensio; mensura. *More frequent* [illegible] *the verbs.* ‖ *The art of measuring*, ars metiendi *or* dimetiendi: *measuring-chain*, catēna mensoria.

MEAT. ‖ *Food in general* [vid. FOOD.] ‖ *Flesh used as food*, caro: *a meat-safe, place where meat is kept*, armarium promtuarium, carnarium (*Plin.*): *to cut up meat*, secare, scindere (*a whole animal*): in frusta excutere (*of dividing into smaller portions*): carpere (*of dividing into portions with the fingers, Petr.*).

MECHANIC, *adj.*, mechanicus.

MECHANIC, *s.*, operarius (*Cic., Or.*, 1, 18, 83, *sq.*).

MECHANICAL. ‖ PROP., mechanicus (*Gell.*); organicus (*Vitr.*): *mechanical arts*, artes; artificia, *plural.* ‖ FIG., qui externo *or* alieno pulsu movetur; non suo judicio et sensu agens aliquid: *a mechanical motion*, corporis motus, qui fit sine consilio, sine sensu.

MECHANICALLY. ‖ PROP., mechanicè; mechanicâ ratione. ‖ FIG., sine judicio.

MECHANICS, ars mechanica (*Jul. Firm.*); ratio et disciplina mechanica (*Gell.*, 10, 12; *simply* mechanica, *Appul.*); machinatio (*applied to machinery, Vitr.*, 10, *præf.* 1): *knowledge of mechanics*, scientia machinalis (*Plin.*, 7, 37, 38).

MECHANISM, machina; machinatio; e. g., bestiis data est quædam machinatio (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 48, 123); machinatione quâdam movēri aliquid videmus (*ib.*, 2, 38, 97): *a piece of mechanism*, machinamentum.

MECHANIST, mechanicus.

MEDAL, *nummus in memoriam alicujus rei cusus; * nummus in honorem alicujus cusus (*Georges*); * nummus in memoriam alicujus rei signatus; * nummus memorialis (*Kraft*).

MEDALLION, *imago ad clipei similitudinem effornata (*Gesn.*), *or simply* clipeus (*after Suet., Cal.*, 16).

MEDDLE, se immiscēre alicui rei; se interponere in aliquid.

MEDDLER, ardelio; homo occupatus in otio, gratis anhelans (*Phædr.*). Vid., *also*, MEDDLING.

MEDDLING, (homo) importunus, molestus; qui aliena negotia curat.

MEDIATE, *adj.* *By circumlocution*; e. g., *there are mediate and immediate causes*, causarum aliæ sunt adjuvantes, aliæ proximæ (*Cic., De Fat.*, 18, 41): ☞ mediatus *is not Latin.*

MEDIATE, *v.* ‖ INTR., intercedere, se interponere. ‖ TR., conciliare, componere: *to mediate a peace*, pacem conciliare (*Cic.*); componere (*Liv.*); pacis componendæ auctorem, conciliatorem esse.

MEDIATION, intercessio (*Cic.*); interventus (*Suet.*); compositio (*Cic.*).

MEDIATOR, intercessor, qui intercedit (*general term, one who comes between, either to hinder or to promote any thing; hence, especially an agent*, &c.): qui se *or* auctoritatem suam interponit (*one who interferes by virtue of his character or office*): arbiter, qui arbitri partes agit *or* sustinet (*umpire or arbitrator*): interpres (*interpreter and agent, one who negotiates on behalf of another*; ☞ orator *is the spokesman of an embassy*): conciliator alicujus rei (*one who effects or accomplishes*; e. g., conciliator nuptiarum): ☞ quasi media quædam manus (*Quint.*, 11, 2, 3) *can be used only where a thing is transmitted through a third hand* (*properly and figuratively*).

MEDIATORIAL. *By the substantive.*

MEDICAL, medicus: medicinalis (*Cels.*): medicinus (*Varr.*; e. g., ars, *the medical art*): *medical man* [vid. DOCTOR]: *a medical student*, artis medicæ, *or* medicinæ, studiosus.

MEDICAMENT. Vid. MEDICINE.

MEDICATE, miscēre rem; temperare aliquâ re.

MEDICINAL, medicinis idoneus; medicus; salutaris; vim medendi habens: *the medicinal quality or virtue of a spring*, medica salubritas fontis (*Plin.*): *possessed of medicinal qualities*, medicatus (*Plin.*); medicamentosus (*Cat.*).

MEDICINE. ‖ *A medical remedy*, medicīna (*as ordered by the physician*): medicamentum (*as prepared by the apothecary*, φάρμακον): medicamen *belongs principally to poetry*; *also, poisonous or magic draught*: remedium (*remedy for or against any of the evils we are subject to*; alicujus rei, ad *or* contra aliquid): antidōton (*against poison*; ☞ *not* remedium). *A powerful medicine*, medicamentum *or* remedium efficax: *a medicine that works quickly*, medicina *or* remedium præsens; medicina strenua (*opposed to* remedium pigrum): *a weak or powerless medicine*, medicina imbecilla: *a medicine too weak for the disorder*, medicina imbecillior quam morbus: *a strong medicine*, remedium acre; medicamentum vehemens: *a useful or good medicine*, medicamentum *or* remedium salutare: *the medicine works well*, medicamentum commode facit (*Cels.*): *to take medicine*, medicinam accipere; medicamentum bibere, sumere: *to take medicine for any thing*, alicui rei medicinam *or* remedium (sibi) adhibēre; in re remedio uti: *to give any body medicine*, dare alicui medicamentum (ad *or* contra aliquid): medicamentum potui dare alicui (*if it is a draught*); *for a disorder*, medicinam opponere morbo: *to prescribe medicines*, ægrotanti remedia præcipere *or* præscribere; morbo remedia proponere: *the physician goes on with the same medicine*, medicus perseverat remedium adhibēre: *to mix up or compound medicines*, medicamentum parare (*Cic.*); componere (*Col.*); temperare (*Scrib. Larg.*); in poculo diluere (*Curt., the last only if it is a draught*): *the medicine begins to work*, medicamentum concipitur venis, diffunditur per venas: *not to require medicine*, medicinâ non egēre: *the preparation or compounding of medicines*, medicamentorum compositio: *a compounder of medicines*, medicamentarius. ‖ *The medical art*, medicina, ars medicina (*Cic.*): ars medicinæ (*Quint.*): ars medicamentaria (*Plin.*): ars medicinalis (*Cels.*): disciplina medicinæ (*Vitr.*): ars medendi: ea pars medicinæ, quæ medicamentis medetur (*opposed to surgery and dietetics, Cels.*). *To study medicine*, medicinæ studēre: *to practice medicine*, medicinam exercēre (*Cic.*): facere, factitare (*Quint.*): *to understand or possess a knowledge of medicine*, artem medicinam tenēre (*Sulp. ap. Cic.*): medicinæ scientiam tenēre (*Serv. ap. Cic.*): medendi peritum esse (*Plin.*).

MEDICINE CHEST, narthecium (*Cicero*); pyxis medicamentaria. *To take medicines from a medicine chest*, medicamenta de narthecio promere.

MEDIOCRE, mediocris; modicus: medius (*in the Silver Age*).

MEDIOCRITY. ‖ *The mean*, mediocritas quæ est inter nimium et parum (*Cic.*); medium quoddam (*Cic.*); temperamentum (*Plin., Paneg.*, 3). ‖ *Moderate quality*, mediocritas; tenuitas (*Cic.*).

MEDITATE. ‖ *To reflect upon*, cogitare, commentari, aliquid, *or* de aliquâ re (*to think over any thing*), meditari; *upon any thing*, aliquid *or* de aliquâ re (*to consider how any thing ought to be; hence, to study*). JN. de aliquâ re commentari atque meditari. ‖ *To design, intend*; vid. DESIGN.

MEDITATION, cogitatio (*thought*): meditatio (*speculative reflection*): commentatio. JN. commentatio et meditatio (*deep reflection*).

MEDITATIVE, cogitans, prudens (*Cic.*); meditabundus (*Just.*).

MEDITERRANEAN, mediterraneus (*opposed to* maritimus, *Cæs., Plin.*): *the Mediterranean Sea*, mare medium, internum, *or* (*as the Romans would say*) mare nostrum (*but* ☞ *not* mare mediterraneum *in this sense*: *Isidorus applies this to the ocean between Asia, Africa, and Europe*).

MEDIUM, medium quoddam (*Cic.*). Vid. MEAN.

MEDLAR, *v.*, mespīlum (*Plin.*): *medlar-tree*, mespīlus (*ib.*).

MEDLEY, *s.*, farrago (*of things, Juv.*, 1, 86): sartago (*of words, Pers.*, 1, 80): *a literary medley*, libri varii, diversi generis, argumenti.

MEDLEY, *adj.*, mistus *or* mixtus; commistus; permistus (*Cic.*), promiscuus (*Liv.*); miscellus (*Gell.*); miscellaneus (*Appul.*): *a medley group*, circulus promiscuus (*after Tac., Ann.*, 12, 7).

MEDULLARY, *in medullâ: *ad medullam pertinens; *or by the genitive of* medulla: medullaris (*Appul.*).

MEEK, demissus (*Cic.*); submissus (*Cæs., humble*): modestus, verecundus (*in outward behavior; opposed to* immodestus, superbus, ferox).

MEEKLY, submisse; animo demisso *or* submisso; humiliter: multis verbis et supplex orat aliquis (*entreats meekly*).

MEEKNESS, modestia; verecundia; animus submissus *or* demissus.

MEET, *adj.* Vid. FIT.

MEET, *v.* ‖ *By accident*, offendere aliquem (*to hit any body or any thing accidentally ; of persons or things ; hence, to meet*) : incurrere in aliquem *or* aliquid (*of persons or things ; to run against ; hence, to meet*) : incidere in aliquem (*to fall in with a person*). Jn. incurrere atque incidere in aliquem : occurrere alicui (*to run against him ; to meet*) : se obviam ferre *or* efferre (*of the person who meets us*). ‖ *To encounter*, obviam ire : occurrere : occursare : se obviam ferre *or* efferre [Syn. *in* Encounter] : concurrere *or* congredi cum aliquo (*fight with*). *To meet death fearlessly*, acriter se morti offerre : promte necem subire (*of a violent death*) : *to meet danger*, periculo obviam ire, se offerre, se opponere, *or* objicere : *wherever we go, some historical recollection meets us*, quâcumque ingredimur in aliquam historiam vestigium ponimus (*Cic.*) : *sometimes* convenire (*to have an interview with* : Naucrates, quem convenire colui, in navi non erat, *Plaut.*) : *to meet any body's objections*, quæ aliquis contra dicit, refellere. ‖ Meet with, trans., (*a*) Obtain; Receive. [Vid. *these words.*] (*b*) *To have any thing happen to one*, contingere aliquem (*of good things*) : accidere alicui (*of evils*) : *to meet with opposition*, impugnari (*of an opinion*) : *to meet with a repulse*, recusari : *I meet with a misfortune*, malum mihi accidit [vid. Happen]. Intr. ‖ *In a friendly manner*, convenire *or* congredi inter se (*purposely*) : concurrere inter se (*accidentally*). ‖ *In a hostile manner*, (inter se) concurrere (*of corporeal substances, or of combatants*) : (inter se) congredi (*of two combatants or two armies*) : signa inter se conferre : cum infestis signis concurrere (*of two armies*) : collidi inter se (*of ships running against each other*). Impropr. ‖ *Meet together*, (*a*) Propr., coire : convenire : cogi : se congregare : confluere : frequentes convenire. [Syn. *in* Assemble.] (*b*) Fig., i. e., *to concur* [vid. Concur] : *many causes seem to have met together*, multæ causæ convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur (*Cic.*).

MEETING. ‖ *A coming together*, conventus ; concursus : *an accidental meeting*, concursus fortuitus. ‖ *An assembly*, conventus ; cœtus ; concio [Syn. *in* Assembly] ; *place of meeting*, locus ad conveniendum dictus (*Liv.*) ; locus conveniendi (*Cic.*).

MEETLY, MEETNESS. } Vid. Fitly, Fitness.

MEGRIMS. ‖ *A disease*, hemicranium. ‖ *An odd fancy*, mirum *or* ineptum commentum ; ineptiæ, *plural*.

MELANCHOLIC, melancholicus (*Cic.*).

MELANCHOLY, *adj.*, tristis ; mæstus.

MELANCHOLY, *s.* ‖ *As a disease*, melancholia (*medicine*) ; atra bilis (*Cic.*). ‖ *Sadness*, tristitia ; mæstitia.

MELILOT, melilotus, *or* melilotum (*Plin.*) ; sertula Campana (*Plin.*) ; trifolium melilotus (*Linn.*).

MELIORATE. Vid. Amend.

MELIORATION, *circumlocution by* melius facere. Vid., *also*, Amendment.

MELLIFEROUS (mellifer, *Ov.*) ; mellificus (*Col.*).

MELLIFLUOUS, mellifluens (*Auson.*) ; mellifluus (*Avien.*) ; *by circumlocution with* mel, *or* mellitus (*sweet as honey, Cic., Plin.*) ; melleum saporem habens.

MELLOW, maturus, tempestivus, coctus (*ripe*, vid.). Jn. maturus et coctus (e. g., poma, *Cic.*) ; mollis (molle vinum, *Virg.*), mitis (*soft, general term*) : succidus, succosus (*soft with juice*) : lenis, mollis, placidus (*soft in sound*) : ebrius ; ebriolus, ebriolatus (*Plaut., saturated with liquor, almost intoxicated*).

MELLOWNESS, maturitas (*ripeness*) : mollities (*softness*). *Use the adjective.*

MELODIOUS, bene sonans (*Cic.*) : canorus (*Cic.*) : sonorus (*Tib.*) : numerosus (*of style or verses*).

MELODIOUSLY, modulate (e. g., canere) : numerose (e. g., sonare). Jn. modulate et numerose.

MELODIOUSNESS, sonus gratus, suavis, jucundus.

MELODRAME, * drama musicum, *or* (?) melicum.

MELODY, sonus dulcis, suavis, elegans (*of style*, &c.) ; numerus : sonus.

MELON, cucumis melo (*Linn.*).

MELT, tr. Propr. ‖ *To make liquid*, liquare ; liquefacere ; conflare ; excoquere ; solvere (*Lucr., vivem, Ov.*) : *to melt together* (*of metals*, &c.), conflare. Fig. ‖ *To soften, move to pity*, flectere alicujus animum ; (lacrimis) alicujus misericordiam commovēre. Intr. ‖ Propr. *To become liquid*, liquescere ; liquefieri ; solvi ; dilabi : *ice*, &c., *melts* (*or thaws*), glacies dilabitur (*Cic.*) ; discutitur (*Curt.*) ; labescit (*Lucr.*) ; (nix) liquescit (*Liv.*, cera, chalybs in fornace, liquescit (*Virg.*) : *to melt with heat*, calore tabescere (*Cic.*). ‖ Fig. *To be moved to pity*, movēri ; frangi ; tabescere (e. g., desiderio, amore) : *to melt into tears*, se dare lacrimis ; effusius flere (*Cic.*) ; indulgere lacrimis (*Ov.*) ; effundi in lacrimas (*Tac.*).

MELTING, liquatio (*Vopisc.*) : coctura (*general term for preparing by heat, Col., Plin.*) : conflatura (*melting together of metals, Plin.*). *Use the verbs* : (*of brass*, &c.) fusura (*Plin.*) ; flatura (*Vitr.*) : *melting of colors one into another*, harmŏgē (*Plin.*) ; commissuræ et transitus colorum (*id.*, 35, 5, 12).

MELTING-HOUSE, officīna æraria (*brazier's shŏp*), *or simply* æraria (*Plin.*) ; * fornax liquatoria (*the furnace*), *or* * officīna liquatoria, officīna venis metallicis excoquendis.

MEMBER. ‖ *A component part of an animal body*, articulus (*a joint which connects single members*) : artus (*plural, the limbs, as connected with the body by joints and sinews : the singular does not occur until the later poets of the Silver Age*) : membrum : pars corporis (*any part of the human body in respect of the head and trunk ; cf. Virg., Æn.*, 9, 490 ; quæ nunc *artus* avulsaque *membra*, Et funus lacerum tellus habet ?). ‖ *A part of a whole*, (*a*) *of a sentence*, articulus, incisio, incisum (*a shorter member*, κόμμα) : membrum (*a longer one*, κῶλον [vid. Clause]) : (*b*) *one of a society of persons ; to be rendered in Latin by various terms ;* membrum *can be used only when the whole is* (*figuratively*) *expressed by* corpus, *and* pars *only in expressions such as that in Tac., Germ.*, 13, 2, ante hoc pars domûs videntur, mox reipublicæ (*therefore of several*) : *a member of a council*, vir *or* homo senatorius ; senator : *a member of a community*, civis : *a member of a family*, gentilis (*belonging to a* gens) ; homo de alicujus stirpe : *the members of a family*, domus : *a member of a party or faction*, vir factionis : *a member of a society*, socius (*especially of a society for business*) : sodalis (*especially of a society for feasting*) ; homo ejusdem corporis (*a member of the same corporation*, &c. ; vid. *Liv.*, 4, 57 : *so, also*, nostri *or* sui corporis homines, vid. *Liv.*, 6, 34 ; *or simply* nostri, sui, vid. *Liv.*, 4, 57) : *to be a member of an academy*, * academiæ socium ascribi : *to become a member of a league*, alicui consilio contribui (*of a people*, &c.).

MEMBERSHIP, communio ; communitas ; societas ; conjunctio ; consociatio atque communitas.

MEMBRANE. ‖ *Of animals*, membrana (*Cels.*) ; cuticula (*Juv.*) ; membranula (*Cels.*) : natura oculos tenuissimis membranis vestivit (*Cicero, membranes*). ‖ *Of plants*, folliculus (*Varr.*).

MEMBRANEOUS, membranaceus (*Plin.*) : ☞ *not* membraneus ; i. e., *of parchment*, *Pand.*

MEMOIR, * libellus in memoriam alicujus compositus ; * libri de vitâ alicujus actâ scripti (*or* liber—scriptus) ; laudatio (*a panegyric ;* ☞ elogium, *an epitaph*) : *to write a memoir*, vitam alicujus narrare, enarrare ; de vitâ alicujus exponere : *to publish a memoir of any body*, librum de vitâ alicujus edere, vitæ memoriam componere (*Suet., Claud.*, 1).

MEMORABLE, notabilis (*remarkable ; of things ;* ☞ *of persons, first in the Silver Age*) : memorabilis, commemorabilis, commemorandus, memoratu dignus (*worth mentioning*) : memoriâ dignus, memorabilis, memoriæ prodendus (*worthy of record*) : historiâ dignus (*worth relating ; therefore, also, worth knowing ;* vid. *Cic., Att.*, 2, 8, 1 ; *all these of things*) : insignis (*remarkable, distinguished ; of persons or things*) : *nothing memorable occurred*, nihil memoriâ dignum actum : *this year will be memorable for*, hic annus insignis erit hâc re.

MEMORANDUM, nota : *memorandum book*, liber memorialis (*Suet.*) ; commentarius (*Cic.*) ; commentarium : *to enter in a memorandum book*, in commentarium referre ; aliquid memoriæ causâ referre in libellum.

MEMORIAL, *adj.*, memorialis, *or with the substantive.*

MEMORIAL, *s.* ‖ *A monument*, monumentum. ‖ *An address of solicitation*, libellus supplex (*Mart.*), *or simply* libellus (*Cic.*) ; literæ supplices.

MEMORY. ‖ *The faculty*, memoria : *natural memory*, naturalis memoria (*opposed to* artificiosa memoria ; vid. *Auct. ad Her.*, 3, 16, 29) : *a system of artificial memory*, artificium memoriæ (*Auct. ad Her.*, 3, 16, 28) : *an excellent memory*, memoria singularis : *a retentive memory*, memoria tenax : *to have a good memory*, memoriâ valēre, vigēre : *a liar ought to have a good memory*, mendacem memorem esse oportet (*Quint.*, 4, 2, 91 ; *Appul., Apol.*, p. 318, 32) : *not to have a good memory*, * parum valēre memoriâ : *my memory fails me*, memoria mihi non constat ; memoria labat ; memoriâ labor ; memoria me deficit : aliquid mihi non suppetit : *to have in memory*, in memoriâ habēre, tenēre, memoriâ complecti : *to retain in memory*, in memoriâ custodire ; memoriam alicujus rei retinēre : *to impress upon the memory*, memoriæ tradere, mandare, committere, (*strongly*) memoriæ infigere : *to commit to memory*, memoriæ mandare, tradere, committere, infigere : *to repeat or recite from memory*, memoriter pronunciare, recitare ; ex memoriâ exponere : *to recall a thing to the memory of another*, alicui aliquid revocare, reducere in memoriam ; recognoscere aliquid cum aliquo : *to recall a thing to one's own memory*, reminiscendo recognoscere : *to banish from one's memory*, aliquid ex memoriâ deponere ; memoriam alicujus rei deponere *or* abjicere ; evellere aliquid e memoriâ. ‖ *Remembrance*, memoria : *to leave a memory of his name*, memoriam sui relinquere : *to cherish the memory of* [vid. Cherish]. ‖ *A memorial, monument*, monumentum.

MENACE, *v.*, minari, minitari (*Cic.*) ; minis uti : *to menace with any thing*, comminari alicui aliquid, intentare alicui aliquid.

MENACE, *s.*, minatio (*act of menacing*) : minæ, *plural* (*threatening words*, &c.) ; verbum minax (*Ov.*).

MENACING, minax, minans, minitans (*Cic.*) ; minitabundus (*Liv.*) : *a menacing letter*, literæ minaces.

MENAGERY, vivarium (*Plin.*).

MEND. Tr. ‖ *To repair*, sarcire, resarcire (*to mend what is torn*) : reconcinnare (*to put properly together again, to repair*) : to mend a garment, vestem resarcire, reconcinnare. ‖ *To amend, correct*, melius facere *or* conficere ; corrigere ; emendare. Jn. corrigere et emendare ; emendare et corrigere. [Syn. *in* Amend.] Intr. ‖ *To grow better in health*, meliorem fieri ; ex morbo convalescere ; ex incommodâ valetudine emergere : *I am beginning to mend*, meliuscule est mihi. ‖ *To improve* (*of fortune*, &c.), esse in meliore loco. ‖ *To improve in morals or cond[illegible]* mores suos mutare ; in viam redire ; [illegible]tem redire *or* revocari ; ad bonam frugem se recipere.

MENDACIOUS, mendax ; mendaciis assuetus ; vanus ; totus ex mendacio factus (*of persons*) : mendax, falsus, vanus, commentarius (*of things*).

MENDACITY, vaniloquentia (*Liv.*) ; vanitas (*opposed to* veritas, *Cic.*).

MENDICANT, *adj.*, mendicus (*that has a claim on the benevolence of others*, πτωχός) : egēnus, *in prose usually* egens (*without common necessaries*, ἐνδεής) : *to be mendicant*, in summâ egestate *or* mendi

citate esse; in summâ mendicitate vivere; vitam in egestate degere: *to be reduced to a mendicant state*, ad mendicitatem redigi; ad pudendam paupertatem delabi: *to make any one mendicant*, omnibus bonis evertere; ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere: *a mendicant monk*, monachus stipem cogens (*after Cic., De Legg.*, 2, 9, 22): monachus mendicus (*after Hor., Sat.*, 1, 2, 2); *monachus mendicans.

MENDICANT, *s.*, mendicus. Vid., *also*, BEGGAR.

MENDICITY, mendicitas (πτωχεία): egestas (*general term, want of necessaries*). JN. egestas ac mendicitas. Vid., *also*, BEGGARY.

MENIAL, servilis: *a menial office*, munus servile: *a menial servant*, servus (-a), famulus (-a).

MENSTRUAL, } menstruus (*Cicero*);
MENSTRUOUS, } menstrualis (*Plautus*).

MENSURABLE, quod metiri possumus; quod metiendo assequi licet.

MENSURATION. ‖ *The art of measuring*, ars metiendi, dimetiendi (*practical*): mensurarum ratio (*theoretical*): *to understand mensuration*, mensurarum rationem nosse. ‖ *The practice of measuring*, dimensio, metatio (*measurement*); *of verses*, modificatio versuum. *Or by the verbs.*

MENTAL, *mostly by genitive*, mentis, animi *or* ingenii: *mental delights*, animi voluptates, *or* delectationes: *sometimes* tacitus (*silent*): *to be condemned by a mental censure*, tacitâ existimatione reprehendi: *mental power*, ingenium (*talents, genius*): sollertia (*mental dexterity, practical genius*): docilitas (*power of learning; of improving*): ingenii facultas (*talent for a particular pursuit*: ☞ *not talents, collectively, which is* ingenium): facultas *with genitive* (*power to do any thing*; e. g., *to speak*, dicendi): *mental powers*, ingenium, facultates (*Cic., De Invent.*, 1, 27, *extr.*), animi vis, virtus: hominis sollertia: *to cultivate one's mental power*, animum mentemque excolere. *To be a person of considerable mental power*, ingeniosum esse, ingenio abundare.

MENTALLY, mente; animo; cogitatione.

MENTION, *s.*, commemoratio (*of something previously existing*): mentio (*general term*): *cursory mention*, interjectio verborum (*Auct. ad Her.*, 1, 6, 9): *to make mention of a thing*, mentionem facere alicujus rei *or* de re [vid. TO MENTION]: *to make mention of any one*, in commemoratione alicujus versari (vid. *Cic., Brut.*, 49, 181): *to make grateful mention of any body*, aliquem gratâ commemoratione celebrare.

MENTION, *v.* ‖ *To notice or signify in words*, memorare, commemorare, rem *or* de re (*to utter a previous thought*): meminisse (*to show that one has not forgotten a thing*). JN. meminisse et commemorare; mentionem alicujus rei habēre (*to entertain a thought, and to utter it*): mentionem facere alicujus rei *or* de re, mentionem alicujus rei movēre, inferre, injicere (*to cause the hearer to have or to renew an idea*): *to mention casually*, (casu) in mentionem alicujus rei incīdere: *to mention in passing*, mentionem alicujus rei inchoare (*Liv.*, 29, 23): *to mention frequently*, mentionem alicujus rei agitare; crebro *or* crebris sermonibus aliquid usurpare: *without mentioning*, &c., ut omittam, quod, &c.; ne dicam, quod, &c.: *not to mention all these circumstances*, &c., omissis (*or* remotis) his rebus omnibus: *not to mention this, that*, &c., ut taceam, ut sileam, *followed by an accusative and infinitive*; ut prætermittam, *followed by* quod *or an accusative and infinitive*; præterquam *or* præter id, quod, &c. ‖ *To acquaint, inform*; vid. INFORM.

MEPHITIC, fœtidus; male olens.

MERCANTILE, mercatorius (*Plaut., Bacch.*, 2, 3, 2): *usually by the genitive*, mercatoris (*of a merchant*), *or* mercatorum (*of merchants*).

MERCENARY, *adj.*, mercēdis avidus; præter modum appetens: illiberalis et sordidus (*with reference to things or persons*): *a mercenary spirit*, nimium mercēdis studium; mercēdis aviditas.

MERCENARY, *s.*, mercenarius; conducticius: *a mercenary* (i. e., *paid soldier*), miles mercenarius; mercēde conductus: *the mercenaries*, catervæ conducticiæ (*Nepos, Chabr.*, 1, 2); exercitus conducticius (*not* conductus): *to serve as a mercenary*, mercēde militari (*Curt.*, 6, 5, 7): *to have or employ mercenaries*, milite mercenario uti (*Liv.*, 5, 4): *mercenaries*; i. e., *hired workmen*, operæ mercenariæ, *or* mercēde conductæ (*Cic.*).

MERCER. *Silk-mercer*, sericarius negotiator (*Inscr. Orell.*), *or simply* sericarius (*Inscr. Fabr.*): *a mercer's shop*, taberna sericaria: officīna vestium promercalium (*if dresses are made there*).

MERCERY. *Silk-mercery*, negotiatio sericaria.

MERCHANDISE, mercatura (*especially, wholesale dealings; trade of a merchant who goes to sea*): mercatio (*a buying and selling, Gell.*, 3, 3): negotium, *or plural*, negotia (*business which one follows, especially of a money-lender or corn-merchant*): commercium (*commerce, traffic*); *article of merchandise*, merx (*goods*): res venales (*things for sale*): *to be an article of merchandise*, in merce esse.

MERCHANT, qui rem gerit et lucrum facit (*general term, one who follows a business for gain*): mercator (*especially a wholesale dealer, who sails in his own ship*): negotiator (*an agent for the supply of corn, business of exchange*, &c.): *to be a considerable merchant*, non ignobilem mercaturam facere.

MERCHANTMAN (*ship*), navis mercatoria (*Plaut., Bacch.*, 2, 3, 2): navis rotunda (*opposed to* navis longa; i. e., *a ship of war*): navis oneraria (*general term, a ship of burden*).

MERCIFUL, misericors (*the proper word*): benignus, beneficus (*kind, benevolent*): *to be merciful*, misericordiâ commotum *or* captum esse: *to be merciful toward any body*, misericordem se præbēre alicui; misericordem esse in aliquem.

MERCIFULLY, cum misericordiâ (☞ misericorditer, *unclassical*): *to deal mercifully with any body*, misericordiâ uti in aliquem; misericordem se præbēre in aliquem.

MERCILESS, immisericors; dūrus; ferreus (*without feeling*).

MERCILESSLY, immisericorditer; duriter.

MERCURY. ‖ *The planet so called*, Mercurius. ‖ *Quicksilver*, argentum vivum (*Plin., Vitr., in its natural state*): hydrargyrus (*Plin.*): mercurius (*technical term, prepared*). ‖ *A plant*, mercurialis (*Linn.*).

MERCY. ‖ *Compassion*, misericordia; animus misericors: *to show mercy to*, misericordiam alicui impertire, tribuere: *that can not hope for mercy*, cui omnes aditus misericordiæ præclusi sunt (*Cic., Verr.*, 5, 8, 21): *the brethren (sisters) of mercy*, *monachi (monachæ) ægrotorum et egentium curatores, curatrices. [Vid., *also*, COMPASSION.] ‖ *Clemency*, clementia; mansuetudo; lenitas; indulgentia. [SYN. *in* CLEMENCY.] *To show mercy to any body*, clementer agere cum aliquo; clementer tractare aliquem; gratiam facere delicti.

MERE, solus (*not more, and not fewer*): merus (*pure, without foreign addition*; e. g., nugæ): sincerus (*pure, genuine, nothing else than*; e. g., equestre prœlium). "*Mere*" *is also expressed in Latin by* ipse (*before its noun*); e. g., *by a mere look*, ipso aspectu (*Nep., Iph.*, 3, 1).

MERELY (*only*), solum; tantum; tantum modo. *Or by the adjective.*

MERETRICIOUS. PROP., meretricius; impudicus; libidinosus. FIG., *quo aliquis facile decipi possit; illecebrosus.

MERETRICIOUSLY. PROP., libidinose (*Cic.*); meretricum more *or* modo. FIG., illecebrose; *or rather by the substantive*, illecebræ.

MERGE. Vid. DIP, SINK.

MERIDIAN. ‖ *Mid-day*, meridies; tempus meridianum. ‖ *Supposed circle which the sun passes at noon*, circulus meridianus (*Sen., N. Q.* 5 17, 3); *and simply* meridianus (*Vell., Hor.*): *the line of meridian*, linea æquinoctialis *or* meridiana; *or simply* meridiana (*Vitr.*, 9, 5). FIG. *Height, summit*, summum; fastigium; summum culmen (*Liv.*).

MERIDIONAL, meridianus (*Cic.*)

MERIT, *s.*, meritum (*that whereby one has deserved well*): dignitas, virtus (*weight of character*): laus (*that which is attributed to us as an excellence*): merces, -ēdis; operæ pretium (*reward deserved*): *according to merit*, merito; pro merito; pro dignitate: *a man of great merit*, vir præstans virtute (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 12): *to commend any thing according to its merit*, ex vero celebrare aliquid (*Sall.*): *the merits of a case*, ratio: *to lay up a stock of merits*, de aliquo optime, præclare, mirifice merēre (☞ merita sibi colligere, parare, comparare *are not Latin*).

MERIT, *v.*, merēre (*to earn*): merēri (*to deserve*): promerēre (*rare*): dignum esse aliquâ re; demerēre; commerēre (*usually in a bad sense; but* demerēre *in a good sense*).

MERITED, debitus; meritus (*due, deserved*): *merited punishment*, debita *or* merita pœna.

MERITORIOUS, mercēde, præmio dignus; præclare *or* mirifice meritus (*Cic.*).

MERITORIOUSLY, bene; optime; *or rather with the verb*; e. g., hâc re optime meruisti, meritus es.

MERLE, merula (*Linn.*).

MERLIN, falco æsalon (*Linn.*).

MERRILY, hilare; hilariter; læte.

MERRY, hilaris; hilarus; lætus; gaudio *or* lætitiâ affectus; lætitiâ plenus; gaudio perfusus; lætitiâ gestiens: *to be merry*, hilarari, lætitiâ affici (*Cic.*); exhilarari (*Col.*).

MERRY-ANDREW, } homo jocosus,
MERRY-MAKER, } ridiculus (*general term, a jester*): coprea (*a kind of court fool*): sannio (*a buffoon who made sport by gesticulations; he had his head shorn, and wore a dress of patch-work, and general term*): scurra (*a wit*): maccus (*the harlequin in Atellane plays of the Romans; after Diom.*, 488, *Putsch.*).

MERRY-MAKING, voluptas; gaudium.

MESENTERIC, *mesentericus, *or by the genitive*, mesenterii; e. g., vena *or* arteria mesenterii (*technical term*).

MESH, *s.* ‖ *Interstice of a net*, macula (*Cic.*). ‖ *A net*, vid.

MESH, *v.* (*To catch as in a net*), illaqueare; irretire; capere aliquem aliquâ re.

MESHY, *maculis plenus; reticulatus (*made like a net, Varr.*).

MESMERIZE, manuum contrectatione mulcēre *or* permulcēre.

MESS, *s.* ‖ *Portion of food*, demensum annonæ (militaris, *Juv.*). ‖ *Number of persons who eat together*, convivæ, *plural*; convictus, sodalitium: *a mess-mate*, convictor; convivator; compransor: *to have any body for one's messmate*, habēre aliquem in convictu (*Nep.*). ‖ *A hotch-potch*, farrago; perturbatio et confusio rerum. ‖ *State of dirt* [vid. DIRT]. ‖ *A position of difficulty* (*in low colloquial language*), res miseræ: *to be in a desperate mess*, pessimo loco sunt res alicujus; miseræ, afflictæ, sunt alicujus res; pessime agitur cum aliquo.

MESS (*with*), *v.*, habēre aliquem in convictu; convictore uti aliquo.

MESSAGE, nuntius: mandatum: *to bear or bring a message*, nuntium ferre (*Liv.*), afferre, perferre (*Cic.*); mandatum ferre (*Ov.*); referre (*Cæs.*): *to receive a very welcome message*, optatissimum nuntium accipere (*opposed to* malum nuntium audire).

MESSENGER, nuntius (*one who brings an oral message*): *tabellarius (*one who carries letters*): *an evil messenger*, nuntius malus, tristis: *a swift messenger*, nuntius volucer: *messenger after messenger came and told*, &c., crebri nuntii afferebant, &c.: *to inform one by letter or by a messenger*, per literas aut per nuntium certiorem facere aliquem.

MESSIAH, Messias, -æ.

MESSMATE, contubernalis alicujus: *an old messmate*, veteris contubernii amicus (*Lactant.*). Vid., *also*, MESS.

METAL, metallum (*Plin.*; æs, *brass*): *abounding in metal*, metallis ferax; metallifer (*Sil.*).

METALLIC, metallicus (*general term, Plin.*): æreus, æneus (*of brass*): aureus, argenteus (*of gold, silver*).

METALLURGY, *metallurgia (*technical term*); *scientia metallorum.

METAMORPHOSE, *v.*, transformare; transfigurare aliquid (*Plin., Suet.*); formare *or* fingere aliquid in aliam formam, figuram, speciem (*after Cic.*): *to metamorphose into any thing*, rem mutare, vertere, convertere, transformare (*Ov.*); *or* transfigurare (*Plin.*), in aliquid: in nova corpora mutare formas (rerum, *Ov.*): *to be metamorphosed*, mutari, verti, converti (*to be transformed, Cic.*); transformari (*Ov.*); transfigurari (*Plin.*).

METAMORPHOSIS, *s.*, mutatio; transfiguratio (*Plin.*, ☞ *rare*): transitus in aliam figuram (*Plin.*, 4, 36, 43); *plural*, transformationes (*translation of* metamorphoses); formæ in nova corpora mutatæ (*Ov.*).

METAPHOR, translatio (*μεταφορά*): verba translata, *plural*: figura (*Cic., De Opt. Gen. Orat.*, 5, *p. in.*; sententiæ et eorum formæ, tamquam figuræ; *but from Cicero this technical use of the word soon became common*). *Bold metaphors*, translationes audaciores: *clashing metaphors* (*Addison*), inconsequentia translationum (*after Quint.*, 8, 6, 50).

METAPHORICAL, translatus.

METAPHORICALLY, metaphorice; per translationem; translatis verbis (e. g., *to speak*, &c.). *To use a word metaphorically*, verbum transferre.

METAPHRASE. Vid. TRANSLATION.

METAPHYSICAL, *metaphysicus (*technical term*).

METAPHYSICALLY, *metaphysice (*technical term*).

METAPHYSICS, *metaphysica, -orum (*philosophical*).

METE. Vid. MEASURE.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, metempsychosis (*Tert.*). *Better*, migratio animarum in alia corpora; *or* animarum post mortem ab aliis ad alios transitio; *after Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 14, Druides volunt persuadēre, non interire animas, sed ab aliis post mortem transire ad alios

METEOR, ostentum in cœlo animadversum (*after Cic., Div.*, 1, 43, 97); meteoron (*technical term*); *plural*, phænomena (*Tertull.*). *Strange meteors*, inusitata quæ oriuntur e cœlo (*after Cic., Div.*, 1, 42, 93).

METEOROLOGY, *meteorologia (*technical term*).

METHINKS, ut mihi videtur: (ut) opinor. *Methinks I see you*, te vidēre videor (*Cic.*): *methinks I see this city in a blaze*, videor mihi hanc urbem vidēre incendio concidentem (*Cic., Cat.*, 4, 6, 11).

METHOD, ratio, via. JN. ratio et via (☞ *very rarely; only once in Cicero*): via et ratio (*way and manner in which one does a thing*): modus (*way and manner in which any thing takes place*) (☞ methodus *is quite unclassical*). *The mathematical method*, mathematicorum ratio (*in respect of strict proof; also with* necessaria, *Cic., De Fin.*, 5, 4, 9): *the Socratic method*, disserendi ratio a Socrate profecta (*Cic., De N. D.*, 1, 5, 11): *I invented this method*, primus inveni hanc viam: *there is method in his madness*, cum ratione insanit (*Ter.*). *Ernesti says*, novâ et pulcherrimâ ratione literas tradere (*by a new and excellent method*). *Wyttenbach has* recta progrediundi ratio duabus continētur partibus (*the right method of proceeding consists in two particulars*).

METHODICAL. *By circumlocution with* ratio, ratio et via, &c.; e. g., *a methodical delivery*, disserendi ratio: *a methodical book of instruction*, liber quo res artificio et viâ traduntur (*after Cic., De Fin.*, 4, 4, 10): *a methodical person*, qui omnia ratione et viâ agit.

METHODICALLY, ratione et viâ, viâ et ratione (*according to a way of one's own*): artificio et viâ, viâ et arte (*conformably to art*). *To deliver any thing methodically*, aliquid artificio et viâ tradere: *to speak methodically*, viâ et ratione, viâ et arte dicere.

METHODIST, *methodista (*technical term*).

METHODISTICALLY, *by circumlocution with the substantive.*

METONYMICAL, metonymicus (*grammatical*).

METONYMICALLY, verbis mutatis *or* immutatis (*after Cic.*). *To use a word metonymically*, verbum mutare, immutare; verbum pro verbo quasi commutare (*Cic., Or.*, 27, 93). *The grammarians say, also*, metonymice; per metonymiam.

METONYMY, metonymia (*Fest.*); immutatio, verba mutata (*translation of the Greek, Cic., Or.*, 27, 93, *where it is distinguished from* translatio, *metaphor*).

METRE, metrum (*the measure of syllables*): versus (*kind of versification*). *For the sake of the metre*, metri causâ; metri necessitate coactus: *to write in the metre of Tibullus*, componere aliquid Tibulli metro (*Mart.*).

METRICAL, metricus. *The metrical laws*, lex versuum; leges metricæ.

METRICALLY, legibus metricis (*according to the laws of metre*): lege versuum (*according to the laws of verse*).

METROPOLIS, caput (*Tac., Liv.*); urbs nobilissima (*Just.*): ☞ *not* urbs capitalis: (*as the seat of government*), sedes ac domicilium imperii; *also* (*according to the Roman manner*) urbs (☞ urbs præcipua *or* princeps, *a chief town, especially when speaking of several*).

METROPOLITAN, *adj., by circumlocution with the substantive.*

METROPOLITAN, *s.* (*Archbishop*), *episcoporum princeps.

METTLE, animus; animus ferox; virtus; spiritus feroces (*plural*).

METTLESOME, animosus; ferox; acer.

MEW, *s.* ‖ *An inclosure*, cavea; claustrum. ‖ *Cry of a cat*, *vox felis. ‖ *A kind of sea-fowl*, larus (*Linn.*).

MEW, *v.* ‖ *To shed* (*feathers*), plumas ponere *or* exuere. ‖ *To cry as a cat*, *queri, *gemere (felire, *Auct. Carm., Philom.*, 50; *of the panther*). *To mew like a cat*, vocem felis imitari. ‖ *Mew up*, includere, concludere in aliquem locum *or* in aliquo loco (*Cic.*).

MICA, phengītes lapis; phengites (vid. *Plin.*, 36, 22, 46, *where* phengites candidus *is distinguished from* phengites flavus): ☞ mica, *in this sense, is modern.*

MICHAELMAS, festum Michaëlis; *or, more exactly*, festum omnium angelorum (*September* 29), *to distinguish it from* festum apparitionis St. Michaëlis archangeli (*May* 8).

MICROCOSM. *Use the Greek word.*

MICROSCOPE, *microscopium (*technical term*). *To look through a microscope*, armatis oculis spectare aliquid (*Kraft, after Ruhnk.*); aliquid aspicere per vitrum (*Mühlmann, after Sen., Q. N.*); *aliquid aspicere per microscopium, *microscopium adhibēre rei.

MID-DAY, meridies (*properly and figuratively*): tempus meridianum (*properly*): horæ meridianæ (*properly and figuratively*; vid. *Ruhnk. Sen., N. Q.*, 3, *præf.* 3). *Toward mid-day*, ad meridiem: *at mid-day*, meridie; tempore meridiano: *to set out at mid-day*, per meridiem proficisci.

MIDDLE, *adj.*, medius. [Vid. MEAN.] *Middle age*, media ætas (*Cic.*): *the middle order*, (*a*) *in rank; opposed to the nobles or the people*, ordo plebeius, plebs, homines plebeii generis (*generally, the order of citizens; the former of the order itself; the latter two of individuals*): plebs ingenua (*of the higher orders of citizens, Tac., Ann.*, 4, 27, *extr.; usually termed, by Livy*, principes, primores, *or* capita plebis; *opposed to the* infimi; vid. 6, 34; 4, 60; 2, 1; 10, 6): *of the middle order*, plebeii generis; plebeius; (*b*) *in respect of property*, homines modice locupletes. (☞ *Neither* homines mediocres *in Cic., De Orat.*, 1, 21, 94, *nor* vir mediocris, *in Justin.*, 1, 2, 4, *refers to rank or order, but to mental endowments*).

MIDDLE, *s.*, medius alicujus rei locus (e. g., *of the earth*, medius mundi universi locus): media alicujus rei pars (*obsolete in oblique cases*, locus *or* pars *often omitted*; e. g., in medio *or* in mediâ urbis). *Mostly by* medius *in agreement: the middle of the line*, media acies: *the middle of the island*, media insula: *to break through the middle of the enemy's line*, per mediam aciem hostium perrumpere: *to be situate in the middle of any place*, in medio aliquo loco situm esse. ☞ 1. *Avoid* centrum, *except for the centre of a circle. Pliny has* centrum cœli, solis, terræ, &c., *but these bodies were supposed "disks." Cicero uses, for the centre of the earth*, medius terræ locus. 2. *Avoid* umbilicus, *which Cicero uses only of Greek places, as a translation of the Greek ὄμφαλος.*

MIDDLING, mediocris; modicus; medius.

MIDNIGHT, media nox (☞ medium noctis *is not Latin*). *At or about midnight*, mediâ nocte; concubiâ nocte: *immediately after midnight*, de mediâ nocte.

MIDRIFF. Vid. DIAPHRAGM.

MIDST. Vid. MIDDLE, *s.*

MIDSUMMER, æstas media (*Cic.*); æstas summa (*after midsummer*).

MIDWIFE, obstetrix, -īcis. *The office of a midwife*, opera, quam obstetrix præstāt; opera obstetricia.

MIDWIFERY, *ars obstetrica (*Ern.*); *doctrina de præstandâ parturientibus operâ.

MIEN, vultus; os; aspectus; visus; forma; facies; species. SYN., &c., *in* AIR = MIEN, MANNER, LOOK.

MIGHT. Vid. POWER.

MIGHTILY, valde (*very much*); vehementer (*powerfully, strongly*).

MIGHTY, potens (*that has power and exercises it*): pollens (*generally, that has great power and means*). JN. pollens potensque: opibus valens, opulentus (*that has great wealth and influence*): opibus firmus, firmus (*strong*): amplus (*of great extent*): magnus (*general term, great*). *Very mighty*, præpotens; præpollens; potentissimus; opulentissimus; magno imperio præditus: *mighty and flourishing*, potens et florens, gravis et opulentus (*of persons or states*): amplus et florens (*of states*): *mighty by land*, pollens terrâ; qui copiis pedestribus valet: *mighty by sea*, pollens mari; qui classe valet: *a mighty king*, rex potens *or* opulentus; rex firmus opibus: *a mighty kingdom*, regnum opulentum: *to be mighty*, potentem esse; largiter posse; opibus valēre, pollēre; opibus, armis et potentiâ valēre: *to be very mighty*, magnas opes habēre; copiis et opibus affluere.

MIGNONETTE, resēda (*Plin.*, 27, 12).

MIGRATE, migrare, transmigrare (in locum).

MIGRATION, migratio (*Cic. and Liv.*); transmigratio (*Prudent.*).

MIGRATORY, *qui migrat *or* migrare solet.

MILCH-COW, *vacca quæ lac habet. ☞ Bos lactarius, *Varr., R. R.*, 2, 1, 17 = *a bullock that is still sucking.*

MILD. ‖ *Soft, smooth, gentle*, mollis (*not hard or harsh; opposed to* durus, acer): mitis (*not sharp or severe; opposed to* asper): lenis (*not violent; opposed to* asper, vehemens): temperatus (*moderate, not too warm or too cold; of climate and the seasons; opposed to* frigidus *or* calidus): levis (*light, not oppressive; opposed to* gravis). *To call any thing by a mild term*, molli nomine appellare aliquid: *to give a milder name to a thing*, lenius nomen alicui rei imponere: *to grow or become mild (of winter*, &c.), mitescere: *to make or render mild*, mollem, &c., facere, reddere rem. ‖ *Gentle, clement, indulgent*, mollis (*not hard-hearted; opposed to* acer): mitis (*not harsh, not severe, gentle; opposed to* asper): lenis (*gentle; opposed to* vehemens, asper, acer): mansuetus (*opposed to* ferus, immanis): clemens (*merciful and lenient; opposed to* severus, crudelis): misericors (*compassionate; opposed to* durus): facilis (*easy*): indulgens (*indulgent; opposed to* acerbus et severus): placidus (*calm; opposed to* fervidus, iracundus): benignus (*kind*): beneficus (*beneficent*). JN. mitis et mansuetus (*opposed to* ferus et immanis): lenis et mansuetus (*opposed to* vehemens et atrox): clemens et misericors (*opposed to*

crudelis et durus): clemens et mansuetus (*opposed to* crudelis et inhumanus): placidus et lenis. *Mild manners*, mores placidi; mores temperati et moderati: *a mild rebuke*, castigatio clemens; *to pass a mild judgment on any one*, se clementem in aliquem præbēre (*general term; also as a judge*): clementer scribere de aliquo (*in a letter*): *in a mild manner*, leniter; clementer; benigne: *to make or render mild*, mollem, &c., facere, reddere. ‖ *Not harsh in flavor*, mollis (*not pungent; opposed to* acer): mitis (*not sour; the proper word of fruit that is ripe or mellow; opposed to* acerbus; *cf. Gesn., Varr., R. R.*, 1, 68): lenis (*opposed to* asper *and* acer; *of wine and food*): dulcis (*sweet; opposed to* austerus, *of drink*). *To make or render mild*, mollire; mitigare; lenire: *to become mild (of fruit)*, mitescere.

MILDEW, robigo (*Col., blight on corn*): mucor, situs (*mould*). *To gather mildew*, mucorem contrahere; situm ducere.

MILDLY, molliter (*softly*): leniter (*gently*): clementer; indulgenter (*with clemency*).

MILDNESS, lenitas (*gentleness; of a thing or of a person; opposed to* asperitas): animus lenis, ingenium lene (*gentleness; of character*): clementia (*opposed to* crudelitas): mansuetudo (*opposed to* feritas, immanitas): misericordia (*compassion, opposed to* animus durus): facilitas (*a yielding disposition*): indulgentia (*indulgence; opposed to* severitas): benignitas, beneficentia (*kind disposition, goodnature*). *Mildness of government*, clementia et mansuetudo imperii.

MILE. ‖ *Roman*, mille passuum, passus mille (*consisting of a thousand paces of five feet each, therefore* = 5000 *feet*; i. e., *about* 1618 *English yards, being* 142 *yards less than the English mile*); *plural*, millia passuum, *or simply* millia (*with mention of the number of miles*): milliarium spatium (*the length of a thousand paces; also, in plural, of several such spaces*): milliarium (*sc.* marmor) lapis (*a mile-stone; hence, to denote distances*). *A useful plan by which we can know how many miles we have gone*, ratio non inutilis, quâ scire possimus, quot millia numero itinеris fecerimus (*Vitr.*, 10, 9 [14], 1); ita (calculus) et sonitu et numero indicabit milliaria spatia navigationis (*how many miles we have sailed, ib.*, § 7). *A mile from Alexandria*, a primo milliario Alexandriæ (*Ulp., Dig.*, 28, 5, 4, § 1): *the Veientes and Fidenates, who live respectively six and eighteen miles from Rome*, Veientes et Fidenates, quorum alii sexto milliario absunt ab urbe Romā, alii octavo decimo (*Eutrop.*, 1, 4): *he is buried in the Appian road, five miles from the city*, sepultus est juxta viam Appiam, ad quintum lapidem (*Nep., Att.*, 22, *extr.*): *both the town and the estates are more than a hundred and fifty miles (from Rome)*, et municipium et agri sunt ultra centesimum et quinquagesimum lapidem (*Plin. Ep.*, 10, 24, *extr.*): *a mile long*, milliarius (*Suet., Ner.*, 31): *he was making a canal from Lake Avernus to Ostia, a hundred and sixty miles long*, inchoabat fossam ab Averno Ostiam usque longitudinis per centum sexaginta millia (*sc.* passuum, *Suet., Ner.*, 31). (*It is obvious that the same phraseology may be employed with reference to English miles, when the context sufficiently determines the sense.*)

MILFOIL. Achillea millefolium (*Linnæus*).

MILITANT, qui pugnat, &c.; *circumlocution by the verb or substantive.*

MILITARY, militaris: *in a military manner*, militariter (*general term*): more militari (*after the manner of a soldier*): more militiæ (*as in warfare, according to military rules*): instituto militari, exemplo militari (*as is usual with soldiers*). *Military abilities*, virtus imperatoria (*of the general*): *military renown*, belli (*or* bellica) gloria *or* laus; gloria militaris; rei militaris laus: *great military renown*, excellens in re militari gloria: *to possess military renown*, belli gloriâ *or* bellicâ laude florēre: *military affairs*, res bellicæ (*relating to war*): res militaris, militia (*relating to soldiers and their duties*): *to have great skill in military affairs*, summam scientiam *or* magnam prudentiam rei militaris habēre: *military school*, ludus militaris (*properly, a school of cadets, &c.*): militiæ disciplina (*figuratively, field service itself, as training soldiers; vid. Cic., Manil.*, 10, 28): *military discipline* [vid. DISCIPLINE]: *the military*, milites (*general term, soldiers; also, as opposed to citizens, &c., Plin. Ep.*, 10, 27, 2): copiæ, exercitus (*troops, forces, an army*): homines militares (*experienced soldiers; vid. Herz., Sall., Cat.*, 45, 2): *to discharge any one from military service*, alicui militiæ vacationem dare (*if not yet a soldier*): aliquem militiâ solvere (*if a soldier*): *to bury with military honors*, aliquem militari honesto funere humare: ☞ Militia *for soldiers, the military, is foreign to classical prose, even if it can be proved to be so used earlier than Justin.*

MILITATE (*against*), repugnare; pugnare (*with a dativ. in poets*).

MILITIA, *milites *or* copiæ provinciales; *and perhaps* populares armati (*Curt.*, 8, 2, 20).

MILK, *s.*, lac. *Of milk* = *made of milk, like milk*, lacteus: *cows' milk*, lac vaccinum, bubulcum: *goats' milk*, lac caprinum: *new milk*, lac recens: *curdled milk*, lac concretum: *sour milk*, oxygăla: *the milk curdles*, lac coit (*general term*): lac coagulatur (*by means of rennet*): *the milk becomes thick*, lac spissatur: *to turn to or become milk*, lactescere: *bread and milk*, opus lactarium (*Lamprid.*): cibus e lacte confectus (*Jan.*).

MILK, *v.*, mulgēre (e. g., capras, oves); *also absolutely*, mulgēre; ubera siccare (*Hor.*); ubera pressare palmis (*Virg.*).

MILKER, *qui, quae, mulget.

MILKING, *s.*, mulctus, -ūs.

MILKMAN, *qui lac vendit.

MILK-PAIL, mulctra (*Col.*); mulctrarium (*Virg., Georg.*, 3, 177, *where some editions have* mulctralia, *plural*): mulctrum (*Hor.*).

MILKY, lacteus. *Milky-white*, lacteus; lacteo colore: *the Milky Way*, orbis lacteus (*Cic., Somn. Scip.*, 3): lacteus circulus (*Plin.*, 2, 25, 23, § 91, &c.): via lactea (*Ov., Met.*, 1, 169).

MILL, mola (moletrīna, *Cat. ap. Non. In ancient times they were turned either by the hand*, mola manuaria, versatilis, *or* trusatilis; *or by an ass*, mola asinaria; *by some other beast of draught*, jumentaria; *or by water*, mola aquaria *or* aquæ): pistrinum (*the place or building where the grain was originally pounded in mortars, but afterward ground; it was also the bakehouse, and place for foddering cattle. The mill being turned by slaves, it was also used as a place of punishment*). *To turn a mill*, molas circumagere: *belonging or relating to a mill*, molaris; pistrinalis: *the wheel of a mill turns*, *molæ rota agitatur: *an ass that works in a mill*, asinus molaris: *a wind-mill*, mola venti (*after* mola aquæ, *Cod. Just.*, 2, 42, 10).

MILL-CLAPPER, *molæ crepitaculum.

MILL-HOPPER, infundibulum.

MILL-HORSE (*with the Romans an ass*), asinus molarius (*Cato, R. R.*, 11, 1; *Varr., R. R.*, 1, 19, 3), *or* molendarius (*Paul., Dig.*, 33, 7, 18, § 2).

MILL-STONE, lapis molaris (*the kind of stone used for mill-stones*, pyrites, silex, pumex; "*a volcanic trachyte or porous lava*," *Dict. of Antiqq.*): mola (*each mill had two such* molæ; *of which the upper was* catillus, *the lower* meta). *Prov., to see through a mill-stone*, lyncēum esse: oculos acres atque acutos habēre.

MILL-STREAM, *rivus, *or* aqua molam agens, *or* versans.

MILLER, molitor; molendarius (*both late; one who grinds in a mill; the baker*, pistor, *usually, of course, ground his own corn*): *moderator molæ venti (*of a wind-mill*). *To hire one's self to a miller*, pistori operam locare.

MILLET, milium (*Col.*); panicum miliaceum (*Linn.*).

MILLINER, *qui (quæ) quæstum facit mercibus ad cultum et nitidioris vitæ instrumenta pertinentibus, *or* *qui (quae) mundi muliebris officinam exercet.

MILLION, decies centena millia. *Two, three millions*, vicies, tricies centena millia: *a million times*, decies centies millies (*properly*); sexcenties, millies (= *times out of number*).

MILT. ‖ *The spleen*, splen (*Plin.*); lien (*Cels.*). ‖ *Of fish*, lactes (*Suet., Vit.*, 14); semen (*Col.*).

MIME, mimus (*Cic.*).

MIMIC, *adj.*, mimicus. *A mimic dancer*, mimus (*Cic.*); saltationis artifex (*Suet., Tit.*, 7).

MIMIC, *s.*, artis mimicæ peritus (*general term*); imitator ineptus, ridiculus; simia (*Hor., one who practices mimicry*).

MIMIC, *v.*, perverse aliquid imitari (*Cic.*).

MIMICRY, perversa, inepta, ridicula imitatio.

MINCE. PROP., concidere; minute *or* minutatim concidere; minutatim *or* particulatim consecare: *minced meat*, minutal (*vid. Juv.*, 14, 129). FIG., *to mince matters*, dicendo extenuare et abjicere aliquid (*Cic.*).

MIND, animus (*general term, the whole soul or spiritual nature; also, more particularly, reason, sentiment, or will; or any special state of mind; as courage, anger, pleasure, pride, propensity or favorable inclination*): mens (*reason or intellect, or thought, considered as guiding the will*; ea quæ latet in animis hominum, quæque pars animi mens vocatur, *Cic., Rep.*, 2, 40; mens, cui regnum totius animi a naturâ tributum est, *Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 5): natura, ingenium (*the character, inclinations, and sentiments*). *The feelings or sensations of our minds*, animi qui nostrae mentis sunt: *a mind at variance with itself*, animus a seipso dissidens secumque discordans: *a calm or tranquil mind*, animus tranquillatus *or* tranquillus: *to bring any thing to one's mind*, alicui aliquid ad animum revocare; aliquem de re monēre: *a man of firm mind*, homo constans: *it is the mark of a little and empty mind, that he, &c.*, illud pusilli animi, jejuni atque inanis, quod, &c.: *I know his mind very well*, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo (*comic*): *a person's mind and habits*, alicujus ingenium et mores: *strength of mind*, animi vis (*mental power*): *magnum, quo aliquis valet ingenium; ingenii præstantia: *weakness of mind*, imbecillitas animi (*but* animi infirmitas *is indecision of character*); ingenium imbecillum (*want of abilities*): *peace of mind*, animi tranquillitas; animus quietus: *to be in one's right mind*, mentis compotem esse; suæ mentis esse; in potestate mentis esse: *to be hardly in one's right mind*, dubiæ sanitatis esse: *not to be in one's right mind*, mente captum esse; de *or* ex mente exisse; mente alienatâ esse: *to go out of one's mind*, de *or* e potestate mentis exire; mente capi *or* alienari: *to return to one's right mind*, ad sanitatem reverti: *are you in your right mind?* satin' sanus es? *I am in my right mind*, mens mihi integra *or* sana est: *culture of the mind*, eruditio (*instruction; or, the discipline and habits produced by training*): *true culture of the mind*, *rectus ingenii cultus.

MIND, *v.* ‖ *To attend to or upon* [vid. ATTEND]. *To mind one's own business*, nihil præter suum negotium agēre, nihil de alio anquirere (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 34, 125); suarum rerum esse (*Liv.*, 3, 38). *To mind other people's business*, curare aliena; curare quæ ad me nihil pertinent (*Cic.*) *or* attinent (*Ter.*). ‖ *To care for* [vid. CARE]. *To remember*, vid.

MINDFUL. ‖ *Attentive*, attentus; diligens. *Mindful of any thing*, diligens alicujus rei, attentus ad aliquid; attentus in aliquâ re (*Sall.*). ‖ *Bearing in mind, not forgetful*, memor; non immemor. *To be mindful of*, memorem esse alicujus rei; meminisse, recordari, reminisci alicujus rei *or* aliquid; aliquid memoriâ tenēre, in memoriâ habēre, memoriâ retinēre.

MINE, *pron.*, meus. *What is thine is mine*, quod tuum est, meum est (*Ter.*): *the inheritance is mine*, hereditas mea est, mihi obtigit: *it is not mine to utter a falsehood (poet.)*, non est mentiri meum (*Ter.*).

MINE, *s.* PROP. *An excavation for obtaining metals*, metallum, *or, plu-*

ral, metalla, -orum, *n.*; fodīna (*a pit*). *To make mines*, metalla instituere: *to work mines*, metalla exercēre: *to work mines afresh*, metalla intermissa recolere: *to condemn any body to the mines*, in metallum damnare (*Plin.*); ad metalla condemnare (*Suet.*): *the right of opening a mine on one's estate*, jus metallorum: *iron mine*, metallum ferrarium *or* ferri: *gold, silver mine*, metallum aurarium, argentarium. || Fig. *A rich repository*, *fons uberrimus, e quo haurire possumus; *or by* thesaurus (*a treasure*), &c. || Prop. *An excavation for military purposes*, cuniculus (*Cæs.*); specus suffossus (*Curt.*). *To form a mine*, cuniculum agere: *to spring a mine*, *vi pulveris pyrii cuniculum discutere; *ignem admovēre pulveri nitrato in cuniculo defosso; *pulvere pyrio incenso moles superstructas discutere: *to throw down the walls by mines*, cuniculis muros subruere (*Liv.*).

MINE, *v.* (*in military language*), cuniculum agere (*Liv.*); aliquem locum suffodere (*Plin.*).

MINER. || *One who makes a metal mine*, metallicus (*Plin.*); fossor (*Vitr.*). || *One who works in a military mine*, cuniculārius (*Veget.*); cuniculator (*Luctat. ap. Stat.*).

MINERAL, *s.*, metallum (*not only of metals, but also of other substances dug out of the earth*; e. g., creta, *sulphur*): fossile; *plural*, fossilia.

MINERAL, *adj.*, metallicus (*Plin.*, 27, 415); æs *or* æris particulas continens. *A mineral flavor*, sapor medicatus (*Plin. Ep.*): *the mineral kingdom*, fossilia, *plural*: *a mineral spring*, *fons æris particulas continens.

MINERALOGICAL, *mineralogicus (*technical term*); ad scientiam *or* cognitionem metallorum, *fossilium, pertinens.

MINERALOGIST, fossilium peritus, sciens, spectator.

MINERALOGY, fossilium scientia *or* cognitio; *mineralogia (*technical term*).

MINGLE, miscēre *or* permiscēre (*thoroughly*); *with any thing*, aliquid cum aliquâ re, aliquid aliquâ re, *or* aliquid alicui rei: commiscēre (*to mix together*); *with any thing*, aliquid cum aliquâ re, *or* aliquid alicui rei: confundere; *with any thing*, cum aliquâ re (*properly, to pour together; hence, figuratively, to confound*; e. g., vera cum falsis): turbare, conturbare, perturbare (*to throw into confusion*).

MINIATURE, tabella minor (vid. *Plin.*, 35, 10, 36, *n.* 5, § 72); pictura minor (*after Plin.*, 35, 11, 37, *in.*). *A miniature painter*, qui pingit minoribus tabellis (vid. *Plin.*, 35, 10, 36, *n.* 5, § 72): *celebrated miniature painters*, minoris picturæ celebres in penicillo pictores (*Plin., ib.*, § 37).

MINIKIN. Vid. Diminutive.

MINING, *s.* *By the verbs.*

MINION. (*Favorite at court*), qui est in magnâ apud principem gratiâ; *plural*, *curi minions*, regis amici magni et potentes; quos princeps præcipue suscipit: familiares principis (*Suet.*); aulici gratiâ principum florentes (*Burmann*). Vid., *also*, Favorite.

MINISTER, *s.*, amicus principis, regis (*as a friend and assistant of the prince*): principis socius et administer omnium consiliorum, socius consiliorum principis et particeps consiliarius (*as a counsellor of the prince; after Sall., Jug.*, 29, 1; *Plaut., Mil.*, 4, 2, 22). *A cabinet minister*, comes consistorianus (☞ *in the later period of the empire*): *minister for foreign affairs*, *qui principi adest rerum externarum arbiter atque administer: *minister of the interior*, *principis minister et adjutor consiliorum domesticorum: *minister of public worship*, *cui cura sacrorum tradita est: *minister of finance*, cui cura ærarii tradita est (*after Suet, Oct.*, 36): *minister of war*, amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum bellicarum habetur particeps (*after Nep., Eum.*, 1, 5 *and* 6): *to make any one a minister*, aliquem socium et administrum omnium consiliorum assumere (*after Sall., Jug.*, 29, 1): *the ministers*, *primates aulici (*Ern.*); *qui principi adsunt consiliorum arbitri atque administri (*Eichst.*). Vid., *also*, Ministry.

MINISTER, *v.* Tr., ministrare; dare; præbēre. Intr., *to conduce*, prodesse; conducere; usui esse; utilem esse; utilitatem habēre *or* præbēre; juvare (*Cic.*); servire (*Col.*); in rem esse (*Sall.*); esse (*Cic.*), ministrare alicui; ministerium facere alicui (*Just.*). *To minister in sacred things*, res sacras administrare *or* dispensare, *or* rebus sacris præesse (*after Cic.*).

MINISTERIAL. || *Belonging to an office*, quod ad munus *or* ad officium pertinet; quod cum munere conjunctum est; quod munus fert. *A ministerial office*, ministerium. || *Relating to the sacred office*, ad res sacras *or* divinas spectans.

MINISTRATION. *By the verbs.*

MINISTRY. || *Agency*, vid. || *Office*, vid. || *Persons who administer government*, principis (regis, &c.) amici, rectores, &c. (*plural of the expressions given under* Minister). *As a college or body*, collegium eorum, quos princeps socios et administros omnium consiliorum assumsit (*after Sall., Jug.*, 29, 1); collegium eorum, qui principi in consilio semper adsunt et omnium rerum habentur participes (*after Nep., Eum.*, 1, 6): (*as the ruling power in a state*), consilium reipublicæ, penes quod est summum imperium et potestas (*after Flor.*, 1, 1, 15): *the ministry of the interior*, *collegium eorum, quibus cura rerum domesticarum tradita est; *collegium eorum, qui regi sunt a rebus domesticis.

MINOR. || *One under age*, (*a*) *qui in suam tutelam nondum venit (*after Cic.* Nisi postumus—antequam in suam tutelam venisset, mortuus esset, *Cic.*: *should die while he was still a minor*, *De Or.*, 39, 180): infans (*a little child*), *or by* nondum adultâ ætate (*general term, not yet of full age*), or peradolescentulus, peradolescens (*still very young*). *Minors*, filii familiarum (vid. *commentators on Sall., Cat.*, 43, 2; *Suet., Vit.*, 11). (*b*) *In respect of tutelage*, pupillus; pupilla: *money belonging to minors*, pecuniæ pupillares. (*c*) *In respect of ability to govern*, nondum maturus imperio (*Liv.*, 1, 3). || *In logic*, assumtio (*Cic., Juv.*, 37, 87).

MINORITE. (*Franciscan monk*), frater minor St. Francisci.

MINORITY. || *Age of a minor*, ætas nondum adulta (*general term*): ætas pupillaris (*of a ward*): ætas nondum matura imperio (*of the successor to a throne; after Liv.*, 1, 3). *To die in his minority*, mori antequam in suam tutelam venisset (*after Cic.*). *The smaller number*, numerus minor (*Cic.*), *or* inferior (*Cæs.*).

MINOTAUR, minotaurus.

MINSTER, *ædes cathedralis.

MINT. || *A plant*, mentha (*Plin.*). || *A place where money is coined*, monēta (*Cic.*). *Masters of the mint*, triumviri monetales.

MINT, *v.* || Prof., signare (*Cic.*), cudere (*Plaut.*), ferire (*Plin.*), aurum, argentum (*Cic.*); nummos (*Plaut.*). Fig. *To invent*, fingere; confingere; comminisci.

MINUTE, *s.* || *The sixtieth part of an hour*, *horæ sexagesima. *Forty-five minutes*, dodrans horæ: *two minutes and a half*, semuncia horæ: *a minute hand*, *index sexagesimarum. || *In astronomy*, scripulum (*Plin.*). Fig. || *A short space of time*, momentum; punctum temporis. *I will come back in a minute*, momento, illico revertar: *to be punctual to the minute*, ad tempus dictum adesse, venire: *in a few minutes*, minimis momentis: *every minute*, omnibus minimis temporum punctis (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 24, 67): *for a minute*, paullisper. || *A brief note or memorandum*, commentarii, *or* commentaria (*plural*), commentariolus: capita (*plural*): *for the minutes of a meeting of resolution*, &c. Vid., *also*, Memorandum.

MINUTE, *adj.*, minutus; parvulus; pusillus (*in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense*). Vid. Small.

MINUTE, *v.*, commentari, scribere, de aliquâ re.

MINUTELY (*every minute*), omnibus minimis temporum punctis (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 24, 67).

MINUTELY, diligenter; accurate; subtiliter. Jn. accurate et diligenter; accurate et exquisite.—☞ *Not* exacte.

MINUTENESS. || *Smallness*, parvitas, exiguitas, exilitas. *Minuteness of stature*, brevitas (*opposed to* magnitudo corporis, *Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 30). || *Accuracy*, diligentia; cura; subtilitas.

MINUTIÆ, res minutæ *or* parvæ; nugæ (☞ *not* minutiæ). *To attend to minutiæ*, *rerum minutarum esse studiosum.

MIRACLE, miraculum, res mira, mirum (*any thing marvellous*): ostentum, monstrum, prodigium, portentum (*of fearful or threatening appearances in nature*: ostentum, *any strange natural phenomenon, without the notion of a prophetic meaning*; monstrum, *especially of unnatural births*; prodigium, *that which portends any thing extraordinary, or is a display of Divine power, especially with reference to the manner in which, or the place or time at which a thing appears*; portentum, *any thing strange or wonderful in nature or human life, so far as it portends good or evil*). ☞ *In the biblical sense the proper word is* miraculum. *To work miracles*, miracula edere, patrare.

MIRACULOUS, mirus; mirandus; mirabilis (*wonderful*): monstrosus, monstrificus, prodigiosus (*portentous*).

MIRACULOUSLY, mirum *or* mirandum in modum (☞ *never* in mirum modum); mirabiliter; monstrose: prodigialiter (*Hor., A. P.*).

MIRAGE, *fata morgāna.

MIRE. Vid. Dirt, Mud.

MIRROR, speculum. Vid. Looking-glass.

MIRROR-ROOM, conclave, cujus parietes speculis *or* (*according to the custom of the ancients*) phengite lapide distincti sunt (vid. *Suet., Dom.*, 14): conclave, in quo specula ab omni parte posita sunt (vid. *Sen., N. Q.*, 1, 16, 3). ☞ *Not* cubiculum speculatum, *which is found only in a corrupt passage of* "Vita Horatii," *Suet.*, t. 3, p. 51, *ed. Wolf*: ☞ vitreæ cameræ *were rooms lined with thick plates of colored glass in panels* (vitreæ quadraturæ, *Dict. Antiqq.*, Vitrum).

MIRTH, hilaritas (*opposed to* severitas); gaudium; lætitia (*opposed to* mæstitia).

MIRTHFUL, hilarus; lætus; lætabundus; lætitiâ gestiens; gaudio exultans, triumphans, cumulatus.

MIRTHFULLY, hilare; hilariter; læte.

MIRTHFULNESS, animus hilarus, alacer, lætus; alacritas.

MIRY, lutosus; lutulentus; cœnosus.

MISANTHROPE, *hominibus *or* generi humano inimicus atque hostis; qui genus humanum, *or* hominum universum genus, odit; qui hominum congressus fugit atque odit.

MISANTHROPIC, hominum congressus et societatem fugiens, metuens (*after Cic.*); homines reformidans (*Quint.*).

MISANTHROPY, odium hominum *or* in homines (*Cic.*), *or* in hominum universum genus (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 11, 25), *or* generis humani (*ib.*, § 27).

MISAPPLICATION, abusus, *usus perversus.

MISAPPLY, abuti *or* *perverse uti aliquâ re.

MISAPPREHEND, non recte interpretari *or* intelligere aliquid (*after Cic.*); aliter ac dictum erat accipere aliquid.

MISAPPREHENSION, interpretatio falsa *or* perversa; error (*a mistake*).

MISBECOME, non decet, dedecet; deforme est (*it is unbecoming*): dedecēre *or* indecēre aliquem; indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse alicui; indignumesse aliquo (*to be unsuitable to, unworthy of*).

MISBEGOTTEN, nothus (*by a concubine, when the father is known*): spurius (*by an unmarried woman, when the father is unknown*): adulterino sanguine natus (*begotten in adultery*): non legitimo conjugio natus, ortus (*general term*): furto conceptus (*poetical*).

MISBEHAVE, male se gerere.

MISBEHAVIOR, vitium, pravitas (*misconduct, through moral obliquity*): inhumanitas, rusticitas, mores rustici (*through want of good manners*).

MISBELIEF, error; (*in ecclesiastical sense*), * hæresis; * falsa doctrina.

MISCALCULATE, in computando, in rationibus, errare, falli.

MISCALCULATION, error in rationibus subducendis; error calculorum.

MISCARRIAGE. ‖ Prop., abortio, abortus (*act of bringing forth prematurely*): abortus (*produce of a premature birth*). ‖ Fig., irritum inceptum; irritus labor. Vid., *also*, Failure.

MISCARRY. ‖ Prop., abortum pati. ‖ Fig., non succedere, non, *or* parum, *or* secus procedere (*not to have a desired result*): præter spem evenire, secus cadere, præter opinionem cadere (*to turn out badly, contrary to expectation*): ad irritum cadere, redigi (*to be quite frustrated*). *His attempt miscarried*, male gessit rem.

MISCELLANEOUS, mixtus; commixtus; permixtus; promiscuus; miscellaneus (*Appul.*); miscellus (*Suet.*).

MISCELLANY, farrago (*Juv.*).

MISCHANCE, casus adversus, *or simply* casus; infortunium. *I have met with a mischance*, adversi aliquid mihi evenit (*Cic.*); malum mihi objicitur (*Ter.*). *If any mischance should occur*, si quid gravius *or* durius acciderit (*Cæs.*); si quid acciderit (*Cic.*).

MISCHIEF, malum; res mala *or* adversa; calamitas (*evil, misfortune*): pestis, pernicies (*ruin*). *To do mischief to*, calamitatem alicui struere (*Cic.*); inferre alicui calamitatem: *mischief-maker*, auctor mali (malorum); calamitatis (-um) causa, parens (*Cic.*).

MISCHIEVOUS, calamitosus; perniciosus; funestus.

MISCONCEIVE, male interpretari; male intelligere.

MISCONCEPTION, interpretatio falsa *or* perversa; error.

MISCONDUCT, *s.*, delictum, peccatum; error (*if unintentional*).

MISCONDUCT *one's self*, *v.*, delinquere, peccare (*Cic.*), delictum committere (*Cæs.*), *or* admittere (*Ter.*).

MISCONSTRUCTION, mala, prava, *or* iniqua interpretatio; sinistra interpretatio (*Tac., Agr.*, 5).

MISCONSTRUE, male interpretari; aliter ac dictum erat accipere, graviter accipere aliquid (*after Cic.*). *To misconstrue purposely*, calumniari aliquid.

MISCREANT, homo malus, improbus; homo nequam (*a worthless fellow*). Jn. homo nequam et improbus; homo scelestus, sceleratus, conscelleratus (*stained with crimes*): homo perditus *or* profligatus (*very corrupt*): homo nefarius et impius (*wicked*): homo sine religione ullâ ac fide (*faithless, of no credit*): *a thorough miscreant*, profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus; homo omnium sceleratissimus: *miscreant*, scelus.

MISDATE, * diem in literis falso ascribere.

MISDEED, maleficium (*any thing morally bad*): malefactum (*a bad deed*): noxa (*a trespass, minor offence*): facinus (*general term*): scelus (*a crime*): *to commit a misdeed*, maleficium *or* noxam admittere, committere; facinus committere, in se suscipere: ☞ facinus patrare *was obsolete*.

MISDEEM, per errorem labi; falli.

MISDEMEAN *one's self*, male se gerere.

MISDEMEANOR, delictum; peccatum; vitium.

MISDOER, maleficus; homo maleficus; sons.

MISEMPLOY, perperam *or* perverse uti.

MISER, homo avarus *or* sordidus; aliquantum ad rem avidior; tenax.

MISERABLE, miserandus; commiserandus; miseratione dignus (*of persons or things*): ☞ miserabilis, *in this sense, does not occur in the best prose writers.*

MISERY, miseria (*wretchedness*): ægritudo, ægrimonia (*opposed to* alacritas; *sickness of mind from a sense of present evil; the latter implying that it is an abiding sense*): dolor (*opposed to* gaudium, *a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief*): tristitia, mæstitia (*the natural, involuntary manifestation of grief*): angor (*passionate, tormenting apprehension of coming evil*: sollicitudo *being the anxious unsettling apprehension of it*): mæror (*is stronger than* dolor, *being the feeling and its manifestation*): afflictatio (= "ægritudo cum vexatione corporis," *Cic.*): ærumnæ: vexationes (*great trouble*): egestas (*extreme poverty*): calamitas (*misery occasioned by great damage or loss; also in war*): res miseræ *or* afflictæ (*lamentable condition*). *The misery of the times*, angustiæ temporum: tempora luctuosa: *to pine away in misery*, miseriâ *or* in calamitate tabescere. *To be in misery*, in miseriâ esse *or* versari, miserum esse; in summâ infelicitate versari; in malis esse, jacēre; malis urgēri; in malis versari; pessimo loco esse; iniquissimâ fortunâ uti: angi; angore confici; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angi intimis sensibus; angore cruciari: *about any thing*, dolēre *or* mærēre rem, *or* re; dolorem ex re capere, accipere, suscipere, haurire; molestiam trahere ex re (*to feel oppressed and dispirited by it*): *to be in great misery about any thing*, magnum dolorem ex re accipere; ex re magnam animo molestiam capere: *to come into misery*, in miseriam incidere; in mala præcipitare: *to relieve any body from misery*, miseriis aliquem levare: *to deliver from misery*, a miseriâ vindicare; ex miseriis eripere: *to endure misery*, miserias ferre, ærumnas perpeti (i. e., *patiently to the end*).

MISFORTUNE, fortuna mala; res adversæ; fortuna afflicta; casus diversus *or* tristis; calamitas; infortunium. Syn. *in* Calamity.

MISGIVE. *My mind misgives*, animus præsagit mihi aliquid mali (*Ter.*); præsagit animus, *with accusative and infinitive* (*Plaut.*); animus divinat, præsentit, augurat (*Cic.*)

MISGIVING, suspicio, conjectura: *misgivings*, præscita animi (*Plin.*): præsagia mentis (*Ov.*): *to have misgivings about any thing*, præsagire aliquid.

MISGOVERN, * male regere; male rem administrare.

MISGOVERNMENT, *by circumlocution with the verbs.*

MISGUIDE, in errorem abducere *or* inducere; a rectâ viâ abducere aliquem.

MISHAP. Vid. Mischance.

MISINFORM, * falsa docēre: *to be misinformed*, male, non recte, aliquid audivisse; cognovisse; in errore versari, esse.

MISINTERPRET, male interpretari; aliter ac dictum erat accipere; graviter accipere aliquid.

MISINTERPRETATION, prava *or* falsa interpretatio.

MISJUDGE, versari in errore; in errorem labi; falli: male *or* perperam judicare (*Cic.*): *to misjudge a person*, cogitationem alicujus non assequi (*Cic.*); voluntatem alicujus male interpretari: *do I misjudge you or not?* rectene interpretor sententiam tuam? (*Cic.*).

MISLAY, alieno, ignoto, incerto loco collocare, ponere, reponere aliquid: *I have mislaid the book*, ubi librum deposuerim, *or* reposuerim nescio, *or* incertus sum.

MISLE. Vid. Mizzle.

MISLEAD. Vid. Misguide.

MISMANAGE, male rem gerere *or* administrare.

MISMANAGEMENT, mala rei administratio; *or by the verbs.*

MISNAME, * falso nomine appellare aliquid; * falso nominare.

MISNOMER, * prava appellatio.

MISPLACE, loco suo movēre aliquid; perverse collocare: *to be misplaced*, cedere *or* movēri loco suo.

MISPLACED, * male *or* perverse collocatus.

MISPRINT, *v.*, * typis mendose exscribere *or* describere aliquid.

MISPRINT, *s.*, * mendum *or* erratum typographicum; * error typographicus; * operarum mendum *or* error: *a bad misprint*, * vitium typographicum: *a list of misprints*, * index eorum quæ typothetæ *or* operæ neglexerunt, omiserunt, *or* peccarunt: *to correct misprints*, * librum ab operarum erroribus purgare.

MISPRISION. ‖ *Contempt*, despectus. ‖ *Neglect*, negligentia; incuria.

MISQUOTATION. *By the verbs.*

MISQUOTE (* auctorem, *as an authority*; scriptorem, *simply as a writer*), falso laudare, memorare; * perperam verbis auctoris uti; dictum scriptoris non recte commemorare, usurpare, referre. Vid. To Quote.

MISREPORT, falso referre.

MISREPRESENT, detorquēre, depravare aliquid; *also*, calumniari aliquid (*with evil intention*): perverse interpretari (*Plaut., Truc.*, 1, 2, 41); e. g., recte facta detorquēre (*Plin. Ep.*); verbum in pejus detorquēre (*Sen. Ep.*, 13, *med.*): *there is nothing which may not be misrepresented*, nihil est, quin narrando possit depravarier (*Ter., Phorm.*, 4, 4, 16): *entirely to misrepresent a matter*, verum convertere in falsum (*Cic.*).

MISREPRESENTATION, depravatio. *Or by the verbs.*

MISRULE. ‖ *Bad government*, * mala rei administratio. ‖ *Disorder, confusion*, perturbatio ordinis; ordo perturbatus; perturbatio; confusio.

MISS, *s. As a title of respect; of an unmarried lady*, domina; *also* (*if very young*), dominula, domicella (*of the Silver Age, and late*; vid. *Boettiger's Sabina*, p. 37).

MISS, *s.*; i. e., Loss, Want; vid. *these words.*

MISS, *v.* ‖ *Not to hit*, non ferire (*after Hor., A. P.*, 350): ictus alicui deerrat (*the blow missed him*; vid. *Plin.*, 28, 8, 16): *without missing*, sine frustratione (*Quint.*, 2, 20, 3): *to cause a thrust or blow to miss*, frustrari ictum (*Curt.*, 6, 5, 16). ‖ *To feel the loss or absence of a thing*, desiderare; quærere; requirere: *to miss very much*, desiderio alicujus rei angi; magnâ molestiâ desiderare aliquid. ‖ *To omit*, omittere, prætermittere: *to miss an opportunity*, occasionem omittere *or* amittere (*Cic.*); prætermittere (*Cæs.*); dimittere (*Nep.*): *not to miss an opportunity*, occasionem captare (*Cic.*); arripere (*Liv.*).

MISSAL, * missalis; * liber missalis *or* liturgicus (*ecclesiastical*).

MISSHAPEN, deformis, deformatus (*Cic.*); depravatus (*Ter.*).

MISSILE, telum missile (*Virg., or simply* missile, *Liv.*): *to discharge a missile*, missile *or* telum mittere, (pilam) conjicere, (hastam) torquēre.

MISSING, absens: *to be missing*, abesse.

MISSION. ‖ *The act of sending*, missio. ‖ *Office of one sent*, munus; partes, *plural*; mandatum. ‖ *Embassy for the propagation of religion*, * legatio Christianæ doctrinæ *or* religionis propagandæ gratiâ missa; * legatio, quæ Christianæ doctrinæ apud barbaras gentes propagandæ gratiâ missa est.

MISSIONARY, * legatus Christianæ doctrinæ *or* religionis propagandæ gratiâ missus: *a missionary institution*, * seminarium eorum qui doctrinæ Christianæ propagandæ causâ instituuntur.

MISSIVE, *adj.*, missilis.

MISSIVE, *s.* Vid. Letter, Messenger.

MISSPELL, * perverse collocare syllabas *or* literas.

MISSPEND, effundere, profundere, dissipare, disperdere: *to misspend time*, tempus perdere, tempore abuti (*Cic.*): *to misspend labor*, operam perdere (*Cic.*); *or* frustra conterere (*Ter.*): *to misspend one's strength*, vim suam perdere.

MIST, nebula; caligo (*so far as it occasions darkness*): *a thick mist*, nebula densa (*opposed to* nebula subtilis): *the mist rises from a lake*, nebula oritur e lacu: *a mist rests upon the plain, the hills*, nebula sedet campo, montibus: *the rivers are covered with mist*, caligant flumina nebulis: *a thick mist covered the whole forest and the surrounding fields*, densa nebula saltum omnem campos circa intexit: *the mist is so thick that one cannot see for it*, nebula adeo densa est, ut lucis usum eripiat: *a mist rises*, nebulæ de terrâ surgunt; nebula in nubes levatur: *a mist clears off, or settles*, nebulæ delabuntur *or* desīdunt.

MISTAKE, *s.*, error: mendum: peccatum: vitium: delictum. [Syn. *in* Blunder, *which see.*] *To commit a mistake in*

any thing, errare aliquâ re, *or* in aliquâ; *with accusative of neuter pronoun*, hoc, id, illud, quid. *To make a mistake on purpose*, consilio labi. *To make a mistake* (= *fault in writing*, &c.), peccare, delinquere (*Quint.*). *To correct a mistake*, errorem, peccatum corrigere: *to remove mistakes*, menda tollere. *To make or commit the same mistake*, idem peccare; *one mistake after another*, aliud ex alio peccare. ‖ *Misunderstanding of an author's or speaker's meaning*, *interpretatio perversa *or* perperam facta.

MISTAKE, *v.* ‖ Tr. *To misunderstand*, non recte intelligere: perverse *or* perperam interpretari (*to put a perverse or wrong interpretation on*): aliter accipere ac dictum est (*to mistake a person's meaning; not to take it in the sense intended*, sinistre accipere, *Tac.*). *To mistake any thing on purpose*, aliquid fallaciter interpretari: aliquid calumniari: *to mistake any thing in a ridiculous way*, ridicule interpretari aliquid (*Cic., followed by* quasi *with subjunctive*). ‖ Intr. *To be mistaken*, errare, *in any thing*, aliquâ re *or* in aliquâ re; *but with accusative of neuter pronoun*, id, illud, hoc, quid: per errorem labi: labi (*to slip*): in errore versari: errore captum esse: falli (*to be deceived*): peccare (*to commit a fault from mistake*). *To be quite mistaken, egregiously mistaken*, valde *or* vehementer (*not* egregie) errare: totâ re errare *or* falli: totâ viâ errare (*Ter.*: ☞ toto cœlo errare *is late; Krebs advises that it should never be used without a* quod aiunt): longe *or* procul errare (*in comedy; also*, probe *or* diligenter errare). *Unless I am greatly mistaken*, nisi me fallo: nisi me fallit (*sc.* animus): nisi fallor: nisi (me) omnia fallunt (*ali Cic.*: ☞ nisi erro *is not found*: ni fallor, *poetical*). *To be mistaken in this single point*, in hoc uno errare. *I think I shall not be mistaken*, haud, ut opinor, erravero.

MISTLETOE, viscum (*also in Liv.*): *a mistle thrush*, turdus viscivorus (*Liv.*).

MISTRANSLATE, male convertere, vertere, transferre, &c. Vid. Translate.

MISTRANSLATION, mala conversio *or* translatio.

MISTRESS. ‖ *The female head of a family*, materfamilias (*opposed to* concubina): hera (*opposed to the servants; also*, hera major; *opposed to* hera minor; i. e., *a daughter of the master of the house*; vid. *Plaut., Truc.*, 4, 3, 22): domina (*lady of the house, so called by the master, or by the servants, by way of respect*). ‖ *A concubine*, concubina; pellex (= quæ uxorem habenti nubit): amica: *to keep a mistress*, feminam habêre in concubinatu (*Ulp.*): *to be a mistress*, in concubinatu esse (*Ulp.*).

MISTRUST, *s.*, diffidentia (*opposed to* fidentia): suspicio (*suspicion*): fides parva (*slight confidence*).

MISTRUST, *v.*, diffidere alicui rei, alicui, alicujus fidei; fidem alicui non habêre; de fide alicujus dubitare; parum fidêre alicui: *to mistrust a little*, subdiffidêre: *to mistrust greatly*, summe diffidêre alicui rei (*Cic.*): *I mistrust myself*, mihi ipse diffido (*Cic.*).

MISTRUSTFUL, diffidens.

MISTRUSTFULLY, diffidenter.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, diffidentia.

MISTY, nebulosus (e. g., aër, *Plin.*).

MISUNDERSTAND, parum intelligere aliquid, *or* aliquem; ignorare aliquem (*to mistake his character*): *you mistake me*, ignoras me. Vid., *also*, Mistake.

MISUNDERSTANDING. ‖ *Misapprehension*, *interpretatio perversa *or* perperam facta (*incorrect interpretation*): interpretatio sinistra (*bad, unfavorable interpretation, Tac., Agr.*, 5, *extr.*): *willful misunderstanding*, malevola interpretatio; calumnia. ‖ *Dissension, disagreement*, dissensio (*difference of opinions*): dissidium (*dissension, dispute, when parties disagree and separate*). Jn. dissensio ac dissidium; dissidium ac dissensio: *there is a misunderstanding between us*, est inter nos aliqua dissensio; dissidemus inter nos: *a misunderstanding arose between the friends*, aliqua amicorum dissensio facta est.

MISUSE. Vid. Abuse.

MITE. ‖ *A small insect*, blatta (*Plin.*); *acărus (*Linn.*). ‖ *A small coin*, teruncius.

MITIGATE, mollire (e. g., iram, impetum): mitigare (*to deprive of what is disagreeable*): lenire (*to assuage*): levare (*to relieve, lighten*): *to mitigate a punishment*, aliquid ex meritâ pœnâ remittere: *to mitigate the misery of any one*, aliquem miseriâ levare. Vid., *also*, Alleviate.

MITIGATION, levatio; allevatio; mitigatio: levamen, levamentum, allevamentum. Vid. Alleviation.

MITRE, *apex *or* mitra episcopalis.

MITTENS, *digitalia breviora.

MIX, miscêre; (*more strongly*), permiscêre (*μιγνύναι, to join together two or more dissimilar things, especially dry and solid, or things which can again be separated, like corn*): temperare (*κεφαννύναι, to mingle liquids together, so that they can not be separated again*): diluere (*διαλύειν, to dissolve a solid body by a liquid*): *to mix any thing among or with any thing*, miscêre, permiscêre aliquid aliquâ re; temperare aliquid aliquâ re: *to mix in any thing*, admiscêre aliquid alicui rei *or* in aliquid: *to mix a thing for any one*, miscêre alicui aliquid: *to mix poison*, venenum diluere; venenum parare, coquere (*general term, to prepare; of medicines*): *to mix one thing with another*, excipere rem re (*medical technical term*; e. g., crocum albo ovi, *Cels.*): excipi (*to be mixed with, to be added to, any thing*; e. g., aquâ pluviatili, vino, *Cels.*): *to mix one's self in or with any body*, se immiscêre, se inserere *or* admiscêre alicui rei, se interponere alicui rei *or* in aliquid; auctoritatem suam interponere *or* inserere alicui rei (*to interpose as mediator*): *not to mix in any thing*, abesse *or* se abstinêre ab aliquâ re: *do not mix yourself up in the matter*, ne te admisce: *do what you please; I do not mix myself up with it*, quod voles facies, me nihil interpono.

MIXED, mixtus; permixtus; promiscuus (*in which several have part*; ☞ *not* miscellus *or* miscellaneus *in good prose*): *a mixed company*, circulus promiscuus (*without distinction of rank; after Tac., Ann.*, 7, 7, *in.*): circulus viris et feminis promiscuus (*of men and women; after Tac., Ann.*, 3, 53, 4): omnium ordinum homines (*people of all ranks*).

MIXTURE, mixtio, permixtio (*the act or state*): mixtura (*way and manner of mixing; or the state*): temperatio (*act or state*). *More frequently by* miscêre; e. g., *a mixture of good and bad*, bona mixta malis: *a mixture of feelings*, varius, quo pectus miscêtur, motus (*Virg., Æn.*, 12, 217); *or*, varii animi motus: *a mixture of hope and fear disturbed their minds*, anceps spes et metus miscebant animos.

MIZZEN-MAST, *malus posticus.

MIZZLE, rorare: *a mizzling rain*, pluvia tenuis *or* tenuissima.

MNEMONICS, ars memoriæ (*Quint.*); disciplina memoriæ (*Cic.*); artificium memoriæ (*Auct. ad Her.*).

MOAN, *s.*, gemitus; ejulatio.

MOAN, *v.*, gemere; ejulare.

MOAT, *s.*, fossa aquaria; *or* fossa *only*.

MOAT, *v.* (arcem, oppidum) fossâ (aquariâ) circumdare.

MOB, *s.* ‖ *An assemblage of people*, turba; homines promiscui: globus (*a dense body, often with contemptuous sense*; e. g., ex illo globo nobilitatis, *Sall., Jug.*, 85, 10). Jn. turba et colluvio (*Cic., Sen.*, 23, 85). ‖ *The common people*, turba; colluvies; colluvio hominum; fæx populi: multitudo de plebe: multitudo obscura et humilis (*with reference to birth*).

MOB, *v.*, *minaciter circumfundi alicui: globus circumstantium increpat aliquem, &c. (= *any body is mobbed; cf. Liv.*, 8, 32, 13): *perhaps*, increpitare vocibus (*of the abuse only, Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 30). *To mob any body*, circumfundi alicui (*properly, to crowd round him, Liv.*): circumfundi alicui et (ad aures quoque ejus) ferocia verba volvere (*cf. Liv.*, 22, 14, *extr.*). Vid., *also*, Scold.

MOCK, *v.* ‖ *To deceive*, ludere: ludibrio habêre: *to mock one's expectation* [vid. Disappoint]. ‖ *To deride*, ludificari (*to make any thing or any body one's butt, the subject of one's jests*, &c.): illudere alicui *or* alicui rei; aliquem *or* in aliquem; aliquid (*to make sport of*). ‖ *To imitate derisively, mimic*, perverse aliquid imitari (*Cic.*).

MOCK, *adj.* Vid. Fictitious, False, Counterfeit.

MOCK-FIGHT, simulacrum pugnæ (*Liv.*); certamen lusorium (*opposed to* certamen decretorium; *after Sen.*).

MOCK-MOON, imago lunæ; luna genita (vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 5, 14).

MOCKERY, *s.* ‖ *Derision*, ludibrium; ludificatio; irrisio (*Cic.*); derisus (*Tac.*); derisio (*Suet.*). ‖ *Deriding imitation*, perversa, inepta, *or* ridicula imitatio.

MODE. Vid. Manner, Fashion.

MODEL, *s.*, proplasma, -ătis, *n.*; protŭpum (*a pattern on a small scale, after which a work of art is to be made*; typus *is an image made*): exemplar, exemplum (*general term, a pattern after which a work of art is to be made*; e. g., exemplum animale, *a living model from which an artist paints, Cic., Invent.*, 2, 1, 2): *to furnish a model of any thing*, alicujus rei modum formamque demonstrare: *to take a model of any thing*, exemplum sumere ab aliquâ re: *to serve as a model*, exemplum exsistere.

MODEL, *v.*, *alicujus rei proplasma fingere: *to model any thing in plaster of Paris*, alicujus rei protypum e gypso exprimere: *the art of modelling*, plastice (*πλαστική*): ars fingendi: fingere (*to form out of the raw material*): formare (*to bring into a shape, to shape*). Jn. fingere et formare.

MODELLER, *protyporum scalptor.

MODERATE. ‖ *That observes measure*, moderatus (*rarely*): modicus (*that does not exceed measure or bounds; opposed to* effrenatus): medius (*in the mean, not in the extreme*): modestus (*opposed to* cupidus, petulans): temperans, temperatus (*the former of persons, the latter of persons and things; opposed to* libidinosus): continens (*moderate in enjoyment; opposed to* libidinosus). Jn. moderatus ac temperans; temperans moderatusque; continens ac temperans: *very moderate in drinking*, parcissimus vini: *moderate in joy*, temperans gaudii (*both of the Silver Age*): *moderate exercise*, exercitationes modicæ: *moderate in one's wishes*, paucis contentus: *in a moderate manner*, moderate; modeste; temperanter: *to live in a moderate manner*, continentem esse in omni victu cultuque. ‖ *Middling*, modicus (*of quantity*): mediocris (*of quality*): *moderate talents*, ingenium mediocre. ☞ Medius, *in this sense, is foreign to the prose of the golden period; thus*, ingenium medium, *Tac., Hist.*, 1, 49, 2, *is what Cicero* (*De Orat.*, 2, 27, 119) *expresses by* ingenium mediocre; *for* (Pompeius) eloquentiâ medius *in Vell.*, 2, 29, 3, *Cicero would have said* (Pompeius) eloquentiâ mediocri (*cf. De Or.*, 1, 29, *extr.*): *very moderate*, permediocris: *in a moderate degree*, mediocriter; modice.

MODERATE, *v.* ‖ *To restrain, repress, make temperate*, moderari (*with the dative, to set a measure and limit, to observe due measure; with the accusative, to keep in due bounds, to observe the mean*): temperare (*with a dative, to give a person or thing suitable activity or efficacy; with the accusative, to set any thing in the right state or condition*): modum *or* moderationem adhibêre alicui rei *or* in aliquâ re (*to keep any thing within proper bounds*): continêre, coercêre (*to restrain, check*): *to moderate one's anger*, iræ moderari *or* temperare; iram tenêre, continêre (*opposed to* iræ indulgêre): *to moderate one's passions*, cupiditates continêre, coercêre; cupiditatibus modum facere: *to moderate one's speech*, orationi *or* linguæ moderari: linguam continêre; modum tenêre verborum: *not to be able to moderate one's self*, intemperantem esse; sui impotentem *or* non potentem esse; sui non compotem esse; animo suo imperare non posse: *the heat is moderated by the breeze*, ventorum flatu nimii temperantur calores. ‖ *To act as mediator, arbitrate between persons*, arbitri partes

suscipere : esse arbitrum *or* disceptatorem inter aliquos : aliquorum controversiam disceptare *or* dirimere.

MODERATELY. || *Temperately*, moderate; modeste; temperanter. || *Middlingly*, mediocriter, modice.

MODERATION, moderatio (*the act of setting measure or limit*) : temperantia (*an observing of moderation in one's course of action*) : continentia (*self-control*) : modestia (*moral unwillingness to exceed due measure*) : sedatio alicujus rei (*act of calming or appeasing*). JN. temperantia et moderatio ; moderatio et continentia ; continentia et temperantia ; moderatio continentiæ et temperantiæ (*Cic., Off.*, 3, 26, *extr.*) : *moderation in desires*, moderatio cupiditatum : *moderation in our discourses and actions*, moderatio dictorum omnium et factorum : *to show moderation*, moderatum se præbēre (*in any thing*), moderationem adhibēre in aliquâ re ; moderate temperare aliquid : *to show equal moderation*, eâdem temperantiâ uti : *they thought that I had almost gone further than the moderation of a wise and sober man allowed*, me longius prope progressum arbitrabantur, quam sapientis hominis cogitata ratio postularet (*Cic., Harusp.*, 2, 3) : *with moderation*, moderate ; modeste ; temperanter ; clementer (*with indulgence*) : *without moderation*, immoderate ; intemperanter ; effrenate (*unrestrainedly*) : *to write with moderation*, temperantius scribere : *to use a victory with moderation*, victoriâ clementer uti.

MODERATOR. || *One who moderates, &c. Use the verb.* || *A president* ; vid. PRESIDENT.

MODERN, novus (*new*) : qui nunc est, ut nunc fit, hujus ætatis (*of this age*). ☞ Modernus *is barbarous.*

MODERNIZE, ad nova exempla componere (*Sen.*) ; ad hujus ætatis morem componere (*Sen.*).

MODEST. || *Bashful*, modestus (*opposed to* immodestus) : pudens (*full of a sense of shame or honor ; opposed to* impudens) : verecundus (*full of a sense of propriety, well-behaved ; opposed to* superbus, insolens) : probus (*unassuming ; opposed to* improbus) : demissus (*meek ; opposed to* acerbus). JN. probus et modestus ; probus et demissus : *modest in one's demands*, verecundus in postulando : *to make a modest use of any thing*, modeste ac moderate aliquâ re uti. || *Moderate*, moderatus ; modestus ; temperatus ; temperans. SYN. *in* MODERATE.

MODESTLY. || *Bashfully*, pudenter ; verecunde. || *Moderately*, moderate ; modeste ; temperanter.

MODESTY. || *Bashfulness*, pudor (*general term, as a sense of honor, both as a preventive feeling and as a shame for having done any thing disgraceful*) : pudicitia (*natural shame, aversion to be exposed to the gaze of others, and hence chaste sentiment, bashfulness*) : verecundia (*dread of doing any thing that will make us feel ashamed before those whom we respect*). JN. pudor et verecundia ; pudicitia et pudor ; pudor pudicitiaque. || *Moderation*, modestia (= *moderation, unassuming character ; opposed to* licentia). JN. pudor et modestia.

MODIFICATION. *Use the verbs.*

MODIFY, immutare aliquid de aliquâ re (*to make a change in any thing*) : temperare aliquid (*to moderate any thing*) : *to modify an account*, detrahere aliquid de summâ.

MODISH, mori, deliciis, sæculi conveniens, respondens (*with the additional idea of elegance or good taste*) : elegans, venustus : novus (*new*).

MODISHLY, mori recepto convenienter : eleganter, venuste : *to be modishly dressed*, more vestitum esse (*Plaut.*).

MODULATE, flectere (vocem).

MODULATION, flexio : *modulations of the voice*, flexiones vocis.

MOIETY, dimidium, dimidia pars ; dimidius numerus (*of a large number*).

MOIST, humidus (*of that which is soaked or penetrated by moisture, and also of that which brings or occasions moisture ; e. g., wind ; opposed to* aridus) : udus, uvidus (*of that which consists of water*, &c. ; *opposed to* terrenus *or* solidus. ☞ *Although* udus *and* uvidus *are almost foreign to the prose of the golden period, which contented itself with* humidus, *as Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 17, 40, terrena et humida *for* terrena et uvida ; *yet both are frequent in post-Augustan prose, and, for the sake of distinction, may sometimes be employed*) : madens, madidus (*dripping ; opposed to* siccus) : pluvius (*inclined to rain ; of the seasons and the weather ; opposed to* serenus. ☞ *Only Plin.*, 18, 25, 60, pluviosus) : *moist weather*, humidus, *or* uvidus, *or* pluvius cœli status ; cœlum pluvium : *with moist eyes* = *weeping*, lacrimans ; cum lacrimis : *to be moist*, humidum, &c., esse ; madēre : *to become moist*, humidum, &c., fieri ; madefieri ; madescere : *to make or render moist*, humidum, &c., facere *or* reddere ; madefacere.

MOISTEN, conspergere (*to sprinkle ; opposed to* rigare, irrigare, *to water* ; vid. *Col.*, 5, 6, 8 ; ☞ humectare *is poetical* ; insuccare, *only in Col.*) : *to moisten with dew*, irrorare (☞ rore rigare, *Cic., Div.*, 1, 12, 20, *is poetical*).

MOISTURE, humor (☞ humiditas *is not Latin*) : humores, *plural* (*of a great degree of moisture*).

MOLAR, molaris.

MOLASSES, * fæces sacchari.

MOLE. || *The animal*, talpa : *a mole-hill*, grumus talpæ : *a mole trap*, decipula talpis capiendis. || *A natural spot on the body*, nævus ; nota genitiva (*Suet.*). || *A fleshy substance*, mola. || *A dike*, moles lapidum : agger lapideus (*Cic.*).

MOLEST, alicui aliquâ re molestum *or* gravem esse ; molestiam alicui afferre ; molestiâ aliquem afficere ; vexare ; sollicitare.

MOLESTATION, molestia : *to cause molestation* = *to* MOLEST, vid.

MOLLIFICATION. *Use the verbs.*

MOLLIFY. || *To soften*, mollire, emollire (*rarely* mitigare), aliquid ; macerare aliquid (*by steeping in water*, &c.). || *To appease*, aliquem, alicujus animum, lenire, delinire, mitigare (*Cic.*) ; mollire, emollire (*Cicero, by entreaties*) ; precibus expugnare aliquem. || *To assuage*, lenire, mitigare, mollire, levare ; allevare ; sublevare ; temperare. SYN. *in* ALLEVIATE.

MOMENT. || PROP. *Weight, influence, turn*, momentum. || FIG. *Weight, importance*, momentum : *it is a thing of moment*, res habet momentum (*Cic.*) : *to consider of little moment*, levi momento æstimare. || *The most minute space of time*, punctum temporis ; momentum temporis *or* horæ (= *in Cicero, the decisive or important minute*, καιρός, *but also* = *moment, Livy*, is tumultus momento temporis sedatur, *Liv.*, 21, 33, &c. *Pliny makes* momentum = *minute, longer than* punctum temporis) : tempus (*general term, a point of time*) : *in a moment*, puncto *or* momento temporis ; in vestigio temporis : *for a moment*, paullisper (e. g., mane paullisper) : *it is over in a moment*, fit ad punctum temporis : *often in a single moment the circumstances of the times are greatly changed*, minimis momentis maximæ inclinationes temporum fiunt : *not even a moment*, ne minimam partem temporis : *every moment*, in omni puncto temporis ; nullo temporis puncto intermisso ; omnibus minimis temporum punctis : *at the moment of departure*, sub ipsā profectione (vid. *Herz., Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 49) : *there is not a moment to lose*, res non habet moram : *to the moment*, ad tempus (venire, adesse) : *for the present moment*, in præsens (tempus) : in præsentiâ (*opposed to* in posterum) : *a favorable moment*, tempus opportunum ; temporis opportunitas *or* occasio : *to seize the favorable moment*, tempori *or* temporis occasioni non deesse : *in the last moments (of life)*, extremo spiritu ; in ipsā morte : *timid in the moment of danger*, in re præsenti pavidus.

MOMENTARY, brevissimus (*of very short duration*) : fugax (*fleeting*) : subitus (*sudden in its origin* ; e. g., consilia) : præsens (*present, now existing* ; e. g., facultas) : *momentary impulse or passion*, affectus qui ex rebus ipsis concipitur.

MOMENTOUS, magni *or* maximi momenti : gravis (gravior, gravissimus) : permagnus (e. g., negotium, *Cic.*).

MONARCH, rex (*a king*) : princeps (*a prince* ; ☞ *post-Augustan*) : imperator, Cæsar, Augustus (*of the times of the emperors*) : dominus (*general term, a sovereign, ruler*) : tyrannus (*one who has gained absolute power in a state previously free*) : *or by circumlocution, in order to express more clearly the idea of* "*absolute monarch,*" qui solus regnat, qui unus consilio et curâ gubernat civitatem, penes quem est summa rerum omnium (= rex) : qui solus imperio potitus est (= tyrannus) : *to be a monarch*, regnare ; solum regnare.

MONARCHICAL, regius (☞ *not* monarchicus) : *a monarchical constitution*, is reipublicæ status, quem penes unum est omnium summa rerum (*after Cic., De Rep.*, 1, 26, 42) : regale civitatis genus : *to have a monarchical constitution, to be monarchical (of subjects)*, regi (regibus) parēre, sub rege (regibus) esse (☞ Unius consilio et curâ gubernari *would here be quite wrong ; this can be said only of the state, not of the subjects*) : sub tyranni regno esse (*to be under a monarch, Just.*) : *to introduce a monarchical constitution*, regnum ac diadēma uni deferre (*Hor., Od.*, 2, 2, 22) : *a monarchical state*, civitas quæ unius dominatu tenētur.

MONARCHY. || *The rule of a single governor*, imperium singulare ; imperium, quod ab uno sustinetur *or* sub uno stat (vid. *Curt.*, 10, 9, 2) : imperium, quod penes regem *or* reges est (*Justin.*, 1, 1, *init.*) : potentia singularis (*Nep., Diom.*, 5, *Bremi*) : dominatus unius (*Cic., De Rep.*, 1, 28, 44), *or simply* dominatio, dominatus (*all general term*) : imperium regum *or* regium (*under a king*) : tyrannis (*under a* tyrannus). || *A state under a monarchical form of government*, civitas, quæ unius dominatu tenetur : civitas quæ ab uno regitur : res publica, quæ unius nutu *or* unius potestate regitur : civitas, quæ ab unius consilio et curâ gubernatur : respublica, in quâ penes unum est summa omnium rerum : civitas, in quâ unus aliquis in perpetuâ est potestate : regnum : civitas regia : civitas, quæ singulari imperio et regiâ potestate gubernatur et regitur : regale civitatis genus : respublica regalis (*the last two, however, not of states actually governed by a king, but only approaching this. The last, Cic., De Rep.*, 3, 35).

MONASTERY, cœnobium (*ecclesiastical*) ; monasterium (*later, and general term*) : *to enter a monastery*, *in cœtum monachorum recipi.

MONASTIC, monasterialis (*late*). *It may be expressed by the genitive ; as*, cœnobitarum, *or* monachorum (*of monks*), *or* cœnobii, *or* monasterii (*of a monastery*).

MONDAY, *dies lunæ.

MONEY, pecunia (*opposed to other property ; then any sum of money, never = a single coin* ; ☞ *hence it can be connected only with such adjectives as relate to magnitude ; as*, magna, parva, grandis, ingens, &c. ; *never with such as relate to unity ; as*, multa, pauca, &c.) : argentum, æs (*silver or copper coin ; and hence, general term for money* ; vid., *for* argentum, *Ter., Andr.*, 3, 3, 15, &c. ; *Liv.*, 30, 39, *extr.* ; *for* æs, *Ter., Phorm.*, 3, 2, 26 ; *Cic., Att.*, 2, 1, 10 ; *Liv.*, 4, 60, 6 ; 5, 12, 1. ☞ *But* argentum signatum *and* æs signatum *only in opposition to* argentum, *or* æs infectum, *or* factum ; vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 5, 25, 63 ; *Liv.*, 34, 6, 14, *and* 34, 52, 4) : nummus (*a single piece of money, a coin* ; ☞ *for this only unclassical writers and poets say* monēta) : pretium (*a price in money*) : *Illyrian money*, pecunia Illyriorum signo signata : *great and small money*, nummi omnis notæ : *good money*, nummi probi : *bad money*, nummi adulterini (☞ *not* monēta adulterina) : *of or belonging to money*, pecuniarius ; nummarius ; argentarius : *that may be had for money*, venalis ; pretio venalis : *for money*, pretio ; pretio motus, adductus (*induced by a price or reward*) : *for little, much money*, parvo, magno pretio : *for money and good words*, pretio et precibus : *my little bit of money*,

nummuli mei: *a considerable sum of money*, aliquantum nummorum: *ready money*, pecunia præsens, numerata; nummi præsentes, numerati (*Cic.*); *also simply* numeratum (*Cic.*); aurum, argentum, præsentarium (*Plaut.*): *to buy any thing for ready money*, præsentibus nummis emere aliquid (*Sen.*): *to sell for ready money*, solutum aliquid dare (*Ulp.*); *or* vendere [vid. CASH]: *to have plenty of money*, in multis suis pecuniis esse, bene nummatum esse, pecuniâ abundare, opibus *or* divitiis florēre: *to make money by any thing*, pecuniam facere ex re (*Nep., Cim.*, 1, 3): *a making of money*, pecuniæ quæstus; pecuniæ via (*way and method of making money*): *the value of money*, potestas pecuniarum (*Gai. Dig.*, 13, 3, 4): *to turn a thing into money*, vendere aliquid (*to sell*): *to take money* (*as a bribe*), pecuniam accipere (*opposed to* pecuniæ resistere): *to turn every thing into money*, omnia in pecuniam redigere (*Quint., Decl.*, 269): *to furnish money for any thing*, pecunias expedire (*the proper word*; vid. *Bremi, Suet., Cæs.*, 4): *to furnish any one with money*, pecuniam alicui curare: *to furnish one with money from the public treasury*, sumtum alicui dare de publico (*Cic., De Invent.*, 2, 29, *init.*): *to marry for money*, dote movēri (*Ter., Heaut.*, 5, 1, 66): *he did not marry for money*, indotatum duxit (*after Ter., Ad.*, 3, 2, 47): *money makes the man*, in pretio pretium nunc est; dat census honores, census amicitias, pauper ubique jacet (*Ov., Fast.*, 1, 217, *sq.*): pecunia omnium dignitatem exæquat (*Cic., Att.*, 4, 15, 7): *want of money*, inopia pecuniæ *or* rei pecuniariæ, inopia argenti *or* argentaria, inopia nummaria; caritas nummorum (*scarcity of money*): difficultas nummaria *or* rei nummariæ: angustiæ pecuniæ (*distressing position in respect of money*): *public want* (*or scarcity*) *of money*, angustiæ pecuniæ publicæ; angustiæ ærarii (*of the treasury*): *to be in want of money*, de pecuniâ laborare; in summâ difficultate nummariâ esse: *times in which there is a general want of money*, tempora difficillima solutionis (*Cic., Cæcin.*, 4, 11): *when there was a great want of money*, quum creditæ pecuniæ non solverentur (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 1, *init.*).

MONEY-BROKER, argentarius; mensarius; intercessor (*post-Augustan*): nummularius (*Suet.*): fenerator (*in a bad sense, Cic.*).

MONEYED, pecuniosus, bene nummatus (*Cic.*); prædives (*Liv.*); pecuniæ opulentus (*Tac., Hist.*, 2, 6).

MONGREL, *adv.*, duplicis generis; non unius generis.

MONGREL, *s.*, musīmo *or* musmo (*Cat., Plin.*); nothus (*Colum.*); hibrida (*Plin., especially the progeny of a wild boar and a tame sow; also, improperly, of persons born of parents of different countries, ranks, &c., Hor.*).

MONIED. Vid. MONEYED.

MONITION. Vid. ADMONITION.

MONITOR, monitor (*warning adviser*): admonitor: *sometimes* impulsor: suasor: hortator; auctor et impulsor: consiliarius: *a troublesome monitor*, admonitor non nimis verecundus (*Cic.*). SYN. *in* ADVISER.

MONITORY, monitorius (*Sen.*): *or by the verbs*, qui monet, &c.

MONK, monachus (*Sid. Ep.*); cœnobita (*Hieron.*): *a monk's hood*, cucullus monachi. || *Names of plants*; *monk's-head*, leontodon (*Linn.*): *monk's-hood*, aconitum (*Linn.*): *monk's rhubarb*, rumex (*Linn.*).

MONKERY, vita monachica (*life of a monkery*): res monachicæ (*affairs of monkeries*).

MONKEY. || PROP., simia (*Cic. and Plin.*); simius (*in poets of the Golden Age*): *a female monkey*, simia femina: *a little monkey*, simiolus (pithecium, *Plaut., sportively*): *monkey's bread* (*a plant*), Adansonia (*Linn.*). || FIG., *as a term of reproach*, simia (*Cæl. ap. Cic., Fam.*, 5, 10, 1); simius (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 10, 18); homo stolidus, stultus.

MONKISH, monachicus. Vid. MONASTIC.

MONKISHLY, monachorum more, modo, ritu.

MONOCEROS, monodon, *monoceros (*Linn.*).

MONOCHORD, *monochordium (*technical term*).

MONODY, *monodia. *Or use the Greek word.*

MONOGAMY, matrimonium singulare (monogamia, *Tert.*).

MONOGRAM, *monogramma (*technical term*).

MONOGRAPHY, descriptio singularis (*description of a single object*): libellus, liber quem aliquis separatim de aliquâ re conscribit, conficit (*a book treating on a single subject*).

MONOLOGUE, *sermo intimus: canticum (*musical monologue in the ancient plays, Cic.*; soliloquium, *only in Augustin*).

MONOPOLIST, monopōla (*after the Greek* μονοπώλης. *In Marc. Cap.*, 3, *Kopp. has* monoptota).

MONOPOLIZE, monopolium exercēre. IMPROP., *to have the sole possession of*, &c., est aliquid solius tuum: rem totam sibi *or* ad se vindicare; *a person*, totum aliquem tenēre, habēre, possidēre (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 16, 1).

MONOPOLY, monopolium (*post-Augustan*): *to give one the monopoly of any thing*, *alicui monopolium dare: *to exercise or enjoy a monopoly*, monopolium exercēre *or* habēre.

MONOSYLLABIC. || PROP., monosyllabus. || FIG., *brief, abrupt in speech*, (homo) verbis parcens; brevitatis magister.

MONOSYLLABLE, monosyllabum (*sc.* verbum).

MONOTONOUS, *unum sonum habens (*properly*); *nullâ varietate delectans, *omni varietate carens (*figuratively, without variety*): *a thing has a monotonous sound*, lentius æquabiliusque accidit aliquid auribus.

MONSOON, ventus qui magnam (*or* aliquam) partem omnis temporis in aliquo loco flare consuevit (*Cæs.*): venti qui certo tempore ex aliâ atque aliâ parte cœli spirant (*Gell.*): *or, if necessary*, Monsoon, *technical term, or*, ventus æquabilis qui *Monsoon* dicitur (*to distinguish it from the ordinary trade-winds*).

MONSTER, monstrum, portentum (*so far as the appearance is one of evil omen*): homo portentosus *or* monstrosus (*of men*): fetus portentosus *or* monstrosus (*of animals*): *monsters*, prodigiosa corpora et monstris insignia; præter naturam hominum pecudumque: portenta ex homine *or* ex pecude nata.

MONSTROSITY, monstrum: prodigium: portentum: forma monstrosa.

MONSTROUS. PROP., monstrosus; prodigiosus; portentosus. || FIG., rationi repugnans (*contrary to reason*).

MONSTROUSLY, monstrose; prodigiose: prodigialiter (*Hor.*).

MONTH, mensis: *half a month*, semestrium: *a lunar month*, mensis lunaris: *of a month, that lasts a month*, unius mensis; menstruus: *two, three, four, five, six months long*, bimestris, trimestris, quadrimestris, quinquemestris, semestris: *to serve for a month*, mensem vertentem servire: *every third month*, tertio quoque mense: *every month*, singulis mensibus: *that returns or happens every month*, menstruus: *the first of the month*, Kalendæ: *the fifth of the month*, Nonæ (*except in March, May, July, and October, when the Nonæ fell on the seventh day*): *the thirteenth of the month*, Idus (*except in the four months already mentioned, in which the Idus fell on the fifteenth*; vid. *Zumpt*, § 867; *Pract. Introd.*, i., 523, *sqq.*).

MONTHLY, menstruus (*that returns every month, and that lasts a month*): unius mensis, mensis vertentis (*a month long*).

MONUMENT, monumentum (*general term*): *written monuments*, literarum monumenta; literæ: *to erect a monument to any one*, alicui monumentum statuere, ponere, collocare: *to cause a monument to be erected*, monumentum faciendum locare: *to leave a monument behind one*, relinquere aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur (*Plin. Ep.*, 3, 7, 14): *a sepulchral monument*, monumentum, sepulcrum (*the former any memorial erected in honor of the dead, whether over their graves or in another place, whether consisting of a house, arch, a stone*, &c.; sepulcrum, *the place of burial, fenced round and adorned with a* monumentum, *a* cippus, &c.; vid. *Cic., Sext.*, 67, *init.*, L. Opimius, cujus monumentum celeberrimum in foro, sepulcrum desertissimum in litore Dyrrachino relictum est): Mausoleum (*a splendid sepulchral monument built by Octavian, which served as the burial-place for himself and succeeding emperors to the time of Hadrian*; vid. *Suet., Oct.*, 100, *extr.*; *also, ironically, of a simple grave-stone, Suet., Vit.*, 10, *extr.*): cenotaphium (*a sepulchral monument erected to any one, even during his lifetime*): *to erect a* (*sepulchral*) *monument to any one*, facere alicui monumentum.

MOOD. || *Temper*, animi affectio, affectus, temperatio: animus ita affectus: habitus animi (*Cic.*): *sometimes only* animus, voluntas, *from the context: in different moods*, in variis voluntatibus (*Liv.*): *a gay mood*, animus hilaris, hilarus, lætus: hilaritas: *a melancholy mood*, animus tristis: tristitia. || *In grammar*, modus.

MOODY, tristis (*opposed to* hilaris, lætus): difficilis (*opposed to* facilis): morosus (*opposed to* affabilis).

MOON, luna (*also, figuratively, of that which is shaped like a moon, especially like a half-moon, a crescent*): mensis (*a month*): *moons* (*or satellites*) *of other planets*, satellites: *the new moon*, luna nova *or* prima; luna intermenstrua *or* intermestris: *the time of the new moon*, interlunium; (tempus) intermenstruum: *at the new moon*, quum inchoatur luna: *always at the new moon*, sub interlunia: *moon in her first or second quarter*, luna crescens: *the full moon*, luna plena; orbis lunæ plenus: *the time of the full moon*, plenilunium: *moon on the wane*, luna decrescens *or* senescens: *in the last quarter of the moon*, lunâ decrescente *or* senescente: *moon that shines all night*, luna pernox: *moon that rises late*, luna sera: *night without a moon*, nox illunis: *like a half-moon*, lunatus: *the moon is on the wane*, luna minuitur, deminuitur, decrescit, *or* senescit: *the moon is on the increase*, luna crescit; luna impletur (*is nearly full*).

MOONLIGHT, lunæ lumen: *by moonlight*, lunâ lucente; luna imminente: *it is moonlight*, luna lucet: *it is not moonlight*, luna silet: *it was moonlight the whole night*, luna pernox erat.

MOON-STRUCK, lunaticus (*Veget.*): *moon-struck madness*, error lunaticus: seleniasmus (*technical term*).

MOOR, *s.*, solum uliginosum; terra uliginosa; loca uliginosa (*plural, Plin.*); loca palustria (*Vitr.*), *or simply* palustria (*Plin.*).

MOOR, *v.*, (navem) ad terram religare (*Cæs.*); religare (classem) litori (*Ov.*); (navem) deligare ad ancoras.

MOOR-HEN, fulica, fulix, -īcis, *f.*

MOORISH, uliginosus; paluster (*Plin.*).

MOOT. Vid. DEBATE, DISPUTE.

MOP, *s.*, *penicillus ad abstergendum factus, *or, from context*, penicillus *only.*

MOP, *v.*, *penicillo abstergēre *or* detergēre.

MOPE, *v.*, in mærore jacēre: demisso animo esse (*Sal.*): fracto animo et demisso esse (*Cic.*): afflictum vitam in tenebris luctuque trahere († *Virg.*): aliquis totus jacet *or* jacet alicujus animus: dormitare.

MOPISH, mœrens, demissus afflictusque (*Cic.*); demissus et oppressus (*Cic., disheartened, dispirited*): veternosus; somniculosus (*sluggish*, &c.).

MORAL, moralis, quod ad mores pertinet (*relating to manners*; ☞ moralis, *never = morally good, is a philosophical term proposed by Cic., De Fat.*, 1, *init., and afterward generally used in the Silver Age*): bene *or* recte moratus, *comparative* melius moratus, *superlative* optime moratus (*well-disposed, morally good*): probus (*good*): honestus (*virtuous; of persons and actions*): *quod ad mores formandos pertinet (*that relates to the formation of manners; of writings*, &c.):

moral goodness, honestum; decus, -oris, *n.*: *moral precepts*, *de moribus præcepta: *moral behavior*, recti mores; vita honesta: *to be led purely by moral motives*, nullâ aliâ re, nisi honestate duci: *moral freedom*, motus animorum voluntarius: *we are not under any moral necessity*, nihil impedit, quominus id, quod maxime placet, facere possumus: *to consider any thing in a moral point of view*, aliquid referre ad mores: *moral philosophy*, philosophiæ pars moralis (*proposed by Cic., De Fat.*, 1, 1, *for the Greek ἠθική, and after him generally adopted*; vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 89, 9, *sq.*; *Tac., Dial.*, 30, 3; *Quint.*, 6, 2, 8); philosophia, in quâ de hominum vitâ et moribus disputatur (*Cic., Brut.*, 8, 31); haec omnis, quæ est de vitâ et de moribus philosophia (*as Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 4, 8); philosophia quæ virtutis, officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet (*Cic., Pis.*, 29, 71); ea pars philosophiæ, quâ mores conformari putantur (*after Cic., Fin.*, 4, 2, 4). ‖ *Probable, opposed to absolutely certain. Moral certainty*, veri similitudo: probabilitas magna (*Cic., Acad.*, 2, 24) *or* maxima. *In moral questions we ought to act upon moral certainty*, *in rebus, quæ ad mores pertinent, ipsam veri similitudinem sequi debemus (*cf. Cic., Acad.*, 2, 33, 107), *or* rem assensu nostro comprobatam actio sequi debet (*ib.*).

MORALIST, officii magister: magister virtutis et recte vivendi. *Moralists*, qui de moribus præcipiunt.

MORALITY, mores, morum conditio (*moral quality*): honestas, honestum (*moral goodness*): virtus (*moral worth*): honestatis *or* virtutis studium (*the pursuit of morality*): *true, genuine morality*, honestum quod proprie vereque dicitur: *men of tried morality*, viri, quorum vita in rebus honestis perspecta est: *the demands of friendship are not opposed to morality*, in amicitiâ, quæ honesta non sunt, non postulantur.

MORALIZE, *de moribus præcipere. *To moralize (about) any thing*, *rem de suo genere ad vitam moresque meditando transferre.

MORALLY. ‖ *Virtuously*, honeste. ‖ *With reference to morals; by the substantivé*, e. g., *to be morally good*, emendatis, bonis, rectis, esse moribus: *to be morally bad*, pravis, corruptis, esse moribus. ‖ *According to probability*, probabiliter (*Cic.*); ut videtur; ☞ *not* verisimiliter, *late. Morally certain, perhaps* *probabilis et pæne necessario conclusus.

MORALS. ‖ *The doctrine of manners*, doctrina de moribus; bene vivendi disciplina; quæ de hominum moribus dicuntur; quæ de vitâ et moribus hominum præcipiuntur. ‖ *Moral character*; vid. MORALITY.

MORASS, palus; loca palustria, *plural, or simply* palustria; solum uliginosum; terra uliginosa.

MORBID, morbosus, imbecillus, infirmus: *a morbid state of mind*, ægrotatio animi (*Cic.*).

MORE, plures, *neuter* plura; complures, *neuter* complura (*substantive and adjective*; plures *is always comparative in respect of a smaller number*; complures *presents rather one collective idea, so that the comparison is overlooked*): plus (*substantively, either alone or with a genitive* [e. g., plus pecuniæ], *or adverbially*; *with a comparative force, and always in respect of quantity*; *it therefore denotes a greater number, mass, &c., and, figuratively, something of greater extent, value, &c.*; *rarely, and only in certain connections*, plus is = magis; e. g., plus amare, diligere): amplius (*as a neuter adjective denotes greater extent, value, &c.*; e. g., ego sum ædilis, hoc est, amplius quam privatus: *it also denotes addition, without comparison*; e. g., *what do you want more?* quid vultis amplius? *As an adverb*, amplius *denotes excess in duration of time* (= *longer*), *or excess of number*; e. g., *more than six hours*, amplius sex horis; *more than a hundred men*, amplius centum): magis (*adverb, refers to the quality of objects compared, and denotes that a property, a relation, &c., exists in a higher degree*; e. g., *to take any thing more as a reproach* [*than another does*], aliquid in contumeliam accipere magis): potius (*adverbially, rather, sooner*; *a subjective word, denoting choice between two objects, actions, &c. With* potius *one of the objects compared is always actually preferred*; magis *only attributes a higher degree to one, while both exist*; e. g., *would he have liked being at Utica more than being at Rome?* an ille Uticæ potius quam Romæ esse maluisset?): ultra, *preposition with accusative* (*denotes excess of measure, relation, &c.*; e. g., *more than half a pint*, ultra heminam: *more than a woman*, ultra feminam). "*Than*" *after more is expressed in Latin after* plus *and* amplius *by* quam *or by the ablative*; *but with words of number* quam *is usually omitted*; quam *is always used after* magis *and* potius: *more than once*, sæpius (☞ *Krebs says that* plus quam semel, plus semel *do not occur*; *but they are sometimes found, although perhaps only in negative sentences*; e. g., uterque—non plus quam semel eloquetur, *Cic., Off.*, 3, 16, 51; Lucullus puer apud patrem nunquam lautum convivium vidit in quo plus semel Græcum vinum daretur, *Varr.*). *The English* "*more*," *in connection with a substantive or adjective, is frequently expressed by a comparative; when a second member of comparison follows, this likewise must be in the comparative*; e. g., *with more attention or care*, attentius, diligentius: *with more boldness than fortune*, fortius quam felicius: *with more heat than caution*, calidior quam cautior (*cf. Grotef.*, § 165; *Zumpt*, § 690). *After negatives*, (*a*) = *further, over and above*, amplius, ultra; e. g., *I desire nothing more*, nihil amplius *or* ultra flagito = *longer, further*, jam: *no more* = *longer*, non jam (*Cicero and Livy do not use* amplius *in this sense with a negative*): = *I hope no more*, non jam, nihil jam spero: *no one will any more say this*, hoc jam nemo dicet. PHR. *To give more*, plus dare (*more than another*): amplius dare (*to give after one has already given*): supra addere, *or simply* addere (*to give over and above*). *To bid more*, pluris licēri (*more than another*): supra adjicere (*to add to a former bidding*): *to be more*, plus esse (*in number, in value; of things*): amplius esse (*as to extent, value, dignity; of things*): potentiorem esse, plus posse (*as to power*): altiorem dignitatis gradum tenēre (*as to rank; these of persons*). *And what is more* (*intensive*), et, quod plus est; et quod majus est (☞ *not* et quod magis est): atque adeo (*and even*): quin etiam (*moreover*): quid? *yet what is still more*, immo, immo enim vero: *still more*, plus etiam (*as to quantity*): amplius (*further*): *this is no more than right* (*in assent*), recte et merito: *by so much more*, tanto plus (*in quantity, &c.*): eo magis (*in degree*): *half as much more*, dimidio plus; dimidiâ parte plus: *a little more*, paullo plus *or* amplius: *considerably more*, aliquanto plus *or* amplius: *much more*, multo plus (*as to quantity, &c.*): multo magis (*in degree*): *nothing more*, nihilo plus; nihilo magis: *more or less*, plus minusve; plus minus (☞ magis aut minus *is not classical*): *more and more*, magis magisque; magis et magis; plus plusque.

MOREL. ‖ *A plant*, solanum (*Plin.*). ‖ *A kind of cherry*, *physalis Alkekengi (*Linn.*).

MOREOVER, præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc (☞ *not* super hæc, super ista, adhuc, *in classical prose; cf. Benecke, Just.*, 2, 9, 4): secundum ea (*next to those things; as Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 33): insuper (*over and above*): ultra (*further, beyond.* ☞ Alioquin *and* alias *are not classical, according to Hand, Tursell.*, 1, p. 235, *sq., and* p. 225, *sq.*): primum hostium impetum sustinuerunt, multis ultro vulneribus illatis, *and moreover* (*Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 28).

MORN, *poetical for* MORNING, vid.

MORNING, mane (*indeclinable*): tempus matutinum (*plural, the mornings*, tempora matutina; e. g., lectiunculis consumere): *in the morning*, mane; matutino tempore: *that is or takes place in the morning*, matutinus: *the early morning*, primum mane; prima lux, *or simply early in the morning*, primo mane; multo mane; bene mane; primâ luce; ubi primum illuxit; ad lucem; primo diluculo: *from morning to evening*, a mane ad vesperum: *till morning*, ad lucem (e. g., vigilare): ad ipsum mane (e. g., vigilare noctes, *poetical*): *toward morning*, sub lucem: *the whole morning*, totum mane: *this morning*, hodie mane: hodierno mane: *yesterday morning*, hesterno mane; hesterno die mane: *on the following morning*, postero mane: *the morning dawns*, lucescit; dilucescit; lux appetit; sol exoritur: *good-morning!* salve! *or* (*to several*) salvete! *to wish any one good-morning*, salutare aliquem.

MORNING CALL, salutatio matutina, *or simply* salutatio (*a saluting*, &c.): officium antelucanum (*early attendance*): *to make a morning call*, mane salutare, *also simply* salutare aliquem: *to come to pay a morning call*, venire aliquem salutatum.

MORNING-GOWN, *vestis quam mane induo (☞ *avoid* vestis matutina, *which perhaps is not Latin*): vestis domestica (*a gown worn in the house*).

MORNING-STAR, stella diurna (*Plaut., Men.*, 1, 2, 26): Lucifer, Venus (*plaut.*).

MORNING-WATCH, tertia vigilia (*about three o'clock*): quarta vigilia (*about six o'clock*).

MOROCCO (*leather*), alūta, -æ.

MOROSE, austērus, sevērus, tetricus, difficilis, morosus, tristis. SYN. *in* AUSTERE.

MOROSELY, austere, acerbe.

MOROSENESS, austeritas, acerbitas, severitas, difficultas, morositas, tristitia. SYN. *in* AUSTERE.

MORRIS-DANCE, ludus Mauritanicus; chorea (*poetical*) Mauritanica.

MORROW, crastinus dies, posterus dies (*in narration, with reference to past time*): *to-morrow*, cras; crastino die (*in letters*): postridie ejus diei, qui erat tum futurus, quum hæc scribebam (vid. *Cic., Quint., Fr.*, 3, 2, 1): *early to-morrow*, cras mane: *till to-morrow*, in crastinum (diem): *on the morrow* (i. e., *on the following day, in narratives of past transactions*), postero die.

MORSEL. ‖ *A mouthful*, offula (*Col.*); offella, bucella (*Mart.*; frustulum, *Appul.*): *a morsel of bread*, mica panis (*Petr.*): *delicate morsels*, lautitiæ (*Suet.*); bonæ res (*Nep., Ages.*, 8, 5); cupedia, -orum (*Plaut.*). *A small quantity*, frustum; paululum (*Cic.*); exiguum (*Plin.*); *also, by diminutives*; e. g., *my morsel of money*, nummuli mei; vindemiolæ nostræ (*Cic.*): *he has not a morsel of brains*, ne tantillum quidem sapit.

MORTAL. ‖ *Subject to death*, mortalis; morti obnoxius: *mortals*, homines, mortales (☞ *in the best prose only in connection with* omnes, cuncti, multi; *not for* homines, *general term*). ‖ *Deadly, destructive*, mortifer (☞ letalis *or* letifer, *poetical*). ‖ *Extreme* (*a vulgar acceptation of the word*); *by superlatives*: *a mortal enemy*, hostis capitalis, infensissimus, implacabilis. ‖ *Human*, humanus.

MORTALITY. ‖ *State of being subject to death*, mortalitas; mortalis conditio *or* natura. ‖ *Death*, mors, interitus, obitus. [Vid. DEATH.] ‖ *Frequency of death*, numerus mortuorum: *there was a great mortality that year*, permulti homines eo anno mortui sunt *or* morte absumti sunt. ‖ *Human nature*, mortales, homines (*plural*).

MORTALLY. ‖ *To death*, mortifere, letaliter (*Plin.*): *to be mortally wounded*, mortiferum vulnus accipere. ‖ *Extremely*, misere; perditer; valde; vehementer.

MORTAR. ‖ *A vessel in which any thing is pounded*, mortarium; pila (*less than* mortarium): *a small mortar*, mortariolum (*late*): pila paullula (*Cato, R. R.*, 14, 2): *to pound any thing in a mortar*, in mortario *or* in pilâ tundere; in pilâ pinsere. ‖ *A kind of large gun*, *mortarium (bellicum). ‖ *Prepared lime*, mortarium, calx præparata (*Vitr.*); arenatum (*one third lime and two thirds sand*): *to cover with mortar*, arenatum inducere alicui rei.

MORTGAGE, *s.*, hypothēca: ☞ pignus *means a pledge, and is said of movable articles*; hypotheca *only of immova-*

bles ; but pignus *may be used in the sense of mortgage, when the context fixes the sense ;* e. g., domum agrosque pignori accipere (*Tac.*), *to take upon mortgage.*

MORTGAGE, hypothēcam obligare (*Pand.*) ; dare aliquid hypothecæ (*Jurisconsulti*) ; pignerare, oppignerare (domus, agrum) : *to be mortgaged,* hypothecæ nomine obligatum esse (*Pand.*).

MORTGAGEE, creditor hypothecarius (*Ulp.*).

MORTIFICATION. ‖ *Act of mortifying ; by the verbs.* ‖ *Subduing of passions,* libidinum coercitio, refrenatio (*Sen.*). ‖ *Disappointment, vexation,* ægritudo ; molestia ; mæror.

MORTIFY. Intrans., mori ; emori ; præmori. Trans. ‖ *To subdue (passions or appetites),* corporis libidines coercēre, refrænare : * se ipsum *or* corpus suum castigare. ‖ *To vex,* ægritudinem *or* mærorem afferre alicui ; molestiam alicui afferre *or* exhibēre : *to be mortified at,* ægritudine *or* molestiâ affici ex aliquâ re.

MORTISE, *s.,* cardo femina (cardo mascula, *the tenon, Vitr.*).

MORTISE, *v.,* tignum immittere ; tignum injungere in asserem.

MORTMAIN, quod alienari non potest (*after Cic.*).

MORTUARY, *adj.,* funebris.

MOSAIC, opus museum (*inscription, or simply* museum, *Plin., or* musivum, *Spart.*) : opus tessellatum (*with small dice and stones, especially of colored marble, as a pavement ; also,* lithostrotum : ☞ opus sectile *denotes work in larger pieces of colored marble*) : *a mosaic pavement,* pavimentum tessellatum ; pavimentum tessellis *or* vermiculatis crustis *or* crustulis stratum *or* exornatum ; asarotum (*Stat.*).

MOSQUE, * ædes Turcica.

MOSQUITO, culex pipiens (*Linn.*).

MOSS, muscus : villi arborum (*growing on trees*). *To clear trees of moss,* arbores emuscare (*general term*) ; arboribus muscum abradere : arbores interradere (*by scraping it off*). *A moss rose,* * rosa muscosa.

MOSSY, muscosus (*full of, or covered with, moss*) : musco similis (*like moss*) : *a moss seat,* sedes musco strata.

MOST, *adv.,* plurimus : *the most, plural,* plurimi ; plerique (☞ plurimi, *as superlative of* multi, *in opposition to* pauci, *the greatest quantity, mostly adjective, with a genitive ; but* plerique (*οἱ πολλοί*), *the greater part, the majority, mostly substantive and of persons, not with a genitive. In Tacitus, and even in Sallust, we find* plurimi *usually for the most, and* plerique *for many, with a substantive in the same case ;* vid. *Zumpt,* § 109, *Ramsh.,* § 42, *Bremi ad Nep., Præf.,* 1, *Herz. ad Cæs., B. G.,* 4, 5 ; *Fabri, Herz., Kritz, ad Sall., Jug.,* 6, 1, *Grysar,* p. 121) : *for the most part,* maximam partem, maximâ ex parte : *at most,* summum ; quum plurimum (*Liv.,* 33, 5, 9, trium aut, quum plurimum, quatuor ramorum vallos cædit ; ☞ ad summum *is not Latin ;* vid. *Hand, Tursell.,* 1, p. 132, *sq.*).

MOST, *adv.,* plurimum, maxime.

MOSTLY. ‖ *For the most part,* maximam partem ; maximâ ex parte. ‖ *Most frequently, generally,* plerumque (*opposed to* semper) : plurimum ; vulgo (*with reference to a number of subjects, by which a thing is done or in which it has place*) ; fere (*commonly*).

MOTE, atōmus, -i, *f.* ; corpus individuum, *or* individuum et solidum (*Cic.*) ; corpus insecabile (*Vitr., Quint.*). Prov., *to see a mote in another's eye, and not to see a beam in one's own ;* vid. Beam.

MOTH, tinea : *moth-eaten,* tineis perforatus.

MOTHER. ‖ Prop., mater : matrix (*only of animals ;* ☞ procreatrix *for* mater *does not occur in the proper sense, nor is* genitrix *so used in classic prose ; hence both must be avoided*) : *to become a mother,* partum edere ; by *any one,* gravidam fieri ex *or* de aliquo ; matrem fieri de aliquo (*Ov., Met.,* 3, 270) : *to be a mother,* peperisse : *to be the mother of three children,* trium liberorum matrem esse ; tres liberos peperisse : *children of one mother,* liberi eâdem matre nati ; liberi uterini (*Cod. Just.,* 5, 61, 2) : *that has a mother still alive,* matrimus : *on the mother's side,* maternus : *that has lost his mother,* matre orbus. ‖ Fig., *producer, nourisher,* mater (*general term*) ; parens, procreatrix, genitrix (parens *to be used when the substantive is masculine in Latin*) : *the earth is the common mother of all mortals,* terra est communis mater omnium mortalium : *philosophy is the mother of all sciences,* procreatrix quædam et quasi parens omnium artium est philosophia : *frugality is the mother of virtues,* genitrix virtutum frugalitas : *honor is the mother (promoter) of the arts,* honos alit artes.

MOTHER-TONGUE, sermo patrius ; sermo, qui natus est nobis, sermo nativus (*general term*) ; sermo noster, lingua nostra (☞ lingua materna *and* sermo maternus *are not Latin ; and* lingua patria ; lingua vernacula, sermo vernaculus *do not occur*) : *to use or speak one's mother-tongue,* sermone patrio uti ; sermone eo uti qui natus est nobis ; sermonem patrium dicere : *to write in one's mother-tongue,* librum sermone eo, qui natus est nobis, conficere (*after Nep., Hann.*).

MOTHERLESS, matre orbus : *to become motherless,* matre orbari.

MOTHERLY, maternus ; *or, by the genitive,* matris.

MOTION, *s.* ‖ *Movement,* motus (*in almost all the senses of the English word*) : motio (*a putting in motion*) : agitatio (*a moving to and fro*) : jactatus, jactatio (*a fluctuating motion ;* e. g., *of the sea*) : concussus, concussio (*a violent shaking motion*) : machinatio (*artificial motion*) : *motion of the body,* corporis motus ; agitatio motusque corporis (*of the body and of the hands*), corporis motio et gestus : *to be in motion,* movēri ; agitari (*to be driven backward and forward*) : *to be in constant, perpetual motion,* semper esse in motu ; sempiterno motu prædītum esse (e. g., *of the heavenly bodies*) : *to set in motion* [vid. to Move, *properly*] : *to put in quick or rapid motion,* incitare ; concitare (*to urge on*) : jactare (*to throw about*) : *to receive motion from without,* pulsu externo agitari ; *from within,* motu cīeri interiore ; cīeri et agi motu suo ; per se ipsum et suâ sponte movēri : *to have a certain and uniform motion,* motu quodam certo et æquabili uti. ‖ *Impulse,* motus ; impulsus : *of one's own motion,* meâ (tuâ, &c.) sponte. ‖ *Proposal made,* consilium ; conditio ; actio : *to make a motion,* conditionem ferre, proponere ; ferre aliquid (ad populum) : referre aliquid (ad senatum) : postulare de re (*before a court of justice*) : *to make a motion for a law,* ferre legem, rogationem : *to make a motion for peace,* de pace agere ; pacis auctorem *or* suasorem exsistere : *to oppose a motion,* actioni summâ vi resistere ; adversus actionem summâ ope anniti : *to support a motion,* suffragari alicui.

MOTIONLESS (*properly and figuratively*), immobilis ; immotus ; stabilis ; fixus (*properly*) ; motu carens.

MOTIVE, *adj.,* qui movet, &c.

MOTIVE, *s.,* causa, ratio (*Cic.*) ; consilii motus (*Plin. Ep.*) : *an external motive,* impulsus externus, *or simply* impulsus, stimulus (*Cic.*) ; si requirit, quæ causa nos impulerit, ut hæc tam sero literis mandaremus (*if any one ask what motive induced, Cic., N. D.,* 1, 4, 7) : quasi moventia proponere (*as motives, Cic., Tusc.,* 5, 24, 68).

MOTLEY. ‖ *Dappled,* coloris maculosi (*Col.*) ; coloris disparis ; maculis albis (*Virg.*). ‖ *Diversified,* mixtus, varius.

MOTTO, sententia ; dictum (*Cic.*) : *his motto was,* hoc dictum usurpare, *or* in ore habēre, solebat : *I take it as my motto,* meum illud verbum facio (*Tac.*).

MOULD, *s.* ‖ *Soil,* terra, humus : *rich mould,* terra gravis, humus pinguis : *light mould,* terra facilis, humus levis : *loose mould,* terra resoluta ; humus soluta : *fine mould,* humus minuta, tenera. ‖ *A damp concretion,* situs ; mucor (*mustiness*) : putrēdo (*rottenness,* ☞ *late*) : *to smell of mould,* situm redolēre : *to contract mould,* situm ducere. ‖ *Form,* forma (*Plin.,* formæ in quibus æra funduntur) ; formula (*Ammian.*) : *to be cast in the same mould,* unâ formâ percussos esse (*Sen. Ep.,* 34)

MOULD, *v.* ‖ Prop. *To fashion, form,* fingere, effingere, confingere, formare, figurare, aliquid (ex argillâ, e cerâ, ex aliquâ materiâ). ‖ Fig., fingere ; effingere ; formare.

MOULDER, in pulverem abire, dissipari, dispergi.

MOULDY, situ corruptus ; mucidus (*musty*) ; putridus (*rotten*) : *to grow mouldy,* situ corrumpi : mucorem contrahere ; mucescere ; putrescere : *to be mouldy,* situ corruptum esse : mucēre.

MOULT, plumas ponere *or* exuere.

MOULTING, defluvium plumarum (*after Plin.,* defluvium capillorum).

MOUND, tumulus, grumus (tumulus, *like ὄχθος, means either a natural or artificial elevation ;* grumus *only an artificial elevation, like χῶμα*) : agger (*properly, earth heaped up*) : tumulus terrenus (*Cæs., B. G.,* 1, 43).

MOUNT, *v.* Intr., scandere (*to ascend a steep place*) : sublime ferri ; sublimem abire (*in the air ; the latter only of living creatures*) : pennis se levare ; pennis sublime efferri (*of birds*). Trans., scandere aliquid, *or* in aliquid (e. g., muros ; in aggerem) : conscendere (*with an accusative ;* e. g., equum, navem) : ascendere aliquid, *or* in aliquid (e. g., murum, navem, *or* in navem) : escendere in aliquid (e. g., in rostra, in concionem, in malum) : inscendere in aliquid (e. g., in arborem, in currum) [Syn. *in* Climb] : *to mount a horse,* conscendere equum ; ascendere in equum : *to cause the cavalry to mount,* equiti admovēre equos : *not to suffer one to mount (of a horse),* non patientem esse sessoris (*Suet., Cæs.,* 61) ; sessorem repudiare (*Sen., Const.,* 12, 3) ; insurgere in omnes, et conscendere conatus ferocià exterrēre (*Curt.,* 4, 13) : *to mount the rostra,* escendere in rostra *or* in concionem ; ascendere in rostra : *to mount the throne,* * in regiam sedem escendere (*properly*) ; regnum adipisci ; regnum occupare (*figuratively, the latter especially contrary to right*).

MOUNT, } mons : jugum (*mount*
MOUNTAIN, } *ain height*) : collis, clivus (collis *in respect of its height,* clivus *in respect of elevation*) : *of or on a mountain,* montanus : *full of mountains,* montuosus *or* montosus : *on this side of a mountain,* cis montanus : *on the other side,* transmontanus : *at the foot of a mountain,* in *or* sub radicibus montis : *to be inclosed by high mountains,* undique altissimis montibus continēri : *the top or summit of a mountain,* montis vertex, culmen, *or* cacumen ; montis jugum (*the top of a chain of mountains*) : *a chain of mountains,* montes continui (*poetical*) ; continua *or* perpetua montium juga ; juga velut serie cohærentia ; perpetuo jugo juncti colles ; saltus montibus circa perpetuis inter se juncti ; jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit (vid. *Herz. ad Cæs., B. G.,* 7, 44) : *valley in the mountains,* montium intervallum : *a mountain stream or torrent,* torrens monte præcipiti devolutus (*Liv.,* 28, 6) ; flumine montano rapidus torrens (*a rushing torrent, Virg., Æn.,* 2, 305). Prov., *to remove mountains,* montes suâ sede moliri (*Liv.*) : *the sermon on the Mount,* * oratio a Christo de monte habita.

MOUNTAIN-ASH, * sorbus aucuparia (*Linn.*).

MOUNTAINEER, homo montanus (☞ monticola *is poetical*) : *plural,* montani, *with or without* homines.

MOUNTAINOUS, montosus, montuosus : *a mountainous country,* regio montosa ; loca montuosa (*plural*) ; montana (*plural*).

MOUNTEBANK, circulator (*general term, Sen., Cels.*) ; pharmacopōla, circumforaneus (*a quack doctor*).

MOURN, lugēre ; in luctu esse, squalēre ; in luctu et squalore esse (*with reference to Roman customs*) : (☞ *the degrees of mourning are thus stated by Cicero,* luget senatus ; mæret equester ordo ; tota civitas confecta senio est ; squalent municipia, *Mil.,* 8, 20) ; mærēre aliquâ re *or* aliquid, *is to feel inward grief, which displays itself on the countenance and by gestures ;* lugēre, *so to mourn as to adopt the*

conventional signs or emblems of mourning.

MOURNFUL. ‖ *Sorrowful*, tristis; mæstus. ‖ *Causing sorrow*, tristis, miserandus, commiserandus, miseratione dignus (*of persons and things.* ☞ Miserabilis *in this sense is not found in the best prose*): dolendus, lugendus (*of things = deserving of pity*). ‖ *Expressive of sorrow*, lamentabilis; lugubris.

MOURNFULLY. ‖ *Sorrowfully*, mæste; mæsto, tristi animo. ‖ *In a mournful manner*, miserabiliter; flebiliter; lamentabili voce (*with mournful tones*); lugubriter (*Appul.*).

MOURNING. ‖ *Sorrow, grief*, luctus; mæstitia; mæror. *A house of mourning*, domus lugubris (*general term*); domus funesta (*in which a corpse lies*). ‖ *The outward signs, garb*, &c., *of sorrow*, vestis *or* cultus lugubris; squalor; sordes. *To be in mourning*, pullatum *or* sordidatum esse; squalēre: *many noble families were in mourning*, multæ et claræ lugubres erant domus: *in mourning*, sordidatus; pullatus; atratus; veste lugubri vestitus: *to put on mourning*, vestem mutare; vestem lugubrem sumere *or* induere: *to leave off mourning*, ad vestitum (suum) redire (*opposed to* vestem mutare); luctum deponere *or* finire; vestem lugubrem deponere *or* exuere.

MOUSE, mus. *A little mouse*, musculus: *a field-mouse, shrew-mouse*, sorex, -ĭcis, m. (*the first syllable is long in Seren., Samm., short in Auct. Carm., De Philom.*): *of a mouse*, murinus: *mouse-color*, color murinus (*Plin.*): *mouse-skin*, pellis murina (*Just.*): *all is as quiet as a mouse*, altum est silentium; nulla exauditur vox.

MOUSE-EAR, *pr.*, auricula muris; (*a plant*), * myosotis (*Linn.*).

MOUSE-HOLE, cavum muris (*Hor.*).

MOUSE-TRAP, muscipula; muscipulum (*Varr., Phædr.*): *a mouse-trap that is set*, muscipula contenta.

MOUTH. ‖ *Of men or animals*, os (*properly*): rostrum (*an instrument for gnawing; hence, snout, beak; also, in contempt or* facetè, *for the human mouth*): rictus oris, *or simply* rictus (*an opening of the mouth, an open mouth*): hiatus oris, *or simply* hiatus (*a wide opening of the mouth, as in yawning*). *With open mouth*, hians: *to open the mouth (in order to speak)*, os aperire (*poetical*): *to open the mouth wide*, rictum diducere (*in astonishment, laughter, or speaking; poetical*): hiare (*general term*): oscitare (*in yawning*): *to open any one's mouth (in order to put any thing into it)*, alicui os diducere: *do not open your mouth too wide (in laughing, speaking)*, sint modici rictus (*Ov., A. A.*, 3, 283); observandum est ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat (*Quint.*, 1, 11, 9): *to distort the mouth*, labra distorquēre (*ib.*): *to make a mouth at any thing (contemptuously)*, rictu oris ductuque labrorum contemni a se aliquid ostendere (*Gell.*, 18, 4): *to look at a horse's mouth*, equi dentes inspicere. Prov., *don't look a gift horse in the mouth*, equi donati dentes non inspiciuntur (*Hieron.*): *to stop a person's mouth*, linguam alicui occludere; os alicui obturare (*comic*): *to snatch a thing out of one's mouth*, aliquid alicui ab ore rapere; præripere alicui aliquid; ex ore *or* ex faucibus eripere alicui aliquid (e. g., bolum, orationem, *comic*); eripere alicui aliquid (e. g., responsionem, *comic*): *you take the word out of my mouth*, istuc ibam (*comic*): *to put any thing into one's mouth (figuratively*; i. e., *to introduce him as saying*), aliquem aliquid loquentem facere: *any thing makes one's mouth water*, aliquid salivam mihi movet (*also, figuratively, in epistolary style, as Sen. Ep.*, 79, 6. Ætna tibi salivam movet): *to have any thing in one's mouth*, aliquid in ore habēre (*properly, of food; and figuratively, of speech*): aliquid loqui (*figuratively, of speech, ἐρεῖν τι*; e. g., omnia magna loqui; nihil nisi classes loqui et exercitus): *to be in every body's mouth*, in omnium ore *or* in omnium ore et sermone esse, omni populo in ore esse, per omnium ora ferri (*of persons or things, in good or bad sense*): omnium sermone vapulare (*of persons, in a bad sense*): totâ urbe *or* totâ regione percelebrari (*of things, to be spread abroad*): *to have a thing from a person's own mouth*, coram ex ipso audivisse aliquid; aliquo auctore cognovisse aliquid: *to speak through the mouth of any one*, alicujus ore loqui: *not to shut one's mouth* (i. e., *to speak boldly*), libere loqui: *to speak whatever comes into one's mouth*, garrire *or* loqui quidquid in buccam venerit (vid. *Cic., Att.*, 1, 12, *extr.*): *out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh*, omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat (*Hor., A. P.*, 337): *to keep the mouth shut (figuratively)*, tacēre; linguam compescere: *to proceed out of the mouth (of words, speech)*, ex ore alicujus exire, excidere, *or* mitti. ‖ *An opening, place of egress*, &c., os, ostium (e. g., *of a river*, &c.); caput (*one of several mouths of a river*): *the mouth of a gutter, drain*, nares canalis: *the mouth of a cannon*, * os tormenti bellici: *mouth of a hive*, foramen quo exitus et introitus datur apibus (*Col.*, 9, 7, 5).

MOUTHFUL, offa, frustum, bŏlus (*Plaut., Ter.*), buccea (*Suet.*).

MOVABLE, mobilis (*properly and figuratively*): agilis (*properly and figuratively*): mollis (*flexible*). *A movable feast*, dies sacrificii non status; sacrificium non statum (*cf. Flor.*, 1, 13; *Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 47, 113): *movables*, res moventes; res, quæ movēri possunt *or* quæ ferri agique possunt; ruta cæsa, ruta et cæsa (*the proper word, not fixtures*); supellex (*household furniture*).

MOVE, *v.* ‖ Prop., tr., movēre, commovēre, ciēre (*to put in motion*): agitare (*to move to and fro*): versare (*to turn round*): quatere (*to shake*): moliri (*with exertion*): rotarē, circumagere (*to move in a circle; rotare is rather poetical*). *To move the bowels* [to Purge]. Prov., *to move heaven and earth*, * cœlum et terram movēre, ut aiunt Angli (*after* Acheronta movebo, *Virg.*). Intr., movēre; se commovēre; movēri; commovēri (*to put one's self in motion, or to be in motion*): incitari (*to be put in quick motion; opposed to* retardari): ferri (*to be moved involuntarily, with violence; opposed to* labi; *especially of the heavenly bodies*): micare, vibrare (*to move tremulously*; e. g., *of light*). *To move in a circle*, in orbem circumagi: *to move about a thing*, ambire aliquid; versari circum aliquid (e. g., *about an axis*): ferri circum aliquid; volvi circum aliquid (*to turn itself about*, &c.): *to move as one pleases*, ut quisque vult ita uti motu sui corporis: *to move spontaneously*, ciēri et agi motu suo; suâ vi movēri; per se ipsum et suâ vi movēri; per se ipsum et suâ sponte movēri: *not to move from the spot*, ex loco se non commovēre. ‖ Fig., movēre, commovēre (*general term*): afficere aliquem *or* alicujus animum (*to put into a certain state of mind*): flectere alicujus animum (*to cause one to alter his mind*): vincere, expugnare (*to induce compliance at last; with* precibus, precibus lacrimisque, &c.). *To move one to any thing*, aliquem ad aliquid adducere, impellere (*general term*); aliquem ad aliquid inducere (*especially to lead astray, seduce*): persuadēre alicui, ut, &c. (☞ *never with the accusative*): *to endeavor to move*, sollicitare, ad aliquid *or with* ut, &c.: *to move one to pity*, aliquem ad misericordiam adducere *or* allicere: *to move to laughter*, risum alicui movēre: *to move to tears*, movēre *or* elicere alicui lacrimas: *not to be moved by any one's tears*, alicujus lacrimas repudiare. ‖ *To make a motion*; vid. Motion.

MOVE, *s.* [vid. Motion]. *To make a move*, movēre: *to make the first move (at play)*, prior calculum moveo (*Quint.*, 11, 2, 38).

MOVED = *Affected, impelled*, motus *or* commotus (aliquâ re); adductus (*induced*), impulsus (*impelled*) aliquâ re. *Moved by any one*, aliquo auctore (*by persuasion*); aliquo suasore (*by advice*): aliquo impulsore (*by urgency*). Jn. aliquo auctore et suasore; aliquo suasore et impulsore.

MOVEMENT, motus; motio; agitatio [vid. Motion]. *The movement party*, qui rebus novis student. ‖ *In music* * locus, * pars, * membrum (*Bau.*).

MOVING, *adj.* = *Affecting*, animum movens, commovens (*general term*): miserationem *or* misericordiam movens (*exciting compassion*): gravis (*impressive*): vehemens (*powerful*). *A moving speech*, oratio gravis, vehemens, ardens: *a moving spectacle*, species flebilis; spectaculum luctuosum.

MOW, *s.*, meta; acervus (e. g., fœni; ☞ *not* fœnile, *which is = a hay-loft, Col.*): *to make (hay) mows*, fœnum in metas exstruere (*Col.*, 2, 18, 2).

MOW, *v.*, (fœnum) secare, demetere, succidere, cædere; (prata) desecare; *absolutely*, metere.

MOWER, falcator, messor (*one who mows corn*): fœnisĕca, fœnisector (*Col.*), fœnisex (*Varr., one who cuts grass*).

MOWING, fœnisicium (*Varr., hay harvest*).

MUCH, *adj.*, multus; largus (*copious, abundant*). (☞ *This word must often be rendered in Latin by the neuter* multum *and a genitive*: multus *is used as an adjective when it is convertible into many; as a substantive, with a genitive, when it may be represented by the English great or large.*) *I want much money*, mihi multum pecuniæ opus est: *to bestow much pains upon any thing*, multum industriæ in aliquâ re ponere, collocare (*Cic.*): *the thing costs much pains*, res est multi, magni, laboris: *to have much leisure*, otio abundare: *so much*, tantus: *I have not so much leisure*, tantum otii mihi non datum est: *thus much I had to say, write*, hæc hactenus; hæc sunt quæ dicenda putavi; hæc habebam, quæ dicerem, scriberem: *to eat too much*, modum excedere in edendo; nimium esse in edendo: *not to be of much consequence*, parvi esse momenti.

MUCH, *adv.*, multum; magnopere; *with comparatives, also*, multo, longe. *Too much*, nimium; nimis; plus æquo; satis superque: *by how much*, quanto: *by so much*, tanto.

MUCH LESS, multo minus: nedum (*sometimes with* ut; e. g., *at the best times they could not endure the tribunitial power, much less in these, with these customs*, &c., optimis temporibus non potuerunt vim tribuniciam sustinēre, nedum his temporibus, his moribus, &c.: *a satrap could never bear his expense, much less could you*, satrapa nunquam ejus sumtus efficere queat, nedum (ut) tu possis; *sometimes* ne *is used for* nedum, *with a conjunctive following*; vid. *Cic. ad Div.*, 9, 26, 2; *Sall., Cat.*, 11, 8, *Fabri*; *Liv.*, 3, 52, 9, *Gronov.*): *to give nothing to a friend, much less to an enemy*, nihil amico, multo minus alicui inimico aliquid donare. *For "not . . . much less," we may use circumlocution with* non modo non, *or (if both propositions have a common verb) simply* non modo . . . sed ne quidem; e. g., *such a man will not dare to think, much less to do a wrong thing*, talis vir non modo facere sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit, quod non honestum sit (*cf. Zumpt.*, § 724). *Or we may say* tantum abest ut *in either of the following forms: Demosthenes himself does not please me, much less can I admire my own writings*, tantum abest, ut nostra miremur, ut nobis non satisfaciat Demosthenes; *or, scarcely could we resist sleep, much less could you excite us*, tantum abfuit ut inflammares nostros animos, somnum vix tenebamus.

MUCH MORE, multo magis (*with reference to degree = in greater measure*): potius (*with reference to choice = rather*): quin, quin etiam, potius (*denoting climax*): imo, imo vero (*introducing a correction or exceptional clause or remark*).

MUCID, mucidus. *To become mucid*, mucescere (*Plin.*); mucorem contrahere (*Col.*).

MUCIDNESS, mucor, -ōris.

MUCILAGE, mucus; pituita (*phlegm*).

MUCILAGINOUS, muculentus (*Prudent.*); mucosus (*Cels., Col.*).

MUCK, fimus; stercus, -ōris. *Muck-heap*, sterquilinium.

MUCK-WORM. ‖ Prop., * scarabæus stercorarius (*Linn.*). ‖ Fig., homo sordidus *or* tenax.

MUCKY, stercoreus (*Plaut.*).

MUCOSY, mucosus; mucidus.

MUD, lutum (*mud consisting of loosened earth and water*): cœnum (*dirt, filth; with the idea of impurity and disagreeableness*): limus (*of a river*, &c.). *To roll in the mud*, volvi in cœno: *covered with mud*, oblitus cœno.

MUD-WALL, lutamentum (*Cat.*).

MUDDLE. || *To render turbid*, (aquam) turbare (*Ov.*), obturbare (*Plin.*), turbulentam facere (*Phædr.*). || *To make half drunk*, inebriare; vino aliquem deponere (*Plaut.*). *To be muddled*, vino madēre.

MUDDY, lutosus, lutulentus, cœnosus, limosus. Syn. *in* Mud.

MUFF, * tegumentum manuum ex pellibus factum; * tegumentum manuum pelliceum (*Kraft*). ☞ Manica *is a long sleeve, and* pellis manicata *a garment of fur with such sleeves.*

MUFFIN, * libum quod *muffin* dicitur.

MUFFLE, involvere (*opposed to* aperire). *To muffle the head*, caput involvere, velare, tegere, obtegere.

MUFFLER, tegumentum, involucrum, velamentum.

MUG. Vid. Cup.

MUGGY (*of weather*), humidus.

MUG-WORT, * Artemisia (*Linn.*).

MULATTO, hībrida.

MULBERRY, morum. *Mulberry-tree*, morus (*Plin.*).

MULCT. Vid. Fine.

MULE, mulus (*Cic.*); *feminine*, mula.

MULETEER, mulio (*Cæs.*).

MULL, (vinum) * coquere. *Mulled wine*, vinum candens.

MULLEN, * verbascum (*Linn.*).

MULLET, mullus (*Cic.*); * mullus barbatus (*Linn.*).

MULLIGRUBS, tormina, -um, *plural*, (*Plin.*).

MULLION, *by circumlocution*, * ea pars fenestræ quæ *mullion* dicitur. (*We do not read of any thing corresponding to this in ancient writers.*)

MULTANGULAR, multangulus (*Lucret.*); polygonius (*once, Vitr.*).

MULTIFARIOUS, varius, multiplex. (☞ Multifarius *obsolete, revived by the grammarians; but* multifariam, *adverb, is found in the best classics, yet not often.*)

MULTIFARIOUSLY, varie; vario modo; multifariam (*classical, but rare*).

MULTIFORM, multiformis (*classical, but rare*); * multas formas habens; multis formis.

MULTILATERAL, multa, complura, latera habens; *in geometry, also* polygonius (*Vitr.*).

MULTIPLE, * numerus alium numerum multoties continens (*Lunem.*).

MULTIPLICATION, multiplicatio (*Col.*), *or by a verb.*

MULTIPLY. || Trans., multiplicare. *To multiply three by four*, tria quater multiplicare; tria quater ducere (☞ *not* ter quater sumere): *to multiply a number by itself*, numerum in se (☞ *not* inter se) multiplicare: *to multiply these sums by each other*, has summas in se *or* inter se multiplicare: *the breadth multiplied by the length gives* 1500 *feet*, latitudinem cum longitudine multiplicando efficiemus pedes mille et quingentos. || Intrans., crescere; augēri; augescere; auctibus crescere *or* augēri.

MULTITUDE, multitudo (*general term*): magnus numerus (*great number*): acervus (*a heap of things lying together*): turba (*a confused multitude or heap; of persons or things*): nubes (*a great or dense multitude of things or living creatures like a cloud; but* ☞ *since regard must always be had to the shape of a cloud, it is not Latin to say* nubes exemplorum *for* multa exempla *or* magna copia exemplorum): silva (*a mass of materials from which one can make a choice; but only of mental operations*; e. g., silva rerum et sententiarum; silva observationum; silva virtutum et vitiorum): vis (*a number of persons or things, considered as containing power or energy*): caterva, agmen (*a band, troop of persons*): copia (*sufficiency of things needful or useful; hence of persons only when they are considered as means or instruments*; e. g., armatorum, virorum fortium copia): frequentia (*a number of persons present; also of things*): vulgus (*the common people*): sexcenti *is often employed in Latin to denote an indefinitely large number*; e. g., *I received a multitude of letters at once*, sexcentas literas uno tempore accepi: *an innumerable multitude*, multitudo, copia incredibilis; vis magna: *one of the multitude* (*of people*), unus e *or* de multis: *to have a multitude of*, abundare, redundare, affluere aliquā re; plenum esse alicujus rei.

MULTITUDINOUS, numerosus, creber, magno numero.

MUM, *s.*, * cerevisiæ genus pinguius.

MUM, *interj.*, tace! *plural*, tacēte! favēte linguis! silentium tene! *plural*, tenēte!

MUMBLE, mussare, mussitare, murmurare.

MUMMERY. || Prop., incessus personatus (*Bau.*). || Fig., nugæ; ineptiæ; ludi; somnia; tricæ; gerræ.

MUMMY. || *A dead body preserved by embalming*, mortuus arte medicatus (*Mela*, 1, 2, 75); corpus defuncti odoribus illitum (*Lact.*, 2, 4, 9); sceletus (*properly, a shrivelled corpse, Appul.*). || *Gum*, gummi, *indeclinable* (*Plin.*); gummis (*Col.*). *To beat one to mummy*, aliquem probe percutere, plagis irrigare (*Plaut.*).

MUMP, *v.* Vid. Nibble, Mumble, Cheat.

MUMPISH, morosus; difficilis.

MUMPS. || *A disease*, angīna (*Cels.*). || *Sullenness*, animus tristis, morosus; tristitia; stomachus.

MUNCH, manducare; *or, more fully*, * porcorum manducantium sonos imitari.

MUNDANE, mundanus. Vid. Worldly.

MUNICIPAL, municipalis.

MUNICIPALITY, municipium (*a free town, having its own laws and magistrates, and also the right of Roman citizenship*).

MUNIFICENCE, munificentia; beneficentia; benignitas; liberalitas; largitas.

MUNIFICENT, largus (*opposed to* parcus, tenax, restrictus); liberalis (*opposed to* sordidus); beneficus (*benevolent*); munificus (*generous*); benignus (*kind*).

MUNIFICENTLY, munifice; benigne; liberaliter; large (*Cic.*); benefice (*Gell.*). Jn. large liberaliterque; munifice et large.

MUNIMENT. Vid. Fortification, Document.

MUNITION, instrumenta et apparatus belli (*Cic.*); apparatus bellicus (*Liv.*); copia earum rerum quæ pertinent ad usum belli (*after Cæs.*).

MURAL, muralis.

MURDER, *s.*, cædes (*general term*): homicidium (*of any person*): parricidium (*of persons sacred and inviolable, as of parents, brothers or sisters, princes*, &c.). *The murder of any one*, cædes, occisio, cædes et occisio alicujus, cædes quâ aliquis occisus est (☞ interfectio alicujus *is not classical*): nex alicujus (*violent death*): scelus alicujus interfecti, mors per scelus alicui illata (*crime committed on any one*): *to commit murder*, cædem, homicidium facere; parricidium committere; parricidio se obstringere: *to commit a murder on any one*, cædem alicujus facere, efficere, *or* perpetrare; mortem per scelus alicui inferre; necem alicui inferre, offerre; alicui vim afferre (*to offer violence to*): aliquem interficere *or* occidere (*to kill*): *to commit murder after murder*, cædem cæde accumulare (*Lucr.*, 3, 71): *to accuse of murder*, aliquem cædis arguere: *to acquit of murder*, aliquem cædis absolvere.

MURDER, *v.*, interficere, occidere (*to kill*): necare aliquem, necem inferre alicui, vim alicui afferre (*with violence*): trucidare aliquem (*to slaughter, like cattle*): jugulare aliquem (*to cut the throat, and so to kill*): aliquem tollere de *or* e medio (*general term, to remove*). *To seek to murder any one*, alicujus vitæ insidiari; vitam alicujus ferro atque insidiis appetere; alicui interitum appetere.

MURDERER, homicīda (*general term*): parricīda (*of a person naturally sacred and inviolable; as of a father, mother, brother or sister, magistrate, prince*, &c., *where perspicuity requires it; also with a word denoting the individual on whom the murder is committed; as*, parricida liberūm, *Liv.*, 3, 50; parricida regis, patriæ, exercitūs, *Curt.*, 6, 9, 30; parricida parentis sui, *Curt.*, 8, 7, 2): sicarius (*an assassin*): percussor (*one who smites; sometimes as a milder expression for* sicarius; vid. *Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 33, 93): auctor necis (*the originator of a murder; opposed to* conscius necis, i. e., *one privy to it*). *The murderer of any one*, alicujus interfector (*never, except where the context determines the sense, used without a word denoting the individual murdered.* ☞ *We find* occisor alicujus *only in Plaut., Mil.*, 4, 2, 64; interemtor *and* peremtor *are of later origin, and therefore to be avoided*): *the murderer of a brother*, fratricīda; *of a mother*, matricīda.

MURDEROUS, sanguinarius (*bloodthirsty*): cruentus (*bloody*): capitalis (*even to death*; e. g., hostis, inimicus, odium): internecinus (*that ends in the destruction of one party or of both; the proper word of a war; in later writers also, figuratively, of a disease*, &c.).

MURIATIC, muriaticus (*Plaut., Pæn.*, 1, 2, 32, *adjective, from* muria). *Muriatic acid*, * acidum muriaticum (*technical term*).

MURKY, obscurus, tenebricosus, caliginosus. *A murky night*, nox obducta (*Nep.*): *a murky sky*, cœlum caliginosum.

MURMUR, } || *A low sound, and*
MURMURING. } *frequently repeated*, murmur (*Liv.*); parvæ vocis murmura (*Ov., Met.*, 12, 52); murmuratio (*the act of murmuring, Plin.*). *Murmuring of water*, placidæ aquæ sonitus (*Tib.*); *of leaves*, &c., susurrus. || *Complaint*, fremitus; querēla.

MURMUR, *v.* || *To make a low and frequent sound*, murmurare; susurrare (*to whisper, purl; of persons or of water*): fremere (*as a token of satisfaction, or the contrary*): mussare, mussitare (*to speak in a low tone; these three only of persons*): cum murmure labi (*of water*). *To murmur among one another*, inter se commurmurare: *to murmur to one's self*, secum commurmurari. || *To complain*, queri de aliquā re; non sedate, non æquo animo, ferre aliquid; fremere.

MURMURER, qui murmurat, &c.

MURRAIN, lues pecuaria.

MUSCADEL, uva apiana (*Plin.*).

MUSCLE. || (*In the body*), musculus (*Cels.*, torus, *a projecting fleshy part of the body, brawn; in the sense of muscle it is poetical*). *The muscles of the upper arm*, lacerti. || *A shell-fish*, conchylium.

MUSCULAR, musculosus (*Col., Cels.*); torosus (*Col.*); robustus (*strong*). *Muscular strength*, vires corporis: lacerti.

MUSE, *s.*, Musa. *Fond of the Muses*, Musis amīcus (*Hor.*): *not fond of the Muses*, aversus a Musis (*Cic.*).

MUSE, *v.*, meditari secum. *To muse upon any thing*, meditari aliquid; cogitare aliquid *or* de aliquā re; commentari aliquid *or* de aliquā re; agitare aliquid mente; volutare aliquid animo, secum animo.

MUSEUM, * museum (*Ern., a repository for curiosities*): supellex, copia, thesaurus (*contents of the repository*).

MUSHROOM, bolētus; fungus (*toadstool, fungus*). || *As a term of reproach*, fungus.

MUSIC. || *As an art*, ars musica (*seldom simply* musica, -æ, *f.*): musica, -orum, *n.*; studium musicum; studium artis musicæ. *To study music*, ad studium musicum se applicare; musicis *or* studio artis musicæ se dedere: *to learn music*, * artem musicam discere; fidibus (canere) discere (*on a stringed instrument*): *to understand music*, fidibus scire (*Ter.*); musicis eruditum esse (*opposed to* imperitum esse artis musicæ; musicā non callēre): *a teacher of music*, qui artem musicam docet (*theoretically*); qui fidibus canere docet (*practically, a music-master*). || *Any thing produced by the art*, (*a*) *a musical composition*, modi musici; *in connection, also*, modi *only*. *To compose music*, modos facere; modos musicos componere (*after Quint.*, 1, 12, 14): (*b*) *the sound of musical instruments*, cantus; concentus (*of several*).

MUSICAL. ‖ *Relating to music*, musicus ; aptatus ad usus canendi (e. g., *an instrument, organ*). ‖ *Skilled in music*, musicus ; musicis eruditus ; artis musicæ peritus (*after Plin.*). *To be musical*, fidibus scire (*Ter.*) ; callēre, cognitam habēre, artem musicam ; intelligere artem canendi (*opposed to* alienum esse, abhorrēre, a musicis, ab arte musicâ ; imperitum, rudem, esse musicorum, musices) : *a musical ear*, sensus artis musicæ ; judicium rei musicæ ; elegantia musica (*Bau.*) : *to have a musical ear*, eleganti, recto, vero artis musicæ sensu, judicio valēre ; *or in connection*, aures eruditas *or* teretes habēre (*opposed to* torpēre ad sensum sonorum, modorum melicorum ; nil vidēre in re melicâ, *Bau.*).

MUSICALLY, musice (*Cic.*) ; e lege concentus ; e formulâ canendi ; melice (*Bau.*) ; * arti musicæ *or* melicæ convenienter.

MUSICIAN, symphoniacus (*general term, one of the orchestra*) : fidicen (*on stringed instruments*) : tibicen (*on the flute or clarionet*) : cornicen (*on the horn*).

MUSK, *moschus.

MUSKET, *sclopētum (tubus ignivomus, *Wyttenb.*) : *barrel of a musket*, tubus, canna, sclopeti. *Musket-shot*, *ictus sclopeti ; (*as a measure of distance*), *quantum fert sclopetum : *musket-ball*, *glans (*cf. Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 43) : *to discharge a musket*, *glandem sclopeto expellere : *butt-end of a musket*, *sclopeti manubrium : *the firelock of a musket*, *sclopeti igniarium : *the stock of a musket*, *sclopeti lignum.

MUSKETEER, *miles sclopēto armatus.

MUSLIN, sindon (*Freund*) *or* byssus (*Böttiger, Sabina*, ii., p. 105. Vid. *Dict. of Antiqq.*, Byssus).

MUST, *s.* (*New wine*), mustum.

MUST, *v., is variously expressed :* (1) *by the participle future passive, to denote obvious necessity* ; e. g., *we must die*, moriendum est : *we must confess that every animal is mortal*, omne animal confitendum est esse mortale : *the person by whom any thing must happen is expressed by the dative ; rarely by* a *or* ab, *and that only when a second dative would occasion obscurity* ; e. g., *every one must use his own judgment*, suo cuique judicio utendum est : *you must consult respecting the property of many citizens*, aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus a vobis consulendum est (*here* a vobis, *on account of* quibus, *in Cic., Manil.*, 2, 6 ; *on the contrary, ib.*, 22, 64, *two datives*). *If the verb be transitive, the object is added in the accusative, chiefly by unclassical authors, especially by Varro ; but by classical writers it is changed into the nominative, the participle being in the same gender* ; e. g., *we must strike into this path*, hæc via (nobis) ingredienda est (*not* hanc viam ingrediendum est) : *the orator must regard three points*, tria videnda sunt oratori. (2) *By* oportet (*impersonal*, δεῖ), *to denote necessity which proceeds from grounds of reason, or from the laws of justice, equity, or prudence. Sometimes an accusative with an infinitive follows ; sometimes a simple subjunctive (especially if ambiguity is to be avoided)* ; vid. *Zumpt*, § 625 ; *Grotef.*, § 151, *obs.* 2 ; e. g., *this man must be bad*, hunc hominem oportet esse improbum (*I have my reason for believing him to be so*) : *this must (from internal reasons) and ought (on account of external advantage, &c.) to take place*, hoc fieri et oportet et opus est : *we must despise nothing in war*, nihil in bello oportet contemni : *there are things which one must not do (ought not to do), even if they are permitted*, est aliquid quod non oporteat, etiamsi licet : *he who does not know the way to the sea must take a river as his guide*, viam qui nescit, quâ devenīat ad mare, eum oportet amnem sibi quærere : *you must love myself, not my property, if we are to be good friends*, me ipsum ames oportet, non mea, si veri amici futuri simus. (3) *By* debēre (ὀφείλειν), *to specify the necessity which marks a moral obligation, "ought," in a subjective sense* ; e. g., *you must honor him as your own father*, eum patris loco colere debes : *we were moved by the misery of our allies ; what must we do now under our own sufferings ?* sociorum miseriâ commovebamur ; quid nunc in nostro sanguine facere debemus ? *Since* debēre *does not differ much from* officium, *the Latins frequently say for "a person must,"* officium est, *and without* officium, *simply* est alicujus (*but with this difference, that* alicujus officium est = *it belongs to a person's obligations ; whereas* est alicujus *is* = *it is suitable to any one*) ; e. g., *a foreigner must mind only his own business*, peregrini officium est (i. e., peregrinus debet) nihil præter suum negotium agere : *a good orator must have heard and seen much*, est boni oratoris (i. e., bonus orator debet) multa auribus accepisse, multa vidisse. *This omission of* officium *is quite common in the expressions, I, thou, you must*, meum, tuum, vestrum est. (4) *By* putare *and* existimare, *in rhetorical style, when the speaker courteously declines to anticipate the judgment of the hearers, but leaves it to them to draw their own conclusions* ; e. g., *see to what a pass it must come with the state*, videte quem in locum rempublicam perventuram putetis (*Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 53, 153 ; *cf. Manil.*, 9, 26) : *how many islands must be abandoned ?* quam multas existimatis insulas esse desertas ? (*Cic., Manil.*, 11, 32). (5) *By* opus est (*impersonal*, χρῆ), *to denote subjective need, or that from the doing of which one expects advantage. It is followed either by the accusative and infinitive, or, if the person who must do any thing be named, by* ut *with a subjunctive, or by the ablative of the perfect participle passive* ; e. g., *if any thing take place which you must know* (i. e., *which it is your advantage to know*), *I will write*, si quid erit, quod te scire opus sit, scribam : *I must wash myself*, mihi opus est, ut lavem : *I found that I must look after Hirtius*, opus fuit Hirtio convento (*cf. Grotef.*, § 175, *b* ; *Zumpt*, § 464, *Obs.* 1). *Also, "must have or use any thing" may be translated by* mihi opus est, *either impersonally with the ablative, or personally with the nominative of that which one must have* ; e. g., *we must have a leader and guide*, dux et auctor nobis opus est : *we must use your influence*, auctoritate tuâ nobis opus est (*cf. Grotef.*, § 175, *a* ; *Zumpt*, § 464. (6) *By* necesse est (*impersonal*, ἀνάγκη ἐστί), *to denote strict or extreme necessity. It is followed either by an accusative and infinitive, or by a simple subjective* ; e. g., *the mortal body must perish some time or other*, corpus mortale aliquo tempore perire necesse est : *virtue must abominate and hate vice*, virtus necesse est vitium aspernetur et oderit : *man must die*, homini necesse est mori. *Also, by* necesse est *we can express our "must necessarily have ;"* e. g., *buy not what you want, but what you must necessarily have*, emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est. (7) *By* cogi, *to denote necessity arising from the will of voluntary agents* ; e. g., *he found that he must take away his own life (they forced him to do it)*, coactus est ut vitâ ipse se privaret : *the Campanians found that they must rush out at the gates*, coacti sunt Campani portis egredi. *Also, the active* cogere *may be used in expressions such as "not as he would, but as he found that he must, by the will of the soldiers,"* non ut voluit, sed ut militum cogebat voluntas. (☞ *Avoid the use of* cogi, *with reference to necessity arising from circumstances.*) (8) *By* facere non possum, *or simply* non possum, *followed by* quin, &c. ; *or by* fieri non potest, *followed by* ut non, &c. ; *or by* non possum non, *followed by an infinitive, in the sense of "not to forbear or abstain from," of internal necessity* ; e. g., *I must cry out*, non possum, quin exclamem : *I must thank you*, non possum, quin tibi gratias agam : *you must have known him*, fieri non potest, ut eum non cognoris : *I must confess that my joy is crowned*, &c., non possum non confitēri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, &c. (9) *Sometimes there is no occasion for the adoption of any word or phrase distinctly corresponding to our "must ;"* e. g., *Catulus found that he must yield to his obstinacy*, ejus pertinaciæ cessit Catulus (*Nep., Han.*, 1, *extr.*). ☞ *Observe, moreover, the following forms of expression in which the Latin idiom differs from the English : (a) You must (as an emphatic demand), either by the simple imperative or by* fac ut, &c. ; e. g., *if you are not satisfied with this, you must accuse your own injustice*, hæc si vobis non probabuntur, vestram iniquitatem accusatote : *you must keep up good spirits and good hope*, magnum fac animum habeas et bonam spem : *you must not (as an emphatic warning)*, fac ne, &c. (*cause that not*, &c.) : cave ne, &c. (*take care that not, beware of*, &c.) : noli, *with an infinitive (be unwilling)* ; e. g., *you must not wish*, cave ne cupias : *you must not forget that you are Cicero*, noli te oblivisci Ciceronem esse : *you must not wish for an impossibility*, nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest. (*b*) *If it must be so (in the future)*, si res ita feret.

MUSTACHE, } *s.* (mystax, *Greek*) ;
MUSTACHIO, } *Latin*, barba labri superioris (vid. *Plin.*, 6, 28, 32). *To wear a mustache*, barbam abradere præterquam in labro superiore (*cf. Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 14).

MUSTARD, sinapi (*genitive and dative*, sinapis ; *accusative and ablative*, sinapi ; *the nominative*, sinape, *is rare*) : puls e sinapi facta (*mustard prepared for use at table*) : *a mustard plaster*, sinapismus.

MUSTER, *s.* ‖ *Review*, lustratio ; recensio ; recensus ; recognitio. ‖ *Assembly*, vid.

MUSTER, *v.* Vid. Assemble.

MUSTINESS, mucor.

MUSTY, mucidus. *To be musty*, mucēre (*Cat.*).

MUTABILITY, } Vid. Changeable-
MUTABLE, } ness, Changea-
MUTATION. } ble, Change.

MUTE, *adj.*, mutus. Vid. Dumb.

MUTE, *s.*, excrementum, fimum, fimus (avium).

MUTE, *v.*, fimum reddere *or* edere.

MUTILATE, mutilare ; demutilare ; truncare ; detruncare. *Mutilated*, mutilus ; mutilatus ; truncatus ; detruncatus ; truncus : *mutilated images*, truncata simulacra deorum (*Liv.*) : *a mutilated speech*, oratio trunca : *to be mutilated (of books or writings)*, multis partibus mancum et mutilum esse (*Muret.*).

MUTILATION. ‖ *Act of mutilating*, mutilatio : detruncatio. ‖ *State of being mutilated*, imminutio corporis (*Cic., Fin.*, 5, 17, 47) ; debilitas (*Cic., Cels.*).

MUTINEER, conjuratus ; homo seditiosus.

MUTINOUS, seditiosus ; turbulentus.

MUTINOUSLY, seditiose ; turbulente ; turbulenter.

MUTINY, *s.*, factio ; seditio ; motus ; consensionis globus (*Nep., Att.*, 8, 4). *To raise a mutiny*, seditiosa consilia agitare ; seditionem concitare, *or simply* concitare. Vid. Sedition.

MUTINY, *v.*, imperium auspiciumque abnuere (*of soldiers refusing to obey*) : *the troops mutinied*, seditio in castris orta est (*Cæs.*) ; seditio facta est : *to endeavor to make the troops mutiny*, seditionem ac discordiam concitare (*Cic.*).

MUTTER, muttire (*whence* mussare *and* mussitare ; i. e., *to speak softly and gently, in broken words, not* = *to mutter* ; vid. *Ruhnk., Ter., Andr.*, 3, 2, 25) : hiscere (*to open the mouth in order to speak*). Vid., *also*, Murmur.

MUTTON, (caro) vervecīna : *roast mutton*, assum vervecīnum.

MUTUAL, mutuus ; e. g., amor mutuus ; *or, with verbs, by* mutuo (*mutually*), *or by* inter se (*one another*).

MUTUALLY, mutuo : ☞ *not* vicissim, in vicem, &c. Vid. Alternately.

MUZZLE, *s.* ‖ *Mouth*, os. ‖ *Fastening for the mouth*, fiscella, capistrum (*a halter or head-stall ; used by Virgil for a muzzle*).

MUZZLE, *v.*, fiscellâ capistrare (*Plin.*).

MY, meus. (*Where the reference of the object to the person is natural and self-evident, and where there is no opposition to things which belong to others, the possessive is untranslated in Latin* ; e. g., *I have seen my brother*, fratrem vidi.) *I am my own master*, meus sum ; mei juris sum :

it is my duty, meum est: *lying is not my habit*, mentiri non est meum: *dissimulation is not in my way*, simulatio non est mea: *she became mine*, nupsit mihi; eam in matrimonium duxi: *for my part*, quod ad me attinet (*as far as I am concerned*); meâ causâ, meam ob causam, propter me (*on my account, for my good*): meo nomine (*with regard to my person, on account of my person;* vid. *Zumpt*, § 679): meis verbis (*in my name;* e. g., *salute him; where* ☞ meo nomine *would not be Latin*): per me licet, per me, non impedio, non repugnabo (*I have no objection*): *for my part, you may do it*, id meâ voluntate facere potes.

MYRIAD, decem millia.

MYRMIDON, satelles; satelles et administer; minister et adjutor.

MYRRH, myrrha. *Myrrh-tree*, myrrha: *seasoned or mixed with myrrh*, myrrhatus: *perfumed with myrrh*, myrrheus: *made of or with myrrh*, myrrhinus.

MYRTLE, myrtus, -i *or* -ûs, *f.* (*also, a myrtle-tree*): *a myrtle grove*, myrtētum: *of myrtle*, myrteus (myrtinus, *late*); myrtaceus (*Cels.*): *like myrtle*, myrtuosus (*Plin.*): *a myrtle leaf*, folium myrtaceum (*Cels.*): *of the color of myrtle blossom*, myrteolus (*Col.*): *a wreath of myrtle*, corona myrtea.

MYSELF, ego ipse: egomet.

MYSTERIOUS, arcanus (☞ mysticus *in this sense occurs only in the poets and later writers*). *A mysterious thing*, res arcana: *a mysterious person*, homo occultus; homo tectus et occultus.

MYSTERY, mysterium; arcanum; occultum; res occulta, recondita; secretum: (*plural*) *mysteries*, mysteria, -orum, *n.* (*μυστήρια, the celebrated Grecian mysteries;* ☞ *never figuratively for secrets, general term*): silenda, -orum, *n.* (*of a secret society, as the Free-masons;* vid. *Liv.*, 39, 10, 5). *To initiate into mysteries*, mysteriis initiare: *to celebrate mysteries*, mysteria facere: *that is a mystery to me* (*I do not understand it*), hæc non intelligo.

MYSTIC, } *adj.*, mysticus (*poetical*).
MYSTICAL, }

MYSTIC, *s.*, *homo mysticus; *homo studio mystico deditus; *homo mystico sensu et studio imbutus.

MYSTICALLY, mystice (*Solin.*).

MYSTICISM, *sensus mysticus; *studium mysticum (*Eichst.*).

MYSTIFICATION, fraus importuna *or* jocosa; ludificatio callida; astute et dolose factum.

MYSTIFY, aliquem fallere (*general term*): alicui imponere (*to impose on him*): jocosâ *or* ludicrâ fraude decipere aliquem: callide, *or* jocose ludere, *or* deludere aliquem: joculariter imponere alicui.

MYTH, fabula.

MYTHIC, mythicus, *or, in pure Latin*, fabularis (*that belongs to fable or myth;* mythicus, *in Plin.*, 7, 53, 54; fabularis, *in Suet., Tib.*, 70): fabulosus (*belonging to myth or fable;* e. g., *gods*). *A mythic dress*, *fabularum integumenta: *the obscurity of the mythic period*, *fabulosi temporis caligo: *the history of the mythic period*, historia fabularis (*Suet., Tib.*, 70).

MYTHOLOGICAL, mythicus: ad fabulas de diis deabusque pertinens, spectans; fabulosus.

MYTHOLOGY, *mythologia (*grammatical*): fabulæ de diis deabusque; *also simply* fabulæ; fabulæ fictæ; (*as a science*) historia fabularis (*Suet., Tib.*, 70).

N.

NAB. Vid. CATCH.

NACKER, concha margaritarum (*Plin.*); *mytilus margaritifera (*Linn.*).

NADIR, *nadir (*technical term*).

NAG, equulus; equuleus (*Cic.*); mannulus (*Plin. Ep.*).

NAIL, *s.* ‖ *On the finger or toes*, unguis. *Long nails*, ungues eminentes (*Ov., A. A.*, 1, 519; et nihil emineant ungues; i. e., *one ought not to have long nails*): *dirty nails*, ungues sordidi (*loc. cit.*, et sint sine sordibus ungues): *to pare the nails*, ungues recidere, *or* resecare, *or* subsecare: *to bite the nails*, ungues rodere (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 10, 71): *to move not a nail's breadth*, aliquo loco non unguem latum excedere: *to swerve not a nail's breadth from any thing*, transversum unguem ab aliquâ re non recedere. ‖ *A small spike or stud*, clavus. *A large nail for fastening beams*, clavus trabalis: *shoe nails*, clavi caligares: *to drive a nail*, clavum figere *or* defigere in aliquâ re; clavum adigere in aliquid: *you have hit the right nail on the head*, rem acu tetigisti (*Plaut., Rud.*, 5, 2, 19): *to be a nail in one's coffin*, causam mortis esse. ‖ *A measure of length*, *digiti duo cum quadrante.

NAIL, *v.*, clavis affigere aliquid: clavis firmare *or* munire aliquid; *to any thing*, alicui rei *or* ad aliquid; clavis configere aliquid aliquâ re (*to fasten any thing with nails*).

NAILER, *clavorum faber.

NAIVE, simplex; lepidus (*with natural grace or drollery*).

NAIVELY, sine arte; aperte.

NAIVETE', simplicitas: lepos (*natural grace*).

NAKED, nudus (*like γυμνός, uncovered and unprotected*): apertus (*without covering; opposed to* tectus: *post-Augustan*, inopertus): non tectus (*post-Augustan*, intectus). *Half naked*, seminudus: *a naked sword*, ensis nudus.

NAKEDNESS, *circumlocution by adjective under* NAKED; *for* nuditas *is found but once* (*Quint.*, 10, 2, 23), *and is a doubtful reading.*

NAME, *s.* ‖ *Any appellation*, nomen (*properly, an audible mark of distinction; hence a name of a person or thing, to distinguish from others of the same kind; a proper name, especially the name of a family or race*): vocabulum (*so far as it serves to denote an object or relation of it; hence, in grammar*, nomen appellativum): cognomen (*a family name; also = the later* agnomen). *Names of towns*, oppidorum vocabula: *a proper name*, proprium vocabulum: *if the thing have not its own name and term*, si res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 40, *in.*): non idem oppidum et Roma, quum oppidum sit vocabulum (i. e., nomen appellativum), Roma nomen (i. e., nomen proprium) (*Varr., L. L.*, 10, 2, § 20): *to call any thing by its name*, aliquid nomine signare, notare, *or* vocare: *to give a name to a thing*, alicui rei nomen *or* vocabulum imponere; alicui rei nomen invenire: *to give a name to any one*, alicui nomen ponere *or* imponere, dare *or* indere: *to give to a thing or person a name from a thing or place*, denominare aliquem *or* aliquid a *or* ab, &c.: *to give to a thing the name of a deity*, aliquid dei nomine nuncupare: *to call a thing after any body's name*, aliquid ab nomine alicujus appellare (*followed by the name in the accusative;* e. g., *Liv.*, 1, 1, *extr.*, Æneas ab nomine uxoris Lavinium appellat): *to take, adopt, or assume the name of any one*, nomen alicujus sumere: *to call any thing by a mild name*, aliquid molli nomine appellare: *to call any body by a name*, aliquem nominare; aliquem nomine *or* nominatim appellare (☞ *but not* appellare aliquem *alone*): *to call to or upon any body by name*, aliquem nomine vocare, *or* (*loudly*) clamare: *to call a thing by its right name*, rem suo nomine appellare: *to call up by name*, aliquem nominatim evocare; aliquos per nomina quotidie citare: *to receive a name*, nomen accipere (*with a genitive of the name received*): *to derive a name from a person or thing*, nomen trahere ab aliquo *or* ab aliquâ re; cognomen *or* appellationem ex re trahere; ex re nomen capere *or* invenire (invenire, *accidentally*); inditur alicui nomen ab aliquâ re (*a person takes a name from any thing*): *to get a name on account of any thing*, propter aliquid nomen reperire (*accidentally*): *to have a name from*, &c., denominatum esse *or* nomen habêre a re; nomen tenêre ab aliquo (*poetical*); nomen *or* cognomen adeptum esse ab aliquâ re *or* ab aliquo (*poetical*); nomen traxisse ab aliquâ re: *to bear the name of any body*, alicujus nomen ferre: *to have a false name*, falsum nomen possidêre: *to have no name*, nomine vacare: *I bear the name of*, est mihi nomen (*usually followed by the name in the dative or nominative, more rarely in the genitive*); e. g., *I bear the name of Caius*, est mihi nomen Caio, Caius, *or* Caii: *they gave him the name of*, ei inditum nomen (*with a dative of the name*): ei dixere nomen (*with an accusative of the name*): *by name*, nomine (*with a nominative or ablative, rarely a genitive, of the name*): alicui est (erat) nomen (*with a dative, &c., of the name;* vid. *above*); e. g., *a guest, by name Camelus*, quidam hospes, nomine Camelo *or* Cameli, *or* cui erat nomen Camelo (*or* Camelus, *more rarely* Cameli): *a certain man, Cassius by name*, quidam Cassius quoque nomine: *under a strange name*, sub alieno nomine (e. g., libellum edere, *Suet., Oct.*, 55): *to borrow money in the name* (i. e., *on the credit*) *of any one*, alicujus fide pecuniam mutuam sumere: *in the name of* (i. e., *by commission from*) *any one*, alicujus verbis: alicujus nomine (*in* alicujus verbis *the words are put in the mouth of him who is to convey them: in* alicujus nomine *the person commissioned to act for another chooses his own words*). JN. alicujus verbis et alicujus nomine: *he sent a slave to the king to tell him this in his name*, servum misit ad regem, qui ei nunciaret suis verbis: *to accuse any one in his own name* (*on his own authority*), aliquem suo nomine accusare: *to entreat a person in the name of another*, aliquem alicujus nomine rogare: *in the name of the state*, publice (*opposed to* privatim): *in the name of God*, cum Deo (*with God*), quod bene vertat (*may it turn out well*): *in name* (i. e., *in appearance*), verbo tenus; verbo (☞ *not* nomine): *in name, not in reality*, verbo, non re *or* revera: *under the name of a thing*, nomine alicujus rei (*also = under the pretext of*): sub titulo alicujus rei, specie alicujus rei (*under the pretext;* ☞ prætextu *is not classical*): *bearing many names*, multa *or* complura nomina habens (☞ multi nominis *is not classical*). ‖ *Reputation, fame*, fama (*general term*): nomen (*in respect of celebrity*): existimatio (*opinion which others have of us, especially good opinion*): *to have a great name*, magnum nomen *or* magnam famam habêre: *to acquire a name*, nomen consequi; famam colligere: *to seek a name*, famæ servire: *to make a name for one's self by any thing*, per aliquid nomen assequi: *a good name*, bona fama; bona existimatio; laus: *to hurt one's good name*, alicujus existimationem offendere *or* (*more strongly*) violare; de alicujus famâ detrahere: *to have a good name*, bene audire (*opposed to* male audire). ‖ *Nation, people*, nomen (vid. *Herz., Sall., Cat.*, 52, 22, *and Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 28; *Bremi, Nep., Hann.*, 7, 3): gens ac nomen: *to be an enemy of the Roman name* (i. e., *of every thing which is called Roman*), nomini Romano inimicum *or* infestum esse.

NAME, *v.* ‖ *To give a name to*, nominare aliquid; nomen alicui dare, indere, ponere, imponere (*to impose, assign*): nomen invenire alicui rei (*to invent*): nomine *or* appellatione notare aliquid (*to make known or designate*): *to name things aright*, res suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominare (*to call them by the names which they already have*): res notare propriis appellationibus (*to give them suitable names*): *to name a thing anew*, res nominibus notare novis: *every mishap which we are accustomed to name a* calamitas, omnis casus, in quo nomen poni solet *calamitas: to name after a thing or a place*, denominare a re *or* a loco; *after any one*, ab alicujus nomine appellare: *to be named after any thing*, a re (*or* ab aliquo) nomen, ex re cognomen *or* appellationem trahere; ex re nomen capere, reperire, invenire; a re denominatum esse *or* nomen habêre: *to be named after any one*, ab aliquo nomen tenêre (*poetical*): *to be named*, nominor (*with name in nominative*): nomen habeo (*with name in genitive*): nomen mihi est (*with name in nominative or dative, rarely in the genitive*): vocor, appellor (*I am named, with name in nominative*): *to be*

named from any thing, nomen a re habēre, *or* duxisse, traxisse, *or* invenisse. ‖ *To call or mention by name*, nominare (*to call a thing by its own name; also, to give it a name*): appellare (*to address, to entitle; also, to mention a thing with the addition of a name*): vocare, dicere (*to call*, vocare; *properly, to call to any one by name; then, like* dicere, *to name an object according to what it is*: ☞ vocare *usually with a substantive*; dicere *with an adjective*): nomen alicui dare, *or* indere, *or* imponere (*to give a name to*): *to name each thing by its own name*, suo quamque rem nomine appellare: *I need not name any one*, neminem necesse est nominare: *without naming an authority*, sublato *or* demto auctore: *without naming*, sine nomine: *to name a person or thing so and so*, aliquem *or* aliquid vocare, appellare (*with an accusative of the predicate*): aliquid dicere (*with an accusative of the predicate*): *to name one thing or person after another*, ex aliquâ re *or* ex aliquo nominare aliquid *or* aliquem: *they name me* (i. e., *I have the name*), mihi est nomen (*with a nominative or dative, or, more rarely, a genitive of the name* [vid. NAME]. *Named*, nomine (*with an ablative, genitive, or nominative of the name*) *or* alicui est nomen (*of persons = by name, if the real name of any one follow*): qui (quæ, quod) dicitur *or* vocatur (*with a nominative of the predicate*): quem vocant (*with an accusative of the predicate; of persons or things, if a single predicate follow it = so called; for which* ☞ ita dictus *would be bad Latin*). ‖ *To nominate, fix, appoint*, constituere. *To name a period or day*, diem constituere, præstituere (*to agree upon in common*): diem, dicere, condicere, *also simply* condicere (*to name a term for deciding a suit at law*): *to name a place* (e. g., *for an interview*), locum dicere, locum colloquio statuere.

NAMELESS. PROP. ‖ *Without a name*, nomine vacans (*that has no name*): sine nomine *or* sine auctore (*without a voucher, without mentioning an author; both usually with a participle from the context*: ☞ *not* anonymus). *To be nameless*, vacare nomine (*to have no name*). FIG. ‖ *Unknown*, ignobilis (*ignoble*); obscurus (*of obscure origin*); e. g., Lacedæmonius quidam, cujus ne nomen quidem proditum est. ‖ *Unspeakable*, ingens, immensus (*great, immense*): infinitus (*infinite, endless*): incredibilis (*incredible*).

NAMELY. ‖ *As a particle of explanation, for the filling up of a foregoing general idea. In this case it is usually not translated, but the word following stands in apposition*; e. g., *if you would root out avarice, its parent must be rooted out, namely, luxury*, avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda, luxuries (vid. *Ramsh.*, § 95, 4). *Sometimes it is expressed by* is est *or* qui est; *as, that most moving eloquence, namely, the natural*, * maxime illa movens eloquentia, quæ est naturalis, *or* naturalis ea est. *For greater emphasis, we may use* dico *or* inquam (*where the context allows the first person of the verb*); e. g., *the earlier orators, namely, Crassus and Antonius*, superiores oratores, Crassum dico et Antonium: *for the rest, namely, ourselves, eat birds*, nam cetera turba, nos, inquam, cœnamus aves (vid. *Ramsh.*, § 95, 4). *In subjoining a special idea as an explanation to a general one, we find* et *or* que (*affixed*); e. g., *at certain times, namely, when duties or urgent circumstances require it, it will often happen that*, &c., temporibus quibusdam, et aut officiis debitis aut rerum necessitatibus, sæpe eveniet, ut, &c. (*Cic., De Fin.*, 1, 10, 33). *The disease, namely, the plague*, morbus pestilentiaque (*Liv.*, 41, 21, 11; vid. *Ramsh.*, § 188, 2; *Drakenb., Liv.*, 6, 16, 8). [☞ *In this sense we rarely find* scilicet *and* videlicet; *never* nempe *or* nimirum.] ‖ *For subjoining a whole proposition, which serves as an explanation or confirmation of the preceding*, nam, enim, etenim [vid. FOR], quidem (*in order to bring out more prominently a word going before, especially the pronouns*): nimirum (*stronger than the foregoing = evidently, as is well known*, &c.); ☞ *but we can never so use* nempe, scilicet, *and* videlicet: nempe = "*surely, forsooth*," *is sarcastic or ironical*; vid. *Zumpt.* § 278.

NAMESAKE, eodem nomine (*general term, but especially of the same sur- or family name, Cic., Verr.*, 4, 46, 103): eodem cognomine, *or* (*poetical and post-Augustan*) cognominis, *adjective* (*of the same family name or title*): cognominatus (*synonymous*; e. g., cognominata verba, *Cic.*).

NAP, *s.*, somnus brevis. *To take a short nap*, brevissimo uti somno (*Sen. Ep.*, 83, 6); exiguum dormire (*Plin.*); leviter dormire (*Sen. Ep.*): *to take a nap after dinner*, meridiari (☞ *with later writers, also* meridiare): meridie conquiescere (*to be accustomed to take a nap after dinner*): *to take a short nap after dinner*, post cibum meridianum paullum conquiescere (*Suet., Oct.*, 78, *in.*).

NAP, *v.*, facilem capere somnum. Vid. *the substantive.*

NAPE, cervix.

NAPKIN, mantēle *or* mantile (*a linen cloth, which served sometimes as towel or table-cloth, as well as napkin; for, as the ancients had no forks, it was necessary to wipe the fingers during the meal, and afterward to wash the hands*: the mantele *was furnished by the host*): mappa (*the proper napkin, shorter than the* mantele; *this was brought by the guest*: Attulerat mappam nemo, dum furta timentur; Mantile e mensâ surripit Hermogenes, *Mart.*): *a twisted napkin*, obtorta mappa.

NARCISSUS, narcissus (*Plin.*).

NARCOTIC, somnifer (*Plin., Ov.*); somnificus (*Plin.*).

NARD, nardus, -i, *f.* (*Plin.*), *or* nardum, -i, *n.* [☞ *The ancients applied this name to several odoriferous plants of different kinds; as, the Gallic or Celtic* (Valeriana Celtica, *Linn.*); *the Cretan* (Valeriana Italica, *Lam.*); *the Arabian* (*probably* Andropogon Schœnanthus, *Linn.*); *the Italian, our lavender* (Lavendula spica, *Linn.*); *and especially the Indian nard*, nardus Indica, *or* spica nardi, *from which the precious nard-oil was prepared*: *this last is* Valeriana Jatamansi, *according to Jones, Asiatic Researches*, vols. ii. *and* iv. Vid., *especially, Plin.*, 12, 12, 26]: *of nard*, nardinus (*Plin.*): *nard-oil*, nardinum (*Plin.*): *nard unguent*, unguentum nardinum (*Plin.*); nardus (*Hor.*).

NARRATE, narrare, referre, aliquid. *To narrate in order or at length*, enarrare, denarrare aliquid: *to narrate minutely or circumstantially*, pluribus verbis aliquid exponere; (pluribus) persequi aliquid; plura persequi de aliquâ re. Vid. RELATE.

NARRATION, } narratio; relatio (e. g.,
NARRATIVE, } *in chronicles*, &c., *post-Augustan*); rei gestæ expositio. *To give a narrative*, narrare alicui aliquid *or* de aliquâ re; exponere, explicare (*to give a full narrative*): enarrare (*to give a full and orderly narrative*): *also*, pluribus verbis exponere; rem ordine enarrare; cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare alicui rem, quo pacto se habeat.

NARRATOR, narrator; auctor; explicator rerum gestarum.

NARROW, *adj.*, angustus (*not wide; opposed to* latus): artus (*more correct than* arctus, *confined, limited; opposed to* laxus); contractus (*contracted, more cognate with* angustus *than with* artus; *hence*, JN. contractus et angustus; e. g., Nilus): perangustus (*very narrow*). *Narrow meaning of a word*, * angustior vocis notio: *to make narrow*, angustum reddere; angustare; coartare; contrahere: *to become narrow*, in artius coire: *the limits of the world are too narrow for him*, orbis terrarum eum non capit (*after Curt.*, 7, 8, 12): *a narrow road*, angustum iter: *a narrow entrance*, artior introitus: *a narrow escape, mostly expressed by* vix, ægre: *I had a very narrow escape of being*, nihil ægrius factum est, multo labore meo, quam ut, &c. (*Cic.*): *or by* propius nihil est factum, quam ut, &c. (e. g., occideretur, *Cic.*): *or* non multum *or* paullum (*not* parum) abfuit, quin: *a narrow mind*, angustus animus (*Cic.*): *narrow-minded*, tenuis animi; angusti animi et parvi; pusilli animi et contracti: *he is narrow-minded*, ejus animus invidiæ angustiis continetur.

NARROW, *v.*, coartare; in angustum adducere; contrahere *or* concludere (*Cic.*).

NARROWLY. ‖ *Contractedly*, arte; anguste. ‖ *Closely, carefully*, studiose; summo studio. *To examine a thing narrowly*, intentis oculis aliquid intuēri; intuēri aliquid acri et attento animo; aliquid studiose intuēri (*Cic.*).

NARROWNESS, angustum; angustiæ, *plural.*

NARWHAL, * monodon, * monoceros (*Linn.*).

NASAL, quod ad nasum *or* nares pertinet; *or by the genitive of* nasus *or* nares.

NASCENT, nascens (*at its birth; opposed to* jam adultus, *Cic., Brut.*, 7, 27): qui (quæ, quod) crescit, augetur, *or* incrementa capit.

NASTINESS, } Vid. DIRT, DIRTY.
NASTY. }

NATAL, natalis; natalicius.

NATION, gens (φῦλον, *the most comprehensive term*): natio (ἔθνος, *a people of the* gens): populus (δῆμος, *the inhabitants of a place, considered with regard to their social and political relations*). ☞ *A civilized* natio *sometimes forms part of a natural* gens; *sometimes* gens, *politically, forms part of a* populus. ☞ Gens *and* natio *are often used promiscuously by Roman writers: we find, also*, JN. gentes nationesque; populi nationesque; populi et gentes. ☞ *In the historical style we often find* nomen *for* gens *or* populus; i. e., nomen Romanum, Latinum. Gens *is rarely combined with* nomen. *A foreign nation*, populus externus; gens, natio, extera (*Cic.*): *an ancient nation*, gens antiqua: *a great, powerful nation*, populus magnus, opulentus, potens: *a warlike nation*, gens bellicosa, fera, fortis; populus fortis: *a free nation*, populus invictus, liber.

NATIONAL, gentis proprius (*peculiar to a nation, Tac., Germ.*, 10, 3): domesticus (*opposed to* externus, adventicius; e. g., mos): ☞ popularis (*of the mass*; e. g., *Cic., De Orat.*, 1, 23, 108: sensus popularis, *of the great mass*; *not = national talent*: carmen populare, *common among the people*). *It is national*, est gentis proprium (*peculiar to this people*): gentis est insigne (*a characteristic of this people, Tac., Germ.*, 38, 2: *both with an infinitive*): *national character*, * ingenium alicujus nationis proprium; civitatis, populi alicujus, mores: *national guard*, cives evocati, qui excubias in urbe militum vice agunt (*after Suet., Galb.*, 10): *national hatred*, odium gentile: *national debt*, * æs alienum publice apud cives contractum: *national talent*, * ingenium alicujus gentis *or* alicujus populi proprium (☞ *not* sensus popularis; vid. *above*): *national custom*, mos alicujus gentis proprius (*peculiar to a nation; after Tac., Germ.*, 10, 3); mos domesticus (*a native, domestic custom*): *it is a national custom*, est gentis proprium (*with an infinitive*): *national pride*, * nimia domesticorum admiratio: *to possess national pride*, * præ suâ gente alias contemnere: *a national temple*, templum, quo omnes alicujus gentis nationes conveniunt: *national dress*, mos vestis proprius gentis (mos vestis, *Justin*, 1, 2, 3): *national assembly*, * conventus, quo omnes civitates legatos mittunt (☞ comitia = *an assembly for an election*): *it is a national trait to*, &c., est gentis proprium (*with an infinitive, Tac., Germ.*, 10, 3).

NATIONALITY, mores populi *or* civitatis (*of the people*): mores domestici (*native*) [☞ *not* sensus popularis]. *The nationality of the Greeks*, mores Græcorum: *to retain nationality*, * mores suos et instituta servare: *the greater number lose their nationality with other people*, multitudo in populi unius corpus coalescit (*Liv.*, 1, 8).

NATIONALIZE, civitate donare aliquid (e. g., orationem, *Quint.*): aliquid ad civium cognitionem transferre (e. g., *ideas, Cic.*).

NATIVE, indigena; vernaculus (e. g., legio vernacula, *Cæs.*; vocabula vernacula, *Varr.*): nativus. *The natives*, indigenæ; in eâ terrâ nati (*Cic.*): *one's native land*, patria (*Cic.*); terra patria (*Virg.*); solum patrium, natale. *Also, by circumlo-*

cution, solum in quo quis ortus et procreatus est (*Cic., Legg.*, 2, 2, 4). Vid., *also*, NATURAL, INNATE.

NATIVITY. ‖ *Birth*, ortus: *the place of one's nativity*, locus quo (urbs in quâ) aliquis genitus est; urbs patria [vid. BIRTH]. ‖ *Position of the heavens at the moment of one's birth*, thema, -ătis, *n.* (θέμα, τό), *or pure Latin*, positus siderum et spatia (*Suet., Oct.*, 94, *extr.*; *Ruhnk., Tac., Ann.*, 6, 21, 3): sidus natalicium (*the constellation under which any one is born, Cic., De Divin.*, 2, 43, 91): genitura: nascentia (*the hour of birth, Suet., Oct.*, 94, *extr.*; *Cal.*, 57; *Ammian.*, 29, 1: nascentia, * *Vitr.*, 9, 6, 2 [9, 7, 6]): *to cast a nativity*, animadvertere et notare sidera natalicia; fata per genituras interpretari (*as the business of astrologers, according to Ammian., loc. cit.*): *from the context, also* positus siderum et spatia dimetiri: *to cast a nativity for any one*, prædicere et notare vitam alicujus ex natali die (*after Cic., De Div.*, 2, 42, *init.*): *to ask any body to cast one's nativity*, aliquem consulere de geniturâ, *or, from the context*, consulere aliquem *only* (vid. *Suet., Cal.*, 57; *Oct.*, 94, *extr.*): *one who casts nativities*, genethliacus (γενεθλιαλόγος, *Gell.*, 14, 1); *or, pure Latin*, natalium peritus (*Sen., N. Q.*, 2, 32, 7): fatorum per genituras interpres (*Ammian.*, 29, 1): Chaldæus *or* mathematicus: *a casting of nativities*, prædictio et notatio vitæ cujusque ex natali die (*as an act*): natalicia prædicta, -orum, *n.* (*as a thing; both Cic., De Div.*, 2, 42, 88, *sq.*): genethlialogia (γενεθλιαλογία, *as a science, Vitr.*, 9, 6, 2, *or* 9, 7, 6). ‖ *The festival of the Nativity*, Christi natalitia.

NATURAL, naturalis (*in almost all the senses of the English word; opposed to* artificiosus, *and also opposed to* arcessitus *or* quæsitus; *opposed to* fucatus; *and opposed to* adoptatus): ab ipsâ naturâ factus, effectus, *or* profectus (*proceeding from nature itself; opposed to* artificiosus): nativus (*so constituted by nature; opposed to* artificiosus; *opposed to* quæsitus): naturaliter innatus *or* insitus, innatus atque insitus (*innate; of properties; opposed to* arcessitus, quæsitus): proprius et naturalis (*peculiar to nature*); *to any one*, alicujus: vivus (*living, as if alive*; e. g., calor; *then* = *not made*, &c., *by art*; e. g., *water*; *opposed to spring water*: *a hedge; opposed to* maceries, *a wall*): simplex, sincerus (*simple, without addition; also* = *inartificial, upright; of persons; opposed to* fucatus): verus (*true; opposed to* simulatus; *of speech*, &c.). JN. sincerus atque verus (*opposed to* fucatus et simulatus): *a natural right*, naturæ jus aliquid (*Cic., Legg.*, 1, 14, 40; *different from* jus naturale = *natural right*; i. e., *the whole compass of all natural rights; opposed to* jus civile; vid. *Cic., Sext.*, 42, 91): *a natural impulse*, naturalis cupiditas *or* appetitus: *natural understanding*, naturæ habitus bonus (*opposed to* doctrina, *after Cic., Arch.*, 7, 15, *but not* natura sine doctrinâ): natura mentis (*natural quality of the understanding, Quint.*, 10, 2, 5): prudentia communis (*common prudence, Cic., Fin.*, 4, 27, *extr.*): *natural aptitude*, facultas a naturâ profecta: *to have a natural inclination to any thing*, a naturâ proclivem esse ad aliquid: *a thing is natural to any one*, aliquid alicui naturaliter innatum *or* naturâ insitum est; aliquid proprium et naturale alicujus est: *it is natural to us, that*, &c., naturâ nobis hoc datum est, ut, &c.: *a natural reason, cause*, causa, ratio, naturalis, *or* ab ipsâ rerum naturâ profecta: *whatever takes place must have some natural cause*, quidquid oritur causam habeat a naturâ necesse est: *a natural son*, filius naturalis (*opposed to* filius adoptatus): filius non legitimus, filius pellice ortus, filius nothus (*not born in lawful wedlock*. ☞ Filius naturalis *occurs in this sense first in the Pandects*): *a natural father*, pater naturalis (*opposed to* pater adoptator): pater non justus *or* non legitimus (*of a child not born in lawful wedlock; opposed to* pater justus, legitimus): *a natural death*, mors naturalis (*opposed to* arcessita *or* violenta): *natural religion*, insita dei vel potius innata cognitio (vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 1, 17, 44): *to be a natural consequence of any thing*, ex ipsâ rei naturâ sequi: *this is a natural consequence*, hoc aliter fieri non potest: *it is natural*, necesse est (*necessary*): par est (*fitting, agreeable to order*): *this is quite natural*, hoc non mirandum est; hoc ex naturæ legibus fit: *to speak in a natural manner*, loqui ut natura fert: *to represent any thing in a natural manner*, ad verum exprimere aliquid; alicujus rei imaginem exprimere, quæ veluti in rem præsentem perducere audientes videatur (*after Quint.*, 4, 2, 123): *quite natural!* minime mirum id quidem! *a collector of natural specimens*, * qui rerum naturalium exempla undique conquirit: *natural parts or talents*, natura, naturæ habitus (*the natural constitution of a mind*): ingenium (*mental abilities, natural endowments*). JN. natura atque ingenium; indoles (*natural parts or talents, in a moral point of view, and so far as they are capable of improvement*); naturæ dotes *or* munera (*gifts or endowments of nature*): naturæ instrumenta, -orum, *n.* (*means furnished by nature; all the expressions opposed to* literæ, disciplina): *good natural parts or talents*, naturæ bonitas; naturale quoddam bonum; ingenii bonitas: (*more strongly*), excellens ingenii bonitas; natura admirabilis; natura eximia et illustris: *to have or possess* (*good*) *natural parts or talents*, ingenio valere; bonâ indole præditum esse; naturæ muneribus ornatum esse: (*more strongly*), præstantissimo ingenio præditum esse; excellentis ingenii magnitudine ornatum esse: *to have a natural talent for any thing*, alicujus rei gerendæ a naturâ adjumenta habêre: *a natural appearance*, quod in rerum naturâ fit; ostentum; prodigium; portentum: *a natural fault or defect*, vitium naturæ *or* a naturâ profectum; damnum naturæ (*as Liv.*, 7, 4, damnum naturæ alere et fovêre, *to cherish a natural defect*): *natural history*, historia naturalis *or* naturæ (*with the ancients of wider signification than with us*): *a natural philosopher*, physicus (φυσικός, *as an explorer of nature*): *Empedocles was a celebrated natural philosopher*, Empedocles in naturalis philosophiæ studio floruit (*Gell.*, 17, 21): *natural philosophy*, physica, -orum, *n.* (φυσικά); *or, pure Latin*, philosophia naturalis (*the latter, Gell.*, 17, 21): *a natural production*, quod terra gignit *or* parit; quod gignitur in *or* e terrâ: *the natural beauty of a country*, amœnitas: *a natural state*, status naturæ: *natural impulse*, natura.

NATURAL, *s.* Vid. IDIOT.

NATURALISM. ‖ (*Philosophical*), * ratio eorum, qui naturam deum faciunt *or* qui mundum deum censent; * ratio eorum, qui omnem vim divinam in naturâ sitam esse censent. ‖ (*Theological*) *rationalism*, * præcepta eorum, qui solam rationem in rebus divinis ducem esse sequendam dicunt; * naturalismus (*technical term*).

NATURALIST. ‖ (*Philosophical*), * qui mundum deum censet; * qui naturam deum facit; qui omne, quod infinitum est, deum esse vult; * qui vim quandam eamque animalem, quâ omnia regantur, statuit; * qui omnem rem divinam in naturâ sitam esse censet. ‖ (*Theological*), * qui solam rationem in rebus divinis ducem esse sequendam dicit; * naturalista (*technical term*).

NATURALIZE. ‖ PROP., * ascribere aliquem numero indigenarum; * jura indigenæ alicui deferre *or* concedere; *or, in the ancient sense*, donare aliquem civitate (*Cic., Cæs.*); civitatem alicui dare, impertire (*Cic.*); civem aliquem facere (*Nep.*). ‖ FIG., civitatem donare (*Quint.*): *to naturalize a word*, verbo civitatem dare (*Suet., Gramm.*, 22); hoc verbum Latino sermone satis tritum est (*Cic., Div.*, 2, 4, 11, *is naturalized*).

NATURALLY. ‖ *Founded in nature, according to nature*, naturaliter; naturâ; secundum naturam; naturæ convenienter (*Cic.*). ‖ *Without art*, simpliciter; sine arte; sine studio; facile; naturali *or* nativâ ratione (*after Cic.*). ‖ *According to one's natural character, with natural ease*; e. g., *he does every thing naturally*, a naturâ ad omnia factus videtur; omnia facile, promte, expedite agit; nullâ in re laborat. ‖ *According to the truth of nature, like nature*, ad veritatem, vere (e. g., aliquid effingere, exprimere, imitari). ‖ *Necessarily*, necessario; *or with* necesse est, res aliter fieri non potest; quî aliter fieri potuit? ‖ *According to the course of nature, by circumlocution*; e. g., *this happens naturally*, sic natura fert; hoc plane respondit ordini, legibus, naturæ (*after Cic.*); *opposed to* hoc fit præter naturam, contra leges naturæ, contra consuetum ordinem naturæ; hoc monstri simile est (*after Cic.*). ‖ *In concessions* (*with irony*), minime mirum id quidem.

NATURE. ‖ *System according to which things exist*, natura (*answering to the English word in all its senses*): indoles (*natural peculiarity*): natura rerum, mundus (*the universe, world*): agri, campi, rus (*the fields*, &c.; *opposed to town, art*; ☞ *in this sense not* natura): *by nature*, naturâ; naturaliter: *proper or peculiar to nature*, naturalis; proprius et naturalis: *according to the nature of any body*, alicui innatus *or* insitus: *fortified by nature*, naturâ *or* naturaliter munitus: *according to nature*, secundum naturam (*opposed to* contra naturam): naturæ convenienter (e. g., vivere): *the nature of a thing*, natura *or* ratio rei: *such is the nature of the thing*, ita fert natura rei: *the nature of men*, hominis natura: *to become a second nature*, ex consuetudine in naturam vertere; jam naturæ vim obtinêre: *to put off one's nature*, versare suam naturam: *nature assisted itself* (*in a disease*), morbus suâ sponte decessit: *to live in a state of nature* (*without laws*), libere *or* sine legibus vivere: *to remain true to nature*, nihil a statu naturæ recedere: *it is all nature with him*, nihil arti debet: *to paint or draw from nature*, ex rebus veris exempla sumere (*of painters or writers*): ad exemplum animale pingere aliquid (*to paint any thing after a living model*): *animate and inanimate nature*, animalia inanimaliaque (*nom. plural*): *a thing required by nature*, res quam natura desiderat; res necessaria: *an investigator of nature*, physicus (φυσικός); *or, pure Latin*, speculator venatorque naturæ (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 30, 83): inquisitor rerum naturæ (*Sen., N. Q.*, 6, 13, 2): investigator earum rerum, quæ a naturâ involutæ videntur (*Cic., Univ.*, 1, *init.*): *an investigation of nature*, investigatio rerum naturæ (*after Cic., Fin.*, 5, 4, 10): *a gift of nature*, donum *or* munus naturæ (*general term*): *conformable to nature*, naturæ conveniens *or* congruens: naturæ *or* ad naturam accommodatus (*opposed to* naturæ *or* a naturâ alienus): *to be conformable to nature*, naturæ convenire; secundum naturam esse: *conformably to nature*, secundum naturam (*opposed to* contra naturam; e. g., vivere): *a law of nature*, lex naturæ *or* naturalis (*general term*), ratio profecta a rerum naturâ; *it is a law of nature*, hoc natura præscribit; est (autem) a naturâ comparatum ut (*subjunctive*): *to act contrary to nature*, contra legem naturæ facere: *right of nature*, naturæ jus (*a single right*): jus naturale (*compass of all the rights of nature; opposed to* jus civile): *the kingdom of nature*; i. e., *the whole visible world*, rerum natura; mundus: *a state of nature*, status naturæ: *an impulse of nature*, natura: *contrary to nature*, naturæ *or* a naturâ alienus: *in a manner contrary to nature*, contra naturam: *a call of nature*, desiderium naturale corporis; naturæ necessitas: *to comply with a call of nature*, necessitati parêre. ‖ *Natural quality*, natura, indoles, ingenium (*essential, proper quality*): constitutio (*imparted by forming, training, or education*): affectio (*the state or condition of a thing, especially in relation to another*; e. g., *of the soul to external objects*): habitus (*the internal or external state or condition of a thing*): *peculiar nature*, proprietas: *good-nature*, bonitas: *ill-nature*, asperitas (*roughness*): *nature of the soil*, soli natura, *or* ingenium: *nature of the body*, corporis affectio, constitutio: *nature of the weather, mind*, affec-

tio cœli, animi: *according to the nature of the place*, ex loci naturâ; uti loci natura fert: *according to the nature of the thing*, pro re; pro re natâ: *according to the nature of circumstances*, ut res dant sese (vid. *Ruhnk., Ter., Heaut.*, 5, 1, 43): *according to the nature of the times*, pro tempore; pro temporis ratione: *according to the nature of time and circumstances*, prout res ac tempus se daret: *of like nature*, similis: *of a different nature*, diversus (ab). || *Natural character*, natura: indoles: ingenium: animus (*the first three, the original cast of the individual's mind*; animus, *his whole moral and intellectual nature*): mores (*his moral nature*): vita (*his kind of life*): persona (*the part he plays, as it were, on the theatre of civil life, Cic., Læl.*, 1, 4; *Quint.*, 1, 10, 55). ☞ *All these expressions denote only a part of the whole nature: to denote the whole, join* indoles animi ingeniique (*Liv.*, 10, 17); natura et mores; mores naturaque; ingenium ac mores; vita moresque; mos et natura (e. g., *of a people*, gentis): *goodness of nature*, bonitas: *a gentle, kind, affable nature*, comitas; humanitas; ingenium lene, liberale: *a harsh, inexorable nature*, ingenium durum atque inexorabile: *an affable, gentle nature*, mores faciles: *a noble nature*, animus magnus, excelsus, altus; altitudo animi: *a fickle nature*, ingenium mobile: *of a mild nature*, mitis ingenio.

NATURED. *Good-natured*, bonâ naturâ *or* indole prædītus; benignus; comis: *ill-natured*, malignus; morosus.

NAUGHT, NAUGHTY. } Vid. BAD.

NAULAGE, naulum (*Juv.*).

NAUSEA, nausea (*Cic.*): *to suffer from nausea*, nauseâ premi (*Cels.*); nauseâ tentari (*after Cic.*); nauseæ molestiam suscipere (*id.*): nausea aliquem torquet (*Sen.*).

NAUSEATE. || PROP., nauseare (*Cic.*). || FIG., fastidire, (*Suet.*); nauseare (*Phædr.*); alicui fastidium alicujus rei creatur; aliquis sentit alicujus rei fastidium (*after Plin.*); me capit alicujus rei tædium (*Liv*); venit mihi aliquid in tædium (*Plin.*).

NAUSEOUS. || PROP., qui nauseam facit. || FIG., fastidiosus; fastidium creans; qui fastidio est; qui fastidium affert *or* movet.

NAUTICAL, nauticus.

NAVAL, navalis: *a naval engagement*, navalis pugna (*Cic.*); navale prœlium (*Quint.*); prœlium maritimum (*Gell.*).

NAVE. || *Of a wheel*, modiolus (*Plin.*). || *Of a church*, spatium medium (*Vitr.*): *in the Latin of the Middle Ages, also* navis.

NAVEL, umbilīcus (*Cels.*).

NAVEW (*a sort of turnip*), napus (*Col.*); * brassica napus (*Linn.*).

NAVIGABLE, navigabilis, navis patiens (*Liv.*; navigationis patiens, *Just.*): *the river is not navigable*, fluvius non perfert navem (*Liv.*, 10, 2): *the Tiber is navigable, and conveys all kinds of produce to the city*, Tiberis navium patiens omnesque fruges devehit in urbem (*Plin. Ep.*, 5, 6, 12): *navigable for barges*, &c., onerariarum navium capax: *the river is not navigable for ships of great burden*, graves naves fluvius non perfert: *to endeavor to make a river navigable*, * id agere, in eo laborare, ut fluvius navium fiat patiens, *or* ut fluvius navigabilis fiat.

NAVIGATE, navigare in loco *or* per locum, *also simply* locum (*to sail, sail through*. ☞ *The simple accusative with* navigare, *usual only with poets and in post-Augustan prose, occurs in Cic., Fin.*, 2, 34, 112, quum Xerxes maria ambulasset, terram navigasset).

NAVIGATION, navigatio; navigiorum cursus, *or simply* cursus (*sailing, course*): *the art or science of navigation*, ars navalis (*Plin.*); disciplina navalis; rerum nauticarum scientia (*Cic.*); rerum nauticarum scientia atque usus (*Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 8): *to obstruct navigation*, præcludere navigationem.

NAVIGATOR, nauta (*Cic.*); navigator (*Quint.*).

NAVY, classis (*fleet*), res navalis, *or* nautica; res nauticæ (*plural*); res maritima (*Vell., men, and all things belonging to a fleet*).

NAY, *adv.* || *No*, vid. || *Not only so, but more*, præterea; vid. MOREOVER.

NEAL, (* ferrum, &c.), igne excandefacere, mollire.

NEAP, humilis; demissus; depressus (*post-Augustan*).

NEAP-TIDE, * æstus minor.

NEAR, *adj.* || *Close, nigh*, propinquus, *comparative* propinquior *and (usually)* propior, *superlative* proximus (*in all the senses of the English word*): vicīnus (*of place and resemblance*; *also, but rarely, of time*): finitimus *with a dative*, similis *with a dative or genitive*, non alienus *with* a *and an ablative* (*of resemblance*): *a near relative*, propinquâ cognatione conjunctus: *to any one*, cum aliquo; genere alicui propinquus; propinquâ cognatione alicui junctus *or* aliquem contingens: *a very near relative*, proximus cognatione *or* propinquitate; artâ propinquitate conjunctus: *a near friend*, familiaris; intimus; quo familiariter *or* intime utor: *a near connection*, societas proprior; necessitudo (*between relatives, colleagues*, &c.): *to be near*, prope esse (*general term*): propinquum *or* vicinum esse (*as to place, time, resemblance*): non longe abesse, in propinquo adesse, subesse (*as to time and place, to be nearer*; propius abesse): appetere (*to draw near; of time*): *to be very near*, supra caput esse, in cervicibus esse, in capite et in cervicibus esse (*of place or time, persons or events*; vid. *Herz., Sall., Cat.*, 52, 22): imminēre, instare (*of time*): *to be near to death*, morti vicinum esse; in vitæ discrimine versari: *the moment is near in which*, &c., prope adest, quum, &c.: *to lie near*, prope, *or* in propinquum jacēre, *or* situm esse, prope esse, non longe abesse, subesse (*properly*); facile inveniri posse (*figuratively, to be easy to be found; of arguments*, &c.): facile intelligi posse (*figuratively, to be easily understood*): *to come near*, prope accedere, appropinquare (☞ *the former properly and figuratively; the latter only properly*): non multum abesse a, &c., simile esse alicujus (*figuratively, of resemblance*); e. g., prope accedere ad veritatem; a veritate non multum abesse; veri simile esse: *to be near to any one*, non longe abesse ab aliquo (*properly*): alicui propinquum esse genere, propinquâ cognatione aliquem contingere (*as to relationship*): familiariter *or* intime uti aliquo (*as a friend*): usu cum aliquo conjunctissimum esse, magna mihi cum aliquo necessitudo est, summâ necessitudine me aliquis contingit (*general term; of connection, as a college friend*): *I was near = upon the point of*, &c., in eo erat (☞ in eo eram *is not good*), ut, &c., (*I intended*): prope erat *or* fuit, ut, &c.: propius nihil factum est, quam ut, &c.; non multum, *or* non longe, *or* paullum (☞ *not* parum) abfuit, quin (☞ *not* ut), &c. (*all = little was wanting, it nearly came to pass that*, &c.); e. g., in eo erat ut urbs caperetur; prope fuit ut dictator ille idem crearetur; propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur; haud multum abfuit, quin interficeretur: *to draw near* (*of place*), prope accedere; appropinquare, (propius) accedere ad *with an accusative*: *to draw near a town* (*of a general at the head of an army*), exercitum ad urbem (propius) admovēre; (*of time*, &c.), prope adesse, subesse; appropinquare, appetere: *the moment draws near when*, &c., prope adest, quum, &c.: *to draw near to the eightieth year* (*of one's age*), prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse: *to come near* (i. e., *resemble*), prope accedere ad aliquid; accedere ad similitudinem alicujus rei: NEAREST, proximus (*in all the senses of the English word*); *to*, a (ab) *with an ablative, or by the dative* (☞ *never* post): secundus ab aliquo (*next in order or rank*): alicui *or* alicujus simillimus (*nearest in resemblance*): *the nearest way*, proxima via; brevissima via: *the nearest towns*, proxima oppida: *let us go to my house; it is the nearest place where you can change your clothes*, eamus ad me; ibi proximum est ubi vestem mutes: *the nearest relative*, proximus cognatione, propinquitate, *or* genere; artâ propinquitate conjunctus; proximâ cognatione aliquem contingens *or* cum aliquo conjunctus: *near connections* (i. e., *friends and relatives*): proximi (vid. *commentators on Cic. ad Div.*, 12, 27, *in., and on Sall., Cat.*, 14, 2). || *Parsimonious*, parcus: tenax. JN. parcus et tenax: restrictus. JN. restrictus et tenax: malignus. *Very near*, præparcus: *to be near*, parce vivere: parcum et tenācem esse: parce ac tenuiter vivere.

NEAR, *adv., and preposition by the ellipsis of "to."* || *Of place*, prope *followed by a or* ab *with an ablative, or by an accusative* (☞ *only in Nep.; also by a dative, Hann.*, 8, 3): propter (*in the neighborhood of*): ad (*by, at; all these denote nearness, general term*): juxta (*close to*): secundum (*along by, denoting direction to a place*): *to sit near to any body's house*, prope ab alicujus ædibus sedēre: *near to a bank*, prope ripam (*not far from it*): secundum ripam (*along, by it*; e. g., *to sail*): *nearer to*, &c., propius ad aliquem *or* aliquid, *or simply* propius aliquem *or* aliquid; *or* propius ab aliquâ re (☞ *only in Nep. with dative, Hann.*, 8, 3): *very near to*, proxime *followed by* a *or* ab *with an ablative, or by an accusative*. || *Of time*, prope ad, *or simply* prope *with an accusative*; e. g., prope ad annum octogesimum pervenerat. || *Of number*, ad *followed by an accusative, or* (*with the historians*) *adverbially, with the case which the accompanying verb requires* (*about, denoting the highest number*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 33; *Bremi, Suet., Cæs.*, 20; e. g., *near two hundred men*, ad ducentos homines: *after near four thousand men had been killed*, occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor): circiter (*about, denoting a proximate number*; ☞ *not* admodum, *which is used to denote the whole sum*).

NEARLY, prope, pæne (*almost, but not quite*): fere, ferme (*with* omnes, &c.: prope, pæne *make a positive assertion*; fere, ferme, *decline doing this; it being either enough for the speaker's purpose, or all that his knowledge allows him to do, to state that the assertion is, at least, approximately or generally true*): tantum non (*μόνον οὐ, ὀλίγου δεῖ: an elliptical form used by Livy and later writers = "only this is wanting, that not,"* &c.): propēmodum (*what is not far removed from the right measure*; "*almost what it should be*"). *When nearly = "within a little," it may be translated by* haud multum *or* non longe abfuit, quin, &c. (*not* ut); prope erat *or* factum est, ut, &c.; propius nihil factum est, quam ut, &c.: *the left wing was nearly defeated*, prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur.

NEARNESS. || *Vicinity*, propinquitas: vicinia (*neighborhood*). || *Parsimony*, parsimonia: tenacitas: malignitas. SYN. *in* PARSIMONY.

NEAR-SIGHTED. || PROP. (myops, *Ulp.*): *by circumlocution*; e. g., *to be near-sighted*, non longe prospicere posse; oculi non longe conspectum ferunt (*after Cic. and Liv.*). || FIG., parum intelligens; non longe prospiciens; parum perspicax.

NEAT, *adj.*, nitidus (*the proper word, Herz., Quint.*, 10, p. 105): comtus (*both words, either of appearance or of style*, &c.). JN. nitidus et comtus; lepidus (*pretty, full of humor*; e. g., dictum, puella): elegans (*elegant in appearance and in manner*): *a neat little gentleman*, ad unguem factus homo (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 5, 32): juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, totus de capsulâ (*Sen. Ep.*, 115, 2): *neat behavior*, morum elegantia.

NEAT, *s.* || *A single head of cattle*, bos; taurus; *but* ☞ *rarely used in this way except in phrases, such as neat's tongue, neat's foot*, lingua bovis; pes bovis, tauri. || *Horned cattle*, pecus bubulum; boves (*plural*); armenta boum.

NEATHERD, bubulcus.

NEATLY, nitide; comte; lepide; eleganter.

NEATNESS, concinnitas; elegantia: *or use the adjectives.*

NEBULA, nebula; nubecula (*a small cloud*).

NEBULOUS, nebulosus.

NECESSARILY, necessario; *very seldom* necessarie (e. g., demonstrari = *irresistibly*): ex necessitate (*of necessity*). *"Necessarily" is often best translated by*

necesse est, *with a verb in the subjunctive*, ut *being omitted; luxury necessarily begets avarice*, ex luxuriâ exsistat avaritia necesse est. *This was necessarily so*, aliter hoc fieri non poterat.

NECESSARY. ‖ (*With a substantive*), necessarius: *a necessary thing*, necessitas, res necessaria. ‖ (*Without a substantive*): *it is necessary*, opus est (*there is need of*: ☞ *the person who has need of a thing is in the dative; the thing needed in the nominative or ablative; also with an infinitive, which is then the* casus subjecti; *the genitive occurs twice in Livy*, 22, 51; 23, 21, *and sometimes, but very rarely, in the poets*; vid. *Ramsh.*, § 142; *Zumpt*, § 464; *Krebs*, § 392; *Wyttenb.*, § 255, 314, 324): necesse est; necessarium est, oportet [vid. MUST]: usus est (☞ *almost only in the poets; once in Livy, rarely in Cæsar*; vid. *Ramsh.*, § 142, 2, *n.* 3; *Zumpt*, § 464, 2; *Herz. ad Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 2): *also by* attinet; e. g., *it is not necessary to say*, nihil attinet dicere: *it is not necessary that you should wait*, nihil opus est, exspectare te (*Cic.*): *it is not necessary*, nihil est, non est quod (☞ *not* non opus est quod): *to consider necessary*, necesse habēre: *I thought it necessary to do*, &c., hoc faciendum putavi: *not to find any thing necessary*, supersedēre posse aliquâ re; *or with an infinitive*; e. g., loqui apud vos supersedissem (*Liv.*). ☞ *Avoid the Grecism*, opus habere, *which occurs only once*, *Col.*, 9, 1, 5.

NECESSARY, *s.*, res necessaria: necessitas: *necessaries*, res quibus homines utuntur; res quibus carēre non possumus; ea quæ natura desiderat: *necessaries of life*, res ad vitam necessariæ; usus vitæ necessarii: quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria; quæ ad victum cultumque pertinent.

NECESSITATE. Vid. COMPEL.

NECESSITOUS. Vid. POOR.

NECESSITY. ‖ *State of being necessary*, necessitas (*Cic.*); necessitudo (*of moral or abstract necessity*; *Sallust often uses this word to denote "force of circumstances;"* vid. *Herz. ad Sall., Cat.*, 17, 2, *and ad Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 8): *hypothetical necessity*, necessitudo cum adjunctione (*opposed to* necessitudo simplex, *Cic., Inv.*, 2, 57, 172): *unavoidable necessity*, necessitas fatalis; fati necessitas (*Cic.*): *to impose the necessity, place any body under the necessity*, in necessitatem imponere, afferre (*Cic.*); injungere (*Hirt.*); cogere, adigere, compellere aliquem (*Cic.*); aliquem in eam necessitatem adducere ut (*Liv.*): *you have placed me under the sad necessity*, vos me invitum, nolentem coëgistis, *or* eo compulistis: *to make a virtue of necessity*, facere de necessitate virtutem (*Hieron. in Ruf.*, 3, *n.* 2; *Ep.* 54, *n.* 6): *I see no necessity*, non video, non invenio, aliquid cogat, eo compellat: *to see, show the necessity of*, vidēre, ostendere, aliter fieri, evenire, non potuisse: Peripatetici perturbari animos necesse esse dicunt (*maintain the necessity of the passions*, *Cic.*): *from necessity*, necessitate coactus (*Cic.*); necessario, necessariâ re coactus (*only in Cæsar*; vid. *Held. ad Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 40); *also* coactus *only* (*Cic.*): ex necessitate (*Tac.*): *to yield to necessity*, necessitati parēre, servire: *without any necessity*, nullâ necessitate premente (*Cic.*); nullâ re cogente; sine necessitate; sine justâ *or* idoneâ causâ: *in case of necessity*, si opus fuerit; si usus fuerit; si quando usus sit; si res postulārit; necessitate cogente (*after Cic.*): *only in an extreme case of necessity*, non nisi summâ necessitate cogente, nisi summa necessitas urgeat: *necessity is the mother of invention*, ingeniosa rerum egestas (*Claud.*). ‖ *Poverty*; vid. POVERTY.

NECK. ‖ *Of men and animals*, collum; cervix (☞ *in prose, before the time of Augustus, almost always* cervīces (*plural*): gula, faux, *or usually plural*, fauces (*the throat; the latter properly, the upper, narrower part of the* gula): caput (*the head and neck*): *to break any body's neck*, cervices alicujus frangere (☞ *but* gulam frangere, *Sall., Cat.*, 55, 4, *is unusual*; *and* collum alicui torquēre *is=to take a firm hold of the neck and turn it a little* [*as a means of compulsion*], *Liv.*, 4, 53): *to pay with one's neck*, capite luere: *to risk one's neck for the avarice of another*, avaritiæ alicujus pœnam collo et cervicibus suis sustinēre (*Cic., Verr.*, 5, 42, *in.*): *his neck is in danger*, caput ejus agitur. ‖ *Of things without life*, collum, cervix (*of a bottle*, &c.): os (*the opening of a bottle*, &c.): *neck of land*, lingua (*Liv., Ov.*); lingula (*Cæs.*).

NECKCLOTH, focale (*Heindorf, Hor., Sat.*, 2, 3, 255, *says only for sick or weak persons*): ☞ *not* strophium *or* mamillare.

NECKLACE, monile (*neck-ornament, mostly with gold and precious stones, for women and children*): torques, catella (*golden chains for the neck, the former a twisted chain, the latter composed of rings; both given as rewards to brave soldiers*): *pearl necklace*; vid. PEARL.

NECKWEED, cannābis (*Plin.*); cannăbus (*Varr.*).

NECROLOGY. ‖ *An account of the dead*, * vitæ mortuorum *or* defunctorum (*of several*), * narratio de vitâ et factis mortuorum hominum: *to write a necrology*, vitam defuncti hominis narrare (*Tac., Agr.*, 1). ‖ *A register of deaths*, * index mortuorum.

NECROMANCER, qui inferorum animas elicit, qui animas *or* mortuorum imagines excitat (*general term, after Cic., Vatin.*, 6, 14; *Enn. ap. Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 16, 37): qui jubet manes exire ex sepulchris (*after Ov., Met.*, 7, 206): qui infernas umbras carminibus elicit (*with Tac., Ann.*, 2, 28, 2, *one who uses incantations; by later writers called* theurgus, θεουργός): eliciendi animulas noxias et præsagia sollicitare larvarum gnarus (*Ammian.*, 28, 1, p. 394, *ed. Gronov.*): exorcista (*one who drives out evil spirits*).

NECROMANCY, ars eliciendi, &c. [vid. NECROMANCER] (necromantia, *Lactant. Pliny says* necromantia Homeri, *to denote that part of the Odyssey in which Ulysses is described as entering the regions of the dead, and conversing with the shades*).

NECTAR, nectar (*Cic.*): *of nectar*, nectareus (*Ov.*).

NECTAREAN, nectareus (*Ov.*).

NECTARINE, persicum duracinum (*Plin.*).

NEED, *s.*, necessitas: necessitudo: opus: usus [SYN. *and* PHR. *in* NECESSITY]: desiderium (*with desire*): *to feel the need of a thing*, aliquâ re *or* alicujus rei indigēre (*to have need of*): aliquid desiderare (*to be unwilling to be without*).

NEED, *v.* ‖ TRANS. *To be in want of*, egēre aliquâ re, *more rarely* alicujus rei (*to have need of any thing, be in want of it*): indigēre aliquâ re *or* alicujus rei (*to feel the need or want of any thing*): opus *or* usus est aliquâ re (*there is need of a thing, circumstances make a thing necessary*. ☞ *For this only Col.*, 9, 2, 1, *has* opus habeo aliquâ re): desiderare aliquid (*to desire any thing absent, to be unwilling to be without it*): requirere aliquid (*to find a thing requisite or necessary*): *not to need any thing, to be able to do without it*, aliquâ re carēre, facile supersedēre posse. ‖ INTR., *to have occasion to, is usually rendered in Latin by* est, quod; *opposed to* non est, cur; nihil est, nihil habeo, quod, *followed by a subjunctive*; e. g., *you need not fear*, nihil est, quod extimescas; nihil habes, quod timeas: *they need not diminish their hope*, non est, cur spes eorum infringatur.

NEEDFUL. Vid. NECESSARY.

NEEDLE, acus, -ūs: *a very fine needle*, * acus pusilla, minuta: *to thread a needle*, * filum in acum inserere *or* conjicere: *the prick of a needle*, vulnus acu punctum (*Cic.*): *to seem like the prick of a needle*, acu punctum vidēri: *to live by one's needle*, acu victum quæritare (*after Ter.*): *a needle-case*, theca acubus servandis: *needle-maker*, acurarius (*Inscr.*).

NEEDLEFUL, acia (*Cels.*).

NEEDLE-WOMAN, puella *or* mulier quæ acu victum quæritat (vid. *Ter., Andr.*, 1, 1, 48); * femina acu opus faciens.

NEEDLE-WORK. ‖ *The art*, ars acu pingendi. ‖ *Work executed with the needle*, opus acu pictum *or* factum. *A piece of needle-work* (*as a picture*), pictura acu facta (*after Cic., Verr.*, 4, 1, 1): *to do a piece of needle-work*, acu pingere. Vid., *also*, EMBROIDERY.

NEEDLESS, quod non opus est; supervacaneus (*superfluous*). *It is needless*, non opus est; nihil necesse est; nihil attinet: *to take needless trouble*, acta agere: *it will not be needless*, non alienum, *or* abs re, fuerit.

NEEDLESSLY, sine causâ; præter rem *or* necessitatem (*after Cic.*).

NEEDLESSNESS, nulla necessitas.

NEEDS, *adv.*, necessarie *very seldom*; *mostly* necessario; ex necessitate (*from necessity*). *Mostly by* necesse est. Vid. NECESSARILY.

NEEDY, egens, indigens (*Cic.*); egēnus (*Liv.*); inops (*opposed to* copiosus, opulentus); tenuis (*opposed to* copiosus, dives, locuples); calamitosus (*opposed to* felix, beatus). *To succor the needy*, opus ferre indigentibus (*Cic.*): *to give to the needy*, indigentibus impertiri de re familiari (*Cic.*).

NEFARIOUS, nefarius, improbus, scelestus. Vid. WICKED.

NEGATION, negatio (*also=negative word*): infitiatio; recusatio (*refusal*).

NEGATIVE, *adj.*, negans: privans (*depriving, privative; of parts of speech*: ☞ negativus, privativus *only in the later grammarians*). *A negative*, vocabulum negans: *a negative particle*, particula negans: *a negative answer (to a question)*, infitiatio; (*to a request*), recusatio: *to give a negative answer* (*to a question*), infitiari; negare ita esse; (*to a request*), recusare: *to have received a negative answer* (*to a request*), repulsam ferre (*Cic.*); *also with* negare; e. g., *he gave me a negative answer*, negavit se hoc facturum (*after Cic.*): *to meet a charge with a negative*, causam infitiatione defendere (*Cic.*): *a negative proposition*, enunciatum (sententia *or* enunciatio) negans.

NEGATIVELY, infitiando, negando (*Cic.*).

NEGLECT, *v.*, negligere aliquid (*not to trouble one's self about a thing, out of thoughtlessness or carelessness*): deesse alicui rei (*not to show proper attention to a person or thing, to fail in one's duty*): deserere aliquid (*to desert or abandon from want of favor or good-will*): derelinquere aliquem *or* aliquid (*to give up or abandon entirely*: intermittere aliquid *is=to leave off for a time*). *To neglect the fire*, ignem negligentius habēre (*Paul., Dig.*): *to neglect one's person*, se negligere (*opposed to* se colere): *to neglect it utterly*, corpore esse inculto atque horrido (*Cic.*): *to neglect one's duty*, &c., deesse officio, dignitati, muneri: *to neglect one's affairs*, rem familiarem negligere.

NEGLECT, *s.*, neglectio (*the act of neglecting*): indiligentia (*habit of neglecting*): neglectus (*state of a thing neglected*). [☞ *But it must frequently be rendered by the verbs*; e. g., *to the neglect of all other things*, rebus omnibus posthabitis, *or* postpositis, *or* relictis: *to the neglect of all other business*, omnibus negotiis omissis: *to the neglect of friendship*, neglectâ amicitiâ.]

NEGLECTFUL. Vid. NEGLIGENT.

NEGLIGENCE, negligentia (*want of attention and observation*): indiligentia (*want of accuracy*): incuria (*want of proper care*), alicujus rei. [☞ *More frequently by the verbs.*] Vid., *also*, CARELESSNESS.

NEGLIGENT, negligens (*remiss; opposed to* diligens; *of persons*: ☞ *post-classical, of things*); *in any thing*, alicujus rei, aliquâ re *or* in aliquâ re (☞ *post-classical*, de aliquâ re *or* circa aliquid): dissolutus (*loose, dissolute; of persons*). JN. negligens ac dissolutus; dissolutus et negligens in aliquâ re: indiligens (*not sufficiently exact, inattentive, heedless; of persons*): neglectus, negligenter factus (*or with any other participle which the context furnishes; negligently done; of things*): parum accuratus (*on which sufficient care or accuracy has not been bestowed; of things*). [☞ *Not* incuriosus (*or the adverb* incuriose) *in classical prose.*] *Negligent in one's calling*, qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus (*of a slave, Plaut., Pseud.*, 4, 7, 2): *negligent in one's domestic affairs*, negligens, dissolu-

tus, *or* dissolutus ac negligens in re familiari (*from the context also simply* negligens et dissolutus): *a negligent exterior* (*in dress*, &c.), cultus corporis parum accuratus (*after Gell.*, 1, 5): *hair negligently dressed*, capillus negligenter circum caput rejectus.

NEGLIGENTLY, negligenter; indiligenter; dissolute; incuriosius (*Tac.*).

NEGOTIATE, agere de aliquâ re (*to treat with any body on any subject*; e. g., de conditionibus pacis): postulare conditiones alicujus rei (*to demand the terms on which it will be granted*): pacisci aliquid (*to conclude a compact about any thing*; e. g., pacem, *to negotiate a peace*): conciliare aliquid (*to bring any thing about, by smoothing down difficulties*, &c.; e. g., nuptias): *to negotiate any thing with any body*, agere cum aliquo de aliquâ re (*general term*): colloqui cum aliquo de aliquâ re (*by verbal conference*): colloqui per internuncios cum aliquo et de aliquâ re mentionem facere (*by envoys*, &c.; vid. *Nep.*, *Att.*, 5, 3). *They set about negotiating the terms of a peace*, colloquium fuit inter ipsos de pacis legibus. Vid., *also*, NEGOTIATION.

NEGOTIATION, actio, de aliquâ re; colloquium (*conference*). *Often by circumlocution with the verb. To enter into a negotiation respecting any thing*, postulare conditiones de aliquâ re: *to carry on a negotiation*, conditiones ferre et audire; conditiones agitare, tractare, agere cum aliquo: *to break off a negotiation for peace*, infectâ pace dimittere legatos; dimittere pacis internuncios; conditiones de pace ineundâ propositas dirimere, abrumpere: *during these negotiations*, dum hæc aguntur (*Liv.*): *to settle by negotiation*, conditionibus disceptare aliquid; per colloquium aliquid componere.

NEGOTIATOR, qui de aliquâ re agit (*general term*): internuncius (*one who carries messages between two parties*): interpres (*a mediator, who transacts with another person in the name and by the authority of a third party, with a view to settle differences*, &c.; *post-Augustan*): intercessor (*one who interposes in order to hinder or accomplish any thing*): conciliator alicujus rei (*one who brings about a union*; e. g., nuptiarum): pactor alicujus rei (*one who concludes a bargain*).

NEGRO, Æthiops, Afer; *f.*, femina Æthiops, Afra; Æthiops servus, *or* serva, *f.* (*as a slave*).

NEIGH, *v.*, hinnire; hinnitum edere (*Just.*). *To neigh after or at*, adhinnire alicui rei (*Plin.*), ad aliquid (*Cic.*).

NEIGHING, NEIGH, } *s.*, hinnitus, -ûs.

NEIGHBOR. ‖ *One who lives or is near us*, vicinus (*general term, but especially in respect of house or premises*): qui accolit propinquus ædibus nostris (*near one's house*): accŏla, finitimus, confinis (*separated merely by a boundary*: ☞ *avoid* congruus *as unclassical, and* affinis *as extremely rare*): propinquus, proximus (*one who stands, sits*, &c., *next*): consessor (*at table*, &c.). *A good neighbor*, bonus vicinus (*poetical*): *the next neighbor*, proximus vicinus: *the neighbors*, vicini; vicinitas; finitimi, &c. JN. vicini et finitimi (vicini *in respect of place*, finitimi *in respect of boundary*): *to be a neighbor*, vicinum esse; in propinquo habitare. ‖ *Another person, any one besides ourselves*, alter (☞ *not* alius *in the singular*); *plural* alii; homines; *also* homo, *collective* (*not* proximus *in this sense*). *That does nothing for the sake of his neighbor*, qui nihil alterius causâ facit: *all prefer their own welfare to that of their neighbors*, omnes sibi melius esse malunt quam alteri: *the love of one's neighbor*, humanitas.

NEIGHBORHOOD. ‖ *Vicinity*, vicinia; vicinitas (*relation of the neighbors to each other*): *in the neighborhood*, in vicinià; prope; in propinquo: *in this neighborhood*, hic vicinie: *in this immediate neighborhood*, hic proximæ vicinie: *into this neighborhood*, huc vicinie [☞ *all three in the comic writers; but not to be rejected*]: *from the neighborhood*, ex propinquo; ex *or* de proximo. ‖ *The neighbors together*, vicinitas; vicini.

NEIGHBORING. ‖ *Of persons*, vicinus (*with reference to house and premises*): finitimus (*on the confines*): confinis (*reciprocally of those who are on the confines of each other*). ‖ *Of places*, propinquus; adjacens (*Liv.*); conterminus (*rather poetical, Tac.*); contiguus (*Ov.*).

NEIGHBORLY, *adj.*, * vicinis conveniens *or* dignus.

NEIGHBORLY, *adv.*, more vicinorum; * ut decet vicinos; ut convenit vicinis.

NEITHER, *conj.*, nec; neque: *neither —nor*, nec—nec; neque—neque.

NEITHER, *pron.*, neuter. *Neither party, or "neither" with reference to two parties*, neutri, *plural: to neither side, neither way*, in neutram partem (e. g., movēri): neutro (*after verb of motion*; e. g., inclinari). ☞ *"The other," after "neither," is* alter (*though* neuter *might sometimes be expected; Krebs says that he knows no instance of it*); e. g., debemus neutrum eorum contra alterum juvare (*Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 35: ut neutra lingua alteri officiat, *Quint.*, 1, 1, 14; *so Liv.*, 21, 46, 4): *to neither side*, neutro: *to be on neither side*, medium se gerere (*Liv.*); in neutris partibus esse; neutram partem sequi (*Suet.*); non alterius utrius partis esse (*Cic., Att.*, 10, 1, 12); se medium partibus præstare (*Vell.*); neutri parti se adjungere (*Liv.*, 35, 48). Vid. *"to be* NEUTRAL."

NEOLOGIST, * nova dogmata in rebus divinis sequens, amplectens; * qui majorum dogmata deserit; *or as technical term*, * neolŏgus.

NEOLOGY, * neologia (*technical term*); *or* * nova dogmata in rebus divinis sequendi studium, cupiditas.

NEOPHYTE, neophytus (*Tertull.*).

NEPENTHE, lenimentum (*Plin.*): nepenthes (*Plin., a plant with exhilarating properties*).

NEPHEW. ‖ *Brother's son*, fratris filius (*Cic.*); nepos ex fratre (*Tac.*). ‖ *Sister's son*, sororis filius (*Cic.*); nepos ex sorore (*Tac.*). ☞ Nepos *by itself denotes, properly, "a grandson."*

NEPHRITE, * lapis nephriticus.

NEPHRITIC, *adj.*, renalis; *or by the genitive* renum, *plural. Nephritic pain*, renum dolor (*Scrib. Larg.*; e. g., renum dolore vexari): *nephritic colic*, passio renalis (*Cæl. Aur.*): *nephritic stone*, calculus renum.

NE PLUS ULTRA, summum; perfectissimum; quo magis, melius, perfectius esse, fieri, fingi, nihil potest (*after Cic.*); *or by circumlocution*; e. g., nihil illo est excellentius in virtute (*Nep.*); mulier est omnibus simulacris emendatior (*Petron.*, 126, 13).

NEPOTISM, * nepotismus (*technical term*); * studium cognatos fovendi et augendi *or* ad honores extollendi.

NERITE, * nerita (*Linn.*).

NERVE, nervus (*properly and figuratively*). *Full of nerve*, nervosus.

NERVOUS. ‖ *Of or belonging to the nerves*, nervosus. *Nervous system*, nervi (*the nerves, as Cels.*, 1, *præf.*, p. 23, *Bip.*, validi nervi an infirmi; i. e., *a strong or weak nervous system*): *a nervous disease*, nervorum morbus (*not* morbus nerveus): *nervous fever*, febris nervosa. ‖ *Strong in nerve*, nervosus (*properly; then, figuratively = strong, powerful; of style, of an orator*, &c. ☞ *Only in very late Latin for powerful or vigorous in body*): lacertosus, robustus, validus (*muscular, robust, strong in body; of men and animals*): quibusdam nervis intentus (*figuratively, strong, vigorous; of style*, &c.): vibrans (*figuratively, of style, of ideas*). *In a nervous manner*, nervose (e. g., dicere). ‖ *Weak in the nerves*, æger nervis (*Tac., Ann.*, 15, 45, 3): nervis infirmis (*after Cels.*, 1, *præf.*, p. 23, *Bip.*): * nervis infirmis *or* resolutis laborans. *A nervous state of body*, nervorum valetudo (*Suet., Vesp.*, 7); nervi infirmi (*Cels.*, 1, *præf.*, p. 23, *Bip.*; *opposed to* nervi validi): *a nervous frame*, corpus propter nervorum valetudinem collapsum (*after Suet., Vesp.*, 7, *and Virg., Georg.*, 3, 485).

NERVOUSNESS, nervorum resolutio (*Cels.*); nervorum remissio (*Scrib. Larg.*, 101); nervorum valetudo (*Suet., Vesp.*, 7, propter nervorum valetudinem; i. e., *from nervousness*).

NEST, nidus (*properly; also, facetiously, for a human habitation; poetically, for the young birds in a nest, but nowhere for the eggs*): gurgustium (*contemptuously, for a poor, mean dwelling*). *To build a nest*, nidum facere, fingere, *or* confingere, fingere et construere; nidum texere; nidificare: nidulari (*post-Augustan*); *upon the ground*, nidum ponere in terrâ; nidum ponere (*Hor., Od.*, 4, 12, 5); *under a roof*, nidum suspendere tecto (*Virg., Georg.*, 4, 307): *to rob a nest*, implumes aves detrahere nido (*Virg., Georg.*, 4, 513); ova incubanti avi subducere: *to keep the nest*, nidum servare (*Hor., Ep.*, 1, 10, 6; *also, facetiously = to keep the house*).

NESTLE, nidum ponere (*to build a nest any where*; e. g., in terrâ): nidulari (*Gell.*). *To nestle in any body's bosom, lap*, &c., recubare in sinu alicujus (*Liv.*); in gremio alicujus sedēre (*Cic.*): *an infant nestling in his mother's bosom*, puer lactens matris in gremio sedens (*after Cicero, who has* Fortunæ, *and adds* mammam appetens).

NET, *s.*, rete *or* (*of a less size*) reticulum (*general term*). *To make a net*, rete *or* reticulum texere. *Especially* (*a*) *for the hair*, reticulum; (*b*) *for catching fishes*, rete (*general term*); funda, jaculum (*a cast-net*): verriculum, everriculum (*a drag-net*). *To throw or cast a net*, rete jacere: *to draw out a net*, rete educere (foras). (*c*) *For catching birds and other animals*, rete (*general term*); plaga (*for larger animals; as boars, deer, such as were used in hunting; for this purpose several nets were necessary; hence, usually, the plural*: ☞ cassis *is poetical*). *To set or place nets*, retia *or* plagas pandere, *or* tendere: *to surround with nets*, plagis sepire aliquid; plagas *or* retia prætendere alicui rei (☞ plagis ambire aliquid *is poetical*): *to lay a net for any one* (*figuratively*), plagas alicui texere *or* intendere: *they lay nets for me*, fiunt mihi insidiæ: *to drive into nets* (*or into a net*), in plagas compellere (*properly*); in plagas conjicere (*also figuratively*): *to fall into a net*, in plagas cadere *or* incidere (*properly and figuratively*); in insidias incidere (*figuratively*): *to entangle one's self in a net*, se impedire in plagas (*properly and figuratively*). (*d*) *A net-like membrane in or on the animal body*, septum, quod membranâ quâdam superiores partes præcordiorum ab inferioribus diducit; *also, perhaps*, membrana præcordiorum (*the diaphragm*, διάφραγμα; vid. *Cels.*, 1, *præf.*, p. 21, *Bip., and Plin.*, 11, 37, 77, *who calls it* præcordia, *perhaps by mistake*): peritonæum (περιτόναιον, *explained, Veget.*, 2, 15, 3, *by* membrana, quæ intestina omnia continet): omentum (*the omentum*, ἐπίπλοον): * retina (*of the eye; technical term*).

NET-WORK, reticulum.

NET, *v.* ‖ *To make net-work*, texere; nectere.

NET, *v.* ‖ *To make clear gain.* Vid. CLEAR, *v.*

NETHER, inferior.

NETHERMOST, infimus; imus.

NETTLE, *s.*, urtica; * urtica urens (*Linn., stinging-nettle*). *Blind or dead nettle*, urtica foliis non mordentibus (*Plin.*); urtica morsu carens (vocatur lamium, *Plin.*); * lamium (*Linn.*): *nettle-rash*, * febris urticata; * purpura urticata; * urticatio (*med.*).

NETTLE, *v.* Vid. CHAGRIN.

NEUTER, } medius, neutrius partis.

NEUTRAL, } JN. medius et neutrius partis; qui est in neutris partibus; non in alterius ullius partem inclinatus (*general term*): otiosus (*that remains quiet*). *To be neutral*, medium esse; in neutris partibus esse; neutram partem sequi; non alterius ullius partis esse: *to be perfectly neutral*, nullius partis esse: *to remain neutral*, mediis consiliis stare, medium se gerere, neutri parti se adjungere (*general term*); toto bello abesse et neutris auxilia mittere (*with reference to belligerents*): *to desire to be or remain neutral*, medium esse velle: *to suffer no one to be or remain neutral*, media tollere: *it is impossible to remain neutral any longer*, mediis esse jam non licebit.

NEUTRALITY, neutrius partis, *or* neutrarum partium studium; *from the context, also* quies *or* otium. *By his neutrality he neither escaped the hatred of the people nor acquired the favor of the Senate,* medium se gerendo nec plebis vitavit odium, nec apud patres gratiam iniit: *to observe neutrality* [vid. *To be or remain* NEUTRAL]: *to observe an armed neutrality,* *cum armis quiescere: *to allow no neutrality,* media tollere; *to any one,* medium aliquem esse non sinere; *to force a country to observe neutrality,* facere, ut regio sit media *or* sit neutrius partis.

NEUTRALIZE, tollere *or* funditus tollere (*quite to remove it*): *one motion neutralizes the other,* alter motus alteri renititur: *propositions that neutralize each other,* pugnantia (*in philosophy*).

NEVER, numquam; non umquam; nullo tempore. *Never before,* numquam antea; numquam ante hoc tempus: *and never,* nec umquam (☞ et numquam *is not Latin*): *never more,* numquam post.

NEVERTHELESS, nihilo minus (*Cicero*); nihilo secius (*Cæs., Nep.*; ☞ *not in Cic.*); nihilo segnius (*with equal zeal or activity*).

NEW, novus (*that did not exist before; opposed to* vetus. *In a wider sense also* = *unusual, unheard of; hence,* JN. novus et inauditus; *and also* = *inexperienced.* ☞ *Cicero rarely used the superlative of* novus; *as in Cic. pro Rosc. Com.,* 11, 30): recens (*lately come into existence, lately risen, fresh, young; opposed to* antiquus; *also,* JN. recens ac novus *or* novus ac recens). *Still new to any one,* insolitus (e. g., domicilium): *a new law,* lex nova (*the like of which does not exist*); lex recens (*lately made*). JN. lex recens ac novus (*Cic., Flacc.,* 6): *a new garment,* vestis recens (*not yet worn out*): vestis nova (*after a new fashion*): *new soldiers,* milites novi (*lately become such*); tirones (*still untrained*): *the new moon,* luna nova: *new words,* vocabula nova (*newly-formed*); vocabula recentia (*that have lately come into use*): *to coin new words,* verba novare: *a new nobility,* nova nobilitas: *the new philosophers,* philosophi recentiores: *is there any thing new?* num quidnam novi? *what is there new, pray?* quid tandem novi? *nothing new has arisen,* nihil novi accessit: *I have nothing new to tell you,* novi, quod ad te scriberem, nihil erat: *to make any thing new,* aliquid novare (*to make for the first time*; e. g., verba): aliquid renovare, *or* renovare et instaurare (*to renew what formerly existed*): *to have new clothes on,* nove vestitum esse (*after a new fashion*): veste recenti indutum esse (*to have on a garment which is still new, not worn out*): *a new year,* annus incipiens *or* iniens (*the beginning*): annus proximus (*the next year*): *a new-year's gift,* strena: *new-year's day,* primus incipientis anni dies: *the new Academy,* adolescentior Academia (*the philosophical school so called*).

NEWLY, nove (*in a new manner*): nuper (*in late times*): recens (☞ recens *as an adverb is not classical; but with circumlocution by the adjective, either alone or followed by a with an ablative of the substantive*; e. g., *a defeat newly sustained,* recens calamitas [*not* recens accepta calamitas], *as Cæs., B. G.,* 5, 47, recens victoria). *Newly born,* recens a natu (*not* recens natus).

NEWS, nuncius (*tidings*): fama (*report*). *Bad news,* nuncius tristis, acerbus: *to receive bad news,* malum nuncium audire; tristis nuncius venit: *good news,* optatus nuncius: *to bring good news,* exoptatum nuncium afferre (*Cic.*); exoptabilem nuncium nunciare (*Plaut.*): *to bring news,* nuncium ferre (*Liv.*), afferre, perferre (*Cic.*), apportare (*Ter.*); (*of any thing*), nunciare alicui aliquid; perferre aliquid ad aliquem (*Cic.*); certiorem facere, docēre, edocēre aliquem de aliquâ re (*Cæs.*): *to receive news,* aliquid cognoscere, comperire, discere: *is there any news?* num quid novi? *I have no news to tell you.* Vid. *in* NEW.

NEWSMONGER, *nova quæque captans, venans.

NEWSPAPER, acta publica (*plural*), *or simply* acta (*plural; whether daily or otherwise*): acta diurna (*plural; daily*): *daily news,* *diurna, quæ res novas per orbem terrarum gestas narrant. *To be in the newspaper,* in actis vulgatum esse (*Quint.*): *to insert in the newspapers,* (diurnis) actis mandare (*Ter.*): *a newspaper-office,* *ædes ubi eduntur et dimittuntur diurna: *a writer in a newspaper,* *diurnorum scriptor: *an article in a newspaper,* *locus actorum diurnorum.

NEWT, lacerta, -æ, *f., or* lacertus, -i, *m.*

NEXT, *adj.* ‖ *In place,* proxime (*followed by an accusative, a dative, or an ablative with* a); secundum (*with an accusative*); e. g., proxime Carthaginem; proxime hostium castris; proxime a vallo; accipere vulnus in capite secundum aurem. ‖ *In order or time,* proxime, secundum, *or* proxime et secundum (*with an accusative*). *This may also be expressed by the adjective;* e. g., duobus summis oratoribus proximus accedebat L. Philippus; secundus a rege. ‖ *In resemblance,* proxime (*with an accusative*).

NEXT, *prep. and adv.* ‖ *In situation,* juxta (*near to, hard by*): proxime (*followed by an accusative, a dative, or by* a (ab) *with an ablative; quite near to*): secundum (*toward, up to, with verbs of motion, or of making, placing,* &c.; *not very rare, and found in the best authors*). ‖ *In order,* secundum; proxime et secundum (☞ juxta *occurs first in Livy, and* post *only in Celsus, in this sense*): si discesseris a *or* ab; quum discessi, discesserim, a *or* ab (*apart from*); e. g., præter auctoritatem vires quòque habet, ad, &c.: *believe me that, next to you, there is no one whose,* &c., te existimare velim, quum a vobis discesserim, neminem esse, cujus, &c. ‖ *Of time, in expressions such as "next coming,"* proximus; qui proxime futurus est.

NIB, *s.* ‖ *The bill of a bird,* rostrum. ‖ *The point of a pen,* acumen (styli, *Cic.*).

NIB, *v.,* acuere.

NIBBLE, rodere. *To nibble at,* derodere (*Cic.*); arrodere (*Plaut., Plin., once in Cic.*): *to nibble round,* circumrodere (*Plin.*): *to nibble at the bait,* hamum mordēre.

NICE. ‖ *Delicate,* fastidiosus; fastidii plenus. ‖ *Exact,* accuratus; exquisitus; subtilis. ‖ *Dangerous,* periculosus. ‖ *Sweet,* dulcis.

NICELY, exquisite; accurate.

NICENESS. Vid. NICETY.

NICETY. ‖ *Accuracy,* cura, accuratio (*the latter Cic., Brut.,* 67, 238, mira accuratio in componendis rebus). JN. cura et diligentia: subtilitas (*acuteness, subtilty*; e. g., *with mathematical nicety,* geometricâ subtilitate docēre aliquid): *sometimes* diligentia (*close application and attention*). *With the greatest nicety,* accuratissime, exactissime, *or sometimes* diligentissime: *nicety of style,* loquendi elegantia; urbanitas (*opposed to* rustica asperitas): *niceties of words,* argutiæ; spinæ; dumeta (*hair-splitting distinctions, especially in philosophy*). PROV. *I shall not stand upon niceties,* per me sint omnia protinus alba (*Pers.*). ‖ *Niceties* = *delicacies,* &c., cuppedia (*plural*) *or* cuppediæ; cibi delicatiores; res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ; bonæ res (*Nep., Ages.,* 8, 5); gulæ irritamenta.

NICK, *s.* ‖ *Notch,* incisura (crena, *Plin., is doubtful*). ‖ *Exact point* (*of time*), tempus; vestigium temporis; *or simply* vestigium *when the context fixes the sense. In the very nick of time,* in tempore; commode; commodum; opportune; peropportune; in ipso temporis articulo (*at the most critical and decisive moment*).

NICK, *v.* ‖ *To hit,* rem acu tangere (*Plaut.*), attingere; conjecturâ consequi. ‖ *To notch,* incīdere. ‖ *To deceive, cheat,* alicui imponere; fraudem *or* fallaciam alicui facere; dolum alicui nectere *or* confingere; aliquem circumducere (*commentators*).

NICKEL, *perhaps* orichalcum *from the context: or* Nickel (*technical term*).

NICKNAME, *s.,* nomen joculare (*Auson.*); *nomen per ludibrium alicui datum. *To give any body a nickname,* nomen joculare alicui dare: *to call any body by the nickname of,* *aliquem joculariter nominare (*with accusative of the nickname*).

NICKNAME, *v.,* *nomen per ludibrium alicui dare.

NIECE, fratris, *or* sororis, filia.

NIGGARD, } parcus; tenax; maligNIGGARDLY, } nus.

NIGGARDLINESS, parsimonia (*in any thing,* alicujus rei): tenacitas (*close-fistedness,* *Liv.,* 34, 7, 4): malignitas (*that withholds from others the full measure of what is due to them*).

NIGH. Vid. NEAR.

NIGHT, nox (*the proper word*); tenebræ (*darkness; also, figuratively, of the mind*). *A dark night,* nox obscura, nox caliginosa, nox obducta *or* cæca: *a long, short night,* nox longa, contractior: *the shortest night,* nox solstitialis (*opposed to* nox brumalis): *a space of two, three nights,* binoctium, trinoctium: *by night, in the night,* nocte; noctu; nocturno tempore: *toward the approach of night,* sub noctem; primâ nocte; primo vespere; nocte appetente; primis se intendentibus tenebris: *in the middle of the night,* mediâ nocte: *late at night,* concubiâ nocte: *still in the night,* de nocte: *still in the middle of the night,* de mediâ nocte: *while it is yet still night,* de multâ nocte (*all three with verbs of motion*; e. g., proficisci): *until late at night,* ad multam noctem (☞ in serum noctis *is post-classical*): *night is coming on,* nox appetit; tenebræ oboriuntur: *night is close at hand,* nox ingruit *or* imminet: *night overtakes one,* nox opprimit aliquem; nox alicui supervenit: *to stay up the whole night,* noctem pervigilare; (*for the purpose of labor or study*), lucubrare: *to have a good night,* bene quiescere: *to have a bad night,* noctem insomnem agere: *good-night! perhaps* molliter cubes! (*after Ov., Her.,* 7, 62) *or* salve! salvēre te jubeo! vale! valēre te jubeo! (*the usual salutation at meeting and parting*): *to wish good-night to any one,* aliquem salvēre *or* valēre jubere.

NIGHT-CAP, *galerus cubicularis; *or* *quem dormientes gerere consuevimus.

NIGHT-GOWN, *vestis nocturna *or* cubicularis.

NIGHTINGALE, luscinia (*rarely* luscinius); Philomela (*poetical*).

NIGHT-MAN, latrinarum purgator (*J. Firm.*).

NIGHTMARE, incŭbo (*Petr.*): ephialtes (*Macr.*): suppressio nocturna (*Plin.*). *To have the nightmare,* nocturnâ suppressione vexari (*Plin.*); ab incubone deludi (*Scrib. Larg.*).

NIGHTSHADE, solanum (*Plin., Cels., Linn.*).

NIGHTSTOOL, lasănum; sella pertusa *or* familiaris, *or simply* sella.

NIMBLE, agilis; pernix.

NIMBLENESS, pernicitas (*bodily strength and agility*): agilitas (*quickness and dexterity*).

NIMBLY, agiliter, perniciter (*both post-Augustan*): *or by the adjectives.*

NINE, novem; novēni (*distributive*). *Nine times,* novies: *nine o'clock,* hora nona: *it has struck nine,* *nona hora audita est, præteriit: *nine hundred,* nongenti; nongēni (*distributive*): *nine hundred times,* noningenties: *the nine hundredth,* noningentesimus: *nine million,* nonagies centum millia.

NINE-FOLD, novies sumtus; novemplex (*not classical*).

NINETEEN, decem et novem (☞ *not* novem et decem): undeviginti (*more rare*; ☞ novemdecim *is without authority*; vid. *Zumpt,* § 115): (*distributive*), undeviceni. *Nineteen hundred,* mille et nongenti: *nineteen thousand,* undeviginti millia: *nineteen hundred thousand,* undevicies centum millia: *nineteen hundred times,* millies et nongenties: *nineteen thousand times,* undevicies millies.

NINETEENTH, decimus nonus; undevicesimus.

NINETIETH, nonagesimus.

NINETY, nonaginta; nonageni (*distributive*). *Ninety times,* nonagies.

NINNY (NINNYHAMMER, NINCOMPOOP), *colloquial, for "a simpleton,"* bardus; ineptus; stolidus; non compos

(mentis), *whence, by contraction,* NINCOMPOOP.

NINTH, nonus.

NINTHLY, nono.

NIP, vellicare (*Quint.*); comprimere digitis aliquid. *To nip with cold,* urere: *to nip any thing in the bud, figuratively,* primo tempore opprimere et exstinguere aliquid (*Cic.*).

NIPPERS, *pl.,* forceps.

NIPPLE, papilla (*Plin.*). *Nipple-wort,* * lapsana (*Linn.*).

NIT, lens, *gen.* lendis, *f.* (*Plin.*).

NITRE, nitrum (* sal petræ, *technical term*). *Spirits of nitre,* * spiritus nitri.

NITROUS, nitrosus; nitro similis (*like nitre*).

NO, *adv.*, non; minime vero, minime ... quidem (*no, not at all*): imo, imo vero, imo enim vero, imo potius (*when one answers by the contrary; no! on the contrary*). ☞ *The verb from the preceding question is usually repeated with* non; *as, is your brother within?* estne frater intus? *no!* non! *or better,* non est: *are you not angry?* non irata es? *no!* non sum irata: *do you not believe these things?* an tu hæc non credis? *no, no! not at all,* minime vero! *or, are you of opinion that it is not necessary for a good state to give suitable laws?* an censes non necesse esse optimæ reipublicæ leges dare consentaneas? *no! I am quite of that opinion,* imo prorsus ita censeo: *are you then deceiving him?* siccine hunc decipis? *no! on the contrary, he is cheating me,* imo enim vero hic me decipit. ☞ *For the English "no, it is not so," we must not repeat* non, *and say* non, non ita est, *we must say only* non ita est). *To answer yes or no,* aut etiam aut non respondēre: *the one says yes, the other no,* hic ait, ille negat: *to say no to any thing,* negare aliquid (*to deny or negative*); abnuere; denegare; negare se aliquid facturum esse (*to refuse*).

NO, NONE, NO ONE, } *adj. and s.*, nullus, nemo (☞ nullus, *substantively and adjectively, of persons or things*; nemo *usually substantively, rarely as an adjective; only of persons.* ☞ *When a genitive is required, use* nullius *for* neminis, *which does not occur in the best prose, and the ablative* nemine *occurs only in early and post-classical Latin*; e. g., *Tac., Ann.*, 16, 27; *Hist.*, 2, 47: *for this we find* nullo, vid. *Zumpt,* § 676; *Wytten.*, § 226, *A.* 1; *Stürenb. ad Cic. Arch.*, 6, p. 96; *ad Off., Comment.*, ii.; *Kühner ad Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 22, 63): nemo homo (*only in Cic.*): non ullus, non quisquam (*none whatever, the former substantively, the latter adjectively*): *no Roman,* nemo Romanus (*Cic.*); *no writer,* nemo scriptor *or* nullus scriptor (*Cic.* ☞ *Stürenburg ad Cic., Off., refers* nemo *to quality, and* nullus *to quantity; so that* nemo scriptor = nemo scriptor qualiscunque est; nullus scriptor = nullus scriptor, quotquot sunt). *When* nullus *and* nemo *are used as partitives,* i. e., *when "no" is opposed to the other parts or to the whole, they frequently take a genitive;* e. g., *no mortal,* nemo mortalium: *no animal is wiser,* nulla belluarum prudentior est; *but for the genitive we may sometimes use a circumlocution with* de, ex; e. g., *none of ours fell,* nemo de nostris cecidit. *Nihil is often apparently used for* nullus *and* nemo (*with a genitive when for* nullus); *but there is this difference, that* nihil *gives emphasis to the negative sense;* e. g., *none is more unfortunate than I, none more fortunate than Catulus,* nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius est Catulo: *to demand no reward (at all),* nihil præmii expetere: *to have no doubt (at all),* nihil dubitationis habēre. *We frequently use "no" when a particular, not a general, idea is to be negatived. In this case, which occurs especially when "no" belongs to a word signifying property, or to the determination of the predicate of a substantive, instead of* nullus *the Latin uses the simple negative* non; e. g., *I know that I bring no very pleasant intelligence,* scio non jucundissimum nuntium me vobis allaturum: *no snow falls on the open sea,* nives in alto non cadunt: *they had no honey,* mel non habebant. *In like manner, "no" is expressed in Latin by* non *when the English object with its verb is denoted in Latin by one verbal expression;* e. g., *to have no fear,* non timēre: *to have no hesitation,* non dubitare: *to entertain no hatred toward any one,* non odisse aliquem, &c. *And no, also no,* et nullus, nec ullus (*adjectively*); nec quisquam (*substantively*): *no single one,* nemo quisquam; nemo unus: *no single person,* homo nemo; nemo unus: *in no place,* nusquam nullo loco (☞ nullibi *is not Ciceronian, but is used only by Vitr.*; nuspiam *is not Latin*): *at no time,* numquam; nullo tempore: *and at no time,* nec umquam: *in no respect,* nihil (vid. *Zumpt,* § 677): *by no means,* nullo modo, nullā ratione (*in no manner*); neutiquam, nequaquam, haudquaquam, haud (*with adjectives*); minime (*not at all*); minime, minime gentium, minime vero, minime quidem (*not at all, on no account; in contradictions and answers*): nihil minus (*nothing less; as a negative reply*). [☞ Nullatenus *is very late.*]

NOBILITY. ‖ *Noble birth, rank,* &c., generosa stirps (*nobility of birth*); nobilitas, genus nobile (*descent from ancestors who bore offices of state, whether patrician or plebeian by birth*): nobilitas equestris, natalium splendor equester (*of the order of knights*; vid. *Gierig., Plin. Ep.*, 10, 3, 5): *old nobility,* generis antiquitas, vetus nobilitas, avīta nobilitas: *new nobility,* nobilitas nova, novitas: *one of the new nobility,* homo novus *or* a se ortus: *a man of high nobility,* antiquo genere natus, veteris prosapiæ et multarum imaginum (*Sall., Jug.*, 85, 10); sanguine avito nobilis (*Prop.*, 2, 22, 23): *to be of the nobility,* nobili loco natum esse: *to be of old nobility,* generis antiquitate florēre, multarum imaginum esse: *to be of new nobility,* a se ortum esse, unā imagine esse nobilem: *to be of high nobility,* summo loco natum esse. ‖ *Nobleness of mind,* animi splendor (*innate*): generositas; ingenuitas (*by education*). *Virtue is true nobility,* ex virtute fit nobilitas (*cf. Liv.*, 1, 34). ‖ *The nobles,* nobilitas; (homines) nobiles. *The higher nobility,* nobiles majorum gentium: *the lower nobility,* nobiles, *or* patricii, minorum gentium.

NOBLE. ‖ *Of high birth or descent,* nobilis (genere); generosus. *Noble birth,* nobilitas: *a noble family,* generosa stirps: *to be sprung from a noble family,* generosā ab stirpe profectum esse; nobili genere natum esse. ‖ *Generous, ingenuous,* generosus (*of persons and their properties*): ingenuus, liberalis (*worthy of a gentleman; of sentiments,* &c.; *also = noble-minded*): honestus (*honorable, respectable*): bonus (*good, excellent; both of persons or things*). *A noble mind,* animus ingenuus: *noble sentiment,* mens liberalis; ingenium liberale; animus ingenuus; liberalitas, ingenuitas: *a noble spirit,* animus bene a naturā informatus, *or* bene constitutus (εὐφυής): *a noble deed or exploit,* * facinus liberale (*after Ter., Ad.*, 3, 4, 3, facinus illiberale); facinus pulcherrimum, *or* præclarum, *or* magnum et memorabile; res egregia. (☞ Facinus nobile *would be = a well-known deed.*)

NOBLE, NOBLEMAN, } *s.*, homo nobilis *or* generosus; homo nobili genere natus (*general term, of noble descent*). *A nobleman of ancient dignity,* homo antiquo genere natus; homo veteris prosapiæ et multarum imaginum; homo ex familiā vetere et illustri natus: *a new nobleman,* homo novus, *or* a se ortus: homo unā imagine nobilis: *the nobles,* homines nobiles; *also simply* nobiles. (☞ *In the fifth century,* homines convivæ regis.)

NOBLY, generose (*Hor., Od.*, 1, 37, 21); liberaliter; ingenue; honeste.

NOBODY, nemo, nullus. Vid. No, NONE.

NOCTURNAL, nocturnus (*Cic.*). *The nocturnal heavens,* nocturna cœli forma (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 28, 68).

NOD, *s.*, nutus, -ūs: nutatio capitis (*the act of nodding the head*; e. g., *of beasts*). *A nod of yours can,* &c., nutus tuus potest (e. g., hominem in civitate retinēre, *Cic.*): "*a look or nod*" (*Locke*) *of Scipio's would have terminated the dispute,* Scipio finire nutu disceptationem potuisset (*Liv.*).

NOD, *v.*, nutare: nutare capite. *To nod to any body,* nutu capitis significare aliquid alicui (*to direct him to do something by a nod*): * nutu aliquem ad se vocare (*to call him to one by a nod*): *to make a sign by nodding the head,* signa dare nutu. *To nod assent,* annuere alicui.

NODDY, bardus; stolidus; ineptus.

NODE, nodus (*Cic., Arat.*). *Ascending, descending node,* nodus ascendens, descendens (*technical term*).

NOISE, strepitus (*a loud noise produced by things without life; also of an alarm given*): fremitus (*hollow sounds, caused especially by living creatures*): crepitus (*a flapping, clapping noise;* e. g., *of the wings of a bird flying; of a door when opened,* &c.): sonitus (*a clear, loud sound*): stridor (*a shrill, tremulous sound, as of a saw*): fragor (*a crash*): murmur (*the murmuring, gurgling sound of water*): *without noise,* sine strepitu; sine sonitu [*cf.* NOISELESS]: *to make a noise,* strepere; strepitum edere; fremere; concrepare.

NOISE ABROAD, *v.*, evulgare (*Liv.*), divulgare sermonibus, in vulgus efferre aliquid (*Cic.*): differre aliquem, famam (*Plautus*); differre aliquid rumoribus (*Ter.*): *to noise abroad rumors,* rumores spargere, disseminare (*Cic.*); dispergere (*Tac.*); dissipare (*Cic.*); differre (*Ter.*).

NOISELESS, quietus (*quiet;* ☞ *not* tranquillus): tacitus (*silent, in silence*): *a noiseless life,* vita quieta et otiosa.

NOISELESSLY, tranquille, quiete, sine strepitu.

NOISOME. Vid. OFFENSIVE.

NOISY, tumultuosus; strepens; fremens: *a noisy assembly,* concio tumultuosa.

NOMADE, nomas, -adis (*Plin.*); pastor per pascua vagans: *nomades,* homines qui pastu pecudum maxime utuntur; homines pascua peragrantes (*after Cic., Div.*, 1, 42, 94): homines qui vagi pecorum pabula sequuntur, atque ut illa durant, ita diu statam sedem agunt (*Mel.*, 2, 1).

NOMADIC, *by the genitive,* nomadum: *a nomadic life,* * vita nomadum; * vita eorum qui cum gregibus per pascua vagantur; * vita hominum pascua cum gregibus peragrantium: *to lead a nomadic life,* vagari et pascua peragrare cum gregibus (*after Cic.*); sequi vagum pecora (*Mel.*, 1, 8, 4); vagum pecorum pabula sequi, atque, ut illa durant, statam sedem agere (*Mel.*, 2, 1, 11): *a nomadic tribe or race,* gens pastu pecudum utens et pascua peragrans.

NOMENCLATOR, nomenclator (*Cic.*).

NOMENCLATURE, nomenclatura (*Plin.*).

NOMINAL, qui (quæ, quod) dicitur, fertur, editur (☞ *in classical Latin not* dictus, editus): *the nominal author of this book,* qui auctor hujus libri fertur *or* dicitur.

NOMINALLY, ut dicitur, fertur, indicatur; ut aiunt *or* perhibent; verbo *or* vocābulo (*opposed to* re, revera; i. e., *really, truly*; vid. *Ochsn., Cic., Ecl.*, p. 63).

NOMINATE, dicere, nominare (*to give a title; the former the proper word of the nomination of consuls, dictators;* nominare, *of the augurs*): declarare (*to declare publicly, proclaim*): nuncupare (*to designate a person to any thing, by mentioning his name;* e. g., aliquem heredem; *also, with* vocē, *post-Augustan*): salutare, consalutare (*to greet or salute publicly*): designare (*to appoint previously in the* Comitia; e. g., *to be consul*): facere (*to cause to be any thing*): prodere (*to name an* interrex *or* flamen); *all with a double accusative.*

NOMINATION, nominatio; designatio (*previous appointment to an office, Tac., Ann.*, 2, 36, *extr.*): *the nomination of an heir by delivering his name before witnesses,* (heredis) nuncupatio (*Suet., Cal.*, 38).

NOMINATIVE CASE, casus nominativus (*Varr., L. L.; Quint.*); casus nominandi; rectus casus. *In the nominative singular,* recto casu numero singulari: nominativus (*grammatical*).

NONAGE, ætas minor; ætas pupillaris (*Suet.*).

NON-APPEARANCE. (*In law*), desertum vadimonium (*when bail is forfeited*): contumacia (*willful contempt of any lawful summons or judicial order*), *or, by circumlocution, with* (se) sistere: *to make an affidavit of any body's non-appearance*, testificari aliquem se non stitisse (*Cic.*): *if the non-appearance of the defendant is caused by a trick on the part of the accuser*, si reus dolo actoris non stiterit (*Ulp.*).

NON-CONFORMIST, *dissidens.

NONE, nullus; nemo. Vid. No, NONE. "*None but*" (*of persons*) *is usually rendered by a superlative and* quisque; e. g., optimus quisque legendus est, *none but the best writers:* trecenti quinquaginta octo delecti, nobilissimus quisque, *none but those of the best families.*

NONES, nonæ (*plural*).

NONENTITY, nihil; nihilum.

NON-EXISTENCE, non esse (*Cicero, Tusc.*, 1, 6, 2).

NON-PAYMENT, *by circumlocution with the verb*; e. g., *in case of non-payment*, si non solverit.

NON-PERFORMANCE, *by circumlocution with the verbs*, non exsequi, persequi, *or* exigere aliquid.

NONPLUS, *v.*, ad incitas redigere.

NONPLUS, *s., in the phrase* "*to be at a nonplus*," ad incitas redigi.

NON-RESIDENCE, absentia.

NON-RESIDENT, absens.

NON-RESISTANCE, tolerantia.

NONSENSE, ineptiæ, nugæ (*plural*).

NONSENSICAL, absurdus, ineptus, insulsus (*of persons or things*).

NONSUIT, *contumaciæ nomine aliquem condemnare: * pronunciare, aliquem causâ, *or* formulâ cecidisse, *or* excidisse.

NONSUITED, To BE, causâ *or* lite cadere; causam *or* litem perdere; formulâ cadere *or* excidere.

NOODLE, bardus; stolidus; ineptus. Vid., *also*, FOOL.

NOOK, angulus (*corner*): secessus (*place of retreat*).

NOON, meridies. Vid. MID-DAY.

NOOSE, laqueus; * nodus laxior.

NOR, nec, neque: *neither . . . nor*, nec . . . nec; neque . . . neque.

NORTH, *s.*, septemtriones (*plural*); regio aquilonaris.

NORTH, NORTHERLY, NORTHERN, } *adj.*, septemtrionalis (regio, populus, &c.): aquilonaris regio (*Cic., properly relating to the north-east*): in septemtriones spectans: ad septemtriones vergens (*lying to the north, northerly*). ☞ Borealis, *unclassical and poetical: north pole*, polus septemtrionalis, aquilonaris: *the north star*, stella polaris: *the north sea*, mare Germanicum (*Col.*): *the north wind*, boreas (*Plin.*); aquilo (*Cic.*); ventus a septemtrionibus oriens (*Nep., Milt.*, 1, 5): *the northern lights*, *lumen nocturnum a septemtrionibus oriens.

NORTHEAST, inter septemtriones et orientem solem spectans (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 1): (*of the wind*), ex septemtrionibus et oriente oriens: *the northeast wind*, ventus aquilo (*Cic.*), *or simply* aquilo (*Nep.*); Africus (*Vitr.*).

NORTHWEST, *adv.*, inter occasum solis et septemtriones spectans *or* situs (*after Cæs.*; e. g., regio): *northwest wind*, caurus (*Cæs.*); circias (*Vitr.*); aparctias (*Plin.*); septemtrio (*Cicero*, etesiæ: *the northwest winds in the Greek seas*; vid. *Herz. ad Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 107).

NORTHWARD, ad septemtriones versus: *to go northward*, inflectere cursum ad septemtriones.

NOSE, nasus (*properly; also of things which have the appearance of a nose*): nares, *plural* (*properly, the nostrils; hence always to be used where the aperture or the lower part of the nose is especially denoted. Also the singular*, naris, *may be used, if one nostril is understood*): *a finely-formed, handsome nose*, nasus deductus ad omnem decorem: *an aquiline nose*, nasus aduncus: *a flat, snub nose*, nares simæ *or* resimæ; nasus simus *or* collisus: *that has a flat, snub nose*, simus: *a sharp, pointed nose*, nasus acutus: *a large nose*, nasus magnus: *that has a large nose*, nasutus; naso (*as an epithet of any one*): *a fine nose*, nasus sagax, nares sagaces (*of quick scent; said of men or animals*): acutæ nares (*figuratively*): *to have a fine nose*, acutum habēre nasum (*properly*): festive omnia odorari (*figuratively*): *to blow or wipe the nose*, se emungere (☞ nares emungere, *poetical*): *to pick the nose*, digito nares inquietare: *to snuff with the nose*, pulso subito spiritu nares excutere: *to spread out the nose*, nares diducere: *to hold any thing to the nose*, aliquid naribus *or* ad nares admovēre: *to stick any thing in the nose*, demittere aliquid in narem *or* nares: *the nose is wet*, nares hument: *the nose bleeds*, sanguis ex naribus *or* per nares fluit *or* prorumpit; sanguis per nares erumpit: *a bleeding at the nose, discharge of blood from the nose*, fluens sanguis per nares; narium sanguis; profluvium sanguinis e naribus: *to turn up the nose*, naribus contemtum *or* fastidium ostendere (*to show contempt or disgust; after Quint.*, 11, 3, 80): *to turn up the nose at any one* (*in contempt*), aliquem suspendere naso (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 6, 5): *to twist any body's nose*, alicui verba dare; alicui ludum suggerere: *to lead any one by the nose*, aliquem eludere et extrahere (*to mock*): aliquem lactare et falsâ spe producere (*to deceive with false hopes, Ter., Andr.*, 4, 1, 24): aliquem circumducere (*comedy*): *to be under one's nose*, ante oculos (*before the eyes*) *or* ante pedes (*before the feet*).

NOSEGAY, fasciculus (florum). *To make a nosegay*, flores nectere (†): *to smell a nosegay*, fasciculum florum ad nares admovēre: *to give a nosegay to any body to smell, or put it to any body's nose*, fasciculum florum ad nares alicui admovēre (*Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 18, 43). *Pliny has* olfactorium *and* servia, *both apparently in the sense of nosegay.*

NOT, non, haud (*the former the most common word, applicable in every direct negation; haud, like our* "*not at all*," "*not exactly*," *occurs only in certain connections, especially before adverbs and adjectives, in order to diminish their signification; as, not much*, haud multum: *not far*, haud longe. Vid. *Zumpt*, § 277. ☞ *Avoid, what is so common with modern writers, the use of* nullus *for* non *in expressions such as* nullus dubito, *I do not doubt, for* non *or* minime dubito; is nullus venit, *he did not come, for* is non venit, &c.: *it is a Grecism adopted from the comic writers, and is confined by Cicero almost entirely to the epistolary style*): minus (*our* "*less*," *as a modest negative for* non; vid. *Hand, Tursell.*, 3, p. 621, *sqq.*): nihil (*like the Greek οὐδέν, is a strong negation; our* "*not at all*"): neutiquam, haudquaquam, nequaquam, minime (*still stronger*, "*not at all*," "*by no means*," "*not in the least*"): ne (*differs from the former negatives, which deny any thing as a fact, by referring only to a mere hypothesis; hence it is used in propositions which express a command, order, prayer*; e. g., *do not make any opposition if*, &c., ne repugnetis, si, &c.: *may I not live if*, &c., ne vivam, si, &c.); fac ne, *followed by a subjunctive* (*cause that not*, &c.), *or* cave (ne) *followed by a subjunctive* (*take care that not*, &c.), *or* noli *followed by an infinitive* (*do not desire, be unwilling; all these when a command, prayer*, &c., *is to be uttered in a modest tone, for the simple* ne; *do not concern yourself about any thing else than*, fac ne quid aliud cures, nisi ut, &c.: *do not suffer yourself to desire*, cave ne cupias: *do not desire what can not happen*, nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest. *But* ☞ parce *or* fuge, *followed by an infinitive, are pure Grecisms not found in classical Latin prose*). *In questions,* "*not*" *is expressed,* (*a*) *by* annon, *when a person asks whether something has not taken place, although he is convinced that such is the case*; e. g., *did I not say that it would be so?* annon dixi, hoc futurum? (*b*) *by* nonne, *when one asks in a convincing manner, with conviction of the correctness of his position*; e. g., *what! is not the dog like the wolf?* quid? canis nonne lupo similis? *or, when one would give the person to understand that he observes something, but does not regard it*; e. g., tu, qui deos putas humana negligere, nonne animadvertis, &c.? (*c*) *by* ne; e. g., *with verbs of observation; when one is not certain that the other observes a thing, or if one believes that he does not observe it sufficiently*; e. g., videsne, ut apud Homerum sæpissime Nestor de virtutibus suis prædicet? (*d*) *by* non, *when one believes that the other does not notice a thing at all*; e. g., non vides quanto periculo, &c.? (*the person asked really does not see the danger at all*). *But* non *is also frequently used in a lively style for* nonne; e. g., *is it not a piece of madness?* non est amentia? (*cf. Heusing., Cic., Off.*, 3, 19, 10; *Cort., Sall., Jug.*, 31, 17. *Also, observe that* annon *and* anne *look for an answer in the affirmative*, ne *and* non *expect one in the negative. Respecting* "*not*" *in interrogations*, vid. *Ramsh.*, § 174, 1, 2, *and Not.* 1 *and* 2): *not at all*, nullo pacto, nullo modo (*in no manner*): nihil (*in no respect*): *not so very* (*before an adverb or adjective*), haud *or* non ita (*not particularly; for which* ☞ *some moderns use* parum *wrongly*); e. g., *not so very far*, haud (non) ita longe: *not rightly*, non satis (*not sufficiently*): parum (*too little; opposed to* nimis): *not even*, ne . . . quidem (*between which the word on which the emphasis lies must be placed*; e. g., *I do not consider this as even useful*, ne utile quidem hoc esse arbitror): *not once*, non semel (*several times*): ne semel quidem (*not a single time*): *not so* = *not in this manner*, non ita; non sic = *less*, minus; *to wander not so far*, minus late vagari: *but not, not, however*, non vero, neque vero, non autem (*the second especially in transitions. If a simple opposition is formed by* "*not*," non *is used alone; as, I mean the father, not the son*, dico patrem, non filium; vid. *Grotef.*, § 263; *Zumpt*, § 781): *but . . . not*, nec *or* neque (vid. *Cic., Or.*, 33, 117): *and not*, nec *or* neque (*this especially in transition = and also not; fortune does not give virtue, and therefore does not take it away*, virtutem fortuna non dat, ideo nec detrahit): *also . . . not*, nec . . . quidem; e. g., sed nec Jugurtha quidem quietus interea (*cf. Benecke, Justin.*, 7, 5, 8, p. 119, *sq.* ☞ Etiam non *is not Latin*): *that not* [vid. THAT]: *only not, not only* [vid. ONLY]: *or not* [vid. OR]: *and not*, et non; neque (*the former is used if the negative refer to one word, or if the emphasis lie on the negative*; neque *serves for connecting two propositions = and also not*; e. g., via certa et non longa = *a sure and not a long way*; *but* via certa neque longa = *a sure and not long way. And not*, ac non. ☞ *Avoid* atque non, *which is only used by Pliny the elder*; vid. *Hand, Tursell.*, 1, p. 473, 19): *and not rather*, ac non potius; ac non (vid. *Hand, loc. cit.*): *and not less*, atque etiam, itemque (*in like manner, also*, ☞ *not* atque adeo = *and rather, and even*; *also, avoid* nec non, *which in this sense is not found in the best prose: why not* [vid. WHY]? *because not*, quod non: *if not* [vid. IF]: *not . . ., but*, non . . ., sed: *not . . ., but rather*, non . . ., sed potius: *not . . ., but, however*, non . . ., at; non . . ., sed tamen: *not . . ., but at least*, non . . ., sed certe: *not . . ., but not even*, non . . ., sed ne quidem: *not . . ., nor even*, non . . ., nec quidem: *not . . ., unless; not . . ., except*, non . . ., nisi: *not that* (*in order that*) . . ., *but that* (*in order that, or in order that not*), non ut . . ., sed ut (*or* sed ne); non ut . . ., verum ut: *not in order that . . ., but in order that*, non ut . . ., sed quo (*for* sed ut eo): *not that not . . ., but in order that*, non quin . . ., sed ut: *not that not . . ., but, however*, non quin . . ., sed *or* sed tamen: *not that . . ., but yet, or however*, non quo . . ., sed tamen: *not that . . ., but, on the other hand*, non quo . . ., sed contra: *not because . . ., but in order that, in order that not*, non quia . . ., sed ut *or* sed ne: *not because . . ., but because*, non quia . . ., sed quia; non quod . . ., sed quod; non quod . . ., sed quo: *not on account of . . ., but because or but in order that, or but in order that not*, non alicujus rei causâ, sed quod; non alicujus rei causâ, sed ut *or* sed ne: *not as if not . . ., but because*, non quin . . ., sed quia *or* sed

quod: *not in order that, or not because . . ., but in order that,* non quo *or* non quod . . ., sed ut (*or in order that not,* sed ne): *not on this account, because . . ., but because,* non ideo quod . . ., verum quod: *not on this account, because . . ., but in order that,* non ideo quod . . ., sed ut: *not on this account, in order that . . ., but in order that not,* non ideo ut . . ., sed ne: *not as if . . ., but in order that,* non quasi . . ., sed ut. ☞ *Observe,* (*a*) "*I say that not,*" &c., "*I maintain that it is not,*" &c., *is expressed in Latin by* nego, *followed by an accusative and infinitive;* e. g., meus amicus negabat, se hoc facturum esse: (*b*) *in connection with an adjective,* "*not*" *is frequently expressed in Latin by one word;* e. g., *not wise,* amens, demens; *not pleasant,* injucundus, ingratus (*but* ☞ *in the use of such adjectives compounded with* in *there is need of great caution, since they are not very common in the Golden Age of the language;* e. g., *not weary,* non defatigatus; *but* indefessus *is not classical*).

NOT BUT THAT. Vid. BUT THAT.

NOT ONLY—BUT ALSO. NOT ONLY NOT. Vid. BUT.

NOT THAT—BUT. NOT THAT NOT—BUT. Vid. BUT.

NOTABLE, notabilis; insignis.

NOTABLY, notabiliter; insigniter.

NOTARY, *publicæ fidei scriba; *scriba publicus; *or, if necessary,* notarius (*as technical term, when the context determines the sense; but* ☞ notarius *with the ancients was a short hand writer.*

NOTE, *v.,* notare (*to put down in writing; also, to observe as remarkable; but in the latter sense not till after Augustus: there is no authority for its use in the sense of* "*to make an explanatory observation*"): annotare (*to mark down in writing; then, especially, to make a corrective or explanatory remark, although it occurs thus for the first time after Augustus;* vid. *Plin. Ep.,* 9, 26, 5, visus es mihi in scriptis meis annotare quædam ut tumida, quæ ego sublimia arbitrabar; *Quint.,* 1, 14, 7, de quibus in orthographiâ pauca annotabo. ☞ Admonēre *and* animadvertere *in this sense would be quite wrong*).

NOTE. ‖ *Mark,* nota; signum; insigne; indicium. [SYN. *in* MARK, vid.] *Note of admiration,* signum exclamationis (*grammatical*). ‖ *Annotation,* annotatio (*technical term of post-Augustan grammarians*): *scholion (*an explanatory note: σχόλιον, Græc. in Cic., Att.,* 16, 7, 3): explicatio; interpretatio. [☞ Nota, *properly, the censor's mark,* i. e., *censure, is defended by Hand and Weber as having been long used as technical term.*] *To write a few notes,* pauca annotare (de aliquâ re); *on a book,* commentari librum (*Suet., Gram.,* 2); commentaria in librum componere (*Gell.,* 2, 6, *init.*). *Note-Latin,* *vocabula Latina quibus grammatici in annotationibus scribendis utuntur. ‖ *In music,* *soni *or* vocis signum; *nota musica (*Kraft*): *notes,* modi musici (*musical pieces*): *to sing from notes,* *ex libello canere (*not from the memory*): *ab oculo canere (*at sight, after Petron.,* 75, 4). ‖ *Billet,* epistolium (*but only Catull.,* 66 *or* 68, 2): epistola pusilla: literulæ. ‖ NOTE OF HAND, chirographum (*to be distinguished from* syngrapha = *a deed drawn up as a formal contract, and signed by both parties*): *to lend money on a note of hand,* *chirographo exhibito pecuniam alicui credere: *to borrow money on a note of hand,* *per chirographum pecuniam mutuam sumere: *to give a note of hand,* chirographum exhibēre (vid. *Gell.,* 14, 2, chirographi exhibitio): *to give a note of hand for any thing,* chirographo cavēre de re (*Suet., Cal.,* 12).

NOTE-BOOK, adversaria: libellus: commentariolum, commentarii (vid. *Schütz, Lex. Cic., sub voc. Obs.* adversaria *is also a day-book, in which accounts were set down at the moment, to be afterward transferred to the ledger*).

NOTED. Vid. CELEBRATED.

NOTHING, nihil (☞ *the usual form in the best prose writers: Cicero seems to have altogether avoided the abbreviation* nil, *which occurs in his works only in passages cited from poets;* vid. *Müller ad Cic., Or. pro Sest.,* 28, p. 73; *Goerenz ad Cic., Fin.,* 2, p. 153); nihilum: ☞ nihil *substantive or adjective;* nihilum *only substantive; but if the substantive is to be declined, then always* nulla res (*with the exception of* nihili *and* nihilo); nulla res, *either abstractly or concretely, of things, or of events;* nihil *always in a subjective sense, and always abstractly* (vid. *Herz. ad Cæs., B. C.,* 2, 6); e. g., nihil agere, nihil loqui; quod mihi nulla res eripiet; nulla res Cæsari ad pristinam fortunam defuit; prorsus nihil. *Since* nihil *is properly a substantive, it takes an adjective or a genitive after it;* e. g., *nothing of the sort,* nihil tale: *he has done nothing new,* nihil novi fecit: *nothing can come of nothing,* de nihilo nihil fit; de nihilo nihil creari potest: *for nothing,* sine causâ (e. g., laborare): *from nothing,* ex *or* de nihilo: *a thing comes to nothing,* res non succedit, non habet optatum *or* speratum eventum (*does not take place*): res non exitum habet, non ad effectum adducitur (*does not succeed*): *to come to nothing* = *perish,* ad nihilum venire, redigi, *or* recidere; in nihilum interire *or* occidere: *to think nothing of,* pro nihilo putare *or* ducere (*not to value it*): negligere, omittere (*to disregard it*): *nothing less,* nihil minus; nihil vero minus: *there is nothing in a thing,* in aliquâ re nihil est: *there is nothing in it* = *it is not so,* hæc res non ita se habet: *to be good for nothing,* nihil esse; nihil posse; non multum valēre (*to be of no power or influence*): nihili esse, inutilem esse (*to be useless or unprofitable*): *nothing but,* merus (☞ *in good prose only of things*); e. g., *to speak of nothing but war,* merum bellum loqui: *to narrate nothing but prodigies,* mera monstra narrare: *nothing but trifles,* meræ nugæ; *or by* summus, magnus, singularis; e. g., *he showed nothing but friendliness in receiving me,* summâ comitate me excipiebat. *Nothing but,* nihil nisi (*but not* nihil quam; vid. *Zumpt,* § 735); nihil aliud nisi (*nothing else than* = nihil præter, *and is exclusive; whereas* nihil aliud quam *is comparative* = *is this, and nothing different from or more than this;* vid. *Krüger,* 585, 2). *Obs. After* nihil aliud nisi *a participle or adjective agrees with the following substantive* (ut nihil aliud nisi pax videatur quæsita, *Cic.*). ☞ *They do nothing but,* &c. *In expressions of this kind the Latin is elliptical, and omits the* facere *or* agere (e. g., nihil aliud quam bellum comparavit, *Nep.*).

NOTICE. ‖ *Observation, remark,* animadversio; observatio; notatio; *often by the verbs: worthy of notice,* notabilis, notandus, notatu dignus; memorabilis (*remarkable, memorable*): memoratu dignus (*worthy of mention*). ‖ *Information given beforehand,* indicium: *to give notice of a thing,* indicare alicui aliquid; deferre aliquid ad aliquem *or* alicui; certiorem facere aliquem de aliquâ re: *a threatening notice,* denuntiatio: *to send a threatening notice,* denuntiare alicui aliquid: *a public, written notice,* positus propalam libellus, edictum (*a placard*): tabulæ auctionariæ (*notice of a sale*): titulus (e. g., *on a house to be let or sold*); *to give a notice,* libellum *or* edictum proponere: *to give notice of an auction,* auctionem proponere *or* proscribere.

NOTIFICATION, significatio; indicium (*act of giving notice, general term*): promulgatio, proscriptio (*of a sale*).

NOTIFY, indicium de aliquâ re alicui dare, ostendere (*Cic.*), *or* facere (*Ter.*); ad aliquem afferre (*Cic.*); indicium alicujus rei ad aliquem deferre, *or* alicujus rei significationem alicui dare, facere, *or simply* indicare, significare aliquid (*Tac.*).

NOTION, notio (*which one connects with any thing; hence, also, the* "*meaning*" *attached to a word*): informatio (*the image one forms of any thing in the mind*): intelligentia (*the knowledge of any thing*): species (*Cicero's translation of ἰδέα,* "*an idea*"). *An innate notion,* notio in animis informata; notio animis impressa; insita et quasi consignata in animis notio; quasi naturalis et insita in animis nostris notio; animo insita informatio quædam; sine doctrinâ anticipatio; antecepta animo rei quædam informatio, sine quâ nec intelligi quidquam, nec quæri, nec disputari potest; innata cognitio; prænotio; insita (*or* insita præceptaque) cognitio; quod natura insculpsit in mentibus (*all Cicero for the Greek ἔννοια, πρόληψις, which he says* notat notionem quamlibet, quæ antequam judicii vis adolevit, ita se animo impressit, ut ei se constanter eandem præsentet). *An obscure notion,* notio tecta atque involuta (*Cic.*): *obscure notions,* intelligentiæ obscuræ, adumbratæ, inchoatæ; cognitio indagationis indigens. *General notions,* notitiæ rerum: *confused notions,* complicatæ notiones: *to form a notion of any thing,* aliquid mente formare *or* fingere; aliquid animo effingere; alicujus rei notionem mente fingere: informare in animo alicujus rei notionem; notionem alicujus rei animo concipere: *to attach a notion to any thing,* notionem cum re conjungere *or* alicui rei subjicere: *to have a clear or definite notion of any thing,* satis firme conceptum animo comprehensumque tenēre; probe *or* plane intelligere *or* perspectum habēre aliquid: *to form a notion of any thing beforehand,* notione animi præsentire aliquid: *to have no notion of any thing,* notionem alicujus rei nullam habēre; aliquid ignorare: *to have a false notion of any thing,* prava de aliquâ re sentire: *to have truer notions of the nature of the gods,* veriores de naturâ deorum notiones in animo informatas habēre (*Cic.*): *to have some notion of religion,* haud intacti religione animi esse: *much depends on what notion you entertain of the tribunate,* plurimum refert, quid tu esse tribunatum putes: *all men do not entertain the same notions of what is honorable and dishonorable,* non eadem omnibus honesta sunt ac turpia: *not to be able to form any notion of any thing,* fugit aliquid intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem: *to confound the notions of right and wrong,* species veri scelerisque permiscēre (*Hor., Sat.,* 2, 3, 208): *to explain a notion,* notionem alicujus rei explicare, evolvere; vim et notionem alicujus rei explicare (*Cic.*): *to explain a confused or obscure notion,* animi notionem complicatam evolvere (*Cic., Off.,* 3, 19, 76); obscuram intelligentiam enodare. ‖ *Meaning of a word,* notio: vis: sententia. *To include two things in the notion of this word,* huic verbo duas notiones subjicere: *to attach a notion to a word,* vocabulo, verbo, &c., notionem *or* sententiam subjicere: *the only notion of the word is,* neque ulla alia huic verbo subjecta notio est, nisi, &c. *What notion is involved in these words?* quæ vis inest in his verbis? quæ notio his verbis subjecta est?

NOTIONAL, mente, animo, cogitatione formatus, informatus, *or* fictus. Vid., *also,* IDEAL.

NOTORIETY, (nominis) fama; gloria; claritudo: *to gain notoriety;* i. e., *to become celebrated;* vid. CELEBRATED.

NOTORIOUS. ‖ *Well known,* (omnibus) notus; pervulgatus: *a notorious fact,* illustre notumque omnibus factum. ‖ *Infamous,* vid.

NOTORIOUSLY, ut omnes norunt.

NOTWITHSTANDING. ‖ (*With substantives*), adversus (e. g., adversus inducias, *notwithstanding the truce;* adversus id senatusconsultum; stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis canitiem, *notwithstanding his age*); in *with an ablative;* i. e., *during, in the midst of* (e. g., in summâ copiâ oratorum; *but usually with* tamen, sed, &c.; e. g., nosci tabantur tamen in tantâ deformitate; sed in hac ætate utrique animi juveniles erant); *also, by ablative, absolutely with the verbs* contemnere, negligere; e. g., contemtis *or* neglectis precibus meis Romam rediit (*notwithstanding my entreaties*). ‖ (*With verbs*), tametsi; quanquam; etsi; licet; quamvis, *or* quamquam (*although*), *followed by* tamen (*yet*): attamen (*but yet, but still*): nihilominus, nihilosecius (*nevertheless*).

NOVEL, *adj.* Vid. NEW.

NOVEL, *s.,* fabella, fabula.

NOVELIST, fabulator.

NOVELTY. ‖ *Newness,* novitas; insolentia; *or by the adjective: to lose the charm of novelty,* novitatis gratiam exue-

re. ‖ *A new thing*, res nova; novi aliquid: *novelties*, res novæ.

NOVEMBER, mensis November (*Cat.*); November (*Mart.*). *Calends of November*, Calendæ Novembres.

NOUGHT, nihil; nihilum. Vid. NOTHING.

NOUN, nomen (*grammatical*).

NOURISH, nutrire (*the proper word, to give nourishment, care, and attention; figuratively, to favor, foment*): alere (*to support without denoting the means; figuratively, to maintain, continue*): sustentare (*properly and figuratively, to maintain, support, not suffer to fall*). JN. sustentare et alere; alere et sustentare: victum præbēre alicui (*only properly, to give what is requisite for the support of life; also of land, &c., which maintains any one*): augēre (*only figuratively, to increase, enlarge*). JN. alere et augere (*opposed to* exstinguere): *to nourish a person with any thing*, aliquem nutrire, *or* alere, *or* sustentare aliquâ re (*the former only of food*; alere et sustentare *also of the means by which one obtains a livelihood*): *to be nourished by any thing*, ali aliquâ re (*both of food and of the means of livelihood*): vesci aliquâ re (*of food*; e. g., carne, lacte): victum quæritare aliquâ re, se sustentare aliquâ re (*to gain a livelihood, support one's self*).

NOURISHER, altor (*one who supplies the necessaries of life*): nutritor (*one who furnishes food, &c., post-Augustan*).

NOURISHING, nutriens; alens; in quo est multum alimenti (*Cels.*); ad alendum aptus, factus (almus, *poetical*; ☞ alibilis *only twice, in Varr.*): *to be more nourishing*, plus alimenti habēre; firmiorem, valentiorem esse (*Cels.*).

NOURISHMENT. ‖ *The act of nourishing*, nutricatio (*act of suckling, Gell.*): sustentatio (*maintenance, Ulp., Dig.*: ☞ nutritus *occurs only in Plin.*, 22, 24, 53): *by circumlocution with the verb.* ‖ *Contents of nutritious parts*, alimentum: *full of nourishment* [vid. NUTRITIOUS]: *that has no nourishment*, in quo nihil alimenti est (*after Cels.*, 2, 18, *in.*): imbecillus, infirmus (*opposed to* valens, firmus): *there is more nourishment in meat than in any other food*, plus alimenti est in carne, quam in ullo alio. ‖ *Means of support, food*, nutrimentum (*properly and figuratively; but in the best writers only figuratively*; e. g., nutrimentum eloquentiæ): alimentum, cibus (*of physical nourishment*; alimentum *also figuratively*): pabulum, pastus (*fodder; then, figuratively*, pabulum animi ingeniique; pastus animi): victus (*every thing which we need or use as food*): *want of nourishment*, penuria alimentorum: *to take nourishment*, cibum sumere *or* assumere: *to look for nourishment*, pastum anquirere (*of animals*): victum quærere (*of persons*): *to give nourishment to a person or thing*, aliquem *or* aliquid alere (*properly and figuratively, of persons and things*): alicui victum præbēre (*properly, of persons and things; cf.* TO NOURISH): *the veins convey nourishment to the bones*, venæ ossibus alimenta subministrant: *the human mind finds its nourishment in learning and thinking*, mens hominis alitur discendo et cogitando.

NOVICE, in re rudis et tiro (*general term*): *in a monastery or nunnery*, *novitius monachus, *novitia monacha (*feminine, technical term*).

NOVITIATE, tirocinium (*general term*); *tirocinii tempus; tirocinium monasticum (*technical term of monastic life*).

NOW, *adv.*, nunc (*at the present time; opposed to* tunc): jam (*opposed to* tum; *especially as a particle of transition*): in præsentiâ (*Cic., Cæs., Ncp., Liv., for the present*): in hoc tempore, in præsenti (*Cic., Fam.*, 2, 10; *under present circumstances, at this critical time, &c.*): in præsens (☞ *post-Augustan; also*, ad præsens, *now and the time immediately following*: ☞ impræsentiarum, depræsentiarum *are unclassical*). *Even now* = (*a*) *precisely at this moment*, nunc quum maxime *or* quum maxime *only*; (*b*) *just before the present moment*, modo. *Now directly* [vid. IMMEDIATELY].

Now—now (= *at one time—at another*), modo—modo (*or* nunc *or* interdum, *or* tum); nunc—nunc (*or* modo. ☞ *Obs.*, nunc—nunc *not in prose before Livy*); alias—alias (*or* interdum, *or* plerumque, *or* aliquando): hodie (*to-day*): nunc ipsum: hoc ipso tempore (*at this very time, emphatic*): *now at length*, nunc demum: *now and then*, interdum (*mostly implying that it is not very often*): aliquando (*at times*; ☞ nonnunquam = *not uncommonly, pretty frequently*): *and* subinde *denotes the succession of one action to another, often the repeated succession = repeatedly: unheard of until now*, ante hoc tempus inauditum. ‖ (*As a particle of transition*), autem; vero (*in truth*): nunc, nunc vero (*denoting concession*): *but now*, nunc autem. ‖ (*Denoting consequence*), igitur (*therefore*): quæ cum ita sint (*since things are so*): *but now*, atqui.

NOWHERE, nusquam (*in no place, under no circumstance*): nullo loco (*in no place*): ☞ nuspiam *and* nullibi *are not Latin: nowhere else*, nusquam alibi: *nowhere in the world, nowhere at all*, nusquam gentium: *nowhere else than*, nusquam alibi nisi *or* quam (*but* quam *only when* tam *precedes, expressed or understood*).

NOWISE, nullo modo; nequaquam; neutiquam; haud quaquam; nullâ ratione; minime. Vid., *also*, "*By no means*," *in* NO.

NOXIOUS, nocens; noxius; nociturus: *extremely noxious*, perniciosus, exitiosus.

NUDITY *must be expressed by the adjective*; e. g., nudatum corpus: ☞ nuditas *occurs only in some old editions of Quint.*, 10, 2, 23, *where more recent editions, from the best MSS., read* jucunditas.

NUGATORY, nugatorius. JN. infirmus nugatoriusque; levis ac nugatorius.

NUISANCE, molestia; onus; incommodum: *to be a nuisance to any body*, molestiam alicui exhibēre, afferre (*Ter.*); alicui oneri esse (*Liv.*): *to find any thing a nuisance*, molestiam capere, suscipere, trahere ex aliquâ re.

NULL, irritus, nullus. Vid. INVALID.

NULLIFY, aliquid irritum facere; aliquid ad nihilum redigere; irritum aliquid esse jubēre *or* velle; rescindere, dissolvere aliquid. Vid., *also*, ABROGATE, ANNIHILATE.

NULLITY, nihil (*nothing*): vanitas, inanitas (*emptiness*); *or by the adjectives*, irritus, vanus, nullus.

NUMB, *v.*, torporem afferre alicui rei, torpore hebetare aliquid; obstupefacere.

NUMB, *adj.*, rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obstupefactus. *To be numb*, rigidum esse, rigēre, torpēre, torpidum esse; *to become numb*, rigescere, obrigescere, torpescere, obtorpescere. *The hand is numb*, manus obtorpuit.

NUMBER, *v.*, numerare; numerum alicujus rei inire, exsequi, efficere; computare; enumerando percensēre. SYN. *in* TO COUNT, vid.

NUMBER, *s.* ‖ *A great number, multitude*, numerus: *a great number*, magnus *or* grandis numerus: multitudo (*multitude*): copia (*heap, abundance; of things*): frequentia (*many persons present*): *in great numbers*, multi; frequentes: *a small number*, paucitas; exiguus numerus (*of persons or things*): infrequentia (*few persons present; opposed to* frequentia): *a very small number*, magna paucitas: *in small numbers*, pauci; infrequentes: *a number of people*, complures (*several*): *a full number*, numerus plenus: *to make up a number*, numerum efficere *or* conficere. ‖ *Numeral sign*, litera; *nota numeri. ‖ *Proportion of times or syllables*, numerus.)

NUMBERLESS, innumerabilis (*Cic.*; ☞ innumerus *in poets, and in prose writers of the Silver Age*; vid. *Orelli, Cic., De Or.*, 2, 22, 94. ☞ *There is no authority for* innumerosus).

NUMBNESS, torpor.

NUMERAL, *nota, signum numeri (*a figure*): nomen numerale (*Prisc., a word*): *Roman numerals*, &c., numerorum signa a Romanis, ab Arabibus, recepta.

NUMEROUS. Vid. MANY.

NUMSKULL, bardus; ineptus; stolidus; fatuus.

NUN, monacha, nonna (*Hieron.*); monastria (*Just., Novell.*): *to become a nun*, ritu Christiano sacrari cultui divino (*after Ammian.*, 18, 10).

NUNCIO, *summi *or* Romani pontificis legatus.

NUNNERY, *cœnobium monacharum.

NUPTIAL, nuptialis. Vid. MARRIAGE.

NUPTIALS, nuptiæ (*general term*): nuptiarum sollemnia, -ium, *n.* (*the celebration of a marriage, in a religious sense*): *to make preparations for nuptials*, nuptias adornare; parare ea, quæ ad nuptias opus sunt: *to solemnize nuptials*, nuptias facere *or* efficere (*general term*): sacrum nuptiale conficere (*in a religious sense*). *Cf.* MARRIAGE, MARRY.

NURSE, *s.* ‖ *One who tends children*, nutrix; nutricula (*diminutively*): *to be nurse to any one*, nutricem esse alicui, aliquem nutricari: *to have a nurse for a child*, puero nutricem adhibēre: *the office or duty of a nurse*, nutricationis munus (*Gell.*, 12, 1): *a nurse's wages*, nutricia, -orum, *n.* (*Ulp., Dig.*, 50, 13, 1, *extr.*): nutricis merces (*after Cic. ad Div.*, 16, 14, 1, medici merces). ‖ *One who tends the sick*, cujus curæ custodiæque (ægrotus) aliquis mandatus est (*Plin. Ep.*, 7, 19, *init.*): assīdens (*Plin. Ep.*, 1 22, 11): *to be a nurse to any one*, alicui *or* alicujus valetudini assidēre; vid. SICK-BED.

NURSE, *v.* PROP., nutrire (*general term*): mammis nutrire: nutricare (*Plautus*): *to nurse her own child*, aliquem lacte suo nutrire (*Gell.*, 12, 1; i. e., *not to employ a wet-nurse*): aliquem uberibus alere (*with milk, not with farinaceous or any other food; of women and animals*). *Every mother nurses her own child*, sua quemque mater uberibus alit (*Tac., Germ.*, 20); alere (*to support existence by any means*). FIG., nutrire (e. g., amorem, *Ov.*): sustentare et alere: alere et sustentare (*cherish and support*): fovēre (*cherish*; e. g., spem; parvulos): augēre (*increase*). ‖ *To tend a sick person*, nutrire (ægrum, *Cels.*): ægrotum curare: ægroto assidēre.

NURSERY. ‖ *Room where young children are brought up*, parvulorum diæta (*Jurisconsulti*); *parvulorum cubiculum: *a nursery tale*, nutricularum fabula (*Quint.*, 1, 9, 2). ‖ *Plantation of young trees*, seminarium, plantarium; seminarium pomarium *or* pomorum (*of fruit-trees*): vitiarium (*of vines*): *seminarium oleagineum (*of olive-trees*): *to make or lay out a nursery*, facere, instituere seminarium, &c.

NURSING, nutricatio (*act of suckling an infant, Gell.*): sustentatio (*act of supporting and bringing up, Ulp., Dig.*, 24, 3, 22, § 8). Nutritus *only Plin.*, 22, 24, 53, *but in sense of nourishment.*

NURSLING, alumnus; *feminine*, alumna.

NURTURE, *s.* Vid. NOURISHMENT.

NURTURE, *v.* Vid. NOURISH.

NUT, nux: *walnut*, (nux) juglans: *hazel-nut*, (nux) Avellana: *nut-tree*, nux: *a hard nut, figuratively* (i. e., *a difficult thing*), res difficilis, ardua; quæstio difficilis; nodus; e. g., rem impeditam, difficilem, alicui expediendam, explicandam proponere, dare: *not to give a nut for any thing*, ne vitiosâ quidem nuce emere aliquid (*Plaut.*); ne flocci quidem facere aliquid; pro nihilo putare aliquid (*Cic.*)

NUT-BROWN (*color*), nigricans (*Plin.*),

NUT-CRACKERS, nucifrangibulum (*Plaut., Bacch.*, 4, 2, 16; *but only as a factious term for a tooth*).

NUT-SHELL, putamen nucis: putamen Avellanæ (*of a hazel-nut*): putamen juglandis (*of a walnut*).

NUTRIMENT. Vid. NOURISHMENT.

NUTRITIOUS, } PROP., *of food*, in

NUTRITIVE. } quo multum alimenti est, magni cibi (*that contains much nourishment; opposed to* parvi cibi): valens, firmus, valentis *or* firmæ materiæ (*strong; opposed to* imbecillus, infirmus, imbecillæ *or* infirmæ materiæ: ☞ alibilis *occurs only in Varr., R. R.*, 2, 11, 2 *and* 3; nutribilis, *in very late writers*; almus, *only in poetry*): *very nutritious*, maximi cibi (*opposed to* minimi cibi); *to*

be more nutritious than, &c., plus alere quam, &c., plus alimenti habēre, quam, &c.: *meat is the most nutritious food*, plus alimenti est in carne, quam in ullo alio: *every sucking animal* (i. e., *the flesh of every such animal*) *is less nutritious*, omne animal, si lactens est, minus alimenti præstat.

NUZZLE. ‖ *To ensnare*, laqueo irretire. ‖ *To put a ring on the nose*, * annulum inserere naribus, *or* (*of an animal*; e. g., suis) rostro.

NYMPH, nympha.

O.

O, *interj.* Vid. OH!

OAK, quercus (*the common or forest oak*): cerrus (*the Turkey or Burgundy oak*): ilex (*the holm-oak*): quercus esculus (*or simply* esculus; *the mast-tree*): *oak timber*, lignum quernum; ligna roborea, materies roborea (*of the holly*): *oak-apple*, galla (*Plin., not used in the plural*).

OAKEN, querneus *or* quernus, querceus (*of the common or forest oak.* ☞ Quercinus, *Suet., Cal.*, 19, *is doubtful*): robustus, robusteus, roboreus (*of the holly*): iligneus, ilignus (*of the holm-oak*): cerreus, cerrinus (*of the Turkey or Burgundy oak*): esculeus, esculinus (*of the mast-tree*).

OAKUM, stuppa *or* stupa, -æ, *f.* (*Cæs., Liv.*).

OAR, remus (☞ tonsa *is poetical*): *to condemn to the oars* (i. e., *galleys*), affligere aliquem remo triremis publicæ (*Val. Max.*, 9, 15, 3): *to break off the oars*, detergēre remos; *or, less frequently*, abstergēre remos (*Curt.*, 9, 9): *blade* (*of an oar*), palma, palmula.

OAT, } avena: *oat-field*, ager avenā.
OATS, *pl.*, } consitus: *oat-cake*, panis avenaceus: *oat-meal*, farina avenacea: *oat-straw*, stramentum avenaceum: *wild oats*, avena fatua (*Liv.*): *to have sown one's wild oats*, voluptates temperantiā suā frenasse ac domuisse (*Liv.*, 30, 14).

OATEN, avenaceus.

OATH, jusjurandum, *genitive* jurisjurandi, *n.* (*general term; also especially of the oath of allegiance and of the military oath.* ☞ Juramentum *is late*): sacramentum (*an oath voluntarily taken, a vow, usually the oath of allegiance, the military oath*): religio (*properly, sense of duty; hence, by metonymy, an oath grounded on a sense of duty*; vid. *Nep., Dion.*, 8, 5; *Ages.*, 2, 5): jurisjurandi verba, jusjurandum (*form of the oath*): *a false oath*, perjurium: *to impose an oath upon any body*, jusjurandum ab aliquo exigere: *administer an oath*, jusjurandum alicui deferre: *to offer to take one's oath*, jusjurandum offerre: *to take an oath*, jusjurandum dare *or* jurare; sacramentum *or* sacramento dicere: *to take a false oath*, pejerare *or* perjurare (*opposed to* jurare verissimum jusjurandum); ex animi sententiā jurare: *to take a formal oath*, verbis conceptis jurare: (*falsely*), verbis conceptis pejerare (vid. *Cic., Cluent.*, 48, 134): *that has taken an oath*, juratus; jurejurando astrictus: *to take the oath of allegiance*, in verba jurare (alicujus; *of private citizens, magistrates, or soldiers*): sacramentum dicere apud aliquem, sacramento *or* sacramentum dicere alicui (*of soldiers*): *to administer the oath of allegiance*, aliquem in sua verba jusjurandum adigere: *to put one upon oath*, jurejurando *or* jusjurandum, *or* ad jusjurandum aliquem adigere; aliquem sacramento rogare *or* adigere (*of soldiers*): *to bind by an oath*, jurejurando aliquem astringere, obstringere, obligare: *to release any body from an oath*, alicui jurisjurandi gratiam facere; jusjurandum remittere (*technical term of the post-Augustan lawyers*): *to keep or perform an oath*, jusjurandum servare, conservare; religionem conservare (*Nep., Ages.*, 2, 5): *to break an oath*, jusjurandum negligere, rumpere; sacramentum mutare (*by going over to another party*; vid. *Suet., Galb.*, 10): *to oblige or bind one's self by an oath*, jurejurando se obstringere: *to confirm, establish, or ratify any thing by an oath*, jurejurando affirmare aliquid (e. g., societatem): *to affirm, protest upon oath*, adjurare: *to frame or draw up an oath*, i. e., *the form of an oath*, jusjurandum concipere (*Tac., Hist.*, 4, 44, 1): *on oath*, juratorius (*Cod. Just.*, 12, 19, 12): *to give a promise upon oath*, fidem et jusjurandum dare (vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 3). *Adv.*, jurejurando; jurejurando interposito: *to bind by oath*, jurejurando aliquem obstringere: *to bind themselves mutually on oath*, jurejurando ac fide inter se sancire (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 30; *followed by* ne).

OBDURACY, obstinatio: animus obstinatus *or* offirmatus.

OBDURATE, obstinatus; pervicax; præfractus.

OBDURATELY, obstinate; pertinaciter; præfracte.

OBEDIENCE, obtemperatio; *to any thing*, alicui rei (*as action; an accommodating or adapting one's self to any thing*): obedientia (*as of slaves and children*): obsequium, obsequientia (*yielding, compliance, Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 29): officium (*obedience, considered as due*; vid. *commentators on Nep., Milt.*, 7, 1): *to render obedience* [vid. TO OBEY]: *to retain in obedience*, in officio retinēre *or* continēre: *to bring back to obedience*, ad officium reducere; ad officium redire cogere: *to renounce obedience*, in officio non manēre; obedientiam relinquere et abjicere.

OBEDIENT, obediens, dicto audiens. JN. dicto audiens atque obediens, obtemperans (*all with a dative of that which one obeys*): *to be obedient* [vid. HEARKEN, OBEY]: *to make any body more obedient*, aliquem obedientiorem facere (*of things*): *your most obedient servant* (*in modern letter-writing*), * tibi ad quæque præstanda paratissimus.

OBEDIENTLY, obedienter (*Liv.*), obtemperanter (*Prud.*): *or by the adjective.*

OBEISANCE, corporis inclinatio: *to make obeisance to any body*, salutare aliquem; (acclinis saluto aliquem, *Arnob.*).

OBELISK, obeliscus (*general term*): meta (*at the end of the Roman circus*): cippus (*as a sepulchral monument*): obeliscus, obelus (*as a mark in books*).

OBESITY, obesitas, *with or without* ventris (*Suet.*).

OBEY, parēre (*the proper word, opposed to* imperare; *always with the idea of strict necessity*; vid. *Cic., Legg.*, 3, 2, 5; *Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 81): obedire, dicto audientem esse (*as of children and slaves; to perform the wish of another; with this difference, that* dicto audientem esse *denotes prompt and willing obedience*): obtemperare (*to accommodate or adapt one's self to the will of another, especially a higher person*): obsequi (*to follow the advice of another; opposed to* repugnare; vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 20, 60; *Plin. Ep.*, 8, 6, 6): audire aliquem, auscultare alicui (*to listen to the representation of any body*): morem gerere, morigerari (*to yield to the demands or caprice of another*). JN. parēre et obedire; obedire et parēre; obtemperare et obedire; obsequi et obedire; dicto audientem atque obedientem esse: *to obey any body's precepts*, alicujus præceptis parēre et obedire: *to obey any body's commands*, alicui parēre et imperata facere; alicujus jussis *or* alicujus imperio audientem esse: *not to obey the commands of any body*, obedientiam relinquere et abjicere, nec alicui parēre (vid. *Cic., Off.*, 1, 29, 102): *to refuse to obey the commands of any body*, alicujus imperium detrectare; alicujus imperium auspiciumque abnuere (*of soldiers*): *to obey by compulsion*, vi parēre cogi: *to obey readily and willingly*, æquo animo libenterque parēre alicui; obedienter imperata facere.

OBITUARY, *adj. By genitive*, mortuorum, defunctorum.

OBITUARY, *s.*, * vitæ defunctorum: (☞ ratio Libitinæ, *Suet., is a burial register*).

OBJECT. ‖ *That which lies before one*, res (*general term*). res objecta sensibus, *or* quod sensibus percipitur (*in philosophical sense*): quod sub sensum cadit: objectus, -ûs (*Nep.*): *also by various turns*, (1) *by the verb* esse; (*a*) *with a genitive* (*like* ēlvai) *to be reckoned or included under*; e. g., deorum tutēlæ ea loca sunt; legati petierunt a Romanis, ut filium regis publicæ curæ ac velut tutelæ vellent esse (*cf. Aug. Grotef.*, § 418; *Ramsh.*, § 102, 2, *b*): esse *with a dative, when it signifies to serve for any thing*, &c.; e. g., *to be an object of care, hatred, contempt*; alicui esse curæ, odio, contemptui (*cf. Grotef.*, § 121, 1; *Aug. Grotef.*, § 38; *Zumpt*, § 422): *to be an object of hatred to any body*, in odio esse apud aliquem: *to become an object of hatred*, in odium venire, pervenire: (2) *by a demonstrative pronoun, which, when a relative follows, is often omitted*; e. g., *the objects of politics*, (ea) quæ in republicâ versantur: *the objects which relate to our happiness*, (ea), quæ ad felicitatem nostram pertinent: (3) *by substantives in which the idea is already included*; e. g., *an object of love*, amor; deliciæ: *an object of desire*, desiderium: *an object of jest*, ludibrium: (4) *by some other circumlocution, with verbs from the context*; e. g., *to be an object of love to any body*, ab aliquo amari, diligi: *all these sciences have for their object the investigation of truth*, quæ omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur. ‖ *An end, aim*, finis; propositum: *without having attained their object*, re infectâ; infectis iis, quæ agere destinaverant: *to make it one's first object*, id unum agere (ut): *to make pleasure one's first object*, ad voluptatem omnia referre *or* revocare; voluptate omnia metiri. ‖ (*In grammar*), res; res objecta. ‖ *Any thing deformed or hideous*, monstrum.

OBJECT, *v.*, contra dicere, in contrariam partem afferre (*to say, bring forward on the other side*): opponere (*to set against*): occurrere, *to any thing*, alicui rei (*to meet, by objecting*): *it is objected to us*, nobis occurritur (vid. *Cic., Off.*, 2, 2, 7): *to this you are accustomed to object thus*, huic loco sic occurrere soletis: *to have any thing to object to a thing* (i. e., *not to approve of it*), rem improbare: *I have nothing to object to it*, nihil impedio, non repugnabo (vid. *Zumpt*, § 543): *some one, however, may object*, sed fortasse quispiam dixerit; dicat aliquis forte: *nobody can now object*, non jam potest dici.

OBJECT-GLASS, * orbiculus vitri convexus.

OBJECTION, altercatio (*objection made by one party, and answered by the other; cf. Quint.*, 10, 1, 35, altercationes et interrogationes): *but mostly by circumlocution*; e. g., quid contra quemque philosophum dicatur, ex eo libro intelligi potest (*the objections against, Cic., Div.*, 2, 1, 2): *to make an objection to*, opponere, contra dicere aliquid; obloqui; occurrere (*Cic.*): *to answer objections*, quæ aliquis contra dicat, refellere. *If = hesitation, demur*, dubitatio: *without making any objection*, sine morâ; haud cunctanter: *to make objection*, dubitare; dubitationem afferre, habēre. *I have no objection*, licet; per me licet; per me; nihil impedio, *or* moror; non repugnabo: *I shall not listen to any objection*, nihil audio (*comedy*): *if you have no objection*, nisi quid dicis.

OBJECTIONABLE, * contra quod aliquis dicere possit; quod offendit, displicet.

OBJECTIVE, quod sensibus percipitur; quod sub sensus cadit (*after Cic.*): *the objective world*, res externæ; quæ sub sensus cadunt; quæ aspectu sentiuntur (*Cic.*).

OBJECTOR, qui contra dicit.

OBJURGATION, &c. Vid. BLAME, REPROOF.

OBLATION, donum; munus sacrum *or* pium.

OBLIGATION. ‖ *Duty*, officium; quod meum, tuum est; quod debeo, debes: *I consider that I am under an obligation to*, meum esse puto, duco. [Vid., *also*, DUTY.] ‖ *Act by which one binds one's self*, satis datio = BOND [vid. BOND]. ‖ *Favor by which one is bound in gratitude*, beneficium: *to be under an obligation to any body*, alicujus beneficiis obligatum esse; vinculis beneficii obstrictum esse (*Cic.*): *under obligation*, obligatus (*Plin. Ep.*). *To lay any body under a great obligation*, magnam ab aliquo (*Cic.*) *or* apud aliquem (*Liv.*) gratiam inire.

OBLIGATORY, quod obligat, obstringit, devincit aliquem.

OBLIGE. ‖ *To compel*, aliquem vi cogere [vid. COMPEL]. ‖ *To bind (by a stipulation, duty, favor, &c.)*, alligare, obligare, obstringere, devincire. *The law obliges any one*, lex tenet aliquem. *To be obliged to the observance of a treaty*, fœdere alligatum *or* illigatum esse. *To oblige a man by an oath*, aliquem sacramento adigere. *To oblige one's self to do a thing*, se obligare alicui rei (*or with* ut); se obstringere in aliquid (*by oath*, sacramento; *to a crime*, in scelus). *I am obliged to do this*, hoc meum est. ‖ *To confer a favor upon*, beneficium in aliquem conferre: *to oblige one greatly*, gratissimum, pergratum, percommode alicui facere: *you can not oblige me more than by*, &c., hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes; nihil est, quod gratius mihi facere possis: *you will oblige me greatly by (or if you*, &c.), gratum (gratissimum) mihi feceris, si, &c.; magnum beneficium mihi dederis, si, &c.: *I am very much obliged to you*, gratissimum illud mihi fecisti; magnum in me contulisti beneficium: *to be greatly obliged to one*, multum debēre alicui; multa beneficia ab illo in me profecta, collata sunt (*after Cic.*): *readiness to oblige*, officium; officiosa voluntas; gratificandi liberalis voluntas; comitas (*courteous and kind behavior toward inferiors*): *to show all readiness to oblige any body*, omni officiorum genere aliquem prosequi; summa alicui studia impertire.

OBLIGING, comis (*courteous*): obsequiosus (*willingly acceding to others' wishes; the latter only in Plaut., Capt.*, 2, 3, 58): facilis: officiosus (*complaisant, ready to render a service*): *obliging in any thing*, promtus *or* paratus ad aliquid (*ready for any thing*): inclinatus *or* propensus ad aliquid (*easily to be induced, inclined to any thing*): indulgens (*indulgent; opposed to* durus): *to be obliging in any thing*, alicui *or* alicujus voluntati morem gerere *or* obsequi: *know, that thou art a great deal too obliging* (*indulgent*), te esse auriculâ infirmâ molliorem scito (*Cic.*). *The liberality and obliging temper of the magistrates*, liberalitas atque accommodatio magistratuum.

OBLIGINGLY, officiose; benigne; comiter.

OBLIGINGNESS, propensa voluntas (*ready disposition*): facilitas (*readiness*): comitas (*courtesy*): obsequentia (*a yielding to the wishes and humor of others, Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 29): officium (*kind or complaisant sentiment or action of him who wishes to show any attention or render a service to any body*): voluntas officiosa (*disposition to render a service, Ov., Pont.*, 3, 2, 17); indulgentia.

OBLIQUE, obliquus.

OBLIQUELY, oblique (*Cic.; also improperly = "indirectly;" of censuring*, &c.); in obliquum (*Plin.*); per obliquum (*Hor.*); ex obliquo (*Plin.*); ab obliquo (*Ov.*): *to move obliquely*, oblique ferri; in latus digredi (*Plin.*); obliquo motu corporis uti.

OBLIQUENESS, } ‖ PROP., obliquitas;
OBLIQUITY. } obliquum (*Plin.*). ‖ FIG., pravitas (☞ *not* obliquitas *in this sense*).

OBLITERATE, obliterare (e. g., offensionem; famam rei male gestæ: memoriam alicujus rei): delēre (*blot out utterly; properly, also*, memoriam alicujus rei): exstinguere. JN. exstinguere atque delēre (*improperly*): inducere: radere: eradere: interlinere [SYN. *in* ERASE]: funditus tollere. *To obliterate the very name of the Roman people*, nomen populi Romani exstinguere. *To obliterate his infamy*, infamiam exstinguere.

OBLITERATION. *Circumlocution by the verb.*

OBLIVION, *s.*, oblivio: *to bury in or cover with oblivion*, aliquid in oblivionem adducere; aliquid oblivione obruere, *or* conterere; memoriam rei obliterare *or* expellere: *to be buried in oblivion*, in oblivione jacēre: *to sink into oblivion*, in oblivionem adduci; oblivione obrui; obliterari: *to rescue from oblivion*, ab oblivione vindicare: *this will never fall into oblivion*, memoriam alicujus rei nunquam delēbit oblivio, *or* aliquid obscuratura nulla unquam est oblivio. *An act of oblivion.* Vid. AMNESTY.

OBLIVIOUS, obliviosus (*Cic.*).

OBLONG, oblongus (*Liv.*).

OBLOQUY, reprehensio; vituperatio; culpatio; objurgatio (obloquium, *Sidon.*): *exposed to obloquy*, reprehendendus; vituperandus; reprehensione *or* vituperatione dignus.

OBNOXIOUS. ‖ *Subject, exposed*, subjectus; obnoxius (☞ *avoid* subditus): vidētur mihi cadere in sapientem ægritudo (*that a wise man is obnoxious to, Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 4, 7). ‖ *Hurtful, troublesome*, noxius; malus; detrimentosus (*Cæs.*); nocens.

OBSCENE, obscēnus (*exciting disgust*): immundus (*unclean, impure*): spurcus (*filthy, nasty*): *an obscene song*, canticum obscenum: *to use obscene language*, verbis obscenis uti; obscena dicere; obsceno jocandi genere uti.

OBSCENITY, obscenitas; *or by the adjective.*

OBSCURE, *adv.* ‖ *Dark, dusky*, obscurus, tenebricosus (*with this difference, that* tenebricosus *itself denotes primarily only the obscuration of the atmosphere, or the want of light, whereas* obscurus *denotes either the effect of this want on the objects, or the want itself; to the former* in luce positus *is opposed, to the latter* illustris): caliginosus (*dark, without light*): cæcus (*in which one can not see; as, night, a house*): *somewhat obscure*, subobscurus: *an obscure night*, nox obscura (*overcast*): nox caliginosa (*dark*): nox cæca *or* obducta (*in which one can not see any space before him*): *to make any thing obscure*, obscurum facere, obscurare (e. g., cubiculum, conclave): alicui rei lucem eripere (*to deprive of light*). [Vid., *also*, DARK.] ‖ *Not plain*, obscurus (*unintelligible, uncertain, unknown*): cæcus (*of which one sees no reason*; e. g., morbus, carmen): involutus (*veiled*): non apertus ad intelligendum (*not distinct*): abstrusus (*hidden, secret*; e. g., insidiæ; *or, hard to explain and understand*; e. g., disputatio): perplexus (*confused, intricate*; e. g., sermones, carmen): impeditus (*complicated*): incertus (*indefinite, vague*): ignobilis (*unknown*): *somewhat obscure*, subobscurus (*of a speaker*, &c.): *to make any thing obscure*, alicui rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre, tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam alicui rei offundere (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 3, 6): *to make a speech obscure*, orationem occæcare: *to be obscure*, in tenebris latēre; obscuritate involutum latēre (*to be hidden, not known*): lucem desiderare (*to be indistinct; of ideas*): *to be very obscure*, crassis occultatum et circumfusum tenebris latēre (*to be wrapped in impenetrable obscurity*). ‖ *Not illustrious*, obscurus: *an obscure name*, nomen obscurum: *of obscure birth or descent*, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus (*of an unknown family*): nullo patre natus, terræ filius (*not born in lawful wedlock*).

OBSCURE, *v.*, obscurare (*properly or figuratively*): tenebras offundere, *or* obducere alicui rei, *or* alicui (*to overcast, so that any thing is no longer in clear light, either literally or figuratively*); rei caliginem offundere (*Liv.*), *or* inducere (*Vell., more strongly*): noctem offundere alicui rei: *the light of a lamp is obscured by that of the sun*, obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ: *oblivion shall never obscure the remembrance of thee*, tuam memoriam nulla oblivio obscurabit: *to obscure the reputation*, nomini *or* decori officere.

OBSCURELY, obscure (*Cic.*); *and* vid. *the adjective.*

OBSCURITY. ‖ *Darkness*, obscuritas; tenebræ (*opposed to* lux): caligo [vid. *the distinction of the adjective in* OBSCURE]. JN. obscuritas et tenebræ; tenebræ et caligo; caligo et tenebræ; nox (*night*). ‖ *Want of clearness, plainness*, obscuritas: incertum (*uncertainty*). ‖ *Want of fame or celebrity*, tenebræ; ignobilitas, humilitas (*the former in respect of rank; the latter in respect of descent*): *to raise from obscurity*, aliquem e tenebris et silentio proferre; aliquem in lucem famamque provehere; e tenebris in lucem evocare (familiam): *to live in obscurity*, per obscurum vitam transmittere (*Sen. Ep.*, 19, 2); in ignoratione hominum versari; in tenebris jacēre; in umbrâ degere. ‖ *An obscure thing*, res obscura, occulta, involuta, occulta et quasi involuta; res nondum ad liquidum perducta *or* explorata: *to clear up obscurities*, res obscuras explanare; res involutas explicare; occulta et quasi involuta aperire.

OBSEQUIES, justa (*plural*); justa funebria (*Liv.*): *or simply* funebria (*Plin.*); exsequiæ (*Cic.*). Vid. FUNERAL.

OBSEQUIOUS, obsequiosus; obsequens: *to be obsequious to any body*, alicui *or* alicujus voluntati morem gerere, *or* obsequi.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, obsequenter: officiose.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, obsequium, obsequentia (*habit of yielding to the wishes and desires of others: the latter, * Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 29): *excessive obsequiousness*, nimia obsequentia: *to manifest obsequiousness toward any body*, alicui *or* alicujus voluntati morem gerere; alicui morigerari; alicui obsequi.

OBSERVANCE. ‖ *Act of observing, regard, attention*, observantia (*outward respect or attention*): observatio (*reverence, regard*): obedientia; obtemperatio (e. g., justitia est obtemperatio legibus, *observance of the laws, Cic.*). ‖ *Rule of practice, custom*, usus; mos receptus; consuetudo recepta: *it is an observance*, usu, more, consuetudine receptum est.

OBSERVANT, observans (e. g., æqui, *Claud*; officiorum, *Plin.*); *also in the sense of showing respect*, observantissimus mei (*Cic.*): obediens; obtemperans (*obedient*). Vid. ATTENTIVE.

OBSERVATION, observatio; animadversio (*a giving heed, attention*); e. g., naturæ: *a man of quick observation* [vid. OBSERVER]: *to make an observation*, observare; animadvertere (*to observe*): experiri (*to try, make experiment*): *to be exposed to the observation of all*, in clarissimâ luce versari: *what my own observation supplies*, quod animadverti: *an army of observation*, *copiæ ad hostium itinera servanda dispositæ: *to make astronomical observations*, cœlum sideraque spectare (cœli siderumque spectator, *one who makes such, Liv.*, 24, 34); motus stellarum observitare (*Cic., Div.*, 1, 1, 2, *Orelli* [*al.* observare]), considerare sidera (*Gell.*, 2, 21); positus siderum ac spatia dimetiri (*Tac., Ann.*, 6, 21, 3).

OBSERVATORY, *specula astronomica (*Eichst.*); *or* mathematici pergula (*Suet., Oct.*, 94).

OBSERVE. ‖ *To watch*, servare, observare (*general term*): asservare (*to watch carefully*): animadvertere (*to give heed or attention to*): spectare, contemplari (*to look about quietly for the purpose of observation*): considerare (*to view or contemplate*; e. g., sidera, *Gell.*, 2, 21): custodire (*to watch, guard, a person*): speculari (*to look out for*): speculari et custodire aliquem: *to observe the course of the stars*, observare [*Moser, Orell.*, observitare, *Cic., Div.*, 1, 1, 2] motus stellarum: *to observe lightning*, servare de cœlo (*of an augur*): *to observe the rising of a constellation*, servare ortum sideris: *to observe any body's behavior*, observare quemadmodum aliquis se gerat: *to observe the enemy*, hostium consilia speculari (*to endeavor to find out his plans*): quæ ab hostibus agantur, cognoscere (*to watch*): hostium itinera servare (*to note the march of an enemy*). ‖ *To follow, attend to*, observare (e. g., leges, *Cic.*; præceptum, *Cæs.*): parēre (*to obey*). ‖ *To say, remark*, dicere (*to say*): docēre (*to teach*): *to observe this*, ut hoc addam: *to observe only one thing*, ut alia omittam (*to pass by all other things*). ☞ *Avoid the expression so commonly used by annotators*, ut monet, *for* ut ait, ut docet, ut annotavit, ut est apud; ut monet *is not Latin.*

OBSERVER, observator (*general term*; ☞ *post-Augustan*): spectator (*a behold-*

er): speculator (*a spy*); *or by circumlocution with the verbs*: *an observer of nature*, speculator venatorque naturæ: *an observer of the constellations*, spectator cœli siderumque: *an acute observer*, homo acutus, sagax, emunctæ naris homo (*facete, Hor., Sat.*, 1, 4, 8): *a careful observer of his duties*, omnium officiorum observantissimus (*Plin. Ep.*, 10, 11): *to be a diligent observer of any thing*, acriter animum intendere ad aliquid; acrem et diligentem esse animadvertorem alicujus rei.

OBSOLETE, obsolētus (*of dress, words*): exolētus (*of words*): ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus (*of words long gone out of common use*): ab ultimis et jam obliteratis temporibus repetitus (*of words*): *to become obsolete*, obsolescere; exolescere (☞ in desuetudinem venire, *only in the Digests*).

OBSTACLE, impedimentum (*a hinderance*): mora (*a cause of delay*): difficultas (*difficulty*: ☞ *avoid the unclassical* obstaculum *and* obstantia, *although the latter occurs in Vitruvius*): *to put an obstacle in the way, to be an obstacle*, impedimento esse alicui rei; impedimentum inferre (*Cic.*); impedimentum afferre (*Tac.*); moram afferre, offerre (*Cic.*); in morâ esse (*Ter.*); obstare, officere, obesse alicui (*Cic.*): *to remove obstacles*, amoliri (*of obstacles; also with addition of* e medio, *with labor and difficulty*): *to conquer obstacles*, impedimenta superare; ea, quæ obstant, transcendere (*to overcome them*): amoliri, quæ impedimento sunt (*remove them by great exertions; after Ter., And.*, 4, 2, 24).

OBSTINACY, animus obstinatus, obstinatio, *in any thing*, alicujus rei (*obstinate perseverance*): pervicacia, animus pervicax (*perseverance in endeavoring to carry out any thing, or to gain a victory*): pertinacia (*obstinacy in an opinion or purpose*): animus præfractus; contumacia.

OBSTINATE, pertinax (*that keeps to his opinion; also of things, that do not yield or abate*; e. g., *diseases*): pervicax (*constant in endeavors to carry a thing through, or gain a point*): obstinatus, affirmatus (*the former, firm and constant, in a good sense; the latter, stiff and obstinate, in a bad sense*: ☞ contumax, *defying, resisting, does not belong to this*; refractorius *is not classical*): *an obstinate complaint or disease*, morbus perseverans; morbus longinquus (*long, tedious*); longa et pertinax valetudo (*of a long continuance of poor health*): *an obstinate engagement*, prœlium *or* certamen pertinax (☞ prœlium firmissimum, *Cæl. in Cic. Ep.*, 8, 17, *extr.* = *a battle with able-bodied troops*): *an obstinate silence*, obstinatum silentium (e. g., obtinēre).

OBSTINATELY, obstinate; pertinaciter; pervicaciter; præfracte (e. g., nimis præfracte ærarium defendere, *Cic., Off.*, 3, 22, 88); obstinato animo; affirmatâ voluntate: *to act obstinately in any thing*, obstinato animo agere aliquid.

OBSTREPEROUS. Vid. NOISY.

OBSTRUCT. ‖ *To block up*, claudere (*shut in*); obstruere, obsepire, intercludere. *To obstruct the way*, viam præcludere; viam obstruere (*barricade*); iter obsepire; iter intercludere, interrumpere. ‖ *To be an obstacle in the way of*, impedire aliquem ab aliquâ re, *or merely* aliquâ re (*never* in aliquâ re); impedimento esse alicui (alicui rei); ad aliquid (*never* in aliquâ re) impedimentum afferre alicui rei faciendæ; obstare *or* officere alicui *and* alicui rei alicujus.

OBSTRUCTION. ‖ *Act of obstructing; use the verbs.* ‖ *Obstacle*, vid.

OBTAIN, obtinēre (*to obtain after resistance, and keep possession*): parare, comparare (*provide, procure by one's own means*): quærere (*obtain by seeking*; e. g., *livelihood*, victum; *popularity with the common people*, gratiam ad populum; *glory*, sibi gloriam): acquirere (*to obtain what one has striven for*): colligere (*collect*; e. g., *good-will, favor*, &c.): nancisci (*obtain with or without trouble; even against one's wish*): adipisci (*to achieve by exertion*): consequi (*to arrive at the object of one's wish, with or without assistance*): assequi (*to arrive by exertion at the object of one's endeavors*): impetrare (*effect or obtain what has been required*): *by violence*, exprimere, extorquēre: *to obtain the highest political power*, rerum potiri: *to obtain credit*, parēre sibi laudem: *money*, pecuniam sibi facere: *a man's friendship*, alicujus amicitiam sibi comparare: *great influence*, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere: *great wealth and reputation*, magnas opes sibi magnumque nomen facere: *a victory*, victoriam ab, de, *or* ex hoste consequi *or* reportare (*Cic.*); referre (*Liv.*); adipisci (*Cæs.*). *To endeavor to obtain*, captare aliquid (e. g., *popularity*, &c.).

OBTESTATION, obtestatio (*Cic.*); *or by circumlocution with the verbs.*

OBTRECTATION, obtrectatio (*Cic., Liv.*).

OBTRUDE, *v.*, obtrudere (*of persons or things*): *to obtrude one's self*, se obtrudere, inferre, insolenter se offerre, se ingerere, se inculcare alicujus auribus (*in order that one may hear us; all these of persons*): se inculcare (e. g., oculis): se offerre, objici (e. g., animo; *of forms, appearances, thoughts which present themselves to our view or mind*).

OBTRUSION. *By the verbs.*

OBTRUSIVE, importunus (*behaving in a troublesome, unseemly*, &c., *manner*): molestus (*troublesome*): impudens (*shameless*): molestus. *Or by the verbs.*

OBTUSE, obtusus, hebes (*properly and figuratively*); tardus (*figuratively*): *an obtuse mind*, ingenium hebes, *or* retusum (*Cic.*).

OBTUSENESS (hebetatio oculorum, *Plin., dullness of sight*: hebetudo sensuum, *Macrob., stupidity*). *Use the adjectives.*

OBVIATE, occurrere, obviam ire (*to go against, not to shun*): prævertere (*to prevent*): resistere (*to offer resistance, check*): *to obviate an evil*, malo occurrere, prævertere.

OBVIOUS, manifestus, perspicuus, evidens, planus, illustris: *to be obvious*, patēre, apparēre (*to be manifest*): liquet (*it is clear, self-evident*): liquēre; planum, clarum, perspicuum esse (*to be clear or plain* [SYN. *in* PLAIN]): *this is not obvious to me*, hoc mihi non constat: *to me the matter is quite obvious*, res solis luce mihi videtur clarior (*after Cic., De Div.*, 1, 3, 6). Vid., *also*, CLEAR.

OBVIOUSLY, manifesto; clare; evidenter. Vid., *also*, CLEARLY.

OCCASION, *s.*, causa (*cause, reason*): materia (*materials for any thing*): locus, occasio (*opportunity*): ansa (*properly, a handle; then, figuratively, an opportunity*): *to give occasion*, occasionem dare; ansam dare *or* præbēre (e. g., *for blame*, reprehensionis *or* ad reprehendendum): *to give occasion to suspicion or doubt*, locum dare suspicioni *or* dubitationi: *to be an occasion of war*, belli materiam præbēre: *to give occasion for a letter*, argumentum epistolæ dare; *to be an occasion of laughter*, risum movēre *or* concitare: *to take occasion*, occasionem capere, sumere, *or* amplecti (*the last, willingly or gladly*): *to seek occasion*, occasionem captare: *to cut off all occasion*, præcidere alicui omnes causas: *upon occasion*, si occasio fuerit, tulerit; oblatâ facultate; ut primum occasio data fuerit (*Cic.*).

OCCASION, *v.*, occasionem dare, ansam dare *or* præbēre, rei (*dative*); locum dare rei (*dative*) *or* rei (*genitive*); materiam præbēre (☞ *Plautus and Phædrus often use* concinnare *in this sense*). Vid., *also*, CAUSE, *v.*

OCCASIONAL, *circumlocution by* occasione (☞ *not* opportunitate) datâ *or* oblatâ; si occasio fuerit *or* tulerit; per occasionem. *An occasional poem or copy of verses*, carmen sollemne (*on any public, festive occasion; cf. Stat., Silv.*, 4, 6, 92).

OCCASIONALLY, per occasionem (*Liv.*); ex occasione; oblatâ occasione (*Suet.*).

OCCIDENT, occidens.

OCCIDENTAL, occidentalis (*Plin.*); solem occidentem spectans (*Liv.*); ad occidentem situs (*after Liv.*); ad occidentem vergens (*Curt.*); in occidentem vergens (*Liv.*).

OCCIPUT, occipitium (*Varr., Plaut.*); occiput (*Pers.*).

OCCULT, arcanus; occultus; abditus; latens: *occult causes*, cæcæ causæ: *occult diseases*, cæci morbi.

OCCUPATION. ‖ *The act of occupying*, possessio (*possession*); *usually by the verbs.* ‖ *Employment, business*, negotium: *without occupation*, negotiis vacuus.

OCCUPIER, possessor; *or by the verbs.*

OCCUPY. ‖ *To engage*, occupare, occupatum tenēre (*to engage one's whole thoughts or attention*): detinēre (*to keep close to a thing, to fix*): curæ est mihi aliquid, consulo alicui rei (*engages my care or attention*): *to occupy one in various ways*, distinēre; distringere (*to distract*): *to occupy one's self in any thing*, occupari in aliquâ re *or* aliquâ re; versari in re *or* circa aliquid (*to give one's self up completely to a thing*): se ponere in re (*to lay one's self out upon a thing*): aliquid tractare (*to handle*): agere (*to be chiefly concerned in*): dare se rei (*to devote one's self to; to be busily occupied in any thing*): urgēre aliquid (e. g., studia): *to occupy one's self wholly, or exclusively in any thing*, se totum collocare in re: *my mind is entirely occupied with this one contemplation*, totus animus in hâc unâ contemplatione defixus est: *to be occupied in a thing*, occupatum esse in re; intentum esse alicui rei; in manibus est mihi aliquid; vigēre in re (e. g., in rerum cognitione; vid. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 56). ‖ *To take or have possession*, habēre; tenēre; possidēre: *to occupy with troops*, locum obsidēre, insidēre, occupare (*the latter including the idea that one anticipates another in taking the place*): locum præsidio firmare, munire; præsidium ponere, collocare, constituere in loco (*to garrison a place which one already possesses*): *to occupy a place firmly with troops*, valido occupare præsidio: *a place properly occupied* (*with troops*), locus tutus (*opposed to* intutus): *to keep a place occupied* (*with troops*), locum præsidio tenēre (*to hold with a garrison*): locum asservare (*to keep*).

OCCUR. ‖ *To happen*, accidere; incidere; evenire; contingere; intervenire (*Cic.*); intercidere (*Cæs.*); geri (*to be going on*): exsistere (*of events which break out suddenly, as seditions, wars*, &c.). ‖ *To come under observation, be met with* (*as a passage in a book*, &c.), esse; exstari; inveniri; reperiri: *a passage occurs, phrases occur*, &c., locus occurrit; locutiones, sententiæ occurrunt apud scriptorem (*but it is better to use* inveniri, reperiri, legi; *for* occurrere *contains the idea of something accidental or fortuitous.* ☞ *Avoid, in this sense*, obvium esse *and* obvenire. Vid. *Frotscher ad Quint.*, 10, 1, 19). ‖ *To present itself to one's mind*, in mentem mihi aliquid venit; mihi in opinionem aliquid venit (*as an opinion or supposition*): subit animum cogitatio, in mentem *or* in cogitationem mihi incidit aliquid (*presents itself to my mind*): mihi, *or* animo, *or* in mentem occurrit aliquid, mihi succurrit aliquid (*enters my mind*): subit recordatio, recordor *or* reminiscor alicujus rei, recursat aliquid animo (*I remember a thing*): *all kinds of things occur to my mind*, variæ cogitationes animum meum commovent: *to write, to speak just what occurs to one*, quod *or* quidquid in buccam venerit, scribere (*Cic., Att.*, 1, 12), garrire (*Cic., Att.*, 12, 1), loqui (*Mart.*, 12, 24, 5).

OCCURRENCE. ‖ *Act of occurring, use the verbs.* ‖ *Event*, casus (*especially accidental*): res (*general term, an occurrence*, &c.). *Unfortunate occurrences*, res adversæ, miseræ; casus calamitosi, miseri: *sad occurrences*, casus horribilis, tristis: *an unexpected occurrence*, casus improvisus, inopinatus.

OCEAN, oceanus (*Cic.*). ☞ Mare oceanum *is found in Cæsar in the accusative, and in Tacitus in the nominative, so that, in the latter at least, it is an adjective.*

OCHRE, ochra (*Plin., Vitr.*): sil, silis (*Plin.*). *Of the color of yellow ochre*, silaceus (*Plin.*)

OCTAGON, octogonon (*Vitr.*) (octangula figura, *Appul.*).

OCTAGONAL, octogonus (*Vitr.*; octangulus, *Appul.*).

OCTAVE. ‖ *In music*, diapason; intervallum septem vocum (*an interval between the notes of the same name*): octo voces *or* soni (*a series of eight notes*).

OCTAVO. (*Size of paper*), * forma octonaria (*Wyttenb.*). *An octavo page*, *pagina octonaria: *an octavo volume*, * liber formæ octavæ (*Wyttenb.*) *or* octonariæ (*ib.*); * liber octonarius: *an octavo sheet*, * scida octonaria, *or* formæ octavæ: *in octavo*, * formæ octavæ *or* octonariæ: *a volume in royal* (*imperial*) *octavo*, * liber formæ octavæ majoris (maximæ) (*Wyttenb.*).

OCTOBER (mensis), October.

OCULAR, *by the genitive* oculorum; *or otherwise by circumlocution with* oculus, oculi. *To give ocular demonstration of any thing*, oculis, ante oculos alicujus aliquid proponere, exponere (*Cic.*); oculis subjicere (*Liv.*); sub aspectum subjicere (*Att. ad Hor.*): *ocular illusions*, ludibria oculorum, credita pro veris (*Liv.*).

OCULIST, medicus ocularius (*Cels.*, 6, 6, 8); chirurgus ocularius (*Inscr.*), *or simply* ocularius (*Scrib. Larg.*, 37).

ODD. ‖ *Not even or like*, inæqualis (*unlike in nature*): impar (*opposed to* par; *uneven in quantity*): dispar (*opposed to* compar; *unlike in quality*). *An odd number*, numerus impar. ‖ *Strange*, insolens; insolitus; mirabilis; mirus; monstrosus: *to say odd things*, monstra dicere, nunciare: *is not this odd?* nonne hoc monstri similis est? (*Ter., Eun.*, 2, 3, 43): *it were odd if*, mirum (est) si, nisi (*Plaut., Ter.*). ‖ *Over and above a certain number*, justum numerum excedens *or* superans.

ODDITY. ‖ *Oddness*, vid. ‖ *An odd or strange person or thing*, homo monstrosus (*Cic.*); caput ridiculum (*Ter., of persons*); monstrum; res monstruosa, mira, nova (*of things*).

ODDLY. ‖ *Unevenly*, inæqualiter. ‖ *Strangely*, monstruose; miro, novo, insolito modo; mirum in modum.

ODDNESS. ‖ *Unevenness*, inæqualitas. ‖ *Strangeness; by the adjective.*

ODDS. ‖ *Inequality*, inæqualitas. ‖ *Advantage, superiority*, prior locus; excellentia, præstantia (*excellence*). *To have the odds of any body*, aliquo potiorem, priorem esse; aliquem antecedere: *in any thing*, aliquâ re præstare alicui *or* superare, vincere aliquem. ‖ *Odds (in betting)*. *To bet odds, either* quovis pignore certare (*which, however, is only* "*to bet any wager*") *or* * majori pignore cum aliquo certare. ☞ *To express "odds of so much to so much;" cf. Plaut., Epid.*, 5, 2, 34, Ni ergo matris filia est, in meum nummum, in tuum talentum pignus da. ‖ *Variance*, rixa; jurgium; lites, *plural*; altercatio; contentio. *They are at odds*, lites inter eos factæ sunt (*Ter., Eun.*, 4, 5, 8): *to set at odds*, rixam ciēre, excitare; altercationem (*Liv.*) *or* controversiam (*Cic.*) facere.

ODIOUS, odiosus; invisus; invidiosus. *To render any body odious*, alicui invidiam facere *or* conflare.

ODIOUSLY, infeste (*also the superlative in Cicero*); infeste (*also the comparative in Cicero*).

ODIOUSNESS, invidia. *To conceal the odiousness of a thing by a gentle name*, tristitiam alicujus rei mitigare lenitate verbi (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 12, 37).

ODIUM, invidia. *To have incurred odium*, habēre invidiam; in invidiâ esse: *to bring odium upon any body*, aliquem in invidiam adducere *or* trahere; alicui odium conciliare *or* invidiam conflare; aliquem in odium (invidiam) vocare: *to be an object of general odium*, onerari invidiâ.

ODOR. ‖ Prop., odor. *A sweet odor*, odor suavis, jucundus: *sweet odors*, suavitas odorum, *or simply* odores (*Cicero*). ‖ Fig. *Esteem, repute*, existimatio. *In bad odor*, nonnullâ infamiâ aspersus: *to be in bad odor*, minus commode audire; minus commodæ esse existimationis; (*with any body*), magnâ in offensâ esse apud aliquem (*Cic.*).

ODORIFEROUS, bene olens (*Cic.*); odoratus (*perfumed, Ov., Plin.*); odōrus (*Ov.*). *To be odoriferous*, bene olēre (*Cic.*); suave olēre (*Catull.*); suaves odores spargere (*after Hor.*).

OF. ‖ *As a sign of the genitive, or denoting possession, is usually expressed by the genitive case in Latin.* ☞ Ab, *with an ablative instead of the genitive, is poetical*; e. g., dulces a fontibus undæ (*Virg.*). ‖ *Denoting origin, beginning, or cause; we sometimes find* e *or* ex; de: *but the preposition is used only for the sake of emphasis or perspicuity; for the most part, "of" is expressed by the simple genitive*; e. g., rex Macedoniæ *or* Macedonum, *King of Macedon. Sometimes "of" is expressed by the use of an adjective*; e. g., *a citizen of Athens*, civis Atheniensis. *In the titles of nobility* a *is better than* de; *but it is generally best to employ an adjective*; e. g., dux Guisius, *the Duke of Guise. To die of a disease*, perire a morbo (vid. *Bremi, Nep., De Regg.*, 3, 3): *to die of wounds*, ex vulneribus perire. *When "of" refers to the material of which a thing is made, it is usual not to employ the preposition alone, but to make it dependent on a participle, as* factus, expressus, *or the like*; e. g., poculum ex auro, *better* poculum ex auro factum; *or by the use of an adjective*, poculum aureum. ☞ *The preposition must not be used when speaking of things as consisting of a certain material: in this case the material must be denoted by an adjective, or by a substantive in the genitive case*; e. g., *mountains of gold*, montes aurei, *or* montes auri. ‖ *Denoting the quality or property of a thing. When a property is considered as manifest or apparent, and so as existing according to the mind or judgment of a spectator, the ablative must be employed*; e. g., puella pulchrâ formâ, *of a beautiful figure: but when the property is characteristic, and considered as inherent in the subject, then we find the genitive. Hence all descriptions of a thing with reference to its size, weight, age, &c., have the genitive*; e. g., pedum quindecim fossa; homo fervidi ingenii; vir magni judicii et summæ facultatis. ‖ *In denoting the part of a whole, usually* ex, *more rarely* ab; e. g., nonnulli ab novissimis, *some of* (*Cæs.*). ‖ *Concerning, respecting*, de. *What must be thought of those who...?* quid de iis existimandum, qui? &c. ‖ *Out of*, de; ex; inter (*among*). ‖ *Before the name of a town as the native place of a person, "of" is usually expressed by an adjective of the name of the place instead of a preposition*; e. g., *Lycurgus of Sparta*, Lycurgus Spartanus; *Pericles of Athens*, Pericles Atheniensis. *The preposition with the place is sometimes, but rarely, used*; *as Liv.*, 1, 50, Turnus ab Aricîâ *for* Turnus Aricinus. (☞ *This mode of writing is almost peculiar to Livy.*) ‖ *Sometimes "of" is expressed in Latin by the form of construction*; e. g., *to smell of a thing*, sapere rem: *of high birth*, natus summo loco: *of one's own accord*, sponte meâ, tuâ, &c. ☞ *The city of Rome*, urbs Roma (*in apposition, not* Romæ). ‖ *The following instances show how to translate "of" before the participial substantive.* (1) *By infinitive: let no one repent of having preferred*, ne quem pœnitēat sequi maluisse, &c.: *I don't despair of there being some one*, non despero fore aliquem: (2) *quod with subjunctive: I think he should repent of having given up his opinion*, ego illi, quod de suâ sententiâ decessisset, pœnitendum censeo: *they accused Socrates of corrupting*, Socratem accusarunt, quod corrumperet. (3) *Instead of reading, he does so and so*, quum possit *or* quum debeat legere (*according as the thing not done was a possibility or a duty*): *why do you cry instead of laughing?* cur rides ac non potius lacrimaris? ‖ Miscellaneous. *To ask or inquire of any body*, quærere aliquid ex [ab, de] aliquo: *to consist of any thing*, ex aliquâ re constare, consistere; *also, of numbers*, esse *with genitive. To be made of any thing*, ex aliquâ re factum, constitutum esse: *one of*, unus ex, *less commonly* de.

OFF. ‖ *Denoting separation or distance*, ab eo (eâ, &c.); de eo (eâ, &c.). *But we usually find* a (ab), *or* de *in composition with a verb; as, to drive off*, avehi; devehi: *to bear off*, ferre, auferre (*properly and figuratively*); deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci (*figuratively, to get, acquire, obtain, as victory, fame*, &c.): *to carry off*, ferre, auferre (*to acquire, obtain*): obtinēre (*to obtain something wished for*): ex eâ re servare (*to save, deliver*): *to come off*, elabi, evadere (e. g., *to come off with his life*, vivum *or* salvum evadere; vivum exire): *to come off with a light punishment*, lēvi pœnâ defungi: *to come off unpunished*, impune abire; sine pœnâ demitti: *to come off fortunately*, pulchre discedere (*comic*): *to drive off*, abigere, depellere: *to go off*, abire, discedere; aufugere, profugere (*to flee away; the latter especially in a secret manner*): *to lead off*, abducere: *to make off*, se proripere; se eripere; in pedes se conjicere (*to take to one's heels; comic*): *to make off secretly*, profugere; clam aufugere; clam se subducere (*to sneak off*); clandestinâ fugâ se subtrahere. ‖ *As an interjection, Away! away with!* tolle, tollite, aufer, auferte (*take away!* vid. *Virg., Æn.*, 8, 439, tollite cuncta, inquit, cœptos auferte labores): abi! apage te! (*go away!*) *off with you!* amove te hinc! abi in malam rem! (=*go and be hanged! comic*): *plural, off with you!* procul este!

OFFAL, vilia -um; quisquiliæ (*Cic.*); intestina, *plural* (*intestines*).

OFFENCE. ‖ *Displeasure given, injury done*, injuria (*injury done: when perspicuity allows it, the person who does the injury, and the person to whom the injury is done, may be placed in the genitive; else say*, injuria alicui illata, injuria ab aliquo illata): offensio, offensa (*offence; the former, which one feels or receives; the latter, of which one is guilty*): ignominia (*general term, reproach expressed, whether deserved or not*): contumēlia (*reproach unjustly expressed, insult*): molestia (*unpleasant, of a thing as burdensome or annoying*): dolor (*the painful feeling of offence*). *A grievous offence*, injuria acerba; offensio gravis; dolor gravis *or* acerbus: *without offence*, sine ullâ contumeliâ. ‖ *Displeasure received, injury sustained*, offensio. *To give offence to any one*, offendere aliquem *or* apud aliquem; in offensionem alicujus incurrere *or* cadere: *I have given great offence to some one*, in magnâ offensâ sum apud aliquem: *to give great offence by one's mode of life*, esse pessimi exempli: *to take offence*, offensionem accipere (*opposed to* offensionem deponere): *to take offence at a person or thing*, in aliquo *or* in aliquâ re offendere (*to have something to object to in a person or thing*): fastidire aliquem *or* aliquid, *or* in aliquâ re (*to feel disgust, to disdain*; vid. *Liv.*, 4, 3, and 34, 5, *extr.*; *Cic., Mil.*, 16, 42): *to avoid offence*, offensionem effugere. *If I may say so without offence*, bonâ hoc veniâ tuâ dixerim; pace tuâ dixerim. ‖ *Cause of offending, stumbling block*, res mali (pessimi) exempli.

OFFEND. ‖ Tr. *To displease*, offendere aliquem (*also, improperly*, alicujus aures, &c.): *to be offended*, offendi: *to have grievously offended any body*, magnâ in offensâ esse apud aliquem (*Cic.*); facere aliquem iratum; irritare aliquem *or* alicujus iram; exacerbare aliquem. *I am offended at any thing*, aliquid mihi stomacho est; aliquid ægre fero (*comedy*, aliquid mihi *or* meo animo ægre est); aliquid mihi molestum est; aliquid me pungit; aliquid me male habet. ‖ *To be offensive to*, offensioni esse; offensionem *or* offensam habēre; offensionem afferre (alicui). ‖ Intr. *To transgress*, peccare. ‖ *To offend against* (=*violate*) *rules, laws*, &c. Vid. Violate, Transgress.

OFFENSIVE. ‖ *Causing anger, pain, or disgust*, quod offensioni est, offensionem habet *or* affert: quod offendit, quod non vacat offensione (*that is faulty*): quod displicet (*that displeases*): odiosus (*that causes scandal*): exemplo haud saluber (*that sets a bad example*): mali *or* pessimi exempli (*that sets a very bad example*)

Very offensive manners, mores pessimi, perditi: *offensive language*, voces lasciviæ (*licentious*), protervæ (*wanton*), obscēnæ (*obscene*), contumeliosæ (*injurious to the credit of any one*): *to use offensive language to any one*, conscelerare aures alicujus: *to be offensive*, offensioni esse; offensionem or offensam habēre; offensionem afferre: *to any one*, alicui; non vacare offensione: *to be offensive to the eyes and ears*, ab oculorum auriumque probatione abhorrēre. ‖ *Assailant, opposed to defensive; by circumlocution. An offensive war*, * bellum quod ultro infertur; * bellum ultro inferendum (*while yet future*), ultro illatum (*when already begun*): *to begin an offensive war*, bellum inferre, or ultro inferre (*Cæs., Liv.*); armis, bello lacessere or petere aliquem; infesto exercitu pergere in agrum hostium; ultro petere hostem: *an offensive alliance or treaty*, * fœdus ad bellum alicui inferendum initum; *to act on the offensive* (*against any state or people*), sociare arma contra aliquem: *the Romans under Fabius acted on the defensive rather than on the offensive*, Romani apud Fabium arcebant magis quam inferebant pugnam (*Liv.*, 10, 28): *to act both on the offensive and on the defensive*, inferre vim atque arcēre: *to be strong enough to act on the offensive*, inferendo bello satis pollēre (*Tac., Hist.*, 3, 55, 1).

OFFER, *s.*, quod aliquis offert; conditio. *To make an offer*, conditionem ferre (*Liv.*), proponere (*Cic.*): *to accept an offer*, conditionem accipere (*Ter.*): *to refuse an offer*, conditionem aspernari (*Nep.*): *offer of marriage*; vid. MARRIAGE.

OFFER, *v.*, offerre (*to set over against, to present to*): profitēri (*to profess one's self ready to*): pollicēri (*to promise*), alicui aliquid. *To offer one's services to any body*, alicui operam suam offerre; *at or in any thing*, ad rem or in re operam suam profiteri: *to offer any body one's interest or power for any thing*, alicui auctoritatem, copias, opes deferre ad aliquod negotium: *to offer a thing of one's own accord to any body*, aliquid alicui ultro offerre or polliceri: *to offer battle to the enemy*, hostem ad pugnam provocare, hostibus facere potestatem pugnæ or pugnandi: *to offer one's self*, se offerre (*general term*), or se venditare alicui (*of one who endeavors to gain the favor of any body*): *to offer one's self as bail or surety*, se sponsorem profiteri: *to offer one's self for any thing*, profiteri operam suam ad aliquid: *to offer one's self as a guide*, polliceri se ducem itineris: *to offer itself*, offerri, dari (*of things and events*): objici (*to present itself accidentally*): suppetere (*to be at hand in abundance*; vid. *Herz., Sall., Cat.*, 16, 3): *a good opportunity offers itself*, opportunitas datur.

OFFERING, donum; munus (sacrum). *A burnt-offering*, holocaustum (*Tert.*).

OFFERTORY, * ea pars cultûs divini, quâ pecuniam in usum pauperum conferimus; * ea pars cultûs divini, quâ oblationes populi offeruntur; *or it may be necessary to retain* * offertorium *as a technical term.* ☞ Offertorium, *in ecclesiastical Latin, was the place where oblations were offered:* fertum enim dicitur oblatio, quæ altari offertur (*Isid., Orig.*, 6, 19). *Freund assigns this meaning to the word in his first edition; but in his latest edition he makes* offertorium = *oblation, also elevation of the host* (*with Roman Catholics*).

OFFICE. ‖ *Business, function; particular employment, especially public*, munus (*general term*); munia, -um, *n.* (*acts of duty, obligations*): officium (*like the preceding, that which one has to do*): partes (*the share or part of a duty or obligation imposed on any one, one's own sphere of action*): provincia (*that which is conferred on any one, especially a public office*): sors (*that which has fallen to any one by lot*): locus (*a definite position*): magistratus (*the office of a magistrate; opposed to* imperium, *command in war*): honos (*an office of honor*). *An honorable office*, munus magnificum, dignitas, honos: *a public office*, officium publicum: *a civic office*, officium civile: *an important office*, munus amplum or grave (*opposed to* munus exiguum, vile, servile, sordidum): *to seek an office*, petere honores, ambire magistratum; (*earnestly*), inservire or operam dare honoribus: *to obtain an office*, munus alicui defertur, mandatur, muneri præficior: *to enter upon an office*, munus or magistratum inire, munus suscipere, provinciam capere or accipere: *to bear, hold, or administer an office*, munus obire, sustinēre, munere fungi, magistratum gerere, potestatem gerere or potestati præesse (*of a consul or prætor*): *to perform one's office well*, implēre officii sui partes, colere et facere officium suum, laute administrare munus suum: *to have filled all offices in the state*, omnibus honoribus et reipublicæ muneribus perfunctum esse: *to undertake or discharge the office of any one*, suscipere officia et partes alicujus: *to discharge one's office badly*, male administrare munus suum: *to confer an office on any one*, munus alicui deferre, mandare, assignare: *to hold office*, munus habēre, sustinēre: *to hold no office*, vacare munere, vacare a publico munere et officio, or ab omni reipublicæ administratione: *to refuse or decline an office*, munus deprecari or recusare; munus defugere (*to shun*): *to succeed to any body's office*, partes alicujus sibi sumere, munus alicujus occupare: *this is my office*, hoc meum est: *this is not your office*, hæ non sunt tuæ partes, hoc a te non exigitur: *in virtue of my office*, pro auctoritate: *robe of office*, vestis forensis: *seal of office*, præfecturæ signum: *when he was in office*, dum functus est munere: *air of office*, potestatis persona (*of a governor, Tac., Agr.*, 9, 3); gravitas censoria, supercilium censorium (*severity, sternness, Cic., Cæl.*, 15, 35; *Val. Max.*, 2, 9, *præf.*): *to put on an air of office*, vultum componere (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 20, 3): *out of office*, (*a*) *generally, that holds no office*, privatus, qui ab omni reipublicæ administratione vacat; (*b*) *retired or removed from office*, a munere remotus; cui munus abrogatum est. ‖ *Place of business*, sedes præfecturæ (*where business is transacted*); domus, quæ ad habitandum semper datur ei qui quæsitoris obtinet munus (*official residence*).

OFFICER. ‖ *Civil*, munere aliquo fungens; muneri alicui præfectus, præpositus; qui curam sustinet alicujus muneris (*after Cic.*). *If = magistrate*, magistratus; *or by circumlocution*, qui potestatem gerit in republicâ; qui versatur cum potestate in republicâ. (☞ *Under the later emperors we find* officiales, *Ammian.*) ‖ *Military*, dux (*Liv.*), præfectus militum (*Cæs.*); ductor ordinum (*Liv.*). *The officers*, præfecti militum (*Cæs.*); præfecti et tribuni militares (*Cic.*): *the superior officers*, primorum ordinum centuriones: *superior and inferior officers*, omnium ordinum centuriones (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 40). ‖ *Naval*, præfectus classis (*admiral*) or navis (*captain*); centurio classiarius (*Tac.*): *naval officers*, classiarii duces.

OFFICIAL, *adj.*, quod ad munus or officium pertinet; quod cum munere conjunctum est; quod munus fert. *To make an official report*, publice scribere de aliquâ re; referre aliquid ad aliquem (*Cic.*): *to make an official return*, publice nunciare aliquid; publice perscribere aliquam rem (*Cic.*): *an official account or document*, literæ publicæ; literæ publice missæ: *an official residence*, sedes præfecti or præfecturæ.

OFFICIAL, *s.* Vid. OFFICER.

OFFICIALLY, publice; publicâ auctoritate.

OFFICIATE. (*In public worship*), sacra facere, obire, curare, colere; rem divinam facere (*Cic.*); rebus divinis operam dare; res divinas rite perpetrare (*Liv.*).

OFFICIOUS, molestus. ☞ Officiosus *has a good sense; courteous, obliging.*

OFFICIOUSLY, moleste (officiose *only in a good sense*).

OFFICIOUSNESS, (nimis) officiosa sedulitas (*Hor.*).

OFFING, mare. *In the offing*, ad mare versum (*Hirt.*).

OFFSCOURING. FIG. *Of persons*, purgamentum; sentīna; quisquiliæ. Tace tu, quem ego esse puto infra infimos homines (*among the offscouring of the people, Ter.*).

OFFSET, germen; surculus.

OFFSPRING, prosapia; posteritas (*the former an antiquated and solemn expression, only used of ancient families; offspring collectively*): progenies (*a somewhat select expression, properly used collectively, but also of one or more*): stirps (*somewhat poetical in this sense, but also used by Livy and Tacitus*). JN. stirps et progenies (*Tac.*): proles; suboles (*poetical, speaking of children as fruits*: proles *as a new race, to exist with their parents*; suboles *as an after-growth, to supply their places, Död.*). *Male offspring*, stirps virilis (*Liv.*); virilis sexûs stirps: *to leave any offspring*, stirpem relinquere; ex se natos (*sc.* filios) relinquere: *to leave no male offspring*, virilem sexum non relinquere.

OFT, OFTEN, OFTTIMES, } sæpe, sæpe numero (*often; opposed to* semel, nonnunquam, semper, *like* πολλάκις): crebro, frequenter (*opposed to* raro: crebro *often, and in quick succession, and rather too often*; frequenter, *of a subject or agent*): compluries (*several times; not* pluries, *which is only a conjecture, Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 79): multum (*much, many times*): non raro (*not seldom*). [Multoties *is very late.*] *Also by the adjective* frequens *when a person is the agent, but not when a thing is spoken of* (*hence* ille frequens est nobiscum; illi frequentes Antonii domum ventitant; frequens aderat in senatu; ☞ *but not* hæc sententia veteribus frequens commemoratur). *Also by* solēre *and frequentative verbs; e. g., I often do this*, soleo aliquid facere: *to read often*, lectitare: *to visit often*, frequentare: *more often*, sæpius, crebrius: *very often*, persæpe, sæpissime: *too often*, nimium sæpe: sæpius justo: *how often*, quam sæpe; quoties: *so often*, tam sæpe; toties: *as often as*, quoties; quotiescumque.

OGLE, *s., by* oculi fatentes ignem (*Ov.*). *or* * amorem.

OGLE, *v.*, oculis fatentibus ignem (*better* amorem *in prose*) spectare aliquem (*after Ov., A. A.*, 1, 573). *To ogle one another with stolen glances, perhaps* (*from context*) furtim inter se aspicere.

OH, oh! (*of internal emotion*): pro! or proh! (*of astonishment and lamentation*): hem! (*usually denoting astonishment*). *The interjections are mostly followed by an accusative* (*rarely by a dative*), *oh! good heavens!* proh dii immortales! deos immortales! pro Deûm fidem! me miserum! *oh that!* o si! o utinam! *or simply* utinam! *Followed by a subjunctive present, imperfect, or pluperfect; but with this difference, that the present is used to denote the earnest desire of the party wishing, while the imperfect and pluperfect imply a condition or doubt*; e. g., utinam veniat, *I* (*earnestly*) *wish he may come*: utinam veniret, *I wish* (*it were possible that*) *he might come.*

OIL, *s.*, oleum (*general term; but properly, olive oil*): olivum, oleum olivarum (*olive oil*): *pure, sweet, clear oil*, oleum purum (*Cat.*); mundum (*Pall.*); liquidum, optimum, non insuavis odoris, egregii saporis (*Col.*): *old, bad, rancid oil*, oleum vetus (*Col.*); corruptum (*Cæs.*); sordidum (*Pall.*): *to press oil*, oleum facere: *to add oil to the flame*, oleum addere camino (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 3, 321): *to supply a lamp with oil*, oleum lumini instillare: *of or belonging to oil*, olearius: *dregs of oil*, fæces (*plural*); amurca (*impurities in pressing*): *an oil painting*, imago oleatis pigmentis picta; pictura pigmentis oleatis facta: *an oil cask*, dolium olearium: *the smell of oil*, odor olei; odor oleaceus (*like oil*): *the taste of oil*, sapor olei; sapor oleaceus (*like oil.*)

OIL, *v.*, oleo unguere (*Hor., Sat.*); oleo perfundere aliquid (*Virg.*).

OILMAN, olearius: *a wholesale oilman*, mercator olearius (*Pand.*).

OILY, oleosus (*full of or covered with oil*): oleaceus (*of the nature of oil*).

OINTMENT, unguentum: *a sweet-smelling ointment*, unguentum summâ et acerrimâ suavitate conditum (*Cic.*): *ointment for the eyes*, collyrium: *to anoint with ointment*, unguentis aliquid oblinere, ungere: *to smell of ointment*, unguenta olere

(*Plaut.*); unguentis fragrare (*to smell strongly, Suet., Vesp.*, 8).

OLD. ‖ *That has existed or lasted a long time, not new*, &c., vetus (*refers simply to the length of time, and denotes oldness sometimes as a commendation, sometimes as blame; opposed to* novus, *new, that has lately sprung up*): vetustus (*become old, refers to the advantage of age, and is said of that which has gained a good quality by age, that has grown stronger, more noble or excellent. The comparative* vetustior *is used also as comparative to* vetus): vetulus (*of persons, somewhat advanced in years, in the decline of life; implying disparagement*): veteratus, *more commonly* inveteratus (*inveterate, fast-rooted*; e. g., veteratum ulcus; inveteratum malum; jam inveterata amicitia): antiquus: *very old*, perantiquus (*that was or existed in by-gone times, also ancient; opposed to* recens). JN. vetus et antiquus; priscus (*very ancient, frequently with the notion of sacredness or venerable character.* ☞ Cascus *has the same signification, but is not found in classical prose*). JN. priscus et vetustus; vetus et priscus; priscus et antiquus; pristinus (*former*): antiquo artificio factus, antiqui operis (*of an old work of art*): obsolētus (*not new, worn out, gone out of fashion*). JN. antiquus et obsoletus; ruinosus (*ready to fall, ruinous*). *Comparative*, OLDER, prior; superior; e. g., *Dionysius the elder*, Dionysius superior (vid. *Ochs., Cic., Ecl.*, p. 63): *the oldest letter*, antiquissima epistola: *an old soldier*, veteranus miles, *or simply* veteranus, miles exercitatus et vetus (*opposed to* tiro miles *or* miles rudis et inexercitatus): miles militiâ confectus *or* fractus (*an invalid*): *an old poet, friend*, poeta, amicus vetus: *an old general*, imperator vetus: *an old family*, genus antiquum: *old custom or usage*, mos majorum *or* superiorum: *this is an old custom*, mos hic a patribus acceptus: *old institutions*, vetera et prisca instituta: *an old constitution* (*of state*), prisca reipublicæ forma: *a man of the old stamp*, priscæ probitatis et fidei exemplar; homo antiquâ virtute et fide; homo antiquis moribus: *an old story*, historia vetus et antiqua: *the good old times*, vetus *or* prior ætas: *the old world, olden times*, antiquitas, veteres, antiqui *or* prisci homines: *old writers*, veteres *and* (*opposed to later writers*) vetustiores scriptores: *to put any thing on its old footing*, in pristinum restituere: *to leave all things in their old state or condition*, omnia integra servare: *to grow old*, vetustescere (*of things which improve by age*): veterascere, senescere (*of things which spoil by age*): inveterascere (*to fall under the right of prescription, to become superannuated*): inveterari (*to become rooted or established*). [Vid., *also*, ANCIENT.] ‖ *Of a good age, especially of persons*, grandis; grandior (*in years, with or without* natu): senex (*an old man from sixty, with accessory notion of respect; never as a feminine*): ætate gravis; pergrandis natu, exactæ jam ætatis (*very old*): decrepitus, ætate *or* senio confectus (*old and weak, decrepit*): *an old man*, senex, homo ætate grandior: *old yellow!* mi vetule! (*in pity or sorrow*): *old fool!* stulte! silicernium (*Ter., Andr.*, 4, 3, 34; *a term of reproach; of an old man that bends over his staff, and, as it were, looks at the stones or pebbles in the road*): *like an old man*, seniliter: *an old woman, an old maid*, vetula (*rather implying contempt*): anus, anicula (*implying either respect or contempt*): *like an old woman*, aniliter: *the old*, senes (*opposed to* pueri *and* adolescentes): parentes (*opposed to* liberi; *also of birds*). OLDER, *comparative*, major natu (*opposed to* minor natu); *also simply* major. THE OLDEST, *superlative*, maximus natu: *the oldest of the children*, vetustissimus liberorum (*Tac., Ann.*, 2, 2, 1): *the oldest of the stock*, stirpis maximus: *the oldest of our contemporaries*, vetustissimus ex iis qui vivunt: *to grow old*, senescere. ‖ *That has a certain age, that has lived so many years, with the verb "to be" may be expressed by* natum esse, *followed by an accusative of the years, or simply by* esse *followed by a genitive of the years; and "to be old" may be expressed by* vixisse, confecisse, complevisse, *followed by the number of years in the accusative*; e. g., *he is nineteen years old*, decem et novem annos natus est; *or*, decem et novem annorum est: *he is ninety years old*, nonaginta annos vixit, confecit, complevit: *to be more than forty years old*, quadragesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse: *to be not yet twenty years old*, minorem esse viginti annis (*or* annos): *to be as old as any body*, æqualem esse alicui: *to be older than any body*, alicui ætate anteire, antecedere, præcurrere aliquem ætate: *he was so many years older than myself*, totidem annis mihi ætate præstabat: *how old do you consider me to be?* quid ætatis tibi videor?

OLD AGE, senecta (*poetical, old age, indifferently; merely as a period of life*): senectus (*old age, as deserving respect*): senium (*old age, as a time of infirmity, decay*, &c.): senilis ætas (*whether with reference to the weakness or to the experience of age: poetical*, senecta): ætas extrema *or* exacta; summa senectus (*extreme old age*): ætas decrepita (*decrepitude*): vetustas (*great age and consequent goodness of a thing long kept*; e. g., *of wine, fruits*, &c.). *A green old age*, cruda ac viridis senectus (*Virg.*): *the approach of old age*, senectus adventans et urgens: *to live to or attain old age*, senectutem adipisci, ad senectutem adipisci, ad senectutem venire; *to extreme old age*, ad summam senectutem vivere *or* venire (*Cic.*). *Old age gives experience*, seris venit usus ab annis (*Ov.*): *to die in a good old age*, senectute diem obire supremum; exactâ ætate mori: *to die of old age*, aliquem senectus dissolvit: *to be worn out with old age*, ætate *or* senio confectum esse: *to make provisions against old age*, senectuti subsidium parare.

OLD-FASHIONED, obsolētus. JN. antiquus et obsoletus: *in an old-fashioned manner*, veterum *or* priscorum more (modo): *to dress in an old-fashioned style*, patrum amictum imitari.

OLDEN, priscus; vetustus; antiquus: *in olden times*, olim (*in times gone by; opposed to* nunc): quondam (*in former times, formerly*).

OLFACTORY, narium (*generally plural*); ad nares pertinens (☞ *not* olfactorius; *but Pliny has* olfactorium, *a nosegay*).

OLIGARCHICAL, *by circumlocution with the substantive*; e. g., postquam respublica in paucorum jus atque ditionem concessit (*had assumed an oligarchical form, Sall., Cat.*, 20, 4): *to be under oligarchical government, to have an oligarchical constitution*, a singulis tenēri, paucorum potestate regi; paucorum arbitrio belli domique agitari: *a person of oligarchical views*, paucorum potentiæ amicus (*Nep., Alc.*, 5, 3).

OLIGARCHY. ‖ *As a form of government*, paucorum potentia (*Sall., Cat.*, 79, 1); *or* paucorum potestas; paucorum dominatio (*Freinsh., Suppl. Curt.*); tyrannis factiosa: paucorum administratio civitatis (*Cic., De Rep.*, 1, 28). ‖ *A friend of the oligarchy*, paucorum potentiæ amicus; *paucorum dominationi favens, studens: the Constitution of the state is an oligarchy*, paucorum arbitrio belli domique respublica agitatur. ‖ *A state under this form*, respublica quæ a singulis tenētur (*Cic., Div.*, 2, 2, 6); respublica, quæ paucorum potestate regitur; respublica quæ in paucorum jus ac ditionem concessit: *the rulers or leaders of an oligarchy*, pauci potentes (*Sall.*); *pauci potentes viri civitatem, rempublicam, administrantes.

OLIVE, olea, oliva (*tree or fruit*): *olive gathering*, olivitas (*Col.*): *an olive branch*, ramus olivæ; virgula oleagina (*very small, Nep.*): *olive-yard*, olivētum.

OLYMPIAD, olympias, -ădis: *reckoning by olympiads*, *olympiadum ratio: to reckon by olympiads*, *annos ex olympiadum ratione numerare.

OMELET, *placenta ex ovis cocta: lagănum (*was some cake of meal and oil, Hor., Cels.*).

OMEN, signum, indicium (*a mark*): ostentum, prodigium, portentum (*a remarkable appearance*; ostentum, *general term, an unusual appearance having reference to the future*; prodigium *and* portentum, *of prodigies having reference to the distant future, especially to coming calamities*; prodigium, *any extraordinary appearance of nature*; portentum, *any thing foretelling*): omen (*any thing seen or heard accidentally, by which good or evil is foreboded*): augurium (*a sign of things future from the flight of birds*): *a good omen*, omen bonum, dextrum, secundum, faustum: *a bad or evil omen*, omen triste, fœdum, funestum: *to accept or be satisfied with an omen*, omen accipĕre; placet omen.

OMINOUS, ominosus (*Plin.*). *To be ominous*, omen habēre.

OMISSION. *Usually by the verbs*; omissio; prætermissio (prætĕritio *not till Cod., Just.*): *omission for a time*, intermissio (e. g., officii): *the omission of connective particles*, dissolutio (*in Rhet.* = διάλυσις): *sin of omission*, delictum (*opposed to* peccatum, *sin of commission*).

OMIT, omittere (*not to continue what is begun*): prætermittere (*to neglect*): intermittere (*to leave off for a time*) aliquid; intermissionem alicujus rei facere (*Cic.*): *to omit to do any thing*, omittere aliquid facere (*Cic.*); supersedēre aliquid agere (*Liv.*); prætermittere aliquid facere (*Nep.*): *to omit to say*, prætermittere aliquid dicere (*Cic.*): *I must not omit to thank, to congratulate you*, facere non possum, a me impetrare non possum, quin tibi gratias agam, gratuler; non prætermittendum putavi, quin tibi, &c.: *to omit a duty*, officium prætermittere; intermissionem officii facere; deesse, non satisfacere officio: *to omit* (= *make no mention of*) *any thing*, præterire; silentio præterire.

OMNIPOTENCE, omnipotentia (*Macrob*); *potentia omnibus in rebus maxima: *the omnipotence of God*, præpōtens Dei natura.

OMNIPOTENT, cujus numini parent omnia; rerum omnium præpotens: *God is omnipotent*, nihil est, quod Deus efficere non possit (☞ omnipotens, *poetical*).

OMNIPRESENCE (omnipræsentia, *ecclesiastical*). *By circumlocution*; e. g., *to be sensible of the omnipresence of the Deity*, *præsentis numinis vim et impulsum sentire.

OMNIPRESENT, *omnibus locis præsens.

OMNISCIENCE (omniscientia, *ecclesiastical*): omnium rerum scientia cognitioque.

OMNISCIENT, omnia providens atque animadvertens (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 20, 54); cujus notitiam nulla res effugit (*after Cic., ib.*); *qui eventura novit omnia, ac velut præsentia contemplatur.

OMOPLATE, scapula; *usually plural*, scapulæ.

ON, *prep.* ‖ (*Of place or situation*), *to the question "where?"* in *with ablative*; e. g., *to place on the table*, ponere in mensâ (☞ *not* mensam, *because the idea of rest is already included in* ponere, *according to the Roman conception of the word*): super *with ablative* (*of a surface on which any thing is*): ad (*near*; e. g., ad Tiberim habēre hortos, *on the Tiber*). *In many cases where we think of a thing as at rest, the Romans fix on the previous direction and motion, and hence our "on" is to be rendered by* ex, de, *also by* a (ab); e. g., *on a march or journey*; ex itinere (*also* in itinere; *yet with this difference, that* in itinere = *during the march*, ex itinere = *from the march, so that it was uninterrupted for some time*; vid. *Held, Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 24): *on the right, on the left*, a dextrâ, ab lævâ: *on the side*, a latere: *to fight on the walls*, de mœnibus pugnare. *"On" is expressed by the ablative alone, (a) with substantives of place*; e. g., *to post armed men on the walls*, muris armatos disponere (vid. *Held, Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 21): *(b) in expressing a means and instrument which, in Latin, is already within the relation of the ablative case; as, to ride on a horse*, equo vehi: *to blow on a pipe*, tibiis canere: *(c) when the Latin preposition is already expressed in a compound verb; as, to sit on horseback*, equo insidēre. *Observe, also, the following*

turns of expression: on the platform, pro rostris: pro suggestu (vid. *Zumpt*, § 311): *on the spot*, e vestigio; statim; confestim (*immediately*): *on the ground*, humi (☞ in humum *only in poetry*): *on all sides*, quoquoversus: *to hang on a tree*, pendēre ex arbore: *on your authority*, tuā auctoritate; te auctore: *on this condition*, hāc lege *or* conditione: *to be on any one's side*, stare, facere, sentire, esse ab aliquo. ‖ (*Of time*), *to the question "when?" by the simple ablative: on the fourth day*, quarto die: *on the day*, die: *on the morning*, mane: *sometimes employ* quum; *as, on the day that I thanked you*, eo die, quum tibi gratias agerem. *With a definite term or point of time at which any thing is to take place*, ad *is used*; e. g., *to appear on a (fixed) day*, ad diem convenire.

ONCE. ‖ *An adverb of time*, one time, semel: *once one is one*, unitas semel posita unitatem facit: *once for all*, semel (e. g., ut semel dicam; vid. *Spald., Quint.*, 5, 13, 3): *once more*, iterum (*of an action repeated*): denuo, de novo (*anew, afresh*): *once already*, semel jam: *once, or at least not often*, semel aut non sæpe certe: *more than once*, sæpius; plus semel, plus quam semel (☞ *Krebs says that* plus quam semel, plus semel, *do not occur; but they do occur, yet perhaps only in negative sentences;* e. g., uterque—non plus quam semel eloquetur, *Cic., Off.*, 3, 16, 51; Lucullus puer apud patrem nunquam lautum convivium vidit, in quo plus semel Græcum vinum daretur, *Varr. ap. Plin.*, 1, 14; id ille non plus quam semel usurpare sustinuit, *Vell.*, 2, 40; ☞ plus vice simplici *is poetical*): *once and again*, semel atque iterum (*Cæs.*); semel iterumque; semel et sæpius (*Cic.*); non semel (i. e., *not once only*): *once a year*, semel in anno: *not once*, non semel; ne semel quidem: *at once*, repente, subito (*suddenly*): simul (*at the same time*; vid. *Liv.*, 6, 4): una (*together*): *to do two things at once*, de eādem fidelia duos parietes dealbare (*Curio ap. Cic. Ep.*, 7, 29, *extr.*): *all at once*, omnes simul (*all together*): omnes universi (*all taken together*): *one at once*, singuli, unus post alterum (*each one singly, one after the other, with several in succession*). *At once may also be expressed by the use of distributive numerals;* e. g., *not more than three at once*, non amplius quam terna: *once for all*, semel: *but once, never but once*, semel adhuc; semel unquam: *once and again, once—then*, semel—iterum; semel—deinde. ‖ *As an adverb of time*, aliquando, *and* (*after the particle* ne *or* si) *simply* quando (*at one time, at some time or other, of time past or future which one does not specify more closely; opposed to* nunquam): quondam (*once, once in time past, the nearer definition of which is of no concern; opposed to* nunc; *as, that virtue once existed in this state*, fuit, fuit ista quondam in hāc republicā virtus): olim (*once, in time past, or in time to come; opposed to* nunc, nuper; *hence the proper word in fables and narratives*): *if once*, si quando, *and simply* quando quandoque (*in case that once*, &c.): quum (*then, when*; vid. *Cic., Cat. Maj.*, 10, 34): ☞ *"For once" may sometimes* (*in entreaties*, &c.) *be translated by* obsecro, quæso (*pray*): *put yourself for once in my place*, fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te: *once upon a time*, olim (☞ semel, *as an adverb of time, belongs for the most part, according to Bremi, Nep., Att.*, 15, 2, *to the later period*).

ONE, *adj.* ‖ *Opposed to two or more*, unus (*used also for* unicus *and* idem; *necessarily in the plural with substantives which have no singular*): unicus (*single one, one and more*): idem (*when several actions or circumstances are to be referred to the same subject*): alter (ἕτερος, *of things which exist only in pairs*; e. g., altero pede claudus): *to become one of several*, unum fieri ex pluribus: *I will still observe one thing*, unum illud addam: *that is not a matter for one man*, illud in unius hominis prudentiam cadere non potest (*Col.*, 5, 1, 1): *this one thing disturbs me, that*, &c., me una hæc res torquet, quod, &c.: *the gods have not given every thing to one man*, non omnia eidem dii dederunt; *in one word*, uno verbo (*if only one word follows*; vid. *Cic., Phil.*, 2, 22, 54): ut paucis dicam (*if only a few words follow*): *in one tenor*, continenter (*without interruption*; ☞ continuo *is wrong*): usque (*continually*): uno tenore (*in one course*): *not one*, ne unus quidem, non ullus, nemo unus (*not even a single one*): non unus, unus et alter item, nonnemo (*not one, but several*): *no one of us*, nemo de nobis unus: *not one of them*, ii nulli: *never a one*, numquam ullus: *one and another*, unus et alter; unus alterque (*two together*): nonnemo, unus et item alter (*several*): *one after the other*, alius post alium, alius ex alio, alii super alios, alius atque alius, alius subinde (*general term*): alter post alterum (*of two*); deinceps (*in uninterrupted succession; of space, time, and order: it is usually placed between the substantive and predicate or pronoun*; e. g., horum deinceps annorum): continenter (*only before and after the classical period*): continue (*continually, without intermission; not to be confounded with* continuo = *immediately thereupon, without interruption. The Latin also expresses it by* continuus = *following one another*; e. g., triduum continuum: dies continuos tres; singuli deinceps (*each one successively*): alternis (*of two, alternately*; e. g., alternis [*sc.* versibus] dicere; alternis versibus contendere): *one as well as the other*, uterque pariter, ambo pariter (*both equally*): *the one . . . the other*, alter (*rarely* unus) . . . alter; hic . . . ille (*this . . . that*): prior . . . posterior (*the former . . . the latter*): *the one* (*party*) . . . *the others*, alii . . . alii; alii . . . pars (*or* partim); pars . . . alii; quidam . . . alii: *the one* (*party*) . . . *the other . . . others again*, alii . . . alii (*or* partim) . . . alii (*and thus* alii *alternately with* partim, *eight times in Cic., N. D.*, 2, 47, 122): *one . . . to the other, or the other* (*accusative*), alter . . . alteri *or* alterum (*of two*): alius . . . alii *or* alium (*of several*; e. g., *one helps the other*, alter alterum *or* alius alium adjuvat). *If, however, "other" be connected with a substantive, the substantive is repeated in Latin;* e. g., *to remove from one house to another*, ex domo in domum migrare: *one citizen obeys the other*, civis civi paret: *one hand washes the other*, manus manum lavat *or* fricat: *one fears the other*, timent inter se: *happy at one time, unhappy at another*, alias beatus, alias miser: *the one this . . . the other that*, alius aliud; alii alia: *the one so, the other differently*, alius aliter: *one here, another there*, alius alibi: *one hither, another thither*, alius alio: *one time so, another time differently*, aliud alias: *both the one party and the other are threatened with dangers, but from different quarters*, aliis aliunde est periculum. *If "one" refer to a substantive previously mentioned, it is rendered by* unus (*opposed to two or more*) *or* aliquis (*if indefinite*): *as, there were several elephants there; have you seen one?* plures aderant elephanti; num unum vidisti? *here are your books; have you read one of them?* hic sunt tui libri; num aliquem ex iis legisti? *If by "one" an individual is emphatically denoted and singled out from a multitude*, unus *is used, usually with the preposition* ex *or* de, *or the meaning is expressed by a simple* ex *or* inter; *as, there was among them one of the Nervians, named Verticus*, erat intus unus Nervius, nomine Vertico: *Fufius, one of my intimate friends*, Fufius, unus ex meis intimis: *to command one of the chief leaders of sedition to be taken away*, abripi unum insignem ducem seditionum jubēre: *the leader himself, one of the most rash and daring*, dux ipse inter stolidissimos ferocissimosque. ‖ *To denote agreement, concourse*, &c., one and the same, unus, idem. JN. unus atque idem; unus idemque; e. g., *at one time* (*to do several things*, &c.); uno *or* eodem tempore; uno eodemque tempore: *it is all one*, idem est, par est (vid. *Cic., Muren.*, 19, 41): *if followed by "whether . . . or,"* nihil interest utrum . . . an (vid. *Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 41, 120): *it is not one and the same thing to rob and to fight*, aliud est rapere, aliud pugnare (*Liv.*, 1, 12; *cf. Cic., Cæl.*, 3, 6). ‖ *In denoting time, and* (*more rarely*) measure, unus *is usually omitted, unless an opposition of a greater number be implied*; e. g., *the matrons mourned for Brutus one whole year, as for a father*, matronæ annum, ut parentem, Brutum luxerunt: *not more than one bushel*, non plus modio: *it seemed to be all one blaze*, omnia velut continenti flammā ardēre visa (*Curt.*, 3, 8, 18; *cf. Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 15, *extr.*). ‖ *One and a half*, unus dimidiatusque; sesquialter. *The Latin forms many compounds with* sesqui; e. g., *a foot and a half in length*, sesquipedalis; *an inch and a half*, sesquidigitus: *of an inch and a half in length*, sesquidigitalis: *a pound and a half*, sesquilibra: *a bushel and a half*, sesquimodius: *an acre and a half*, sesquijugerum: *an hour and a half*, sesquihora: *a month and a half*, sesquimensis: *to be a month and a half old*, sesquimense esse natu: *a day and a half's work*, sesquiopera: *one year and a half*, sex mensium et anni spatium (*Georges*); unus annus cum dimidio, *or* et sex menses (*Kraft*).

ONE, *pron. indef.* ‖ *Denoting an indefinite individual out of a definite number, any one*, aliquis; unus aliquis (*emphatically implying that the individual is only one*); e. g., *one of you*, aliquis ex vobis: *one of the early kings*, aliquis priorum regum: *one of yours*, unus aliquis ex tuis: *one of the party*, vir factionis. *If = a certain one, a definite individual, whom one may not or will not name*, quidam; *as, one of the colleagues*, quidam de collegis. *But if "one" is = any one*, i. e., *denotes an indefinite individual out of an indefinite number, we find* quispiam, *also* aliquis; e. g., *one may perhaps say*, forsitan quispiam dixerit; dixerit hic aliquis (*poetically*): *one will perhaps call me unjust*, iniquum me esse quispiam dicet: *one will say perhaps*, dicet aliquis forte: ☞ (*a*) *after* si, nisi, ne, num, quando, ubi, *and generally, in conditional propositions, also without the conjunction*, quis *must be used instead of* aliquis *or* quispiam; *as, if any one has once sworn falsely, no credit should afterward be given to him*, ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei postea credi non oportet. (*b*) *In negative propositions, and in such as contain a negative sense*, (*any*) *"one" is expressed by* quisquam (*substantively*) *and* ullus (*adjectively*); e. g., *is there among men any one of whom you think better?* estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? *is there one thing of so much worth, or one thing so desirable that*, &c., an est ulla res tanti, aut commodum ullum tam expetendum, ut, &c.: *just as good . . . as* (*any*) *one*, tam . . . quam qui maxime; e. g., *I am as good a patriot as any one*, tam sum amicus reipublicæ, quam qui maxime: *or by* juxta ac (atque), &c.; e. g., *instructed in Greek and Roman literature as well as any one*, literis Græcis atque Latinis juxta ac doctissimo eruditus (i. e., *as the most learned*). *Since, however, the pronouns do not express our "one" in its full extent, we must frequently express the sense by other words or phraseology:* (A) *by the passive*; (1) *personally*; *if one is guilty of a fault*, si qua culpa committitur: *one can not live happily except by living virtuously*, non potest jucunde vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur: *it is foolish for one to fear what can not be avoided*, stultum est timēre id quod vitari non potest; (2) *impersonally; one lives*, vivitur: *evening is coming on, one must go home*, jam advesperascit, domum revertendum est; (3) *by ablatives absolute; if one assumes this case*, hoc posito: (B) *by the active*; (1) *the third person singular*; (*a*) *of impersonal active verbs*; e. g., *one ought*, oportet; *one may*, licet; (*b*) *one says*, inquit (*parenthetically*); e. g., *it is impossible, says one, that all anger can be eradicated from the mind*, non potest, inquit, omnis ira ex animo tolli: (2) *the first person plural, when the speaker includes himself under the unknown subject*; e. g., *what one wishes one gladly believes*, quæ volumus, credimus libenter: (3) *the second person singular indicative, subjunctive, or imperative, in impassioned exhortations, demands, and statements*; e. g., *one does not see God, yet he may be recognized as God by his works*, Deum non vides, tamen ut Deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus.

Especially, the second person singular in the subjunctive, where we say, one can, might, would have; e. g., *one might have seen*, vidēres: *one would have believed*, putares; (4) *the participle present masculine in general propositions*; e. g., *if one aims at the first place, it is commendable to attain to the second or third only*, prima sequentem, honestum est in secundis et tertiis consistere. (c) *If the English "one" is in Latin the subject of the infinitive, it is not expressed separately*; e. g., *humanity requires that one pardon his friend*, ignoscere amico humanum est. *But with the infinitive* esse, *and with those verbs which in the passive have two nominatives* (*of the subject and predicate*), *as*, vidēri, fieri, existimari, *we find, at least, the accusative of the predicate*; e. g., *the greatest riches is for one to be contented with his lot*, maximæ sunt divitiæ, contentum suis rebus esse.

ONE ANOTHER, alius alii *or* alium; *of two*, alter, alteri, *or* alterum (= *one ... the other*); inter se, *among or between themselves, is used when the predicate is referred only to the personality of a subject of the third person plural, named in the same clause, in the nominative or accusative case, rarely in any other*: ☞ se inter se *is not Latin*; vid. *Gernh Cic., Læl.*, 22, 82; *Hand, Tursell.*, 3, p. 387, *sq.*): inter ipsos (*among themselves, when the predicate of a proposition is to be referred to such a subject exclusively, and in opposition to all others; the subject is then mentioned in the same clause, either in the genitive, dative, or ablative, or in the clause immediately preceding*): mutuo (*mutually*; ☞ invicem *here would be unclassical*, vicissim *has a different meaning*): ultro et citro, ultro citroque, ultro citro (*hither and thither, on both sides*). ☞ Ultro citro *is probably post-Augustan*; vid. *Hand, Tursell.*, 2, p. 86, *sqq.*): *they help one another*, alter alterum adjuvat; alius alii subsidium ferunt: *they keep nothing from one another*, nihil quidquam secretum alter ab altero habet: *they* (*two armies*) *did not observe one another*, neutri alteros cernebant: *they blamed one another*, alius alium increpabant: *to love one another*, amare inter se; inter se diligere (☞ invicem *or* mutuo diligere *not classical*: vicissim diligere, *formed by the moderns from the misunderstood passage, Cic., Læl.*, 9, 30, *is wrong*): *we love one another*, amamus inter nos (☞ *not* amamus nos inter nos): *to look at one another, to fear one another*, &c., inter se aspicere, timēre, &c.: *to strike one another*, alter alterum verberibus cædit (*properly, with cudgels*): inter se confligere (*figuratively, of battle*): *to be at variance with one another*, inter se discordare, dissidēre, dissentire: *to kiss one another*, mutua dare oscula: *to kiss and embrace one another*, osculari et amplexari inter se (*Plaut., Mil. Glor.*, 5, 40): *to render services to one another*, officiis mutuo respondēre: *to eat one another*, mutuâ carne inter se vesci: *to meet one another*, sibi occurrere *or* obviam fieri: *to show kindness to one another*, ultro citroque beneficia dare et accipere: *to send messengers to one another*, nuncios ultro citroque mittere.

ONE-EYED, luscus, cocles (*born with one eye*): altero oculo captus *or* orbus (*that has lost one eye*): altero lumine orbus (*Plin.*, 35, 10, 36): unoculus (*general term, one-eyed*; *mostly in comic writers.* ☞ *Avoid the later compound*, monoculus): unum oculum in mediâ fronte habens; uno oculo in mediâ fronte insignis (*having one eye in the middle of the forehead; of the Cyclops*).

ONE-HANDED, unimănus: alterâ manu orbus (*after Plin.*, 35, 10, 36, altero lumine orbus).

ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE, *currus uni equo jungendus *or* junctus; *currus ab uno equo vehendus *or* vectus.

ONE-SIDED. Propr., unum latus habens. Fig., non justus: *to decide from one-sided evidence*, parte inauditâ alterâ statuere: *to form a one-sided judgment on a matter*, rem non ab omni parte ponderare: *to treat a subject in a one-sided manner*, leviter attingere.

ONEROUS. Vid. Burdensome.

ONLY. ‖ *Denoting limitation or restriction*, modo (*subjective, denoting that one who speaks or thinks on a matter restricts it in his own mind to a certain case, or within certain limits*): tantum (*properly, so much and no more, implies that the term which it qualifies bears the relation of the less to a greater, or of a part to a whole, to which it stands opposed*): solum (*only, merely; restricts to a certain case or object, in contradistinction to all others*): tantummodo (*only in so far as; restricts more strongly than* tantum *or* modo, *approximating to the meaning sometimes of the former, sometimes of the latter.* ☞ *Avoid* solummodo, *which is very rare, and not found at all in the best prose*): non ... nisi (= "*not except under the condition specified;*" *hence not used of numbers.* ☞ *In the best prose* nisi *is prefixed to the condition, and the* non [*for which some other negative*, neque, nihil, numquam, *may stand*] *to the verb*; e. g., *it is only by an artist that art can be understood*, ars intelligi nisi ab artifice non potest: *he dreads only a witness and a judge*, nihil timet nisi testem et judicem): dumtaxat (= dum taxat aliquis, "*strictly speaking,*" *restricting a sentiment by some special reference; often preceded by* sed): nihil aliud quam, quid aliud quam, nihil aliud præterquam (= "*he only,*" &c., "*he did nothing but,*" &c., *a tense of* facere *being omitted*; e. g., *he only sleeps*, nihil aliud quam dormitat; vid. *Zumpt*, § 771; *but* ☞ *this is peculiar to the style of the later historians*). *The foregoing words and phrases are used when the restriction relates only to an action or a state; but when "only" refers to a subject or object which it separates from all others, we find* solus *or* unus; e. g., *it is only man who is endued with reason*, solus homo ratione præditus est: *I have seen only you*, te unum vidi: *it is only wisdom that*, &c., sapientia est una quæ, &c.: *I only have seen*, ego solum *or* unus vidi (*but, I have only heard, not seen it*, hæc audivi tantum, non vidi): *not only ... but also*, non modo ... sed etiam *or* verum etiam (*proceeding usually from the less to the greater, or from the weaker to the stronger*): non tantum *or* non tantum modo ... sed etiam (*from the greater to the less* = "*not only, but even*"): non solum ... sed etiam (*leaving it undetermined which is the greater*): et ... et (*as well ... as*). *We sometimes find* non modo ... sed *or* verum; non tantum (*or* tantummodo) ... sed *or* verum; non solum ... sed (*without an* et *or* etiam: *the second clause is then the stronger, the other being, as it were, put aside*; vid. *Pr. Introd.*, ii., 504: *the second clause may sometimes be strengthened by transposition*; e. g., Dii quoque, non solum homines): *not only not ... but not even*, non modo non ... sed ne ... quidem (☞ *where observe, if both clauses are affected by the same verb, expressed in the second clause, the* non *after* modo *is omitted, its place being supplied by the* ne *in the second clause, since* ne ... quidem *is* = etiam non; e. g., talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit quod non honestum sit. *But if the negative is contained in a negative word, such as "none, never,"* &c., *then the word* nemo, nullus, nihil, numquam, &c., *must be retained*; e. g., quod non modo Siculus nemo, sed ne Sicilia quidem tota potuisset; *cf. Zumpt*, § 724, *b*): *only in so far that*, duntaxat hactenus, ut: *only so much, or so far as*, tantum ... quantum (vid. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 121; *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 8). ‖ *Expressing a condition*, modo; e. g., *I will speak, only do you hear*, loquar, modo audi: *only that*, modo ut, &c., *or* modo *with the subjunctive; if only*, dummodo; *or* dum *with the subjunctive: if only not*, dumnē; dummodo nē *with the subjunctive.* ‖ *Expressing a wish, will, or permission*, modo: quæso (*as a parenthesis, I pray*): *only let me*, sine modo: *only wait*, mane modo: *only begone*, abi modo: *only not*, modo ne; e. g., modo ne redeat: *in addressing persons, with the language of vehement deprecation or earnest warning, this may be rendered by* noli *with an infinitive, or by* fac ne, *or* (*in warnings*) cave, *with the subjunctive.*

ONSET, } petitio (*act of aiming*
ONSLAUGHT, } *at*): impetus: incursio: incursus: *to make an onset on any body*, (1) *properly*, adoriri, aggredi aliquem: impetum facere *or* invadere in aliquem: incurrere *or* incursare in aliquem: oppugnare *or* impugnare (aliquem): (2) *figuratively, with words*, dicto *or* convicio incessere, lacessere, insectari, consectari, adoriri aliquem (*general term*): (acriter) invehi in aliquem (*inveigh against*); petere aliquem.

ONWARD, protinus: prorsus: *onward!* perge; (*plural*), pergite! move te ocius! noli morari: *to move onward*, prorsus cedere, abire (*properly*), procedere (*figuratively*).

ONYX, onyx (*Plin.*).

OOZE, *v.*, exire: emanare (*to flow or well forth*; sub platano umbriferâ, fons unde emanat aquai, *Cic., from Hom., Divin.*, 2, 30: *also, figuratively, to be circulated abroad*, in vulgus exire atque emanare): stillare (ex *or* de re) *or* lente stillare (e. g., unde lente stillet aqua, *Varr., R. R.*, 1, 41, 2): destillare (ab *or* de re; e. g., lentum virus ab inguine, *Virg.*; humor de capite): *water oozes out of the rocks*, saxa sudant humore et guttis manantibus stillant (*Lucr.*, 6, 944).

OOZY, uliginosus.

OPACITY, *by the adjectives* (☞ opacitas, *shadiness, Col.*).

OPAL, opălus (*Plin.*).

OPAQUE, non pellucidus, non translucidus. (☞ *On no account* opacus, *which* = umbrosus, &c.) *To be opaque*, non translucēre; lucem non transmittere.

OPEN, *adj.* ‖ Propr., apertus, adapertus (*opposed to* clausus, involutus): patens (*lying or standing open*): patefactus (*thrown open*): propatulus (*accessible on all sides*). Jn. patens et apertus; apertus et propatulus: purus (*not covered with trees or other things*): expeditus (*unobstructed*): facilis (*easy*): *an open plain*, campus apertus (*Cæs.*); patens (*Liv.*): *the open sea* (*high sea*), mare apertum (*not shut in by the land; opposed to* mare conclusum, *Cæs.*); *also* altum (*the high seas, Cic.*): *mare glacie solutum (*free from ice*): (*of the body*), laxus, solutus (*opposed to* astrictus; suppressus): *to keep the body open*, alvum mollire, elicere: *an open door*, fores apertæ (*Ter.*); adapertæ (*Liv.*); patentes (*wide open, Cic.*): *an open letter*, epistola non obsignata (*unsealed*): aperta *or* resignata (*that has been opened or unsealed*): epistola soluta *or* vinculis laxatis (*with reference to the Roman custom of tying a thread round it*): *open eyes*, oculi patentes: *to stand with the mouth open*, ore hiante adstare: *to receive one with open arms*, libens ac supinis manibus aliquem excipere (*Suet., Vitell.*, 7); libenti lætoque animo excipere aliquem (*after Cic.*); suo complexu sinuque recipere (*figuratively, Cic.*); *to keep open table*, alicui quotidie sic cœna coquitur, ut invocatis amicis una cœnare liceat (*after Nep., Cim.*, 4, 3). *To be open*, apertum esse, patēre (*also improperly, as, "his ears are open to all complaints,"* patent aures ejus querēlis omnium). ‖ Fig., *candid, ingenuous*, apertus: ingenuus: simplex. ‖ *Not yet decided*, nondum dijudicatus: *to be an open question*, adhuc sub judice lis est (*Hor.*); adhuc de hâc re apud judicem lis est (*the former improperly, the latter properly, of a judicial question, Ascon., Cic., Verr.*, 1, 45): *to be left open*, integrum relinqui *or* esse.

OPEN, *v.*, trans. Propr., aperire, adaperire (*to remove whatever covers or conceals; opposed to* operire, adoperire): patefacere (*to throw open, cause to stand open*); ☞ recludere *and* reserare *are almost entirely confined to the poets: to open the eyes*, oculos aperire, tollere, allevare: *not to venture even to open one's mouth*, ne hiscere quidem audēre: *to open one's purse*, thecam nummariam retegere: *to open a cask*, dolium relinere: *to open a book*, librum evolvere; volumen revolvere *or* explicare (☞ *not* adire librum *for* evolvere; adire libros sibyllinos *means to go to consult the sibylline books*): *to*

open a door, ostium *or* fores aperire, adaperire, recludere *or* reserare (*to unbolt, unbar*): *to open a window*, fenestram patefacere: *to open a letter*, epistolam solvere; epistolæ vincula laxare (*Nep., Paus.*, 4, 1). FIG. || *To make a beginning*, initium alicujus rei facere; aliquid exordiri (*to make an introduction*): auspicari aliquid (*to begin with a good omen; post-Augustan*): *to open a ball*, * primam choream ducere: *to open a sitting*, * solemni more concioni præfari: *to open a play with a prologue*, * fabulam prologo auspicari (*cf. Suet., Cal.*, 54). || *To make known, reveal, discover*, aperire; demonstrare; significare (*to point out, call attention to any thing*): expromere, in medium proferre (*to publish*): proponere (*to propose*, e. g., *bills, conditions*): enunciare (*to reveal a secret*): *to open a thing to any one*, communicare aliquid cum aliquo (*general term, to communicate, impart*): aliquem certiorem facere de re (*to inform of any thing*): *he opened his plan to me*, denudavit mihi consilium suum (*Liv.*, 44, 38, *init.*): *to open one's heart*, secreta pectoris aperire (*Tac., Germ.*, 22, 7): detegere alicui intimos suos affectus (*Sen. Ep.*, 96, 1).

OPEN, *v.*, INTRANS., patescere, subito se aperire (*of a door, the latter especially when it suddenly opens of its own accord*): se aperire, se pandere, florem expandere (*of flowers*): hiscere, dehiscere (*to form chinks; of the ground*): discedere (*of the heavens, &c.*): florem aperire, dehiscere (*of flowers*): dissui (*of a seam*): laxari (*to become loose, as a knot*): solvi, exsolvi (*to come apart, as a bandage, a cord*): rumpi (*of a swelling*): recrudescere (*of a wound*).

OPEN-HEARTED. || *Candid, ingenuous*, apertus; ingenuus; simplex. || *Liberal, bountiful*, liberalis; beneficus; benignus.

OPENING, *s.* || *Act of opening*, apertio (patefactio, *only figuratively, act of divulging*); *or by the verbs.* || *Aperture*, foramen (*general term for any opening made by boring*): cavum (*burrow, pit*, &c.): hiatus (*any yawning fissure*): rima (*fissure; a cut made lengthwise*): fissura (*a rent*): lacuna (*a space not filled up; e. g., in a ceiling*): lumen (*the opening of a window or door; any opening through which light can penetrate*): fenestra (*aperture of a window*): os (*mouth-like aperture*; e. g., *of a cave*): apertura (*Vitr.*). [*If it is* = AIR-HOLE, vid.] *To make an opening in any thing*, aliquid aperire (*general term*): perforare (*to bore through it*): *to have openings*, aperturas habere (*Vitr.*). || *Commencement*, initium: exordium: *to make an opening*, viam sibi munire (ad aliquid): *the opening of a speech*, prima orationis verba; exordium, procemium (☞ *never* initium): *an opening speech*, oratio sollemnis quâ initium alicujus rei auspicatur aliquis (*after Suet., Cal.*, 54). [Vid. BEGINNING.] || *An initial festival* (e. g., *the opening of a road, theatre*, &c.), * dies festus, quo initium alicujus rei auspicatur aliquis (*after Suet., Cal.*, 54).

OPENING, *part. adj.* (i. e., *purgative*), catharticus: alvum solvens *or* movens: *opening medicine*, medicamentum catharticum: medicina alvum solvens *or* movens (*Cels.*): *to give opening medicine*, dejectionem alvi ductione moliri, purgatione alvum sollicitare (*to administer a purgative*): *to give opening medicine*, cathartica dare (*general term*): *one must take some opening medicine*, dejectio a medicamento petenda est: *to take opening medicine*, alvum dejicere (*of the effect*); *perhaps* * alvum medicamento cathartico solvere *or* movere.

OPENLY. || PROPR., palam (*opposed to* clam); aperte (*opposed to* occulte): manifesto (*palpably*): propalam (*courting observation*). || FIG. *Candidly, ingenuously*, aperte (*opposed to* occulte, tecte); candide; libere; simpliciter.

OPENNESS. || PROPR. *By the adjectives.* || FIG. *Candor*, animus apertus, verus, simplex; pectus apertum (*Cic.*).

OPERA, * drama musicum, melicum: *opera-house*, * theâtrum ubi dramata melica aguntur, eduntur: *opera singer*, * actor, cantor dramatis musici, melici; *feminine*, * cantrix dramatica.

OPERATE. || *To act*, facere, efficere aliquid: valere: vim habere: *to operate beneficially*, boni aliquid efficere. || *In surgery*, secare: scalpellum admovere *or* adhibere (*with dative of person or part operated upon*): *to operate for the eyes*, * secando medēri suffusioni oculorum. || *Of medicine; to work*, efficacem esse, effectu esse, erga aliquem: *the medicine operates*, concipitur venis medicamentum (*Curt.*): *the medicine will not operate*, medicamentum imbecillius est, quam morbus: *to operate in the same manner* (*of medicine*), eosdem effectus præstare: *so powerfully did the medicine operate*, tanta vis medicaminis fuit (*Curt.*).

OPERATION, effectus (*both the power of working possessed by any thing and the effect*): vis (*power*). JN. vis et effectus: efficientia (*working*). *Sometimes* impulsus (*impulsion*): appulsus (*approximation of an effectual means or cause, especially of the sun; then, generally, the working of one thing on another*): res agenda: res gerenda *or* gesta (*thing to be done, undertaking*): *plan of operations*, rei agendæ ordo (*general term*): omnis belli ratio: totius belli ratio: belli administrandi ratio (*in war*): *to form his plan of operations*, rei agendæ ordinem componere: totius belli rationem describere: belli futuri consilia ordinare (*Liv.*): *surgical operation*, * curatio, quæ scalpellum desiderat: *operations*, sectiones punctionesque (*Plin.*). *To perform an operation*, secare aliquem; scalpellum admovēre *or* adhibēre alicui rei (*dative, of the limb*, &c., *operated upon*): manum admovēre *or* injicere: *to make an operation necessary*, curationem ex manu postulare (*Cels.*): *an operation is necessary*, morbus curationem ex manu postulat (*after Cels.*): *to begin an operation*, manum injicere (*Cels.*): *to perform an operation for the eyes*, secando medēri suffusioni oculorum: *when he was undergoing an operation*, quum secaretur (*Cic.*): *Cæsarean operation*; vid. CESAREAN.

OPERATIVE, *adj.*, efficax; potens; valens. *A law is operative*, lex valet *or* exercētur (*is acted upon*).

OPERATIVE, *s.*, opifex (*general term, a handicraftsman*): qui operas fabriles præbet (*who works for a master; after Appul., Met.*, 9, p. 219, 6, *sq.*).

OPERATOR. || *Doer of any thing*, actor alicujus rei: auctor atque agens: confector alicujus rei. || *In surgery*, * qui scalpello medētur: * chirurgus scalpello medens.

OPEROSE, operosus. Vid., *also*, LABORIOUS.

OPHTHALMIC, oculorum (*genitive plural*): ad oculos pertinens (ophthalmicus, *an oculist, Mart.*): *ophthalmic medicine*, medicamentum oculorum (*plural*); quæ oculis medentur.

OPHTHALMY, oculorum inflammatio: lippitudo (*chronic disease of the eyes, such as is common in the East, Klotz ad Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 37, 81, *fin.*): oculorum sicca perturbatio (*of the dry ophthalmy, Scrib. Larg.*, 32); lippitudo sicca *or* arida (*Cels.*, ophthalmia *does not occur in ancient writers; but it may sometimes be necessary as a technical term*): *to be suffering from ophthalmy*, oculos inflammatos habēre; lippire: *to cure the ophthalmy*, lippitudinem depellere.

OPIATE, *adj.*, somnum faciens, pariens, concilians (*Plin.*).

OPIATE, *s.*, medicamentum somnificum (*Plin.*); * medicamentum soporiferum (*we find* vis soporifera *in Pliny*), *or* somnum faciens: aqua, in quâ papaver decoctum est (*Cels.*): *to administer an opiate*, somnum moliri potui dando aquam, in quâ papaver aut hyoscyamus decocta sit (*Cels.*, 3, 18).

OPINIATED, OPINIATIVE, OPINIONATIVE, } pertinax; pervicax; contumax; obstinatus; (homo) pertinacis, obfirmati, animi.

OPINION, opinio (*any uncertain view or conjecture*): sententia (*especially an opinion well founded, and also expressed*): existimatio (*an opinion, view entertained with reference to the value of a person or thing*): persuasio (*a view founded on persuasion, belief, imagination*): judicium (*founded on judgment*): auctoritas (*judgment; of a magistrate*, &c.; *hence the proper word of the Senate*): vox (*the expression of an opinion*; vid. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 226): præceptum, decretum, dogma, -ātis, *n.*, placitum (*a doctrine of a teacher, especially of a philosopher* [vid. PRINCIPLE]. *A false opinion*, opinio falsa; pravum judicium; error (*an error*): *perverse, wrong opinions*, opiniones falsæ; opinionum commenta (*whims, fancies*): *settled or deeply-rooted opinions*, opinio confirmata: *the common opinion*, opinio vulgaris *or* vulgi; sententia vulgaris: *the general opinion*, communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata: *public opinion*, existimatio vulgi; existimatio communis (rumor, *classical, but rare; not used in this sense by Cæsar*): *to lose in public opinion*, apud populum de existimatione suâ deperdere: *a person stands badly in public opinion*, male de aliquo ab hominibus existimatur: *according to the common opinion*, ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: *according to my opinion*, meâ quidem opinione; (ex *or* de) meâ sententiâ; ut mihi quidem videtur; ut opinor; ut puto; quantum equidem judicare possum (*as far as I can judge*): *to entertain a false opinion*, falsa opinio me tenet; persuasione labi: *to have a wrong opinion of any thing*, falsam opinionem de re habēre; falsam sibi alicujus rei persuasionem induisse; male *or* perperam judicare de re (*to judge wrongly*): *to have a right or correct opinion of any thing*, vere *or* recte judicare de re: *to have a wrong opinion of any one*, male existimare de aliquo: *to have a tolerably good opinion of any body's character*, opinionem nonnullam de alicujus moribus habēre: *to have a good opinion of any one*, bene de aliquo existimare: *to have a high opinion of any one*, magnam de aliquo habēre opinionem; magna est alicujus de aliquâ re opinio: *men have a high opinion of you*, magna est hominum de te opinio: *to have too high an opinion of any body's talent*, nimiam opinionem de alicujus ingenio et virtute habēre (*after Nep., Alcib.*, 7, 3): *the cavalry of the Treviri, of whose excellence the Gauls have a very high opinion*, equites Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis est opinio singularis: *to have a high opinion of one's self*, multum sibi tribuere; se aliquem esse putare; magnifice de se statuere; magnos sibi sumere spiritus (*to be puffed up*): *to have an opinion, to be of the opinion*, opinionem habēre; opinione duci; opinari, &c. [vid. TO BELIEVE, MAINTAIN]: *I am of that opinion*, eam habeo opinionem; sum hujus opinionis: *some* (*in the council*) *were of opinion that*, &c., nonnullæ hujusmodi sententiæ dicebantur, ut, &c.: *the opinion of many was that*, &c., multorum eo inclinabant sententiæ, ut, &c.: *I am rather of the opinion of those who*, &c., eorum magis sententiæ sum, qui, &c.: *to be of one's opinion*, alicujus sententiam assentione comprobare (*to approve of by assent*); alicujus sententiam sequi (*to follow it*); ad alicujus sententiam accedere (*to come over to, accede to*); ire, pedibus ire, discedere, concedere, transire in alicujus sententiam (*of a senator when he went over to the side of one whose opinion had been delivered*; transire, *to go over from one to another*): *I am of the same opinion*, in eâdem sum sententiâ; idem *or* unum idemque sentio; consentio: *I am of the same opinion with any body*, non dissentio ab aliquo: *I am quite of the same opinion with any body*, prorsus ut aliquis dicit, sentio: *I am of another opinion*, aliter sentio: *I am quite of another opinion*, longe mihi alia mens est: *a person hesitates in opinion*, aliquem duæ sententiæ distinent (*vacillates between two opinions; Tac., Hist.*, 1, 32, 1): *they are divided in opinion*, in diversas, in contrarias, sententias discedunt; inter se discrepant: *to be of a very different opinion*, magnopere dissentire; *from any one*, ab aliquo: *to be quite of an opposite opinion*, in alia omnia ire *or* discedere: *to have a different opinion of any thing*, non idem sentire de re:

people's opinions are different. varia sunt hominum judicia; (*widely different*), magna dissensio est de re; de re variæ hominum sunt discrepantesque sententiæ: *yes, that is my opinion*, mihi vero sic placet; sic hoc mihi videtur: *to give one's opinion*, sententiam dicere, ferre, dare (*to declare one's judgment*; ☞ *for which modern writers incorrectly say* judicium ferre); dico quod sentiam, sententiam meam aperio; quæ mens suppetit eloqui (*to express one's views or thoughts*): *I will candidly give my opinion*, dicam ex animo quod sentio; respondēre de jure (*of a lawyer consulted*): *to ask a person for his opinion*, quærere, quid aliquis sentiat: *to desire to know any body's opinion*, participem esse velle sententiæ alicujus: *to take the opinion of any body*, consulere aliquem; *on any matter*, de aliquâ re: *to take the opinion of the Senate on a matter*, rem referre (☞ *not* deferre) ad senatum: *to cause one to change his opinion*, aliquem de sententiâ movēre, deducere (*general term*); aliquem in sententiam meam adduco, aliquem ad sententiam meam traduco (*so that he abandons his opinion and adopts mine*): *to change one's opinion*, sententiam mutare: de sententiâ decedere, desistere: *my opinion inclines to*, inclinat sententia ad, &c.: *to remove an opinion from any body*, aliquem opinione levare; (*more strongly*), alicui *or* ex alicujus animo opinionem evellere: *to imbibe an opinion*, opinionem concipere, mente comprehendere, animo imbibere: *I became confirmed in my opinion*, opinio mihi confirmatur: *wedded to an opinion*, sententiæ alicui quasi addictus et consecratus: *to give up, renounce, abandon an opinion*, decedere a sententiâ; discedere a sententiâ (*of a senator who changes sides*): *to differ from any one in opinion*, dissentire, dissidēre ab aliquo.

OPIUM, opium (*Plin.*), *or* (*according to his definition*) papaveris succus densatus (20, 18, 76).

OPOBALSUM, amyris opobalsamum (*Linn.*).

OPOSSUM, * didelphis, -idis (*Linn.*).

OPPONENT, adversarius (*any opponent in the field, politics, a court of judicature*, &c.): qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat (*opponent in a learned argument*): qui alicui adversatur (*of any opponent*). *In the speeches of an advocate the opponent is mostly designated by* iste, *without any contemptuous meaning. To be any body's opponent*, alicui resistere, obsistere, repugnare (*to resist by actions*); alicui adversari (*to be opposed to any body's opinions, wishes, views*). *If = enemy*, vid. ‖ *To be an opponent* (*in an academical act*), adversario respondēre (*with Quint.*, 10, 7, 3): * adversarii partes agere, *or* * contrarias partes sumere.

OPPORTUNE. *Of place and time; then, also, of relations and persons*, opportunus (*the proper word*); commodus (*quite right, convenient*): idoneus (*fit; of time and place*): appositus ad aliquid (*suited, adapted to any thing; of place*). *Very opportune*, peropportunus; commodus; peridoneus; perappositus: *an opportune time*, tempus opportunum, commodum; idonea opportunitas; opportunitas (temporis, εὐκαιρία); tempus.

OPPORTUNELY, opportune; commode; bene. *Very opportunely*, peropportune; percommode; optime: *you come to me very opportunely*, peropportune venis; optime te mihi offers (*this of one who meets me when I am looking for him*).

OPPORTUNITY, opportunitas (*the proper word, accidental circumstances of place and time favorable for the completion of an undertaking*): occasio (*point of time which unexpectedly and suddenly occurs or presents itself in our favor.* ☞ Opportunitas *is always at hand before we begin to act, for which reason we never read in the ancients of giving or presenting an* opportunitas; occasio *often first presents itself to us when we have begun to act, and then helps the action*): casus (*which accidentally offers itself*; vid. *Cic.*, *Att.*, 6, 1, 9; *Sall.*, *Jug.*, 25, 9, *Fabri*): potestas: facultas: copia (*all three = opportunity in a subjective sense*; i. e., *the ability which one has to undertake or conduct any thing; but with this difference, that* potestas *is the permission, power*, &c., *to do any thing*; facultas, *the power of acting which one possesses*; copia, *means or materials at hand for accomplishing any thing*): aditus (*properly, an approach to a person or thing; then, opportunity of conveying one's self to or of reaching him*; vid. *commentators on Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 1, 43): ansa (*properly, a handle; figuratively, an opportunity afforded by any one; in the phrase* ansam dare, *or* præbēre alicujus rei, *or* ad aliquid. ☞ *It is wrong to say that Cicero always adds* tamquam ansa *in order to qualify the expression; he never does this; for in Læl.*, 16, 59, tamquam *belongs to* ad reprehendendum; vid. *Beier in loc.*): causa (*the reason which one has or finds for any thing*). ☞ *All the foregoing substantives take the complement of a genitive, either of a substantive or of a gerund; but* occasio, opportunitas, aditus, *and* ansa *take also* ad *with a gerund or the future passive participle. A good, favorable opportunity*, locus opportunus, loci opportunitas (*in respect of place*); opportunitas idonea, occasio commoda et idonea, occasio bona, temporis opportunitas, tempus opportunum, occasio, opportunitas, tempus (*in respect of time*; tempus *is usually, but not always, followed by an infinitive*): *on an opportunity*, per occasionem; occasione datâ *or* oblatâ; si occasio fuerit *or* tulerit: *at every opportunity*, omni occasione; quotiescumque potestas *or* occasio data est: *on the first good opportunity*, ut primum occasio *or* potestas data est (erit); primo quoque tempore dato; ubi primum opportunum (*Sall.*, *Jug.*, 62, *init.*): *to wait for an opportunity*, tempora sua opperiri: *to seek an opportunity*, occasionem quærere, *or* circumspicere, *or* captare: *to watch an opportunity*, tempus *or* occasionem observare; tempori insidiari (*Liv.*, 23, 35): *to seek an opportunity for any thing*, aliquid quærere (e. g., bellum): *to find an opportunity for any thing*, alicujus rei *or* aliquid faciendi causam reperire (e. g., bellandi): *to seize an opportunity*, occasionem arripere; (*very eagerly*), occasionem avidissime amplecti; arripere facultatem aliquid faciendi, quæcumque detur: *to make use or avail one's self of an opportunity*, opportunitate *or* occasione uti; *opposed to* occasioni deesse; occasionem amittere, prætermittere, dimittere: *to give an opportunity to any body*, alicui occasionem dare, præbēre; (*for any thing*), alicujus rei *or* ad aliquid faciendum; casum alicujus rei, *or* alicujus rei faciendæ præbēre; alicui potestatem *or* facultatem, copiam dare alicujus rei; alicui ansam dare, *or* præbēre alicujus rei, *or* ad aliquid faciendum (e. g., reprehensionis, *or* ad reprehendendum): *to have an opportunity*, occasionem *or* opportunitatem habēre: *I have an opportunity of*, potestas, *or* facultas, *or* copia alicujus rei mihi data *or* facta est; aditum habeo alicujus rei *or* faciendi aliquid (e. g., si qui mihi erit aditus cum eo agendi).

OPPOSE, adversari aliquem (*not* alicui); repugnare; adversum esse alicui (*general term*); resistere (*of a party attacked*): obsistere (*of a party attacking*); obniti, *rarely* reniti; se opponere, obviam ire. *To oppose an enemy*, hosti se opponere, obviam ire, repugnare; hostem propulsare; defendere: *to oppose the opinions of others*, aliorum opinionibus obsistere: *to be opposed; to oppose* (*in argument*, &c.), contra aliquem dicere, disserere, disputare (*Cic.*); adversario respondēre (*Quint.*, 70, 7, 3); obesse; obstare (*to hinder*); repugnare alicui rei *or* contra aliquid (*to be repugnant, not in unison; then, also = to hinder*): obniti, obluctari (*to strive against*): *to be opposed to any body in a matter*, repugnare alicui in re: *I am not opposed*, per me licet: nihil impedio, non repugnabo (vid. *Zumpt*, § 543, *sq.*): *to be opposed to each other*, repugnare inter se (*of two things*): obtrectare inter se (*of two rivals*).

OPPOSITE, contrarius (*properly, that is or lies over against; figuratively, exactly opposed, contradictory*): adversus (*properly, turned to the spectator, lying over against him; figuratively, in rhetoric, that is opposed in the same kind, that denotes the contrary*; as sapientia *and* stultitia, *according to Cic.*, *Top.*, 11, 47; *but also general term for* contrarius; vid. *Cic.*, *Or.*, 19, 56; 39, 135; *Gell.*, 16, 8): oppositus (*set or placed over against; of the action, not of the thing*): disjunctus (*logically opposed, disjunctive, Cic.*, *Acad.*, 2, 30, 97): disparatus (*contradictory*; vid. *Cic.*, *Invent.*, 1, 28, 42). *Opposite to each other*, contrarii inter se: *to be of an opposite opinion*, dissentire, dissidēre ab aliquo *and* inter se.

OPPOSITE, *s.*, contrarium (*the contrary*). "*The opposite of any thing*" *must be expressed by* contrarius alicujus *or* alicui rei; e. g., *the opposite of this virtue is moral depravity*, hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas (*Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 4, 15, 34). *The vices as opposite to the virtues*, vitia, quæ sunt virtutum contraria (*Cic.*, *Fin.*, 2, 24, 67): *the manners of the town as opposite to the manners of the country*, urbanitas, cui contraria est rusticitas (*Quint.*, 6, 3, 17): *opposites*, contraria; adversa; *or, more fully*, contraria contrariis opposita (*Cic.*). ☞ Opposita *is very late*; vid. *Ruhnk. ad Muret.*, t. 3, p. 489. *Avoid, also*, antithesis *in this sense; in the old grammarians it denoted the substitution of one letter for another*; vid. *Freund's Lex.*, *s. v.*

OPPOSITE TO, e regione (*with genitive*): contra: exadversus *or* exadversum (*with accusative rare*, *Nep.*).

OPPOSITION. ‖ *Act of opposing*, repugnantia (*not* contradictio): pugna; *or circumlocution by the verbs.* ‖ *State of contrariety*, discrepantia. ‖ *An adverse party*, pars adversa (*Quint.*), diversa (*Suet.*), altera (*Liv.*); factio adversaria; factio adversariorum (*Nep.*) *or* adversa (*Liv.*); qui sunt adversæ factionis (*Liv.*). *The leader of the opposition*, alterius factionis princeps (*Liv.*, 23, 3): *to support the opposition*, contrarias partes sumere (*of an orator*, *Wolf*): *he had so suddenly gone over to the opposition*, adeo in alteram causam præceps ierat (*Liv.*, 2, 27).

OPPRESS, premere; opprimere; vexare; affligere aliquem: injuriam alicui inferre, injungere (*to injure*).

OPPRESSION, vexatio; injuria (*injustice*; e. g., magistratuum): durum imperium (*harsh or tyrannical government*). *Acts of opposition*, vexationes.

OPPRESSIVE, gravis (*burdensome*): molestus (*troublesome*): magnus (*great*): durus (*hard*): acerbus (*bitter*): iniquus (*not equitable, unjust*). *Oppressive heat*, calorum molestiæ: *oppressive taxes*, tributa acerba: *oppressive government*, imperium acerbum, grave, iniquum; imperii acerbitas: *to labor under an oppressive debt*, ære alieno premi: *to become oppressive*, gravescere; ingravescere: *so oppressive were the wrongs that*, &c., tanta vis erat injuriarum, ut, &c.: *this is an oppressive feeling*, hoc valde me urit, pungit, mordet.

OPPRESSOR, qui premit, &c.; qui dura imperia exercet. ☞ Oppressor, *Brut. ap. Cic.*, *one who crushes or overpowers.*

OPPROBRIOUS, ignominiosus (*discreditable*): probrosus (*disgraceful*): contumeliosus (*reproachful*): turpis (*base, immoral*). *To be opprobrious*, turpe esse; turpitudinem habēre; probro, dedecori, esse; habet aliquid ignominiam.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, contumeliose; turpiter; per ignominiam; cum dedecore (*Cic.*). ☞ *Avoid* ignominiose, *Eutrop.*

OPPROBRIUM, opprobrium (*Nep.*, *Tac.*); ignominia (*undeserved*): infamia (*deserved*): dedecus; contumelia.

OPPUGN. Vid. OPPOSE, RESIST.

OPTATIVE (*mood*), modus optativus (*Prisc.*).

OPTICAL, opticus, ad visum *or* ad oculos pertinens. *An optical illusion*, mendacium oculorum (*Cic.*, *Acad.*, 2, 25, 80).

OPTICS, optice, -es (*Vitr.*).

OPTICIAN, optices gnarus (*after Vitr.*, 1, 1, 3): * optices peritus.

OPTION, optio, eligendi optio. JN. optio est potestas; potestas optioque. *To*

give one his option, alicujus *or* alicujus rei optionem mittere; alicujus eligendi optionem alicui dare; alicui permittere arbitrium alicujus rei; facere alicui potestatem optionemque, ut eligat: *it is at your option*, optio tua est: *I have no option*, nihil est medium. Vid., *also*, CHOICE.

OPTIONAL, cujus optio alicui datur; *or otherwise by circumlocution with* optio, arbitrium, &c. *It is not optional*, nihil est medium: *if it were optional*, si optio esset. Vid. OPTION.

OPULENCE, divitiæ maximæ, summæ; opulentia (*Sall.*); abundantia; abundantia opum (*Just.*).

OPULENT, dives; locuples; opulentus; copiosus; prædives; perdives; magnis opibus præditus. JN. locuples et copiosus; opulentus et copiosus; locuples et refertus. *To be opulent*, divitiis diffluere, affluere, abundare; omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; opibus maxime florēre; magnas opes habēre; omni rerum abundantiâ circumfluere.

OR, aut; vel; ve (*enclitic*): sive (*or* seu; *rare in Cicero; common in poets and later prose writers*). ☞ Aut *stands in disjunctive sentences when one clause is entirely opposed to the other;* vel *when the opposition is only partial;* ve *is usually connected with single words, not with clauses, denoting reciprocal exclusion;* sive, seu, *or* si, *with* vel, *implies a condition, and sometimes denotes a difference merely in name or in the form of expression;* e. g., audendum est aliquid universis, aut omnia singulis patienda (*Liv.*, 6, 18); de nostris rebus satis, vel etiam nimium multa (*Cic., Fam.*, 4, 14, 3); non sentiunt viri fortes in acie vulnera; vel, si sentiunt, se mori malunt (*Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 24, 58); esse dico ea quæ cerni tangive possunt (*Cic.*); Minerva sive Tritonia. *We may say that* aut *distinguishes*, vel *co-ordinates*, sive *denotes synonyms*, ve *is a milder* vel. Aut *distinguishes things and expressions which are diametrically opposed to each other, or, at least, are considered as widely different;* vel *implies that it is indifferent which of several things takes place, or which of several propositions is affirmed; it matters not whether they be different or alike;* vel, *for the most part, distinguishes only single words, more rarely whole clauses; and when it does so, it implies only a slight or nominal distinction:* sive *is used,* (1) *when, with reference to one and the same subject, a choice is given between several names and predicates; or,* (2) *when a speaker or writer, himself in doubt or suspense, leaves the choice with the hearer or reader.* ‖ *In interrogative sentences* (*whether*) . . . *or:* utrum . . . an (*or* anne *or* nĕ): num . . . an: nĕ (*enclitic*) . . . an (*seldom* ne . . . ne, as *Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 14); e. g., utrum ignorant dii, quæ res maximæ sint, an vim non habent quâ tantas res sustineant et gerant? (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 30, 77): quæritur unusne mundus sit, an plures? (*Cic., Div.*, 2, 4, 11). *Or not?* necne; an non; e. g., dii utrum sint, necne sint, quæritur? (*Cic., N. D.*, 3, 7, 17): fiat necne fiat id quæritur? (*Cic., Div.*, 1, 39, 86): roga velitne uxorem an non? (*Ter., Hec.*, 4, 1, 43). ☞ Necne *is used mostly in indirect questions, and generally without a verb;* annon, *for the most part, in direct questions, with or without a verb. Either—or,* aut—aut; vel—vel; sive—sive; *or* seu—seu: ☞ sive—sive *usually with the indicative, unless the sense requires a subjunctive. More under* WHETHER.

ORACLE, oraculum (*the place, or the answer*): sors (oraculi, *Cic.*): responsum oraculi *or* sortium (*or simply, where the context fixes the sense,* responsum). *An oracle of the Delphian Apollo*, quod Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit; oraculum Pythium *or* Pythicum; vox Pythica *or* Pythia: *to pronounce or utter an oracle*, oraculum dare, edere, fundere; aliquid oraculo edere (*of the thing uttered*): *at the command or by the advice of the oracle*, oraculo edito; oraculo jubente, præcipiente, respondente: *to consult an oracle*, oraculum petere (*with* ab aliquo *if the Deity is named*): *to send to Delphi to consult the oracle*, mittere Delphos consultum *or* deliberatum. ☞ Oraculum *is also used improperly,* domus jurisconsulti est oraculum totius civitatis.

ORACULAR, *by circumlocution with* oraculum; e. g., *to receive any body's words as oracular*, quæ aliquis dixerat, oraculi vice accipere (*Tac., Ann.*, 6, 21, 4); hæc ex oraculo Apollinis Pythii edita tibi putas (*as oracular, Cic.*). *Muretus says,* * sententiam alicujus propemodum in oraculi loco et numero habēre.

ORAL, *by circumlocution with* præsens; e. g., cetera præsenti sermoni reservare (*for oral communication, Cic.*); præsens, præsentis cum præsente, sermo (*Cic.*); præsens cum præsente colloquor; coram habēre sermonem cum aliquo (*after Cic.*). *Oral instruction*, viva, ut dicitur, vox (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 3, 9).

ORALLY, voce; verbis; per colloquium *or* colloquia.

ORANG-OUTANG, * simia satyrus (*Linn.*).

ORANGE, malum Medicum; * malum Aurantium (*technically*). *Orange-tree*, arbor Medica; * citrus Aurantium (*Linn.*): *orange-color*, color luteus.

ORANGERY. ‖ *A plantation of orange-trees*, * copia arborum Medicarum. ‖ *A house for orange-trees*, * arborum Medicarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia, *or* (*with us*) objectæ sunt vitreæ (vid. *Mart.*, 8, 14).

ORATION, oratio (*usually as distinguished from* sermo, *which is less formal; but sometimes* sermo *is found in this sense, Plin. Ep.*): concio (*delivered to an assembly convened; e. g., of the people, of soldiers*): actio (*an oration delivered by an advocate before a court or in the Senate*; vid. *Ern., Clav., Cic. in voc.*). *A short oration*, oratiuncula: *a premeditated or prepared oration*, commentatio (*opposed to* subita et fortuita oratio): *to prepare an oration*, orationem meditari *or* commentari: *to learn one's intended oration by heart*, orationem ediscere: *to compose an oration*, orationem facere *or* conficere: *to deliver an oration*, orationem habēre, agere, dicere; verba facere (*less than* orationem habēre, &c.), *or simply* dicere: *to deliver an oration before the people*, concionari; concionem habēre; *to deliver an oration before any body*, verba facere apud aliquem; *before or to the people*, orationem dicere ad populum (de aliquâ re); verba facere apud populum (*general term*); ad *or* apud populum agere (*as advocate*): *he delivered the following oration*, verba ita fecit: *to read an oration*, orationem recitare: *to read a written oration*, orationem de scripto dicere: *to conclude his oration*, perorare *or* dicendi finem facere.

ORATOR, orator: dicendi artifex (*of a distinguished orator; rarely* rhetor *in this sense, which denotes rather a teacher of rhetoric, rhetorician*). *A great, celebrated orator*, orator magnus, clarus. JN. magnus et clarus: orator sane illustris (*Cic.*): *an eloquent orator*, orator eloquens et ardens, disertus: *a vehement orator*, orator acer et incensus, vehemens: *an agreeable orator*, orator jucundus, suavis, dulcis: *a poor or second-rate orator*, orator mediocris, malus, vulgaris, infacundus, parum pressus: *to be a good orator*, aptum esse ad dicendum (*Cic.*): *to be a perfect orator*, plenum et perfectum esse oratorem; perfectum esse in dicendo: *to be born an orator*, a naturâ ad dicendum instructum esse (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 8, *fin.*): *to be the first among the orators*, primum *or* principem inter oratores locum obtinēre; principatum eloquentiæ obtinēre: *to be a great orator*, dicendo multum valēre: *to be no orator*, dicendo nihil valēre; non aptum esse ad dicendum.

ORATORICAL, oratorius, rhetoricus (*Cic.*); oratori similis (*Quint.*). *Oratorical ornament*, ornatus oratorius: *that is deficient in oratorical ornament*, exīlis; jejunus; tenuis; strigosus: *oratorical ornaments*, lumina: *oratorical qualities*, oratoriæ virtutes: *to speak with abundance of oratorical ornaments*, dicere argutius (*Cic., Brut.*, 11, 42): *without any oratorical ornaments*, attenuate dicere (*ib.*, 55, 201).

ORATORICALLY, rhetorice; e. g., ornare aliquid rhetorice (*Cic.*); oratorie (*occurs only once, Cic., Or.*, 68).

ORATORIO, * drama melicum sacrum.

ORATORY. ‖ *Art of speaking*, ars dicendi, ars oratoria *or* rhetorica, *or simply* rhetorica (*general term*); dicendi ratio (*as theory*). *Oratory of the bar*, genus dicendi judiciis aptum; eloquentia forensis: *a teacher of oratory*, dicendi magister; rhetor: *to teach oratory*, dicendi præceptа tradere. ‖ *A private chapel*, * sacellum; * ædicula.

ORB, orb (orbiculus *only = a small circular disk or roller*).

ORBED, in orbem circumactus *or* circumscriptus (*after Plin.*); ut circino circumductus (*circular, Cæs.*); circularis *Marc. Cap.*).

ORBIT, circulus et orbis (e. g., *of a planet*, stellæ errantis; *after Cic., Somn. Scip.*, 3): linea quâ (terra) cursum agit circa solem (*after Serv., Virg., Æn.*, 10, 216): ambitus (*Plin.*, ambitu breviore luna currit, quam sol). *Sometimes* cursus *will suit.*

ORCHARD, pomarium (*Col.*). *To plant an orchard*, pomarium ponere *or* serere.

ORCHARDIST, * cultor *or* custos pomarii; arborator (*Col.*).

ORCHESTRA. ‖ *Place where musicians play*, * suggestus musicorum, symphoniacorum, canentium. ‖ *Company of musicians*, * symphoniaci, canentes.

ORDAIN. ‖ *To appoint, arrange*, vid. ‖ *In an ecclesiastical sense*, * ritu sollemni recipere aliquem in ordinem clericorum. ‖ *Predestinate: it was ordained that*, fatum fuit, &c. (*with accusative and infinitive*). Vid. to FATE.

ORDER. ‖ *Disposition, arrangement*, ordo; ratio. *It may sometimes be expressed by* instructio, dispositio, descriptio, *or, more frequently, by the corresponding verbs. Order of words*, structura, collocatio, verborum: *to put any thing in order*, aliquid in ordinem redigere (*Auct. ad Her.*); aliquid ordinare, disponere (*Cic.*), digerere (*Suet.*) [vid. ARRANGE]: *in order*, ordine; ex ordine; per ordinem: *without order*, sine ordine; nullo ordine; promiscue. ‖ *Regularity, proper state*, ordo; modus quidam et ordo (*in itself*); bona disciplina (*as the effect of system or moral training; not* ordo *in this sense*). *Love of order*, * bonæ disciplinæ studium: *to preserve good order*, (milites) severâ disciplinâ coercēre, continēre: *to maintain order*, ordinem tenēre, adhibēre, servare, consequi, sequi: *to throw out of order*, ordinem perturbare, immutare (*Cic.*); tenorem rerum interrumpere (*Liv.*): *in order*, compositus; dispositus; expeditus: *the order of nature*, constantia naturæ. ‖ *Command, precept, instruction*, jussus, jussum (*given by one who has, or thinks he has, a right to command*): auctoritas (*opinion or judgment of a superior*): imperium (*the command of a superior, a general, prince*, &c.): imperatum (*that which is ordered or commanded*): præceptum (*an ordinance, arrangement*): mandatum (*a commission, charge*); edictum (*a public proclamation, ordinance*): decretum (*a decree of the Senate, of a consul*, &c.): plebiscītum (*an ordinance of the Roman* plebes; *opposed to* populi jussum; i. e., *of the whole people*; vid. *Bremi, Nep., Arist.*, 1, 4): rescriptum (*the letter of a prince, as a command:* ☞ *post-Augustan*): *a written order*, literæ (e. g., Tiberius literas ad exercitum misit): *a secret order*, præceptum arcanum: *in obedience to any body's order*, jussu *or* auctoritate alicujus; jubente aliquo; jussus ab aliquo; a quo (e. g., Atheniensibus, a quibus profectus erat, *Nep., Milt.*, 2, 3, *Dachne*): *without any body's order*, injussu alicujus; ab aliquo non jussus; ultro (*of one's own free will; opposed to* alicujus jussu *or* jussus): suâ sponte (*freely, from one's own impulse*): *to act without orders*, privato, non publico, consilio aliquid facere: *to give orders*, mandare alicui aliquid (*or followed by* ut): deferre, demandare alicui aliquid (e. g., curam alicujus rei): injungere alicui aliquid (*to lay any thing upon one*): delegare alicui aliquid (*in the best age, to transfer to another what we ought to do ourselves; in*

the Silver Age, also generally; vid. *Herz., Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 22): negotium alicui dare (*to lay an obligation on one; followed by* ut): *to give orders respecting any thing to any body*, rem demandare alicui, *or* transferre ad alterum: *to fulfill or execute an order*, jussum *or* imperatum facere; mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi: *to obey an order*, alicujus præceptum observare, curare; alicujus dicto parēre; audientem esse dicto *or* jussis alicujus; imperio alicujus obtemperare; (*promptly*), quod aliquis imperavit impigre facere; (*zealously*), imperata enixe facere; (*punctually*), imperata obedienter facere, præceptum diligenter curare: *to neglect or disobey an order*, imperium aspernari, contemnere; imperium, mandatum negligere; decreto non stare: *to act contrary to orders*, contra edictum facere: *to exceed an order*, mandatum excedere, egredi. ‖ *Means to an end* [vid. MEANS]: *in order to*, ad. ‖ *Rank, class*, ordo; genus: *of the lowest order*, infimi ordinis *or* generis: *men of all orders*, omnium ordinum homines. ‖ *Body of men, society*, collegium, corpus (*in modern Latin usually* ordo *or* societas): *the equestrian order*, ordo equestris [☞ *in his third edition, Georges prefers* classis turmalis *for an order of knighthood in our sense*, ordo *or* regula *never referring to a "society"*]: *to found an order*, collegium *or* turmalem classem (*of knights*) constituere: *to enter an order*, collegio accedere; * classi turmali ascribi: *the brothers of a (religious) order*, ejusdem corporis monachi (*after Liv.*, 6, 34): *the rule of an order*, * lex collegii *or* * classis turmalis: *the dress of an order*, vestis, quam monachi gerunt, *or* (*of knights*) quam equites gerunt (*after Nep., Dat.*, 3, 1): *the cross or ribbon of an order*, * insigne *or* lemniscus classis turmalis: *knights of the same order*, * ejusdem classis equites: *to receive an order*, * turmalis classis insigni decorari (*after Liv.*, 2, 6, 7): *to wear an order*, turmalis classis insignia gerere (*after Liv.*, 45, 44, 19); * turmalis classis insignibus decoratum esse (*after Liv.*, 2, 6, 7); *men of the same order*, ejusdem corporis homines (*Liv.*, 5, 50): *order of the golden fleece*, * classis turmalis velleris aurei: *a religious order*, * corpus *or* collegium monachorum. ‖ *In architecture*, ratio: mos: genus (*Vitr.*); e. g., *the Doric order*, Doricum columnarum genus; ratio Dorica; mos Doricus (*Vitr.*). ‖ *Orders, plural, in an ecclesiastical sense, by circumlocution*; e. g., *to take orders, be admitted to orders*, * in ordinem clericorum recipi; * consecrari; * inaugurari: *in orders*, * (ritu sollemni) in ordinem clericorum receptus.

ORDER, *v.* ‖ *To arrange, adjust*, constituere (*to fix or settle*): ordinare, componere (*to arrange, especially from a state of disorder*): dispensare (*to arrange carefully, regulate;* vid. *Benecke, Justin.*, 7, 6, 4): describere (*to divide, distribute duly*; e. g., jura, rationem belli): disponere (*to put each individual into its proper place*). ‖ *To command*, jubēre; imperare; præcipere; præscribere; mandare, &c. SYN. *and* CONSTR. *in* COMMAND.

ORDERLY, *adj.* ‖ *Regular, well-arranged*, compositus; dispositus; descriptus. ‖ *Fond of order*, diligens. ‖ *Well conducted*, moderatus; modestus; temperans.

ORDERLY, *s.* (*In military language*), * miles qui duci est a mandatis; * miles ad præfecti mandata exsequenda paratus.

ORDINAL NUMBER, numerus ordinarius (*grammatical*).

ORDINARILY, fere (*almost always*): vulgo (*by nearly every body*): passim (*in many different places*). ☞ *Not* communiter. *As it ordinarily happens*, ut fit: *it ordinarily happens so*, sic fere fieri solet.

ORDINARY. ‖ *Common*, communis; *or by circumlocution with* solēre, consuevisse, *or* assuevisse; e. g., *the ordinary signs and traces of poison*, quæ indicia et vestigia esse solent veneni: *as is ordinary*, ut solet; ut assolet (*as one is accustomed to do*): ut consuetudinem fert (*according to custom*): *ordinary life*, quotidiana vitæ consuetudo: *an ordinary man*, unus e (de) multis; unus e vulgo. ‖ *Mean, low*, popularis; vulgaris; pervulgaris; vulgatus, pervulgatus, pervagatus. JN. communis et pervagatus; plebeius. SYN. *and* PHRASES *in* COMMON.

ORDINATION. ‖ *Appointment*, vid. ‖ *In an ecclesiastical sense*, * sollemnis consecratio, inauguratio, initiatio. *To receive ordination*, * consecrari, * inaugurari; * in ordinem clericorum recipi.

ORDNANCE. Vid. ARTILLERY.

ORDURE, stercus; cœnum; olētum (*human excrement*): merda (*of animals*).

ORE, metallum; lapis ærosus (*Plin.*).

ORGAN. ‖ *An instrument*, instrumentum (*Cic.*). ‖ *A musical instrument so called*, * organum pneumaticum. *The organ plays*, * sonat organum pneumaticum: *to play well upon an organ*, organum pneumaticum scite tractare: *the bellows of an organ*, * follis organi pneumatici: *organ-builder*, * organorum pneumaticorum artifex, architectus: *organ-building*, * organorum pneumaticorum construendorum ratio; * organopœia: *pipe of an organ*, * fistula organi pneumatici; *also*, organon (*Vitr.*): *the works of an organ*, * machina organi pneumatici.

ORGANIC, *by circumlocution*; e. g., *organic substances*, gignentia, nascentia, *plural* (vid. *Kritz, Sall., Jug.*, 79, 6): animantia. *An organic defect or fault*, vitium naturæ; * vitium quod aliquis a naturâ habet.

ORGANISM, natura et figura alicujus rei.

ORGANIST, * organœdus. *To be a good organist*, * perīte organo pneumatico canere.

ORGANIZATION, temperatio (vid. *Kühner, Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 10, 21); *of the body*, corporis temperatio, *or* natura et figura corporis: *corporeal and mental organization*, quum corporis, tum animi temperatura. *By circumlocution, the new organization of a school*, gymnasii alicujus rationes de integro ordinatæ (*Eichst.*): *organization of a state*, disciplīna ac temperatio civitatis, *or simply* temperatio reipublicæ (*Cic.*).

ORGANIZE, ordinare (*to arrange*): constituere; componere (*to constitute*). *To organize a state*, civitatis statum ordinare; rempublicam constituere *or* componere, *or* legibus temperare: *well-organized*, bene constitutus, ordinatus, compositus: *a well-organized state*, civitas bene temperata, constituta (*Cic.*); commode administrata (*after Cic.*); civitas bonis legibus et institutis temperata (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 1, 2); civitas, quæ commodius rem suam publicam administrat (*Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 20).

ORGIES, orgia, *plural.*

ORIENT, oriens.

ORIENTAL, ad orientem (solem) spectans, ad orientem vergens (*situate toward the east*): Asianus (*belonging to Asia or the East*): Asiaticus (*proper to or that has happened in Asia or the East*): *or, by the genitive*, Asiæ (*of Asia*; e. g., *Oriental customs*, Asiæ mores). ☞ Orientalis *is not classical.*

ORIFICE. Vid. OPENING.

ORIGAN, * origanum (*Linn.*).

ORIGIN, origo: ortus (*of the place from which a thing comes*): primordia, *plural* (*primitive state or condition*): principium (*beginning*). *Fig.*, fons; stirps: caput; radīces, *plural;* incunabula, *plural. The second and third books treat of the origin of the Italian states*, secundus et tertius liber continet unde quæque civitas orta sit Italica (*Nep., Cat.*, 3, 3): *to have its origin in any thing*, originem ab aliquo habēre (*Plin.*), trahere (*Liv.*), ducere (*Hor.*); emanare ex aliquo fonte (*Cic.*); ortum, natum esse, proficisci ab aliquâ re; gigni ex aliquâ re.

ORIGINAL, *adj.* ‖ *Primitive*, principalis: primus; antiquissimus (*Cic.*); primitivus (*Priscian.*). *The natural and original meaning of a word*, naturalis et principalis significatio vocabuli (*Quint.*, 9, 1, 4); ea verbi significatio, in quâ natum est (*Gell.*, 13, 29, 1): *an original piece*, opus non aliunde expressum; archetypum (*Plin. Ep.*): *an original letter*, chirographum (*Cic., Fam.*, 12, 1, 2); literæ autographæ (*Suet., Oct.*, 87); epistola autographa (*ib.*, 71); * literæ auctoris manu scriptæ: *original documents*, literæ, tabulæ, autographæ (*Suet.*); tabulæ authenticæ (*authentic, Ulp., Dig.*): *to have made an original discovery*, per se invenisse aliquid. ‖ *Peculiar*, proprius; singularis; sui similis. *An original genius*, ingenium plane singulare; ingenium illustre: *he is a man of original genius*, plane singulari ingenio excellit homo ille: *original sin*, * vitiositas innata; * pravitas insita.

ORIGINAL, *s.* ‖ PROP. 1. *Of a writing*, archetypum (*Plin. Ep.*, 5, 10, 1; *in Cic., Att.*, 16, 31, *it is in Greek*); *of a letter*, exemplar (*Cic.; opposed to* exemplum, *a copy*); *of a book*, &c. = *autograph*, liber idiographus (*Pand.*); autographum (*Symm.*): * verba scriptoris ipsa (*the original text*): *the Latin translation vies with the Greek original*, Latina interpretatio certat cum exemplari Græco (*Wolf*). 2. *Of paintings*, archetypum (*Plin. Ep.*); * pictura, tabula picta, ab ipso auctore picta, facta. ‖ *Pattern*, exemplum, exemplar (*Cic.*). *A living original*, exemplum vivum, animale (*opposed to* simulacrum mutum; *after Cic., Inv.*, 2, 1, mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritatem transferre): *not to equal, to come short of an original*, ab archetypo labi et decidere (*Plin. Ep.*, 5, 10, 1): *any body is always original (in his speeches)*, potest semper esse in disputando (*or* dicendo) suus (*Cic.*). ‖ FIG. *A person of peculiar or eccentric manners*, qui suus est (*Cic., Leg.*, 2, 7, 17); * qui suum sequitur ingenium et morem, nec ad aliorum exemplum institutum, se componit: *since in every thing he chose to be an original*, quum in omnibus novus esse mallet et sui exempli scriptor (*Eichst.*): *he is quite an original*, homo ille novus est ac sui exempli (*Eichst.*); nihil æquale est illi homini (*Hor.*).

ORIGINALITY, indoles nativa (*Bau.*); forma quædam ingenii (*Cic., Brut.*, 85, 294); inventionis vis *or* felicitas quædam (*Eichst.*); proprietas (*peculiarity*). *His speeches exhibit a kind of rough, unpolished originality*, orationes ejus significant quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem (*Cic., Brut.*, 85, *fin.*).

ORIGINALLY. ‖ *At first, at the beginning*, principio; primo; primum; primitus. ‖ *In a singular way*, * novâ *or* singulari ratione; mirum in modum.

ORIGINATE. Vid. BEGIN.

ORISONS, preces, -um, *plural.*

ORNAMENT, *s.* PROP., ornamentum: decus. JN. decus et ornamentum: *the ornaments of temples*, decora et ornamenta fanorum. ‖ FIG., decus; lumen. JN. decus et lumen. *Pompey, the ornament of the empire*, Pompeius decus imperii: *Hortensius, the ornament of the state*, Hortensius lumen et ornamentum reipublicæ. *Rhetorical ornament*, dicendi, orationis, cultus *or* ornatus; dicendi, orationis, *or* verborum lumina; quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia. ☞ Fucus, pigmenta orationis, *when excessive or out of taste.*

ORNAMENT, *v.*, ornare; decorare; exornare; distinguere. JN. distinguere et ornare. SYN. *in* ADORN.

ORNAMENTAL, venustus; elegans; pulcher; comtus.

ORNAMENTALLY, ornate; venuste; eleganter.

ORPHAN, orbus; *feminine*, orba. *Half orphan*, orbus, orba, patre, matre: *to be made an orphan*, orbari parentibus.

ORPHAN ASYLUM, brephotrophīum (*for foundlings and orphans*; vid. *Facciolati, under* "curotrophīum"): orphanotrophīum (*late*): * ædificium orbis alendis et honeste habendis (*Eichst.*).

ORPHANAGE, orbitas (*Plaut.*).

ORPIMENT, auripigmentum (*Plin.*).

ORRERY, cœlum gestabile (*Cassiod. Ep.*, 1, 45): sphæra, in quâ solis et lunæ reliquarumque stellarum motus insunt (*after Cic., De Rep.*, 1, 14, 22): sphæra, in quam lunæ, solis, reliquarum stellarum

motus illigati sunt (*after Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 25, 63).

ORTHODOX. ‖ *Of persons*, verǽ legis Christianæ studiosus (*after Ammian.*, 25, 10, 5). *But* * orthodoxus *is almost indispensable as technical term* (*Krebs*). ‖ *Of things*, * orthodoxus; * verǽ, antiquæ, publice receptæ doctrinæ *or* religioni conveniens.

ORTHODOXY, * orthodoxia (*ecclesiastical*); * vera, recepta, antiqua doctrina *or* formula; verǽ, receptæ, antiquæ religionis *or* doctrinæ studium. *A champion of orthodoxy*, acer religionis receptæ *or* antiquæ propugnator (*Bau.*).

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, *by circumlocution with* recte scribere; e. g., * recte scribendi præcepta (*orthographical rules*): ☞ *not* orthographicus.

ORTHOGRAPHY, recte scribendi scientia (*Quint.*); formula ratioque scribendi (*Suet.*). *Muretus uses* scribendi ratio, quam ὀρθογραφίαν vocant; *but* orthographia *was used by Suetonius*, &c. *Sometimes* scriptura; e. g., hæc est vera hujus verbi scriptura.

ORTOLAN, avis miliaria.

OSCILLATE, *perhaps* (* alterno motu) inclinari retroque recellere (*after Lucr.*, 6, 573): ☞ oscillare (*Fest.*) *perhaps necessary as a technical term.*

OSCILLATION, jactatio; vibratio (*Festus*); motus (*when the context fixes the sense*); oscillatio (*Petron.*).

OSIER, vimen. *An osier-bed*, locus viminibus consitus; viminētum (*Varr.*). *Of osiers*, viminalis.

OSPRAY, } ossifragus (*Plin.*); OSSIFRAGE, } sifraga (*Lucr.*); * fulco ossifragus (*Linn.*).

OSSIFY. ‖ Trans., in os mutare, vertere. ‖ Intrans., in os transire, mutari, verti.

OSTENSIBLE, } simulatus; fictus.
OSTENSIVE, }

OSTENSIBLY, simulate; per simulationem; per speciem; e. g., venandi (*ostensibly for the purpose of hunting*).

OSTENTATION, ostentatio sui; jactantia sui; jactatio circulatoria (*puffing one's self off*): vana de se prædicatio (*if exhibited in words*); *in any thing*, ostentatio, venditatio *or* venditatio quædam et ostentatio, jactatio (*all with* alicujus rei).

OSTENTATIOUS, gloriosus (*of persons and of things*; e. g., *a letter*): vanus (*empty; of persons; then of empty things which have a fair appearance*): vaniloquus. *An ostentatious display of learning*, doctrinæ suæ venditatio quædam atque ostentatio; (*of one's art and skill*), ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio (*of quackery, Plin.*, 29, 1, 8, 25).

OSTENTATIOUSLY, gloriose. *To use any thing ostentatiously*, aliquâ re ad ostentationem uti.

OSTLER, stabularius (*general term*); agāso (*groom*).

OSTRACISM, testarum suffragia (*Nep., Them.*, 8, 1); *or simply* testula (*Nep., Arist.*, 1, 2); *or* testarum suffragia quod illi (Græci) ὀστρακισμόν vocant (*id., Cim.*, 3, 1).

OSTRICH, struthiocamēlus (*Plin.*); struthio (*Capitol., Vopisc., Lamprid.*).

OTHER, alius. *Others, other men*, alii (ἄλλοι): *the others*, ceteri, reliqui (ceteri, *the other part with reference to the first part, the two being reciprocally opposed*: reliqui, *as the rest, the remainder*): *no other*, alius nemo. Vid. Another.

OTHERWISE, aliter; alio modo *or* pacto, aliâ ratione (*in another manner, under other conditions or circumstances*): secus (*not so*): contra (*on the contrary*). [☞ Alias *means* "*at another time.*"] *Not otherwise*, sic: *not otherwise than*, non secus ac, perinde (proinde) ac *or* atque: *it can not happen otherwise*, fieri non potest aliter *or* fieri aliter non potest (☞ *never* fieri non aliter potest): *it could not happen otherwise than that*, &c., fieri non potuit, quin, &c. (☞ aliter fieri non potuit, quam ut, &c., *is unclassical*): *it happened otherwise*, contra accidit: *if it fall out otherwise* (i. e., *badly*), si secus acciderit (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 57): *the matter is quite otherwise*, totum contra est: *to think otherwise*, in aliâ voluntate esse (*to have another opinion*): dissentire (*to think differently; from another*, cum *or* ab aliquo): *to think otherwise than one speaks*, aliud sentire et loqui; aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in linguâ promtum habēre (*Sall., Cat.*, 10, 5): *he speaks otherwise than he acts*, orationi vita dissentit (*Sen. Ep.*, 20, 2). *Sometimes "otherwise," when referring to a substantive, must be rendered by* alius; e. g., *the boundary must be fixed otherwise*, alius finis constituendus est.

OTTER, lutra *or* lytra, -æ, *f.* (*Plin., Vitr.*).

OUGHT, *v.*, debeo: oportet (oportet *denoting the moral duty*, debeo *the individual's obligation to perform it*): *participle in* dus. *Sometimes* decet (*it is becoming*), æquum est (*it is fair*). ☞ "*I ought to do it*" is facere debeo *or* me facere oportet: *I ought to have done it*, facere debebam *or* debui; *or* me facere oportebat *or* oportuit: *and* ☞ *that the indicative is used, even when a conditional sentence is added with the verb in imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive*; e. g., omnibus cum contumeliis onerasti, quem patris loco, si ulla in te pietas esset, colēre debebas (*Sall., Jug.*, 85): *so if participle in* dus *is used*; e. g., quodsi Cn. Pompeius privatus esset, hoc tempore tamen erat mittendus (*Zumpt*, 519).

OUGHT = *Any thing*, aliquid; res quæpiam; quidpiam.

OUNCE, uncia. *Weighing an ounce*, uncialis (*Plin.*): *half an ounce*, semuncia: *an ounce and a half*, sescuncia (= sesquiuncia): *two ounces*, sextans: *three ounces*, triens: *four ounces*, quadrans: *five ounces*, quincunx: *six ounces*, semis, -issis, *m.*: *seven ounces*, septunx: *eight ounces*, bes, bessis, *m.*: *nine ounces*, dodrans: *ten ounces*, dextans: *eleven ounces*, deunx: *twelve ounces*, as, assis, *m.*

OUR, noster, -tra, -trum (☞ *often omitted in Latin*). *Our people*, nostri: *our countrymen*, nostrates: *our times*, hæc tempora; nostra memoria, ætas: *for our sake*, propter nos; nostrâ causâ; nostri causâ.

OURSELVES, nos ipsi: nosmet ipsi. *As reflexive*, nos, *when no particular emphasis is required.*

OUSEL, merula (*Cic.*).

OUT, *adv.*, foras (*with motion*): foris (*without motion*). *To be out* = *not at home*, foris esse; domi non esse: *he is not yet gone out*, domo nondum excessit: *this is the first time that I have been out since my illness*, * ex quo convalui, primum domo effero pedem: *to break out*, prorumpere: *to come out*; i. e. *to become known*, exire in turbam *or* in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferri (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanare. *But for "out," with verbs*, vid. *the verbs.*

OUT OF. ‖ *Beyond, away from*, extra (*with accusative*): *out of the house*, foris (*without motion*): foras (*with motion*): *out of the country*, peregre (e. g., habitare, abire, proficisci): *to be out of bow-shot*, extra teli jactum esse: *to be out of one's mind or senses*, sui *or* mentis non compotem esse; non compotem esse animo: non apud se esse (*comedy*). ‖ *Beyond*; i. e., *exceeding*: *it is out of my power*, nequeo, non possum, non data est alicujus rei potestas *or* copia; non valeo (*I have not power*): *out of season*, alieno *or* haud opportuno tempore; non in tempore; intempestive (*at an unseasonable time*). ‖ *From*, e *or* ex; de; *rarely* a *or* ab. *The preposition remains untranslated after a Latin verb compounded with it*; e. g., *to get out of a ship*, nave egredi. ‖ *By reason of, on account of*, e *or* ex; a *or* ab; per (*on account of, by reason of*): propter (*because of*). *Sometimes the simple ablative is used; frequently, however, with the participles* ductus *or* adductus (*led*); motus *or* permotus (*moved*); inductus (*induced*); impulsus *or* incitatus (*urged*); incensus, inflammatus (*kindled, inflamed*); coactus (*obliged, compelled*); captus (*taken*); impeditus (*hindered*); e. g., *out of a taste for philosophy*, philosophiæ studio ductus: *out of shame*, pudore adductus: *out of fear*, metu; propter timorem; metu coactus, permotus.

OUTBID, supra *or* plus adjicere; aliquo licente contra licēri; vincere aliquem.

OUTBREAK, eruptio (*act of bursting forth*; e. g., Ætnæ): initium: principium (*beginning*; e. g., *of a war*). *At the outbreak of the war*, bello erumpente; bello exorto; tumultus, tumultuatio (*noisy uproar, whether of an excited multitude or of an individual; then, like* trepidatio, *the alarm*, &c., *caused by it*). Jn. strepitus et tumultus.

OUTCAST, in exsilium actus *or* ejectus (*Cic.*); extorris ab solo patrio (*Liv.*). *An outcast*, extorris patriâ, domo (*Sall.*), *or simply* extorris (*general term*).

OUTCRY. ‖ *Loud cry*, clamor. *To raise an outcry*, clamorem edere, tollere. ‖ *Opposition*, vid.

OUTDO, re *or* in re excellere, præstare alicui; aliquem antecellere.

OUTER, } *adj.*, extraneus (*on the* OUTWARD, } *outside; opposed to the thing itself within*): externus (*that is outside; opposed to* intestinus *or post-classical* internus); *or the comparative* exterior (*if two things be spoken of*; e. g., *the outer part*, pars exterior; *opposed to* pars interior). *The outer circle*, orbis exterior; linea circumferens: *outer goods*, bona externa; bona corporis (*opposed to* bona *or* virtutes animi): *outward means*, remedia, quæ extrinsecus adhibentur (*remedies*): adjumenta externa et adventicia (*helps from without*): *outward pomp*, ambitio: *outward circumstances*, fortuna.

OUTER LINE, linea circum currens (*forming the outline of a thing*): extremitas (*general term, the extremity of any thing*): ambitus, -ûs (*circumference*).

OUTHOUSE, * ædificium astructum; * pars ædium adjecta, astructa; postica pars ædium (*Liv.*), domus postica (*Varr. ap. Non.; of back buildings*).

OUTLANDISH, externus, extraneus.

OUTLAW, *s.*, proscriptus: cujus vita est addicta et proposita præmiis (*that has a price set on his head; after Cic.*).

OUTLAW, *v.*, proscribere aliquem; alicujus vitam præmiis proponere et addicere; (*with others*), in præscriptorum numerum referre aliquem.

OUTLAWRY, proscriptio.

OUTLAY, sumtus: impensa: impendium. Syn. *in* Expense.

OUTLET, area (*open court*): effluvium; emissarium (*of a pond or lake*): os, ostium, caput (*mouth of a river*).

OUTLINE, *s.*, forma rudis et impolita (*properly*); extrema lineamenta, -orum; extremæ lineæ, *plural* (*properly and figuratively*); forma (*properly and figuratively*). *To draw an outline of any thing*, primas lineas alicujus rei ducere; primis lineis designare aliquid; adumbrare aliquid (*properly and figuratively*).

OUTLIVE, alteri superstitem esse; superesse alicui; aliquem vitâ superare: *to outlive one's faculties*, vivere tamquam superstitem sui (*Sen.*). Vid. Survive.

OUTRAGE. Vid. Offend, Hurt.

OUTRAGEOUS, immodicus; immoderatus; immodestus.

OUTRIGHT. Vid. Immediately, Entirely.

OUTSIDE, frons (*the front*): pars exterior (*outer part*): forma externa (*outward shape*): species (*outward appearance*). *The glittering outside of a thing*, splendor et species alicujus rei: *to judge any thing by the outside*, formâ externâ metiri aliquid; omnia referre *or* revocare ad speciem *or* ad formam externam.

OUTSTANDING, *by* in nominibus. *To be outstanding*, in nominibus esse: *to have many outstanding debts*, grandem pecuniam in nominibus habēre: *outstanding money or debts*, quæ in nominibus sunt; nomina, -um, *n.*: *to collect or call in outstanding debts*, nomina sua exigere.

OUTSTRIP, cursu superare *or* vincere aliquem.

OUTWARD. Vid. Outer.

OUTWARDLY, extra, extrinsecus (*opposed to* intus, intra, intrinsecus). *Inwardly and outwardly*, intus et extra: *outwardly and inwardly*, extra et intus; extrinsecus et intra; extrinsecus et intrinsecus.

OUTWEIGH, præponderare (*to exceed in value; properly and figuratively*): supe-

riorem esse aliquo ; vincere, superare aliquem (*to exceed in value ; all these figuratively*). *Cato alone outweighs hundreds of thousands*, unus Cato est pro centum millibus.

OUTWIT, fraudem *or* fallaciam alicui facere ; imponere alicui ; fucum facere alicui ; frustrari ; circumducere (*comedy*). Syn. *in* Deceive.

OUTWORKS, propugnacula (*plural*).

OVAL, ovatus (*Plin.*) ; ex longo rotundus ; * ovo similis. *An oval*, figura ex longo rotunda (*after Col.*, 6, 29, 3) : *to be oval*, species est alicui rei ovata : *to make oval*, aliquid in ovi formam redigere (*after Col.*, 12, 15, *fin.*).

OVEN, furnus (*for baking*) : fornax (*for melting*) : artopta (*for making a kind of fine bread, Plaut., Aul.*, 2, 9, 4 ; *hence, bread baked in such an oven*, panis artopticius, *Plin.*, 18, 11, 27) : clibānus (*a vessel narrow at the top, broad below, with several openings to admit the heat, for baking bread and cakes*) : testu, testum (*an earthen dish, called by Pliny, loc. cit.*, fictilis patina, *which was put over the bread, and then covered with hot coals*) : *mouth of an oven*, os furni *or* fornācis.

OVER, *prep.* ‖ *Above*, super ; supra. ‖ *Beyond*, trans ; ultra. ‖ *Across*, trans. ‖ *More than*, super quam. ☞ *Over, in compounds, is expressed in Latin by* trans (*singly or in composition ;* ☞ *a verb compounded with* trans *takes either a simple accusative, or an accusative with* trans *repeated*), citra *with an accusative*, ex (*from*) *with an ablative*, ad (*to*) *with an accusative ; or by adverb*, superne ; huc, illuc, *according to the sense. This preposition is often implied in the Latin verbs or phrases ;* e. g., *to have a great advantage over one*, aliquem longe superare ; plurimum præstare alicui.

OVER, *adv.* ‖ *More*, supra ; plus, amplius (☞ et quod excurrit *is late, as in Paul., Dig.*, 16, 3, 26, § 2, decem et quod excurrit ; *Veget., Mil.*, 1, 28, viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax) : *a little over or under*, haud multo (☞ *not* aliquanto ; i. e., *considerably*) plus minusve : *to have over and above*, superest mihi aliquid (*I have a surplus ; but* relinquitur mihi aliquid, *or* reliquum habeo aliquid, *I keep something as a remainder*). ‖ *To denote a disastrous or fatal termination, with the verb to be ;* e. g., *to be all over*, finem habēre ; desinere : *it is all over with me*, actum est de me ! perii ! occidi !

OVER, [*in composition (too much)*] *when the particular compound is not found, may usually be translated* (1) *by* nimium, nimis, præter *or* ultra modum (*excessively*), *or* (2) *by the comparative or superlative of some adjective or adverb. Thus : over frequently*, nimis *or* nimium sæpe : *overmuch*, plus justo, nimium plus ; præter modum : *to be over timid*, timidiorem esse : *to overdo any thing*, modum excedere in aliquā re : *over proud*, superbissimus : *over bashful*, ultra modum verecundus : *over easy* (*of temper*), justo facilior.

OVER AGAINST, contra : adversus : exadversus : exadversum, *all with an accusative ;* ex adverso *or* exadversum, *adverb* (*of two sides or points opposed to each other*) ; e regione, *with a genitive of the place and dative of the person* (*of two lines parallel to each other.* ☞ *The preposition* e *must not be omitted, for* regione *alone* = "*in the region of ;*" vid. *Bremi, Suet., Cæs.*, 39. ☞ *Avoid* trans, contra *as unclassical*) : *that lies over against a place*, &c., quod contra locum est *or* positum est ; quod ex adverso *or* exadversum situm (positum) est, jacet : *to stand over against*, * exadversus aliquem stare, contra aliquid esse *or* positum esse, ex adverso positum esse (*general term, the former of persons, the latter of things*).

OVERAWE, timorem *or* pavorem alicui injicere *or* incutere (*to strike terror into*) : efficere ut aliquis aliquid, *or* aliquem vereatur, *or* revereatur (*to inspire with reverence*).

OVERBEARING, arrogans ; insolens ; superbus.

OVERBOARD, in undis (*without motion*) : in undas (*with motion ;* e. g., *to throw overboard*, in undas projicere) : *to fall overboard*, in mare excuti (*if from the stern*, e puppi, *Curt.*, 4, 4, *med.*) ; puppi excidere (*Virg.*) ; in flumen excidere (*Liv., if into the sea*, in mare). *To throw himself overboard*, in undas se projicere *or* desilire : *to throw any thing overboard*, alicujus rei jacturam facere.

OVERBURDEN, * nimium onus imponere alicui rei ; * nimio pondere onerare aliquid. *To be overburdened with business*, negotiis obrūtum et oppressum esse. Vid. Overload.

OVERCAST. ‖ *To cloud over : the sky is overcast*, cœlum nubibus obducitur *or* obtegitur ; nubilatur ; *or* nubilare cœpit. *Any body's brow is overcast* (*figuratively*), alicujus oculi tristitiæ quoddam nubilum ducunt (*Quint.*, 11, 3, 75). ‖ *To coat with any thing ;* vid. Coat.

OVERCAST, *adj.* ‖ *Of the sky*, &c., nubilus : obnubilus. ‖ *Of the countenance : an overcast brow*, frons contracta (*wrinkled with care, vexation*, &c.) : frons nubila (*Mart.*, 2, 11) ; vultus tristis.

OVERCAUTIOUS, nimium cautus.

OVERCOME, superare ; vincere ; devincere. Vid. Conquer.

OVERDO, modum excedere in re (*to exceed the proper limit*) : vires nimis intendere : nimio labore frangi (*work too hard*).

OVERDRIVE, vehementer agitare et extendere (*a beast*, ἐκτείνειν, *after Col.*).

OVERFLOW, *s.*, abundantia ; affluentia.

OVERFLOW. ‖ Intrans., propr., redundare (*overflow any thing that contains water, that streams over*) : abundare (*of things when they are already full, and their contents exceed the usual quantity*) : exundare (*to flow over ; of boiling water, Plin.*) : restagnare (*of standing waters ; also passive = to be overflowed*, late is locus restagnat, *Cæs.*). ‖ Impropr. *To overflow with any thing*, se effundere *or* (*mid.*) effundi in aliquid. *To overflow with wealth*, in omnium rerum affluentibus copiis vivere ; circumfluere omnibus copiis, atque in omnium rerum abundantiâ vivere : *to overflow with joy*, exsultare lætitiâ : triumphare gaudio : incredibili gaudio esse elatum, &c. : *overflowing*, effusus (e. g., lætitiâ). *In overflowing measure* [vid. Abundance]. ‖ Trans., *of streams*, super ripas redundare *or* effundi ; extra ripas diffluere ; alveum excedere : *to be overflowed*, superfundi *and post-Augustan* effundi (e. g., effusa loca restagnare) : inundare (e. g., Tiberis agros inundavit). ‖ Impropr., *of nations "overflowing" a country* (*Shens.*), inundare (*Just.*) ; se superfundere in terras.

OVERFLOWING, abundans ; affluens.

OVERGROW, supercrescere alicui rei ; tegere, *or* contegere, aliquid : *to be overgrown with foliage*, frondibus contectum esse : *the road is overgrown with bushes*, via virgultis interclusa est : *overgrown with moss*, muscosus : *to be overgrown with any thing* (*figuratively*), vestiri, convestiri aliquâ re.

OVERHANG, superimminēre : *overhanging*, superimpendens.

OVER-HASTILY, nimium festinanter ; præpropere (e. g., agere aliquid).

OVERHEAD, supra ; super.

OVERHEAR, auribus accipere (*Cic.*) *or* excipere (*Plin.*) : *we are overheard*, * sunt qui sermonem nostrum, *or* verba nostra, auribus excipiunt.

OVERJOY, perfundere aliquem suavissimâ, incredibili, quâdam voluptate ; mirifice oblectare aliquem. *To be overjoyed*, gaudio triumphare ; incredibili gaudio esse elatum ; exsultare lætitiâ.

OVERLAND (*journey*), iter terrestre *or* pedestre (☞ iter terrenum *is not Latin*) : *to make an overland journey*, terrâ iter facere.

OVERLAY. ‖ *To lay over*, inducere aliquid alicui rei, *or* super aliquid ; inducere aliquid aliquâ re (e. g., ceram parieti, *or* parietem cerâ ; aurum tecto ; coria super lateres ; scuta pellibus) : illinere aliquid alicui rei, *or* aliquid aliquâ re (e. g., aurum marmori ; aliquid gypso) : circumlinere aliquid aliquâ re (e. g., mortuos cerâ). ‖ *To oppress by too much weight or power*, opprimere ; obruere.

OVERLEAP, transiire (*properly and improperly = to pass over in silence, and to exceed, Hor.*). ‖ Impropr. ; vid. Overpass.

OVERLOAD. ‖ Prop., nimio pondere onerare (navem, plaustrum) : nimium onus imponere (plaustro). ‖ Fig., obruere : *to overload the stomach*, obruere se (vino, cibis) ; se ingurgitare cibis (*after Cic.*) ; epulis obrui (*Nep.*) ; onerari (*Sall.*) ; onerare ventrem (*after Sall.*) : *to be overloaded with ornament*, nimis, putide, ornatum esse.

OVERLOOK. ‖ *So that a thing may be seen or annoyed : (a) in a military sense*, superare locum : imminēre alicui loco : *the tower overlooked the high ground where the spring was*, turris superabat fastigium fontis (*B. G.*, 8, 41) : *the hill overlooks the town*, collis imminet urbi. (β) *To give a view of*, aliquem locum prospicere. ‖ *Superintend*, curare et attendere aliquid ; ad aliquid advigilare. ‖ *To neglect, omit*, omittere ; prætermittere ; negligere ; aliquid non animadvertere (*not to notice*) ; ☞ prætervidēre *is barbarous.* ‖ *To pass by indulgently*, ignoscere alicui aliquid : connivēre in aliquâ re (*to wink at it, Cic.*).

OVERMUCH, *adj.*, nimius.

OVERMUCH, *adv.*, nimis ; nimium ; plus æquo ; satis superque ; ultra quam satis est ; plus satis.

OVERPASS, transire, *or* egredi, aliquid *or* extra aliquid (*properly and figuratively*) : excedere (*figuratively*) ; migrare (*figuratively*) ; ☞ transgredi *means "to pass over, cross ;" it is not at all used in a figurative sense.*

OVERPLUS, reliquum ; residuum ; quod restat, superat.

OVERPOWER, opprimere ; obruere ; vincere ; superare (*to overcome*).

OVERRATE. Vid. Overvalue.

OVERREACH. Vid. Deceive, Cheat.

OVERRIDE, * nimio cursu fatigare.

OVERSEER, custos, curator (*one who looks over and takes care of any thing*) : præses, præfectus (*one set over a thing*) : exactor (*one who sees that any thing is carefully made or done*) : magister, rector (*a teacher, tutor*) : præfectus moribus, censor (*inspector of public morals*) : superjumentarius (*of the drivers of beasts of burden*) : ædituus (*of a temple*) : *the overseer of the roads*, curator viarum : *the overseer of public buildings and the police*, ædilis (*at Rome*) : *overseer of the works, in building*, exactor operis : *to set an overseer over any thing*, custodem imponere alicui rei, *rarely* in re (*over any one*) : custodem apponere *or* imponere alicui (☞ *never* in aliquo ; vid. *Bremi, Nep., Cim.*, 4, 1) : *to make one overseer over any thing*, constituere, præficere aliquem curatorem alicui rei ; *also simply* præficere, præponere aliquem alicui rei.

OVERSHADOW, rei umbras inducere (*Virg.*) ; opacare (*Cic.*) ; inumbrare (*Plin., Virg., Lucr.*).

OVERSHOOT, transgredi.

OVERSIGHT. ‖ *Care, charge*, cura (*care of any thing*) : custodia (*guard, watchful oversight*). Jn. cura custodiaque : tutēla (*protecting oversight*) : præsidium (*by a president*) : præfectura morum (*of the public morals*) : *to have the oversight of a thing*, præesse, præfectum esse alicui rei ; alicui rei præsidēre (*as president*) : curare, regere, moderari aliquid (*to manage, administer*, &c.) : *to intrust to any one the oversight of any thing*, credere alicui alicujus rei custodiam ; aliquid in custodiam alicujus concredere *or* committere : *to commit to any one the oversight of a person*, aliquem alicujus curæ custodiæque mandare. ‖ *Want of care, negligence*, imprudentia ; incuria ; negligentia.

OVERSPREAD, inducere, obducere, aliquid aliquâ re (*to overlay*) : tegere, obducere aliquid aliquâ re (*to cover*).

OVERSTRAIN, * nimis intendere *or* extendere.

OVERSTRAINED, nimius.

OVERTAKE ‖ *To come up to*, assequi ; consequi : *to overtake any body in his flight*, aliquem fugientem excipere (*Cic.*), *or* in fugâ comprehendere. ‖ *To surprise*, vid.

OVERTASK. Vid. Overwork.

OVERTHROW, *v.*, destruere (*to take asunder; opposed to* construere): demoliri (*to break down and destroy*): diruere, proruere (*to separate by throwing down, to destroy*): evertere (*by digging and tearing up what is fixed in the ground; opposed to* fundare; e. g., urbem, rempublicam: reipublicæ fundamenta): pervertere (*by pushing down what stands fast*): subvertere (*by secretly undermining*; e. g., imperium, leges, libertatem, &c.): delēre (*blot out; hence, deprive of its existence*): exstinguere (*to put out, and so cause to cease; hope*, spem, &c.): tollere (*to take away; destroy*, urbem, legem, &c.): *to overthrow utterly*, funditus tollere, evertere, &c. ‖ *To overthrow plans*, &c., ad vanum, *or* ad irritum, *or* ad vanum et irritum redigere (☞ *avoid* ad nihil redigere *in this sense*): perimere: disturbare (e. g., nuptias, legem): *to overthrow all a person's plans*, disturbare alicui omnes rationes: *to overthrow one's opinion*, opinione aliquem dejicere.

OVERTHROW, *s.* ‖ *Act of overthrowing*, destructio; demolitio; *or by the verbs.* ‖ *Destruction, ruin*, obitus (*the mildest term; often used for natural death*): occasus (*of a person or thing*). JN. obitus occasusque; obitus et occasus; ruinæ; occasus et ruinæ; interitus (*a ceasing to be; of a person or thing; stronger than* occasus). JN. occasus interitusque; interitus atque obitus; exitium (*tragical end of a person or thing*): pernicies (*destruction or violent end, occasioned by a living agent*).

OVERTLY, aperte (*opposed to* occulte); palam (*opposed to* clam).

OVERTOP, superare; eminēre.

OVERTURE. ‖ *A proposal, offer*, propositum; conditio. ‖ (*In music*), *dramatis musici exordium.

OVERTURN. Vid. OVERTHROW, UPSET.

OVERVALUE, nimis tribuere alicui rei; nimium pretium statuere alicui rei: *to overvalue one's own powers*, superbam virium fiduciam ostentare; majora quam pro viribus agitare: *to overvalue any one*, immodicum alicujus esse æstimatorem: *to overvalue one's self*, immodicum sui esse æstimatorem (*after Curt.*, 8, 1, 22).

OVERWEENING, præfidens; confidens; superbus (*haughty*): temerarius (*rash*).

OVERWHELM, opprimere; obruere: *overwhelmed with grief*, mœrore profligatus (*Cic.*).

OVERWORK (*one's self*), vires nimis intendere; nimio labore frangi.

OVERWROUGHT, nimius; arcessitus (*far-fetched*).

OVIFORM, ovatus. *Any thing is oviform*, est ovata alicujus rei species: *to make any thing oviform*, aliquid in ovi formam redigere (*after Col.*, 12, 15, *fin.*).

OVIPAROUS, ova gignens *or* pariens; oviparus (*Appul., as translation of* ὠοτόκος; *and so Auson., Idyll.*, 10, 132).

OWE, rem alicui debēre. *To owe money*, i. e., *be in debt*, in ære alieno esse: *to owe much to any body* (*figuratively*), alicui maximam debēre gratiam: *to owe one's life to any body*, alterius beneficio vivere. ‖ OWING = *Due: a debt or sum of money owing to me*, nomen (*general term*), *or* pecunia credita: *debts owing to me*, quæ in nominibus sunt; nomina: *to call in debts owing to me*, nomina exigere: *to be owing*, in nominibus esse: *to have large sums of money owing to him*, grandem pecuniam in nominibus habēre. ‖ To BE OWING TO, oriri *or* exoriri ab aliquâ re; emanare *or* fluere de *or* ex aliquâ re; proficisci ab aliquâ re (*to have any thing for its source or origin*): fieri, effici, sequi, *or* consequi ex aliquâ re (*to be the consequence of*). *It is owing to them that the populace was excited*, eorum operâ plebs concitata est: *their introduction into the Senate was owing to him*, ejus beneficio in senatum venerunt: *all this is owing to you*, vestrâ culpâ hoc accidit: *it is not owing to me* (= *my fault*) *that*, &c., non fit meo vitio ut, &c.: *it was not owing to me that*, &c., non stetit per me, ut, &c.; non impedivi, quin, &c.: *it was all owing to him that*, &c., stetit per eum, quominus, &c.

OWL, ulula, noctua (*both* *strix passerina, *Linn.*). *Of or like an owl*, nocturnus (e. g., oculi): *owl's eyes*, nocturni oculi.

OWN, *adj.* ‖ *Belonging to or proceeding from one's self*, proprius. *But it is usually expressed by the possessive pronouns* meus, tuus, suus, &c., *or by* ipsius, *or more strongly by* meus (tuus, &c.) ipsius, *or simply by* ipse; e. g., *he had written it with his own hand*, ipsius (*or* suâ ipsius (manu scriptum erat; ipse scripserat: *I have seen it with my own eyes*, ipse vidi; præsens vidi: *I quote the prince's own words*, ipsa principis verba referam: *through my own fault*, meâ culpâ: *by one's own exertions*, meo (suo, &c.) Marte (*also with* ut dicitur; vid. *Cic., Off.*, 3, 7, 34; *Verr.*, 3, 4, 9. ☞ *Avoid* proprio Marte): *with one's own hand*, manu meâ (tuâ, &c.) factus (*made*) *or* scriptus (*written*): *a letter written with one's own hand*, epistola, quam meâ manu scripsi; literæ autographæ (*Suet., Oct.*, 87); literæ ipsius manu scriptæ; chirographum (*one's handwriting, autograph*): *with one's own hand, by one's own means*, propriis viribus (*by one's own strength or power*); sumtu privato (*at one's own cost or expense*; e. g., bellum gerere; vid. *Liv.*, 2, 53 *and* 47). ‖ *That one can use or apply to his own advantage*, proprius (*opposed to* communis *or* alienus; ☞ *in Cicero always with a genitive, to which the passage, Cic., Rosc., Am.*, 8, 21, tria prædia Capitoni propria traduntur, *is no objection, since* Capitoni *depends on* traduntur: *in other writers also with a dative*): peculiaris (*that which one has for his own person and advantage*): privatus (*that belongs to one as his private property; opposed to* publicus): domesticus (*that concerns one's own family*). JN. domesticus et privatus (e. g., domesticæ et privatæ res; *opposed to* publicæ): privus (*proper to one's self, one's very own*). *Here, also, the possessive pronouns are frequently sufficient, to which, also,* proprius *may be added for emphasis*; e. g., suo annulo signare; calamitatem propriam suam queri: *one's own house*, ædes peculiares (*Pompon., Dig.*, 15, 1, 22): *he has taken away every thing that was our own*, adēmit nobis omnia, quæ nostra erant propria: *to make any thing one's own*, proprium sibi facere aliquid (*so as to be able to dispose of it;* vid. *Hor., Sat.*, 2, 6, 5): sibi acquirere in aliquid (*to acquire as one's property*): discere, percipere aliquid (*by learning:* ☞ in succum et sanguinem vertere *is without any warrant*): *a rich man who sails in his own yacht*, dives, quem ducit priva triremis (*poetical*): *each vessel has its own lid*, opercula sunt doliis priva.

OWN, *v.* ‖ *To possess*, rem possidēre, habēre; re frui. ‖ *To recognize, acknowledge*, agnoscere, cognoscere (*to recognize any thing as being what it is*): appellare aliquem (*with an accusative of the title; to declare any one to be such or such a person*): probare, comprobare (*to approve of*). *To own one as his son*, agnoscere aliquem filium (*opposed to* abdicare filium): *to own any one as king*, regem appellare aliquem (*to declare any one king*): alicui parēre (*to obey any one; opposed to* detrectare alicujus imperium). ‖ *To confess*, fateor (*mostly implying a previous question*): confiteor, profiteor (confiteor, *reluctantly, from being unable to conceal;* profiteor, *freely, openly; often joined with* præ se ferre): *to own a debt*, confitēri æs alienum (XII. *Tabb. ap. Gell.*, &c.); confiteri nomen; fateri se debēre (*opposed to* infitiari debitum): *to own a fault or crime*, confiteri peccatum (*Cic.*) *or* se peccasse.

OWNER, possessor; qui possidet, &c.

OX, bos (*genitive*, bovis; *plural*, bovum; bobus *or* bubus). *A young ox*, juvencus: *of or belonging to oxen*, boarius: *ox driver*, bubulcus: *ox tail*, cauda taurina: *ox tongue*, (*properly*) lingua bovis; (*a plant*), * anchusa (*Linn.*).

OXALIC, OXYDE, OXYGEN, &c., *must be retained as technical terms*; e. g., * oxygenium.

OXYMEL, oxymel (*Plin.*).

OYSTER, ostrea; ostreum (*poetical*). *Of or belonging to oysters*, ostrearius: *full of oysters*, ostreosus (*poetical*): *an oyster-bed or pit*, ostrearium; ostrearium vivarium (*artificially prepared*; vid. *Plin.*, 9, 54, 79; *Macrob., Sat.*, 2, 11): *the beard of an oyster*, fibræ: *bread eaten with oysters*, panis ostrearius: *the taking of oysters*, ostrearum lectio (☞ *not* captura): *a dealer in oysters*, ostrearius: *an oyster-shell*, testa: *to open an oyster*, testam discuneare.

P.

PABULAR, ad cibum pertinens; *or, by genitive*, cibi, ciborum.

PABULOUS, alibilis (*Varr.*).

PACE, *s.* ‖ *Step, gait*, passus, -ûs; gressus, -ûs; incessus, -ûs; ingressus, -ûs. *A quick, slow pace*, incessus citus, tardus [vid., *also*, GAIT]. ‖ *Degree of celerity, by* gradus: equus cui mollis est alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio (*Plin.*, 8, 42, 67; *that goes with a regular and even pace*): *to mend one's pace*, gradum addere (*Liv.*), celerare (*Hor.*), corripere (*Virg.*): *to go at a brisk pace*, pleno gradu ingredi (*Treb. in Cic. Ep.*): *a sluggish pace*, passus iners *or* lentus (*Ov.*): *a quick or rapid pace*, passus citus *or* rapidus (*Ov.*). ‖ *A measure of five Roman feet*, passus, -ûs.

PACE, *v.*, compositis gradibus ire (*Virgil*); lento gradu incedere *or* ingredi: spatiari (*pace about for pleasure*, &c.).

PACHA, satraps; præfectus; purpuratus (*or it may be necessary to retain the word as a technical term*).

PACIFIC, pacis amator (*Cic.*) *or* cupidus (*Hor., Sat.*); otii studiosus; placabilis (*easily appeased*): placidus (*opposed to* ferox, immitis): concors (*concordant*): quietus (*not warlike*): pacificus (*making peace, Cic., Luc., Mart.*). *A pacific disposition*, pacis, concordiæ, amor, *or* studium (*Cic.*); animus non abhorrens a quietis consiliis (*Liv.*, 30, 30): *pacific overtures*, pacis conditiones, *plural.*

PACIFICATION, pacificatio (*Cicero*); *mostly by the verbs.*

PACIFICATOR, pacificator (*Cicero*); *mostly by the verbs.*

PACIFY. ‖ *To calm, tranquillize*, aliquem *or* alicujus animum placare (*to set at rest*): mitigare (*to mitigate*): lenire *or* delinire (*to assuage*): permulcēre (*to appease by endearment, by gentle words*). JN. alicujus animum lenire et placare, placare et mitigare. *To pacify the anger of any one*, alicujus iram lenire, mollire, permulcēre, placare, sedare: *to pacify the multitude*, multitudinem, plebem reprimere: *to pacify a disturbance*, seditionem lenire *or* sedare: *to pacify pain*, dolorem mitigare. ‖ *To appease*, vid.

PACK, *s.* ‖ *Bundle*, sarcina, sarcinula (*as a burden*): fascis (*general term*): manipulus (*such as may be carried in the hand*). ‖ *Of hounds*, * canum venaticorum turba. ‖ *Of men* (*contemptuously*), turba; grex.

PACK, PACK UP, *v.* ‖ *To collect in parcels or bundles*, colligere; componere; in fasciculos colligere; sarcinulas alligare. ‖ *To squeeze together*, coartare. *Close packing*, * hominum in angusto sedentium coartatio (*after Liv.*, 27, 46; *of the close sitting in the theatre*).

PACK OFF, amoliri se (*Plaut.*); facessere; se facessere. *Pack off!* apage te! apage sis! facesse hinc! abis hinc!

PACK-CLOTH, segestre *or* segestrium; * lineum emporēticum.

PACKET. ‖ *A small bundle*, fasciculus (*Cic.*); sarcinula (*Petr.*). ‖ *A ship or boat*, navis tabellaria (*after Sen. Ep.*, 77, 1); *or, by circumlocution*, * navicula publica literis, sarcinis, et hominibus transportandis *or* perferendis.

PACK-HORSE, equus clitellarius (*after Col.*); jumentum sarcinarium; *or simply* jumentum (*Cæs.*).

PACK-SADDLE, clitellæ, *plural.*

PACK-THREAD, funiculus (*Plin.*); resticula (*Varr.*).

PACT, PACTION, *s.* pactio, pactum (*an agreement drawn in proper form, and which has become legal; the*

former as action): conventus; conventum; constitutum (*the thing agreed upon; also, before it is irrevocably binding*). Vid. COMPACT.

PAD, *s.*, pulvinus; pulvillus (*Hor.*).

PAD, *v.*, pulvino (-is) sternere aliquid (*to provide with pads*): farcire aliquid aliquâ re (*to stuff*). *Padded*, pulvillis fartus *or* stratus.

PADDLE, *s.*, *remus curtus *or* brevior, *or, perhaps*, batillus. ☞ Palmula *or* palma remi *is the blade of an oar*; pala, *a shovel, spade.*

PADDLE, *v.* || *To propel by a paddle*, *navigium remo breviore incitare, propellere. || *To beat or play with the water*, *aquam, undas, leniter agitare.

PADDOCK. || *A toad*, bufo, -onis, *m.* || *A small inclosure or field*, septum.

PADLOCK, *sera pensilis; *or, in connection, simply* sera, claustrum.

PAGAN, idololatra (*Tert.*); paganus (*Augustin; in classical Latin, of a village, villager*): gentilis, ethnicus (*ecclesiastical*); non Christianus (*Tert.*); *doctrinæ Christianæ, *or* sacrorum Christianorum, expers; *falsorum *or* adumbratorum deorum cultor.

PAGANISM, *falsorum, &c., deorum cultus.

PAGE. || *One side of the leaf of a book*, pagina (*Cic.*). *To fill a page*, paginam complēre. || *A boy in attendance: a royal or court page*, puer ex aulâ (†): minister ex pueris regiis: puer regius: puer nobilis ex regiâ cohorte: puer nobilis custodiæ corporis regis assuetus (*Curt.*, 10, 5, 17): puer pædagogianus (*Ammian.*, 26, 6), *plural*, pædagogia (*Plin., Sall., Suet.*): *the royal pages*, pueri regii (*Liv.*); puerorum regiorum cohors, *or only* cohors regia: *to be the king's page*, *pueri regii ministerio fungi: ad epulas regis assistere (*at a banquet, Cic.*).

PAGE, *v.* (*a book*), paginæ notâ, *or, plural*, paginarum notis, signare.

PAGEANT, spectaculum.

PAGEANTRY, pompa; fastus, -ūs.

PAGODA, sacellum (*the temple*): persona (*the image of clay*, &c.).

PAIL, situlus, situla (*a pitcher-like vessel for wells*, &c.): modiolus (*a pail in hydraulic machines*): hama (*a pail for drawing and carrying water, especially a bucket of a fire-engine; vid. Plin. Ep.*, 10, 35 (42), 2. *According to Salmasius, it was in the shape of a boat*).

PAIN, *s.* || *Bodily anguish*, dolor; cruciatus (*severe*). *To be free from pain*, dolore vacare, carēre dolore; non *or* nihil dolēre: *to be in pain, suffer pain*, dolēre: *to inflict pain*, dolorem alicui facere, efficere, dare, afferre, immovēre: *to lose pain*, dolorem abjicere, deponere. || *Mental distress, grief*, ægritudo, sollicitudo, (*stronger*) angor (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 8, 18, angor est ægritudo premens; *also the plural*, angores, *when the pain is frequent or lasting*). *Excruciating pain*, dolor (*Cic., loc. cit.*, dolor est ægritudo crucians). *A person gives me pain*, oritur mihi ab aliquo ægritudo; aliquis mihi sollicitudinem affert; aliquis me ægritudine *or* sollicitudine afficit: *a thing causes pain to me*, aliquid mihi sollicitudini est; aliquid me sollicitum habet: *to suffer pain*, in ægritudine *or* sollicitudine esse; ægritudine *or* sollicitudine affectum esse: *to suffer great pain on account of any thing*, sollicitudine alicujus rei vel maxime urgēri: *free from pain*, ægritudine *or* sollicitudine vacuus; vacuus ab angoribus: *freedom from pain*, vacuitas a sollicitudine, *or* ab angoribus (*cf. Cic., De Off.*, 1, 21, 73). || *Penalty*, pœna: *under pain of death*, propositâ, *or* interpositâ, pœnâ capitis (*Cæs., Liv.*); sub mortis *or* capitis pœnâ (*Suet.*).

PAIN, *v.* || *Bodily*, dolorem alicui facere, efficere, dare, afferre, commovēre. || *Mentally*, alicui mærorem dare; aliquem curâ et sollicitudine afficere; alicui tristitiam afferre: *it pains me*, doleo aliquid; hoc mihi dolet (*with an accusative and infinitive, or with* quod).

PAINFUL. || *Causing or attended with pain*, acerbus; gravis; dolorem afferens. || *Causing or attended with labor*, operosus; laboriosus; difficilis.

PAINFULLY. || *So as to cause pain of mind*, acerbe; dolenter. || *With labor or pains*, laboriosē; operosē; multo labore et sudore. Vid. *the adjective.*

PAINS, opera; labor (*labor*): contentio (*exertion*): industria (*unwearied exertion*): conatus, -ūs (*effort*): studium (*zeal*). JN. conatus studiumque; opera et studium. *To take pains*, operam dare *or* navare; niti, eniti (*to strive, exert one's self*): laborare, elaborare (*to labor upon any thing*). JN. eniti et efficere, eniti et contendere, contendere et laborare (*all usually followed by* ut); intendere (*to attempt with exertion; followed by an infinitive*): *to take very great pains*, omnibus viribus contendere; omnibus nervis conniti; omni ope atque operâ eniti (*all followed by* ut, &c.): *to take pains to no purpose*, operam, operam et oleum, perdere; frustra niti: *to take pains on any body's behalf*, niti pro aliquo; alicui operam præstare *or* dicare: *to take pains about any thing*, anquirere aliquid (*to look carefully for*): sequi, persequi (*to strive or endeavor after*): studēre, operam dare *or* navare alicui rei (*to make an effort for the attainment of any thing*).

PAINT, *v.* || TRANS. (1) PROPR. (*a*) *To represent by colors, with delineation*, pingere; depingere; coloribus reddere. *To paint figures*, coloribus figuras depingere: *to paint a face*, effingere oris lineamenta: *to paint a thing after an original*, similitudinem ex vero effingere. (*b*) *To lay on colors*, colorare aliquid; colores inducere alicui rei; fucare; infucare; pigmentis illinere: *to paint white*, albos colores alicui rei inducere; cerussâ illinere *or* oblinere (*with white-lead*): *to paint a house*, ædificium expolire (*Vitr.*): *painted boards*, tabulæ colore fucatæ (*Tac.*): *to paint one's self* (*one's face*), colorem fuco mentiri; fucare colorem. || (2) FIG., pingere; depingere; ante oculos ponere alicui aliquid: *painted*, fucatus, infucatus: *to paint in vivid or lively colors*, lectis verborum coloribus depingere aliquid (*after Gell.*, 14, 4, 1): *to paint any body in his true colors*, alicujus naturam certis describere signis; *perhaps *alicujus vivam *or* vividam imaginem exprimere; alicujus vitia (*or* vitia et virtutes, *as the case may be*) deformare (*Rutil. Lup.*); imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ alicujus exprimere. || INTRANS., pingere.

PAINT. || PROPR., pigmentum (*the proper word*); *also*, color, fucus (*properly and figuratively*). *To mix or prepare paint*, *pigmenta temperare, subigere, miscēre: *prepared paints*, qui arte fiunt, qui mixtione, temperaturâ, perficiuntur (*Vitr.*): *to put on four coats of paint*, quater inducere colorem picturæ: *the blood of the crocodile is used as a paint*, crocodili sanguine pictores utuntur. || FIG., color; pigmenta, *plural*; fucus: *truth without paint*, veritas nuda et simplex.

PAINTER, pictor (*general term*); pingendi artifex (*a good painter*): qui colores rei inducit. *Painter's materials*, *pictorum instrumenta; supellex pictoria.

PAINTING. || *The art of painting*, ars pingendi, ars picturæ (*Cic.*), *or simply* pictura. || *The act of painting*, pictura. || *A picture*, pictura (*the painting itself without respect of the materials; also, figuratively, of dramatic representation, or of description*; vid. *Plaut., Mil.*, 4, 4, 52): tabula *or* (*diminutively*) tabella, *with or without* picta (*the painting and the materials*): imago, imago picta (*a likeness, portrait; also figuratively*): *to make a portrait of any thing*, depingere aliquid, imaginem alicujus rei exprimere (*properly and figuratively*); aliquid describere (*figuratively*): *to hang a painting in a good light*, tabulam in bono lumine collocare.

PAIR, *s.*, par; *also*, jugum. *In pairs*, bini: *a pair of cups*, bini scyphi (*Cic.*): *a pair of married people*, conjuges; par conjugum; *or simply* conjugium (*Plin.*).

PAIR, *v.* || TRANS., jungere; conjungere; copulare; componere. || INTRANS. *Of birds or animals*, coire.

PAIRING (*of birds or animals*), coitus. *Pairing time*, tempus quo aves coeunt.

PALACE, regia (*Liv.*); domicilium regis; ædes regiæ (*Cic.*); *in later prose*, palatium (*Suet.; also in poets of the Golden Age*; e. g., *Hor., Virg.*). *Sometimes in a wider sense*, turris.

PALANQUIN, lectica (*the person being recumbent*); *sella Indica gestatoria.

PALATABLE. || PROPR., boni, jucundi, suavis saporis (*Plin.*), sapidus (*Apic.*). || FIG., suavis, dulcis (*pleasant*); jucundus, gratus, acceptus (*welcome*). *To be palatable*, jucundum esse, placēre (*of persons or things*).

PALATE. || PROPR., palatum (*the organ*); sensus gustatûs (*taste*). *A nice or dainty palate*, palatum subtile (*Horace*). || FIG., sensus, -ūs; judicium.

PALAVER, *s.* || *Superfluous talk*, cantilēna (*Brut. ap. Cic.*); declamatio (*Auct. Dial. de Orat.*); gerræ; nugæ. || *Adulatory language*, blanditiæ; blandimenta, *plural* (*Cic.*); lenocinium (*Tac.*). JN. blanditiæ et assentationes.

PALAVER, *v.* || *To talk superfluously*, inania fundere verba; multum esse in loquendo. || *To use adulatory language*, blanditias dicere alicui (*Ov.*); blandiri alicui; blandis verbis *or* blandimentis permulcēre aliquem (*after Cic.*); animum alicujus blandis verbis delinire (*Plin.*); auribus alicujus servire (*Cæs.*).

PALE, *s.*, palus (*general term for any pole*; e. g., *a hedge-stake, especially for fastening any thing to*; e. g., *a vine*); sudes (*shaped and pointed at the top*). ☞ Stipes *and* vallus *were larger stakes, which required to be driven in.*

PALE, *v.* (*To fence with pales*), stipitibus sepire (e. g., ut locus ... stipitibus robustis sepiatur, *Inscr. Orell.*, 642); *or *sudibus stipitibusque (*Cæs.*): sepire. ☞ *Not* palare, *which is only found in the sense of "staking" vines, &c., and "driving in piles" for a foundation.*

PALE, *adj.*, pallidus: luridus (*of a yellow paleness; in a bad sense*): exsanguis (*without any blood in the face, from fear, rage*, &c.): cadaverosus (*cadaverous*). *As pale as a corpse*, cadaverosâ facie: *somewhat pale*, subpallidus; pallens: *very pale*, perpallidus, exsanguis: *to grow pale*, pallescere, expallescere, exalbescere: *he became red at one moment, and pale at another*, modo erubuit, modo expalluit: *to be pale*, pallēre.

PALENESS, pallidus color; pallor: *a deadly paleness*, exsanguis funereusque color.

PALETTE, *discus colorum.

PALFREY, equus phaleratus; *equus magnifice ornatus.

PALINODE, palinodia (*Macrob.*); *or by circumlocution with* quod cecini (dixi, &c.), ut indictum sit, revocare (*Liv.*, 5, 15, 20). Vid. RECANT.

PALISADE, vallum; pali (*plural*); sudes: *to erect a palisade*, sudes stipitesque defigere: *a large palisade*, magnum numerum palorum instituere (*Cæs.*).

PALISH, subpallidus; pallens.

PALL, *s.* || *Mantle of state*, pallium. [Vid., *also*, CLOAK.] || *Covering of a bier*, pallium (*Appul.; Ovid uses this word for a covering of a bed, coverlet*); *tegumentum, velamentum, capuli *or* feretri.

PALL, *v.*, TRANS., facere satietatem alicujus rei. || INTRANS. (*upon the taste*); nulla est voluptas alicujus rei (*Juv.*); aliquid nil sapit (*Juv.*); vapidi, infirmi esse saporis (*figuratively*); jejunum, insulsum esse; satietas alicujus rei capit aliquem; aliquis alicujus rei suavitatem non (jam) sentit.

PALLET. || *A low or mean bed*, grabātus (*Cic.*). || *Palette*, *discus colorum.

PALLIATE, rem colorare nomine aliquo (*by a pretext, Val. Max.*, 8, 2, 2); rem involucris tegere et quasi velis obtendere; *also*, velare rem *only: to palliate any thing by any excuse*, prætendere aliquid alicui rei; rem tegere *or* occultare aliquâ re; rem excusatione alicujus rei tegere (*by excuses*; vid. *Cic., Læl.*, 12, 43); rem in alicujus rei simulationem conferre (*under a pretext*; vid. *Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 40): *to endeavor to palliate any thing by some pretext*, velamentum alicui rei quærere (*Sen., De Vit. Beat.*, 12); rei deformi dare colorem (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 32; *Quint.*, 3, 8, 44):

to endeavor to palliate one's guilt by fine words, splendida verba prætendere culpæ suæ (*Ov., Rem.*, 240); honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere, vitia sua fucare, colorare.

PALLIATION, excusatio; aliquid excusationis: nomen; velamentum; color. Vid. *the verb.*

PALLIATIVE. ‖ *Remedy that lessens the severity of a disorder*, *remedium morbum mitigans (morbum mitigare, *Plin.*): *remedium spiritum prorogandi. ‖ *Palliation*, vid.

PALLID. Vid. PALE.

PALM. ‖ *A kind of tree*, palma (*also, a branch of palm, Plin.*). ‖ *Fruit of this tree*, palma (*Plin.*); palmula (*Varr.*); dactylus (*Pall.*). ‖ *The inner part of the hand*, palma; palmus; vola (*hand spread out*). ‖ FIG. *Triumph*, palma; victoria: *deserving of the palm*, palmaris (*Cic.*); palmarius (*Ter.*). ‖ *Measure of length*, palmus (☞ *the palmus minor was the breadth of four fingers joined together, Vitr.; the* major *was a span, or twelve Roman inches, Varr.*).

PALMER. Vid. PILGRIM.

PALMER-WORM, erūca (*Col.*).

PALMISTER, chiromantis, -idos (*but use the Greek χειρόμαντις; the word was not adopted into the Latin language*).

PALMISTRY, chiromantia (*use the Greek χειρομαντεία*); *or, by circumlocution*, *ars e manuum lineamentis futura prædicendi.

PALMY, florens.

PALPABLE. ‖ PROP., *by circumlocution with* sentire, *or* manu tractare (palpabilis *late, Oros.*). ‖ FIG., manifestus; evidens; certus et exploratus: *to receive a palpable hit*, luculentam plagam accipere (*Cic.*).

PALPITATE, palpitare.

PALPITATION, palpitatio (e. g., cordis, oculorum, *Plin.*).

PALSICAL, } paralyticus; membris in-
PALSIED, } ers *or* captus.

PALSY, paralysis; nervorum remissio *or* resolutio. Vid. APOPLEXY.

PALTRY, contemnendus; despiciendus; vilis.

PAMPER, saginare; pinguem facere. *To pamper one's self*, saginari (aliquâ re); (largius) invitare se (cibo, vino, &c.).

PAMPHLET, libellus in vulgus emissus; *or simply* libellus: *to distribute pamphlets*, libellos dispergere (*Tac., Dial.*, 9, 3).

PAMPHLETEER, *qui libellos conscribit *or* dispergit.

PAN. ‖ *A kind of vessel*, *lacus (*general term*); sartāgo (*for roasting or baking in, Plin.*): *a fire-pan, warming-pan*, batillus (*Plin.*). ‖ *Part of a gun*, *scutula unde pulvis pyrius in telo ignifero accenditur. ‖ *Cavity in the joints of bones*, acetabulum. ‖ *In architecture*, cardo femina (*the cavity in which the tooth* [cardo masculus] *turns*).

PANACEA, panacea, panaces (*Plin.*); *medicamentum universale.

PANCAKE, *perhaps* lagănum (*Apic.*); *or it may be necessary to retain the word.

PANDECT, pandectes *or* pandecta, -æ, *m. (a treatise comprehending the whole of any science)*: *the Pandects*, Pandectæ, *plural (a collection and digest of the Roman laws and legal customs, made by order of the Emperor Justinian).*

PANDER, *s.*, leno: libidinis minister (*Liv.*): cupiditatum alicujus minister (*Cic.*): perductor (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 1, 12). *Obs.*, perductor *applies to a single instance.*

PANDER, *v.*, lenocinium facere (*Plautus*); libidinis administrum, adjutorem esse (*Cic.*).

PANE, tabula (*if square*): orbis, discus (*if round*): *pane of glass*, *tabula vitrea fenestræ, *or* orbis vitreus fenestræ.

PANEGYRIC, laudatio; *upon any body*, alicujus (*the speech itself, and the praise it contains*): laus, laudes; *upon any body*, alicujus (*the praise*). ☞ Elogium, *in this sense, is not Latin, nor* encomium (*which has no ancient authority*). *Panegyric pronounced in honor of one who is dead*, laudatio mortui (*general term*): laudatio funebris: laudes funebres (*pronounced at his funeral*). ☞ *Cicero uses* panegyricus, *sc.* sermo, *of the panegyrical orations of Isocrates; and Quintilian uses* panegyricus *absolutely of such orations. To pronounce a panegyric on any body*, laudare aliquem (*general term*): dicere de alicujus laudibus (*in a set oration*): *to pronounce a panegyric on any body in a discourse*, sermonem cum admiratione laudum alicujus instituere: *to write a panegyric on any body or any thing*, laudationem alicujus *or* alicujus rei scribere.

PANEGYRIST, laudator: prædicator: præco: buccinator (e. g., alicujus existimationis. SYN. *in* PRAISER). *To be the panegyrist of any thing*, laudare aliquid; prædicare aliquid *or* de re: *to be one's own panegyrist*, se ipsum laudare; prædicare de se ipso: *to be any body's panegyrist*, laudare aliquem, *or* (*in a set discourse*), dicere de alicujus laudibus.

PANEGYRIZE, laudare aliquid; prædicare aliquid *or* de re.

PANEL, abăcus (*Vitr.*): tympănum (*square panel of a door, Vitr.*): laquear: lacunar (*the panels of a flat ceiling*: laquear, *with reference to the rope-like elevated edges*, lacunar *to the sunk space*).

PANEL, *v.*, lacunare: laqueare (*both of panelling a ceiling*).

PANG, doloris morsus *or* stimulus.

PANIC, *terror panicus (*Wyttenb.*); terror, qui πανικὸς appellatur (*Hym. Astr.*, 2, 28); pavor quasi lymphaticus (*Liv.*): *to strike a panic into*, terrorem alicui incutere (*Liv.*), injicere, facere, efficere, inferre (*Cic.*): *panic-struck*, exterritus; in terrorem conjectus.

PANNIER, corbis: *panniers*, clitellæ.

PANOPLY, arma (*plural*), armatura.

PANORAMA. *The word must be retained for the sake of perspicuity.*

PANSY, *viŏla tricŏlor (*Linn.*).

PANT, palpitare (*Cic.*); salire (*Pers.*); trepidare (*Ov.*). FIG., *to pant after*, sitire; gravius, ardentius sitire, *or* concupiscere aliquid (*Cic.*); inhiare aliquid (*Plautus*), alicui rei (e. g., gazis, *Sen.*; prædæ, *Vall. Flacc.*).

PANTALOON, mimus; pantomimus; sannio (*as a jester*).

PANTALOONS, *braccæ (bracæ) strictæ. ☞ *Not* feminalia, *which were bound round the thighs, &c., in cold weather: to put on pantaloons*, braccas (bracas) sibi induere, *or* braccis (bracis) se induere. Vid., *also*, BREECHES.

PANTHEISM, *pantheismus (*technical term*); *or, by circumlocution*, *ratio eorum, qui omnem vim divinam in universâ naturâ sitam esse censent (*after Cic.*).

PANTHEIST, *pantheista (*technical term*); *or by circumlocution, as above.*

PANTHEON, pantheon *or* pantheum (*Plin.*).

PANTHER, panthēra (*Cic.*); pardus (*especially the male, Curt.*); pardālis (*Plin.*).

PANTILE, imbrex (*Plin., Plaut.*).

PANTOMIME, pantomimus.

PANTRY, armarium promtuarium (*Cat.*, 11, 3).

PAP. ‖ *Nipple, teat*, papilla (*Plin.*; mamma, uber = *rather, the whole breast or udder*). ‖ *A kind of soft food*, *puls densior.

PAPACY, *papatus; *dignitas, auctoritas pontificia.

PAPAL, *papalis; *pontificius; *pontificalis: *the papal system*, *ratio, doctrina, formula pontificia *or* Romano-Catholica (*Bau.*).

PAPAW, *carica papaya (*Linn.*).

PAPER, *s.* ‖ *Substance on which we write and print*, charta (*with the ancients, made from the papyrus*; *chartea lintea *was an invention of the 14th century*): ☞ papyrus, *in this sense, is poetical:* charta tenuis (*thin*): densa (*thick*): candida (*white*): *glazed paper*, charta levis, levigata; *with the ancients*, charta dentata (*Cic., Quint. Fr.*, 2, 15): *blotting-paper*, charta bibula: *letter-paper*, *charta epistolaris (*as inscription to Mart.*, 14, 11: *the ancients used* charta Augusta); *charta epistolis scribendis facta: *packing-paper*, charta emporētica: *large paper*, charta major; charta majore modulo; macrocollum (*in the ancient sense*): *small paper*, charta brevior; charta breviore formā: *a quire of paper*, scapus chartæ: *a sheet of paper*, plagula chartæ: *a piece of paper*, chartula; scida, scidula (*better than* schedula, schedula): *of paper*, chartaceus; charteus: *a paper-mill*, officīna charturia: *a paper-maker*, chartarius: *paper money*, *pecunia chartacea; *or, in the sense of the ancients*, tesseræ nummariæ (*Suet., Oct.*, 41): *to put a paper cover on a book, to bind in paper*, *librum chartâ glutinatâ *or* massâ chartaceâ vincire, includere. *The different kinds of paper with the ancients were* charta hieratica, Augusta, Liviana, Claudia; *the* charta Claudia *was the best.* ‖ *A written document*, charta; scriptum: *papers*, i. e., *writings*, scripta (*plural*); literæ; libelli; chartæ: *a paper war*, *bellum doctorum hominum: *contemptuously*, rixæ doctorum hominum (☞ pugna doctorum hominum = *contradictions of learned men*; vid. *Cic., De Div.*, 2, 31, *in.*). ‖ *Newspaper*, vid.

PAPER, *v.*, *chartâ *or* chartis vestire, exornare, aliquid.

PAPIER-MACHÉ', *massa chartacea. *Any thing made of papier-maché*, *opus e chartâ densatâ factum. *A worker in papier-maché*, qui opera e chartâ densatâ facit.

PAPILLOT, *scida chartacea crinibus implicandis.

PAPIST, *pontificiæ religioni addictus: *sacra a Pontifice Romano instituta sequens: *legis Pontificis Romani studiosus.

PAPISTICAL, *papalis; *pontificius.

PAPPY, mollis (*soft*); succi plenus (*Ter.*); succidus, succosus (*Col., full of moisture*).

PAPYRUS, papȳrus (*Plin.*).

PAR. Vid. EQUAL, EQUALITY.

PARABLE, parabŏle, *or, pure Latin*, collatio (*Cic.*), *is a simile kept up through a narrative (cf. Quint.*, 5, 11, 23); similitudo; simile (*a comparison*): *to deliver parables*, similitudines comparare (*Cic., Or.*, 40, 138): *to employ a parable*, similitudine *or* simili quodam uti: *to speak without a parable*, ut omittam similitudines (*Cic.*).

PARABOLICALLY, per similitudinem. *To speak parabolically*, ut similitudine utar.

PARADE. ‖ *Pomp, show*, pompa: ostentatio: *to make a parade*, magnifice se inferre (*Plaut.*), *or* incedere (*Liv.*); se ostentare. ‖ *Military order*, *pompa militaris: *to be on parade*, *interesse, adesse, pompæ militari. ‖ *Place where troops are marshalled*, &c., campus in quo milites exercentur (*after Suet., Oct.*, 16, *in.*); *campus militibus instruendis, lustrandis.

PARADIGM, paradigma, -atis (*grammatical technical term, Charis., Diom.*).

PARADISIACAL, *paradisiacus; amœnissimus.

PARADISE, *paradīsus (*ecclesiastical*); *horti amœnissimi; locus amœnissimus; sedes *or* domicilium beatorum (*as the region of future happiness*): *or* locus divinæ amœnitatis recipiendis sanctorum animis destinatus (*Tert.*): *bird of paradise*, Paradisēa (*Linn.*).

PARADOX, quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium (*Cic., Par., Proœm.*, 4): *paradoxes*, mirabilia, quæ paradoxa nominantur (e. g., Stoicorum, *Cic.*).

PARAGRAPH, caput (*Cic.*); paragraphus (*Isid.*); sectio (*grammatical*); articulus.

PARALLEL, *adj.*, parallēlus (*Plin.*): *a parallel line*, linea parallelos (*Vitr.*), *or, as technical term*, linea parallela: *to be or run parallel*, paribus intervallis inter se distare (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 23). *A parallel passage*, locus congruens verbis et sententiis (*after Cic., Legg.*, 1, 10, 30).

PARALLEL, *adv.*, ordine parallelo; paribus intervallis.

PARALLEL, *s.* (*A comparison*), contentio; comparatio: *to draw a parallel*, conferre aliquid; contentionem facere.

PARALLELOGRAM, *parallēlogrammon.

PARALOGISM. Vid. SOPHISM.

PARALYSIS, paralysis (παράλυσις): nervorum remissio *or* resolutio. *He died of paralysis the day after his first seizure*, decessit paralysi, altero die quam correptus est. Vid. APOPLEXY.

PARALYTIC, paralyticus (παραλυτικός). Vid. APOPLECTIC.

PARALYZE. ‖ PROP., debilitare: *to*

be paralyzed, morbo, quem apoplexin vocant, corripi; apoplexi arripi: torpēre (*to be quite benumbed*; e. g., nervi, membra): *to be completely paralyzed*, omnibus membris captum esse. || FIG., debilitare; frangere. JN. debilitare et frangere: *to be paralyzed*, torpēre (e. g., metu, *Liv.*): *this misfortune had paralyzed their minds*, hoc malum cum stupore et miraculo torpidos defixerat (*Liv.*, 22, 53, 6).

PARAMOUNT, summus; præcipuus: antiquissimus (e. g., cura). *He considered it an object of paramount importance*, nihil ei potius fuit, quam ut, &c.; nihil antiquius habuit, quam ut, &c.

PARAMOUR, amans; amator; amasius.

PARAPET, pluteus; lorīca.

PARAPHERNALIA; i. e., *trappings*, phaleræ (*plural*).

PARAPHRASE, *s.*, circuitio; circuitus eloquendi; circuitus plurium verborum; circumlocutio; ☞ *not* circumscriptio, *or* amfractus verborum; periphrasis *is a Grecism*: si non reperitur vox nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuncianda est (vid. *Suet., Tib.*, 71; *we must give a paraphrase*).

PARAPHRASE, *v.*, pluribus verbis aliquid exponere, *or* explicare (*Cic., Fin.*, 3, 4, 15; *Quint.*, 8, 6, 61); pluribus vocibus et per ambitum verborum aliquid enunciare (*Suet., Tib.*, 71); circuitu plurium verborum ostendere aliquid (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 12); circumire aliquid (vid. *Quint.*, 8, 2, 17; 12, 10, 34); ☞ circumscribere, *with or without* verbis, *means* "*to explain, define*."

PARASITE, parasitus: *of or belonging to a parasite*, parasiticus: *to play the parasite*, parasitari (*Plaut.*): *like a parasite*, more *or* modo parasiti.

PARASITIC, parasiticus: *a parasitic plant*, * planta parasitica (*technical term*).

PARASOL, umbella (*Juv.*).

PARBOILED, semicoctus (*Plin.*).

PARCEL, *s.* || *A small pack*, fasciculus: *a parcel of fellows*, hominum turba, grex: *a parcel of rogues*, sceleratorum colluvies. || *Lot, division*, pars.

PARCEL, *v.*, partiri; dividere; distribuere, dispertire (*to parcel out*).

PARCHMENT, membrana (*Quint., Plin.*); charta pergamena (*Isid.*): *of parchment*, membraneus (*Pand.*): *parchment-maker*, qui membranas facit, conficit.

PARDON, *s.*, venia; remissio pœnæ: *to beg pardon*, veniam ab aliquo petere; petere ut mihi ignoscatur; deprecari aliquid ab aliquo (*of or from any one*): postulare ut delicto ignoscatur; erroris veniam petere (*for a fault*): postulare ut delicto ignoscat aliquis (*for any one*): *a begging of pardon*, deprecatio (*in defence of any thing wrong*): ignoscendi postulatio (*prayer for forgiveness*): *to grant pardon*; vid. PARDON, *v.*

PARDON, *v.*, ignoscere (*to overlook a fault; between equals*): concedere (*not to be severe or strict*): condonare (*as it were, to make a present of any thing*), alicui aliquid; veniam dare alicui (*of superiors; not to inflict punishment*): veniam et impunitatem dare alicui; gratiam alicujus rei facere. *Pardon me*, ignoscas quæso. ☞ "*To pardon any body his precipitate conduct*," &c., *should be, not* ignoscere alicui festinationem (*which is Ov., Liv.*), *but* ignoscere alicujus festinationi: *but* "*to pardon this, that*," &c., *is* ignoscere hoc, illud, id, &c. "*Pardon my boldness in doing so and so*," *is* ignoscere quod hoc mihi sumo (vid. *Cic., Fam.*, 7, 5; 13, 51, *Krebs*).

PARDONABLE, veniā dignus: quod aliquid excusationis habet (e. g., vitium): cui ignoscatur (☞ ignoscibilis, *old Latin and rare*).

PARE, recīdere; circumcīdere: *to pare the nails*, ungues subsecare (*Ov.*); recidere (*Cic.*); ponere, *or* cultello purgare (*Hor.*); resecare (*Plin.*): *to pare fruit*, * pomis cutem, *or* corium, detrahere, demere, eximere; poma cute exuere.

PARENT. || PROP., parens (*general term*): pater (*father*): mater (*mother*): *the common parent*, communis omnium parens; operum (*or* rerum) omnium parens et effector; summus, *or* maximus, mundi parens. || FIG., mater (e. g., similitudo satietatis mater, *Cic.*): parens (*of persons* [e. g., Socrates parens philosophiæ]); *of things, it must be used of those that are masculine, and sometimes is used of those that are feminine* [terra parens omnium]: procreatrix: genitrix, *feminine* (e. g., procreatrix quædam et quasi parens omnium artium est philosophia; genitrix virtutum frugalitas). *To be the parent of*, alere aliquid (e. g., honos alit artes). *This opinion is the parent of many errors*, hanc opinionem multi errores consecuti sunt. *Sometimes* causa, fons, origo (*source*) *may serve.*

PARENTAL, parentum (*genitive plural*); e. g., *parental affection*, parentum amor: *in a parental manner*, parentum more *or* modo (*after the manner of parents*): ut parentes solent (*as parents are accustomed*): ut parentes decet (*as becomes parents*).

PARENTHESIS, parenthēsis (*grammatical*); interpositio; interclusio (*as translation of the Greek παρένθεσις, Quint.*, 1, 3, 23): *to put any thing in a parenthesis*, * continuationi sermonis medium interponere aliquid.

PARGET, *s.*, opus tectorium (☞ *not* trullissatio, *trowelling*).

PARGET, *v.*, tectorio linere, incrustare, inducere (*Bau.*).

PARHELION, parēlion, imago solis (*the former the Greek word, the latter the Latin translation, Sen., N. Q.*, 1, 11, 1; *Seneca, loc. cit., says that* parelia *are called also simply* soles; *hence two parhelia*, bina parelia *or* bini soles: *three parhelia*, terna parelia *or* tres soles): *the sun with a parhelion*, sol geminatus (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 5, 14): *two parhelia appear*, soles bini apparent cœlo.

PARIETAL. *By the genitive of* paries.

PARIETARY, herba parietaria (*Plin., Pan.*, 51); parietaria (*Appul.*); * asplenium recta muraria (*Linn.*).

PARING, resegmen (*Plin.*); præsegmen (*Plaut.*).

PARISH, parœcia (*Augustin*; ☞ *not* parochia): *parish priest*, * sacrorum antistes; * ecclesiastes; * presbyter (*not* parōchus): *parish church*, * ædes sacra parœciæ: *parish clerk*, * famulus sacrorum.

PARISHIONER, parochialis (*ecclesiastical*); * sacro alicui cœtui ascriptus.

PARK. || *A large pleasure-ground*, viridarium (*Cic., pleasure-garden, planted with trees*): vivarium (*as a preserve*): *a park of about so many acres*, septa jugera circiter (*Varr.*). || *Of artillery*), * res tormentaria; * agger tormentarius.

PARLANCE (*common*), quotidiana locutio; vulgaris sermo; quotidiana dicendi consuetudo; quotidianum dicendi genus.

PARLEY, *s.*, colloquium; collocutio: *to hold a parley*, in colloquium *or* collocutionem venire.

PARLIAMENT, * senatus Britannicus: consilium publicum (*Doer.*); comitia regni (*Sch.*); parlamentum (*in Latin of the Middle Ages*): *the Upper (Lower) House of Parliament*, suprema (inferior) regni curia (*Sch.*): *both Houses of Parliament*, uterque regni senatus (*id.*): *to convene Parliament*, consilium regni advocare, convocare: *act of Parliament*, senatūs consultum; lex (*Bau.*): *House of Parliament*, * regni curia; * senatūs populique conveniendi locus: *member of Parliament*, * supremæ curiæ regni senator, * senator Britannicus (*Sch., of the Upper House*): * unus ex evocatis regni: * qui lectus est in populum regni; * qui ascriptus est ordinum conventui (*of the Lower House*).

PARLIAMENTARY, * secundum consuetudinem et instituta consilii publici *or* curiæ regni.

PARLOR, cubiculum quotidianum; habitatio; diæta.

PARMESAN (*cheese*), * caseus Parmensis.

PAROCHIAL, parochialis (*ecclesiastical*); *or by the genitive of* parœcia.

PARODY, *s.*, parodia (*Greek in Quint., Ascon.*); *or, by circumlocution*, ficti notis versibus similes (*Quint.*, 6, 3, 97); poetæ versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorti (*Eichst.*).

PARODY, *v.*, carminis argumentum ad ludum joçumque convertere; poetæ versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorquēre (*Eichst.*).

PAROLE, promissum, fides data (*word of honor*).

PARONOMASIA, agnominatio (*Auct. ad Her.*).

PAROXYSM, accessio (febris, *Cels.*): (doloris) morsus *or* stimulus (*Cic.*).

PARRICIDE. || *Murder of a parent*, parricidium; cædes (*general term for murder*): *to commit parricide*, parricidium *or* cædem facere; parricidio se obstringere; parricidio se inquinare *or* se maculare, sanguine nefando se respergere. || *The murderer of a parent*, parricīda: patris (matris, &c.) interfector (*Quint.*): parricīda parentis sui; *or, by circumlocution*, qui patrem (matrem, &c.) occīdit *or* necavit: parricidio obstrictus *or* inquinatus.

PARROT, psittăcus (*Plin.*).

PARRY. || *To put by a thrust*, ictum *or* petitionem vitare, cavēre, cavēre et propulsare; *also* (*without mention of the thrust or weapon*) cavēre: vitare (*with the sword*): ☞ ictum declinare: petitionem declinatione et corpore effugere, *or simply* ictum effugere (= *to avoid by a motion of the body*). *To parry cleverly or successfully*, recte cavēre: *to parry and thrust*, cavēre et repetere. || FIG. *To avoid*, declinare, evitare, effugere.

PARSE, notare singula verba (*Bau.*).

PARSIMONIOUS, parcus: tenax. JN. parcus et tenax: restrictus. JN. restrictus et tenax.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, parce: maligne: tenuiter. JN. parce ac tenuiter (e. g., vivere, *to live parsimoniously*).

PARSIMONY, parsimonia (*in any thing*, alicujus rei): tenacitas (*close-fistedness*, * *Liv.*, 34, 7, 4): malignitas (*the niggardliness that withholds from others the full measure of what is due to them*).

PARSLEY, apium; oreoselinum; petroselinum.

PARSNEP, pastināca (*Plin.*).

PARSON, * persona ecclesiæ; * sacrorum antistes; presbyter (*presbyter*); clericus (*clergyman*); * rerum sacrarum minister.

PARSONAGE, * domus in quâ habitat clericus parochialis; * ædes, domicilium sacrorum antistitis.

PART. || *Portion*, pars; portio (*part to which one has a right, portion*; ☞ *in the best prose* portio *occurs only in the phrase* pro portione): membrum (*member of the body; of a sentence*): locus (*passage, section of a book*, &c.). *The middle, extreme, upper, lower part, is expressed in Latin by the adjectives* medius, extremus, infimus, summus: *by or in parts*, per partes; particulatim (*opposed to* summatim, *or* totus); ex parte (*opposed to* totus); carptim (*opposed to* universi); nonnullâ parte: *I for my part*, ego quidem, equidem (*according to my views*, &c.; ☞ *not* quod ad me attinet): pro meâ parte (*according to my power*): *each for his part*, pro suâ quisque parte (*each according to his power*): *to divide into parts*, in partes dividere *or* distribuere: *to get or receive a part of any thing*, partem alicujus rei accipere: *to have part in any thing*, alicujus rei participem, *or* in parte, in societate, alicujus rei esse; partem *or* societatem in aliquâ re habēre (*in any thing good*): alicujus rei socium esse (*in any thing good or bad*): affinem esse alicujus rei *or* alicui rei (*in any thing bad*; e. g., facinori): *to take part in any thing*, partem alicujus rei capere (e. g., administrandæ reipublicæ, *Suet., Oct.*, 37): in partem alicujus rei venire; interesse alicui rei (*to be present at, to be personally concerned with*; e. g., pugnæ) · attingere aliquid (*to be engaged in*): commovēri aliquâ re (*to sympathize with*): *to have no part in any thing*, alicujus rei expertem esse; partem alicujus rei non habēre; non contulisse ad aliquid (*not to have contributed to*). || *Party*, partes (*plural, implying difference of principles or interests*): factio (*clique of partisans*): *to take part with*, alicujus partes suscipere, amplecti; ad causam alicujus se adjungere: *the one part . . . the other part*, pars . . . pars; partim . . . partim (*also with a genitive or the preposition*

ex); pars *or* partim . . . alii, -æ, -a; alii, -æ, -a . . . alii, -æ, -a (*all of persons or of things*). ‖ *Character in a play*, partes (*plural*); persona: *a second part*, partes secundæ, *or simply* secundæ (*properly and figuratively*): *to play a second part*, partes secundas agere *or* sustinēre, *in any thing*, in aliquâ re: *one who plays a second part*, secundarum partium actor. ‖ *Duty*, officium; munus. *It is my, your, &c., part*, meum, tuum, &c., est: *it is the part of a wise man*, sapientis, &c. (*the substantive*, officium, &c., *being omitted*). ‖ *Region*, regio; terra. ‖ *Plural, qualities*, ingenium; ingenii vires, virtutes, *or* facultates (☞ *but* facultates *alone usually denotes wealth, riches*).

PART, *v.* ‖ TRANS., partiri; dividere; dispertire, *or, more rarely*, dispertiri. [SYN. *and* PHR. *in* DIVIDE, DISTRIBUTE]. ‖ INTRANS., discedere (*general term*): digredi (*to go to different sides; of persons*): dilabi (*to separate imperceptibly; usually of things*): fatiscere (*to form chinks or clefts; of things*): dehiscere (*to gape open*): *to part from any one*, discedere ab aliquo, digredi ab aliquo (☞ *never* degredi, *which is "to go or march down,"* &c.; vid. *Lat. Dict.*).

PARTAKE, habēre partem in aliquâ re; esse in parte, venire in partem alicujus rei; capessere partem alicujus rei (*Liv.*); participem, socium esse alicujus rei (*Cic.; to have a share or portion in*): affinem esse alicujus rei *or* alicui rei (*Cic., to be near or like*): implicari aliquâ re (*Nep.*); venire, accedere in societatem alicujus rei; habēre societatem in aliquâ re (*Cic.*); esse in societate alicujus rei (*Liv., to be partner in, be mixed up with*): interesse, adesse alicui rei (*to be present at*).

PARTAKER, *s.*, participes alicujus rei (*that takes part in, or has a share of any thing*; e. g., ejusdem laudis, conjurationis, voluptatis): socius alicujus rei (*that combines with others in any thing*; e. g., sceleris): affinis alicujus rei, *or* alicui rei (*that takes part in any thing, especially any thing bad*; e. g., facinori): compos alicujus rei (*that has possession of any thing, especially any thing agreeable*; e. g., consulatūs, laudis, voti): alicujus rei potens (*master of*; e. g., regni): *to become partaker of any thing*, participem *or* compotem fieri alicujus rei: potiri aliquâ re: consequi aliquid: *to make one partaker of any thing*, aliquem participem *or* compotem facere alicujus rei: participare aliquid cum aliquo; impertiri alicui aliquid.

PARTERRE. ‖ *In a garden*, * area floribus consīta. ‖ *In a (foreign) theatre*, cavea media (*Suet., Oct.*, 44).

PARTIAL. ‖ *In part*, per partes (*by parts, not the whole at once*): ex parte (*only in part; opposed to* totus): nonnullâ parte (*when the parts of a whole must be considered singly*. ‖ *Disposed to favor one party to the prejudice of another*, alterius partis studiosus: in alterius favorem inclinatus (*opposed to neutral; impartial*): cupidus (*acting with passion and private feeling; opposed to impartial*): alteri parti *or* causæ studens, favens, addictus (*after Cic., Cæs.*): non integer (*not unprejudiced; of persons*): ad gratiam factus (*of things done with the view of favoring a person or party*; e. g., lectio): *partial judges*, judices cupidi (*Cic.*). *A partial judgment*, * judicium cupidius dictum: * sententia ad gratiam dicta.

PARTIALITY. ‖ *Opposed to impartiality*, partium studium, *or sometimes* studium *only* (*zeal or liking for a party, as showing itself in actions*): gratia (*favor, as shown to any body or any cause*): cupiditas (*warm, eager, private feeling, as warping the judgment*): *without partiality*, sine amore et cupiditate. *The reproach of partiality*, crimen gratiæ; *to act with partiality*, cupidius agere; *to approve of any thing from partiality*, studio quodam comprobare aliquid. ‖ *Preference, liking*, studium et amor; amor et cupiditas (*especial liking*): indulgentia (*too great indulgence*): *to have a great partiality for any body*, aliquem præter ceteros amare (☞ *not* præ cæteris): *to have a partiality for a particular study or pursuit*, alicui rei præter cætera studēre.

PARTIALLY. ‖ *In part* [vid. PARTIAL]. ‖ *With partiality*, cupide *or* cupidius: studio quodam (e. g., comprobare aliquid).

PARTICIPATE. Vid. PARTAKE.

PARTICIPATION, societas alicujus rei (e. g., belli; consilii, sceleris): contagio alicujus rei (e. g., criminis, sceleris. Vid., *also*, PART, *s., and* PARTAKE.

PARTICIPLE, participium (*Quint.*).

PARTICLE. ‖ *Small part*, particula (*Cic.*). ‖ (*In grammar*), particula (*Gell.*).

PARTICULAR, *adj.* ‖ *Belonging only to one*, proprius. ‖ *Peculiar, singular*, singularis; abhorrens a communi hominum usu. ‖ *Important*, præcipuus, singularis. ‖ *Circumstantial*, accuratus; copiosus (*diffuse, full*).

PARTICULAR, *s.*, res (*circumstance*): causa (*state or posture of any thing*): *particulars*, singula, *nom. plural*; singulæ res: *to go into particulars*, singula sequi; agere de singulis; scribere de singulis rebus (*to give full particulars by letter*): rem ordine, ut gesta est, narrare (*to give a particular account of an occurrence*): exsequi, persequi, *with or without* verbis; explicare (*to go into details; opposed to* summas attingere; vid. *Brem, Nep., Pelop.*, 1, 1): exponere (*to give a clear account or description of a thing*): explanare, illustrare (*to represent clearly*): *to enter into full particulars about any thing*, aliquid accuratius exsequi: pluribus verbis disserere: multis verbis disputare: uberius, fusius dicere, scribere de re.

PARTICULARITY. *By the adjective.*

PARTICULARIZE. Vid. "*go into particulars,*" *in* PARTICULAR.

PARTICULARLY. ‖ *Singly*, singulatim. ‖ *Especially, pre-eminently*, imprimis: maxime: præsertim: potissimum [SYN. *in* ESPECIALLY, vid.]; præcipue (*Cic.*); peculiariter (*Quint.*); cum quâdam excellentiâ: eminenti quâdam ratione (*pre-eminently*): *to mention one particularly*, præter cæteros aliquem nominare (*after Cic.*).

PARTISAN. ‖ *Belonging to any body's party*, fautor, studiosus alicujus: qui facit, sentit, cum aliquo: *partisans*, factio; qui sunt ab aliquo; qui stant cum *or* ab aliquo; qui alicujus partibus favet; qui student alicui; qui sentiunt cum aliquo. ‖ *A kind of halberd*, bipennis (*sc.* securis).

PARTITION. ‖ *Act of parting*, partitio; divisio, *or by the verb.* ‖ *That which divides*, intergerium (*Plin.*): *a partition wall*, paries communis; (paries) intergerīnus (*Plin.*). ‖ *Compartment*, loculus; loculamentum.

PARTITIVE, qui dividit, &c.

PARTLY. ‖ *In part, by parts*, ex parte (in parte, *Liv., Quint.*); partim (*Cic.*); ullâ ex parte (*Liv.*). ‖ *In some degree*, aliquâ ex parte; quodam modo (*Cic.*). ‖ *Partly . . . partly*, partim . . . partim (*but only when an actual division of the thing in question is spoken of*): quâ . . . quâ (*on the one side . . . on the other side*): et . . . et; quum . . . tum; tum . . . tum (*both . . . and, as well . . . as.* SYN. *in* "AS WELL . . . AS").

PARTNER, socius; societate conjunctus: *partner in trade*, socius consorsque laboris; *or simply* socius: *at cards*, * aleæ socius et particeps: *in crime*, crimini affinis, ejus noxæ socius, conscius (*having a guilty knowledge of it*): *in fortune*, cujuscumque fortunæ socius, socia (vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 3, 5, 1); laborum periculorumque socius, socia (vid. *Cic. ad Div.*, 13, 71, 2; *Tac., Germ.*, 18, 7): *also, from the context, simply* socius (socia) comesque (vid. *Hor., Od.*, 1, 7, 26).

PARTNERSHIP, societas; communio; communitas; consociatio; conjunctio.

PARTRIDGE, perdix, -icis, *masc. and fem.* (*Plin.*).

PARTY. ‖ *An indefinite number*, aliquot (*some; of a quite indefinite number*): complures (*some; and several of them at least*): *a large party*, copia, multitudo. ‖ *Faction*, pars, partes, *plural* (*with reference to distinct interests or principles*): factio (*clique of partisans; political, or in a bad sense*): globus, globus consensionis (*as a number of persons united*): secta (*a philosophical party; seldom of a political one*): *a prevailing party*, partes prævalidæ, victrices (*Tac.*): *a defeated or fallen party*, partes desertæ, lapsæ: *to be of any body's party*, esse alicujus partis, alicujus partium (*Cic.*); sequi alicujus sectam (*Liv., Cic., Tac.*); sequi alicujus causam; in eâdem esse cum aliquo causâ; facere, stare, sentire cum aliquo (*Cic.*); rebus alicujus favēre, studēre (*Cæs.*); sequi alicujus partes (*Val. Max.*): *the different parties in a state*, aliorum alias partes foventium factiones: *to belong to another party*, aliarum esse partium; aliunde stare; alterius (*or* aliūs) rebus favēre *or* studēre: *to go over, or attach one's self to any body's party*, se ad causam alicujus applicare (*after Nep., Ar.*, 2, 3); partibus alicujus accedere (*Tac.*); transire, transgredi in alicujus partes (*Tac.*): *of the popular party*, populares (*opposed to* optimi cujusque studiosi): *to make a party against any body*, stare cum aliquo adversus aliquem (*Nep.*): *to be of no party*, nullius partis esse: *to be of neither party*, neutrius partis esse: *to support an opposite party*, alias partes fovēre, juvare: *to divide into two parties*, in duas partes discedere (*Sall., Jug.*, 13, 1); in duas factiones scindi (*Tac., Hist.*, 1, 13): *the opposite party*, pars adversa (*general term*): factio adversa *or* adversaria (*in political disturbances*): diversa factio (*also in political disturbances, but as a party that pursues a different object; whereas* pars *and* factio adversa *refer to the other party as opponents*): *the strife of parties*, partium contentio (*Cic.*): *the leader of a party*, dux partium (*Tac.*); princeps partis alicujus (*Cic.*); factionis princeps (*Cæs., Nep.*); caput (*Suet.*); *or, from context*, dux, caput *only: party spirit*, partium studium (*Cic.*); factionum parandarum studium; *or simply* factio (*Liv.*, 2, 30); studia (*plural, ibid.*); cupiditas (*Cic.*): *devoted or attached to a party*, alterius partis studiosus *or* cupidus; alteri parti, causæ, studens, favens, addictus (*after Cæs.*), *or simply* cupidus: *a party man*, homo partium studiosus; partes alicujus fovens ac juvans. ‖ *One of two litigants*, adversarius; *feminine*, adversaria (*Hor., Quint.*); adversa pars. ☞ *An orator usually designates the opposite party by* iste, isti. ‖ *A select assembly*, societas (*Cic.*). ‖ *Party of pleasure; a party into the country*, excursio: *a water party*, navigatio: *to be one of a party*, una esse cum aliis: *one of the same party*, socius, comes [SYN. *in* COMPANION]: *to join any body's party*, alicui comitem se addere *or* adjungere: *to make a party into the country*, rus excurrere: *to make a water party*, navigare. ‖ *A detachment of soldiers*, militum expedita manus, -ūs; factio (*Suet.*): *a pair of horsemen*, equestris turma.

PARTY-COLORED, multicŏlor (*Plin.*); non unius coloris; multos colores habens.

PARTY-WALL, (paries) intergerīnus (*Plin.*); paries communis (*Ov., Met.*, 4, 66).

PARVENU, terræ filius. *To this parvenu, nobody knows who*, huic terræ filio nescio cui (*Cic., Att.*, 1, 13, 4): homo novus.

PASCHAL, paschalis (*ecclesiastical*).

PASHA, præfectus; satrapes (*Nep.*).

PASHALIC, satrapia (*Curt.*).

PASQUINADE, *s.*, libellus famosus; scriptum famosum (*Suet.*); carmen famosum (*Hor., Ep.*); carmen probrosum (*Tac.*); carmen ad alterius injuriam factum (*Cic.*); libellus contumeliosus (*Sen.*).

PASQUINADE, *v.*, procaci scripto aliquem diffamare (*Tac., Ann.*, 1, 72); probrosum carmen adversus aliquem factitare (*ib.*, 14, 48); libellum, carmen ad infamiam alicujus edere (*Suet., Oct.*, 55); carmen ad alterius injuriam facere (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 2, 5); *also poetical*, versibus atris oblinēre aliquem (*Hor. Ep.*, 1, 19, 30).

PASS, *s.* ‖ *Passage*, transitus [vid. PASSAGE]: *a narrow passage*, angustiæ (*narrow places in mountainous regions*): fauces (*a narrow entrance or egress, leading to a wider space*): saltus (*a narrow, woody valley*). ‖ *Passport*, vid. ‖ (*In fencing*), *a thrust*, petitio.

PASS, *v.* ‖ INTR. (1) *To go through a place*, aliquâ *or* per locum iter facere; præterire. *In passing = by the way*, in

transitu; transiens; præteriens (☞ *of these expressions the first and second are post-Augustan in this sense; but we find* quasi præteriens *in Cicero*): strictim (*superficially, slightly; for which we find* obiter *in the time of Seneca*). (2) *To be esteemed or accounted in a certain way*, habēri (*in opinion*): esse: putari (*from probable grounds*): existimari (*as a result of consideration*): *he passes for a good man*, probus vir habetur: *he passes for one well versed in civil laws*, prudens esse in jure civili putatur. (3) *To go from the body*, descendere (*Cels., Plin.*). || TRANS. (1) *To cross* (vid.), trajicere; transire; transvehi. (2) *To pass by*, præterire (*also of passing by or over in silence* [silentio] præterire; *and of passing by or over persons in the distribution of honors*, &c.: Philippus et Marcellus prætereuntur, *Cæs.*).

PASS AWAY *or* OFF, præterire (*general term*; ☞ præterlabi, *in this sense, is not Latin*): exire (*to come to an end; of time;* e. g., eorum nullus sine ebrietate exit dies): effluere (*of time, to flow away without being usefully employed*): extrahi (*to be let slip without being well employed; of points of time*): *to pass away imperceptibly*, labi: *to pass away quickly*, avolare, fugere, aufugere (*all of time*): *to suffer time to pass away*, tempus extrahere aliquâ re (e. g., triduum disputationibus excusationibusque extrahitur): *not to let a day pass away without*, &c., nullum pati esse diem, quin, &c.: *to let one day pass away after another*, diem ex die ducere; diem de die differre.

PASS BY, præterire, prætervehere (*properly*); præterire, negligere (*figuratively*).

PASS OVER. || INTRANS. (1) *To cross*, trajicere; transire; transvehi. (2) *To change one's position or state*, transire: *to pass over to the enemy*, ad adversarios, *or* hostes, transire. (3) *To be changed into any thing*, transire; abire; verti. || TRANS. (1) *To overlook, not to take notice of*, præterire silentio, *or* tacitum; *or simply* præterire, relinquere. JN. præterire ac relinquere; mittere; omittere; prætermittere (☞ *only in later writers; of the Silver Age*, transmittere, *or* transire silentio, *or simply* transire). (2) *To neglect in the distribution of honors*, &c., præterire (*general term*): repulsam dare alicui (*if an application has been made on behalf of the party*): *to be passed over*, præteriri (*general term*): repulsam ferre *or* accipere (*to receive a repulse*).

PASSABLE. || *Through which one may pass*, (via) quâ commode, facile, procedere, incedere possumus; (via) facilis et aperta (*Quint.*): *to render passable*, vias transitu difficiles munire (*Liv.*). || *Tolerable, such as may pass*, tolerabilis; tolerandus: ferendus (*bearable:* ☞ patibilis *in this sense only in Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 23, *init.; which, however, is authority enough*): mediocris, modicus (*moderately good*): non contemnendus (*not despicable*). JN. non contemnendus planeque tolerabilis.

PASSABLY, tolerabiliter: mediocriter. *To be passably well*, satis bene se habēre.

PASSAGE. || *Act of passing over*, transitio; transgressio; transmissio; trajectio: *the passage of a river*, trajectus, *or* transvectio, fluminis. || *Act or right of passing through*, transitus; transvectio (*carrying of goods through one country into another, transit*): *to give or grant passage to any one*, dare alicui transitum *or* iter per agros urbesque; aliquem per fines suos ire pati (e. g., *of an army through a country*): dare alicui viam (*to a single person*; e. g., *through an estate*, per fundum): *to forbid a passage*, aliquem ab transitu prohibēre *or* arcēre: *to obstruct a passage*, alicui transitum claudere. || *Condition of not being stationary: bird of passage*, advena avis (*opposed to* vernacula avis): *birds of passage*, advenæ volucres (*opposed to* vernaculæ volucres): adventicium genus volucrum; volucres quæ peregrinatione lætantur (vid. *Cic., Fin.*, 2, 33, 109); coturnices ex nostris regionibus trans mare remeant (*Varr., are birds of passage*): grues calidiora loca petentes maria transmittunt (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 49, 125; *are birds of passage*): de illo genere sunt turdi adventicii ac quotannis in nostras regiones trans mare advolant circiter æquinoctium auctumnale et eodem revolant ad æquinoctium vernum (*Varr.*). || *Place through which one may pass, way*, via; iter; transitus; transitio pervia (*through houses, courts*): janua (*arched, vaulted*): *a forum with passages*, forum transitorium (*Eutrop.*, 7, 23): *a house with passages*, domus transitoria (*Suet., Ner.*, 31). || *Place in a book or writing*, locus: *passages*, loci (*rarely* loca; loci sunt librorum, loca sunt terrarum, *Zumpt*, § 99): *difficult or obscure passages*, loci obscuri, difficiles, impediti (*Wyttenb.*): *parallel passages* [vid. PARALLEL]. || (*In music*), color, modulatio insistens (*Bau.*).

PASSENGER, viator (*traveller*): vector (*on board ship*): hospes (*stranger in a place*).

PASSING, *adj. or adv.* Vid. SURPASSINGLY.

PASSING-BELL, * campana funebris *or* feralis.

PASSION. || *Emotion*, animi concitatio, animi impetus; (*more strongly*), animi perturbatio, motus animi turbatus *or* perturbatus (*general term, violent emotion of the mind*; animi affectio *denotes the disposition, and* animi motus, commotio, *or* permotio, *an emotion of the mind; general term*): cupiditas: libido (*especially sensual inclination and desire*): studium flagrans (*burning zeal*): temeritas (*rashness*): intemperantia (*want of moderation or restraint; opposed to* æquitas): *violent passion*, acerrimus animi motus; vehemens animi impetus: *irregular passions*, libidines (effrenatæ): *from passion*, (animi) perturbatione incitatus; cupiditate incensus: *with passion*, animi quodam impetu; studio flagrante: *without passion*, æquo animo: *to raise or excite passion in any one*, alicujus libidinem excitare (*of sensual desires*): alicujus animum impellere (*general term*): *to raise or excite the passions*, animi motus inflammare (*opposed to* exstinguere): animorum impetus impellere (*opposed to* animorum impetus reflectere): *to allay the passions*, alicujus animum vehementiore motu perturbatum ad tranquillitatem revocare (*after Cic., De Or.*, 1, 12, 53): *to restrain one's passions*, perturbatos animi motus cohibēre; cupiditates coercēre; cupiditatibus imperare; continentem esse (*especially of sensuality*): *to be free from passions*, ab omni animi concitatione vacare; omni animi perturbatione liberum *or* liberatum esse: *to act under the influence of passion*, cupide agere; impetu quodam trahi ad aliquid: *it is quite a passion with me*, eâ re maxime delector (*I take particular pleasure in any thing*): magno ejus rei studio teneor (*I have an eager desire for*). || *Anger*, vid. || *Suffering*, dolor; cruciatus, -ûs: *usually applied to the sufferings of the Lord Jesus Christ*, * extremi cruciatus Christi: *history of the passion*, * narratio supplicium Christi; * memoria laborum, quos Christus exanclavit: *a meditation on the passion*, * cogitatio, meditatio de morte Christi: *sermon on the passion*, * oratio sacra de suppliciis et morte Christi: *passion-week*, * tempus celebrandæ mortis et dolorum Christi (*Bau.*): *the passion-flower*, * passiflōra (*Linn.*).

PASSIONATE, impotens (*not master of his passions; also with the passion of which one is not master in the genitive;* e. g., iræ, lætitiæ; *also, that in which one is not his own master;* e. g., lætitia, postulatum): vehemens, ardens (*vehement, burning*). || *Given to bursts of anger*, &c., īræ impotens: iracundus: ad iram proclivis; in iram præceps.

PASSIONATELY, cupide, cupidissime (*with desire, eagerly*): vehementer, ardenter, studio flagranti (*with violent, burning zeal*): calidius (*with too much warmth*): effuse (*more strongly*): effusissime (*without measure or limit*; ☞ animose, animosissime, *of purchasers* = cupide et quoquo pretio; i. e., *eagerly and at any price, belongs in this sense only to the Silver Age*; e. g., animosissime. ☞ *Classical,* cupide et quoquo pretio): tabulas antiqui operis comparare (*Suet., Cæs.*, 47): *to maintain any thing passionately*, cupidius aliquid contendere: *to love any thing passionately*, alicui rei effuse indulgēre (*to indulge in without measure;* e. g., conviviis): alicujus rei esse studiosissimum; magno alicujus rei studio tenēri (*to be a great lover of*): aliquâ re maxime delectari (*to take one's pleasure chiefly in any thing*): *to love any one passionately*, effusissime aliquem diligere (*as a friend*, &c.): alicujus amore insanire (*as a lover*).

PASSIONLESS, animi perturbatione liber *or* vacuus (*without vehement emotions*): cupiditatis *or* cupiditatum expers: omni cupiditate carens: cupiditate privatus: cupiditate intactus (*free from desire*).

PASSIVE, patibilis (*in a philosophical sense = capable of suffering, Cic., N. D.*, 3, 12, 29; *opposed to* activus, *Lact.*, 2, 9, 21. ☞ Passivus *is a bad word except in a grammatical sense:* verbum passivum, *Prisc., Charis., Diom.*): verbum patiendi (*Gell.*, 18, 12).

PASSOVER, pascha, -æ, *f.*, *and* -ātis, *n.* (*ecclesiastical*).

PASSPORT, syngraphus (*Plaut., Capt.*, 3, 2, 6): *to grant or give a passport*, dare alicui syngraphum: *to get a passport*, syngraphum sumere (*ib.*): *to apply for a passport*, syngraphum rogare (e. g., a prætore: ☞ *not* commeatus [= *furlough*] *or* diploma).

PAST, *adv.*, præteritus; exactus; finitus; *also*, prior, superior: *the past year, summer*, annus superior, ætas prior: *the past can not be altered*, præterita mutari non possunt, *or* mutare non possumus (*after Cic.*): *past time*, tempus præteritum (*Cic.*); tempus actum (*Hor., A. P.*). ☞ *Avoid the use of* elapsus *and* præterlapsus *of past time absolutely;* vid. *Wolf., Anal.*, 1, p. 488.

PAST, *prep. and adv.* = *more than, above.* Vid. BEYOND.

PASTE, * farina ex aquâ subacta; farina quâ chartæ glutinantur (*Plin.*, 22, 25, 60): farina chartaria (*Plin.* 1, *in Index of book* 22, 25, 60; *each time, of the paste with which the single leaves of the papyrus were joined together to form a sheet*).

PASTEBOARD, * charta densata.

PASTIL, * conulus odoratus.

PASTIME, oblectamentum: delectamenta, *plural* (e. g., inania puerorum delectamenta; puerorum oblectamenta: *difference between* oblectare *and* delectare *in* ENJOY): oblectatio: ludus (*general term for play*): *to provide any body with some pastime*, dare alicui ludum. *What pastime have you?* quâ re tempus fallis? *or* tædium temporis minuis? *For pastime*, animi causâ; per ludum: per ludum et jocum.

PASTOR. || PROP., pastor; pecuarius; gregis *or* pecoris custos (*Virg.*); pecoris magister (*Col.*). || FIG., pastor.

PASTORAL, *adv.*, pastoricius (*general term*); pastoris *or* pastorum, pastoralis: *a pastoral poet*, poeta bucolicus (*grammatical*): *a pastoral staff*, pedum: *a pastoral people*, * populus vitam pastoriciam agens; * populus pastorius: *figuratively, a pastoral epistle*, * epistola episcopalis; * epistola ab episcopo per diocesin mittenda, missa: *pastoral theology*, * sacra recte instituendi præcepta, -orum, *plural.*

PASTORAL, *s.*, carmen pastoricium; poema bucolicum (*Col.*); bucolica, -orum (*Gell.*).

PASTRY, artocrĕas (*Pers.*, 6, 50): crustula, bellaria, (*both plural; confectionery*).

PASTRY-COOK, * qui artocreata coquit; *some say* pistor dulciarius, *or simply* dulciarius: ☞ pistor artocreatum *is not Latin.*

PASTURAGE, } *s.* || *Food for cat-*
PASTURE, } *tle*, pastus, pabulum, pascua (*plural, especially of grass*). || *Place of feeding*, locus pascuus; ager pascuus (*Plaut., Cic.*); pascua (*plural, Cic.*): *rarely singular*, pascuum (*Col.*): *common pasturage*, ager compascuus (*Cic., Top.*, 3, 11): *rich pasturage*, pascuum pingue (*Pall.*); viride (*Varr.*); riguum (*Col.*); læta pascua (*plural, Liv.*): *pasture land*, ager pascuus (*Plaut.*); pascuum (*Col.*).

PASTURE, *v.* || INTRANS., pascere

(*Col.*); pasci (*Cic.*); pabulari (*Col.*). ‖ TRANS., pascere (e. g., sues, greges); *also absolutely.*

PAT, *adj.*, idoneus; opportunus: *the occasion was so pat, that,* &c., tanta fuit opportunitas, ut, &c. (*Cic.*).

PAT, *v.*, palpare (*to stroke or touch lightly; also* palpari; e. g., *a horse, and improperly for the purpose of coaxing*): *leviter pulsare: *to pat a horse,* equum permulcēre *or* palpari (*both Ulp.*): *to pat on the back;* i. e., *to applaud,* plaudere, applaudere, alicui.

PATCH, *s.*, pannus; *diminutively,* panniculus: lacinia (*properly, the lappet of a dress; then any pendent piece of cloth or other substance*): splenium (*a little patch or plaster, Mart.*).

PATCH, *v.*, (male) sarcire, resarcire: pannum assuere (*to stitch on a patch*): *patched,* pannis obsitus (*covered with patches*).

PATE, caput. Vid. HEAD.

PATENT, *adj.*, apertus; notus.

PATENT, *s.*, *literæ principis quibus alicui munus defertur; *under the emperors,* codicilli, diplōma (*Suet., patent of office*): *libellus quo beneficium aliquid datur (*conferring any privilege*): *literæ quibus soli alicui arbitrium *or* potestas alicujus rei vendendæ datur; *or simply* arbitrium (*patent for the sole right of sale*): *to issue a patent* (*for sale*), dare alicui rei vendendæ arbitrium (*after Liv.*, 2, 9).

PATERNAL, paternus (*generic; so far as things relating or belonging to a father are distinguished from each other*; e. g., paterni agri, libri, equi, paternæ ædes; *or so far as a father is regarded in an individual capacity, distinct from other persons*; e. g., mater, frater): patrius (*modal; so far as the idea of a father is distinguished from others more general*; e. g., res patriæ, bona patria, *as distinguished from* aliena, alio quovis modo acquisita).

PATERNALLY, patris instar; ut pater; ut parens; patriā caritate.

PATERNOSTER, *oratio Dominica (*ecclesiastical*).

PATH, via (*general term; properly and figuratively*): iter (*way, course*): trames (*a narrow way, road, in a town, or on an open plain*): semita (*usually a footpath, by the side of a high road*): callis (*a path across a mountain or through a wood*): cursus (*track of a ship; or, especially, course of the stars*): *a by-path,* deverticulum: *to turn any body aside from the path of virtue,* aliquem transversum agere.

PATHETIC, movens; animum movens, pellens, tangens; vim movendi habens; ad movendum compositus, factus.

PATHETICALLY. *By the adjective or verb;* e. g., *to speak pathetically,* orationem animis admovēre (*Cic.*): *to write pathetically,* orationem ad movendum componere (*after Cic.*): *to utter any thing very pathetically,* magnā cum misericordiā pronunciare aliquid (i. e., *so as actually to call forth compassion and sympathy, Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 12, *fin.*).

PATHLESS, invius (*Liv., Plin.*); viā carens; sine viā; ubi nulla apparet via.

PATHOLOGIST, *medicus, qui valetudinis genera novit (valetudinis genera, *Cels.*, 1, 12, 1, *fin.*).

PATHOLOGY, *pathologia (*technical term*); *doctrina de morborum naturā et curatione.

PATHOS, grande dicendi genus.

PATHWAY. Vid. PATH.

PATIENCE, patientia (*will and inclination to endure any thing without resistance; cf. Cic., De Invent.*, 2, 54, 163): tolerantia (*power and endurance in the bearing of sufferings, &c., with a sense of oppressiveness and contempt of it; usually with a genitive of that in which one shows patience*; e. g., tolerantia doloris): perseverantia (*perseverance, when one does not suffer himself to be deterred from the pursuit of an object; cf. Cic., De Invent.*, 2, 54, 164): æquus animus, æquitas animi (*when one does not suffer himself to be agitated, disturbed, angered, &c.*): *to have patience,* patientiā uti: *to have patience with any thing,* pati ac ferre aliquid: perpeti, perferre aliquid (i. e., *to bear patiently to the end;* vid. *Liv.*, 28, 34; *Hor. Ep.*, 1, 15, 17): *to have patience with any body,* aliquem, *or* alicujus mores, *or* naturam, patienter ferre; *or* aliquem ferre *only: with patience* [vid. PATIENTLY]: *to try one's patience,* patientiam alicujus tentare: *to show patience in any thing,* patientiam adhibēre alicui rei: *I lose all patience, my patience is exhausted,* patientiam rumpo *or* abrumpo (☞ *not* patientia mihi rumpitur; vid. *Bremi, Suet., Tib.*, 24, p. 270; *Tac., Ann.*, 12, 50, 3): *patience!* i. e., *wait!* exspecta (exspectate)! mane (manete)!

PATIENT, *adj.*, patiens, tolerans, *in any thing,* alicujus rei [SYN. *in* PATIENCE]: placidus (*mild, calm*): *to be patient;* vid. "*to have* PATIENCE."

PATIENT, *s.*, æger; ægrotus: *to visit patients,* ægrotos perambulare (*of a physician*).

PATIENTLY, patienter: toleranter: moderate: æquo animo. [Vid. PATIENCE.] *To bear any thing patiently,* toleranter *or* æquo animo pati aliquid; patienter *or* toleranter ferre aliquid; patienter atque æquo animo ferre aliquid; *and from context,* pati ac ferre; pati et perferre; perferre ac pati; perferre patique aliquid.

PATRIARCH, patriarcha *or* -es, -æ, *m.* (*ecclesiastical*).

PATRIARCHAL, patriarchalis (*properly, ecclesiastical*); *more patriarcharum institutus (*in a patriarchal manner*).

PATRICIAN, patricius: *the patricians,* patricii; principes.

PATRIMONY, hereditas; patrimonium: *to leave one's son an ample patrimony,* filio suo amplum patrimonium relinquere (*Cic., Dom.*, 58, 147).

PATRIOT, patriæ *or* reipublicæ amans: reipublicæ amicus: civis bonus: qui de republicâ bene sentit: *a zealous patriot,* acerrimus civis (*Cic.*): *to be a patriot,* amare patriam; bene de republicâ sentire.

PATRIOTIC. [Vid. PATRIOT.] *A patriotic society or association,* *societas patriæ rebus consulendi gratiā inita.

PATRIOTICALLY, amanter in patriam; patriæ amore, studio, caritate: *to act patriotically,* *saluti patriæ reipublicæ consulere, prospicere (*after Cic.*); *patriæ rebus consulere.

PATRIOTISM, amor patriæ *or* in patriam (*Cic.*); caritas patriæ (*Nep.*); pietas erga patriam; *from context, mostly* pietas *only* (vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 27; *Cic., Phil.*, 14, 3, *init.*; *cf. Cic., Inv.*, 2, 22, 66); reipublicæ studium; studium conservandæ reipublicæ communis (*Cic.*); studium in rempublicam (*Sall.*); *patriæ rebus consulendi voluntas (*Eichst.*); reipublicæ defendendæ studium (*with a desire and effort to defend one's country*); *also by circumlocution*; e. g., si scelestum est amare patriam, pertuli pœnarum satis (*Cic., Sext.*, 99, 145; *if patriotism be a crime*): *from patriotism,* patriæ caritate ductus.

PATRISTIC. *By the genitive,* patrum.

PATROL, *s., perhaps* circitores (*Veget.*); *excubitores circumeuntes.

PATROL, *v.*, stationes circumire (*to visit the posts*): circumire urbem (*in a town*).

PATRON, patronus (*the proper word*): fautor; qui rebus (rationibus) alicujus consulit, prospicit (*supporter, friend*): cultor, amator (*one who is fond of any thing*): *penes quem est jus ac potestas muneris alicujus deferendi; *or, as technical term,* *patronus (*patron of an ecclesiastical benefice*): *a patron of learned men,* doctorum cultor: *a patron saint,* *patronus divus: deus (hujus urbis) præses (*after Tac., Hist.*, 4, 53, 3).

PATRONAGE, patronātus, -ūs; patrocinium; præsidium; *arbitrium muneris deferendi, demandandi (*right of appointing to an office*): jus patronorum: jus patronātūs (*right of patronage*). *To exercise patronage,* jus patronatūs exercēre: *to reserve the right of patronage,* mihi in aliquid servatur jus patronorum.

PATRONESS, patrōna (*Cic.*); fautrix.

PATRONIZE, alicui favēre, studēre; fovēre aliquem; amplecti aliquem; rebus alicujus favēre; gratiā et auctoritate suâ aliquem sustentare.

PATTEN, *tegumenta calceorum, *plural; perhaps the nearest word is* sculponea (*a wooden shoe, Plaut.*).

PATTER, strepere, sonare (*of rain beating against any thing*).

PATTERN. ‖ PROP., exemplum, exemplar (*a sample: or, a model, example, and for imitation*; vid. *Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 6, 9. ☞ Specimen, *in this sense, would not be Latin*): quod imitatur aliquis (*that which is imitated*; vid. *Quint.*, 10, 2, 11): *a pattern for embroidery,* exemplum ad imitationem acu pingendi propositum (*after Quint.*, 1, 1, 35): *to show a pattern (sample) of goods,* mercis exemplum ostendere (*Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 6, 9). ‖ FIG. *An example which deserves imitation,* ad imitandum propositum exemplar; *also simply* exemplum, exemplar (*which one is to follow*): specimen (*showing how a thing ought to be;* ☞ *never in the plural*): auctor (*one who goes before as an example*): *a pattern of perfection,* exemplum virtutis: *a pattern of all perfection,* auctor omnium virtutum: *a pattern of innocence,* innocentiæ specimen: *a pattern of ancient religion,* exemplar antiquæ religionis: *a pattern of temperance and prudence,* temperantiæ prudentiæque specimen: *to take any thing as a pattern,* aliquid ad imitandum proponere; aliquid in exemplum assumere: *to regard any one as a pattern,* aliquem sibi imitandum proponere; exemplum proponere sibi aliquem ad imitandum; aliquem exemplum sibi deligere; imitari aliquem: *to take a pattern from any one,* exemplum ab aliquo sumere, repetere.

PAUCITY, paucitas (*fewness*); exiguitas (*smallness*); aliquantulum; paululum (*a little*).

PAUNCH. Vid. BELLY.

PAUPER, inops: egens: egēnus: *to be a pauper,* egēre; egenum *or* inopem esse; in egestate esse, versari: *to become a pauper,* ad inopiam redigi (*Ter.*); egenum fieri (*Cic.*).

PAUPERISM, inopia; egestas; *or by the adjectives.*

PAUSE, *s.*, intermissio (*a cessation for a time; intermission*): intervallum (*space between beginning and end*): distinctio (*in music*): reticentia (*when one is about to speak, but refrains*): intercapēdo (*interval between breaking off or suspending an action and resuming it*; e. g., intercapedinem scribendi facere; intercapedo canendi): respiratio, mora (*delay*): ☞ pausa *is an obsolete word, not found in the best prose;* cessatio *is* = *inactivity: after a pause,* morā quādam interpositā: *there is often a pause even in the most active life,* ab actione sæpe fit intermissio (*not* remissio): *to make a pause;* vid. PAUSE, *v.*

PAUSE, *v.*, moram facere, interponere (*general term*): ☞ *not* pausam facere *or* pausare. ‖ *In speaking,* paullum respirare; intervallo *or* intervallis dicere: *not to make a pause,* sine intervallis loqui (*after Cic., De Or.*, 3, 48, 185, *where we find* sine intervallis loquacitas); *also,* uno tenore dicere (*to speak without intermission*). ‖ (*In reading*), distinguere (*to observe the proper stops*). ‖ (*In singing*), intermittere. ‖ (*In drinking*), intermittere; e. g., bibunt aves quædam intermittentes.

PAVE, lapide *or* silice sternere, *or* consternere, *or* persternere (*general terms*): munire (*to make a permanent paved road*: *to pave with squared stones,* saxo quadrato sternere. *To pave a way,* viam facere, aperire, patefacere (*properly and improperly*); *for any body,* viam munire alicui; aditum alicui dare *or* parare (*improperly; to any thing,* ad aliquid): *to pave one's self a way,* aditum expedire (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 26): viam sibi munire ad aliquid (e. g., ad consulatum): *a paved road,* via strata. *Paving stone,* lapis viæ sternendæ utilis (*proper for the purpose*): *lapis viæ stratæ (*stone from the pavement*): ☞ pavire *is to beat,* "*to ram down;*" e. g., area pavita, *made hard and level.*

PAVEMENT, via strata; *viæ stratæ lapides (*the stones composing the pavement*); strata viarum (*poetical*); pavimentum (*composed of large slabs*): rudus, -eris, *n.* (*properly, a mass of broken stones for a pavement, or mortar mixed with lime; then*

the pavement composed of such materials): *to make such a pavement*, ruderare: *to make a pavement by beating*, pavimentum facere, struere: *having a pavement*, pavimentatus: *to make a mosaic pavement*, pavimentum tesseris struere (*Vitr.*), *or* ex tesserâ struere (*Plin.*): *to break or tear up the pavement*, * viam stratam (dolabris) disjicere.

PAVILION, *perhaps* porticus (*a hall with pillars*, &c.); *or* papilio (*Lamprid.*), *or by* tabernaculum, tentorium.

PAVIER, silicarius (*late*): * qui lapide *or* silice vias sternit.

PAW, *s.*, pes.

PAW, *v.*, * pedibus solum, terram, radere, * pedibus strepitum ciere (*of a horse*): pedibus, unguibus, radere, petere (*of other animals*).

PAWN, *s.* ‖ *Pledge*, pignus: *to be in or at pawn*, pigneratum, oppigneratum, *or* pignori oppositum esse: *to give any thing in pawn* [vid. *to* PAWN]: *to receive or accept a pawn*, pignus capere, auferre; *any thing in pawn*, aliquid pignori accipere: *not to redeem what one has left in pawn*, pignus deserere: *an unredeemed pawn*, pignus desertum: *to redeem a pawn*, pignus liberare a creditore; reddere pecuniam et pignus reciperare (*Jurisconsulti, as are several of the preceding expressions, which, however, are undoubtedly classical*; vid. PLEDGE). ‖ (*At chess*), latro (*Ov.*); latrunculus (*Sen.*); miles gregarius; pedes, -itis.

PAWN, *v.*, pignerare (*Suet.*); oppignerare (*Cic.*); pignori opponere aliquid (*Ter.*); pignori dare, obligare aliquid (*Pand.*); obligare aliquid pignoris nomine (*after Cic., Att.*, 6, 1, 23): *to pawn one's books for wine*, libellos pro vino oppignerare (*Cic., Sest.*, 51, 110): *to pawn for so much, by* ob *or an ablative*; e. g., agrum pignori opponere ob decem minas (*Ter.*); annulum octo minis oppignerare (*Mart.*): *to pawn any thing to any body*, apud aliquem pignori apponere: *to pawn any thing for a sum of money*, accipere sub pignore mutuam pecuniam.

PAWNBROKER, pignerator, pigneraticius creditor (*Ulp.*).

PAY, *s.*, merces (*general term*): pretium (*price given or received for work*, &c.). JN. merces pretiumque: præmium, honos (*a reward*): quæstus, fructus (*profit, advantage, gain.* ☞ Auctoramentum *is not* = *pay, but earnest-money received by a gladiator, soldier*, &c.): *small, inconsiderable pay*, mercedula; merces parva *or* pauca; pretium parvum: *large pay*, merces magna, ampla: *for pay*, mercēde, pretio; e. g., docēre: *to take any one into pay, to hire for pay*, mercede *or* pretio conducere aliquem: *to serve for pay*, alicui operas suas locare: *to fix, settle the pay for any one*, mercedem alicujus constituere: *to give any one the pay for his work*, dare alicui mercedem operæ; solvere alicui pretium operæ: *soldier's pay*, stipendium militare; *from the context, simply* stipendium *or* æs; e. g., *to give triple pay*, triplex stipendium alicui dare: *to furnish pay to the soldiers*, militibus stipendium numerare (*to give out money for this purpose*): militibus stipendium *or* æra dare (*to give it into the hands of the soldiers*). Vid., *also*, GAIN, PROFIT.

PAY, *v.*, TRANS. (1) *In respect of money paid for goods, service*, &c., solvere; numerare (*to count out*; SYN. in *to* PAY DOWN; dinumerare *only in the comedians*): *to pay ready money*, præsentem pecuniam numerare; pecuniam repræsentare: *to pay by three installments*, tribus pensionibus solvere pecuniam: *to pay one's debts*, æs alienum solvere, dissolvere: *to pay a debt*, nomen solvere, dissolvere, expedire; æs alienum solvere, dissolvere; se liberare ære alieno; *also*, solvere, reddere debitum; solidum solvere (*the whole debt*): *to pay wages*, mercedem dare alicui (*general term*): (alicui salarium præstare, *to pay a salary for public services, Scævola, Dig.*, 34, 1, 16, § 1): stipendium alicui dare *or* præbēre, æs alicui dare (*to pay soldiers*): *to pay an army* (i. e., *to have in pay*), exercitum alere: *to be paid*, mercedem accipere (*general term*): stipendium accipere (*of soldiers*). *Hence*, (*a*) *without an accusative of the object* = *to discharge one's self of debt*, solvere, reddere debitum: *to pay all*, solidum solvere: *to pay to the utmost farthing*, ad assem solvere (☞ *not* ad denarium solvere, *which* = *to pay with Roman money*; vid. *Cic., Quint.*, 4, *extr., and ad Att.*, 2, 6, *extr.*): *to pay to the day*, ad diem solvere, dissolvere; ad tempus respondēre: *to pay by means of a loan*, versuram facere; *I will not go till I am paid*, nisi explicatâ solutione non sum discessurus: *to be able to pay*, esse solvendo: *not to be able to pay*, non esse solvendo *or* ad solvendum: *to swear that one is not able to pay*, bonam copiam ejurare: *one who is not able to pay*, qui non est solvendo *or* ad solvendum; non idoneus (e. g., debitor): *ability to pay*, facultas solvendi: (*b*) *figuratively, to pay the debt of nature, to die*, debitum naturæ reddere; naturæ satisfacere: *to pay one's vows*, vota solvere, *for any thing*, pro re. (2) *In respect of the thing purchased*, solvere pro re (e. g., pro frumento emto; pro vecturâ): *to pay ready money for a thing*, emere præsenti pecuniâ (*after Plautus, Men.*, 5, 9, 87): *to pay a high price for any thing*, magno emere; (*too high a price*), male emere: *to pay the price of one's life for any thing*, capite luere. (3) *In respect of the person whom one pays or is bound to pay*, satisfacere alicui (e. g., creditoribus): *he has duly paid me*, recte, quod debuit, solvit. ‖ FIG., *to pay one for any thing*; i. e., *to make to suffer, to punish*, gratiam alicui referre: *I am paid for my folly*, ego pretium ob stultitiam fero (*comedy*): *to pay one in his own coin*, par pari referre (☞ *not* pro pari; vid. *Bentl., Ter., Eun.*, 3, 1, 55); parem gratiam referre alicui (*ib.*, 4, 4, 51). ‖ *To pay one's addresses to*, aliquem petere: alicujus amore tenēri, captum esse; aliquem in amore habēre (*to be in love with: cause for effect*). ‖ INTRANS. = *to be profitable*, fructum ferre; quæstui, quæstuosum, fructuosum esse (*Cic.*); in reditu esse (*Plin.*); aliquid omnem impensam pretio suo liberat (*Col.*, 3, 3; *pays its expenses*; vid., *also*, TO COVER, *end*): *the book pays well*, uberrimus est libri reditus.

PAY DOWN, solvere, exsolvere, persolvere; pendēre (*literally, to weigh*): expendere (*literally, to pay by weighing out*): numerare (*to count*): dinumerare (*only in the comedians*): dissolvere (*to pay a debt by counting out the money*: ☞ dinumerare *only in the comic writers*): dependere (*to pay down without abatement*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 44). Vid., *also*, PAY.

PAYABLE, solvendus; dissolvendus. *The bill is payable*, * pecunia ex syngraphâ dissolvenda est.

PAY-DAY, dies pecuniæ (vid. *Liv.*, 34, 6). *To pray that the pay-day may be postponed*, rogare de die; *beyond the year*, plus annuâ die postulare. *Payable at sight, twenty-one days*, &c. Vid. BILL, *above*.

PAYMASTER. ‖ *One who pays* (*general term*), qui solvit. *A good, dilatory, bad paymaster*, bonum, lentum, malum nomen: *a dilatory paymaster, who makes all sorts of excuses*, lentus initiator (vid. *commentators on Cic., Cat.*, 2, 10, 21). ‖ *Of the forces*, tribunus ærarius (*at Rome*): dispensator belli *or* cui negotium pecuniæ dispensandæ datum est (*in war*): quæstor (*the military paymaster at Rome*). *To choose any body he pleased for paymaster*, quem vellet, eligere ad dispensandam pecuniam (*Nep. In this sense the office implies virtually the whole management of the war*).

PAYMASTERSHIP, munus tribuni ærarii: munus quæstorium (*in an army*).

PAYMENT, solutio; numeratio (*a reckoning or counting out*). *Immediate payment*, repræsentatio: *payment of a debt or loan*, solutio nominis, rerum creditarum. *Often by the verbs.*

PEA, pisum; cicer (*chick-pea*): *of peas*, pisinus: *of the size of a pea*, magnitudine pisi (*after Plin.*, 37, 10, 54); ad pisi magnitudinem (*after Veget.*, 3, 12, 3): *as like as two peas*, tam similis, quam lac lacti est (*Plaut., Mil. Glor.*, 2, 2, 85; vid. LIKE).

PEACE, pax (*in all the senses of the English word*): pacis tempus (*a time of peace*): otium (*outward rest or tranquillity, whether of individuals or of states*): concordia (*unity, internal tranquillity; of individuals and of states*): tranquillitas, animi tranquillitas, animus quietus (*peace of mind*). *In peace*, (in) pace: *in war and in peace* [vid. WAR]: *to treat of peace*, agere de pacis conditionibus; colloqui de pacis legibus (per internuncium; *after Flor.*, 2, 6); pacificare (*to make peace by negotiation; as Liv.*, 5, 23, *extr.*, legati venerunt pacificatum): *they negotiated about a peace*, colloquium fuit inter ipsos de pacis legibus: *to offer peace to any one*, alicui ultro pacis conditiones ferre: *to enter into peace*, pacem inire: *to conclude or make a peace*, pacem facere *or* pacificare (*with any one*, cum aliquo); pacem conficere, componere, constituere, conjungere, cognatare, conciliare: *to keep or preserve peace*, pacem *or* pacis fidem servare: *to disturb the peace*, pacem (concordiam) turbare: *to break the peace*, pacem frangere (☞ *poetical*, rumpere); fidem pacis non servare: *to live in peace*, in pace esse, vivere (*not to be at war*): concordiâ vivere (*to live in concord or unity*); *with any body*, concorditer vivere cum aliquo; pacem servare cum aliquo: *to live in peace with the neighbors*, pacem cum finitimis colere (*after Liv.*, 8, 17, *extr.*): *disturber of peace*, pacis turbator (*properly*); reipublicæ turbo, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii (*figuratively, one who undermines tranquillity within a state*): homo turbulentus; turbarum auctor (*general term, a causer of disturbance*): *to have no peace for* = *by reason of, any one*, ab aliquo sollicitari, vexari, turbari; *for any thing*, male habet me aliquid: *to leave a person in peace*, aliquem non turbare, non vexare: *leave me in peace!* noli me turbare! omitte me! quid mihi tecum? *to let any body go in peace*, aliquem cum pace dimittere: *he has no peace of conscience*, agitatur angore conscientiæ: *an article of peace*, pacis lex: *conditions of peace*, pacis conditiones, leges: *to propose conditions of peace*, pacis conditiones ferre: *to prescribe conditions of peace*, pacis conditiones dicere: *to offer conditions of peace to any one*, alicui ultro pacis conditiones ferre: *to accept conditions of peace*, pacis conditiones accipere: *to refuse conditions of peace*, pacis conditiones dimittere; pacis conditiones uti nolle: *peace to thy ashes!* tua ossa bene quiescant (*Petron.*); tua ossa molliter cubent (*Ov.*); bene placideque quiescas (terraque tibi sit super ossa levis, *Tib.*).

PEACEABLE, } pacis amans *or* amator
PEACEFUL, } (*fond of peace*): placidus (*quiet*; e. g., mores, *rarely used of persons*): placabilis (*easily pacified or appeased*): concors (*living in harmony*: ☞ *both* pacificus *and* pacatus, *in this sense, are bad Latin*): quietus, tranquillus (*not in a state of agitation or of war; tending to peace*): pacatus (*pacified, tranquillized*). *A peaceful disposition*, pacis amor: *to be peaceable*, pacem colere cum aliquo (*after Liv.*, 8, 17, *extr.*).

PEACEABLY, } quiēte; tranquille
PEACEFULLY, }

PEACE-MAKER, pacificator (*Cic., rare*): pacis auctor (*Liv.*, 39, 53, 2): pacis reconciliator (*Liv.*, 35, 45, 3: *these especially of particular instances in which a person has made a peace*): pacis arbiter (*who decides on the terms of a reconciliation*). *To act the part of a peace-maker*, personam pacificam tuēri (*after Cic., Att.*, 8, 12, 4): *to have recourse to any body as a peace-maker*, reconciliatore pacis (et disceptatore de iis, quæ in controversiâ cum aliquo sunt) uti aliquo (*Liv.*): *a peace-maker in a state*, interpres arbiterque concordiæ civium, arbiter civilis discordiæ (*Liv.*, 2, 33, 11; *Just.*, 16, 4, 9).

PEACH, malum Persicum, *or simply* Persicum (*Plin.*). *Peach-tree*, Persica, Persica arbor (*Plin.*); * Amygdălus Persica (*Linn.*): *peach-blossom*, flos Persicæ.

PEACOCK, pavo (masculus); ☞ *not* pavus, *which is unclassical; so also peahen*, pavo (femina), *not* pava: *a peacock's tail*, cauda pavonis: *the eye of a peacock's*

tail, oculus caudæ pavonis: *a peacock's feather*, penna pavonina: *of or belonging to a peacock*, pavoninus: *like a peacock*, pavonaceus.

PEAK, montis cacūmen (*Plin.*); vertex (*Cic.*); fastigium, culmen (*Cæs.*).

PEAL, *s.*, sonitus; crepitus. *A loud peal*, sonitus vehemens, gravis (*heavy, Cic.*): *peal of thunder*, fragores (e. g., inter horrendos fragores micabant ignes, *Liv.*, 21, 28).

PEAL, *v.*, sonare; sonum reddere.

PEAR, pirum. *Pear-tree*, pirus, -i, *f.*

PEARL, margarita (*μαργαρίτης, general term*): unio (*single large pearl*): elenchus (ἔλεγχος, *large pear-shaped pearls, worn three together, as pendants to earrings, Böttiger's Sabina*): tympanum *or* tympanium (*τύμπανον or τυμπάνιον, from being in the shape of a kettle-drum*; quibus una tantum est facies et ab eâ rotundi-tas, aversis planities, ob id tympania vocantur, *Plin.*). *To deal in pearls*, negotium margaritarum exercēre (*after Aur. Vict., De Vir. Illustr.*, 72): *a dealer in pearls*, margaritarius (*feminine*, -a): *the pearl-fishery*, *margaritarum conquisitio: *to be engaged in the pearl-fishery*, margaritas conquirere (*but* ☞ margaritas urinari *is absurd; it arose probably from a misunderstanding of Plin.*, 9, 35, 55, *extr.*, margaritas urinantium curā peti): *a wreath of pearls*, *corolla margaritis distincta: *a string of pearls, or pearl necklace*, linea margaritarum: *a necklace of one string of pearls*, monolīnum; *of two*, dilinum; *of three*, trilinum: *to wear a pearl necklace*, margaritis in lineâ uti (*Ulp.*): *pearl ornaments*, ornamenta, in quibus margaritæ insunt (*Paul., Dig.*, 34, 2, 32, § 7): *mother-of-pearl*, unionum concha (*or* conchæ): *inlaid*, &c., *with mother-of-pearl*, unionum conchis distinctus (*Suet., Ner.*, 31): *a diver for pearls*, urinator *or* urinans (*diver*).

PEARLY, gemmeus; gemmans: *pearly meadows, grass*, prata gemmea (*Plin. Ep.*, 5, 6, 11; *pearly with dew*): herbæ gemmantes rore recenti (*Lucr.*, 2, 319; *with pearly drops of dew*).

PEASANT, agricola, agri cultor (*in respect of occupation*; ☞ ruricola *is poetical*): rusticus (*in respect of occupation or of manners; a boor*): agrestis (*one who lives in the country; also, in respect of manners, a rough, unmannerly boor.* ☞ *The* rusticus *violates the conventional laws of behavior; the* agrestis *also offends against natural propriety; opposed to* urbanus): rusticanus (*grown up or educated in the country*): paganus, vicanus (*a villager; opposed to* oppidanus).

PEASANTRY, *plural of* PEASANT.

PEASE, pisa, *plural. Of pease*, pisinus.

PEAT, *humus turfa (*Linn.*).

PEBBLE, calculus; lapillus.

PEBBLY, calculosus.

PECCABLE, *culpæ, delictis, obnoxius; *pravis cupiditatibus obnoxius. *Rather by circumlocution with the verb* peccare, &c.

PECCADILLO, levior noxa; leve delictum; vitium minus.

PECCANT, vitiosus; nocens; peccans, qui peccat.

PECK, *s. The English peck is somewhat more than the Roman* modius. *Perhaps, sometimes, to denote the fourth of a bushel, we may say* quadrans, *or* quadrans medimni (*the* medimnus *was a measure of corn among the Greeks containing six* modii).

PECK, *v.*, rostro appetere; pinsere (*Pers.*).

PECKER. (*A bird*), picus.

PECTORAL, pectoralis; *or by genitive of* pectus.

PECULATE, peculatum facere, depeculari (*Cic.*); peculari (*Hor.*); avertere pecuniam (*of embezzling public money*). Vid. "*To be guilty of* PECULATION."

PECULATION, peculatus (-ûs) publicus (*robbery of the public purse*): argenti circumductio (*general term for fraud in money matters, Plaut., Capt.*, 5, 4, 34): suppressio judicialis (*embezzlement of money paid into court, or for carrying on a cause, Cic. pro Cluent.*, 25). *Also, by circumlocution with* pecuniam avertere (de avertendâ pecuniâ quæro abs te, &c., *Cic.*); *so also* avertere merces. *To be accused of peculation*, peculatûs accusari: *to be guilty of peculation*, pecuniam retinēre et suppri-mere: pecuniam avertere (*general term*): peculatum facere (*rob the public treasury*).

PECULATOR, depeculator ærarii; peculator (*of the treasury*): qui pecuniam avertit, supprimit, &c.

PECULIAR, proprius (*in Cicero only with the genitive; opposed to* communis): meus (tuus, suus, &c.; i. e., *my, thy, his*, &c., *own*). JN. proprius et meus; præcipuus et proprius (*special and peculiar*): peculiaris (*that any one alone possesses as a property*). JN. peculiaris et proprius; privatus (*that belongs to any one as private property; opposed to* publicus): singularis (*characteristic of a person or thing*): *a custom common to all or quite peculiar to you*, consuetudo communis vel tua solius et propria: *the peculiar property of liberty is to live as one pleases*, libertatis proprium est vivere ut velis: *a thing has its peculiar nature*, rei est natura propria et sua: *this is peculiar to myself*, hic meus est mos; sum naturâ ita generatus: *it is peculiar to mankind*, est naturâ sic generata hominis vis, &c. (vid. *Cic., Fin.*, 5, 15, 43): *by peculiar right*, jure quodam suo.

PECULIARITY, proprietas (*peculiar nature*): natura (*natural or characteristic quality*). *One great peculiarity of his style is*, quod orationi ejus eximium inest (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 11, 17). *Often to be rendered by the adjective.*

PECULIARLY, proprie (*Cic.*); peculiariter (*Quint., Plin.*).

PECUNIARY, *by* pecuniæ *or* nummorum. *Sometimes* pecuniarius (e. g., inopia rei pecuniæ, *pecuniary distress, Cic.*; præmia rei pecuniariæ, *a pecuniary reward, Cic.*; pecuniariam litem agere, *Quint.*).

PEDAGOGIC, *ad artem liberos educandi instituendique spectans, pertinens.

PEDAGOGUE, pædagogus; magister.

PEDAL, *pedale (organi *or* instrumenti musici.

PEDANT, homo ineptus (*according to the definition given by Cicero, De Or.*, 2, 4, 17, *comes nearly up to this notion; compare Ruhnk., Sen. Ep.*, 76, 13, p. 4): homo putidus (*wearisome, tedious from the length of his explanations*): homo tetricus (*stiff, unbending; checking every outbreak of mirth*). OBS., doctor umbraticus *in Petronius* (= "*a private tutor attending at the pupil's own house*").

PEDANTIC, ineptus: putidus: tetricus: in literarum ostentatione ineptus et frivolus (*Gell.*, 15, 30, 2). [SYN. *in* PEDANT.] *I fear it would be pedantic to*, &c., vereor, ne putidum sit, &c.

PEDANTRY, ineptiæ (*general term*): putida jactatio: morositas nimia, *or* affectatio et morositas nimia (i. e., *in style, the choice of words, Suet., Tib.*, 70). *But these words do not express the notion with any tolerable accuracy. Ruhnken uses* pedantismus *with a qualifying expression*; e. g., pedantismi vitium (utamur enim Gallico verbo, quum in Latinâ linguâ non satis aptum huic rei nomen inveniamus). *Krebs suggests* vanitas, quam hodie novo vocabulo pedantismum vocant (*the fault meant being partly expressed by the* vanitas Græcula *of Latin writers*).

PEDDLE. ‖ *To trifle*, ineptire; nugari; ineptias facere. ‖ *To act as a peddler*, *merces ostiatim venditare.

PEDDLER, *qui ostiatim merces venditat; institor (*especially of fancy articles*; institor delicatarum mercium, *Sen., Ben.*, 4, 38, 3): circitor (*especially a seller of old clothes*). *To be a peddler*, *merces ostiatim venditare.

PEDESTAL, stylobătes (*Greek, Vitr.*).

PEDESTRIAN, pedester. *A pedestrian*, pedes, -itis.

PEDICLE, pediculus (*Col., Plin.*).

PEDICULAR, pedicularis; pediculosus.

PEDIGREE, *s.*, stemma gentile, *or simply* stemma (*post-Augustan*). *To recite one's whole pedigree from memory*, memoriter progeniem suam ab avo atque atavo proferre (*Ter.*): *to draw up the pedigree of a family*, familiæ originem subtexere (*Nep.*).

PEDIMENT, fastigium (*Cic., Vitr.*): tympanum (*the surface or space within the pediment, Vitr.*).

PEEL, *s.*, cutis (*thin skin of fruits*): tunica (*of corn and farinaceous plants*): cortex (*bark of trees*).

PEEL, *v.* ‖ TRANS., tunicam, cutem, detrahere; desquamare. *To peel a tree*, corticem arbori in orbem detrahere; decorticare arborem; delibrare arborem (*to take off the inner bark*). ‖ INTRANS., cutem, crustam, deponere *or* exuere; desquamari (*Plin.*); cortex ab arbore recedit (*peels off*).

PEEP, *s.* ‖ *A look*, aspectus, conspectus. *To take a peep at*, oculis percurrere aliquid (*hastily*): aspectum convertere aliquo; oculos conjicere in aliquid; intuēri; contuēri; aspicere aliquid: *a peep-show*, *cista ubi rerum imagines introspicientibus repræsentantur (*Döer.*). ‖ *First appearance; at peep of day*, (cum) primâ luce; sub lucis ortum; diluculo (primo).

PEEP, *v.* (*To cry as chickens*), pipire (*Col.*); pipare (*Varr, ap. Non.*). ‖ PEEP AT *or* INTO, oculis percurrere aliquid; oculos conjicere in aliquid; intuēri; aspicere aliquid; introspicere (*into*). ‖ PEEP, *or* PEEP FORTH, ostendere se; apparēre. *The day peeps forth*, dilucescit.

PEER, *s.*, par (*an equal*): *magnas, unus procerum Britanniæ, Galliæ (*of Great Britain or France*).

PEER, *v.*, latius se ostendere; se offerre; offerri.

PEERAGE, *dignitas, locus, optimatum, procerum, magnatum.

PEERLESS, incomparabilis; eximius; singularis; unicus.

PEEVISH, morosus; difficilis: *old age makes me peevish*, amariorem me senectus facit (*Cic., Att.*, 14, 21, 3): *to become peevish*, incidere in morositatem (*Cic.*).

PEEVISHLY, morose.

PEEVISHNESS, morositas (*Cic.*); morositas naturæ (*Ruhnk.*).

PEG, paxillus (*Cic.*); cultellus (*Vitr.*); epigrus (*a peg for fastening, instead of a nail; perhaps only in plural, Sen.*). *To come down a peg*, *lenius, mollius agere; *aliquid remittere.

PELICAN, pelecānus *or* pelicānus (*Hieron.*); pelecānus onocrotālus (*Linn.*).

PELISSE, vestis pellicea, *or simply* pellis (*an outer garment lined with skin or fur*). *In the ordinary acceptation of the word, the same terms may be used with* quam vocant, &c.

PELLET, pilula (*Plin.*).

PELLICLE, pellicula (*Cic.*).

PELLITORY, herba parietaria (*Plin., Pan.*, 51); parietaria (*Appul., Linn.*); *asplenium ruta muraria (*Linn.; perhaps of the wall*).

PELL-MELL, promiscue (*without distinction*): confuse, permixte (*without distinction or order*). *That is or lies pell-mell*, promiscuus; confusus; permixtus. *The Latin also expresses this idea by compounds with* per, &c.; e. g., permiscēre; commiscēre; miscēre omnia ac turbare; confundere; turbare.

PELLUCID, pellucidus, translucidus. *To be pellucid*, pellucēre; pelluciditatem habēre; lucem transmittere (*Sen.*).

PELLUCIDITY, pelluciditas (*Plin.*).

PELT, *s.*, pellis; corium; pelles ferinæ (*of wild beasts, Just.*). *Covered with pelt*, pellitus.

PELT, *v.*, re aliquâ petere; e. g., *to pelt with mud*, luto petere (fœdare, polluere) aliquem. *There is a pelting shower*, magna vis aquæ dejicitur (*Liv.*); imber effunditur (*Curt.*): *a pelting shower*, imber effusus.

PEN, *s.*, penna scriptoria, *or, from context*, penna *only* (*used first in the eighth century, Isid. Orig.*, 6, 14): calamus scriptorius, *or, from context*, calamus *only* (*of a reed*): stilus (*of metal*). *To split a pen*, *pennam *or* calamum findere: *to make a pen*, calamum *or* pennam temperare (*after Cic. ad Qu. Fr.*, 2, 14): *to nib a pen*, calamum *or* pennam exacuere (*after Plin.*, 17, 14, 24, § 106): *to dip one's pen in* (*the ink*, &c.), calamum *or* pennam intingere (*after Quint.*, 10, 3, 31): *to take up one's pen*, calamum (pennam) sumere; stilum

prehendere; ad scribendum se conferre (*to set about writing*): *to be able to write with any pen*, quicunque calamus in manus meas venerit, eo uti tamquam bono (*Cic. ad Qu. Fr.*, 2, 15, *no. b*, § 1): *to guide the pen* (*the hand*) *for any body*, scribentis manum manu superimpositâ regere (*Quint.*, 1, 1, 27): *the pen does not mark*, crassum atramentum pendet calamo (*after Pers.*, 3, 11): *not to touch a pen*, nullam literam scribere: *nothing but what is excellent could come from the pen of such a man*, *nil nisi egregium ab ejus viri scriptione prodire poterat.

PEN, *v.* Vid. WRITE.

PEN UP. ‖ FIG., constipare. ‖ PROP., pecus textis cratibus claudere (†).

PENAL. ‖ *Relating to punishment, by circumlocution. A penal law*, *lex pœnam sanciens. ‖ *Having a punishment attached*, pœnâ *or* (*stronger*) supplicio dignus (*of persons or things*): animadvertendus (*of things*; e. g., facinus).

PENALTY, pœna (*general term*): multa (*especially a fine*). *To condemn to a penalty*, pœnam statuere in aliquem (*Suet.*); pœnam constituere alicui (*Cæs.*); pœnam irrogare alicui (*Quint.*; ☞ pœnam irrogare *not before the time of the emperors*; multam irrogare alicui (*Cic.*) *was the act of the accuser, or tribune of the people, proposing that the penalty should be so much*). *To condemn to a penalty of so much*, multam (*with genitive of the amount*) imponere *or* alicui dicere (*both Liv.*). *I am willing to suffer the penalty of the law*, non recuso, quo minus legis pœnam subeam (*Nep., Epam.*, 8, 2): *to subject one's self to a penalty*, pœnam *or* multam committere. Vid., *also*, PUNISHMENT.

PENANCE. ‖ *Penitence, repentance*, vid. *To do penance for any thing*, aliquid luere, expiare; pœnas alicujus rei dare, pendere, de-, ex- pendere, exsolvere. ‖ (*Ecclesiastical*) *penalty or satisfaction*, piaculum. *To impose penance*, piaculum ab aliquo exigere.

PENCIL, *s.* ‖ *A small brush*, peniculus (*Plin.*); penicillus (*Cic.*). ‖ *A lead-pencil*, *stilus cerussatus; *graphium cerussatum.

PENCIL, *v.* PROP., penicillo pingere. ‖ FIG., pingere.

PENDANT. *As an ornament*, *ornamentum pendulum: inaures (*ear-rings*).

PENDING. [Vid. DURING.] *A suit pending*, lis nondum judicata.

PENDULOUS, pensilis; pendulus.

PENDULUM, *perhaps* *perpendiculum.

PENETRATE, penetrare, intrare (*to enter; properly and figuratively*): invadere (*to rush in; properly and figuratively: all three with a simple accusative, or with* in *and an accusative*): influere, infundi (*to flow in; of a great number*): se insinuare (*to penetrate imperceptibly*): descendere (*to descend, go down*; e. g., ferrum haud alte in corpus descendit; ferrum in ilia descendit [*poetical*]: *then, figuratively, of impressions on the mind*, &c.; e. g., hoc verbum in pectus ejus alte descendit).

PENETRATING, penetrans: acer: acutus (*sharp*): gravis (*that falls heavily; figuratively, weighty*). *A penetrating voice*, vox peracuta: *a penetrating mind*, acumen ingenii; perspicacitas.

PENETRATION, acumen *or* acies ingenii; acutum, acre, ingenium (*Cic.*); ingenii sagacitas (*Ern.*); ingenii felicitas (*Ruhnk.*); animus acrior (*Cic.*); *or simply* ingenium; acumen; sagacitas; sollertia; subtilitas; calliditas: *to be a man of great penetration*, ingenio esse acerrimo, acutissimo; ingenii acumine florēre.

PENINSULA, pœninsula (*Liv., Plin.*); *also by circumlocution*; e. g., *the Peloponnesus is a peninsula*, Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est (*Cic., De Rep.*, 2, 4).

PENITENCE, pœnitentia (peccatorum); *dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus *or* susceptus: vis pœnitendi (e. g., *so deep or sincere was his penitence*, tanta vis erat pœnitendi!).

PENITENT, pœnitens (*Cic.*); *pœnitentiâ tactus, commotus; *pœnitentiam agens alicujus rei. *To feel penitent*, pœnitet me; agor ad pœnitendum; subit me pœnitentia; *about or for any thing*, pœnitet me alicujus rei *or* (*less commonly*) ago pœnitentiam alicujus rei: *so penitent was he!* tanta vis erat pœnitendi!

PENITENTIAL, *pœnitentiam testans, declarans. *Penitential tears*, *lacrimæ quas pœnitentia peccatorum elicit: *a penitential psalm*, *psalmus, carmen, ad pœnitentiam peccatorum vocans: *penitential feelings*, *animus ad mentem vitamque emendandam paratus.

PENITENTIARY, *adj.*, *by* pœnitentiæ, *or* ad pœnitentiam (pertinens).

PENITENTLY, *animo pœnitente *or* pœnitentiâ commoto, tacto,

PENKNIFE, scalprum librarium (*Suet., Vitr.*, 2): scalprum (*Tac., Ann.*, 5, 8; 5, 2): *culter plicatilis (*a clasp-knife*).

PENMAN, qui scribit (*general term*); scriptor (*author*). *An elegant or accomplished penman*, qui eleganti *or* nitidâ manu literas facit (*after Plaut., Pseud.*, 1, 1, 28).

PENMANSHIP, *ars scriptoria: *calligraphia; *ars commode scribendi.

PENNANT, *vexillum nauticum.

PENNILESS, perpauper: egentissimus: omnibus rebus egens: omnium egenus: cui minus nihilo est. *To be penniless*, alicui minus nihilo est. Vid., *also*, POOR.

PENNY, *nummus, teruncius. (☞ *These words do not, however, express exactly the value of our penny, so that it may be necessary sometimes to retain the term.*) *Not a penny*, ne nummum quidem (e. g., *will I give*). *To agree to a penny*, ad nummum convenire (*Cic.*): *to pay to a penny*, ad assem reddere aliquid (*Plin. Ep.*): *not to be able to get a single penny*, ne nummum quidem auferre posse (*Cic.*).

PENNYROYAL, *pulegium; *mentha pulegium (*Linn.*).

PENNYWEIGHT, *quadrans drachmæ.

PENNYWORT, *Lysimachia nummularia (*Linn.*).

PENSILE, pensilis; pendulus.

PENSION, *s.*, stipendium; beneficium annuum; annua ad honorem præbita, -orum, *n.* (*after Suet., Tib.*, 50, *and Vitr.*, 10, 16, 3). *To grant a pension to any body*, annua ad honorem præbere (*general term*); de publico quotannis certam mercēdem alicui tribuere ad honorem (*Vitr.*, 10, 16, 3; *of a public life*); *annuo stipendio aliquem juvare, sustentare (*for support*).

PENSION, *v.* Vid. "*to grant a* PENSION TO:" *to pension off*, *pacto annuo stipendio aliquem dimittere, in vacationem muneris dare: *to pension an officer*, præfectum militum commodis emeritæ militiæ dimittere (*after Suet., Cal.*, 44); aliquem cum annuis præbendis dimittere (*a civil officer*).

PENSIONER, miles missicius (*a soldier pensioned off*; vid. *Suet., Ner.*, 48): *qui victu apud aliquem utitur pactâ mercēde; *cui gratuitum victum, *or* quotidianum victum gratis, præbetur; *sometimes* *alumnus.

PENSIVE, cogitabundus (*very late, Appul.*); in cogitationibus defixus (*in a pensive attitude*) *or* animum in cogitationibus defixum habens (*after Cic.*).

PENT UP, clausus; inclusus.

PENTACHORD, pentachordus (*Marc. Cap.*).

PENTAGON, pentagon (*Math.*).

PENTAGONAL, pentagonus *or* pentagonius (*Auct. de Limit.*); pentagonium (*cinquefoil, Appul.*); quinquangularis (*Math.*).

PENTAMETER, pentameter (*Quint.*).

PENTATEUCH, Pentateuchus *or* Pentateuchum (*Tertull.*).

PENTECOST, Pentecoste, -es, *f.* (*Tertull.*). *The feast of Pentecost*, *dies Pentecostales *or* *dies festi Pentecostes. ☞ *Not* festum Pentecostale.

PENT-HOUSE, *tuguriolum parieti affixum.

PENULT, } *pœnultimus. *The*
PENULTIMATE, } *penultimate*, pœnultima (*sc.* syllaba).

PENURIOUS, parcus; tenax; parcus et tenax; restrictus; restrictus et tenax; malignus (*penurious toward others*). *Very penurious*, præpareus: *to be penurious*, parce vivere (*live closely*): parcere (*with dative*); parcum, tenacem esse (*with genitive*); parce ac tenuiter vivere.

PENURIOUSLY, parce; maligne; tenuiter. JN. parce ac tenuiter (e. g., vivere, *to live*).

PENURY, penuria; egestas; summa paupertas.

PEONY, pæonia (*Plin.*).

PEOPLE, *s.* ‖ *Persons (general term)*, homines, *plural; frequently, however, in Latin*, homines *is omitted: (a) with adjectives*; e. g., *many people*, multi; *all people*, omnes; *good people*, boni: (*b*) *when followed by* qui; e. g., *there are people who say*, sunt, qui dicant: *there are people who believe*, sunt, qui existiment: (*c*) *in the phrase people* (= *persons generally, most men*) *say*, dicunt; narrant. ‖ *Persons belonging to any one*, alicujus familia (*the slaves*, &c., *collectively*; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 4): alicujus famuli, ministri (*servants*): alicujus comites, qui aliquem comitantur (*attendants*): alicujus milites (*soldiers*): *my, thy*, &c., *people*, mei, tui (vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 5, 6, 46; *of the servants*): *to belong to the people of any one*, esse ab aliquo. ‖ *Persons derived from a common origin*, gens (*as descended from one ancestor*): natio (*as belonging to the same country, and possessing the same national characteristics; so that one* gens *may include many* nationes); genus (*a race distinguished by certain peculiar excellences or good qualities*): populus (*a society of free citizens, or of men united under one common government; the Latins also used* nomen *in this sense to designate some particular people defined by the context*; e. g., Hannibal, inimicissimus nomini Romano, *to the Roman people*): *foreign people*, nationes, *or* gentes, exteræ; populi externi. ‖ *The inhabitants of a town*, &c., populus (*the people of all classes; distinguished sometimes from the* principes *or* senatus, *sometimes from the* plebs): plebs (*the lower orders; distinguished sometimes from the* patricii, nobiles; *sometimes from the* populus): vulgus (*the common people*; i. e., *not so much those of the lower ranks as those who are personally and individually inferior to others, being culpably ignorant, low-minded, or immoral*): cives, civitas (*the body of citizens*): *in the name of the people*, publice: *out of the pockets of the people*, publice; publico sumtu; de publico (*so that the people bear the expense*): impendio publico (*so that the people suffer loss*): *a man of the people*, homo plebeius (*in speaking of his descent*): homo de plebe (*in speaking of his actual position*).

PEOPLE, *v.*, frequentare (incolis): *to people a place with colonists*, coloniam *or* colonos deducere, mittere aliquo (*the former when a person himself leads the colonists to a place*): *peopled*, frequens, celeber (*populous, opposed to* desertus).

PEPPER, *s.*, piper, -ĕris, *n.*: *white pepper*, piper album (*Hor., Sat.*); candidum (*Plin.*): *black pepper*, piper nigrum: *pepper-corn*, granum piperis (*Plin.*); bacca piperis (*Vitr.*).

PEPPER, *v.*, pipere condire aliquid: *peppered*, piperatus (*Plin.*).

PEPPER-BOX, *pyxis piperis.

PEPPER-MILL, *mola piperi molendo.

PEPPERMINT, *mentha piperata (*Linnæus*).

PEPPER-TREE, arbor piperis (*Plin.*).

PEPPERWORT, piperitis (*Plin.*); *Lepidium latifolium (*Linn.*).

PERADVENTURE. Vid. PERHAPS.

PERAMBULATE, perambulare (*mostly poetical*; *but* perambulare multas terras, *Varr.*); peragrare; lustrare; perlustrare (*Liv., Vell.*); obire; percurrere.

PERAMBULATION, peragratio: lustratio (*both Cic.*); *or by the verbs.*

PERCEIVABLE, } quod sub aspectum
PERCEPTIBLE, } *or* oculos cadit; quod in conspectum cadit; quod oculis cerni, percipi potest; aspectabilis.

PERCEIVABLY, palam; aperte ac palam; evidenter; manifesto. Vid. PLAINLY.

PERCEIVE. ‖ *To see*, vid. ‖ *To observe, mark*, vidēre; vidēre animo; cernere; cernere mente; perspicere; sentire. JN. sentire ac vidēre; intelligere; animadvertere: *one may easily perceive,*

facile intelligi, *or* conjici, potest: *as far as I perceive*, quantum equidem video, *or* intelligo.

PERCEPTIBLY. Vid. PERCEIVABLY.

PERCEPTION, animadversio; *or by circumlocution with the verbs.*

PERCEPTIVE, quo cernimus, percipimus, &c.

PERCH, *s.* ‖ *A pole*, pertica; decempēda, -æ (*as a measuring rod*): *a little perch*, pertica pusilla. ‖ *A certain measure*, pertica (*Frontin.; because the land was measured with a pole*, pertica). ‖ *A certain fish*, perca (*Plin.*).

PERCH, *v.*, (arbori) insidēre, considēre (*of several*); (in arbore) sedēre.

PERCHANCE, fortasse; forsitan (*the latter always with the subjunctive.* ☞ Fortassis *is rare*; forsan *is poetical*). ☞ *Observe, also, that* forte *is not to be used for* fortasse *in all cases; but the rule is that the Latin has always* forte, *and not* fortasse, *after* si, nisi, ne (*not so after* num): haud scio an, nescio an (nullus, nemo, numquam), *as a modest or diffident form of expression.* Vid., *also*, PERHAPS.

PERCUSSION, percussio; pulsus.

PERDITION, exitium; interitus. Vid., *also*, DESTRUCTION, RUIN.

PEREGRINATION, peregrinatio (*Cic.*).

PEREMPTORILY. Vid. ABSOLUTELY, POSITIVELY.

PEREMPTORY. ‖ (*In law*), peremtorius (*Ulp.*). *A peremptory citation*, peremtorium (*sc.* edictum, *Hermog., Dig.*, 42, 1, 53); disceptationi perimendæ dictus, constitutus (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 27, 5). ‖ *Positive, absolute*, vid.

PERENNIAL. ‖ *Lasting a year*, perennis; annuus. ‖ *Lasting many years* (*botany*), perennis. *To be a perennial*, perennare (e. g., quo melius ficus perennet, *Col.*, 12, 5, 2; *but this is only of keeping a long time; still* perennis, perennare *must be retained as technical terms*).

PERFECT, plenus (*general term, having its full number, size*, &c.): integer (*whole, unmutilated*, &c.): absolutus: perfectus. JN. absolutus et perfectus: perfectus atque absolutus: expletus et perfectus: perfectus cumulatusque: perfectus completusque (*that has the highest perfection*): verus: germanus (*real, genuine*): *thoroughly perfect*, absolutus omnibus numeris; perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus: totus (*whole, opposed to the single parts*): totus integer (*in the fullest manner or sense, Gell.*, 12, 1, *in.*): *a perfect duty*, perfectum absolutumque officium: *perfect virtue*, perfecta cumulataque virtus: *a perfect orator*, orator plenus atque perfectus; perfectus homo in dicendo et perpolitus: *more perfect*, perfectior (e. g., perpolitius aliquid perfectiusque, *Cic.*): *most perfect*, summus et perfectissimus (*Cic.*). *Any thing is perfect madness*, aliquid summæ est dementiæ (e. g., exspectare, dum, &c.): *a perfect philosopher*, philosophus absolutus: *a perfect orator*, orator perfectus; homo perfectus in dicendo: *a perfect Stoic*, perfectus Stoicus (*that can not be found fault with*): germanissimus Stoicus (*deviating in nothing from the Stoic school*): *to make any thing perfect*, absolvere (*to accomplish any thing, so that nothing is wanting in it*; e. g., *a benefaction*, beneficium): cumulare aliquid (*to put the finishing stroke to a thing, to crown it*; e. g., *joy*, gaudium).

PERFECT, *v.*, perficere; conficere; absolvere. JN. absolvere et perficere. Vid. TO COMPLETE.

PERFECTION, integritas (*completeness*): absolutio: perfectio. JN. absolutio perfectioque (*highest degree of finish*): *perfection of virtue*, virtus perfecta cumulataque: *moral perfection*, perfectum honestum: *to attain perfection*, ad perfectionem pervenire; ad summa venire: *to bring a thing to perfection*, aliquid absolvere, *or* perficere, *or* absolvere et perficere.

PERFECTLY, perfecte; absolute (*without defect or fault*): plane, prorsus, omnino (*entirely*): plene, integre (*fully*).

PERFIDIOUS, perfidus (*as to single actions*): perfidiosus (*as to the whole character*): perfidiâ præditus (*Cic., Flacc.*, 3); infidus; infidēlis.

PERFIDIOUSLY, perfidiosē (☞ perfide *not before the Silver Age*); infidēliter; sine fide. *To act perfidiously*, perfide *or* fraudulenter agere.

PERFIDY, perfidia (*faithlessness*): infidelitas (*the conduct or properties of a faithless person*): perjura fides (†*Hor.*).

PERFORATE, terebrare (*with a gimlet or other borer*): perterebrare (*thoroughly*): perforare (*to make a hole through*).

PERFORM. ‖ *To achieve, accomplish*, conficere (*to bring to an end, so that the labor is over; to finish, without reference to the production of a perfect work*, itinera, mandata conficiuntur, non perficiuntur nec absolvuntur, *Diod.*): efficere, ad effectum adducere (*to bring to actual existence*): perficere (*to carry through to the end; to make any thing perfect; opposed to* inchoare, *to begin*): absolvere (*to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete; opposed to* inchoare, instituere). JN. absolvere ac (et) perficere: peragere (*to carry a business through*): exsequi, persequi (*to follow up till it is done; especially of things done by rule or direction*, officium, mandata): adipisci, assequi (*the former dwelling more on the object achieved; the latter on the persevering exertions by which it was achieved*): ad finem adducere (*to bring any thing to its intended end; to complete*): patrare (*of important actions publicly performed; an old and solemn word that had probably a religious meaning at first; strengthened*, perpetrare): *sometimes* facere *alone* (*opposed to* cogitare). *To be able to perform any thing*, *parem esse alicui rei exsequendæ. *To perform one's promises* [vid. PROMISES]. ‖ *To do, act*, facere, agere. [SYN. *in* ACT.] ‖ *To act a part on the stage, or in life*, agere aliquem *or* alicujus partes; alicujus personam tuēri (*not* alicujus personam agere): simulare aliquem, *or with accusative and infinitive* (*to pretend to be any body*): ☞ ludere aliquem *is unclassical*; exhibēre aliquem, *not Latin: to perform a play*, fabulam agere (*not* fabulam docēre, *which is said of the author only*). *To forbid the players to perform*, histrionibus scenam interdicere (*Suet.*): *the players will not perform to-night*, *histriones hodie in scenam non prodibunt.

PERFORMANCE. ‖ *A performing*, exsecutio; *or by the verbs.* ‖ *Act, deed*, factum. ‖ *Work*, opus. ‖ *A play acted*, fabula acta.

PERFORMER. ‖ *A doer*, &c., qui facit, agit, perficit, &c. ‖ *A player*, artifex scenicus (*general term*): actor (scenicus); histrio; ludio, ludius. SYN. *in* ACTOR.

PERFUME, *s.*, odor (*general term*): unguentum (*unguent*): tus (*frankincense*): *perfumes*, odores: *perfumes* (*as article of commerce*), merces odorum.

PERFUME, *v.*, odoribus, unguentis, imbuere aliquid; odoribus perfundere aliquid; unguento perfricare (*by unguents rubbed on or in*): bonis odoribus suffire aliquid (*Col., by burning perfumes*): locum variis odoribus inficere (*Sen., Vitr., Beat.*, 1, 11): *to perfume one's self*, se unguere (*Ter.*); se odoribus imbuere; caput et os suum unguento perfricare: *to be perfumed*, unguenta olēre (*Ter.*); unguentis delibūtum, oblītum, esse (*Cic.*); unguentis affluere.

PERFUMER, myrōpōla, -æ (*Plaut.*); unguentarius (*Cic., Hor.*): *a perfumer's shop*, myropolium (*Plaut.*).

PERFUMERY, unguenta (*plural*); odores (*plural*).

PERFUNCTORILY, indiligenter; negligenter; sine curâ; incuriose.

PERFUNCTORY, parum accuratus (*of things*): negligens, incuriosus (*of persons*).

PERHAPS, fortasse: forsitan (*the latter with the subjunctive, except when it is inserted, as it were, parenthetically in the sentence, the verb not being dependent on it*; e. g., longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulat, *Cic., p. Lig.*, 12, 38; vid. *Hand, Turs.*, ii., *p.* 715. ☞ Forsitan *stands only in principal, not in dependent sentences; hence it would be wrong to say* quum forsitan hæc tibi nota sint, *for* fortasse. *Neither of these two must be used in questions, or after* si, nisi, ne): forte (*only after* si, sin, nisi, ni, ne. *Krüger adds to these* num: *Görenz* num *and* ecquid: *Krebs, in his second edition, rejects both of these, and says that in questions "perhaps," "perchance" should be left untranslated*): ☞ fors, fors sit, forsit *are all poetical*: fortasse an (*Varr. and Gell.*: forsan *is poetical*; fortassis *once stood in several places in Cicero where* fortasse *is now read, Krebs*): haud scio an, nescio an (*after which* nullus, nemo, numquam *are to be used for "any," "any body," "ever;"* e. g., huic uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli, *which perhaps never occurred to any one else, Nep.*). *In questions: "whether, perhaps, any"* (*after* quærēre, percunctari, &c.) *is to be translated by* ecquis (*or* ecqui), ecquæ (*or* ecqua), ecquid (*not by* si quis). *Thus* quæris ecqua spes sit! fac sciam, ecquid venturi sitis. *Perhaps somebody*, forsitan quispiam; aliquis forte. *Unless perhaps*, nisi forte: *if perhaps*, si forte: *lest perhaps*, ne forte.

PERIGEE (*in astronomy*), *perigæum (*technical term*).

PERIHELION (*in astronomy*), *perihelium (*technical term*).

PERIL, periculum; discrimen. JN. periculum ac discrimen. Vid. DANGER.

PERILOUS, periculosus; periculi plenus; anceps; dubius. Vid. DANGEROUS.

PERIOD. ‖ *Space of time*, spatium temporis; tempus, (*plural*) tempora; ætas (*age*): tempestas (*a space of time with its characteristic distinctions, a period marked by its history*): ☞ æra *in this sense is very low Latin*; periodus *is without authority: no period of my life*, nullum ætatis meæ tempus. ‖ *End*, vid. ‖ *Sentence*, orbis orationis *or* verborum; circuitus orationis; verborum circuitus, complexio, ambitus, comprehensio. JN. comprehensio et ambitus verborum; verborum continuatio, constructio; conversio orationis (*Cic.*), *or simply* ambitus, circuitus, comprehensio, circumscriptio, continuatio (vid. *Cic., Brut.*, 44, 162; *id. Or.*, 61, 204; ☞ periodus *in this sense is not strictly a Latin word; Cicero gives* ambitus, circuitio, &c., *adding once* quem Græci περίοδον, &c., *in Greek characters, once* si sic periodum appellari placet; *and so Quint., Inst.*, 9, 4, 14; *but it has been commonly employed in this sense by modern writers; and sometimes, for perspicuity, it may be necessary to adopt it*): *well-constructed periods*, arguti, certique et circumscripti verborum ambitus (*Cic., Or.*, 12, 138): *a complete period*, comprehensio plena (*ib.*): *a short period*, brevis comprehensio et ambitus verborum (*Cic., Brut.*, 44, 162): *too long a period*, nimis longa sententiarum continuatio (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 13, 49): *avoid long periods*, fugere oportet longam verborum continuationem (*Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 12, 18): *a neat and well-rounded period*, apta et quasi rotunda verborum constructio (*Cic., Brut.*, 78, 272); forma concinnitasque verborum facit orbem suum (*Cic., Or.*, 44, 149; *the period is well rounded*).

PERIODICAL, *adj.* ‖ *Recurring at intervals*, certo tempore recurrens: *periodical diseases*, morbi accidentes et remittentes; morbi certo tempore recurrentes: *periodical winds*, etesiæ (*plural, of the winds that blew in the Mediterranean*, &c., *in the dog-days*); venti, qui certo tempore in aliquo loco flare consueverunt *or* qui certo tempore ex aliquâ cœli parte spirant (*cf. Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 7; *Gell.*, 2, 2, *extr.*). *Periodical writings or works, perhaps* ephemerides. ‖ *Constructed in periods*, compositus; circumscriptus; numerose et apte cadens: *a periodical style*, oratio structa, apta, vincta (*opposed to* oratio soluta *or* dissipata); verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio; circumscriptus verborum ambitus (*Cic.*).

PERIODICAL, *s.*, *ephēmeris, *plagula ephemeridum, actorum diurnorum (*daily*): *libellus hebdomadalis (*weekly*): *libellus menstruus (*monthly*): libellus trimestris (*quarterly*).

PERIODICALLY. ‖ *At stated intervals*, certis temporibus *or* certo tempore; *or by circumlocution*; e. g., morbus nunc accedit, nunc recedit. ‖ *In regular periods* (*of style*), circumscripte et

numerose (e. g., dicere); oratio bene cadit et volvitur (*Cic., Or.*, 69, 229, *is constructed periodically*).

PERIPATETIC, peripateticus.

PERIPHERY. Vid. CIRCUMFERENCE.

PERIPHRASE. Vid. CIRCUMLOCUTION.

PERISH, perire (*to lose life prematurely*): interire (*to cease to exist; stronger than* perire, *and used of living beings, or of things without life*): occidere (*to disappear; properly, of living beings when they die, and figuratively, of beings without life*; e. g., spes occidit): cadere, concidere (*to sink to decay or ruin, of things*; e. g., *a state, a house, a family*): tolli (*of beings, to disappear*): *to perish in the waves*, aquâ mergi: *to perish by shipwreck*, naufragio perire *or* interire.

PERISHABLE, } fragilis; caducus;
PERISHING, } fluxus.

PERISTYLE, peristylum (*Cic.*); peristylium (*Vitr.*).

PERITONÆUM, peritonæum (*in later writers*); *expressed in Veget.*, 2, 15, 3, *by a circumlocution*, membrana, quæ intestina omnia continet.

PERIWIG. Vid. PERUKE.

PERIWINKLE. ‖ *A shell-fish*, pectunculus (*Plin.*). ‖ *A plant*, *vinca (major, minor, *Linn.*).

PERJURE (*one's self*), perjurium facere; perjurare; pejerare.

PERJURED, }
PERJURER, } perjurus.

PERJURY, perjurium.

PERMANENCE, perpetuitas; *or, rather, by the verbs*, permanêre, &c.

PERMANENT, perdurans; permânens; perpetuus; continens; continuus: *to be permanent*, manêre; permanêre; perdurare.

PERMANENTLY, perpetuo; usque.

PERMEABLE. Vid. PASSABLE.

PERMEATE. Vid. PASS THROUGH.

PERMISSION, concessio (*a granting, conceding, Cic., Fragm., Or. in Tog. Cand.*, ii., 1, 522, *ed. Orelli*): permissio (*a permitting, allowing*: ☞ concessus et permissus *only in the ablative*): potestas, copia (*power, right, authority given*: ☞ venia *never of itself means "permission," but connivance, forbearance, indulgence*): arbitrium (*free-will*): licentia (*want of restraint*): *to give permission to any one*, veniam, licentiam, potestatem alicui dare; *permission to do any thing*, alicujus rei *or* aliquid faciendi potestatem alicui facere, concedere; licentiam alicui concedere; licentiam alicui permittere ut, &c.; permittere, concedere alicui, *for any thing*, aliquid: *to give boys permission to play*, pueris ludendi licentiam dare: *to ask for permission*, veniam petere: *to obtain permission*, veniam accipere, impetrare; datur alicui potestas, copia; fit alicui potestas: *to have permission*, habêre potestatem, concessam licentiam; mihi licet, permissum, concessum est: *with your permission*, permissu *or* concessu tuo; si per te licitum erit; pace tuâ; pace quod fiat tuâ; bonâ veniâ tuâ liceat; bonâ veniâ me audies (*if one is about to speak*): *without my permission*, me non concedente; me non consulto; me invito (*against my will*): *without any body's permission*, injussu alicujus: *to speak with permission*, bonâ hoc tuâ veniâ dixerim; sit venia verbo; sit honos auribus; tuis honos sit habitus auribus: *with permission of all*, consensu omnium.

PERMIT. ‖ *To allow*, concedere (*mostly on being entreated; opposed to* repugnare): permittere (*opposed to* vetare): largiri (*from kindness or complaisance*): facultatem dare, *or* potestatem facere alicujus rei: permittere licentiam, ut, &c. (*to put it in any body's power to do it*): alicujus rei veniam dare, *or* dare hanc veniam, ut, &c. (*to show indulgence in any thing*). *It is permitted*, concessum est (*general term*): licet (*is permitted by human law, positive, customary, or traditional*). JN. licitum concessumque est: fas est (*by divine law, including the law of conscience*). JN. jus fasque est. *As far as the laws permit*, quoad per leges liceat (*or* licitum est, *for present time*). ‖ *To suffer*, sinere, pati, ferre, &c. Vid. SUFFER.

PERMITTED, licitus, permissus, concessus.

PERMUTATION, permutatio; vices (*plural*); vicissitudo. Vid. CHANGE.

PERNICIOUS, perniciosus (*Cic.*); pernicialis (*Liv., Plin.*); exitiosus, exitialis; noxius (*Cic.*; noxiosus, *Sen.*); damnosus; detrimentosus; nocivus (*Plin.*).

PERNICIOUSLY, perniciose; nocenter; pestifere (*Cic.*; ☞ *not* exitiose, *Augustin.*).

PERORATION, peroratio, epilogus (*formal*): conclusio, finis orationis (*less formal*).

PERPENDICULAR, directus ad perpendiculum, *or simply* directus (*opposed to* pronus, *or* pronus ac fastigatus): ☞ perpendicularis *only in later writers: to be perpendicular*, directum esse, *or simply* esse ad perpendiculum. *A perpendicular line*, linea, quæ cathetus dicitur *or* cathetus *only* (ἡ κάθετος, *sc.* γραμμή). *To let fall a perpendicular*, lineam, quæ cathetus dicitur, demittere in (*with ablative*).

PERPENDICULARLY, ad perpendiculum; ratione perpendiculi; ad lineam; directo (e. g., deorsum delabi, *to fall down perpendicularly*).

PERPETRATE. Vid. COMMIT.

PERPETRATION. Vid. COMMISSION.

PERPETUAL. ‖ *Lasting*, perpetuus (*uninterrupted*): perennis (*of constant duration*): continens, continuus (*following immediately one after another*): sempiternus: æternus [SYN. *in* ETERNAL]. JN. perpetuus et æternus; perpetuus et sempiternus. *Perpetual snow*, nives quas ne æstas quidem solvit: *perpetual rain*, assidui imbres; imbrium continuatio: *perpetual drought*, siccitates (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 10): *perpetual fever*, febris continens, *or* continua, *or* assidua: *perpetual toil*, labor assiduus *or* continuus: *perpetual diligence*, assiduitas: *perpetual sleep*, somnus continens. ‖ *Assiduous*, &c., assiduus: sedulus, &c. SYN. *in* ASSIDUOUS.

PERPETUALLY, perpetuo (*in one unbroken line*): semper: numquam non (*always*): continenter: sine intermissione: nullo temporis puncto intermisso (*continually, without intermission*; ☞ continue et continuo *are not classical*): assidue (*constantly, uninterruptedly*; ☞ assiduo *is not classical*): usque (*continually*).

PERPETUATE, perpetuare; perpetuum efficere (*Cic.*): *to perpetuate one's name*, nomen suum immortalitati commendare; nominis memoriam adæquare cum omni posteritate.

PERPETUITY, perpetuitas; *or by the adjective.*

PERPLEX, turbare: confundere: conturbare. Vid. CONFOUND.

PERPLEXED. ‖ (*Of things*), turbatus: conturbatus: perturbatus (*put or thrown into disorder*; conturbatus *and* perturbatus *also = confounded*): confusus (*out of order; then also = confounded*). JN. conturbatus et confusus: inconditus (*not properly arranged*): impeditus (*difficult, not easily to be unravelled, as it were*, &c.): perplexus (*unintelligible, obscure, intricate*): *a perplexed speech*, oratio confusa; sermo perplexus: *a perplexed and intricate affair*, res impedita, contorta, difficilis. JN. difficilis et contorta. ‖ (*Of persons*), perturbatus: (animo) consternatus (*beside one's self, put out of one's way*): (animo) confusus (*disturbed*): commotus: permotus (*agitated*): percussus (*shaken*): perterritus (*violently frightened*): *perplexed in one's head* (*mind*), mente turbatâ: *my head is quite perplexed*, sum animo conturbato et incerto: *to make any body perplexed*, alicujus mentem turbare (*of the understanding*): alicujus animum confundere (*of the mind, the courage*, &c.): aliquem conturbare *or* perturbare (*to confuse any body*): *to become perplexed*, mente turbari (*to become perplexed in one's head*): memoriâ turbari: memoria alicujus confunditur (*any body's recollection becomes perplexed*).

PERPLEXING, difficilis; impeditus. JN. difficilis et contortus.

PERPLEXITY, mens turbata; animus conturbatus et incertus. Vid. CONFUSION.

PERQUISITES, pecuniæ extraordinariæ (*of a public officer; cf. Cic., Verr.*, 2, 70, 170).

PERRY, vinum quod fit, *or* factum est, de *or* ex piris (*Pallad.*, 3, 25, 11 *and* 19).

PERSECUTE, consectari: insectari: vexare. *To persecute the Christians*, Christianam religionem insectari (*after Eutrop.*, 10, 16, *extr.*); populum Christianum vexare: *to persecute those who have served the state well*, bene de republicâ meritos viros consectari.

PERSECUTION, insectatio: vexatio (☞ persecutio *is a legal term*): *persecution of the Christians*, Christianæ religionis insectatio (*after Eutrop.*, 10, 16); populi Christiani vexationes (*Sulp., Sev.*; ☞ *not* Christianorum persecutio. *It may often be conveniently rendered by the verb*). *Spirit of persecution*, *eos, qui aliter sentiunt, insectandi studium.

PERSECUTOR, vexator: alicui infestus; ☞ persecutor *in this sense is not found in good prose: a persecutor of the Christians*, Christianæ religionis vexator (*Eutrop.*); populi Christiani vexator; Christiano nomini inimicus, *or* inimicissimus (*after Nep., Hann.*, 7, 3).

PERSEVERANCE, perseverantia (*that is not deterred by opposition or hinderance*): constantia (*constancy*): assiduitas (*incessant duration*): pertinacia (*pertinacity, almost to excess*): pervicacia (*endeavoring to accomplish a purpose or to gain a point*): obstinatio, obstinatior voluntas, obstinatus animus (*firm determination or decision; in a bad sense, obstinacy*): *firm perseverance in one's opinion*, perpetua in sententiâ suâ permansio; obstinatio sententiæ: *perseverance in fidelity*, obstinatio fidei.

PERSEVERE, perseverare (*the proper word*): constare (*with or without* sibi, *to be consistent*): perstare: consistere: persistere (*to stand to, not to depart from*; *cf. Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 36): manêre, permanêre (*to abide by; all these usually with* in re). *To persevere in one's principles*, stare suis judiciis: *to persevere in one's course of life*, in vitæ perpetuitate sibi constare: *to persevere in an undertaking*, perstare in incepto: *to persevere in a purpose or design*, perseverare in proposito; tenêre consilium; consilium non mutare; sibi constare.

PERSEVERING, perseverans (*not deterred by obstacles*): constans (*consistent*): firmus (*abiding firmly by any thing*): offirmatus (*stronger than* firmus): tenax alicujus rei (*tenacious*): assiduus (*that applies steadily to any thing, that does not easily relinquish*): obstinatus (*that persists in spite of entreaties*, &c.): pervicax (*that pursues, or energetically persists in carrying on any thing*): firmus proposito (*Vell.*): tenax propositi (*who does not easily relinquish a purpose*).

PERSEVERINGLY, perseveranter; constanter; firmiter; offirmato animo; pertinaciter; pervicacius; obstinate; obstinato animo. SYN. *in* PERSEVERING.

PERSIFLAGE, cavillatio.

PERSIST. Vid. PERSEVERE.

PERSON. ‖ *Exterior appearance*, species: forma: corpus: statura: statura corporis. JN. forma et species, et statura (*the whole person*). *To have a fine or handsome person*, pulchrâ esse specie, formâ, corporis: *of a diminutive person*, corpore parvo; staturâ parvâ (esse): Dionysius custodiam corporis feris barbaris committebat (*the custody of his person, Cic.*): *to know one by person*, nosse aliquem de facie (*Cic., Pis.*, 32, 81). ‖ *Part which one plays*, persona; partes (*plural*). [Vid. PART.] ‖ *Individual*, persona (*with reference to the rank, character, conduct*, &c., *of the individual*): *a name is the distinctive appellation of a person*, nomen est quod uniculque personæ apponitur, quo suo quæque proprio vocabulo appelletur (*Cic.*): *they gave the same prænomen to three persons successively*, continuarunt quodque prænomen per ternas personas (*sc.* familiæ, *Suet.*): *the person of the king*, persona regis (e. g., sub specie majestatis occulitur, *Just.*): *distinguished persons*, homines nobiles: *to have respect of person*, rationem habêre, ducere, dignitatis alicujus; tribuere, dare aliquid homini (*after Cic.*); servire personæ (*Cic.*): *without re-*

spect of persons, nullâ habitâ ratione dignitatis, amplitudinis. ‖ *A human being (indefinitely), some one*, homo (☞ *not* persona *in this sense*): *three persons are present*, adsunt tres homines: *to speak against the person, not against the thing*, in hominem, non in rem dicere (*Sen.*). ‖ *Party*, vid.: *the chief person*, caput, princeps, auctor (vid. HEAD): *he was the chief person in the matter*, dux, auctor, actor rerum illarum fuit (*Cic. pro Sext.*, 28, *extr.*). ‖ *One's self, not a representative*, (mea, tua, nostra) persona (ego, tu, nos): *in any one's person*, sumtâ alicujus personâ; alicujus personam induentes, imitantes (☞ *not* sub alicujus personâ; vid. *Klotz. ad Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 39, 93). ‖ *In grammar*, persona (*Quint.*; e. g., tertia persona). ‖ *In theology*, hypostāsis (*Eccl.*); *or* persona (*technical term*).

PERSONAL, *adj.* ☞ Personalis *and its adverb belong only to the writings of lawyers and grammarians*; e. g., beneficium personale (*Paul., Dig.*); verbum personale (*grammatical*); verbum personaliter dicere (*grammatical*). *In all other connections the English word must be expressed by* ipse, ipsius, per se (*in one's own person*), *or by* præsens, coram (*personally present*), *or by* privatus (*relating to one as a private citizen; opposed to* publicus), *or by circumlocution*; e. g., suo nomine aliquem odisse (*Cæs.*), *to have a personal grudge against*; nullo proprio esse in aliquem odio (*Tac.*), *to have no personal ill-will against. Any body's personal character*, persona alicujus: *to make personal attacks against any body*, in alicujus personam aliquid facere (e. g., in ejus personam multa fecit asperius, *Cic., Fam.*, 6, 6, 10); *or* in aliquo efficere aliquid (e. g., quid in P. Scipione effecerint): *to disregard one's personal wrongs*, omittere privatas offensiones.

PERSONALITY. ‖ *Individuality*, alicujus persona. *The personality of Satan*, * persona diaboli: *to deny the personality of the evil spirit*, * diabolo naturam esse corpoream negare. ‖ *Remark directed against an individual*, contumelia; *plural*, acerbe dicta, quibus aliquis aliquem perstringit, pungit: *to abstain from personalities*, abstinēre omni verborum contumeliâ (*after Cic.*).

PERSONALLY, *by* ipse; præsens; coram; per se; suo nomine (☞ personaliter *only once in Gell.*): *to be personally acquainted with any body*, aliquem ipsum nosse, aliquem de facie nosse; *opposed to* aliquem non nosse, aliquem *or* alicujus faciem ignorare: *he appeared personally*, ipse aderat.

PERSONATE, agere (e. g., nobilem, principem, consulem); (personam) sustinēre: tres personas sustinēre, *to personate three different individuals.*

PERSONIFICATION, ficta alienarum personarum oratio (*after Quint.*, 6, 1, 25): fictio personarum (*Quint.*, 9, 2, 29): personarum confictio (*Aquil., Rom.*, p. 145, *ed. Ruhnk.*): *usually* prosopopœia (*Gr., id.*); conformatio (*Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 53, 68).

PERSONIFY. ‖ *To represent as human*, * humanam speciem alicui rei dare; humanâ specie induere aliquid. ‖ *To introduce a thing as speaking or acting*, rem in personam constituere; rem loquentem inducere; rem mutam loquentem facere et formatam; alicui rei orationem attribuere ad dignitatem accommodatam aut actionem quandam (*all Aquil., Rom.*, p. 145, *ed. Ruhnk.*; *Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 53, 66); rem ipsam loqui *or* agere fingere (vid. *Quint.*, 6, 1, 25).

PERSPECTIVE, *s.*, scenographia (*of scenic paintings, Vitr.*, 1, 2, 2, *where it is explained as consisting in* frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, ad circinique centrum omnium linearum responsus): ea ars pictoris quâ efficit ut quædam eminēre in opere, quædam recessisse credamus (*Quint.*, 2, 17, 21). *In Vitr.*, 7, *præf.* 11, *we find the following description of painting in perspective: Democritus and Anaxagoras wrote on this subject of (scenic) perspective*, Democritus et Anaxagoras de eâdem re scripserunt, quemadmodum oporteat ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem. certo loco centro constituto, lineas ratione naturali respondēre, uti de incertâ re certæ imagines ædificiorum in scenarum picturis redderent speciem, et quæ in directis planisque frontibus sint figurata, alia abscedentia, alia prominentia esse videantur. *According to the rules of perspective*, ut ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro constituto, lineæ ratione naturali respondeant (*after Vitr.*, 7, *præf.* 11): * scenographice.

PERSPECTIVE, *adj.*, * scenographicus (σκηνογραφικός).

PERSPICACIOUS, perspicax (*clear-sighted*): sagax ad aliquid perspiciendum: subtilis (*fine; discriminating accurately*): acutus (*sharp, acute*): acer (*vigorous*) [☞ argutus *is "over-acute," drawing too subtle distinctions*]. JN. acutus et perspicax. *To be perspicacious in any thing*, perspicacem esse ad aliquid (e. g., ad has res, *Ter.*): *a perspicacious understanding*, ingenium acre *or* acutum; mens acris: *very perspicacious*, peracutus, peracer: *to be very perspicacious*, acutissimo, acerrimo esse ingenio; ingenii acumine valēre.

PERSPICACITY, perspicacitas (*Cic.*): perspicientia alicujus rei (e. g., veri, *Cic.; insight into it*). Vid. ACUTENESS.

PERSPICUITY, perspicuitas; evidentia; lux. *Perspicuity is the best quality of style*, perspicuitas est summa virtus orationis (*Quint.*, 1, 6, 41); *or by an adverb*; e. g., planius aliquid exprimere, dicere (*with perspicuity, Cic.*): dicere clare, plane, dilucide, enucleate.

PERSPICUOUS, planus: perspicuus: illustris: evidens: dilucidus (*Cic.*): luculentus (*Sall.*): distinctus. JN. dilucidus et distinctus.

PERSPICUOUSLY, perspicue: aperte: lucide: dilucide: clare: distincte: enodate: enucleate: plane (*Cic.*).

PERSPIRATION, sudor. *To throw into, excite perspiration*, sudorem excutere, elicere, evocare, ciēre, ducere, facere: *to check perspiration*, sudorem coercēre, inhibēre, sistere, sedare, reprimere (*Plin.*).

PERSPIRE, sudare (*Cic.*); sudorem emittere (*Plin.*); in sudorem ire (*Hor.*).

PERSUADE. ‖ *To induce by argument or fair words*, persuadēre alicui (*to succeed in convincing or persuading*: persuadēre ut = *to persuade any body to do any thing*; *with infinitive, or accusative and infinitive* = *to persuade or convince him that any thing is so and so*; i. e., *to convince any body of a fact or the truth of an assertion* [*an exception is Nep., Dion.*, 3]; *it takes a simple accusative only of pronouns*): aliquem perpellere, ut, &c. (*to urge one to do a thing*): aliquem impellere (*to urge on*), *or* adducere (*to bring to*), *or* inducere (*to lead, induce*) ad aliquid, *or followed by* ut: alicui auctorem esse, alicujus rei, *or followed by* ut (*to cause one to do any thing*): commodis verbis delinire, ut, &c. (*to talk over, Auct., Argum. ad Plaut., Mil.*, v. 4). *To be persuaded*, persuasum habēre, *with accusative and infinitive.* ☞ Persuasum habeo *is much less common than* mihi persuasum est, *or* mihi persuasi. *With* mihi persuasi *only a pronoun can stand as the objective*; hoc mihi persuasi. *With* persuasum habēre *the dative of the pronoun is extremely rare, the only passage being* sibi persuasum habebant (*Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 2, *end*). *Hence avoid* mihi persuasum habeo. *To persuade any body of any thing*, alicui aliquid *or* de aliquâ re probare (*Cic.*; alicui aliquid credibile facēre *is modern Latin, though* credibile aliquid facere *is right, Krebs*): *to persuade any body that*, &c., persuadēre alicui aliquid, *or* de aliquâ re: *I shall not be persuaded of this*, hoc quidem non adducar, ut credam; non facile adducar (*not* inducar) ad credendum: *I am not persuaded that*, &c., non adducor *or* adducar (*with accusative and infinitive, without any verb of believing*). ‖ *To convince*, vid.

PERSUASION, persuasio; *or by the verb*; e. g., persuadendo me adduxit, mihi persuasit, ut sententiam ipsius sequerer.

PERSUASIVE, ad persuadendum accommodatus (*Cic.*); persuasibilis (*Quint.*, 2, 15, 13). ☞ Suasorius *means "hortatory."*

PERSUASIVELY, apposite ad persuasionem (e. g., dicere, *Cic.*); persuasibiliter (*Quint.*, 2, 15, 14).

PERT, procax (*boisterously forward from assurance and impudence*): protervus (*impetuously, recklessly, insolently forward*): lascivus (*full of fun and high spirits*).

PERTAIN. Vid. APPERTAIN.

PERTINACIOUS. Vid. PERSEVERING, OBSTINATE.

PERTINENT, aptus alicui rei *or* ad aliquid; idoneus ad aliquid; accommodatus alicui rei *or* ad rem; consentaneus alicui rei *or* cum re; opportunus alicui rei *or* ad aliquid. JN. aptus et consentaneus; aptus et accommodatus.

PERTNESS, procacitas; protervitas.

PERTURB. Vid. DISTURB.

PERTURBATION, perturbatio; (*of the mind*) vehementior animi commotio *or* concitatio; turbidus animi motus. Vid., *also*, COMMOTION.

PERUKE, capillamentum: crines emti (*false hair*): galērus, galericulum (*toupée*): caliendrum (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 8, 48; vid. *Heindorf*).

PERUSAL, lectio; *or by the verb* (perlectio *occurs only once*).

PERUSE, legere; perlegere: *to peruse hastily*, percurrere; strictim attingere aliquid.

PERVADE, penetrare, pertinēre per aliquid; permanēre ad *or* in aliquid, pervadere aliquid (*Tac.*): vis vitalis caloris pertinet per omnem mundum (*pervades, Cic., N. D.*, 2, 9, 25): *to pervade the minds*, penetrare in animos, pervadere per animos (*Cic.*); descendere ad animos (*Liv.*): *joy, pleasure pervades the mind*, animus alicujus perfunditur gaudio, lætitiâ, voluptate, jucunditate, dulcedine.

PERVADING, penetrans; penetrabilis.

PERVERSE, perversus (*not in a natural state or position; not as it ought to be; of things*): præposterus (*that is out of order, said or done out of due time; of things; also of persons who act in a disorderly or irregular manner*): pravus (*irregular, defective, wrong in its tendency or end; of things*; e. g., mens, opinio). Vid., *also*, BAD.

PERVERSELY, perverse (*wrongly*): præpostere (*opposed to* ordine, tempore): perperam (*opposed to* recte).

PERVERSENESS, perversitas (*general term, of mind*): animus pravus; animi pravitas; mens prava (*Cic.*); ingenium pravum (*Sall.*).

PERVERT, pervertere, depravare, detorquēre aliquid: *to pervert the truth*, verum convertere in falsum (*Cic.*): *to pervert right*, omne jus torquēre (*Cic.*): *to pervert one's words*, verba in pejus detorquēre.

PERVIOUS, pervius- (*opposed to* invius): transitorius (e. g., domus transitoria, *Suet.*; *as affording a passage from the Palatine to the Esquiline Hill*): penetrabilis (*that may be penetrated*). *Pervious to the air*, aeri expositus (*placed in the air*): perflabilis, aeri pervius (*through which the air can blow; the latter after Tac., Ann.*, 15, 43, 3): quo spiritus pervenit: quod perflatum venti recipit (*to which the air has access*).

PEST. ‖ *A destructive person or thing*, pestis; pernicies; pestis ac pernicies (☞ *not* lues *or* vomica): *he is the pest of the youth*, pestis est adolescentium. ‖ *A pestilence*, vid.

PEST-HOUSE, * ædificium ad pestilentiæ contagia prohibenda exstructum (*Pliny has* pestilentiæ contagia prohibēre; 23, 8, 80).

PESTER, obtundere aliquem aliquâ re (e. g., literis, rogitando); obstrepere alicui (e. g., literis); (precibus) fatigare aliquem; molestiam alicui afferre; alicui aliquâ re molestum *or* gravem esse; *sometimes* agitare, exagitare, vexare, sollicitare.

PESTILENCE, pestilentia (*an epidemic sickness*): lues (*as the impure material, or cause of disease*): morbus pernicialis (*a mortal disease*; ☞ pestis *is not used in this sense by the best prose writers; with them it has only the sense of "a pest"*): *a pestilence breaks out in a city*, pestilentia incidit in urbem: *a city suffers from pestilence*, pestilentia urit urbem: *to die of pestilence*, pestilentiâ absumi: *to be a remedy*

against a pestilence, pestilentiæ contagia prohibēre.

PESTILENT, } pestilens (*proper-*
PESTILENTIAL, } *ly*); fœdus (*figuratively*); ☞ pestilentiosus *only in late writers: a disease is pestilential*, pestilentia in morbos perniciales evadit (*Liv.*, 27, 23): *a pestilential atmosphere*, aer pestilens (*opposed to* aer salubris): ☞ aer pestifer *is unclassical.*

PET, *s.* ‖ *Slight fit of anger*, offensiuncula animi (*a slight feeling of vexation: Pliny has* indignatiuncula *in this sense*), *or* stomachus: indignatio: *a great pet*, ira: *in a pet*, (*adjective*) stomachosus: indignabundus; (*adverb*) stomachose *or* stomachosius (*Cicero, who also uses* θυμικώτερον, *Att.*, 10, 11, 5); cum *or* non sine stomacho: *in a great pet*, iratus: *to be in a pet*, indignari, stomachari (aliquid): *to be in a great pet*, irasci (propter aliquid); *to be in a pet (or great pet) with any body*, cum aliquo stomachari; alicui irasci: *to throw one into a pet*, stomachum alicui facere *or* movēre; indignationem alicui movēre; *into a great pet*, bilem alicui movēre *or* commovēre; irritare aliquem *or* alicujus iram. ‖ *A favorite*, deliciæ; amores (*plural*). JN. deliciæ et amores alicujus; summe dilectus ab aliquo; alicui dilectus præcipue.

PET, *v.*, nimium alicui indulgēre; nimiā indulgentiā corrumpere aliquem; effeminare, emollire aliquem: *petted children*, pueri molles, delicati.

PETAL, * petālum (*technical term*).

PETARD, * petarda (*technical term*).

PETITION, *s.*, preces (*plural, act of asking, or thing asked*): rogatus *or* rogatio (*act of asking*): supplicium (*humble petition, prayer to God, Livy; not Cicero or Cæsar*): literæ (supplices), libellus (supplex) (*a petition drawn up in writing; cf. Mart.*, 8, 31, 3): *to storm one with petitions*, precibus, suppliciis fatigare aliquem: *if you grant my petition*, * si feceris, quod rogo: *to present a petition to any body*, dare alicui libellum (supplicem); supplicare alicui per literas: *to draw up a petition*, libellum componere: *to sign a petition*, libellum subscribere; signare, subnotare libellum (*of a minister, &c., who looks over the petitions presented to a prince, and writes his opinion of them on the margin, to which he signs his name*; vid. *Suet., Oct.*, 1; *Plin. Ep.*, 1, 10, 9).

PETITION, *v.* ‖ *To ask, beg*, vid. ‖ *To present a written supplication*, * petere aliquid per literas (*in order to obtain any thing*): * literis deprecari aliquid (*in order to avert any thing*): causam deferre per literas ad judicem (*accusing before a judge*): *to petition any body*, libello *or* scripto adire aliquem: *to petition against any thing*, reclamare alicui rei (*to express one's disapproval of any thing*): provocare adversus aliquid (*to appeal to a higher tribunal against any thing*; e. g., adversus sententiam, *Modestin., Dig.*, 48, 2, 18; adversus creationem, *Papinian., Dig.*, 26, 7, 39, § 6).

PETITIONER, rogator (*Cic., Att.*, 14, 16): supplex: *or by the verbs.*

PETREL, * procellaria (*Linn.*).

PETRIFACTION. ‖ *The act of petrifying, by the verbs.* ‖ *A thing petrified*, * res in lapidem, saxum, versa.

PETRIFY. ‖ PROP., TRANS., in lapidem vertere (*Ov.*), convertere, mutare. INTRANS., lapidescere (*Plin.*); verti, mutari, abire in lapidem, in saxum; in lapidem concrescere (*of a liquid*): *petrified wood*, * lignum fossile; oryctodendron (*technical term; the ancients use* fossilis *only for "that which may be dug"*). ‖ FIG., defigere animum alicujus (*Liv.*). *Especially the participle, petrified*, lapideus (*Plaut.*); attonitus, stupidus (*Cic.*); defixus (*Liv.*, defixum stare, 8, 7): *to be petrified*, attonitum, saxi instar stare: *to become petrified*, obtorpescere (e. g., circumfuso undique pavore).

PETTICOAT, * tunica muliebris; *or it may be necessary to retain the word: petticoat government*, imperium uxorium (*at home; Auct., Argum. ad Plaut., Asin.*, v. 2): * imperium sexūs muliebris (*over a kingdom; also by circumlocution*; e. g., Medis imperat muliebris sexus).

PETTIFOGGER, rabūla (*Cic.*); causidicus rabiosus, et ineptus: latrator (*Quint.*).

PETTISH, * ad iram proclivior; præceps ingenio in iram (*irritable*): difficilis et morosus (*of a bad temper, easily put out of humor*).

PETTISHNESS, * proclivitas ad iram: morositas.

PETTY, parvus: exiguus: minutus.

PETULANCE, petulantia: protervitas.

PETULANT, petulans: protervus.

PETULANTLY, petulanter: proterve.

PEW, *s.*, * sella ecclesiastica; * sedes quæ est *or* quam aliquis tenet in æde sacrā; *or perhaps it may be necessary to add* septa *or* obstructa foribus *to* sedes, &c., *in order to distinguish it from an open seat*; * locus quem aliquis in templo sacro tenēre solet.

PEW, *v.*, * sellis instruere ecclesiam.

PEWET, parra (*Plin.*); * tringa vanellus (*Linn.*).

PEWTER, *perhaps the nearest word is* stannum, *which was an alloy of silver and lead; it may be necessary to retain the word as a technical term* (plumbum album=*tin*).

PHAETON, * currus quem Phaeton dicunt.

PHALANX, phalanx, -angis, *f.*

PHANTASM, } phantasma, -ātis, *n.*
PHANTOM, } (*Plin. Ep.*): spectrum: visum: umbra: vana species: inanis et varia ex metu nostro imago (*Plin. Ep.*, 7, 2, 7: *of a phantom of the imagination*).

PHANTASTIC, ineptus.

PHANTASTICALLY, inepte; more, modo hominis lymphatici.

PHANTASY. ‖ *Power of imagination*, vis imaginandi (*Eichst.*); mens; cogitatio. ☞ *Avoid* phantasia, *except as a technical term.* ‖ *An imaginary thing*, res ficta; commentum: somnium (*dream*).

PHARISAIC. ‖ PROP., *by the genitive*, Pharisæorum. ‖ FIG., simulatus; fictus; *or, if necessary, by the genitive*, Pharisæorum.

PHARISAICALLY, more, modo Pharisæorum; simulate; speciose.

PHARISEE. ‖ PROP., Pharisæus. ‖ FIG., pietatis simulator; *or, if necessary*, Pharisæus.

PHARMACEUTIC, medicamentarius. Vid. APOTHECARY.

PHAROS, pharus (*Cic.*). *And* vid. LIGHT-HOUSE.

PHEASANT, phasianus, (avis) phasiana; * phasianus Colchicus (*Linn.*): *of a pheasant*, phasianinus: *a pheasant-house*, * vivarium phasianorum: *one who keeps pheasants*, phasianarius (*Paul., Dig.*, 32, 1, 66).

PHENOMENON, res nova, insolita; ostentum; miraculum (*wonderful appearance*).

PHILANTHROPICAL, hominibus amicus; generi hominum amicus; hominum amans, studiosus; humanus.

PHILANTHROPICALLY, humane: humaniter.

PHILANTHROPIST, amicus hominibus (*Nep.*); generi, vitæ hominum amicus; humanus (*Cic.*): *to be a philanthropist*, vitæ hominum amice vivere (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 26, 92).

PHILANTHROPY, humanitas; animus humanus (*Cic.*).

PHILIPPIC, oratio Philippica (*Cicero*). IMPROPR., oratio severa, aspera *or* acris. *To utter a philippic against any body*, aliquem castigare verbis: invehi multa in aliquem (*Nep.*).

PHILOLOGER, } philologus (e. g., ho-
PHILOLOGIST, } mines nobiles illi quidem, sed minime philologi, *Cicero*): grammaticus: literarum antiquarum studiosus.

PHILOLOGICAL, philologus (*not* philologicus: *both in Latin and Greek characters in Cicero: according to Seneca, a philosopher attends only to the meaning of writings, the thoughts expressed; the* philologus *to the points of history, antiquities, &c., necessary for their elucidation; the* grammaticus *to the words. Suetonius places the* philologus *above the* grammaticus *and* literator *as a man* qui multiplici variâque doctrinâ censebatur). *Philological matters, inquiries, points*, philologa, *nom. plural* (*Cic., de* philologis, *Att.*, 13, 29, 1). *Others give* * ad studium antiquitatis *or* humanitatis pertinens.

PHILOLOGICALLY, grammatice, *or by the adjectives.*

PHILOLOGY, * antiquitatis studium: * antiquarum literarum studia (*the study of ancient literature*): humanitatis studium, humanitatis disciplina *or* doctrina (*of study as forming the intellect*): grammatica, *nom. plural*; studium literarum, quod ii profitentur qui grammatici vocantur (*grammatical and critical studies, exegesis, &c.*): * philologia (*as technical term*). ☞ *Avoid* literæ humaniores, studia humaniora, *which are not Latin.*

PHILOSOPHER, *s.*, philosophus (φιλόσοφος), *or, by circumlocution*, sapientiæ studiosus, philosophiæ deditus, qui rerum cognitione, doctrinâque delectatur; homo doctus, *or plural*, docti, *is often used by Cicero in this sense, when the context determines the meaning*; philosophiæ professor, sapientiæ doctor (*a professor of philosophy, post-Augustan*): *a true philosopher*, sapiens: *a speculative philosopher*, * qui in rerum contemplatione studia ponit: *a moral philosopher*, * qui de vitâ ac moribus rebusque bonis et malis quærit: *a very learned philosopher*, doctissimus in disputando: *to give one's self out for a philosopher*, philosophiam profitēri.

PHILOSOPHICAL, *perhaps* philosophus (ad philosophas scriptiones, *Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 41; *and* philosopha sententia, *Pacuv. ap. Gell.*, 13, 8: ☞ *not* philosophicus, *which is late. In Tusc.*, 5, 41, *Klotz reads* philosophiæ, *and rejects both adjectives. If he is right, the adjective must be translated by* philosophiæ, philosophi *or* -orum, &c.). *Philosophical writings*, libri qui sunt de philosophiā, libri de philosophiā; philosophiæ scripta (*Plin., N. H.*, 13, 27): *philosophical precepts*, præcepta philosophiæ *or* philosophorum: *philosophical inquiries*, quæ in philosophiā tractantur (*Cic.*): *a philosophical discourse*, sermo de philosophiā (*Nep.*). *Sometimes* philosophorum proprius *may serve. Philosophical resignation*, * Stoica quædam patientia: *with philosophical indifference*, Stoice: *this is not a common, but a philosophical word*, hoc non vulgi verbum est, sed philosophorum.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, philosophorum more; ut philosophi; ut decet philosophum (☞ philosophice *late, Lactant.*).

PHILOSOPHIZE, philosophari (*Cic.*): argumentari: ratiocinari: disputare (*to discuss a subject*).

PHILOSOPHY, philosophia (φιλοσοφία); *pure Latin, by circumlocution*, sapientiæ studium *or* disciplina; divinarum humanarumque rerum tum initiorum causarumque cujusque rei cognitio; cognitio optimarum rerum atque in iis exercitatio. *Theoretical philosophy*, philosophia, quæ artis præceptis continētur; philosophia, quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur, *or* philosophia contemplativa *for shortness* (*Sen. Ep.*, 95, 10): *practical philosophy*, philosophia, quæ officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet; philosophia quæ de vitâ et moribus rebusque bonis et malis quærit; *or simply* philosophia activa (*Sen. Ep.*, 95, 10): *from context*, prudentia (*opposed to* doctrina, *Cic., Quint. Frat.*, 1, 3, 5). *To be a student of philosophy*, philosophiæ studio tenēri; sapientiæ esse studiosum: *to devote one's self to the study of philosophy*, se ad philosophiam *or* ad philosophiæ studium conferre; se ad philosophiam pertractandam dare: *to devote one's self exclusively to philosophy*, in unā philosophiā quasi tabernaculum vitæ suæ collocare: *to write treatises of philosophy*, philosophiam scribere.

PHILTER, philtrum (*Ov.*): poculum amatorium (*Pliny*): amoris poculum (*Hor.*).

PHLEBOTOMIZE, &c. Vid. BLEED, &c.

PHLEGM. ‖ PROPR., phlegma, -ātis (*medical technical term*): pituīta (*Cels.*). ‖ FIG., tarditas ingenii (*Cic., Or.*, 68, 229): tarditas animi (*Gell.*, 16, 12, 3): tarditas:

inertia (*Cic.*): lentitudo naturalis (*Ern.*): patientia (*Plin. Ep.*, 5, 21, 5).

PHLEGMATIC. || Prop., phlegmaticus (*medical technical term*). || Fig., tardus, segnis, iners (*slow*): lentus, patiens (*void of sensibility*).

PHLEGMATICALLY. || Prop., phlegmatice. || Fig., tarde; animo, *or* ingenio tardo, *or* inerti (*slowly*): lento animo (*without sensibility*).

PHLOGISTIC, facilis ad exardescendum (*Cic.*).

PHRASE, dictio; locutio. ☞ *Avoid the Greek* phrasis, *unless it be necessary as a technical term.*

PHRASEOLOGY. || *Manner of expression*, dicendi genus; verba (*plural*); *or* locutio: *modern writers say* loquendi genus (*Muret.*); loquendi forma (*Ruhnk., Ern.*); loquendi formula (*Wolf.*). || *A collection of phrases*, (* phrasium) locutionum collectio; (* phrasium) locutionum promtuarium, horreum (*a book containing such collection*).

PHRENOLOGY, * doctrina de craniis calvis; * craniologia (*technical term*).

PHTHISIC, phthisis, -is, *f.* (*Sen.*).

PHTHISICAL, phthisicus (*Vitr.*).

PHYLACTERY, phylacterium (*an amulet, Marc. Cap.; as worn among the Jews, Hieron.*).

PHYSIC. Vid. Medicine.

PHYSICS, physiologia (*φυσιολογία, explained by Cicero*, naturæ ratio): physica, -orum (*Cic.*); philosophia de naturâ (*Cic., Brut.*, 8, 31); *or, by circumlocution*, quæ de naturâ quæruntur (*Cic., De Rep.*, 1, 10); ea, quibus naturæ ratio continētur (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 26, 73); quæ de naturis rerum disputantur (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 32, 127).

PHYSICAL, *must be expressed by the genitive*, naturæ (*relating to nature*), *or* corporis (*relating to the body*): ☞ physicus (*adverb*, physice) *means "relating to natural philosophy:" physical evil*, mala naturæ; mala quæ natura habet (*in general*): vitia corporis (*of the body*): *physical strength*, vires corporis.

PHYSICALLY, *must be expressed by* natura *or* corpus, *with circumlocution.* ☞ *Not* physice. Vid. Physical.

PHYSICIAN, medicus: medens (*Curt., Tac.*, &c.): medendi *or* medicinæ peritus. *A celebrated physician*, medicinâ *or* arte medicinæ clarus. *A skillful physician*, medicus artifex (*Cels.*); * medicus, ad medendum utilis (*Muret.*). *A physician who kills all his patients, who is a good friend to the undertaker*, medicus animas negotians (*Plin.*, 28, 1, 5): *to employ or consult a physician*, medico uti *or* medicum adhibēre (*both Cic.*): medicum admovēre (*Suet.*): medici operâ et consilio uti, medico se curandum tradere (*after Cic.*): *you will get well, whether you employ a physician or not*, sive medicum adhibueris, sive non, convalesces (*Cic.*): *to fetch a physician*, medicum ad ægrotum adducere (*Cic.*); medicum arcessere (*Plaut.*): *to run and fetch physicians*, medicos cogere: *to call in a physician*, ad medicum se conferre (*Cic.*): *to pay a physician his fee*, medico honorem habēre (*Cic., Fam.*, 6, 19, 3): medico dare aliquid. *A quack physician* [vid. Quack]. *A physician's fee*, honos, qui medico habetur; merces medici: *to be in the hands of the physicians*, in potestate medentium esse (*Curt.*).

PHYSIOGNOMIST, physiognomon; *in Cic., De Fat.*, 5, 10, *by the circumlocution*, qui se profitētur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscere; *and in Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 37, 80, *by* qui se naturam cujusque ex formâ perspicere profitētur.

PHYSIOGNOMY. || *Art of determining the character from the features*, &c., * physiognomia, quæ dicitur; *or, by circumlocution*, * ars hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscendi (*after Cic., De Fat.*, 5, 10); ars naturam cujusque ex formâ perspiciendi (*after Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 37, 80): *to practice physiognomy*, mores naturasque hominum conjectatione quâdam de oris et vultûs ingenio deque totius corporis filo atque habitu scisciтari (*Gell.*, 1, 9, *in., as an explanation of φυσιογνωμονεῖν*). || *Countenance and features, as indicating character*, oris habitus: lineamentorum qualitas; habitus oris lineamentaque: oris et vultûs ingenium, *or simply* os vultusque, *or* os et vultus.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, * physiologicus (*technical term*); * ad naturæ rationem pertinens.

PHYSIOLOGICALLY, * physiologice (*technical term*); * naturæ ratione; * secundum naturæ rationem.

PHYSIOLOGY, naturæ ratio, quam Græci *φυσιολογίαν* appellant (*Cic., Div.*, 1, 41, 90); natura rerum, quæ Græce *φυσιολογία* dicitur (*Vitr.*, 1, 1, 7).

PIACULAR, piacularis (*Liv.*); *or by circumlocution with* piaculum.

PIANO-FORTE, * polychordium lenius idem et acrius.

PIASTER, * nummus argenteus apud Hispanos, quem vocant *Piaster*.

PICK. || *To select*, eligere; seligere; deligere: *to pick stones out of a field*, elapidare agrum. *Picked*, electus, selectus, delectus (*also figuratively = superior*): exquisitus, conquisitus (*very choice*): eximius, egregius, præstans (*excellent*): *a picked band or company*, delecta manus; flos juventutis. [Vid., *also*, Select.] || *To pierce with a pointed instrument*, perfodere: *to pick the teeth*, dentes spinâ perfodere (*with a tooth-pick of wood or metal, Petron.*): os fodere lentisco (*with a wooden tooth-pick, Mart.*, 6, 74, 3): dentes pennâ levare (*with a quill, Mart.*, 14, 22, 2). || *To gather* (*fruit*), demere poma arboribus; detrahere poma arboribus; legere poma ex *or* ab arboribus: *to pick grapes*, uvas legere; detrahere uvas arboribus. || Phrases: *to pick a hole in one's coat*, vidēre vitium in alio; multa vitia in aliquo, *or rather* in aliquem, colligere (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 37, 80; vid. *Kühner*): *to pick one's pocket*, suppilare, surripere; arte malâ subducere; emungere aliquem argento [vid. Cheat]: *to pick a quarrel*, jurgii causam inferre (*Phædr.*); in jurgium rue re (*Quint.*).

Pick up, colligere: *to pick up one's crumbs*, revelescere: corpus facere (*Cels.*).

PICK-AXE, dolabra.

PICK-THANK, sycophanta, -æ, *m.*

PICKET (*military term*), statio: *to station pickets*, stationes disponere: *to be on a picket*, in statione esse; stationem agere.

PICKLE, *s.*, muria.

PICKLE, *v.*, muriâ condire aliquid (*Col.*): *pickled*, muriaticus: *pickled meat*, caro sale indurata (*Plin.*, 28, 20, 81) *or* sale condīta; caro conditanea (*Faber; salted meat*).

PICNIC, cœna symbolis *or* symbolâ parata (*not* cœna mercēde condicta, *which is without meaning*): *a picnic party*, sodalitas; sodalicium: *to have a picnic*, edere, *or* cœnare, de symbolis (vid. *Ter., Eun.*, 3, 4, 2).

PICTORIAL, pictus; picturatus; picturis ornatus (pictorius = *of painters, Pand.*).

PICTURE, *s.*, pictura; tabella (picta): *picture of any body*, alicujus picta imago, effigies. Vid. Painting.

PICTURE, *v.*, pingere; depingere. *To picture any thing to one's self*, cogitatione sibi aliquid depingere. Vid. Paint.

PICTURE-FRAME, forma in quâ includitur pictura (*Vitr.*, 2, 8, 9); lignea forma (*Plin.*, 35, 14, 49); tabula marginata (*Plin.*, 35, 12, 45).

PICTURESQUE, veluti pictus: *a picturesque country*, regio amœnissima; locus amœnus.

PIDDLE, *v.* || *To trifle*, nugari; ineptire. || *To make water*, mingere; meiere; urinam reddere (*Plin.*), facere (*Col.*).

PIE. || *A kind of bird, magpie*, pica. || *A pasty*, artocrēas (*Pers.*, 6, 50; *meat-pie*): scriblīta, -æ, *m.* (*a tart, Petron.*).

PIEBALD, (equus) maculis albis (*Virgil*), coloris maculosi (*Col.*); *or* * coloris disparis.

PIECE, *s.* || *Part of any thing*, pars (*general term*): fragmentum (*a piece broken off*): segmentum (*cut off*): frustum (*a small or loose piece*): *to cut in pieces*, in partes concidere; minutim concidere; minutatim consectare; in frusta desecare: *all of one piece*, solidus: *a piece of money*, nummus. || *A single thing*, res. || *A musical composition*, cantus; canticum. *To compose a piece* (i. e., *a musical piece*), modos facere: modos musicos componere (*after Quint.*, 1, 12, 14; *an air*): cantum rescribere vocum sonis (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 2, 3); musicis modis canticum excipere (*Quintilian and others*).

PIECE, *v.* || *To enlarge by the addition of a piece*, producere, assuere aliquid alicui (*to stitch one thing to another*): *to piece out*, trahere; proferre. || *To patch*, sarcire: resarcire (e. g., *a garment*): vesti panniculum assuere (*Horace*). || *To join*, rem rei, *or* cum re, jungere, copulare, connectere.

PIECEMEAL, minutatim; minutim; frustatim; in frusta (*to pieces*).

PIER. || *Column on which the arch of a bridge is raised*, pontis pila (*which supported the arch*, fornix: locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim, quibus pilis fornices... censores locaverunt, *Liv.*, 40, 51, 4). || *A mole*, moles: agger: pila (*Virg., Vitr.*, 5, 12).

PIERCE. || *To bore through*, perforare (*general term to make a hole through*, pectora, latus ense, &c.; *also, to pierce* [= *make*] *windows*, lumina, *Cic.*): forare (*post-Augustan, very rare*): efforare (*only Col.*, truncum): terebrare (*with a borer or otherwise*): perterebrare (*with a borer*). || *To stick any thing through*, trajicere, transfodere, confodere, configere, transverberare (e. g., venabulo): percutere. *To pierce any body with a sword*, alicui latus transfodere gladio; aliquem gladio transfigere (*poetically*, alicujus pectus gladio *or* ferro haurire): *with a dagger*, aliquem sicâ confiere, aliquem pugione percutere (*for which Tacitus has* fodere *only*): *one's heart with a knife*, cultrum in corde alicujus defigere. || Improp., *to wound deeply* (e. g., *the heart*), percutere, vulnerare.

PIERCER, terebra.

PIERCING, penetrans. Vid. Sharp, Acute.

PIETY, pietas erga Deum (*reverence and love toward God*): sanctitas (*course of life pleasing to God*). Jn. pietas et sanctitas; sanctimonia (*virtuous disposition, innocence*): *to have credit for great piety*, magnâ pietatis et sanctitatis laude florēre.

PIG, *s.*, sus: porcus: *a young pig*, porculus; porcellus: *a sucking pig*, porcellus lactens (*Col.*): *pigs*, pecus *or* genus suillum: *pig meat*, (caro) suilla *or* porcina: *to buy a pig in a poke*, aleam emere (vid. *Freund, s. v.* Alea).

PIG, *v.*, porcellos edere *or* parĕre.

PIGEON, *s.*, columba, columbus; *diminutive*, columbula, columbulus (*the smaller tame house-pigeon*): palumbes, palumba, palumbus (*the larger wood-pigeon*): *a young pigeon*, pullus columbinus: *to keep pigeons*, columbas alere: *pigeon's nest*, nidus columbarum (☞ *not* nidus columbaris; *there is no such adjective*).

PIGEON-HOLES, loculi (*plural*).

PIGEON-HOUSE, columbarium; columbarii cella; turris, turricula (*a large detached pigeon-house*).

PIGMENT, pigmentum; color.

PIGMY, homuncio; pusio; homo pusillus: nanus (*dwarf*).

PIKE. || *A kind of weapon*, hasta: *a pikestaff*, hasta pura: *pikeman*, miles hastatus. || *A kind of fish*, lupus (*Plin.*); lucius (*Auson.*); * esox lucius (*Linn.*).

PILASTER (*in architecture*), parastata, -æ, *masc. and fem.* (*Vitr.*), *or* parastas, -ădis, *fem.*

PILCHARD, * clupea harengus minor (*Linn.*).

PILE, *s.* || *A stake driven into the ground*, palus; sublica (*driven into the earth, to support*; e. g., *a bridge*): ☞ pila pontis *was the column to the spring of an arch*, fornix. *To drive in piles* (*for a bridge*), sublicas machinis adigere. || *A heap*, acervus; strues; cumulus: *a funeral pile*, rogus (☞ *we find* pyra *only in the poets and later prose writers; it is properly* = rogus ardens): *to construct a funeral pile*, rogum exstruere: *to lay upon a funeral pile*, in rogum imponere *or* inferre: *to mount a funeral pile*, in rogum

ascendere: *to light a funeral pile*, rogum accendere. || *An edifice*, ædificium. || *Piles* (*a kind of disease*), hæmorrhois, -idis, *f.* (*Cels.*).

PILE, *v.*, construere; coacervare: accumulare: cumulare atque adaugēre: aggerare: in acervum cumulare, exstruere.

PILFER, furari: clam eripere: subripere: furto tollere: suffurari: *from any body*, aliquem compilare, re spoliare.

PILFERER, furunculus (*petty thief*): fur (*thief*): peculator (*peculator, embezzler*): depeculator (*embezzler*).

PILFERING, furtificus.

PILGRIM, peregrinator (*a wanderer, traveller; general term*): * peregrinator religiosus; * qui in loca sacra migrat; * qui religionis causâ peregrinatur (*a travelling devotee*): *a pilgrim's garb*, * vestis in loca sacra migrantium *or* * quam in loca sacra migrantes gerere consueverunt: *pilgrim's staff*, * baculum quod in loca sacra migrantes gerere consueverunt; *or from context*, baculum *only*.

PILGRIMAGE (*religious*), * migratio in loca sacra; * peregrinatio sacra: *to go on a pilgrimage*, * in locum sacrum migrare; religionis causâ peregrinationem suscipere, *or* peregre abire; publice religionis causâ peregre abire (*of a large body of pilgrims*).

PILL, catapotium (*καταπότιον, as that which is gulped down*); *pure Latin*, pilula (medicata, *Plin.*); globulus (*Scrib. Larg.*): *to take a pill*, pilulam sumere: *figuratively, to give one a pill*, pungere, tangere aliquem: *to swallow a pill*, patienter tolerare, devorare acerbitatem, molestiam: *he has swallowed that pill*, hæc concoxit (*after Cic.*).

PILLAGE, *s.*, direptio; expilatio; compilatio; spoliatio; populatio, *or, more strongly*, depopulatio; *also by verbs*; e. g., bona regia diripienda plebi sunt data (*Liv.*, 2, 5, *as pillage*).

PILLAGE, *v.*, prædari: diripere: compilare: expilare: spoliare: populari: depopulari.

PILLAGER, prædator: prædo: direptor: spoliator: populator.

PILLAR. || *Column*, columen (*a round column for the support of a building; figuratively, a support*): columna (*a round pillar for support or ornament*): pila (*square, usually attached to walls, for strength or support*): *pillars of Hercules*, columnæ Herculis. || *Stay, support*, columen (e. g., reipublicæ, familiæ). Vid. SUPPORT.

PILLARED, columnatus (*Vitr.*); columnis instructus.

PILLORY. *The nearest terms are*: columbar (*a sort of wooden collar put round the necks of slaves as a punishment*): numella (*a wooden machine in which the heads and feet of slaves or children were fastened as a punishment*).

PILLOW, *s.*, pulvinus (*general term*): pulvinar (*used on solemn religious occasions*): culcita (*hard-stuffed*).

PILLOW, *v.*, pulvinis instruere.

PILOT, *s.*, nauta qui vada prævehens demonstrat (*after Plin.*, 9, 62, 88). *If* = *helmsman*, vid. || IMPROPR., gubernator: custos gubernatorque (e. g., reipublicæ, *Cic.*); rector et gubernator (e. g., civitatis).

PILOT, *v.*, * naves per tuta, brevia, fluminum, marium, ductare, expedire: vada prævehentem demonstrare (vid. *Plin.*, 9, 62, 88). || IMPROPR., gubernare: gubernare et regere (e. g., civitatem): gubernare ac moderari. *To attempt to pilot*, ad gubernacula accedere.

PIMP, leno; libidinis minister (*Liv.*); cupiditatum alicujus minister (*Cic.*); perductor (*Cic.*).

PIMPERNEL, * pimpinella (*Linn.*).

PIMPING, *adj.*, exilis (*thin, meagre*); exiguus (*small*); vilis (*poor*).

PIMPLE, pustula.

PIN, *v.*, figere, infigere aliquid; affigere aliquid ad aliquem rem.

PIN, *s.*, acus (*general term for needle, for fastening clothes or the hair*): *to run a pin through any thing*, transuere acu; trajectare acu; acum transmittere per. ☞ *The ancients were not acquainted with our pins, but used a* fibula *for fastening things together*: fibula (*any thing for joining, fastening, stitching, or clasping things together*): clavus (*a peg*).

PIN-CASE, * theca acubus servandis.

PIN-MONEY, * annua ad mundum præbita, -orum, *n.*: *to give or allow as pin-money*, ad mundum præbere: *to receive or have as pin-money*, * ad mundum accipere: *to give the revenue of a province as pin-money to one's wife*, uxori civitatem tribuere, his quidem verbis, quæ mulieri mundum præbeat (*after Cic., Verr.*, 3, 33, *in.*).

PINCERS, forceps (vulsella, *a surgeon's instrument, Cels.*; *also tweezers, Plaut., Mart.*): *to take hold of any thing with pincers*, apprehendere aliquid forcipe.

PINCH. || PROP., vellicare (*Quint.*); comprimere digitis aliquid: *to pinch one's cheeks*, mala alicui blande comprimere. || FIG., urere, pungere aliquem: *my shoes pinch*, calcei urunt, premunt, pedem: *my stomach is pinched*, torminibus laboro (*Plin.*). || *Pinch one's self*, fraudare se victu suo; fraudare ventrem.

PINCHBECK, * æs factícium, *or retain the word as technical term.*

PINCH-FIST, } tenax; pertinax.
PINCH-PENNY, }

PIN-CUSHION, * pulvillus acubus servandis.

PINE, *s.*, pinus: *of pine*, pineus.

PINE, *v.*, confici (mærore); tabescere (desiderio, dolore, curis).

PINE AFTER, cupide appetere; rei cupiditate teneri; desiderio alicujus tabescere (*with reference to an absent person*).

PINE-APPLE, * nux pinea.

PINION, *s.*, pinnæ (*plural*).

PINION, *v.*, religare *or* revincire manus post tergum *or* post terga: *also, general term*, vincire, coercēre; vinculis colligare.

PINK, *s.* (*a flower*), * dianthus (*Linn.*); * flos diantha: *a bed of pinks*, * areola dianthis consita.

PINK, *adj.* (*in color*), ex rubro pallens; helvŏlus (*Col.*), helvus (*Varr.*).

PIN-MAKER, acuarius (*needle-maker, Inscript. ap. Fabrett.*, p. 308).

PINNACE, gaulus (*Gell.*); lembus.

PINNACLE, pinna (*Cæs.*). ||FIG., *summit*, vid.

PINNOCK (*a bird*), * parus (*Linn.*).

PINT, * *perhaps* sextarius: *half pint*, hemina. *The measures do not exactly correspond. Sometimes, for distinctness, the word must be retained.*

PIONEER, munītor (*Cæs., Liv.*); cuniculārius (*miner, Cæs.*).

PIOUS, pius (*one who maintains respect and love to God, his country, parents, and all who are near to him; where the sense is not evident from the context*, erga Deum, erga patriam, &c., *must be added*): sanctus (*pleasing or acceptable to God*). JN. sanctus piusque; religiosus (*religious, conscientious*). JN. religiosus sanctusque; sanctus et religiosus; diligens religionum cultor (*who zealously complies with religious observances*): castus (*pure*): integer (*blameless in his course of life*; ☞ integer vitæ *is poetical*). JN. integer castusque: *to be pious*, pie Deum (*or* Deos) colere: *to be very pious*, Deum (*or* Deos) summâ religione colere; omnia quæ ad cultum Dei (*or* Deorum) pertinent diligenter tractare.

PIOUSLY, pie: sancte: caste: pure.

PIP, *s.* || (*In fruit*), nucleus; semen. || *A disease in fowls*, pituita (*Col.*).

PIP, *v.*, pipire; pipilare.

PIPE, *s.* || *Hollow body, tube*, fistula: *pipes of an organ*, * fistularum compages, structura: *tobacco pipe*, * fumisugium; * tubulus. || *A musical instrument*, tibia (*clarionet*): fistula (*syrinx, or Pan's pipes*): arundo (*cane*): calamus (*reed*): cicuta (*hemlock; all poetical for pipe*). || *A kind of large wine-cask*, * dolium majoris modi quod vocant *Pipe*.

PIPE, *v.*, tibiâ, fistulâ canere; fistulam inflare (*to blow a pipe*); *more usually* canere *or* cantare tibiis, *plural*.

PIPE-CLAY, figlina creta (*Varr.*): figularis creta (*Colum.*). *So Dict. Antigq.*, p. 439, *a*; *Georges and Kraft give from Pliny* terra Samina: * argilla apyra.

PIPER, fistulator (*on Pan's or shepherd's pipes*): tibicen (*flute-player*).

PIQUANT, acer, acutus (*properly*); acutus, salsus (*properly or figuratively*).

PIQUANTLY, acute: salse.

PIQUE, *s.*, odium occultum *or* inclusum (*general term, concealed hatred*): simultas obscura (*secret quarrel, especially political*).

PIQUE, *v.* Vid. OFFEND, IRRITATE.

PIQUE ONE'S SELF, gloriari re, in *or* de re, circa rem.

PIRACY, * piratica; latrocinium maris. || FIG., * furtum literatum.

PIRATE, *s.*, pirata, -æ, *m.*; prædo maritimus: *a captain of pirates*, archipirata: *pirate vessels*, prædatoriæ naves; prædatoria classis (*Liv.*).

PIRATE, *v.*, piraticam facere; mare infestum habēre.

PIRATICAL, piraticus.

PISTACHIO, pistacia (*tree, Pallad.*); pistacium *or* pistaceum (*nut, Pallad., Plin.*).

PISTIL (*in botany*), * pistellum (*technical term*).

PISTOL, * sclopētus minoris modi (*Dan.*; ☞ *not* sclopetus manuarius); sclopetus minor (*Nolten.*): *pistol-shot*, ictus sclopeti minoris modi: *pistol-case*, * theca sclopetaria.

PISTOLE, * aureus Hispanus; (*as Louis d'Or*, * Ludovicus aureus).

PIT, *s.*, fovea (*general term*): scrobs (*opened for a short time, to be filled up again*): cavea (*in a theatre*; ☞ *in ancient theatres this denoted the whole of the space allotted to the spectators*): *to dig a pit*, facere foveam (fossam); fodere scrobem: *to dig a pit for any body* (*figuratively*), insidias alicui parare, *or* struere, *or* ponere; perniciem alicui moliri; aliquem decipere foveâ (*Plaut., Pœn.*, 1, 1, 59): *to fall into a pit*, in foveam delabi, decidere (*properly*); in foveam incidere (*properly and figuratively*; vid. *Cic., Phil.*, 4, 5, 12); in insidias incidere (*figuratively*): *he that digs a pit for another falls into it himself*, qui alteri exitium parat, eum scire oportet sibi paratam pestem (*Poeta ap. Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 17, 39); compedes quas ipse fecit, ipse gestabit faber (*Auson., Idyll.*, 7, *in fine epistolary dedications*).

PIT, *v.* || *To dig a pit*, facere foveam, scrobem. || *To store in a pit* (e. g., *to pit potatoes*), in terram infodere; * in scrobem *or* scrobiculum infodere. || *To mark with holes*; e. g., *pitted with the small-pox*, * cicatricibus variolarum insignis (*of the face*).

PIT AGAINST, opponere (e. g., unum Eumenem adversariis suis opponent, *Nep.*): committere aliquem cum aliquo (*to set one combatant to fight another, Suet.*; *seldom found elsewhere*).

PIT-A-PAT, palpitatio: *to go pit-a-pat*, palpitare.

PITCH, *s.* || *Resin of the pine*, pix, *generally* picis. || *Degree of height*, gradus: *highest pitch of honor*, summus honoris gradus. ☞ "*To this pitch*," *or* "*to such a pitch of*"... *is mostly translated by the adverbs* huc, eo, &c., *with genitive. To this pitch of arrogance*, huc arrogantiæ (venire): *he advanced to such a pitch of insolence*, eo insolentiæ processit: *you seem to be aware to what a pitch of madness you have arrived*, scire videmini, quo amentiæ progressi sitis. || *In music*, sonus: *a high pitch*, sonus acutus: *a low pitch*, sonus gravis.

PITCH, *v.* || *To cover with pitch*, picare; impicare (*Col.*, 12, 29): liquidâ pice linire (*Col.*, 6, 17, 6). || *To fasten with pitch*, pice astringere (*Hor., Od.*, 3, 8, 10). || *To fix, settle*, ponere; statuere; collocare: *to pitch a camp*, castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; tendere: *a pitched battle*, pugna; acies; prœlium. || *In music*, sonare: *to pitch high*, acute sonare: *low*, graviter sonare: *a pitching of the voice*, conformatio vocis (*Cic.*).

PITCHER, urceus.

PITCHFORK, furca, -æ, *f.*

PITCHY (*dark*), tenebrosus; obscurus; caliginosus.

PITEOUS. Vid. PITIFUL.

PITH, medulla (*properly and figuratively*).

PITHY, medullosus (*full of pith*); medullæ similis (*like pith*).

PITIABLE, miser: misellus: miserandus: miserabilis: dolendus (*of things*). *In a pitiable manner.* Vid. PITIABLY.

PITIABLY, misere: miserandum in modum.

PITIFUL. || *Compassionate*, misericors, *toward any body*, in aliquem (*general term*): ad misericordiam propensus (*given or inclined to pity*): *very pitiful*, misericordiâ singulari (vir): *to show one's self pitiful toward any body*, misericordem esse *or* misericordiâ uti in aliquem; misericordem se præbēre in aliquem. || *Wretched, mean*, malus: miser. *A pitiful fellow*, homo malus, nequam, improbus ac nefarius.

PITIFULLY, misericordi animo (☞ misericorditer *is quite unclassical*); cum misericordiâ, cum misericordiâ ductus, captus, permotus (*from pity*).

PITILESS, immisericors; durus; cui ferreum est pectus (*Quint.*).

PITILESSLY, immisericorditer (*Ter.*).

PITY, *s.* || *Compassion*, misericordia (*the feeling of compassion*): miseratio, commiseratio (*manifestation of compassion*) [vid. COMPASSION]. || *A thing to be lamented*, res dolenda, &c. *It is a pity that*, &c., dolendum est, quod, &c.: incommode accidit, ut, &c.: *it is a pity that he is dead*, * mors ejus dolenda est: *it is a pity that he lost the money*, * dolenda est jactura pecuniæ: *it is a thousand pities*, maxime miserandum *or* dolendum est, quod, &c.: * numquam satis lugēre *or* dolēre possumus (e. g., jacturam, quam fecimus in aliquo *or* aliquâ re).

PITY, *v.*, miserēri, commiserēri alicujus: miseret me alicujus: misericordiâ alicujus commotum *or* captum esse (*to pity any body*): misericordiâ aliquem *or* aliquid prosequi: misericordiam alicui impertire: miserari, commiserari aliquid (*to pity and show the pity at the same time*; vid. *Bremi, Nep., Ages.*, 5, 2): *to pity any body's fate, misfortune*, alicujus fortunam commiserari; casum alicujus miserari.

PIVOT, cardo masculus.

PIX, * sacra pyxis (*technical term*).

PLACABILITY, placabilitas: ingenium placabile: animus placabilis: animus ad deponendam offensionem mollis.

PLACABLE, placabilis. *To show himself placable*, placabilem inimicis se præbēre, se præstare.

PLACARD, *s.*, libellus.

PLACARD, *v.*, * libellos affigere, proponere.

PLACE, *s.* || *Situation*, locus (*plural*) loca; sedes (*properly*); locus (*figuratively*): *in place of*, loco *or* in locum, *with a genitive* (*in the room of*); vice *or* in vicem, *with a genitive* (*denoting exchange or substitution*); pro, *with an ablative* (i. e., *for, instead of, denoting relation*); e. g., salis vice nitro uti; in vicem legionum equites mittere; in locum ejus invitatus sum; nummos adulterinos pro bonis solvere: *if I were in your place*, si tuo loco essem; si ego essem qui tu es: *put yourself in my place*, fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te; eum te esse, finge qui sum ego. *To be in the place of any body*, vice alicujus fungi; alicujus vices obire; alicujus vicarium esse (☞ *not* repræsentare aliquem). || *Office*, locus; munus; provincia: *first place*, principatus. || *Residence*, sedes; domicilium. || *Passage in a writing*, locus; (*plural*) loci.

PLACE, *v.*, rem in loco statuere, constituere, ponere; locare, collocare: *to place in order*, componere; ordine dispensare et disponere; digerere; apte collocare; distincte et ordinate disponere: *to place a press or cupboard in the wall*, armarium parietibus inserere: *to place any thing* (e. g., *an image*) *on a shield*, aliquid includere in clipeo: *to place* (*doors, windows*, &c.) *properly in a house*, apte disponere: *to place money*, pecuniam collocare: *to put out well*, bene locare: *to place* = *sell his goods*, merces omnes vendere. Vid., *also*, PUT.

PLACID, placidus; tranquillus; sedatus.

PLACIDITY, animus tranquillus.

PLACIDLY, placide; tranquille; sedate.

PLAGIARISM, furtum (*Vitr.*, 7, *præf.*); * plagium literatum (*Wyttenb.*): *to be guilty of plagiarism*, auctorem ad verba transcribere neque nominare; *or* alicujus scripta furantem pro suis prædicare.

PLAGIARIST, fur (☞ plagiarius *is one who buys, kidnaps*, &c., *persons for the purpose of selling them as slaves: in the sense of "plagiary" it occurs only in Mart.*, 1, 53, 9, *and that in a passage where he compares his writings with emancipated slaves*); qui aliorum scrinia compilat (*after Hor.*); qui auctorem ad verbum transcribit neque nominat.

PLAGIARIZE, furari aliquid ab aliquo (*Cic., Att.*, 2, 1, 1). Vid., *also*, "*to be guilty of*," *in* PLAGIARISM.

PLAGUE, *s.* || *A pestilence*, pestilentia (☞ *not* pestis) [vid. PESTILENCE]. || *An evil, trouble*, malum; incommodum. || *Annoyance*, molestia; onus: *to be a plague to any body*, alicui esse molestiæ (*Plaut.*); oneri (*Liv.*); onerare aliquem (*Cic.*).

PLAGUE, *v.*, molestiam alicui afferre; molestiâ aliquem afficere; vexare; alicui aliquâ re molestum *or* gravem esse: *to plague one's self*, se magnis in laboribus exercēre.

PLAICE, * pleuronectes platessa (*Linnæus*).

PLAIN, *adj.* || *Clear, manifest*, clarus (*clear, to the sight and to the hearing; distinct; figuratively, intelligible*): manifestus, perspicuus, evidens (*apparent, to the eyes or to the mind*): planus (*not confused, clear*): lucidus, dilucidus, illustris (*luminous*): explicatus (*not intricate*): expressus (*accurately expressed*): distinctus (*well-arranged, methodical*): *a very plain handwriting*, literæ compositissimæ atque clarissimæ (*Cic., Att.*, 6, 9, 1): *a plain style*, sermo dilucidus *or* distinctus: *a plain pronunciation*, os planum *or* explanatum (*opposed to* os confusum): *a plain speech*, oratio plana et evidens; oratio dilucida *or* illustris: *a plain image*, expressa effigies *or* imago: *a plain description*, dilucida et significans descriptio: *plain traces of the crime exist*, exstant expressa sceleris vestigia: *it is plain*, constat; appāret; elucet; liquet (☞ constat *refers to a truth made out and fixed; opposed to a wavering fancy or rumor*; *whereas* apparet, elucet, *and* liquet *denote what is clear and evident*; apparet, *under the idea of something stepping out of the background into sight*; elucet, *under that of a light shining out of darkness*; liquet, *under that of frozen water melted, Död.*). || *Unadorned*, simplex; nudus; inornatus. || *Mere, bare*, merus; nudus. || *Level*, æquus; planus. || *Honest*, candidus; apertus; sincerus.

PLAIN, *s.*, planities; æquus et planus locus (*level ground*): campus (*with or without* planus *or* apertus; *opposed to a chain of mountains*): æquor (*any extended surface, frequent in the poets, but found also in Cic.*; e. g., *De Div.*, 1, 42, *init.*): æquata planities, exæquatio (*a place made level*; ☞ *not* planum *in the foregoing sense*; *it is* = *a plane in geometry*: camporum æquor *can be applied only to a very large plain, and is somewhat poetical*): *that dwells, grows*, &c., *in a plain*, campester: *the Egyptians and Babylonians inhabited extensive plains*, Ægyptii et Babylonii in camporum patentium æquoribus habitabant (*Cic., loc. cit.*).

PLAINLY. || *Clearly*, clare: perspicue: evidenter: plane: lucide: dilucide: enodate: enucleate: expresse: *to speak plainly*, perspicue dicere: plane et aperte dicere: plane et dilucide loqui: distincte dicere (*plainly and intelligibly*); plane et articulate eloqui (*so that every syllable is heard, Gell.*, 5, 9): *to say a thing plainly and clearly*, articulatim distincteque dicere aliquid (*opposed to* fuse disputare aliquid et libere, *Cic., Legg.*, 1, 13, 36): *to write plainly*, plane, aperte, perspicue scribere: distincte ac distribute scribere (*with distinctness and proper order or arrangement; with reference to the sense*): literate perscribere (*with regard to the letters*; vid. *Cic., Pis.*, 25, *extr.*): *to write plainly to any body*, enucleate perscribere ad aliquem: *to pronounce plainly*, exprimere et explanare verba (*Plin., Paneg.*, 64, 3): ☞ evidenter *is used by Livy, and therefore correct; but there is no authority for* evidenter vidēre; *it should be* plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue vidēre (*Krebs*). || *Obviously, undoubtedly*, sine dubio (*Cic.*); procul dubio (*Liv.*); haud dubie (*not* sine ullo dubio): sine ullâ dubitatione (*without any hesitation*): certe (*certainly*). *This reading is plainly the right one*, hæc lectio haud dubie *or* sine dubio vera est: *this reading is plainly preferable*, hæc lectio sine ullâ dubitatione præferenda est. *Often by circumlocution with* manifestum est. *He is plainly a fool*, manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

PLAINNESS. || *Clearness*, perspicuitas (*to the sight or mind*): evidentia, lux (*to the mind*; ☞ *in Tac., Dial.*, 23, 6, plenitas [*not* planitas] sententiarum *is the correct reading*; vid. *Ruperti in loc.*): *plainness and agreeableness of voice*, splendor vocis (☞ *but* splendor verborum *is* = *beauty of expression*; vid. *Cic., Brut.*, 49, 164, *and Plin., Ep.*, 7, 9, 2): *plainness and correctness of style*, elegantia (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 10, 39). || *Simplicity, want of ornament, by the adjective*, simplex, &c. || *Frankness, honesty*, simplicitas; *or by the adjectives.*

PLAINT. Vid. COMPLAINT.

PLAINTIVE, queribundus; gemibundus: lamentabilis.

PLAINTIVELY, voce lamentabili, flebili, miserabili; flebiliter.

PLAIT, *s.*, sinus: ruga (ruga, *properly a plait, pucker, rumple, projecting when the garment has been folded*; sinus, *a crease*).

PLAIT, *v.*, texere (*as a weaver, to put together artificially*): nectere (*to entwine together*; ☞ plectere *occurs only in the participle* plexus, *in the sense of plaited; and that in the poets*): *to plait garlands of flowers*, serta e floribus facere: *to plait ivy in the hair*, hederā religare crines (*poetical*): *to plait the hair*, comam in gradus formare *or* frangere; comere caput in gradus (☞ *not* capillos colligere in nodum, *which* = *to draw the hair together into a knot*): *to plait a garment*, plicare; sinuare.

PLAN, *s.* || *Design* (*of a building*), species: forma: imago: designatio: descriptio: deformatio (*general terms*): operis futuri figura (*Vitr.*, 1, 2, *in definition of* orthographia, *elevation*): *ground-plan*, ichnographia: *to sketch or draw a plan*, operis speciem deformare; formam *or* imaginem operis delineare: *to build according to a plan*, perficere opus ad propositum deformationis: *he exhibited various plans of baths drawn on parchment*, ostendebat depictas in membranulis varias species balnearum. || (*In the mind*), consilium, consilium institutum (*as a result of deliberation*): cogitatio (*a thought*): propositum (*a purpose*): inceptum (*a beginning*): ratio (*implying a calculation of the mode of proceeding and the results*): descriptio (*a sketch, in which each particular is put in its proper place*): ordo (*the order in which every thing is to be done*): *the plan of an operation*, rei agendæ ordo: *the plan of a campaign or war*, totius belli ratio: *a settled plan*, ratio stabilis ac firma: *without plan*, nullo consilio; nullâ ratione: *to lay down a plan*, instituere *or* describere, rationem alicujus rei: *to do any thing according to a plan*, aliquid ad rationem dirigere; modo ac ratione aliquid facere: *to form a plan*, consilium capere, *or* inire, aliquid faciendi, *or with the infinitive, or* ut (*to design*); in animum inducere, *or* constituere, *with an infinitive, or* ut (*to make up one's mind, intend*); consilium capere *or* inire de re: *to pursue a plan*, rationem alicujus rei insistere: *to give up or desist from a plan*, rationem omittere.

PLAN, *v. To make or form a plan, properly and figuratively*; vid. *the substantive.*

PLANE, *s.* || *A level surface*, plana superficies. || *A joiner's tool*, runcīna.

PLANE, *v.*, runcīnare (*Varr., L. L., Arnob.*); deruncinare (*Plaut., figuratively*); * runcinā lēvigare.

PLANET, stella errans; sidus errans; *in the plural, also*, stellæ quæ errantes et quasi vagæ nominantur; astra non re,

sed vocabulo, errantes: *the (five) planets*, (quinque) stellæ eosdem cursus constantissime servantes: ☞ planēta (planētes) *is not found in good prose*): *the orbit of a planet*, circulus et orbis stellæ errantis.

PLANETARY, *adj.*, *must be expressed by the genitive*; e. g., *the planetary system*, *stellarum errantium ordo.

PLANK, *s.*, assis *or* axis; tabula: *to cut a tree into planks*, arborem in laminas secare: *oak planks*, asses roboreæ: *to lay planks*, coassare *or* coaxare: *to floor with planks*, assibus consternere, contabulare: *a floor of planks*, coassatio *or* coaxatio.

PLANK, *v.*, contabulare (*Cæs., Liv.*); coassare *or* coaxare.

PLANT, *s.*, planta; *by circumlocution with* quod ita ortum est e terrâ, ut stirpibus suis nitatur (*Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 13, 37): *to set a plant*, plantam ponere: *to take up a plant*, eximere plantam; explantare aliquid: *to remove a plant*, plantam transferre.

PLANT, *v.* ‖ PROP., plantis serere; serere (*where the context determines the sense*): ponere; deponere (☞ plantare, *for* serere, *is not classical*): *to plant a place*, conserere; obserere; (*with oaks*) locum quercu arbustare. ‖ FIG., figere; collocare: *to plant a standard*, signum proponere: infigere; vexillum proponere: *to plant cannon*, *tormenta disponere; *upon the walls*, in muris *or* per muros. ‖ *To settle (a colony)*, coloniam in aliquo loco constituere, collocare: *to plant colonies*, colonias condere.

PLANTAIN, plantāgo, -inis, *f.* (*Plin.*).

PLANTATION, *s.* ‖ *The act of planting*, satio (☞ *not* plantatio); *or by the verb.* ‖ *A place planted*, seminarium (*a young plantation*): locus consitus (*opposed to* locus incultus).

PLANTER, sator; qui serit (☞ *not* plantator, *or* qui plantat): *planters of a colony*, coloni (*the colonists*): qui coloniam constituerunt *or* collocant in aliquo loco; *or* (*with reference to the state*) qui coloniam emittunt *or* mittunt aliquo.

PLASH, *v.*, luto aspergere (*after Hor.*, imbre lutoque aspersus).

PLASTER, *s.* ‖ *Mixture of lime*, mortarium: materia ex calce et arenâ (*mortar, Vitr.*): arenatum (*consisting of one part lime and two parts sand*): gypsum (*sulphate of lime*; *used, also, as a stucco*): tectorium, *with or without* opus (*plaster-work*): opus albarium (*ornamental stucco-work*). *To lay on, to coat with plaster* [vid. *to* PLASTER, *v.*]. ‖ *Medical application*, emplastrum. *To lay a plaster on*, emplastrum imponere (*Cels.*).

PLASTER, *v.* ‖ (*In building*), trullissare (*technical term*): inducere aliquid alicui rei *or* super aliquid: illinere aliquid alicui rei: circumlinere aliquid aliquâ re: contegere *or* intigere aliquid aliquâ re. [SYN. *in* COAT, *v.*] *To plaster walls with mud*, parietibus, &c., lutum inducere (*Vitruv.*). ‖ *To put on a (medical) plaster*, emplastrum imponere (*Cels.*); *emplastro tegere aliquid.

PLASTER OF PARIS, gypsum: *made of plaster of Paris*, e gypso factus *or* expressus (☞ gypseus *is late*): *to cover with plaster of Paris*, gypsare: *a mould in plaster of Paris*, forma gypsi (*Plin.*, 35, 12, 45): *to take a cast of a face in plaster of Paris*, hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsâ exprimere (*ibid.*): *a cast or figure in plaster of Paris*, *imago e gypso expressa (*as an image*): *exemplar e gypso expressum (*as a mould*): *work in plaster of Paris*, *opus e gypso factum: *one who works in plaster of Paris*, plastes (*general term, a modeller*): gypsoplastes (*late*).

PLASTRON (*in fencing*), pectorale; lorica.

PLAT, *s.* (*of ground*), area: (tabula, *Pallad.*).

PLAT, *v.* Vid. PLAIT.

PLATFORM. ‖ *A raised floor*, suggestus, -ūs. ‖ *A plan*; vid. PLAN.

PLATE, *s.* ‖ *A flat, broad piece of metal*, lamina; bractea (*very thin*): *a copper-plate*, *lamina ænea: *copper-plate* (i. e., *the impression*), *pictura linearis per laminas æneas expressa (*Ern.*); *imago ære excusa (*Wyttenb.*); *imago æneæ laminæ ope descripta, expressa (*Kraft*). ‖ *A platter*, catillus *or* catillum. ‖ *Wrought gold or silver*, vasa argentea, aurea; *or simply* argentum, aurum; supellex argentea, aurea: *chased plate*, argentum cælatum: in castris Pompeii vidēre licuit magnum argenti pondus (*a great quantity of plate, Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 96).

PLATE, *v.*, *argento obducere; *inducere rei argentum, aurum *or* bracteas auri, argenti: *plated*, bracteatus (*Sen.*).

PLATINA, *platīna (*technical term*).

PLATOON, *armatorum, militum, globus, caterva: *platoon firing*, *actus sclopetorum catervatim editi.

PLAUDIT, acclamatio (*in the historians; in Cicero it denotes a shout of disapprobation*); clamores (*plural*); plausus clamoresque: *to receive any thing with plaudits*, plausu et clamore prosequi aliquid; (magno) clamore approbare aliquid: *to receive any body with plaudits*, clamore et vocibus alicui astrepare.

PLAUSIBILITY. ‖ *Probability*, vid. ‖ *Speciousness*, species; color.

PLAUSIBLE. ‖ *Probable*, vid. ‖ *Specious*, speciosus (*making a fair show*): simulatus, fictus (*pretended*): fucatus, fucosus, coloratus (*fair and delusive*).

PLAUSIBLY, in speciem: per speciem: simulatione: specie: simulate, ficte (*falsely*).

PLAY, *s.* ‖ *Sport*, ludus (*for recreation*): lusus (*as idle pastime*): lusio (☞ ludus *does not occur in Cicero, and it is found in Horace only in one doubtful passage; Cicero always says* lusio): ludicrum (*any thing by which one amuses others*): *merely play*; i. e., *that can be done without pains*, ludus. ‖ *Gaming, or any particular kind of game*, alea; lusus aleæ: *to be fond of play*, alcæ indulgēre (*Suet.*): *to be fortunate at play*, prosperā aleâ uti (*Suet.*): *to lose at play*, in aleâ perdere aliquid (*Cic., Phil.*, 2, 13): *to devote time to play*, tempus tribuere aleæ (*Cic.*): *to cheat at play*, fraude decipere collusores; fallere in ludendo. ‖ *Free space or scope*, campus (*space*): motus (*movement*): *the play of one's hands*, manuum motus, gestus: actio: *free play (of a body in motion)*, liber motus (e. g., perpendiculi). ‖ *A theatrical piece*, fabula, fabella (*Quint.*, 5, 10, 9, *more fully*, fabula ad actum scenarum compositā). Fabulæ *were divided into* palliatæ, *the subjects of which were from Grecian life, and* togatæ, *the subjects of which were from Roman life. As subdivisions of the* togatæ, *we find* (*a*) *the* prætextatæ, *in which Roman generals and princes were represented, and which concerned matters of state*: (*b*) *the* tabernariæ, *with subjects taken from the private life of the citizens, mechanics, shopkeepers, &c.*: (*c*) *the* Atellanæ, *a kind of farces or facetious plays, with interludes* (*called* exodia; vid. *Liv.*, 7, 2): (*d*) *the* planipedes, *called, also*, mimi, *in which low comical characters and manners were represented by declamation and gestures*; vid. *Heind., Hor., Sat.*, 1, 2, 2); comœdia, tragœdia (*Greek plays*; *in* comœdia *the subject was from private life, in* tragœdia *from heroic history*; *cf. Diom.*, 3, 486, *sq., ed. Putsch.*): *to bring out a play*, fabulam docēre (*of the poet*; i. e., *to give it to the actors to study*; *or* = *to cause the author to study or compose*; *said of the party at whose order and command it was done, Suet., Claud.*, 11); fabulam discere (*of an actor*; vid. *Ruhnk., Ter., Heaut., prol.* 10): *to bring a play upon the stage*, fabulam dare (*of the poet*): fabulam edere (*of him at whose order and command it was done*; *as, with us, by the manager of a theatre*): fabulam agere (*of the actors*): fabulam saltare (*of the ballet-dancers*): *fabulam cantare (*of the performers at the opera*).

PLAY, *v.* ‖ *To sport, frolic*, ludere; ludendo tempus terere: *to play*; i. e., *to trifle with any thing*, nihil facere, contemnere, susque deque habēre (e. g., jusjurandum, virtutem). ‖ *To perform a game*, ludere; ludum ludere; e. g., prœlia latronum ludere, ducatus *or* imperia ludere: *to play a game of chance*, aleam ludere (*Suet.*), exercēre (*Tac.*): *to play for money*, pecuniâ positâ ludere: *to play low or high*, parvo, magno ludere; multam pecuniam dare in aleam (*high*): *whose turn is it to play?* quis provocat? (*so, likewise*, in hunc colorem provoco; hunc colorem pono, *Bau.*). ‖ *To play a trick*, fraudem, ludum ludere; fabricam fingere (*Ter.*); fraudem moliri (*Phædr.*); excogitare (*Plin.*): *to play one a trick*, ludum facere alicui (*Ter.*); ludere, ludificari aliquem (*Cic.*): *to play a safe game at another person's risk*, ludere de alieno corio (*Appul., Met.*, 7, p. 193, 7). ‖ *To perform on an instrument of music*, canere, cantare (☞ *not* ludere); e. g., *on the flute, violin*, tibiis, fidibus: *to play well*, scite canere; (tibiis, fidibus, citharâ) perite uti. ‖ *To act a theatrical part*, partes agere; personam sustinēre *or* tuēri (☞ *not* personam agere; *for* persona *signifies, properly, "the mask"*): *figuratively, to play the part of any body* (i. e., *to personate his character*), agere aliquem, *or* alicujus partes; alicujus personam tuēri (☞ *not* alicujus personam agere); simulare aliquem, *or with an accusative and infinitive* (*to pretend to be*; ☞ *in this sense* ludere aliquem *is not classical*; exhibere aliquem *is not Latin*). *To play the fool*, simulationem stultitiæ agere (*Livy, in pretence*): stulte agere (*really*).

PLAYER. ‖ *On a musical instrument*, canens; fidicen (*on a stringed instrument*): citharista, citharœdus (*on the cithara; the latter only when the player accompanies himself*): lyristes (*on the lyra*): cornicen (*on the horn*): tibicen (*on the flute*): tubicen (*on the trumpet*): *to be a good player (on a stringed instrument)*, fidibus scite canere. ‖ *On the stage*, artifex scenicus (*general term*): histrio (*general term*): actor scenicus (*the actor who accompanied with gestures the* cantica *or monologue recited by the* comœdus *or* tragœdus): ludius *or* ludio (*an actor who joined in the dancing*: ☞ comœdus *denotes the reciter of the monologue in comedy*; tragœdus *the same in tragedy*). Vid., *also*, ACTOR.

PLAY-FELLOW, cum aliquo lusor: collusor (*general term, both with reference to boys and to partners at games of hazard*). *Play-fellows*, ludentes; lusores; collusores.

PLAYFUL, } lascivus (*from exuber-*
PLAYSOME, } *ant spirits*, &c.): lascivibundus (*Plaut.*): lasciviens: ludicer, -cra, -crum (*serving the purpose of sport, amusement*, &c.; e. g., exercitatio; *of things*): jocosus (*what is full of jokes, causes jokes, mirth*, &c.; *of persons or things*): jocularis: jocularius (*belonging to the class of things that are found entertaining, laughable*, &c.; *of things*): ludibundus (*acting in a playful manner, Plaut., Liv.*, 24, 16; *of persons*).

PLAY-GROUND, locus aliquo pueri ludendi causâ veniunt (vid. *Cic., Cæl.*, 15, 36); *locus ludendi, *or* ad ludendum destinatus; gymnasium (*from gymnastic exercises*).

PLAY-HOUSE, theatrum (*theatre*): lusorium (*Lact., a place for sports or exercise*): aleatorium (*Sidon., a gambling-house*).

PLAYTHINGS, crepundia, *pl.* (*Ter.*); puerilia crepundia (*Val. Max.*): oblectamenta puerorum (*children's amusements, Parad.*, 5, 2).

PLEA. ‖ *Act or form of pleading in a court of law*, causæ dictio. ‖ *Allegation, excuse*, causa; excusatio. Vid., *also*, PRETEXT.

PLEAD. ‖ PROP., causas agere, actitare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro; in judiciis causas versare (*Cic., Or.*, 9, 31); causas tractare atque agere. *To plead a cause*, causam agere (*of the whole management of it*; *hence* apud quos [judices] causa agebatur; *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 48, *extr.*): causam dicere (*to plead one's own cause as defendant, or another's as an orator*): causam orare, perorare (*the latter with reference to pleading it thoroughly, at great length*, &c., *and often with reference to the concluding appeal*: dicta est a me causa et perorata, *Cic.*): causam defendere (*as advocate for defendant*). *To plead any body's cause*, orare *or* dicere pro aliquo; defendere aliquem: *to plead one's own cause*, ipsum pro se dicere. ‖ FIG. *To allege*, rationem, causam afferre; (*as an excuse*) excusare aliquid.

PLEADER, causarum actor; causidicus; patronus causæ.

PLEASANT, } gratus: acceptus: ju-
PLEASING, } cundus: suavis, dulcis, mollis: carus: urbanus: lepidus, facetus, festivus: amœnus, lætus (e. g., tempestas læta). Syn. *in* Agreeable.

PLEASANTLY, jucunde; suaviter; amœne; venuste; festive. Syn. *in* Agreeably.

PLEASANTNESS, jucunditas: gratia: venustas: suavitas: dulcēdo. Jn. dulcēdo atque suavitas: amœnitas: festivitas: lepos. Syn. *in* Agreeableness.

PLEASE, placēre (*general term*); delectat me aliquid, delector aliquâ re (*I am delighted with*): gratum, jucundum est mihi aliquid (*it is agreeable, according to my wishes*): probatur mihi aliquid (*it meets my approbation*): arridet mihi aliquid; amo, laudo aliquid (*I am well content with*). *To please greatly*, perplacēre (*Cic.*; ☞ *avoid* præplacēre, *often used by modern writers, but not Latin*): *not to please*, displicēre; improbari: non probari: *if it please you*, si tibi placet, libet, libitum est, videtur, commodum est; nisi molestum est; quod commodo tuo fiat (*Cic.*); si volupe tibi est (*Plaut.*): *when you please*, quando visum fuerit; ubi voluerīs; ubi magis probaveris (*after Cic.*): *to endeavor to please any body*, laborare alicui probari (*Plin. Ep.*); gratiam alicujus captare (*Cic.*): *to seek to please every body*, se venditare omnibus (*after Cic., Sull.*, 11, 32): *to be pleased with*, contentum esse, acquiescere aliquâ re; ferre aliquid.

PLEASURE. ‖ *Gratification, delight*, delectatio, oblectatio (*in an active or passive sense*): delectamentum, oblectamentum (*a pleasing object, source of pleasure*): deliciæ, *plural* (*that which delights the mind or senses by agreeable excitement*): voluptas (*enjoyment, delight, of mind or body, in a good or bad sense*). *Pleasures of sense*, voluptates (corporis, *Cic.*); voluptates corporales (*Sen.*; ☞ *not* corporeæ = *having a body*): *your letter gave me great pleasure*, ex epistolâ voluptatem cepi, accepi; gratæ, jucundæ mihi literæ fuerunt: *with pleasure*, cum voluptate, libenter: *to give one's self up to pleasure*, indulgēre voluptati; se dedere voluptatibus; se dare jucunditati; voluptates captare. ‖ *Liking, what the will dictates*, libīdo (*desire*): arbitrium (*will, inclination*). *To find pleasure in any thing*, libidinem habēre in re (*Sall., Cat.*, 7, 4); gaudēre aliquâ re (*to delight in any thing*; vid. *Hor., A. P.*, 162, *sq.*): delectari aliquâ re, voluptatem *or* oblectationem capere ex re (*to delight in, to enjoy any thing*): amare aliquid (*to love*): adamare aliquid (*to conceive an affection for*): *to take no pleasure in any thing*, rem nolle, improbare; a re abhorrēre: *to do a pleasure to any one*, gratificari, morem gerere alicui (*to comply with, to gratify*): obsequi alicui *or* alicujus voluntati (*to fall in with any body's will from inclination*): *to do any thing for any body's pleasure*, alicui aliquid gratificari; dare, tribuere alicui (alicui rei) aliquid (vid. *Cortte, Cic. Ep.*, 4, 5, 16; *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 1); *and so, "for any body's pleasure" is frequently rendered in Latin by a simple dative*; e. g., *I do this for his pleasure*, ei hoc do, tribuo: *for his pleasure*, ejus gratiâ (☞ in ejus gratiam *is not classical*): *at one's pleasure*, suo commodo (*at one's convenience*): ad libidinem, ex libidine (*according to one's humor or will*): arbitrio suo, ad arbitrium suum (*as one likes*; ☞ ad placitum, ad bene placitum, ad voluntatem, *are not Latin*): *at my pleasure*, ad arbitrium nostrum libidinemque: *to live at one's pleasure*, sibi indulgēre (*to indulge one's self*). ‖ *Any thing done agreeably to one's will*, officium (*service*): beneficium (*benefit*). *To do a pleasure to any body*, gratum alicui facere; (*more strongly*) gratissimum, pergratum, percommode alicui facere; optatissimum alicui beneficium offerre (*unasked, Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 42, *extr.*): *you have done me a very great pleasure in that*, gratissimum illud mihi fecisti: *you can not do me a greater pleasure*, nihil est quod gratius mihi facere possis; hoc mihi gratius nihil facere potes: *if you will do me a pleasure*, si me amas (*as a form of entreaty, in common life*; vid. *Heind., Hor., Sat.*, 1, 9, 38): *it will be a pleasure to me*, hoc mihi gratum erit.

PLEBEĬAN, *adj.*, homo vulgaris; unus e *or* de multis (*one of the multitude*): homo de plebe; plebejus (*a citizen*): homo infimo *or* sordido loco natus; homo sordidus; homo obscurus (*of low birth*): homo rudis (*an uneducated person*): homo inhonestus (*a dishonest, vile person*). *Quite a plebeian*, homo ultimæ sortis (*with respect to extraction*): homo inhonestissimus (*relative to character*): *the plebeians*, plebs (*the common people, in opposition partly to* populus, *partly to* patricii, nobiles; *also, the lower class of the people, in a depreciatory sense*): vulgus (*as distinguished by ignorance, credulity, &c., from the better class of the people, and so implying a reflection on personal or individual character or qualifications*): multitudo (*the multitude in general*).

PLEDGE, *s.*, pignus, -ŏris, *n.* (*properly and figuratively*): hypothēca (*especially of immovables*; pignus, *of movables*): fiducia (*something of which the creditor takes actual possession, but under a promise to restore it on payment of the debt*): arrha-bo, arrha (*earnest*). *To give a pledge*, pignus dare: *to take a pledge*, pignus capere, auferre: *to redeem a pledge*, liberare pignus a creditore; reddere pecuniam, *or* pignus accipere: *a pledge of love or esteem*, pignus amoris, voluntatis, benevolentiæ.

PLEDGE, *v.*, pignori dare, obligare, *or* opponere; pignerare; oppignerare. *To pledge one thing for another*, aliquid pro aliquâ re oppignerare: *to pledge one's self*, se pignori opponere (*properly*); se oppignerare (*properly or figuratively*); animum pignerare (*figuratively*). *To pledge one's self*, fidem obligare in aliquid (*to pledge his word*): spondēre aliquid (*to promise in due form, and with obligation; also absolutely*): *to pledge one's self by an oath*, sacramento se obstringere: *to pledge another by oath*, sponsione aliquem obstringere *or* obligare; stipulatione alligare aliquem: *to pledge one's self regularly to any thing* (*to promise in a contract*), stipulari aliquid: *to pledge one's self to any thing in return*, restipulari aliquid.

PLENARY, plenus. Vid., *also*, Complete.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, cui rerum agendarum licentia data *or* permissa est (*cf. Cic., Verr.*, 3, 94, 220; *Sall., Jug.*, 103, 2): qui mandata habet ab aliquo (*a commissioner*): publicâ auctoritate missus; legatus (*an ambassador with full powers*; ☞ *not* ablegatus). *Plenipotentiaries come from Sicily*, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis. ☞ Mandatarius, *now frequently used, occurs once, as a doubtful reading, in Ulp., Dig.*, 17, 1, 10.

PLENITUDE. Vid. Fullness.

PLENTEOUS. Vid. Plentiful.

PLENTEOUSNESS. Vid. Plenty.

PLENTIFUL, abundans: affluens: copiosus (e. g., patrimonium): uber (e. g., *produce*, fructus): opimus (e. g., *harvest*, messis).

PLENTIFULLY, abunde: satis superque (*more than enough*; *denote a quality*): abundanter (*in an abundant manner*): cumulate (*in heaped-up measure*): prolixe, effuse (*in superabundance*). Jn. prolixe effuseque; large effuseque. *Plentifully furnished with any thing*, liberaliter instructus aliquâ re. *To reap plentifully*, large condere.

PLENTY, abundantia: affluentia: ubertas [Syn. *in* Abundance]: copia (*a sufficient quantity of what one wants for a particular purpose*; *opposed to* inopia): plenitas (*fullness*): copiæ (*plenty of provisions, Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 30). *Plenty of every thing*, omnium rerum abundantia *or* affluentia: affluentes omnium rerum copiæ: *to have plenty of any thing*, abundare aliquâ re: redundare aliquâ re (= *to have too much*): suppeditare aliquâ re (*especially of means for a purpose, Benecke, Cic., Cat.*, 2, 11, 25: scatēre aliquâ re, *poetical*).

PLEURISY, punctio laterum (*Plin.*); pleuritis, -idis (*Vitr.*). *To suffer from the pleurisy*, punctione laterum, laterum doloribus, affectum esse, tentari, cruciari.

PLIABLE, } lentus: flexibilis: flexilis:
PLIANT, } mollis (*properly or figuratively*): cereus (*figuratively, of the mind or temper*).

PLIGHT, *s.* Vid. Condition.

PLIGHT, *v.* Vid. Pledge.

PLINTH, plinthis (-idis), plinthus (*Vitruvius*).

PLOT, *s.* ‖ *Parcel of ground*, area; ager (*larger*). ‖ *Conspiracy*, vid.

PLOT, *v.* Vid. Contrive, Conspire.

PLOUGH, *s.*, aratrum. *Plough-tail*, buris, bura: *plough-share*, vomer (*or* vomis), -ĕris, *m.*: *share-beam of a plough*, dens, dentale: *pole of a plough*, temo: *handle of a plough*, stiva (*also* capulus, *Oc.*): *earth-boards, mould-boards of a plough*, aures (*plural*): *the coulter of a plough*, culter (*Plin.*).

PLOUGH, *v.*, arare (*also absolutely, as in English*): exarare (*only transitively*): aratro subigere (*to work with the plough*): subvertere aratro (*to turn up with a plough*). *To plough for the first time*, proscindere; *for the second time*, iterare agrum (*also*, offringere terram); *for the third time*, tertiare agrum: *to plough deeply*, sulcum altius imprimere: *to plough slightly*, sulco tenui arare: *ploughed land*, aratio. ‖ Improper. *To plough the waves*, sulcare, secare, scindere (*all poetical*; undas, maria, &c.).

PLOUGH-HORSE, equus arator (*after* bos arator, *Suet.*).

PLOUGHING, aratio (*general term*); proscissio (*the breaking up of ground*): iteratio (*a second ploughing*): tertiatio (*a third ploughing*), *with or without* arationis.

PLOUGHMAN, arator; servus arator.

PLOVER, *scolŏpax arquata (*Linn.*); *numenius arquata (*Latham*).

PLUCK, *v.* ‖ *To pull sharply*, vellere: vellicare. *To pluck up by the roots*, radicitus vellere; evellere, convellere: *to pluck a bird*; i. e., *pull its feathers out*, avem vellere (e. g., pullos anserum, *Col.*); *avi pennas evellere *or* auferre. ‖ *Pluck out*, vellere (e. g., lanam, capillos: pullos anserum, *Col.*; pilos): evellere (*pluck out or up*; e. g., linguam Marco Catoni: spinas agro). *To pluck out any body's eyes*, oculos alicui eripere *or* eruere. ‖ *Pluck off = gather*, carpere: decerpere (*general terms*): legere (*with selection; fruits and flowers*): sublegere (*to pluck off some*; i. e., *to thin a fruit-tree*): destringere alicui aliquid (*berries and leaves*): avellere (*pluck off*; e. g., poma ex arboribus, *Plin.*): detrahere alicui aliquid (*to take away from; fruits*). *Flowers plucked*, flores carpti *or* demessi. ‖ *To pluck up courage*, animum *or* (*of several*) animos capere *or* colligere: *to pluck up courage again*, animum *or* se recipere: *to cause any body to pluck up courage*, animum alicui facere, *or* afferre, *or* addere (*of things*): *to bid any body pluck up his courage*, alicujus animum verbis confirmare; firmare, *or* confirmare aliquem, *or* alicujus animum.

PLUCK, *s.* ‖ *The heart, liver, and lights drawn from an animal*, exta, -orum, *nom. plural.* ‖ Fig. *In low language = courage*, animus fortis; virtus.

PLUG, *s.*, obturamentum.

PLUG, *v.*, farcire; infercire; vi quâdam adhibitâ inserere, immittere aliquid.

PLUM, prunum. *Plum-tree*, prunus (*Col.*): *the stone of a plum*, os pruni (*Pall.*): *plum-cake*, *placenta prunis inspersa, contecta.

PLUMAGE, pennæ, *plural.*

PLUMB-LINE, perpendiculum (*Cic.*); perpendiculum nauticum (*as used at sea*). *To sound with a plumb-line*, *maris altitudinem explorare perpendiculo nautico; cataprorată maris altitudinem tentare (*cf. Isid. Orig.*, 19, 4, *fin.*). Vid., *also*, Plummet.

PLUMBER, artifex plumbarius (*Vitr.*).

PLUME, *s.* ‖ *Feather*, penna (*the larger feather*), pluma (*the smaller*). ‖ *An ornament on the head*, &c., crista pennata.

PLUME ONE'S SELF (*upon a thing*), re, in *or* de re gloriari (*Cic.*).

PLUMMET, perpendiculum (*a mason's*

plummet; vid. *Cic.*, 2 *Verr.*, 1, 51, 133; *ad Quint., Fr.*, 3, 1, 1, § 2): perpendiculum nauticum (*Dan.*): cataprorates (*the lead used at sea, Lucil. ap. Isidor.*, 19, 4, § 10; *Lindem.* ☞ Catapirates *is a false reading*). *To learn to use the plummet*, perpendiculo uti discere: *to try any thing with the plummet*, ad perpendiculum exigere aliquid: *made straight by the plummet*, ad perpendiculum directus.

PLUMP, corpulentus; corpulentior et habitior (*Plaut.*).

PLUMPNESS, corpus solidum et succi plenum (*Ter.*); bona corporis habitudo; habitus (-ūs) corporis optimus (*Cic.*).

PLUMY, *pennis ornatus, obductus (lumeus = *downy*; plumosus, *full of soft feathers*).

PLUNDER, *s.* ‖ *Robbery*, raptus alicujus rei; rapīna (*the act of robbing; in the sense of* raptum *it is poetical*): raptum (*property that has been seized by robbers*): præda (*game or booty*): furtum (*theft; also, stolen property*): latrocinium (*street-robbery*). ‖ *Booty*, præda; raptum. *To live by plunder*, vivere rapto.

PLUNDER, *v.*, diripere (*to lay waste, destroy*, &c. ☞ *In good prose only as a military term*): compilare, expilare (*to take away by stealth*): spoliare, despoliare, exspoliare (*general terms, to deprive of*): nudare (*to strip*): depeculari (*to steal, embezzle*): depopulari (*to depopulate, lay waste*). *To plunder thoroughly*, exhaurire, exinanire, nudum atque inanem reddere (*to empty a house*, &c.): evertere et extergēre (i. e., *to sweep and brush out*, facete, *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 21, 52). JN. nudare ac spoliare; spoliare nudareque; nudare et exinanire *or* exhaurire; spoliare et depeculari: *to plunder the treasury*, ærarium expilare, depeculari; (*thoroughly*), ærarium exinanire, exhaurire: *to plunder a country*, (*also*) prædam ex agris rapere *or* agere (agere *especially of cattle*).

PLUNGE, *v.* ‖ TRANS., mergere in aquam aliquid (*Cic.*); intingere in aquâ (*Vitr.*). ‖ INTRANS., se mergere *or* immergere; mergi; immergi (*Cic.*); mersari (*to plunge repeatedly, Hor. Ep.*).

PLUNGE, *s.* ‖ *Act of plunging, by the verbs* (immersio, *Arn.*). ‖ *Distress*, angustia, difficultas.

PLUNGEON (*a sea-bird*), mergus.

PLUNKET, cæruleus (*Cic.*); cyaneus (*Plin.*); thalassicus (*Plaut.*).

PLURAL, numerus pluralis (*Quint.*); numerus pluralitvus (*Gell.*, 1, 16, 13); numerus multitudinis (*Gell.*, 19, 8, 3: *better than* pluralitas (*Charis.*), *or* numerus pluralitvus). *A noun plural*, nomen plurale: *in the plural*, pluraliter. *To be without a plural, not to be used in the plural*, pluraliter non dici; indigēre numeri amplitudine. *To be found only in the plural*, singulari numero carēre.

PLURALIST, *homo beneficiorum capacissimus (*after Liv.*, 9, 16); *beneficiarius multiplex; *heluo beneficiorum; *homo multiplex, beneficiorum plenus, quem vocamus *pluralist*; *multa beneficia habens; *multis beneficiis instructus. *To be a pluralist*, *heluari beneficiis.

PLURALITY, *by* plures, multi, &c.; e. g., *in India*, plures mulieres singulis viris nuptæ esse solent, *men have a plurality of wives* (*Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 27, 78).

PLUSH, *pannus villosus.

PLUVIAL, } pluvius; pluvialis (*Col.*);
PLUVIOUS, } pluviosus (*of much rain*).

PLY. ‖ *To press*, urgēre. ‖ *To bend*, flectere (*transitively*), flecti (*intransitively*).

PNEUMATIC, *pneumaticus (*technical term*).

POACH. ‖ *To steal, plunder*, furari alicui aliquid; furto alicui, ab aliquo, aliquid subducere; surripere; (*of game*), *furtim, clam, feras intercipere. ‖ *Poached eggs*, ova assa; ova (ex butyro, ex oleo) fricta.

POACHER, *prædo ferarum; *qui furtim, clam, feras intercipit.

POACHING, *furtiva ferarum interceptio. *To live by poaching*, *victitare feris furtim intercipiendis.

POCK, *variola (*technical term*). *A pock-mark*, *cicatrix variolæ: *pock-marked*, *cicatricibus variolarum insignis (*of the face*, &c.); *ore cicatricibus variolarum insigni (*of persons*).

POCKET, pēra (*a leathern travelling-bag, suspended from the neck*): marsupium (*a money-bag or purse for large sums of money; for which we find, also*, zona, cingulum, *because fastened round the waist*): crumēna (*a bag or purse for smaller sums of money, slung round the neck, and hanging on the breast*). ☞ *The ancients had no pockets; but, instead of them, they made use of the folds of their garments* (sinus); *hence we must always render our word "pocket" by* sinus, *except when reference is made to money; in which case we may also employ one of the words above mentioned*; e. g., *to bring home from the city a pocketful of money*, sinum æris plenum, *or* marsupium plenum urbe domum reportare. *To put one's hand in one's pocket*, sinum laxare *or* expedire (*in general, in order to take any thing out*): manum in crumenam demittere (*to take out money*): *to pocket or put a thing into one's pocket; properly*, aliquid in sinum inserere; (*figuratively*; i. e., *to appropriate a thing*) aliquid domum suam avertere, convertere, *or* ferre; *or simply* aliquid avertere: *to pocket an affront*, contumelias perpeti: *to search one's pockets*, aliquem, *or* alicujus vestem, excutere: *out of one's own pocket*, e peculiaribus loculis suis (*Suet., Galb.*, 12): *a book of a pocket size*, *liber minoribus plagulis descriptus.

POCKET-BOOK, pugillares, *plural* (*Plin.*); pugillaria, -um, *plural* (*Catull.*); *liber portabilis, enchiridion (*any small book*).

POCKET-DICTIONARY, *lexicon formâ minori.

POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF, sudarium (*Suet.*). ☞ Muccinium *and* orarium *belong to the Middle Ages.*

POCKET-MONEY, *pecunia in sumtum peculiarem data. *To give any body pocket-money monthly*, *quot mensibus alicui pecuniam præbēre, his quidem verbis, ut habeat, unde sumtus peculiares tolleret.

POD, folliculus (*of corn, pulse, and grapes*): valvulus (*of pulse*): tunica, gluma (*of corn*): vinacēa, vinaceum (*of grapes*). *To have pods*, folliculis tegi.

POEM, versus (*general term, verses*): carmen (*a short poem, especially lyric*: ☞ oda *is not classical*): poēma, -ātis, *n.* (*a longer poem*). *To write or compose a poem*, carmen (poēma) facere, pangere, pingere, scribere (*general term*); carmen (poema) condere (*to lay the plan of a poem*): carmen (poema) componere (*to compose with art and care*): carmen fundere (*to pour forth with ease and ability*): *I can write poems*, possum versus facere: *a short or little poem*, poematium (ποιημάτιον), *or, in pure Latin*, versiculi (vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 4, 14, *where he modestly calls his own poems, also*, ineptiæ, nugæ). ☞ Odarium *is not classical.*

POET, poēta; *pure Latin*, carminum auctor, scriptor, conditor (*an author of verses*): vātes (*as an inspired bard*). *A poet born*, ad carmina condenda natus.

POETASTER, versificator: versificator quam poeta melior (*Quint.*); poeta malus (*opposed to* poeta bonus, *Cic.*). ☞ Poetaster *is barbarous.*

POETICAL, poeticus. *A poetical genius*, ingenium poeticum; virtus poetica (*poetical talent*): *great poetical genius*, vena dives (*cf. Hor., A. P.*, 409): *poetical license*, licentia poetica; libertas poetica; *a poetical spirit*, spiritus poeticus *or* divinus; ingenium poeticum: *poetical glow or warmth*, afflatus divinus.

POETICALLY, poetice; poetarum more. *To use a word poetically*, *poetarum more verbum dicere.

POETIZE, versus fundere *or* pangere.

POETRY, poetica *or* poetice (*sc.* ars); poēsis. *To attempt poetry*, poeticen attingere: *to have no taste for poetry*, alienum esse a poetice: *a piece of poetry*, poēma; carmen: *cultivation of poetry*, carminum studium.

POIGNANCY, acumen; *or by the adjective.*

POIGNANT, mordax; acerbus.

POINT, *s.* ‖ *A sharp end*, aculeus; acumen; mucro (*of a sword*, &c.): cuspis (*of an arrow or spear*). *At the point of the bayonet*, punctim (*after Liv.*): *the point of an epigram*, &c., aculeus. ‖ *A summit*, cacumen; culmen; fastigium; vertex. ‖ *A headland*, promontorium. ‖ *Degree*, gradus. *To the last point*, ut nihil supra. ‖ *Critical moment*, temporis punctum *or* momentum. *To be on the point of*, in eo est ut, &c., aliquid faciam, *or* ut aliquid fiat (☞ *avoid* in eo sum, ut, *which is found first in Servius, Virg., Æn.*, 3, 28). *Also simply by the future participle active*; e. g., *I was on the point of setting out on a journey*, iter facturus eram: *when he was on the point of setting out*, profecturus; *or* sub ipsā profectione: *they were on the point of coming to blows*, prope erant ut manus conererent (*Liv.*). ‖ *Particular: the chief or main point*, caput, summa (alicujus rei); cardo alicujus rei (*post-Augustan, point on which any thing turns, Virg., Æn.*, 1, 672; *Quint.*, 5, 12, 13, &c.): momentum (*decisive point, ῥοπή*); *the main point in a dispute*, quæstio: *the main point of the question is*, quæritur de, *with an ablative (in a philosophical question)*: agitur de, *with an ablative (in a philosophical or judicial question)*: *to touch only the main point of a thing*, summatim aliquid exponere; summas tantummodo attingere (*in a narrative, Nep., Pelop.*, 1, 1). ‖ *Exact place: point of view*, (*properly*) locus unde prospectus (*to a distance*) *or* despectus (*to a lower part*) est; (*figuratively*) e. g., *to consider a matter in a right point of view*, vere *or* recte judicare de re; *in a wrong point of view*, aliquid fallaci judicio (*or* fallacibus judiciis) vidēre.

POINT, *v.* ‖ *To give a point to*, exacuere; præacuere; acuminare (*Lact.*): acutum facēre; cuspidare (*Plin.*): ☞ peracuere *does not occur.* ‖ *To direct*, dirigere in locum. ‖ *To designate (usually with out or to)*, significare aliquid *or* aliquem (*properly and figurative ly*); digito demonstrare aliquem conspicuumque facere (*properly, to point with the finger to any one whom one would distinguish among a larger number*; vid. *Suet., Oct.*, 45, *extr.*): designare *or* denotare aliquem (*figuratively, to allude to any one in a speech*; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 18; *Liv.*, 4, 55: ☞ indigitare *and* innuere *in this sense are unclassical*). ‖ *To indicate, as a sporting dog*, avem facere (*after Sen.*) [vid. POINTER]. ‖ *To distinguish by points*, interpunctionibus, *or* interpunctis, orationem distinguere; interpungere. ‖ *To finish (a wall) by inlaying mortar*, &c., (parietem) effarcire cæmentis.

POINTED. ‖ PROP., vid. *the verb.* ‖ FIG., i. e., *piquant, pungent*, aculeatus: salsus (*of wit*, &c.).

POINTER (*dog*), canis avem faciens (*after Sen., Exc. Contr.*, 3, p. 397, 27, *Bip.*): *canis avicularius (*Linn.*): canis venaticus (*general term*).

POINTLESS, hebes; obtusus; retusus (*properly and figuratively*).

POISE, aliquid suis ponderibus librare (vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 24, 69).

POISON, *s.*, venēnum (*any poison from animals, plants, minerals; Greek,* λός; *by metonymy, for a poisonous potion*; *and, figuratively, of any thing injurious*): virus (*vegetable poison,* φάρμακον): toxicum (*properly, in which the points of arrows were dipped,* τοξικόν; *called also, by Pliny*, venenum cervarium; *poetical for any poison*): cicūta (*hemlock,* κώνιον; vid. *Pers.*, 4, 2): pestis (*figuratively, a pernicious thing*). *Prepared with poison, dipped in poison*, venenatus; veneno illitus (*rubbed over with poison*): veneno infectus, tinctus (*dipped in poison*): *poison that works or kills quickly*, venenum præsens, velox, *or* repentinum (*opposed to* venenum lentum): *to mix poison*, venenum parare *or* coquere; *for any one*, alicujus occidendi causā venenum parare; *or simply* alicui venenum parare; venenum in aliquem comparare: *to take or drink poison*, venenum sumere, haurire, bibere, *or* potare (*general term*); veneno mortem sibi conscisceres (*to kill one's self with poison*): *to*

give or administer poison, alicui dare venenum: *a cup of poison*, poculum *or* scyphus veneni (*in Cicero*, poculum illud mortis, *pro Cluent.*, 11, 31; *or* poculum illud mortiferum, *as Tusc.*, 1, 31, 71): cicūta (*a drink of hemlock*, κώνιον): *to drain a cup of poison*, exhaurire illud mortis poculum; cicūtam sorbēre: *a thing is poison to any body*, aliquid venenum est alicujus.

POISON, *v.*, alicui dare venenum (*general term*); veneno aliquem necare *or* occidere (*to kill with poison*): veneno aliquem tollere, interimere, *or* intercipere (*to remove, especially secretly, by poison*). *To attempt to poison*, veneno aliquem tentare *or* aggredi: *to be poisoned*, veneno absumi, occidi, *or* interimi; veneno poto mori; (*by any one*) venenum accipere ab aliquo (vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 2, 96, 3).

POISONING, veneficium (*as a practice and a crime*): scelus veneni (*as a crime*). *To practice poisoning*, venena facere; hominis necandi causâ venenum confícere: · *condemned for poisoning*, veneficii damnatus: *to accuse any body of poisoning*, fingere crimen veneni.

POISONOUS. Prop., venenatus (*general term*); veneno imbutus, infectus, *or* tinctus (*dipped in poison*): veneno illitus (*besmeared or covered with poison*). Fig., acerbus (*bitter*). *To be poisoned*, acerbâ esse naturâ.

POKE, s., saccus. *To buy a pig in a poke*, aleam emere. Vid. *Frewnd, Alea.*

POKE, *v.*, petere, appetere. *To poke the fire*, * ignem movendo *or* movendis carbonibus excitare.

POKER, rutabulum (*properly an oven rake*).

POLAR, *by the genitive*, axis, &c., *or* ad axem pertinens (*belonging to the pole*): axi proximus *or* vicinus (*near the pole*). *Polar star*, septemtrio (*Plin.*); stella polaris (*technical term*): *polar circle*, circulus polaris (*technical term*).

POLARITY, * inclinatio, quæ est axes versus.

POLARIZE, * axes versus inclinare.

POLE. ‖ *Of the earth*, axis; cardo (☞ polus *and* vertex *are poetical*). *The south pole*, axis meridianus: *the north pole*, axis septemtrionalis. ‖ *A long staff*, pertica (*general term*): contus (*for pushing*): vectis (*for lifting*).

POLEMIC, } controversus; polem-
POLEMICAL, } icus (*technical term*): pugnax et quasi bellatorius (*with Plin. Ep.*, 7, 797).

POLEMICS, * polemica; * theologia controversa; *or, by circumlocution*, * theologiæ ea pars, quæ se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat.

POLICE. ‖ *Internal regulation or government of a city or community*, * disciplina publica (*public discipline*): morum præfectura (*oversight of public manners*): publicæ securitatis cura (*care of public safety*). *A law or regulation of police*, * lex ad disciplinam publicam spectans: *regulations of police*, * edicta ad disciplinam publicam spectantia: *a matter of police*, * res ad disciplinam publicam pertinens. ‖ *The civil force*, * magistratus quibus (disciplina publica, *or* morum præfectura et publicæ securitatis cura) delata est: *police officer or policeman*, * disciplinæ publicæ administer: *superintendent of police*, * disciplinæ publicæ præpositus: *secret police*, homines qui sunt in speculis, et observant quemadmodum sese unusquisque gerat, quæ agat, quibuscum loquatur (*after Cic.*, 1 *Verr.*, 16, 46; *and Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 20, *extr.*); delatores (*spies, informers*).

POLICY. ‖ *Act of government*, prudentia *or* ratio civilis; disciplina reipublicæ (*Cic.*). ‖ *Cunning, device*, prudentia; consilium; calliditas; ars. *Crafty policy*, callida consilia (*plural*); callidæ artes: *to act from policy*, prudenter, callide facere aliquid; tempori inservire, concedere, aliquid dare (*after Cic.*).

POLISH, *v.* ‖ Prop., delevigare; expolire; perpolire; cote despumare (*marble*, &c.). Fig., expolire; perpolire. *To polish any body's manners*, excolere alicujus mores; moribus ornare aliquem: *to polish a work*, expolire; elimare (*Quint., but very rare*; exasciare *only in* exasciatus *in Plaut.*).

POLISH, s., *by the verbs, or by circumlocution with* lima; e. g., *his writings want polish*, deest scriptis ejus ultima lima (*Ov.*); operi non accessit ultima lima (*Cic.*); *so, also*, oratio expolitione distincta (*by its polish*).

POLISHED, limatus, politus (*of a refined, polished orator and style*). Jn. limatus et politus; accuratus et politus. *A polished style*, limatius dicendi genus; oratio accurata et polita, limata et polita; oratio subtilis. *A polished man*, homo omni vitâ et victu excultus atque expolitus.

POLITE, urbanus: affabilis: comis: blandus: civilis: benignus. Syn. *in* Civil.

POLITELY, urbane: humaniter: comiter.

POLITENESS, urbanitas: humanitas [Syn. *in* Affable]: comitas: officia urbana (*civilities*): affabilitas: dulcēdo morum et suavitas. Jn. comitas affabilitasque sermonis (*in conversation*). *To treat any body with great politeness*, perofficiose et peramanter aliquem observare; omni comitate aliquem complecti: *to show politeness to any body*, gratum facere *or* gratificari alicui: *to dismiss any body with great politeness*, aliquem dimittere cum bonâ gratiâ.

POLITIC, } civilis (☞ *avoid* poli-
POLITICAL, } ticus); *if = skilled in politics*, rerum civilium, publicarum peritus, sciens; reipublicæ moderandæ, regendæ, constituendæ peritus. *Political disturbances*, turbulentæ in civitate tempestates (*Cic.*): *political writings*, libri politici (*Cæl. ap. Cic., Fam.*, 8, 1, 4): libri qui sunt de republicâ, de rebus publicis (*after Cic.*): scripta quæ ad tractandam rempublicam pertinent (*Muret.*): *from a political point of view*, * ratione civili: *on political grounds, for political reasons*, reipublicæ causâ: *to retire from political life*, ab omni parte reipublicæ se subtrahere. ‖ *Politic = prudent*, &c., prudens: callidus. *A political plan*, consilium callidum: *to devise a political plan*, pro ratione temporum moliri aliquid (*cf. Cic., Fam.*, 6, 12, 2).

POLITICALLY, (☞ *not* politice); ex civilis prudentiæ legibus; e republicâ.

POLITICIAN, politicus (*occupied with state affairs*): rerum publicarum, civilium peritus, sciens (*skilled in the science of politics*).

POLITICLY, prudenter: callide: temporis causâ.

POLITY, ratio civilis.

POLL, *s.* ‖ *Head*, caput. *Poll-tax*, tributum in singula capita impositum (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 32; *by Cic., Att.*, 5, 16, 2, *called* ἐπικεφάλιον): exactio capitum (*Cic. ad Div.*, 3, 8, 5). *To impose a general poll-tax*, in singula capita servorum et liberorum tributum imponere. ‖ *Vote*, suffragium. *To send to the poll*, (populum) in suffragium mittere: *to go to the poll* (*of a candidate*), se committere suffragiis populi.

POLL, *v.* ‖ *To lop tops of trees*, (arbores) decacuminare: amputare (e. g., cacumen ulmi, *Plin.*). ‖ *To clip the hair*, pilos recidere, tondēre. ‖ *To vote*, in suffragium ire; suffragium inire (*of the whole number of voters*): sententiam ferre (*of the whole number, or of an individual*): suffragium ferre (*of an individual, to vote*). ‖ *To obtain votes*, suffragia *or* puncta ferre: *to poll the largest number of votes*, suffragiis superare; suffragia *or* puncta plurima ferre. ‖ *To plunder*, vid.

POLLARD. ‖ *A tree lopped*, * arbor decacuminata *or* putata. ‖ *Fine bran*, furfures triticei. ‖ *The chub fish*, * perca cernua (*Linn.*).

POLLING-BOOTH, septum; ovile.

POLLING-CLERK, rogator (*one who asked the citizens for their votes under the older system*): custos (*under the ballot system*).

POLLUTE, maculare: commaculare: maculis aspergere (*especially to make spots upon white*) *or* contaminare (*to defile, contaminate; but only figuratively*): polluere (*to pollute, defile, desecrate*): spurcare, conspurcare (*to defile, contaminate*): oblinere (*to bedaub, figuratively for to pollute*): infuscare (*figuratively to obscure*): fœdare (*to disfigure*): violare (*to injure, dishonor*): labem *or* labeculam aspergere alicui rei (*to stain, pollute, figuratively*).

POLLUTION, *circumlocution by the verb*, &c., contaminatio, pollutio (☞ *both late*): macula, labes (*the thing itself*). *Free from pollution*, inviolatus (*opposed to* pollutus).

POLTROON, homo ignavus, timidus (*a coward*; vid. Coward, Cowardly): ingua fortis; Thraso (*comedy*); quovis sermone molestus (*poetically, a braggart*).

POLYANTHUS, * primula (*Linn.*). ☞ *The polyanthus is believed to originate from both the primrose* (primula vulgaris, *Linn.*) *and the oxlip* (primula veris elatior, *Linn.*). *It may be necessary to retain* * polyanthus *as a technical term.*

POLYGAMY, *by circumlocution with* plures uxores; e. g., solēre plures uxores habēre (*of men*): pluribus nuptam esse (*of a woman*): in hâc regione singulæ uxores plures viros habēre solent (vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 27, 78); in hâc regione una uxor duobus pluribusve viris nupta est (vid. *Gell.*, 1, 23).

POLYGONAL, polygonius (*Vitr.*); multangulus (*Lucr.*).

POLYPUS. ‖ *A kind of zoophyte*, pōlypus, -ōdis (*Plaut.*); sepia octopodia (*Linn.*); ozæna (*a kind of polypus, Plin.*). ‖ *An ulcer of the nose*, pōlypus (*Hor., Gell.*), ozæna (*Plin.*).

POLYSYLLABLE, complurium syllabarum; quod complures syllabas habet.

POMADE, } capillare (*sc.* unguen-
POMATUM, } tum, *Mart.*, 3, 82, 28): * unguentum crinibus alendis, molliendis, factum.

POMEGRANATE (*the tree*), * malus Punica; * Punica granātum (*Linn.*): (*the fruit*), malum granātum (*Col.*); malum Punicum (*Plin.*).

POMMEL (*of the hilt of a sword*), * pila, pomum capuli; (*of a saddle*), * apex, pila, sella equestris.

POMMEL, *v.*, pulsare: verberare. Jn. pulsare et verberare: tundere.

POMP, splendor (*especially in the style of living*): magnificentia (*show, with expense*): apparatus (*with great preparation*): pompa (*in processions*).

POMPOUS, splendidus, magnificus. Jn. splendidus et magnificus; magnificus et lautus; magnificus et præclarus: *of style*, &c., grandis, turgidus.

POMPOUSLY, splendide: magnifice: laute: ample. *To be buried pompously*, amplissime efferri (*Cic.*); apparatissimo funere efferri (*Suet., Ner.*, 9).

POND, stagnum (*a small pond*): lacus (*a large pond*): piscīna (*fish-pond*): *water of a pond*, aquæ stagnantes.

PONDER, contemplari animo, *or* animo et cogitatione: considerare secum in animo: contemplari: considerare. Jn. contemplari et considerare: referre animum ad aliquid (*to turn one's mind to*): lustrare animo *or* ratione animoque (*as it were, to review with the mind*): circumspicere mente (*to examine thoroughly*): expendēre, perpendēre (*to weigh*). *To ponder as accurately and carefully as possible*, aliquid quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplari.

PONDEROUS, gravis (*Cic.*); magni ponderis (*Liv.*); ponderosus (*Plin.*). Vid. Heavy.

PONIARD, s., pugio (*a stiletto, dagger*): sica (*a short weapon, used by banditti*): *to use a poniard*, sicam vibrare; sicam intentare alicui, pugione petere aliquem. Vid. Sword.

PONIARD, *v.*, aliquem pugione percutere.

PONTIFF, pontifex; pontifex maximus (*supreme pontiff*).

PONTIFICAL, pontificalis: pontificius (*Cic.*); *or, by the genitive*, pontificis.

PONTIFICATE, pontificatus, -ūs (*Cic.*).

PONTON (*bridge of boats*), ponto (*Paul., Dig.*, 8, 3, 38); monoxylus linter, *or, plural*, monoxyli (*small boats formed of a single tree, used as pontons, and carried, with all the accompanying apparatus, on wagons, Herz. ad Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 56).

PONY, equulus; equuleus; mannulus.

POOL. ‖ *A small pond*, stagnum. ‖ *Stakes at a game of cards*, quantum in medium confertur (*cf. Suet., Oct.*, 71). *To take the whole pool*, nummos universos tollere (*ib.*). *How much is there in the pool?* quantum in medium confertur? (*after same passage*).

POOP, puppis.

POOR. ‖ *Not rich*, pauper (πένης, *that has barely enough for his necessary expenses; opposed to* dives): tenuis (απάνιος, *that has a very small, limited income; opposed to* locuples): egēnus, *in prose usually* egens (ἐνδεής, *that is in want, that has not enough for necessary uses; opposed to* abundans). JN. tenuis atque egens: inops (ἄπορος, *helpless, without means or resources; opposed to* opulentes): mendīcus (πτωχός, *obliged to live on charity, beggared*). *Somewhat poor*, paupérculus: *very poor*, perpauper; egentissimus; omnibus rebus egens; omnium egenus; cui minus nihilo est: *the poor, in the Roman sense*, capite censi (*because at the* census *only their number was taken, without respect to their property*) *or* proletarii (*because they could offer to the state nothing else than their children*): *to be poor*, in egestate esse *or* versari; vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colere (*to live in poverty*): *to be very poor*, in summâ egestate, mendicitate esse; omnium rerum inopem esse: *to grow or become poor*, egentem fieri; ad inopiam redigi: *I am grown poor*, res mihi ad rastros rediit (*I must take to the spade; comedy*): *to make any body poor*, egestatem alicui afferre; ad inopiam aliquem redigere; ad mendicitatem aliquem detrudere (*to reduce to beggary*): *to enrich a poor man*, egentem divitem facere; locupletem ex egenti efficere; tenuiorem locupletare: *to pretend to be poor*, paupertatem *or* pauperem simulare. ‖ *Deficient, in want of any thing*, inops alicujus rei, re *or* ab re; sterilis alicujus rei *or* ab aliquâ re (*empty of*); privatus *or* spōliatus aliquâ re (*deprived of*): *a poor language*, inops lingua: *an age poor in virtues*, sæculum virtutum sterile (*Tac., Hist.*, 1, 3, 1). ‖ *Meagre*, vilis (εὐτελής, *mean*): aridus (*opposed to* copiosus; e. g., victus, oratio, orator): jejunus (*barren, jejune; opposed to* plenus, copiosus; e. g., res; oratio; orator; scriptor): exilis (*without power; opposed to* uber, plenus, *of a speech, and of a speaker*). ‖ *Bad, inferior, small*, tenuis (*slight*): misor (*wretched, pitiful*): vilis (*mean*): malus (*bad*): *poor food*, tenuis victus: *a poor speech*, oratio jejuna: *a poor hut*, casa exigua: *a poor soil*, macrum solum: *a poor present*, munusculum levidense: *a poor poet*, poeta malus, ineptus *or* insulsus: *poor consolation*, solatium malum *or* miserum: *poor circumstances*, res pauperculæ; angustiæ rei familiaris: *to be in poor circumstances*, parce ac duriter vitam agere; tenuiter vivere (*Ter., Phorm.*, 1, 2, 95); vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colere: *to make a poor supper*, patellā modicā cœnare (*Hor., Ep.*, 1, 5, 2). ‖ *Miserable, unhappy*, miser, misellus; infelix (*wretched, unhappy*): miserandus (*pitiable*): *alas, poor me!* væ, me miserum! *a poor wretch*, homo misellus.

POOR-HOUSE, ptochotrophīum *or* ptochīum (*Cod, Just.*).

POORISH, pauperculus.

POORLY, *adv.*, tenuiter (*Ter., Phorm.*, 1, 2, 95); exiliter: *to live poorly*, parce *or* misere vivere (*very poorly*); tenuissimo cultu vivere.

POORLY, *adj.* (*Slightly indisposed*), qui leviter ægrotat; levi motiunculâ tentatus: *to be poorly*, leviter ægrotare; levi motiunculâ tentari (*Suet., Vesp.*, 24); leviter commotum esse (*Cic.*); leviter ægrum esse.

POP, *s.*, crepitus; scloppus (*sound made by striking on inflated cheeks, Pers.*).

POP, *v.*, crepare; sonare.

POP IN, INTO, irrumpere, intro rumpere, intro irrumpere (*suddenly, and with force*): introvenire propere, *or* intro se proripere (*hastily*): introire, *or* venire, introgredi, intrare (*to enter*): *to pop into one's head*, in mentem venire.

POP OUT, evadere, elabi (*to come out quickly*): effugere (*to come out and get away quickly*).

POPE, * pontifex Romanus; * papa.

POPEDOM, * pontificia dignitas, * papatus (*papal dignity*): * pontificii (*subjects of the popedom*): *doctrines of the popedom*, * pontificis Romani doctrina *or* lex: *in the popedom*, * apud pontificios: *a friend of the popedom*, * addictus pontifici Romano; * sacra a pontifice Romano instituta sequens; * legis pontificis Romani studiosus.

POPISH, * pontificius: *popish doctrine or system*, sacra pontificia (*plural*); ratio, doctrina, formula pontificia, *or* Romano-Catholica (*Bau.*).

POPLAR, pōpulus, -i, *f.*: *of poplar*, populeus (*Virg.*); populnus (*Plaut.*); populneus (*Cato*).

POPPY, papāver, -eris, *n.*: *of poppy*, papavereus: *poppy flowers*, comæ papavereæ: *poppy heads*, papaverum capita (*Liv.*).

POPULACE, plebecula: infima plebs: populi fæx.

POPULAR. ‖ *Acceptable to the people*, popularis (*Cic.*); in vulgus (☞ *not* vulgo) gratus; gratus, acceptus populo: *a man of popular manners*, homo communis (*Cic.*). ‖ *In ordinary use, understood by all*, ad sensum popularem vulgaremque *or* ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam (accommodatus, *Cic., De Or.*, 1, 23, 108; e. g., oratio); intelligentiā a populari non remotus. *Popular writings*, quæ scripta sunt indoctis; genus librorum populariter scriptorum (*Cic., 5 Fin.*, 12).

POPULARITY, aura popularis; favor populi (*Cic.*); communitas (κοινότης, *Nep., Milt.*, 8, 4, *Bremi*): *that courts popularity*, populi studiosus.

POPULARLY, populariter; ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam (accommodate); e. g., dicere, scribere (*in a popular style*): ita—ut ab omnibus intelligar (intelligatur, &c.).

POPULATE, locum copiosiorem et celebriorem reddere (*Liv.*); incolis frequentare (*Suet.*); replere (*Just.*).

POPULOUS, frequens; incolis frequens; celeber (*Cic.*); frequentatus (*Sall.*).

POPULOUSNESS, frequentia, celebritas (*Cic.*); multitudo hominum (*Cæs.*), *or* incolarum.

PORCELAIN. Vid. CHINA.

PORCH, vestibulum (*general term, especially of a house*): propylæum (*especially of a temple*): pronaos (*Vitr., of a temple*). ‖ FIG., vestibulum.

PORCUPINE, hystrix, -īcis, *f.* (*Plin.*).

PORE, *s.*, forāmen: *pores*, foramina invisibilia corporis (*Cels., of the human body*): fistulæ (*of a sponge, cheese, &c.*).

PORE OVER, rei *or* in rem incumbere (*to apply one's self to. In Cicero, Cæsar, &c., only of applying to tasks, &c.; post-Augustan*): incumbere ceris et stilo (*Plin.*); cogitationi (*Ter.*). *To be always poring over his books*, in bibliothecam *or* in literas (*or* -is) se abdere: libros (* semper) pervolutare: rem attente considerare (*to inspect closely*): mentem figere *or* defigere in aliquâ re; animum defigere *or* infigere in aliquâ re.

PORK, caro suilla (*Cels.*); caro porcina; *or simply* porcina (*Plaut.*); suilla (*Plin.*): *roast pork*, assum suillum.

PORKER, } porculus (*Plaut.*); por-
PORKLING, } cellus (*Varr.*).

POROSITY, raritas (*Vitr.*); *or by the adjective.*

POROUS, rarus (*Cic.*); foramina habens.

PORPHYRY, porphyrītes (*Plin.*).

PORPOISE, porculus marinus (*Plin.*).

PORRIDGE, puls (*of meal, pulse, &c.*): jus; jusculum; sorbitio (*Plin.*).

PORRINGER, catīnus, catīnum; sinus (*for milk or honey, Plaut.*): *a small porringer*, catillus (*Col.*; catillum, *Petr.*); scaphium (*Vitr.*).

PORT. ‖ *A harbor*, portus, -ūs (*properly and figuratively*): *a free port*, portus de vectigalibus exemtus (vid. *Cic., Phil.*, 2, 39, 101: ☞ *not* portus liber; liber *being opposed to* servus): *an artificial port*, portus manu factus: *to come into port*, in portum venire (*Cic.*), *or* pervenire (*Cæs.*); in portum ex alto invehi; in portum deferri (*Auct. Her.*); in portum se recipere (*Cæs.*): *to make a port*, portum facere (*literally*), portum capere (*to reach it*): *to sail out of port*, e portu solvere, navigare, proficisci *or* exire; portum linquere (†*Virg.*): *to block up the entrance of a port by sinking a ship*, faucibus portūs navem submersam objicere: *a very busy port*, portus celeberrimus et plenissimus navium: *to be safe in port*, in portu esse *or* navigare (*also = to be in a state of security*). ‖ IMPROPR., portus: portus et refugium: portus et perfugium: *entrance of a port*, portūs os, ostium, aditus, -ūs; fauces. ‖ *A gate*, porta; janua [vid. GATE.]. ‖ *Aperture in a ship for a gun*, * fenestra. ‖ *Carriage, air*, gestus, -ūs; incessus, -ūs.

PORTABLE, quod portari, *or* gestari, potest: ☞ portabilis (*not* portatilis) *and* gestabilis *are late; but they are regularly formed, and may be used with advantage when the context does not admit of a classical circumlocution.*

PORTAL, porta (maxima, princeps).

PORTCULLIS, catarracta, -æ, *f.* (*Liv.*).

PORTE (OTTOMAN), * aula imperatoris Turcici.

PORTEND, ante significare aliquid; præsignificare, præmonstrare aliquid; *also* (*in the Roman sense*), portendere, augurari.

PORTENT, ostentum: prodigium: portentum (*astonishing appearance, foretelling what is about to happen*): signum (*any sign, σημεῖον*): *a frightful portent*, objecta res terribilis. *Sometimes* species nova atque insolita. Vid. PRODIGY.

PORTENTOUS, portentosus; ominosus (*Plin. Ep.*).

PORTER. ‖ *Keeper of a gate*, janitor (*Cic.*); ostiarius (*Vitr.*); atriarius (*Pand.*). ‖ *One who carries burdens*, bajulus (*Cic.*); onus humeris portans *or* sustinens; gerulus (*Plaut.*). ‖ *A kind of beer*, * cerevisia, quam vocant *Porter*.

PORTERAGE, merces bajuli, geruli; merces quæ solvitur bajulo, gerulo.

PORT-FOLIO, scrinium (epistolarum, librorum), *or, from the context*, scrinium *only*: librarium (*for writings of any kind, Cic., Mil.*, 12, 33): *the port-folio of a minister of state*, * librarium literarum publicarum.

PORT-HOLE, * fenestra.

PORTICO, porticus (*from* porta, *on account of the many doors, as it were, formed by the columns; it was a covered walk, gallery, or hall, supported by columns, which the Romans had contiguous to their houses for walks, especially round the temples and public buildings, in order to be sheltered from rain*): ☞ peristylium *was an uncovered space in the middle of a house surrounded by porticoes.*

PORTION, *s.*, pars (*a part*): dos (*a dowry*): ☞ *in classical Latin*, portio *occurs only in the phrase* pro portione. Vid. PART.

PORTION, *v.* ‖ *To parcel out*, distribuere, dividere aliquid aliquibus *or* in aliquos; dispertire; dirīmere; dispensare. ‖ *To endow*, (filiæ) dotem dare (*Nep.*, filiam) dotare (*Suet.*); filio dare, præbēre, unde domum, rem domesticam instituere possit: *portioned*, dotatus (*Ov.*); quum ipse filiæ nubili dotem conficere non posset (*Cic., Quint.*, 31, 98, *could not portion his daughter*).

PORTLINESS, dignitas formæ *or* corporis: apposita ad dignitatem statura: statura eminens: spectabilis proceritas (*tallness*).

PORTLY, dignitatis plenus; gravis; augustus. JN. augustus et amplus: apposita ad dignitatem statura: procerus (*tall*).

PORTMANTEAU, averta (*a sort of great portmanteau; later times of the emperors: a horse that carries it*, avertarius): mantica (*wallet*): hippopēræ (*saddle-bags, Hor., Sat.*, 1, 6, 106; *Sen. Ep.*, 87, 7; hippopera, *the singular, is erroneous*).

PORTRAIT, effigies ad exemplum expressa: *a portrait of the size of life*, simulacrum iconicum (vid. *Bremi, Suet., Calig.*, 22): *any body's portrait*, effigies ex facie ipsius similitudine expressa (*after Plin.*, 34, 4, 9); vera alicujus imago *or* effigies (*if it be a good portrait*).

PORTRAIT-PAINTER, * pictor qui homines coloribus reddit.

PORTRAIT-PAINTING, picturæ id genus, quo hominum effigies ex facie ipsorum similitudine exprimuntur (vid. *Plin.*, 34, 4, 9).

PORTRAY, exprimere imaginem alicujus rei (*to give the general form of any thing*) : formam alicujus describere (*to mark out the whole shape*) : delineare imaginem alicujus (*to give in outline*) : exscribere imaginem alicujus (*to copy*) : fingere (*to form*) : effingere (*to form after an original*) : aliquid formare, deformare (*to form from a shapeless mass.* ☞ *The last four words especially of plastic artists*) : *aliquem *or* aliquid coloribus reddere (*to paint*).

POSE, *v.*, disputationum laqueis irretire (*to puzzle*) : ad incitas redigere (*to nonplus*).

POSITION. || Prop., positio, positus, positura (☞ *not in the prose of the golden period, which availed itself of circumlocutions with* positum esse) : situs (*the manner in which any thing lies or is laid ; especially of the position of a place*) : *to give a (suitable) position to a thing*, aliquid (apte, &c.) ponere, collocare : *to have a (suitable) position*, (apte, &c.) positum, situm esse : *to restore any thing to its former position*, alicujus rei situm revocare (*with Virg., Æn.*, 3, 451) : *the natural position (of a place)*, situs naturalis ; natura loci. Jn. situs atque natura loci : *convenient, good position of a place*, situs opportunus, opportunitas loci. || Fig., *state, circumstances*, status (*state, condition*) : conditio (*the relations under which any thing exists, in which any body lives*) : locus (*the circumstances into which a person or thing is brought ;* vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 26) : tempus, tempora (*καιρός, the position which time brings about ; hence, in connection, frequently = bad, critical position ;* vid. *commentators on Nep., Milt.*, 5, 1 ; *Cic., Offic.*, 1, 23, 81 ; *Cic. pro leg. Manil.*, 1, 1) : res (*general term, circumstances*, &c.) : fortuna (*external position, accidental circumstances*) : *a good, favorable position*, bonus status ; bona conditio ; locus bonus ; causa bona ; res bonæ, secundæ, florentes : *to be or find one's self in a good position*, statu bono, conditione bonâ, &c., esse ; causam bonam habēre : *to be or find one's self in a better position*, in meliore causâ esse ; res meæ meliore loco sunt ; meliore conditione esse : *a bad position*, status deterior ; conditio iniqua, afflictior ; res afflictiæ ; res minus secundæ : *a hopeless position*, res pessimæ, perditæ : *my position is not the best*, res meæ sunt minus secundæ : *to be in the same position*, in eâdem causâ *or* in eodem loco esse ; eadem est mea causa : *to find one's self in a critical position*, premi aliquâ re (re frumentariâ ; vid. *Mœb., Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 52, p. 96) : *I am greatly dissatisfied with my position*, vehementer me pœnitet statûs mei : *no one is satisfied with his position*, suæ quemque fortunæ maxime pœnitet (*Cic. ad Div.*, 6, 1, *in.*) : nemo sorte suâ contentus vivit (*after Hor., Sat.*, 1, 1, 1, *sqq.*) : *imagine yourself in my position*, eum te esse finge, qui sum ego (*Cic. ad Div.*, 3, 12, 2) : *I ask, what ought I to do in my position*, consulo, quid faciam de rebus meis : *to restore any body to his former position (as a citizen*, &c.), restituere aliquem in pristinum statum : *the position of things*, rerum status : *the position of affairs has very much changed*, magna facta est rerum commutatio ; versa sunt omnia. || *Proposition*, vid.

POSITIVE, verus (*true, real*) : certus (*certain, sure*) : in re positus (*not nominal* : re (*opposed to* verbo, verbis ; *in fact, not merely in report*) : pertinax in sententiâ suâ tuendâ (*confident in assertion*). || *Affirmative, not negative*, ajens (*opposed to* negans) ; affirmans (☞ affirmativus *is late*). || *Receiving its binding force from enactment*, quod constitutione continētur (e. g., justum ; *opposed to* quod naturâ continetur, *what is binding antecedently to or without enactment, Quint.*, 7, 4, 5) : *a positive law*, lex scripta (*opposed to* lex nata) : jus civile (*opposed to* jus naturale) : *positive religion*, *religio lege sancita : *what is positive*, statio (*opposed to* natura, *Vitr.*, 1, 2, 5) : constitutio (*Quint.*, 7, 4, 5). || *Positive degree* (*grammatical*), positivus gradus, *or* positivus *only* (*Prisc.*) : *in the positive*, absolutus (*opposed to* comparativus ; e. g., utimur vulgo comparativis pro absolutis, *Quint.*, 9, 3, 19 ; *conf. Gell.*, 5, 21, 13, in eâ epistolâ scriptum est, pluria sive plura absolutum esse sive simplex ; non, ut tibi videtur, comparativum).

POSITIVELY, re ; re ipsâ ; re verâ, *or* reverâ (*really*) : certè (*surely*) : pertinaciter (*confidently*) : affirmate (*with an oath*) : affirmanter (*Gell., with confidence*).

POSITIVENESS = *confidence in affirmation*, pertinacia.

POSSESS, possidēre ; possessionem alicujus rei habēre *or* tenēre, in possessione alicujus rei esse (*to have some outward good in possession ;* possidēre, *also, sometimes for, to be endued with a property ;* e. g., ingenium, magnam vim possidēre) : habēre (*to have, general term*) : tenēre (*to hold, occupy*) : præditum, instructum, ornatum, *also* affectum esse (*figuratively, to be endowed with : the latter especially in a bad sense*) ; inesse alicui *or* in aliquo esse, esse in aliquo (*to reside in any body, as a property ;* inesse, *with a dative, Sall., Cat.*, 58, 2 ; *Nep., Epam.*, 5, 2, &c. ; *with* in, *Ter., Eun.*, 1, 1, 14 ; *Cic., Off.*, 1, 37, 134, &c.). *To express possession of a quality, we frequently find* esse *with a genitive or ablative ; but then the property assigned is not expressed by a simple substantive, but by a substantive in connection with an adjective or adjective pronoun ;* e. g., *we can not say for*, "virtue possesses strength," virtus est virium ; *but "virtue possesses so great strength,"* virtus est tantarum virium, ut, &c. : *Hortensius possessed so strong a memory, that*, &c., Hortensius erat tantâ memoriâ, ut, &c. : *to possess a share of a thing*, alicujus rei esse participem : *all can not possess all things*, non omnes omnium participes esse possunt : *not to possess a thing*, carēre aliquâ re ; alicujus rei esse expertem (*to be excluded from*) : *to possess in rich measure*, aliquâ re abundare ; aliquâ re valēre. || Impropr., *to master, to fill*, occupare (e. g., *fear possesses any body or any body's mind*, timor occupat aliquem ; *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 39) : invadere (*to assault, as it were, the mind ;* aliquem, in aliquem *or* alicui : aliquem lubido, metus, terror invadit : furor alicui invadit ; vis avaritiæ in animum alicujus invadit, *Sall.*) : possidēre (e. g., lubido possidet aliquem, *Sall.*) : incessere (aliquem alicui *or* in aliquem ; e. g., admiratio, cupido, timor, indignatio incessit aliquem ; cura patribus incessit, *Liv.*, 4, 57 ; religio in aliquem incessit, *Ter.*) : *possessed with any thing*, alicujus rei studiosissimus *or* cupidissimus : *to be quite possessed with any thing*, occupari re *or* a re (e. g., ab iracundiâ ; curâ) ; studio alicujus rei trahi ; cupiditate alicujus rei flagrare ; *also, poetically, by* habēre (e. g., terror, ardor, habet mentes, *minds are possessed with*).

POSSESSED (*as by an evil spirit*), lymphaticus : lymphatus : furibundus. *As if he were possessed, like one possessed*, velut lymphatus.

POSSESSION. || *The act of possessing, occupancy*, possessio : *to take possession, gain or obtain possession of any thing*, potiri aliquâ re, *or* aliquam rem, *or* alicujus rei (*to get into one's power ;* ☞ *the genitive, except in the expression* rerum potiri, *appears to be used, in good prose, only when the object of attainment or of possession is a person ; the ablative when it is a thing ; the accusative when it is a town, a place*, &c. ; vid. *Beier, Cic., Off.*, 2, 23, 81 ; *Bremi, Cic., Fat.*, 14, p. 31) : occupare (*to take, seize ; properly and figuratively*) : capere (*to catch, a person ; to take, a town*, &c.) : in ditionem *or* sub potestatem suam redigere (*to bring under one's power*) : aliquid in se trahere (*to draw to one's self ;* e. g., munia senatûs, *Tac., Ann.*, 1, 2, 1). *To get possession of any one*, capere, comprehendere, arripere aliquem : possidēre aliquem (*figuratively*, brevi tempore totum hominem possesserat, *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 3, 68) : *to put one's self quickly in possession of*, in possessionem alicujus rei involare (*unjustly*) : *to give a person possession of the goods of another*, mittere aliquem in possessionem bonorum alicujus ; immittere aliquem in alicujus bona : *to put a person again in possession of a thing*, possessionem alicujus rei restituere alicui : *to put any one out of possession*, de possessione dimovēre et dejicere ; possessione deturbare, depellere : *to remain in possession of a thing*, in possessione alicujus rei manēre *or* permanēre ; rem in possessione suâ retinēre : *to come into possession of a thing*, in possessionem alicujus rei venire ; (*again*), possessionem amissum recuperare : *to give up possession*, possessione cedere, decedere ; illa villa solius tua (*you have sole possession of*). || *Property possessed*, possessio. *To have great possessions*, magnas possessiones habēre (*general term*) ; agros *or* latifundia habēre (*in landed property*).

POSSESSOR, possessor ; dominus.

POSSIBILITY. || *The property of being possible*, possibilitas (*late ; to be employed only as a philosophical technical term*) : conditio (*a possible case, Cic., C. Rabir. perd.*, 5, 16) : facultas *or* potestas aliquid faciendi (*power of doing any thing*) : aditus alicujus rei *or* aliquid faciendi, *or* ad aliquid faciendum (*opportunity or permission given from without ;* vid. *Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 31 *and* 74 ; *B. G.*, 1, 43) : locus alicujus rei *or* aliquid faciendi (*occasion given by circumstances ;* e. g., locus nocendi ; locus vituperandi ; locus est amoris augendi). *There is no possibility*, nulla datur potestas. *When "possibility" denotes the presence or existence of a thing, we must use a circumlocution with* esse posse ; e. g., *he denies the possibility of this idea*, negat esse posse hanc notionem ; *so, also, when "possibility" denotes that a thing is capable of being accomplished*, fieri *or* effici posse ; e. g., *they deny the possibility of a thing*, aliquid fieri posse negant : *not to perceive the possibility of a thing*, non intelligere, aliquid fieri posse *or* quâ ratione aliquid fieri posse : *if there be any possibility*, si potest (*sc.* fieri ; vid. Possible). || *A possible thing*, res, quæ fieri potest.

POSSIBLE, quod fieri *or* effici potest (*that may happen or can be done*) : quod per rerum naturam admitti potest (*that is not against the nature of things*). ☞ *These words Paul. Sent.*, 3, 4, § 1, *very suitably uses as a circumlocution for the unclassical* possibilis, *which Quint.*, 3, 8, 25, *terms an* appellatio dura, *and can be endured only as a philosophical technical term.* Potis, pote *are not adjectives, but adverbs, and occur (rarely in Cicero, more frequently in the comic writers) only in the phrase* potis est *and* pote *for* potest, potest esse, *or* fieri. *A possible case*, conditio, quæ per rerum naturam admitti potest ; *also simply* conditio (*Cic., C. Rabir. perd.*, 5, 16) : *it is possible ;* i. e., (*a*) *it can be*, esse potest ; *also* potest *alone ;* e. g., *it is possible that others believe so*, potest ut alii ita arbitrentur ; vid. *Ter., Andr.*, 2, 1, 27 : (*β*) *it can happen, be done*, fieri *or* effici potest. *Also, frequently simply* potest (*for* fieri potest) ; e. g., *so little is this possible now*, ut enim id non potest. *How is it possible?* quî potest ? *if it is possible*, si potest : *as much as possible*, quantum potest (poterit, &c.) ; vid. *Cic., Eccl.*, p. 102, *sq. : it is possible that*, &c., fieri potest, ut, &c. ; est ut, &c. (vid. *Ramsh.*, § 184, 1) : *that this is very possible*, id facile effici posse : (*γ*) *it may have happened*, factum esse potest ; accidisse potest : *is it possible? = (a) what do you say?* quid ais ? (*β*) *what do you mean?* ain' ? ain' tu ? *It is not possible but that I*, &c., fieri non potest ut non *or* quin, &c. ; facere non possum, ut non (ut nihil, &c.) : *a thing is possible to me*, alicujus rei faciendæ facultatem habeo ; possum aliquid facere : *if it be at all or by any means possible*, si ullâ ratione efficere possum (potes, &c.) ; si ullo modo fieri poterit. [☞ *The Latin also expresses our "if possible," in many cases, by* utique ; *as Quint.*, 10, 1, 20, perlectus liber utique ex integro resumendus, *should, if possible, be read over again ;* vid. *Herz., in loc. cit.*, p. 99.] *As far as possible*, quoad fieri potest *or* poterit : *as . . . as possible*, quam *with a superlative ;*

e. g., *as early as possible*, quam maturrime; *or by* quam ... potero; e. g., *I will do it as shortly as possible*, agam quam brevissime potero: *in every possible manner*, quâcumque ratione; omnibus rebus: *as possible*, fieri potest ut, &c. (*it is possible that*, &c.), *or by* fore (*especially with* putare, exspectare, pollicēri, *and like words*); e. g., *what sight do we imagine as possible, if*, &c., quod tandem spectaculum fore putamus, quum, &c. (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 20, 45): *all possible*, omnes, omnia: *all possible kinds of torture*, omnia exempla cruciatûs: *to try, or to do, every thing possible*, omnia facere, *or* omnia experiri; nihil inexpertum omittere; nihil sibi reliqui facere in aliquâ re (faciendâ): "*not possible*" *may sometimes be translated by* inveniri posse, esse negare, &c.; e. g., *no third supposition is possible; or, it is not possible to make a third supposition*, tertium nihil inveniri potest, *or* tertium esse quidquam nego: *as far as possible*, quoad ejus fieri potest: *as well as possible*, quantum *or* quam maxime possum (*as much as I can*): quantum in me situm est (*as much as lies in me*): pro viribus (*according to my strength:* ☞ *not* pro virili parte).

POST, *s.* ‖ *A piece of timber set up in the ground*, stipes (*a large, rough post*): palus (*a smaller post, used as a general term*): sudes (*a post more carefully wrought*). *He stands like a post*, tanquam truncus stipesque stat: *why do you stand there like a post?* quid stas lapis? ‖ *Station, situation*, locus (alicui assignatus); statio. *To desert one's post*, stationem deserere; de statione discedere; locum *or* præsidium relinquere: *to occupy a military post*, præsidium occupare: *to be at one's post*, stationem agere: *to go to one's post*, stationem inire: *to remain at one's post*, in statione manēre (*Plaut.*); in loco manēre; locum tenēre (*Cæs.*); *or simply* stare, restare (*opposed to* fugere). ‖ *Office, part*, munus; partes, *plural*; muneris officia, partes. ‖ *Public institution for conveyance of letters*, &c., cursus publicus (*general term*); * cursus publicus perferendis epistolis. *A post-boy* (i. e., *who carries the mail-bags*), tabellarius publicus equo vectus; cursor publicus (*Ruhnk.*): *the post goes out, comes in*, * cursus publicus, cursor, tabellarius publicus abit, venit: *the post is gone*, * cursor publicus jam profectus est: *post time*, * profectio cursûs publici: *before post time*, * priusquam cursor publicus abeat (abiret): *after post time*, * quum jam cursor publicus abiisset: *to send by post*, * transmittere aliquid per cursorem publicum; * vehiculo, cursori publico perferendum aliquid dare, committere; (literas) cursori publico perferendas committere (*Ruhnk.*): *I will write to you by the next post*, * per proximum, qui abit, cursum publicum literas ad te permittam.

POST, *v.* ‖ *To fix on posts or walls*, (libellum *or* tabulam) in publicum (*Cic., Agr.*, 2, 5) *or* in publico (*Cic., Att.*, 8, 9) proponere (*general term*); * palo, parieti, *or* ad parietem (libellum, tabulam) figere. *To post up a bill*, tabulam proscribere (*with accusative and infinitive, Cic., Qu. Fr.*, 2, 6). ‖ *To station*, in statione collocare; * alicui stationem, locum, assignare; (milites, præsidia) disponere. ‖ *To put (a letter) into the post-office*, * aliquid cursori publico perferendum committere. ‖ INTRANS. *To travel with speed*, * currere incitato equo; propere tendere, *or* contendere aliquo; properare.

POST-CHAISE, * vehiculum publicum: * rheda cursualis (*under the emperors*).

POST-DAY, * dies quo cursores publici eunt aut redeunt. *It is post-day to-day*, * cursores publici hodie redeunt (*when the post comes in*): * cursores publici hodie abeunt (*when the post goes out*): * literæ hodie exspectantur (*letters are expected*).

POST-HORSE, equus cursualis (*in general*): veredus (*one ridden by a courier; not one that draws a carriage*).

POST-MAN, * tabellarius publicus.

POST-MASTER, * cursui publico præpositus (*at the post-office*): curator rei vehiculariæ (*at a posting-house*): stationarius (*time of the emperors*).

POST-OFFICE, * sedes cursûs publici.

POST-PAID, * vecturæ pretio soluto (e. g., mittere aliquid). Vid. "POSTAGE FREE."

POST-PAPER, charta epistolaria (*Martial*). ☞ *The ancients used* charta Augusta *for letters.*

POSTAGE, * vecturæ (publicæ) pretium. *To pay the postage*, * pro vecturâ solvere: *postage free* (*as a memorandum on a letter*), * vecturæ pretium solutum est; * epistolæ perferendæ merces soluta est: *to send postage free*, * aliquid mittere vecturæ pretio soluto; *or* gratis, nullâ mercede: *to be free of, exempt from, postage*, * a vecturæ pretio immunem esse.

POSTERIOR, posterior.

POSTERITY, posteritas (*time, and persons*): posteri, homines qui futuri sunt (*persons*). *To hand down any thing to posterity*, aliquid memoriæ prodere, aliquid posteritati notum facere (*general term*); literis aliquid prodere (*by writing*): *to come down to posterity*, ad posteritatem pervenire: *to transmit one's name to posterity*, memoriam prodere: *this will descend to the latest posterity*, hujus rei ne posteritas quidem omnium sæculorum immemor erit: *to have regard, or a view, to posterity*, posteritatis rationem habēre; posteritati servire; futuræ post mortem famæ consulere.

POSTHUMOUS, postumus; *or, as some write*, posthumus.

POSTIL, * postilla (*technical term*). *Postils*, postillarum liber. ‖ *Annotation*, vid.

POSTILLION, veredarius.

POSTING, res vehicularia, *or by circumlocution with* vehiculum publicum.

POSTING-HOUSE, * statio *or* mansio cursorum publicorum, * domus in quâ res vehicularia administratur.

POSTPONE, rem in aliud tempus differre, proferre, rejicere.

POSTSCRIPT, pagella extrema (*Cic. ad Div.*, 2, 13, 3); extremæ epistolæ transversus versiculus (*Cic., Att.*, 5, 1, 3). ☞ Postscriptum *is not Latin. As an inscription over the postscripts, or prefixed to it, perhaps* omissa, -orum.

POSTULATE, sumtio (*by which Cicero translates the Greek* λῆμμα): conjectura: * præmissa syllogismi (*in logic*, assumtio *is "the minor" proposition*).

POSTURE. ‖ *Attitude, position*, (corporis) habitus; status. [Vid., *also*, ATTITUDE]. ‖ *Condition, state*, conditio, status. *According to the posture of things*, pro re; pro re natâ; prout res se habet *or* habebit; ut res se dabunt; si res postulabit (*if circumstances shall demand it*). Vid. POSITION.

POT, *s.*, vas fictile: figlinum: olla (*for cooking*, &c.); *diminutive*, ollula: vas testaceum, testa (*a flower-pot*).

POT, *v.*, condere aliquid ollâ (*Plin.*). *To pot fish*, pisces muriâ condire (*if any fish-pickle is used*). *To gather olives for potting*, olivas conditui legere (*Col.*). *Potted*, i. e., *preserved in pots*, ollaris (e. g., uva).

POTASH, * sal alcalinus (*technical term*).

POTATO. ‖ *The plant*, * solānum tuberosum (*Linn.*). ‖ *The fruit*, * fructus solani tuberosi; * tuber *or* bulbus solani.

POTENT. Vid. POWERFUL.

POTENTATE, princeps: rex: tyrannus: ☞ potentator (*very late, Tert.*): *better, perhaps*, imperii potens.

POTENTIAL. ‖ *In grammar*, * potentialis (*technical term*). ‖ *Possible*, quod fieri, effici potest.

POT-HERB, olus, -ĕris, *n.*

POT-HOOK, * ansa ollæ.

POT-HOUSE, caupōna; taberna.

POTION, potio; potus, -ûs.

POTTAGE, * cibus jurulentus.

POTTER, figulus. *A potter's wheel*, rota figularis.

POTTERY. ‖ *The business of a potter*, figlīna (*sc.* ars). ‖ *The place where pots are made*, figlīna (*sc.* officina). ‖ *Article of earthen-ware*, opus figlīnum, *or* figlinum *only*; vas fictile: *collectively*, opera figlina (*nom. plural*): figularia, -ium. *Also*, figlinarum opera, vasa fictilia: testa (*any article of baked earth*).

POUCH, sacculus; pēruła.

POULTERER, * qui, quæ gallinas vendit, venditat (gallinarius = *one who keeps poultry, Cic.*).

POULTICE, *s.*, fomentum, cataplasma, -ātis, *n.* (*Cels., Plin.*); malagma, -ātis (*Cels.; for mollifying*). *Warm poultices*, cataplasmata, fomenta calida: *to apply warm poultices*, uti cataplasmatibus calefacientibus.

POULTICE, *v.*, fomentum alicui rei admovēre; fomentum, cataplasma imponere ægro membro (*Cels.*).

POULTRY, bestiæ volatiles (*Cic.*); pecus volatile; aves cohortales (*Col.*); cortis aves (*Mart.*). *Fed or fatted poultry*, altiles, *plural* (*Hor., Epod., Juv.*): *the keeping of poultry is very profitable*, villaticæ pastiones non minimam stipem conferunt (*Col.*).

POULTRY-YARD, cohors *or* chors (per quam gallinæ vagantur, *Col.*).

POUNCE, *v.*, * pulvere (pumiceo) levigare.

POUNCE UPON, *v.*, involare in aliquid; impetum facere in aliquem; cupide, avide: arripere aliquid (*to seize greedily*).

POUNCE, *s.*, pulvisculus; * pulvis pumiceus.

POUNCE-BOX, * pyxis (pulvisculi).

POUND, *s.* ‖ *In weight*, libra; libra pondo (☞ as *in this sense is very rare, and ought not to be employed in writing Latin:* libra *is usually omitted*; e. g., corona aurea libram pondo (*sc.* valens), *a golden crown of a pound weight*; patera ex quinque auri (libris) pondo (*of five pounds weight*). *To weigh a pound*, libram pondo valēre: *weighing a pound, of a pound weight*, libralis; librarius: *half a pound*, selibra; selibra pondo: *a pound weight*; i. e., *that which is used in weighing*, pondus librale: *a twelve-pounder*, * tormentum bellicum globos singulos duodecim librarum mittens. ‖ *In money*, * libra (Anglicana). ‖ *A pen, fold for beasts that trespass or stray*, * locus, septum publicum, quo capta pecora custodiæ traduntur.

POUND, *v.* ‖ *To beat as with a pestle*, tundere aliquid in pilâ (in pollinem, in farinam); comminuere, conterere, obterere aliquid. ‖ *To shut up in a pound*, * capta pecora custodiæ tradere, septo publico includere.

POUR, fundere. *To pour into*, infundere alicui rei: *to pour off*, defundere (*not* diffundere); transfundere; transferre (*to pour off from one vessel into another*): capulare (*to pour off in order to purify, to rack*; e. g., oleum): *to pour on*, superfundere (*to pour over*): affundere (*to pour to*) aliquid alicui rei: *to pour out* (e. g., *wine into glasses*), defundere.

POUT, *s.*, (*a kind of fish*), mustēla (*Plin.*); * petromīzon fluviatilis (*Linn.*).

POUT, *v.*, * labra demittere.

POVERTY. ‖ *Want of money or means of subsistence*, paupertas, angustiæ rei familiaris, difficultas domestica (*of those who have barely enough for necessary expenses*, πενία. ☞ Pauperies *is only poetic*): tenuitas (*of those who have a very small income or fortune*): egestas (*of those in want of things necessary, whether the necessity be natural or acquired*): inopia (*deep poverty, helpless need*): mendicitas (*the poverty of a beggar, beggary*, πτωχεία). JN. egestas ac mendicitas. *To live in poverty*, parce ac duriter vitam agere; tenuiter vivere (*Ter., Phorm.*, 1, 2, 95): *to live in great poverty*, vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colere: *to fall into poverty* [vid. "*To grow* POOR"]: *to fall into deep poverty*, ad pudendam inopiam delabi (*of a family*): *to plunge any one into poverty*, aliquem ad paupertatem protrahere, ad inopiam redigere, ad famam rejicere: *to plunge one's self into great poverty*, se detrudere in mendicitatem: *to bear or endure poverty*, paupertatem perferre; (*very great*) inopiam tolerare; mendicitatem perpeti: *to rise from poverty*, ex mendicitate emergere. ‖ *Poorness, want, deficiency*, egestas; inopia. *Poverty of intellect or wit*, animi egestas (*Cic., Pis.*, 11, *in.*): tenuis et angusta ingenii vena (*Quint.*, 6, 2, 3): *poverty of expression*, inopia (*Cic., Brut.*, 55, 202; *where we find* paupertas et jejunitas): *pov-*

erty of words (*in conversation*), sermonis inopia (*Sen., Benef.*, 2, 27, 1).

POWDER, pulvis, -ĕris, *m.*; pulvisculus; (*as a medicine*), pulvis medicatus; (*for the hair*), pulvis crinalis; (*gunpowder*), *pulvis nitratus; *pulvis pyrius. *Not to be worth powder and shot*, plane nullius esse pretii; pro nihilo putandum esse: *a powder-flask*, *theca pulveris pyrii: *powder-magazine*, *horreum pulveris pyrii: *powder-mill*, *pulveris pyrii, nitrati, officina: *a barrel of powder*, *dolium pulvere nitrato repletum: *powder-horn*, *cornu pulveris pyrii: *powder-room*, *cella pulveri pyrio servando: *cella pulveris pyrii: *powder-cart*, *plaustrum pulverem pyrium vehens: *powder-ship*, *navis pulverem pyrium vehens; *navis pulvere pyrio, nitrato, onusta: *to reduce to powder*, in pulverem conterere (*Plin.*) *or* redigere (*Cels.*) aliquid: *of powder*, pulvereus.

POWDER, *v.* || *To reduce to powder*; vid. *the foregoing word.* || *To sprinkle with powder*, pulvere conspergere. *To powder the hair*, pulvere crinali conspergere.

POWER. || *Strength*, vis (*general term, physical and moral; plural*, vires, *forces; hence even in Liv.*, 9, 16, virium vis, i. e., *strong powers; and with the historians* vires *frequently* = *forces*, i. e., *troops*): robur (*sound physical strength*): nervi, lacerti (*muscular strength; hence, figuratively, great power*): opes (*influence, money, &c.*): facultates, copiæ (*means, consisting in money or troops*): facultas aliquid faciendi (*general term, capability of doing any thing*): efficientia (*efficacy*; e. g., solis). *Without power* [vid. POWERLESS]: *to be in full power*, vigĕre corpore (*of body*) *or* animo (*of mind*): *the united powers of the Senate*, consentientis senatûs nervi atque vires: *from or with one's own powers*, suis *or* propriis viribus (*general term*; e. g., aliquid exsequi): *according to one's power*, pro viribus; quantum in me situm est; ut potero (☞ *but not* pro parte virili, *which* = *according to one's duty*): *each according to his power*, pro se quisque (*as Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 25, *extr.*): *with all one's power*, omnibus viribus; omnibus nervis; omnibus opibus ac viribus; omnibus viribus atque opibus; omni ope; omnibus opibus ac nervis; omni contentione (*with the greatest exertion*): toto animo et studio omni (*with all one's mind and heart*); *or the proverbial* (*but rare*), toto corpore atque omnibus ungulis (*Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 24, *in.*): viris equisque (*Cic., Off.*, 3, 33, 116): velis, ut ita dicam, remisque (*Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 11, *extr.*): manibus pedibusque (*Ter., Andr.*, 1, 1, 134): *to put forth all one's powers*, omni ope niti *or* omni contentione elaborare, ut, &c.; eniti et contendere *or* laborare et contendere, ut, &c.: *I have not power enough for any thing*, non satis virium est ad aliquid; (*scarcely enough*) vix ad aliquid quod satis est virium habeo: *I lose power*, vires me deficiunt: *to get, gain power*, vires colligere; vires assumere; ad vires pervenire; convalescere (*to grow strong*): *to recover, regain power*, vires recolligere, revocare, recipere, *or* recuperare; se recipere: *to deprive virtue of her power*, nervos virtutis elidere: *liberality ought not to exceed our powers*, videndum est ne major sit benignitas quam facultates: *to have power*, vim habēre, ostendere, *or* prodere (*to produce effect*): prodesse, juvare (*to benefit, help*): *to be in power*, ratum esse (*of laws, decrees, &c.*): exercēri (*to be practiced; of laws, Liv.*, 4, 51): *to put a law into power*, legem exercēre: *power of mind*, animi vis, virtus; ingenium (vid. *Hor., Sat.*, 1, 4, 43, *Heind.*): vis ingenii: *the powers of the human mind*, hominis sollertia (vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 6, 18): *to develop the powers of the mind*, animum mentemque excolere. || *Influence, ability, general term*, potestas: arbitrium, liberum arbitrium (*free-will*): jus (*right*). *It is in my power* (*to do any thing*), in meâ manu, *or* in meâ potestate est, *or* positum est; in meâ potestate *or* in me situm est: *it is not in our power*, non est in potestate nostrâ: *to have power of life and death*, potestatem vitæ necisque habēre: *all whose lives are in the power of another*, omnes quorum in alterius manu vita posita est. || *Authority, dominion*, potestas (*general term, especially of a magistrate*): imperium (*of the commander of an army.* ☞ *Dictators, consuls, and prætors had both* potestas *and* imperium; *curule ædiles, quæstors, and tribunes of the people had only* potestas). *To come under the power of a husband*, viro in manum convenire (*Cic., Top.*, 4, 23): *to fall into the power of any one*, in alicujus (e. g., hostis) manus incidere: *to get any one in his power*, aliquo potiri: *to have any one in one's power*, aliquem in potestatem suam suscepisse (*as the father has a son*; vid. *Cic., Cæcin.*, 34, 98): *unlimited power*, potestas infinita; dominatio: *to obtain the highest power*, potiri rerum: *to possess supreme power*, summum imperium habēre *or* tenēre; summam imperii tenēre (*especially in war, as a general*): summa potestas *or* summa rerum est penes aliquem: *to be in power*, cum imperio, *or* cum potestate, *or* cum imperio et potestate esse; versari cum imperio et potestate in republicâ: *figuratively, to have any thing in one's power*, aliquid in potestate suâ habēre (e. g., affectus): imperare alicui rei (*to moderate*; e. g., cupiditatibus): *to have power over one's voice*, vocem suam moderari posse.

POWERFUL, valens, validus (*general term*): firmus (*firm; supporting, nourishing*): robustus (*strong, robust; of the human body: then also of a body politic, and of food*). JN. firmus et robustus (e. g., respublica), valens et firmus (e. g., civitas), robustus et valens (e. g., homo): lacertosus (*muscular; of men and animals*): corpore vigens, corpore validus, corpore robusto (*of persons, strong or able-bodied*): fortis (*that operates strongly, produces a powerful effect*): potens, efficax (*effective*; e. g., *of medicines*): præsens (*that operates quickly; of medicines:* ☞ præsentaneus *is late*): gravis (*weighty; of arguments or speakers*): nervosus (*nervous; of speakers*).

POWERFULLY, cum magnâ potentiâ: prævalide: vehementer: efficienter: efficaciter (*Plin.*).

POWERLESS, invalidus (*not strong, ineffectual, inefficacious; opposed to* fortis *and* valens): imbecillus (*weak; of persons; especially of invalids and old persons: then, also, of food, drink, &c.; opposed to* firmus, fortis, *and* valens: ☞ imbecillus *is a late form*): infirmus (*without firmness and strength; opposed to* firmus): debilis (*crippled*): iners (*without energy, life, or motion; of persons and of things*): exsanguis (*lifeless*): enervatus (*unnerved, exhausted; properly, of persons; with* velut *prefixed, also of the state*): jejunus (*poor, dry; of land, style of a speech and the speaker*): languidus (*feeble*): irritus (*invalid; opposed to* ratus). *To be powerless*, invalidum, &c., esse; deficiunt mihi vires (*strength fails me*): *to make or render powerless*, vires, *or* nervos, *or* vires et robur frangere, nervos incidere, debilitare (*to weaken*): irritum reddere (*to invalidate*): *to become powerless*, vires amittere.

POY, *pertica quâ saliunt. ☞ Halteres = *two pieces of lead held in the hand by persons engaged in the exercise of leaping.*

PRACTICABILITY, *by circumlocution*; e. g., *to have no doubt about the practicability of any thing*, non dubitare quin res perfici potest.

PRACTICABLE, quod fieri *or* effici potest: factu facilis. *The thing is practicable*, res facilitatem habet; res habet efficiendi facultatem (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 21, *extr.*): *it is not practicable*, fieri *or* effici non potest: *if it should be practicable*, si res facilitatem habitura sit: *a practicable breach*, apertum ruinâ iter (e. g., per apertum ruinâ iter in urbem invadere): *a practicable road*, iter pervium, tritum, &c.

PRACTICAL, in agendo positus, activus, administrativus (*opposed to* contemplativus [θεωρητικός]; *of arts, sciences, &c., that relate to practice, post-Augustan*; vid. *Quint.*, 2, 18, *in. and fin.*; *Sen. Ep.*, 95, 10): usu peritus; ipso usu perdoctus; ad cujus scientiam usus accedit; alicujus rei usum habens (*accustomed to practice; as we say, a practical man*). *Practical knowledge*, usus: *to have a practical knowledge of any thing*, aliquid usu cognitum habēre; aliquid usu didicisse; alicujus rei usum habēre: *practical utility*, utilitas; usus popularis et civilis (*purposes of practical utility, in daily life*); *a practical doctrine*, præceptum quod ad institutionem vitæ communis spectat: *I am a practical teacher*, ita tracto literas, ut eas ad usum transferam: *practical men*, qui ad usum artes (*or* omnia) transferunt: *to make a practical application of any thing*, aliquid ad vitæ usum conferre: aliquid ad vitam communem adducere; aliquid ita tractare, ut id ad usum transferam: aliquid in usu habēre.

PRACTICALLY, *adv.*, usu; ex usu. *To learn any thing practically*, usu discere aliquid: *to apply any thing practically*; vid. "*To make a* PRACTICAL *application of.*"

PRACTICE, usus: exercitatio: usus et consuetudo. *To grow so expert by practice that*, in eam se consuetudinem adducere, ut (*Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 1): *in practice*, inter agendum; in agendo: *plural, practices*; i. e., *arts*, artes; machinæ; callida consilia, *plural.* || *As opposed to theory*, usus rerum: usus et tractatio rerum: prudentia (*skill*). *To have learned more by practice than by theory*, minus in studio, quam in rebus et usu versatum esse: *one must join theory and practice together*, discas oportet, et quod didicisti agendo confirmes: *the practice of a physician*, medicinæ usus et tractatio; *of a barrister*, causarum actio: *to have an extensive practice*, a multis consuli (*of a physician*); multas causas actitare (*of a lawyer*): *to leave off practice*, curandi finem facere (*of a physician*); causas agere desinere (*of a lawyer*).

PRACTISE, facere: exercēre. *To practise a profession*, facere; factitare: *to practise as a physician*, medicinam exercēre, facere, factitare: *to practise at the bar*, causas agere; in causis agendis *or* in foro esse *or* versari; in judiciis causas versare (*Cic.*): *not to be allowed to practise any longer*, *ex causidicorum ordine removēri, omnique causas agendi veniâ privari (*of a lawyer*).

PRACTITIONER, qui medicinam exercet, &c.

PRÆTOR, prætor.

PRÆTORIAN, prætorius. *The prætorian guard*, prætoriani (milites).

PRÆTORSHIP, prætura.

PRAGMATIC, *pragmaticus (*technical term*).

PRAGMATICAL, qui rebus alienis se immiscet *or* studet. *A pragmatical fellow*, ardelio.

PRAISE, *s.*, laus (*subjectively and objectively, the thing*): laudatio (*a panegyric, subjectively and objectively, the action or the thing*): prædicatio (*an extolling loudly or publicly*). *To gain praise*, laudem consequi, assequi; laudem sibi parĕre, comparare; (*by any thing*) laudem habēre de *or* ex re: *to have praise*, laudem habēre; in laude esse; laudari: *to have great praise*, laudibus efferri; laude celebrari: *to have general praise*, ab omnibus laudari: *to give praise to any one*, alicui laudem tribuere; alicui laudem *or* aliquem laude impertire (vid. *Zumpt*, § 418): aliquem laude afficere: *to confer distinguished praise on any one*, aliquem laudibus ornare, illustrare, (*of several*) celebrare; aliquem eximiâ laude ornare, decorare: *to strive or endeavor after praise*, laudem quærere, petere; laudis studio trahi: *to reckon as a praise to any one*, alicui aliquid laudi ducere *or* dare: aliquid in laude ponere: *to be to the praise of any one*, alicui laudi esse: *to diminish, detract from the praise of any one*, laudem alicujus imminuere, obterere, verbis extenuare: *to deprive any one of due praise*, aliquem debitâ laude fraudare; laudem alicui destinatam præripere (*by appropriating it to one's self*): *praise be to God!* *Deo laudes et grates agantur; *sit laus Deo.

PRAISE, *v.*, laudare (*general term*): laudem alicui tribuere: laudem alicui impertire *or* laude aliquem impertire (vid. *Zumpt*, § 418): laude aliquem afficere (*to give praise*): collaudare (*to praise greatly, together with others*): dilaudare (*to praise*

immoderately): prædicare aliquem *or* de aliquo (*to extol, praise loudly and publicly*). *To praise one's self*, se ipsum laudare; de se ipsum prædicare: *to praise any one to his face*, aliquem coram in os laudare (*Ter., Ad.*, 2, 4, 5): *to praise one very much*, valde, vehementer laudare; laudibus ornare, illustrare, efferre; laudibus celebrare (*of several*): collaudare, dilaudare (vid. *above*); plenâ manu alicujus laudes in astra tollere; pleniore ore *or* utroque pollice laudare; eximiâ laude ornare, decorare; divinis laudibus exornare; miris laudibus prædicare: *to praise excessively*, nimis laudare; in majus extollere: *to praise any thing more than it deserves*, supra meritum aliquid circumferre prædicatione: *not to be able to praise any one enough*, aliquem non satis pro dignitate laudare posse: *not to like to hear other men praised*, alienas laudes parum æquis auribus accipere.

PRAISER, laudator (*general term*): prædicator (*vaunter; one who praises publicly*): præco (*the herald of any body's praise*): buccinator (*trumpeter, with contempt*; e. g., alicujus existimationis: ☞ *Pliny uses* applausor): approbator (e. g., profectionis meæ, *Cic.*; *opposed to* suasor et impulsor): probator (e. g., facti, *Cic.*): comprobator (e. g., auctoritatis ejus et inventionis, *Cic.*).

PRAISEWORTHY, laudabilis: laude dignus: laudandus; (*more strongly*) collaudandus: prædicandus. *To be praiseworthy*, laudi esse: *to be considered praiseworthy*, laude dignum duci; laudi duci: *in a praiseworthy manner*, laudabiliter.

PRANCE, gressus glomerare superbos (*poetical, Virg., Georg.*, 3, 117); *perhaps we may say* exsultare.

PRATE. Vid. BABBLE.

PRATER, garrulus: loquax (*the* garrulus *is tiresome from the quality, the* loquax *from the quantity, of what he says*): qui silēre tacenda nequit.

PRATING, } garrītus (*late*): garrulitas;
PRATE, } loquacitas; confabulatio (*good-natured, chattering conversation of one or more; late*).

PRAVITY, pravitas; vitium.

PRAWN, * cancer squilla (*Linn.*).

PRAY, *v.* ‖ TRANS. *To supplicate, entreat*, rogare, orare, *a person for any thing*, aliquem aliquid (*to address with prayer or entreaty*): petere, poscere (*to petition, demand*): contendere (*to pray earnestly, urge a request*): flagitare, efflagitare (*with vehemence*): *all with* aliquid ab aliquo: precibus exposcere (*to pray with a vehement demand*): implorare (*to implore any one*, aliquem, *for any thing*, aliquid): obtestari, obsecrare, *more strongly*, omnibus precibus orare et obtestari, omnibus (*or* infimis) precibus petere (*to pray earnestly and imploringly*): supplicare alicui pro re; petere, postulare suppliciter, aliquid ab aliquo, orare aliquem supplicibus verbis, orare *or* rogare aliquem suppliciter (*to entreat humbly and submissively*). *To pray and beseech*, JN. rogare atque orare; petere et contendere; orare et obtestari; orare obtestarique; orare atque obsecrare; implorare atque obtestari; obsecrare atque obtestari (*and* vice versâ); precari atque orare; petere ac deprecari (*Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 31); omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare aliquem; aliquem ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: *to pray for any one*, deprecari pro aliquo, deprecatorem se præbēre pro alicujus periculo (*to intercede for, in order to avert an evil*, &c.). ‖ INTRANS. *To offer a petition*, precari: preces *or* precationem facere: precatione uti (*general term*): preces fundere (*in the poets and Tacitus*): supplicare (*to pray with bended knees*). *To pray to God*, precari Deum *or* ad Deum; orare *or* invocare Deum; Deo supplicare; Deo preces adhibēre: *to pray God that he would*, &c., precari a Deo ut, &c.; *for any thing*, vota suscipere *or* nuncupare pro re. ‖ "*Pray*" *inserted in a sentence*, quæso. *In a vehement question* tandem *may be used*: "*in what way, pray?*" quo tandem modo?

PRAYER, precatio (*as an action*): supplicatio (*humble prayer*): preces (*the words and form of prayer*). *To offer or utter prayer*, precationem facere; precatione uti; preces adhibēre (deo *or* diis); preces concipere (*Ov.*); preces mittere (*Liv.*, incassum mittere preces): *to reject any body's prayers*, alicujus preces repudiare: *to listen to any body's prayers*, alicujus preces audire (*Cic.*); alicujus precationem admittere (*Liv.*): *to be prevailed upon by any body's prayers*, alicujus precibus cedere (*Cic.*); alicujus precibus adduci, ut (*Cæs., Nep.*): *to gain any thing by one's prayers*, precibus impetrare aliquid: ☞ fundere preces; admovēre preces; ad preces descendere *or* decurrere; precibus vinci, frangi, flecti; in preces descendere *or* demitti; precibus aliquem aggredi; precibus alicujus parēre *or* repugnare *belong to the poets; so also*, preces concipere (*Ov.*); fatigare aliquem precibus. *At the prayer of any one*, aliquo rogante; alicujus rogatu; ab aliquo rogatus; alicujus precibus adductus; aliquo deprecatore (*at the intercession of any one*): *a form of prayer*, verba sollemnia (*the reading of a form of prayer*, nuncupatio verborum sollemnium, *Val. Max.*, 5, 10, 1): carmen, *or* sollemne precationis carmen (vid. *Liv.*, 5, 41; 39, 15): præfatio (*especially before a sacrifice, Suet., Claud.*, 25, *Bremi*): *to dictate a form of prayer*, carmen præfari; verba (sollemnia) præire; *to any one*, alicui.

PRAYER-BOOK, * liber precationum; * liber liturgicus *or* ritualis; sollemnia precationum carmina (*after Liv.*).

PREACH. ‖ PROP., * in cœtu sacro verba facere; * e sacro suggestu dicere *or* orationem (-es) habēre; * in cœtu Christianorum dicere de aliquâ re (*on a subject*): * de rebus divinis dicere (☞ *avoid* concionari). ‖ FIG., docēre; monēre; hortari; cohortari. *To preach against any thing*, reprehendere, accusare aliquid: *one who preaches to deaf ears*, * monitor non exauditus.

PREACHER, * orator sacer (*Eichst.*); * orator a sacris [☞ *Muretus and Perpinian use* concionator *in this sense, which others avoid: it occurs only once in ancient writers*; vid. *Krebs, Antib.*, CONCIONATOR]: * verbi divini præco (*Græv.*). *He is one of the most celebrated preachers*, præfulget nomen alicujus in clarissimis oratoribus sacris (*Eichst.*).

PREACHING. ‖ PROP. *By circumlocution with the verbs.* ‖ FIG., hortatio; adhortatio.

PREAMBLE, exordium: præfatio: procœmium (☞ *not* introductio); aditus ad causam (*Cic., of a judicial speaker*). *To make a preamble*, dicere aliquid ante rem; præfationis loco ponere, scribere aliquid.

PREBEND, * præbenda (*technical term*).

PREBENDAL, *by genitive*, * præbendæ (*technical term*).

PREBENDARY, * præbendarius (*technical term*).

PRECARIOUS, incertus: intutus: infidus: parum certus *or* firmus: ☞ precarius, "*obtained by entreaty*," *has not the meaning of our "precarious," though it often approaches it, as opposed to "what is demanded as a right,"* &c. Vid. *Latin Dictionary*.

PRECARIOUSLY, non certo: parum certo *or* tuto.

PRECAUTION, cautio: provisio animi (*Cic., Or.*, 56). *That uses precaution*, providus, cautus: *that does not use precaution*, inconsultus: *to use precaution*, cautionem adhibēre alicui rei *or* in re; caute versari in re; caute tractare aliquid: *without precaution*, inconsulte.

PRECEDE, præire: præcedere: prægredi: antecedere: anteire: antegredi: præcurrere. *Preceding*, antecedens: præcedens: præcurrens: prior: superior.

PRECEDENCE, prior locus; præcedendi, præeundi jus. *To have the precedence of any body*, loco *or* dignitate priorem esse aliquo; antecellēre alicui: *to give any body the precedence*, priore loco ire aliquem sinere.

PRECEDENT, probatum exemplum (= *established precedent*). *Any thing becomes a sort of precedent to magistrates to*, &c., aliqua res jus velut probato exemplo facit magistratibus (alicujus rei faciendæ): *precedents*, exempla judicata (*legal precedents, Auct. ad Herenn.*, 2, 10, 4): *to be against the precedents*, cum rebus judicatis dissentire.

PRECENTOR, præcentor (*Appul.*); * qui regit, moderatur, cantum. *To be a precentor*, * cantum regere, moderari; * præire cantu, modis.

PRECEPT, præceptum; præscriptum: præscriptio: lex. *To give precepts*, præcipere, præcepta dare, tradere, de aliquâ re: *to observe a precept*, præscriptum servare; præceptum tenēre (*Cic.*); præceptum observare (*Cæs.*).

PRECEPTIVE, * qui præcipit, præcepta tradit.

PRECEPTOR, præceptor, magister.

PRECINCT, ager; territorium: *precincts of a town*, pomerium *or* pomœrium (*also improperly, Varr., Macrob.*).

PRECIOUS. ‖ *Costly*, sumtuosus: pretiosus: quod magni est pretii. ‖ *Excellent*, pretiosus: egregius: præstans: excellens. ‖ *Precious stones*; vid. JEWEL.

PRECIOUSLY, pretiose: sumtuose.

PRECIPICE, declivis et præceps locus; *plural*, derupta, præcipitia (*sc.* loca, *plural*).

PRECIPITATE, *adj.*, præceps: præcipitatus: temerarius (*rash*). *Precipitate measures*, præcipitata consilia: *by precipitate measures*, nimiâ celeritate consiliorum (e. g., societatem evertere, *Liv.*): *to be precipitate*, præpropere agere (*Liv.*).

PRECIPITATE, *v.*, præcipitare aliquid (e. g., consilia, *Liv.*); festinare, accelerare aliquid.

PRECIPITATELY, nimis festinanter, præpropere.

PRECIPITATION, nimia festinatio, præproperatio (*after Cic.*); præmatura festinatio (*Liv.*, 42, 16); nimia celeritas, *or simply* festinatio (*Cic.*).

PRECIPITOUS, deruptus: præceps: *a precipitous rock overhanging the sea*, rupes directa eminens in mare (*Cæs.*).

PRECISE. ‖ *Definite, exact*, constitutus: dictus: finitus: definitus: destinatus. ‖ *Accurate*, accuratus: diligens. [Vid. ACCURATE.] ‖ *Formal*, durus: rigidus: parum facilis. *Precise manners*, mores rigidi (*Ov.*).

PRECISELY. ‖ *Accurately*, accurate: diligenter: exquisite. ‖ *Exactly, by* ipse; e. g., in ipso temporis articulo (*precisely at that moment*). ‖ *Formally*, dure: rigide.

PRECISENESS. ‖ *Accuracy*, diligentia; cura. ‖ *Formality*, mores rigidi; morositas: *or use the adjective*.

PRECLUDE. ‖ *To shut out*, excludere aliquem ab aliquo loco; *or with the simple ablative*. ‖ *To hinder*, prohibēre aliquem (ab aliquâ re; ☞ *not* in aliquâ re); impedimento esse alicui in aliquâ re; arcēre aliquem (ab) aliquâ re.

PRECOCIOUS. ‖ PROPR. præmaturus, præcox. [SYN. *in* EARLY.] ‖ FIG. *Precocious abilities*, ingeniorum velut præcox genus (*Quint.*, 1, 3, 3): immature magnum ingenium (*Sen., Controv.*, 1, 1).

PRECOCITY, maturitas præcox (*Col.*, 1, 6, 20): maturitas festinata (*with blame; opposed to* maturitas tempestiva, *as Quint.*, 6, *procm.* 10): ingenium velut præcox *or* immature magnum (*of the mind, Sen.*).

PRECONCEIVED, animo præceptus: ante conceptus (☞ *not* præconceptus). *A preconceived idea or opinion*, opinio animo præcepta, ante concepta; opinio præsumta.

PRECONCERTED, ante constitutus *or* compositus. *According to a preconcerted plan*, (ex) composito.

PRECURSOR. ‖ PROPR., præcursor (*Liv.*); prodrŏmus (*Cic., Att.*, 1, 12, 1); anteambulo (*Suet., Vesp.*, 2). ‖ FIG., quasi dux consequentis alicujus rei (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 30, 64): præcursor, *in this sense, late; but* præcursor et emissarius alicujus *for "a person's precursor," if commissioned by him, his emissary, is classical* (*Cic.*); zephyrus prænuntius veris (*Lucr.*, 5, 736; *precursor of spring*).

PREDATORY, rapax; prædatorius. *A predatory people*, gens latrociniis assueta (*Curt.*).

PREDECESSOR (*in an office*), decessor (*Cic., Tac.* ☞ Antecessor *only in*

the lawyers). *He is my predecessor*, succedo ei: *one of his predecessors*, quilibet superiorum (e. g., regum).

PREDESTINATE, præfinire, præstituere aliquid; *in theological sense, also*, prædestinare (*ecclesiastical technical term*).

PREDESTINATION, *by the verbs. Also*, prædestinatio (*ecclesiastical technical term*).

PREDICABLE, *s.*, *prædicabile (*technical term*).

PREDICABLE, *adj.*, *quod de re aliquâ dici potest. ☞ Prædicabilis *means* "*laudable*."

PREDICAMENT. ‖ *In logic*, genus (*general term genus, classical*): categoria; *or* *prædicamentum (*technical term*). ‖ *Position*, locus.

PREDICATE, attributio: res attributa: id quod rebus *or* personis attribuitur, *or* attributum est: *more general*, quod dicitur de quodam (*Cic.*) ☞ *We do not find* accidens, accidentia rerum *or* personarum, *until the time of Quintilian.*

PREDICT, prædicere: vaticinari: futura pronuntiare: augurari. *To predict any body's fate*, prædicere, quid alicui eventurum sit (*Cic., Div.*, 1, 1, 2).

PREDICTION, vaticinatio: vaticinium: prædictio: prædictum: præsagium.

PREDILECTION, studium et amor: amor et cupiditas: *to have a predilection for any particular pursuit*, alicui rei præter cætera studēre.

PREDISPOSE, præparare, parare, apparare aliquid; *the mind*, animum præparare, componere ad aliquid. *Predisposed to any thing*, propensus *or* proclivis ad aliquid; pronus in aliquid; inclinatus ad aliquid [vid. INCLINED TO]: opportunus alicui rei (*predisposed to a disease*; e. g., gravedini; opportuniora morbis corpora).

PREDISPOSITION, proclivitas ad aliquid (*natural propensity*): inclinatio voluntatis; studium. *To have a predisposition for*, propenso animo, propensâ voluntate esse in; opportunum esse (*to a disease*, morbo).

PREDOMINANT, victrix. *To be predominant, or to predominate*, prævalēre, obtinēre; dominari.

PRE-EMINENCE, excellentia: præstantia: eminentia (*superiority*): principatus; prior locus (*precedence*). *To have the precedence*, eminēre, excellere inter alios: *with respect to any body*, loco, dignitate, priorem esse aliquo; præcedere alicui; antecellere, antecedere alicui.

PRE-EMINENT, excellens; insignis; conspicuus [vid., *also*, EXCELLENT]. *To be pre-eminent*, præminēre aliquem alicui, *or* aliquo (*Tac.*). Vid., *also*, EXCEL.

PRE-EMINENTLY, præter cæteros (*more than all others*): præcipue (*especially, particularly*). Vid., *also*, EXCELLENTLY.

PRE-EXIST, ante, antea, exstare, existitisse.

PRE-EXISTENCE, } *By the verb.*
PRE-EXISTENT. }

PREFACE, procemium (*an introduction at the beginning of a treatise*, &c.): præfatio (*a verbal introduction to a speech*, &c.; *but allowable in the sense of preface to a book, as a written work takes the place of a spoken disputation*, &c.; *thus Columella often uses* præfari *in this sense*; e. g., *Lib.* 1, *præf.*, § 33): *the preface to a book*, procemium libri (☞ *not* ad librum); procemium libro additum. *To write a preface*, procemium scribere: *to prefix a preface to a work*, libro procemium addere *or* affigere: *I will make no preface*, omitto proloqui (*Ter., Phorm.*, 5, 6, 21).

PREFACE, *v.*, procemiari *or* procemium scribere (*to write a preface*): præfari, præfationem dicere (*orally*): *to preface a few words*, pauca præfari.

PREFATORY. *By circumlocution with substantives or verbs*; e. g., *to make some prefatory remarks*, pauca, paucis, præfari: *without any prefatory remark*, nihil præfatus; nullâ præfatione usus.

PREFER. ‖ *To value a person or thing more highly than another*, præponere: anteponere: præferre: anteferre (*general terms*): aliquem potissimum diligere (*to love any body before others*): rem aliquâ re potiorem habēre (*to prefer one thing to another as being better, more important or advisable*, &c., *Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 8 *and* 9): præoptare (*with following infinitive; to desire rather*): malle (*to wish or choose by preference, with following infinitive*; e. g., *he preferred death*, mori maluit). ‖ *To promote*, vid. ‖ *Offer*, &c. *To prefer a complaint*, libellum dare judici, *against any body*, de aliquo; *a petition*, libello *or* scripto adire aliquem (*of a written petition*): rogare aliquem aliquid (*to ask him*).

PREFERABLE, potior: antiquior: præstans: præcellens: præstabilis.

PREFERENCE, prior locus; priores *or* primæ partes: *to give one the preference*, priores *or* primas partes alicui deferre; aliquem anteponere *or* anteferre alicui: *to have the preference*, aliquem antecedere; aliquo potiorem, *or* priorem, esse; *in any thing*, aliquâ re præstare alicui; aliquem aliquâ re præstare, *or* superare: *to feel a preference for any body*, aliquem potissimum diligere; aliquem præter cæteros amare (☞ *not* præ cæteris): *to give a thing the preference*, potissimum probare aliquid; aliquid mihi potissimum probatur; aliquid anteponere, anteferre, præponere *or* præferre alicui rei, alicui rei principatum dare; aliquid aliquâ re potiorem habēre.

PREFERMENT. ‖ *Advancement to a higher station*, amplificatio honoris (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 12, 42). ‖ *Office of dignity or honor*, dignitas; honoris gradus: *a piece of preferment in the Church*, beneficium (*ecclesiastical*): *high preferment*, fastigium.

PREFIGURE, rei futuræ imaginem fingere (*after Cic.*): præfigurare (*late and ecclesiastical, Lactant., Cypr.*).

PREFIX, *v.*, anteponere; præponere aliquid; prætexere, præscribere, inscribere rei aliquid (*in writing*; e. g., nomina auctorum prætexere volumini, *after Plin.*, 18, 25, 57; libello inscribere nomen suum, *Cic., Arch.*, 11, 26).

PREFIX, *s.*, *syllaba apposita, anteposita.

PREGNANCY, graviditas; pregnatio: *during her pregnancy*, dum gravida *or* prægnans erat.

PREGNANT. ‖ *With young*, prægnans (*general term*): gravidus (*only of human beings*): fœtus (*of any animal*): fordus *or* hordus (*only of cows*): inciens (*of small animals, especially swine*): *to be pregnant*, gravidam *or* prægnantem esse; ventrem ferre; partum ferre *or* gestare: *to be pregnant with*, prægnantem alvo continēre aliquem (*properly*); parturire aliquid (*figuratively*). ‖ *Important, full of consequence*, magni *or* maximi momenti. Vid. IMPORTANT.

PREJUDGE, præjudicare aliquid (*Cic.*); prius judicare quam quid rei sit scias (*Ter., Heaut.*, 2, 2, 8).

PREJUDICE, *s.* ‖ *Preconceived opinion*, opinio præjudicata; aliquid præjudicati; opinio præsumta (☞ *not* præjudicium *in this sense*): opinio prava (*a wrong opinion, prejudice*): opinio ficta atque vana (*false, untenable opinion*); *often simply* opinio, *where the context determines the sense*: opinionis commentum. *To come to the consideration of any thing under the influence of some prejudice*, aliquid præjudicati afferre: *prejudice confirmed by the arguments*, &c., *of others*, opinio confirmata: *to have a prejudice in favor of any body*, bene de aliquo existimare; *against any body*, male de aliquo opinari: *to be under the influence of prejudice*, opinione præjudicatâ duci. ‖ *Hurt*, detrimentum: damnum: incommodum: fraus: *to any body's prejudice*, cum damno, detrimento, dispendio.

PREJUDICE, *v.* ‖ *To predispose any body against any thing or any body*, aliquem in suspicionem adducere alicui (*to make any body look upon another with suspicion*): * efficere ut aliquis de aliquo male opinetur: aliquid alicui suspectum facere (*Quint.*). *This prejudices the judge against the cause*, hoc suspectam facit judici causam (*Quint.*, 5, 13, 5). *Any body is prejudiced against any thing*, aliquid alicui suspectum, *or* suspectum et invisum, est: *many persons are prejudiced against the medicine of the mind*, medicina animi pluribus suspecta et invisa (*Cic.*): *to be prejudiced against any body*, male opinari de aliquo; *in favor of any body*, bene de aliquo existimare. *Do not come to the consideration of this question with prejudiced minds*, postulo, ut ne quid præjudicati huc afferatis (*Cic.*). ‖ *To be prejudicial to*; vid. HURT.

PREJUDICIAL, damnosus (*Liv.*); noxius: malus: adversus: inimicus: alienus (*Cic.*; detrimentosus, *once, Cæs.*; dispendiosus, *very rare, Col.*). *To be prejudicial*, damno, detrimento, fraudi esse; obesse; nocēre.

PREJUDICIALLY, perniciose; cum damno, detrimento.

PRELACY, *præsulis *or* prælati munus.

PRELATE, *præsul; *prælatus (*technical term*).

PRELECTION, lectio; prælectio.

PRELIMINARIES, initia, *plural* (e. g., pacis).

PRELIMINARY, antecedens.

PRELUDE, *s.*, præcentio (*in music, of a leader, who gives the time*): procemium (*a beginning, with a musical instrument*; citharœdi, *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 80, 325): prolusio *or* prælusio (*the beginning of a battle, or, figuratively, of any thing which may be compared to it*). *To be a prelude to any thing* (*figuratively*), alicui rei antecedere.

PRELUDE, *v.* ‖ PROP., præire ac præmonstrare (*otherwise* præministrare) modulos (*Gell.*, 1, 19, 11); præcinere (*of the player, or of the instrument*). ‖ FIG., alicui rei antecedere.

PREMATURE. ‖ PROP., præmaturus: præcox. ‖ FIG., immaturus: præmaturus: præcox: *a premature death*, mors immatura (*Cic.*); præmatura (*Plin.*); decessio matura (*Cic.*): *premature old age*, canities præmatura: *a premature birth*, abortus (*Cic.*).

PREMATURELY, præmature; ante tempus; ante annos.

PREMEDITATE, præmeditari aliquid (*Cic.*). *Premeditated*, cogitatus (e. g., facinus, parricidium, *Suet.*); quod consulto *or* cogitatum fit. JN. quod consulto et cogitatum fit.

PREMEDITATION, præmeditatio (*Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 14, 29): *done with premeditation*, i. e., *with design*, quod consulto et cogitatum fit: *with premeditation*, consulto; cogitate. JN. consulto et cogitate; voluntate (*opposed to* casu); deditâ operâ; de *or* ex industriâ.

PREMIER (*prime minister*), * princeps regis in rebus publicis administrandis consiliariorum; *more anciently*, princeps amicorum regis; princeps purpuratorum (*Curt.*).

PREMISE, *v.*, præfari (*to say beforehand, with or without accusative of thing said*): præmunire aliquid (reliquo) sermoni (*premise what is of importance for the understanding of what is to follow, Cic.*).

PREMISES. ‖ (*In logic*), præmissa, *plural* (*technical term*); *also* prima, *plural, or* quod antecessit (*Cic., when the context explains the sense*; e. g., mihi non placet consequentia reprehendere quum prima concesseris, *Tusc.*, 5, 9, 24; conclusio reprehenditur, si id, quod sequitur, non videatur necessario cum eo, quod antecessit, cohærēre, *Inv.*, 1, 46, 86). ‖ *House, house and land*, tecta villatica; ædificia villæ; villa.

PREMIUM, præmium; donum.

PREMONISH, certiorem facere; præmonēre.

PREMONITION, præmonitus, -ûs (*Ov.*; præmonitio, *Tert.*); *or by the verb.*

PREMONITORY, qui præmonet, &c. (præmonitorius, *Tert.*).

PREMUNIRE. *To incur a premunire*, exsilio multari *or* * bonis publicatis in exsilium exigi *or* expelli.

PREOCCUPATION, præoccupatio (*Nep.*).

PREOCCUPY, præoccupare (*properly and figuratively*; e. g., timor animos præoccupaverat).

PREPARATION, apparatio *or* apparatus (*especially on a magnificent scale*; e. g., epularum): præparatio (*a preparing be-*

forehand; e. g., belli): compositio (*a compounding*; e. g., *of medicines, unguents*, &c.): elaboratio (*careful working up*). *Preparation for war*, belli comparatio (*preparing one's self for war, as an action*): belli apparatus (*all preliminary measures for war, supplies*, &c.). *To make preparation for any thing*, parare, apparare, comparare, præparare, adornare aliquid (*to get ready things necessary*): se comparare *or* præparare ad aliquid (*to make one's self ready*): *to make preparation for war*, parare *or* apparare bellum; *for the defence of a town*, parare quæ usui sunt ad defendendum oppidum; *for a siege*, &c., quæ ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinent, administrare; se expedire ad oppugnationem urbis: *to make great preparation for any thing*, diligentissime, acerrime parare aliquid: *to make all due preparation for any thing*, omnes res ad aliquid comparare: *with preparation*, parate; præparato; ex præparato.

PREPARATORY, qui parat, præparat, &c.

PREPARE, parare (*to get any thing in readiness; also to provide*): apparare (*to make preparations for*; e. g., bellum, convivium): præparare (*provide beforehand*; animum *or* se ad aliquid; aures auditorum: *also of food*; ova, *Mart.*): comparare (*to prepare for any thing by bringing together all that is requisite; also to provide or procure; also of preparing a snare for any body*, insidias alicui *or* in aliquem): struere: instruere: comparare (*to prepare maliciously; plots, sorrow, misfortune*): adornare (*furnish with what is necessary, equip*, &c.; e. g., naves): concinnare (*prepare scientifically; as wines, skins*, &c.): componere (*prepare by compounding ingredients, medicines*): moliri (*by the application of force; to prepare something bad*): machinari (*to plot or hatch, by deceit*, &c.) *To prepare medicine*, medicinam parare *or* facere: medicamentum concinnare: remedium salutare componere; *a draught*, medicamentum in poculo diluere; *a banquet*, ornare et apparare convivium; *a sumptuous banquet*, magnifice comparare convivium: *to prepare to answer*, comparare se ad respondendum. ‖ *To get ready for any thing*, præparare se ad aliquid: se parare *or* comparare ad aliquid. (☞ Accingi, *or* se accingere ad, *or* in aliquid *are not found in Cicero or Cæsar, but occur in Terence and Livy, and very often in Tacitus; a dative or an infinitive after this phrase is poetical.*) *Often by* præparare *or* comparare aliquid: *to prepare for his departure*, præparare profectionem (*Suet.*): *to give any body time to prepare*, tempus ad comparandum dare; *for a journey*, comparare se ad iter: *to prepare or be preparing for war*, bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, instruere; belli apparatum instruere; omnia, quæ ad bellum pertinent, providēre: *to prepare a lecture* (*at college*), res in scholâ explicandas meditari (*of the teacher*); quæ in scholâ audienda sunt prædiscere ac meditari (*of the pupil*; vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 1, 32, 147): *to prepare one's self for the university*, se præparare ad studia academica: *to prepare one for any thing*, aliquem præmonēre de aliquâ re (*to warn beforehand*): alicujus animum ad aliquid componere *or* præparare (*to bring one into a due state of mind*): *I was prepared for it*, aliquid mihi non imparate accidit: *to prepare one's self for any thing*, se præparare ad aliquid (*general term*): parare *or* apparare aliquid (*to make preparations for*): præparationem adhibēre in aliquâ re; animum præparare ad aliquid; se, *or* animum, componere ad aliquid (*to make up one's mind to*): meditari aliquid (*to study or practice beforehand*): commentari aliquid (*to think over, a speech*, &c.).

PREPAY (*a letter*), * epistolæ perferendæ mercedem persolvere: *prepaid*, * immunis a mercede cursûs publici; * a vecturæ pretio immunis.

PREPONDERANCE, * quod justum onus, *or* pondus, excedit (*properly*); major auctoritas, *or* vis (*figuratively*): *to have the preponderance*, propendēre: præponderare (*properly or figuratively*); potentiâ, opibus, *or* viribus antecedere, antecellere, anteire, antestare, excellere, præcedere, præcurrere, præstare, superare, præpollēre (*figuratively*); prævalēre (*figuratively, Liv., præf.*, § 4).

PREPONDERATE. [Vid. "*to have the* PREPONDERANCE]:" *preponderating*, superans; major; gravior.

PREPOSITION, præpositio (*technical term*).

PREPOSSESS, præoccupare.

PREPOSSESSION. Vid. PREJUDICE.

PREPOSTEROUS, rationi repugnans (*contrary to reason*): ineptus, absurdus. JN. ineptus et absurdus (*of persons or things*).

PRESAGE, *s.*, omen: portentum: augurium: præsagium.

PRESAGE, *v.*, divinare (*by inspiration*): præsagire (*by natural sagacity*): præsentire (*by presentiment*): vaticinari (*to prophesy*): prædicare (*to predict*).

PRESBYTER, presbyter, -eri, *m.*

PRESBYTERY, presbyteri (*plural*).

PRESCIENCE, *by the adjective.*

PRESCIENT, præscius (*Tac., Virg.*): *to be prescient*, prænoscere aliquid (*Cic.*).

PRESCRIBE. ‖ *To command*, præcipere, *or* præscribere alicui aliquid, *or with* ut: *to prescribe to any body what to do*, præscribere alicui quæ agenda sunt: *to prescribe a rule or law to one's self*, sibi ipsi aliquid præscribere, *or* legem scribere, statuere. ‖ (*As a physician*), medicamenta præscribere (*Cic.*): *for a disease*, morbo remedium proponere (*Nep.*); valetudinis curationem præscribere (*Cic.*).

PRESCRIPTION. ‖ (*In law*), præscriptio (*Pand.*); auctoritas (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 12, 37); usus. ‖ (*Of a physician*), medicamenti diluendi formula, *or simply* formula: *to write a prescription*, medicamenti compositionem literis mandare (*Sen.*); formulam medicamenti concinnare (*Bau.*): *a prescription book*, * liber medicorum formulas continens; * dispensatorium (*medicine*).

PRESENCE, præsentia (*the proper word*): assiduitas (*frequent presence at a place*): frequentia (*of several persons*): *in the presence of any body*, aliquo præsente (☞ *not* in præsentiâ alicujus): coram aliquo (*under the eyes of any body, the action not necessarily being directed to him*): apud aliquem (*not only in his presence, but also with reference to him*; e. g., dicere, loqui, verba facere apud aliquem): *presence of mind*, animi præsentia; animus præsens.

PRESENT, *adj.* ‖ *Not past or future*, qui nunc est (*now existing, living*, &c.: ☞ *never* hodiernus = *of the present day, in the strictest sense*): præsens (*at the present moment; opposed to that which occurs at another time. Most frequently, however, by* hic, *when* = "*this one*," *where* præsens *would be wrong*): *the present day*, hodiernus dies; hic dies: *men of the present day*, homines qui nunc sunt *or* vivunt; hujus *or* nostræ ætatis homines: *the present times*, hæc tempora: *the present age*, hæc *or* nostra ætas: *up to the present day or moment*, ad *or* in hodiernum diem (*in the strictest sense of* "*to-day*"): usque ad hunc diem (*even up to the present time*): usque ad hoc tempus: adhuc: usque adhuc (*up to the present time*). *At the present day*, hodie: hoc tempore: his temporibus: nunc (*general terms; opposed to* tunc). *Even at the present day, or even up to the present day*, hodie: hodie quoque: *and even (or up) to the present day*, et hodie; hodieque (*in* hodieque, *Cic.* [e. g., *Verr.*, 5, 25, 64, &c.] *the* que = et, "*and also*." *The form does not occur for* hodie *or* hodie quoque: ☞ hodiedum *is quite barbarous*): *the present*, præsentia, -ium (*the time now present*): instantia, -ium (*the time close at hand; opposed to* venientia): *to enjoy the present, and not think of the future*, præsentibus frui, nec in longius consultare (*Tac., Hist.*, 2, 95, 3): *to have a correct judgment respecting the present*, de instantibus verissime judicare (*Nep., Them.*, 1, 4): *at present*, hoc tempore, in præsentia (*at this moment*): in hoc tempore, in præsenti (*under existing circumstances*): in præsens (*for now and the time immediately following*): (☞ impræsentiarum, depræsentiarum, in præsentiam, *and* ad præsens *are not classical*: impræsentiarum *stands, however, Nep., Hann.*, 6; *Auct. Her.*, 2, 11, 16 [*otherwise* in præsenti], &c. Vid. *Hand, Turs.*, 3, p. 234). ‖ *Not absent*, præsens; qui adest: *those present*, qui adsunt; spectatores (*spectators*): auditores, audientes (*hearers*): corona (*hearers round a speaker*); *a great number present*, frequentia; frequentes: *to be present*, adesse (*opposed to* absesse): præsentem esse *or* adesse; præsto esse *or* adesse; coram adesse (*with the notion of assistance, if necessary*): *to be present in an assembly*, in concione stare: *to be present at any thing*, adesse, interesse, *with a dative of that at which a person is or was present* (adesse, *general term, to be present as spectator, helper*, &c.; interesse, *to be present as a participator in any thing: thus, at a sacrifice*, rebus divinis interesse, *of the priest*; sacris adesse, *of the people*; *cf. Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 13).

PRESENT, *v.* ‖ *To bring to view*, sistere; in conspectum dare, in conspectu ponere, ante oculos ponere, proponere, exponere (*to set or place before the eyes*): ostendere, ostentare (*to show, the latter especially to excite attention*): *to present itself to view*, occurrere, objici (*of things; especially accidentally*): se sistere; se dare in conspectum, se repræsentare, se ostendere, offerre (*of persons*): apparēre, manifestum esse (*to be apparent*). ‖ *To make a present*, alicui donum (munus) dare; aliquem dono donare; alicui donum impertiri; munus alicui deferre: *to make one a trifling present*, munusculum alicui concinnare (*Trebon. ap. Cic., Ep.*, 12, 16, 3): *to give one any thing as a present*, dare alicui aliquid dono *or* muneri; alicui aliquid *or* aliquem aliquâ re donare. ‖ *To offer*, offerre, præbēre (*general terms*): circumferre (*to carry round and offer*; e. g., *dishes of food*). ‖ *To introduce any body to another* [vid. INTRODUCE]. ‖ *To present arms*, * telum (tela) erigere honoris causâ; *in honor of or to any body*, * telum erigere alicui.

PRESENT, *s.*, donum (*any voluntary gift, especially in order to please*, δῶρον): munus (*a present which one feels bound to make, especially as a token of affection or favor*, χάρις): præmium (*a reward of honor, with respect to the desert of the receiver*, ἄθλον): jactura (*a present for some definite purpose, such as involves a sacrifice on the part of the giver*; vid. *commentators on Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 12; *Matthiæ, Cic., Manil.*, 23, 67): donarium (*a consecrated or dedicated offering*): corollarium (*originally, a chaplet of gilded or silvered flowers as a present to actors*, &c.; vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 3, 79, 184; 4, 22, 49; *then, figuratively, a douceur in money, Cic., Verr.*, 3, 50, 118): strena (*a present given on a feast, especially on new-year's day, for the sake of a good omen*): xenium (ξένιον, *a present to a guest, Vitr.*, 6, 7 (10), 4, *in the time of Pliny the Younger; also a present, consisting chiefly of eatables, sent to one's intimate friends*; vid. *Gierig, Plin. Ep.*, 5, 14, 8): apophoretum (ἀποφόρητον, *a present, on the Saturnalia, afterward also on other occasions, sent home with the guests; usually articles of dress or ornament*): donativum (*a present in money, made on extraordinary occasions, to the soldiers*): congiarium (*oil, wine, corn, salt, in kind or in money, distributed by magistrates or other public men, afterward by the emperors, to the poor; sometimes also soldiers, favorites, or artists, received a similar present*: ☞ liberalitas *was used first in the Silver Age in the sense of* donum, *but never otherwise than to denote imperial liberality*): *a small present*, munusculum: *a birth-day present*, munus natalicium (*Val. Max.*, 9, 2, *extr.* 5): *to make a present*, munerari aliquem; donum *or* munus alicui dare, afferre; munus alicui *or* munere aliquem donare: *to make a present of a thing to any body*, munerari (*rarely* munerare) aliquem aliquâ re; donare aliquem aliquâ re *or* alicui aliquid; dono mittere alicui aliquid (*to send as a present*): largiri alicui aliquid (*to distribute, deal out abundantly*): augēre aliquem aliquâ re (*to en-*

rich, especially with children): *to make large or handsome presents to any body,* magnis muneribus donare, afficere; donis amplissime donare; amplissimis donis decorare; muneribus explēre; amplis præmiis afficere; alicui non pauca large effuseque donare: *to receive any thing as a present,* dono *or* muneri accipere aliquid: *to bring any body over to one's side by great presents and promises,* magnis jacturis pollicitationibusque ad se perducere aliquem.

PRESENTATION. ‖ *Act of presenting, circumlocution by the verbs.* ‖ *Appointment to an office,* *commendatio: *letters of presentation,* *literæ quibus aliquis commendatur.

PRESENTIMENT, præsensio; præsagium: *I have a presentiment of evil,* animus præsagit mihi aliquid mali (*Ter.*).

PRESENTLY. ‖ *Soon,* mox (*at a short time after the present;* e. g., nunciari mihi jussit mox se venturum, *Cic.*). ‖ *Immediately,* statim; illico; confestim; e vestigio; continuo. ‖ *At present, now,* hoc tempore; in præsentia; in præsenti; in præsens. Syn. *in* Present, *adj.*

PRESERVATION, conservatio; *or by circumlocution with the verbs: if=safety,* salus; incolumitas (*safety without any injury or loss*).

PRESERVE, conservare: servare (e. g., rem familiarem): sustinēre: sustentare (e. g., *one's health*): tuēri (*to watch, to look to any thing, to keep in repair*). Jn. tueri et conservare: alere (*by nursing or nourishing; then in general*). Jn. alere et sustentare; sustentare et alere. *To preserve one's health,* valetudinem tueri: *to preserve any body's life,* aliquem (integrum) conservare: alicui saluti esse; salutis auctorem esse alicui (*general term for saving one's life*); alicui sanitatem restituere (*as a physician*). ‖ *Of fruit,* condire; *saccharum incoquere alicui rei (*after Plin.*, 34, 17, 48): *saccharo condire.

PRESERVER, servator: conservator. *Or by the verbs:* qui condit (*fruit,* &c.).

PRESERVING (*of fruits,* &c.), conditio (*act of preserving*): conditura (*manner of preserving,* &c.). *To gather olives for preserving,* olivas conditui legere (*Col.*, 2, 22, 4).

PRESIDE, præesse; præsidēre.

PRESIDENCY, *præsidendi jus.

PRESIDENT, præfectus (*one who presides over an office or business;* ☞ *in the best prose always with a genitive or dative of the office,* &c.): magister (*one who is intrusted with the oversight or care of an institution, or the like*): præses (*one who presides, as the head*): antistes (*the head of a temple, and of sacred offices belonging to it:* ☞ *rarely, and only in the Silver Age, in the more general sense of "a president"*). *To make one president of any thing,* aliquem alicui rei præficere *or* præponere.

PRESS, *v.* ‖ *To squeeze, impose constraint,* premere (*in nearly all the senses of the English word*): comprimere (*to press together*): exprimere (*to press out*): imprimere (*to press in or upon any thing,* aliquid alicui rei *or* in re): niti, vergere (*to press with its weight upon a body; against any thing,* in aliquid; vid. *Plin.*, 2, 65, 65): urere (*to cause pain by pressing; to pinch, as a shoe*): vexare: pungere: cruciare (*to oppress, harass*). *To press a person's hand,* manum alicujus prensare: *to press a kiss upon any body's lips,* alicui *or* alicujus labris basium imprimere (*poetical*); osculum alicui applicare (*poetical*): *to press any body to one's bosom,* aliquem premere ad pectus *or* ad corpus suum (*poetical*); aliquem arctius complecti, aliquem amplecti (*to embrace*): *to be pressed to death in a crowd,* præ turbâ elidi exanimarique. ‖ *To urge,* premere aliquem (*general term*): urgēre aliquem, *or absolutely* (*to urge or press hard*): instare alicui, *or absolutely* (*to press close upon the heels; all these three especially as military terms of pressing an enemy*): vexare (*to harass, annoy, attack,* &c., *on different sides; also as a military term*): propellere (*to drive forward*). *To press the enemy in front and in rear,* hostem a fronte et a tergo urgēre: *to be hard pressed,* in angustias adductum esse; in angustias esse *or* versari; acriter urgēri (*by creditors*): *when the creditors pressed hard,* instantibus creditoribus: *necessity pressed him,* necessitas eum premebat: *to press one's self upon any body,* se ingerere *or* se obtrudere alicui; se venditare alicui: *to be pressed for time or by business,* multis occupationibus distinēri. ‖ *To try earnestly to persuade,* petere ab aliquo: contendere ab aliquo, ut: instare (*absolutely or with infinitive, or with* ut, ne): sollicitare aliquem ad aliquid, *or with* ut. *To press any body earnestly,* summe contendere ab aliquo (e. g., quum a me peteret, et summe contenderet, ut suûm propinquum defenderem, *Cic.*): *Hortensius presses you to confer,* &c., tibi instat Hortensius ut eas in consilium, &c.: *if you press him,* te instante. ‖ *To act upon with weight, make smooth by compression, put any thing in a press,* prelo premere: *to press grapes,* uvas in torcular deferre prelisque subjicere, ut quantum possit exprimatur (*Col.*, 12, 52, 10): *to press clothes,* vestes ponderibus premere (*Sen.*): *cloth,* *pannum ponderibus premere (*after Sen.*): *pannum prelo bene solidare (*Bau.*). ‖ *To force, constrain; to press sailors,* nautas vi comparare (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 9, *in.*): remiges in supplementum extrahere (*after Liv.*, 26, 36, *extr.*).

PRESS, *s.* ‖ *Instrument by which any thing is pressed,* prelum (*general term*); torculum, torcular (*for grapes,* &c.): tormentum (*for clothes, Sen., Tranq.*, 1, 3; *later,* pressorium). *To put clothes in a press,* vestes ponderibus premere (*Sen.*): *the beam of a press,* arbor; vectis: *press-room,* torcular; cella torcularia. ‖ *Instrument for printing; printing,* prelum (*general term*). *To send a book to press,* *librum literarum formis exscribendum curare: *librum prelo subjicere: *librum edere (*to publish*): *to be in the press,* *sub prelo esse (☞ *not* sub prelo sudare); *literarum formis exscribi; *prelum exercēre *or* subiisse: *a book fresh from the press,* liber adhuc musteus (*Plin.*): *to come from the press,* *prodire ex officinâ typographicâ; edi; emitti: *a sheet that has passed through the press,* *plagula typis exscripta: *to have passed through the press,* *prelum reliquisse: *error of the press,* *mendum typographicum (*when a wrong letter is used,* &c.): *erratum typographicum (*if a wrong word is put, as Cic., Att.*, 6, 1, 17, erratum fabrile; *post-Augustan,* error; vid. *Quint.*, 1, 5, 47): *peccatum typographi (*as a fault of the compositor, Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 20, 47, paucis verbis tria magna peccata): *vitium typographicum (*a blunder destroying the sense*; vid. *Quint.*, 1, 5, 5, *sq.*): *a book disfigured by errors of the press,* *liber mendosus *or* mendose descriptus: *a book free from errors of the press,* *liber emendate descriptus *or* ab omnibus mendis purus. ‖ *Act of printing and publishing;* e. g., *the liberty of the press,* *libertas sentiendi, quæ velis, et quæ sentias literarum formis exscribendi; *or* *libertas, quæ sentias, literarum formis describendi: *in a republic the freedom of the press is a first principle,* &c., in civitate sentire quæ velis, et quæ sentias literarum formis exscribere licet (*after Tac., Hist.*, 1, 1, 4): *in a free country the freedom of the press should be conceded,* in liberâ civitate linguam mentemque liberas esse oportet.

PRESSURE, pressus: pressio: pressura: compressio (*a pressing, pressing together*): impetus: vis (*force of weight*): vis: vexatio: injuria (*oppression*). *The pressure of the atmosphere,* *pressus aëris: *the pressure of a pen,* *nisus: *the pressure of the times,* iniquitas *or* injuria temporum: *the pressure of age increases,* ætas ingravescit: *to groan under the pressure of taxes,* multitudine tributorum premi: *to feel the pressure of the war,* incommoda belli sentire.

PRESUME. ‖ *To suppose or believe previously; to take for granted,* animo, opinione, præcipere aliquid; opinari, putare (*to think, conjecture*). ‖ *To venture, dare,* audēre; id sibi sumere, ut, &c.; haud verēri: *I do not presume to assert that my advice ought to have been followed,* mihi non sumo, ut meum consilium valēre debuerit: *though I do not presume,* &c., quamquam mihi non sumo tantum neque arrōgo (ut), &c. (*Cic.*).

PRESUMPTION. ‖ *Opinion,* conjectura; opinio; præsumta opinio (*Quint.*). ‖ *Primâ facie probability. This is a point that,* &c.; *this constitutes a point that,* &c., ex aliquâ re (conjecturâ) colligere potes, *or* *colligi posse videtur. ‖ *Boldness, daring,* audacia; confidentia; temeritas: arrogantia.

PRESUMPTIVE, opinabilis; opinatus; conjecturalis; quod conjecturâ nititur, continetur (*after Cic.*).

PRESUMPTUOUS, audax (*of persons or things*): audaciâ prædītus; ad audendum projectus (*of persons*): arrogans: *I am not so presumptuous as . . .* non tantum mihi sumo neque arrogo (ut, &c.); non (id) mihi sumo ut, &c.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, audacter (*rarely* audaciter); confidenter.

PRESUPPOSE, sperare, confidere (*to hope*): ponere, sumere (*to take for granted*). ☞ Supponere *and* præsupponere *are barbarous.* The decorum *necessarily presupposes the* honestum; quidquid est id quod deceat, id tum apparet, quum antegressa est honestas.

PRETENCE. Vid. Pretext.

PRETEND, simulare, assimulare, *or* (*when an adjective follows as the object*) assimulare se; *either with an accusative of the object, or with an accusative and infinitive, or with* quasi *and subjunctive. To pretend friendship toward any one,* amicitiam simulare; amicum assimulare: *to pretend to be sick,* simulare ægrum: *to pretend to be mad,* simulare se furere.

PRETENDED, qui perhibētur, dicitur, *or* fertur (*that is said to be*): opinatus (*imaginary; opposed to* verus): simulatus, fictus. Jn. fictus et simulatus (*feigned; opposed to* verus): imaginarius (*that is present, happens,* &c., *only in form, without having full validity; imaginary; first in Livy,* neque se imaginariis fascibus eorum cessuros esse, 3, 41): adumbratus (*sketched in appearance only; feigned; opposed to* verus): fucatus, fucosus (*deceiving by a fair appearance; hence not genuine; opposed to* verus). ☞ Speciosus *is* = "*striking the senses by its fair exterior.*" *Sometimes "pretended" may be translated,* (a) *by the adverb* ficte; *a pretended reconciliation,* gratia ficte reconciliata: (b) *by* id quod videtur neque est; e. g., *pretended expediency,* ea quæ videtur utilitas, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est: (c) *by* species *with the genitive; a pretended advantage,* species utilitatis.

PRETENDER, *qui sibi petit, deposcit, aliquid. *Pretender to a throne,* æmulus regni (*Just.*): imperii affectator (*Flor.*): qui fasces regni sibi debēri contendit (*Not-ten.*): *two pretenders,* qui de regno inter se contendunt (*Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 3).

PRETENSION, jus (*right*): postulatio: postulatum (*demand*): vindiciæ (*judicial or formal claim*). *To make pretension to any thing,* rem sibi *or* ad se vindicare: *moderate pretensions,* postulata lenissima. Vid., *also,* Claim.

PRETEXT, causa (*general term, but also for "pretended cause"*): præscriptio: nomen (*feigned title or name*): simulatio alicujus rei (*pretence of any thing; also = pretext or cloak; for which* prætextus *is post-Augustan*): species (*appearance. / colorable appearance: not* obtentus). *Under pretence of,* specie, per speciem alicujus rei, nomine alicujus rei (*under color of*): simulatione, per simulationem alicujus rei (*under cloak of:* ☞ sub prætextu *or* obtentu *not classical*). Jn. simulatione et nomine alicujus rei: fronte *or* in frontem (*opposed to* pectore): per causam alicujus rei: simulatâ aliquâ re. [☞ Titulus *apparently not before the Augustan age: under the pretext of equalizing the laws,* sub titulo æquandarum legum (*Liv.*): *you may remember what pretext you held forth,* licet vobis meminisse quem titulum prætenderitis, &c.] *Under the pretext that,* &c., causâ interpositâ *or* illatâ (*with accusative and infinitive*); causatus (*with accusative and*

infinitive): *to invent a pretext*, causam confingere *or* reperire: *to allege as a pretext*, causam interponere *or* interserere: *to use any thing as a pretext*, causari, prætendere, prætexere aliquid: simulare aliquid (e. g., bonum publicum). *To believe any thing to be a deceitful pretext*, aliquid ostentui credere (e. g., signa deditionis, *Sall., Jug.*, 46, 6).

PRETTILY, belle; venuste. *A prettily-written letter*, epistola belle scripta; epistola literis lepidis scripta.

PRETTINESS, venustas; forma venusta; *and otherwise by the adjective.*

PRETTY, bellus (*the proper word*): pulchellus (*tolerably pretty; of persons and things*): formosus (*well-shaped; of persons*): lepidus (*neat, elegant; of persons and things*): venustus (*agreeable, charming; of persons and things*): festivus (*elegant, especially in behavior; of persons; then, like our "pretty;" also = not inconsiderable; of a number, multitude*, &c.): bonus (*not inconsiderable, good, tolerable; of a number*). ☞ Honestus, *of shape*, &c., *expresses more than "pretty;" it is "stately," "imposing,"* &c. *To possess a pretty considerable number of books*, habēre festivam librorum copiam: *a pretty share*, bona pars: *it is pretty*, bellum est.

PREVAIL. ‖ *To obtain force, currency*, &c., invalescere, convalescere: ingravescere (*to gain strength*): increbrescere: percrebrescere (*to become frequent or common*); inveterascere (*to take deep root*): serpere (*to spread abroad gradually and imperceptibly*): late se diffundere: late serpere (*to spread abroad widely*): *to prevail throughout any thing*, diffundi *or* se diffundere per aliquid; pervadere per aliquid: *a fever prevails*, febris augētur, increscit: *luxury began to prevail*, luxuria pullulare incipiebat (*Nep., Cat.*, 2, 3). ‖ *To be in force, have influence*, vigēre; increbruisse; invaluisse; obtinēre (*post-Augustan*). *Any body's opinion ought to have prevailed*, alicujus consilium valēre debuit. ‖ *To conquer*, vid.

PREVAIL UPON, movēre, adducere, perducere, impellere aliquem ad, *or* in aliquid, *or* ut faciat aliquid. *He could not be prevailed upon to take the oath*, adduci non potuit ut juraret (*Cæs.*). *I can not prevail on myself to*, &c., a me *or* ab animo meo impetrare non possum ut (faciam aliquid); animum *or* in animum inducere non possum, facere *or* ut faciam aliquid; *not to do it*, quin faciam.

PREVAILING, } ‖ *That is in force*,
PREVALENT. } &c., quod viget, increbruit, &c. *To be prevalent*, vigēre, &c.: *to become prevalent*, increbrescere, percrebrescere (*Cic.*); invalescere (*Suet., Quint.*); (longius) serpere (*Cic.*). ‖ *Common, general*, vulgatus, pervagatus (*spread abroad among the common people*): communis (*common, or belonging to all*). Jn. communis et pervagatus. *Also by the genitives* vulgi (= vulgatus) *or* omnium (= communis); e. g., *the prevalent opinion*, vulgi, *or* vulgata, *or* omnium opinio: *a prevalent fault*, vitium commune et pervagatum.

PREVARICATE, prævaricari; prævaricari et colludere (*Cic.*): ☞ prævaricari *is to defend or accuse a person in a collusive manner:* tergiversari *or* huc illuc tergiversari (*to seek evasions to escape from the necessity of giving a straightforward answer*): *secum pugnantia respondēre (*to give contradictory answers*).

PREVARICATION, prævaricatio (*Cicero*).

PREVARICATOR, prævaricator (*Cic.*); collusor (*late*).

PREVENT. ‖ *To go before*, prævenire: præire: intervenire (*to get the start of*). ‖ *To anticipate*, præcipere: anticipare: (ante) occupare. [Vid. Anticipate.] ‖ *To hinder*, impedire aliquid: impedimento esse alicui rei: impedimentum afferre alicui rei faciendæ (*general terms*): obstare *or* officere alicui rei alicujus: prohibēre [Syn. *in* Hinder]: non sinere aliquid, *or generally* non sinere aliquid fieri (*οὐκ ἐᾶν τι, not to allow any thing, not to let it pass or happen*; e. g., *the passage over*, transitum *or* transire non sinere): *to prevent any body from doing any thing*, prohibēre aliquem aliquid facere; aliquem impedire ab aliquâ re; impedire ne quis aliquid faciat; non sinere aliquem aliquid facere; aliquem arcēre *or* prohibēre aliquâ re: *to prevent approach to the shore*, aliquem e nave egredi prohibēre: *nothing prevents our doing it*, nihil impedit, quominus hoc faciamus: *which you both could and should have prevented*, quod et potuisti prohibēre ne fieret, et debuisti.

PREVENTION, prohibitio (*seldom, but classical*; e. g., non pœna sed prohibitio sceleris): impedimentum; obstaculum.

PREVENTIVE, quod præcipit, &c.; e. g., *preventive measures*, cautio: *to adopt preventive measures*, providēre (*used absolutely in this sense, Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 33): *to adopt all possible preventive measures in any thing*, omne cautionis genus adhibēre in aliquâ re.

PREVIOUS, antecedens; quod ante omnia dicendum, agendum, est; prior.

PREVIOUSLY, ante; antea; antehac; prius (*followed by* quam, *as the English adverb by "to"*).

PREY, *s.*, præda; raptum (*booty*). *A bird of prey*, avis rapax (*Cic.*): *a beast of prey*, bestia rapax (*Plin.*); bestia prædatrix (*Ammian.*).

PREY, *v.*, prædari: prædam *or* prædas facere *or* agere. *To prey upon*, exedere: consumere: absumere: *grief preys upon the mind*, mœror exest animum planeque conficit.

PRICE, pretium. *To set or fix a price*, pretium statuere (*Plaut.*), constituere (*Cic.*), alicui rei imponere (*Quint.*): *to set a price upon any body's head*, mercedem mortis alicujus promittere: *the price of estates is fallen*, pretia prædiorum jacent (*Cic.*): *the price of land falls*, pretium agrorum retro abit (*Plin.*): *to fall in price*, vilius fieri *or* venire: *corn is lower in price*, vilitas annonæ consecuta est, annona laxavit: *to agree upon a price*, de pretio convenire (*Quint.*): *to raise the price*, pretium alicujus rei efferre (*Varr.*), augēre (*Plin.*): *to raise the price of corn* [vid. Corn]. *Corn does not bear a good price*, annona non habet pretium (*Cic.*): *to be at a high price*, pretii esse magni; *at a low price*, parvi; *very low*, minimi: *to sell at a low price*, parvo pretio vendere aliquid (*Cic.*): *what is the price?* quanti indicas? quanti vendis rem? *what is the price of pigs here?* quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? (*Plaut., Men.*, 2, 2, 15).

PRICK, *s.* ‖ *A puncture*, ictus; punctio; punctum. *A slight prick*, punctiuncula. ‖ *A sharp instrument, goad prickle*, stimulus; aculeus: *to kick against the pricks*, adversus stimulum calcare (*Ter.*).

PRICK, *v.* ‖ Propr., pungere, compungere (*the proper words, both of persons and of things*): stimulare (*with a goad*). *To prick with a needle*, acu pungere *or* compungere: *to prick one's hand with a needle*, *acu sauciare manum. ‖ Fig., pungere, compungere, urere, infestare.

PRICK UP (*the ears*), aures erigere (*Cic.*) *or* arrigere (*Ter., Virg.*). *To prick up one's ears when any body is speaking*, aures erigere et aliquem dicentem attendere.

PRICKLE, aculeus; spina.

PRIDE. ‖ *Haughtiness*, superbia (*opposed to humility and modesty, haughty sense of superiority*): insolentia (*active and offensive insolence*): fastidium: spiritus (*a middle word, in good or bad sense*): animus inflatus, tumens, sublatus: fastus (*especially in poets, and prose of Silver Age*). *To charge any body with pride*, superbiæ tribuere alicui alicui (*Nep.*): *to bring down any body's pride*, superbiam alicujus retundere (*Phædr.*, 4, 22, 21): *to let go pride*, superbiam ponere (*Hor.*); abjicere (*Plaut.*); spiritus remittere (*Cæs.*). ‖ *That on which one prides one's self*, gloria. *The husband is the pride of his wife*, marito superbire potest conjux.

PRIDE ONE'S SELF, superbire re: jactare aliquid (e. g., urbanam gratiam, *Cæs.*; ingenium, *Quint.*): gloriari re, in re, de re: aliquâ re inflatum esse *or* tumēre (*to be puffed up by it*): aliquâ re elatum esse (e. g., opibus).

PRIEST, sacerdos (*a sacrificer, heathen or Jewish*): presbyter (*in the Christian sense*) *or* sacrorum antistes. *A parish priest*, curio (*in the Roman sense, president of a* curia): *high or chief priest*, pontifex.

PRIESTHOOD, sacerdotium (*in the heathen or Jewish sense*): *presbyteri munus (*in the Christian sense*).

PRIESTLY, sacerdotalis; sacerdoti conveniens; sacerdote dignus (*heathen or Jewish*): *presbytero conveniens, *or, by the genitive*, presbyteri (*Christian*).

PRIM, *perhaps* *in severitatem (vultûs) compositus; in ostentationem compositus; putidus.

PRIMACY, principatus; *archiepiscopalis dignitas (*ecclesiastical*).

PRIMARY, primus; principalis. *The primary meaning of a word*, naturalis et principalis verbi significatio [vid. Primitive]: *the primary impulses or instincts of our nature*, principia, initia *or* prima naturæ: principia naturalia (vid. *Cic., Off.*, 3, 12, 52; *De Fin.*, 2, 12, *extr., and* 5, 7).

PRIMATE, princeps (archiepiscoporum *or* episcoporum).

PRIME, *s.* ‖ *Best of any thing*, flos. [Vid. Flower.] *To be in the prime*, florēre: *the prime of life*, ætas florens *or* optima; ætatis flos: *to be in the prime of life*, in flore ætatis esse; ætate florēre: *to be yet in the prime of life*, integrâ esse ætate: *to die in the prime of youth*, in flore primo juvenis exstinctus est aliquis; in flore ætatis eripi rebus humanis. ‖ *Beginning*, vid. ‖ *Morning*, vid. ‖ *The first canonical hour*, *prima hora, *or* prima *only, from context.

PRIME, *adj.* Vid. First, Best.

PRIME, *v.* ‖ *To put powder into the pan of a gun*, *pulverem pyrium in scutulam *or* receptaculum infundere, injicere. ‖ *In painting*, *primis coloribus imbuere.

PRIME COST. Vid. Cost Price.

PRIMER. ‖ *Prayer-book*, vid. ‖ *A horn book*, *libellus elementorum; *tabulæ literariæ. *A child in the primer*, qui prima elementa discit (*after Quint.*); puer elementarius (*after Sen., Ep.*, 36, 4).

PRIMEVAL, antiquus: perantiquus: priscus. Jn. vetus et antiquus: vetus et priscus: priscus et antiquus.

PRIMITIVE, primus; primigenius (*Varr.*); principalis (e. g., causa, significatio): ☞ primitivus *is late:* nativus (*natural*). *The primitive meaning of a word*, ea verbi significatio, in quâ natum est (*Gell.*): naturalis et principalis significatio verbi (vid. *Quint.*, 9, 1, 4): vera atque propria significatio verbi (*its true and peculiar meaning, Gell.*, 12, 3, 5). Vid., *also*, Ancient.

PRIMITIVELY, primo: principio: primitus.

PRIMOGENITURE, primogenitura (*Jurisconsulti*); *better* ætatis privilegium (*Just.*, 2, 10, 2).

PRIMORDIAL, primus; primordius (*Col.*); primordialis (*Tertull.*); primigenius (*Varr.*).

PRIMROSE, *primula vulgaris (*Linn.*).

PRINCE. ‖ *A supreme ruler*, princeps (*general term*): rex (*a king, sovereign prince*): regulus (*a petty king*): tetrarcha (*a petty sovereign prince of Asia, who had kingly rank and power, but was not regarded as a king by the Romans; hence, usually*, regis atque tetrarchæ; tetrarchæ regesque): tyrannus (*properly, that has assumed the sovereign power in a free state*): *of or belonging to a prince or princes*, principalis (☞ *under the emperors:* ☞ princeps juventutis *does not belong to this;* vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 1, 3, 1). ‖ *The son of a sovereign*, adolescens *or* juvenis regii generis; puer *or* juvenis regius (*a junior member of a royal family*): filius regis *or* regius (*a king's son*): *the princes; by the plural of the foregoing nouns; also*, principis liberi; pueri regii (*Liv.*): *the tutor of a prince*, principis educator præceptorque (*Tac., Ann.*, 15, 62): *to be the tutor of a prince*, educationi filii principis præesse; principis pueritiam moderari: *a crown prince*, vid.

PRINCELY, principalis (*under the emperors*), *or, by the genitive*, principis (*or* principum); regalis, regius (*kingly, which see*): *in a princely manner*, princi-

paliter (*under the emperors*). Vid., *also*, ROYAL.

PRINCESS, princeps (*general term*): regina (*a queen*): mulier regii generis, virgo regia (*as a junior member of a royal family*): filia regis *or* regia (*a king's daughter*): *a crown princess*, * filia regis *or* principis natu maxima (*eldest daughter of a king or prince*): * conjux heredis regni (*wife of the heir to the throne*).

PRINCIPAL, *adj.*, primus, princeps, principalis (*the first and most important; the latter post-Augustan*): præcipuus (*chief*): potissimus (*by far preferable, beyond comparison*): summus, maximus (*greatest*): *in a principal manner*, præcipue: potissimum: imprimis: maxime.

PRINCIPAL, *s.* ‖ *A chief person*, caput: princeps: præpositus: præsul: *principal of a college or school*, gymnasiarchus. ‖ *Money laid out at interest*, sors: caput: vivum (*as opposed to "the interest"*): pecuniæ: nummi: res (*money generally*): *that the woman's principal might be safer*, ut mulieri esset res cautior, &c. (*Cic., Cæcin.*, 4, 11): *principal lying idle*, pecuniæ otiosæ *or* vacuæ, pecuniæ steriles: *the principal lies idle*, pecuniæ otiosæ jacent: *to live on the interest of principal*, de fenore vivere: *to deduct what is owed from principal*, æs alienum de capite deducere: *to deduct from principal*, de vivo detrahere: *the interest due is greater than the principal*, mergunt sortem usuræ: *principal arises from interest*, sors fit ex usurâ.

PRINCIPALITY, principatus, -ûs.

PRINCIPALLY, maxime: præcipue: imprimis: præsertim: ante omnia. SYN. *in* ESPECIALLY.

PRINCIPLE. ‖ *Origin*, principium: origo. ‖ *Maxim laid down, opinion, practical sentiment*, dogma (*δόγμα*), *or, pure Latin*, ✍decretum, *or* (*post-Augustan*) placitum, *or* scitum (*of philosophers*; vid. *Cic., Acad.*, 2, 43, 133; 2, 9, 27 *and* 29; *Sen. Ep.*, 95, 9): ratio (*at the foundation of thinking and acting; of philosophers and others.* ☞ *In this sense* principium *is not Latin*): consilium (*rule for a rational mode of acting*): præceptum (*a precept regulating actions, a rule; also a maxim of a philosopher, as Hor. Ep.*, 1, 1, 18; *Sen. Ep.*, 95, 12; *different from* præceptio): institutum (*that which use or custom has established as a rule, different from* institutio). JN. præcepta institutaque philosophiæ; sententia (*an opinion*): judicium, *also with* animi (*a conviction, view, founded on judgment*): regula alicujus rei *or* ad quam aliquid dirigitur (*rule by which one directs himself in any thing, that which one ought to follow in any thing*: ☞ *never without a genitive of the object*, &c.; e. g., eadem utilitatis quæ honestatis est regula = *the same principle avails for*, &c., *Cic., Off.*, 3, 18, 75): lex (*law, rule for direction, as Cic., De Or.*, 2, 15, 62, primam esse historiæ legem): *principles of sound reason*, integra certaque ratio (vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 17, 38): *principles for our conduct in life*, ratio vitæ; ratio ac vita: *the principles of an individual*, quid quisque sentit (sentiat): *firm principles*, ratio firma stabilisque: *a man of firm principles*, homo constans (*true to his character*): homo gravis (*of strictly moral principle*): *a person of no fixed principles*, homo levis; *of corrupt principles*, homo impurus (vid. *Ter., Eun.*, 2, 2, 4; *Cic., Læl.*, 16, 59): *one who acts up to his principles*, vir sui judicii (*according to his conviction, whereas* vir sui arbitrii *would be one who acts according to his own will and pleasure*): *from pleasure*, ratione (*agreeably to adopted pleasure*): judicio, animi quodam judicio (*from certain conviction*): doctrinâ (*from instruction; opposed to* naturâ = *from natural inclination*; vid. *Nep., Att.*, 17, 3): *to remain true to one's principle*, rationem et institutionem suam conservare: sibi constare; obtinêre eandem antiquam rationem (*of conduct*): in pristinis sententiis permanêre (*of opinions*): *to change one's principles*, mutare animi judicium: *to adopt the principles of any body*, alicujus rationem suscipere: *to have principles*, sentire, *with an adverb expressing the nature of the principles; as*, recte (*correct*), bene (*good*), male (*bad*), humiliter demisseque (*low*), temere (*not firm*): *this is my principle*, mea sic est ratio.

PRINT, *v.*, formis pingere (*linen*): * typis *or* literarum formis describere *or* exscribere (*a book*: ☞ *not* librum imprimere *or* excudere, *or* typis exarare; *not* libri impressi *or* excussi): *a book is being printed*, * liber ab operis describitur: * liber prelum exercet *or* prelum subiit: *a book is being printed in London*, * liber Londinensibus typis exscribitur: *to publish a correctly printed book*, * librum emendate descriptum edere: *to have a book printed*, * librum prelo subjicere; * librum formis describendum curare: *a book has been printed*, * liber prelum reliquit.

PRINT, *s.* ‖ *Mark impressed*, signum: nota (impressio, *Appul.*). ‖ *A picture*, * figura, imago, ligno, æri, incisa. ‖ *A printed paper*, * tabula, charta, plagula, typis descripta.

PRINTER, * typographus; * libros typis, literarum formulis, exscribendi artifex: *a printer's apprentice*, * officinæ typographicæ alumnus: *printer's devil*, * qui operam suam locat typographo; *plural*, * operæ typographicæ.

PRINTING, * ars typographica; * ars libros typis exscribendi *or* formulis describendi.

PRINTING-HOUSE, * officina typographica; * typographeum.

PRINTING-PRESS, * prelum typographicum.

PRIOR, *s.*, * cœnobii antistes *or* magister; *or retain* prior.

PRIOR, *adj.* Vid. FIRST, FORMER.

PRIORESS, * cœnobii antistita, magistra, -æ, *fem.*

PRIORITY (*not* antecessio *in this sense*), *circumlocution by the adjective*, prior, antiquior, superior.

PRIORY, * cœnobium.

PRISMA, prisma, -ătis (*Marc. Cap.*).

PRISMATIC, * prismaticus (*technical term*).

PRISON, custodia (*properly, guard, watch; then, also, a place where one is in custody*): carcer (*a public prison for criminals*): ergastulum (*a place in which slaves were kept at hard labor*): vincula, -orum (*properly, chains and bonds; then, also, the place where they are used.* ☞ Robur *was not properly a prison, but a deep place in a public prison, into which criminals were thrown; a keep, dungeon*): *to put or throw into prison*, in custodiam (*or* in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere; in custodiam (*or* in carcerem) dare, includere; custodiæ (*or* vinculis) mandare; in carcerem conjicere, detrudere; in ergastulum mittere: *to send to prison*, in custodiam *or* in vincula ducere, deducere: *to hurry off to prison*, in vincula abripere: *to send to prison for life*, vinculis æternis mandare: *to be in prison*, in custodiâ esse *or* servari; custodiâ teneri; in carcere *or* in vinculis esse: *to be put in prison*, in custodiam *or* in vincula mitti, *or by passive of the other verbs under "to put or throw into* PRISON:" *to escape from this earthly prison*, e vinculis corporis evolare: ex vinculis his emissum ferri: *to thrust into the inner prison*, in inferiorem carcerem demittere: *to die in prison*, in robore et tenebris exspirare: *thrust into the inner prison*, clausus in tenebris.

PRISONER, captus (*general term*): comprehensus (*in the hands of the police*): *prisoner of war*, captivus; bello captus; (*plural*) captivi; corpora captiva (*Liv.*, 31, 46): *to make any body a prisoner of war*, bello capere aliquem: *to exchange prisoners of war*, captivos commutare (*Cic.*): *to ransom prisoners*, captivos redimere: *to release prisoners*, captivos reddere, remittere (*Cic.*).

PRISTINE, pristinus; priscus.

PRITHEE, quæso; dic tandem; tandem.

PRIVACY, solitudo (*loneliness*): secessus (*retired residence*): *to live in privacy*, in secessu vivere; procul cœtu hominum vivere; tempus solum in secreto degere. ‖ *Joint knowledge, consciousness*, conscientia (alicujus rei, *joint knowledge*): scientia *or* notitia (alicujus rei, *knowledge*): *without my privacy*, me inscio, me insciente, me nesciente: *not without my privacy*, me conscio, me sciente.

PRIVATE, privatus (*opposed to* publicus; *may be used in nearly all the applications of the English word when joined with a substantive, as* domus privata, homo privatus, luctus privatus, &c., *Krebs*): domesticus (*that belongs to one's own affairs or family; opposed to* forensis = *that belongs to public life, to an office*, &c.; *or opposed to* communis = *that concerns all*; vid. *Cic., Att.*, 1, 17, 6; non forenses res, non domesticæ, non publicæ, non privatæ carêre diutius tuo suavissimo atque amantissimo consilio ac sermone possunt): *to inquire whether one came in a public or private capacity*, quærere privatimne an publice venerit (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 41): *to give a private audience*, aliquem in secretum recipere (*Sen.*): *to give private lectures, or be a private tutor at a university*, * scholas privatas habêre (*Krebs*): *to attend private lectures*, * scholas privatas audire, privatim docêri *or* erudiri (*Id.*): *a private person (not in office)*, privatus; qui ab omni republicæ administratione vacat: *a private secretary (of a prince)*, quem princeps ad manum habet, scribæ loco (vid. *Nep., Eum.*, 1, 5): scriba principis: scriba cubicularius (*general term, Inscript.*): *private interest*, utilitas privata, domestica, *or* mea; commodum meum; compendium privatum (cupiditas mea = "*selfishness*"): *private interests*, necessitates *or* necessitudines privatæ (*circumstances arising from one's private connections*; vid. *commentators on Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 8); cupiditas mea (*opposed to* salus communis, *Cic., Off.*, 1, 19, 63): *to neglect one's private interests*, rei familiaris commoda negligere: *to sacrifice one's private interests to any thing*, utilitates privatas alicui rei remittere (vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 1, 10, 2): *to take care of one's private interests*, suæ utilitati, *or* suis commodis servire; suis rationibus consulere: *to consider every thing with reference to one's private interest*, omnia ad utilitatem domesticam referre: *private life*, vita privata (*general term*): vita otiosa (*with reference to the leisure which one enjoys*): vita umbratilis (*with reference to retirement and obscurity*). JN. vita otiosa et umbratilis; vita privata et quieta (*calm, private life*): *to lead a private life*, privatum *or* in otio vivere: *to retire into private life*, a negotiis publicis se removêre ad otiumque perfugere; privatum fieri; ejurato magistratu se privatum facere (*of one who lays down a magistracy*): *to quit private life and enter upon public business*, ex umbratili et otiosâ vitâ in solem et pulverem procedere: *private circumstances*, res privatæ *or* domesticæ, res familiaris: *to give private instruction*, aliquem domi et intra privatos parietes instituere: *to keep under private tuition*, aliquem domi et intra privatos parietes discentem continêre; * aliquem privatis præceptoribus eruditendum tradere: *to have as private tutor*, institutione alicujus privatâ uti: *private education*, * institutio privata *or* domestica. *Private tutor*, * præceptor privatus (*opposed to* præceptor publicus, *Quint.*, 1, 2, *in.*): *to put any body under a private tutor*, * aliquem præceptori privato in disciplinam tradere: *for one's own private use*, in privatum (*Liv.*, 40, 51, § 5): *private theatre*, scena domestica: *private theatricals*, spectaculum privatum (*in the time of the emperors, a play which the emperor did not himself order to be exhibited*; vid. *Brem, Suet., Ner.*, 21).

PRIVATEER, navis prædatoria. *Captain of a privateer*, dux navis prædatoriæ.

PRIVATELY, clam; secreto; occulte (*secretly*): remotis arbitris (*without witnesses*): privatim (*in one's private character; opposed to* publice).

PRIVATION, privatio (e. g., doloris, culpæ): ademtio: orbatio; *or by circumlocution with the adjective. Privations*, inopia (*want*).

PRIVET *or* PRIMPRINT, ligustrum (*Plin.*): * ligustrum vulgare (*Linn.*).

PRIVILEGE, privilegium (*a special right*): beneficium (*an advantage or favor granted*): commodum (*an advantage or*

favor received and retained: all three are post-Augustan in this sense): jus præcipuum (*Cic.*); jus paucorum (*that to which few have a right*; vid. *Sall., Cat.*, 20, 5, respublica in paucorum potentium jus concessit): immunitas (*immunity, right of exemption*): patrocinium (*the protection a thing or person receives*; e. g., patrocinio quodam juvari, *Quint.*, 10, 1, 28). *To grant a privilege*, alicui privilegium dare; *with respect to any thing*, alicui privilegium, beneficium, alicujus rei dare: *to possess a privilege*, privilegium habēre; præcipuo jure esse: *to have the privilege of doing any thing*, privilegium aliquid faciendi habēre: *to take away from any body the privilege of doing any thing*, privilegium *or* beneficium alicujus rei adimere.

PRIVILEGED (*in bad, or at least incorrect or inelegant English = having or possessing a privilege*), qui privilegium aliquid faciendi habet; alicui privilegium, beneficium, alicujus rei datum est.

PRIVITY, *by the adjective*; e. g., *without my privity*, me insciente; me inscio; me nesciente.

PRIVY, *adj.* ‖ *Private*, privatus. ‖ *Secret*, secretus; arcanus; reconditus. ‖ *Conscious, partaking of knowledge*, haud ignarus; conscius: *to be privy to a crime*, facinoris cum aliquo societatem habēre.

PRIVY, *s.*, sella familiarica; *or simply* sella. *A public privy*, forica: *to go to a privy*, alvum exoneratum ire.

PRIVY COUNCIL, consilia interiora *or* domestica.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR, qui principi est a consiliis interioribus (*after Nep., Hann.*, 2, 2): comes consistorianus (*in the time of the emperors*); *or, by circumlocution*, amicus regis quocum secreta consilia agitare solet (*Liv.*, 35, 15); amicus regis omnium consiliorum particeps; amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum habetur particeps (*after Nep., Eum.*, 1, 5, 6).

PRIVY PURSE, ærarium privatum: fiscus (*the Roman emperor's privy purse; opposed to* ærarium publicum).

PRIVY SEAL, signum principis (*after Suet., Oct.*, 94).

PRIZE, præmium certaminis (*in the games, Suet., Cal.*, 20, *in.*: ☞ *not* brabeum, *which is late*). *To offer a prize*, præmium proponere: *to fix or appoint a prize*, præmium ponere: *to gain a prize*, præmium accipere, auferre (*properly*); palmam accipere *or* ferre (*properly, of the palm, wreath, then improperly = to get the victory or advantage*): præmio augēri, ornari (*after Cic.*): *to gain the first, second prize*, *præmio primario, secundario ornari (*Eichst.*): *to award a prize*, præmium alicui tribuere, dare, deferre; palmam deferre, dare, alicui (*Cic.*): *to award the first prize*, alicui primum præmium tribuere (*properly*); primas deferre, concedere, dare, priores deferre alicui (*properly and improperly*); *the second*, secundas dare (*Cic.*): *subject for a prize*, *quæstio concertationi instituendæ proposita (*Eichst.*), *or* *ad disceptationis certamen posita (*Wyttenb.*). *The prize of female merit was adjudged to Lucretia*, muliebris certaminis laus penes Lucretiam fuit.

PRIZE ESSAY, *scriptum de præmio proposito certans (*proposed for the prize*): *dignum, quod præmio ornetur, scriptum (*deserving the prize*): *scriptum præmio ornatum, *libellus præmio ornatus; *liber qui præmio condecoratus est (*to which the prize has been awarded*).

PRIZE FIGHT, *de præmio proposita certatio, *or* certamen; (*in the ancient sense*) certamen gladiatorium.

PRIZE FIGHTER, pugil (*boxer*): (*in the ancient sense*) gladiator.

PRO AND CON, in utramque partem [vid. "*for and against*," *under* AGAINST]. *To state the pros and cons*, causarum contentionem facere (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 2, 8): *to argue pro and con*, et pro re et contra rem disputare (*after Cic.*, et pro omnibus et contra omnia disputare).

PROBABILITY, verisimilitudo: probabilitas. *In all probability*, haud dubie. *But mostly by circumlocution with* verisimilis *or* vidēri. *In all probability he will not come*, verisimillimum est, eum non venturum; *or*, non venturus videtur; *or*, vereor, ut venturus sit. *In all probability a war is at hand*, bellum imminēre *or* exarsurum esse videtur.

PROBABLE, *adj.*, veri similis (☞ *rarely* vero similis): probabilis (*satisfactory, from which one can not withhold assent*; e. g., probabilis causa, conjectura; *but a probable story*, verisimilis narratio). *To be probable*, verisimile *or* probabile esse; a vero non abhorrēre; accedere ad veritatem. *To be highly probable*, proxime ad verum accedere; vero proximum esse: *it is probable that*, veri simile est (*with an accusative and infinitive; sometimes, but seldom, with* ut *and subjunctive*): *to be more probable*, vero propius esse *or* abesse: *it now seems to me more probable*, nunc facilius adducor (☞ *not* inducor) ut credam: *it seems to me more probable that this was the cause of his wrath than*, &c., eam magis adducor ut credam causam iræ fuisse, quam quod, &c.: *to render, or cause to seem, probable*, probabilitatem conciliare, *or* fidem facere alicui rei.

PROBABLY. ‖ *With proof*, probabiliter (i. e., *satisfactorily*; ☞ *in the sense of "perhaps" this is not Latin*). ‖ *Perhaps*: ☞ verisimiliter *is late*: *we must employ a circumlocution with* vidēri, non dubito an, nescio an, haud scio an, vereor ne *or* ut. *It is probably a lie*, vereor ne mendacium sit: *Milo probably slew Clodius*, Milo Clodium interfecisse videtur. Vid. "*in all* PROBABILITY."

PROBATION, spectatio: exploratio: probatio: examen (*Cic., inspection, examination*): tentatio (*Liv., trial*). *The period of probation*, *vita in quâ exercēmur ad virtutem, ad felicitatem futuram: *a time of probation*, *tempus ad alicujus facultates experiendum constitutum; *tempus tirocinii.

PROBATIONARY, *by the substantives. Probationary year*, *annus ad alicujus facultates experiendum constitutus; *annus tirocinii; *annus rudimentorum; *annuum rudimentum, tirocinium: *to go through the probationary year*, *tolerare annum tirocinii: *a probationary sermon*, *oratio quâ dicendi periculum fit: *to preach a probationary sermon*, *de sacro suggestu dicendi periculum facere: *a probationary composition*, liber quo aliquis documentum sui dat (*after Liv.*, 32, 7, 10): *a probationary fellow*, *novicius socius.

PROBATIONER, tiro.

PROBE, *s.*, specillum (*Cic., Cels.*).

PROBE, *v.* ‖ PROP., *specillo vulnus explorare. ‖ FIG., explorare: exquirere: scrutari, perscrutari aliquid. JN. investigare et scrutari: indagare et pervestigare: investigare.

PROBING, exploratio: investigatio: inquisitio.

PROBITY, probitas: integritas: fides: fidelitas: innocentia, continentia (*especially in the discharge of a public office*): *a man of probity*, vir probus, &c.

PROBLEM, quæstio (*a question proposed, which is to be answered*): quæstio difficilior, non facilis ad explicandum *or* expediendum: problēma, -ātis, *n.* (*especially a mathematical problem*; ☞ *of the Silver Age*): ænigma, -ātis, *n.* (*a riddle*; ☞ *of later authority*). *To propose a problem*, quærendum, expediendum alicui aliquid proponere: *solve that problem for me*, mihi, quod rogavi, dilue (*Plaut.*): *it is a problem*, quæstio est; magna est quæstio. *Any thing is a difficult problem*, res magna est: *to solve a difficult problem*, id quod est difficillimum efficere (i. e., *practically*).

PROBLEMATICAL, de quo quæritur, quæstio est, disceptator: incertus, dubius (*doubtful*). *It is problematical*, quæritur, quæstio est.

PROBOSCIS, manus (*Cic.*); proboscis, -idis (*Plin.*).

PROCEDURE. ‖ *Mode of proceeding*, agendi ratio, *or simply* ratio. ‖ *Action*, res gesta (*a thing done*): actio (*course of action*).

PROCEED. ‖ *To advance, go forward*, procedere: progredi: prodire. ‖ *To make progress*, procedere: progredi. JN. procedere et progredi: proficere (in re).

PROCEED AGAINST (*in law*). Vid. "TO BRING AN ACTION."

PROCEED FROM, proficisci a (ab) aliquâ re: oriri ab aliquo (*to arise on the part of any body*): manare ex *or* ab aliquâ re (vid. "FLOW *from*"). *Love proceeds from this beginning*, ab istis initiis amor proficiscitur: *every treatise ought to proceed from a definition*, omnis institutio a definitione proficisci debet: *fear proceeded first from the military tribunes*, timor primum a tribunis militum ortus est.

PROCEEDING. ‖ *Procedure*, agendi ratio: ratio. ‖ *Action*, res gesta: actio [SYN. *in* PROCEDURE]. ‖ *In law*, lis: *legal proceedings*; vid. ACTION.

PROCESS. ‖ *Progress*, progressio: progressus, -ūs: processus, -ūs. *Process of time*, temporis decursus, -ūs, *in course of time*, ævo. ‖ *Course of law, lawsuit* [vid. ACTION]. ‖ *Methodical management*, agendi ratio.

PROCESSION. ‖ *Proceeding*, processio; *or by the verb.* ‖ *Train marching solemnly*, pompa; pompa sollemnis (*a solemn procession*). *To make a procession*, pompam ducere.

PROCESSIONAL, ad pompam pertinens; *or, by genitive*, pompæ.

PROCLAIM, promulgare (*to make publicly known*): pronunciare (*to proclaim publicly*): denunciare (*to make a threatening announcement*): edicere (*to make publicly known by a written or oral proclamation*): proponere (*to make known by a public notice*): præconium facere (*of a herald*): prædicare (*also of the herald; to proclaim any body the conqueror; an auction*): indicere (*a war or festival*): salutare: consalutare (*to hail as king, dictator, &c.; the latter of several*): declarare (e. g., *any body consul*). *To proclaim any body the conqueror*, aliquem victorem prædicare *or* citare (*the latter, if he is called up*); *the names of the conquerors*, nomina victorum pronunciare; *an auction*, auctionem prædicare; auctionem fore conclamare: *to have any thing proclaimed by the herald or crier*, aliquid per præconem pronunciare; aliquid præconi, *or* sub præcone, *or* præconis voci subjicere; aliquid per præconem vendere (*to make him proclaim that something is going to be sold*). ☞ Pronunciare *and* renunciare *are used, the latter especially, of proclaiming the persons chosen by the* comitia *as magistrates*; renunciare *by those who collected the votes of each centuria*; pronunciare *by the herald. When "proclaim" is = declare, announce, it may be rendered sometimes by* dicere, profitēri, præ se ferre.

PROCLAMATION. ‖ *Act of proclaiming*, promulgatio: pronunciatio (*the proclaiming any thing by public authority*): præconium (*by a herald*): evocatio (*a proclamation to call any body to serve as a soldier in a time of sudden danger*): libellus (*as a writing*). *To distribute proclamations*, libellos dispergere (*after Tac., Dial.*, 9, 3). [Vid. PROCLAIM.] ‖ *That which has been proclaimed*, edictum.

PROCLIVITY, proclivitas (*properly, Auct., B. Afr.; figuratively, Cic.*). Vid. PRONENESS.

PROCONSUL, *by circumlocution with* pro consule (e. g., *to go as proconsul into Cilicia*, pro consule in Ciliciam proficisci, *Cic.*), *or, as one word*, proconsul (*this form is found in Cicero*; e. g., *Divin.*, 2, 36, 76); proconsularis vir (*Tac., Agr.*, 42).

PROCONSULAR, proconsularis (*Liv., not Cic. or Cæs.*), *or by circumlocution with* pro consule *or* consulibus; e. g., *to go or to send any body with proconsular authority*, proficisci, aliquem mittere, &c., pro consule.

PROCONSULSHIP, proconsulatus, -ūs (*Tac., Plin.*).

PROCRASTINATE. TRANS., differre (*to put off to a more convenient time, to defer*): aliquid procrastinare (*to put off from day to day*): aliquid differre in crastinum, aliquid in posterum diem conferre (*to put off until the following day*): in aliud tempus differre, proferre, *or* rejicere (*to put off until some other time*). INTRANS.,

diem ex die ducere, *or* prolatare. Vid., *also*, DELAY, *v.*

PROCRASTINATION, dilatio, prolatio (*from time to time*): procrastinatio (*from one day to another*). Vid., *also*, DELAY, *s.*

PROCREATE, procreare. Vid. BEGET.

PROCREATION, procreatio; *or by circumlocution with the verbs.*

PROCREATOR, procreator (*Cic.*). Vid. PARENT.

PROCTOR, procurator (*in a court of justice* [vid. ATTORNEY]; *explained by* alieni juris vicarius, *Cic., Cæcin.*, 20); *plural*, delecti, allegati (*deputies*, e. g., *from the clergy*): *procurator (*in a university, technical term*).

PROCUMBENT, inclinatus (*leaning forward*): cernuus (*leaning or falling forward; very rare, and only poetical*): qui procubuit (*that has fallen forward*): humi jacens (*lying on the ground*): *humum spectans (*toward the ground*).

PROCURACY, procuratio (*the proper word*).

PROCURATION, procuratio (*the proper word*): ☞ delegatio, *in Cicero* = "*an assignment*;" *in Seneca it has the meaning of "delegation;"* delegationem ista res non recipit.

PROCURE, parare; comparare. Vid. ACQUIRE, OBTAIN.

PROCUREMENT, comparatio: adeptio. SYN. *in* ACQUISITION.

PROCURER, leno: libidinis minister: cupiditatum alicujus minister (*Cic.*): perductor (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 1, 12).

PROCURESS, lena: libidinis ministra; (sequestra stupri, *Appul.*).

PRODIGAL, prodigus (*of persons*): profusus, effusus (*of persons or things*), in aliquâ re. *A prodigal*, homo prodigus, profusus, *or* effusus; heluo; gurges. JN. gurges atque heluo; nepos (heluo *and* nepos *with reference to the whole character*): *to be prodigal of any thing*, effundere, profundere, conficere, consumere (*to consume or destroy by lavishing, to waste*): dissipare, abligurire, lacerare (e. g., patria bona, rem familiarem): perdere (*to throw away*): heluari (*to consume by luxury*: ☞ prodigere *is an old word revived after the best period of the language, and therefore to be avoided*): *to be prodigal of time or words*, tempus, verba, perdere: *to be prodigal in the bestowal of honors*, in decernendis honoribus nimium esse et tamquam prodigum (*Cic.*).

PRODIGALITY, effusio: profusio (*as act*): sumtus effusi *or* profusi (*extravagant expense*): profusa luxuria (*luxurious and expensive habits*).

PRODIGALLY, prodige; effuse.

PRODIGIOUS, monstrosus; portentosus; prodigiosus (*Quint., Ov., properly*): admirabilis: stupendus: immanis (*improperly*): *a prodigious sum of money*, immanes pecuniæ.

PRODIGIOUSLY, monstrose; prodigialiter (†); prodigiose (*properly*): stupendum in modum (*in an astonishing manner*): valde: vehementer (*all improperly*).

PRODIGY. PROPR., monstrum; portentum; prodigium; ostentum. IMPROPR. *A prodigy of any thing, perhaps* miraculum alicujus rei (*after* miraculum magnitudinis, *Liv.*, 25, 9); in quo plus est alicujus rei, quam videtur humana natura ferre posse; quasi unicum exemplum alicujus rei (e. g., antiquæ probitatis et fidei; *or by some other turn*): *a prodigy of learning*, mire *or* doctissime eruditus; exquisitâ doctrinâ pereruditus: *any body is a prodigy of genius*, plus in aliquo est ingenii quam videtur humana natura ferre posse. Vid. MIRACLE, MONSTER.

PRODUCE, *v.* ‖ *To bring forward*, producere (*lead forward a person*): afferre, proferre (*bring forward*): memorare, commemorare (*make mention of*): laudare (*especially, to praise; not* = *to quote a passage*): citare (*to call forth*; e. g., aliquem auctorem, *as one's authority; but rare in this sense*). *To produce witnesses*, testes proferre, laudare, proferre, citare, excitare: *testimony*, afferre testimonium: *a passage*, locum afferre [vid. CITE]: *a reason*, rationem, causam afferre; afferre cur *with subjunctive* (e. g., cur credam, afferre possum, *Cic.*): ☞ *not* producere, adducere, locum, rationem. ‖ *To yield (of trees, fields, &c.)*, ferre, efferre, proferre, fundere: effundere (*of nature, the earth, a field*, &c.; fundere *and* effundere = *produce abundantly*): *to produce crops*, ferre fruges, *or* ferre *only*; fructum afferre; efferre (*especially of a field*). [Vid. BEAR.] ‖ *To cause*, afferre (*to bring*): facere: efficere (*to cause*): esse (*with dative*): parere (*to beget; sorrow, weariness, sleep*, &c.): creare (*make, cause; danger, mistakes, pleasure*, &c.): præstare (*supply*): *to produce profit or pleasure*, utilitatem *or* voluptatem afferre; usui *or* voluptati esse. *For other phrases*, vid. *the substantives.*

PRODUCE, } fructus, -ûs; reditus,
PRODUCT, } -ûs; opus (*work*).
PRODUCTION, } *The productions of art*, opera et artificia. *Whether this is a natural or artificial production*, sive est naturæ hoc, sive artis (†): *product of the earth*, terræ fruges; id quod agri afferunt; quæ terra gignit *or* parit; quæ gignuntur in *or* e terrâ: *the products of manual labor*, manu quæsita (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 60, 151). ‖ *Product (in arithmetic)*, summa, quæ ex multiplicatione effecta est (*Col.*, 5, 2, 1).

PRODUCTION. (*Act of producing*), *usually by the verb*: procreatio (*procreation*).

PRODUCTIVE, ferax (*the proper word of the soil*, &c.): fertilis (εὔφορος, *that bears well, or produces much*; *opposed to* infecundus, *barren*; alicujus rei): opimus (*rich, in respect of corn and produce, of a country*, &c.; *both are opposed to* sterilis). JN. opimus et fertilis; fecundus, alicujus rei (*that bears well,* εὔτοκος, *usually of living animals; of things only when personified*): uber (*abounding in productive power*): frugifer, fructuosus (*bearing much fruit*): largus (*copious, abundant*; e. g., messis): *a province productive of corn*, fecunda annonæ provincia: *to be very productive of any thing*, copiam alicujus rei effundere: *this year was very productive of poets*, magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 13, 1): *this age was very productive of orators*, hæc ætas effudit copiam oratorum (*Cic., Brut.*, 9, 36). Vid., *also*, FERTILE.

PROEM, procemium: præfatio. Vid. *Obs. on* PREFACE.

PROFANATION, violatio (templi, *Liv.*; religionum, *Sen.*; profanatio, *Tertull.*). *To order an investigation on the subject of the profanation of the holy rites*, quæstionem de pollutis sacris decernere.

PROFANE, *v.*, profanare, profanum dicere (*in the best age only* = *to confound divine things with human, sacred with common; opposed to* sacrum esse velle: *in later writers* = *general term, to violate*): exaugurare (*to recall a thing from sacred to common use; opposed to* inaugurare; vid. *Liv.*, 1, 55): polluere: maculare (*to dishonor what is sacred or pure*): violare (*general term for any breach of what is due to any thing*, templa).

PROFANE, *adj.*, profanus. *A profane person*, homo profanus (*general term*): homo impius (*godless*): *profane history*, *historia rerum a populis gestarum; *but perhaps* profana historia *is necessary as a technical term; opposed to* sacra historia.

PROFANELY, impie: profane (*Lact.*).

PROFANENESS, impietas; profanum (*Plin.*).

PROFESS, profitēri: *to profess an art*, artem colere; in arte se exercēre: *to profess philosophy*, philosophiam profitēri: *to profess one's self a consulting barrister*, se jure consultum esse profitēri: *to profess medicine, or to be a physician*, medicinam profitēri. Vid., *also*, DECLARE, PROCLAIM.

PROFESSEDLY, ex professo; aperte; *or by circumlocution with* libere profitēri, ingenue confitēri.

PROFESSION. ‖ *A vowal*, professio (e. g., bonæ voluntatis). ‖ *An employment, learned avocation*, ars; disciplina: *the profession of arms*, disciplina militaris: *the profession of medicine*, medicina: *to follow the profession of medicine*, medicinam profitēri: *the liberal professions*, artes ingenuæ, liberales, honestæ *or* elegantes; studia liberalia: *to study a profession*, arti alicui studēre: *to follow a profession*, artem colere, factitare; in arte versari, se exercēre (*exercēre artem, doubtful, Krebs*): *to relinquish a profession*, artem desinere.

PROFESSIONAL. *By the genitive*, artis, muneris, &c.: *a professional income*, muneris commoda (*plural, Cic.*).

PROFESSOR, professor (*Plin.*; e. g., eloquentiæ, civilis juris). *To be a professor*, profitēri (*post-Augustan*; e. g., translatus est in Siciliam, ubi nunc profitetur, *Plin. Ep.*, 4, 11): *to blame any branch of study for the faults of its professors*, studium quodpiam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt (*Auct. ad Her.*, 2, 27, 44). *To be a professor of history*, *historiam publicâ auctoritate tradere.

PROFESSORSHIP, *professoris munus *or* partes.

PROFFER, rem alicui offerre. Vid. OFFER.

PROFICIENCY, *by circumlocution with adjective in* PROFICIENT.

PROFICIENT, eruditus: doctus: doctrinâ instructus *or* eruditus: *a great proficient*, vir perfectâ eruditione; vir perfecte planeque eruditus.

PROFILE, faciei latus alterum; imago obliqua; *opposed to* imago recta (vid. *Hand, Plin.*, 35, 8, 34): *profiles may also be expressed by the technical term*, catagrapha, -orum, *n.* (*plural*): *to draw in profile*, imaginem alicujus obliquam facere (*Plin.*, 35, 10, 36); imaginem latere tantum altero ostendere (*Quint.*, 2, 13, 12).

PROFIT, *s.*, lucrum: emolumentum: quæstus: compendium: fructus: utilitas: commodum [SYN. *in* ADVANTAGE: lucrum, emolumentum *are general terms*; quæstus *and* compendium *are mercantile terms*]. JN. quæstus et lucrum: quæstus et compendium: *source of profit*, quæstus; res ex quâ aliquid acquiritur (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 42, 151): *great profit*, quæstus magnus: lucrum magnum, amplum: *small profit*, lucellum: lucrum non magnum: quæstus turpis, mediocris, &c.: *to derive profit from any thing*, utilitatem capere *or* percipere ex re; fructum capere *or* percipere ex re [☞ fructum alicujus rei *is more common than* ex re *when the thing from which the person derives profit is possessed by himself*; e. g., capio magnum laboris mei fructum]: *to make great profits*, multum lucri auferre: *to be making no profits*, nullum facere quæstum; nihil proficere: *to have an eye to one's own profit*, aliquid ad fructum suum referre: privato suo commodo servire (*of the habit*): *the profit of a farm*, &c., fructus quem prædia reddunt; prædiorum mercedulæ (*both of rent*); prædiorum proventus (*of the whole produce*): *the landlord receives a great profit*, puri atque reliqui aliquid ad dominum pervenit: *to make profit one's first object, or the first consideration*, omnia quæstu metiri; omnia ad emolumentum revocare: *what profit have I in deceiving you?* quid mihi lucri est te fallere? (*Ter.*): *to bring in (so much) profit*, fructum ferre (*Cic.*); lucrum apportare (*Plaut.*); lucro esse alicui: *to make profits*, lucrum *or* quæstum facere: *I calculate my profits*, enumero quod ad me rediturum puto. Vid. ADVANTAGE, GAIN.

PROFIT, *v.* ‖ TRANS., utilem esse: usui esse: ex usu esse: utilitatem *or* usum præbēre: prodesse: conducere. *To profit any body much*, magnæ utilitati esse; magnam utilitatem afferre; plurimum *or* valde prodesse: *not to profit any body much*, non multum prodesse: *to profit any body*, esse ex usu alicujus; esse ex re *or* in rem alicujus (*of a thing*): alicui prodesse (*of persons or things*): aliquem juvare (*by assistance*), alicui adesse (*by advice or support; both of men*). ‖ INTRANS. *To profit by any thing*, utilitatem, *or* fructum capere, *or* percipere ex re (*but also* alicujus rei, *especially if the person himself possesses the thing*; e. g., capio magnum laboris mei fructum): commodum facere ex re (*both of gaining advantage from*): proficere: progredi: progressus facere: procedere (*all* in re; *to make progress*). Vid. TO GAIN.

PROFITABLE, quæstuosus: lucrosus:

utilis : commodus : fructuosus. [Syn. *in* Advantageous.] *To be profitable*, fructum edere ex se ; uberrimus est reditus vinearum (*the vineyards are profitable*).

PROFITABLY, utiliter : bene : commode.

PROFITLESS, inutilis : cassus : inanis : vanus : irritus. Jn. vanus et irritus : frivolus et inanis. Syn. *in* Useless.

PROFLIGACY, animus perditus (*depraved disposition*) : perdita nequitia (*extreme vice or wickedness*).

PROFLIGATE, perditus (*lost to all sense of virtue, hopelessly corrupt*) : profligatus (*abandoned*). Jn. profligatus et perditus : sceleratus, scelerosus (*vicious, wicked*). *The most profligate of men*, profligatissimus omnium mortalium et perditissimus : *to lead a profligate life*, voluptatibus se dedere *or* se tradere, servire, deditum esse.

PROFOUND. Vid. Deep.

PROFOUNDLY, subtiliter : abscondite (e. g., disserere).

PROFUNDITY. Vid. Depth.

PROFUSE. ‖ *Abundant*, abundans ; affluens. ‖ *Lavish, prodigus (of persons ; careless of property*, &c.) : profusus, effusus (*of persons and things* ; e. g., sumptus, *that spends freely or consumes*). *Profuse in any thing*, prodigus *or* effusus in aliquâ re.

PROFUSELY, abunde : satis superque (*more than enough, denote a quality*) : abundanter (*in an abundant manner*) : prolixe : effuse (*in superabundance*). Jn. prolixe effuseque ; large effuseque : ☞ *not* profuse *in this sense* (profuse tendere in castra, *Liv.*).

PROFUSENESS, } ‖ *Abundance*,
PROFUSION. } abundantia, affluentia ; ubertas [Syn. *and* Phr. *in* Abundance]. ‖ *Lavish expenditure*, effusio, profusio (*the action*) : sumtus effusi *or* profusi (*money lavishly expended*) : profusa luxuria (*the habit of spending lavishly*) : *also, plural*, effusiones (*Cic.*).

PROGENITOR. Vid. Ancestor.

PROGENY, progenies (☞ proles *is poetical* ; prosapia *obsolete*) : liberi, nati, *plural* (*children*) : posteri, *plural* ; posteritas (*posterity*).

PROGNOSTIC, signum : nota futuræ alicujus rei (*Celsus : both especially* = "*symptom*," *in medicine*) ; prænuncius (*either as substantive, or as adjective agreeing with a substantive before mentioned, to which it refers*) : *prognostics*, prædicta, -orum (*as published beforehand*) : ☞ prognostica *in Cicero only as title of his translation of Aratus, προγνωστικά. To be a prognostic of any thing*, alicujus rei esse prænuncium ; aliquid prænunciare. Vid. Forerunner.

PROGNOSTICATE. Vid. Forebode, Prophecy.

PROGNOSTICATION. ‖ *Act of prognosticating* [vid. Prophecy]. ‖ *Prognostic*, vid.

PROGNOSTICATOR. Vid. Prophet.

PROGRAMME, *some say* prolōgus *or* prolusio ; *but perhaps* programma (*although not classical*) *is sometimes necessary as technical term ; Georges gives* libellus, *with reference to Cic., Quint.*, 15, 50, *and* 19, 61 ; *Cic., Phil.*, 2, 38 ; *Tac., Dial.*, 9, 3.

PROGRESS, *s.*, progressus, progressio (*properly and figuratively*) : processus (*figuratively*). *To make progress in any thing*, procedere, progredi. Jn. procedere et progredi, proficere in re ; progressus (☞ *in the best age never* profectum) facere in re : *to make but little progress in a thing*, parum proficere in re : *to make great progress in a thing*, multum proficere in re : *he made such extraordinary progress, that*, &c., tantos processus efficiebat, ut, &c. (vid. *Cic., Brut.*, 78, 272) : *I am satisfied with my progress*, me, quantum profecerim, non pœnitet.

PROGRESS, *v.* (*not good English*). Vid. Advance.

PROGRESSION, progressio (*also as arithmetical technical term*).

PROGRESSIVE, qui (quæ, quod) progreditur, proceditur = *gradual*, vid.

PROGRESSIVELY, gradatim, gradibus (*step by step*) : pedetentim (*by slow advances, gradually*).

PROHIBIT, interdicere : vetare : prohibēre. [Syn. *and* Constr. *in* Forbid.] *Prohibited goods*, * merces vetitæ. Vid., *also*, Contraband.

PROHIBITION, interdictum. *To issue a prohibition*, interdicere alicui aliquâ re (☞ *not* alicui aliquid, *in the best age*), *or with* ne ; alicui prædicere, *with* ne *or* ut ne ; vetare (*to forbid*).

PROHIBITORY, qui (quæ, quod) vetat, &c.

PROJECT, *s.*, consilium : machina, machinatio, conatus (*a secret, bad design*). *To form a project*, consilium capere, inire ; *against any body, concerning any thing*, contra aliquem, de aliquâ re ; *also*, consilium aliquid faciendi capere *or* agitare : *to form secret projects*, clandestinis consiliis operam dare ; consilia clam inire : *to form a project for any body*, consilii auctorem esse alicui : *to adopt a project*, consilium sequi : *to hinder or defeat a project*, consilium perimere *or* confringere ; conatum infringere.

PROJECT, *v.* ‖ Intrans. *To jut out*, prominēre (*to hang over in front ; figuratively = to stretch out, extend ; to*, &c., in . . . usque) : eminēre (*to jut out*) : exstare (*to stand out ; properly*) : projici, projectum esse (*to be built out* ; e. g., *in the sea ; of a town*, &c.) : prosilire (*to spring forth*) : procedere (*to go forth or out*) : procurrere, excurrere, *from any thing*, ab aliquâ re, *or into any thing*, in aliquid (*to run forth, run out* ; e. g., *into the sea ; of a peninsula*, &c.). ‖ Trans. *To form a project* ; vid. Project, *s.*

PROJECTILE, missile (telum *or* ferrum).

PROJECTION, } (*In architecture*), pro-
PROJECTURE. } jectura, ecphora (*Vitr.*).

PROLEGOMENA. Vid. Preface.

PROLEPTICAL, *by circumlocution with* anticipare *or* anticipatio.

PROLIFIC. ‖ Prop., (*of land*, &c.) fertilis ; fecundus ; uber ; ferax (*usually with a genitive, rarely with ablative ; Cicero uses it almost always figuratively*) : fructuosus ; frugifer : (*of animals*) fecundus ; multos partus, fetus, edens. ‖ Fig., ferax ; copiosus ; fecundus ; uber. Syn. *and* Phr. *in* Fertile, Fruitful.

PROLIX, latus (*wide, set forth in all its parts ; opposed to* contractus ; *of persons and things*) : copiosus (*copious*) : verbosus (*using many words where the matter might be more simply expressed, verbose :* ☞ prolixus *in this sense is not classical*). *A prolix disputation*, quæstio, disputatio lata : *a prolix speech*, oratio longa, *or* lata, *or* copiosa, *or* verbosa : *a prolix letter*, epistola longior *or* verbosa : *a prolix work*, opus diffusum : *to be prolix*, longum esse ; *in any thing*, multum esse in aliquâ re : *to be too prolix in any thing*, nimium esse in aliquâ re : *I should be too prolix*, longum est (longum esset *is not Latin* ; vid. *Krüger*, § 463 ; *Zumpt*, § 520) : *in order not to be too prolix*, ne multus sim ; ne plura dicam ; ne longior sim : *to become prolix*, provehi : *to become too prolix*, longius provehi.

PROLIXITY, verbositas (*verbosity, a making use of a great many words, as quality ; late*) : anfractus : ambāges (*a roundabout narrative ;* e. g., ambages narrare, *Ter., Heaut.*, 2, 3, 77).

PROLIXLY, late (*widely*) : longe (*long*) : fuse : diffuse (*diffusely, extending widely*) : Jn. latius et diffusius (☞ *but* prolixe *is quite unclassical in this sense*) : copiose : verbose. [Syn. *in* Prolix.] *To speak prolixly*, copiose et abundanter dicere ; fuse et late dicere ; *on any subject*, uberius et fusius de aliquâ re disputare (*opposed to* brevius et angustius) ; *also*, dilatare aliquid (*opposed to* premere aliquid) : *to speak too prolixly*, longius, latius, et diffusius dicere : *more prolixly than necessary*, verbosius, quam necesse erat : *to write prolixly on a subject*, late *or* verbose aliquid perscribere.

PROLOCUTOR, orātor (*general term ;* e. g., *in an embassy or any mission*) : cognitor (*agent of a party present in a court of justice ;* vid. *Heind., Hor., Sat.*, 2, 5, 38) : prolocūtor (*one who speaks on behalf or in defence of another, Auct., Quint., decl.*).

PROLOGUE, prolōgus (πρόλογος).

PROLONG, prorogare (e. g., *the time of an office, the term in which a payment ought to be made*, &c. ; e. g., diem ad solvendum : *the chief command*, imperium : ☞ prolongare *is spurious Latin*) : propagare (*literally, to remove, as it were, the limits of any thing, to allow to continue ;* e. g., *the chief command for one year*, imperium in annum ; *hence, to carry on* ; e. g., *the war*, bellum) : producere (*to carry on for some time longer* ; e. g., *an entertainment, feast*, &c., convivium vario sermone) : extendere (*to extend beyond a certain time, to go on with any thing* ; e. g., *until midnight*, ad mediam noctem) : continuare (*to cause to continue or to exist, with reference to time* ; e. g., militiam ; alicui consulatum, magistratum) : trahere (*to make any thing last longer than necessary from want of energy, proper measures*, &c. ; e. g., bellum ; *different from* ducere bellum ; i. e., *to protract the war purposely, in order to tire the enemy out, by not engaging in a general battle*) : proferre (*to defer, to postpone* ; e. g., diem) : prolatare (*to defer to another period* ; comitia). *To prolong any body's life*, alicui vitam producere (e. g., *by giving alms to any body that would otherwise starve, Plaut., Trin.*, 2, 2, 59) : alicui vitæ spatium prorogare (*of any body that is to die* ; e. g., *a criminal, Tac., Ann.*, 3, 51, *extr.*) : alicui spiritum prorogare (*of a patient, on the part of the physician, Plin. Ep.*, 2, 20, 7) : *to prolong one's life by any thing*, * vitam sibi producere aliquâ re ; vitam prorogare aliquâ re.

PROLONGATION, prorogatio : propagatio [Syn. *in* to Prolong] : prolatio diei (*of a term of payment*).

PROLUSION, præcentio (*beating the proper time in music, leading*) : procœmium (*introduction made with a musical instrument* ; e. g., citharœdi, *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 80, 325) : prolōgus (*prologue ; of a play*) : prolusio *or* prælusio (*the commencement of a fight, skirmish which precedes the general combat ; hence, figuratively = opening of any thing* ; vid. *Gierig, Plin. Ep.*, 6, 13, *extr.*) : *to be the prolusion of any thing*, (*figuratively*) alicui rei antecedere.

PROMENADE, *s.*, ambulatio : spatium : ambulacrum : xystus (*alley ; open at top, but with trees*, &c., *on each side*). Vid. Walk.

PROMENADE, *v.*, ambulare, inambulare, in aliquo loco (*to walk*) : deambulare in aliquo loco (*to walk as long as one likes*) : spatiari in aliquo loco (*to walk leisurely*) : ire (*to walk up and down, Hor., Sat.*, 9, 1, 1).

PROMINENCE, eminentia (*eminence*, vid.) ; *or by circumlocution with verbs :* ☞ prominentia, *late*.

PROMINENT (TO BE), prominēre (*also improperly = to extend itself, as far as*, &c., in . . . usque, *but never in the sense of* to Distinguish *one's self*) : eminēre (*to rise high, to tower ; also*, Fig. = *to distinguish one's self among the rest*, inter omnes) : exstare (*to be above the level* ; e. g., capite solo ex aquâ) : projici : projectum esse (*to be built in such a manner as to project* ; e. g., in altum, *of a town with regard to the sea*). *Improperly*, excellere (*to excel*, vid.). *If* = Distinguished, vid. *To make any thing a prominent part in a speech*, premere aliquid (*to dwell on it particularly*) : imprimis prædicare aliquid ; e. g., alicujus merita in rempublicam (*to make peculiar mention of*) : *prominent eyes*, oculi eminentes, prominentes, *or* exstantes : *a prominent tooth*, dens exsertus ; dens brochus (*in animals*).

PROMINENTLY. Vid. "*in a* Distinguished *manner*."

PROMISCUOUS, mixtus : permixtus (*mixed*) : promiscuus (*composed of various parts, or of parts of various nature*) : ☞ miscellus *and* miscellaneus *are not found in standard prose. Promiscuous writings*, opera varii et diversi generis, *or* varia et diversa genera operum (*after Cic., Manil.*, 10, 28). *If* = Common, vid. *Promiscuous love*, amor venereus *or* libidinosus : *to be given or to indulge in it*, rebus venereis deditum esse, *or* amare *simply* (ἐράν ; vid. *Sall., Cat.*, 11, 6).

PROMISCUOUSLY, sine delectu (*with-*

out choice): temere (*without discrimination*). *Quite promiscuously*, sine ullo delectu.

PROMISE, *s.*, promissio; pollicitatio (vid. *the verb*): fides (*one's word given or pledged to a certain effect*): promissum (*that which one has promised, a thing promised*). *To give a promise*, alicui promittere *or* pollicēri (☞ *not* alicui promissum facere); *with an accusative and infinitive*, de aliquâ re: *he makes firm promises (ironically)*, satis scite tibi promittit (*in comedy*): *to make many promises*, multa alicui polliceri: *to keep or fulfill one's promise*, promissum facere, efficere, præstare, servare, solvere, exsolvere, persolvere; promisso stare *or* satisfacere; quod promisi *or* pollicitus sum, *or* quod promissum est, servare, observare, *or* efficere; quod promissum est tenēre; fidem servare, præstare, solvere, *or* exsolvere: *promises are not kept*, promissa ad irritum cadunt: *to be bound by a promise*, promisso tenēri.

PROMISE, *v.* ‖ *To make a promise*, promittere (*usually, in answer to a request, to engage one's self to a performance of the thing required at some future time*; alicui aliquid, *or* de aliquâ re): pollicēri (*for the most part, spontaneously or of one's own accord*; *also* = *not to refuse*; alicui aliquid, *or* de aliquâ re: ☞ neque minus ei prolixe de tuâ voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de meâ polliceri, *Cic. ad Div.*, 7, 5, 1; promittere *here denoting to give the actual expectation of a thing in prospect*, polliceri *merely to manifest a willingness to do it, if possible*): pollicitari (*with repeated assurances*): appromittere (*to take upon one's self a promise already made by another in one's name*): in se recipere, *or simply* recipere (*to undertake, to become responsible for*): recipere et ultro polliceri; spondēre, despondēre (*formally, so as to come under a legal obligation to fulfill one's engagement*): proponere (*to propose or hold out as a reward*; e. g., servis libertatem): pronunciare (*publicly*). "*To promise that or to,*" *is expressed in Latin by an accusative and infinitive (usually a future infinitive, rarely the present) after the verb of promising*; e. g., *I promise to do so or so*, promitto, *or* polliceor, me hoc facturum esse: *to promise in marriage*, despondēre (☞ *not* desponsare). ‖ *To give hope*, promittere; spem facere *or* dare alicujus rei. *He promises well*, aliquis alios bene de se sperare jubet; alii de aliquo bene sperare possunt.

PROMISING, qui promittit, spem facit *or* dat. Vid. *the verb*.

PROMISSORY NOTE, chirographum; chirographi cautio. *To borrow money upon a promissory note*, * per chirographum pecuniam mutuam sumere: *to lend money upon a promissory note*, * chirographo exhibito pecuniam alicui credere: *to give a promissory note*, chirographum exhibēre (*after Gell.*, 14, 2, § 7): chirographo cavēre de aliquâ re (*Suet., Cal.*, 12).

PROMONTORY, promontorium; lingua (= promontorii genus non excellentis, sed molliter in planum devexi, *Fest., Liv., Oo.*). *To turn or double a promontory*, flectere promontorium (*Cic., De Div.*, 2, 45).

PROMOTE. ‖ *To aid, assist*, vid. ‖ *To forward any body's interests*, servire alicujus commodis; rebus *or* rationibus alicujus consulere *or* prospicere; *the interests or welfare of a state*, saluti reipublicæ consulere; rempublicam juvare, tuēri; reipublicæ salutem suscipere; *a study*, studiis favēre, studia concelebrare (*by pursuing it eagerly*; *of several persons, Cic., Invent.*, 1, 3, 4). ‖ *To advance to honor*, aliquem augēre, tollere, attollere (*to raise a man to posts of honor in a state*): fovēre (*to show favor to by one's acts*): ornare, exornare (*to distinguish*): gratiâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare (*support by one's influence*). JN. augēre atque ornare; augēre et adjuvare; fovēre ac tollere; sustinēre ac fovēre: *to any thing*, producere ad dignitatem (*to raise to a post of honor*): promovēre ad, *or* in munus, *or* ad locum (*to promote to an office*; *not* promovēre *alone*): *to promote any body to a higher rank or office*, aliquem promovēre ad (in) ampliorem gradum, ad ampliora officia (☞ promovēre, &c., *in this sense is always post-Augustan*; *the best writers use the word only in the strict physical sense, to move or push forward, Krebs*): *to be promoted*, ascendere (ad) altiorem gradum; promoveri ad altiorem gradum (*general term*); in ampliorem ordinem evēhi (*of military men*; *after Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 77): *to be promoted through all the grades to the highest command*, efferri per honorum gradus ad summum imperium: *to be promoted by any one*, auctum adjutumque ab aliquo ascendere altiorem gradum; in altiorem locum ascendere per aliquem; alicujus beneficio altiorem dignitatis gradum consequi: *to be promoted from a lower post to a higher*, promoveri ab humili ordine ad altiorem gradum; *to the highest posts*, ad summos honores provehi.

PROMOTER, adjutor alicujus rei (*a helper, supporter*): auctor alicujus rei (*one through whose influence, persuasion, &c., any thing takes place*): minister alicujus rei (*an aider or abettor in a bad action*): fautor alicujus *or* alicujus rei (*a favorer of a person or thing by advice or action*).

PROMOTION. ‖ *Act of promoting, circumlocution by verbs under* PROMOTE. ‖ *Advancement to honor*, dignitatis accessio: officium amplius: promotio (*post-Augustan*). *To hinder any body's promotion*, aditum ad honores alicui intercludere: *to receive or obtain promotion*, honore augēri; muneri præfici (*to some particular office*): *to receive further promotion* [vid. *phrases in* PROMOTE]: *in hope of (military) promotion*, spe ordinis *or* (*of several*) ordinum (vid. *Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 77).

PROMPT, *adj.*, celer (*quick, expeditious*): promtus, expeditus (*ready*).

PROMPT, *v.* ‖ *To help by secret instruction*, suggerere alicui aliquid: suggerere, si aliquem memoria deficit: subjicere alicui verba (*the latter, of the theatrical "prompter," or of one who acts like him*). ‖ *To incite, instigate*, insusurrare (*to whisper in any body's ears*, alicui *or* ad aurem [*confidentially*], *or* in aures [*clandestinely*], *Cic.*).

PROMPTER, qui verba subjicit alicui.

PROMPTITUDE, } celeritas (*quick-*
PROMPTNESS, } *ness*): velocitas: pernicitas: agilitas [SYN. *in* FAST]: præsentia animi *or* animi præsentia (*presence of mind; promptness in using means at hand*, &c.). Vid., *also*, DEXTERITY.

PROMPTLY, promte (*Tac.*): celeriter, cito (*quickly*).

PROMULGATE, palam facere (*to make known*): aperire: patefacere (*to bring to any body's knowledge*). JN. aperire et in lucem proferre: denunciare (*to denounce, to declare publicly*; e. g., *war*): prodere: memoriæ prodere (*to deliver to posterity*): promulgare (*to give public notice of any thing*; e. g., *a law*, &c.): proponere (*to put up*; e. g., edictum, *edict*; fastos populo, &c.): prædicare (*as by a herald*, κηρύττειν, ἀνακηρύττειν): pronunciare (*to announce to the public*; e. g., *an order with regard to military matters*, παραγγέλλειν): edere: foras dare (*to issue, to give out*; e. g., *a writing*, &c. Vid., *also*, TO DIVULGE.

PROMULGATION, prædicatio: pronunciatio: promulgatio [SYN. *in* TO PROMULGATE]: *or by circumlocution with the verbs*.

PROMULGATOR, *by circumlocution with the verbs in* TO PROMULGATE.

PRONE. ‖ *Tending downward*, devexus; declivis *or* declivus; inclinatus. ‖ *Inclined*, pronus (*general term*): proclivis (*commonly to something good*): propensus (*commonly to something bad*). Vid. "INCLINED TO."

PRONENESS, (voluntatis) inclinatio; animi propensio; proclivitas: ☞ pronitas *is an uncertain reading in Seneca, and therefore to be carefully avoided, Klotz.* Vid. INCLINATION, PROPENSITY.

PRONG, dens; ramus.

PRONOMINAL, *by genitive*, pronominis; pronominalis (*Priscian*).

PRONOUNCE. ‖ *To articulate by the organs of speech*, appellare (*Cic., Brut.*, 35, 133): enunciare, efferre (*to denote by sound*: ☞ pronunciare *is rather* = *to deliver; first in Gellius, to pronounce*): dicere (*to utter*). *To pronounce words too broadly*, voces distrahere; *letters*, literas valde dilatare; (*affectedly*), putidius exprimere literas: *to pronounce distinctly*, plane loqui; alicui est os planum *or* explanatum: *to pronounce words properly and with the right tone of voice*, exprimere verba et suis quasque literas sonis enunciare: *to pronounce indistinctly*, verba literas (negligentius) obscurare: *to pronounce incorrectly*, aliquid perperam enunciare: *to pronounce a syllable short*, syllabam corripere *or* breviare; *long*, syllabam producere: *not to be able to pronounce the letter R*, literam R dicere non posse. ‖ *To speak, utter*, pronunciare (*to deliver with distinct and audible voice*): elōqui, verbis exprimere (*to express well in words*): enunciare, *also with* verbis (*to speak out*): prolōqui (*to say out, say aloud*): effari (*to speak out, religious-archaic, and poetic word*; *but cf. Cic., De Or.*, 3, 38, 153): explicare, explanare verbis (*to explain in words*): edicere (*to give to understand, to make known*; vid. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 225). ‖ *To declare solemnly: to pronounce sentence*, sententiam dicere (*of a judge*): sententiam pronunciare (*to publish the judgment after and according to the decision of a judge*): judicium facere (☞ *not* judicium ferre, *though* sententiam *or* suffragium ferre *are correct*): *to pronounce an opinion*, dicere quid sibi videatur; sententiam suam dicere; aperire sententiam suam: *to pronounce guiltless*, absolvere (*properly and improperly*); *of any thing*, aliquâ re *or de* aliquâ re (e. g., regni suspicione, de prævaricatione): exsolvere aliquâ re (e. g., suspicione): liberare aliquâ re (*set free; general term*).

PRONUNCIATION. ‖ *Act or mode of utterance (of syllables or single words)*, appellatio (☞ *not* pronunciatio, *which is always* = actio, *the whole delivery*): prolatio (*the uttering a word*; *Liv.*, 22, 13, Punicum os abhorret ab Latinorum nominum prolatione; i. e., *the Latin names are very difficult to the Carthaginians*): locutio (*a speaking*). *An agreeable pronunciation*, suavis appellatio literarum; literarum appellandarum suavitas: *a gentle pronunciation*, lenis appellatio literarum: *a correct pronunciation*, emendata locutio: *a pleasant and distinct pronunciation*, emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio (*Quint.*, 1, 5, 33): *a broad pronunciation*, valde dilatandis literis: *the sharp or acute pronunciation of a syllable*, correptio (*opposed to* productio). ‖ *Delivery of language; accent*; os (*language uttered*): vox (*voice*). JN. os ac vox (*full-toned*): vocis sonus, *or, from the context, simply* sonus (*tone of voice*). *A correct pronunciation*, vocis sonus rectus (*opposed to* oris pravitas): *a clear pronunciation*, os explanatum *or* planum (*opposed to* os confusum): *agreeable pronunciation*, suavitas vocis *or* oris ac vocis; os jucundum: *a refined or elegant pronunciation*, os urbanum: *an easy or smooth pronunciation*, os facile (*opposed to* asperitas soni): *a rude pronunciation*, oris rusticitas; sonus subrusticus: *a foreign pronunciation*, sonus peregrinus; oris peregrinitas; os barbarum; os in peregrinum sonum corruptum (*broken*). *I don't like an affected pronunciation*, nolo exprimi literas putidius (*Cic.*): *we must write according to the pronunciation*, perinde scribendum est ac loquamur; sic scribendum quidque judico, quomodo sonat: *not to write words according to the pronunciation*, verba aliter scribere ac enunciantur. *To have (such) a pronunciation*; vid. *the corresponding phrase in* TO PRONOUNCE.

PROOF. ‖ *The act or mode of proving*, probatio (*in the Digest, also of proving before a court of justice*): demonstratio (*a showing by strong proof*; *in Vitruv., 9, præf. 4, also of mathematical pronunciation*): argumentatio (*by argument*). *To bring proof of any thing* [vid. TO PROVE]: *it is difficult of proof*, difficile est probatu. ‖ *Convincing argument*, argumentum: ratio. *To bring or allege proofs*, argumenta *or* rationes afferre: *to derive proofs from*, argumenta ex re ducere, sumere, eruere (☞ *a proof of any thing*; *not* argumentum pro aliquâ re, *but*

argumentum quo aliquid esse demonstratur, &c.): *to bring many proofs for the existence of a God*, multis argumentis Deum esse docēre: *that is no proof*, nullum verum id argumentum est: *to produce or allege many proofs for that opinion*, multa in eam partem probabiliter argumentari (*Liv.*). ☞ Argumentum *is often left out when an adjective is used*; e. g., "*the strongest proof for this is*," &c., firmissimum hoc afferri videtur, quod, &c. (*Cic.*). ‖ *Sign, token*, signum: indicium: specimen (*a visible sign*; ☞ *not in the plural*): documentum sui (*sign of one's ability*): rudimentum, tirocinium (*first sign of one's proficiency in an art*, &c.). *To give or furnish a proof*, rudimentum *or* tirocinium ponere; documentum sui dare (*of one's ability*): specimen alicujus rei dare; significationem alicujus rei facere (e. g., probitatis): *to serve as a proof*, signo, indicio, documento esse. ‖ *Attempt to ascertain the quality of a person or thing*, tentatio: tentamen: experimentum (*an attempt, in order to gain experience*): periculum (*an attempt, attended with some risk*). *To make proof of a thing*, experimentum alicujus rei capere; periculum alicujus rei *or* in aliquā re facere; aliquid tentare, experiri, *or* periclitari; fidem alicujus explorare (*to put to the proof*). ‖ (*In printing*), *trial sheet*, * periculum typographicum (*Ruhnken*); * plagula exempli causâ typis exscripta.

PROOF, *adj.*, fidelis; (*of armor*, &c.) ad omnes ictus tutus (*Liv.*); impervius ferro: *the mind is proof against misfortunes*, animus malis sufficit (*Ov.*): *virtue is proof against all force*, nullâ vi potest labefactari virtus (*Cic.*).

PROP, *s.* ‖ Prop., statumen: pedamen: pedamentum; adminiculum (*for a vine*). ‖ Fig. *Support*, columen (*especially of persons on whom others depend*): firmamentum (*that gives stability to any thing*): præsidium (*safeguard*): subsidium (*aid, assistance*): munimentum (*defence*): (tamquam) adminiculum.

PROP, *v.* ‖ Prop., fulcire: adminiculari: staturninare (*by building*, &c., *underneath*): pedare (*of trees*). *To be propped up by any thing*, niti, inniti aliquā re. ‖ Fig., fulcire; præsidio esse. *To prop one's self up on any thing*, inniti aliquā re; confidere alicui re *or* aliquā re.

PROPAGATE, propagare (*properly and improperly, of propagating a race*): disseminare (e. g., *a report*, rumorem; *an evil*, malum). *The disease propagates itself by contagion*, contactu morbus in alios vulgatur (*Liv.*, 4, 30). *To propagate a report*, rumorem *or* famam differre; rumorem spargere, dispergere, divulgare, &c.: *to be propagated*, se diffundere, diffundi (*to spread itself; properly and figuratively, of rumors, errors*, &c.); late serpere (*of rumors*, &c.).

PROPAGATION, propagatio; *or by the verb. Society for the propagation of the Gospel*, * ad fines Christianæ religionis propagandas consociatio.

PROPAGATOR, *by circumlocution with the verbs*: ☞ *not* propagator *in this sense.*

PROPEL, propellere (*the proper word*): protrudere (*more rare*).

PROPENSITY, proclivitas; animus proclivis *or* propensus ad aliquid; libido alicujus rei. *Propensity to satire*, acerbitas (*as a trait of character, Quint.*, 10, 1, 117). ☞ *The Latins also frequently denote it in compound words by the termination* -entia, *and the person possessing the propensity by* -entus; e. g., *propensity to drinking wine*, vinolentia; *one who has such propensity*, vinolentus: *propensity to extravagance*, prodigentia (*Tac., Ann.*, 6, 14, 1); *one that has such propensity*, prodigus: *to have a propensity to any thing*, non alienum esse a re (*in a good sense*): pronum esse ad aliquid *or* in aliquid (*in classical Latin only in a bad sense; not as Suet., Ner.*, 52, pronum esse ad poeticam). Vid. Inclination.

PROPER. ‖ *Right, fit, true*, verus (*real; opposed to* falsus): germanus (*genuine*). Jn. verus et germanus: justus (*right, legitimate*). *A proper* (*opposed to a figurative*, &c.) *word*, verbum proprium (*opposed to* verbum translatum). *To denote any thing by the proper term or expression*, aliquid verbo proprio declarare. Vid., also, Fit. ‖ *Peculiar*, vid.

PROPERLY. ‖ *Strictly*, proprie. *To use a word properly* (i. e., *in its proper sense*), verbum proprie dicere. ‖ *Fitly, suitably*, apte: idonee: recte: commode: bene. Syn. *in* Commodiously.

PROPERTY. ‖ *Peculiar quality*, proprietas, proprium (*the proper word*): natura (*nature or quality*): ratio, vis (*efficacy*): qualitas (ποιότης, *peculiar nature or quality; a new philosophical term coined by Cicero*; vid. *Acad.*, 1, 6 *and* 7; *N. D.*, 2, 37, 94). *The Latins frequently use, in connection with* esse, *the simple genitive of the pronoun to which the property belongs, omitting* proprium (*with this difference, that* proprium *gives more prominence to the quality as characteristic; cf. Grotef.*, § 188, *obs.* 3; *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 23, *in.*): *it is the property of a good orator*, est boni oratoris, &c.: *it is the property of a wise man to do nothing of which he may have to repent*, sapientis est proprium (i. e., *it is peculiar to him, it is a mark of his character*) nihil, quod pœnitere possit, facere: *or we may put, instead of the noun in the genitive, the neuter of an adjective answering to it*; e. g., *it is the property of mankind*, humanum est: *it is the property of a Roman*, Romanum est (*as Liv.*, 2, 12, Romanum est, et agere et pati fortia). *So, also*, "*of what property*" *is expressed by* qualis, *and* "*of such property*" *by* talis *or by* sic comparatus. *Good properties*, virtutes; animi bona, -orum, *n.*; bona indōles: *one possesses many distinguished properties*, multa in aliquo eminent et elucent (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 10, 5): *a bad property*, malum; vitium. ‖ *That which is one's own, goods possessed*, possessiones; bona, -orum, *n.* (*landed estates*): fortunæ (*goods, effects*); *also by* res (*plural*); *as, movable property*, res moventes; res, quæ movēri possunt: *or by* proprius, -a, -um; *also, from the context, by the possessive pronoun*, proprius meus (tuus, &c.), *and very often by the possessive pronoun alone*; e. g., *this is my property*, hoc meum *or* meum proprium est: *to consider any thing as his own property*, suum aliquid ducere: *to give any body any thing as his property*, aliquid proprium alicui tradere: *to have some property, to be a person of property*, opes habēre; bona possidēre; in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse: *to have much property, to be a person of large property*, magnas facultates habēre; locupletem et pecuniosum esse; copiis rei familiaris abundare: *to have no property*, facultatibus carēre; pauperem esse: *to acquire property*, bona sibi parare *or* sibi colligere: *to be or become the property of any body*, alicujus esse; alicujus fieri: *to disturb any body in his property, to endeavor to deprive any body of his property*, vexare alicujus bona fortunasque: *they take their property and go to Rome*, sublatis rebus commigrant Romam: *take your property and look for another place*, res tuas tolle et alium locum quære: *right of property*, dominium; auctoritas *or* jus auctoritatis (*the right to a thing lawfully acquired*): mancipium *or* jus mancipii (*right of property by formal purchase*).

PROPERTY-TAX, tributum ex censu collatum (vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 53, 131).

PROPHECY. ‖ *Act of prophesying*, vaticinatio; divinatio; prædictio (e. g., rerum futurarum) [Syn. *in* Prophesy]. ‖ *A prediction*, prædictum; vaticinium; augurium. *His prophecy was fulfilled*, non falsus vates fuit.

PROPHESY. Trans., vaticinari (*general term*): canere (*to prophesy in verse or rhythm*): augurari (*to foretell by the flight of birds*, &c.; *then generally*). *To prophesy* (= *anticipate*) *any thing*, aliquid augurari; aliquid opinione, *or* conjecturâ (*Cic.*), *or* mente (*Curt.*) augurari: *to prophesy any body's fate*, prædicere quid alicui eventurum sit; *his death*, alicui mortem augurari. ‖ Intrans., futura prædicere: prænunciare: vaticinari (*to prophesy; be a* vates).

PROPHET, vates; fatidicus, fatiloquus (*Liv.*; propheta, *Appul., Lact.*): *a false prophet*, pseudopropheta (*Tertull.*). *He was a true prophet*, non falsus vates fuit: ab eo prædictum est, fore eos eventus rerum, qui acciderunt.

PROPHETICAL, vaticinus (*of or relating to prophecy*): cœlesti quodam mentis instinctu prolatus (*inspired*): fatidicus, fatiloquus (faticanus, *Ov.*): *a prophetical spirit*, præsagientis animi divinatio.

PROPHETICALLY, divinitus; cœlesti quodam instinctu mentis; instinctu divino afflatuque.

PROPINQUITY. Vid. Nearness, Affinity.

PROPITIATE, placare aliquem *or* alicujus animum offensum; mitigare, lenire aliquem *or* alicujus animum (*Ov.*); propitiare (*Plaut., Tac.*).

PROPITIATION. ‖ *Act of propitiating*, placatio; reconciliatio; reconciliatio gratiæ *or* concordiæ. ‖ *An atonement*, expiatio.

PROPITIATOR, gratiæ reconciliator (*after Liv.*, 35, 45); gratiæ reconciliandæ *or* reconciliatæ auctor (*after Cic.*).

PROPITIATORY, *s.*, * gratiæ reconciliatæ testimonium, indicium, signum. *A propitiatory sacrifice*, piaculum: hostia piacularis: piaculare, *with or without* sacrificium: *to offer a propitiatory sacrifice*, piaculum, hostiam cædere.

PROPITIATORY, *adj.*, ad reconciliandam gratiam.

PROPITIOUS (*of persons*), propitius; æquus; favens, amicus, alicui; benevolus alicui *or* in aliquem: (*of things*), secundus; faustus; prosper; commodus; opportunus; bonus.

PROPITIOUSLY. ‖ *Favorably*, benevole; amice. ‖ *Fortunately*, prospere; fauste.

PROPORTION. ‖ *Comparative relation*, proportio (*explained by Vitr.*, 3, 1, 1, est ratæ partis membrorum in omni opere totiusque commodulatio): commensus (*the proper quantity determined by measurement: also, with genitive*, proportionis; vid. *Vitr.*, 3, 1, 2): symmetria (*the whole whose parts are in proportion, Vitr.*, 1, 2, 4, ex ipsius operis membris conveniens consensus ex partibusque separatis ad universæ figuræ speciem ratæ partis responsus; *and* 8, 1, 3, *expressed by circumlocution*: ad universam totius magnitudinis ex partibus singulis convenientissimus commensuum responsus. *Pliny says the Latin language has no corresponding word*, 34, 8, 19, *no.* 6, § 65): congruentia æqualitasque (*correspondence and equality of parts, with reference to the whole*; vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 2, 5, 11). *The proportion* (*symmetry*) *of any body's figure, limbs*, convenientia partium; apta membrorum compositio; membrorum omnium competentia (*Gell.*); membrorum æquitas et commoditas (*Suet., Oct.*, 79, *of the body*): *his other limbs were, without exception, in the exactest proportion* (i. e., *to the breadth of his shoulders*), ceteris quoque membris usque ad imos pedes fuit æqualis et congruens (*Suet., Tib.*, 68, *init.*): *in proportion*, proportione; æqualiter; congruenter: *built in proportion*, proportione constructus (*of a body*): *in perfect proportion*, omnibus membris usque ad imos pedes æqualis et congruens (*of a person, Suet., Tib.*, 68, *init.*): *to be* (*to be made*, &c.) *in proportion*, inter se cum quodam lepore consentire; suos habēre commensus proportionis; proportionibus ad summam figurationem corporis respondēre (*of the members of the body*; vid. *Cic., Off.*, 1, 28, 98; *Vit.*, 3, 1, 2 *and* 4): *in proportion to*, ad (*with accusative of thing*): pro: pro ratâ parte. *Sometimes by* ut est, &c. *In proportion to the times*, ut tum erant tempora. ‖ *Fixed part*, rata pars. ‖ *Analogy*, analogia: proportio (*Varr. and Cic.*): similitudo (*likeness*).

PROPORTION, *v.*, * justâ ratione describere: pro ratâ parte ratione distinguere (*Cic., Rep.*, 6, 18): *well proportioned*, proportione constructus (*of bodies*): *perfectly well proportioned*, omnibus membris usque ad imos pedes æqualis et congruens (*after Suet., Tib.*, 68, *init.*; *of a man*): *to be well proportioned* [vid. "*to be made in* Proportion"]. *To be beautifully proportioned in all its details*, ad universam totius magnitudinis summam ex partibus singulis convenientissimum habēre com-

mensuum responsum (*of the details, &c., of a temple, Vitr.*, 3, 1, 3).

PROPORTIONAL, *s.*, * numerus, magnitudo, &c., proportionalis (*mathematical technical term*). *An instrument for ascertaining mean proportionals,* mesolabium (*μεσολάβιον, Vitr.*, 9, *præf.* 19).

PROPORTIONAL, *adj.*, pro ratâ parte ratione distinctus (e. g., *proportional intervals,* intervalla, *Cic., Rep.*, 6, 18); *or by other circumlocution with* proportione, pro ratâ parte (*general terms*): pro cujusque opibus et facultatibus (*in proportion to the wealth, &c., of each*): ☞ proportionalis *very late, Jul. Firm.*

PROPORTIONALLY. Vid. PROPORTIONATELY.

PROPORTIONATE, æqualis et congruens; æquabilis. Vid., *also,* PROPORTION *and* PROPORTIONAL.

PROPORTIONATELY, pro portione; æqualiter; congruenter.

PROPOSAL, conditio: *a proposal of marriage,* conditio, *with and without* uxoria: *to make a proposal of marriage to any body,* conditionem alicui deferre: *to make a proposal,* conditionem alicui ferre: *to make an advantageous proposal to any body,* luculentam conditionem alicui facere: *to accept a proposal,* conditionem accipere; ad conditionem accedere, *or* (*after long consideration*) descendere (*opposed to* conditionem repudiare, respuere, aspernari).

PROPOSE, proponere alicui aliquid; conditionem alicujus rei proponere; offerre alicui aliquid (*when one can give or do the thing which he proposes*): commendare, suadere aliquid (*to advise*): *to propose a law,* legem proponere, rogare; legem ferre (*to bring before the Senate or people*): *to propose a question* (*for discussion*), ponere, proponere, afferre quæstionem; *also simply* ponere, quærere. ‖ *Purpose, intend,* vid.

PROPOSITION. ‖ *Proposal,* conditio (*general term*): rogatio (*to the people*): relatio (*to the Senate*). *To make a proposition to the people,* rogationem ferre ad populum; *also simply* rogare: *to make a proposition to the Senate,* referre ad senatum: *to reject a proposition,* rogationem antiquare; relationem rejicere: *to carry a proposition,* rogationem perferre. [Vid., *also,* PROPOSAL.] ‖ (*In logic*), propositio (*Quint.*, major, minor).

PROPOUND. Vid. PROPOSE.

PROPRIETARY, proprius, peculiaris, *with genitive or dative. A proprietary school,* * schola quam quidam peculiarem habent.

PROPRIETOR, possessor (*a possessor*); dominus (*master, lord*). *A lawful proprietor,* dominus justus: *to be the proprietor of any thing,* possidêre aliquid; *of a house,* ædes peculiares habêre (*Pompon., Dig.*, 15, 1, 22).

PROPRIETY. ‖ *Peculiarity of possession* [vid. "*Right of* PROPERTY"]. ‖ *Suitableness, fitness,* convenientia (*fitness*): congruentia (*especially in outward conduct*): decorum (*in all one's behavior and demeanor*): honestas (*in a moral sense*): venustas *or* dignitas ac venustas (e. g., *to act,* cum dignitate ac venustate).

PROROGATION, prorogatio: dilatio: prolatio [SYN. *in* DEFER]; *or circumlocution by the verbs. Prorogation of Parliament,* * comitia regni prolata.

PROROGUE, protrudere: proferre: conferre: in aliud tempus differre (e. g., comitia protrudere in Januarium, *Cic.*; *with us, to prorogue Parliament*): omnia in mensem Martium sunt collata (*Cic.*). *To prorogue an assembly,* consilio diem eximere.

PROSAIC. ‖ PROP., solutus; *or, by the genitive,* prosæ orationis. ‖ FIG. *Dry, uninteresting,* siccus.

PROSCRIBE, proscribere aliquem; in proscriptorum numerum referre aliquem (*together with others*): alicujus vitam præmiis proponere et addicere (*to outlaw*). *To cause any one to be proscribed,* proscriptionem facere de capite alicujus: *to move* (*in the Senate*) *that any one be proscribed,* de capite civis bonisque proscriptionem ferre.

PROSCRIPTION, proscriptio; *or by the verb.*

PROSE, prosa oratio (*post-Augustan*): oratio soluta (*opposed to* oratio astricta, devincta). ☞ *Cicero usually says simply* oratio (e. g., sæpissime et in poematis et in oratione peccatur); *but it is generally expedient to use the more definite phrase,* prosa oratio. ☞ Oratio pedestris *is not* = "*prose,*" *but* = "*a low style*;" *and, moreover, it is a Grecism;* vid. *Quint.*, 10, 1, 81, *ed. Frotscher.*

PROSECUTE. ‖ *To continue, pursue steadily,* facere aliquid pergo; exsequi, *especially* persequi aliquid (*to carry out to the end*): alicui rei instare (*to pursue earnestly and zealously*; e. g., operi): perseverare in re, *or followed by an infinitive* (*with perseverance*; e. g., perseverare in bello *or* perseverare bellare; perseverare in obsidione): continuare *or* non intermittere aliquid (*to carry on without interruption*). *To prosecute a thing further,* aliquid longius prosequi: *to prosecute a journey,* iter persequi; iter conficere pergere; iter continuare, non intermittere: *to prosecute one's studies,* studiis insistere; studia sua urgêre (*vigorously*): *to prosecute a victory,* a victoriâ nihil cessare (*Liv.*); recentibus prœlii vestigiis ingredi (*Hirt.*); *to prosecute one's right,* jus suum exsequi *or* persequi. ‖ (*At law*), judicio persequi aliquem; judicio experiri cum aliquo. Vid. ACTION.

PROSECUTION. ‖ *Act of prosecuting; by the verbs.* ‖ *Action at law,* actio; lis. Vid. ACTION.

PROSECUTOR, actor (*general term*): accusator (*in a public action*): petitor (*in a civil or private action*).

PROSELYTE, *s.*, proselytus (*ecclesiastical*); * qui a patriis sacris ad alia transit.

PROSELYTE, *v.*, * studêre *or* conari alios a patriis sacris ad sua abducere.

PROSELYTISM, * alios a patriis sacris ad sua abducendi studium. *The spirit of proselytism,* * studium propagandæ suæ doctrinæ calidius.

PROSODIAL, prosodiacus (*Mart. Cap.*).

PROSODY, versuum lex et modificatio (*Sen. Ep.*, 8, 3): * prosodia (*technical term*): * doctrina, ars prosodica.

PROSOPOPŒIA, ficta alienarum personarum oratio (*after Quint.*, 6, 1, 25): fictio personarum (*Quint.*, 9, 2, 29): personarum confictio (*Aquil., Rom.*, p. 145, *ed. Ruhnk.*); *usually* prosopopœia (*Greek, id.*): conformatio (*Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 53, 68).

PROSPECT. ‖ PROP., prospectus (*to a distance in front*): despectus (*looking down*): conspectus (*a view*). *To have a prospect of any thing,* prospicere, prospectare, despicere aliquem locum: *to afford a prospect to any place,* præbêre prospectum ad aliquem locum: *there is a prospect to the Capitol,* conspectus est in Capitolium: *there is a clear prospect even to a great distance,* liber prospectus oculorum etiam quæ procul recessêre, permittitur (*Curt.*, 5, 9, 10): *this room commands a prospect of the sea,* hoc cubiculum prospicit mare, *or* præbet prospectum ad mare: *the fish-pond of which there is a prospect from the windows,* piscîna quæ fenestris servit ac subjacet: *to have a distant prospect,* longe *or* multum prospicere: *to hinder the prospect,* prospectum impedire *or* prohibêre: *to take away the prospect,* prospectum adimere; prospectum oculorum auferre (e. g., *as a cloud of dust*): *to take away one's prospect of any thing,* conspectum alicujus rei intersepire alicui: *to deprive of a prospect,* prospectum oculis eripere (*Virg., Æn.*, 8, 254; *for which Liv.*, 10, 32, *in more prosaic style, says,* usum lucis eripere, *of a cloud*): *to intercept or to take away the prospect,* cœlo, *or* luminibus, *or* auspiciis officere (*the latter from persons about to take the auspices:* ☞ officere alicui *in this sense is not classical; it is not supported by Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 32, 92, *and De N. D.*, 2, 19, 50). ‖ FIG. *That to which the mind is directed,* spes (*of any thing pleasing*): exspectatio (*of any thing, whether pleasing or not*): *prospect of punishment,* exspectatio pœnarum: *some prospect,* specula: *distant prospects,* sera spes: *charming prospects,* spes uberior: *to have good prospects,* bene sperare: *to deprive one of all prospect of any thing,* omnem spem alicujus rei alicui eripere: *merit now has some prospects,* locus virtutibus patefactus est: *in peace I have no prospects,* mihi compositis rebus nulla spes (*Tac., Hist.*, 1, 21, 1): *to have a very distant prospect of the consulship,* longe a spe consulatûs abesse: *the prospects of the country are gloomy* [vid. GLOOMY], tenebræ cæcæque nubes et procellæ reipublicæ impendent (*after Auct. pro Dom.*, 10, 24): *still more gloomy prospects,* spes multo asperior.

PROSPECTIVE. Vid. FUTURE.

PROSPER. ‖ INTRANS., uti prosperâ fortunâ (*to be prosperous*): bene *or* prospere succedere; successum, prosperos successus habêre (*to succeed well*). ‖ TRANS., fortunare aliquem *or* aliquid (*to give good fortune to*): prosperare aliquid (*to cause to succeed*: ☞ secundare *is poetic*): prosperare alicui aliquid (*to cause one to succeed in any thing*): augêre aliquem aliquâ re (*to furnish copiously or abundantly with any thing*).

PROSPERITY, prosperitas; res secundæ, *plural.*

PROSPEROUS. ‖ *Thriving,* prosper *or* prosperus; fortunatus [vid. FORTUNATE]. ‖ *Favorable,* secundus: faustus: prosper.

PROSTITUTE, *s.*, meretrix; scortum; meritorium scortum (*one who prostitutes herself for pay*; scortum, *a lower, more dissolute* meretrix; *but both these are above* prostibula *and* lupæ): prostibulum: mulier omnibus proposita: scortum vulgare: meretrix vulgatissima (*common prostitute*): mulier quæ domum omnium libidinibus patefecit; *also,* quæstuaria (*sc.* mulier, *Sen., who lives by the wages of prostitution*). *The son of a common prostitute,* ex vulgato corpore genitus: *to turn a common prostitute,* plane se in vitâ meretriciâ collocare: *to be or lead the life of a* (*common*) *prostitute,* corpus vulgo publicare (*Plaut.*): vitâ institutoque esse meretricio: meretricio more vivere: se omnibus pervulgare: pudicitiam in propatulo habêre (*Sall.*).

PROSTITUTE, *v.* ‖ PROPR., publicare (e. g., corpus, pudicitiam). ‖ FIG., dehonestare; dedecorare; *also by* habêre se venalem, *or* habêre venalia; e. g., omnia habet venalia, fidem, jusjurandum, veritatem, officium (*Cic., Verr.*, 3, 62, 144).

PROSTITUTION, vita meretricia.

PROSTRATE, *adj.*, prostratus. *Prostrate at any body's feet,* ad pedes alicujus prostratus: projectus (*Cic.*), provolutus (*Liv.*); genibus alicujus advolutus (*Curt.*). *To be prostrate at any body's feet,* ad pedes alicujus jacêre, stratum esse, stratum jacêre.

PROSTRATE, *v.* ‖ INTRANS., ad pedes alicujus se abjicere, projicere, prosternere, provolvere; ad pedes alicui *or* ad genua alicujus procumbere; ad pedes alicujus procidere; ad pedes alicujus *or* genua alicui accidere; genibus alicujus advolvi; prosternere se et supplicare alicui (*as supplicant*). TRANS. Vid. THROW DOWN.

PROSTRATION. ‖ *Act of prostrating, by circumlocution with verbs in* TO PROSTRATE. ‖ *Depression,* vid.

PROTECT. Vid. DEFEND, GUARD.

PROTECTION. ‖ *Defence,* tutêla; præsidium; defensio. *To ask for protection,* præsidium ab aliquo petere. ‖ *Patronage,* fides; patrocinium. ‖ *Refuge,* arx; portus; perfugium.

PROTECTIVE, *by the verbs,* qui protegit, &c.

PROTECTOR, defensor: propugnator: tutor: qui (quæ) defendit et protegit.

PROTEST, *s.*, interpellatio (*properly, an interrupting of a person speaking*): intercessio (*especially before a higher power*; e. g., *by the tribunes*). *To enter a protest,* intercedere; intercessionem facere; interpellere *or* interpellatione impedire aliquid; intercedere alicui rei. ‖ *Of a bill of exchange,* * syngraphæ rejectio.

PROTEST, *v.* ‖ *To make a protest,* intercedere; intercessionem facere (*to enter a protest*); *against any thing,* alicui rei intercedere; vetare, *with an accusative and infinitive*; aliquid deprecari, *or* recusare (*to refuse vehemently*). ‖ *To affirm strongly, declare solemnly,* asseve-

rare (*the proper word*): testari (*as witness, to testify*): affirmare, confirmare (*to declare strongly*): adjurare (*upon oath*): *to protest on oath*, pollicēri et jurejurando confirmare (*Cæs.*). *To protest by the gods*, testari, obtestari deos; per omnes deos adjurare: *to protest most strongly*, firmissime asseverare; omni asseverationе affirmare. ‖ *Of a bill of exchange*, *syngrapham non expensam ferre; *syngraphum non recipere.

PROTESTANT, *a lege pontificis Romani plane abhorrens.

PROTESTANTISM, *protestantismus (*technical term*).

PROTESTATION, pollicitatio (*a promise*). *Usually by the verbs in* PROTEST: *to make protestations*, profitēri atque pollicēri.

PROTOCOL, tabulæ; commentarii (*Cic.*): ☞ protocollum *is a word of the Middle Ages.*

PROTONOTARY, *scriba primus, ☞ *not* primarius.

PROTOTYPE, *exemplum primum (*original, instead of which Cic., Att.*, 16, 3, *makes use of the Greek* ἀρχέτυπον, *which we find afterward as a Latin word in Plin. Ep.*, 5, 10, 1): exemplum (*model, or any object to guide us, in general*): species (*ideal, used by Cicero for the Platonic* ἰδέα; vid. *Schütz, Lex. Cic. in v.*).

PROTRACT, trahere (*general term, to allow to last longer than necessary*): extrahere (*to draw out, to defer*): ducere: producere (*to put off continually, to prevent the decision of any thing*): *to be protracted*, trahi: extrahi: protrahi: duci: produci, *until*, usque ad (e. g., *of war*, &c.; vid. *above, the difference between* trahere *and* ducere; vid., *also, the* SYN. *in* TO PROLONG, TO DEFER): *to protract the matter as long as possible*, tempus quam longissime ducere.

PROTRACTION, productio: prorogatio. [SYN. *in* TO PROTRACT.] Vid., *also*, DELAY.

PROTRUDE, prominēre: eminēre: projici: exstare. SYN. *in* PROJECT.

PROTUBERANCE, *ecphyma, sarcōma, -ātis, *n.* (ἔκφυμα, σάρκωμα, *τὸ, any excrescence of the animal body*): gibber (*hump; but* gibba, *in Suet., Dom.*, 23, *and* gibbus, *in Juv.*, 6, 109.; 10, 294 *and* 303, *are not usual*): tumor (*tumor, swelling*): tuber (*ulcer*): panus (*a swelling of the glands of the neck, under the armpit*, &c.). Vid., *also*, TUMOR.

PROTUBERANT, *by circumlocution with verbs in* TO PROJECT, SWELL. Vid., *also*, PROMINENT.

PROUD. ‖ *Haughty*, superbus; fastosus; arrogans [SYN. *in* ARROGANT]: contumax (*stiff-necked; unwilling to bend to the will of a superior*): tumens inani superbiâ: fastidiosus (*contemptuous*): magnificus: splendidus (*of things; in this sense* superbus *is only poetical*): *to be proud*, sublati esse animi: magnos gerere spiritus: inani superbiâ tumēre; *of any thing*, superbire aliquâ re: aliquâ re inflatum esse, tumēre, elatum esse (*to be puffed up by any thing*): *to grow or become proud*, magnos spiritus *or* magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere: *to be intolerably proud*, haud tolerandam sibi sumere arrogantiam: *to make any body proud*, aliquem superbum facere; alicui spiritus afferre (*both of things*): *to make any body intolerably proud*, inflare alicujus animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (*Liv.*, 45, 31). ‖ *In surgery*), *proud flesh*, caro fungosa (*Plin.*); caro supercrescens (*Cels.*, 5, 22).

PROUDLY, superbe; insolenter; arroganter; magnifice. *To behave proudly*, elatius se gerere; insolentius se efferre; magnifice se jactare: *to behave proudly in prosperity*, prædēre se superbum in fortunâ: *to act proudly*, superbire: fastidire.

PROVE. ‖ TRANS. (1) *To show, manifest, evince*, significare; ostendere (*to show*): declarare (*to declare, publish; both stronger than the first; cf. Cic., Verr.*, 2, 60, 148; *ad Div.*, 5, 13, 4): probare, comprobare (*so as to convince others of the truth or excellence of a thing*): præstare (*to fulfill an obligation*): *to prove one's obliging disposition to any body*, probare alicui officium suum: *to prove any thing by act and deed*, aliquid præstare re; aliquid comprobare re: *to prove one's self*; i. e., *to show*, &c., se præstare, se prædēre, *as any body*, aliquem; exhibēre aliquem (☞ *not* se exhibēre aliquem); e. g., *to prove one's self the friend of the people*, exhibēre virum civilem. (2) *To show by arguments*, docēre, *especially with* argumentis: demonstrare (*to give full proof*): firmare, confirmare, *especially with* argumentis (*to confirm by arguments*): probare alicui aliquid (*to prove the possibility of a thing*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 3): efficere (*to make out by strict logical proof*): vincere, evincere (*to prove irrefutably*; vid. *Cort., Cic. Ep.*, 11, 28, 4): *to prove to any body by examples*, cum aliquo auctoritatibus agere (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 20, 4): *this will prove that*, &c., ejus rei testimonium est, &c.: *that is difficult to prove*, hoc difficile est probatu: *that proves nothing at all*, nullum verum id argumentum est: *the event proved it*, exitus approbavit. (3) *To try, put to the proof* [vid. TRY]. ‖ INTRANS., fieri; esse; se ostendere; ostendi.

PROVENDER, pabulum.

PROVERB, proverbium (*the proper word*): verbum: ☞ adagio, adagium *never occur in classical prose. To pass into a proverb*, in proverbium *or* in proverbii consuetudinem venire; in proverbium cedere; proverbiis eludi (*to be the subject of a jesting proverb*; Scytharum solitudines Græcis proverbiis eluduntur, *Curt.*). *To be a common proverb*, proverbio increbuit, *with accusative and infinitive* (e. g., rem ad triarios rediisse—proverbio increbuit, *Liv.*): proverbii locum obtinēre; aliquid in communibus proverbiis versatur. *This has passed into a proverb among the Greeks*, hoc Græcis hominibus in proverbio est: *as the proverb says* (*or has it*), ut in proverbio est; quod proverbii loco dici solet; *also*, quod ajunt; ut ajunt; ut dicitur (*as people say*): *there is an old proverb, which*, &c., est vetus proverbium; est vetus verbum; vetus verbum hoc quidem est: *according to the old proverb*, veteri proverbio.

PROVERBIAL, proverbii loco celebratus (e. g., versus): quod proverbii locum obtinet: quod in proverbium *or* proverbii consuetudinem venit. *Any thing is proverbial*, aliquid proverbii loco dici solet [vid., *also*, "*to be a common* PROVERB"]. ☞ Proverbialis (*only* proverbialis versus *in Gellius*) *late: to be proverbial*, in ore vulgi atque in communibus proverbiis versari.

PROVERBIALLY, proverbii loco: ut est in proverbio: ut proverbii loco dici solet. ☞ Proverbialiter *very late.*

PROVIDE, parare, comparare (*for money or otherwise*): præparare, providēre (*to take care that a thing be ready*): *to provide the necessaries of life*, res ad vitam degendam necessarias præparare: *to provide provisions for the winter*, in hiemem providēre frumentum: *to provide a very great store of corn*, frumenti vim maximam comparare: *that is easily provided*, parabilis.

PROVIDED; i. e., *furnished, supplied*, instructus, ornatus, exornatus, armatus, præditus, aliquâ re: *well provided*, omnibus rebus instructus, *or simply* instructus: *to be well or richly provided with any thing*, aliquâ re instructissimum *or* apparatissimum esse; aliquâ re abundare; aliquid mihi largissime suppetit (*I am well provided with*).

PROVIDED THAT, dum, modo, dummodo, *with subjunctive: provided that not*, dum ne; dummodo ne; modo ne, *with subjunctive; also, by* eâ lege, eâ conditione ut *or* nē.

PROVIDENCE, providentia (*foresight*): cautio, diligentia, cura (*care, circumspection*): DIVINE PROVIDENCE, providentia divina; mens divina; *or simply* Providentia (*Cic.*).

PROVIDENT, cautus: providus: circumspectus: consideratus. JN. cautus providusque; cautus ac diligens. *To be provident in any thing*, curam adhibēre de *or* in aliquâ re; curiosum *or* diligentem esse in aliquâ re; diligentiam adhibēre ad aliquid *or* in aliquâ re; curam conferre ad aliquid.

PROVIDENTIAL, quod divinitus accidit: *quod divinum numen instituit.

PROVIDENTIALLY, divinitus (*from God*): ducente Deo (*under Divine guidance*): Deo juvante, Deo bene juvante (*with Divine assistance, by God's help*): Deo annuente (*by Divine favor*).

PROVIDENTLY, diligenter; provide; caute: *to act providently*, circumspectius facere aliquid, cautionem adhibēre in aliquâ re: omne cautionis genus adhibēre in aliquâ re: diligentiam habēre ad aliquid *or* in aliquâ re.

PROVINCE. ‖ *Region, tract*, regio (*general term, a tract of country*): provincia (*a tract of country subdued, and annexed to, or incorporated with the conquering state*; ☞ *never to be used in any other sense*): *to divide a country into four provinces*, terram in quatuor regiones describere *or* dividere: *to reduce a country to the form of a province*, terram in provinciæ formam reducere; terram provinciam conficere (*Liv.*, 27, 5). ‖ *Office*, munus; officium; partes; *also by the pronoun* meus, &c.; e. g., non est meum, *it is not my province.*

PROVINCIAL, *regionis interioris: provincialis. *A provincial*, *incola regionis interioris (*a dweller in the interior of a country*): provinciæ incola; provincialis (*inhabitant of a* provincia, *properly so called*).

PROVINCIALISM, *verbum regionibus quibusdam magis familiare. *To be a provincialism*, *regionibus quibusdam magis familiarem esse.

PROVISION, copia; apparatus: *to make provision = to* PROVIDE: *it is a provision of nature that*, est autem a naturâ comparatum, ut, &c.

PROVISIONAL, quod ad tempus constitutum, edictum, est: *provisional command*, imperium fiduciarium (*Curt.; thus, also*, legatus qui fiduciariam operam obtinet, *Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 17): *I have a provisional charge*, *ad tempus delatum, demandatum, est mihi munus.

PROVISIONALLY, ad tempus (*Liv.*; e. g., ad tempus deligere, qui jus dicat): temporis gratiâ (*for the present time or crisis*; e. g., aliquem regem statuere, *Curt.*, 5, 9, 8).

PROVISIONS, cibus; cibaria, -orum, *n.*; alimenta, -orum, *n.* (*general term*): victus (*food, necessaries for support*: ☞ victualia *is barbarous*): penus, copiæ (*a store of provisions*): frumentum, res frumentaria (*corn; forage for the army*): commeatus (*provisions supplied, supply*). JN. frumentum et commeatus (*when* commeatus *is = all other supplies except corn*): annona (*a store consisting of the yearly produce of the earth*): *provisions for a year*, alimenta annua; copia annua: *for ten days*, alimenta decem dierum: *provisions begin to fail*, alimenta deficiunt; cibus deficit: *to furnish one's self with provisions*, res ad victum necessarias parare (*general term*); rem frumentariam providēre, comparare; frumentum parare, comparare, conferre; commeatum præparare (*for an army*): *for the winter*, alimenta in hiemem providēre, commeatum in hiemem parare (*for an army*): *to cut off provisions from any body*, aliquem commeatu (*or* commeatibus) intercludere; aliquem re frumentariâ excludere.

PROVOCATION. *By the verbs* (provocatio *in classical Latin = appeal*).

PROVOKE, movēre: commovēre (*general term*): concitare (*stronger term*): stimulare (*literally, to spur, to stimulate*): stomachum alicui facere *or* movēre: indignationem alicui movēre (*to make angry*): bilem alicui movēre *or* commovēre, *or* irritare aliquem *or* alicujus iram (*stronger terms*): pungere (*to sting, to mortify any body; of things; to cause vexation*): offendere (*to give offence; of persons and things*): aliquem provocare (*to challenge any body*; e. g., *to fight*); *also*, aliquem ad certamen irritare: concitare ad *or* in aliquid (*to provoke any body to any thing*; e. g., ad arma; *to violence*, ad vim efferendam; *any body's anger*, in iram): irritare ad aliquid (*to excite to any thing*; e. g., ad certamen; *to anger*, ad iram): stimulare ad aliquid (*to urge men's minds*, animos; e. g., *to commotion*, ad perturbandam rem-

publicam) : acuere ad aliquid (*literally, to sharpen ; hence to excite*; e. g., aliquem ad crudelitatem) : provocare ad aliquid (*to challenge*; e. g., ad pugnam) : adhortari ad aliquid *or with* ut (e. g., ad bellum faciendum, *to go to war*) : tentare ad aliquid (*to be always at any body, to tempt him to do any thing* ; e. g., animos ad res novas, *to insurrection*) : aliquem illicere ad *or* in aliquid (*to entice any body* ; e. g., *to go to war*, ad bellum : *to commit adultery*, in stuprum) : *any thing provokes me*, aliquid mihi stomacho est ; aliquid ægre fero (aliquid mihi *or* meo animo ægre est, *comic*) ; aliquid mihi molestum est ; aliquid me pungit ; aliquid male me habet : *that has provoked me more than even Quintus himself*, hæc mihi majori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt : *to be provoked*, indignari ; stomachari ; commovēri dolore ; irasci [Syn. *above*] : *to be much provoked*, dolore *or* irâ exardescere ; dolore *or* irâ incensum esse : *he is provoked that*, &c., *or it provokes him that*, ægre ille fert, quod, &c. : *to provoke the people still more*, per se accensos animos incitare : *to become provoked*, (irâ) exacerbatum *or* iratum esse : *to be much provoked*, iracundiâ ardēre : *to be rather provoked*, subirasci alicui : *to be dreadfully provoked*, sævire. ‖ *To provoke hunger, thirst*, famem, sitim facere, *or* gignere *or* afferre. Vid., *also*, To Excite.

PROVOKING, plenus stomachi (*deserving or causing indignation*) : gravis : molestus (*troublesome, annoying*) : quod aliquem pungit (*that stings any body*) : *a provoking matter*, molestia : incommodum : *to be provoking to any body* ; vid. To Provoke.

PROVOKINGLY, moleste : ægre.

PROVOST, magister (*general term*) : præses (*a president*) : princeps, caput (*chief, head*) : antistes : præpositus : *the provost's house*, sedes, domicilium præpositi, antistitis.

PROVOSTSHIP, * præsidis, præpositi, antistitis munus (*office*) : dignitas (*rank*).

PROW, prora (πρῶρα) : *or, pure Latin*, pars prior navis.

PROWESS, fortitudo, fortis animus, virtus (virtus *shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive* ; fortitudo *in energetic resistance and unshrinking endurance, like* constantia) : acrimonia (*fiery courage*). *To be distinguished by personal prowess*, manu fortem *or* promtum esse.

PROWL. ‖ *To rove about*, vagari aliquo loco, præter *or* circa aliquem locum (*general term*) : ire per aliquem locum (e. g., per urbem) : discurrere aliquo loco (*to run about all over a place* ; e. g., totâ urbe) : peragrare (*to wander about* ; e. g., venando peragrare circa saltus, *to go hunting about in the woods*). ‖ *To rove about for plunder*, vagari latrociniaque facere (*Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 32, 1) : populabundum in aliquo loco vagari (*Liv.*, 3, 5, 13 ; *both of persons*) : pervagari (aliquem locum ; e. g., prædonum naviculæ, *Cic., and therefore a good word for* prædones *themselves*) : oberrare (*poetically and post-Augustan prose ; to wander about*, mustela in domibus nostris, *Plin.*).

PROXIMATE. ‖ *Near*, vid. ‖ *Proximate causes*, causæ adjuvantes et proximæ (*Cic., Fat.*, 18 ; *opposed to* causæ perfectæ et principales, *or* primæ causæ, *or* ipsæ causæ, *Cic.*) : adjuvantia (*plural participle*) causarum (i. e., *the circumstances and conditions that enable the true causes to produce their effects, Cic.*).

PROXIMATELY, *perhaps* * proxime ; *or by circumlocution with* proximus : *any thing was proximately the cause of*, * aliquid proxima fuit causa alicujus rei *or* cur, &c.

PROXIMITY. Vid. Nearness.

PROXY. ‖ *Procuracy*, procuratio (*general term*) : cognitura (*in a matter of law, and especially in state affairs ; post-Augustan*) : advocatio : patrocinium [Syn. *in* Advocate] : *to vote by proxy*, * per procurationem alterius sententiam ferre. ‖ *One who acts for another*, procurator (*general term*) : cui rerum agendarum licentia data *or* permissa est (*cf. Cic., Verr.*, 3, 94, 220 ; *Sall., Jug.*, 103, 2) : qui mandata habet ab aliquo (*who has full power of transacting any body's affairs*) : * publicâ auctoritate missus ; *or* legatus *simply, if on state business* : (☞ mandatarius *is a doubtful reading in Ulp., Dig.*, 17, 1, 10 ; *cf. Heinecc. ad Brisson. de verbb. signif.*, p. 782) : vicarius (*who officiates for another person*) : *to act by proxy*, alienâ fungi vice : procurare (*to officiate in any body's place as well in private as public business, to act in any body's absence*) : alicujus vice *or* officio fungi (*to act in any body's stead*) : alicujus negotia *or* rationes procurare, *or simply* alicui procurare (*to take care of any body's affairs, to mind his interest*).

PRUDE, sæva (*the proper word*) ; fastidiosa.

PRUDENCE, prudentia : providentia (*foresight, guarding against a foreseen danger, Liv.*, 30, 5, 5) : circumspectio (*Cic.*) : circumspectum judicium (*well-weighed judgment, for which Gellius has* circumspicientia). Jn. circumspectio et accurata consideratio (*Cic.*) : cautio : diligentia : gravitas (*habit of acting carefully after deliberation*). *The thing demands much prudence*, res multas cautiones habet ; res est multæ diligentiæ : *to act with much prudence in any matter*, cautionem *or* diligentiam adhibēre in aliquâ re ; omne cautionis genus adhibēre in re : *with prudence ;* vid. Prudently.

PRUDENT, circumspectus (*post-classical ; in Quint., Cels., Suet., &c., of persons and things* ; e. g., circumspectum judicium) : consideratus (*both passive,* "*well-weighed,*" *of things* [e. g., considerata judicia, *Cic.*] ; *and active,* "*one who weighs things well*" [e. g., homo, *Cic.*]) : providus : prudens ; cautus. Jn. prudens et cautus ; prudens et providus ; cautus et providus : diligens (*careful ; also of things*) : gravis (*one who acts from sound principles after due deliberation*).

PRUDENTIAL, *by circumlocution with substantive under* Prudence.

PRUDENTLY, omnia circumspiciens (pericula, *Cic.*) : considerate : cogitate (*not* cogitato ; *Sturenburg ad Cic., Arch.*, 8, 18) ; caute : circumspecte (*Gell.*) : diligenter : attente : circumspecto judicio.

PRUDERY, animus sævus ; sævitia.

PRUNE, *s.*, prunum.

PRUNE, *v.* ‖ Prop., (arbores) putare, interputare (*Col.*) ; interpurgare (*Plin.*) ; collucare, interlucare ; amputare ; compescere (vitem, *Col.* ; ramos, *Virg.*) : *to prune a vine*, vineam pampinare ; supervacuos pampinos detrahere (*Col.*) ; vitem purgare a foliis (*Cato*) ; vitem amputare, deputare, rescindere (*Col.*). ‖ Fig., amputare ; resecare ; circumscribere ; coercēre.

PRUNER, arboreus putator (*Varr.*) ; frondator (*Virg.*).

PRUNING. ‖ Prop., amputatio ; putatio (*Cic.*) ; recisio, interlucatio (*Plin.*). ‖ Fig., *by the verbs.*

PRUNING-HOOK, falx arborea *or* arboraria ; falx putatoria (*late*).

PRURIENCE, prurīgo, -inis ; pruritus, -ûs.

PRURIENT, pruriens : *to be prurient*, prurire.

PRY INTO, speculari ; explorare ; indagare ; rem *or* in rem inspicere.

PSALM, *psalmus (*ecclesiastical*) ; hymnus ; canticum *or* carmen sacrum.

PSALMIST, *psalmista, psalmographus (*ecclesiastical*) ; *psalmorum scriptor, auctor.

PSALMODY, *psalmorum cantus.

PSALTER, psalterium (*ecclesiastical*).

PSALTERY, *psalterium.

PSEUDO. pseud-(ō) ; e. g., pseudo-Cato (*a would-be Cato, Cic.*) ; pseudo Damasippus (*Cic.*) ; pseudanchūsa (*Plin.*) ; *or* falsus ; fictus ; simulatus.

PSHAW ! apage ! phui ! turpe dictu (*expressing detestation*).

PSYCHOLOGICAL. *psychologicus.

PSYCHOLOGIST, *humani animi investigator.

PSYCHOLOGY, *psychologia (*technical term*).

PTARMIGAN, *tetrao Lagopus (*Linn.*).

PTISAN, ptisana (*Plin.*) ; ptisanarium (*Hor.*).

PUBERTY, pubertas : *of the age of puberty*, pubes ; pubens : *to arrive at puberty*, pubescere.

PUBLIC, publicus (*opposed to* privatus, domesticus) : apertus, communis (*for the use of every one*) : celeber (*frequented by all*) : vulgaris (*belonging or accessible to all*) : *to come before the public*, in publicum, in solem *or* in solem et pulverem prodire (*of a statesman*) : in medium procedere, surgere *or* aggredi ad dicendum (*of an orator*) : prodire in scenam, produci (*of an actor*) : se efferre, exsistere (*general term, to raise one's self to eminence*) : *public life*, vita forensis (*opposed to* umbratilis), *also, by circumlocution with* rempublicam gerere : *to enter upon public life*, ad rempublicam accedere ; rempublicam capessere : *his first entrance into public life was*, primus gradus fuit capessendæ reipublicæ (*Nep., Them.*, 2) : *the public*, populus ; vulgus (☞ *not* publicum). *In a public character or capacity*, publice (*opposed to* privatim, *Cic.*).

PUBLIC HOUSE, pōpina (*a cooking and eating shop, in the neighborhood of a bath*) : caupona (*properly a wine-house ; tavern on the road*) : taberna (*a drinking-booth, where a person might likewise find meals and lodging*) ; *also*, taberna diversoria *or* deversoria. *and* diversorium *or* deversorium (vid. *Dict. of Antiqq.*, 226). Vid. Inn.

PUBLICAN. ‖ *Farmer of the revenue*, publicanus. ‖ *An inn-keeper*, caupo.

PUBLICATION, promulgatio ; *or by circumlocution with verbs under* Publish : (☞ publicatio *means* "*confiscation.*"

PUBLICITY, aperta, manifesta, ratio alicujus rei : *to obtain publicity*, in vulgus emanare, *or simply* emanare (*Cic.*) : *to avoid publicity*, lucem, oculos, aspectum aliorum fugere ; odisse celebritatem ; fugere homines : *to court publicity*, versari in celebritate (*Nep.*) ; vivere in maximâ celebritate (*Cic.*).

PUBLICLY. ‖ *Openly*, manifeste ; aperte ; palam ; propalam. ‖ *Before all*, in publico (☞ *not* publice, *which means* "*by the authority, or at the expense of the state*") ; palam (*Cic.*) ; palam populo (*Liv.*) ; ante oculos populi ; omnibus inspectantibus (*Cic.*) ; luce ac palam (*Cic.*).

PUBLISH. ‖ *To make known*, aperire (*to disclose*) : patefacere (*to discover*) : in medium proferre, *also* proferre *only* (*to make any thing generally known, in a good sense*). Jn. proferre et patefacere : enunciare : evulgare, divulgare (*to bring to the knowledge of the multitude what ought not to be told at all, or, at least, only to confidential persons*) : cum hominibus communicare (*to reveal to men, from God, ecclesiastical* revelare). ‖ *To put forth a book*, (in lucem) edere ; emittere ; foras dare : *to publish a work on any subject*, librum emittere de aliquâ re (*of the author*) : * libri exemplaria dividere, dividere (*of the act of publishing*), *or* * librum impensis, sumtibus, suis edere ; * librum typis exscribendum curare ; * libri edendi sumtus facere (*with regard to the risk, of the publisher*).

PUBLISHER. ‖ *One who proclaims*, prædicator (*one who proclaims any body's praise aloud and publicly*) : præco (*a herald*) : buccinator (*the trumpeter, as a contemptuous expression* ; e. g., alicujus existimationis). ‖ *One who publishes a book*, * redemtor libri (*Ern.*) ; * qui sumtibus, impensis, suis librum typis exscribendum curat.

PUCK, larva, -æ, *f.*

PUCKER, rugas *or* in rugas cogere.

PUDDING, globulus (farinæ, *Varr., Cat.*) : * globus ex farinâ Britannorum more factus. *The proof of the pudding is in the eating*, exitus acta probat.

PUDDLE, aqua feculenta (fœtutinæ, *Appul.*).

PUERILE, puerilis : ineptus (*stronger term*) : *puerile conduct*, puerilitas ; mores pueriles : *to take a puerile delight in*, &c., pueriliter exsultare : *it is puerile*, puerile est : *in a puerile manner*, pueriliter. *Puerile play*, lusus infantium *or* puerorum : *puerile fooleries*, ineptiæ, nugæ.

PUERILITY, puerilitas : mores pueriles. *A puerility*, * puerile factum *or* puerile actum (*cf. Theb.*, 5, 503, *where we find* acta puerilia) : *to commit puerilities*

(*all manner of puerilities*), pueriliter multa et petulanter agere; pueriliter se agere *or* facere (*the latter in Cic., Acad.*, 2, 11, 33); pueriliter ineptire.

PUFF, PUFF UP. || TRANS., inflare (*properly and figuratively*): *to puff up any body with pride*, inflare alicujus animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (*of fortune, Liv.*, 43, 31). || INTRANS., se sufflare *or* inflare; intumescere (*with and without* superbiâ).

PUFF OFF (*goods*), venditare; jactare.

PUFFIN (*a sea-bird*), mergus.

PUFFING, venditatio (*Cic.*); jactatio circulatoria (*Quint.*, 2, 4, 15).

PUFFY, turgidus; tumidus; inflatus.

PUG. ||*A dog*, *canis fricator (*Linn.*). || *An ape*, simia.

PUG-NOSE, nares resimæ (*Col.*): *a man with a pug-nose*, homo simâ nare (*Mart.*); simus (*Plin., Mart.*).

PUGILIST, qui pugnis certat; pugil.

PUGILISTIC (*contest*), pugilatus (*Plin.*); pugilatio (*Cic.*).

PUGNACIOUS, alacer ad pugnandum; *from the context, also*, alacer *only*; cupidus pugnandi *or* pugnæ, cupidus bellandi (*rarely*): certaminis avidus (*fond of, or eager for, battle*).

PUGNACITY, alacritas pugnandi; studium pugnandi *or* pugnæ, *or* ad pugnandum alacritas studiumque pugnandi; pugnandi cupiditas; alacritas ad litigandum (*readiness to quarrel*).

PUISNE, natu minor (*younger*): minor (*general term*). *A puisne judge, perhaps* judex minor (*after Liv.*, 22, 57, 3; *cf. Gell.*, 13, 15, 1, *sqq.*).

PUKE. Vid. VOMIT.

PULE. Vid. CRY, WHINE.

PULL, *v.*, trahere; attrahere (*to pull toward one's self*). *To pull back*, retrahere: *to pull down*, (ædificium) destruere (*opposed to* construere), demoliri (*with violence*): evertere (e. g., *a statue*): disjicere (e. g., *walls, fortifications, statues*): discutere (*to shatter to pieces; a column, part of a wall*, &c.). || TO PULL OFF, detrahere alicui aliquid, de aliquâ re; abscindere (☞ *not* abscîdere); avellere (*to pluck off, pull off*): abrumpere (*to break off*): *to pull off fruit from trees*, poma ex arboribus avellere (*Cic., Cat. Maj.*, 19, 71, *Orelli*): *to pull off bars from doors*, claustra portarum avellere: *to pull off clothes*, exuere (*opposed to* induere; *to be distinguished from* deponere, *to put off; opposed to* amicire): *to pull off any one's clothes*, exuere aliquem veste; exuere *or* detrahere alicui vestem; *one's own clothes*, se exuere vestibus; vestes sibi detrahere: *to pull off any one's shoes*, aliquem excalceare; *one's own shoes*, excalceari, excalceare pedes: *to make another pull off one's shoes*, pedes excalceandos præbere alicui. || TO PULL OUT, PULL UP, vellere, evellere; revellere (*to tear away*): intervellere (*to pull out here and there, to pull out in part*): eruere (*properly, to dig out; eyes and teeth*): extrahere (*to draw out*). *To pull up by the roots*, radicitus vellere, evellere, extrahere; exstirpare: *to pull out a tooth*, dentem evellere (alicui); dentem eximere (alicui): *to pull out one's eyes*, oculos alicui eripere *or* eruere.

PULL, *s.*, tractus, -ûs; *or rather by the verbs.*

PULLET, pullus gallinaceus.

PULLEY, trochlea: *the first pulley (in a system of pulleys)*, trochlea superior (*called by some* rechamus, *Vitr.*, 10, 2, 1): *the third pulley*, trochlea tertia: ἀρτέμων (ἀρτέμων, *according to Vitr.*, 10, 2, 9, *the right expression*): *a system of pulleys, to be translated by so many* orbiculi; *a system of three pulleys*, tres orbiculi; orbiculus (*round which the rope runs*).

PULMONARY, ad pulmones pertinens; pulmonarius; *or, by the genitive*, pulmonum. *A pulmonary disease*, peripneumonia (*late; Celsus has the word in Greek; but Pliny has the adjective* peripneumonicus): * phthisis pulmonalis (*technical term*): *that has a pulmonary disease*, peripneumonicus (*of persons, Plin.*, 20, 17, 68, &c.): pulmonarius (*diseased in the lungs; of animals*).

PULP, caro (*Plin.*); pulpa (*Scrib. Larg.*).

PULPIT, *suggestus sacer; *suggestum sacrum; *in connection, also*, suggestus *only*. *Pulpit eloquence*, * ars de sacro suggestu bene dicendi.

PULPY, mollis; carnosus.

PULSE. || *Motion of an artery or vein*, arteriarum *or* venarum pulsus (*the beating of the pulse in the arteries or veins*): arteriæ *or* venæ (*arteries or veins themselves*). *Our pulses beat incessantly*, venæ micare non desinunt: *the pulse is weak*, arteriarum (venarum) exigui imbecillique pulsus sunt; *beats irregularly or flutters*, venæ non æquis intervallis moventur; *is quick*, pulsus arteriæ est citatus: *it is a natural pulse*, venæ naturaliter sunt ordinatæ (*Cels.*): *to trust the pulse, which is very deceitful*, venis maxime credere, fallacissimæ rei? *to make the pulse beat quicker*, venas concitare, *or* resolvere, *or* movēre, *or* turbare (*all Cels.*, 3, 6): *a slower, quicker pulse*, venæ leniores, celeriores (venæ leniores celeriores sunt et ætate et sexu et corporum naturâ, *Cels.*): *to feel any body's pulse*: (*a*) *properly*, pulsum venarum attingere (*Tac.*); aliquem *or* alicujus manum tangere (*Plin.*); alicujus venas tentare (*Suet.*); apprehendere manu brachium (*Cels.*). (β) *Improperly* = *to sound a man*, aliquem tentare. || *A leguminous plant*, legumen.

PULVERIZE, in pulverem aliquid redigere (*Cels.*) *or* conterere (*Plin.*).

PUMICE-STONE, pumex. *To smooth with pumice-stone*, pumice aliquid levigare (*Plin.*): *of pumice-stone*, pumiceus (*Stat.*): *full of pumice-stone*, pumicosus (*Plin.*): *like pumice-stone*, pumiceus *or* pumicosus.

PUMP, *s.* || *A machine for drawing water*, antlia (*Vitr.*). *A ship's pump*, sentinaculum (*Paul. Nol.*). || *A single-soled shoe*, calceolus (*Cic.*); socculus (*Sen.*).

PUMP, *v.*, antliâ exhaurire. *To pump out bilge-water*, exhaurire sentinam (sentinare, *Paul. Nol.*): *figuratively, to pump any thing out of any body*, aliquid ex aliquo exquirere, percunctari, percunctando atque interrogando elicere; aliquid ex aliquo sciscitari *or* sciscitando elicere; aliquid a *or* ex aliquo expiscari: *to pump any body* (i. e., *to try to learn his opinion*), animum alicujus explorare; voluntatem alicujus perscrutari; degustare aliquem (*facetè*); pertentare alicujus animum; sciscitari quid cogitet.

PUN, logi (*plural*): logi ridiculi. *Bad puns*, *logi frigidi (*after* in jocis frigidum, *Quint.*). *To make puns*; vid. PUNNING.

PUNCH, *s.* || *An instrument for piercing*, *ferrum, *in context with* pertundere, &c. || *A kind of drink*, *calda citrea saccharo et vino Indico condita. *Punch-bowl*, *catinus capacior caldæ citræ: *punch-ladle*, *trulla caldæ citreæ hauriendæ. || *A kind of buffoon*, mimus.

PUNCH, *v.*, pungere; pertundere; perforare; fodere, figere (*to pierce, transfix*).

PUNCTILIO. *To stand upon punctilios*, *minutius et scrupulosius (*Quint.*) agere *or* res tractare: *don't let us stand on punctilios with these matters*, cum his non magnopere pugnemus; in his rebus non desideratur ejusmodi scrupulositas (*Col.*).

PUNCTILIOUS, scrupulosus (*post-Augustan*); argutus; captiosus; subtilis.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, scrupulositas (*Col., in the sense of anxious exactness*): tenuis et scrupulosa diligentia (*Quint.*).

PUNCTUAL, diligens; in rebus suis administrandis diligentissimus (*after Cic.*): *qui omnia ad tempus diligentissime agit *or* administrat (*in the punctual performance of duties, business*, &c.). *To be punctual* (*as to time*), ad tempus advenire.

PUNCTUALITY, diligentia (*carefulness*); *or by circumlocution with the adjective.*

PUNCTUALLY, diligenter; (*as to time*), ad tempus.

PUNCTUATE, punctis notare, distinguere; interpungere.

PUNCTURE, punctio (*the act*): punctum (*a point*). ☞ Punctura, *Jul. Firm.*; punctus, *Appul.* = *a point*, *Plin.*

PUNGENCY, acerbitas; aculeus; morsus. Vid. *the adjective.*

PUNGENT, acerbus (*bitter*): malignus (*malicious*): aculeatus, mordax (*pointed, biting*): criminosus (*reproachful; of a speech*, &c.): acutus (*sharp*): salsus (*properly, seasoned with salt; then, also, improperly, having a witty piquancy; of men, speeches*, &c.). *To be pungent*, mordēre; aculeum habēre (*of speeches, writings*): acerbum esse in vituperando (*in blaming*), in conviciis (*in scolding; both of persons*).

PUNISH, punire (*general term*): pœnâ afficere (*to inflict punishment*): pœnam alicui irrogare (*to settle or fix a punishment*): pœnas ab aliquo *or* in aliquo (☞ *not* in aliquem) petere, expetere, *or* de aliquo capere (*to bring to punishment*): pœnas ab aliquo repetere (*to seek satisfaction from*): in aliquem animadvertere *or* vindicare (*to resent or punish a crime*; animadvertere, *also, by blows*, verberibus): exemplum in aliquem edere *or* facere (*to make an example of*; vid. *Ruhnk. Ter., Eun.*, 5, 4, 24): multare (*to punish with sensible or painful loss, especially with the loss of money or life, when* pecuniâ *and* morte *are added*): castigare (*to chastise, with a view to improvement*; verbis *or* verberibus): mulcare (*with corporeal severity*); plectere (*usually in the passive*, plecti; *and especially of punishment by a magistrate*). *To punish any thing*, aliquid vindicare (*to resent*), castigare (*to punish*); aliquid ulcisci, persequi. JN. ulcisci et persequi, aliquid exsequi (*to resent or avenge by punishment*; ☞ exsequi *not before the time of Augustus*): *to punish a person severely*, gravissimum supplicium de aliquo sumere; *very severely*, quam acerbissimum supplicium sumere de aliquo; *most cruelly*, in aliquem omnia exempla cruciatusque edere: *to punish a thing most severely*, acerrime vindicare aliquid: *to punish one with exile or imprisonment*, exsilio *or* vinculis multare: *to punish one with death*, morte punire *or* multare; morte *or* summo supplicio mactare: *to be punished*, puniri; plecti; pœnas dare, solvere, pendēre, expendēre; *by any one*, alicui; *on account of any thing*, alicujus rei: *to be punished with death*, pœnas capite luere.

PUNISHABLE, pœnâ *or* supplicio dignus (*of persons or actions; the latter of the higher degrees of punishment, death*, &c.): sons (*guilty; of persons only*): animadvertendus (*only of actions*; e. g., facinus). *Any thing is punishable by law*, alicujus rei pœna est constituta (e. g., reticentiæ, *Cic.*).

PUNISHMENT. || *The act of punishing*, punitio (*Val. Max.*, 8, 1, 1): castigatio (*a chastising*): multatio (*especially by a fine, or loss of life*); *or by the verbs.* || *That which is imposed or inflicted as a penalty*, pœna (*as that which is to atone for a crime*): noxa (*as suffering incurred in consequence of a crime*): mulcta *or* (*more commonly*) multa, multatio (*punishment considered as a loss, especially in money; a fine*): damnum (*reparation, in money*): lis: lis æstimata (*legal damages*): supplicium (*severe corporeal punishment; scourging, death*): animadversio (*as a means of manifesting the displeasure of him who punishes*): castigatio (*chastisement, designed for the benefit of the sufferer*). JN. animadversio et castigatio. *Capital punishment*, pœna vitæ *or* capitis; supplicium capitis; ultimum *or* extremum supplicium: *dread of punishment*, metus pœnæ *or* animadversionis: *to inflict punishment*, punire aliquem; pœnâ afficere aliquem; pœnâ aliquem multare; pœnam capere de aliquo; pœnam petere *or* repetere de aliquo; pœnas expetere ab aliquo *or* in aliquem; pœnam statuere *or* constituere in aliquem; pœnam alicui irrogare; supplicio afficere *or* punire aliquem; supplicium sumere de aliquo: *to suffer punishment*, pœnam pendēre, dependere, expendere, solvere, persolvere, dare, subire, perferre, luere, *or* ferre; supplicium dare, solvere, pendēre, luere, *or* subire (*generally of the crime for which*). *To suffer punishment from any body, or at any body's hands*, pœnas alicui dare, pendēre, *or* dependere; supplicium alicui dare: *to suffer merited punishment*, meritam pœnam *or* meritas pœnas accipere; pœnas merito luere; jure plecti; *also*, pœnam dignam suo scelere susci-

pere (*Cic.*): *to be suffering merited punishment*, meritam pœnam *or* meritas pœnas habêre (*of a continued state*). ☞ *To punish any body in behalf of any body, is* pro aliquo pœnas capere *in Sallust; but the usual form is* alicujus pœnas capere, persĕqui, &c. (*Krebs*). *To bring any body to punishment*, in pœnam aliquem detrudere: *to incur or render one's self liable to punishment*, pœnam sibi constituere, incurrere, pœnam or multam committere: *to fix a punishment*, pœnam constituere, dicere (irrogare, *post-Augustan*; *in earlier times it meant, to propose a punishment to be inflicted by the people*).

PUNNING, annominatio (*general term for play on words: one species* [*called by Cornificius* traductio] *was the using the same words, or the same words with a different quantity, in different meanings*; e. g., ăvium dulcedo ad ăvium ducit; *so* amari jucundum est, si curetur ne quid insit amari, *Quint.*, 9, 3). *To be guilty of, or have the habit of punning*, logos dicere (*after* logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, &c., *Cic., fragm. ap. Non.*, 63, 18).

PUNSTER, qui logos dicit (*after Cic., fragm. ap. Non.*, 63, 18).

PUNT (*a kind of boat*), lembus; alveus.

PUNY, pusillus: exiguus: perparvus: perparvulus: minimus: minutus. ☞ *The best writers do not say* homo parvus *or* pusillus, *but* homo brevi corpore, *or* staturâ brevis, *or* staturâ humili (*short*). *A puny little fellow*, homulus, homuncio, *or* homunculus.

PUPIL. ‖ *A scholar*, discipulus; alumnus. ‖ *A ward*, pupillus. ‖ *Apple of the eye*, pupula, pupilla; acies (*sharp sight*; vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 57, 142; acies ipsa, quâ cerninus, quæ pupula vocatur).

PUPILAGE. ‖ *Minority*, ætas pupillaris. ‖ *State of a learner*, tirocinium; discipulatus (*Tert.*).

PUPPET, *νευρόσπαστον* (*ap. Gell.*, 14, 1, § 23, *Gr.*): simulacrum ligneum, quod nervis movetur et agitatur (*Schol., Cruq. ad Hor., Sat.*, 2, 7, 82): ligneola hominis figura, in quâ gestus nervis moventur, *or* alicujus membra filis agitantur (vid. *Appul., De Mundo*, 70, 19, *sqq.*, *for a further description*). *A puppet-show*, * theatrum τῶν *νευροσπαστῶν*: * pegma, quo simulacra lignea nervis moventur et agitantur (*Schol., Cruq. ad Hor., Sat.*, 2, 7, 82). *You are a mere puppet*, duceris ut nervis alienis mobile lignum (*Hor.*).

PUPPY. ‖ *A young dog*, catellus; catulus (*Cic.*). ‖ *A silly fellow*; vid. Dandy.

PUPPYISM, *by* homo insulsus *or* ineptus; e. g., *this is a piece of puppyism*, est hominis insulsi.

PURBLIND. Vid. Short-sighted.

PURCHASABLE, quod emi potest: venalis (*that is to be sold*).

PURCHASE, *v.*, emere, redimere (*properly and figuratively*; *also=to bribe*): mercari, emercari (*to obtain by purchase; often in a contemptuous sense; properly and figuratively*): corrumpere (*figuratively, to bribe*). *To purchase one thing with another*, compensare aliquid cum re (vid. *Cic., Fin.*, 5, 18, 48; *but poetically*, emere aliquid aliquâ re, *Hor. Ep.*, 1, 2, 55): *to purchase peace*, pacem redimere (aliquâ re, e. g., obsidibus, auro): pacem mercari aliquâ re (e. g., ingenti pecuniâ; *and this word expresses more forcibly the disgraceful nature of the act*): *to purchase peace from any one*, pactâ mercēde ab aliquo pacem redimere: *to purchase victory with great loss of troops*, victoriam damno amissi militis pensare.

PURCHASE, *s.* ‖ *Act of purchasing*, emtio. ‖ *Thing purchased*, mercimonium.

PURCHASER, emtor, emens (*general term*): manceps (*one who thus acquires property in a thing*). *The property of a thing*, emens aliquid, qui emit aliquid (*one who buys*): emturus aliquid *or* qui aliquid emere vult (*that desires to purchase*; e. g., equum): *to find a purchaser*, vendi (*to be sold*). *Not to find a purchaser*, * repudiari: *good wares find purchasers enough*, proba merx facile emtorem reperit.

PURE. ‖ *Free from stains, mixture*, &c., purus (*without any spot or blemish*): mundus (*only of solid surfaces, which are free from dirt or stains*). Jn. mundus purusque. *Pure air*, aer purus: *pure joy*, sincerum gaudium: *pure mathematics*, * mathesis pura: *pure doctrine*, formula doctrinæ incorrupta: *a pure virgin*, virgo casta: *figuratively, to have pure hands* (=*not to have stolen any thing*), manus abstinēre alieno; ab alieno abstinēre cupiditatem aut manus: *pure water*, aqua limpida. ☞ Aqua pura *is not clear, but unmixed water*. ‖ *Free from moral impurity*, purus, integer. Jn. purus et integer: castus. Jn. purus et castus: castus purusque (*both of body and mind*): impollutus: incontaminatus. *To lead a pure life*, sancte vivere. ‖ *Of language*, purus: emendatus. Jn. purus et emendatus. *Pure Latinity*, Latinitas pura et emendata: *a pure style*, pura oratio: pura et incorrupta dicendi consuetudo (*Cic.*); purus et emendatus sermo (*opposed to* inquinatus sermo); purum dicendi genus. ‖ *Of metals. Pure gold*, aurum purum: aurum purum putum: aurum cui obrussa adhibita est: *pure silver*, aurum purum putum: aurum pustulatum (*purified from any admixture of other metals, from all dross*).

PURELY. Vid. Clean, *adv.*; Clearly; Merely.

PURENESS, munditia (☞ *not* puritas). *Pureness of morals*, castitas; castimonia; sanctitas: *pureness of language or style*, sermo purus *or* emendatus. Jn. purus et emendatus. Vid. *more in* Purity.

PURGATION, } purgatio; purifica-
PURIFICATION, } tio (*Plin., Mart., in a religious sense*): lustratio (*by sacrifice*).

PURGATIVE, medicamentum cathartic um: medicina alvum solvens *or* movens. *To administer purgatives*, cathartica dare: *a purgative must be administered, or one must take a purgative*, dejectio a medicamento petenda est: *to try to give relief by purgatives, to administer a purgative*, dejectionem alvi ductione moliri; purgatione alvum sollicitare: *to take a purgative*, alvum dejicere (*of the effect*); * alvum medicamento cathartico movēre, solvere.

PURGATORY, purgatorium (*ecclesiastical*); * locus purgandis post mortem animis destinatus (*Muret.*); * ignis maculas in animis corpore solutis residuas exurens (*Mosheim*). *From context*, * purgans ignis.

PURGE, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (*general term*: ☞ *avoid* purificare): mundum facere, mundare, emundare (*to cleanse from dirt; the two latter words are post-Augustan*): lustrare (*by a purifying sacrifice*). *To purge the body*, purgatione alvum sollicitare. (1) *Of the medicine*, alvum movēre, ciēre, solvere, ducere, subducere; (2) *of the physician* [vid. "*administer a* Purgative"]. *To be purged*, alvum dejicere, *or* dejicere *only* (*Cels.*, 2, 12, 2, *seems to show that* ducere *is by an injection*).

PURGING, purgatio (*general term*): (*of the body*), purgatio; dejectio; detractio.

PURIFICATION, purgatio; lustratio; expiatio. *A means of purification*, februm (*for an offering*): purgamen alicujus rei (*for expiation*): purificatio (*Plin., Mart. Ep., lib.* 8, *præf.*).

PURIFIER, purgator (e. g., cloacarum, *of the sewers*): qui aliquid purgat, repurgat, emundat, mundum facit, &c.

PURIFY, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (*general terms*: ☞ purificare *not to be recommended*): februare (*by a sacrifice; a religious word*): mundum facere, mundare, emundare (*purge from dirt*; mundare, emundare, *post-Augustan*): eluere (*wash or rinse out*): abluere (*by washing off*): tergēre, detergēre (*wipe off, sweep*): extergēre (*wipe out*): verrere, everrere (*sweep, sweep out*): lustrare (*consecrate by a purifying sacrifice*): expiare (*expiate*). *To purify the sewers*, cloacas purgare, detergēre; *the stables*, stabula, bubilia purgare *or* emundare; *the body from filth*, abluere corpus illuvie: *to purify the language*, expurgare sermonem; sermonem usitatum emendare; consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudine emendare: *to purify the forum from the marks of crime*, expiare forum a sceleris vestigiis.

PURISM, in loquendo (*or* scribendo) non sine molestiâ diligens elegantia (*after* accurata et sine molestiâ diligens elegantia, *Cic.*); *or* in loquendo, &c., diligentia nimium sollicita (*after Quint.*, 3, 11, 23).

PURIST, * sermonis (Latini) expurgandi nimium studiosus (*after Cic., Brut.*, 74, 258); * in sermone expurgando moleste diligens; *or* in expurgando sermone (*or* in loquendo, scribendo) diligentiæ nimium sollicitæ (*Quint.*, 3, 11, 21).

PURITY. ‖ *Cleanness*, munditia: mundities (☞ puritas *does not occur in the best prose*). ‖ *In a moral sense*, integritas (*unspotted character*): castitas, castimonia (*chastity*): sanctitas (*holiness*). ‖ (*Of language*), integritas (incorrupti sermonis integritas, *Cic.*): munditia, *or* mundities verborum, *or* orationis; castitas; sinceritas. ☞ *Not* puritas; *but the adjective* purus *is used*, pura oratio, &c. Vid. Pure (*of language*).

PURL, labi cum murmure; murmurare; susurrare (*Virg.*).

PURLOIN. Vid. Pilfer, Steal.

PURLOINER. Vid. Pilferer, Thief.

PURPLE. ‖ *The color*, purpura (*general term*): ostrum (*the liquor used in dyeing*): conchylium (*purple color properly so called*): color purpureus (*a purple tint or hue*). ‖ *A purple garment*, purpura; vestis purpurea; amictus purpureus; pallium purpureum: *clothed in purple*, purpuratus; conchyliatus (*Sen. Ep.*, 62, 2): *to appear in gold and purple*, insignem auro et purpurâ conspici. *A dealer in purple garments*, purpurarius (*Inscriptions; also purple-dyer*): *to sell purple garments*, negotium purpurarium exercēre.

PURPORT, sententia; e. g., recitatæ sunt tabellæ eâdem fere sententiâ. Vid. Effect, *s.*=Tenor, &c.

PURPOSE, *s.*, consilium, *or, by circumlocution*, id quod volo *or* cupio (*what one intends, the design in a subjective sense*): propositum, *or, by circumlocution*, quod specto, *or* sequor, *or* peto (*that one which a person has set before him to be attained, a design in an objective sense*): finis (*end, ultimate design, objectively, as Cic., Off.*, 1, 39, *in.*: domus finis est usus. Vid., *also*, End): *for that purpose*, hanc ad rem: hac mente: hoc consilio: eâ voluntate (*but* ad eum finem *not before Tac., Ann.*, 14, 64, 3, *in this sense*): *for this purpose, that*, &c., eo consilio, ut, &c.: *for what purpose?* quid spectans? (*τί σκοπῶν; but not* quem ad finem?): *from or contrary to the purpose*, alienus a consilio *or* proposito; non idoneus: *to be quite contrary to the purpose*, alienum esse a re propositâ; repugnare consilio: *I have not considered it contrary to the purpose, to relate*, &c., haud ab re duxi, referre, &c.: *on purpose*, consulto; cogitate; *also*, Jn. consulto et cogitate (*with premeditation*): voluntate (*designedly; opposed to* casu, *by chance*). Jn. voluntate et judicio; datâ *or* deditâ operâ: de industriâ *or* (*Liv.*) ex industriâ (*stronger terms, quite on purpose*): prudens *or* sciens (*knowingly, with consideration*): *on purpose to*, &c., eo consilio, ut, &c. [vid., *also*, "*in* Order *to*"]: *of set purpose*, de industriâ; sedulo; consulto; datâ *or* deditâ operâ (vid. *above*, "*on purpose*"): *I am doing any thing of set purpose*, prudens ac sciens facio aliquid: *any thing is done of set purpose*, consulto et cogitatum fit aliquid: *with no purpose*, * quod sine consilio fit *or* accidit (*without plan*): *to no purpose*, inutilis (*useless*); supervacaneus (*superfluous; but* supervacuus *is not classical*). Jn. supervacaneus atque inutilis; cui eventus deest: irritus (*to no effect, in vain*): *to be to no purpose*, successu carēre (†): *to do a thing to no purpose*, frustra laborem suscipere; saxum sarrire (*proverbial*; i. e., *to hoe a rock, Mart.*, 3, 91, 20): *things that are to no purpose*, nugæ: cassa, -orum: inania, -ium: *to take pains to no purpose*, operam perdere; oleum et operam perdere [vid., *also*, "*in* Vain"]: *to the purpose*, ad usum accommodatus; conveniens (*answering a certain purpose*; e. g., vestis) alicui rei *or* ad aliquid; utilis (*useful, serviceable*) alicui rei; necessarius (*necessary*) ad ali-

quid: *not to the purpose*, alienus alicui rei, aliquâ re *and* ab aliquâ re: *it would seem to me to the purpose*, ad rem pertinēre videtur: *to adopt measures that are more to the purpose*, fortioribus remediis agere: *this is nothing to the purpose*, hoc non hujus loci est; hoc alienum *or* hoc sejunctum est a re propositâ: *to disappoint any body of his purpose*, alicui conturbare rationes omnes (*Ter., Eun.*, 5, 2, 29); omnem ordinem consilii turbare (*Liv.*, 40, 57, 3).

PURPOSE, *v.* ‖ *To design, intend*, spectare aliquid *or* ad aliquid, *or with* ut (*to intend*): quærere aliquid (*to try to reach any thing, to aim at*): propositum habeo *or* est mihi aliquid (*or with infinitive, I have proposed to myself*): cogitare aliquid (*or with infinitive, to think of any thing*): animo intendere (*with accusative of a pronoun, or with* ut, *or with infinitive*): animum intendere ad *or* in aliquid (*to direct one's thoughts to*): tendere ad aliquid (*to be striving after*): id agere, ut (*to be actually at work to*, &c.). *He could not accomplish what he purposed doing*, quod intenderat, non efficere poterat. ‖ *To resolve*; vid. TO DETERMINE.

PURPOSELY, consulto; datâ *or* deditâ operâ; de industriâ; ex industriâ (*Liv.*). *But, instead of an adverb, we frequently find an adjective agreeing with the substantive of person who purposely does any thing; as*, prudens, sciens; prudens et sciens; sciens prudensque (e. g., facere aliquid); *or agreeing with the thing which is purposely done*; e. g., cogitatum; consulto et cogitatum (e. g., fit aliquid): *not purposely*, per imprudentiam.

PURSE, sacculus; marsupium (sacculus, *properly, any little sack or bag; then* = marsupium, *money-bag, purse, which was only a small leathern bag, often closed by being drawn together at the mouth*): crumēna (*money-bag, usually worn round the neck, Plaut., As.*, 3, 3, 67; *Truc.*, 3, 1, 7): zona (*the girdle to which a purse was fastened, or which was so folded as to serve the purpose of a purse: so, also*, cingulum): loculi: arca: theca nummaria (*money-chest*): follis (*any leathern bag*). *A full purse*, marsupium bene nummatum: *an empty purse*, crumena deficiens (†): *to put money in a purse*, nummos in crumenam demittere: *to empty one's purse*, exinanire: *to fill it*, implēre (*both Varr., of fish-ponds, the produce of which fills or empties the purse, according to its abundance or deficiency*): *to empty one's whole purse*, marsupium exenterare (*comedy*): *to open one's purse* (i. e., *to draw money out of it*), thecam nummariam retegere (*Cic.*): *out of one's purse*, e peculiaribus loculis suis (e. g., donare aliquid): privato sumtu (*at one's own cost*; e. g., bellum gerere); impendio privato (*to one's own loss*; e. g., fidem publicam exsolvere); de suo (e. g., numerare pecuniam); suis opibus (*from one's own resources*; e. g., juvare aliquem). *To consider any body's purse one's own*, alicujus arcâ non secus ac meâ utor: *his purse is open to every body*, nulli deest res ejus familiaris: *to make a purse for himself, perhaps* * suo privato compendio servire; * suis rebus *or* rationibus consulere: *they have a common purse*, pecuniæ conjunctim ratio habetur: *a cut-purse*, sector zonarius (*Plaut.*).

PURSE-PROUD, pecuniæ confīdens: pecuniâ superbus (*Hor., Ep.*, 4, 5).

PURSUANCE, *by circumlocution with the verbs. In pursuance of*, secundum; ex; pro; ad. Vid. ACCORDING TO.

PURSUE, persequi; prosequi; consectari; insequi; insectari; insistere *or* instare alicui: *I will pursue the subject*, pergam atque insequar longius (*Cic.*). Vid., *also*, CHASE.

PURSUER. *By the verb* (insecutor, *late*).

PURSUIT. ‖ *Act of pursuing*, insectatio; consectatio. ‖ *That which one follows, an occupation, employment*; studium.

PURSY, * obesus atque anhēlus.

PURTENANCE, exta, -orum, *nom. pl.*

PURULENT, purulentus (*Cels.*).

PURVEY, obsonari. Vid., *also*, PROVIDE.

PURVEYOR, obsonator (*Plaut., Sen., Mart.*).

PUS (*medical term*), pus, puris, *n.* *Pus forms*, pus oritur: *to turn to pus*, in pus verti, converti, *or* vergere: *to ripen pus*, pus maturare, citare: *to promote or assist the formation of pus*, pus movēre: *full of pus*, purulentus.

PUSH, *v.*, pellere; trudere: *to push forward*, propellere; protrudere: *to push out*, expellere; pellere ex: *to push on*; vid. IMPEL, EXCITE.

PUSH, *s.*, pulsus; petitio (*thrust*): *when it comes to the push*, ubi ad rem, ad discrimen pervenerit; ubi res in discrimen deducta fuerit (*Bau.*): *to make a push*, conari, audēre.

PUSHING, importunus; immodestus; molestus.

PUSILLANIMITY, animi demissio *or* (*stronger*) infractio; animi contractio, imbecillitas; animus parvus, demissus, fractus, imbecillus (*Cic.*); *also simply* contractio (*Cic.*).

PUSILLANIMOUS, qui est animi parvi; qui est animo debilitatus et abjectus; fractus; demissus.

PUSILLANIMOUSLY, animo abjecto, demisso, fracto; demisse; abjecte; timide; humiliter (*Cic.*).

PUSTULE, pusula (*Pliny*); pustula (*Cels.*).

PUSTULOUS, pustulosus (*Cels.*); pusulosus (*Col.*).

PUT, ponere; collocare. [Vid, *also*, PLACE, SET.] *You will put yourself out of court*, ipse te impedies; ipse tuâ defensione implicabere (*Cic.*).

PUT AWAY, ponere; deponere (*to lay down*); abjicere (*to cast away*); exuere (*to put off*). *To put away childish things*, nuces relinquere (*proverb, Pers.*, 1, 10).

PUT BY. [Vid. LAY BY.] ‖ *Divorce*, vid.

PUT IN, ponere in loco (*properly*); in locum (*figuratively*; e. g., in historiam (*Cic.*); imponere in aliquid *or* in aliquo loco (*the ablative very rare*; in navem, in plaustrum, &c.; in equuleo, *Val. Max.* Vid. *Haase ad Reisig., note* 573); deponere apud aliquem (*to deposit for safety*); ponere, pangere, depangere, plantare, deplantare (*to set, plant*); infigere (*to fix or drive in claws, teeth*). *To put windows or doors in a house*, fenestras, ostia, in ædes imponere (*Julian., Dig.*, 6, 1, 9).

PUT OFF, ‖ (*properly*) ponere, deponere (*to lay down*); exuere (e. g., vestem); abjicere (*to cast away*). *To put off a garment*, vestem ponere, *or* deponere, *or* abjicere (*of a garment thrown or wrapped round one*); vestem exuere (*of a garment drawn on*). ‖ *To sell*, extrudere (merces). ‖ *To defer, procrastinate*, differre, proferre, conferre (*with this difference, that with* differre *the term may be definite or indefinite; with* proferre *and* conferre, *for which we rarely find* transferre, *the term is always definite*); procrastinare, JN. differre et procrastinare (*to put off to the next day, especially in a dilatory way*): producere, prolatare (*to delay, procrastinate*): rejicere, reservare (*to reserve for another time what ought to be done now*). *To put off from one day to another*, diem ex die ducere *or* prolatare: *to put off for some days*, aliquot dies proferre *or* promovēre; prodere (nuptias) aliquot dies.

PUT ON, imponere, alicui *or* alicui rei (e. g., alicui coronam); superponere alicui rei (e. g., capiti decus); apponere aliquâ re (e. g., lumen mensâ); aptare, accommodare alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (e. g., sibi coronam ad caput): *to put on a hat*, causiam capiti aptare; caput operire *or* adoperire (*general term, to cover the head*): *to put on his cap again*, pileum capiti reponere: *to put on a helmet*, galeam inducere (☞ induere *is bad*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 21): *to put on a hood*, calanticam capiti accommodare: *to put food on the table*, cibos apponere; mensam epulis exstruere: *to put on the dessert*, mensam secundam apponere: *to put on colors* (*on a picture*), (picturæ) inducere colores: *to put on clothes* (*on another person*), induere alicui vestem *or* aliquem veste (*opposed to* exuere alicui vestem); *on one's self*, calceos et vestimenta sumere; induere sibi vestem; se amicire (*only of clothes wrapped about one, as the* toga, *never of those drawn on*): *he put on his shoes and his clothes*, et calceabat ipse sese et amiciebat (*Suet., Vesp.*, 21).

PUT OUT. ‖ *To expel*, movēre; removēre; submovēre: *to put out of office*, loco suo aliquem movēre (*in general*); removēre, amovēre, *or* submovēre aliquem a munere (*especially from offices of state*): *to put a magistrate out of office*, abrogare *or* abolēre alicui magistratum (*both in the Roman sense; abolēre with the notion of putting out finally*): *to put one out of power*, a republicâ aliquem removēre: *to put a governor out of office*, aliquem provinciâ demovēre; aliquem expellere potestate: *to be put out of office*, successorem accipere (*to receive a successor*). ‖ *To extinguish* (*fire*), exstinguere (*general term*, nocturnum lumen; incendium, &c.); restinguere; compescere (incendium). ‖ *To dislocate* (vid.), extorquere (*with or without* suo loco); ossa suis sedibus movēre; luxare. ‖ *To place at interest*, fenerari; fenore occupare *or* collocare (*to lend out money*): *to put out money to any one at interest*, pecuniam alicui fenori dare; pecuniam apud aliquem occupare (*with or without* fenore: vid. *Mœb., Cic., Man.*, 2, 4): *to put out one's money safely*, certis *or* rectis nominibus pecuniam collocare *or* expendere nummos (*cf. Hor. Ep.*, 2, 1, 105): *to put out money at two, four, five per cent. interest*, fenerari pecuniam binis, quaternis, quinis centesimis (vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 3, 70, 165); *at high interest*, grandi fenore pecuniam occupare; *at higher*, graviori fenore pecuniam occupare. ‖ *To publish*, edere [vid. PUBLISH]. ‖ *To disconcert*, perturbare; confundere.

PUT OVER, transmittere; trajicere: *to be put over*, transmitti, &c. (*Cæs.*).

PUT TO, jungere; adjungere: *to put to the horses*, equos curru jungere *or* carpento subjungere; *to put to the oxen*, juvencos plaustro jungere. Vid., *also*, LAY BY, REFER.

PUT TO DEATH. Vid. KILL.

PUT TO SEA, solvēre navem, *or simply* solvere (*poetically*, vela ventis dare): *with a fleet*, classe proficisci; classe navigare (*but the latter only when the place to which one sails is named*; e. g., in Macedoniam): a terrâ solvere (*put off from land*): e portu proficisci (*of the person or ship*): e portu exire, prodire (*also without* e portu, *of the ship*): naves e portu educere, classem deducere (*of the admiral*).

PUT UNDER, supponere (*to lay under*); subjicere (*to throw under*); subdere (*to place under*); substernere (*to spread under*); alicui rei *or* sub aliquid.

PUT UP. ‖ *To start* (*an animal*), feram excutere cubili (*Plin., Pan.*); excire e cubili (*Liv.*); bestiam excitare (*Cic.*); (leporem) exagitare (*Oe.*); (cervum nemorosis latibulis) excitare (*Phædr.*). ‖ *To expose publicly for sale*, aliquid venale proponere, *or simply* proponere. ‖ *To offer one's self as a candidate*, munus, magistratum, petere; munus rogare, ambire: *to put up for*, ambire, petere, expetere; exposcere, orare, aliquid. ‖ *To build, erect*, vid.

PUT UP AT, devertere, deverti, deversari; *with any one*, ad *or* apud aliquem; *any where*, ad *or* in locum. ☞ Divertere *can be used only of several persons, who separate and go one to one place, one to another*. Vid. *Goerenz., Cic., Fin.*, 5, 2, 5, p. 534.

PUT UP TO. ‖ *To give a hint of* (*in vulgar language*), indicare alicui aliquid; docēre alicui aliquid. (☞ *Not* indigitare *or* innuere.) ‖ *To excite*, vid.

PUT UP WITH, æquo animo recipere (e. g., injuriam); tacitus habet injuriam (*he puts up with it*): devorare (*to swallow it*: hominum ineptias stultitias; paucorum dierum molestiam, &c.): *hardly to be able to put up with*, ægre ferre.

PUT UPON [vid. PUT ON, IMPOSE]: *to put honor upon*, honore aliquem afficere; alicui honorem habēre, tribuere: *to put all honor upon*, omni honore afficere, ornare aliquem; summâ observantiâ colere aliquem.

PUTREFACTION, putor (*Cat.*); putredo (*Appul.*): *to cause putrefaction*, putrefacere.

PUTREFY, putrescere; putescere (*Col.*); putrefieri (*Lucr.*); vitiari (*Plin.*).

PUTRID, putridus, putidus (*Cic.*); puter (*Cels.*).

PUTTY, *gluten *or* glutinum vitreariorum.

PUZZLE, *v.*, impedire : turbare : conturbare : obturbare : *any thing puzzles us sadly*, aliquid nos acriter torquet (*Cæl. ap. Cic.*) : *to be puzzled with any thing*, impediri, implicari aliquâ re : *to be puzzled to know what to do*, incertum esse, quid faciam : *to be puzzled how to do any thing*, aliquis magnâ difficultate afficitur, quâ ratione aliquid faciat.

PUZZLE, *s.* ‖ *State of confusion*, dubitatio (*doubt*) : angustiæ : difficultas. *To be in a puzzle*, incertus *or* dubius sum, quid faciam, &c. ; in angustiis esse : *we have got into a sad puzzle*, incidimus in difficilem nodum (*Cæl. ap. Cic., Fam.*, 8, 11). ‖ *Something proposed to try ingenuity*, lusoria quæstio (*Plin., as problem proposed*) : *lusus ad acuenda puerorum ingenia accommodatus (*as general term*) ; *or* *nodus quidam in lusum oblatus *or* offerendus (aliquid in lusum offerre, *Quint.*). *Dissecting puzzles, perhaps* *figuræ sectiles pueris in lusum offerendæ.

PUZZLING, obscurus ; perplexus ; ambiguus.

PUZZLINGLY, obscure ; perplexe ; per ambages.

PYGMÆAN, } pygmæus (*Ov., Juv.*).
PYGMY, }

PYRAMID, pyramis, -idis, *f.* ; meta (= *a cone, conical figure*).

PYRAMIDAL, *pyramidis formam habens ; *in pyramidis formam redactus, erectus ; in pyramidis modum erectus (*Curt.* : pyramidatus, *once in Cicero, omitted in ed. Ern.*) ; (collis) in modum metæ in acutum cacumen fastigatus (*Liv.*).

PYRE, rogus (*Cic.*) ; pyra (*Virg.*). Vid. *Funeral* PILE.

PYRITES, pyrites, -æ, *m.* (*Plin.*).

PYROTECHNIC, *pyrotechnicus (*technical term*).

PYROTECHNY, *ars ignium artificiorum fingendorum ; *ars pyrotechnia (*technical term*).

PYRRHONISM, dubitandi *or* omnia in dubium revocandi studium ; *omnia in dubium incertumque vocandi *or* revocandi libido.

PYX, pyxis, -idis, *f.*

Q.

QUAB (*a kind of fish*), gadus loba (*Linn.*).

QUACK, *v.* ‖ *To cry as a duck*, tetrinnire (*Auct. Carm. ad Phil.*). ‖ *To brag*, se jactare ; insolenter gloriari ; gloriosius de se prædicare. [Vid., *also*, BRAG.] ‖ *To practice medicine as a quack*, *pharmacopolarum more medicinam exercēre ; *pharmacopolæ negotium exercēre. ‖ *To take quack medicine*, *pharmacopolam morbo adhibēre ; *malis medicamentis uti.

QUACK, *s.* ‖ *Irregular medical practitioner*, pharmacopola circumforaneus ; empiricus (*sc.* medicus, *deriving his knowledge from practice only*) ; medicus artis suæ parum peritus. ‖ *An empty boaster*, jactator ; ostentator ; homo vaniloquus ; homo vanus *or* gloriosus. Vid. BRAGGART.

QUACKERY. ‖ *Art of irregular medical practitioner*, *circulatoriæ medicamentorum venditiones. ‖ *Empty boasting*, circulatoria jactatio : *of literary men*, &c., circulatoria literatorum vanitas ; ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio.

QUADRAGESIMA, *Dominica Quadragesima ; Invocavit (*ecclesiastical*).

QUADRAGESIMAL, quadragesimalis (*ecclesiastical*).

QUADRANGLE, quadratum (*Cic.*) ; quadrangulum (*Gloss.*).

QUADRANGULAR, quadrangulus : quadratus (*square*).

QUADRANT. ‖ *The fourth part*, quadrans ; quarta pars. ‖ *An instrument for taking altitudes*, *quadrans (*technical term*).

QUADRATE, *s.*, quadratum ; figura quadrata.

QUADRATE, *v.*, quadrare ad *or* in rem, *or absolutely* (*Cic.*) ; congruere cum re *or* alicui rei ; convenire ad rem ; convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse alicui rei.

QUADRATURE, quadratura (e. g., circuli, *Appul.*).

QUADRIENNIAL, quadriennis (*Aurel., Vict.* : ☞ quadriennalis *only in a probably corrupt translation of a Greek passage in Modestin., Dig.*, 50, 12, 10).

QUADRILATERAL, quadrilaterus (*Frontin.*) ; quatuor habens latera.

QUADRIPARTITE, quadripartitus (*Cic.*).

QUADRUPED, quadrūpes (*Cic.*).

QUADRUPLE, quadruplex (*Liv.*) ; quadruplus (*Suet.*) ; quadripartītus (*Cic.*).

QUADRUPLICATE, quadruplicare (*Plaut.*).

QUAFF, haurire (pocula, *Plin.* ; spumantem paterem, *Virg.* ; *and improperly*, sanguinem, *Cic.*) : potare (*as a translation it is præ-classical and post-Augustan*) : potitare (*to quaff often, a Plautinian word*). *Obs.*, perpotare *is absolute in Cicero, especially with* totos dies *or some other reference to a space of time* : perpotare laticem (*Lucr.*).

QUAFFER, potor (*Hor., Plin.*) ; potator (*Plaut.*).

QUAFFING, potatio ; perpotatio ; compotatio (*of several*).

QUAGGY, paludosus (*Ov.*) ; paluster (*Cæs.*) ; uliginosus (*Col.*).

QUAGMIRE, locus paluster ; palus (*Cæs.*) ; locus uliginosus (*Varr.*).

QUAIL, *s.*, coturnix : *quail pipe*, *fistula coturnicibus alliciendis, decipiendis.

QUAIL, *v.*, pavēre ; demisso, abjecto, fracto esse animo ; animum abjecisse, despondisse (*Cic.*) ; trepidare (*when fear is manifested by trembling*, &c.).

QUAINT, captatus (*hunted after ; opposed to* oblatus, *Quint.*) ; insolitus : *to say quaint things*, captata dicere non oblata tantum (*after Quint.*, non captata sed tantum oblata vox).

QUAINTLY, miro, insolito modo (*Ov.*).

QUAKE, tremere ; contremiscere ; intremere ; horrescere. Vid. TREMBLE.

QUALIFICATION. *By circumlocution with the verb.*

QUALIFIED, aptus ; idoneus ; opportunus [vid. FIT] : *to be qualified to kill game*, jus venationis habēre ; *jus minores feras venandi habēre.

QUALIFY, aptare : instituere : aptum *or* opportunum reddere, facere aliquem ad aliquid : *to be qualified for any thing*, aptum, idoneum, opportunum esse ad aliquid : *he is qualified for this post*, par, aptus est huic muneri sustinendo, administrando (= *he is fit for it*) : *nulla lex excipit eum, nē, &c. (e. g., ne ei ea potestas curatione mandetur, *after Cic., Agr.*, 2, 8, 21, *he is not disqualified by any law*).

QUALITY. ‖ *Nature, kind*, qualitas (ποιότης, *only as philosophical technical term*) : natura ; ratio (*Cic.*) ; indoles : ingenium (*natural, peculiar, essential quality*) : constitutio (*quality as derived from its formation*). *Peculiar quality*, proprietas ; (*of wine*) nota (*Cic., Hor., Col.*) ; e. g., vini nota optima, acetum primæ notæ, diversæ notæ esse (*Col.*). ‖ *High rank*, claritas generis (*Quint.*) ; claritudo familiæ (*Tac.*) : *persons of quality*, homines illustri loco nati : *he is a man of quality*, est vir nobiliore, illustriore loco natus ; genere et dignitate conspicuus.

QUALM, animæ defectio, *or* defectio *only* [vid. FAINTING]. *A qualm of conscience*, conscientia mala ; mens mali sibi conscia. Vid. CONSCIENCE.

QUANTITY, quantitas (*Plin.*) ; copia : numerus (*Cic.*) : *a great quantity*, magnus numerus ; multum : *a considerable quantity*, aliquot (*of number*) : aliquantum (*of quantity, with genitive* ; e. g., auri) : *in quantity*, copiosus ; *adverb*, copiose : (*in prosody*) *mensura, *quantitas (*grammatical*).

QUARANTINE, *tempus valetudini spectandæ præstitutum : *to perform quarantine*, *quadraginta dies extra aliquem locum propter suspectam valetudinem morari ; *valetudinis spectandæ causâ in statione retinēri.

QUARREL, *s.*, jurgium : altercatio : contentio (*passionate and violent, but confined to words*) : controversia (*between two persons in array on opposite sides*) : rixa (*a fray, broil, that threatens to come to blows*) : pugna (*a fight*) [vid., *also*, DISPUTE]. *To begin or seek a quarrel*, causam jurgii inferre ; controversiam intendere *or* struere ; jurgium excitare ; rixam movēre : *the quarrel is ended*, rixa sedata est.

QUARREL, *v.*, jurgare : rixari [SYN. *in* QUARREL, *s.*] : *to quarrel with any body*, jurgio contendere cum aliquo ; jurgiis certare cum aliquo ; rixari cum aliquo ; rixa mihi est cum aliquo : *to quarrel among themselves*, inter se altercari ; jurgiis certare inter se ; rixari inter se.

QUARRELSOME, jurgiosus ; rixosus, rixæ cupidus (SYN. *in* QUARREL, *s.*] ; litigiosus ; litium cupidus ; altercandi *or* rixandi studiosus : *to be very quarrelsome*, mirâ esse ad litigandum, *or* ad rixandum, alacritate : *a quarrelsome fellow*, homo jurgiosus (*Gell.*) ; homo rixosus *or* rixæ cupidus (☞ rixator *occurs first in Quint.*, 11, 1, 19) : *a quarrelsome temper*, rixandi, altercandi, studium, cupiditas.

QUARRY. ‖ *A stone mine*, lapicidinæ (☞ *not* lapidicinæ : ☞ lautumia *or* latomia, *Plaut.* ; *but afterward only as the name of the famous Syracusan prison, or of other similar prisons, Varr., L. L.*, 5, 32, 42 ; *Liv.*, 37, 3, &c.) : *overseer or inspector of a quarry*, lapicidinarius (*Inscript. Orell.*, 3246) : *quarry stone*, cæmentum ; saxum cæmenticium (*unhewn ; opposed to* quadratum). ‖ *Prey*, vid.

QUARRYMAN, lapicīda (*Liv., Varr.*) ; lapidum exemtor (*Plin.*) : ☞ *not* lapidarius *in this sense, which is late.*

QUART, quadrans.

QUARTAN, quartus : *a quartan fever*, (febris) quartana ; febris quadrini circuitus (*Plin.*) ; quartis diebus recurrens.

QUARTER. ‖ *A fourth part*, quarta pars ; quadrans (e. g., horæ) : *quarter of a year*, spatium trimestre : *a year and a quarter*, annus ac tres menses : *every quarter*, tertio quoque mense. ‖ *Region of the skies*, pars : *nor could the wind blow from any quarter that*, &c., neque ullus flare ventus poterat, quin, &c. (*Cæs., Herz., B. C.*, 3, 47). ‖ *Particular region of a town or county*, pars ; vicus. ‖ *Plural. Quarters, habitation, abode*, habitatio (*general term*) : tectum (*house*) : hospitium (*especially in the house of a friend*) : deversorium (*at an inn*) : statio (*baiting-house on the road*, &c.) : mansio (*place of a night's lodging*). *To take up one's quarters with any body*, devertere ad aliquem (in hospitium) : *to have one's quarters with*, deversari apud aliquem ; habitare apud aliquem ; tecto receptum esse ab aliquo ; uti alicujus hospitio : *to pay for one's quarters*, pretium mansionis persolvere alicui (*for the night's lodging*). (*Of troops*) *summer, winter quarters*, æstiva, hiberna, *plural* : *to station troops in winter-quarters*, copias in hibernis collocare : *to be in quarters*, per hospitia dispositos esse ; in oppido (oppidis) collocatos esse : *troops in quarters*, milites per hospitium dispositi (*in respect of the soldiers*) : milites tecto (tectis) recepti (*in respect of the host*) : *to change soldiers' quarters*, *militum hospitia mutare ; *milites in alia hospitia deducere (*when they leave a town*) : *to change any body's quarters*, *in aliud hospitium traducere aliquem : *to change one's own quarters*, in aliam domum immigrare. ‖ *The grant of his life to a conquered enemy*, missio : *quarter!* (*as exclamation*) parce *or* parcite vitæ meæ : *to grant no quarter*, nullius vitæ parcere : *quarter was neither asked nor granted*, sine missione pugnatum est (*Flor.* ; sine missione *also*, *Liv.*, 41, 20, *of gladiators*) : *to cry for quarters*, rogare ut aliquis mihi parcat : *to give quarter*, vitæ alicujus parcere ; victo dare vitam. ‖ *Close quarters, plural : to come to close quarters*, manum conserere ; ad manum accedere ; cominus pugnare (gladiis) ; cominus gladiis uti ; manu decertare (*all these = to fight close together*,

or to come to close quarters with the sword, after the commencement of the fight with javelins, arrows, &c.): inter se (collatis signis) concurrere; prœlium committere (*commonly of two hostile armies*): (armis) congredi cum aliquo; manu confligere cum aliquo; ferrum et manus conferre cum aliquo; signa conferre cum aliquo (*all*; e. g., cum hostibus). || *Quarter-deck, perhaps* *constratum navis posterius. Vid. DECK.

QUARTER, *v.* || *To divide into four parts*, quadrifariam dividere *or* dispertiri: *to quarter the body of a criminal*, in quatuor partes distrahere (*after Sen., De Irâ*, 3, 17, *in.*); corpus in diversa distrahere (*Liv.*). || *To station, put into quarters*, collocare in loco *or* apud aliquem: *to quarter soldiers*, milites per hospitia disponere *or* in hospitia deducere (*with the citizens*): milites per oppida dispertire (*to station in the different towns*): *to have soldiers quartered upon me*, *milites meo hospitio utuntur: *to have quartered one's army in a town*, exercitum in tectis habēre: *to quarter one's self upon any body* (*as a guest*), devertere *or* deverti ad aliquem; alicujus hospitio uti.

QUARTERING (*of soldiers*), deductio (e. g., in oppida militum deductio, *Cic., Phil.*, 2, 25, 62, *which some, however, suppose to be settling them there as colonists, with grants of land,* &c.); *or by circumlocution with verb.*

QUARTERLY, *adj.*, trimestris: *a quarterly account or settlement of money*, ratio, computatio trimestris; ratio tertio quoque mense confecta: *a quarterly payment*, *quarta pars annuæ mercedis (*a quarter's pay*): *pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda (*sum to be paid quarterly*).

QUARTERLY, *adv.*, tertio quoque mense.

QUARTERN, *modii quarta pars *or* quadrans.

QUARTETTO, *cantus quaternarius.

QUARTO, *forma quaternaria; *quarti ordinis forma (*Ruhnk.*): *large, small quarto*, *forma quaternaria major, minor: *in quarto*, quaternis: *a quarto volume*, *liber formâ quaternariâ: *a quarto leaf*, *folium, scheda, formæ quaternariæ.

QUARTZ, *quartzum (*Linn.*).

QUASH, exstinguere: restinguere: sedare (e. g., seditionem, tumultum). Vid., *also*, QUENCH.

QUATRAIN, tetrastichon *or* tetrastichum (*Mart.*).

QUAVER, *s.*, vox *or* sonus vibrans (*Plin.*, 10, 29, 43).

QUAVER, *s.*, vibrissare (*Titinn. ap. Fest.*); vocem in cantando crispare (*Fest.*, p. 159, *Lindem.*).

QUAY, crepīdines (*bank protected with masonry*): lapideus fluvii margo (*Varr.*).

QUEEN, regīna (*properly and figuratively*); (☞ regnatrix *is an adjective,* "*royal,*" *Tac.*): *the queen bee* [vid. BEE]. || *Queen at chess*, compar (i. e., *mate; of two lovers,* &c., *as queen at chess, Ov., A. A.*, 3, 359).

QUEER. Vid. COMICAL.

QUEERLY. Vid. COMICALLY.

QUELL, comprimere: sedare. Vid., *also*, QUASH, QUENCH.

QUENCH, restinguere: exstinguere (*general term, as well of fire as of lime and thirst*): compescere (*to put out; of fire*): opprimere (*to put out or down*; e. g., *fire, flame,* &c.). JN. exstinguere et opprimere; explēre: sedare: reprimere: depellere (*to still*; e. g., *one's thirst*) [vid., *also*, TO EXTINGUISH, TO ALLAY]: *to quench one's thirst*, sitim explēre, &c. [vid. SYN. *above*]: *to quench one's thirst by a drink of cold water*, sitim haustu gelidæ aquæ sedare: *he is only permitted to quench his thirst with water*, potione aquæ tantum a siti vindicari debet. || *To destroy*, vid.

QUENCHLESS. Vid. UNQUENCHABLE.

QUERIST. *By circumlocution with verbs in* ASK, INQUIRE.

QUERN, mola versatilis *or* trusatilis.

QUERULOUS, querulus, queribundus: *to be querulous*, conqueri: queri.

QUERY. Vid. QUESTION.

QUEST. || *Search: by circumlocution with the following verbs*; e. g., *to be in quest of anything*, aliquid quærere; aquam quærere (*to be in quest of water*): perquirere aliquem (*by making many inquiries*): inquirere (*by following any body's traces*): anquirere (*to take great pains in finding out*): conquirere (*of several objects that one is in quest of, also with the accessory notion of taking much trouble about it*): *one that is in quest of any thing*, conquisitor; inquisitor (*the latter of one who follows the traces of any suspicious person*). || *Request*, rogatio: petitio; libellus supplex (*if couched in writing, Mart.*, 8, 31, 3). || *Inquest or jury sworn to inquire*, quæstio; inquisitio (*the examination of any matter in order to come to the truth*, veri). Vid., *also*, EXAMINATION, INQUEST.

QUESTION, *s.*, interrogatio (*properly, an asking, in order to gain an answer or to learn the opinion of another; then, general term, any interrogative*): quæstio (*implies close and continued inquiry or examination; hence used especially of scientific and judicial investigation*): percunctatio (*close or accurate inquiry into the particulars of a fact*): disceptatio (*discussion, debate*): *a slight or trifling question*, interrogatiuncula; rogatiuncula; quæstiuncula; disceptatiuncula: *a captious question*, captio; interrogatio captiosa; captiosum interrogationis genus: *to put a captious question*, captioso interrogationis genere uti; captiose interrogare: *to answer a question*, ad rogatum respondēre; interroganti alicui respondēre [vid., *also*, ANSWER]; *to put a question* = *to ask* [vid. ASK]: *to propose a subject for debate*, quæstionem ponere, proponere, afferre; de quo disceptetur ponere; *or, from the context*, ponere *only: the question arises*, quæritur; oritur disputatio; exsistit quæstio: *but here a somewhat different question arises, whether,* &c., exsistit autem hoc loco quæstio subdifficilis, num, &c.: *the question now is*, nunc id agitur: *here, perhaps, the question may arise*, hic fortasse quærendum sit: *that is not the question*, hoc non dubium est; de hac re non dubitatur, dubitatio non oritur: *it is a question*, res in quæstionem venit *or* vocatur; res in disceptationem vocari potest: *question by torture*, quæstio ac tormenta; quæstio tormentis habita: *a boundary question*, controversia finalis; jurgium finale (*Leg., Agr.*, p. 341, 342, *Goes.*): *to debate a boundary question*, de finibus ambigere: *there is a boundary question*, de finibus controversia est: *to discuss, move, agitate a question*, agere rem *or* de re (*general term, to treat it, discuss it*): disputare: disserere de aliquâ re (*of the discussions of learned men, the latter especially of a continued discourse*): sermo est de re (*of a conversational discussion, whether of two persons or more*): aliquid in controversiam vocare, deducere, adducere (*to make it a subject of dispute*). *Obs.*, agitare quæstionem *is, to think it over, weigh it in the mind. To be made a question*, in controversiâ esse *or* versari; in controversiam deductum esse; in contentione esse *or* versari; in disceptatione versari: *to become a question*, in contentionem venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci.

QUESTION, *v.* || *To ask, interrogate*, interrogare, rogare, aliquem aliquid *or* (*more rarely*) de re. [Vid. ASK.] || *To doubt about, throw doubt upon*, dubitare, addubitare aliquid *or* de re (*with the accusative usually only when it is a simple neuter pronoun, or passive with a nominative, as*, dubitatus parens; *otherwise with* de; vid. *Ochs., Cic., Ecl.*, p. 25): ponere in dubio (*to bring in question*): in dubitationem vocare (*to call in question*).

QUESTIONABLE, incertus; ambiguus; anceps; de quo dubitari potest.

QUESTIONLESS, haud dubie (indubitate, *doubtful*; indubitanter, *late*): certo, certe. Vid., *also*, CERTAINLY.

QUIBBLE, *v.*, cavillari.

QUIBBLE, *s.*, cavillatio.

QUIBBLER, cavillator.

QUICK, *adj.* || *Swift, nimble*, celer (*swift, fleet; of persons and things; opposed to* tardus): præceps (*hasty; of persons and things*): citus (*swift, often with the notion of great rapidity; usually of things, rarely of persons or animals*): properus, properans (*hastening in pursuit of an object*): festinans (*poetically*, festinus, *anxiously in haste*): citatus, incitatus, concitatus (*set in rapid motion; of things with or without life*): velox (*that flies along or away, fleet, fleeting; of things with or without life*): pernix (*swift of foot*): alacer (*energetic, lively, brisk; opposed to* languidus): agilis (*nimble; both of living creatures*): promtus (*ready, prompt, never at a loss or unprepared*): præsens (*speedy in operation or effect*: ☞ præsentaneus *is late*): subitus: repentinus (*sudden*). *A quick pace*, incessus citus (*opposed to* incessus tardus): *with quick step*, citato gradu; cito: *a quick pronunciation*, citata pronunciatio: *a quick reply*, promtum responsum: *quick-footed*, pedibus celer; pernix (celeripes *is poetical*): *a quick sailer*, celox: *this vessel was a very quick sailer*, hæc navis erat incredibili celeritate velis. || *Alive*, vivus. || *Ready, active, versatile*, &c., agilis (*nimble, alert; of body or mind*): facilis (*that moves with ease*): versatilis (*accommodating; versatile, of the mind*): callidus (*clever, expert, from practice:* ☞ [*not* versutus, *which* = *sly, cunning*]): sollers (*skilful*): *quick in any thing*, exercitatus in re (*practiced*): peritus alicujus rei (*experienced*).

QUICK, *s.*, viva caro: *to cut to the quick*, ad vivum resecare [*Col.*; e. g., extrema ipsius unguis pars ad vivum resecetur): *to cut or touch one to the quick, to sting any body to the quick*, quam acerbissimum dolorem inurēre alicui; (*by one's words*) aliquem gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus afficere; alicujus animum graviter offendere: *any thing touches me to the quick*, valde doleo aliquid; gravissime fero aliquid; mordeor, quod, &c.: *that has touched me to the quick*, meum ille pectus pungit aculeus (*Plaut.*).

QUICKEN. || *To accelerate*, accelerare aliquid; maturare aliquid, *or with infinitive*; præcipitare aliquid. [SYN. *in* ACCELERATE.] || *To make alive*, animare (*poetically, also figuratively*): vivificare (*late, Tertull.*). || *To excite*, excitare, incitare; aliquem alacriorem ad aliquid efficere (e. g., ad pugnandum); alicujus animum incitare: *to be quickened*, accedit mihi animus; alacriorem fieri; magna alacritas studiumque alicujus rei magnum alicui injectum est: ☞ *not* animi, *except as* = ferociorem reddi (*Tac., Germ.*, 29, 3).

QUICKENING, *s.*, acceleratio, maturatio (*both in Auct. ad Herenn.*).

QUICKENING, *adj.*, *circumlocution by the verb*: vivificans, *late.*

QUICKLY. || *Speedily*, celeriter; cito; festinanter; velociter. || *Soon*, confestim; illico; extemplo; statim; continuo.

QUICKNESS. || *Speed, swiftness*, velocitas; celeritas; pernicitas; agilitas. [SYN. *in* QUICK.] || *Readiness, briskness*, sollertia (*dexterity or cleverness in an art*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 22): exercitatio (*practice*): calliditas (*skill, adroitness*).

QUICKSAND, arenæ pedum vestigio cedentes; (*also simply*) sabulum (*Plin.*): *the quicksands*, syrtis.

QUICKSET HEDGE, sepes viva.

QUICK-SIGHTED. Vid. ACUTE.

QUICK-SIGHTEDNESS, perspicacitas; ingenii acumen *or* acies. Vid., *also*, ACUTENESS.

QUICKSILVER, argentum vivum (*Plin., Vitr., in its natural state*): hydrargyrus (*Plin.*), mercurius (*prepared*).

QUID (*of tobacco*), *globus tabāci manducandus *or* manducatus.

QUIDDITY. Vid. ESSENCE.

QUIESCENCE. Vid. REST.

QUIESCENT [vid. QUIET]: *to be quiet*, quiescere.

QUIET, *adj.* || *Denoting a state when one is without motion and without physical exertion*, quietus (*general term, being at rest, taking repose, in as far as it implies a notion contrary to that of exertion*): tranquillus (*still, without strong motion, especially of the sea, that is not disturbed by any external cause*). JN. tranquillus et quietus: pacatus (*at peace,*

tranquillized, especially of countries in which a war, insurrection, &c., has been waging): sedatus (*without stormy motion, sedate*; e. g., *step*, gradus; *time*, tempus): placidus (*placid, soft, without disturbance or any violent motion*; e. g., *river*, amnis; flumen [*opposed to* rapidus amnis]; *weather*, cœlum; *day*, dies; *sleep*, somnus): otiosus (*at rest, not engaged in any business, idle*): *a quiet life*, vita quieta, *or* tranquilla, *or* tranquilla et quieta; vita placida; vita otiosa: *to lead a quiet life*, vitam tranquillam, *or* placidam, *or* otiosam degere; quiete vivere; otiose vivere: *a quiet province*, provincia quieta (*general term*); provincia pacata (*in which a war has been carried on before*): *quiet sea*, mare tranquillum *or* placidum: *to be quiet*, quietum, &c., esse: *to remain quiet*, quiescere (*also* = *to remain neuter*); silentium tenēre (*to observe silence* †): *to remain quiet at any thing*, otiosum spectatorem esse alicujus rei (*to be a quiet spectator*; e. g., pugnæ): se non admiscēre *or* se non immiscēre alicui rei (*not to mix one's self up with any thing*): *be quiet!* favete linguis! silentium teneatis: *to make quiet* [vid. TO CALM]. ‖ *Relating to a state without mental agitation, and to whatever manifests such tranquillity*, quietus (*not taking a share or an interest in any thing, not moved by any thing*): tranquillus (*quiet disposition of mind or temper, not excited by any thing external*): placidus (*placid, peaceable, in contradistinction to tempestuous or hasty temper*): placatus (*become quiet again after violent irritation*): sedatus (*pacified, sedate; all these speaking of the* "animus;" i. e., *the mind*). JN. placidus quietusque; placatus et tranquillus; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque: *a quiet or calm speech*, oratio placida *or* sedata (e. g., *manner of delivery or elocution*); temperatum orationis genus; quietum disputandi genus (*in conversation*): *to do any thing with a quiet mind or in a quiet temper*, placatiore animo facere aliquid: *to write in a quiet disposition of mind*, sedatiore animo scribere: *to be quiet*, animo esse quieto, *or* tranquillo, *or* placato; animo non movēri: *one can never be quiet*, numquam quietâ mente consistere licet: *be quiet!* bono sis animo *or* bonum habe animum (*be of good cheer*): *to be quiet by any thing*, placide *or* sedate ferre aliquid (*to bear any thing quietly*): *not to be quiet at or under any thing*, aliquid ægre ferre (*not to bear it with indifference*): sollicitum esse de aliquâ re (*to be annoyed at or alarmed about any thing*).

QUIET, *s.* Vid. QUIETNESS.

QUIET, *v.*, tranquillare (*properly*, mare; *figuratively*, animos): pacare (*to establish peace*; e. g., *in a province*): sedare, placare (*to still, appease*): permulcēre (*to soothe*): lenire (*to cause to abate, mitigate, allay*).

QUIETNESS. ‖ *The state of being free from mental agitation or physical exertion*, tranquillitas (*properly, the state of the sea when not agitated by storm; different from* malacia, μαλακία; i. e., *calm; then, also, of a calm, unruffled life*): quies (*the state of being at rest; opposed to action; hence also* = *neutrality, state of peace, settled state of things; opposed to* tumultus): requies (*of taking some relaxation after work; opposed to* labor; i. e., *trouble*): otium (*a being exempt from ordinary occupations; hence also* = *tranquillity of a state, peace*): otiosa vita (*a life without occupation*): pax (*peace; then, lasting repose and security*): silentium (*when nothing is said or spoken, or no noise made*, &c.): *to live in peace and quietness*, in otio et pace vivere (*general term*): mirâ concordiâ vivere (*of man and wife, Tac., Agr.*, 6, 1): *to live in peace and quietness with any body*, concorditer vivere cum aliquo.

QUIETUDE. Vid. QUIETNESS.

QUILL. ‖ *The feather of a goose*, penna anserina. ‖ *The dart of a porcupine*, spina. ‖ *The reed of weavers*, *fistula textoria. ‖ *The instrument with which some stringed instruments are struck*, plectrum (*for the lyra*): pecten, -inis (*for the cithara, Freund*). *To strike with the quill*, pectine pulsare (†).

QUILT, *s.*, *stragulum textile; *stragula vestis; *stratum: ☞ peristroma = *a curtain large enough to hang round the sides of a couch or bed.*

QUILT, *v.*, refercire aliquâ re (*to stuff with any thing*): *(vesti) xylinum insuere (*if with wadding*).

QUINCE, malum cydonium (*pyrus cydonia, after Linn.*): *a quince-tree*, cydonia (*pirus cydonia, Linn.*): *quince-colored*, melīnus (μήλινος; e. g., vestimentum): *the kernel of a quince*, *granum mali cydonii: *the juice of quinces*, succi (malorum) cydoniorum (*Pallad.*, 11, 20, 2); melōmeli (*Col.*, 12, 47, 3): *oil made of quinces; wine made of quinces*, &c., vinum ex malis cydoniis factum ☞ cydonītes (*Pallad.*, 11, 20) *does not stand for wine made of quinces, but for the juice of quinces mixed with honey*, κυδωνόμελι [vid. *Schneider on that passage*].

QUINCE-TREE. Vid. QUINCE.

QUINQUAGESIMA, Dominica quinquagesima; quinquagesima pœnitentiæ (*ecclesiastical*).

QUINQUENNIAL, quinquennalis.

QUINQUENNIALLY, quinto quoque anno.

QUINSY, angīna.

QUINTAL, pondus centenarium (*Plin.*); centum (et duodecim) pondo, libræ.

QUINTESSENCE, succus subtilissimus (*properly*); *also by* flos, robur, medulla (*figuratively*).

QUINTETTO, *cantus a quinque symphoniacis editus.

QUINTUPLE, *adj.*, quincuplex (*Mart.*); quinquepartītus (*Cic.*).

QUINTUPLE, *v.*, quinquiplicare (*Tac., Ann.*, 2, 36).

QUIRE. ‖ *A choir*, vid. ‖ *A bundle of paper*, scapus (*Plin.*, 13, 12, 23; *containing twenty-four sheets*): *in quires*, (liber) non compactus.

QUIRK, cavillatio (*quibble*): aculeus, dicterium (*sharp, witty saying*).

QUIT, discedere, &c. Vid. DEPART, LEAVE.

QUITCH GRASS, *triticum repens (*Linn.*).

QUITE, ex toto (*entirely*; e. g., tutum esse, *to be quite safe*): ex integro (*afresh*; e. g., aliquid efficere novum): ex omni parte (*in every respect*; e. g., *to be happy*, beatum esse): omni numero: omnibus numeris: omnibus numeris et partibus (*in all its parts and details*; e. g., *quite complete or perfect*, omnibus numeris absolutus; perfectus expletusque omnibus numeris et partibus: *to be quite perfect or complete*, omnes numeros habēre *or* continēre): omni ratione (*in every kind of way*; e. g., aliquem exinanire): longe: multo (*by a great deal, with* alius *or* diversus, *different*): prorsus, plane, penitus [SYN. *in* ALTOGETHER]: funditus (*from the foundation*): in *or* per omnes partes; per omnia (*in every respect*): totus (e. g., *he is quite altered*, totus commutatus est). *Numantia was quite destroyed*, Numantia funditus deleta est. *Sometimes expressed by a compound word, or by some other turn of expression*; e. g., *to empty the bottle quite*, lagenam exsiccare; *a jug*, potare fæce tenus cadum. *To leap quite over any thing*, transilire aliquid *or* trans aliquid. *I am quite miserable*, prorsus nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus: *he is quite unlearned*, omnino omnis eruditionis expers est: *he is not quite unlearned*, nec tamen scit nihil: *to be of quite a different opinion*, longe aliter sentire; totâ sententiâ dissidēre: *to be quite otherwise*, longe secus esse; longe aliter se habēre. *Quite right (in answers)*, ita est.

QUITS, *interj.*, nihil reliqui est.

QUITTANCE. ‖ *Act of quitting, by the verb.* ‖ *Discharge*, apōcha: *to give one a quittance*, apōcham dare; acceptum referre alicui aliquid (*Cic.*); acceptum aliquid testari.

QUIVER, *s.*, pharetra.

QUIVER, *v.*, tremere; contremere; intremere. Vid., *also*, SHAKE, TREMBLE.

QUOIF. Vid. BONNET, CAP.

QUOIT, discus: *to play at quoits*, disco ludere.

QUOTA, rata pars *or* portio.

QUOTATION. ‖ *Passage quoted*, locus allatus *or* (*if with approbation*) laudatus (citatus, allegatus, productus, *not good*). ‖ *Act of quoting* (*passages, examples*, &c.), prolatio (e. g., exemplorum): commemoratio (*the mentioning of them*): relatio (*Quint.*).

QUOTE, proferre: afferre [☞ *not* producere; *and it is better to avoid* adducere, *for which Sen., De Irâ*, 2, 16, 2, *is the only passage cited*, ea animalia in exemplum hominis adducit, quibus, &c. *Krebs allows* citare *with or without* testes *or* auctores. *Livy has* magistratuum libros Macer Licinius citat identidem auctores]: laudare (*to quote with approbation*): notare (*with censure*): memorare: commemorare: ponere: proponere (*of examples*). *To quote as authority*, auctorem laudare *or* memorare (*Cic.*) *or* citare (*Liv.*): *a passage*, locum afferre; dictum scriptoris commemorare; referre (*often, habitually*); usurpare: *I like better to quote examples from Grecian history than from our own*, malo Græcorum quam nostra proferre: *I will quote this one example*, ponam illud unum exemplum: *to quote the words of an author without naming him*, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (*Plin., H. N.*).

QUOTH, ait; inquit.

QUOTIDIAN, quotidianus (*daily*; ☞ diurnus = *throughout the day, a day long*).

R.

RABBET, *s.*, coagmentum; compactura (*Vitr.*); conclusura (*Vitr.*, 6, 11); compages. Vid., *also*, JOINT.

RABBET, *v.*, conjungere; committere; coagmentare.

RABBI, *Rabbinus; *magister, doctor, Judaicus.

RABBINICAL, *Rabbinicus.

RABBINICALLY, *Rabbinice; *Rabbinorum more, modo.

RABBIT, cuniculus: *rabbit-hole*, lustrum, cubīle cuniculorum.

RABBLE, vulgus: multitudo de plebe: multitudo obscura et humilis: sentīna reipublicæ *or* urbis: fæx populi: *one of the rabble*, unus de multis, *or* e multis.

RABID, furens, furiosus (*furious, raving*): insanus (*mad*); rabidus (*in the best age only in poetry; but* rabies, *and even* rabide, *occur in classical prose, so that* rabidus *is not to be regarded as unclassical in prose, Krebs*). Vid., *also*, FURIOUS.

RACE, *s.* ‖ *Family, stock*, &c., genus (*general term*): gens (*all who belong to one stock; then, all who bear the same family names* (nomina); *opposed to* familia, *which denotes the subdivisions of a* gens, *distinguished by* cognomina (*family names*): stirps (*the stock of a family as sprung from a* gens): homines qui ætate aliquâ vivunt (*men living at one time, contemporaries*; e. g., hujus ætatis homines; qui nunc vivunt homines): *an ancient race*, genus antiquum; gens antiqua: *to be of an ancient race*, generis antiquitate florēre: *one of a very ancient race*, homo veteris prosapiæ et multarum imaginum; ex familiâ vetere natus. Stirps, genus, *and* gens, *denote the race usually in an ascending line, as abstract and collective terms for* majores; *whereas* prosapia, progenies, propago; proles, suboles, *in a descending line, as abstract and collective terms for* posteri (*Död.*). ‖ *Course*, cursus, -ūs; curriculum; cursūs certamen (*foot-race*): cursus *or* curriculum equorum; cursus equester (*a horse-race*).

RACE, v., cursu certare: certare pedibus: pedibus contendere (*on foot*): cursu equestri certare (*with horses*).

RACE-HORSE, equus curulis (*in the Circensian games*): equus pernix *or* velox (*general terms*).

RACER, cursor (*Cic., Div.*, 2, 70, 144): stadiodrōmus (*Plin.*): certans (*Cic., on foot or with horses*): agitator (*in a chariot-race*). ‖ *Race-horse*, vid.

RACINESS (*of style*), succus *or* succus et sanguis (*Cic., Brut.*, 9, 36, &c.): sapor vernaculus (*idiomatic raciness, Cic., Brut.*, 46, 172). *A certain peculiar raciness of its own*, color quidam et succus suus (*Cic.*,

De Or., 3, 25, 96): nescio qui sapor vernaculus (*a certain peculiar idiomatic raciness, Cic., ut supr.*).

RACK. ‖ *An instrument of torture*, equuleus: catasta (*the scaffold itself, later only*): *to put to the rack*, in equuleum imponere, injicere, conjicere aliquem; equuleo torquēre aliquem: *to be brought or put to the rack*, in equuleum ire, imponi, injici (☞ fidiculæ *are the ropes used in torture but not the rack*): *to die on the rack*, extortum mori: *to abide by the truth even on the rack*, vi tormentorum adductum in veritate manēre: *to undergo or go through the torments of the rack*, vim tormentorum perferre [vid., *also*, TORTURE] (*respecting the abstract sense*): *to put one's brains to the rack*, * cogitationem in aliquid maxime intendere. *If* = TORTURE, vid. ‖ *A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle*, cratis: jacea (*a common name, which Freund does not mention*: cratis, quæ jacea vocatur a vulgo, *Veget.*, 1, 56).

RACK, *v.* ‖ *To stretch*, vid. ‖ *To torture* [vid. "*to put to the* RACK"]. ‖ *To clarify*, capulare (e. g., oleum, *Plin.*). Vid., *also*, CLARIFY.

RACKET. ‖ *The bat used at tennis*, *perhaps reticulum (i. e., a small net). ‖ *A clattering noise*; vid. CLATTER.

RACY, habens succum aliquem (*Cic.*), *or* nescio quem saporem vernaculum (*after Cic., Brut.*, 46, 172): *to be racy*, habēre succum aliquem (*Cic., Brut.*, 23, 76); * habēre (nescio quem) saporem vernaculum.

RADIANCE, claritas: fulgor: candor. SYN. *in* BRIGHTNESS.

RADIANT, clarus: lucidus: illustris: splendidus: fulgens: nitidus, nitens. SYN. *in* BRIGHT.

RADIATE, radiare (*to cast rays: in the sense of "glitter" it does not belong to classical prose*): radios spargere; relucēre; refulgēre.

RADIATED, radiatus.

RADIATION, radiatio (*Plin.*); *or by the verb.*

RADICAL. ‖ *Primitive, native*, primitivus; nativus; insitus; innatus; ingenitus; primigenius (*Varr.*): *a radical word*, verbum nativum; vocabulum primitivum (*grammatical*): *the radical syllable*, * syllaba primitiva: *the radical meaning*, naturalis et principalis significatio (*Quint.*, 9, 1, 4); ea verbi significatio, in quâ natum est (*Gell.*, 13, 29, *in.*). ‖ *Fundamental, circumlocution by* radix *or* fundamentum; e. g., pietas est fundamentum omnium virtutum, *is the radical virtue; or by the adverbs*, penitus, &c. *Let us dare to attempt a radical cure of our miseries*, audeamus non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, sed omnes radīcum fibras evellere (*Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 6, 13): *radical reformer* [vid. REFORMER]. *A radical difference*, quanta maxima esse potest distantia.

RADICALLY, penitus: radicitus.

RADICATE, radices agere (*Col.*), exigere (*Cels.*), capere (*Col.*); radicari (*Plin.*). Vid. TO ROOT.

RADISH, raphănus (*Plin.*); radix Syriaca (*Col.*); *also simply* radix (*Col.*); radicula (*a kind of small radish, Col.*); * raphānus hortensis (*Linn.*).

RADIUS, radius (*Cic.*).

RAFFLE, *s.*, alea. *To be the winner in a raffle*, * sors alicujus cum lucro exiit.

RAFFLE FOR, *v.*, * de re aliquâ aleæ jactu contendere: *to put up to be raffled for*, * rem proponere de quâ aleæ jactu contendatur; * talorum jactu rem acquirendam proponere.

RAFT, ratis. *Raft merchant*, lignarius (*sc.* negotiator); ligni negotiator.

RAFTER, canterius (*Vitr.*): (trabs, tignum = *a beam*).

RAG, pannus; *plural*, panni (*also* = *an old garment*): cento (*a garment of old rags*). *Covered with rags*, pannis obsītus; pannosus: *to deal in rags*, negotium pannicularium exercēre (*after Aurel. Vict., De Vir. ill.*, 72), * panniculos *or* pannos venditare: *a dealer in rags*, qui panniculos venditat: *rag man*, * qui panniculos ostiatim colligit.

RAGAMUFFIN, pannosus: mendīcus (*as beggar*). *Every ragamuffin*, levissimus quisque (e. g., Gallorum): *ragamuffins*, homines perditi; fæx populi.

RAGE, *s.* ‖ *Vehemence, fury*, rabies; sævitia; furor (*only in poetry and post-Augustan prose*). [SYN. *in* FURY.] ‖ *Anger excited to fury*, ira (*anger*): indignatio; iracundia (*great rage, violent anger*) [vid. ANGER]: *to fall into a rage*, indignatione exardescere; irâ incendi; *into a great rage*, iracundiâ ac stomacho exardescere; iracundiâ efferri *or* inflammari: *to put any body in a rage*, stomachum alicui movēre *or* facere; iram alicujus concire. ‖ *Eager desire*, studium (immodicum; e. g., *a rage for building*, * immodicum, *or* insanum, ædificandi studium): aviditas (*insatiable, passionate desire*; e. g., gloriæ, imperandi, &c.): temeritas aliquid faciendi (*a rash, thoughtless fondness for doing it*; e. g., *a rage for play*, temeritas lucrandi perdendive, *Tac., Germ.*, 24, 3). *To have a rage for any thing*, omni impetu ferri ad aliquid.

RAGE, *v.* ‖ *To be furious*, furere (*of persons; of things personified, only in the poets*): sævire (*to be savagely violent; of persons, and also of things*; mare ventis, *Sall.*; ventus, *Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 13, *fin.*; *and poetically of lust, love*, &c.). ‖ *To be violently angry*, indignari: irâ incendi, exacerbari, *or* excandescere: iracundiâ exardescere, inflammari, efferri.

RAGGED, pannosus: pannis obsitus (*of persons covered with rags*): lacer, detritus (*of clothes*, &c., *in rags, torn*).

RAGING, *adj.*, rabidus (*of animals and men*; vid. RABID): rabiosus (*of animals, of men, and of things*): furens: furiosus: furibundus (*raving with passion*): sævus (*transported with rage; improperly, of things*, mare, *Sall.*; ventus, *Cic.*).

RAGING, *s.*, rabies: furor: sævitia [SYN. *in* FURY]: violentia (e. g., maris, venti: *then, improperly, of the violence of men*): sæva vis alicujus rei (*the fearful strength of any thing*; e. g., morbi): impetus (*the violent attack*; e. g., *the raging of a fever*, impetus febris). *The raging of the sea*, violentia *or* (*Vell.*) sævitia maris.

RAGOUT, *perhaps* minūtal.

RAIL, *s.*, tignum transversum (*nailed across between two upright posts*): *rails, railings*, septa (*plural, general term for fence; with boards, laths*, &c.): cancelli (*plural*; clathri, *trellis-work*).

RAIL, *v. To inclose with rails*, cancellos circumdăre alicui rei: *or* sepire (*general term, with or without* stipitibus, &c.).

RAIL, } *v. To use opprobri-*
RAIL AT, } *ous language*, convicium alicui facere; aliquem conviciis consectari, incessere; aliquem maledictis insectari; maledicta in aliquem dicere, conferre, conjicere: *railing language*, maledictum; convicium; probrum. Vid. *more in* ABUSE, CHIDE.

RAILER, in aliquem maledīcus; consectator.

RAILLERY, jocatio, *or, plural*, jocationes (*Cic.*); cavillatio (*ironical, teasing raillery*). Vid. JOKING, *s.*

RAIL-ROAD, } * via ferrea *or* ferreis
RAIL-WAY, } orbitis strata: *a railroad train*, * ordo vehiculorum viam ferream percurrentium.

RAIMENT, vestis: vestītus: cultus: ornatus. JN. vestis atque ornatus [vid., *also*, CLOTHES, DRESS]: *to put on raiment*; vid. CLOTHE.

RAIN, *s.*, pluvia (*as a beneficial natural phenomenon*): imber (*a shower*): nimbus (*of rain attended with cloudy weather*; aquæ cœlestes *is poetical*). *A drizzling rain*, pluvia tenuissima: *a sudden shower of rain*, pluvia repentina; imber repente effusus; imber subitus: *heavy rains*, aquæ magnæ (*Liv.*): *heavy and continued rains*, imbres magni et assidui: *we shall have rain*, imbres imminent; nubilatur *or* nubilare cœpit: *we shall have rain to-day*, hodie pluet: *the rains have swelled the river*, aqua pluendo crescit: *the rain beats against my face*, imber in os fertur: *the rain does not cease*, imber non remittit (vid. *Liv.*, 40, 33): *the rain comes through the roof*, ex imbribus aqua perpluit; tectum imbres transmittit (vid. *Plin.*, 18, 11, 29): *much rain fell that year*, aquæ magnæ et ingentes eo anno fuerunt; *during the rain*, in imbri; per imbrem; dum pluit.

RAIN, *v.*, pluere (*for the most part only in the third person, personally and impersonally*, pluit, "*it rains*," &c., *properly and figuratively*); imber *or* nimbus effunditur: *it rains such a thing, such a thing comes down in rain* (*stones, blood*, &c.); res, re, *or* rem pluit; e. g., sanguine, lacte, lapidibus, &c., pluit, terrā pluit, terram pluit, *also* imber lapidum, sanguinis, &c., defluit; *and* de cœlo lapidat; imbri lapidat: *it rained all night*, imber continens per totam noctem tenuit: *it never rained more heavily in those parts*, numquam illis locis majores aquæ fuerunt (*Cæs.*). PROV., *it never rains but it pours*, malum malo additur (*after Liv.*, 1, 3): *it is constantly raining, or rains without any cessation*, continuos *or* assiduos (*less strong*) habemus imbres.

RAINBOW, arcus pluvius (*Hor.*): *commonly*, cœlestis arcus, *or, from context*, arcus *only.*

RAIN-DEER. Vid. REIN-DEER.

RAIN-WATER, aqua pluvia, aquæ pluviæ, imbrium aqua *or* aquæ (*in respect of its source*): aqua pluvialis *or* pluviatilis (*in respect of its quality*).

RAINY, pluvius (*bringing rain with it; of winds, seasons*, &c., *or, where it usually rains, of a country*): pluviosus (*where or when it rains much*; e. g., *of winter*): *rainy weather*, tempestas pluvia; pluvius cœli status; cœlum pluvium. *The rainy season*, mensis, quo (*or* menses, quibus) imbres continui deferuntur (*when it regularly rains, with little or no cessation; after Sen., N. Q.*, 4, 4, *extr.*).

RAISE. ‖ *To lift up*, tollere: elevare (*the latter only of things really lifted up; hence* elevare manus, *but not* oculos: *and not in the figurative sense*; e. g., laudibus aliquem elevare: ☞ verbis aliquem elevare *is to depreciate a man; to run him down, the opposite of extolling*): subducere (*to lead or draw from below*): moliri (*to raise up heavy weights, by pulleys*, &c.). *To raise the curtain*, aulæum tollere (*with the ancients, at the end of the piece, to draw up the curtain before the stage; opposed to* aulæum premere *or* mittere, *at the beginning of a piece, to let the curtain drop, so that the actors were seen*; vid. *Schmid., Hor. Ep.*, 2, 1, 189): *to raise one's hands to heaven*, tendere manus (supplices) ad cœlum (*in prayer*). ‖ *To erect*, educere: excitare (*pyramids, towers*): exstruere: ædificare (*to build*): *to raise fortifications*, munimenta excitare: *to raise a dam*, aggerem jacere, exstruere: *a wall*, murum ædificare. [Vid. TO ERECT.] ‖ *To excite, arouse*, erigere; excitare: firmare: confirmare (*to confirm, strengthen*): relevare, recreare (*to refresh*): *to raise the spirits of a dejected person*, afflictum alicujus animum recreare (*cf. Cic., Att.*, 1, 16, 8, ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum, unumquemque confirmans, excitans); animum alicujus jacentem *or* aliquem abjectum et jacentem excitare: sublevare stratum et abjectum; ad animi æquitatem extollere aliquem. ‖ *To give forth, occasion*, tollere. *To raise a shout*, clamorem tollere: *on the arrival of any body*, clamoribus aliquem excipere: *to raise a laugh*, cachinnum tollere; in cachinnos effundi. *Such phrases are frequently expressed in Latin by single words*; e. g., *to raise a laugh*, cachinnari: *to raise a charge*, accusare aliquem. ‖ *To bring forward*, proferre: producere: in medium proferre: *to raise an objection*, opponere, contra dicere aliquid: obloqui: occurrere. ‖ *To cause to rise* (*from the dead*), aliquem excitare ab inferis; aliquem a morte ad vitam revocare (*to recall to life*): aliquem ab Orco reducem in lucem facere (*to cause to return to the world.* ☞ Vivificare *is bad Latin*). ‖ *To levy, prepare*, parare, comparare; conferre, conquirere, conficere, cogere (*to collect, bring together*): *to raise troops*, copias parare *or* comparare; exercitum conficere: *to raise money*, cogere pecuniam, *from any body*, ab aliquo; pecunias expedire. ‖ *To augment, increase*, efferre (*to bring forth*): augēre (*to increase*): majus reddere (*to render*

greater, enlarge): exaggerare (*to make higher or larger*). *To raise the price of a commodity*, pretium alicujus rei efferre (*to make the price higher*): carius vendere aliquid (*to sell at more*): *to attempt to raise the price of corn*, annonam flagellare (*of a corn-factor who keeps back his corn, that prices may rise, Plin.*); annonam incendere, excandefacere (*Varr., R. R.*, 3, 2, 16); annonæ caritatem inferre. *Prices have been raised*, merces cariores sunt *or* pluris veneunt: *the price of any thing has been raised.* [Vid. "*prices, &c., have risen,*" *in* RISE.] *To raise the pay*, stipendium augēre: *to raise courage*, majorem reddere animum; addere animum. ‖ *To promote, advance (to honor)*, augēre, ornare (*general term*); producere ad dignitatem *or* ad honores, evehere ad honores: *to raise to great honor*, amplis honoribus ornare *or* decorare: *to raise from the dust*, ex humili loco ad dignitatem producere; e tenebris in lucem evocare; e tenebris et silentio proferre: *to the highest honors*, ad amplissimos honores *or* ad summam dignitatem perducere: *to raise any body to the throne*, regnum et diadema alicui deferre (*Hor., Od.*, 2, 2, 22). ‖ *To raise a siege*; vid. SIEGE.

RAISE UP. ‖ *To lift or set up*, erigere (*as a person fallen*). *To raise a person*, manu allevare aliquem: sublevare ante pedes stratum: *figuratively, to raise up a sick person*, ægrum levare (*to set him on his legs again*): ægro dare salutem *or* salutem et sanitatem, ægro sanitatem restituere (*to restore to health*); ægrum levare ex præcipiti (*from a very dangerous disease, Hor., Sat.*, 2, 3, 293). ‖ *To arouse*, vid. ‖ *To cause to appear or come forward*, afferre, parēre, movēre (*to cause*): præbēre, dare (*to afford*): efficere, perficere (*to bring about*).

RAISIN, acinus passus (☞ *not* uva passa = *a dried bunch of grapes*): *poetically*, racēmus passus (*Virg., Georg.*, 2, 269): *raisin-wine*, passum (*sc.* vinum): *stone of a raisin*, nucleus acini passi.

RAKE, *s.* ‖ *An agricultural implement*, pecten (☞ *not* rastrum *or* rastellus; i. e., *a hoe*): irpex (*made of iron, to break the clods, not to hoe the weeds;* vid. *Schneid., Caton., L. L.*, 10, 2, p. 45). ‖ *A dissolute fellow*, homo dissolutus, profligatus, perditus.

RAKE, *v.* ‖ *To clear with a rake*, pectine verrere (*Ov., Rem.*, 192). *To rake up* (*a crop*, &c.), pectinibus legere aliquid (*Col.*, 2, 21). ‖ *To scour*, stringere, destringere. ‖ *To rake up = to collect*, vid.

RAKISH, profligatus, perditus. JN. perditus profligatusque (*of persons*); corruptus, depravatus. JN. corruptus depravatusque (*of manners*, &c.).

RALLY. TRANS. (*of troops*), ordines restituere (*general term*), recolligere (*to collect again*): reducere: retrahere (*if by force*; e. g., *fugitives*). ‖ INTRANS. (*of troops*); e. g., milites in eo loco denuo consederunt. (*Mentally*), se *or* animum colligere; ad se redire; se recipere. Vid., *also*, to COLLECT.

RALLY. ‖ *To banter* (vid.): *any body on any thing*, per ludibrium exprobrare alicui aliquid.

RAM, *s.* ‖ *A male sheep*, aries. *Of a ram*, arietīnus. ‖ *The vernal sign*, * Aries. ‖ *A battering-ram*, machina, quâ muros quatiunt *or* percutiunt (*general term*); aries (*with the ancients*): *to apply the battering-ram to the wall*, arietem muro (muris) admovēre: *to shake the wall with the ram*, ariete *or* arietis pulsu murum quatere: *the ram made a breach in the wall*, aries percussit murum.

RAM, *v.*, fistūcā adigere (*Cæs.*): fistucare: fistucatione solidare (*Vitr.*).

RAMBLE. PROP., vagari (*the proper word*): circumcursare (*to run to and fro*): palari (*to straggle; of several*). FIG., evagari; vagari; excurrere; a proposito digredi (*Cic.*); exspatiari (*Quint.*).

RAMBLER. } vagus; vagans; errans.
RAMBLING, }

‖ *Rambling (of style)*, vagus (*Cic., with blame; opposed to* solutus, *of an easy step*): dissipatus: fluctuans et dissolutus (*unconnected, loosely put together*).

RAMIFY, &c. Vid. BRANCH, &c.

RAMMER, fistūca: pavicula (*used for paving or for levelling the ground*).

RAMMISH, olidus: hircosus (*properly goatish*).

RAMP, *v.* ‖ *To jump about*, circumsilire, *also with the addition of* modo huc, modo illuc, (*Catull.*, 3, 9); insultare alicui loco *or* aliquo loco; aliquâ re *or* in aliquâ re persultare (*to be ramping about*; e. g., *in a field, to mischievously tread down the fruit*): *to be ramping about before a place*, ante locum persultare. ‖ *To climb*, vid. ‖ *To creep up (as a plant)*, se circumvolvere alicui rei; claviculis adminicula tamquam manibus apprehendere atque ita se erigere (*of vines, Cic., N. D.*, 2, 47, 120; *cf. Cat. Maj.*, 15, 52): pererrare aliquid (*of plants round the trunk and branches of a tree*, truncum et ramos; e. g., *of ivy*).

RAMP, *s.* ‖ *Leap*, vid. ‖ *A spotted plant*, * arum maculatum (*Linn.*).

RAMPANCY, *by circumlocution with verbs*, invalescere: convalescere: ingravescere (*to grow in power in general*): increbrescere, precrebrescere (*to become very frequent*): *rampancy of vices*, vitia prævalida (*Tac., Ann.*, 3, 53, 2): *the rampancy of luxury was then first noticed*, luxuria pullulare incipiebat (*Nep., Cat.*, 2, 3).

RAMPANT. ‖ *Exuberant*, lascivus: petulans: *by circumlocution with present participle of verbs in* TO RAMP: *rampant vices*, vitia prævalida (*Tac., Ann.*, 3, 53, 2). ‖ *Rearing (of animals, in heraldry), perhaps by circumlocution with* exsultare (*as Nep., Eum.*, 5, 5), *or* se arrectum tollere (*as Virg., Æn.*, 10, 392), *or* erigere pedes priores; e. g., erectis pedibus prioribus.

RAMPART. ‖ PROP., vallum (*the whole of that part of fortification, with its palisades, fascines,* &c.): agger (*a mound either of stone, rubbish, or earth*). *To erect or to make a rampart*, aggerem jacēre, *or* facere, *or* exstruere; vallum ducere: *to surround the camp with a rampart and ditch*, castra munire vallo fossâque: *to surround a town with a rampart and ditch*, urbem vallo et fossâ cingere. ‖ FIG. *Any thing serving as a defence;* vid. DEFENCE, BULWARK.

RAMPION (*a creeping plant*; vid. CREEPING), * phyteuma (*the common rampion growing in fields, Linn.*): * campanula rapunculus (*Linn., the rampion with eatable roots*).

RAMROD, * virga pyrobolaria.

RANCID, rancidus.

RANCIDNESS, * rancidus sapor.

RANCOR, odium: ira: simultas: odium et offensio [SYN. *and* PHR. *in* HATRED] (☞ rancor, *Hieron.*).

RANCOROUS, malignus: malitiosus: infestus: infensus: inimicus [SYN. *in* INIMICAL]. JN. inimīcus atque infestus; infestus atque inimicus; infensus atque inimicus; inimicus infensusque: *rancorous feeling*, animus infestus *or* inimicus; infensus animus atque inimicus. *To entertain a rancorous feeling*, infenso animo esse in aliquem: odium occultum gerere adversus aliquem (*after Plin.*, 8, 18, 26).

RAND. Vid. BRIM.

RANDOM, quod sine consilio fit *or* accidit (*without any plan*): in casu positus (*depending on chance*): fortuitus (*brought to pass by accident*). Vid., *also*, CHANCE.

RANDOM (AT), per imprudentiam: imprudenter; inconsulte; temere; *also*, JN. inconsulte ac temere; temere ac fortuito; casu. [SYN. *in* CHANCE.] *To talk at random*, aliena loqui; voces inanes fundere (*stronger term*); delirare (*to talk like a fool*): *to fight at random*, temere in acie versari: *to act at random*, temere ac fortuito agere. Vid., *also*, "*without* CONSIDERATION."

RANGE, *s.* ‖ *Row*, ordo (*a row of things that stand in a relative proportion to one another with regard to space or room*): series (*the successive or consecutive following of several objects, a series*). [Vid., *also*, ROW.] ‖ *Class*, vid. ‖ *Course*, vid. ‖ *A step of a ladder*, gradus scalarum (*cf. Cels.*, 8, 15, *med., where we find the unusual* gradus scalæ; *also* scala *simply* [*cf. Mart.*, 7, 19, 20]). ‖ *A kitchen grate* [vid. GRATE]. ‖ *A sieve*, vid. ‖ *A chain (of mountains)* [vid. CHAIN]. ‖ *Reach (of cannon-shot)*, * tormenti jactus *or* conjectus: *to be within range of cannon-shot*, ictibus tormentorum interiorem esse (*after Liv.*, 24, 74): *to be beyond range of cannon-shot*, extra tormenti jactum *or* conjectum esse (*after Curt.*, 3, 10).

RANGE, *v.* ‖ *To place in proper order* [vid. to ARRANGE]. ‖ INTRANS. *To rove over*, pervagari: peragrare: totā urbe discurrere (*through the whole town*): *the mercury ranges (in the barometer)*, * mercurius (in tubo Torricelliano) ascendit *or* descendit.

RANGER. ‖ *One that roves about, by circumlocution with verbs in* TO RANGE. ‖ *In a bad sense*, viarum obsessor (*according to Fest.*); latro (*a robber*). ‖ *An officer who tends the game in a forest*, * rei saltuariæ præfectus *or* magister; * a conciliis rei saltuariæ. ‖ *A dog that beats the ground*, canis vestigator.

RANK, *adj.* ‖ *Strong-scented*, graveolens, male olens; fœtidus: *to be rank*, male olere. ‖ *Gross, coarse*, vid. ‖ *Also in composition*; e. g., *rank rogue*, trifurcifer (*comedy*); caput scelerum (*Plaut., Pseud.*, 4, 5, 3); princeps flagitiorum (*Cic., Verr.*, 5, 1, 4): *rank fool*, homo stultior stultissimo (*Plaut., Amph.*, 3, 2, 25); stultus bis terque (*after Cic., Qu. Fr.*, 3, 8, *extr.*).

RANK, *s.* ‖ *Row*, ordo. [Vid. ROW.] ‖ *Line of soldiers*, ordo: *the first, second, third rank*, acies prima, media, extrema: *in close ranks*, munito agmine (e. g., incedere, *Sall., Jug.*, 46, 3): *to quit the ranks*, ordine egredi (*of one or several*); ordines deserere *or* relinquere (*of several*): *to break through the ranks*, ordines perrumpere: *to break the ranks* (i. e., *to throw the troops into confusion*), ordines turbare, conturbare: *to march in rank and file*, compositos et instructos procedere: *to reduce to the ranks* [vid. to DEGRADE]. ‖ *Class*, classis. ‖ *Grade, dignity*, ordo (*station*): locus (*by birth or distinction, often* = auctoritas, dignitas, gratia; vid. *Herz. ad Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 44): gradus (*degree, often with* honoris, dignitatis): honos (*post of honor*): fastigium, amplitudo, summus locus (*high rank*). *A man of rank*, vir honoratus: *a man of respectability and rank*, vir amplus et honoratus; vir personâ et dignitate clarus *or* præstans (*after Cic.*): *the first rank*, primæ, priores (*sc.* partes); principatus: *secondary rank*, secundus locus (*Nep.*); sors secunda (*Liv.*); secundæ (*sc.* partes, *Cic.*): *the lowest rank*, infimus locus: *to be of the first rank in the state*, principem esse in civitate, *or* principis personam in civitate tuēri (*Cic.*): *philosophers of the first rank*, philosophi longe principes (*Cic.*): *scholars of the first rank*, literati primarum classium (*Wyttenb.*); * viri docti, qui primas in literis tenent, *or* qui principatum in doctrinâ et eruditione obtinent: *to be of inferior rank*, loco, ordine, dignitate esse inferiorem: *to be of higher rank*, honoris gradu esse superiorem: *gradation of rank*, dignitatis gradus.

RANK, *v.* ‖ TRANS., (primas, priores, &c.) alicui deferre; (principatum, *chief rank*) deferre, dare; loco aliquo ponere, disponere (*of several*). ‖ INTRANS., locum (primum, secundum, infimum) tenēre, obtinēre.

RANKLE, suppurare (*to fester, properly*); inflammari, incendi (*to be inflamed, properly or figuratively*).

RANKNESS. ‖ *Strong scent*, * rancidus sapor (☞ rancor, *Pallad.*). ‖ *Exuberance*. Vid. EXCESS, EXUBERANCE.

RANSACK. ‖ *To plunder*, vid. ‖ *To search thoroughly*, perscrutari (*Cic.*); rimari aliquid (*Quint.*). ‖ *To violate, throw into confusion*, fodiendo disjicere aliquid.

RANSOM, *s.*, pecuniæ, quibus aliquis redimitur (*Suet., Cæs.*, 4); pactum pro capite pretium (*when one purchases his life with it, Cic., Off.*, 3, 29, 107): *from the context, often simply* pretium; pecunia: *to restore, receive without ransom*, sine pretio dimittere, recipere.

RANSOM, *v.*, aliquem pretio *or* pecuniâ redimere (e servitute); aliquem redimere.

RANT, *v.*, (quasi) furere et bacchari (*to be mad, as it were, like a Bacchanalian, Cic., Brut.*, 80, 276, *of those* quibus oratio altior, actioque esset ardentior) : inanibus locis bacchari (*to rant in empty commonplaces, Quint.*, 12, 10, 73 ; *of the speech*) : * fanaticum quoddam carmen bacchari (*after Juvenal*, grande carmen bacchari) : * fanaticâ quâdam verborum magnificentiâ declamare (*of fanatical ranting ; cf. Quint.*, 3, 8, 61) ; emugire, multo discursu, anhelitu, jactatione, gestu, motu capitis furentem (*Quint.*, 2, 12, 9) : tumultuari, *or* omissâ ratione, qua tulit impetus, passim tumultuari (*especially with reference to a disjointed, wild style*, &c., *Quint.*, 2, 12, 11).

RANT, *s.*, oratio, quæ inanibus locis bacchatur, *or* oratio furiosæ vociferationi simillima (*both after Quint.* ; vid. RANTING), *or* furiosa vociferatio *only* ; sententiarum vanissimus strepitus (*Petron.*) : *fanatical rant*, * fanatica cantilena.

RANTER, clamator, *or* clamator odiosus et molestus (*bawler ; opposed to* orator, *Cic.*) : clamator tantum et facundiâ rabidâ (*Gell.*, 19, 9, 7) ; *or by circumlocution with verbs under* TO RANT.

RANTING, *s.*, dicendi genus, quod inanibus locis bacchatur (*which runs riot on empty commonplaces, Quint.*, 12, 10, 73) : dicendi genus furiosæ vociferationi simillimum.

RANUNCULUS, * ranunculus (*Linn.*).

RAP, *s.*, ictus (*general term for blow*) : *rap with the knuckles*, talitrum (*Suet.*). *You will get a rap on the knuckles*, verbera tibi parata erunt ; vapulabis : *you deserve a rap on the knuckles*, dignus es qui vapules : *a rap at the door*, pulsatio ostii.

RAP, *v.*, plagam alicui inferre, infligere ; aliquem pulsare, verberare : *with the knuckles*, * talitrum alicui infringere ; *with a stick*, aliquem baculo percutere : *to rap at the door*, pultare fores, ostium (*Ter.*), januam (*Plaut.*) ; pulsare fores, ostium (*Plaut.*) ; pellere fores (*Ter.*) ; pultare ædes (*Plaut.*) : *to rap* (*at the door*) *gently*, placide pultare fores (*Plaut.*). ☞ Pultare *is præ-classical, according to Quint.*, 1, 1, 4.

RAPACIOUS, rapax : cupidus : avidus.

RAPACITY, rapacitas (*Cic.*) ; cupiditas : aviditas.

RAPE. ‖ *Violence*, raptus, -ûs ; raptio (*abduction*) ; oblatum per vim stuprum *or* vitium ; vis illata pudicitiæ. ‖ *Something snatched away*, raptum ; præda. ‖ *A plant*, rapum ; * brassica napus (*Linn.*) : *wild rape*, * sinapis arvensis (*Linn.*).

RAPID, rapidus : citus : celer : velox : citatus. SYN. *in* QUICK.

RAPIDITY, rapiditas : velocitas : celeritas : festinatio (*too great rapidity*). SYN. *in* SWIFTNESS.

RAPIDLY, rapide : celeriter : velociter : propere : cito.

RAPIER. Vid. SWORD.

RAPINE. Vid. PLUNDER.

RAPTURE, summa voluptas ; suavissimus voluptatis sensus ; secessus mentis et animi a corpore ; animus abstractus a corpore ; mens sevocata a corpore (*these three = ecstasy* : ecstasis *late*) : furor (*of a poet, prophet*, &c.) : *to be in a rapture of delight*, summâ voluptate affici : *in a rapture of delight*, quasi quodam gaudio elatus.

RAPTUROUS, suavissimus : *to be in a state of rapturous delight*, lætum esse omnibus lætitiis ; totum in lætitiam effusum esse.

RARE. ‖ *Of unfrequent occurrence*, rarus : (*unusual, uncommon*), insolitus ; insolens : (*strange*), mirus ; novus. ‖ *Excellent, select*, &c., conquisitus : conquisitus et electus : exquisitus : eximius : egregius : præstans : *rarest*, conquisitissimus (☞ rarus, *in this sense, is poetical*) : *rare wines*, veterrima vina.

RAREFACTION, *circumlocution by the verb.*

RAREFY, rarefacere : *to be rarefied*, rarescere (*of clouds, moisture*, &c.) : extenuari : *rarefied air*, aer extenuatus.

RARITY. ‖ *Rareness*, raritas. ‖ *A rare thing*, res rara ; res rara visu *or* inventu.

RASCAL, nequam ; furcifer. Vid. VILLAIN.

RASCALITY. Vid. VILLAINY.

RASCALLY. Vid. VILLAINOUS.

RASE. ‖ *To overthrow* [vid. DESTROY]. ‖ *To erase, expunge* ; vid. ERASE.

RASH, *adj.*, temerarius (*both of persons and things* ; e. g., consilia) : inconsideratus ; inconsultus [SYN. *of their opposites in* CIRCUMSPECT] : in consiliis præceps (*of persons*) : calidus (*hot, as it were ; struck on the spur of the moment ; opposed to* cogitatus, *what receives cool deliberation ; of things*, consilia, *Cæs.*). *Hazardous and rash*, temerarius et periculosus (*of things, Cic.*) ; periculosus et calidus (e. g., *plans*, consilia ; *opposed to* quietus et cogitatus, *Cæs.*). *Appearing rash at first sight*, primâ specie temerarius.

RASH, *s.*, formicatio (*with itching, Plin.*) : * varus ; * ionthus (*technical term, on the face*) : boa (*a disease in which red pimples rise on the skin, Plin.*).

RASHER, (lardi) offula *or* segmentum.

RASHLY, temere : inconsiderate : inconsulte : temeritate quadam sine judicio vel modo (*Cic.*).

RASHNESS, temeritas ; inconsiderantia (*Cic.*). SYN. *in* RASH.

RASP, *v.*, * scobinâ polire *or* persequi. *To rasp off*, descobinare.

RASP, *s.*, scobīna (☞ *not* radula).

RASPBERRY, * morum Idæum : *raspberry tree or bush*, rubus Idæus (*Plin.*, 16, 37, 71 ; *and Linn.*). *Raspberry wine*, * vinum ex moris Idæis factum (*after Pallad.*, 3, 25, 19). *Raspberry vinegar*, * acētum ex moris Idæis paratum.

RASURE, litura (*smearing over a wax tablet*).

RAT, * mus rattus (*Linn. ; included by the ancients under the general term* mus). *To smell a rat*, subolet alicui aliquid (*Plaut.*) ; aliquid mali suspicari (*Cic.*).

RATABLE, * quod æstimari potest.

RATE, *s.* ‖ *Price, value*, pretium. *A fixing of a rate*, indicatio (*Plaut.*). ‖ *Valuation of property for the purpose of taxation*, census : *money paid as a tax*, &c., census ; vectigal [vid. TAX] : *rate-payer*, homo vectigalis. ‖ *Manner*, modus ; ratio : *at this rate*, in hunc modum.

RATE, *v.* ‖ *To estimate*, vid. ‖ *To tax property*, &c., censēre [vid. TAX]. ‖ *To chide* ; vid. CHIDE.

RATH, *adj.* Vid. EARLY.

RATHER, potius (*by way of preference*) : multo magis (*of degree*) : quin etiam, quin potius, quin imo (*intensive, with reference to something foregoing*) : imo (*denotes either correction or complete opposition = nay rather ; hence it is also conjoined with other words, as* imo potius, imo vero, imo enimvero, imo etiam) ; *and not rather*, ac non potius, *or simply* ac non : *so far from this, that rather*, tantum abest, ut ... ut (☞ *but not* ut potius, *for which there is no good authority*). ☞ *With adjectives, rather is usually expressed by the comparative, with or without* paullo (☞ *not* aliquanto) ; e. g., *rather timid*, paullo timidior ; *rather longer*, paullo longior (*in measure*) ; paullo diutius (*in time*). *It is also frequently expressed by the compound* sub, *modifying the word* ; e. g., *rather angry*, subiratus ; *rather ugly*, subturpis ; *rather obscure*, subobscurus ; *to be rather irritated*, subirasci ; *to be rather afraid*, subtimēre (☞ *but not* subtimidus). ‖ *I had rather*, malo (*after which accusative of personal pronoun is sometimes inserted*). *I would rather*, malo *or* malim (mallem, *if it alludes to the past, the wish being one that can not now be realized*). ☞ *The subjunctive after* malle, *instead of accusative and infinitive, is poetical* : mallem divitias mihi dedisses, *Catull.*). *I had far rather*, multo malo ; haud paullo malim (*Cic.*).

RATIFICATION, *by circumlocution with verbs under* RATIFY (approbatio, comprobatio = *approbation*).

RATIFY, sancire (*to make irrevocable, declare inviolable* ; e. g., augurem ; pactum ; legem) : alicujus rei auctorem fieri (*to approve of and accept*) : ratum facere *or* efficere, ratum esse jubēre (*to confirm*).

RATIO. Vid. PROPORTION.

RATIOCINATION, ratio ; ratiocinandi vis ; ratiocinatio. Vid. REASON, REASONING.

RATION, demensum ; cibus *or* victus diurnus : *rations*, cibaria (*plural*).

RATIONAL (*of persons*), ratione præditus *or* utens ; rationis particeps (☞ "rationalis" *first occurs in Sen. Ep.*, 113, 114). (*Of things*), rationi consentaneus, rationi *or* cum ratione congruus ; *or simply by* ratio ; e. g., ratio non est (*it is not rational*).

RATIONALISM, * eorum opinio qui soli rationi omnia tribuenda esse statuunt : * rationalismus (*technical term*).

RATIONALIST, * qui statuit, omnia rationi tribuenda esse : *to be a stout rationalist*, * pro rationis humanæ dignitate et jure propugnare.

RATIONALLY, ratione (*ablative*) : prudenter (*prudently*) : sapienter (*wisely*).

RATTLE, *s.*, crepitus (*rattle, of a single sound repeated ; tapping, stamping*, &c.) : strepitus (*loud, noisy sound ; of bawling, shrieking*, &c. ; *but also of chains*, vinculorum) : sonitus (*ringing, clinking sound* ; catenarum : *also of wheels*, rotarum) : fragor (*crash* ; e. g., *of thunder*). ‖ *An instrument to make a rattling noise*, crepitaculum (*general term* ; *hence, also, of watchmen's rattles*). *A child's rattle*, crepundia, -orum, *plural* (*Cic.*) ; puerile crepitaculum (*Quint.*, 9, 4, 64) ; *or, from context*, crepitaculum *only*.

RATTLE, *v.*, crepare : crepitum dare (*to make a clattering noise*) : streperé ; strepitum dare (*to make a loud, sharp, rattling noise*) : sonare (*to resound, general term*). *To rattle with their arms*, armis concrepare : *his throat rattles*, faucibus ejus illiditur spiritus (e. g., in febre) : interclusus spiritus arte meat (*he breathes hard*).

RATTLESNAKE, * crotalus (*Linn.*).

RAVAGE, *v.* Vid. DEVASTATE, DEPOPULATE.

RAVAGE, *s.* [vid. DEVASTATION]. *Ravages of time, insects*, &c., *perhaps* quæ de aliquo (anni, &c.) prædati sunt (*after Hor. Ep.*, 2, 2, 55) : *to repair the ravages of time*, &c., * detrimenta alicui rei per annos euntes importata reconcinnare.

RAVAGER, vastator : populator : eversor. JN. populator eversorque. Vid. *the verb.*

RAVE, tumultuari ; tumultum facere (*to make a noise or disturbance ; of persons*) : strepere (*to make a loud noise ; of persons or things*) : bacchari (*to rage enthusiastically ; of persons*) : debacchari (*to rave at any body till one is tired, to rave one's fill, Ter. ; of persons ; in the poets, also, of things*) : sævire (*to storm, be angry ; of persons ; figuratively, also, of things*) : furere, insanire (*to be mad ; of persons*).

RAVEL, implicare (*properly and figuratively*) : *to ravel out* (*intransitively*), * solvi *or* se solvere.

RAVELIN (*in fortification*), * munimentum exterius.

RAVEN, *s.*, corvus.

RAVEN, *v.* Vid. DEVOUR, PLUNDER.

RAVENOUS, edax ; vorax ; cibi avidus.

RAVENOUSLY, *by the adjective* (voraciter, *Macrob.*).

RAVINE, fauces, *plural* ; prærupta, *plural.*

RAVING, furiosus : insanus (*properly or figuratively*) : rabidus [vid. RABID]. Vid., *also*, MAD.

RAVISH. ‖ *To carry off by force*, rapere ; vi abducere *or* abstrahere. ‖ *To assault criminally*, alicui stuprum inferre *or* offerre : alicui vitium offerre : alicui vim afferre : aliquem per vim stuprare : aliquem vitiare : pudicitiam alicui expugnare *or* eripere : decus muliebre *or* pudicitiam alicui expugnare. ‖ *To charm, attract admiration*, capere : oblectare : voluptate perfundere : suavissime afficere (*to delight in a high degree*) : animum a corpore abstrahere : mentem a corpore sevocare : vim animi a corporis sensibus sejungere (*to throw into ecstasies*) : retinēre : detinēre : attrahere : allicere (*a person, or the mind*). *One who ravishes hearts*, alicujus forma rapit (*Pro-*

pert.): *a picture ravishes the eyes*, tabula oculos tenet.

RAVISHER, stuprator (*Quint.*); *or by circumlocution with the verb.*

RAVISHING, suavissimus.

RAVISHMENT. ‖ *Criminal assault*, stuprum mulieri illatum; vitium *or* stuprum mulieri oblatum. ‖ *Intense delight*, summa voluptas: suavissimus voluptatis sensus (*agreeable sensation in the highest degree*): secessus mentis et animi a corpore: animus abstractus a corpore: mens sevocata a corpore (*ecstasy*; ☞ ecstasis *is late*).

RAW. ‖ *Unripe*, immaturus (*the proper word*): crudus (*opposed to* maturus et coctus). ‖ *Not dressed, uncooked*, crudus; incoctus: *half raw*, subcrudus. ‖ *Unwrought*, rudis (*in a natural state*): impolitus (*unpolished*): incultus (*not cultivated or adorned*): *raw metal*, (aurum, argentum) infectum (*opposed to* aurum factum, *wrought*). ‖ *Rude, unpolished, unmannerly*, rudis (*inexperienced, unpractised*): incultus: agrestis (*clownish*): ferus agrestisque (*coarse and unpolite; of persons or manners*): asper (*of persons, rough in manners*): rusticus (*boorish; of persons or manners*). ‖ *Deprived of skin*, attrītus: saucius. *Raw places*, partes attritæ; attrita, -orum, *plural*: *to make raw*, atterere (e. g., femora equitatu *or* eundo atterere, *Plin.*). ‖ (*Of the weather*), asper.

RAW-BONED, macer: strigosus: strigosi corporis.

RAWNESS. *By circumlocution with adjectives under* RAW.

RAY. ‖ *A beam of light*, radius luminis: lumen: lux [SYN. *in* LIGHT]: *a ray of hope beamed forth*, lux quædam videbatur oblata (*Cic.*); lux venisse quædam et spes videbatur (*ib.*); lux quædam affulsisse (civitati) visa est (*Liv.*). ‖ *A kind of fish*, raia (*Plin.*).

RAZOR, novacula (*the proper word*): culter tonsorius. *To shave any body with a razor*, radere *or* abradere barbam alicujus (novaculâ): *to use sometimes scissors, sometimes a razor*, modo tondēre, modo radere barbam (*Suet., Oct.*, 79): *to teach any body how to use a razor*, aliquem tonsrinum docēre; aliquem tondēre docēre.

REACH, *v.* ‖ INTRANS., (A) PROP., (1) *To extend, stretch*, pertinēre: porrigi: attingere: patēre (*Cic.*): excurrere; procurrere [SYN. *in* EXTEND]. (2) *To attain by the hand or the body*, attingere: contingere. *To be able to reach with one's hand*, manu attingere, contingere, posse aliquid: *I can not reach so far*, istum locum attingere, contingere nequeo; eo usque manus porrigere non possum. (B) FIG., (1) *To overtake*, assequi, consequi; adipisci (*to arrive with exertion at a point; to reach at last*; locum *or* aliquem). (2) *To equal*, consequi, assequi (*to equal a person in any property or quality*; assequi *usually to attain to the quality or property itself*): adæquare: exæquare (*to attain to a property or quality*). JN. exæquare et assequi; æquare (*to equal a person in a property; rarely = attain a property*). *The heaps of arms reached the top of the walls*, muri altitudinem acervi armorum adæquabant: *to reach the number of any thing*, multitudinem alicujus rei assequi et exæquare: *to endeavor to reach a person or thing*, aliquem *or* aliquid imitari: *not to be able to reach any body (by imitating)*, aliquem imitando consequi non posse: *to reach with words, or a description*, oratione assequi; verbis æquare; dicendo æquare (*to make a representation equal to the greatness of a subject, Plin. Ep.*, 8, 4, 3). (3) *To come to a place*, pervenire ad *or* in *with an accusative* (*general term*): attingere locum (*to touch, approach*): capere locum (*to gain a place, especially from the sea to land*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 26, *extr.*). *To reach a harbor*, portum capere; in portum pervenire, pervehi: *to reach a very great age*, ad summam senectutem pervenire: *to reach the ears of any body*, ad alicujus aures pervenire; ab aliquo audiri. ‖ TRANS., porrigere: præbēre: suppeditare: suggerere alicui aliquid. *To reach a hand*, manum alicui porrigere, præbēre.

REACH, *s.* ‖ *Power of attainment, by circumlocution with* quod manu prehendi, quod contingi, potest (*within grasp, properly*): * quod adipisci queas; * quod obtinēri potest (*figuratively*): captus (*capacity*). ‖ *Extent, space*, vid. ‖ *Part of a river between two windings*, spatium: tractus. ‖ *A thrust*, vid.

REACT, * mutuo vim exercēre in aliquid. *To act and react*, * mutuam inter se vim exercēre.

REACTION, * vis mutua.

READ, legere (*general term*): recitare (*to read aloud, recite*): prælire, *with or without* voce (*to read beforehand what another is to repeat*: ☞ prælegere, *in this sense, is not Latin*). *To be able to read*, legere posse; literas *or* literarum elementa didicisse: *to teach any body to read*, aliquem instituere ad lectionem (*Quint.*, 1, 7, 17): elementa literarum alicui tradere (*elementary knowledge*). *To learn to read*, primas literas, prima elementa discere: *to read well*, commode legere (*with good emphasis, &c., e. g., a speech, sermon, &c.; opposed to* male legere); librum ab oculo legere (*Petron.*, 75, 4; *to read it off without spelling, &c.*): *to read any thing (opposed to repeating from memory)*, de scripto dicere; orationem *or* sermonem ex libello habēre (*cf. Suet., Oct.*, 84). *Hence = to become acquainted with the contents of any thing by reading; to amuse one's self by reading, &c.*, legere; cognoscere (ἀναγιγνώσκειν, *especially with attention = to study*; vid. *Nep., Lys.*, 4, 3; *Dat.*, 5, 5, *sq.*; *Suet., Gramm.*, 24, *init.*; *Cic., Or.*, 33, 105): *to read any thing frequently*, lectitare (vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 2, 17, 8, libri non legendi, sed lectitandi): *very frequently*, legendo conterere (= *to wear out by reading*): *to read (a writing, book) carefully*, diligenter evolvere: diligenter repetere: *to read any thing repeatedly, over and over again*, repetere (*general term*); crebro regustare (e. g., epistolam, *Cic., Att.*, 13, 13, *extr.*); recognoscere, retractare (*to go over again, in order to make corrections, &c.*): *to be read much (of books which have a large circulation)*, frequenter lectitari; in manibus esse (vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 1, 2, 6): *you have read Demosthenes through; you still read his, and yet also read our writings*, Demosthenem totum cognovisti, neque eum dimittis e manibus, et tamen nostra lectitas: *to read a book*, legere librum: *to read any thing in a book*, legere aliquid in libro. *Hence, figuratively, to read in or from any thing = to discover signs from, &c.*; e. g., *to read futurity in the stars*, e siderum positu et spatiis conjecturam facere de rebus futuris (*cf. Tac., Ann.*, 6, 21, 3): *to read any body's mind* (i. e., *to know his most secret thoughts, &c.*), consiliorum omnium participem esse: *to read any thing in the looks of a person*, aliquid ex alicujus oculis et vultu cognoscere, pernoscere, perspicere: *one could read in his countenance the nobleness of his soul*, quos spiritus gereret, vultu præ se ferebat (vid. *Tac., Hist.*, 4, 85, 1). *To read a lecture*, legere, prælegere aliquid (*to lecture upon and explain; especially a poet, of the Silver Age*): scholas habēre de re (*to give lectures on any subject*): scholis præcipere aliquid *or* de re (*to give instructions or lessons on any thing, in single lectures*): *to read on the Stoic philosophy*, scholam Stoicam explicare. *Well read*, qui multa legit et pervolutavit; multâ lectione exercitus: *well read in the writings of the ancients*, in scriptis veteribus multum volutatus: *a tolerably well-read man*, homo satis literatus.

READER, lector (*general term*): recitator (*one who reads over or recites*): anagnostes (*one who reads to persons at table*): prælector (*one who reads and explains the works of an author. In the Silver Age* lector *was used in this sense; for which, in the Golden Age, the Greek technical term* anagnostes *appears to have been employed*; vid. *Nep., Att.*, 13 *and* 14). *Also by circumlocution with* legere; e. g., *a reader of the writings of Archimedes*, qui Archimedis libros legit: *I believed that it would not be unacceptable to my readers*, * judicavi non ingratum fore iis qui hæc legant.

READILY. ‖ *Promptly, with facility*, facile: commode: parate (e. g., dicere). *To speak a language readily*, commode uti aliquâ linguâ (*after Nep., Them.*, 10, 1): *he speaks Greek as readily as an Athenian*, sic Græce loquitur, ut Athenis natus videatur: *to speak Persian more readily than a native*, in Persarum linguâ commodius verba facere, *or* Persarum linguâ commodius uti, quam hi possunt, qui in Perside sunt nati (vid. *Nep., loc. cit.*). ‖ *Cheerfully, willingly*, promte: promto *or* parato animo: libenter.

READINESS. ‖ *State of being ready*, habitus (*acquired readiness in an art, &c., when one is, as it were, at home in it*; vid. *Cic., Invent.*, 1, 25, 36): facultas (*general term, power or ability to do any thing*): usus (*practice and experience in a thing*: ☞ *not* facilitas; i. e., *talent for any thing*; vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 12, 28; *nor* dexteritas; i. e., *cleverness, adroitness*). *Readiness in writing*, usus scribendi: *readiness in a language*, scientia alicujus linguæ (*thorough knowledge of it, Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 47): *readiness in speaking Latin*, * promta atque expedita Latine loquendi facultas: *to attain a certain readiness in any thing*, quandam facultatem in aliquâ re consequi: *to possess readiness in speaking*, expeditum esse ad dicendum (*by practice*): promtum esse linguâ (*with natural eloquence*): commode verba facere (*by knowledge of a language, Nep., Them.*, 10, 1): *to stand in readiness*, paratum, promtum, promtum paratumque, expeditum esse (*of persons*; SYN. *in* READY); sub manibus esse (*of servants, &c.*); ad manum esse (*to be at hand; of persons and things*): in promtu esse, paratum *or* provisum esse, præ manu esse (*to be close at hand; of things*): *to have or keep in readiness*, habēre paratum, in expedito, in procinctu. ‖ *Willingness*, animus promtus *or* paratus: facilitas (*complaisance*): officium (*readiness to serve*): studium (*zeal, good-will*): *with all readiness*, animo promtissimo; libentissime.

READING. ‖ *The act or subjects of reading*, lectio librorum; lectio: legendi usus (*practice of reading*): libri quos lego; libri legendi; lectæ literæ (*books which one reads*). *To take pleasure in reading*, literis delectari: librorum lectione delectari mirifice: *to give one's time to the reading of the poets*, tempus in poetis evolvendis consumere: *to spend one's mornings in reading*, matutina tempora lectiunculis consumere: *to amuse one's self with light reading*, remissius et dulcius aliquid legere: *to be a man of extensive reading*, multa legisse et pervolutasse (*to have read much*): multâ lectione mentem formasse, multis literis doctum esse (*to have formed one's mind by much reading*). ‖ *A lecture*, prælectio. [Vid. LECTURE.] ‖ *Words of a passage*, * lectio: * scriptura (*the former the more perspicuous word, since* scriptura *may also* = "*manner of writing*"): *a different reading*, * lectio varia; * lectionis varietas; * scripturæ discrepantia (☞ *but not* lectio diversa, lectionis diversitas): *the common reading*, * lectio vulgata: *to depart from the common reading*, * a lectione vulgatâ recedere: *various readings (of a passage) in a manuscript*, * librorum varietas: *the true or genuine reading is*, * vera Ciceronis (Horatii, &c.) manus hæc est: *a corrupt reading*, * lectio vana; * scriptura librarii manu depravata; * scriptura mendosa; * corruptela; * mendum: *to adopt a reading*, * lectionem recipere, reddere (☞ *but not* adoptare): *to reject a reading*, * lectionem rejicere. *Also, sometimes, by circumlocution with* legere; *as, the reading of most codices is*, * in codicibus plerisque legitur.

READING-DESK, *perhaps* pulpitum.

READY. ‖ *Prepared*, paratus (*having will and power to, &c.*, ad aliquid, *or the infinitive*): promtus (*close at hand; quick and willing to, &c.*, ad aliquid, in aliquid, *or* in aliquâ re: ☞ *with the dative, post-Augustan*). JN. promtus et paratus; expeditus (*not hindered, active*). *Ready to do any thing*, paratus facere aliquid *or* ad aliquid faciendum: *to be ready*, ad manum esse; præsto adesse, *for any*

thing, ad aliquid : *to have ready*, aliquid expedire (e. g., arma) : *to make ready*, parare, instruere aliquid [vid. PREPARE] : *to keep one's self ready*, paratum promtumque esse. ‖ *Well furnished or equipped, able to act promptly*, instructus : paratus : expeditus (*freed from hinderances*). *Ready for sea*, ad navigandum paratus : paratus ad navigandum atque ab omnibus rebus instructus : paratus instructusque remigio. *To get a vessel ready for sea*, navem aptare ad cursum, *or* aptare velis (†), *or* parare instruereque remigio ; navigium instruere armamentis ministrisque. ‖ *A ready speaker*, orator semper ad dicendum expeditus : *to make one's self ready for any thing*, se parare, se expedire ad aliquid ; parare, comparare, instruere aliquid : *to get ready for a journey*, parare iter ; parare proficisci ; se comparare ad iter, *for the next day*, in diem posterum. *Hence*, (*a*) *Able to accomplish any thing easily and quickly*, paratus ; promtus : *ready with the fist*, manu promtus ; manu fortis. *Ready disputants*, promti ad disputandum homines (*Cic.*) : *that has a ready tongue*, promtus lingua ; facundus [vid. ELOQUENT] : *in a ready manner*, parate (e. g., dicere). (*b*) *Willing*, libens (*the proper word*) : alacer ad aliquid (*active*) : promtus ad aliquid (*at hand*). JN. alacer et promtus ad aliquid : proclivis ad aliquid (*inclined*). *To be ready to do any thing*, promto ad aliquid faciendum esse animo. (*c*) (*of things*) *Completed, finished*, perfectus : absolutus. *To make any thing ready*, perficere ; conficere ; absolvere. JN. conficere et absolvere. *It is ready*, rem absolvi (*I have completed it*). ‖ *Immediate* (*of money*) : *ready money*, pecunia præsens *or* numerata ; nummi præsentes *or* numerati ; *also simply* nummus (*especially if in opposition* ; e. g., prædia locare non nummo, sed partibus) : *payment in ready money*, repræsentatio, *with or without* pecuniæ (*cf. Cic., Att.*, 12, 29 *and* 31 ; *ad Div.*, 15, 24, 3) : *to have ready money*, nummos numeratos habere ; in suis nummis versari : *to pay ready money*, præsenti pecuniâ *or* numerato solvere ; pecuniam repræsentare (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 40) ; *to any body*, in pecuniâ alicui satisfacere ; *for any thing*, præsentibus nummis emere aliquid : *to sell for ready money*, præsenti pecuniâ vendere ; die oculatâ vendere (*Prov. ap. Plaut., Pseud.*, 1, 3, 67) : *he pays ready money for every thing*, semper Græcâ fide mercatur (*Plaut., Asin.*, 1, 3, 47). *To have a good deal of ready money about him*, secum aliquantum nummorum ferre (*Cic., Invent.*, 2, 4, 14). ‖ *Ready sale*, *facilis et expedita venditio mercium : *to find a ready sale*, facile vendi : *that finds a ready sale*, vendibilis.

REAL, verus (*true*) : germanus (*one's own, genuine* ; e. g., germanus frater ; germanus Stoicus, *a real Stoic*) : solidus (*substantial*) : certus (*certain*) : ipse (*the thing itself*) : qui (quæ, quod) est (*opposed to* quod videtur esse ; e. g., induxit eam, quæ videretur esse, non quæ esset, repugnantiam, *an apparent, not a real, contrariety, Cic.*).

REALITY, quod est seu quod esse potest (*in the concrete, that which is or may exist*) : res : res veræ : verum (*in the concrete, things really existing ; opposed to* res fictæ) : veritas (*in the abstract*) : natura (*nature, in the abstract*). *In reality*, in vero : in veritate. *To become a reality*, fieri : effici : ad effectum adduci.

REALIZE. ‖ *To effect*, facere : afficere : perficere aliquid (*Cic.*) : ad effectum adducere aliquid (*Liv.*). *To realize one's plans*, consiliorum suorum exsecutorem esse. *Not to be able to realize any thing*, non parem esse alicui rei exsequendæ. ‖ *To place a notion before the mind as if it were a real thing*, repræsentare aliquid (e. g., memoriam consulatûs mei, *Cic., Sest.*, 11, 26 ; imagines animo, *Quint.*, 6, 2, 29) : aliquem *or* aliquid oculis, *or* ante oculos proponere ; *or only* aliquem *or* aliquid sibi proponere (*to place it, as it were, before one's eyes, that one may dwell upon the thoughts of it*) : imaginem rei absentis ita repræsentare animo, ut eam cernere oculis et præsentem habêre videamus (*Quint.*, 6, 2, 29). ‖ *To make money*, pecunias facere *or* capere ; *by any thing*, ex aliquâ re.

REALLY, re : re verâ : reapse : re et veritate (*really, not in words only*) : sane : profecto (*assuredly, words of asseveration*). *Sometimes "really" is omitted* (e. g., multis, ut erat, atrox videbatur ejus sententia) : *so after "if" followed by "any,"* sensus moriendi, si aliquis esse potest (*if there really can be any*) ; *and after* quam *following a comparative*, procerior quam erat (*than he really was*). ‖ *Ironically, in a reply*, itane vero ? (*implying that the thing is absurd*) : ain tu ? (*an expression of surprise at an assertion*).

REALM, regnum. Vid. KINGDOM.

REANIMATE. ‖ PROP., vitam alicujus restituere : vitam alicui reddere : aliquem a morte revocare (*Virg.*). ‖ IMPROPR. *To reanimate any body*, ad novam spem aliquem erigere *or* excitare : novam spem alicui ostendere. Vid. REVIVE.

REAP, metere (*to mow*) : demetere (*to mow down*) : desecare (*to cut*) : colligere (*to gather ; properly and figuratively*) : percipere (*properly, to gather*). ‖ IMPROPR., fructum capere *or* percipere ex re : consequi (*figuratively, to acquire, attain*) : *to be reaping the fruits of any thing*, fructum alicujus rei ferre : *to reap the fruits of one's labors*, fructum ex laboribus percipere : *to reap praise*, laudem et admirationem consequi ; laudem ferre. *As you have sowed, so you must reap*, ut sementem feceris, ita et metes (*Cic.*) : tute hoc intristi ; tibi omne est exedendum (*Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 2, 4).

REAPER, messor : qui messem facit.

REAPING-HOOK, falx.

REAR, *v.* ‖ TRANS. *To bring up*, educare [vid. EDUCATE]. ‖ INTRANS., exsultare (*the proper word* ; vid. *Nep., Eum.*, 5, 5) ; erigere pedes priores (*to raise the fore feet, Liv.*, 8, 7) : tollere se arrectum (*Virg., Æn.*, 10, 392).

REAR, *s.*, agmen extremum *or* novissimum (*Cæs.*) ; extrema agminis (*Liv.*) : *from the context also*, novissimi (*opposed to* primum agmen). *To bring up the rear*, agmen claudere *or* cogere. ☞ *The foregoing when the army is considered as on a march ; of an army in order of battle, we must say* acies, *not* agmen, *and then "the rear" is* novissima acies ; e. g., ab novissimâ acie ante signa procedere (*Liv.*).

REASON, *s.*, ratio (*faculty which calculates or deliberates*) : mens (*understanding*) : sanitas (*soundness of the mind, which displays itself in thinking and acting according to truth and right*) : prudentia : consilium (*prudence, insight*). *Sound reason*, ratio sana *or* recta, *or* integra : mens sana : sensus communis : naturalis *or* vulgaris prudentia (*common sense*). *To follow sound reason*, rectæ rationi parêre. *Endowed with reason*, rationi præditus *or* utens : rationis particeps (☞ rationalis *is first used by Sen., Ep.*, 113, 14). *Without reason*, ratione carens : rationis expers. *To lose one's reason*, mentem amittere. *To recover one's reason*, ad sanitatem reverti *or* redire : resipiscere : ad se redire : ad bonam frugem se recipere. *To bring any body to reason*, ad bonam frugem corrigere *or* compellere : ad sanitatem adducere *or* perducere, *or* revocare. ‖ *Ground, cause* (*efficient or final*), causa : ratio [vid. CAUSE]. *To state a reason*, causam *or* rationem afferre. *To be principally led by such or such a reason*, aliquid *or* nonnihil sequi ; (*in any thing*), in aliquâ re (*Cic., Offic.*, 1, 11, 35, *Beier.*, p. 81, *sq.* ; *Rosc. Am.*, 3, 8, *Matthiæ*). *I have good reasons for*, &c., non sine gravi causâ facio aliquid : graves causæ me impellunt, ut faciam aliquid (i. e., *I am guided by very strong reasons*). *I will admit your reasons*, causam accipio. *For no other reason whatever than that*, nihil sane, nisi, ut (*as answer to a question why he had done so and so, Cic., Leg.*, 1, 1). *Not without reason*, non sine causâ : cum causâ. *For or from good reasons*, justis de causis. *Without any reason*, nullâ ratione ; de nihilo (*not Cic. ; without any cause* ; e. g., hospites corripi ; fiducia, quæ non de nihilo profecto concepta est, *Liv.*, 39, 29). *Without the slightest reason*, temere. *There is no reason for it, or I have no reason, followed by "to" and infinitive, or by "why," or "for" with the participial substantive* ; non est, nihil est, quod *or* cur ; non habeo, nihil habeo, quod *or* cur (e. g., *you have no reason to put yourself out*, nihil est quod te moveat. *I have reason to*, &c., est quod (e. g., *I have reason to be ashamed of myself*, est quod me pudeat) : *what reason is there for*, (*to, or why*), quid est, quod, quamobrem *or* cur (e. g., festines) : *what possible reason is there for*, &c., quid tandem est, cur, &c. : ☞ causa, *and generally* causæ, *after* nihil, quid, *are also found* : non fuit causa, cur metueres ; quid erat causæ, cur metueret ? ☞ *also, sometimes* est ut *is used for* est cur : ille erat ut odisset (=*he had reason to hate*) defensorem salutis meæ (*Cic., De Div.*, 1, 56) : *so* non est igitur ut mirandum sit (*Cic., Zumpt*, § 562). *My reason for doing any thing was, that*, &c., quod aliquid feci, eo pertinuit, quod, *or, if a purpose is involved*, ut : *my reason for naming several was, that*, quod plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinuit quod, &c. (*Cic.*). *I have greater reason to congratulate than to entreat you*, magis est, quod tibi gratuler, quam quod te rogem (*comp. Krüger*, § 615, *A.*, 6, p. 838 ; *Zumpt*, § 562). *I can give a reason for my belief*, cur credam, afferre possum (*Cic.*). *To find out some reason for any thing*, quærere causam alicujus rei : causas confingere. *To state any thing to be the reason of*, &c., prætexere aliquid. *To state a reason for it*, prætexere causam ad aliquid. *For that reason*, eâ de causâ : ob *or* propter eam causam. *For more than one reason*, aliquot de causis. *For what reason ?* quam ob rem ? quâ de causâ ? *Which* (e. g., *circumstance*) *is the reason that*, &c., quod facit, ut, &c. (i. e., *whence it happens that*, &c.). *For this reason . . ., that*, idcirco . . . quod, *or* quoniam (idcirco . . . quia *rare*) ; ideo . . . quod *or* quia (*not* quoniam *in the older writers.* ☞ *The clause with* quod, &c., *sometimes precedes when more emphasis is to be laid on the cause*). *If the "that" denotes a purpose*, ideo *or* idcirco . . . ut *or* quo (nē *or* ut nē) *are used. Was it for this reason . . ., that*, &c. ? idcircone . . . ? (*in indignant questions*). *And for this reason*, ideoque ; et ideo ; atque ideo (neque ideo = neque eo magis) : ☞ *not* et igitur. (*On all these particles*, vid. *Pr. Introd.*, ii., 682–689.) ‖ *Argument*, vid. ‖ *Ratiocination*, syllogismus (συλλογισμός, *used as technical term of the modern logicians ; but pure Latin is* ratiocinatio *or* rationis conclusio). ‖ *Right, equity* ; e. g., *with reason*, jure : *with full reason*, justissime : *with the best or according to all reason*, optimo jure ; merito atque optimo jure ; jure meritoque ; jure ac merito ; merito ac jure : *for what reason ?* quo jure ? *according to reason*, ex æquo ; sicut æquum est : *it stands to reason*, æquum, verum (vid. *Liv.*, 3, 49, *fin.*), par, jus, fas est *with infinitive, or accusative and infinitive* (vid. *Grotef.*, § 236, 5, 6 ; *Zumpt*, § 600 *and* 623). *By reason of* ; vid. "*on* ACCOUNT *of.*"

REASON, *v.* ‖ *To employ the faculty of reason in order to come to a conclusion*, ratiocinari. ‖ *To discourse by way of reasoning*, agere rem *and* de aliquâ re (*general term, to treat on any subject* ; vid. *Ochsn., Cic., Ecl.*, p. 230) : disputare : disserere de aliquâ re (*to hold a dissertation on a subject, especially by way of discussion* ; vid. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 12, *and* 354) : sermonem habêre de aliquâ re (*to have or to hold a conversation ; of two or several persons*) ; *also*, sermo est de aliquâ re (vid. *Ochsn., Cic., Ecl.*, p. 401). [Vid., *also*, TO DISCOURSE.] ‖ *To debate, consider*, ponderare (*to weigh any thing over in one's mind*) : reputare (*to reckon over, as it were, in one's mind the probable result of any thing, generally with* secum, *or* animo, *or* cum animo) : scrutari : perscrutari (*to dive into any subject, to find, by way of reasoning, the truth of it*). Vid. TO CONSIDER.

REASONABLE. ‖ *Endowed with reason*, ratione præditus *or* utens ; rationis particeps : ☞ rationalis *is not*

found before Sen. Ep., 113, 14. ‖ *That manifests reason*, sanus (*betraying good sense*; *opposed to* insanus, insaniens): prudens (*prudent, showing natural good sense*): modestus (*that does not transgress the limits of what is proper and becoming*). ‖ *Agreeable to reason*, * rationi conveniens, consentaneus. ‖ *Not immoderate*, æquus (*according to principles of equity*): justus (*according to natural law; both of things and persons*): modicus (*moderate, not too little and not too much*; e. g., *price*, &c.): meritus (*that which is owing or due to our deserts*; e. g., *praise*): *it is reasonable*, æquum, verum (vid. *Liv.*, 3, 49, *fin.*), par, jus, fas est, *with infinitive, or accusative and infinitive* (vid. *Grotef.*, § 236, 5, 6; *Zumpt*, 600 *and* 623). *I consider it reasonable*, æquum esse censeo: *more than reasonable*, plus æquo (†): *as is reasonable*, ex æquo; sicut æquum est; ut par est: *against or contrary to what is reasonable*, contra quam fas est; contra fas: *against what is reasonable and right*, contra jus fasque: *to make reasonable demands*, æqua postulare: *in a reasonable manner*; vid. REASONABLY.

REASONABLENESS. ‖ *Faculty of reason* [vid. REASON]. ‖ *Agreeableness to reason, or relating to the proper use of it*, usus rationis: sanitas (*soundness of mind, which displays itself in the mode of acting of rational beings*): prudentia: consilium (*prudence, insight*). ‖ *Compliance with reason*, * consensus cum ratione. ‖ *Equity, moderateness*, æquitas: justitia [SYN. *in* REASONABLE]: moderatio: liberalitas (*reasonableness in thinking or asking, demanding*, &c.): *to see the reasonableness of any thing*, æquitatem alicujus rei perspicere.

REASONABLY, merito: jure: non injuriâ [SYN. *in* REASONABLE]: *quite reasonably*, jure optimo; jure meritoque: *to buy reasonably, or at a reasonable price*, bene emere.

REASONING, ratio (*reasoning used in argument*; e. g., eos . . . qui ratione nullâ vincerentur, *were convinced by no reasoning*, *Cic.*, *Tusc.*, 2, 21; argumentatio = explicatio argumenti, *Cic.*, *Partit.*, 13; *rhetorical technical term*): ratiocinatio (*Cic.*). *To establish any thing not merely by plausible reasoning, but by strict demonstration*, non modo probabili argumentatione, sed etiam necessariâ mathematicorum ratione concludere (*Cic.*, *Fin.*, 5, 4, 9).

REASSEMBLE, recolligere. *The troops reassembled in the same place*, milites in eo loco iterum consederunt. *For the intransitive meaning*, iterum *with the verbs in* ASSEMBLE, INTRANS.

REASSERT, iterum affirmare, asseverare, &c. *To reassert any thing again and again*, etiam atque etiam confirmare aliquid (*Cic.*).

REASSUME, resumere: recipere.

REASSURE, confirmare et excitare (afflictum) alicujus animum; confirmare aliquem diffidentem rebus suis (*Cic.*) *or* aliquem timentem (*Cæsar*); ad novam spem aliquem excitare *or* erigere; novam spem alicui ostendere. *To be reassured*, confirmare se, *or* erigere se et confirmare; animum recipere: se *or* animum colligere, erigere: a pavore, ex timore se recipere.

REBAPTIZE, * anabaptizare (ἀναβαπτίζειν): * iterum baptizare.

REBATE. ‖ *To blunt*, hebetare aliquid *or* aciem alicujus rei (*properly and figuratively*; e. g., hastas; aciem oculorum): obtundere aliquid *or* aciem alicujus rei (*properly and figuratively*; e. g., gladios *or* aciem gladiorum; aciem oculorum). ‖ *To deduct from the price, on the part of the seller*, * remittere de pretio indicato: *to rebate ten per cent.*, * remissionem centesimarum denarum facere. Vid., *also*, BATE.

REBEL, *v.*, seditionem movēre (*to get up a conspiracy*): imperium auspiciumque abnuere (*to refuse obedience; of soldiers*): rebellare: rebellionem facere (*to renew the war, to rise or take up arms again; of a nation recently conquered*). *To rebel against any body*, resistere alicui (*to resist*): imperium alicujus detrahere (*to refuse obedience*): deficere ab aliquo *or* ab alicujus imperio: desciscere ab aliquo (*to make a defection, to fall off*): ☞ rebellare, *not in Cicero or Cæsar, but in Hirtius and Livy, yet always in the sense of renewing a war*, *Krebs*.

REBEL, *s.*, turbæ ac tumultûs concitator: stimulator et concitator seditionis: novorum consiliorum auctor; seditionis fax et tuba (*the leader of a rebellion, in general*): concitator multitudinis: turbator plebis *or* vulgi (*one who inveigles the people to insurrection*): evocator servorum et civium perditorum (*one who calls on the slaves and the mob to take up arms*, * *Cic.*, *Cat.*, 1, 11, 27): concionator (*the inveigling speaker: opposed to* animus vere popularis, *Cic.*, *Cat.*, 4, 5, 9): homo seditiosus (*he who takes an active part in a rebellion*).

REBELLION. ‖ *Insurrection against a lawful authority*, seditio: motus (*disturbance in a state*): concitatio (*rebellious commotion*, e. g., *of the people against the Senate*, plebis contra patres): tumultus (*by this appellation was denoted any insurrection of the allies, the slaves, or the peasants against the Roman citizens*): vis repentina (*a sudden commotion or revolt*): rebellio: rebellium: rebellatio (*of a nation subdued against their conquerors*; ☞ rebellium, *Livy, not Cicero*). *A rebellion among the citizens*, seditio domestica: *to get up a rebellion*, &c., seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditionem commovēre, concire: *to increase the flames of rebellion*, ignem et materiam seditioni subdere: *to induce, to prompt to rebellion*, sollicitare, concitare aliquem: *to quell a rebellion*, seditionem sedare, lenire; tranquillum facere, comprimere, exstinguere: *a rebellion is breaking out*, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit: *a rebellion breaks out again*, seditio recrudescit: * denuo exardescit *or* (*if it had been quite suppressed*) de integro exoritur: *the rebellion decreases*, seditio languescit, conticescit.

REBELLIOUS, seditiosus (*being in the act of rebelling, or about to rebel*): rerum evertendarum *or* rerum novarum cupidus; rerum mutationis cupidus (*inclined for the overthrow of the existing order*): rebellans (*rising against the conquerors; of a nation not long since subdued*): turbulentus (*revolutionary*). JN. seditiosus ac turbulentus (e. g., civis): *to be rebellious*, novas res quærere; novis rebus studēre. *To make rebellious speeches*, seditiosa per cœtus disserere (*Tac.*, *Ann.*, 3, 40, 3): *the Gauls are a rebellious people*, Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitantur (*Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 3, 10): *to make the people rebellious*, seditionibus agitare plebem. *In a rebellious manner*; vid. REBELLIOUSLY.

REBELLIOUSLY, seditiose: turbulente, *or* turbulenter, *or* turbide. SYN. *in* REBELLIOUS.

REBOUND, *v.*, repercuti: recellere (*quickly or smartly*): resultare (*of the voice, and of solid bodies*): resilire: repelli (*of solid bodies*; resilire *also of persons*).

REBOUND, *s.*, repercussio (*as act*): repercussus (*as state*).

REBUFF. Vid. REFUSAL.

REBUILD, ædificare aliquid totum denuo (*to build*; e. g., *a house, again entirely, or from the foundations*: ☞ reædificare *is found only in ecclesiastical Latin; in Cic., Att.*, 6, 8, *extr., and Liv.*, 5, 53, 7, *all good editions read* ædificare): de integro condere (*to build afresh*; e. g., *a town that had been destroyed*): restituere, reficere: renovare (*to restore, repair*; ☞ reparare *is not found in good prose in this sense*). *To rebuild towns and villages*, oppida vicosque restituere: *the city was rebuilt in the next age after it had been destroyed*, urbs eâ ætate, quæ excidium sequuta est, resurrexit.

REBUKE, *v.*, vituperare (aliquem de aliquâ re): reprehendere (aliquem de *or* in aliquâ re, *or* aliquâ re): objurgare (aliquem de *or* in aliquâ re, *or* aliquâ re). SYN. *in* BLAME.

REBUKE, *s.*, vituperatio: reprehensio: objurgatio: *a gentle rebuke*, lenis objurgatio. SYN. *in* BLAME.

REBUS, * ænigma, quod vocant *Rebus*.

REBUT, repellere. Vid. REPEL.

RECALL. ‖ *To call back*, revocare (*by word or writing; properly or figuratively*): aliquem clamitare, ut revertatur (*to call out to any body to return*): aliquem reverti jubēre (*to command to return*). *To recall troops*, signa receptui dare: *to recall to life*, aliquem in vitam revocare: *any thing to people's memory*, memoriam alicujus rei renovare *or* redintegrare: *any thing to any body's mind*, alicui aliquid in memoriam redigere *or* reducere; aliquem in memoriam alicujus rei renovare *or* reducere; aliquem ad memoriam alicujus rei excitare: (*to one's own memory*), memoriam alicujus rei repetere *or* renovare: *to recall from banishment*, revocare de *or* ab exsilio: reducere de exsilio; in patriam revocare: in patriam restituere (*to restore to all one's honors, vroperty*, &c.). *To recall any body from a post*, revocare aliquem e munere; *an ambassador*, revocare aliquem e legatione; * legatum reverti jubēre: *to recall (a governor, viceroy*, &c.), revocare ex provinciâ (*Suet.*). *In Liv.*, 5, 15, quæ cecinerit, ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, *it is, to recall his prophecy, so that it might be actually unsaid*; *but it* revocare *probably the best single word*. ‖ *To recant, retract, revoke*, vid.

RECALL, revocatio; *or by the verb: past recall*, irrevocabilis: in perpetuum ratus (*fixed forever*): immutabilis (*unchangeable*). *Any thing is past recall*, aliquid dixi *or* feci, ut indictum *or* infectum sit, revocare non possum *or* revocari non potest (*after Liv.*, 5, 15).

RECANT, revocare (*post-Augustan in this sense, Freund*): dicta retractare (*Virgil*); recantare (*Horace, of withdrawing poetical abuse; of wishing it, not unsaid, but unsung*): ☞ palinodiam canere, *very late, Macrob.*; * quod dixi, indictum esse velle, fatēri *or* profitēri (*readily*): sententiam mutasse (*declare that one has changed one's opinion*).

RECANTATION, palinodia: ☞ *not* retractatio *in this sense. Or by the verbs* (*very late, Macrob., Sat.*, 7, 9; *Cicero, in his Epistles, uses* παλινῳδία *in Greek characters*).

RECAPITULATE, *v.*, res disperse ac dissipate dictas unum in locum cogere et reminiscendi causâ unum sub aspectum subjicere (*Cic.*, *De Invent.*, 1, 52, 98): colligere et commonēre quibus de rebus verba fecerimus breviter (*Auct. ad Her.*, 2, 30, 47): enumerationem subjicere (*Quint.*, 6, 1, 3): * rerum capita summatim repetere; * decurrere *or* repetere per capita; * summa rerum capita, *or* potiora, repetere (*Krebs*).

RECAPITULATION, *s.*, enumeratio: rerum repetitio et congregatio (vid. *Cic.*, *De Invent.*, 1, 52, 98; *Auct. ad Her.*, 2, 30, 47; *Quint.*, 6, 1); *also by the verbs*.

RECAST. ‖ PROPR., recoquere: conflare (*to melt it down*). ‖ IMPROPR., totum denuo fingere; fingere, *or* formare, in aliud: rescribere et corrigere: crebris locis inculcare et reficere (*to introduce many changes*, &c., *in a writing, book*, &c.): commutare: immutare: novare: *to recast a work*, retractare (☞ *not* denuo elaborare). *I send you the work recast*, idem (opus, &c.) mitto ad te retractatius (*Cic.*, *Att.*, 6, 16, 3). *You will perceive that this has been entirely recast*, hæc quasi nova rursus et rescripta cognosces.

RECEDE, recedere: decedere (*general term*): declinare (*a little*): deflectere, degredi (*with the will; properly and figuratively*): aberrare (*without knowledge or will; properly and figuratively*): discedere ab aliquâ re (*general term, to depart from, leave, abandon*): *not to dare to recede a finger's breadth from any thing* (*proverbially*), ab aliquâ re, non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere; ab aliquâ re transversum unguem non oportet discedere.

RECEIPT. ‖ *Act of receiving*, acceptio (*opposed to* deditio, donatio); *or by circumlocution with* accipere: *after the receipt of the money*, pecuniâ acceptâ: *after receipt of your letter*, literis tuis acceptis *or* allatis: *to certify the receipt of any thing*, testor me accepisse aliquid: *to enter the*

receipt of any thing in a book, acceptum referre aliquid. ‖ *Money received*, acceptum (*opposed to* datum *or* expensum): *receipts and expenses are equal*, ratio par est acceptorum et datorum. ‖ *Acknowledgment of payment*, apocha (ἀποχή, *general term for receipt*), *or* accepti latio: * apocha manu sigilloque firmata: * literæ rei acceptæ *or* traditæ testes. ‖ *Prescription (in cookery)*, * præceptum.

RECEIVE, accipere (*to take something offered*): recipere (*to take, admit*): excipere (*to catch, take quickly*): *to receive into one's house*, recipere, excipere (recipere *rather as a benefactor*, excipere *as a friend*): hospitio accipere *or* excipere; tecto, ad se, ad se domum excipere; tectis ac sedibus recipere. *To receive one as a guest*, tecto ac domo invitare; ad se hospitio recipere domum; hospitaliter excipere: *to receive one in a friendly, kind manner*, benigne *or* benigno vultu excipere; benigne salutare, alloqui (*to address*): benigne audire (*to attend or listen to; opposed to* aspere tractare, male accipere): *to receive with open arms*, amantissime excipere: *to be received by all with open arms*, carum omnibus exspectatumque venire: *to receive a person coming* (*by going to meet him*), alicui obviam venienti procedere (*Liv.*, 44, 1, 6): *to receive one as a citizen*, asciscere in numerum civium; facere civem: *to receive one into a league or covenant*, ad fœdus asciscere; *into an alliance*, in societatem assumere: *to receive into a family*, in familiam assumere: *to receive into a college*, cooptare (in collegium et in ordinem): *to receive into the Senate*, legere in senatum *or* in patres: *to receive a reading*, * scripturam *or* lectionem recipere (☞ *not* cooptare; *opposed to* rejicere): *the Anassus, which receives the Varranus*, Anassus, in quem Varranus defluit. ‖ *To admit, allow*, vid.

RECEIVER. ‖ *One who receives*, qui recipit, &c.; accipiens (*opposed to* dans, tribuens): receptator (*especially of thieves*, &c.): *the receiver is as bad as the thief*, non tantum qui rapuit, verum is quoque qui recepit, tenētur; quia receptatores non minus delinquunt quam aggressores (*Marcian., Dig.*, 47, 16, 1): *a receiver of customs*, &c., exactor portorii: portitor: qui vectigalia *or* portoria exigit. ‖ *Vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still*, excipula *or* excipulum (*Plin.*); vas exceptorium (*Ulp., Jurisconsulti*).

RECENT, recens: novus. Vid. FRESH, NEW.

RECENTLY, recens: nuper: *very recently*, nuperrime: modo. Vid. LATELY.

RECEPTACLE, receptaculum (*magazine, recevoir*): receptus, -ûs: perfugium (*place of refuge*).

RECEPTION, receptio: hospitium (*at one's house and table*): aditus (*access to any body*): salutatio (*greeting*): cooptatio (*into a college*). *A kind, hearty reception*, liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, quâ aliquis excipitur *or* accipitur: *to meet with a good, a bad reception*, benigne, male excipi; *from any body*, ab aliquo.

RECESS. ‖ *Retreat, remote and solitary place*, recessus, -ûs: secessus, -ûs. ‖ *Vacation*, vid.

RECHARGE, impetum redintegrare *or* repetere. *Also by verbs in* CHARGE, *with* rursus, iterum.

RECIPE, formula (medici): mixtura (*mixture, Cels.*): compositio (e. g., *Cels.*, 5, 26, *fin.*, &c., *and the title of Scribonius's work*, "Compositiones medicæ"). *The most celebrated recipes*, compositiones nobilissimæ (*Cels.*) [vid., *also*, RECEIPT]: *to prepare medicine according to a physician's recipe*, * medicamentum ex medici formulâ diluere.

RECIPIENT. Vid. RECEIVER.

RECIPROCAL, mutuus (*when like is repaid by like*): ☞ *not* alternus (*one after another*): ☞ reciprocus *is unclassical. Reciprocal acts of kindness*, beneficia ultro citroque data et accepta: *reciprocal services*, merita danda recipiendaque.

RECIPROCALLY, mutuo (*when the same thing is done on both sides*): ☞ in vicem (*by turns*): invicem (*in return*). Vid. ALTERNATELY.

RECIPROCATE, * ultro citroque dare et accipere (e. g., beneficia).

RECIPROCITY, * mutua ratio.

RECITAL, narratio: rei gestæ expositio: relatio (e. g., *in chronicles, &c., post-Augustan*). *To give a recital*; vid. RECITE.

RECITATION, recitatio: lectio (*reading*).

RECITATIVE, * recitatio notis significque composita: * episodiorum recitatio tibiâ succinente.

RECITE. ‖ *To read over, repeat*, pronunciare (*general term, to pronounce audibly*): recitare (*with due emphasis*). *To recite from memory*, aliquid memoriter pronunciare *or* proferre: *to recite word for word*, iisdem verbis aliquid reddere. ‖ *To narrate, relate*, narrare alicui aliquid *or* de aliquâ re: exponere: explicare (*fully*): enarrare (*fully and in order*). *To recite at length*, pluribus verbis exponere: rem ordine enarrare: cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere: *to recite accurately, with exactness*, enarrare alicui rem, quo pacto se habeat.

RECITER, *by the verbs*.

RECKLESS, securus (*unconcerned, from an opinion of safety*): imprudens (*from want of proper foresight; opposed to* paratus): socors (*stupidly thoughtless*): incuriosus (*wanting activity and proper care; indifferent*): negligens (*opposed to* diligens): in aliquâ re (e. g., in re familiari) negligens ac dissolutus: parum accuratus.

RECKLESSLY, sine curâ: secure: incuriose (*post-Augustan*): negligenter: dissolute (*in a careless, expensive way*): indiligenter.

RECKLESSNESS, securitas (*freedom from care and from fear of danger*): imprudentia (*want of foresight*): socordia (*want of thought, observation*, &c.): incuria (*want of activity and good heed; indifference*): negligentia (*negligence and indifference*).

RECKON. ‖ *To count, calculate*, vid. PHR., *to reckon without his host*, frustra secum rationes reputare (*Ter., Adelph.*, 2, 1, 54); spe frustrari. ‖ *To esteem*, ponere *with* in *and the ablative. To reckon any thing a vice*, ponere aliquid in vitiis: ducere (*with dative of what one reckons it*; ducere sibi aliquid laudi): numerare aliquid in alicujus rei loco (e. g., *to reckon a thing a kindness*, in beneficii loco). *To reckon any thing a gain*, deputare aliquid esse in lucro (*Tac., Phorm.*, 2, 1, 16). ‖ *To judge, deem*, vid.

RECKONING, ratio: computatio: supputatio (*act of reckoning*): ratio subducenda *or* subducta (*account to be made up, or already made up*). Vid. *more in* ACCOUNT.

RECLAIM. ‖ *To demand back*, reposcere (*the proper word*): repetere (*with entreaty*, &c.). ‖ *To cause to improve or amend*, mores alicujus emendare *or* corrigere. JN. corrigere et emendare: emendare et corrigere: revocare aliquem a re (e. g., ab errore, a cupiditate, &c.; aliquem a perditâ luxuriâ ad virtutem; *to which may be added the state to which a person is reclaimed with* ad; e. g., ad mansuetudinem, humanitatem, &c.). *To be reclaimed*, in viam redire: ad virtutem redire *or* revocari: ad bonam frugem se recipere. ‖ *To recover*, vid. ‖ *To reclaim against*, fremere adversus aliquid.

RECLINE, inclinare (se): recumbere (*to lie down*). Vid., *also*, LEAN.

RECLUSE, solitarius (*adjective or substantive*). *A recluse life*, vita solitaria: *I lead a recluse life*, vitam solitarius ago (*in solitude*): habeo *or* ago ætatem procul a republicâ (*in retirement or privacy*).

RECOGNITION. *By the verb* recognoscere, *or* agnoscere aliquid.

RECOGNIZANCE, sponsio: fidejussio: vadimonium (*bail to appear in a court of justice*): cautio (*a security*): satisdatio (*guaranty, security for the performance of a stipulation*). *To enter into a recognizance*, sponsionem *or* vadimonium facere; sponsione se abstringere; satisdare: *to take a recognizance*, satis accipere. *To forfeit a recognizance*, vadimonium desererere: *to appear to one's recognizances*, sistere se *or* vadimonium: sisti.

RECOGNIZE, recognoscere aliquid; *also*, agnoscere aliquid. *There I recognize the Greek*, jam agnosco Græcum: *to recognize one's mistake*, agnoscere erratum: *to recognize one by any thing*, noscitare aliquem aliquâ re (e. g., facie, voce); abjudicare alicui aliquid (*not to recognize in him*). Vid., *also*, ACKNOWLEDGE.

RECOIL, *v.*, recidere in aliquem. *To recoil from*, refugere: refugere et reformidare aliquid.

RECOIL, *s.*, *by circumlocution with verbs*.

RECOLLECT, repetere aliquid memoriâ, *or* memoriam rei, *or* aliquid (☞ *but Cicero rarely employs the last construction*): meminisse: reminisci: recordari. Vid., *also*, REMEMBER.

RECOLLECTION, memoria: *to preserve or cherish the recollection of any thing*, memoriam alicujus rei tenēre, retinēre, servare, conservare; memoriâ aliquid custodire, sepire, tenēre. *To entertain a grateful recollection of any body*, memoriam alicujus colere; gratissimam alicujus memoriam retinēre.

RECOMMENCE. ‖ TRANS., integrare: redintegrare (*to begin afresh*): renovare (*to renew*): iterare (*to do once more, to begin a second time*): repetere (*after an interruption, of long or short duration*). *To recommence hostilities*, bellum novum de integro instaurare: bellum redintegrare *or* novare: rebellare: rebellionem facere (*of a conquered people revolting*). ‖ INTRANS., renasci (*to arise or break out again*; e. g., *a war, calamity*): recrudescere (*of pain, fighting*, &c.).

RECOMMEND. ‖ *To commend*, commendare (*in all the senses of the English word*) aliquem *or* aliquid alicui. *To recommend any body to the best of one's power*, de meliore notâ commendare aliquem; *earnestly, urgently*, etiam atque etiam, *or* magnopere, valde commendare; *most earnestly*, intime commendare. *To recommend one's self to the love and care of any body*, se commendare alicujus amori et fidei: *to seek to recommend one's self to any body*, quærere sibi apud aliquem commendationem: *to recommend itself*, gratum esse (*to be pleasant*): placēre (*to please*): probari (*to find approval*). *To recommend one's self by any thing*, se commendare aliquâ re: *to recommend itself by any thing*, commendari aliquâ re; suapte naturâ gratum esse. ‖ *To persuade, advise*, vid.

RECOMMENDATION, commendatio (*commendation*): suasio (*advising*). *To give one person a recommendation to another*, aliquem commendare alicui; ad aliquem de aliquo scribere. *A recommendation from one person to another is of the greatest service to me*, maximo adjumento mihi est alicujus commendatio apud aliquem: *the greatest recommendation of a youth is modesty*, prima commendatio proficiscitur adolescenti a modestiâ: *a letter of recommendation*, literæ commendaticiæ (*Cic. ad Div.*, 5, 5, 1). *To give one person a letter of recommendation to another*, * aliquem commendare alicui per literas: *to have a letter of recommendation to any body*, * literas commendaticias habēre ad aliquem.

RECOMMENDATORY, commendaticius; *or by the verb*.

RECOMPENSE, *v.* Vid. REPAY, REWARD.

RECOMPENSE, *s.*, præmium: remuneratio: merces, *plural*. Vid., *also*, REWARD.

RECONCILE. ‖ PROPR., *any body to any body*, animum alicujus in aliquem offensiorem recolligere; placare aliquem alicui *or* in aliquem; aliquem cum aliquo (*or* aliquem *or* alicujus animum alicui) reconciliare, *or* reducere, *or* restituere in gratiam; *also*, aliquem in alicujus gratiam reconciliare *or* restituere; aliquem in concordiam *or* gratiam alicujus redigere (*comedy*). *To reconcile enemies*, inimicos in gratiam reconciliare; componere gratiam inter amicos (*comedy*): *to reconcile any body to myself*, reconciliare sibi aliquem *or* alicujus animum, *or* alicujus gratiam: *to be reconciled to any body*, recon-

ciliari alicui; in gratiam cum aliquo redire *or* reverti: *to be sincerely reconciled to any body*, bonâ fide cum aliquo in gratiam redire. ‖ FIG. *To be reconciled to any thing*, *aliquid toleranter (æquo animo, sapienter) ferre didicisse. *I can not reconcile myself to do any thing*, a me impetrare nequeo, ut (faciam, &c.). ‖ *To bring one thing into agreement with another; to reconcile*, *facere ut aliquid cum aliquâ re conveniat: *one thing can not be reconciled with another*, aliquid cum aliquâ re non convenit (e. g., hæc tua deliberatio non convenit cum oratione Largi).

RECONCILEMENT, } reconciliatio gra-
RECONCILIATION, } tiæ *or* concordiæ, *or simply* reconciliatio (*Cic.*): *or by the verbs*.

RECONDITE, abstrusus: reconditus. JN. reconditus abstrususque. Vid., *also*, ABSTRUSE.

RECONDUCT, reducere (*to lead or bring back again*); *or by* rursus, &c., *with verbs under* CONDUCT.

RECONNOITRE, explorare: speculari (*the former, to obtain information respecting any thing*, aliquid *or* de re; *the latter, to spy out, whether from a higher position or by close observation;* vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 47. *The latter refers rather to information gained by one's own sight, the former to intelligence gained by means of others*): cognoscere situm alicujus loci; cognoscere qualis (sit) natura alicujus loci (☞ *not* cognoscere, *or* recognoscere, aliquid): situm loci visere; naturam loci perspicere; situm loci perspeculari; visere aliquid (*general term;* e. g., copias hostium): *to send to reconnoitre*, qualis (sit) natura loci qui cognoscant mittere; perspeculatores *or* exploratores cognoscere jubêre.

RECONQUER, recipere (*to retake a town;* e. g., Tarento amisso—id oppidum recipere, *Liv.*): recuperare (*to recover*, locum; *and improperly*, libertatem, &c.): revincere (*poetically;* e. g., *Hor., Od.*, 4, 4, 24, *and Tac.*); iterum vincere.

RECORD, *v.* ‖ *To relate*, memorare: rei mentionem facere: proferre: narrare: celebrare. [SYN. *in* RELATE.] ‖ *To register in public monuments*, &c., in acta publica referre: aliquid in tabulis consignare; aliquid in tabulas *or* commentarios referre; *also*, perscribere *only* (*Cic., Sull.*, 14, 41).

RECORD, *s.* ‖ *Relation*, mentio: narratio. [SYN. *in* RELATION.] ‖ *Register*, &c., *of judicial proceedings*, tabulæ: commentarii (*general term*): periculum (*tablet on which the verdict against an accused person is written down, Nep., Ep.*, 8, 2): conscriptio quæstionis (*written report of a judicial investigation; in Cic., Cluent.*, 67, 191).

RECORDS, tabulæ publicæ: ☞ acta publica *or* acta *are the records of the proceedings of the Senate, people*, &c.

RECORD OFFICE, tabularium (archium; archivum, grammatophylacion, *post-classical*).

RECORDER. ‖ *A keeper of records, registrar*, chartularius (*Cod. Just.*): ab actis (*inscription*); tabularii præfectus (*Jan.*); a commentariis (*inscription*). ‖ *A kind of judge*, judex quæstionis; quæsitor.

RECOUNT. Vid. RELATE.

RECOURSE, perfugium. *To have recourse to = fly to*, fugere, confugere, perfugere, refugere, ad *or* in locum; se recipere aliquo (*to retreat to*): *a person or thing*, perfugere, confugere, refugere ad aliquem *or* aliquid; alicujus rei perfugio uti: = *apply to*, se conferre ad aliquid, animum ad aliquid attendere, adjicere, applicare; cogitationes ad aliquid dirigere, ad *or* in aliquid intendere.

RECOVER. ‖ TRANS., recuperare: recipere: redipisci (*Plaut.*). *To recover my strength*, vires et corpus revocare (*Cic., Fam.*, 7, 26): *one's liberty*, libertatem recuperare: *to recover losses*, damnum *or* detrimentum sarcire, resarcire; detrimentum reconciliare; jacturam rei familiaris resarcire, restituere; lacunam rei familiaris explêre: *to recover one's influence, wealth*, &c., auctoritatem, opes recuperare: *to recover one's sight*, oculi restituuntur: *to recover costs and damages*, litem cum impensis obtinêre. ‖ INTRANS., se reficere: se recreare *or* recolligere; refici, recreari (*to recover one's self from toil, sickness*, &c.): se *or* animum colligere, *or* recipere, *with or without* ex (a) pavore; se recreare ex timore; respirare a metu; respirare et se recipere; ad se redire (*to recover from alarm*, &c.): se *or* animum erigere (*from dejection of spirits*): se emergere, *or* emergere, *from any thing*, (ex) aliquâ re (*to recover from some overwhelming evil;* incommodâ valetudine, ære alieno). *To recover one's health*, convalescêre: sanescere, sanitatem recipere *or* recuperare (☞ reconvalescere *is not Latin*): *to recover from a disease or sickness*, convalescere e morbo; morbum (e. g., quartanam) passum convalescere viresque integras recuperare; recreari e *or* a morbo; evadere e morbo (*to rise*): salubriorem esse incipere (*said of the disease; the others of the person*): sanum fieri e morbo: *from a tedious and dangerous sickness*, ex longinquitate gravissimi morbi revocari; a longâ valetudine se recolligere: *to recover from the effects of a wound*, convalescere de vulnere (†): *the patient has recovered*, ægrotus e morbo evasit (*Cic.*): *a person begins to recover*, melius alicui fit.

RECOVERABLE, reparabilis: *quod recuperari potest.

RECOVERY, recuperatio; *or by circumlocution with the verbs:* restitutio (*restitution, restoration;* e. g., libertatis, *Val. Max.;* pristinæ fortunæ, *Suet.*). (*Of health*), refectio, recreatio (*a recovering*): sanitas restituta; valetudo confirmata; salus; sanitas ægri. *To endeavor to effect the recovery of a sick person*, petere sanitatem ægri: *to have no hope of a person's recovery*, aliquem *or* alicujus salutem desperare (*cf. Cic., N. D.*, 3, 38, 91): *all the physicians doubt his recovery*, omnes medici diffidunt; a medicis desertus est: *he had no great hopes of recovery*, exiguâ cum spe trahebat animam: *there appears to be hope of recovery*, spes ostenditur sanitatis: *to promise a speedy recovery to any body*, dicere alicui ut perbrĕvi convalescat: ☞ convalescentia *is unclassical.*

RECREANT. ‖ *A postate*, defector (*Tac.;* apostata, *Tertull.*). ‖ *Coward*, ignavus: timidus.

RECREATE, recreare, relaxare: *to recreate one's self*, vires reficere; requiem quærere: respirare (*to take breath again, Cic., Fin.*, 4, 23, 64): se remittere: remitti: animum remittere *or* relaxare: requiescere curamque animi remittere (*after long-continued mental exertion*): se reficere: se recreare: refici: recreari (*to get fresh strength, after labor, an illness*, &c.).

RECREATION, animi remissio: relaxatio: requies. *Relaxation of the mind and body*, requies animi et corporis: *gentlemanly recreations*, honestæ remissiones (*Gell.*, 15, 2): *for recreation*, animi relaxandi causâ; laxandi levandique animi gratiâ. *To seek recreation after business, exertion*, requiem quærere ex magnis occupationibus: *to indulge in a little recreation*, aliquantulum sibi parcere (*comedy*): *means of recreation*, avocamentum, laxamentum curarum (vid. *Gierig., Plin. Ep.*, 1, 24, 3): *hour or time of recreation*, remissionis *or* respirandi tempus; otium (*leisure*): ☞ recreatio *only the elder Pliny.*

RECRIMINATE, crimen alicui regerere (*Sen., Hippol.*, 720); regerere culpam in aliquem (*Plin. Ep.*, 20, 30): regerere convicia alicui (*to return abuse, Hor.*).

RECRIMINATION, accusatio mutua (*the charge, countercharge, of two persons, each of whom accuses the other, Tac., Ann.*, 6, 4, 2): *accusatio contra intenta.

RECRUIT, *v.* ‖ *To refresh, repair*, vid. ‖ (*Of the army*), INTRANS., i. e., *to beat up recruits*, scribere, *or* legere, milites in supplementum; scribere *or* conscribere milites; delectum habere; militiam cogere (*Liv.*). *A recruiting sergeant*, conquisitor (militum): *to be on a recruiting party*, esse *or* versari in aliquâ urbe ad milites comparandos. ‖ TRANS., i. e., *to restore or supply with recruits*, supplêre: explêre supplemento: delectibus supplêre; supplementum scribere alicui: *to recruit one's shattered forces*, deminutas copias redintegrare (*Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 31).

RECRUIT, *s.*, novus miles: tiro: miles tiro (*opposed to* vetus miles, veteranus): *recruits*, milites tirones: milites in supplementum lecti; supplementum.

RECTANGLE, angulus rectus *or* quadratus: *figura quadratis angulis (*rectangular figure*).

RECTANGULAR, orthogonius (*Vitr.*); rectis *or* quadratis angulis (*there is no authority for* rectangulus). *To describe a rectangular triangle*, trigonum orthogonium describere.

RECTIFICATION, emendatio, *or by the verb.*

RECTIFY, corrigere: emendare. JN. corrigere et emendare: emendare et corrigere [SYN. *and* PHR. *in* CORRECT].

RECTILINEAR, directus.

RECTITUDE, æquitas (*general term*): recta ratio (☞ rectitudo *very late*): probitas (*probity*): sinceritas (*sincerity*): fides (*good faith*): simplicitas (*open dealing*): integritas (*uprightness*): abstinentia (*refraining from taking what belongs to others*): animi candor (*ingenuity*). Vid., *also*, HONESTY.

RECTOR, *rector (e. g., scholarum, gymnasii, academiæ). *To be the rector of*, præesse *or* præfectum esse alicui rei.

RECTORIAL. *By circumlocution with genitive of* rector.

RECTORSHIP, *munus rectoris: *rectoris vices. *To offer any body the rectorship of a college*, &c., *offerre alicui gubernationem gymnasii: *aliquem literis invitare ad gymnasium gubernandum.

RECTORY. ‖ *Rectorship*, vid. ‖ *House of a rector*, *rectoris ædes.

RECULER POUR MIEUX SAUTER, *to be formed from*, strenua ingenia, quo plus sumunt recessus, hoc vehementiores impetus ēdunt (*Val. Max.*).

RECUMBENT, recubans: *against any thing, by circumlocution with* reclinari in aliquid; alicui rei *or* in aliquid incumbere: *to be recumbent*, recumbere.

RECUR. ‖ *To return*, vid. ‖ *To come back again to a thought*, alicujus rei reminisci *or* recordari. ‖ *To have recourse*, perfugere, confugere, *or* refugere ad aliquid: alicujus rei perfugio uti: decurrere ad aliquid: ad extrema decurrere (*to the last*): *one hope was still left to which S. Roscius might recur*, una spes reliqua erat S. Roscio.

RECURRENCE. Vid. RETURN.

RECURRENT, *with present participle of verbs in* RECUR.

RECUSANT, imperium detrectans (*refusing to obey authority*): contumax (*contumacious*): ☞ *not* refractarius *or* præfractus.

RED, *adj.*, rufus (*general term*): ruber (*like blood*): russus (*Lucr.*, 4, 73): rutilus (*fiery red*): rubicundus (*a deep red, like glowing coals*): rubidus (*a dull red, brick color*): purpureus (*a purplish red*): badius (*brown red*): coccinus (*scarlet*): melochīnus (*crimson*): miniaceus (*vermilion*): roseus (*rose-color*): *somewhat red*, subruber: subrussus: subrubicundus: rubicundulus: rufulus (*Plin.:* russeus, *Petron.*). *Red as fire*, igneo colore; igneus; flammeus, flammeolus: *red in the face*, rubicundus; rubicundo ore; rubidâ facie: *red with blushes*, pudore *or* rubore suffusus: *red hair*, capillus rufus *or* rutilus; comæ rufæ *or* rutilæ (☞ capillus rufus *was considered unsightly;* rutilus *beautiful*): *having red hair*, rufus; capillo, *or* capite, rutilo: *the Red Sea*, mare rubrum: *to dye red*, rutilum reddere: *red ochre*, rubrica (μίλτος, sc. terra, *any red earth*).

REDBREAST, *sylvia rubecula (*Linn.*).

REDDEN. TRANS., rufare: rutilum reddere (*with the color of a fox*): cocco tingere (*to dye scarlet*): miniare (*with a sort of dark red*): e nigro rutilum capillum reddere (*to dye black hair red*). [Vid., *also*, TO DYE.] ‖ INTRANS., rubescere: rubefieri (*properly, of the face, to blush*).

REDDISH, rubens: subruber (*of the color of blood*): subrufus: rufulus (*Plin.; of the color of a fox*): subrubicundus: rubicundulus (*with a red tinge*): ruber sub-

albicans (*of a light red color*: ☞ russeus, *Petron.*). *To look reddish*, subrubēre.

REDDISHNESS. *By circumlocution with* COLOR, *and the adjectives in* REDDISH.

REDDLE *or* RUDDLE, rubrica (sc. terra).

REDEEM, redimere, *with or without* pecuniâ *or* pretio: *to redeem from slavery*, redimere e servitute: *to redeem any body with one's blood*, sanguine suo redimere aliquem; e. g., *from death*, ab Acheronte (*Nep., Dion.*, 10, 2). *To redeem a captive*, captivum redimere ab hostibus: *to redeem a pledge*, repignerare quod pignori datum est (*Ulp., Dig.*, 12, 6, 5, § 12). *To redeem the land-tax*, agrum eximere de vectigalibus (*Cic., general term*), *or* * de vectigali publico, *or* * de æstimatione publice probatâ [vid. LAND-TAX]. || *To repair*, vid.

REDEEMER. || *One who redeems*, qui redimit, &c. (☞ Redemtor *in this sense is not classical*): liberator: vindex. || *The Saviour of the world*, Servator (*better than* Salvator); *or perhaps it may be necessary to retain the word* Redemtor, *or* Salvator (*ecclesiastical*: mundi redemtor, *Fulgent.*), *as technical term. Muretus says* Jesus Christus, humani generis assertor; *or it may be classical to say* Christus vindex periculi nostri (*after Liv.*, 10, 5).

REDEMPTION, liberatio: redemtio (*by purchase*): salus (*deliverance*); *or by the verb. The work of human redemption*, * salus divinitus missa; * humani generis servandi, conservandi, sospitandi opus.

RED-HOT, candens: ardens (*properly and figuratively*).

RED-LEAD, minium: *covered with red-lead*, miniatus.

REDNESS, rubor: color rubens.

REDOLENT, olens alicujus rei: redolens aliquid (e. g., situm). *To be redolent of*, redolēre aliquid.

REDOUBLE, duplicare (*the proper word, properly and figuratively*): ingeminare (†): augēre (*figuratively, to increase, augment*). *To redouble one's pace*, gradum addere: *to redouble one's industry and efforts*, majorem industriam ac diligentiam adhibēre: *with redoubled zeal*, acriore etiam studio.

REDOUBT, propugnaculum: munimentum: castellum. *To throw up redoubts*, castella construere, efficere (*Cæs.*; ad extremas fossas castella constituere ibique tormenta collocare, *Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 8).

REDOUBTABLE. Vid. FORMIDABLE, TERRIBLE.

REDOUND. || PROPR., resilire: rejici. || FIG. *By* esse *with a double dative*; e. g., *it redounds to my honor*, est mihi decōri. *Sometimes, but rarely, instead of a dative we find a nominative in apposition*; = *it redounds to our disgrace*, est dedecus nostrum; *but* ☞ *we must avoid* esse *with an ablative (instead of a dative) of that to which any thing redounds*; *as, to redound to great glory, not* magnâ esse gloriâ (*for* magnæ esse gloriæ), *which in classical Latin is* = *to have great glory, to be illustrious* (vid. *Bremi, Nep., Thras.*, 4, 1): alicui verti *or* vertere ad aliquid, alicui converti ad aliquid, alicui cedere in aliquid (*to turn out to advantage for any body, when the reverse had been expected*): verti alicui in, &c. (*to be imputed to any body*; e. g., *as blame*): afferre alicui aliquid (*to bring any thing to one*; e. g., *profit, loss*, &c.): valēre ad (*to contribute to its production*; e. g., ad gloriam): ad aliquem redundat (*something comes to me from another's superfluity*; e. g., laus adolescentis ad meum quemdam fructum redundat, *Cic.*): gloriæ tuæ ad me pars aliquâ redundat (*Plin. Ep.*, 5, 12, 2).

REDRESS, *v.* || *To amend, repair*, corrigere: emendare. [Vid. AMEND, REPAIR.] || *To assist, find a remedy for*, medēri: consulere: occurrere: succurrere: subvenire: providēre. JN. providēre ac consulere: remedium adhibēre alicui rei: sublevare aliquid. *To redress grievances*, medēri malis *or* incommodis: *to redress an injury*, sarcire injuriam (*Cic., Phil.*, 9, 4; *of the person who, having committed, afterward repairs it*); ulcisci aliquem; ulcisci aliquem pro eâ, quam accepit, injuriâ (*Cæs.*); ulcisci injuriam (*Cic., Cæs., Sall.*).

REDRESS, *s.*, compensatio: satisfactio: expiatio. *Unless any body has obtained redress*, nisi alicui satisfactum sit. [SYN. *and* PHR. *in* AMENDS.] || *Remedy*, vid.

REDUCE. || *To bring again or back*, reducere: redigere: revocare: *to reduce a sum to our money*, * ad nostræ pecuniæ rationem revocare aliquid. || *To constrain, force*, redigere (e. g., ad nihilum, in formam provinciæ, in ordinem, &c.). || *To subdue*, vi subjicere: domare: in ditionem redigere. || *To lessen, bring down*, * ad minorem modum redigere (*to make smaller*): contrahere (*to contract*): minuere, imminuere. *To reduce the price of any thing*, pretium alicujus rei imminuere: *to reduce the price of corn*, annonam laxare, levare; pretium frumenti minuere; frugum pretia levare; ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D., qui arma ferre possent, fere redactos esse dixerunt (*Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 28; *reduced from sixty thousand to scarce five hundred*). || *To reduce fractions*, * fractiones ad minimos numeros reducere (*technical term*). || *To reduce a dislocation*; vid. DISLOCATION.

REDUCIBLE, * quod ad minorem modum redigi potest; *or otherwise by circumlocution with verbs in* REDUCE.

REDUCTION. || *A bringing back*, reductio: reportatio. || *A diminishing, lessening*, minutio: imminutio: extenuatio (*in size or circumference*): levatio (*a lightening*): remissio (*a relaxation*). *To suffer a reduction in price*, vilius fieri *or* venire [vid. FALL]. || *A subduing, taking by storm*, expugnatio; *or by circumlocution with the verbs.* || *A rule in arithmetic*, * reductio (*technical term*). *Other meanings by circumlocution with verbs.*

REDUNDANCY, redundantia, *or by the adjectives*; e. g., *to prune (an author's) redundancy of style*, redundantem aliquem et superfluentem juvenili quādam dicendi impunitate et licentiā reprimere (*if they are the redundancies of a young man's style*): luxuriantia (*plural participle*) compescere (*Hor.*), *or* astringere stilo (*Quint.*, 10, 4, 1). *The redundancies of an over-fertile imagination*, luxuriantis ingenii fertilitas (*Plin.*).

REDUNDANT, redundans: supervacaneus: supervacaneus et inutilis (☞ *in the Golden Age* supervacuus *was used only by the poets*; superfluus *did not come into use at all until the third century*). *To be redundant*, redundare (*Quint.*, 1, 4, 9); supervacaneum esse: superesse (*opposed to* deesse).

REDUNDANTLY, redundanter (*Plin.*); immodice et redundanter (*id.*); nimium.

REDUPLICATION, duplicatio; *or by circumlocution with verbs.*

RE-ECHO. || TRANS. [Vid. ECHO.] || INTRANS., resonare: personare, *with any thing*, aliquâ re; e. g., vocibus, strepitu, &c.

REED, calamus (*general term*): arundo (*long and strong*): canna (*small and thin*; vid. *Col.*, 4, 33).

REEDY, arundineus (*reed-like, or made of reed*): arundinosus (*abounding in reeds, Catull.*): arundinaceus (*once in Pliny*).

REEF, *s.* (*of rocks*), cautes (*plural*).

REEF, *v.* (*a sail*), velum (vela) subducere (*Auct. Bell. Alex.*); vela contrahere, &c. (*Cic.*); velum subnectere antennis (*Ov.*); velum legere (*Virg.*).

REEK, fumare: vaporare: vaporem, fumum, emittere.

REEL, *s.*, rhombus. *A reel of thread*, glomus lini. *To wind thread on a reel*, * fila deducere in rhombum: * fila in rhombum glomerare.

REEL, *v.* || TRANS. *Wind on a reel* [vid. REEL, *s.*]. || INTRANS., titubare: vacillare (e. g., ex vino).

RE-ELECT, * iterum creare. Vid. ELECT.

REELING, *part. adj.*, titubans: ex vino vacillans: temulentus: crapulæ plenus.

RE-EMBARK. || TRANS., in naves rursus imponere. || INTRANS., navem rursus *or* iterum conscendere.

RE-ENTER, iterum ingredi, intrare, introire, &c. SYN. *in* ENTER.

RE-ESTABLISH, restituere: reficere Vid., *also*, RESTORE.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, restitutio: refectio.

REFECTION. Vid. REFRESHMENT.

REFECTORY, cœnaculum (*Varr.*); cœnatio (*Plin. Ep.*); conclave ubi epulamur (*Cic.*): *a small refectory*, cœnatiuncula (*Plin. Ep.*).

REFER. || TRANS. *To direct to another for information*, &c., aliquem *or* aliquid delegare ad aliquem, *or* ad aliquid (e. g., rem ad senatum; aliquem ad volumen): relegare ad aliquem (e. g., ad auctores; ☞ *but not* ablegare ad aliquem *or* ad aliquid, *in this sense*): revocare aliquem ad aliquem *or* ad aliquid (e. g., aliquem ad Græcorum poetarum fabulas; aliquem ad philosophos): rejicere *or* remittere aliquid ad aliquem (e. g., causam ad senatum): *to refer any thing to (some deliberative body)*, referre rem *or* de re ad (e. g., ad senatum. *But* ☞ ad populum ferre aliquid, *not* referre, *because the people were not called upon to advise*, &c.; vid. *Ruhnk., ad Muret., Op.*, 4, 9. *Hence, also*, referre ad concilium, *to a council of war*): *to refer a matter to arbitration*, rem alicujus arbitrio permittere. || *To reduce to, ascribe to*, referre ad aliquid: trahere in *or* ad aliquid: *to refer any thing to something else*, aliquid ad aliam rem transferre: *to refer every thing to sensual enjoyment*, omnia ad voluptatem corporis referre. INTRANS. *To regard, have relation to*, spectare ad aliquid; referri, referendum esse ad aliquid; attinēre ad (☞ *not* pertinere ad). Vid. REGARD.

REFEREE, arbiter: disceptator. SYN. *and* PHR. *in* ARBITER.

REFERENCE. *By the verb: with reference to* [vid. "*with* RESPECT TO"]. || *The act of sending a cause to an umpire for an extra-judicial decision, by circumlocution. To submit to a reference*, arbitrum *or* disceptatorem sumere. || *Any body gives a reference to any body*, * aliquis nominat *or* indicat aliquem, cui notus sit.

REFINE. || PROP., defæcare (e. g., vinum): liquare: eliquare: deliquare (*of liquids*). *To refine sugar*, * saccharum coquere. || FIG., expolire: perpolire: excolere. *Refined habits*, &c., politior humanitas: *refined life*, cultus; vitæ cultus: *refined luxury*, eruditus luxus (*Tac., Ann.*, 16, 18).

REFINEMENT. || *Act of refining, by the verbs.* FIG., politio: expolitio. || *Refined manners*, humanitas: politior humanitas: cultus (vitæ).

REFINER, qui defæcat, &c. *Sugar refiner*, * coctor sacchari.

REFINERY (*of sugar*), * officīna saccharo coquendo.

REFIT, reficere: restituere. Vid., *also*, REPAIR.

REFLECT. || TRANS. *To give back a reflection*, radios repercutere: radios regerere (in oculos): *to reflect as a mirror*, in modum speculi imagines reddere (vid. *Sen., N. Q.*, 1, 11, 3): aliquid est tanti splendoris, ut imaginem recipiat (*Plin.*, 31, 7, 41; *is so bright as to be capable of reflecting*): *the house is reflected in the water*, aqua domūs imaginem recipit: *human nature is faithfully reflected in boys*, in pueris ut in speculis natura cernitur, *or* pueri sunt specula naturæ: *the mind is reflected in the countenance*, imago animi est vultus. || INTRANS. *To consider*, &c., meditari: *to reflect upon any thing*, meditari (*with one's self*, secum) de re, *or* aliquid (*to think how a thing ought to be, or to be done, to devise means for accomplishing any thing*; *with an accusative usually* = *to prepare one's self for any thing*; e. g., orationem): commentari de re, *or* aliquid (*to meditate upon*; *to study*): commentari atque meditari de re, considerare (secum in animo) aliquid, *or* de re (*to consider how to choose or decide*): perpendēre aliquid (*to weigh carefully*): aliquid reputare, *with one's self*, secum, in *or* cum animo (*as it were, to calculate results*; *also* = *to recollect*): cogitare aliquid *or* de re (*general term, to think over or upon any thing*): *to reflect much*, diu multumque secum reputare; toto animo *or* toto pectore cogitare;

intendere cogitationem in aliquid. ‖ *To reflect upon any body*; vid. ANIMADVERT, CENSURE.

REFLECTING, } consideratus (*consid-*
REFLECTIVE, } *erate*) : prudens (*prudent, wise*) : magni consilii (*intelligent*) : sollers (*skillful*).

REFLECTION. ‖ PROP., colorum repercussus (*of colors*) : radiorum duplicatio (*of light, Sen., N. Q., 4, 8, extr.*). ‖ *Consideration*, meditatio, commentatio. JN. commentatio et meditatio, *upon any thing*, alicujus rei ; cogitatio [SYN. *in* REFLECT] : *the matter requires some reflection*, res habet deliberationem ; res cadit in deliberationem : *to require much reflection*, multæ cogitationis esse : *to be void of reflection*, nullâ cogitatione esse ; imprudentem, inconsideratum, inconsultum, *or* temerarium esse ; nullius consilii esse (☞ *not* incogitantem *or* incogitabilem esse) : *in deep reflection*, defixus in cogitationibus : *with reflection (considerately)*, cogitate, considerate (☞ *but not* cogitato : *in Cic., Off.*, 1, 8, 27, *modern writers read* cogitato ; *not* consulto, *which even in Cic., N. D.*, 1, 31, *in., and Off.*, 1, 8, 27 = *purposely, designedly*) : *without reflection*, inconsiderate : temere ; sine consilio : *after due reflection*, re diligenter perpensâ *or* consideratâ ; initâ subductâque ratione ; omnibus rebus circumspectis ; re consultâ et exploratâ. ‖ *Animadversion*, vid.

REFLECTIVE (*or* REFLEXIVE) VERB. * verbum reflexivum.

REFLECTOR. ‖ *One who reflects, by circumlocution with the verbs.* ‖ *An instrument for reflecting light*, * quod radios regerit *or* repercutit.

REFLOW, retro fluere (refluere *only in the poets and Pliny*).

REFLUENCE, recessus (*of the tide*).

REFLUENT, qui retro fluit : refluus (*Plin.*).

REFLUX, recessus, -ûs.

REFORM, *v.* ‖ TRANS., melius facere *or* efficere (*to make better*) : corrigere (*to correct or improve as a whole something defective, not right*, &c.) : emendare (*to free any thing from faults*). JN. corrigere et emendare ; emendare et corrigere. *To reflect one's ways*, mores corrigere *or* emendare. (*The younger Pliny has* corruptos depravatosque mores reformare et corrigere.) ‖ INTRANS. *To improve, with respect to morals*, mores suos mutare ; in viam redire ; ad virtutem redire *or* revocari ; ad bonam frugem se recipere.

REFORM, } ‖ *Improvement*,
REFORMATION. } correctio : emendatio. JN. correctio et emendatio, alicujus rei [SYN. *in* REFORM]. ‖ *Amendment in morals and conduct*, mores emendatiores (vita emendatior, *Ulp., Dig.*).

REFORMATION, (*ecclesiastical*) * sacra in melius restituta (*plural*) ; * disciplinæ Christianæ correctio et emendatio. *Usually* (*but not classical*) reformatio sacrorum *or* reformatio (*technical term*) : *the Lutheran reformation*, inchoata a Luthero veritatis obscuratæ reformatio (*Mosheim*) ; * sacræ res Christianorum per Lutherum emendatæ, restitutæ : *a history of the reformation*, * historia rerum Christianarum in melius restitutarum.

REFORMED, mutatus : emendatus (*Cic.*) ; reformatus (*Plin. Ep.*). *In a limited sense, as opposed to* "*Lutheran*," Reformatus (*technical term*) ; * Calvini doctrinam amplexans : * Calvinianæ legis studiosus (*after Ammian.*) : *to be one of the reformed*, * probare formulam Calvinianam : *to join the reformed*, * amplecti formulam sacrorum a Calvino constitutam ; * transire ad sacrorum rationem per Calvinum refictam.

REFORMER. ‖ *Generally*, emendator : corrector et emendator alicujus rei : veteris alicujus consuetudinis mutator. *A radical reformer*, rerum evertendarum cupidus, *or* * qui ita est mutandarum, *or* novarum rerum cupidus, ut omnia, quæ nunc sunt, a radicibus velit evertere (*in a bad sense*), *or* qui vult non solum ramos miseriarum nostrarum amputare, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere (*in a good sense ; after Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 6, 13). ‖ *Ecclesiastical reformer*, * disciplinæ Christianæ corrector et emendator : * melioris formulæ auctor (*in ecclesiastical matters*) ; * sacrorum instauratorum, emendatorum, auctor : ☞ reformator *is not Latin.*

REFRACT, infringere : refringere (e. g., radii infracti resiliunt, *Plin.*) ; solis radii aquæ immissi refringuntur (*id.*, 2, 59, 60).

REFRACTION, * refractio radiorum.

REFRACTORY, contumax : imperium detrectans. ☞ Refractariolus (= "*contentious,*" *of judicial oratory*) *occurs Cic., Att.*, 2, 1, 3, *in a passage which Orelli rejects* : refractarius, *Sen. Ep.*, 73. Præfractus *has not this meaning* ; vid. *Dict.*

REFRAIN. ‖ TRANS, *To check, restrain*, vid. ‖ INTRANS., abstinēre *or* se abstinēre ab aliquâ re : se continēre ab aliquâ re (*to keep one's self back from*) : temperare sibi, quominus : temperare (sibi) ab aliquâ re (*not to seize upon, to abstain from* ; ☞ *not* temperare alicui rei, *which is* = *to set measure or bounds to any thing* ; vid. *Krüger*, § 359 : temperare aliquâ re *is not a Latin construction ; for in Liv.*, 32, 34, 3, risu *is the dative*) : parcere alicui rei (*to spare ;* e. g., ut neque lamentis neque exsecrationibus parceretur, *Liv.*, 8, 7, 21 ; parco nominibus viventium, *I refrain from mentioning the names of persons now alive, Quint.*, 3, 1, 21). *To refrain from food*, se abstinēre cibo ; a (quibusdam) cibis temperare : *to refrain from fighting*, supersedēre prœlio *or* pugnâ : *to refrain from tears*, lacrimas tenēre ; temperare a lacrimis († *Virg., Æn.*, 2, 8 ; *whereas* temperare lacrimis, *Liv.*, 30, 20, 1 = *to moderate one's tears*) : *to refrain from laughter*, risum tenēre *or* continēre : *to refrain from intercourse with any body*, alicujus aditum sermonemque defugere : *not to be able to refrain*, sibi temperare *or* se continēre non posse, quin ; a se non impetrare posse, quin : *to be scarcely able to refrain from*, vix se continēre posse, quin, &c. ; vix temperare sibi posse, quin, &c. ; vix comprimor, quin, &c. (*Plaut., Most.*, 1, 3, 46).

REFRESH, reficere (*to restore lost strength*) : recreare (*to give fresh life and spirits*). JN. reficere et recreare ; recreare et reficere. *To refresh any body with food*, cibo juvare aliquem ; *with food and drink*, cibo ac potione firmare aliquem : *to refresh one's self*, se reficere, se recreare ; corpus curare (*with food and sleep, Curt.*, 3, 8, 22). *To refresh one's self by any thing*, aliquâ re refici, se reficere, *or* vires reficere (e. g., *by victuals and drink*, &c.) : aliquâ re delectari (*of the body or of the mind*) : aliquâ re recreari (*of the mind*) : animo relaxari ; animi remissionem quærere : *to refresh one's memory in any thing*, gratâ memoriâ renovare aliquid : *to refresh the courage of soldiers*, ardorem militum, qui resederat, excitare rursus renovareque (*Liv.*, 26, 19).

REFRESHING, reficiens : recreans [vid. REFRESH] : suavis : dulcis (*pleasant, sweet*).

REFRESHMENT, refectio : recreatio (*act of refreshing*) : id, quod recreat, reficit corpus (vires) *or* animum (*that which refreshes the body or mind*) : oblectatio, oblectamentum, voluptas (*delight, mental enjoyment*) : *to find refreshment in any thing*, aliquâ re recreari, refici (*of body and mind*) ; aliquâ re delectari, oblectari (*of the mind*) : *to take refreshment*, * cibum, quo corpus recreatur, sumere (*to take food*) : * caldam sumere (*a warm drink*).

REFT, orbus : orbatus. Vid. BEREAVE.

REFUGE, perfugium (*a secure place of shelter, open to all in time of danger* ; ☞ *avoid* profugium, *which is of very doubtful authority*) : refugium (*a place of refuge prepared, or, at least, thought of beforehand, in case of a retreat ; only once in Cicero* ; confugium *only in the poets* ; suffugium, *in Ovid and Tacitus, is, if not a secret, at least an occasional and temporary place of shelter from inconveniences, Döderlein*) : asylum (*an asylum provided for refugees*) : receptus (*a place of secure retirement*) : receptaculum (*place of retreat, shelter*) : *to afford or offer refuge*, perfugium præbēre (*Cic.*) ; refugium dare (*Liv.*) : *to cut off all hope of refuge*, excludere aliquem e portu et perfugio (*Cic.*) ; ultimum alicui perfugium claudere (*Tac.*) ; omnium rerum respectum abscidere alicui (*Liv.*) : *to betake one's self for refuge*, aliquo confugere, perfugere, refugere. *To take refuge in any body's bosom*, confugere ad alicujus sinum (*Plin., Jun.*).

REFUGEE, profŭgus (*the unfortunate person obliged to forsake his home, &c. ; mostly considered as a citizen, Döderlein* : ☞ *not* refugus (*Tac.*), *which = one who is flying, fugitive*). *By the verbs*, confugere, perfugere.

REFULGENCE, fulgor : splendor : candor : claritas. SYN. *in* BRIGHTNESS.

REFULGENT, clarus : fulgens : splendidus : nitidus : nitens : luminosus. SYN. *in* BRIGHT.

REFUND, reddere (pecuniam) : *to refund any thing to the last penny*, reddere ad assem (e. g., alicui impensum).

REFUSAL, recusatio : detrectatio (e. g., militiæ, *to serve*) : *to persist in a refusal*, in recusando perstare : *to meet with a refusal*, repulsam pati († *Ov.*). ‖ *First offer of any thing to be sold. To give any body the refusal of any thing*, * rei emendæ optionem alicui dare ; * alicui permittere ut rem, si velit, emat. *But mostly by the verbs.*

REFUSE, *v.* ‖ *To decline accepting*, abnuere : renuere (*properly, by shaking the head*) : recusare (*to refuse, especially for some reason*) : repudiare (*to disdain, despise, scorn*) : deponere (*to decline*) : deprecari (*to excuse one's self*) : detrectare (*to endeavor to withdraw from a thing*) : contemnere, aspernari, respuere (*to reject with contempt*) : fastidire (*to refuse haughtily*) : *to refuse an office*, munus *or* provinciam recusare ; honores, munus deprecari : *to refuse offices in the state*, imperia non accipere ; honores deprecari : *to refuse a wife with a large dowry*, uxorem cum grandi dote recusare : *to refuse an inheritance*, hereditatem repudiare ; *also*, hereditatem adire *or* cernere nolle (*not to enter upon it*). *To refuse one's friendship*, amicitiam alicujus recusare : *to refuse a triumph*, triumphum deponere (*Liv.*, 2, 47). ‖ *To deny a request*, negare aliquid ; recusare aliquid *or* de re (*for sufficient reasons*) : renuere aliquid (*by gestures*, &c.) ; *also by* nolle *with an infinitive* (*to be unwilling*) : *to refuse a request*, petenti alicui aliquid denegare, petenti alicui deesse, preces alicujus repudiare : *to refuse in part*, subnegare aliquid : *to refuse courteously*, belle negare : *to refuse positively or decidedly*, præcise negare : sine ullâ exceptione, *or* plane, præcidere : *to refuse to believe any thing*, alicui rei fidem abrogare (*Cic.*).

REFUSE, *s.* ‖ PROP. *Shreds, waste*, &c., ramentum (*from metals, skins*, &c. ; *by filing, or rubbing*) : scrobis *or* scrobs (*from wood, metals ; by sawing, filing, boring*) : intertrimentum, retrimentum (*by melting*) : recisamentum (*chips of wood*, &c.). ‖ FIG. *The worst of any thing, offscouring*, purgamentum (e. g., servorum ; urbis, *Curt.*, 6, 11, 2, *and* 2, 10, 7) : sentina (*qu., the sink ; canaille*) : quisquiliæ (*qu., the sweepings ; all of an entire class of bad or worthless persons*) : homo ad extremum perditus, homo despicatissimus (*a very depraved and most contemptible individual*) : *the refuse of the people*, perditissima et fæx populi.

REFUSE, *adj.*, abjectus (*worthless*) : vilis (*mean*) : malus (*bad*) : rejectus, rejiciendus (*cast away, or fit only to be cast away, Cic.*).

REFUTATION, refutatio : confutatio : responsio (*Quint.*, 5, 7, 14).

REFUTE, refellere (*to prove by good grounds and convincing arguments that a thing is false ; to refute a person or thing*) : redarguere (*to convict a person or thing of error or falsehood*) ; refellere et redarguere : convincere (*to convict a person of error fully, to show incontrovertibly that a thing is false*, errores) : revincere (*to show by convincing counter arguments that the opposite is true ; of persons or things ; cf. Liv.*, 6, 26, 7, crimina revicta rebus, verbis confutare nihil attinet) : confutare (*to overbear by argument or disputation : it is only in this sense that it is* = *refute ; a person or thing* ; e. g., argumenta Stoicorum) : refutare (*to repel : the* refutans

acts on the defensive; the confutans *on the offensive*): refutare oratione (e. g., contraria, aliquid magis re, quam verbis): diluere (*to do away with, to show its nothingness*; e. g., crimen; confirmationem adversariorum). JN. refutare ac diluere: diluere ac refellere: diluere aliquid et falsum esse docēre: dissolvere (*to destroy entirely*).

REGAIN, recuperare: recipere: redipisci (*Plaut.*). Vid., *also*, RECOVER.

REGAL. Vid. ROYAL.

REGALE. || TRANS., blande, benigne excipere aliquem hospitio (*Liv.*): convivio excipere aliquem (*Cic.*): laute excipere aliquem (*Hor.*): apparatis epulis excipere aliquem (*Tac.*): lautissimas epulas, conquisitissimos cibos apponere alicui (*magnificently*). || INTRANS., epulari: convivari.

REGALE (*The*), *jus principis proprium.

REGALIA, ornatus regius (*royal ornaments*): sceptrum regium *or* regis (*the sceptre*): insigne regium (*distinctive badge of royalty*): ☞ *not* regale.

REGALITY, dignitas regia (*royal dignity*): regia potestas (*royal power*).

REGARD, *s.*, ratio: respectus. *To pay regard to* = TO REGARD: *with regard to* [vid. "*with* RESPECT *to*"]. || *Affection*, vid.

REGARD, *v.* || *To respect, pay regard to*, alicujus rei rationem habēre *or* ducere; respectum habēre ad aliquid (*to have respect to*, &c.): respicere (*to have respect to, &c.; then, also, to care for any thing*): cogitare de aliquo *or* de re (*to take thought for*). *Not to regard a thing*, nihil curare, negligere aliquid: *to regard nothing*, nihil pensi habēre. || *To concern, pertain to*, attinēre ad. *As regards myself*, quod ad me attinet (☞ quod ad me pertinet *in this sense would not be Latin*: pertinēre ad aliquem *means to reach any one, to affect any one well or ill, to do good or harm to*; attinere ad aliquem, *to belong to, to concern*). || *To esteem*, vid.

REGARDLESS, negligens (alicujus rei): incuriosus (*Tac.*, recentium, &c.): securus (*without any anxiety about*; e. g., pelagi atque mei, *Virg.*; *poetical in this sense*). Vid., *also*, CARELESS.

REGARDLESSLY, negligenter; incuriose; sine curā.

REGENCY, regni procuratio (*Cæs.*).

REGENERATE, *adj.*, renatus: regeneratus (*ecclesiastical*).

REGENERATE, *v.* || PROP., regenerare: revivificare (*Tertull.*). *To be regenerated*, renasci, renatum esse (*of the state*). || FIG., renovare: restaurare. Vid. RENEW.

REGENERATION. *By the verbs.* Regeneratio (*ecclesiastical*).

REGENT, rerum publicarum rector *or* moderator (*general term*): princeps (*a prince; in the Silver Age*): procurator regni (*one who administers public affairs during a minority, or the like*). *To be regent* (*in the latter sense*), in regni procuratione esse (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 104).

REGICIDE, regis interfector *or* parricīda; *from the context, also*, percussor (vid. *Justin.*, 9, 7, 9). ☞ Occisor regis *only in Plaut., Mil.*, 4, 2, 64.

REGIMEN, victus: certus vivendi modus ac lex: lex quædam ciborum (*diet*): exercitatio et lex quædam ciborum (*Quint., exercise and diet*). Vid. DIET.

REGIMENT. || *Government*, vid. || *A body of soldiers under one colonel, usually rendered by the Greek* chilias; *better, perhaps, by* legio. *A regiment of cavalry*, turma equitum: *the band of a regiment*, *milites symphoniaci (*analogous to* pueri symphoniaci, *Cic., Mil.*, 21, 55): *to ask a regiment for any body*, petere (ab aliquo) præfecturam (i. e., *of cavalry*) alicui, *or* tribunatum (*both Cic.*).

REGIMENTAL, *legionarius, *or, by genitive*, legionis.

REGIMENTALS, ornatus vestitusque militaris (*Nep., Dat.*, 9, 3); *also, from context*, vestitus, ornatus *only*.

REGION, regio (*general term*): tractus (*in reference to extent; a tract of country*): plaga; ora (*mostly of regions in the heavens, with or without* cœli). *Regions*, regiones (*general term; also tracts of country*): partes (*parts, districts; also of the heavens*): loca (*places, usually with an adjective denoting the physical quality of a place*; e. g., loca amœna): *flat regions*, loca patentia; campi (*opposed to mountains*): *in the region of*, &c., regione, *with a genitive* (vid. *Bremi, Suet., Cæs.*, 39); *in with an ablative of the name of a town (at, near*; e. g., in Philippis; vid. *Benecke, Justin.*, 11, 5, 12).

REGISTER, *s.*, commentarii (*inscriptions*): index (*list*; ☞ catalōgus, *late*). *An alphabetical register*, aliquarum rerum in literas digesta nomina: *to set down in a register*, *in indicem referre; *in acta publica referre (*in an official register*): aliquid (in tabulis) consignare; in tabulas *or* commentarios referre: *register of deaths*, annales funesti (*Liv.*, 4, 20), *or perhaps* ratio Libitinæ (*cf. commentators on Suet., Ner.*, 29).

REGISTER, *v.* || PROPR., in acta publica conferre (*of a public registrar*): in tabulas referre, consignare *or* in tabulis consignare. FIG., tuēri: ab oblivione defendere.

REGISTRAR, ab actis: a commentariis (*both inscriptions*): commentariensis (*Paul., Dig.*, 49, 14, 45).

REGISTRATION, *actorum publicorum consignatio.

REGISTRY, commentarii (*the thing; inscriptions.*): *actorum publicorum consignatio (*act*).

REGNANT, qui nunc præest civitati: *or by circumlocution with verbs in* REIGN.

REGRESS, reditus: reditio. Vid., *also*, RETURN.

REGRET, *s.*, dolor (*sorrow*): desiderium (*the longing after something of which one feels a want, hence mostly after what one no longer possesses*): pœnitentia (*penitential regret*). *To be moved with regret*; vid. TO REGRET.

REGRET, *v.*, dolēre: ægre *or* moleste ferre: lugēre (*to mourn for*). *It is to be regretted that*, dolendum est, quod, &c. *Hence*, (*a*) *To rue or repent of any thing*, pœnitet me alicujus rei. *I do not regret having been of their opinion*, me non pœnitet eorum sententiæ fuisse: *I regret that I was not present*, dolet mihi, non adfuisse. (*b*) *To miss an object*, desiderare aliquid: desiderio alicujus movēri (*to regret a person who is dead*; e. g., Scipionis, *Cic., Læl.*, 3): *he made us bitterly regret his prudential wisdom*, prudentiæ suæ triste nobis desiderium reliquit. *I regret town*, desiderium me tenet urbis (*Cic.*).

REGULAR. || *Well arranged*, compositus; bene et ratione dispositus. || *Lawful, correct*, justus: legitimus. JN. justus et legitimus. || *Bound by a religious vow*, *religiosæ vitæ legibus adstrictus: regularis (*ecclesiastical technical term*). || *Well formed*, omnibus membris æqualis et congruens: bene figuratus (*after Vitruvius*, 3, 1, 1). || *Constant*, constans. || (*Of troops*) *of the line, plural* (*milites) disciplinâ militari assuefacti (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 1): *milites legionarii (*with the ancients; opposed to* velites; i. e., *light troops*). || *Formal, set, complete*, solemnis (*festive, solemn*): verus (*true, real*): justus (*due, proper, as it ought to be*): legitimus (*conformable to law*). *A regular will*, testamentum nuncupatum (*made before witnesses*): *a regular engagement*, prœlium justum: *to meet in regular engagement*, prœlio justo congredi cum aliquo: acie concurrere, congredi, confligere, decernere, dimicare.

REGULARITY, ordo (*due arrangement*): constantia (*quality of not changing*): apta membrorum compositio (*regular adjustment of the parts of the body*).

REGULARLY. || *According to rule*, ordine (*in order*): constanter (*without variation*; e. g., cursus suos servare, *of the planets*): ad regulam (*to a rule*; e. g., exæquare *or* dirigere aliquid; *also*, ad normam dirigere aliquid; e. g., vitam; *these, however, are seldom used absolutely without a genitive, though Quintilian has* ad legem ac regulam compositus, 12, 10, 52; *regularly*, i. e., *by line and rule*). *To increase and decrease regularly*, statis auctibus ac diminutionibus crescere decrescereque (*Plin. Ep.*, 4, 30, 2): *regularly formed*, bene figuratus. || *Rightly, correctly*, vid.

REGULATE. || *To adjust, adapt*, aliquid ad regulam exæquare: aliquid ad regulam *or* normam dirigere (e. g., vitam). *To regulate one's self by any thing*, se accommodare, fingere, *or* formare ad aliquid; *by any body*, alicujus rationem habēre (*to regulate one's movements or actions according to those of another person*): ad alicujus voluntatem se conformare: ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum se fingere (*to regulate one's self by the will and fancies of others*): *to regulate one's self entirely by the will*, &c., totum se fingere et accommodare ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum; se totum ad alicujus nutum et voluntatem convertere: *to regulate one's conduct by any thing*, alicujus rei rationem habere: aliquid spectare (*to take into consideration, to regard*): alicui rei obsequi (*to regulate one's mode of acting according to any thing*): aliquid sequi (*to take any thing as a pattern or model*): *to regulate one's self by the times, or by the circumstances of the times*, tempori, *or* temporibus servire *or* inservire: *to regulate one's self by time and circumstances*, tempori et rebus servire: *to regulate one thing by another*, accommodare aliquid alicui rei *or* ad rem (e. g., sumtus peregrinationis ad mercedes; suum consilium ad consilium, alterius): dirigere aliquid ad rem (*to regulate*; e. g., *to regulate one's mode of living by a certain law*, vitam ad certam normam; *one's opinion by the will of another person*, sententiam suam ad voluntatem alterius): *to regulate one's* (*mercantile*) *dealings according to the times*, negotia cum tempore commetiri. || *To arrange*, ordinare: constituere: componere. Vid. ARRANGE.

REGULATION. || *Act of regulating*, ordinatio: dispositio: constitutio: institutio. || *Order*, ordo: ratio. || *Rule*, præceptum: institutum: lex. *These are excellent regulations*, hæc optime instituta *or* instructa sunt.

REGULATOR. || *One who regulates, circumlocution by the verbs.* || *A part of a watch*, *machinatio, quâ horæ tardius aut celerius moventur (*after Cic., N. D.*, 2, 38, 97).

REHEARSAL. || *Relation*, narratio: commemoratio. || *Previous practice*, meditatio (*the preparatory study or practice*; e. g., *of a gladiator, Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 17, 41). ☞ Præexercitamentum *is an attempt of Priscian's* (1329, *P.*) *to translate the Greek* προγύμνασμα. *Rehearsal of a play*, *fabulæ agendæ periculum.

REHEARSE. || *To relate*, narrare; commemorare: pronuntiare. || *To practice beforehand* (*of actors*), meditari (μελετᾶν). *To rehearse a play*, *fabulæ agendæ periculum facere: *præludere fabulæ: (*of musicians*), *præludere concentui.

REIGN, *s.*, regnum (*unlimited power in a country, especially that of a monarch; at Rome, after the expulsion of the kings, it denoted despotic rule*): imperium (*the supreme authority of any commander; at Rome, in the time of the emperors, it denoted their reign; over any body*, in aliquem): dominatio: dominatus (*with reference to the unconditional subjection of those over whom the authority extended*). *To begin his reign*, diadēma accipere: imperium inire *or* auspicari (*post-Augustan*): regnare cœpisse: *in any body's reign*, aliquo imperante *or* regnante: aliquo imperatore *or* rege: *at the beginning of his reign*, inter initia regni: *in the first year of his reign*, eo, quo regnare primum cœpit, anno: *shortly before the reign of Dionysius*, paulo ante, quam regnare cœpit Dionysius: *the first year of any body's reign*, primus imperii dies; *of my reign*, dies imperii mei.

REIGN, *v.* || PROPR., imperium tenēre, imperare (*general term, to be a sovereign or ruler*): summæ rerum præesse (*Liv.*): sedēre ad clavum, ad gubernacula (*to be at the head of affairs*. ☞ *Avoid* regere *without an object*): regnare (*especially as a despotic prince*). *To reign over any body*, alicui imperare: imperium *or*

dominationem habēre in aliquem: *over a country*, imperium alicujus terræ obtinēre (☞ dominari in aliquem = *to tyrannize over him*): *the reigning prince*, qui nunc præest civitati; qui nunc est in magistratu: *the reigning family*, regum domus (domus regnatrix, *Tac., Ann.*, 1, 4). || IMPROPR.; vid. RULE.

REIMBURSE, rependere (*Cic.*): remunerare alicui aliquid (e.g., pecuniam *or* aurum alicui, *Ter., Plaut.*): reddere ad assem alicui impensum. *To reimburse himself*, impensam (*or* -as) alicujus rei reficere.

REIMBURSEMENT, *by circumlocution with the verbs. To undertake a new war for the reimbursement of his expenses in the former one*, impensas belli alio bello reficere (*Just.*).

REIN, *s.*, habēna: lorum (frenum, *usually plural*, freni, *or* frena, *bridle*). *To give the reins*, habenam remittere (*properly and figuratively*); frenos dare (*properly and figuratively, Cicero*): *to draw in or tighten the reins*, habēnam adducere (*properly and figuratively*).

REIN, *v.* || PROP., frenare, infrenare equum: frenos equo injicere (*to put on the reins*). *To rein up*, habēnam adducere. || FIG., frenare: refrenare: coërcēre: continēre: comprimere: reprimere; e. g., refrenare, coercēre *or* reprimere cupiditates (libidines): moderari cupiditatibus: frangere cupiditates.

REIN-DEER, * tarandus (*Linn.*). ||(*As a constellation*), rangifer (*technical term*).

REINFORCE, firmare: majoribus copiis firmare: exercitum confirmare (*Cic.*), augēre (*Vell.*): incremento novare (*Curt.*, 5, 1, 39). *To reinforce one's army*, majorem manum arcessere: novis opibus copiisque se renovare (*Cic.*): novis peditum et equitum copiis sese firmare (*Tac., Ann.*, 2, 65). Vid. TO RECRUIT.

REINFORCEMENT. || *Act of reinforcing*, confirmatio; *usually by the verb.* || *Fresh supply of troops*, incrementum: supplementum; *also*, auxilia: subsidia (*plural, Cic.*). *To send a reinforcement*, mittere alicui subsidium, *or* milites subsidio mittere alicui: integros milites submittere defessis (*in action*).

REINS, renes, -um, *plural.*

REINSTATE, restituere (*to restore*): aliquid in suo loco reponere (*to put a thing into its former place*). *To reinstate a king*, in regnum restituere *or* reducere: regem reducere (*of another prince or general who takes him back and restores him*): aliquem in regnum reducere: *to reinstate any body in any body's favor*, reducere aliquem in gratiam cum aliquo.

REINSTATEMENT, *circumlocution by the verbs*; restitutio in integrum (*Jurisconsulti*). *Ambassadors came from Porsena to negotiate the reinstatement of Tarquinius*, legati a Porsenâ de reducendo in regnum Tarquinio venerunt.

REITERATE. Vid. TO REPEAT.

REITERATION. Vid. REPETITION.

REJECT, (a se) rejicere: improbare: reprobare (*to disapprove*): repudiare (*to be ashamed of*): respuere (*to repel with disgust*): spernere: aspernari (*with contempt*). JN. a se rejicere et aspernari: ☞ abdicare rem *chiefly in Pliny. To reject entirely*, omnino non probare; funditus repudiare: *to reject advice*, consilium improbare, reprobare, *or* repudiare: *to reject an opinion*, sententiam aspernari *or* contemnere: *to reject the terms*, conditionem repudiare *or* respuere.

REJECTION, rejectio (*the proper word*, e. g., *of judges*): improbatio (*disapproval of*): repudiatio (*with shame*): aspernatio (*with disdain*); *or by the verb.*

REJOICE. || INTRANS., gaudēre: lætari (*to be glad*; vid. JOY): gestire (*to show joy by outward gestures*): subridēre (*to smile*). *To rejoice at any thing*, gaudēre, lætari aliquâ re, de *or* in aliquâ re (*the latter construction when the joy is represented as lasting: the construction with the accusative almost entirely limited to pronouns in the neuter*): delectari aliquâ re (*to delight in any thing*): *to rejoice very much*, gaudēre vehementerque lætari: non mediocrem voluptatem animo capere; (*in a thing*) magnam lætitiam, voluptatem, capere (*or* percipere) ex re: magnæ lætitiæ mihi est aliquid: aliquâ re gaudio exsultare (*to leap or jump for joy*): *to rejoice secretly*, secum tacitum gaudēre: *to rejoice within one's self*, in sinu gaudēre (*of malicious joy*): *to rejoice unspeakably*, incredibiliter gaudēre: *my heart rejoices*, impendio mihi animus gaudet (*Ter., Eun.*, 3, 5, 39): *to rejoice with any one*, unâ gaudēre: gaudio alicujus gaudēre (*rather poetic, Tac., Andr.*, 5, 5, 8, *and Cæl. ap. Cic., Ep.*, 8, 2, 1). || TRANS., gaudio afficere. Vid. DELIGHT, *v.*

REJOICING, lætatio: gaudium: lætitia (*joy*). Vid. JOY.

REJOIN. || *To join again, by verbs in* JOIN, *with* iterum *or* rursus. || *To answer to a reply*, excipere aliquem *or* alicujus sermonem (*to speak immediately after another person*): alicui respondēre (*to respond, to answer in general*). *He rejoined*, inquit (*following the quotation of what the person responded*).

REJOINDER, responsio: responsum (*general term*): defensio: excusatio: purgatio (*answer to a charge*): * responsio altera (*on the part of the defendant with regard to the accusation of the plaintiff, if couched in writing, according to the Roman civil law*).

REKINDLE. PROPR., ignem languentem excitare (*Virg., Moret.*, 12; *cf. Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 24): ignem exstinctum suscitare (*after Ov., A. A.*, 3, 597): sopitos ignes suscitare (*Virg., Ov.*): invalidas flammas admoto fomite excitare (*Lucan*). || IMPROPR., iterum excitare incendium (excitare incendium *improperly, Cic., Phil.*, 7, 1, 3): refovēre (e. g., studia prope exstincta, *Plin.*; studia partium, *Suet.*; *post-Augustan in this sense*): rursus aliquid, quod jam exstinctum erat, incendere (e. g., odia populi in nos, *Cic., Att.*, 1, 9, 3). *To rekindle a war*, belli reliquias restaurare et renovare (*Cic.*).

RELAPSE, *v.*, recidere (*general term*). Vid., *also*, "*To have a* RELAPSE."

RELAPSE, *s.*, morbus recidīvus (*Cels.*); febris recidīva (*in a fever*); *also*, recidīva *only* (*Cels.*, 3, 4): novæ tentationes morbi (*opposed to* vetus morbus, *Cic., Att.*, 10, 17, 2). *To have a relapse*, in eundem morbum recīdere; *a severe relapse*, in graviorem morbum recidere: *lest there be a relapse*, ne febris recīdat: *to fear a relapse*, recidivam timēre.

RELATE. || *To narrate*, narrare alicui aliquid *or* de aliquâ re (*to describe and tell of*): referre (*to inform, report, whether by word of mouth or in writing; the proper word of chronicles, annals, &c.*): memorare, commemorare (*to mention*): prodere, *with or without* memoriæ; posteris tradere; scriptum relinquere (*to hand down to posterity; of historians*): alicujus rei auctorem esse (*to declare a thing, and more or less to pledge one's self for its truth*): exponere: explicare (*to expound; opposed to* summas tantum attingere): enarrare (*to relate in order, and with all the circumstances*): persequi (*to go through any thing, to relate it thoroughly*): garrire (*to chatter of any thing*; e. g., fabellas, *Hor., Sat.*, 2, 6, 77, *sq.*): *to relate at length*, pluribus verbis exponere: *to relate in due order*, rem ordine enarrare: *to relate diffusely*, rem paullo altius repetere. *To relate the progress of a thing*, cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare alicui rem, quo pacto se habeat. *A thing is related in two different ways*, de aliquâ re duplex memoria est (*of traditions*) *or* duplex fama est (*of rumors*). *The event is related (traditionally) in different ways*, variatur memoria actæ rei: *they relate* (*as a phrase; parenthetical*), traditur, fertur. *I can not suffer this to be related*, abhorret aliquid ab aurium approbatione. || *To have reference to*, spectare ad aliquid; referri, referendum esse, ad aliquid: *this relates to me*, hoc ad me attinet.

RELATED. || PROP., propinquus alicui (*of near relationship in general*): necessarius (*connected by ties of office, &c.; sometimes used with regard to distant relationship*): cognatus (*related on the father's or mother's side*): agnatus (*on the father's side*): affinis (*by marriage*): consanguineus, consanguinitate proprius (*related by blood, especially of brothers and sisters by the same mother*): consobrīnus (*of the same mother's children*): sobrīnus (*of cousins*): gentilis (*of the same clan*). *To be related to any body*, alicui propinquum esse; alicui *or* cum aliquo propinquitate conjunctum esse (*in general*): cognatione aliquem contingere *or* cum aliquo conjunctum esse (*on the father's or the mother's side*): affinitate, *or* affinitatis vinculis, cum aliquo conjunctum esse (*by marriage*): consanguinitate alicui propinquum esse; sanguinis vinculo alicui, *or* cum aliquo, conjunctum esse (*by blood*). *To be distantly related to any body*, aliquem longinquâ cognatione contingere: *to be not at all related to any body*, nullo gradu alicujus domum attingere. ||FIG., propinquus, finitimus, vicinus, alicui *or* alicui rei. JN. propinquus et finitimus; vicinus et finitimus. *All the arts are related to each other*, omnes artes quasi cognatione aliquâ inter se continentur. *Not to be related to each other*; vid. "*to have no* RELATIONSHIP."

RELATER, narrator: auctor, rerum gestarum pronunciator (*especially of historians*; auctor *so far as the narrator serves as a voucher*): fabulator (*for the amusement of the hearers*; vid. *Suet., Oct.*, 78).

RELATION. || *A narration*, narratio (*the act, or the thing*): relatio (*notice in chronicles, &c.*: ☞ *of the Silver Age*): memoria (*handed down*): fabella (*a tale*): *or by the verb.* || *A relative*, propinquus, &c. [vid. RELATED]: *a near relation*, artâ propinquitate, *or* propinquâ cognatione conjunctus: *a distant relation*, longinquâ cognatione aliquem contingens: *relations*, propinqui; genere proximi; necessarii, &c. || *Reference*, ratio: *in relation to*, ad: super: quod attinet ad. || *Intercourse*, commercium: *friendly relations*, gratia.

RELATIONSHIP. || PROP., propinquitas: propinquitatis vinculum: necessitudo: cognatio: agnatio: affinitas: affinitatis vinculum: consanguinitas: consanguinitatis vinculum: sanguinis vinculum [SYN. in RELATED]. *To have relationship*; i. e., *to be related* [vid. RELATED]. || FIG., i. e., *nearness, resemblance*, cognatio; conjunctio: *to have relationship to*, cognationem habēre cum aliquâ re; propinquum, finitimum, *or* propinquum et finitimum, esse alicujus rei: est quædam inter has res cognatio (*Quint.*). *To have no relationship*, non habēre aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum aliquâ re (*Cic.*).

RELATIVE, *adj.* || (*In grammar*), relativus (e. g., pronomen, *grammatical*): quod ad alterum aliquid refertur: quod sibi aliud aliquid assumit (*which implies and has reference to something else; opposed to* quod simpliciter et ex suâ vi consideratur, *Cic., De Invent.*, 2, 33, 102). ||(*In philosophical language*), *by circumlocution* (☞ *in this sense* relativus *and* relative *are not Latin*); e. g., *all these are relative ideas, with respect to length or shortness*, omnia ista ut cuique data sunt pro ratâ parte, ita longa aut brevia nominantur (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 39, 94).

RELATIVE, *s.* Vid. RELATION, RELATED.

RELATIVELY, habitâ ratione alicujus rei; *or circumlocution by* illud spectare, illius rei rationem habēre. *Not absolutely, but relatively*, * non simpliciter et ex vi suâ sed aliâ aliquâ re assumtâ, *or* aliūs rei ratione habitâ.

RELAX. || TRANS., laxare: relaxare: remittere (*properly and figuratively*): mollire, emollire (*to soften*): frangere; languorem afferre alicui (*to render* [*mentally*] *dull*): *to relax the body and mind*; i. e., *to weaken*, frangere vires animi, corporis: *to relax the mind*, debilitare animum: *to relax the mind and body*, mentis et corporis nervos frangere: *to be relaxed by any thing*, aliquid languorem affert mihi: *to relax the mind*; i. e., *to refresh*, animum remittere *or* relaxare: *to relax military discipline*, disciplinam militarem resolvere. || INTRANS., laxari, relaxari, remitti: languescere, elanguescere, relanguescere (*to become dull, feeble, &c.*): flaccessere (*to become loose, of sails; then, figuratively, of speech*). Vid., *also*, ABATE.

RELAXATION. || *Refreshment of*

mind, relaxatio *or* remissio animi. [Vid., *also*, RECREATION.] ‖ *Weakness*, debilitas (*of mind*): languor (*of body*).

RELAXED, laxus (*opposed to* astrictus, artus): remissus (*opposed to* adductus, contentus): flaccidus (*opposed to* rigidus): languens, languidus (*languid*).

RELAY, equi recentes. *To provide or appoint relays*, equos recentes per vias disponere (vid. *Suet., Oct.*, 49); commeatus per oppida et pagos disponere (vid. *Suet., Tib.*, 38).

RELEASE, *v.*, exonerare aliquâ re (*from a burden, weight*): levare, liberare aliquem aliquâ re (*to free from any thing*): demere alicui aliquid (*to relieve from any thing; as, from fear*, &c.). *To release from bonds*, e vinculis aliquem eximere; vinculis aliquem liberare: *to release any body from fear*, exonerare aliquem metu; metum aliquo demere.

RELEASE, *s.* ‖ *Dismission from confinement*, &c., liberatio. [Vid. DISCHARGE.] ‖ *Discharge for money received*, apocha. Vid. RECEIPT.

RELENT, molliri: leniri: mitigari: animo flecti atque frangi; se molliri *or* mitigari pati; residit ira alicujus.

RELENTLESS, durus: crudēlis: sævus: atrox. SYN. *in* CRUEL.

RELIANCE, fiducia: fides (*faith in any body's integrity*): spes firma *or* certa (*firm hope*): *reliance on one's self*, fiducia (sui): fidentia (*boldness*): confidentia (*a blind trust, especially in one's own strength*): audacia (*boldness*). *To have or place one's reliance in any body*, fidere *or* confidere alicui *and* alicui rei; fretum esse aliquo *or* aliquâ re (*to rely upon any thing*): fiduciam habēre alicujus rei (*to have reliance in any thing*): *to have reliance on one's self*, fiduciam in se collocare: *to place too much reliance on one's self*, nimis sibi confidere: *to place one's whole reliance in any body*, se totum alicui committere: *from reliance in myself, yourself*, fiduciâ meâ, tuâ; *from reliance in any thing*, aliquâ re fretus (*objectively, as being protected by it*) *or* confisus (*subjectively, as trusting in it, and so making one's self easy, Dŏd.*). *To place reliance in one's self*, sibi confidĕre; (*great reliance*), multum in se fiduciæ certâ cum spe collocare: *to place no reliance in a person*, alicui diffidere.

RELIC. ‖ *That which is left, or remains of any thing*, reliquum; *plural*, reliqua *or* reliquiæ (*also, by circumlocution*, quod superest, *or* restat, *or* reliquum est; e. g., quod membrorum reliquum est). ‖ *Body deserted by the soul*, corpus. ‖ *That which is kept in memory of another, perhaps* monumentum. Vid., *also*, REMAINDER, REMAIN.

RELICT. Vid. WIDOW.

RELIEF. ‖ *Alleviation*, levatio: allevatio: mitigatio (*as act or thing; relief administered*): levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (*as thing; relief received*): laxamentum (*some remission that falls to one's lot*): delenimentum (*not Cic. or Cæs.*): medicīna alicujus rei (*remedy for it*): fomentum (*a soothing application*; fomenta dolorum, *Cic.*). *To cause or bring with it some relief*, habēre levationem alicujus rei (e. g., ægritudinum); levationi *or* levamento esse: *to find or seek for some relief*, levationem invenire alicui rei (e. g., doloribus). ‖ (*In military language*), *obsidionis liberatio (*from blockade*): auxilium, subsidium (*help, succor*). *To come to the relief of*, auxilio venire; subsidio proficisci (☞ *not* suppetias ferre, ire, proficisci, venire, advenire, accurrere, *in the best writers*). (2) *Troops which come for succor*, auxilia, -orum, *n.*; auxilia subsidiaria, -orum, *n.*; subsidiæ: *to send relief*, mittere, submittere, auxilium. ‖ (*In a painting*), sublimitas (in picturâ, *Plin.*): eminentia (*Cic.*): asperitas. [Vid. CONTRAST.] ‖ *Relievo*, opus cælatum, cælatura (*but perhaps this is = chasing*): toreuma (toreutice *seems to have been the art of working in relief, properly so called*): *a work in relief*, anaglyphum; *in bass-relief*, protypum; *in full relief*, ectypum.

RELIEVE. ‖ *To alleviate*, lenire (*to soften; to make less painful or disagreeable;* e. g., dolores, miseriam, ægritudinem): mitigare (*to make milder:* iram, tristitiam, severitatem, dolorem, labores, febrem, &c.): mollire (*to soften*; iram, impetum): levare, allevare (*to lighten; partially remove:* levare luctum, metum, molestias, curam; *also*, levare aliquem luctu, *Liv.*: allevare sollicitudines, onus): sublevare (pericula, offensionem, res adversas): laxare (*to lessen the tightness of any thing that compresses:* laborem, *Liv.*): expedire: explicare (*to render the performance of any thing easier*): temperare (*to temper by an admixture of an opposite feeling*; e. g., hilaritatis *or* tristitiæ modum, *Cic.*). *To relieve any body's labor*, partem laboris alicui minuere: *to relieve in some degree*, aliquâ ex parte allevare: *to relieve hard work by relaxation*, graviora opera lusibus jocisque distinguere: *to relieve from pecuniary difficulties*, difficultate pecuniarum exuere. ‖ *To take the place of another at a post of duty*, &c., subire alicui *or* aliquem, *with or without* per vices; succedere alicui *or* in alicujus locum (*to succeed in office*). *To relieve wearied troops by fresh ones*, milites integros submittere defatigatis; defatigatis integri et recentes succedunt: *to relieve soldiers on guard*, vices stationum permutare (*Curt.*, 8, 6, 11: ☞ vices variare, *Virg., Æn.*, 9, 164, *is perhaps only poetic*). *The guards relieve each other*, succedunt alii in stationem aliorum.

RELIEVO. Vid. RELIEF.

RELIGION, religio (*in its widest sense; reverence for every thing sacred, and any manifestation of this feeling*): pietas erga Deum (*the fear of God*): res divinæ (*things divine or sacred, general term*): religiones (*the course of religious observances*): cærimonia, cærimoniæ (*sacred rites*): sacra, *plural* (*religious worship*): lex (*the law or doctrine of a religion; as* lex Christiana, *the Christian religion*). *A man of no religion*, homo impius erga Deum; religionis contemtor; religionum omnium contemtor; religionum negligens: *not to be without a sense of religion*, haud intacti religione animi esse: *the religion of a country*, cultus deorum ab omnibus fere civibus susceptus (*after Cic., De Legg.*, 1, 23, 60): sacra publica, -orum, *n.* (*general term, the public service of God; opposed to* sacra privata): formula, doctrina, ratio rerum divinarum *or* sacrorum (*a system of religion or religious doctrine*; e. g., *the Romish religion*, sacra Pontificia, *plural*): *to adopt a religion*, sacra (e. g., Romana) suscipere: *to embrace the Christian religion*, *sacra Christianorum suscipere: *to renounce one's religion*, *patria sacra deserere: *a change of religion*, *sacra commutata; *sacrorum professio mutata.

RELIGIONIST, *religionis studiosus (*general term*): qui omnia quæ ad cultum Dei pertinent diligenter tractat (*a careful observer of religious rites and duties; after Cic., N. D.*, 2, 28, 72): homo religione nimius (*excessive in religious observances; after Tac., Hist.*, 1, 35, 2): *pietatis erga Deum æmulator (*in a bad sense, a hypocrite*). *A co-religionist*, sacris conjunctus cum aliquo (*after Cic.*).

RELIGIOUS. ‖ *Influenced by religion*, religiosus: pius: sanctus. JN. sanctus piusque; religiosus sanctusque; sanctus et religiosus [SYN. *in* PIOUS]. ‖ *Relating to religion*, ad religionem, ad sacra, attinens; de rebus sacris *or* divinis: *a religious book*, *liber præcepta de rebus divinis continens; *liber, qui est de rebus sacris: *religious zeal*, *studium religionis, pietatis: *religious liberty*, *libera quo ritu velis Deum colendi potestas; *sacra omnia libera, *nom. plural: a religious peace*, *pax de religionibus conventa (*not* pax religiosa): *a religious ceremony*, ritus sacer; cærimonia: *a religious war*, bellum pro religionibus suis susceptum (*after Cic., Font.*, 9, 20). *A religious teacher*, *qui tradit præcepta, decreta, doctrinæ sacræ: *a religious opinion*, sententia, opinio, ad res sacras, divinas, attinens: *a religious party*, *religionis (*or* legis; e. g., Christianæ) studiosi: *founder of a religious party*, conditor sacri (vid. *Liv.*, 39, 17, § 7): *a religious matter or question*, *res ad religionem, ad sacra, attinens, spectans: *a religious system*, *sacrorum ratio, formula; *or, in a wider sense*, *sacrarum cærimoniarum et institutionum divinarum complexus. *A religious custom or practice*, *usus sacrorum, *plural*; quæ ad cultum dei (deorum) attinent: *religious instruction*, *institutio religionis; *institutio ad religionem, ad res sacras, spectans. *To give religious instruction in a school*, *præcepta legis, religionis Christianæ in scholâ tradere; *præceptis doctrinæ Christianæ instituere discipulos: *a religious constitution*, *instituta ad res sacras *or* divinas pertinentia, spectantia: *religious truth*, *sacrorum, doctrinæ sacræ veritas: *a religious truth*, *præceptum, decretum, sacrum: *religious despotism*, *sacrorum jus imminutum, negatum; *to exercise it*, *dominari velle in sacris: *religious toleration or moderation*, *animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens. ‖ *Belonging to an order of monks*, &c., *ordini religioso, sacro, addictus.

RELIGIOUSLY. ‖ *Piously*, religiose: pie: sancte [SYN. *in* PIOUS]. ‖ *Strictly, carefully*, vid.

RELINQUISH, relinquere (*to leave behind in any way, whether deliberately or not*): derelinquere (*to abandon it deliberately, and care no more about it*): deserere (*to abandon what one ought not to give up*): dimittere (*to give up what one can not retain; a property, one's freedom, a right, a man's acquaintance*): abjicere, deponere (*what one does not find it good or profitable to retain; a plan, intention, opinion, friendship, hatred, hope*): desistere aliquâ re *or* de aliquâ re (*implies a sudden change of intention*): omittere (*to give up; let a thing go; a contest, wrath, sorrow, fear, a plan, an opportunity*): destituere (*to desert one in need, just when our assistance is expected*). JN. relinquere et deserere; deserere et relinquere; destituere et relinquere. *To relinquish a cause*, affligere causam susceptam (*abandon, and so ruin it*); causam alicujus deponere; a causâ alicujus recedere.

RELIQUARY, *theca reliquiarum sacrarum.

RELISH, *v.* ‖ TRANS. *To give a flavor*, saporem admiscēre; *with any thing*, aliquid condire aliquâ re. ‖ *To enjoy a flavor*, &c., sapēre (*properly and figuratively*): *to relish one's food*, libenter cibum sumere. ‖ INTRANS., sapēre, resipere: *to relish well or badly*, jucundo *or* ingrato esse sapore; jucunde, male, sapere: *to relish one's food*, libenter cœnare.

RELISH, gustus, -ūs: sapor (*both used either actively or passively; but more frequently* gustus *actively, taste for a thing*; sapor, *passively, flavor, savor*). *He has no relish for food*, abest desiderium cibi potūsque; aspernatur cibum potumque.

RELUCTANCE, animus alienus, aversus, ab aliquâ re: stomachus.

RELUCTANT, invitus: invito animo: *to be reluctant*, animus abhorret ab aliquâ re; odium me tenet alicujus rei; aspernari, ægre ferre aliquem rem.

RELUCTANTLY, ægre: animo invito, averso, alieno.

RELY ON, fidēre, *or* confidĕre alicui, *or* alicui rei, *or* aliquâ re (*to place one's confidence in any body or any thing*): fretum esse aliquo *or* aliquâ re (*to trust in, depend upon*): niti aliquâ re (*to lean upon*): fiduciam habēre alicujus rei (*to have confidence in any thing*): credere: fidem habēre, *or* tribuere, *or* adjungere (*to put faith in; all four without distinction*; vid. *Cic., De Divin.*, 2, 55, 113; 2, 59, 122): *not to rely upon any body*, alicui parum fidēre; alicui fidem non habēre; alicui parvam fidem habēre; alicui diffidĕre: *relying on*, fretus aliquâ re; nixus aliquâ re (*trusting in any thing, leaning on it*): ferox aliquâ re (*relying presumptuously*; e. g., ex parte virium).

REMAIN. ‖ *To continue to be, to last, endure*, manēre, permanēre: durare (*to endure*): stare (*to stand*). *As long as the remembrance of Roman affairs shall remain*, dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit: *to remain for whole ages*, durare per sæcula [vid., *also*, CON-

TINUE, INTRANS.]. ‖ *To continue to be in a certain state, or to have certain properties*, manēre: permanēre. *I am and remain thy friend*, * et sum et ero semper tibi amicus; *me semper tui studiosum habebis: *to remain lying*, non surgere (*not to rise*): *to remain unmovable*, immobilem manēre (*properly*); immobilem se ostendere (*Tac., figuratively*); movēri *or* flecti non posse (*not to suffer his determination to be shaken*): *to remain alive*, in vitâ manēre *or* remanēre: *to remain safe and sound*, salvum atque incolumem conservari: *to remain in one's habit or custom*, in consuetudine perseverare; institutum suum tenēre (*opposed to* a consuetudine declinare). *To remain firm to one's purpose*, in proposito persistere *or* perseverare (*opposed to* declinare *or* degredi a proposito). *To remain true to one's promise*, promissis stare: *to remain unhurt*, nihil mali nancisci: *to remain silent*, tacēre; tacitum tenēri: *let that remain as a secret between us*, hæc tu tecum habeto; hæc tu tibi solum dicta puta; secreto hoc audi, tecumque habeto; hæc tibi in aurem dixerim; hæc lapidi dixerim (☞ sub rosâ tibi hoc dixerim *is not Latin*): *it remains*, manet. *Tiberius remained unmoved by those speeches*, immotum adversus eos sermones fixumque Tiberio fuit (*followed by an infinitive, Tac., Ann.*, 1, 47, *init.*). ‖ *To continue in a place*, manēre; morari, commorari (*to tarry*): sustinēre se in aliquo loco (*to stay any where because it is dangerous to proceed; or waiting for intelligence*; vid. *Cic., Att.*, 10, 2, *init.*): consistere (*to make a halt*): considēre (*to lie any where; especially of ships after a voyage*): *to remain the night any where*, manēre (e. g., extra domum, inter vicos *or* inter vias; vid. *Suet., Oct.*, 39): pernoctare (e. g., apud aliquem, in publico): *to remain in bed*, se continēre in lectulo: *to remain in the camp*, castris se tenēre (*of all who are there*); in castris subsīdere (*of some, while others go away*). *Remain a little longer*, mane paullisper: *to invite one (who is about to go away) to remain*, invitatione familiari retinēre aliquem: *to remain at a distance from any body* (i. e., *to avoid his society*), alicujus aditum sermonemque defugere. *Hence figuratively*, ‖ *Not to come at the time when one is expected, to remain behind*, morari (*to stay away too long*): cunctari (*to delay*): non venire (*not to come*). ‖ *To be over and above*, manēre: reliquum esse, relinqui (*to be left*): superesse (*to be over*): superstitem esse (*to have survived*): * tria si subduxeris a tribus (*or* tria de tribus detracta) nihil faciunt reliqui (*nothing remains*).

REMAINDER, reliquum: reliqua, *plural*; quod restat; *plural*, quæ restant: quod reliquum restat (*Plaut.*); quod reliquum est alicujus rei (*Cic.*); residuum (*Cic., Suet.*); residua (*plural*; e. g., residuum cibariorum; residua vectigalia). *The remainder of the money*, pecunia residua: *all the remainder*, quicquid reliquum est *or* reliquum restat.

REMAINS, reliquiæ (*the rest*): fragmenta, *plural*; ruinæ (*fragments, ruins*). *Mortal remains*, cadaver: quod membrorum reliquum est.

RE-MAKE, iterum facere. Vid., *also*, RESTORE.

REMAND, remittere (*to send back*): comperendinare (e. g., reum; *to call on him to appear again on the third day*). *Sometimes* amplius dicere (i. e., *to adjourn the cause*).

REMANDING, comperendinatio.

REMARK, *s.*, notatio (*a marking down*): annotatio (*critical, post-Augustan*): dictum (*a short or well known saying or observation: sometimes omitted*; e. g., præclarum illud Platonis, *the celebrated remark of Plato*): scholion (*an explanation, note, for learners: in Greek, Cic., Att.*, 16, 7, 3): nota (*the censor's mark of disapprobation.* ☞ *Moderns use this word incorrectly; as also* admonitio *and* animadversio, *instead of* annotatio). *A short remark*, annotatiuncula (*Gell.*, 19, 7, 12): *explanatory (grammatical) remarks*, commentaria (*Gell.*, 2, 6, *in.*): *remarks on language*, observationes sermonis (*Suet., Gramm.*, 24): *a severe remark*, nota censoriæ severitatis; animadversio. *To escape unpleasant remarks*, effugere animadversionem (e. g., neque enim effugere animadversionem possemus, si semper iisdem pedibus uteremur, *Cic.*). *To make severe remarks on any thing*, notare aliquid; reprehendere et exagitare aliquid: *on any body*, notare ac vituperare aliquem. *I made this remark among others*, tum multa, tum etiam hoc dixi.

REMARK, *v.* ‖ *To observe, note*, animadvertere: observare: notare aliquid. ‖ *To express in words*, notare: denotare: observare: dicere: ☞ *not* monēre.

REMARKABLE, notabilis: memorabilis: commemorabilis: in aperto positus (*conspicuous, attracting observation*): distinctus et notatus, *for any thing*, aliquâ re (*distinguished*): conspicuus (*striking*): *very remarkable*, insignis; insignitus: *to render remarkable*, conspicuum facere; in lucem proferre: *a remarkable thing or circumstance*, res insignis (*something notable*); res memoratu *or* historiâ digna (*a circumstance worth mentioning or recording*); res memoriâ digna (*worthy of record*): *remarkable things*, ea quæ visenda sunt (*Cic., Verr.*, 4, 59, 132): *remarkable sayings or actions*, dicta factaque alicujus. *Too remarkable*, ad reprehensionem (*Tac.*) *or* in pejus (*Quint.*) notabilis.

REMARKABLY, notabiliter (*Plin. Ep.*): insigniter; manifesto (*Cic.*): significanter (*Quint.*).

REMEDIABLE, sanabilis; quod sanari potest: ☞ medicabilis *is poetical*, curabilis *is not Latin in this sense.*

REMEDILESS, insanabilis (*properly, of things*; e. g., *diseases, wounds*: ☞ immedicabilis, *poetically*): irremediabilis (*post-Augustan and Pliny*): quod curationem non recipit (*Cels.*).

REMEDY, *s.*, remedium (*properly and figuratively*): medicīna (*properly and figuratively*): medicamentum (*properly*): antidotum (*an antidote*). *To apply a remedy to a disease*, morbo medicinam adhibēre: *to seek a remedy for any thing*, medicinam alicui rei quærere (*properly and figuratively*). *To find a remedy*, auxilium (*or* medicinam) reperire, *or* remedium invenire, alicui rei; res adversus aliquid præsenti remedio est (*is a quick remedy*); si periturus sit, quil aborat, nisi temerariâ quoque viâ fuerit adjutus . . . . satius est anceps auxilium experiri quam nullum (*Cels.*, 2, 10; *desperate remedies must be tried in desperate cases*).

REMEDY, *v.*, medēri alicui *or* alicui rei (*properly and figuratively*): sanare, *or* sanum facere aliquem *or* aliquid (*to make a person or thing sound or whole, properly and figuratively*) [vid., *also*, CURE, *v.*]: remedio esse, *any thing*, ad aliquid (*to serve as means against any thing; of medicine*): utilem esse, *any thing*, contra aliquid, alicui rei (*to be useful or serviceable; of medicine and other things*): prodesse, *any thing*, adversus aliquid, alicui rei (*to be good for any thing; of medicine and other things*): salutarem esse, *any thing*, ad aliquid (*to be wholesome; of medicines and other things*): posse ad aliquid (*to operate in or against any thing*; e. g., ad morsus serpentum): valēre adversus aliquid, efficacem esse contra aliquid (*to be good or effectual against any thing*): *to remedy a want of provisions*, rei frumentariæ medēri; rem frumentariam expedire. *To remedy quickly and effectually (of a medicine)*, res adversus aliquid præsenti remedio est. *To discover how to remedy a thing*, auxilium reperire *or* remedium invenire alicui rei: *that can not be remedied*, insanabilis (☞ immedicabilis *is poetical*).

REMEMBER, meminisse: commeminisse: reminisci: recordari (*with this difference, that* meminisse, μεμνῆσθαι, *is, to know any thing without having forgotten it*; reminisci, ἀναμιμνήσκειν, *to remember a thing which had escaped the memory*; recordari, ἐνθυμεῖσθαι, *to call any thing up in one's mind, and to dwell upon it.* ☞ Meminisse *and* recordari *are followed by a genitive, an accusative, or by* de; reminisci *only by a genitive or accusative*: meminisse *generally takes the infinitive of the present, the speaker placing himself, as it were, at the time of the occurrence, and describing it as going on; the perfect, however, is also found, when a fact is to be represented as completed, or simply a result stated. Thus*, meministis me ita initio distribuisse causam, *Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 42, *they were to remember, not how he distributed it, but the simple fact that he did so distribute it. The present is, however, the prevailing usage; cf. Krüger*, 473, *Obs.* 3; *Haase ad Reisig., Obs.* 452). JN. reminisci et recordari: memoriâ tenēre (*to bear in mind*; e. g., plures turres de cœlo esse percussas, *Cic.*). *To remember any thing*, memoriam alicujus rei tenēre *or* habēre; memorem *or* haud immemorem esse alicujus rei (=meminisse); memoriam alicujus rei repetere, revocare, renovare, redintegrare: memoriâ repetere aliquid (☞ *Cicero rarely says simply* repetere aliquid); subit animum alicujus rei memoria; res mihi redit in memoriam; venit mihi in mentem res, alicujus rei, de re (*all* = reminisci). *I can not remember a thing*, memoriâ aliquid excessit, delapsum est; e memoriâ aliquid mihi exiit, excidit; ex animo aliquid effluxit; fugit *or* refugit aliquid meam memoriam: *not to desire to remember a thing (purposely)*, nullam alicujus rei adhibēre memoriam (*Nep., Epam.*, 7, 2). *To remember well, very well*, bene, præclare meminisse: *to remember a person or thing with gratitude*, grato animo alicujus nomen prosequi; gratissimam alicujus memoriam retinēre; gratâ memoriâ prosequi aliquid: *to remember with affection and kindness*, memoriam alicujus cum caritate et benevolentiâ usurpare: *to remember any thing with pleasure*, recordatione alicujus rei frui (*Cic., Læl.*, 4, 15). *I will always remember a person or thing*, numquam ex animo alicujus *or* alicujus rei discedet memoria; alicujus *or* alicujus rei memoriam nulla unquam delebit oblivio; semper memoria alicujus rei meis erit infixa mentibus: *I remember having read*, memini me legere: *as far as I remember*, ut mea memoria est; quantum memini; nisi animus *or* memoria me fallit.

REMEMBRANCE, memoria: recordatio (*the former = memory; the latter, recollection*). JN. recordatio et memoria. *A constant, perpetual remembrance*, memoria sempiterna, æterna, *or* immortalis; memoria diuturna: *a fresh remembrance*, memoria recens: *to keep in remembrance*, memoriâ custodire, tenēre aliquid; memoriam alicujus rei servare, conservare, retinēre (*of any thing*); memoriam alicujus colere (*of a person*): *to retain a grateful remembrance of any body*, gratissimam alicujus memoriam retinēre: *to keep any thing fresh in remembrance*, recenti memoriâ tenēre aliquid: *to have or keep any thing always in remembrance*, immortali memoriâ retinēre aliquid: *to keep a person always in remembrance*, æternam *or* sempiternam alicujus memoriam servare: *he will every where be had in everlasting remembrance*, in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper hærebit, numquam ulla de eo obmutescet vetustas: *to bring any thing again into remembrance, to renew the remembrance of a thing*, memoriam alicujus rei revocare, renovare, redintegrare, repræsentare: *to destroy the remembrance of any thing*, tollere memoriam alicujus rei; aliquid e memoriâ evellere: *to erect a statue in remembrance of any body*, laudis ut maneat memoria statuam alicui ponere. Vid., *also*, MEMORY.

REMEMBRANCER, monitor: admonitor.

REMIND, monēre: admonēre: alicui aliquid in memoriam redigere, reducere: aliquem in memoriam alicujus rei reducere: aliquem in memoriam alicujus rei excitare. *This reminds me of Plato*, hæc res affert mihi memoriam Platonis: *to remind one of a debt*, aliquem appellare de nomine.

REMINISCENCE. ‖ *Remembrance*, vid. ‖ *A thing remembered*, res, quæ mihi in mentem venit: res, cujus memoria animum subit.

REMISS, negligens: indiligens: incuri-

osus (*negligent*): lentus: tardus (*slow*): remissus (*inactive*). *To grow remiss in one's studies*, studia remittere (*Cic.*).

REMISSION, remissio (*a remitting the payment of a tax, punishment*). *Remission of taxes for three years*, remissio tributi in triennium: *to pray for remission*, remissionem petere: *to pray for remission of past offences*, veniam præteritorum precari: *to obtain remission for past transgressions*, impunitatem peccatorum assequi.

REMISSLY, negligenter: indiligenter: incuriose: lente: tarde: remisse (*Col.*). Vid. *the adjective.*

REMISSNESS, negligentia: indiligentia: incuria (*negligence*): lentitudo: tarditas (*slowness, sluggishness*).

REMIT, solvere: exsolvere: liberare aliquâ re (*to free from an obligation*): remittere: condonare alicui aliquid: gratiam alicujus rei facere alicui (*to remit the payment of money, a punishment*, &c.; gratiam facere, *Sall., Cat.*, 52, 8; *Jug.*, 104, 5; *Liv.*, 3, 56, *in.*): ignoscere alicui rei *or* alicui aliquem rem; alicujus rei veniam dare (*to pardon for a fault*). *To remit a debt to any body*, pecuniam creditam condonare *or* remittere; creditum condonare; debitum remittere alicui: *to remit taxes*, vectigalia omittere; tributa remittere: *to remit a portion of the rent to any body*, aliquem parte mercēdis relevare: *to remit nine parts of a fine*, detrahere multæ partes novem: *to remit a punishment*, pœnam remittere; multam condonare; delicti, criminis gratiam facere: *to remit sins*, peccata *or* delicta alicui ignoscere; peccata alicui concedere. ‖ *To send (money)*, (pecuniam) mittere alicui *or* ad aliquem.

REMITTANCE. ‖ *Money sent*, *pecunia alicui missa.

REMNANT, reliquum: quod restat. Vid. REMAINDER.

REMODEL, totum denuo fingere (*properly, to begin to make it over again; after Plaut., Most.*, 1, 2, 36): fingere *or* formare in aliud (*to make it into some other shape*): recoquere (*melt it down again; then, figuratively = remodel, make new*; vid. *Heind., Hor., Sat.*, 2, 5, 55; *Quint.*, 12, 6, 7): commutare (*to alter*; e. g., rempublicam): immutare (*to make a complete change; give any thing quite a new shape*, aliquid de institutis priorum): novare (*to make any thing new, give it a new form*; aliquid in legibus): transfigurare *or* transformare (in aliquem *or* aliquid): *to remodel a work*, &c., retractare (*not* denuo elaborare). ‖ *Remodelled*, retractatior: crebris locis inculcatus et refectus (*of a literary work; both Cic.*).

REMODELLING, transfiguratio: immutatio (*change*).

REMONSTRANCE, admonitio: monitus. *To make remonstrances* [vid. TO REMONSTRATE]: *not to produce any impression by mild remonstrances*, leniter agendo nihil proficere: *to bring back to allegiance by mild remonstrances*, oratione reconciliare aliquem (e. g., *a people*; *opposed to* alicui reconciliare): *to listen to any body's remonstrances*, aliquem monentem audire; alicui monenti obsequi.

REMONSTRANT, *Arminianus: *dissentiens a formulâ Batavorum.

REMONSTRATE, monēre: admonēre: agere cum aliquo de aliquâ re (*to treat or speak with any body on any subject*). *To remonstrate earnestly*, diligenter aliquem monēre; *against his doing any thing*, nē, &c., *with subjunctive.* Vid., *also*, TO REPROVE.

REMORA (*a fish*), *echineis remora (*Linn.*).

REMORSE, conscientiæ angor, sollicitudo: angor conscientiæ fraudumque cruciatus: morsus, stimuli, cruciatus conscientiæ (*after Cic.*). *To be stung with remorse*, conscientiæ angore et sollicitudine agitari, vexari (*Cic.*); conscientiâ exanimari (*Cic.*); conscientia maleficii (-orum), sceleris (-um), vitiorum, aliquem stimulat (*Cic.*); conscientiâ scelerum agitatur animus alicujus (*Sall.*); excruciari conscientiâ delictorum, peccatorum, scelerum; conscientiæ stimulis vexari, mordēri (*after Cic.*); conscientiâ ictum esse (*Liv.*, 33, 28).

REMORSELESS. Vid. CRUEL.

REMOTE, amotus (*removed*): disjunctus (*separated, not in connection with, properly or figuratively*): remotus (*that lies far off, or at a distance, properly or figuratively*): longinquus (*at a great distance*): ultimus (*that lies or dwells at the extreme end*; vid. *Held., Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 27): *to be remote*, distare: abesse a (ab), &c. (*with this difference, that* distare, *to stand or be apart, or asunder, gives the idea simply of the interval which separates two objects; but* abesse, *to be away, signifies either that the remote object went away from another, or that the distance between the two is measured. Both are used of persons or of things, and with an accusative of the distance*): alienum esse, abhorrēre a (ab), &c. (*figuratively, to be strange to, not to have*): dissentire: dissidēre; discrepare ab aliquo (*not to agree with*). *To be far remote from a person or thing*, longe distare a loco; longo intervallo *or* procul disjunctum esse a (ab), &c.: *not far*, parvo spatio disjunctum esse a (ab), &c.; *rather far*, satis magno intervallo remotum esse a loco: *a remote place*, longinquus et reconditus locus; latebra (*a hiding-place*): *a remote part of a house*, abdita pars ædium.

REMOTENESS, longinquitas (*Cic., Fam.*, 2, 9, *in this sense*): distantia. *From the remoteness of its situation*, propter longinquitatem (*Cic.*).

REMOVAL, ablegatio: amandatio (*the sending a person away, in order to get rid of him*): relegatio (*a banishing*): amotio (*a putting away*): remotio (*a removing from one's self*): abitus: discessus (*a removing one's self, a going away*; e. g., *from a company*, &c.): abscessus (*separation of persons, especially implying change of residence*): *or by the verbs.*

REMOVE, *subst.* ‖ *Removal*, vid. ‖ *Course of dishes* [vid. COURSE]. ‖ *Degree*, gradus (e. g., *of consanguinity*).

REMOVE, *v.* ‖ TRANS., PROP., amovēre: removēre: abducere: deducere (*to lead away; the latter usually followed by a* (ab) *or* de, *with an ablative of the place whence*): ablegare (*to send away in order to be quit of any body, under some pretext*): amandare: relegare (*to banish the latter to a definite place; both with the idea of the disgrace affecting the person sent away*): amoliri (*to remove a person or thing with pain or effort*): avertere (*to turn away a thing unpleasant to the sense*; vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 56, *extr.*): subducere: submovēre (*to remove gradually and unobservedly*): depellere: repellere: propulsare (*to drive away by force; from a place*, ex loco expellere, ejicere): *to remove the cloth*, mensam tollere (*in the Roman sense*): *to remove one from an office*, loco suo aliquem movēre (*general term*): removēre, amovēre, *or* submovēre aliquem a munere (*especially from an office of state*). *To remove a magistrate*, abrogare *or* abolēre alicui magistratum (*both in the Roman sense; and* abolere *with the notion of total and final removal*): *to remove a senator*, movēre aliquem a *or* de senatu; movēre aliquem loco senatorio. *To remove any body from a public office*, a republicâ aliquem removēre: *to remove a governor*, aliquem provinciâ demovēre; aliquem expellere potestate: *to be removed*, successorem accipere (*to receive a successor*). ‖ FIG., demere, adimere (*to take away, deprive of a thing, so that a person has it no longer*): auferre (*to take away*): tollere (*to take away entirely, remove wholly, destroy*): eripere (*to snatch away, to take away by force*): detrahere, subtrahere (*to withdraw; subtrahere, secretly*): privare aliquem aliquâ re (*to deprive*): intercludere: præcludere (*to obstruct, stop*; e. g., spiritum *or* animam, vocem): levare, liberare aliquâ re (*to remove a burden, free from any thing oppressive*): abstergere: abigere (*to shake off, drive away any thing unpleasant, especially fear, &c.*): evellere, excutere (*to pluck out, shake off, entirely to remove*): *to remove hope*, spem adimere, auferre, incīdere, tollere, præcīdere (*quite to cut off*). *To remove mountains*, montes sede suâ moliri (*Liv.*, 9, 3). *To remove fear from any body*, metum alicui tollere, abstergere: metu aliquem levare *or* liberare: aliquem metu exonerare: timorem alicui eripere. *To remove doubt or hesitation*, dubitationem alicui tollere *or* eximere; scrupulum alicui evellere; religionem alicui extrahere ex animo: *to remove an error*, errorem alicui extrahere, eripere, extorquēre (*implying the notion of resistance*). ‖ INTRANS., se movēre: se amovēre: abire: discedere (*to depart, go away*): ex oculis *or* e conspectu abire; e conspectu recedere (*to remove one's self out of sight of any body*): excedere: evadere: erumpere (*out from a place; the latter = to break or burst out from*; vid. *Cic., Cat.*, 2, 1, 1, ablit, excessit, evasit, erupit): se subducere (*gradually and imperceptibly; also with* clam; e. g., de circulo). *To remove one's self in haste*, celerrime abire; e conspectu fugere *or* evolare; se eripere *or* proripere: *to remove one's self out of the way*, de viâ deflectere *or* declinare; aberrare viâ, deerrare itinere (*to wander from the way, to wander against one's will*): *to remove one's self too far from the camp*, a castris longius procedere: *never to have removed one's self from a place*, numquam ex loco (urbe) afuisse.

REMUNERATE, remunerari: pensare *or* compensare aliquâ re. Vid., *also*, REWARD.

REMUNERATION, remuneratio (*the act*): munus quo aliquem remuneror (*the thing itself*). *To make a fair remuneration to any body*, remunerari aliquem quam simillimo munere: *to make any body, if not an adequate remuneration, at least one deserving of thanks*, aliquem remunerari si non pari, at grato tamen munere: *if you know what remuneration he would make*, si scias quod donum huic dono comparet.

RENCOUNTER, *s.*, concursus, -ûs: concursio.

RENCOUNTER, *v.* ‖ *To meet, fall in with*, offendere aliquem (*to meet with accidentally*): incidere in aliquem (*to light upon, happen to fall in with by accident*): incurrere in aliquem (*to come quickly upon*). JN. in aliquem incurrere et incidere: alicui obviam fieri (*to meet*). ‖ *To meet, as enemies or contending forces*, (inter se) concurrere (*of men or things*): (inter se) congredi (*of armies or single combatants*): signa inter se conferre: cum infestis signis concurrere (*of two armies*).

REND, lacerare: dilacerare (*rend asunder*): laniare: dilaniare (*in pieces*): discerpere: conscindere (e. g., *a garment*, vestem, *Ter.*; pallulam, *Plaut.*): findere: diffindere (*to split*, e. g., *an oak*).

RENDER, reddere: tribuere: dare: præbēre (*furnish*): tradere (*deliver*). *To render service*, operam alicui navare, dare, dicare: *to render gratuitous services to the state*, suo sumtu reipublicæ operam præbēre: *to render great services in a war*, alicujus plurima est in bello aliquo opera. *To render an account*, rationem reddere: *to render good for evil*, maleficia benefactis pensare; *evil for good*, benefacta maleficiis pensare. ‖ *To make (with predicative adjective)*, reddere: facere: efficere: ☞ *in the passive*, fieri; *hardly ever* reddi (*nor can every adjective be so used*; e. g., *not* reddere aliquid verisimile, *but* aliquid demonstrare, studēre, probare, *Krebs; after Klotz. ad Sint.*, p. 162: reddere aliquem aliquid *or* aliquem ex aliquo *is right*; e. g., homines ex feris): mansuetos reddere (facere *and* efficere *are simply to put any thing into a certain state*; reddere *implies a change of its preceding state*). ‖ *To translate*, vid. ‖ PHR. *To render homage*, in verba *or* in nomen alicujus jurare (*to take the oath of allegiance*): in obsequium alicujus jurare (*to vow obedience*): aliquem venerantes regem consalutare (*to salute solemnly or formally as king*).

RENDEZVOUS, *s.*, locus ad convenīendum dictus: constitutum (*both the appointment and the place fixed for meeting*).

RENDEZVOUS, *v.*, in locum dictum, constitutum, convenire.

RENDING, laceratio (*a tearing asunder*): laniatio, laniatus (*a tearing in pieces; of flesh; the former, * Sen., Clem.*, 2, 4, 2).

RENEGADE, qui sacra patria deserit *or* deseruit : * rei Christianæ desertor : apostăta (*ecclesiastical*) : desertor (*a deserter*; e. g., *from the army, Cic.*) : perfŭga : transfŭga (perfŭga, *as a delinquent who betrays his party*; transfŭga, *as a waverer, who changes and forsakes his party, Döderlein*).

RENEW. ‖ *To make new again, restore to its former state*, novare : renovare : reconcinnare : reficere (*to mend, repair*; reficere, *especially by building*). ‖ *To begin anew*, renovare : renovare et instaurare : instaurare de integro (*to arrange, begin anew. But* instaurare *of itself never means to renew, but = to enter upon*, &c.; vid. *Död., Syn.*, 4, p. 300) : integrare : redintegrare (*to begin again, go over quite from the first*) : repetere (*to repeat, take in hand again*) : iterare (*to take in hand for the second time*). *To renew a war*, bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare ; rebellare, rebellionem facere (*both only of a conquered people, without the idea of rebellion*) : *to renew a battle* [vid. BATTLE]. *To renew friendship*, amicitiam renovare ; *with any body*, se restituere in alicujus amicitiam : *to renew pain or grief*, dolorem renovare, refricare : *to renew a custom*, referre consuetudinem, morem ; institutum referre ac renovare : *to renew itself*, recrudescere (*of pain, disturbance, war*, &c.).

RENEWAL, *commonly by the verbs* : renovatio (*a making new, renewing*) : instauratio (*a repetition*) : redintegratio (*rare*; ☞ *usually, in later Latin, in the sense of repetition*) : *renewal of hostilities*, rebellio : rebellium (*by a conquered people*) ; *or by* bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare (*general term*).

RENOUNCE, decedere aliquâ re *or* de aliquâ re (e. g., de suis bonis ; jure suo *or* de jure suo) : aliquid missum facere, mittere (*to let go*) : deponere aliquid (*to lay down or aside*; e. g., omnes curas dolorosque ; imperium) : alicui rei renuntiare (*Quint., Plin. Ep.*) : alienare aliquid (*to alienate, sell*) : se subtrahere alicui rei (*to withdraw from*) : *to renounce a post or office*, abdicare munus, *or* (*more commonly*) se munere ; abire magistratu *or* honore ; abscedere munere (*Liv.*, 9, 3) ; (magistratum) deponere.

RENOVATE, RENOVATION. } Vid. RENEW, RENEWAL.

RENOWN, fama : laus : gloria : claritudo : claritas. SYN. *and* PHR. *in* GLORY.

RENOWNED, clarus : præclarus : illustris : perillustris : inclytus : nobilis : ☞ *not* famosus. SYN. *and* PHR. *in* CELEBRATED.

RENT, *s.* (*from* REND), scissura : scissum.

RENT, *s.* ‖ *Annual payment* (*for land*, &c.), fructus : reditus (*received*) : vectigal (*received or paid*) : pretium conducti (*paid*) : merces (*the payment*; annua merces, *if calculated yearly*) : *house-rent*, merces habitationis : habitatio. *What rent does he pay?* quanti habitat? *to give a high rent*, magni habitare : *he pays the rent of thirty thousand ases*, triginta millibus (*understand* æris) habitat : *to remit, return the house-rent*, conductoribus annuam habitationem remittere, *or* annuam mercedem habitationis donare : *rent day*, * dies vectigalis : *rent roll*, * index, codex, vectigalis.

RENT, *v.*, conducere (*to take on hire*; e. g., hortum, domum) : mercēde conducere. *A rented house*, domus (mercede) conducta : *to live in a rented house*, habitare in conducto : *I have rented a place for him in my neighborhood*, huic ego locum in proximo conduxi (*Cic.*).

RENTER, conductor.

RENUNCIATION, *commonly by the verbs* (☞ *not* renuntiatio *in this sense*) : abdicatio (*of an office*) : cessio (*cession in favor of another*). *Renunciation of the world*, rerum humanarum contemtio ac despicientia (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 40, 95) : *self-renunciation*, animi moderatio.

REPAIR, *s.*, refectio. *To need repair*, refectionem desiderare : *to keep in repair*, tuēri (tecta, *or* sarta tecta ædium ; vias) : *in good repair*, sartus tectus : *to keep a house in repair*, sarta tecta ædium tueri ; domum sartam ac tectam conservare. *To examine whether a house be in good repair*, exigere sarta tecta ædium.

REPAIR, *v.* ‖ TRANS. *To mend*, reficere : renovare (*to restore to its former state*; ☞ *avoid* reparare *in this sense*) : in melius restituere (*to put in a better state, to improve*) : sarcire, resarcire, reconcinnare (e. g., *clothes, a house*; vid. *Cic., Qu. Fr.*, 2, 6, 3, tribus locis ædificio, reliqua reconcinno, *I am having them repaired* : emendare *is = to correct, improve any thing written*, and retractare *to look through again and correct*). ‖ *To supply, make good* (*a loss*), explēre : supplēre (*to supply, fill up*) : pensare : compensare ; *by any thing*, aliquid aliquâ re *or* cum re (*to make equal, balance*) : sarcire, resarcire (*Suet., Plin.*) : reconcinnare, reficere, reparare, restituere (*to restore*) : *to repair a loss*, damnum explēre, pensare, compensare, sarcire, restituere ; detrimentum sarcire, reconcinnare ; quod amisi, reparo ; quæ amissa sunt, reficere. ‖ INTRANS. *To betake one's self, resort to a place*, se conferre aliquo : petere, capessere locum (*to make a place the end of one's journey*) : concedere aliquo (*to return to a place*) : ire, proficisci aliquo (*to travel to a place*) : *to repair to any body*, se conferre, accedere ad aliquem ; adire, convenire aliquem (*especially in order to speak with him*) : *to repair in great numbers to a place*, in locum confluere ; *frequently*, frequentare locum. *He repaired to Argos* (*in order to dwell there*), Argos habitatum concessit : *to repair to the interior of the kingdom*, petere interiora regni : *to repair to a monastery*, * capessere monasterium ; * capessere vitam monachorum : *to repair to a place of safety*, in tutum cedere *or* se recipere ; in portum se conferre.

REPAIRER, refector.

REPARATION, *usually by the verbs* : refectio (*a repairing, Vitr., Suet.*; reparatio, *Prudent.*) : restitutio (*a restoring, Val. Max.; rebuilding, Suet.*) : satisfactio (*for an injury; by apology, Cic.; by punishment, Tac.*). *To demand reparation*, res repetere (*of a state; properly, demanding restitution of property taken away*). *To make reparation*; vid. REPAIR.

REPARTEE, acute responsum : * quæ aliquis contra respondit : *quick at repartee*, promtus (*Cic., Or.*, 1, 19).

REPASS. ‖ INTRANS., redire. ‖ TRANS., iterum transire (*over and across*) : prætere ire *or* prætergredi (*at or near*).

REPAST, cibus (*general term*) : prandium (*at or before mid-day*) : cœna (*a principal meal*) : *to take a repast*, cibum sumere *or* capere. *A moderate repast*, cibus modicus. Vid., *also*, MEAL.

REPAY, reponere (e. g., nummos) : gratiam referre alicui (*any body*) : referre, reddere, remunerari (*any thing ; in a good sense*) : pensare, *or* compensare aliquid aliquâ re ; rependere aliquid aliquâ re (☞ *not* recompensare). *To repay good for evil*, maleficia benefactis pensare : *to repay evil for good*, benefacta maleficiis pensare.

REPAYMENT, *by the verbs*.

REPEAL, *v.*, tollere : abolēre (*to do away with altogether*) : abrogare (*to abolish by the authority of the people*) : derogare legi *or* aliquid de lege (*of a partial abolition ; but sometimes with accusative for* abrogare, *Ochsner*) : obrogare legi (*to repeal it wholly or in part by a subsequent enactment*).

REPEAL, *s.*, abrogatio (legis, *Cic.*) ; derogatio ; obrogatio. Vid. SYN. *in* REPEAL, *v.*

REPEAT. ‖ *To do again*, repetere (*the proper word and general term*) : iterare (*to do a second time*) : redintegrare (*to do or say afresh*) : iterum legere (*to read again :* ☞ *not* reiterare). ‖ *To recite, rehearse*, recitare : pronuntiare : reddere aliquid : *to repeat from memory*, memoriter pronuntiare : *to repeat word for word*, iisdem verbis aliquid reddere (*Cic.*) : *to repeat letters backward*, literas retro agere (*Quint.*, 1, 1, 25).

REPEATED, iteratus (*for the second time*) : repetitus (*more frequently*).

REPEATEDLY, rursus (*once more, again*) : iterum ac sæpius (*again and often*) : idemtidem (*continually, in succession*) : etiam atque etiam (*again and again, earnestly*). ☞ Repetitā vice *and* iteratā vice *are bad Latin.*

REPEATER, * horologium tempus sonis indicans.

REPEL, amovēre (*to turn away*) : recusare (*to refuse*) : abnuere (*to refuse courteously*) : deprecari (*to pray to be excused from*). *To repel an accusation*, culpam a se amovēre ; crimen diluere *or* criminationem dissolvere (*to prove its falsity*) : crimen amoliri, propulsare (*to disprove*).

REPENT, pœnitet me alicujus rei (☞ *rarely* res me pœnitet), *or followed by an infinitive, or by* quod *with subjunctive* : agor ad pœnitendum : subit me pœnitentia : (*rarely*) ago pœnitentiam alicujus rei. *To be repented of*, pœnitendus (*Liv., perhaps not præ-Augustan ; mostly with a negative*, non, haud).

REPENTANCE, pœnitentia (*general term*) : * dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus (*in the theological sense*). *Repentance comes too late*, sera aliquem subit pœnitentia ; celeris pœnitentia, sed eadem sera atque inutilis sequitur : *where repentance is not possible*, unde receptum ad pœnitentiam non habeas : *so deep was his repentance*, tanta vis fuit pœnitendi (*Curt.*) : * *to leave room for repentance*, pœnitentiæ relinquere locum.

REPENTANT. Vid. PENITENT.

REPERCUSSION, repercussio (*as act*) : repercussus (*as state*).

REPERTORY, * promtuarium.

REPETITION, repetitio (*repetition of a word, statement*, &c., *in speaking or writing ; in Cicero only of the rhetorical repetition of it = ἀναφορά*) : iteratio : redintegratio (e. g., ejusdem verbi, *Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 28 : ☞ *not* reiteratio).

REPINE, pigēre : piget : tædet me alicujus rei : male me habet aliquid : est mihi ægre aliquid : murmurare, fremere (*when one gives utterance to his feelings*). *To repine at or against*, queri de aliquâ re ; non sedate, non æquo animo ferre aliquid.

REPINING, *s.*, querēla : questus : querimonia : lamentatio. SYN. *and* PHR. *in* COMPLAINT.

REPINING, *adj.* *By circumlocution with the verbs under* REPINE.

REPLACE. ‖ *To put back into its place*, aliquid loco suo reponere. ‖ *To put one in the place of another*, aliquem substituere in alicujus locum. ‖ *To restore, repair*, vid.

REPLENISH. Vid. FILL.

REPLETE. Vid. FULL.

REPLETION, nimia ubertas : abundantia : (*of the body*), plethōra (*technical term*) ; * sanguinis abundantia, redundantia.

REPLEVY (*in law*), repignorare quod pignori datum est (*Ulp., Dig.*, 13, 6, 5).

REPLY, *s.*, responsio : responsum (*general term ; the former in Quintilian, a refutation ; the latter, also, the answer of an oracle*) : defensio : excusatio : purgatio (*reply to a charge*) : oraculum : sors oraculi (*oracular response*) : rescriptum (*written reply of a prince ; Silver Age*). *A reply given to one's self to a question put by one's self* (*of an orator*), sibi ipsi responsio, subjectio (*ἀνθυποφορά*). *Reply to an objection that might be made*, anteoccupatio : præsumtio (*προλῆψις*). *Sharp, witty replies*, acute responsa. *To read a written reply*, ex libello respondēre (*Plin. Ep.*, 6, 5, 6). *To make a reply* [vid. TO REPLY]. *To receive a reply*, responsum ferre, auferre : *I receive a reply to my letter*, meis literis respondetur *or* rescribitur : *I got a reply*, responsum mihi est ; responsum datum est : *to bring back a reply*, responsum referre, renunciare.

REPLY, *v.*, respondēre ; *to any thing*, ad aliquid *or* alicui rei : responsum dare, edere, reddere : rescribere (ad aliquid *or* alicui rei : excipere aliquem *or* alicujus sermonem. SYN. *in* ANSWER). *To reply to an objection*, referre : reponere : respondēre contra aliquid : id quod opponitur refutare : respondēre de jure : responsitare (*to reply to legal questions whenever applied to ; of lawyers*) : respondēre :

se defendere : se purgare (*to reply to an accusation ;* criminibus respondēre). *To reply to a question or questions,* respondēre ad interrogata (rogata) *or* ad ea, quæ quæsita sunt : *not to reply to,* non respondēre ; tacēre ; obmutescere : *give no reply to,* nullum responsum dare ; nullum verbum respondēre ; omnino nihil respondēre : *to reply boldly, fiercely,* &c., fortiter, audacter, ferociter respondēre : *to reply courteously* (*by letter*), rescribere humanissime. *It is easy to reply to this,* hujus rei facilis et promta est responsio.

REPORT, *s.* ‖ *Rumor,* fama (*general term = tradition ; not = a single narrative or account, which is* rumor : *hence* fama, *in this sense, is never to be used in the plural ;* vid. *Krebs, s. v.*) : rumor : narratio : narratiuncula (*a story*) : sermo (*the talk of people among each other respecting any thing*) : opinio (*an opinion spread abroad so far as it shows itself ;* vid. *commentators on Cæs., B. G.,* 2, 35) : auditio (*hearsay*). Jn. rumor (*or* fama) et auditio : *a false report,* rumor falsus ; *plural,* auditiones falsæ : *a widely circulated report,* disseminatus dispersusque sermo : *an uncertain report,* rumor incertus *or* non firmus. *There is a report, a report is current that,* &c., rumor, fama, *or* sermo est ; sermo datur (*Liv.,* 2, 2 ; ☞ *not* rumor *or* fama obtinet ; i. e., *the report is generally received, it continues to be the general account,* &c. ; vid. *Liv.,* 21, 46, *extr.*). *There is a very general report about any thing,* de aliquâ re rumor ealet (*Cæl. ap. Cic. Ep.,* 8, 1, 5) : *a report spreads that,* &c., rumor oritur, *or* exsistit, *or* exit, venit. *A report spreads on all sides,* rumor differtur ; fama differt (*Suet., Cæs.,* 33, *Bremi*) : *a report spreads over the town,* fama totâ urbe discurrit. *The following report is in circulation,* serpit hic rumor (*Cic., Muren.,* 21, *extr.*). *The report having been quickly spread abroad that Dion had been killed,* celeri rumore dilato, Dioni vim allatam : *a report reaches my ears,* rumor (fama) affertur *or* perfertur ad me, *respecting any thing,* de re : *report says, that,* &c., fama nunciat : *to know any thing only by report,* famâ et auditione accipisse aliquid : *to hear an obscure report of any thing,* quasi per nebulam audire aliquid (vid. *Plaut., Capt.,* 5, 4, 26 ; *Pseud.,* 1, 5, 48) : *to spread a report,* rumorem spargere ; (*on all sides*), rumorem dispergere *or* differre : *to spread evil reports of any body through the town,* aliquem per totam urbem rumoribus differre : *to stop a report,* rumorem exstinguere. ‖ *A relation, narrative, general account,* relatio : relatus (*intelligence of any thing, post-Augustan*) : narratio (*a narrative, relation*) : rei gestæ expositio ; conscriptio quæstionis (*law report, in plural, Cic., Cluent.,* 67, 191) : renunciatio (*of an ambassador*) : libellus : literæ (*general term, a written report ;* libellus *in the form of a treatise,* literæ *in the form of a letter*). *To make a report,* deferre, referre ad aliquem de re (*both, especially to a superior, but with this difference, that* deferre *is used of one who voluntarily gives a report,* referre *of one who does this by virtue of his office and duty*) : *to make or render a report,* renunciare, *to any body,* alicui (vid. *Held., Cæs., B. G.,* 1, 10) : referre *or* renunciare legationem (*of an ambassador*) : *to draw up a report* (*of a judicial investigation*), perscribere (e. g., omnia judicum dicta, interrogata, responsa perscriberent, *Cic., Sull.,* 14, 41). *To give an accurate report of an event to the Senate,* ordinem rei gestæ ad senatum perferre : *to make a full report of any thing,* omnem rem ordine enarrare : *to make a circumstantial report,* pluribus exponere : *to give in a report,* libellum tradere (*to deliver in with one's own hands*) *or* mittere (*to send in*). *A report came from the quæstor,* a quæstore literæ sunt allatæ. ‖ *An exact or official account, return,* nuncius, *of any thing,* alicujus rei (*properly, oral intelligence by messengers,* &c., *as opposed to that by writing ; then, also, general term*) : literæ (*written intelligence*) : *by oral and written report,* nunciis literisque : *to receive a report,* nuncium accipere ; nunciatur mihi aliquid ; nuncius mihi perfertur ; certiorem fieri, *respecting any thing,* alicujus rei *or* de re ; accipere, audire, comperire : *I have received a report respecting it,* mihi allatum est de eâ re : *he received a report of all the proceedings,* quid ageretur resciit : *to receive a circumstantial report* (*from any body*) *concerning a matter,* cuncta edocēri de re : *report having been brought,* nuncio allato, nunciato, comperto, audito, *which may be followed by an accusative and infinitive* (*with the historians ; therefore not to be rejected from historical style ;* vid. *Held., Cæs., B. C.,* 1, 30 ; *cf. Zumpt,* § 647) : *a report is brought, arrives,* nuncius affertur : *to bring a report to any body,* alicui nuncium afferre ; *also simply* afferre : *to have received a report,* nuncium accepisse ; comperisse ; nuncius mihi perlatus est. ‖ *Repute, reputation,* vid. ‖ *Loud noise,* crepitus ; fragor (*very loud*). *There is a report,* fit fragor ab aliquâ re : *to make a report,* crepare, sonare : *to make a loud report,* fragorem dare *or* edere ; crepitare vehementius.

REPORT, *v.* ‖ *To relate what one has heard,* referre (☞ *only poetical,* renarrare). *You can report it after me,* * meâ auctoritate hoc referre licet : *I merely report it as I heard it,* hæc auditu comperta habeo ; hæc auditione et famâ accepi. ‖ *To say any thing of a person,* de aliquo dicere, *with an adverb* (*general term, to speak of one*) : incusare aliquid in aliquem (*to accuse a person of a thing ;* vid. *Döderlein, Syn.,* 2, p. 66) : *to report badly of any one,* maledice dicere de aliquo : *to report well of one,* bene *or* honorifice dicere de aliquo : *they report well of any one,* bene audit aliquis : *they report of me, you, him, that I, thou, he,* &c., dicor, diceris, dicitur (*followed by a nominative and infinitive ;* vid. *Zumpt,* § 607 ; e. g., dives esse dicitur). *Reported = alleged,* qui (quæ, quod) dicitur, fertur, editur (☞ dictus, editus *are not classical in this sense*). ‖ *To give accurate intelligence, or an official account,* nunciare (*to announce*) : renunciare (*to bring back word, in consequence of a commission received, or as a return for other intelligence ;* vid. *Held., Cæs., B. G.,* 1, 10) ; *any thing to a person,* alicui aliquid : certiorem aliquem facere de re (*to inform*) : docēre, edocēre aliquem aliquid *or* (*rarely*) de re (*to instruct ;* edocēre = *to give accurate information on a definite subject ;* vid. *Herz., Sall., Cat.,* 48, 4) : deferre, referre ad aliquem de re (*to give information,* &c., *especially to a superior ;* deferre *voluntarily,* referre *by virtue of office and duty*) : per literas significare (*by writing*) : narrare (*general term, to narrate*) ; memoriæ tradere *or* prodere, *or simply* prodere (*to hand down to posterity ; of historians*) : *to report the whole progress of an event,* omnem rem ordine enarrare ; ordine edocēre omnia (*orally*) : omnia perscribere (*by writing*). ‖ *To make a sudden noise,* crepare : sonare : fragorem dare *or* edere, crepitare vehementius (*when very loud*).

REPORTER. ‖ *A narrator,* narrator. ‖ *One who takes down notes of speeches, and reports them,* notarius : (scriptor velox, † *Manil. :* ☞ notarius velox *is not Latin ;* vid. *the commentators on Plin. Ep.,* 3, 5, 15).

REPOSE, *v.* ‖ Trans. *To place, set, put,* vid. *To repose confidence in,* fidere *or* confidere alicui *and* alicui rei ; fretum esse aliquo *or* aliquâ re (*to rely upon any thing*) : fiduciam habēre alicujus rei (*to repose in any thing*). *To repose one's whole confidence in any body,* se totum alicui committere ; omnia consilia alicui credere : *to repose no confidence in a person,* alicui diffidere. ‖ Intrans. *To take rest,* quiescere : conquiescere : requiescere (*general term, also, of taking rest in sleep*) : quietem capere (*to take rest in sleep*).

REPOSE, *s.,* requies (*rest*) : quies (*freedom from interruption and noise, a quiet life*) : otium (*leisure, freedom from business*) : somnus (*sleep*). *Repose of mind,* animi tranquillitas : animus tranquillus. *To find repose after one's troubles and toils,* ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus conquiescere : *to give any body a little repose,* aliquem respirare et conquiescere jubēre : *to allow any body three hours for repose,* alicui tres horas ad quietem dare : *a place of repose,* tranquillus ad quietem locus (*properly*) ; portus otii, *or* portus *only* (*figuratively*). Vid. Rest.

REPOSITORY, receptaculum (*any place in which a thing can be laid or kept*). cella : cellula (*especially a store-room*) : horreum (*a ware-room, store, granary*) : apothēca (*for wine*) : penus (*for victuals*) : armarium (*for clothes*) : claustrum (*for wild beasts*).

REPREHEND, reprehendere : vituperare : culpare : increpare : improbare. Syn. *and* Constr. *in* Blame.

REPREHENSIBLE, reprehendendus : vituperabilis : vituperandus : reprehensione *or* vituperatione dignus (*blameworthy*. Syn. *of* reprehensione *and* vituperatione, *under* To Blame). *Not to be reprehensible,* a reprehensione abesse (*not blamable*) : nihil in se habēre, quod reprehendi possit (*to be without fault*).

REPREHENSION, reprehensio (*the censure which tends to correct a committed fault, or to exhort for the future ; opposed to* probatio) : vituperatio (*the censure which tends to extort a confession and produce repentance ; opposed to* laus) : ☞ vituperium *is spurious Latin, introduced* (*Cic., De Legg.,* 3, 10, 23) *by ignorant copyists. To visit any body with reprehension on account of any thing,* reprehendere aliquem de aliquâ re *or* in aliquâ re : vituperare aliquem de aliquâ re : objurgare aliquem de aliquâ re, *or* in aliquâ re, *or* aliquâ re : accusare aliquem de aliquâ re *or* in aliquâ re : *to be visited with reprehension,* reprehendi : vituperari : in vituperationem venire, cadere, incidere, *or* adduci : vituperationem subire.

REPRESENT. ‖ *To depict or describe the form of a thing,* repræsentare (*Plin., Quint. ; to set clearly before the view*) : exprimere : fingere : effingere (*to express ; of an artist*) : pingere : depingere (*to paint*) : reddere et offerre alicui aliquid (*of the memory*) : oculis, sub oculos, *or* sub aspectum alicujus subjicere aliquid (*of persons, by description,* &c.). *The artist represented him in the act of sacrificing,* artifex eum sacrificantem expressit. ‖ *To describe mimetically, to sustain the person of,* agere. *To represent an individual,* alicujus partes agere : alicujus personam induere, suscipere, *or* gerere (*either on the stage or otherwise*) : *to represent a play,* fabulam dare (☞ *not* fabulam docēre, *which means "to train the actors"*). ‖ *To bring before the mind, give notice of,* aliquem de aliquâ re monēre, *or with* ut *or* ne (*to admonish*) : aliquem aliquid docēre (*to instruct*) : ostendere alicui aliquid (*or with an accusative and infinitive*) : *to represent to any one the impossibility of a thing,* alicui ostendere rem fieri non posse : *to represent to one the benefits of a thing,* aliquem docēre quanta sit alicujus rei utilitas : *to represent to one's self,* cogitare : animo cogitare : cogitatione sibi fingere : animo sibi effingere : animo concipere : aliquem, *or* aliquid oculis, *or* ante oculos proponere : aliquem, aliquid, sibi proponere : cogitare de aliquo *or* de aliquâ re : ☞ repræsentare aliquid *or* sibi aliquem *does not occur until the Silver Age.* ‖ *To be in the place or act on behalf of any one,* agere aliquem *or* pro aliquo (☞ *not* se agere aliquem) : gerere *or* sustinēre alicujus personam (☞ *not* agere alicujus personam) : vicem alicujus implēre (*Plin. Ep.*).

REPRESENTATION. ‖ *Act of representing, by the verbs.* ‖ *Exhibition,* vid. ‖ *Image, likeness,* vid.

REPRESENTATIVE, *s. and adj.,* qui vice alicujus fungitur *or* vicem alicujus implet : (*of the people*) qui personam populi gerit (vid. *Cic., Off.,* 1, 34, 124). *A representative constitution, or, a representative and constitutional government,* * civitas in quâ ex eorum arbitratu qui singulorum ordinum personas gerunt, leges feruntur ; e. g., * civitas quæ convocandis ad comitia civium ordinibus ferendisque ex illorum arbitratu legibus popularem aliquam formam induit (*after Cic., Off.,* 1, 34, 124).

REPRESS, reprimere (*to press back,*

and so prevent from breaking out, lacrimas, fletum, iracundiam) : comprimere (*to press together, and so prevent from spreading*; e. g., tumultum, seditionem, motus) : supprimere (*to press under, and so keep down*; ægritudinem, iram) : opprimere (*to press against any thing, and so keep it back*; e. g., tumultum, libertatem, rumorem). Vid. RESTRAIN.

REPRIEVE, *s.*, mora mortis (e. g., non modo effugium sed ne moram quidem mortis assequi potuit, *Cic.*). IMPROPR., dilatio, &c. *To beg for a reprieve*, dilationem petere (*of a debtor*) : *to grant him a few days' reprieve*, paucos dies ad solvendum prorogare.

REPRIEVE, *v.*, * moram mortis alicui concedere *or* dare (mora mortis, *Cic.*). *To be reprieved*, moram mortis assequi (*Cic.*).

REPRIMAND, *s.*, reprehensio : vituperatio. *A gentle reprimand*, lenis objurgatio.

REPRIMAND, *v.*, vituperare : reprehendere : (verbis) increpare : increpitare : culpare [SYN. *in* BLAME] : objurgare (*to reproach with a fault ; opposed to* laudare) : conviciari (*to make railing accusations*) : exagitare, destringere (*to make sharp attacks on any body*) : corripere (*to blame with harsh words*) : cavillari (*to blame with irony*) : exprobrare (alicui aliquid, *to reproach any body with something as dishonorable to him*). *To reprimand any body on account of any thing*, reprehendere aliquem de *or* in aliquâ re ; vituperare aliquem de aliquâ re : objurgare aliquem de *or* in aliquâ re, *or* aliquâ re *only* : *to be reprimanded*, objurgari : vituperari : in vituperationem incidere, cadere, venire, *or* adduci : vituperationem subire : *to reprimand in gentle terms*, levi brachio objurgare aliquem (de aliquâ re).

REPRINT, *v.*, * librum denuo typis exscribendum curare (*of the author*) : * typis denuo exscribere (*of the printer*). ☞ Librum repetere *is not Latin.*

REPRINT, *s.*, * exemplar typis denuo exscriptum.

REPRISALS, vis vi repulsa. *To make reprisals*, par pari ferre : vim vi repellere.

REPROACH, *s.*, probrum (*reproach which may be justly made*) : opprobrium (*reproach actually made*) : maledictum : vox contumeliosa : verbum contumeliosum.

REPROACH, *v.*, objicere (*the proper word*) : exprobrare (alicui aliquid, *or* de aliquâ re) : objurgare (aliquem, aliquem de aliquâ re *or* in aliquâ re ; *also* aliquâ re *only, and with* quod) : aliquid alicui crimini dare. *Also*, reprehendere aliquem de *or* in aliquâ re : vituperare (aliquem de aliquâ re) [SYN. *in* BLAME]. *To reproach in mild terms*, levi brachio objurgare aliquem (de aliquâ re) : *to reproach any body severely*, aliquem graviter accusare : *when I was reproached with being almost beside myself*, quum objurgarer, quod pæne desiperem (*Cic.*).

REPROACHFUL, contumeliosus : maledicus. SYN. *in* REVILING.

REPROACHFULLY, contumeliose : maledice ; *or by circumlocution with the substantive or verb.*

REPROBATE, *adj.*, damnatus (*condemned ; hence, also, reprobate, vile:* quis te miserior ? quis te damnatior ? * *Cic., Pis.*, 40, *extr.*) : profligatus : perditus (*abandoned*). JN. profligatus et perditus : sceleratus.

REPROBATE, *v.*, damnare : reprobare. Vid. CONDEMN.

REPROBATION, damnatio (*condemnation*) : reprehensio : vituperatio (*blame*) : reprobatio (*Tertull.*).

REPRODUCE, * denuo generare : denuo ferre *or* proferre (*of the earth*).

REPRODUCTION, *by the verb : power of reproduction*, * vis denuo generandi *or* proferendi.

REPROOF, reprehensio : vituperatio : objurgatio : culpatio. *A mild reproof*, lenis objurgatio.

REPROVE, reprobare (*express disapprobation ; opposed to* probare : approbare) : damnare : condemnare (*condemn ; also opposed to* approbare) : reprehendere : vituperare (*opposed to* probare, laudare. SYN. *in* BLAME). JN. reprehendere et exagitare aliquid. *To reprove in no measured terms*, vehementer reprehendere aliquem de aliquâ re *or* in aliquâ re : vituperare aliquem de aliquâ re : *to be reproved*, reprehendi : vituperari : in vituperationem venire, incidere, cadere, adduci : vituperationem subire. Vid. CONDEMN.

REPROVER, castigator (*Hor., Liv.*) : exprobrator (*Sen.*). *Also by the verbs.*

REPTILE, * animal *or* bestia rēpens (*after Cic.* : bestiæ volucres, nantes).

REPUBLIC, civitas libera : civitas libera et sui juris : respublica libera ; *also simply* respublica, *when the context fixes the sense : the monarchy is changed into a republic*, a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicatur respublica : *the republic of letters, perhaps we may say* civitas erudita *or* literaria, *or* respublica erudita, docta, literaria, *or* doctorum, eruditorum hominum ; *but these phrases denote an actual, rather than ideal republic. Some adopt* senatus doctorum (*from Cic., N. D.*, 1, 34, cum tamquam senatum philosophorum recitares). ☞ *Avoid* orbis literatus *or* eruditus : orbis literatorum, eruditorum, *although defended by Nolten., Antib.*, ii., p. 165. Orbis *never denotes a number or body of men (Krebs).*

REPUBLICAN, *adj., must, for the most part, be expressed by a genitive* ; e. g., *a republican constitution*, reipublicæ (liberæ) forma : *to give a republican constitution to a country*, reipublicæ formam civitati dare : *to have republican feelings or predilections*, reipublicæ liberæ esse amicum : libertatis esse amantem.

REPUBLICAN, *s.*, reipublicæ liberæ civis (*citizen of a republic*) : reipublicæ liberæ amicus : communis libertatis propugnator (*a friend of the republican form of government*). *A zealous or fierce republican*, acerrimus reipublicæ liberæ propugnator.

REPUDIATE. ‖ *To reject*, repudiare (*to reject as worthless or bad*) : spernere (*opposed to* concupiscere) : aspernari (*opposed to* appetere) : respuere (*with loathing or disgust*) : aspernari ac respuere : rejicere (*to turn back*) : recusare : renuere : abnuere (*to refuse*). ‖ *To divorce*, vid.

REPUDIATION, repudiatio (*Cicero seldom, but classical in prose*) : *or by the verb.*

REPUGNANCE, discordia rerum : repugnantia rerum (*contrariety of nature and qualities. Pliny also uses* antipathia, ἀντιπάθεια) : odium : fuga : aversans et repugnans natura (*natural feeling of dislike ; these three especially of persons*) : naturale bellum (*Cicero, of the consequence of a natural antipathy between animals :* est alicui cum aliquo). *To feel repugnance against any thing*, abhorrēre a re : aversari aliquid : aliquid spernere, aspernari, respuere. JN. aspernari ac respuere aliquid : fastidire aliquem *or* aliquid (*feel disgust or loathing*) : *to entertain a repugnance against any body*, animorum contentione ab aliquo discrepare : *to feel a great repugnance against any thing*, magnum odium alicujus rei me capit : *there is a great repugnance between two things*, res quædam pervicaci odio dissident : *without any repugnance*, prompto animo : libenter : *with repugnance*, repugnanter.

REPUGNANT, odiosus (*hateful*) : alienus (*foreign to*, &c.) : pugnans : repugnans (*contradictory, inconsistent ; of things*) : aversus : contrarius. [Vid., *also*, CONTRARY.] *Any thing is repugnant to me*, me alicujus rei pertæsum est : tædet me alicujus rei : res tædium mihi creat : aliquis *or* alicujus animus abhorret a re.

REPUGNANTLY, repugnanter : animo averso, alieno, invito.

REPULSE, *s.*, repulsa. *To suffer a repulse*, repulsam ferre, accipere : repulsum abire : *to give a repulse*, petenti alicui deesse : aliquis alicujus rei ab aliquo repulsam fert : alicujus precibus non satisfacere : *you shall not suffer a repulse*, haud repulsus abibis : quidquid me ores impetrabis (*after Plaut., Capt.*, 3, 2, 14).

REPULSE, *v.*, depellere (*to drive away*) : repellere (*to drive back ;* vid. *Ochs., Cic., Ecl.*, p. 70) : propellere : propulsare (*the latter the stronger word*). *To repulse an enemy*, hostem *or* impetum hostium propulsare ; hostes rejicere *or* fugare ; hostes terga vertere cogere (*Cæs.*) : *to repulse force by force*, vim vi repellere.

REPULSIVE. ‖ PROP., quod repellit, propulsat. ‖ FIG., quod fastidium *or* odium affert alicui ; quod affert alicui non fastidium modo sed plerumque etiam odium (*after Quint.*, 11, 1, 15).

REPURCHASE, *v.*, redimere.

REPUTABLE, } Vid. RESPECTABLE,
REPUTABLY. } RESPECTABLY.

REPUTATION, } fama : existimatio
REPUTE, } (*good or bad repute*). *Good repute*, bona fama : bona existimatio ; *also simply* fama (vid. *Herz. ad Sall., Cat.*, 25, 3) : existimatio : nomen : *high repute*, magna fama, existimatio : *bad repute*, infamia : mala fama : mala existimatio : *to be in good repute*, bene audire : bene existimatur de aliquo (*Cic.*) : in famâ esse (*Tac., Hist.*, 2, 73) : *to be in bad repute*, male audire (*Cic.*) : in infamiâ esse (*Ter.*) : esse infamiâ (*Cic.*) : infamiâ aspersum esse (*Nep.*) : infamiam habēre (*Cæs.*) : *to be in very bad repute*, infamiâ flagrare (*Cic.*) : *in bad repute*, infamis : *to bring into repute*, ad famam proferre (*Tac., Ann.*, 16, 18) : in famam provehere aliquem (*Plin. Ep.*, 9, 14) : *to be in repute*, esse in numero aliquo et honore : aliquem numerum obtinēre : *to be in very great repute*, magno honore esse (apud aliquem) : *to care for one's reputation*, famæ servire (*Nep.*), consulere (*Sall.*) : famæ studēre (*Quint.*) : existimationi servire (*Cic.*) : *to be tender or careful of another's reputation*, existimationi alicujus consulere, servire : *to injure or detract from any body's reputation*, famam alicujus lædere, atterere (*Sall.*) : existimationem alicujus perdere (*Auct. ad Her.*) : spoliare aliquem famâ (*Cic.*) : est aliquid contra famam alicujus (*Cic.*) : detrahere de famâ alicujus (*Cic.*) : obtrectare alicujus gloriæ, laudibus (*Livy, when the reputation is high*) : infamiam alicui movēre (*Liv.*), ferre *or* parare (*Tac.*), inferre (*Cic.*) : infamare aliquem (*rarely ; Nep., Quint.* : ☞ *not* diffamare aliquem, *late*) : invidiam alicui facere (*Suet.*) : *to lose reputation*, amittere famam : deserit aliquem fama.

REPUTED, qui (quæ, quod) dicitur, fertur, existimatur (☞ *not* dictus, editus). *The reputed author*, * qui auctor hujus libri fertur, dicitur, existimatur.

REQUEST, *s.*, preces (*plural*) : rogatio : rogatus (*only in the ablative singular :* ☞ *not* petitio). *At any one's request*, aliquo rogante, petente : *to listen to a request*, preces alicujus audire (*not* exaudire) *or* admittere ; alicui patenti satisfacere, annuere ; quod petit aliquis, dare : *to refuse a request*, preces alicujus spernere (*Ov.*), aversari (*Liv.*), repudiare (*Cic.*) ; alicui petenti deesse. *What is your request ?* quid petis ? *If you grant my request*, * si feceris, quod rogo : *to make a request* : vid. *the verb.*

REQUEST, *v.* ‖ INTRANS., rogare : petere (*general term for asking, whether as a request or a demand ; in the middle, therefore, between* poscere *and* orare, *but somewhat nearer to a request:* petere *mostly refers to the object*, rogare *to the person ; hence* petere aliquid ab aliquo : rogare aliquem aliquid). ‖ TRANS., rogare, orare aliquem aliquid : flagitare : efflagitare aliquid ab aliquo (*with eagerness and impetuosity*). *To request the gods*, precari a diis : precatione uti : precationem ad deos facere : *to request humbly any thing from any body*, supplicare alicui pro re : petere, postulare suppliciter aliquid ab aliquo : orare aliquem supplicibus verbis : orare *or* rogare aliquem suppliciter : *to request importunately and almost with tears*, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare aliquem : *to request in the most earnest manner*, aliquem ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim : *to request the life of a malefactor*, petere vitam nocenti : *let me request of you*, oratus sis : *plural*, rogati sitis *or* estote : *let me request and beseech you*, quæso : oro : obsecro : *to request the favor of any body's company*, aliquem invitare, vocare : *to request any body's company to dinner*, aliquem ad cœ-

nam vocare *or* invitare: *to request any body's company at one's house*, aliquem domum suam invitare (condicere alicui, *with or without* cœnam, *or* ad cœnam, *is to invite one's self; to fix to dine with any body*).

REQUIRE. ‖ *To need*, poscere: postulare: requirere, desiderare (*to hold as necessary*): esse, *with a genitive of a substantive, together with an adjective*; e. g., *it requires much labor*, multi laboris est: *to be required*, opus esse: *the times require it*, tempus ita fert: *if circumstances require it*, si res *or* tempus postulat: si res cogit (*of urgent circumstances*): *the affair requires great foresight*, magnam res diligentiam requirit: *as a thing requires*, pro; e. g., *as his dignity requires*, pro ejus dignitate. ‖ *To ask, request*, vid.

REQUISITE, necessarius: quod requiritur, desideratur in aliquâ re: quod abesse nequit. *To be requisite*, requiri: desiderari: opus esse. Vid., *also*, NECESSARY.

REQUISITION, rogatio (*act of requiring or asking*): rogatus (*only in ablative singular*): quod aliquis petit (*subject of an entreaty*): imperatum, quod imperatur (*subject of a command or injunction*). Vid., *also*, REQUEST.

REQUITAL, par gratia (*the same favor in return*): præmium: merces (*reward, wages*; merces *also in a bad sense*). *To make a requital*, par pari referre. Vid., *also*, TO REQUITE.

REQUITE, referre: reddere (*general term*): gratiam referre alicui, *or* parem gratiam referre alicui (vid. *Bentl., Ter. Eun.*, 4, 4, 51; *in a good or a bad sense*): remunerari (*in a good sense*): pensare *or* compensare aliquid aliquâ re (*to make even*; e. g., *benefactions by benefactions*, beneficia beneficiis: *merits by benefactions*, merita beneficiis: ☞ recompensare *is to be avoided*): rependere aliquid aliquâ re (*literally, to weigh the one against the other; figuratively, to set off, make up*; e. g., damnum, *by any thing*, aliquâ re): par pari referre (*to render like for like*). *To requite any body's love*, aliquem redamare: *to requite kindnesses*, beneficiis respondêre *or* vicem exsolvere: *I can not requite your services*, tantum tibi debeo, quantum solvere difficile est: *to requite any thing badly*, malam gratiam referre.

RESCIND, rescindere (*to cancel and make void*; e. g., *decrees, compacts, wills*, &c.): inducere (*to strike out a resolution, a decree of the Senate, a contract*, locationem): pervertere (*abolish by violence; laws, justice*, &c.): abolêre: abrogare [SYN. *in* ABOLISH]: derogare legi *or* aliquid de lege (*of a partial abolition; but sometimes with accusative for* abrogare; *Ochsn., Cic., Eclog.*, p. 85): obrogare legi (*to render it a dead letter, wholly or in part, by a subsequent enactment*).

RESCRIPT, rescriptum: libelli (*plural*): codicilli (*plural*).

RESCUE, *s.*, liberatio: conservatio: auxilium: *usually by the verb*.

RESCUE, *v.*, liberare aliquem aliquâ re *or* ab aliquâ re: servare, conservare, vindicare, eripere aliquem: salutem ferre, afferre, alicui: ad salutem vocare aliquem (*Cic.*). *To rescue from death*, eripere aliquem a morte, ex cæde (*Cic.*): *to rescue from danger*, aliquem servare, eripere, ex periculo (*Cic.*): eripere aliquem periculo (*Cæs.*): *to rescue one's country*, patriam eripere ex hostium manibus (*Liv.*, 5, 46; *from an enemy*): patriam e servitute in libertatem vindicare (*Nep., Thras.*, 1, 2; *from oppression*): *to rescue from prison*, aliquem liberare custodiis, eximere vinculis (*Cic.*).

RESEARCH, quæstio: inquisitio: cognitio (*inquiry*): investigatio: indagatio: exploratio (*investigation*). *To make research*, quærere aliquid *or* de aliquâ re: inquirere in aliquid: investigari, scrutari, perscrutari, explorare aliquid. *Our researches on this subject led to nothing satisfactory*, nos nihil de eo percunctationibus reperiebamus.

RESEMBLANCE, similitudo. Vid. LIKENESS.

RESEMBLE, alicujus *or* alicujus rei esse similem: accedere ad similitudinem alicujus rei (*Cic., Att.*, 7, 2, 3): similitudinem speciemque alicujus gerere (*Cic., Off.*, 3, 4, 16): est mihi cum aliquo quædam similitudo: (*in character*) mores alicujus referre (*Plin.*): (*in features*, &c.) os vultumque alicujus referre (*ib.*): *to resemble closely*, prope (propius, proxime) accedere ad aliquid (*of internal or outward resemblance*).

RESEMBLING. Vid. LIKE.

RESENT. ‖ *To take ill*, aliquid in malam partem accipere: ferre aliquid ægre, graviter, moleste, acerbe (*Cic.*), indigne (*Nep.*), iniquo animo (*Cic.*): gravius excipere (*Suet.*). ‖ *To avenge*, ulcisci, vindicare aliquid: ulcisci aliquem pro acceptis injuriis: ulcisci *or* persequi alicujus injurias. Vid. AVENGE.

RESENTFUL, qui succenset alicui, qui odium occultum gerit adversus aliquem. Vid., *also*, ANGRY.

RESENTMENT, ira (*anger*): ultio (*revenge*): odium occultum *or* inclusum (*concealed hatred*). *To feel resentment against any body*, odium occultum gerere adversus aliquem. *Often by the verb.*

RESERVATION, retentio (*a keeping back*): repositio (*a laying by for future use*); *usually by the verbs.* Vid., *also*, RESERVE.

RESERVE, *v.* ‖ *To lay up*, servare: reservare (*to lay by or keep in store for a particular purpose, to refrain from using any thing until a certain season or occasion occur*): conservare (*to keep in good order, let alone, refrain from injuring*): reponere: seponere (*to put aside for future use*): condere: recondere (*to lay by, or in store*; e. g., *fruit*). JN. condere et reponere; reponere et recondere. *To reserve for another time*, in aliud tempus reservare *or* differre. ‖ *To keep back*, retinêre (*properly*), celare, occultare, tegere, dissimulare aliquid: comprimere (*to conceal*).

RESERVE, *s.* ‖ *A keeping back*, retentio; *usually by the verbs. To keep in reserve*; vid. *the verb.* ‖ *Studied silence*, taciturnitas (*silence*): modestia, verecundia (*modesty*): dissimulatio (*not telling all that one knows*): cautio (*caution*). *Without reserve*, aperte: ingenue: libere: plane: simpliciter: non timide: *to speak with reserve*, verecundius loqui de aliquâ re: *to practice reserve*, tergiversari (*Liv., Cic.*): veram animi sententiam celare, premere: *that practices reserve*, tectus: occultus: dissimulator: *they practiced no reserve*, quid sentirent non reticuerunt (*Cic., Att.*, 13, 27, 1). ‖ *A body of troops kept back*, subsidia, -orum (*n.*): copiæ subsidiariæ: (milites) subsidiarii (*general term*): acies subsidiaria (*drawn up in order of battle*). *To be in reserve*, pro subsidio consistere: in subsidiis esse: *to appoint a reserve*, in subsidio ponere *or* collocare.

RESERVED. ‖ PROP., repositus: reconditus. JN. repositus et reconditus; vid. *the verb.* ‖ FIG., taciturnus (*silent, in a good sense*): tectus: occultus: occultus et tectus (*that conceals his true sentiments*): cautus (*careful in speaking and acting*): modestus: verecundus (*modest, shy*). *Reserved to any body*, tectus ad aliquem: cautus (*in speaking*): timidus (*timid*): frigidus (*cold*). *To be of a gloomy and reserved disposition*, esse naturâ tristi ac reconditâ (*Cic.*).

RESERVOIR, lacus (*a large, deep tank*): castellum: dividiculum (*a building in which water is collected, and thence distributed to other places by pipes*): cisterna (*a cistern under ground, in which rain water is kept*).

RESIDE, habitare (aliquo loco): domicilium *or* sedem ac domicilium habêre (aliquo loco), degere *or* degere vitam, vivere loco (*to live at*): *with any body*, in alicujus domo *or* apud aliquem habitare: apud aliquem *or* in alicujus domo deversari (*for a time, as a guest*): cum aliquo habitare (*to live together*): commorari (*to be stopping at or abiding for a time*).

RESIDENCE. ‖ *A place of abode*, domicilium (*abode, as far as one is at home there*): sedes (*as the fixed spot where one resides*): habitatio (*dwelling-house or chamber, as long as one resides therein; hence, also, lodging*). *To choose a place for one's residence*, locum domicilio deligere: aliquo loco domicilium collocare: aliquo loco sedem ac domicilium constituere: aliquo loco considere (*to take up one's residence at*). [Vid., *also*, HOUSE.] ‖ *Time of one's abode*, commoratio: statio: mansio (*opposed to* itio: decessio; *implying a stay of some length*): habitatio (*the dwelling at a place*). *Residence in the country*, rusticatio.

RESIDENT, *by the verbs, or by circumlocution*; e. g., *to be resident*, sedem stabilem et domicilium habêre: *in a place*, locum sedem sibi delegisse.

RESIDUARY. *Residuary legatee*; heres *will commonly suit. He left that son* (*such a sum*), *and made Oppianicus his residuary legatee*, illi filio legavit; heredem instituit Oppianicum.

RESIDUE. Vid. REMAINDER.

RESIGN. ‖ *To give up*, cedere: concedere (*to yield*): abjicere: deponere: omittere (*to let go, abandon*): desistere aliquâ re *or* de aliquâ re (*implying a sudden change of purpose*): renunciare alicui re (*to renounce*). *To resign one's self to an occupation or pursuit*, alicui rei se dedere: studio alicujus rei se dedere *or* se tradere: *to resign one's self to suffering*, æquo animo ferre *or* tolerare aliquid: in se recipere aliquid. ‖ *To abdicate or retire from an office*, abdicare munus *or* (*far more commonly*) se munere: abire magistratu *or* honore: abscedere munere (*Liv.*, 9, 3): magistratum deponere (*of magistrates*): missionem postulare (*to demand a discharge of soldiers*: ☞ donare, "*to give up a command*," *is of the Silver Age*).

RESIGNATION. ‖ *The act of giving up*, renunciatio (*general term*): abdicatio (*of an office*; e. g., dictaturæ): cessio (*a renouncing or giving up any thing in favor of another person*): *or by the verbs.* ‖ *Submission of mind*, patientia: æquus animus. *To bear any thing with resignation*, aliquid æquo animo ferre (*Nep.*); accipere (*Sall.*) *or* tolerare (*Sall.*); aliquid patienter ferre: *with perfect resignation*, æquissimo animo. *All this I bear with perfect resignation*, tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc æqui boni facit (*Cic.*).

RESIGNED, æquo animo: patiens: tolerans alicui rei: placidus (*with good humor*). [Vid. PATIENT.] *To be resigned to any thing*, pati, patienter ferre: tolerare: æquo animo ferre *or* tolerare aliquid: in se recipere aliquid.

RESIN, resina: *fastened with resin*, resinatus (*Plin.*).

RESINOUS, resinaceus (*of resin, Plin.*): resinosus (*full of resin, Plin.*).

RESIST, resistere: obsistere (*Cic.*); reniti (*Liv.*); repugnare: *to resist the enemy*, hosti se opponere, obviam ire, repugnare: hostem propulsare, defendere: *to resist any thing*, resistere alicui rei. *To resist an attack successfully*, impetum sustinêre.

RESISTANCE. *Usually by the verbs*; e. g., *to make resistance*, resistere: obsistere: repugnare. *For resistance*, ad resistendum: *nature endures no resistance*, naturæ nullo modo obsisti potest (*after Cic.*).

RESISTLESS, cui nullo modo resisti *or* obsisti potest.

RESOLUTE, firmus: constans: stabilis: obstinatus: obfirmatus. SYN. *in* RESOLUTION.

RESOLUTELY, firmo animo atque constanti: obfirmato animo [SYN. *in* RESOLUTION]: fidenter: confidenter: audacter (*boldly*).

RESOLUTION. ‖ *Firmness of purpose*, firmitas: stabilitas: constantia (*opposed to* mobilitas): gravitas (*opposed to* levitas): animi fortitudo: animus certus *or* confirmatus. ‖ *Determination, purpose*, consilium (*plan, design*); *or, by circumlocution*, consilium captum; quod aliquis apud animum statuit, in animum induxit (*Cic.*): sententia (*will, opinion*): voluntas (*pleasure*). *A sudden resolution*, repentina voluntas; impetus; consilium repentinum *or* subitum: *to form a resolution*, consilium capere; *to do any thing*, aliquid faciendi; aliquid facere [*Cic., Quint.*,

16, *fin.*; *Cæs.*, *B. G.*, 7, 71], *or* ut aliquid faciam [e. g., subito consilium cepi, ut, antequam luceret, exirem, *Cic.*, *Att.*, 7, 10]): consilium inire: *to have formed a resolution*, in animo habēre: *my resolution is firm*, certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum; *also*, consilium est aliquid facere (*Cic.*). *To adhere to one's resolution*, in sententiâ manēre, perstare; sibi constare; consilium tenēre; consilium non mutare; in proposito susceptoque consilio permanēre: *to change one's resolution*, consilium mutare, abjicere; de sententiâ decedere; a sententiâ discedere. ‖ *Solution*, solutio: dissolutio (*both especially of a captious question*): explicatio: cnodatio (*of a perplexed, difficult matter*).

RESOLVABLE, qui (quæ, quod) solvi, dissolvi, potest.

RESOLVE. ‖ TRANS. *To dissolve*, solvere: dissolvere: resolvere; *if* = *liquefy*, liquefacere: liquare: diluere. ‖ *To separate*, dissolvere: sejungere: secernere. ‖ *To solve*, solvere (quæstionem, *Gell.*); dissolvere (interrogationem, *Cic.*); solvere (ænigma, *Quint.*); solvere, resolvere (ambiguitatem, *Quint.*); tollere (dubitationem, *Cic.*). ‖ INTRANS. *To determine*, statuere, constituere, decernere, *upon any thing*, aliquid, *or followed by an infinitive* (*to fix, settle, determine*): consilium capere (*to form a determination or resolution: followed by the gerund* in di *or infinitive, or* ut; vid. *in* "*to form a* RESOLUTION"): inducere animum *or* in animum (*to bring one's mind to; followed by an infinitive or* ut): decernere (*properly, to decree that any thing shall take place; then* = *to resolve*): apud animum statuere, constituere (*to fix, settle*): destinare, animo proponere (*to propose to one's self*: ☞ *the latter without* animo, *especially in the Silver Age*): censēre, placet alicui (*of the Senate*): sciscere: jubēre. JN. sciscere jubēreque (*to make a law or ordinance*, sciscere *especially of the* plebs, jubere *of the* populus; vid. *commentators on Nep., Arist.*, 1, 4; *Heusingg. Cic., Off.*, 3, 11, 1). *I am resolved*, certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: *to be sufficiently resolved upon*, &c., satis habēre consilium de, &c. (*Cic., Att.*, 12, 50, *extr.*). [Vid., *also*, "*my* RESOLUTION *is firm.*"] *Not to be able to resolve on any thing*, animi *or* animo pendēre; varie *or* in diversas partes distrahi; certum consilium capere non posse; certâ aliquâ in sententiâ consistere non posse; hæreo quid faciam; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam.

RESORT, *v.* ‖ (*To a place*), frequentare (*to visit frequently*; alicujus domum, scholam, &c.): celebrare (*to come to in numbers, or often*: alicujus domum, deum delubra, *Lucr.*, &c.): se conferre aliquo, petere locum, capessere locum; concedere aliquo (*retire*): commeare (*to travel backward and forward*; e. g., *of merchants*, Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus commeabant, *Cic.*). ‖ (*To a person*), se conferre, accedere ad aliquem: adire, convenire aliquem (*for protection or aid*): ad alicujus opem confugere, perfugere. ‖ *To resort to means*, confugere (*to fly to, as a resource*; e. g., ad preces): adhibēre (*to employ; general term*). *To resort to a different treatment or method of cure*, aliam quandam ad aliquem admovēre curationem (*Cic.*). Vid. TO EMPLOY.

RESORT, *s.* ‖ *Meeting, assembly*, frequentia: conventus. *A place of much resort*, locus celeber (*opposed to* desertus). *I wished to be in a place of less resort*, volebam loco magis deserto esse. *Any body dislikes a place of so much resort*, offendit aliquem loci celebritas. ‖ *Refuge*, refugium: perfugium.

RESOUND, resonare (*properly and figuratively*): personare (*to sound through; ring with*). Vid. SOUND.

RESOURCE, auxilium: subsidium: præsidium: adjumentum (*aid*): instrumentum (*means*): *resources* = *property*, &c., facultates, opes, copiæ, *plural*.

RESPECT, *s.* ‖ *Account, regard*, respectus: ratio: *in respect of a thing*, alicujus rei ratione habitâ; alicujus rei respectu. *Without respect of persons*, nullius ratione habitâ; delectu omni et discrimine omisso: *in every respect*, omnino (*claiming general acceptance or assent*): ab omni parte: omni ex parte: in omni genere: omnibus rebus (*in all points or particulars*). *In both respects*, utrâque in re (vid. *Cic., Læl.*, 18, 14); *also by the accusative*, aliquid (e. g., *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 40). *In many respects*, multis locis (vid. *Klotz., Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 1, 1). *This can help in no respect*, hoc nullam ad partem valet: *this is troublesome to me in every respect*, hoc in omnes partes molestum est: *with respect to*, quod attinet ad (*what pertains to; as Cic. ad Div.*, 3, 5, 3, quod ad librum attinet quem tibi filius dabit, *and Cic., Fam.*, 1, 2, 4, quod ad populārem rationem attinet, *what concerns; and* ☞ *this is the only sense in which* quod attinet ad *is* = *with respect to in good Latin*): ad (*in reference to, in respect of; as Cic.*, 2 *Verr.*, 1, 22, 58, adornatum ad speciem magnificō ornatu; *and Cic., N. D.*, 2, 62, 155, nulla [species] ad rationem sollertiamque præstantior; *and Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 5, 11, mentis ad omnia cæcitas): de (*in respect of, concerning, about; as Ter., Ad.*, 2, 1, 50, de argento somnium; *and Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 19, de morte si res in suspicionem venit; *and Cic., Att.*, 9, 1, 2, recte non credis de numero militum): a *or* ab (*on the part of; as Cic., De Or.*, 3, 61, 229, nihil enim isti adolescenti neque a naturâ, neque a doctrinâ deesse sentio). *Sometimes this may be rendered by* respiciens, *in such phrases as, with respect to those things the people chose rather*, hæc respiciens populus maluit: *or by* si judicandum est aliquâ re; *in such cases as the following: he had a household, excellent indeed with respect to their serviceableness, but with respect to appearance very inferior*, usus est familiâ, si utilitate judicandum est, optimâ, si formâ, vix mediocri (*Nep., Att.*, 13, 3). *With respect to what*, &c., quod *with a verb.; with respect to your doubting, from the nature of my plans, whether you shall see me in the province*, quod itinerum meorum ratio te nonnullam in rationem videtur adducere, visurusne me sis in provinciâ (ea res sic se habet, &c., *Cic., Fam.*, 3, 5, 3; vid., *also, Liv.*, 3, 12, 7, &c.): *with respect to myself*, quod attinet ad me, de me, a me, per me; *out of respect to*; i. e., *on account of*, ob; propter; causâ. ‖ *High esteem, reverent regard*, observantia (*respect shown to any body by waiting upon him*, &c.): verecundia (*regard*): reverentia (*esteem; these three of respect shown to another*): honor (*honor*): dignatio (*esteem caused by desert*). *To possess, enjoy respect*, habetur alicui honor: coli et observari: aliquem numerum obtinēre: *to entertain or feel respect for any body*, verēri, reverēri aliquem, aliquem colere, tribuere alicui cultum: *to show respect to any body*, observare, honorare aliquem; reverentiam adhibēre adversus aliquem *or* præstare alicui: *hence, also*, JN. colere et observare aliquem: *to show due respect to any body*, aliquem prosequi, *with or without* observantiâ (*opposed to* elevare aliquem).

RESPECT, *v.* ‖ *To regard*, alicujus rei rationem ducere *or* habēre: *not to respect*, negligere aliquem *or* aliquid; nihil curare aliquid: *to respect as*, ponere *with* in *and the ablative*; ducere aliquid alicui rei; numerare aliquid in alicujus rei loco. [Vid., *also*, REGARD, *v.*] ‖ *To relate to*, ad rem spectare [vid., *also*, RELATE]. ‖ *To entertain or feel respect for* [vid. *in* RESPECT, *s.*]. *To respect any body's will or pleasure*, alicujus voluntati obsequi *or* morem gerere: *to respect any body's commands*, ab aliquo imperata facere.

RESPECTABILITY, bona existimatio: locus: numerus. JN. locus et numerus: dignitas: auctoritas.

RESPECTABLE, colendus: suspiciendus (*to be looked up to*): honestus (*honorable*): venerabilis (*deserving of veneration*): conspiciendus *and* spectabilis (☞ *not before the Augustan age*): *a respectable man*, vir honestus, gravis; spectatus et honestus: vir bonæ existimationis (*of unblemished reputation*): vir spectabilis (*as a title, under the emperors, Cod. Just.*).

RESPECTABLY, honeste: decore (*creditably*): laudabiliter: cum laude (*so as to deserve praise*): ut decet (*becomingly*): bene (*well*). *To live or conduct one's self respectably*, decore, honeste, vivere.

RESPECTFUL, observans (*toward any body*; alicujus): reverens: venerabundus. [SYN. *in* RESPECT.] *To be respectful toward any body*; vid. "*to show* RESPECT."

RESPECTFULLY, reverenter: *to speak very respectfully to any body*, aliquem reverentissime alloqui: *to rise respectfully before any body*, in venerationem alicujus assurgere.

RESPECTIVE, proprius: peculiaris et proprius: singularis; *sometimes with* quisque; e. g., *that all might be responsible for their respective portions*, ut suæ quisque partis tutandæ reus esset (*Liv.*).

RESPECTIVELY, *by* ut quisque est; suus cuique; hic—ille; tu—ille, alter—alter. *They rely on the will and the claims of relationship respectively*, hic testamento, ille proximitate nititur (*Quint.*); [*the orators who pleaded*] *for Scaurus and his son respectively*, pro Scauro hic, ille pro filio; *you and he are equally desirous to see your sons respectively*, tuum tu gnatum, ille suum cupit vidēre (*after Plaut., Capt.*, 2, 3, 39). *They require respectively a bridle and spurs*, alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus.

RESPIRATION, respiratio: respiratus (☞ *not* respiritus). Vid. BREATH.

RESPIRE, spirare: respirare: animam reciprocare: spiritum trahere et emittere: animam *or* spiritum ducere. Vid. BREATHE.

RESPITE, mora (*Held.*; mora mortis = *reprieve*): dilatio: prolatio (*adjournment, putting off*). *Respite from trouble*, intercapedo molestiæ.

RESPLENDENCE, } fulgor: splendor:
RESPLENDENCY, } nitor: claritas. SYN. *in* BRIGHTNESS.

RESPLENDENT, fulgens: splendidus: nitidus: nitens: illustris: clarus. SYN. *and* PHR. *in* BRIGHT.

RESPLENDENTLY, splendide, nitide, &c.

RESPOND, } Vid. ANSWER.
RESPONSE. }

RESPONDENT, qui alicui respondit (*in a controversy*): qui contra disputatur: *propugnator quæstionis.

RESPONSIBILITY. *By the adjective.*

RESPONSIBLE. ‖ *Accountable*, cui ratio reddenda est. *To be responsible*, præstare aliquid. *I am responsible for that*, mihi res præstanda est. *To make one's self responsible*, aliquid in se recipere (*to take it on one's self*): periculum in se recipere, rem aliquam sui periculi facere: *to be responsible for a loss*, præstare damnum: *to be responsible for charges*, sumtus tolerare, suppeditare: *you shall be responsible*, tu culpam præstabis: *that each might be responsible for the safety of his own part*, ut suæ quisque partis tutandæ reus esset (*Liv.*). ‖ *Able to pay*, qui est solvendo *or* ad solvendum.

RESPONSION, responsio: responsum. Vid., *also*, ANSWER.

RESPONSIVE, ex alterâ parte respondens. *Sometimes* alternus. Vid., *also*, ANSWERABLE.

REST, *s.* ‖ *Repose*, requies (*after activity*): quies (*in itself*): otium (*leisure*): tranquillitas (*freedom from disturbance*): *day of rest*, dies ad quietem datus: *hour of rest*, hora ad quietem data. *You give yourself no rest*, nullum remittis tempus neque te respicis (*Ter., Heaut.*, 1, 1, 18): ‖ *Sleep*, vid. ‖ *Prop, support*, adminiculum [vid. PROP]. ‖ *Remainder*, reliquum; quod reliquum est *or* restat; quod restat, *plural*, quæ restant; reliqui, *plural (of persons)*. *The rest*; e. g., *part of the senators . . . the rest*, pars senatorum, . . . reliqui: *for the rest*, ceterum, cetera (*in all other respects*: ☞ ceteroqui *or* ceteroquin *is extremely rare, being found, perhaps, only in Cic., Att.*, 16, 11, 7, *and Fin.*, 1, 3, 7): de reliquo: reliqua: quod reliquum est: quod superest (*as regards the remainder*).

REST, *v.* ‖ *To be still*, non movēri. ‖ *To repose*, quiescere: conquiescere: requiescere (*general term, of persons and things*): quieti se dare *or* tradere (*to take*

rest; of persons). *To rest from all trouble and toil*, ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus conquiescere : *to recommend any body rest*, aliquem respirare et conquiescere jubēre : *not to let any body rest*, aliquem numquam acquiescere sinere. *I will not rest until*, haud desinam, donec : *the land rests* (i. e., *is uncultivated, lies fallow*), ager quiescit *or* requiescit. || *To lean*, niti, inniti in re *or* in rem ; sustinēri aliquâ re ; incumbere in aliquid *or* alicui rei. || *To depend, in the phrase to rest with ;* i. e., *to depend upon*, in aliquo, *or* in re positum, *or* situm esse. Vid. DEPEND.

RESTING-PLACE, tranquillus ad quietem locus (*Cic., properly*) ; portus otii, *or simply* portus (*figuratively*). *To find no resting-place*, locum ubi consistat, non reperire.

RESTITUTION, restitutio : refectio (*restoring, repairing*. ☞ *Avoid* restauratio *in this sense*). *Usually by the verbs. To demand restitution and satisfaction*, res repetere. *To insist on restitution*, pertinacem esse ad obtinendam injuriam (*Liv.*, 29, 1, 17).

RESTIVE. *A restive horse, perhaps* indomitus (*not broken in, Plaut.*), *or* contumax (*obstinate ; used of animals ;* e. g., *of oxen, Col.*) : * frenis non parens.

RESTIVENESS, *perhaps* contumacia (*used by Columella of the obstinacy of oxen*, contumacia pervicax bōum).

RESTLESS, inquietus : turbidus (*opposed to* quietus) : turbulentus : turbatus : tumultuosus (*agitated, stormy*) : perturbatus : commotus : sollicitus (*troubled, disturbed, especially in mind*) : rerum novarum studiosus, cupidus (*desirous of change or innovation*). *A restless mind or spirit*, animus numquam agitatione et motu vacuus (*Cic., De Divin.*, 2, 62, 128). *To pass a restless night*, noctem perpetuis vigiliis et cum magno animi motu agere : *to have restless nights*, insomniis fatigari : *to be restless* (*in mind*), angi (*to be disturbed with fear*) : sollicitum esse (*to be troubled*).

RESTLESSLY, *usually by the adjective* (☞ *not* inquiete, *which is late ;* turbate *is* = *in disorder, confusedly*) : turbulente : turbulenter (*Cic.*) ; tumultuose (*Livy, of civil commotion*).

RESTLESSNESS, inquies (*a state of disquietude, when one can not rest, post-Augustan ;* e. g., inquies nocturna, *Plin., restlessness by night*) : turbidus motus (*unquiet motion, general term ;* vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 33) : animi motus (*disturbance of the mind*, e. g., *in sleep ; as Curt.*, 7, 5, 16) : æstus (*unsettled state of mind, when one is at a loss, or does not know what course to adopt*) : perturbatio (*great disturbance, whether in the state, usually with* rerum, *or of the mind, usually with* animi) : sollicitudo (*excitement with anxiety*) : angor (*disquietude arising from fear of impending calamity*) : turba (*mostly plural*, turbæ), tumultus, tumultuatio (*disturbance :* SYN. *and* PHR. *in* DISTURBANCE).

RESTORATION, restauratio : redintegratio (*renewal ;* reparatio, *Prudent. ;* restitutio, *Eumen.*). *Usually by the verbs. Restoration of concord*, reconciliatio gratiæ : *to demand the restoration of any thing*, repetere, reposcere aliquid.

RESTORATIVE, *adj.*, vires reficiens.

RESTORE. || *To give back*, reddere, restituere : *to restore to life*, ab inferis excitare, revocare : *restored to life*, ab inferis excitatus, revocatus (☞ *not* redivivus). || *To put into its former condition*, restituere (*general term*) : rursus restituere ; reficere (*to repair what was injured*) : reparare (*to renew what had been more completely destroyed*) : renovare (*to renew*). *In a wider sense, also*, revocare (*Liv.*) ; reducere (*Plin. Ep.*) ; referre aliquid (*Cic.*). ☞ *Avoid* restaurare ; *even* instaurare *occurs but seldom in the best writers : to restore a picture*, picturam jam evanescentem vetustate coloribus iisdem quibus fuerat renovare (*Cic., Rep.*, 5, 1, 2) : novâ picturâ interpolare opus (*to restore with fresh colors, Plaut., Most.*, 1, 3, 103).

RESTORER, restitutor (*Cic., Liv.*) ; reparator (*Stat.*) ; *or by the verbs.*

RESTRAIN. || *To confine, keep in*, terminis *or* cancellis circumscribere, finire, definire : terminis circumscribere et definire : *also* circumscribere *only* (*to surround with boundaries, as it were*) : finire : definire (*to keep between certain outlines*) : coercēre (*to keep within proper limits, to curb or bridle*). *To restrain a thing within its proper limits*, aliquid intra terminos coercēre : *to restrain one's empire within its ancient limits*, antiquis terminis regnum finire : *to be restored within their own narrow limits*, suis finibus exiguis contineri : *to restrain a thing within a narrow sphere*, in exiguum angustumque concludere (e. g., *friendship, Cic., Off.*, 1, 17, 53, *Beier.*) : *to restrain an orator within narrow limits*, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 19, 70) : *to restrain one's speech*, orationem finire *or* in angustias compellere (*opposed to* oratio exsultare potest) : *to restrain one's self*, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possis : *to restrain one's self to any thing*, se continēre re *or* in re (*of things and persons*). *To be restrained*, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse : *to restrain one's self* (= *contain one's self*), se tenēre, sustinēre, cohibēre, coercēre : *to be hardly able to restrain one's self from doing any thing*, vix se continēre posse, quin, &c. : vix temperare sibi posse, quin, &c. *To restrain one's laughter*, risum tenēre, continēre ; *one's tears*, lacrimas tenēre, continēre ; lacrimis temperare (*Cic.*) ; lacrimas cohibēre (*Plin.*) ; fletum reprimere (*Cic.*) ; *one's tongue*, linguam comprimere (*Plaut.*) ; continēre (*Cic.*) ; *one's wrath*, iracundiam cohibēre (*Cic.*) ; *one's hands, eyes*, &c., manus, oculos cohibēre (ab aliquâ re). || *To repress*, coercēre : continēre : cohibēre : frenare : refrenare (*to hold in check ; all with accusative*) : inhibēre (*to stop*) : comprimere (*to suppress*) : reprimere : supprimere (*to repress*) : obviam ire alicui rei (*to take preventive measures*). *To restrain the ardor of youth*, juventutem refrenare *or* coercēre : *to restrain one's passions*, cupiditates coercēre, continēre, comprimere ; cupiditatibus imperare. *To restrain by severe laws*, vincire aliquid severis legibus : circumscribere (*to restrict any body*, e. g., *in his liberty, manner of life*, &c.) : in angustum deducere (*reduce to a narrow compass ;* e. g., perturbationes, *Cic.*) : moderari : temperare : modum facere alicui rei (*to put a limit or bounds to any thing*). JN. cohibēre et continēre : reprimere et coercēre. Vid., *also*, TO COMPEL.

RESTRAINT, coërcitio : vis (*force*) : necessitas (*restraint imposed by necessity*) : moderatio : temperatio (*of things*). *To do any thing from restraint*, vi coactus aliquid facio : *to use restraint with any body*, aliquem vi cogere ; aliquem per vim adigere : *to use restraint*, vim adhibēre. *Without any restraint*, non vi coactus : *the right of restraint over any body*, coërcitio in aliquem (vid. *Suet., Oct.*, 45).

RESTRICT, circumscribēre : moderari, temperare, modum facere alicui rei (*to set a measure to any thing*) : coercēre (*to keep within limits or bounds, to keep in check*) : reprimere (*to bring back to its former limits*). *To restrict to any thing*, temperare aliquid aliquâ re : *to restrict any body*, aliquem coercēre, continēre, circumscribere (*in his liberty, mode of living*, &c.) : aliquem parce habēre, aliquem arte colere (*in diet ; the latter, Sall., Jug.*, 85, 35) : in breve tempus conjicere aliquem (*in time, Ter., Hec.*, 5, 4, 2). *To restrict one's self*, parce vivere, sumtus circumcidere, modum facere sumtibus, impensas corripere (*in respect of expense ; the latter, Suet., Tib.*, 34) : modeste, *or* continenter, *or* sobrie vivere ; se cohibēre (*in one's mode of living*).

RESTRICTION, moderatio : temperatio (*of a thing :* ☞ *not* conscriptio *and* restrictio *in this sense*) : *with a restriction*, cum *or* sub exceptione (*with an exception, conditionally ;* ☞ *not* circumscripte *in this sense*) : parce (*sparingly*). *With the restriction that*, &c., ita quidem, ut, &c.

RESTRICTIVE. *By the verbs.*

RESULT, *s.*, eventus (*a consequence*) : exitus (*an issue*). JN. eventus atque exitus ; exitus eventusque ; emolumentum (*advantage, profit*). *A fortunate result*, proventus secundus ; proventus (vid. *commentators on Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 29) : *with a result*, non frustra (*not in vain*) : prospere (*fortunately*) : *without result*, frustra ; nequidquam *or* in cassum : *to be without result*, irritum *or* frustra esse ; ad irritum cadere ; secus cadere : *to have a good result*, succedere ; bene *or* prospere cedere ; prospere evenire : *not to doubt of the good result of a measure*, rem confici posse non diffidere : *to have the desired result*, optabilem exitum habēre ; ex sententiâ evenire : *to have not the desired result*, haud bene, minus prospere evenire. *To have a fortunate result*, felicem exitum habēre ; prospere, feliciter evenire : *to have a remarkable result*, notabili exitu concludi : *to foretell the result*, de exitu divinare : *to know the result*, scire quos eventus res sit habitura. *I fear the result*, hæc quo sint raptura timeo ; quosum hoc evasurum sit vereor.

RESULT, *v.*, sequi, consequi (*to follow upon*) : evenire (*to fall out as a consequence*) : manare, fluere, proficisci (*to proceed from*), *with* ex.

RESUME, resumere : recipere (*to take again*) : denuo incipere : repetere : redintegrare, revocare (*to begin again*).

RESUMPTION. *By the verbs.*

RESURRECTION, resurrectio mortuorum (*Lact., to be retained as a technical term*) : excitatio a mortuis, revocatio in vitam *do not meet the Christian notion.* "*I am the resurrection and the life :*" *Kraft gives* ego sum vitæ æternæ auctor et parens ; *but, in quoting the Bible, the literal interpretation must be kept, which is by no means adequately expressed by the substitute recommended.* "*The resurrection at the last day*," dies, quo in vitam redibunt mortui (*Kraft*) ; *better* * dies, quo corpora hominum in vitam redibunt ; * dies quo Deus jubebit manes (*better* corpora) exire ex sepulcris (*after Ov., Met.*, 7, 206). "*The day of our Lord's resurrection*," * dies Christo a morte redeunti sacer.

RESUSCITATE, revocare aliquem a morte ad vitam : revocare aliquem ab inferis *or* a mortuis : mortuum ab inferis excitare (*Cic.*).

RESUSCITATION, excitatio a mortuis : revocatio in vitam.

RETAIL, *s.*, mercatura tenuis (*general term for a business in a small way*). *A retail shop* (*for cloth*), * taberna, in quâ panni ad ulnam venduntur (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 42, 151).

RETAIL, *v.*, divendere : distrahere : ad ulnam vendere (*of stuffs*, &c.) : mercaturam tenuem facere (*after Cic.*) : promiscua et vilia mercari (*Tac., Germ.*, 5).

RETAILER, qui (quæ) tenuem mercaturam facit, *or* * merces minutim dividit ; *in the Roman sense, also*, caupo, propōla ; institor (*a hawker*).

RETAIN. || *To keep*, servare : conservare (*to keep, preserve, not lose ; opposed to* rejicere) : alicujus rei detrimentum facere nullum : nullam facere in aliquâ re jacturam (*not suffer or sustain a loss ;* e. g., *in one's credit or authority, consequently to retain it*) : *to retain any body*, aliquem tenēre *or* retinēre (*not allow him to go*) : hospitio aliquem excipere *or* accipere (*to take or keep him under one's roof*, &c.) : cœnæ adhibēre (*at a meal*) : *to retain a custom* [vid. CUSTOM] : *to retain the magistracy*, manēre in magistratu (*opposed to* magistratu abire). *To retain its color*, * colorem servare *or* retinēre. || *To keep in pay* (e. g., *soldiers*, &c.), alere (milites, exercitum) : mercēde conducere (*to hire ;* e. g., milites) : mercēde arcessere (*of soldiers from a different or foreign country ;* e. g., Germanos ; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 31, *init.*).

RETAINER. || *One who retains, by circumlocution with the verbs in* TO RETAIN. || *One that is retained in any body's pay.* [Vid. DOMESTIC.] || *A follower*, assectator, assecla (assectator *in a good*, assecla *in a bad sense ;* vid. CREATURE). || *The retainers of any body* (i. e., *his hangers on*), qui faciunt *or* sentiunt cum aliquo ; qui stant cum *or* ab aliquo : *our retainers*, nostri : qui nobiscum stant : *he can depend or reckon on those that are his retainers*, habet certos

sui studiosos. *If = Client*, vid. ‖ *A fee to secure counsel for a trial*, arrha *or* arrhăbo (*Plaut. and Gaj. Dig.*).

RETAKE, resumere: recipere. *To retake any thing*, alicui aliquid auferre.

RETALIATE. Vid. TO REQUITE.

RETALIATION, *circumlocution by the verbs*. *The law of retaliation*, jus injuriam illatam ulciscendi; *jus talionis (*technical term*). *In retaliation for*, ut ulciscerētur (ulciscerentur, &c.).

RETARD. Vid. DELAY, HINDER.

RETCH, nausea segnis et sine exitu torquet aliquem, quæ bilem movet nec effundit (*Sen. Ep.*, 53): *nauseâ segni et sine exitu torquēri.

RETENTION, retentio (*as act of retaining*). *If = Memory*, vid. *Retention of urine*, stranguria (στραγγουρία, *also* δυσουρία, *used by Cic., Attic.*, 10, 10, 3, *as a Greek word; in later writers it stands as a Latin expression; the pure Latin, however, is* urinæ tormina, *n., or* urinæ difficultas *or* angustiæ.

RETENTIVE, *by circumlocution with the verbs in* TO RETAIN. *A retentive memory*, memoria bona (*Cic., Att.*), tenax: *a more retentive memory*, memoria melior (*Cic.*): *a very retentive one*, tenacissima (*Quint.*): *to have a retentive memory*, memoriâ valēre, vigēre. *If preceded by "so" —(that)*, tantus. *Any body had so retentive a memory, that*, alicui memoria tanta fuit, ut, &c. (e. g., Hortensio, *Cic.*).

RETENTIVENESS, *by circumlocution with the verbs in* TO RETAIN.

RETICLE, reticulum.

RETICULAR, RETICULATED, } reticulatus.

RETINA, *retina (*technical term*).

RETINUE, comitatus, -ūs: comites (*plural*): stipatio: assectatorum turba (*large retinue, great number of followers*). Vid., *also*, RETAINERS.

RETIRE. ‖ PROP., recedere (*general term*): migrare, emigrare, demigrare (ex) loco, in locum (*to remove from*, &c.): migrare, emigrare domo *or* e domo (*to remove from a dwelling*): secedere in locum (*to separate and withdraw to another place*; vid. *Liv.*, 2, 32, *sq.*). *To retire out of sight*, abdere se in locum (*rarely with a dative*). ‖ FIG., a republicâ recedere *or* se sevocare: a negotiis publicis se removēre: de foro decedere. *To retire entirely from public business*, ab omni parte reipublicæ se subtrahere (*gradually*): a negotiis publicis se removēre ad otiumque perfugere: *to retire from life* (i. e., *to die*), de præsidio et statione vitæ decedere; (*from an office*) abdicare munus (*which, however, is rare*) *or* (*more commonly*) se munere; abire (magistratu *or* honore); abscedere munere (*Liv.*, 9, 3): magistratum deponere.

RETIRED, solitarius (*of places or persons*). *A retired life*, vita solitaria: *to lead a retired life*, vitam solitariam agere (*in solitude*): in solitudine *or* secum vivere; lucem conventumque hominum vitare (*Cic.*); tempus solum in secreto terere (*Liv.*); vitam agere segregem (*Sen. Benef.*, 4, 18, 2); habeo *or* ago vitam procul a republicâ (*not a public or political life*): *a retired place*, locus desertus (*opposed to* locus celeber); solitudo; locus ab arbitris remotus (*Cic.*).

RETIREMENT. ‖ *Act of retiring, by the verbs. Retirement from office*, abdicatio muneris. ‖ *Retired place*, solitudo; locus desertus; locus ab arbitris remotus (*Cic.*). ‖ *Retired state or life*, solitudo; vita solitaria; otium (*freedom from business, leisure*). *A person living in retirement in the country*, solitarius homo et in agro vitam agens: *to live in retirement*, vitam solitariam agere (*in solitude*): habēre *or* agere ætatem procul a republicâ (*far from political life*): *to spend one's youth in retirement*, juventutem procul a cœtu hominum agere: *to withdraw into retirement*, vitam solitudini mandare; a turbâ in otium et solitudinem se conferre (*to go into solitude*): a negotiis publicis se removēre; de foro decedere (*to withdraw from political life*).

RETORT, *v.*, referre: remittere: rejicere: regerere (retorquēre; e. g., crimen, argumentum, *late*). *An argument that can be easily retorted*, contrarium genus argumentationis (*Quintilian, but not Cicero*; vid. *Ern., Lex. Rhetoricum*).

RETORT, *s.* ‖ *A reply*, responsum: responsio; *or rather by the verbs.* ‖ *A chemical vessel*, *vas chemicum curvo collo (*Krafft*); *perhaps* *lagena curvi colli (*Gorenz.*).

RETOUCH, retractare aliquid (*Cicero, with the accessory notion of improving it*): emendare (*to amend*): recudere (carmen, *Muret.*): refingere (orationem, *Wolf.*): *in several places*, crebris locis inculcare et reficere (*Cic.*). *To retouch a picture*, picturam jam evanescentem vetustate coloribus iisdem, quibus fuerat, renovare (*to freshen an old painting*): novâ picturâ interpolare opus (*to put on fresh colors here and there*).

RETRACE, revocare: referre. *To retrace one's steps*, recedere: reverti: se referre: redire: *to retrace in memory*, memoriâ repetere aliquid; memoriam alicujus rei repetere.

RETRACT, dicta retractare (*Virg.*); revocare (*post-Augustan in this sense*): *perhaps* aliquid, ut indictum sit revocare velle (*after Liv.*). Vid. RECANT.

RETRACTATION, ☞ *not* retractatio *or* revocatio *in this sense: use the verbs.* (*Cicero uses* παλινῳδία *in Greek characters in his epistles*; e. g., *Att.*, 7, 7.)

RETREAT, *s.* ‖ *Act of retiring*, abitus: discessus: receptus (*of soldiers*). *To sound a retreat*, receptui canere: *to stipulate for a safe retreat*, ut incolumibus abire liceat pacisci: *the signal for retreat*, receptui signum: revocatio a bello (*Cic., Phil.*, 13, 7, 15): *to provide the means of retreat*, receptui sibi consulere (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 11): *to lose the means of retreat*, receptum amittere (*Pomp. ap. Cic.*): *the retreat being difficult*, haud facili inde receptu (*Liv.*): *let us cut off all the means of retreat, that our only hope may be in victory*, nos omnium rerum respectum præterquam victoriæ nobis abscindamus (*Liv.*, 9, 23). ‖ *Place of retirement*, solitudo: locus ab arbitris remotus: (*as a refuge*) refugium: perfugium: respectus (*properly, place to which one may look back, and fall back upon; place of refuge, Cic., Liv.*): (*for pleasure*) secessus, -ūs.

RETREAT, *v.*, (*of troops*) se recipere: se referre (*not common*): referre pedem (☞ *but not* retrahere pedem, *which is poetical*): referre gradum (*of retreating from actual engagement*). *To retreat in excellent order*, quietissime se recipere (*Cæs.*): *to retreat to the camp*, se recipere ad castra (*Liv.*), in castra (*Cæs.*); se referre in castra (*Nep.*).

RETRENCH, circumscribere: finire: coercēre: reprimere: modum facere alicui rei. *To retrench expenses*, sumtus circumcidere (*Liv.*); sumtus contrahere, minuere; parce vivere (*Cic.*).

RETRENCHMENT. *By the verbs.*

RETRIBUTION, remuneratio (*in a good sense*): gratia (*in a good or bad sense*): præmium: merces (*reward, recompense*: merces *also in a bad sense*): *or by the verbs*; e. g., par pari referre: rependere: referre gratiam. *In a good sense = Reward, which see. To exact a severe retribution*, ulcisci injuriam ab aliquo illatam.

RETRIEVE. Vid. RECOVER, REPAIR.

RETROGRADE, *adj.* ‖ PROPR., retrogrădus (*Plin.*); *usually by the adverb*, retro, retrorsum. *To have a retrograde motion*, recēdere (*opposed to* adire; *of the planets*): *to make a retrograde movement*, se recipere; pedem referre: *a retrograde motion*, regressus (*opposed to* progressus, *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 20, 51; *of the planets*): recessus (*opposed to* accessus). ‖ FIG., irritus: vanus.

RETROGRADE, *v.* ‖ PROPR. *To go back*, retrogradi (*Plin.*): retroire (*Sen.*): se recipere; pedem referre (*to retire, give ground*). ‖ FIG. *To decline*, vid.

RETROSPECT, respectus, -ūs (*act of looking back*): præteritorum recordatio (*opposed to* exspectatio reliquorum, *the prospect before us, Cic., Brut.*, 76, 266). *To take a retrospect of*, respicere aliquid.

RETROSPECTIVE. *To be retrospective, or have a retrospective effect (of a law)*, in præteritum valēre: *not to have a retrospective effect, perhaps* *in posterum valēre.

RETURN. ‖ TRANS. *To give back*, reddere (*general term*): restituere (*to restore the same thing*): remittere (*to send back*): redhibēre (*to return a purchase that is imperfect*, &c., *in which sense* reddere *or* reddere aliquid unde emtum est *is also found*: ☞ redhibēre *also = to take back*). ‖ *To repay, requite*, referre aliquid: respondēre alicui rei (*in an equal degree*): remunerari aliquid (*as a remuneration*). *To return like for like*, par pari respondēre *or* referre (☞ *not* pro pari; vid. *Bentl., Ter., Eun.*, 3, 1, 55): parem gratiam referre alicui (*Ter., Eun.*, 4, 4, 51): *to return a salutation*, salutem referre: *to return the affection of any one*, alicujus amori respondēre (☞ redamare *is used only once by Cic., Læl.*, 14, 49, *and that with the addition of* "ut ita dicam:" *it should, therefore, not be employed in composition*): *to return kindnesses*, beneficia reddere; beneficiis respondēre (*with services*): officiis beneficia remunerari (*Cic., post-Red. in Sen.*, 12, 30): *to return a present (by giving one similar)*, aliquem remunerari quam simillimo munere: *I will return this favor if you require it, and even without your requiring it*, reddam vicem, si reposces; reddam et si non reposces (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 9, 6). ‖ *To reply*, respondēre, *to any thing*, alicui rei: referre: reponere (*to answer an objection*): subjicere (*to answer immediately*): *the shout was returned by others*, clamor exceptus est ab aliis. ‖ *To give in an official account of one's property*, &c., profitēri. ‖ INTRANS. *To come or go back*, redire (*to be on the way back or home*): reverti (*to turn back*): reducem esse (*of a happy return from a distant country, captivity*, &c.): revenire (*to come back; opposed to* advenire): recurrere (*hastily*): revolare (*still stronger, to fly back*). *To order any body to return*, aliquem revocare; aliquem repetere (*urgently*): *to return to any place*, aliquo reverti *or* redire; aliquem locum repetere (*to a place where one used to be*): remigrare (*to a place where one lived before*; e. g., Romam).

RETURN, *s.* ‖ *A coming back*, reditio: reditus. *Return home*, reditus domum. *Return of a disorder* [vid. RELAPSE]. ‖ *A giving back*, restitutio (*Pand.*; *not* redditio): *by the verbs. In return*, vicissim. ‖ *Requital*, remuneratio (*absolutely, Cic., Off.*, 2, 20, 69; benevolentiæ, *Cic., Læl.*, 14, 49); *or by a circumlocution with* referre (*for* relatio *occurs only in Sen. Ep.*, 74, 13, *and De Benef.*, 5, 11, 1, *sq., in the expression* relatio gratiæ; i. e., *a returning of thanks by an act*). ‖ *Profit, produce*, fetus: proventus (*of the soil*): fructus (*general term, that which a thing produces, in fruits, money*, &c.): quæstus (*gain*): reditus: vectigal (*income from a thing*): merces (*rent*). *Returns from estates*, fructus, quem prædia reddunt; prædiorum mercedulæ (*in money*): prædiorum proventus (*in fruits*): quod ex aliquâ re refectum est (*cf. Liv.*, 35, 1; *Papin., Dig.*, 26, 7, 39, 8): *some clear return still comes to the proprietor of the land (sc. after deducting tithes*, &c.), puri atque reliqui aliquid ad dominum pervenit (*Cic., Verr.*, 3, 86, 200): *to yield or produce return*, fructum ferre; fructum edere ex se; fetum edere: *the vineyards yield an abundant return*, uberrimus est vinearum reditus: *this estate makes an excellent return*, hic fundus est fructuosissimus; hic ager efficit plurimum. *There is a return for the outlay*, impensam ac sumtum factum in culturam, fructus reficit (*Varr., R. R.*, 1, 2, 8). ‖ *Report of property*, &c. (*under an income tax*), professio (*with or without* bonorum).

REUNION. ‖ *Act of rejoining, circumlocution by the verbs in* UNITE, *with* iterum *or* rursus. ‖ *Reconciliation*, reconciliatio.

REUNITE. ‖ *To rejoin (transitively or intransitively), by verbs in* JOIN *or* UNITE, *with* iterum *or* rursus. ‖ *To reconcile*, reconciliare.

REVEAL, detegere: retegere (*the proper words; opposed to* tegere, contegere: *to reveal secrets, crimes*, &c.): aperire (*dis-*

cover; also of secrets, crimes, &c.): patefacere (*open what was before concealed*; rem, odium, &c.): in medium proferre, *or* proferre *only* (*to make any thing generally known; in a good sense*). JN. proferre et patefacere: enunciare, evulgare, divulgare (*to declare publicly what ought not to be declared at all, or, at all events, only to confidential persons*): manifestum facere (☞ manifestare *never occurs in good prose*): cum hominibus communicare (*to reveal; of God: ecclesiastical*, revelare): prodere (*to betray*). *Revealed religion*, * religio divinitus patefacta *or* cum hominibus communicata: *to be revealed*, patefieri: patescere: *to reveal itself suddenly*, e tenebris erumpere (*Cic.*).

REVEL, *v.* ‖ PROPR., comissari. [Vid., *also*, CAROUSE.] ‖ FIG. *To delight*, vid.

REVEL, *s.*, comissatio. Vid. CAROUSAL.

REVELATION. ‖ *Act of revealing*; *by circumlocution with the verbs.* ‖ *A discovery*, vid. *A divine revelation*, visum a Deo missum. ‖ *Revealed religion*, * religio divinitus patefacta *or* cum hominibus communicata. ‖ *The Apocalypse*, Apocalypsis (*technical term*).

REVELLER, comissator.

REVENGE, *s.*, vindicta (*as an act of justice*): ultio (*as an act of anger*): talio (*as an act of retaliation*): pœna (*satisfaction by punishment inflicted*): ulciscendi cupiditas (*the spirit of revenge*): ira: iracundia (*anger, wrath*). *To take revenge on any body*, expetere pœnas ab aliquo *or* in aliquem: *a spirit of revenge*, ulciscendi cupiditas. *To glut one's revenge*; vid. TO GLUT.

REVENGE, *v.*, ulcisci aliquem *or* aliquid: vindicare aliquem *or* aliquid: persequi alicujus pœnas, *or, post-Augustan*, exsequi aliquem: pœnas capere pro aliquo *or* alicujus rei: punire aliquid. JN. ulcisci et punire. [*For* SYN., vid. REVENGE, *s.*] *To revenge any body's death*, alicujus mortem (*or* necem) ulcisci, *or* vindicare, *or* persequi: *to revenge any body by the blood of his murderer*, alicui *or* alicujus manibus sanguine alicujus parentare (*Herzog, Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 17, *extr.*): *to revenge one's self on any body*, ulcisci *or* persequi alicujus injurias; ulcisci aliquem pro acceptis injuriis (*never* ulcisci aliquem *alone in this meaning*): vindicare in aliquem; pœnas petere *or* repetere ab aliquo: *one's self on any body for any thing, or to revenge a person (by punishing him who wronged him)*, ulcisci aliquem pro aliquâ re *or* pro aliquo (*the person punished in the accusative*): vindicare aliquid ab aliquo (*to visit any thing upon any body*): pœnas alicujus *or* alicujus rei repetere ab aliquo.

REVENGEFUL, ulciscendi cupidus (*in a single case*): qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit (*that is of a revengeful disposition*).

REVENGER, ultor *or* vindex alicujus, *or* alicujus rei: punitor alicujus rei (*one who revenges any body or any thing*. SYN. *in* REVENGE, *s.*): ultor injuriarum: punitor doloris (*one who avenges himself for injury or wrong done*).

REVENUE, vectigal: vectigalia (*whether public or private income; in Cicero frequently in the latter sense*; vid. *Off.*, 2, 25, 88; *Parad.*, 6, 3): reditus (*always in the singular; that which comes in, return*): fructus (*returns yielded by a thing, as by an estate, &c.*): pecunia: reditus pecuniæ (*income in ready money*). *Public revenue*, fructus publici (*Tac., Ann.*, 4, 6, 3: *if consisting of money*, pecuniæ vectigales): *revenue from mines*, pecunia: quæ redit ex metallis; pecuniæ, quas facio ex metallis: *from estates*, prædiorum fructus; fructus, quem prædia reddunt: *to have or derive revenue from any thing*, pecunias facere *or* capere ex re: *to furnish revenue*, in reditu esse: *a fixed revenue*, statum reditum præstare (*Plin. Ep.*, 3, 19, 5): *the expenditure exceeds the revenue*, reditum impendia exsuperant.

REVERBERATE, resonare: voci respondêre (*return an echo*): turres septem acceptas voces numerosiore repercussu multiplicant (*Plin.*, 36, 15, 23; *cause to reverberate*): vastis saltibus clamor repercutitur (*Curt.*, 3, 10, 12; *reverberates*).

REVERBERATION, resonantia (*Vitr.*, 5, 3, 5): sonus relatus (*Cic.*): vox reddita (*Liv.*), repercussa (*Tac.*). *There is a reverberation*, soni referuntur (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 57, 144).

REVERE, venerari: colere: observare. JN. colere et observare. ☞ *Cicero uses* venerari *only with reference to divine worship, or that which is allied to it*; observare *only of reverence toward men*; colere *of both*: observare *has respect rather to the feeling of reverence*; colere *to the act.*

REVERENCE, *s.*, reverentia: verecundia: veneratio: admiratio. [SYN. *in* AWE.] ‖ *As a title*, * vir reverendus.

REVERENCE, *v.* Vid. REVERE.

REVEREND, venerabilis: venerandus: reverendus (*venerable, deserving of respect*): gravis: augustus (*especially with reference to outward dignity*). ‖ *As a title*, * reverendus; *when prefixed to a name, add* vir; e. g., *the Rev. A. B.*, vir reverendus *A. B.*; *so likewise, Rev. Sir*, * vir reverende.

REVERENT, reverens (*Tac., Plin.*): verecundus (*of the habit or disposition*).

REVERENTLY, reverenter (*Tac., Plin., Suet.*): verecunde.

REVERIE, somnium (vigilantis).

REVERSAL (*of a judgment*), destructio sententiæ (*opposed to* confirmatio, *Quint.*, 10, 5, 12): rei judicatæ infirmatio (*Cic.*).

REVERSE, *s.* ‖ *Change*, vicis, vices: vicissitudo: commutatio. [SYN. *in* ALTERATION.] *Reverse of fortune*, fortunæ vicissitudo: *to suffer a reverse of fortune*, alteram fortunam experiri. ‖ *Opposite*, contrarium. *To do the very reverse*, contra facere (☞ *not* contrarium facere): *my opinion is the very reverse*, ego contra puto (*Cic.*); mihi contra videtur (*Sall., Jug.*, 85, 1): *to maintain the reverse*, in contrariam, in oppositam, ire *or* discedere sententiam; contra dicere: *whether he is happy or the reverse*, utrum felix sit an contra. ‖ *The contrary to the obverse in a coin*, pars aversa.

REVERSE, *v.* ‖ *To alter, change*, mutare: immutare: invertere: variare. [SYN. *and* PHR. *in* ALTER.] ‖ *To overthrow*, rumpere: evertere: abolêre. *To reverse a judgment*, judicum rem judicatam irritam facere (*Cic., Phil.*, 11, 5, 11): *to seek to reverse a judgment*, rem judicatam labefactare conari.

REVERSION. ‖ *Act of reversing, by the verbs, or by substantive in* REVERSE. ‖ (*In law*), spes muneris: * spes succedendi (*with reference to an office*): * spes hereditatis: pecunia morte alicujus ad quempiam perventura (*after Cic., Top.*, 6, 29; *with reference to the future inheritance of an office*). *To promise any body the reversion of an office*, * spem succedendi alicui facere.

REVERT, redire: reverti: revenire. SYN. *and* PHR. *in* RETURN.

REVIEW, *s.*, recensio: recensus (*the former as action; the latter as state*): lustratio (*celebration of the* lustrum): recognitio (*an inspecting, Liv., Suet.*). *To hold a review*, recensum agere: *to pass in review*, transvehi (*of the cavalry; the action*, transvectio equitum): transire (*of infantry*).

REVIEW, *v.*, recensêre: recensum alicujus agere (*to go through singly, in order to satisfy one's self of the proper nature, number, &c.*; e. g., *of troops, the Senate, the people*): inspicere (*to inspect*; e. g., *the legions, &c.*; *cf. Liv.*, 41, 6, arma, viros, equos cum curâ inspicere): numerum alicujus (*to take the numbers*): aliquid recensêre et numerum inire (*Cæs., B., G.*, 7, 76): lustrare (*to make the solemn review, national and religious, every five years by the censor; and with the army, by a general, every time that he came to the army, or at his departure out of his province, or before a battle*): *to review a book*, * libri censuram scribere; * libri alicujus argumentum recensêre atque judicium de eo ferre (*Wyttenb.*).

REVIEWER (*of a book*), * censor: * judex doctus, literatus: * novi (-orum) libri (-orum) censuram (-as) scribens (*Wyttenb.*).

REVILE, convicium alicui facere: aliquem conviciis consectari, incessere: aliquem maledicere: aliquem maledictis insectari: maledicta in aliquem dicere, conferre, conjicere: probris et maledictis aliquem vexare: maledictis *or* probris aliquem increpare: maledictis aliquem figere: contumeliosis verbis aliquem prosequi.

REVILER, maledicus. *Or by the verbs.*

REVILING, *adj.*, contumeliosus: probrosus (*of persons or language*): maledicus (*only of persons*).

REVILING, *s.*, maledictum: convicium: probrum. SYN. *in* ABUSE.

REVISAL, } recognitio (*a reconsider-*
REVISION, } *ing, reviewing*). *Or by the verbs:* retractio (*Augustin*).

REVISE, percensêre: recensêre (*to sit in judgment on any thing critically*): corrigere (*to correct it*): retractare: recognoscere (*to go through it again to remove what faults may remain*). *To revise and enlarge*, crebris in locis inculcare et reficere (*Cic.*). *All carefully revised and collated*, omnia summâ curâ recognita et collata (*Cic.*).

REVISIT, revisere: iterum visere *or* invisere.

REVIVAL, renovatio. *Usually by the verbs.*

REVIVE. ‖ TRANS., PROPR. [Vid. RESUSCITATE]. *Revived*; i. e., *restored to life, not* redivivus, *but* ab inferis excitatus *or* revocatus. FIG., vires reficere (*bodily strength or vigor*): animum reddere, renovare, excitare (*to give fresh courage or spirits*). ‖ INTRANS., reviviscere (*properly; then figuratively, to recover; of persons and things*): ad vitam redire (*to come to life again*): se colligere, se *or* animum recipere, respirare et se recipere, ad se redire (*to recover one's self; of persons*).

REVOCATION, revocatio. *Usually by the verbs.*

REVOKE, revocare (*general term*): tollere (*the proper word*; e. g., *of an office, a law, a command, a judgment, friendship*): abolêre (*v. hist., not to suffer to be any longer valid, to abolish, abrogate*): abrogare (*to revoke, by authority of the people, a law, a decree; also an office*): derogare legi *or* aliquid de lege (*to revoke part of a law; but* derogare *is sometimes used with an accusative for* abrogare; vid. *Ochsn., Cic., Ecl.*, p. 85): abrogare legi (*to repeal one law by another, or at least to deprive it of its full force*): inducere (*to strike out, cancel*; e. g., *a decree, contract*): solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (*to dissolve*): rescindere (*to render invalid*; e. g., *ordinances, contracts*).

REVOLT, *s.*, defectio (ab aliquo): rebellio: rebellium (*resumption of hostilities by a conquered party, or one who has been compelled to maintain peace*). *To attempt or plan a revolt*, defectionem moliri, attentare.

REVOLT, *v.*, rebellare: rebellionem facere (*to renew a war, to rise again; of a vanquished people*): seditionem movêre (*general term, to raise a disturbance*): imperium auspiciumque abnuere (*to refuse obedience; of soldiers, Liv.*, 27, 27). *To revolt against any one*, resistere alicui (*to oppose*): imperium alicujus detrectare (*to refuse obedience to*): deficere ab aliquo *or* ab alicujus imperio, desciscere ab aliquo (*to fall off from*).

REVOLTER, defector (*Tac.*): rebellis (*Virg., Ov.*); rebellans. [SYN. *in* REVOLT.] *Or by circumlocution.*

REVOLUTION. ‖ *Rotation, circular motion*, circumactio: circumactus: ambitus (solis): ☞ *not* revolutio, *which is very late, Augustin.* ‖ *Change in a state or government*, rerum publicarum commutatio *or* conversio: rerum mutatio: res commutatæ: civilis perturbatio, seditio (*tumult, disorder*). *To seek or endeavor to effect a revolution*, res novas quærere *or* moliri; novis rebus studêre; rerum evertendarum cupidum esse: *to promote disturbances and revolutions in a state*, novos motus conversionesque reipublicæ quærere.

REVOLUTIONARY, rerum evertendarum cupidus: rerum mutationis cupidus: rerum commutandarum cupidus: rerum novarum cupidus *or* molitor (*all of persons*): seditiosus (*of persons or things*; e. g., voces, colloquia). *A revolutionary*

temper, ingenium ad res evertendas *or* commutandas proclive (*after Ter., Andr.*, 1, 1, 51) : *to hold revolutionary language in the clubs*, seditiosa per cœtus disserere (*Tac., Ann.*, 3, 40, 3).

REVOLUTIONISTS, homines rerum commutandarum cupidi (*Cic.*) : rerum novarum molitores (*Suet.*) : rerum mutationis cupidi (*Cic.*). *Or by circumlocution with* rebus novis studēre ; res novare.

REVOLUTIONIZE. ‖ *To overthrow a government by violence*, rerum publicarum statum violenter commutare, perturbare, *or* evertere (*after Cic.*). ‖ *To excite men to an uproar, tumult*, cives ad res novas sollicitare, stimulare, incendere.

REVOLVE. ‖ Trans., revolvere : circumagere : circumvertere. *To revolve a thing in one's mind*, rem secum animo volvere (*Liv.*) ; consilium animo volutare (*Curt.*) ; rem in corde versare (*Plaut.*) ; cogitare *or* meditari de aliquâ re. [Vid., *also*, Consider.] ‖ Intrans., se revolvere : revolvi (*of stars, seasons, years*) : circumvolutari (*Plin.*) : circumagi : se circumagere : circumferri : circumverti (*of wheels, the heavenly bodies, &c.*) : in orbem circumagi *or* se circumvolvere.

REWARD, *s.* ‖ *The act of rewarding*, remuneratio, *for any thing*, alicujus rei (*a repaying*). ‖ *A thing given as a reward*, præmium : pretium (☞ præmium *is a prize that confers distinction on the receiver, as a reward ; opposed to* pœna ; *whereas* pretium *is a price for the discharge of a debt, as a payment*) : honos (*reward of honor*) : merces (*pay for services performed*) : fructus (*produce of pains and exertion :* ☞ præmiolum, *common in modern writers, is without authority*). *To give or receive a reward* [vid. Reward, *v.*] : *to expect a reward for one's services from any one*, pretium meriti ab aliquo desiderare : *to propose a remedy for any thing*, præmium alicujus rei proponere.

REWARD, *v.*, præmium alicui dare, tribuere, persolvere : præmium alicui deferre : præmio aliquem afficere, donare (*general term, to give a reward*) : præmio aliquem ornare *or* decorare (*to distinguish by a reward*) : remunerari aliquem præmio (*to remunerate by a reward*). *To reward with money*, præmia rei pecuniariæ alicui tribuere : *to reward richly*, præmium alicui dare amplissimum ; amplis præmiis aliquem afficere : *to reward merit*, virtutem honorare : *to reward one according to his desert*, meritum præmium alicui persolvere : *to be rewarded*, præmium consequi ; præmio donari : *for any thing*, præmium *or* fructum alicujus rei capere, percipere, ferre : *by any one*, fructus alicujus rei ferre ex aliquo : *I consider myself richly rewarded*, magnum rei fructum percepisse videor.

RHAPSODICAL, interruptus (*unconnected ; of style*, &c.) : dissipatus (*rambling ; of a speaker*).

RHAPSODIST, qui poetarum carmina pronuntiat (*Quint.*, 12, 3, 1).

RHAPSODY, carmen (*Lucr.*, 6, 9, 38) : rhapsodia (*a name given to each of the books of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey*) : farrago (*a medley*) : cento (*a compilation, Isidor.*) : opus in breve tempus refectum (*a light composition*).

RHETORIC, rhetorica *or* rhetorice ; oratoria, *sc.* ars (*Quint.*) : ars orandi, *or* bene dicendi scientia. *To write on rhetoric*, de oratoribus scribere.

RHETORICAL, rhetoricus. *Rhetorical embellishment*, cultus : ornatus : dicendi, *or* orationis cultus, *or* ornatus : dicendi, *or* orationis, *or* verborum lumina (*any conspicuous rhetorical embellishment*) : quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia (*with reference to expression and thought*) : fucus, pigmenta orationis (*of ambitious ornaments used with bad taste*).

RHETORICALLY, rhetorice.

RHETORICIAN, rhetoricus : rhetor.

RHEUM, gravēdo : catarrhus : destillatio (narium). Vid. Catarrh.

RHEUMATIC, rheumaticus (*Plin.*).

RHEUMATISM, rheumatismus (*Plin.*).

RHINOCEROS, rhinocēros (*Plin.*).

RHOMB, rhombus (*Frontin.*).

RHOMBOIDAL, rhomboides (*Front.*).

RHUBARB, radix Pontica (*Cels.* ; rha *in very late writers, Ammian.*) : *rheum rhaponticum (*Linn.*).

RHYME, *s.*, *extremorum verborum similis sonitus. *Rhymes*, versuum clausulæ inter se consonantes (vid. *Quint.*, 9, 3, 45) : *bad rhymes*, *extrema verba non bene consonantia : *verses in rhyme*, *versus extremis verbis in se consonantes ; *versus qui extremis verbis similiter sonant. ☞ *Avoid such expressions as* versus similiter desinentes *or* cadentes ; *for Cicero employs the phrases* similiter desinere *or* cadere *only to denote the similar fall or termination of periods ;* vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 3, 54, 206. *I see neither rhyme nor reason in this*, *hæc quomodo inter se cohæreant, non intelligo.

RHYME. ‖ Intrans., *in eundem sonum exire : *extremis verbis inter se consonare. ‖ Trans., *facere ut versus cum antecedente consonet extremis verbis.

RHYMER, versificator (*Quint., Just.*).

RHYTHM, rhythmus (*ῥυθμός, or, pure Latin*, numerus, *which Cicero always uses*), *or* numeri (numeros *ῥυθμούς* accipi volo, *Quint.*).

RHYTHMICAL, rhythmicus (*ῥυθμικός, Cic., Quint.*), *or, pure Latin*, numerosus.

RIB, costa. *To break a rib*, costam frangere : *his rib is quite broken*, tota costa perfracta est (*Cels.*) : *to stick a man in the ribs*, alicujus latus transfigere, confodere *or* transfodere gladio (sicâ, &c.). ‖ *Ribs (of a ship)*, costæ : statumina (*the framework*) : *the keels and ribs were first made of light timber*, carinæ primum ac statumina ex levi materiâ fiebant. ‖ *Ribs (on leaves)*, foliorum nervulæ (*Plin.*). ‖ *Wife*, vid.

RIBALD, obscēnus.

RIBALDRY, verborum obscenitas (*Cic.*).

RIBAND, vitta (*Virg.*) : tænia : fascia (*strip or band of stuff for the forehead or hair*) : lemniscus (*riband of a garland ; the best word for the riband of an order*) ; *also, perhaps, by* clavus (*the purple stripe or stud worn on the tunic of Roman men*). *To trim with ribands*, *clavis, vittis variare, prætexere.

RIBBED, costatus (*properly, Varr.* ; e. g., boves) : nervosus (*of plants* ; e. g., cauliculi, *Plin.*).

RICE, oryza. *A rice pudding*, *pulmentum ex oryzâ confectum : *puls ex oryzâ confecta (*if soft or fluid*) : *oryza cocta (*baked*).

RICH. ‖ Propr., dives (*possessing much money* = pecuniosus ; *opposed to* pauper) : locuples (*far above want ; opposed to* egens, egenus) : fortunatus (*in good circumstances ; less than* dives) : opulentus (*wealthy, and thence possessing influence*) : copiosus (*possessing the necessaries of life in abundance ; opposed to* tenuis, exilis) : beatus (*possessing abundance of earthly goods ; opposed to* mendicus). Jn. locuples et copiosus ; opulentus et copiosus ; locuples et refertus. *When there is an especial reference to money*, pecuniosus : bene nummatus : argento copiosus (*Cic.*) : nummis dives (*Hor.*) : pecuniæ opulentus (*Tac.*). *Very rich*, prædives (*Liv.*) ; perdives, magnis opibus præditus (*Cic.*) : *to be very rich*, divitiis diffluere, affluere, abundare ; omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse ; amplissimam possidēre pecuniam ; opibus maximē florēre ; magnas opes habēre ; maximis esse fortunis ; omni rerum abundantiâ circumfluere : *to make rich*, locupletare (*Cic.*) ; ditare (*Livy ; but chiefly in the poets*) ; opibus, divitiis augēre, ornare aliquem ; divitem, opulentum facere aliquem (*Cic.*) ; pecuniâ augēre aliquem (*Tac.*) : *to become rich*, divitem fieri (*Cic.*) ; ditescere (*Hor., Sat.*) ; ditari, locupletari (*Cic.*) ; ad divitias pervenire ; opes nancisci (*Liv.*) ; augēri, crescere opibus, divitiis, pecuniis, fortunis (*after Cic.*). ‖ Fig., (1) *Having abundance of any thing*, copiosus : largus : uber : locuples. (2) *Abundant*, copiosus : largus : plenus : opimus. *Rich presents*, munera locupletia, magna (*Nep.*) ; ampla (*Cæs.*). ‖ *Costly*, dives ; pretiosus. *A rich cloth*, pannus auro, argento dives, pretiosus.

RICHES. ‖ Propr., divitiæ (*opposed to* paupertas ; *of a private man*) : opes (*as a means of influence ; hence of the wealth of nations*) : opulentia (*power and greatness with good circumstances*) : facultates, *plural* (*means ; private*) : fortunæ (*goods, in general*) : copiæ (*plentiful means*) : abundantia (*affluence*) : gazæ (*royal treasures*). ‖ Fig., divitiæ (*rarely in this sense*) : copia : ubertas : crebritas : abundantia.

RICHLY, large : abunde : copiose : cumulate (*Cic.*) : liberaliter (*Cæs.*) ; benigne, prolixe (*Ter.*) : *very richly*, effuse, uberrime (*Cic.*).

RICHNESS, abundantia : copia (*abundance*) : ubertas : fertilitas : fecunditas (*of the soil : fecunditas also, improperly, of the mind*) : *or by the adjective.*

RICK, acervus : *a rick of hay*, meta fœni. *To make ricks of hay*, fœnum exstruere in metas (*Col.*, 2, 19, 2).

RICKETS, *rachitis : *cyrtonosis.

RICKETY. ‖ *Afflicted with rickets*, *rachiti laborans. ‖ *Weak, crazy*, fragilis (*not durable*) : caducus (*inclined to fall or give way*) : ruinosus, pronus in ruinam (*tottering to a fall*).

RID. Vid. Clear, Deliver.

RID, (*properly past participle*) (1) *To get rid of any body*, aliquem amovēre, removēre, amoliri (*general terms*) : aliquem ablegare *or* amandare (*by sending him away with some commission or errand*). Jn. aliquem removēre atque ablegare (*Cic.*) : aliquem absolvere, dimittere (*by satisfying his demands* ; e. g., creditores (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 4, 2). *To get rid of one's creditors by giving them security*, creditores interventu sponsorum removēre. (2) *To get rid, or be rid of any thing*, solvi aliquâ re (*to be freed from an obligation*, &c. ; e. g., *of serving in the army*, militiâ) : liberari aliquâ re (*to be freed from it*) : emergere ex aliquâ re (*to escape from what one has been, as it were, sunk in ; from difficult circumstances*, &c.) : amoliri : amovēre : removēre (*general terms, to remove ;* amoliri, *by great exertions*). *To get rid of one's debts*, ære alieno liberari ; ex ære alieno emergere ; *or* ære alieno exire : *to get rid of expense*, sumtum removēre.

RIDDANCE. Vid. Deliverance.

RIDDLE, *s.* ‖ *A puzzling question, enigma*, ænigma, -ātis (*Cic.*) : griphus (*an artificial and puzzling combination of words, used by the Greeks at their entertainments ; the word is employed with reference to Greeks, Gell.*, 1, 2, 4 ; *Appul., Flor.*) : ambāges (*a dark and obscure expression ;* e. g., *Liv.*, 1, 24). *To propose a riddle*, *aliquem ænigma solvere jubēre ; *ænigma alicui interpretandum, explicandum, proponēre. *To solve a riddle*, ænigma solvere (*Ruhnk.*), interpretari, explicare : griphum dissolvere : *not to understand a riddle*, ænigma non intelligere. ‖ Fig. *Riddles*, verba cæcis latebris obscura (*Ov., Met.*, 1, 388) ; sermones perplexi (*Liv.*, 40, 5). *It is all a riddle to me*, hoc vero obscurum mihi est ; hoc mihi non liquet ; hoc non intelligo : *it is a complete riddle*, hoc nemo conjecturâ assequi potest ; hoc nemini liquet. *To speak in riddles*, ænigmata loqui (*Plin. Ep.*, 7, 12). ‖ *A coarse sieve*, cribrum (carbonarium).

RIDDLE, *v.* ‖ *To sift*, cribrare : cribro subcernere.

RIDE, *v.* ‖ Intrans., equitare ; equo vehi (*general term :* ☞ equo *or* super equo ire *is poetical*) : equo invehi (*to ride into*) : equo gestari *or* vectari (*to take exercise on horseback*). *To teach any body to ride*, aliquem equo docēre : *to learn to ride*, equo docēri : *to ride away from a place*, avehi *or* evehi equo : *to ride over or through*, pereq uitare (*to ride through, ride about ;* e. g., per omnes partes) : equo collustrare (*to inspect or survey on horseback, Tac., Ann.*, 3, 45, 3). *To ride round*, circumequitare *or* equo circumvehi locum : *to ride round between the ranks*, interequitare ordines : *to ride a horse round*, equum agitare (*for exercise*) : *to ride round in a circle*, certum equitare in orbem. ‖ *To ride at anchor*, consistere in ancoris *or* ad ancoras : stare in ancoris

(*Liv.*): navem in ancoris tenēre, *or* in statione habēre (*of a pilot or crew; of whom was also said*, in ancoris commorari *or* exspectare; *the last with* dum). ‖TRANS., equo vehi, invehi, vectari [SYN. *above*]: equum exercēre (*for exercise*): equum tentare (*for the purpose of trying a horse*): *not to bear to be ridden* (*of a horse*), sessorem recusare *or* non pati.

RIDE, *s.*, equitatio: vectatio (*for exercise*). *To take a ride*, equo excurrere; equo vehi aliquo. Vid. *the verb.*

RIDER. ‖*A horseman*, eques (*as distinguished from a pedestrian; also of a horse-soldier*): sessor (*one who is on horseback*): rector (*one who guides a horse*): *to be a good rider*, equo habilem esse (*to sit a horse well*): optime equis uti (*to manage a horse well*): equitandi peritissimum esse (*to be skillful in horsemanship*). *A horse without a rider*, equus sine rectore: *to have lost its rider* (*of a horse*), rectorem amisisse. ‖*A clause added*, adjunctio.

RIDGE. ‖*Earth thrown up by the plough*, porca (*earth between narrow furrows*): lira (*earth between wide furrows*). ‖*The top of a mountain or hill*, dorsum, jugum, montis (*Cæs., Liv.*; ☞ *not* tergum collis *or* montis, *which means the back or hinder part of a hill or mountain*). ‖*A line or chain of mountains*, continuum montium jugum (*Tac., Germ.*, 47); continuum montium dorsum (*Liv.*, 41, 18); montes continui (*Hor. Ep.*), perpetui (*Liv.*); juga velut serie cohærentia (*Curt.*, 7, 3, 21); perpetuo jugo juncti colles (*Mela*, 1, 5, 3); jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit (*Liv.*, 41, 18); continuatio seriesque montium (*after Cic.*; vid. *Herz. ad Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 44).

RIDGE-TILE, imbrex, -icis (*Plin.*); tegula collicialis (*Cat.*, 14, 4).

RIDGY, jugosus (*Ov.*); *or by phrases in* RIDGE.

RIDICULE, *s.*, risus (*laughter*): ludibrium (*mockery, sport*): *to excite ridicule*, risum movēre, concitare: *to expose to ridicule*, risui, ludibrio, aliquem exponere: *a subject of ridicule*, ridiculus (-um).

RIDICULE, *v.*, ludere: ludibrio habēre: ludificare (*to make an object of sport or ridicule*): illudere (*to jest upon, amuse one's self with*).

RIDICULOUS, ridiculus: ridendus (*Cic.*); deridiculus: ridicularis (*Plaut.*): *extremely ridiculous*, perridiculus (*Cic.*): *a ridiculous fellow*, homo ridiculus (*Cic.*); deridiculus (*Plautus*); caput ridiculum (*Ter.*); homo perridiculus (*Cic.*). *A ridiculous thing*, res ridicula: *to be ridiculous*, risum movēre, concitare. *To make any body ridiculous*, ridiculum aliquem facere (*Jun.*); risui, ludibrio aliquem exponere: *to make one's self ridiculous*, ridendum, irridendum se proponere; risui, irrisui se exponere; *also*, risum dare (*Hor.*) *or* præbēre (*Just.*).

RIDICULOUSLY, ridicule. *Very ridiculously*, perridicule.

RIDING. ‖(*On horseback*), equitatio: vectatio (*general terms for being carried; opposed to walking*; vectatio et iter reficiunt animum): vectatio equi (*horse exercise*). *To give lessons in riding*, equo docēre alios: *to receive them*, equo docēri. ‖*A district*, ager: territorium.

RIDING-COAT, vestis quam equites gerere consueverunt (*after Nep., Dat.*, 3, 1); lacerna: amiculum.

RIDING-SCHOOL, hippodrŏmus.

RIFE. Vid. COMMON.

RIFLE, *v.*, prædari: spoliare. Vid. PLUNDER.

RIFLE, *s.*, * sclopetum striatum.

RIFLEMAN, * sclopetarius.

RIFT, rima (*small*): fissura (*large*).

RIG. ‖PROPR., navem armare: navigium, navem armamentis instruere. ‖FIG., rebus omnibus instruere *or* armare.

RIGGING, armamenta (*plural, Cæsar, Livy*); instrumenta navalia (*Liv.*, 45, 23); *also simply* navalia (*Plin.*, 16, 11, 21); *in a narrower sense* (*of the ropes*), rudentes (*Cic.*). *To arrange the ropes*, armamenta instruere (*Cæs.*) *or* componere (*Plaut.*); rudentes disponere (*Quint.*).

RIGHT, *adj.* ‖*Opposed to left*, dexter: *the right hand*, dextra manus, *or simply* dextra: *the right eye*, dexter oculus (*Nep.*). *On the right side*, ab dextro latere: *on the right hand*, ad dextram; a dextrâ (*Cic.*), *or simply* dextrâ (*Cæs.*). *To be any body's right hand* (*figuratively*), consilio et re ita juvare aliquem, ita adesse alicui, ut operâ meâ carere non possit; *also, in this sense*, Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est dextella (*is Antony's right hand, Cic., Att.*, 14, 20, 5; *a playful expression*). ‖*Straight, in a direct line*, rectus (e. g., recta linea, rectus angulus). ‖*Agreeable, according to one's wish*, gratus; commodus; exoptatus. ‖*Not wrong, fit, suitable, proper*, rectus: verus: idoneus: aptus. *To take the right road* (*properly*), veram, rectam, ingredi viam: *to go the right way* (*figuratively*), rectam, veram, inire viam, rationem, quâ perveniam, deducar ad id, quod maxime volo (*after Cic.*). *To set right* [vid. RECTIFY, CORRECT]. *That is not the right place*, non est ille locus quo tendebam: *that is not the right book*, non est ille liber quem quærebam: *to apply the right remedies*, apta, efficacia, remedia adhibēre morbo: *to hit the right nail on the head*, rem acu tangere (*Plaut.*). *At the right time*, opportune, in tempore, in ipso tempore (*Cic.*); ad tempus (*Sall.*); per tempus (*Ter.*). *To do any thing at the right time*, in tempore, opportuno tempore facere aliquid (*after Cic.*). *To come at the right time*, in tempore, opportune venire (*Cic.*): *the right size, measure*, justa magnitudo, mensura (*Plin.*). *To make a right use of any thing*, recte, bene uti aliquâ re (*Cic.*). ‖*True, real*, verus (*not false*): sincerus, germanus (*genuine*). *The right meaning of a word*, vera notio, vis ac potestas, significatio, vocis, verbi. *I say this in right earnest*, hoc serio, ex animo, dico (*after Cic.*): *the right ground or reason of any thing*, vera alicujus rei ratio, causa. ‖*Legitimate, regular*, justus; legitimus. ‖*Just, equitable*, æquus; rectus; justus. *It is right and fair*, hoc æquum est et bonum: *it is not right*, minime convenit: *all is not right*, fraudis aliquid subest; hoc monstri simile est (*Ter.*). ‖*Not mistaken; mostly by circumlocution*; e. g., *you are right*, recte dicis, dixisti; recte suades; vera prædicas; verum dicis; est ut dicis (*after Cic.*); res ita est ut dixisti (*Ter.*); recte intelligis (*Cic.*).

RIGHT, } *adv.* : *Properly, fitly*,
RIGHTLY, } apte: accommodate. ‖*Truly, not falsely or wrongly*, recte; vere: *if I understand rightly*, nisi fallor, nisi animus me fallit (*Cic.*); nisi quid me fefellerit (*Ter.*). *Not to understand rightly*, non satis intelligere aliquid. ‖*Fully, completely, accurately*, accurate; probe; bene; plane: *to hit any thing right in the middle*, plane medium ferire. *I do not rightly comprehend it*, non satis, non plane, hoc scio, novi. ‖*Very* (*with adjectives and adverbs*), valde; admodum; bene; *also by a superlative, or* quam *and superlative*; e. g., *right often*, sæpissime: *right willingly*, libentissime. ‖*Duly*, recte; rite (*formally*): satis (*sufficiently*). ‖*With justice or equity*, recte; juste; bene; ut par, ut æquum, est; ut decet. *It served you right* (*colloquial*), jure, merito hoc tibi accidit; non immeritas luis pœnas (*after Cic.*); haud immerito id tibi accidit (*Liv.*).

RIGHT, *s.* ‖*Liberty, privilege, claim*, jus; potestas; copia: *common rights*, jura communia. *Wives have the same rights as the husbands*, uxores eodem jure sunt quo viri (*Cic.*). *To grant equal rights*, in parem juris libertatisque conditionem recipere (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 28): *with right*, jure; non injuriâ; nec, neque injuriâ: *with full right*, jure optimo (☞ *not* summo jure): recte ac jure; merito atque optimo jure (*Cic.*; ☞ jure, *legally*; merito, *morally*; recte, *logically*). *To defend or maintain one's right strenuously*, omnia pro suo jure agere; jus suum sibi eripi non pati; jus suum tenēre, obtinēre: *to have right to any thing*, jus ac potestatem alicujus rei habēre: *to yield one's right*, (de) jure suo decedere (*Cic., Liv.*): *all have equal rights*, æquatum est jus omnium (*Liv.*, 2, 3). *All the citizens must have equal rights*, jura paria esse debent eorum inter se, qui sunt cives ejusdem civitatis (*Cic., De Rep.*, 1, 32). ‖*That to which one has a legal claim*, jus: *to give any body his right*, jus suum tribuere alicui; jus dare, tribuere alicui; reddere alicui quod jure suo postulare potest.

RIGHTEOUS. ‖*Religious, pious*, pius: sanctus: religiosus: pius erga Deum. JN. religiosus sanctusque; sanctus et religiosus. [SYN. *in* HOLY.] ‖*Upright*, justus: æquus: rectus: integer. *Over-righteous*, nimis sancte pius (*Plaut., Rud.*, 4, 7, 8): *to be righteous*, pie Deum colere; pietatem erga Deum colere.

RIGHTEOUSLY. ‖*Religiously, piously*, pie: sancte: religiose. JN. pie sancteque; *also*, religiosissime: sanctissime. ‖*Uprightly*, juste: æque: recte: honeste.

RIGHTEOUSNESS. ‖*Piety*, vid. ‖*Uprightness*, justitia: honestas: rectum: integritas.

RIGHTFUL, legitimus: debitus: justus.

RIGHTFULLY, legitime: jure: justo jure; jure meritoque. JN. merito ac jure: jure ac merito.

RIGID. Vid. STIFF, SEVERE.

RIGIDITY. Vid. STIFFNESS, SEVERITY.

RIGIDLY. Vid. STIFFLY, SEVERELY.

RIGOROUS. ‖*With regard to enjoyment*, durus. *A rigorous mode of living*, duritia (*relative to abstinence or hard living; also of hardening the body*): parsimonia victūs atque cultūs (*with reference to abstinence from all luxury*). *A man of a very rigorous mode of living*, vir vitâ durus: *to lead or live a very rigorous life*, parce ac duriter vitam agere. ‖*Strict, severe*, severus (*severe in a moral point of view, as well against one's self as against others; then, also, of what shows such a character; opposed to* indulgens: clemens; e. g., *judge*, judex); rigidus (*rigid*; e. g., *censor*, censor; *disinterestedness*, innocentia): (☞ rigorosus, *formed from the French, is a barbarism*): acer (*literally, sharp; opposed to* lenis, mollis; e. g., *judgment*, judicium): acerbus (*harsh; opposed to* lenis). JN. acer et severus: acerbus et severus: austērus (*austere*; e. g., *like the Stoics; opposed to* comis). Vid., *also*, SEVERE.

RIGOROUSLY, severe: rigide: acriter: acerbe: austēre: diligenter. SYN. *in* SEVERELY.

RIGOR. ‖*In a physical sense*, rigor (e. g., *of the cold*, frigoris): asperitas (*roughness, asperity*, e. g., *of the winter*, hiemis): sævitia (e. g., frigoris hiemis, *excessive cold*). ‖*In a moral sense*, severitas rigor: acerbitas: austeritas: sævitia. SYN. *in* SEVERITY.

RILL, rivulus: rivus.

RIM, margo (e. g., *of a shield, plate*, &c.): ora (*broader than* margo): labrum (e. g., *of a ditch*): crepīdo (*a brink, edge*). Vid., *also*, EDGE.

RIME, pruīna (gelicidium, *Cato*; ☞ gelu *is frost, ice, cold*).

RIMY, pruinosus.

RIND, cortex (*outer*): liber (*inner*). *To be covered with rind*, cortice, libro, obduci: *to strip off the rind*, decorticare (*Plin.*); delibrare (*Col.*); delibrare corticem (*Col.*).

RING, *v.* ‖TRANS., tinnire: *to ring at a door*, pulsare fores *or* januam (*in the sense of the ancients, who always knocked*): * agitare tintinnabulum forium (*in our sense*). *To ring the bell for any body*, * æris tinnītu aliquem arcessere; digitis concrepare (*to snap with the fingers, as the ancients did, in calling slaves*). ‖INTR., tinnire (*only properly*): sonare (*general term, to strike the ear*). *The ears ring*, aures tinniunt.

RING, *s.* ‖*A circle*, orbis: circulus. *A ring round the moon*, halo (*Sen.*); *round the moon or sun*, corona lunæ *or* solis (*Sen., Q. N.*, 1, 2, 1). *A circular substance*, annulus: *a finger ring*, annulus: *a little ring*, annellus: *a seal ring*, annulus signatorius, *or, from the context, simply* annulus: *a marriage ring*, annulus pronūbus (*Jurisconsulti*; annulus in fidem conjugii datus): *adorned with rings*, annulatus: *a ring chain*, catēna annulis conserta (*after Virg., Æn.*, 3, 467): *to exchange*

rings, annulos commutare, dare et accipere: *to wear a ring on the finger*, annulum in digito habēre (*Ter., Hec.*, 4, 1, 59); gestitare (*Plaut.*): *to put on a ring*, annulum digito induere, aptare, inserere. *To take off a ring*, detrahere alicui annulum (*Ter.*): *an ear-ring*, inauris (*Plaut.*), *or* annulus de aure dependens; *curtain rings*, velares annuli. || *An open place in a town*, forum.

RING-DOVE, *columba caudâ torquatâ (*Linn.*).

RINGER, *campanarum agitator.

RINGING, *by circumlocution*. *A ringing in the ears*, murmur aurium (*Plin.*, 28, 7, 3).

RING-LEADER, caput: signifer: fax (*ring-leader of a party, a conspiracy*, &c.). *The ring-leader in a civil war* (*who gave the signal for its breaking out*), tuba belli civilis (*Cic. ad Div.*, 6, 12, 3).

RINGLET, annulus: cincinnus (*Plaut., artificial*): cirrus (*Mart., natural*).

RING-WORM, lichen, *or, pure Latin*, mentāgra (vid. *Plin.*, 26, 1, 2): ☞ mentīgo, impetigo = *scab*.

RINSE, eluere: colluere. *To rinse the mouth*, colluere os (*Plin.*, 23, 4, 38).

RIOT, *s.* || *Revelry*, comissatio; bacchanalia, *plural* (*drunken feasts*): bacchatio. || *Tumult, uproar*, tumultus: seditio: turbæ, *plural*. SYN. *and* PHR. *in* COMMOTION.

RIOT, *v.* || *To revel*, comissari: bacchari: debacchari. || *To be in a state of uproar*, tumultuari; tumultus movēre; tumultum facere *or* præbēre.

RIOTER. || *A reveller*, comissator: bacchans. || *A turbulent person*, seditiosus: turbulentus.

RIOTOUS. || *Disorderly*, dissolutus. *A riotous liver*, homo vinolentus ac dissolutus; dissolutus; luxuriosus; potator (*fond of drinking*). *Seditious*, seditiosus: turbulentus: tumultuosus.

RIOTOUSLY, seditiose: turbulente *or* turbulenter: turbide.

RIP, divellere: scindere: discindere. *To rip open a wound*, vulnus divellere (*Flor.*); refricare, exulcerare (*Cic.*).

RIPE. || PROPR., maturus (*of fruit that has attained its full size and flavor*): tempestivus (*of fruit that has grown quite long enough*): coctus (*mellowed by the sun; of grapes*, &c.). *A ripe ulcer*, ulcus ad suppurationem perductum. *Thoroughly ripe*, permaturus: *to become ripe*, maturescere (*Cæs.*); ematurescere (*Plin.*); percoqui (*Col.*); maturitatem adipisci (*Plin.*), assequi (*Cic.*); ad maturitatem venire (*Plin.*): *to be almost ripe*, non multum abesse a maturitate (*Cæs.*). FIG., maturus; tempestivus. *A ripe judgment*, judicium maturum (*Cic., Cæcin.*, 3, 7); judicium firmum, certum, subtile, rectum, verum (*Cic.*): *ripe age*, ætas matura (*Ulp.*), firmata (*Cic.*). *Ripe in years, in understanding*, maturus annis, animo (*Ov.*).

RIPEN. || TRANS., ad maturitatem perducere: maturare. *To ripen an ulcer*, ulcus ad suppurationem perducere. || INTRANS., maturari, maturescere: ematurescere: ad maturitatem venire *or* pervenire (*properly, physically*): maturitatem ætatis ad prudentiam assequi (*figuratively, of the mind; after Cic. ad Div.*, 4, 4, 4).

RIPENESS, maturitas: tempestivitas (*properly and figuratively*): maturitas tempestiva (*properly*). *Ripeness of judgment*, judicandi maturitas.

RIPPLE, *v.*, leni murmure delabi, defluere: lene susurrare (*Claud.*): rorare (*Col.*). *A rippling stream*, fons lene sonantis aquæ (*Ov.*); jucundo labens murmure rivus (*id.*).

RIPPLE, *s.*, *lenis, placidus, lapsus (*of the sound*): unda parvula (*of the form*).

RISE, *v.* || PROPR., surgere: exsurgere: consurgere (*especially of several*): se erigere (*to raise one's self up; of little children trying to raise themselves from the ground*): *from a seat*, surgere e sellā: *to rise up* (*when a person appears*), assurgere alicui (*as a mark of respect*): *from bed*, surgere, *with or without* (e) lectulo *or* (e) lecto: surgere cubitu (*properly*: ex morbo assurgere, *of leaving one's bed after a disease*): *from table*, surgere a cœnā; *also* poscere calceos (*asking for one's shoes as a sign of intending to rise from table*). || *To mount up on high*, se levare (*of birds*; pennis *or* alis): levari: sublime ferri: sublimem abire. *Clouds rise*, nebulæ levantur in nubes: *the smoke rises from the cottages*, fumus evolvitur e tuguriis. *The barometer rises*, *argentum vivum barometri tollitur. *A storm rises*, tempestas cooritur. || *To swell*, vid. || (*Of the heavenly bodies*), oriri: exoriri: emergere (*of the stars; not of the sun*). || (*Of thoughts in the mind*), subire mentem *or* animum: succurrere. *A thought rises in my mind*, subit cogitatio animum. || (*From the dead*), revivisce re: in vitam redire: ab inferis exsistere: ab Orco in lucem reducem fieri (*according to heathen notions*): ab inferis excitari *or* revocari. || (*Of the day*), appetere: dies appetit: lucescit: dilucescit: illucescit. *As soon as the sun rose*, ubi primum illuxit. || *To rise in the stomach* (*of food*), ructum ciēre, movēre, *or* facere. || *To rise in blisters*, pustulari. || FIG. *To come into notice, appear*, prodire: exsistere: se efferre (*of eminent men*): exoriri (*of remarkable persons or things, whether good or bad*; e. g., libido; ferrea proles; Sulla; ultor, &c.). || *To advance in rank or dignity*, procedere honoribus longius; altiorem ascendere gradum; in ampliorem gradum provehi; altiorem dignitatis gradum consequi: *to rise above others*, alios superare, vincere, post se relinquere. *To rise to the highest pitch of human greatness*, in summum fastigium emergere et attolli. || *To rebel*, exsurgere contra *or* adversus aliquem (*Tac.*); cooriri in aliquem: imperium alicujus detrectare: consurgere ad bellum: ad bellum cooriri: rebellare (*the proper word of those who had been subdued*). [Vid. REBEL, REVOLT.] || *To mount up, become higher* (*of prices*), cariorem fieri: pretium alicujus rei excandescit: incendi: ingravescere: crescere: augēri (*of the price of corn*; annona). || *To advance to any thing* (= *to pass from a lower to a higher point*), transire ad aliquid. *To rise from the necessary arts to the arts of luxury*, a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiores defluere (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 25, 62). || *To flow or proceed* (*from*), *to be generated* (*by*), fluere, manare, proficisci, nasci, gigni, exsistere, erumpere, ex aliquā re: oriri (*general term*): scaturire: excurrere: *from a place*, ex (*of springs, fountains, &c.*: *on* excurrere, vid. *Curt.*, 3, 1, 3): profluere (*of streams, fountains, &c.*): originem habēre (*of streams*): sequi aliquid (*to result from any thing*). || *To raise itself* (*of things*), se tollere: se attollere: surgere: assurgere: exsurgere. *A hill that rises gradually*, clementer editus (*or* assurgens) collis: *rising a little from the plain*, paullum ex planitie editus: *not to be able to rise higher*, se tollere a terrā altius non posse (*of plants*).

RISE, *s.* || (*Of the heavenly bodies*), ortus, exortus (*of all the heavenly bodies*): ascensus, emersus (*of the planets or other stars; the former especially of the moon*). *The rising and setting of the stars*, siderum ortus et occasus; siderum ortus et obitus: *at sunrise*, sole oriente; sub luce. *A little before sunrise*, sub ortum lucis. || *Rising ground*, clivus leniter assurgens. || *Source, origin*, fons: causa: initium: caput. *To give rise to*, efficere; occasionem præbēre. Vid. CAUSE.

RISIBILITY, *circumlocution by verbs in* LAUGH, *or substantives in* LAUGHTER.

RISIBLE, ad ridendum compositus: *there is nothing to excite my risible faculties*, non habeo, *or* non est, quod rideam.

RISING, *by the verb, or* RISE, *s.*

RISK, aleā: periculum: discrimen (*attended with danger*): *at my risk*, meo periculo; meo Marte (☞ *not* meo proprio Marte). *Risk of one's life*, vitæ *or* mortis periculum (*general term*): vitæ *or* salutis discrimen (*dangerous situation in which one is placed, involving risk of life*): capitis periculum *or* discrimen (*when one is in danger of suffering capital punishment*): *at the risk of one's life*, cum capitis periculo: *to run the risk of losing any thing*, de aliquā re in dubium venire (e. g., de civitate, *Cic., Cæcin.*, 7, 18): *to run or incur the risk of one's life*, adire vitæ *or* capitis periculum; mortis periculo se committere: *to be at the risk of one's life*, in capitis *or* vitæ periculum vocatum esse, ad mortis periculum adductum esse (*of an accused person*): in præcipiti esse (*of a sick person*). *To run a risk*, periculum subire; fortunæ se committere.

RISK, aliquid in aleam dare: ire in aleam alicujus rei (*to peril or risk any thing*): aliquid audēre (*to dare any thing*): periculum alicujus rei *or* in aliquā re facere; aliquid tentare, experiri, periclitari (*to try one's luck in a dangerous business*). JN. experiri et periclitari: *one's life*, committere se periculo mortis: adire vitæ *or* mortis periculum: *to risk one's life on any body's behalf*, vitæ *or* capitis periculum pro aliquo subire; inferre se in periculum capitis atque in vitæ discrimen pro aliquo; vitæ dimicationem subire pro aliquo: *not to refuse to risk one's life for any body*, pro aliquo vitæ dimicationem non profugere.

RITE, ritus, -ūs [vid., *also*, CEREMONY]: *funeral rite*; vid. FUNERAL.

RITUAL, *adj.*, ritualis (*Fest.*); solemnis.

RITUAL, *s.*, liber ritualis (*Fest.*).

RIVAL, *s.*, æmulus (e. g., gloriæ, laudis, regni): rivalis (*almost always of a rival in love*): obtrectator (*a political rival*).

RIVAL, *v.*, æmulari (*to emulate*): certare, concertare, contendere cum aliquo (*to contend with*).

RIVALRY, æmulatio: obtrectatio: rivalitas (*in love*).

RIVE, findere: diffindere: discutere (*to strike asunder*).

RIVER, flumen: fluvius: amnis (☞ flumen *usually of larger rivers, flowing into the sea*; fluvius, *of smaller fresh-water rivers, which are sometimes dried up*; amnis, *a stream, with reference rather to the flow of the water, or its breadth and depth*). *Of or belonging to a river*, fluviatilis (e. g., piscis); fluvialis: fluviaticus: *or by the genitive*, fluminis; e. g., *a river god*, *fluminis numen. *A great river*, fluvius magnus, flumen magnum: *a small river*, amniculus: *a rapid river*, flumen rapidum, fluvius rapidus; amnis incitatior: *a slow or gentle river*, amnis sedatus; incredibili lenitate flumen est, ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non potest (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 12; *is so slow*): *to turn the course of a river*, amnem in alium cursum deflectere et contorquēre (*Cic., Div.*, 1, 19, 38): *The river has shady and pleasant banks*, amnis multā riparum amœnitate inumbratur (*Curt.*). *The river divides the city*, amnis mediam urbem interfluit (*Cic.*). *The river flows into the sea*, amnis in mare evadit (*Curt.*); flumen in mare influit (*Cic.*): *the bed of a river*, fossa (e. g., fossa Rheni; vid. *Cic., Pis.*, 33, *init.*): *down the river*, secundo flumine: *up the river*, adverso flumine.

RIVER-HORSE, hippopotamus.

RIVET, *s.*, clavulus (*little nail*): cuneus trajectus (*a wedge driven through*).

RIVET, *v.*, *clavulo figere aliquid: *to rivet one's attention*, aures alicujus tenēre.

RIVULET, rivulus: rivus.

RIX DOLLAR, *imperialis, *or* thalerus imperialis (*the term rix dollar is a corruption of the German reichsthaler; dollar of the empire*).

ROACH, *cyprinus rutilus (*Linn.*).

ROAD. || *A way, properly*, via (*the road itself*): iter (*journey, route*): *a made or paved road*, via (lapidibus strata (*Liv.*, 8, 15, 9; *in later writers also simply* strata; vid. *Eutrop.*, 9, 9, 15). *To pave a road*, viam lapidibus sternere, consternere. || FIG. *A way, means*, via: *a right road*, via; via certa: *a wrong road*, error (*an error*): vitium (*a fault*): *to fall into the wrong road*, in errorem induci, rapi (*to be led aside, through want of consideration*): a virtute discedere, honestatem deserere (*through one's own evil inclination*): *to be on the wrong road*, errare (*without knowing it*): vitam deviam sequi (*willfully*). *To bring any body into the wrong road*, aliquem in errorem inducere (*to lead into error*): aliquem transversum agere (*to lead from the path of virtue*). || *A sta-*

tion for ships, statio navium (*any anchorage*) : salum (*a part of the open sea, opposite the coast*) : *to lie at anchor in the roads*, stare in salo, *or* in salo ante ostium portûs, *with or without* in ancoris (*of ships*) : in salo esse (*of sailors*).

ROAM, vagari : palari (*to wander about alone*).

ROAN, (*equus) albus maculis albis sparsus.

ROAR, rudere (*Virg.*) ; rugire (*Spart. ; of lions*) : rudere, vociferari (*of men*) : mugire, fremere (*of thunder*) : immugire (*of a storm, a volcano*) : mugire, immugire *of the sea*).

ROARING, mugitus, -ûs.

ROAST. ‖ TRANS., assare (*meat, Apic.*, 2, 1) ; coquere (*general term, to bake dry ; e. g., bread, lime*) : torrêre, torrefacere, siccare (*to dry, scorch ; e. g., fruit*) : frigĕre (*to broil, fry ; as eggs in oil*, ova ex oleo) : *to roast a little or slowly*, subassare (*Apic.*, 4, 2, &c.) : *to roast on a spit*, in veru inassare : *roasted*, assus. ‖ INTRANS., assari (*Appul.*) ; torreri. ‖ IMPROPR. *To roast any body*, calefacere aliquem (*to make him hot by attacking him*). *To roast any body well*, luculente calefacere aliquem (*Cic.*).

ROAST MEAT, assum : caro assa : assa, -orum, *n.* (*of several joints*). *Roast beef*, assum bubulum : *roast veal*, assum vitulinum.

ROB, privare aliquem aliquâ re (*to take away any thing from a person, so that he suffers loss*) : spoliare, (*more strongly*) despoliare *or* exspoliare (*to strip, deprive of*). JN. detrahere spoliareque ; spoliare nudareque ; *either a person or a thing*, aliquem *or* aliquid, *or a person of a thing*, aliquem re ; adimere (*to take away*) : eripere (*to snatch away*), alicui aliquid ; detrahere (*to draw away or from*), alicui aliquid, *or* (*more rarely*) aliquid de aliquo ; auferre (*to carry or take away*), alicui aliquid *or* aliquid ab aliquo : depeculari (*to steal from, to pillage*, &c.). JN. spoliare aliquem aliquâ re et depeculari : diripere (*to plunder towns*, &c.) : expilare, compilare (*to rifle*) aliquid ; *the latter also* aliquâ re : fraudare aliquem re (*to cheat of*) : nudare, denudare, exuere aliquem re (*to deprive or make bare of any thing*) : orbare aliquem re (*to take any thing which is dear to us, as children, hope*, &c.) : multare aliquem re (*to take from by way of punishment, to amerce*). *To rob one of a kingdom*, regno aliquem nudare, expellere, multare : *to rob one of one's country*, patriâ aliquem multare, privare, expellere ; in exsilium aliquem ejicere, pellere (*by sending him into exile*) : *to rob one of one's whole fortune*, aliquem omnibus bonis evertere, expellere ; aliquem de fortunis omnibus deturbare : *to rob one of one's children*, aliquem orbare liberis ; liberos ab aliquo abstrahere : *to rob one of one's senses or understanding*, aliquem deturbare de mente et sanitate : *robbed*, orbus aliquâ re (*and most participles of the verbs already given*) : *robbed of one's children*, liberis orbatus : *of the use of one's limbs*, membris captus : *of sight and hearing, of one's understanding*, oculis et auribus, mente captus : *of hope*, spe orbatus.

ROBBER, raptor (*one who violently takes away any thing specified*) : prædo (*one who seeks for plunder*) : latro (*one who robs openly, and with violence*) : fur (*a thief, one who robs secretly*) : pirāta *a sea-robber, pirate*). *A band of robbers*, latronum *or* prædonum globus (*or* turba, *Hor.*) ; latrones ; prædones.

ROBBERY. Vid. PLUNDER.

ROBE, *s.* [Vid. CLOAK, GOWN.] *Gentlemen of the long robe*, homines forenses. *Master of the robes, perhaps* vestispex (*inscriptions*). *Mistress of the robes*, vestispica (*Plaut.*).

ROBE, *v.*, vestem talarem, togam, sibi induere (*one's self*) : togam induere alicui *or* togâ induere aliquem (*another*).

ROBIN, *motacilla rubecula (*Linn.*).

ROBING-ROOM, *vestiarium (*although this denoted properly a place where clothes were kept, not where they were put on ; vid. *Böttig., Sabin.*, ii., p. 91).

ROBUST, robustus : validus : firmus : valens : integer. JN. robustus et valens : firmus et valens. SYN. *in* HEALTHY.

ROBUSTNESS, robur (corporis) : vigor : nervi, *plural*.

ROCHET. ‖ *An episcopal vestment*, *rochetum (*technical term*). ‖ *A kind of fish*, erythinus (*Plin.*).

ROCK, *s.*, saxum (*general term, any large mass of stone*) : rupes (*a steep, rugged rock*) : scopulus (*in prose, a sharp, dangerous rock in the water, a cliff*) : cautes (*a long, narrow bank of sand or rocks in the sea ; a reef, ridge ;* saxa et cautes = *rocks and reefs, Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 13 : ☞ petra *is a Greek word, and not used by Latin writers in the best age*). *That is or lives among rocks*, saxatilis (e. g., piscis, piscatus) : *as firm as a rock*, adamantinus : *as hard as a rock*, saxeus (*properly and figuratively*) : *to strike against a rock*, scopulum offendere (*properly and figuratively*) : *to strike or founder on a rock*, ad scopulum appellere (navem) ; ad scopulum appelli (*the former of persons, the latter of ships ; both also figuratively ; after Cic., Rab. Perd.*, 9, 25, nec tuas umquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, ad quos Sex. Titii afflictam navem) : ad scopulum allidi (*properly, of ships*) : *to escape the rocks*, scopulos prætervehi (*properly and figuratively*).

ROCK, *v.* TRANS., movēre. *To rock a cradle*, cunas infantis movēre (*Mart.*) : *to rock a child to sleep, perhaps* *infantem cunis motis sopire, *or* *cunarum agitatione sopire (*properly*) ; sopire, securum reddere (*figuratively, to render secure and careless*) : *one that rock's cradles*, cunarum motor (*Mart.*, 11, 39, *in. : feminine*, cunaria, *inscriptions*). INTRANS., movēri : agitari : jactari.

ROCKET. ‖ *A plant*, *brassica eruca (*Linn.*). ‖ *An artificial fire-work*, *missile pyrium : *radius pyrius (*Bau.*).

ROCK-SALT, sal fossilis (*opposed to* marinus, *Varr.*).

ROCKY, saxosus (saxeus *rather* = *stony*).

ROD, virga (*general term, a long, thin twig*, &c.) : fasciculus virgarium, *or mostly* virgæ, -arum, *plural* (*when composed of several twigs bound together*) : ferula (*for punishing children*). *To beat with rods*, virgis aliquem cædere (*Cic.*), variare (*Plaut.*), multare (*Liv.*) : *to give a boy the rod*, puerum ferulâ cædere (*Hor.*), castigare : *to be under the rod (figuratively)*, disciplinæ, imperio alicujus subjectum esse : *to use the rod (figuratively)*, severâ disciplinâ coercēre, continēre aliquem ; severius adhibēre aliquem : *a measuring-rod*, decempēda : *a fishing-rod*, arundo.

ROE, caprea, -æ, *f.*

ROGATION, supplicatio [vid. PRAYER]. *Rogation-days*, rogationes (*technical term*) : *rogation-week*, hebdomas crucium (*technical term*).

ROGUE, nequam : furcifer. *An arrant rogue*, trifurcifer (*in the earlier comic writers*) : caput scelerum (*Plaut., Pseud.*, 4, 5, 3) : princeps flagitiorum (*Cic., Verr.*, 5, 1, 4). *A rogue in grain*, homo nequissimus ac sceleratissimus ; *or, by circumlocution*, homo qui perbibit nequitiam, et ita visceribus immiscuit, ut nisi cum ipsis exire non possit (*Sen., De Irâ*, 1, 16, 2).

ROGUERY, flagitium : scelus.

ROGUISH. ‖ *Bad, wicked*, nequam : pravus. [Vid. BAD.] ‖ *Wanton, petulant*, lascivus (e. g., homo, *full of roguish tricks*) : protervus.

ROLL, *v.*, volvere (*transitively*) : volvi (*intransitively*). *To roll up or together*, convolvere : *to roll into a ball*, glomerare : *to roll up in any thing*, involvere *or* obvolvere aliquâ re ; amicire aliquâ re (e. g., chartâ) : *to roll round any thing*, involvere circum aliquid ; amicire aliquâ re ; circumvolvere aliquid alicui rei : *time rolls on*, tempus devolvitur, effluit : *tears roll down the cheeks*, lacrimæ per genas alicujus manant.

ROLL, *s.*, circumactio : circumactus (*circular motion*) : volumen (*that which is rolled up*) : chartæ convolutæ (*a roll of paper*). *The roll of a drum*, *tympani crebra, continua, pulsatio.

ROLLER, cylindrus (*a large cylinder for pressing surfaces and making them smooth*) : scapus (*a cylinder on which paper, ribbon, &c., is rolled*) : phalanga (*a cylinder put under a heavy body to assist in moving it*) : rotula (*a little wheel*).

ROLLING, volubilis ; *or by the verbs.*

ROLLING-PIN, *radius, *or* *cylindrus parvus.

ROLLS = *public documents*, tabulæ (*general term*) : literæ publicæ (*archives*) : acta publica, *or* acta *only* (*records of the proceedings of the Senate, magistrates, or people*).

ROMAN CATHOLIC, *Romanæ sacrorum formulæ addictus : Romanæ legis studiosus (*after Ammian.*, 25, 10, 15) ; *pontificis Romani assecla. *To turn Roman Catholic*, sacra Romana suscipere (*of a whole Church, after Liv.*, 1, 7) : *doctrinam pontificis Romani amplecti (*of a Church or an individual*). *To be a Roman Catholic*, legis Romanæ studiosum esse (*after Ammian., loc. cit.*) : *Romanæ sacrorum formulæ addictum esse.

ROMANCE, *s. It may be necessary to say* fabula Romanensis (*technical term :* fabula Milesia *is rather* = *tale, story*). Vid., *also*, FABLE.

ROMANCE, *v.*, *fabulas *or* fabulosa narrare. Vid., *also*, BRAG.

ROMANIZE. Vid. "*to turn* ROMAN CATHOLIC."

ROMANTIC, fabulosus : fictus (*fictitious*) [vid., *also*, FABULOUS] : gratus : amœnus (*of place, charming*). *Romantic shores and coasts*, amœnitates litorum et orarum.

ROMANTICALLY, fabulose : ut in fabulis fit.

ROMP, *s.* ‖ *Rude play*, ludus protervus. ‖ *A boisterous girl*, *puella proterva *or* lasciva.

ROMP, *v.*, proterve ludere.

ROOD. ‖ *A pole*, pertica [vid. POLE]. ‖ *An image of the cross*, *crux sacra.

ROOF, *s.* ‖ PROP., tectum (*general term, especially the outer part of a roof*) : cantherii (*the inner part, the rafters*) : culmen (*the highest line of a roof, the ridge ; also the whole roof ;* vid. *Liv.*, 27, 4, ædis culmen Jovis fulmine ictum) : tegulæ (*a roof covered with tiles*) : tectum scandulare (*a roof of shingle, Appul., Met.*, 3, p. 137, 2) : suggrundium *or* suggrundatio (*a penthouse, eaves*). *A building* (*temple*, &c.) *without roof*, ædificia hypæthra : *to have advanced as far as the roof*, ad tectum pervenisse (*of a house in course of building*) : *to keep the roof*, &c., *of a house in good repair*, domum sartam et tectam conservare ; sarta tecta ædium tuēri : *to blow off the roof*, deturbare tectum ac tegulas ; de tecto tegulas deturbare (*Plaut.*) ; tecto nudare. ‖ FIG. = *House* ; e. g., *to live under the same roof with one*, unâ adesse in unis ædibus (*Ter., Eun.*, 3, 2, 76) ; habitare cum aliquo : *to welcome any body under one's roof*, tecto ac domo invitare aliquem (*to invite*) : hospitio aliquem excipere (*to receive*) : mœnibus tectisque accipere aliquem, *or* tectis ac sedibus recipere aliquem (*of the inhabitants of a town who give shelter to persons in flight*, &c.).

ROOF, *v.*, tegere, integere, contegere aliquâ re ; *with wood*, scandulis contegere ; *with thatch*, stramento integere.

ROOFLESS, non tectus (*not covered in*) : apertus (*open*).

ROOK. ‖ *A bird*, *cornix nigra frugilega. ‖ *At chess*, *turris.

ROOM. ‖ *Space*, spatium (*general term*) : intervallum (*space between*). *There is not room enough in the house*, domus parum laxa est : *to have room for any thing* (*properly*), capere aliquid ; (*figuratively*) admittere, accipere ; locum dare : *plenty of room*, laxitas (e. g., *in a house, Cic., Off.*, 1, 39, 139). ‖ *An apartment, chamber*, conclave (*room that can be locked up, chamber, dining-room*) : cubiculum (*room for lounging or reclining in ; but commonly sleeping-room*) : diæta (*any room in which one lives ;* e. g., *a summer-house with chambers attached*) : membrum (*chamber, as portion of a house, apartment*) : cubiculum hospitale (*dining-room*) : cubiculum dormitorium : membrum dormitorium (*sleeping-room*). *A side room*, cubiculum continens, *or* junctum et continens, conclavi ; cella minor (*a smaller room, in general, Vitr.*). ‖ *Occasion, opportunity*, vid. ‖ *Place*, vid.

ROOMINESS, laxitas (*Cic.*).

ROOMY, spatiosus (*that occupies a large space*) : amplus (*of great extent*) : laxus (*not narrow or confined*) : capax (*that can hold much*). JN. spatiosus et capax. *A roomy house*, spatiosa et capax domus ; laxior domus (*Vell.*, 2, 81).

ROOST, *s.*, stabulum (avium cohortalium, pavonum, *Col.*).

ROOST, *v*, stabulari (*Col.*).

ROOT, *s.* ‖ PROPR., radix : stirps (*the root, with the whole of the lower part of a tree*). *A little root*, radicula. *To take root, pull up by the roots* ; vid. *the verb.* ‖ FIG., radix : stirps : causa : semen : fons. [Vid., *also*, CAUSE, ORIGIN.] ‖ *In grammar*, vocabulum primitivum (*grammatical*).

ROOT (*itself*), *v.*, radicem *or* radices agere (*also improperly, Cic., Off.*, 2, 12, 43), capere *or* mittere : radicari (*only properly*) : in radices exire [radicescere *only once, Sen. Ep.*, 86, *fin.*] : insidēre : inveterascere (*figuratively, to become inveterate ; the former of something suspected ; the latter of a custom or evil*). *To let any thing root itself*, favēre *or* alere (*figuratively*) : *the tree is deeply rooted*, radices arboris altius descenderunt : *to be deeply rooted*, altissimis radicibus defixum esse : *rooted*, radicatus ; quod radices egit (*properly*) : inveteratus ; confirmatus : *deeply-rooted*, penitus defixus (*improperly ; of faults, &c.*) : penitus insītus (*of an opinion, implanted*) : *there he stood, as if rooted in the ground*, defixus stabat (i) : *the Gauls stood as if rooted in the earth by fear*, pavor defixerat cum admiratione Gallos. ‖ *To root out or up*, (*a*) PROPR., eradicare : exstirpare : radicitus evellere, extrahere, evellere et extrahere : eruere (*dig up*) : runcare (*hoe up weeds*). (*β*) FIG., exstirpare : delēre : exstinguere : excīdere. *To root any thing up or out thoroughly*, alicujus rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus ; omnes alicujus rei stirpes ejicere ; aliquid funditus tollere. JN. exstirpare et funditus tollere (e. g., *superstition ; the last also of faults, passions*, &c.) : e naturâ rerum evellere (*annihilate*) : *to root out a nation* [vid. EXTIRPATE] : *to root all human feeling out of any body's heart*, omnem humanitatem ex animo alicujus exstirpare.

ROPE, funis (*a thick rope*) : restis (*a small rope*) : rudens (*sail rope*) : retinaculum, ora (*anchor rope, cable*). *To stretch a rope*, funem extendere : *to dance on the tight rope*, per funem ingredi (*Quint.*) ; per funem extentum ire (*Hor. Ep.*) ; per extentum funem ponere vestigia (*Cic., Manil.*, 5, 652).

ROPE-DANCER, funambulus (*Ter., Suet.*) ; schœnobătes (*inscriptions*) ; *by circumlocution*, qui meditatus est (i. e., didicit) per extensos funes ire (*Sen., De Irâ*, 2, 13) ; petaurista (*a vaulter*). *A rope-dancer's pole*, pertica libratoria. ☞ Halter *would be incorrect ; for* halteres (ἁλτῆρες) *were masses of lead held in the hands in leaping*, &c., *in order to assist the swing of the arms.*

ROPE-MAKER, restio (*Plaut., Suet.*) : restiarius (*Front.*).

ROPE-WALK, * locus ubi funes texuntur.

ROPE-YARN, * stamen.

ROPY, lentus : tenax : viscosus (*Pall.*).

ROSARY, * rosarium (*technical term*). Vid., *also*, BEAD.

ROSE, rosa (*the plant and the flower*) : rosæ flos (*the flower*). *A rose-bed*, area rosis consita : *of roses*, rosaceus : *oil of roses*, oleum rosaceum *or* rhodinum (*Plin.*) ; *or* rosaceum *only* : *rose-leaf*, rosæ floris folium : *the scent of roses*, odores qui aflantur e rosis (*after Cic., Cat. Maj.*, 17, 59) ; * odor rosarum : *to lie among roses*, in rosâ jacēre (*Sen. Ep.*, 36, 9) ; vivere in æternâ rosâ (*Mart.*, 8, 77). *Of or belonging to a rose*, roseus : *rose color*, color roseus : *roses on the cheeks*, color egregius (*Cic., Fin.*, 2, 20, 64).

ROSE-BUD, calix rosæ.

ROSE-BUSH, rosæ frutex : rosa.

ROSEMARY, rosmarinum *or* rosmarinus (*Plin., Col.*) : libanotis (*Plin.*).

ROSE-WATER, aqua rosata.

ROSIN, resīna.

ROSTRUM, rostra, *plural.*

ROSY, roseus : rosaceus (*made of roses*). *Rosy lips*, labra quæ rubent rosis (*after Mart.*, 4, 42, 10).

ROT, *v.*, putrescere : putrefieri : putescere *or* putiscere : vitiari : fracescere (*of fruit, especially of olives*). *To cause to rot*, putrefacere.

ROT, } putor : putredo : ca-
ROTTENNESS, } ries. SYN. *in* ROTTEN.

ROTATION, rotatio (*Vitr.*, 10, 3) : circumactio (*a turning itself round, Vitr.*, 9, 8, 15) : *in rotation*, per ordinem : *rotation of crops*, ordo culturæ (e. g., hunc ordinem culturæ experti probavimus).

ROTATORY, *by circumlocution with verbs in* TURN, *intransitive.*

ROTE. *To learn by rote*, ediscere : memoriæ mandare, tradere, committere, infigere. *To say by rote*, memoriter pronunciare, recitare ; ex memoriâ exponere.

ROTTEN, putidus (*of flesh, fruit*, &c.), putridus (*decayed, rotten ; of teeth, a house*, &c.) : cariosus (*eaten away*) : vitiatus (*spoiled, putrefied ; of flesh, fruit*, &c.) : marcidus (e. g., asser).

ROTUNDA, * ædificium rotundum, rotundatum ; *or* ædes in modum circini exstructæ (*after Plin. Ep.*, 5, 6, 17).

ROTUNDITY, forma rotunda (*Cic.*) ; rotunditas (*Plin.*).

ROUGE, *s.*, purpurissum : fucus (non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, *Cic.*).

ROUGE, *v.*, purpurissare (*transitively, Plaut.*) : * purpurisso linere. *To have one's cheeks rouged*, buccas belle purpurissatas habēre (*Plaut.*) : *rouged cheeks*, buccæ purpurissatæ (*Cic.*).

ROUGH, asper (*opposed to* levis *or* lenis ; *of roughness that causes pain, as of thorns*, &c. ; *also of the sea, and of the voice*) : salebrosus (*rugged*) : confragosus (*with broken fragments of rock*, &c., *in wild confusion*) : procellosus (*stormy*) : horridus : horridus et durus : asperi animi (*rough in mind*) : incultus : inhumanus : inurbanus (*rough in manners*) : infabre factus, inconditus, non artificiosus (*roughly made, not well finished*). *The rough breathing* (*in grammar*), spiritus asper.

ROUGH-CAST, trullissatio (*with lime*) : arenatio : arenatum (*with sand and mortar*). *To rough-cast*, parietem trullissare ; parieti trullissationem inducere (*to cover with coarse mortar*) : ☞ parietem loricare opere tectorio = *to whitewash.*

ROUGHLY, aspere : horride [SYN. *in* ROUGH] : crasse (*coarsely*). *To live roughly*, horride vivere : *to treat any body roughly*, aspere tractare aliquem : *to speak roughly*, aspere loqui (*with severity*, &c.) : horride loqui (*in a strong and forcible, though rough manner*). *To speak roughly to any body*, horride alloqui aliquem (*Tac.*) ; aliquem severius adhibēre (*Cic. ad Att.*, 10, 12, 3). ‖ *Rudely, in an unpolished manner*, inurbane : rustice : vaste (e. g., loqui) : inficete : illiberaliter : incomposite. ‖ *In an unskillful, unfinished manner*, inscite : incommode.

ROUGHNESS, asperitas (e. g., viarum, faucium, cœli, vocis ; *opposed to* lenitas vocis, vini ; *also* naturæ, *and of character*) : aspredo *and* asperitudo (*Cels.*) : crassitudo (*opposed to fineness*). ‖ *Roughness of manners*, &c., inhumanitas, inurbanitas : rusticitas : mores inculti *or* rustici. *Roughness of speech*, verba rustica (*rough, coarse words*) : maledicta : probra : probra et maledicta (*abuse*, &c.) : contumeliæ (*insulting language*). *Roughness of mind*, ingenium incultum (*want of cultivation*) : asperitas animi (*savage roughness*) : feritas animi. *A savage or brutal roughness of mind*, feritas animi et agrestis immanitas.

ROUND, *adj.*, rotundus (*general term*) : globosus (*globular*) : orbiculatus (*circular*) : teres (*cylindrical, rounded* [*not square*] ; *said of long bodies*). *To make round*, rotundare : corrotundare. *To take a round form*, se rotundare, *or* rotundari ; conglobari ; conglobari undique æqualiter. *A round number*, numerus par (*equal number*) : solidum (*a whole*). *A good round sum*, magna pecuniæ summa, *or* nummi non mediocris summæ.

ROUND, *prep. and adv.* (*of local surrounding*), circum ; circa (*for the difference between these words*, vid. ABOUT. ☞ Circumcirca, *round about, does not belong to classical prose, which uses instead of it* circum et circa) : *round in a circle*, in gyrum : *round in succession*, in orbem : *all round*, totus circum : in circuitu. *Often by* circum *in composition* : *to ride round*, circumequitare *or* equo circumvehi (locum) : *to roll round*, circumvolvere (*transitively*), circumvolvi (*intransitively*). *Sometimes by* per : *to wander round*, pervagari (locum) : *to look round*, circumspicere : circumspectare : oculos circumferre : perlustrare (omnia, &c.) : *to look round in a threatening way*, oculos minaciter circumferre : *to dig a trench round a city*, oppidum fossâ (vallo fossâque) circumdăre.

ROUND, *v.*, rotundare : *to round itself*, se rotundare *or* rotundari ; conglobari (*spherical*). *To round itself equally on all sides*, conglobari undique æqualiter. ‖ FIG., *to round a sentence*, sententiam, ordine verborum paullo commutato, in quadrum redigere (*Cic., Or.*, 70, 233). *The rounding of a sentence*, verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio ; structura (☞ *not* circumscriptio *in this sense*) : *rounded*, rotundatus (*made round*) : rotundus (*round*) : conglobatus (*like a ball*) : *figuratively, of speech*, quasi rotundus. *A sentence is properly rounded*, forma concinnitasque verborum facit orbem suum (*Cic., Or.*, 44, 149).

ROUNDLY, libere. *To deny roundly*, alicui præcise negare ; alicui plane sine ullâ exceptione præcidere.

ROUSE, exsuscitare : expergefacere (e somno) : excitare (e somno) : suscitare somno *or* e quiete ; *all may be used without* e somno, &c. : *also figuratively.* Vid. AROUSE.

ROUT, *s.* ‖ *A clamorous multitude* [vid. CROWD]. ‖ *Discomfiture* [vid. DEFEAT]. *To put to the rout*, fundere fugareque : *to put to the rout with* (*great*) *slaughter*, stragem dare, *or* edere, *or* facere : alicui cladem afferre *or* inferre : aliquem prosternere : alicui detrimentum inferre : aliquem ingenti cæde prosternere : aliquem ad internecionem cædere *or* redigere, *or* delēre hostem, *or* hostium copias occidione occidere *or* cædere : hostium internecionem facere, &c. : *to be put to the rout*, cladem pugnæ, *or simply* cladem, *or* calamitatem, *or* incommodum, *or* detrimentum accipere : ad internecionem cædi *or* delēri ; ad internecionem venire. *Should the army be put to the rout*, si adversa pugna evenerit. ☞ *It may be remarked here that the Romans, in speaking of their own defeats, or when introducing a person as speaking of his, were in the habit of using the euphemistic terms of* adversum prœlium *or* adversa pugna (*unlucky fight, Liv.*, 7, 29, *extr.* ; 8, 31, 5) ; *or* incommodum, detrimentum (*mishap, loss, Cic., Læl.*, 3, 10 ; *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 3 ; 5, 52 ; 6, 34, &c.) ; *and* obitus (*complete defeat, Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 29).

ROUT, *v.* (*an army*). Vid. *To put to the rout*, *in* ROUT, *s.*

ROUTE, iter (*journey*) : via (*way, road taken*) : ratio itineris *or* itinerum (*plan of a journey, Cic., Fam.*, 3, 5, 3). *To continue one's route*, viam *or* cursum tenēre ; viam persequi ; iter pergere ; iter reliquum conficere, pergere : *en route*, in itinere : *to be en route to Rome*, iter mihi est Romam : *to take route for a place*, iter aliquo movēre *or* dirigere ; cursum suum aliquo dirigere ; viam aliquo habēre : *to take different routes*, diversos discedere, abire : *to change a route*, flectere iter.

ROUTINE, usus : exercitatio : habitus : facilitas consuetudine et exercitatione parta (*after Quint.*, 10, 8) : *mere routine*, usus quidam irrationalis (*Quint.*, 10, 7, 11 ; *Greek* τρίβη λόγος). *To be accustomed to the routine of business*, in negotiis gerendis, *or* administrandis bene versatum, *or* exercitatum esse. *This is a mere matter of routine*, hoc vero tralaticium est (*Cic.*).

ROVE, palare : vagari. Vid. WANDER.

ROVER. ‖ *One who wanders about*, erro : vagus : multivagus (*Plin.* : ☞ vagabundus, *late*). ‖ *A pirate*, vid.

ROW, *s.*, ordo (*the proper word:* ☞ series *rather* = *succession, series*). *In a row,* ordine: ex ordine: in ordinem: per ordinem (*in regular or due order*): deinceps (*one after another*). *To build a row of houses,* domos continuare.

ROW, *v.* TRANS., remis propellere. || INTRANS., remigare; remis navigare; navem remis ducere *or* propellere. *To row with all one's might,* remis contendere: *to row back,* (navem) remis inhibere; retro navem inhibēre. *To row off or away from shore,* navem remis incitare et terram relinquere, *or* et altum petere (vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 25).

ROWEL. || *The points of a spur turning on a little axis,* *rotula calcāris. || *A roll of hair put into a wound,* *funis, funiculus e pilis, crinibus contortus (*as to its substance*): fonticulus (*technical term, as to its use*).

ROWER, remex. *The rowers,* remiges, *plural, or* remigium (*Liv.*, 26, 51, § 6).

ROYAL, regius, *or the genitive,* regis (*of or belonging to a king, that relates to his person or dignity*): regalis (*worthy of a king, fit for a king.* ☞ *This distinction is always observed by good prose writers; in Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 48, 116, *and Nep., Eum.*, 13, 3, ornatus regius *is the ornament which belongs to the king; but in Cic., De Fin.*, 2, 21, 69, ornatus regalis *is ornament as rich as that of a king; again,* cultus regius, *Sall., Cat.*, 37, 4, *is magnificence such as a king has or ought to have; but Hor., Od.*, 4, 9, 15, cultus regalis *is only magnificence like that of a king;* sententia regia *is an opinion, sentence of a king;* sententia regalis, *noble, worthy of a king*). *The royal family,* reges; *domus regia.

ROYALIST, regi amicus: regis studiosus: faciens cum rege (*after Cic.*).

ROYALLY, regie: regium in morem: regio more: regaliter.

ROYALTY, regnum (*a kingdom*): regia potestas (*royal power*). *The ensigns of royalty,* regia insignia, *plural.*

RUB, *v.*, fricare (*to clean or smooth by rubbing, also to wear*): confricare (*to wear away*): terere, atterere, usu deterere (*to wear*). *To rub in or into,* infricare: *to rub one's self,* fricari: *to rub round,* circumfricare: *to rub the eyes (so as to bring tears),* oculos terere: *to rub down,* defricare. *To rub out,* eradere (*to scratch out*): inducere (*to erase by rubbing the inverted style over*). *To rub up or over* [vid. RETOUCH]. *To rub any thing (metallic) bright,* detersum aliquid nitidare, atque rubigine liberare (*Col.*, 12, 3).

RUB, *s.* || *Act of rubbing,* tritus: attritus (*so as to wear*): fricatio: fricatus (*of the body*). || *Difficulty,* vid.

RUBBER. || *One who rubs,* tritor (e. g., *of paint,* &c.): fricator (*of the body; late*). || *A cloth used in rubbing,* *linum ad detergendum *or* abstergendum factum. || *A coarse file,* scobīna (*Plin.*); lima crassa, aspera (*Jan.*). || *Indian rubber,* *gummi elasticum. || *To win a rubber,* *ludo bis vincere. *To play a rubber,* ludere.

RUBBISH. || PROPR., rudus; rudera (*plural; rubble,* &c.): ejectamentum (*any thing cast away*): quisquiliæ (*refuse*). *To cover with refuse,* ruderare (*Plin.*): *to clear of refuse,* eruderare (*Solin.*). || FIG., *of worthless persons,* quisquiliæ, fæx, sentīna (*Cic.*); qui sunt infra infimos homines omnes (*Ter.*); purgamentum (servorum, *Curt.*).

RUBICUND. Vid. RED.

RUBRIC, rubrīca (*properly, the title of a law, which was written in red characters; hence* = "*law*" *itself;* e. g., Masuri rubrīca, *Juv.*).

RUBY, carbunculus: *rubinus (*technical term*).

RUDDER, gubernaculum, clavus (*properly and figuratively*). *To hold or guide the rudder,* gubernaculum tractare, clavum tenere. Vid., *also,* HELM.

RUDDINESS, rubor.

RUDDLE, rubrīca (*sc.* terra, *any red earth*).

RUDDY, rubidus: rubicundus: rubeus.

RUDE, rudis (*inexperienced;* e. g., *as an artisan*): incultus, agrestis (*unmannerly*): ferus, immansuetus (*not tame, wild*). JN. ferus agrestisque (*clownish*): asper (*rough, harsh*): inurbanus (*not polite*). *Rude manners,* mores agrestes *or* feri.

RUDELY, aspere: inurbane. *Usually by the adjectives.*

RUDENESS (*uncivilized state of manners*), feritas. *Usually by the adjectives;* e. g., mores agrestes et feri. *Rudeness of (their own) manners,* (sua) inhumanitas.

RUDIMENTS, initia, elementa, rudimenta (*with or without* prima). *To learn the rudiments,* prima elementa discere: *to be instructed in the rudiments,* primis elementis *or* literis imbui: *to be still engaged in the rudiments,* in tirociniis hærēre: *to be but a little beyond the rudiments,* paulum aliquid ultra primas literas progressum esse. *To know the rudiments of an art,* aliquā arte imbutum esse.

RUE, *v.* Vid. REPENT.

RUE, *s.* (*a plant*), *rūta graveolens (*Linn.*).

RUEFUL. Vid. SAD, SORROWFUL.

RUFFIAN, homo nequam: sceleratus: scelus, -eris: homo pugnax, manu promtus (*quarrelsome*).

RUFFIANLY, nefarius (*contrary to laws natural and divine*): scelestus (*wicked, vicious*): improbus (*bad*). *A ruffianly deed,* nefas: facinus nefarium: scelus: (*more strongly*), scelus nefarium.

RUFFLE, *v.*, turbare: perturbare: agitare (*of things, or of the mind*): molestiā afficere (*of the mind*): auster disturbat freta (*ruffles, agitates, Sen., Hippol.*, 1011). *To ruffle their feathers,* inhorrescere (*as a hen when she has laid an egg*). Vid., *also,* AGITATE.

RUFFLE, *s.*, *limbus manicæ præfixus.

RUG, stragulum; *pannus crassiore lanā contextus.

RUGGED, confragosus (*properly, also figuratively of speech*): salebrosus (*properly and figuratively*): inconditus: horridus *or* (*less strong*) horridulus (*figuratively, of speech; opposed to* lēvis): asper (*rough, properly; also of speech, unpolished; opposed to* cultus). *Rugged places,* aspera, *sc.* loca, *plural;* aspreta, *plural;* salebræ. *To complain of rugged roads,* salebras queri (†).

RUGGEDNESS, asperitas. Vid. ROUGHNESS.

RUIN, *s.* || *Destruction,* ruina; excidium (*properly and figuratively*): interitus: pernicies: naufragium: occasus. JN. occasus interitusque (*figuratively*). *To avert ruin,* perniciem depellere: *to plan any body's ruin,* alicui perniciem struere, parare, moliri. *To come to ruin,* perire, interire [SYN. *and* PHR. *in* DESTRUCTION]. || *Ruins,* fragmenta, -orum (*broken pieces, fragments*): reliquiæ (*remnants; e. g., of a wreck*): naufragia, -orum (*properly, the remnants of a wreck; but figuratively, of persons or things, as we say, ruins*): ruinæ (*of a building, city,* &c., *Liv.*; ☞ *not in Cicero*): rudera, -um (*walls,* &c., *broken into small fragments, post-Augustan*): vestigia, -orum (*the site of a ruined town,* &c.): parietinæ (*dilapidated walls;* e. g., Corinthi, *Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 22, 53, *Orelli*). *The smoking ruins of Thebes,* fumantes Thebarum ruinæ. *A town deserted and nearly in ruins,* urbs deserta et strata prope ruinis: *to fall to ruins,* frangi; ruinis collabi: *to be buried under the ruins of a house,* ruinā ædium opprimi; *or, if followed by death,* oppressum interire. *Here on one spot the ruins of so many cities lie before us,* uno loco tot oppidorum cadavera projecta jacent (*Serv. Sulpic., Cic., Fam.*, 4, 5, 4; *perhaps too far-fetched for prose*).

RUIN, *v.* || *To demolish, to destroy,* vid. || *To injure greatly,* perdere: pessumdare: ad interitum vocare: præcipitare (*stronger term*): conficere (*entirely, altogether;* e. g., *a part of the citizens by imposts,* partem plebis tributo): trucidare (*literally, to kill;* e. g., *by high interest,* fenore): profligare (*to subvert; also of health,* &c.). JN. affligere et perdere: affligere et prosternere: prosternere affligereque: affligere et profligare (*all* = funditus perdere *or* evertere; i. e., *to ruin completely*). *To try to ruin any body,* alicujus interitum quærere. || *To impoverish,* aliquem ad paupertatem protrahere: ad inopiam redigere: ad famam rejicere (*stronger term*). *To ruin one's self entirely,* se detrudere in mendicitatem.

RUINOUS. || *Dilapidated,* ruinosus; pronus in ruinam (*ready to fall*): vitiosus (*injured, damaged*): dilabens (*falling to pieces*). *To be in a ruinous condition,* ruinosum esse, ruinam minari (*to be on the point of falling*): labare (*to totter*). *The house is in a ruinous condition,* ædes vitium fecerunt. || *Destructive, pernicious,* perniciosus: exitiosus: exitialis: exitiabilis: damnosus: funestus: pestilens: pestifer. SYN. *in* HURTFUL.

RUINOUSLY, perniciose: pestifere: funeste.

RULE, *s.* || *An instrument for drawing lines and measuring,* regula (*for drawing straight lines*): norma (*for measuring squares*): amussis (*a carpenter's rule*). || *A law, regulation, constitution,* lex (*a prescribed method of acting or of doing any thing; hence* ☞ leges dicendi, "*the rules of grammar,*" *in which case* regulæ *would not be Latin*): præscriptum, præceptum; alicujus rei, *or with a gerund in* di: ☞ regula (*an instrument for drawing straight lines*) *and* norma (*properly, a square, an instrument for marking out right angles*) *can never be employed with reference to a single rule or prescription, but only when* "*the rule*" *is equivalent to* "*a body of rules, a code;*" *hence these words always take a genitive, or there is a circumlocution; as,* regula ad quam aliquid dirigitur, *or* quā aliquid judicatur; norma quā, *or* ad quam, aliquid dirigitur. ☞ *There is no plural* regulæ, *or* normæ, *in the sense of* "*rules.*" *To prescribe a rule,* legem dare, scribere; præceptum dare, tradere; præcipere; præscribere. *To give rules concerning any thing,* præcipere, tradere de aliquā re: *to observe or follow a rule,* legem servare, observare; præscriptum servare; præceptum tenēre (☞ regulam servare *is not Latin*). *Made by line and rule,* ad legem ac regulam compositus (*Quint.*, 12, 10, 50). *It is to be observed as a rule, not to,* &c., tenendum est hoc alicujus rei præceptum, ne, &c. *It is a rule in any thing that,* hæc lex in aliquā re sancitur, ut. *It is an exception to the rule,* hoc excipio. *I depart from my rule,* *discedo a more meo: *to live by rule,* dirigere vitam ad certam normam; *vitam severis legibus astringere. || *Government, dominion,* imperium: potestas: ditio: principatus: dominatio: dominatus: regnum. SYN. *in* DOMINION.

RULE, *v.* || TRANS. *To draw lines with an instrument,* lineas ad regulam dirigere, exigere: *to rule paper,* *chartam lineis signare, distinguere: *ruled paper,* *charta lineis ex atramento signata. *A ruled table,* tabula lineis distincta (*Gesner*). || *To govern,* imperare, imperitare, alicujus esse imperatorem, imperio regere *or* imperio tenēre aliquem, aliquid (*to have the command over a person or thing*): dominari, dominationem habēre in aliquem (*to exercise unlimited power over; especially figuratively*): præesse alicui *or* alicui rei (*to preside over*). *To rule a city,* urbem imperio regere: *to be ruled by any body,* imperio alicujus tenēri; tenēri in alicujus ditione et potestate: *to submit to be ruled by any body,* imperium alicujus sustinēre; se regi ab aliquo pati (*opposed to* imperium alicujus detrectare). *The mind rules the body,* animus regit corpus: *to be ruled by ambition,* ambitione tenēri. || *To manage,* constituere: ordinare: decernere: dirigere. || INTRANS. *To be in command,* civitatem regere; imperium tractare; regnare; esse in imperio; potiri rerum; potiri sceptra (*Lucret.*), sceptris (*Virg.*), regnis (*Vell.*); imperio uti (*Sall.*); regnum (in loco) exercēre (*Plin.*).

RULER. || *One who rules, a governor,* dominator alicujus (*the governor, Cic., N. D.*, 2, 2, 4, dominator rerum Deus): dominus, *of any body,* alicujus (*unlimited master, lord; hence the pure Latin term for* tyrannus): moderator: gubernator: rector. JN. rector et moderator (*guide and*

governor, especially of God): tyrannus (*one that has raised himself to dominion; a tyrant*): princeps; imperator (*as prince, emperor*: ☞ *of the Silver Age*): *feminine*, quæ imperio regit; dominatrix, moderatrix, gubernatrix. *The sovereign or universal* RULER, regnator omnium; cujus numini parent omnia (*of God*; regnator omnium Deus, cetera subjecta et parentia, *Tac., Germ.*, 39, 5). ‖ *An instrument for ruling with*; vid. RULE, *s.*

RUM, *sicĕra e saccharo cocta; *vinum Indicum.

RUMBLE, sonare: crepare: crepitum dare.

RUMBLING, sonitus: crepitus.

RUMINATE. ‖ PROP., ruminari, *and* (*post-Augustan*) ruminare (*Col.*): remandere (*post-Augustan*). ‖ *To meditate*, vid.

RUMINATION, ruminatio (*Plin.*).

RUMMAGE, excutere (*the proper word*): scrutari, *or* (*more strongly*) perscrutari (*to search and examine*).

RUMMER. Vid. CUP.

RUMOR, fama: rumor. Vid. REPORT.

RUMP, os sacrum (*technical term, properly*): nates, clunes (*buttocks*).

RUMPLE, *v.*, corrugare; in rugas plicare; rugam (-as) figere in re.

RUMPLE, *s.*, ruga.

RUN, cursus (*general term, of bodily motion*, &c.): lapsus (*a flowing, especially of water*): curriculum (*in a race-course*): motus (*motion, general term*). *The ordinary run of affairs*, rerum humanarum cursus.

RUN, *v.* ‖ *Of persons*, currere (*general term*): decurrere (*from a higher to a lower point; from a place*, a, ab; *down from*, de; *out from*, e, ex; *through, per with an accusative, or by a simple accusative; to a place*, ad; *so that whenever the* terminus a quo *or the* terminus ad quem *is not mentioned, it must be supplied*): cursu ferri (*with haste*): aufugere (*to run away*): cursu tendere aliquo (*to run to a place*): accurrere (*to run hither*): percurrere (*to run to*): procurrere (*to run forth or out*): se proripere (*to run forth or out; both*, e. g., in publicum; foras): effundi, se effundere (*to flow out; of a mass of persons*; e. g., in castra): currere in, &c. (*to run into any thing; but* incurrere in aliquem, in aliquid, *means to run against, to attack*): transcurrere aliquid (*to run over any thing; then absolutely* = *to run over to or from*; e. g., ad aliquem): circumcurrere, circumcursare locum (*to run about in a place*): pervagari locum (*to pass through quickly*). *To run against each other*, inter se concurrere: *to run to any body*, currere, cursum capessere ad aliquem; transcurrere ad aliquem (*to any body who is or dwells over against us*): concurrere ad aliquem (*in order to speak to him*; vid. *Græv., Cic., Quint.*, 16, 53): *to run one's self out of breath*, cursu exanimari: *to run for a wager*, cursu certare; certatim currere. *Run as fast as you can*, percurre curriculo. *Run as fast as you can, and bring*, curriculo eas et affĕras; curriculo affer, affĕras, &c. (☞ *This adverbial use of* curriculo *is found in the language of common life, in the comic writers, and in Appuleius.*) *Run and fetch him*, curre, arcesse eum. *Run away*, abi! fac abeas! *to come running*, accurrere. *Figuratively, to run after any thing* (i. e., *to solicit or sue earnestly for a thing*), ambire (*absolutely*; ☞ *not* ambire munus). *To run after a girl*, virginem ambire nuptiis (*in order to marry her; after Tac., Germ.*, 17, 2): circa domum virginis assiduum esse (*to frequent her house*). ‖ *Of things movable*, currere (☞ *in prose only of such things as move in a circle*; e. g., *a wheel, a ball; of rivers*, &c., *it is used only by poets and prose writers of the Silver Period; hence*, e. g., *for* flumen per ultima Indiæ currit, *Curt.*, 8, 9, 9, *it ought to be* flumen per ultima Indiæ fertur; *for* amnes in æquora currunt, *Virg., Æn.*, 12, 524, *the prose expression would be* amnes in maria influunt, &c. *Likewise* decurrere ex *or* in *for* defluere, *to flow down, is rather poetic*): ferri (*to be borne along with rapidity; of the heavenly bodies, rivers*, &c.): labi, delabi (*to glide along or down; of water*, &c.): devolvi (*to roll down*): fluere, *into any thing*, in aliquid; *through any thing*, per aliquid (*to flow*): influere in, &c., effundi, se effundere, in, &c. (*to flow into*; e. g., in mare): intrare aliquid, locum (*to enter or go into*; e. g., *of ships*, portum): exire loco, ex loco (*to run out from a place*): ferri, moveri, torqueri circa aliquid (*to turn itself about any thing*; e. g., *of the sun*, circa terram): serpere per, &c. (*to run or entwine itself on or about any thing; of plants*; e. g., per humum). *Running water*, aqua fluens (*opposed to* aqua putealis), *or* aqua fluvialis, *or* viva; flumen vivum (*a river*). *Running brooks*, salientes rivi. *Tears run down the cheeks*, lacrimæ manant per genas (vid. *Hor., Od.*, 4, 1, 34); fluunt per os lacrimæ (*Ov., Met.*, 4, 581). *The candles are running*, candelæ diffluunt: *to run round any thing*; i. e., *to surround it*, cingere aliquid (e. g., urbem cingit fossa alta). *The road runs* (*leads*) *to Rome*, hæc via fert (☞ *not* ducit) Romam. ‖ FIG. *To run into debt*, æs alienum contrahere *or* conflare.

RUN AGAINST, incurrere *or* incursare in aliquid (*to strike against in running*): offendere aliquid (*general term, to strike against*). *To run against any body*, in aliquem incurrere atque incidere. *To approach violently or boisterously*, incurrere; incursare; irruere; impetum facere in aliquem.

RUN AWAY, fugere: aufugere: effugere. [Vid. FLEE, DESERT.] ‖ *Of a horse*, effrenatum incerto cursu ferri (*Liv.*, 37, 41); *frenis non parēre.

RUN DOWN. ‖ INTRANS., defluere: delabi. ‖ TRANS., PROP., peragere aliquem (*to run down without giving any rest, Cæl. in Cic. Ep.*, 8, 8, 1; *Sen. Ep.*, 58, 1): defatigare (*to fatigue thoroughly*). ‖ FIG. *To calumniate, defame*, vid.

RUN FROM. Vid. DESERT, ABANDON.

RUN ON, procurrere (*to run further*): profluere (*to flow further; of water*): decurrere (e. g., manus in scribendo, *Quint.*, 10, 7, 11): *the pay runs on*, procedunt alicui æra (*Liv.*, 5, 7, 12). *The interest runs on* (i. e., *at compound interest*), centesimæ fenore perpetuo ducuntur (*Cic., Att.*, 5, 21, *extr.*). *Interest that runs on*, centesimæ perpetuæ (*opposed to* quotannis renovatæ, *ibid.*, 6, 2, *extr.*).

RUN OUT. ‖ *As liquids from a vessel*, effluere: emanare: stillare: exstillare (*by drops*): clepsydra extremum stillicidium exhausit (*has run out, Sen.*). ‖ *To project*, excurrere: procurrere: prominēre (*in architecture*). *A promontory that runs out into the sea*, promontorium in mare procurrens.

RUN OVER. ‖ *Peruse hastily*, percurrere. ‖ *Drive over in a carriage*, jumentis obterere aliquem. *Nero whipped his horses and ran over a boy on purpose*, Nero citatis jumentis puerum haud ignarus obtrivit (*Suet., Ner.*, 5).

RUN THROUGH. ‖ PROP., percurrere, percursare; pervolare (*to go through with speed*): discurrere aliquo loco *or* per locum (*in different directions* = *to run about; of several*): decurrere (*to leave behind in running*): emetiri (*qu., to measure through*). ‖ FIG. *To spread quickly, of a report*, &c., pervadere locum (e. g., forum atque urbem): discurrere (*in all directions*; e. g., totā urbe). ‖ *To pass quickly through in succession*, percurrere; decurrere. *To run through each post of honor*, efferri per honorum gradus ad summum imperium. ‖ *To wear away by running*, usu deterere (*the soles of shoes*): cursu atterere (*the feet; after Plin.*, 18, 15, 61). ‖ *To pierce, perforate*, vid.

RUN UP (*a building*), constituere repente (ad necessitatem) ædificium (*Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 5); subitarium ædificium exstruere (*Tac., Ann.*, 15, 39): (*an account*), conflare æs alienum (*Sall.*). ‖ (*Of a fit of trembling*), perstringere aliquem.

RUN UPON. Vid. RUN AGAINST.

RUNAGATE. Vid. VAGABOND.

RUNAWAY. [Vid. DESERTER, FUGITIVE.] *A runaway slave*, fugitivus.

RUNDLE, cylindrus (*a cylinder*): gradus (*a step*).

RUPTURE, *s.* ‖ *Breach*, ruptum: scissum (*properly*): violatio (*figuratively*). ‖ *Dissension, falling out*, discordia (*discord, want of unanimity*): dissidium (*dissension, disagreement*; ☞ *not* discidium, *which* = *separation*) *to cause a rupture*, discordiam concitare. *There is already a slight rupture between them*, jam leviter inter se dissident. *It comes to a rupture*, res ad discordias deducitur; discordia oritur. ‖ (*A disease*), hernia; ramex: *afflicted with a rupture*, intestinum descendit; ramicosus (☞ herniosus *in later writers*).

RUPTURE, *v.* Vid. BREAK.

RURAL, rusticus: agrestis: campestris (*Cic.*): *rural occupations or affairs*, res rusticæ. *A rural population*, rustici. *Devoted to rural pursuits*, rusticis rebus deditus. Vid., *also*, RUSTIC.

RUSE. Vid. ARTIFICE.

RUSH, *s.* (*A plant*), juncus: scirpus (*σχῖνος or σχῖφος, of a grassy nature*). *Made of rushes*, junceus *or* juncinus; scirpeus: *full of or abounding in rushes*, juncosus: *a spot grown all over with rushes*, juncetum: *to make of rushes*, e junco texere. *Any thing is not worth a rush*, nihili esse. *Not to think any thing worth a rush*, non unius assis æstimare: *a rush-light*, lucerna cubicularia (*Mart.*, 14, 39). *To use or burn any thing instead of a rush-light*, aliquid in usum nocturni luminis urere (☞ nocturnum lumen = *a light during the night*). *To work by a rush-light, or by candle-light in general*, lucubrare: elucubrare.

RUSH, *s.* (*A driving forward*), incursio: incursus: impetus (*of an attack*). *At the first rush or onset*, primo incursu: primo impetu. *A rush of waters*, auctus aquarum [vid., *also*, CONCOURSE]: *to make a rush at any body*, incurrere *or* irrumpere in aliquem: irruere, *or* incursare, *or* impetum facere in aliquem.

RUSH, *v.*, ferri (*to move quickly*): rapide ferri (*rapidly*; e. g., *of a river*, &c.): sublime ferri (*in an upward direction from below*): præcipitem ire: præcipitari (*down from a height*): præcipitem devolvi (*down from or through a rock*, per saxa, *of a river*): *to rush at any body*, incurrere *or* irrumpere in aliquem: *to rush forth*, effundere (*of water*): evomere: eructare (*of flames*); *also*, prorumpi: prorumpere (*to burst out*): profundi: se profundere (*to stream forth: all four of men and things*; e. g., *tears*, &c.). *To rush out of the gates*, se proripere portā foras: *to rush forth from out of the ranks*, equo citato evehi extra aciem. *To rush forth from the ambush*, ex insidiis subito consurgere: *to rush out*, avolare: aufugere: se proripere (*impetuously, or in great haste; also with* ex, &c.): *to rush in*, irruere (*to run into*) *or* irrumpere (*to break into, in*, &c.; e. g., *into the town*, in urbem): præcipitem dare *or* præcipitare in aliquid (*to precipitate into*). *To rush into any thing*; e. g., *into the flames, the ranks of the enemy*, &c., se injicere in ignem, in medios hostes; *also*, se immittere in aliquid: equum immittere *or* permittere in aliquid; e. g., in medios hostes (*the latter if on horseback*); *also*, incidere in aliquid *or* alicui rei (e. g., *into the open gates*, patentibus portis): se offerre, se inferre (e. g., *into danger*). *The crowd that was rushing into the circus*, infusus populus.

RUSH-LIGHT. Vid. RUSH, *s.*

RUSHY, juncosus (*full of rushes*): junceus: juncinus (*made or consisting of rushes*).

RUSSET, fuscus: adustior (*brownish*): ravus (*grayish*): subrufus (*reddish*).

RUST, *s.*, rubigo (*general term*): ferrugo (*on iron*): ærugo (*verdigris, on copper or brass*). *Iron contracts rust*, rubigo corripit ferrum. *Iron is eaten out with rust*, ferrum rubigine raditur.

RUST, *v.* ‖ INTRANS., rubiginem trahere *or* sentire; rubigine obduci; rubigine lædi *or* corripi (*general term*): in ærugi nem incidere (*of brass or copper*). *The mind rusts with inactivity*, incultu atque socordiā torpescit ingenium (*Sall.*); ingenium longā rubigine læsum torpet (*Ov., Trist.*, 5, 12, 21). ‖ TRANS., rubiginem obducere alicui rei.

RUSTIC, *adj.*, rusticus (*residing in the country, like "countrified;" hence intellectually rough, bashful, ignorant of the conventional laws of decorum.* Rusticitas *is, in its best sense, allied to innocence; in its worst, to awkwardness*): agrestis (*residing or growing wild in the fields; hence morally rough, shameless, vulgar; always in a bad sense, like "churlish." The* rusticus *violates only the conventional, the* agrestis *even the natural laws of good behavior*): rusticanus (*still milder in its censure than* rusticus: rusticus *is one who actually lives in a country village*; rusticanus, *one who resembles those who live in country villages* = rusticorum similis): inurbanus (*unmannerly*): incultus (*without cultivation; ill-bred*). JN. agrestis et inhumanus. *Somewhat rustic,* subrusticus, subagrestis. *Rustic manners,* mores rustici. *A rustic pronunciation,* vox rustica (*broad*) et agrestis (*coarse*). *In a rustic manner,* rustice. *To speak with a rustic pronunciation,* rustice loqui. *To behave like a rustic,* rustice facere. *A rustic dress,* cultus agrestis: vestitus agrestis.

RUSTIC, *s.*, rusticus (*the peasant, as well with reference to his occupation as to his manners; opposed to* urbanus): agrestis (*the peasant with regard to his dwelling and manners:* ☞ *the* rusticus *violates merely the conventional, but the* agrestis *also the common laws of civility*). *He is a mere rustic,* merum rus est (*comedy*): homo agrestis, stipes, caudex (*as abusive epithets*). Vid. RUSTIC, *adj.*

RUSTICATE, rure (*Hor.*), *or* ruri (*Cic.*): vivere, degere, vitam agere.

RUSTICITY, rusticitas: inurbanitas: inhumanitas: mores inculti *or* rustici. Vid. RUSTIC, *adj.*

RUSTLE, crepare: crepitare: sonitum dare (*of flames*).

RUSTLING, crepitus (e. g., *of a silk dress*): sonitus (e. g., *of flames*).

RUSTY. || PROPR., rubiginosus (*general term*): æruginosus (*of brass and copper*): rubigine obductus (*covered with rust*). || FIG. *Morose,* difficilis: naturâ difficilis: morosus. JN. difficilis et morosus: tristis.

RUT. || *Track of a wheel,* orbīta. || *Desire of copulation (in deer, &c.),* libīdo; rabies; coeundi ardor; e. g., in rabiem agi: *to be in rut,* lascivire in venerem; ineundi cupiditate exercēri; rabie libidinis sævire (*opposed to* desiderio libidinis solvi).

RUTHLESS. Vid. HARD, STERN, SEVERE.

RUTHLESSLY, inclementer: acerbe: acriter: crudeliter [SYN. *in* HARD]: *to exact money ruthlessly,* acerbissime pecunias exigere.

RUTHLESSNESS. Vid. HARDNESS, HARSHNESS.

RYE, secale: *secale cereale (*Linn.*). *Rye bread,* *panis secalinus (*general term*): panis fermentatus (*leavened bread*): panis cibarius (*common bread for daily food*).

S

SABAOTH, exercitus (*plural*); *or rather* Sabāoth (*technical term*).

SABBATH, sabbātum (*Hor., Sat.*); dies ad quietem datus, quieti dicatus (*as a day of rest*). *The celebration of the Sabbath,* sacra sabbatica (*plural, Bau.*). *A Sabbath-breaker,* *sabbatorum negligens.

SABBATIC, *sabbaticus.

SABLE, *s.* || *The animal,* *mustēla zibellina (*Linn.*). *The ancients seem to have comprehended it under the general term* mus silvestris (vid. *Benecke ad Just.,* 2, 2, 9). || *The skin or fur,* *pellis zibellina; *pellis muris silvestris. *The hunting of sables,* captura zibellinarum. *A dress of sables,* indumentum ex pellibus zibellinarum consarcinatum (*after Ammian.,* 31, 2, 5). *To be dressed in sables,* tergis zibellinarum indutum esse.

SABLE, *adj.*, pullus: niger: fuscus: ater. SYN. *in* BLACK.

SABRE, gladius (*general term*): acinăces (*Persian, Curt.*): ensis falcatus (*Ov.*): copis, -idis (*Curt., a small kind*). *A sabre cut or wound,* ictus acinacis, gladii. [Vid. SWORD.] *To receive a sabre cut,* gladio (*or* acinace) cæsum vulnerari.

SACCHARINE, *saccharinus: *sacchari dulcedinem habens (*sweet as sugar*).

SACERDOTAL, sacerdotalis: sacerdoti conveniens: sacerdote dignus.

SACK, *s.*, saccus (*general term*): culeus (*especially a leathern sack or bag, such as that in which criminals were sewn up and thrown into the sea, Cic., Inv.,* 2, 50, 149). *A little sack,* sacculus (*Juv., saccellus, Petr.*): *to put into sacks,* infundere, ingerere, indere in saccos.

SACK, *v.*, vastare: devastare: populari, depopulari (*stronger than* vastare): exinanire (*literally, to make empty;* e. g., domos; reges atque omnes gentes, *Cic.*): everrere et extergēre (*literally, to sweep clean;* fanum).

SACKBUT, *perhaps* *buccina. *Sound of the sackbut,* buccinæ sonus; buccinum. *The sackbut sounds,* buccinatur; buccinat.

SACKCLOTH, linteum crasso filo (*as coarse cloth*): toga lugubris (*as mourning*). *To be in sackcloth and ashes,* in luctu et squalore esse (*Metell. ap. Cic.*); sordidatum esse (*Cic.*).

SACRAMENT, sacramentum (*ecclesiastical*): mysterium (*ecclesiastical*). *For "to take the sacrament,"* vid. LORD'S SUPPER.

SACRAMENTAL. *By circumlocution;* e. g., *sacramental controversy,* *controversia, lis, de sacramentis.

SACRED. || PROPR., sacer (*opposed to* profanus; ἱερός, *consecrated*): sanctus (*under divine guardianship,* ὅσιος, *not to be violated or polluted, pure, spotless*): divinus, religiosus (*to be regarded with veneration*). *A sacred place,* locus sacer, religiosus. *Sacred groves,* luci sacri *or* sancti. *A sacred war,* bellum pro religionibus susceptum. || FIG. (1) *Inviolable,* sanctus (e. g., fides, officium); sacrosanctus: inviolabilis (*Lucr.*). *To regard as sacred,* sanctum habere aliquid (*Nep., Liv.*). *The persons of the tribunes were sacred at Rome,* tribuni plebis Romæ sancti (*Cic.*), *or* sacrosancti (*Liv.*), erant. *Nothing is more sacred to me than our friendship,* nihil est mihi antiquius nostrâ amicitiâ. (2) *Venerable,* sanctus: augustus: venerandus: sollemnis. *A sacred day,* dies festus ac sollemnis.

SACREDLY, sancte: religiose: pie sancteque: auguste et sancte.

SACREDNESS, sanctitas; *or by the adjectives.* Vid. HOLINESS.

SACRIFICE, *s.* || PROP. *Any thing devoted and offered to a deity,* sacrificium (*general term*); sacrificium piaculare; piaculum (*expiatory*): res divina; res sacra; sacra, -orum, *plural (as an act of religious worship)*: hostia piacularis (*a victim to be offered as an expiatory sacrifice*). *To offer a sacrifice,* sacrificare; sacrificium facere; sacra facere, conficere. *To offer the sacrifice of thanksgiving,* gratiarum agendarum, persolvendarum, officio satisfacere. || FIG. *A thing or person devoted, offered, or given up,* victima, præda (*when the object is represented as standing in the place of an expiatory victim*): jactura (*a loss incurred in order to avert some greater evil*): damnum (*loss*). *To make a sacrifice,* jacturam facere (*Cæs., Cic.*). *Without any sacrifice,* sine ullo dispendio: *to fall a sacrifice to any body,* cadit aliquis alicui victima; *to any body's avarice,* &c., avaritiâ, malitiâ alicujus perire, opprimi (*after Cic.*). *The sacrifice of one's life,* devotio vitæ *or* capitis: *by great sacrifices,* magnis jacturis (e. g., aliquem ad se perducere; alicujus animum sibi conciliare). *To endeavor to save any body by great personal sacrifices,* *capitis ac fortunæ periculum adire pro alicujus salute.

SACRIFICE, *v.* || PROP. *Absolutely,* sacrificare; sacrum, sacrificium facere (*Cic.*): sacra curare; sacris operari; res divinas peragere; hostiis rem divinam facere (*Liv.*): rem divinam, sacram, facere (*Cic.*). *With an accusative,* sacrificare aliquid, aliquâ re alicui (*Plaut.*); sacra facere aliquâ re (*Liv.*): *to sacrifice victims,* victimas, hostias immolare (*Cic.*), mactare (*Suet.*), cædere (*Cic.*): hostiis sacrificare (*Liv.*); immolare aliquid (*Cic.*). || FIG. (1) *To devote to destruction,* perdere (*general term*): morti dedere *or* dare (*to give up to death, Plaut., Asin.,* 3, 3, 18; *Hor., Sat.,* 2, 3, 197). *To sacrifice one's life for any body,* vitam pro aliquo profundere; (*for one's country,* &c.) pro patriâ vitam *or* sanguinem profundere; pro patriâ mori; se pro patriâ ad mortem offerre; pro patriâ mortem occumbere; sanguinem suum patriæ largiri; pro salute patriæ caput suum vovēre; se suasque fortunas pro incolumitate reipublicæ devovēre; se suamque vitam reipublicæ condonare; pro republicâ sanguinem effundere. (2) *To give up willingly,* concedere (*to concede*): permittere (*to yield up, resign*): condonare (*to give up*), alicui aliquid. *To sacrifice all to one's own advantage,* *omnia posthabēre rebus suis; *præ commodo suo omnia postponere. *To sacrifice all to the advantage of another,* præ commodo alicujus omnia post esse putare (*Ter., Ad.,* 2, 3, 9). *To sacrifice any thing to any thing,* aliquid alicui tribuere (e. g., reipublicæ); *one's own interests to the public good,* salutem reipublicæ suis commodis præferre. *To sacrifice life and property for any body,* capitis ac fortunæ periculum adire pro aliquo: *to sacrifice a portion of one's rights,* paullum de jure suo decedere; (magnam) facere jacturam juris.

SACRIFICER, sacrificans (*general term*): immolator (*of an animal*).

SACRIFICIAL, sacrificus: sacrificalis.

SACRILEGE, sacrilegium (*not præ-Augustan, Quint.*): sacrorum spoliatio (*Liv.,* 29, 8): templa violata (*ib.*): *to commit sacrilege,* sacrilegium facere, admittere (*Quint.,* committere, *Just.*): rem sacram de templo surripere (*Quint., as a definition of* sacrilegium): templum *or* templa violare (*Liv.*); sacrum *or* sacro commendatum auferre (*Cic., Leg.,* 2, 16, 40); sacrilegas manus admovēre alicui rei (*Liv.*).

SACRILEGIOUS, sacrilĕgus (*Cic.*). *To lay sacrilegious hands on any thing,* sacrilegas manus admovēre alicui rei (*Liv.*).

SACRISTAN, *perhaps* ædituus (*Cic.*); *sacrorum, sacræ supellectilis, custos.

SACRISTY, sacrarium (*Liv., Ov.*).

SAD. || *Sorrowful,* tristis (*of a sorrowful mien; opposed to* lætus, hilaris): mæstus, mærens (*cast down, depressed in spirits*): afflictus (*greatly dejected*): permæstus (*very sad*). *Rather sad,* subtristis (*Ter.*); tristiculus (*Cic.*): *to make any body sad,* mærore aliquem affligere; magnam mæstitiam alicui inferre: *to be sad,* in mærore, in mæstitiâ, in luctu esse: *to be very sad,* mærore affligi, confici. || *Causing sorrow, mournful,* tristis: miser: miserabilis: gravis: acerbus: luctuosus. || *Serious, grave,* vid. || *Dark-colored,* vid.

SADDEN, dolorem alicui facere, efficere, afferre, commovēre, incutere; dolore, sollicitudine, ægritudine, aliquem afficere.

SADDLE, *s.*, sella (*in later writers*): ephippium, *Greek;* stragulum, *Latin (a housing, caparison, which the ancients used instead of our saddle*): stratum (e. g., qui asinum non potest stratum cædit, *Prov., Petron., also Liv.,* 7, 14, 7): clitellæ (*pack-saddle*). *To take off a saddle,* *equo detrahere sellam *or* stragulum. *Some horses are more fit for the saddle, others for draught,* quidam equi melius equitem patiuntur, quidam jugum. *To throw out of the saddle,* aliquem de equo dejicere, deturbare (*properly*): aliquem dejicere, depellere de gradu; aliquem loco movēre (*figuratively*). *Firm in the saddle,* qui hæret equo; qui non facile dejicitur de equo (*properly*): paratus; firmus; tutus; qui de gradu dejici non potest (*figuratively*).

SADDLE, *v.* (equum), sternere, *or* insternere (*Liv.*); imponere equo sellam: *saddled,* stratus: equus instratus frenatusque (*Liv.,* 21, 17; *saddled and bridled*). || FIG. *To saddle with,* imponere, injungere alicui aliquid.

SADDLE-BACKED, (*tectum) in utramque partem fastigiatum.

SADDLE-BAG, hippopēræ (*Sen.*) *or, pure Latin,* bisaccium (*its original name, Petron.*): vulga *or* bulga (*Lucil. and Varr.*

ap. Non.; *a Gallic name, according to Festus*). Vid. CLOAK-BAG.

SADDLE-HORSE, equus sellaris (*after* jumenta sellaria, *Veget.*): * equus ad equitandum idoneus.

SADDLER, * ephippiorum *or* stragulorum artifex.

SADLY, mæste: misere: miserabiliter. SYN. *in* SAD.

SADNESS, miseria (*wretchedness*): ægritudo: ægrimonia (*opposed to* alacritas; *grief or gloom produced by a sense of present evil; the latter implying that it is an abiding sense*): dolor (*opposed to* gaudium, *a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief*): tristitia: mæstitia (*natural, involuntary manifestation of grief*): angor (*passionate, tormenting apprehension of a coming evil*; sollicitudo *being the anxious, unsettling apprehension of it*): mæror (*is stronger than* dolor, *being the feeling and its manifestation*): afflictatio (= "ægritudo cum vexatione corporis," *Cic.*). *Not* luctus, *which = mourning*; i. e., *by conventional signs.*

SAFE. ‖ *Not exposed to danger*, tutus (*of persons or things*): periculo vacuus (*free from danger*): periculi expers (*only of persons, Cic.*): incolumis (*said of political safety, or of bodily health*). *To be safe from any thing*, tutum esse ab aliquâ re, *rarely* ad *or* adversus aliquid. ‖ *Not dangerous*, tutus: certus: stabilis. *A safe road*, iter tutum: *a safe horse*, equus certus; *a safe remedy*, exploratum, probatum, remedium: *this place is not safe*, infestus, parum tutus est hic locus: *safe counsel*, consilium tutum. ‖ *Certain*, vid.

SAFE-CONDUCT, *commonly by* fides *or* fides publica. *To apply for a safe-conduct*, fidem publicam postulare: *to obtain a safe-conduct*, fidem publicam accipere: *to grant any body a safe-conduct*, fidem publicam alicui dare; fidem alicui dare impune vneturum *or* abiturum: *under a safe-conduct*, fide publicâ interpositâ: *a letter of safe-conduct*, syngrăphus (*Plaut., Capt.*, 3, 2, 6): *to provide one's self with a letter of safe-conduct*, syngraphum sumere (*ibid.*).

SAFE-KEEPING, fides. *I commend my property to your safe-keeping*, bona nostra tibi permitto et tuæ mando fidei (*Ter.*).

SAFELY, tute: tuto.

SAFETY, tutum (*safe condition; of that which is free from threatening evil*): incolumitas: salus (*in a wider sense*). *The public safety*, omnium salus; communis salus: *to be in safety*, in tuto esse; incolumem esse: *to consult one's safety*, præcavēre sibi (*Tac.*); saluti suæ prospicere, consulere (*after Cic.*): *to seek safety*, salutem petere (*Nep.*): *to put into a place or condition of safety*, in tuto collocare aliquem, aliquid.

SAFFRON, crocus; crocum. *Of saffron, saffron-colored*, croceus: *saffron color*, color croceus.

SAGACIOUS, sagax (*often with* ad aliquid; e. g., ad hæc pericula perspicienda, *Planc. ap. Cic.*): acutus: acer: subtilis: argutus: perspicax: plenus rationis et consilii (*Cic.*). *Very sagacious*, peracutus: peracer [SYN. *in* ACUTE]: *a sagacious mind*, sagax ac bona mens (*Cic.*).

SAGACIOUSLY, sagaciter (e. g., perverse aliquid, *Cic.*): acute: acriter: subtiliter.

SAGACITY, sagacitas (*power of tracing things to their causes; by metonymy, from hounds*): ingenii acumen *or* acies (*the former implying more of depth; of original and inventive ability*), *and* acumen *only*: perspicacitas: prudentia perspicax (*insight, taking in all at one glance*): subtilitas (*fine discrimination*). *To possess natural sagacity*, naturâ acutum esse: *such is his own sagacity*, quâ est ipse sagacitate.

SAGE, *s.* (*A plant*), * salvia officinalis (*Linn.*).

SAGE, *s.* (*A philosopher*), sapiens: plenus rationis et consilii. Vid. PHILOSOPHER.

SAGE, *adj.*, sapiens: prudens. Vid. WISE.

SAGELY, sapienter: prudenter.

SAGO, * medulla cycæ. *Sago-tree*, * cycas, -æ (*Linn.*).

SAIL, *s.* ‖ PROPR., velum. *To set sail*, vela facere: vela pandere (*properly and figuratively; opposed to* remigare, navem remis propellere; vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 4, *and* 5, § 9): solvere navem et vela ventis dare (*to set all sails*). *To furl the sails*, vela contrahere (*also figuratively, as Hor., Od.*, 2, 10, 23): *to strike sails*, vela subducere (*properly*): cedere (*figuratively = to give in, to yield*): *to arrive at a place with all sails set*, velis passis aliquo pervēhi (*of persons*): velo passo aliquo pervenire (*of ships*): *to set sail = to loosen the ship*, navem solvere: *without sails*, velis carens. ‖ *By metonymy = the whole ship*, navis. *A fleet of thirty sail*, classis triginta navium. ‖ *Of a wind-mill, perhaps* āla.

SAIL, *v.* ‖ *To be conveyed, or pass, by sails*, vela facere: vela pandere (*opposed to* remigare *or* navem remis propellere): navigare (*to pass by ship*). *To sail to a place*, vela dirigere ad aliquem locum; navem *or* cursum dirigere aliquo; tenēre locum: *he sailed for the place of his destination*, cursum direxit, quo tendebat: *to sail slowly*, tardius cursum conficere: *to sail very quickly*, esse incredibili celeritate velis: *to sail with a full, fair wind*, pede æquo *or* pedibus æquis vehi: *to sail with a half wind*, pedem facere *or* proferre; ventum obliquum captare: *to sail about*, circumnavigare: *to sail over*, transvehi: trajicere: transmittere: *to sail over with the fleet to Eubœa*, classem transvehere, transmittere in Eubœam (☞ transfretare, "*to sail over the sea*," *is a late word, for which the best writers said* mare trajicere *or* transmittere): *to sail through*, navigare: pernavigare (*to sail all over*): enavigare (*to pass over by sailing in a certain time*; e. g., *to sail through the gulf in twelve days and nights*, sinum duodecim dierum et noctium remigio, *Plin.*, 9, 3, 2). ‖ *To set sail*, solvere navem, *or simply* solvere (*poetical*, vela ventis dare). *To sail with a fleet*, classe navigare (*but only with mention of the point to which one sails*; e. g., *to Macedonia*, classe navigare in Macedoniam): *to sail from land*, a terrâ solvere: *to sail from the harbor*, e portu solvere: *the ship sails*, navis solvit; a terrâ provehitur navis. *Ready to sail*, ad navigandum paratus; paratus ad navigandum atque omnibus rebus instructus.

SAIL-CLOTH, * linteum velorum: * pannus ad vela aptus factusque.

SAILER; i. e., *ship that sails. By circumlocution*; e. g., *a ship is a remarkably good sailer*, navis est incredibili celeritate velis.

SAILING, navigatio.

SAILOR, nauta: homo nauticus (*mariner, general term*): navigationi addictus (*one fond of sailing*). *The sailors*; nautæ; nautici.

SAIL-YARD, antenna.

SAINT, homo sanctus. *The saints* [vid. CELESTIAL]: *image of a saint*, * sanctus homo pictus (*painted*): * sanctus homo fictus (*carved*). *To regard one as a saint*, intuēri aliquem ita, ut divinum hominem esse putes.

SAINTED, * in sanctorum numerum relatus: * sanctorum ordinibus scriptus.

SAKE. *For the sake of*, ob, propter, per, de causâ, gratiâ. SYN. *in* ACCOUNT.

SALAD, acetarium (*food seasoned with oil and vinegar*): olus acetarium (*herb used for salad*): lactuca sativa (*garden salad, Linn.*).

SALAMANDER, salamandra, -æ, *f.*

SALARY, merces: mercedis præmium (*Cic.*): salarium (*Suet.*): commoda, *plural* (*Cic., Vitr.*). *A good salary*, luculentum, largum, salarium: *a poor or small salary*, tenue, exiguum, salarium: *to fix a salary*, salarium alicui constituere, decernere (*Pand.*): *a public salary is paid*, publice salarium, merces, datur, solvitur.

SALE, venditio mercium. *A good or quick sale*, * facilis et expedita venditio mercium: *to find a good sale*, * facile vendi: *to find no sale*, * repudiari: *that has a good sale*, vendibilis (*opposed to* invendibilis): *for sale*, venalis: promercalis (*that is dealt in, bought, or sold; post-Augustan*): *goods for sale*, res venales; res promercales (*post-Augustan*): *to have for sale*, aliquid venale habēre; venum dare, vendere, venditare: *to be for sale*, venalem esse; venum ire; licēre (*to be valued and offered at a certain price*): *to offer for sale*, venum dare; venale proponere (*to have or expose for sale*): prædicare, clamitare (*to call or cry for sale*): rem proscribere (*to offer for sale by posting a bill in some public place*): rem venalem inscribere; *also simply* rem inscribere (*to ticket or mark as for sale*).

SALEABLE, vendibilis (*for sale*): quod emtores reperit (*that finds purchasers*).

SALESMAN, venditor: qui vendit, *or* venale habet, aliquid.

SALIENT. ‖ PROPR. = *leaping*, saliens. ‖ FIG. = *prominent*, vid.

SALINE, salsus: sali similis. *A saline flavor or taste*, sapor salis: sapor salsus (*Lucr.*, 4, 223): *to acquire a saline flavor*, salis saporem concipere: *to have a saline flavor*, salsi saporis esse.

SALIVA, saliva: humor oris: sputum (= *spittle*). *To cause saliva*, salivam movēre, ciēre, facere.

SALIVATE, salivare (*Col.*).

SALIVATION, salivatio (*Cæl. Aurel.*): ☞ salivatum, *Col. = a medicine for exciting spittle.*

SALLOW, *s.* (*A tree*), * salix cinerea (*Linn.*).

SALLOW, *adj.*, luridus (*Ov.*): cadaverosus (*Ter.*).

SALLY. ‖ PROPR., excursio: eruptio (*Cæs.*): procursatio (*Liv.*). *To sally, or make a sally*, erumpere, facere excursionem *or* eruptionem (e. g., ex oppido); eruptione ex urbe pugnare; portis se foras erumpere; egredi e portis et hosti signa inferre. ‖ FIG., impetus, æstus (e. g., ingenii, *a sally of wit*).

SALMAGUNDI, satura (*sc.* lanx or res).

SALMON, salmo, -onis (*Plin.*): * salmo salar (*Linn.*). *Salmon fishing*, captura salmonum: *salmon color*, * ad colorem salmonis accedens.

SALOON, œcus (*Vitr., general term*): conclave amplius, majus: atrium (*for receiving company or giving audience*): exhedra (*for assemblies, Vitr.*).

SALT, *s.* ‖ PROPR., sal. *Common salt*, sal popularis (*Cat.*): *rock salt*, sal fossilis: *sea salt*, sal marinus: *refined salt*, sal candidus, purus: *fine salt*; i. e., *beaten small*, sal minute tritus: *to turn to salt*, in salem abire (*Plin.*): *to eat bread and salt*, salem cum pane essitare (*Plin.*; *cf. Hor., Sat.*, 2, 2, 17): *to sprinkle salt over any thing*, sale conspergere aliquid (*Col.*), *or* rei salem aspergere (*Plin.*): *a salt spring*, * fons aquæ salsæ; * fons unde aquæ salsæ profluunt: *a salt pit*, salis fodina (*Varr.*); salifodina (*Vitr.*); salina (*Cic., Cæs.*): *a dealer in salt*, salinator (*Liv.*): *a grain of salt*, grumus *or* mica salis (*Plin.*): *the salt trade*, negotium salarium; salis commercium (*Liv.*): *a salt warehouse*, * horreum salis; * horreum salibus servandis. ☞ *The plural*, salia, *salts, used by some moderns, is not found in any ancient writer.* ‖ FIG., sal: sales, *plural*; e. g., Attici sales (*Cic., Fam.*, 9, 15, 2): Attico lepore tincti sales (*Mart.*, 3, 20, 29).

SALT, *adj.*, salsus. *Salt fish*, piscis sale conditus *or* maceratus: *salt meat*, caro sale condita; *also*, salsamenta, -orum (*nom. plural; salt meat or fish, an article of trade or commerce*): *a salt taste*, sapor salis (*Plin.*); sapor salsus (*Lucr.*).

SALT, *v.*, salire: sale conspergere: salem aspergere alicui rei (*to strew salt over*): sale condire (*to season or preserve with salt*): sale macerare (*to dissolve*): sale indurare (*to harden with salt*). *To salt thoroughly*, sale obruere.

SALT-CELLAR, salinum (*Hor.*): concha salis (*Hor., Sat.*): salillum (*a small salt-cellar, Catull.*).

SALTING-TUB, vas salsamentarium (*Col., in plural, tubs in which salt fish, &c., are kept*): * cadus salsamentarius.

SALTISH, subsalsus.

SALTNESS, salsitudo (*the permanent condition of a salt substance, Plin.*): salsēdo (*salt flavor of any thing, Pall.*): salsūgo: salsilago (*quality of being salt, Plin.*).

SALTPETRE, nitrum (*general term, Plin.*): sal petræ (*technical term*). *Rough saltpetre*, nitrum crudum (*technical term*): *refined saltpetre*, nitrum depuratum (*tech-*

nical term) : *full of saltpetre*, nitrosus : *spirit of saltpetre*, spiritus nitri.

SALUBRIOUS, salutaris : saluber (*Cicero*). ☞ *Some grammarians say* salutaria sanitatem, salubria salutem afferunt. *Salubrious situations*, loci salubres (*Cic.*).

SALUBRIOUSLY, salubriter.

SALUBRITY, salubritas (*properly and figuratively*).

SALUTARY. || Prop., salutaris : saluber (*Cic.*) : medicus (*Plin.*). || Fig., salutaris (*opposed to* pestifer) : saluber (*opposed to* pestilens) : utilis (*useful*). *To be salutary*, saluti esse ; prodesse ; juvare ; alicui, alicui rei, alicujus saluti, *or* ad aliquid conducere : *salutary advice*, consilia salubria (*Cic., Curt.*) : *to adopt salutary measures*, consiliis salubribus uti (*Cic., Att.*, 8, 12, 5).

SALUTATION, salutatio : consalutatio (*the latter especially of several*) : salus (*a salute*) : appellatio (*an addressing, accosting, Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 28). *After mutual salutation*, salute datâ in vicem redditâque ; salute acceptâ redditâque : *to return a salutation*, salutem alicui reddere *or* referre (*Cic.*).

SALUTE, *s.* || *Salutation*, vid. || *A discharge of artillery*, &c., *in honor of any one*, salutatorius, gratulatorius tormentorum bellicorum et sclopetorum strepitus (*Dan.*). *To fire a salute*, *tormentorum fragoribus gaudium testari.

SALUTE, *v.*, salutare aliquem : salutem alicui dicere : salutem alicui impertire *or* salute aliquem impertire (vid. *Zumpt*, § 418) : salutem alicui nunciare (*from any one else*). *To salute any one heartily*, plurimam salutem alicui impertire ; plurimâ salute eliquem impertire : *to salute in return*, resalutare aliquem ; resalutatione impertire aliquem : *our whole family salutes you*, tota nostra domus te salutat : *to salute any one absent*, jubere aliquem salvêre *or* salvum esse (*general term, to wish him well*) : mittere salutem ad aliquem, per aliquem (*to send a salutation through any one*) : *to salute a person in the name of another*, nunciare alicui alicujus salutem ; nunciare alicui salutem alicujus verbis (☞ *not* alicujus nomine ; vid. *commentators on Nep., Them.*, 4, 3) : *to salute one another*, salutem dare redderegue ; salutem accipere redderegue ; inter se consalutare : *to salute* (*as soldiers*), * militari more colere aliquem.

SALVE, unguentum (*general term*) : collyrium (*eye-salve*). *To anoint with salve*, ungere ; inungere (*Cicero*) ; unguentare (*Suet.*) ; unguento ungere, oblinere, aliquid (*Cic.*) : *a box for salve*, pyxis unguentaria.

SALVO, exceptio (*limitation, saving stipulation*) : conditio (*condition ; general term*). *With this salvo*, hac lege *or* hac conditione, *or* cum hac exceptione, ut. *Without any salvo*, sine (ullâ) exceptione (*Cic.*) ; sine adjunctione.

SAME, ejusdem generis (*of the same kind*) : idem, eadem, idem : unus et idem (*just the same, one and the same*) ; e. g., *of the same color*, ejusdem coloris ; *at the same time*, eodem *or* uno eodemque tempore : *to be the same*, nihil differre ; nihil interesse : *bodily exertion and pain are not the same*, interest aliquid inter laborem et dolorem : *it is the same to me*, meâ nihil interest (*it makes no difference to me*) : meâ nihil refert (*it does not affect me*) : *it is not at all the same whether . . . or*, multum interest, utrum . . . an : *to regard as the same*, juxta habêre *or* æstimare : *to write always the same*, nihil nisi idem quod sæpe scribere : *to hear always the same*, semper ista eademque audire : *to be always harping on the same string* (*Prov.*), cantilenam eandem canere (*Ter.*) ; uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 39, 162).

SAMENESS, *by circumlocution* ; e. g., *the sameness of a business*, negotium semper istud idem (*after Liv.*, 10, 8, 9). *To have a great sameness in one's writings*, nihil nisi idem quod sæpe scribere.

SAMPLE, exemplum. *A sample of goods, of wheat*, exemplum mercis, tritici : *to show a sample of any thing*, exemplum alicujus rei ostendere. Vid. Specimen.

SAMPLER, * pannus acu texendi exempla, formas, continens.

SANATIVE, *by circumlocution with the verbs in* Heal. Vid., *also*, Salutary.

SANCTIFICATION. || *Act of consecration*, consecratio. || *The making or being holy*, sanctificatio (*ecclesiastical technical term*) : sanctitas, pietas erga Deum (*holiness*) : *or by the verbs.* Vid., *also*, Holiness.

SANCTIFIER, sanctificator (*ecclesiastical technical term*) : sanctitatis, pietatis auctor (*Bau.*) : *or by the verbs.*

SANCTIFY. || *To make holy*, sanctum facere ; pietatis, virtutis, sanctimoniæ studio imbuere ; ad vitæ sanctitatem adducere aliquem. || *To consecrate*, vid. || *To venerate, worship*, sancte, religiose, pie colere ; sancte venerari. || *To observe religiously*, sancte observare, colere, religiose colere aliquid (e. g., dies festos).

SANCTIMONIOUS, * sanctimoniam *or* sanctitatem præ se ferens.

SANCTION, *s.*, auctoritas (*authority, ratification*) : confirmatio : comprobatio. Vid. *the verb.*

SANCTION, *v.*, firmare : confirmare : affirmare : ratum facere (*to ratify*) : fidem alicui rei firmare, addere : auctoritate suâ affirmare rem (*to confirm*). || *To consent*, vid.

SANCTITY, sanctitas (*sacredness ; of a place or person ; then also = holiness, moral purity, or goodness*) : cærimonia (*the sacredness of a being or thing which occasions dread and veneration*) : religio (*sacredness of a place or thing, inasmuch as the violation of it is considered a crime*) : pietas erga Deum (*piety*). *Sanctity of a league*, fœderis religio ; sancta fides societatis : *to lose its sanctity* (*of a place*, &c.), religionem amittere : *to violate the sanctity of a place*, loci religionem violare ; locum religione liberare : *he utterly disregards the sanctity of treaties*, apud eum nihil societatis fides sancti habet. Vid. Holiness.

SANCTUARY. || Propr., occulta et recondita templi : sacrarium intimum : penetralia (*plural*) : adytum (*Gr.*) || Fig. Vid. Refuge.

SAND, *s.*, arēna (*general term*). *Coarse sand*, glarea (*gravel*) : saburra (*for ballast*) : sabulum : sabulo (*such as is mixed with earth or lime* : ☞ *vegetables grow in* sabulum, *but not in* arena) : pulvis scriptorius (*used in writing*) : *full of sand*, arenosus : sabulosus : *a sand-pit*, arenaria ; specus egestæ arenæ (*Suet., Ner.*, 48) : *a sand-bank*, syrtis *or* (*in pure Latin*) pulvīnus (*Serv. ad Æn.*, 10, 303) : *to be left on the sands*, æstu destitui (*Curt.*) : *to build on the sand* (*figuratively*), non certâ spe niti ; non firmo fundamento niti ; alicujus rei fundamenta sua tamquam in aquâ ponere (*Cic., Fin.*, 2, 22, 72) : *consisting of sand*, arenaceus : *a grain of sand*, granum *or* mica arenæ.

SAND, *v.* ; i. e., *to strew or cover with sand*, * arenâ, glareâ, sternere, conspergere aliquid.

SAND-BOX, * pyxis, theca, pulveris scriptorii.

SAND-STONE, saxum arenaceum.

SANDAL, solea : crepida (*Cic.*). *A little sandal*, crepidula (*Plaut.*) : *wearing sandals*, crepidatus : *a sandal-maker*, solearius (*Plaut.*) : crepidarius sutor (*Gell.*).

SANDARACH, sandaraca (*Plin.*).

SANDY. || *Full of sand*, arenosus : sabulosus [Syn. *in* Sand]. *A sandy soil*, solum arenosum, sabulosum (*Plin., Col.*) ; terra quam steriles arenæ tenent (*Curt.*, 7, 4, 27). || *Consisting of sand*, arenaceus. || *Red* (*of hair*), rufus : rufulus.

SANDWICH, * offula carnis interjecta duobus frustis panis butyro illitis.

SANE. || *Of the body*, sanus : validus. || *Of the mind*, sanus : integer : animi *or* mentis integer, compos.

SANGUINARY. Vid. Bloody.

SANGUINE. || *Abounding with blood*, sanguine abundans : plethoricus (*technical term*). || *Fervent, ardent*, ardens : fervidus : acer : fervidioris ingenii : vehemens. || *Bold, confident*, vid.

SANITY, mens sana : ratio integra.

SAP, *s.* || Propr., succus. || Fig., succus : vis : gravitas.

SAP, *v.*, subruere (*the proper word*) : suffodere (*to undermine*).

SAPIENT. Vid. Wise.

SAPLESS. || Propr., exsuccus (*Sen.*) : succo carens. || Fig., exsuccus : aridus (*Quint.*). *A dry and sapless speech*, oratio arida (*Quint.*), jejuna, exilis, languida (*Cic.*).

SAPLING, surculus (*general term*) : palmes, -itis ; flagellum (*of the vine*).

SAPPER, qui (mœnia, &c.) subruit : ☞ cunicularius, *Veget.* = *miner.*

SAPPHIRE, sapphīrus (*Plin.*).

SARCASM, * dictum aculeatum, mordax ; *plural*, facetiæ acerbæ : acerbæ dictorum contumeliæ : dicteria (*Cic., Frag.*). ☞ Sarcasmus, *in Greek characters, Quint.*, 8, 6, 57.

SARCASTIC, acerbus (*bitter ; e. g., wit*, facetiæ) : mordax (*biting*).

SARCASTICALLY, facetiis acerbis (e. g., irridere aliquem).

SARCOPHAGUS, sarcophagus (*Juv.*).

SARSAPARILLA, * smilax sarsaparilla (*Linn.*).

SARSENET, * pannus sericus.

SASH. || *A girdle*, cingulus : cingulum (☞ zona, "*a girdle*," *constructed for carrying things instead of a pocket*). || *Window-frame*, * margo ligneus fenestrarum ; * clathri fenestrarum (*with reference to the divisions*).

SASSAFRAS, * laurus sassafras (*Linn.*).

SATAN, Satanas, -æ, *masc.*

SATANICAL, *by circumlocution with* Satanas.

SATCHEL, sacculus : saccellus.

SATELLITE, satelles, -itis, *m. and f.*

SATIATE, satiare (*to cause any body to have enough of any thing, properly and figuratively*) ; *with any thing*, aliquâ re : saturare (*to fill so that the person is incapable of taking any more, properly and figuratively*) ; *with any thing*, aliquâ re : exsatiare (*to satisfy fully ;* vino ciboque, *Liv.*) : exsaturare (*Cic., stronger than* saturare). *To satiate one's self*, se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare ; vino ciboque exsatiari : *I am satiated with any thing*, satietas alicujus rei me tenet ; me tædet *or* pertæsum est alicujus rei (*am wearied of it even to loathing*) : explēre (*to fill, quench ; properly and figuratively*) : satietatem *or* fastidium afferre ; satietatem creare ; fastidium movēre alicui ; tædium afferre ; tædio officere aliquem ; nauseam facere (*figuratively*).

SATIETY, satietas (*properly and figuratively, including the idea of excess*) : saturitas (*without the idea of excess and disgust*) : fastidium (*loathing, from excess*).

SATIN, * sericus pannus densus et collustratus.

SATIRE, satira : carmen satiricum (*late*). *To make or publish a satire*, carmen, &c., facere, condere, edere. Vid., *also*, Satirize.

SATIRICAL, satiricus (*properly*) : acerbus : mordax (*figuratively*).

SATIRICALLY, acerbe : facetiis acerbis (e. g., irridere aliquem).

SATIRIST, satirarum scriptor : satirici carminis scriptor (*late*).

SATIRIZE, distringere : perstringere (*to censure*) : carpere, *also with* vocibus, sinistris sermonibus, *or* dente maledico (*to rail at*) : vexare : exagitare : peragere (*to disturb with censure, to attack violently ;* peragere *in Cæl., in Cic. Ep.*, 8, 8, 1) : conscindere : proscindere (*to cut up ;* proscindere *also with* convicio *or* conviciis) : lacerare (aliquem *or* alicujus famam = "*to tear one's reputation to pieces*;" *also with* verborum contumeliis, probris) : facetiis acerbis irridere aliquem (*to mock any body satirically*). *To satirize one in a poem*, mordaci carmine destringere aliquem) : *to satirize one publicly*, traducere aliquem per ora hominum : *to satirize without mercy*, vocis libertate aliquem perstringere.

SATISFACTION. || *Content*, satisfactio (*general term*) : solutio (*a paying*) : expletio (*of a wish, necessity*). *Satisfac-*

tion of one's wish, eventus ad spem respondens: *to give satisfaction* [vid. SATISFY]. ‖*Atonement, amends*, satisfactio (*satisfaction for an injury*; e. g., *for killing a person*): pœna (*general term for punishment*): piaculum (*in religious matters*): placamentum (*that by which satisfaction is made*). *A sacrifice of satisfaction*, *mors quâ numen placatur *or* expiatur: *to require satisfaction from any body*, piaculum ab aliquo exigere: *to make satisfaction for any thing*, expiare aliquid; *by any thing*, aliquâ re: *to have received satisfaction*, satisit mihi: *to receive satisfaction for any thing*, satisfactionem recipere pro re: *to seek satisfaction from any body*, pœnam ab aliquo expetere: *to demand satisfaction*, res repetere (*of the* Fetialis, *who demanded satisfaction from the enemy; also of a buyer who claims an allowance for defective goods*, &c.).

SATISFACTORILY, bene: satis bene (*well enough*): ex sententiâ (*with, or more commonly without*, meâ, tuâ, nostrâ, &c.; *as one could have wished*). *All has ended satisfactorily*, omnia evenerunt ex sententiâ: *to prove satisfactorily that*, &c., (argumentis) convincere (*with accusative and infinitive*).

SATISFACTORY, in quo acquiescas (*that quite answers our wish*): idoneus (*fit*): probabilis (*Cicero; good, worthy of approbation*): *or by the verbs.*

SATISFY, satisfacere alicui (*the proper word*): explere aliquem *or* aliquid (*especially, like* satiare *or* saturare, *to satisfy the desires or passions*): alicui probari (*to meet with approval*): respondēre alicui *or* alicui rei (*to answer; of persons or personified things*). *To satisfy one's creditors*, creditoribus satisfacere; creditores absolvere *or* dimittere (vid. *Gierig., Plin. Ep.*, 2, 4, 2): *to satisfy one's wish*, voluntati alicujus satisfacere *or* obsequi; aliquem *or* animum alicujus explēre; optatis alicujus respondēre: *to satisfy the expectations of any one*, exspectationem alicujus explēre; respondēre alicujus exspectationi (*opposed to* decipere alicujus exspectationem): *to be satisfied*, contentum esse; *with any thing*, aliquâ re (*or, after the Augustan age, followed by an infinitive; to be content*): satis habēre (*followed by an accusative and infinitive, or by a simple infinitive; to hold or esteem sufficient*): acquiescere in re (*to rest in any thing, not to desire more*): *to be satisfied with little*, parvo contentum esse; parce vivere: *to be satisfied with what one has*, suis rebus contentum esse. Vid., *also*, SATIATE, PAY, CONVINCE.

SATRAP, satrapes, -is; *or* satrapa, -æ, *m.*

SATURATE. Vid. SATIATE.

SATURN (*the planet*), stella Saturni: stella Saturnia.

SAUCE, condimentum (*that which seasons*): jus: liquor: liquamen (*gravy*): sorbitio: embamma (*poured over food, or in which food is dipped*). *Hunger is the best sauce*, cibi condimentum fames est (*Cic., De Fin.*, 2, 28, 90); malum panem tenerum tibi et siligineum fames reddet (*Sen. Ep.*, 123, 2).

SAUCE-BOX. Vid. IMPUDENT.

SAUCE-PAN, olla; *diminutive*, ollula: lebes, -ētis, *m.* (*Greek*).

SAUCER, scutella (*as a stand for vessels, it occurs Ulp., Dig.*, 34, 2, 19, § 10): paropsis *or* parapsis, -idis, *f.* (*a small dessert plate*).

SAUCY, &c. Vid. IMPUDENT, &c.

SAUNTER, lente incedere: tarditatibus uti in gressu mollioribus (*of an affected lounging gait, Cic., Off.*, 1, 36, 151), *or, from the context*, ambulare, ire.

SAUSAGE, farcīmen: botulus (*the latter, according to Gellius, a low word*): hilla (*a small sausage, highly seasoned*): tomaculum (*a kind of sausage, mentioned by Juvenal and Petronius, different from the* botulus. *Petronius*, 49, *speaks of* tomacula cum botulis; *and ib.*, 31, *we read* fuerunt et tomacula supra craticulam argenteam ferventia). *To make a sausage*, farcimen facere; intestinum farcire.

SAVAGE, *adj.* ‖*Wild*, ferus: ferus incultusque: agrestis. *Savage nations*, feræ incultæque gentes [vid. WILD]. ‖*Ferocious*, barbarus: ferox: ferus: sævus: naturâ asper: atrox. JN. sævus et atrox. *A savage disposition*, feri mores (*plural, Cic.*); immansuetum ingenium (*Ov.*): *he is so savage that*, asperitate eâ est et immanitate naturæ, ut (*Cic.*). SYN. *in* CRUEL.

SAVAGE, *s.*, homo ferus incultusque. *Savages*, feræ incultæque gentes.

SAVAGELY, ferociter: crudeliter: sæve. *To act savagely*, sævire. Vid., *also*, CRUELLY.

SAVE. ‖*To preserve from destruction, to hinder from being lost*, servare: conservare (*opposed to* perdere): salutem dare *or* afferre alicui: salutis auctorem esse alicui (*to save any body from ruin*): servare ex aliquâ re (*to save from or out of any thing, to rescue*; e. g., navem ex tempestate): eripere alicui rei *or* ex aliquâ re (*to snatch any body, rescue him from danger*, aliquem periculo *or* ex periculo). *To save out of the hands of the enemy*, aliquem ex manibus hostium: *to save from or out of any thing*, servare ab aliquâ re (*to preserve*; e. g., *from death*, aliquem a morte): vindicare aliquâ re *and* ab aliquâ re (*to protect, to shelter from*; e. g., *from destruction or ruin*, aliquem ab interitu; *to save the state from great dangers*, rempublicam magnis periculis): liberare ab aliquâ re (*to free from*; e. g., *the town from being burned*, urbem ab incendio et flammâ): retrahere ab aliquâ re (*to draw back, to withdraw from any thing*; e. g., *any body from perishing or ruin*, aliquem ab interitu): eripere ab *or* ex aliquâ re (*to snatch, to tear out of*; e. g., *any body from death*, aliquem a *or* ex morte): *they had only saved their lives*, iis præter vitam nihil erat super: *to save the state by exposing one's own person to danger*, suo periculo salutem afferre reipublicæ: *he can not be saved, is not to be saved*, actum est de eo (*it is all over with him*): a medicis desertus est; omnes medici diffidunt (*he is given up by the physicians*): *to be anxious to save any body*, aliquem servatum velle; aliquem salvum esse velle: *to save one's self*, se servare (e. g., *one's life*): in tutum pervenire (*to arrive safely at any place*; e. g., *by swimming*, nando): aliquo confugere (*to take refuge in a place*): *to try to save one's self*, salutem petere; saluti suæ consulere (e. g., *by flight*, fugâ): *to save one's self from a shipwreck by swimming*, e naufragio enatare: *to be saved or safe*, in tuto esse; in portu navigare (*the latter, Prov., Ter., Andr.*, 3, 1, 22): *to save appearances* [vid. APPEARANCE]. ‖*To spare*, alicujus rei compendium facere (*properly and figuratively; for which the comic writers frequently say* aliquid compendii facere): comparcere; *any thing*, de re (*Ter., Phorm.*, 1, 1, 9): parcere alicui rei (*to keep back, refrain*; e. g., verbis, *Sen. Ep.*, 29, 1). ☞ Parce *and* comparce, *with an infinitive for* noli, *are poetic. To endeavor to save time*, temporis compendium sequi (*Col.*, 4, 22, 5): *to save time and trouble*, tempus et operas compendii facere (*after Plaut., Pæn.*, 1, 2, 138): *to save one any thing* (*trouble, exertions, &c.*), alicui gratiam facere alicujus rei: *to save one's self any thing*, omittere aliquid (*to leave off*): supersedēre aliquâ re (*to excuse one's self*); *also with an infinitive*; e. g., supersedissem loqui.

SAVE, } *prep.* Vid. EXCEPT.
SAVING, }

SAVING, *adj.*, parcus: præparcus. Vid. FRUGAL.

SAVING, *s.*, compendium (*a sparing*): quod aliquis parsimoniâ collegit (*that which has been saved*): quod aliquis de aliquâ re comparsit (*that which any one has put by from a thing*; e. g., quod servus unciatim de demenso suo comparsit, *Ter., Phorm.*, 1, 1, 9): *with a great saving of wood*, magno ligni compendio (*Plin.*).

SAVINGS-BANK, *ærarium in quod conferuntur peculia; *vindemiolæ collectæ; *or perhaps better* *mensa publica, apud quam pauperum vindemiolæ occupantur.

SAVIOR, servator; *feminine*, servatrix. THE SAVIOR OF THE WORLD, Salvator (*Tertull.*): sospitator (*Appul.*): *nostræ salutis Auctor: humani generis Assertor (*Muret.*). ☞ Salutis Auctor, *or the like, is better, in this sense, than* Servator; *because, while* Servator *does mean savior or deliverer* (e. g., servator reipublicæ, *Cic.*; servator mundi, *Prop.*), *it was also employed* (*poetically*) *to signify merely "one who watches or tends"* (e. g., servator Olympi, *Lucan*; servator nemoris, *Stat.*); *and hence* servator animarum *may be = "one who has the care of souls;" although other renderings of that phrase are preferable, on account of the equivocal meaning.*

SAVOR, *s.*, odor (*ὀσμή, scent, general term*): nidor (*of fat, &c., burning*; e. g., *of a sacrifice, κνίσσα*). *Agreeable savor*, odor suavis; odorum suavitas (*εὐοσμία*): *pleasant savor arising from flowers*, suavitas odorum, qui afflantur e floribus.

SAVOR, *v.*, sapere *or* resipere aliquid (*properly*); redolēre (*figuratively*).

SAVORY, *s.*, *satureia hortensis (*Linn.*).

SAVORY, *adj.*, boni, jucundi, suavis saporis: quod jucunde sapit (*having a good flavor*): bene olens (*Cic.*): odoratus (*Ov., Plin.*): odorus (*Ov.*): odoratus (*Plin., sweet-smelling*).

SAW, *s.*, serra (*general term*): serrula (*a little saw*): lupus (*a hand-saw*). *The grating noise of a saw*, stridor: *a grating saw*, serra stridens (*Lucr.*): *toothed, jagged like a saw*, serratus: *the blade of a saw*, lamina serræ: *the tooth of a saw*, dens serræ: *to cut any thing through with a saw*, serrâ dissecare aliquid.

SAW, *v.* ‖INTRANS., serram ducere. ‖TRANS., serrâ secare *or* dissecare aliquid. *To saw off*, serrâ præcidere (*Col.*); serrulâ desecare; lupo desecare; lupo resecare (*with a hand-saw*): *to saw a tree into planks or boards*, arborem in laminas dissecare: *to saw round*, serrulâ circumsecare: *to saw marble*, marmor secare (*Plin.*). *To saw asunder*, aliquem medium serrâ dissecare (*as a mode of execution, Suet., Cal.*, 27).

SAW-DUST, scobs *or* scobis (*Col., Hor., Sat.*): serrāgo (*Cal. Aur.*). *The borer makes shavings, not saw-dust*, terebra, quam Gallicam dicimus, non scobem, sed ramenta facit (*Col., De Arb.*, 8, 3).

SAW-FISH, *squalus pristis (*Linn.*).

SAW-FLY, *tenthrēdo (*Linn.*).

SAW-MILL, *machina (☞ *not* mola) quâ robora aliarumque arborum tranci in asses dissecantur.

SAW-PIT, *fossa serratoria.

SAWYER, *sector tabularum: qui serram ducit.

SAXIFRAGE, saxifraga (*Plin., Linn.*).

SAY, dicere (*to speak; general term*): loqui (*to utter, not to be silent*): fari (*not to be speechless; and in the Golden Age poetical for* loqui): elōqui (*to utter aloud or boldly, to speak out*): prolōqui: profitēri (*to give utterance to thoughts hitherto kept secret*): proferre, afferre aliquid (*to bring forward*): pronuntiare: edicere (*to proclaim publicly*): edere (*to publish, make known*): aio (*to affirm; opposed to* nego): memorare (*Plaut.*): commemorare (*Ter., and especially in the language of common life*): narrare (*to relate*). *To say nothing of this*, hoc ut omittam, (silentio) prætermittam: *to say what one thinks*, sententiam suam dicere; dico quid sentiam: *I say what I think*, dico quod sentio: *have you any thing else to say to me?* num aliquid aliud mē vis? (*Ter., Phorm.*, 1, 2, 101). ☞ *We often find* cedo, *especially in familiar conversation, in such phrases as—say, what shall I do?* cedo, quid faciam? *Every thing that we say*, omne quod eloquimur (*Cic.*): *to say for certain*, pro certo dicere (*Cic.*), ponere (*Liv.*): *let them say what they have done*, edant et exponant quid gesserint (*Cic.*): *what do you say?* quid narras? (*Ter.*): *I do not understand what you say*, quid narres, nescio (*Ter.*): *they say (indefinitely)*, dicunt; aiunt; ferunt; loquuntur; narrant; dicitur; fertur; traditur; narratur. *It is said that I, you*, &c., dicor, diceris, *with a nominative*; e. g., Aristæus inventor olei esse dicitur, *is said to have been. To say, followed by a negative, is often expressed by* nego; e. g., *he said that it was not expedient*, negavit utile esse. *To say yes*, aio (*always de-*

notes the conviction of the speaker); affirmare (*to maintain for certain*): *to say no*, nego. *It is commonly said*, hæc est una vox omnium; omnium sermone celebratur: *not to say a word*, nullam vocem emittere (*Liv.*); nullam reddere vocem (*Curt.*); ne hiscere quidem audēre (*Liv., not to venture to speak*). *Don't say a word about it*, hæc tibi soli dicta puta; hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim; ☞ *not* sub rosâ hoc tibi dixerim, *which is not Latin. I have heard say, or hear it said*, audio; audivi; accēpi; certior factus sum; mihi nuntiatum, ad me perlatum est; ad aures meas pervenit. *I only said so, I said it in joke*, per jocum dixi; jocatus sum; temere, non serio dixi. *Do you really say so?* ain' tu? itane? hem, quid narras? *No sooner said than done*, dictum factum (*Ter.*); temporis puncto (*Cæs.*): *to say that a thing must, or must not be done*, dicere, jubēre, ut; dicere, jubēre nē; vetare *with accusative and infinitive: to say = advise*, vid. *I do not say, or will not say*, non dico: non dicam (*when the notion thus suppressed says less than a second*): ne dicam: nedum (*not to say, when the notion thus suppressed, but which might be said, says more than what is said*). *I will not say ... but only*, non dicam ... sed, non modo ... sed (*Zumpt*, 724). *I heard any body say* [vid. *under* TO HEAR]. *I say no more*, nihil dico amplius. *I will only say this*, unum illud dico; tantum dico. *I say*, (*a*) *when a speaker merely repeats his observation*, inquam: (*β*) "*say rather*" *when a speaker corrects himself*, quid dico? ... imo vero; autem ... imo (vero, etiam); e. g., *we wish to be at Rome on the twentieth; do I say wish? I should rather say we are compelled to be there*, Romæ a. d. XIII. Cal. volumus esse; quid dico, volumus? imo verò cogimur. *What a retinue! retinue do I say? I should rather say, what a large army*, qui comitatus; comitatum dico? imo vero quantus exercitus. *You must bear with my mistake; bear with it, do I say? I should rather say, you must lend your assistance*, ferendus tibi in hoc meus error; ferendus autem? imo vero etiam adjuvandus. ‖*After a parenthesis, or in resuming a subject*, "*I say*" *is rendered by* inquam (*after one or more words of a clause*): ceterum (*at the beginning of a clause*; vid. *Liv.*, 38, 55, 4). ‖*As a short parenthesis*, "*I say*," "*said he*," inquam, inquit (*not at the beginning of a clause, but always after one or more words, and always before the name of the speaker*): ait: ☞ inquam, inquit, *when the words of a speaker are directly quoted*; ait, *when the sense only is given, or the quotation is indirect*: (*as Cicero says*), (ut ait Cicero). ‖*To say to any thing* (= *express the opinion one entertains upon the subject*), censēre, judicare, &c. *You will see what the physician says to it*, videbis, quid medico placeat. *What will people say to it?* quid homines judicabunt? qui erit rumor populi? (*comedy*). *What do you say to it?* quid tibi videtur? quid censes?

SAYING, dictum; effatum. ☞ *This word is often implied in the use of a neuter pronoun, without any substantive expressed, followed by a genitive*; e. g., præclarum illud Platonis, *an excellent saying of Plato; an old or common saying*; vid. PROVERB.

SCAB, scabies (*Cels.*): scabrities (*itch, Col.*): mentagra (*on the head*).

SCABBARD, vagina: *to draw a sword out of the scabbard*, gladium e vaginâ educere (*Cic.*); telum vaginâ nudare (*Nep.*): *to put up into the scabbard*, gladium in vaginam recondere (*Cic., Cat.*, 1, 2, 4); gladium vaginæ reddere (*Val. Max.*).

SCABBY, scabiosus: *to be scabby*, scabie laborare.

SCABIOUS, *s.* (*A plant*), *scabiosa (*Linn.*).

SCAD, *scomber trachurus (*Linn.*). Vid., *also*, SHAD.

SCAFFOLD, tabulatum (*any boards raised in stories*; e. g., *by builders*): machina (*any artificial stage*): pulpitum, catasta (*a scaffold or stage made of boards, for some given purpose*; pulpitum, *especially for actors and orators*; catasta, *on which slaves were exposed for sale*).

SCAFFOLDING, machina ædificationis: tabulatum, *or plural*, tabulata.

SCALADE, *ascensus urbis scalis tentatus (*after* partim scalis ascensus tentant, *Liv.*), *or* urbis ascensus *only* (*after* homines ab ejus templi aditu atque ascensu repulsi, *Cic., Dom.*, 21; *so* aditum ascensumve difficilem præbēre, *Liv.*, 25, 36); *or by circumlocution with* impetu facto scalis capere, &c. Vid. TO SCALE.

SCALD, *aquâ calidâ *or* fervidâ urere; aquâ ferventi perfundere aliquid (*to throw scalding water upon*): *scalding hot*, fervens; fervidus.

SCALE, *s.* ‖*Of a balance*, lanx: *scales*, trutina (*τρυτάνη: properly, the hole in which the tongue of the balance plays; then general term for balance:* trutinæ, quæ statēræ dicuntur, *Vitr.*, 10, 3, 8, 4): libra (*a pair of scales*): statēra (*mostly steelyard; seldom a pair of scales*): *to weigh in a scale*, pendēre; trutinâ examinare (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 38, 159). *Not to weigh in too nice a scale*, non aurificis statērâ, sed populari trutinâ examinare: *to hold the scale even*, binas lances æquato examine sustinēre (*Virg., propērly*): æquabilem juris rationem tenēre (*Cic., figuratively*). *The scale turns* [vid. TURN]. ‖*A thin lamina*, squama (*as, of a fish*): *covered with scales*, squamis obductus *or* intectus; squamosus: *to take off scales from fish*, pisces desquamare.

SCALE, *v.* ‖TRANS. *To strip off scales*, desquamare (*general term*); *or* desquamare pisces (*fishes*). ‖*To pare the surface from*, summum corticem desquamare (*of the bark of a tree*); *also*, decorticare arborem, *or* corticem arbori in orbem detrahere (*all round*). ‖*To climb as by ladders* [vid. TO CLIMB]. *To scale the wall*, scalas mœnibus applicare *or* admovēre (*to put the scaling-ladders to the wall*): scalis muros adoriri (*to attack it*): scalas erigi jubēre (*to order the scaling-ladders to be used*): murum *or* in murum ascendere: in murum (muros), in mœnia evadere (*of the enemy, but also of the inhabitants of a town*): impetu facto urbem scalis capere (*to take by scaling*): *to endeavor to scale*, ascensum urbis scalis tentare. ‖INTRANS. *To pare off*, desquamari (*of bodies covered with scales*): squamulæ ex cute decedunt *or* a cute resolvuntur; squamæ a cute recedunt *or* ex cute secedunt (*relating to the skin*); *also*, *furfures cutis abscedunt.

SCALING-LADDER, scala: ☞ *not* sambrica.

SCALLION, *allium schœnoprasum (*Linn.*).

SCALLOP, *s.* ‖*A kind of shell-fish*, pecten, -inis, *m.*; *diminutive*, pectunculus. ‖*A hollow cut in the edge of any thing*, incisura.

SCALLOP, *v.*, *incisuris distinguere; *serratim scindere (*Appul.*).

SCALLOPED, serrato ambitu: serratim scissus.

SCALP, *s.*, corium capitis; *or, for the skull, general term*, cranium; calvaria (*Cels.*); calva (*Liv.*).

SCALP, *v.*, alicui cutem detrahere (*to flay*), *or* *corium detrahere capiti.

SCALY, squamosus: squamis intectus, obductus.

SCAMMONY, scammonia (*Cic., Plin.*); *convolvulus scammonia (*Linn.*).

SCAMPER, abripere se: avolare (*to hasten away*): proripere se ex loco (*to get quickly out of a place*): fugēre: fugæ se mandare; in fugam se conjicere; fugam capere *or* capessere (*to flee*).

SCAN. ‖*To measure verses*, pedes versûs syllabis metiri (*Cic., Or.*, 57, 194; *Kraft adds*, versum per pedes metiri; pedes versiculi enumerare, *from the grammarians*): ☞ scandere versum *is low Latin* (*Diomed.*). ‖*To examine narrowly*, expendere; perpendere; pensitare; examinare; ponderare.

SCANDAL. ‖*That which sets a bad example*, res mali *or* pessimi exempli. ‖*That which brings discredit or occasions reproach*, res insignis infamiæ. ‖*Reproachful aspersion*, calumnia; criminatio; labes *or* labecula alicui aspersa.

SCANDALIZE. Vid. OFFEND, DEFAME.

SCANDALOUS. ‖*That sets a bad example*, mali *or* pessimi exempli: exemplo haud saluber. ‖*That gives offence*, quod offensioni est, offensionem habet *or* affert: quod offendit: quod non vacat offensione. ‖*Disgraceful*, insignis infamiæ. ‖*Defamatory, reproachful*, vid.

SCANDALOUSLY. ‖*Setting a bad example*, pessimo exemplo. ‖*Disgracefully, badly*, vid.

SCANT, } exiguus: tenuis: angustus
SCANTY, } (*narrow; hence insufficient*; e. g., res frumentaria). JN. tenuis et angustus: angustus: contractus. JN. angustus et contractus.

SCANTILY, exigue: tenuiter: parce (*sparingly*): maligne (e. g., præbēre aliquid). *To be scantily supplied with any thing*, aliquâ re anguste uti (*Cæs.*).

SCANTINESS. *Use the adjectives.*

SCANTLING. Vid. LITTLE.

SCAR, cicātrix. *Covered with scars*, cicatricosus. *Scars on the breast*, cicatrices adverso corpore acceptæ; cicatrices adversæ. *To return from war covered with honorable scars*, cicatrices ex bello domum referre: *to receive scars in war*, cicatrices in bello accipere *or* suscipere.

SCARAMOUCH. Vide RASCAL, SCOUNDREL.

SCARCE, rarus (*found only seldom, or in small quantities; happening but seldom*, &c.): angustus (e. g., res frumentaria): tenuis (*opposed to* amplus, copiosus). JN. tenuis et exiguus. Vid., *also*, RARE.

SCARCELY, vix: ægre [SYN. *in* HARDLY]. JN. vix ægreque: *scarcely, if at all*, vix aut ne vix quidem; vix aut omnino non; vix vixque: *to be scarcely able to restrain one's self*, vix se continēre posse; ægre se tenēre: *scarcely thirty*, vix triginta: *scarcely any body*, vix quisquam; nemo fere (*so* nullus fere; nihil fere; numquam fere). *It can scarcely be told*, dici vix potest, *or* vix potest dici (☞ *not* vix dici potest). ‖(*With pluperfect*) = *when*: vix *or* vixdum—quum: commodum *or* commode—quum: tantum quod—quum [vid. *examples under* HARDLY]. ☞ *The* quum *is sometimes, but rarely, omitted; thus*, qui tantum quod ad hostes pervenerat, Datames signa inferri jubet (*Nep.*). ‖*Only just now*, vixdum; vix tandem; tantum quod; modo. *Marcellus, who had scarcely ceased to be a boy*, Marcellus tantum quod pueritiam egressus (*Suetonius*). ‖*Scarcely ... much less*, vixdum—nedum (e. g., vixdum libertatem, nedum dominationem modice ferre).

SCARCENESS, } angustiæ (e. g., rei
SCARCITY, } frumentariæ, rei familiaris): paucitas (e. g., oratorum). *A time of scarceness*, annus sterilis. *This year was a time of great scarceness*, hoc anno frumentum angustius provēnit (*Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 24): *scarcity of money*, argentaria inopia (*Plaut.*); difficultas nummaria (*Ter.*); difficultas rei nummariæ (*Cic.*).

SCARE. Vid. FRIGHTEN.

SCARECROW, formīdo (ĭ): linea pennis distincta (*a line with feathers, Sen., De Irâ*, 2, 12, 2).

SCARF, fascia (militaris, muliebris, funebris): ☞ cingulum = *belt, girdle.*

SCARIFICATION, scarificatio (*Col.*).

SCARIFY, scarificare; scarificationem facere.

SCARLET, *s.*, coccum (*the dye*): color coccineus (*scarlet color*): *scarlet cloth*, coccum (*Suet., Ner.*, 30; *Sil. Ital.*, 17, 396). *Adorned with scarlet and gold*, auro et cocco insignis (*after Liv.*, 34, 7, 6; *Curt.*, 3, 13, 7). *Clothed in scarlet*, coccinatus (*Suet., Dom.*, 4).

SCARLET, *adj.*, coccineus *or* coccinus; cocco tinctus (*died scarlet*). *A scarlet dress*, vestis coccinea *or* coccina (*Mart.*, 14, 31; *Juv.*, 3, 283): coccum (*Suet., Ner.*, 30; *Sil. Ital.*, 17, 396): *scarlet garments*, coccina, -orum, *n.* (*Mart.*, 2, 39).

SCARLET FEVER, *febris purpurea *or* scarlatina (*technical term*).

SCARLET *oak*, ilex (*Plin.*): *quercus ilex (*Linn.*). *Scarlet convolvulus*, *ipo-

mæa coccinea (*Linn.*) : *scarlet horse-chestnut*, * pavia (*Linn.*) : *scarlet jasmine*, * bignonia (*Linn.*) : *scarlet lobelia*, * lobelia cardinalis (*Linn.*) : *scarlet lupine*, * lytharus (*Linn.*),

SCARP, * declivitas valli interior.

SCATE, squatina (*Plin.*) : * squalus squatina (*Linn.*).

SCATTER. || TRANS., spargere (*the proper word*) : jacēre (*to throw out*) : serere (*to sow ; all properly and figuratively*) : disseminare (*figuratively, to scatter abroad*) : dispergere, dissipare (*to scatter abroad, properly and figuratively*) : differre (*figuratively, to carry about, spread abroad ; all these*, e. g., *of conversation, reports*). *To scatter the enemy*, hostes fugare, dispellere (*Cic.*) ; dissipare (*Cæs.*) : *to scatter the seeds of discord*, serere causam discordiarum ; semina discordiarum *or* odiorum jacēre (spargere) ; *also simply* discordias serere : *among citizens*, civiles discordias serere ; civium dissensiones commovēre *or* accendere : *scattered reports*, disseminati dispersique sermones ; sparsi rumores (disseminationes *in late writers*). || INTRANS., spargi ; distrahi ; in diversa discedere.

SCAVENGER, purgator cloacarum (*Firm., Math.*, 8, 20) : * purgator viarum (publicarum) : * qui vicos (*or perhaps better* vias) purgat.

SCENE, scena (*properly and figuratively*) ; *also figuratively*, spectaculum : *scene of action*, arēna (*literally, wrestling-place*) : campus (*literally, field*) : theatrum (*theatre, place of exhibition*). *A noisy scene*, turba : *an unheard-of scene*, miraculum : *bloody scenes*, res cruentæ. *The various scenes of war*, varium genus bellorum.

SCENERY, loca, *plural* (*general term for places*) : amœnitas locorum (i. e., *beautiful scenery*). *Running brooks contribute very much to the beauty of scenery*, ad amœnitatem locorum salientes rivi plurimum conferunt (*Cic.*).

SCENIC, scenicus (*Cic., Quint.*).

SCENT, *s.* || *The power of smell*, odoratio (*perception by means of the olfactory nerves*) : odoratus (*sense or faculty of smelling*) : ☞ olfactus *instead of* odoratus *and* odor *are poetical only*. || *The exhalation of any thing, odor*, odor (*general term, both good or bad smell*) : nidor (κνίσσα) : spiritus (e. g., *of flowers ; to live on the scent of flowers*, spiritu florum naribus hausto victitare) : anhēlitus (*of spirits*). *A bad scent*, odor malus *or* teter ; odor fœdus : fœtor (*the latter stronger terms*). *A pleasant or agreeable scent*, odor suavis : suavitas odoris : *a strong scent*, odor gravis : *to have a scent*, ōdorem habēre, præstare, emittere (*poetically*, spargere, spirare, diffundere) : *to have a fine scent*, bene *or* jucunde olēre : *to have a bad scent*, male olēre ; fœtēre. *The agreeable scent of flowers*, suavitas odorum, qui afflantur e floribus : *to have a scent of such and such a thing* (= *to smell like so and so*), olēre *or* redolēre. *Any thing loses its scent*, alicujus rei odor non permanet integer (*after Col.*, 12, 51 [49], 3) : *without scent*, odore carens : ex aliquâ re odor non afflatur *or* odores non afflantur : *to be without scent*, nihil olēre (*to smell of nothing*). || (*Of dogs*), sagacitas : *a dog of good scent*, canis sagax, *or* canis vestigator. *To follow the scent* [vid. TO SCENT] : *to be on the scent*, odoratu sentire aliquid, odorari aliquid (*properly*) ; odorare, sentire (*figuratively*) : *to put upon a wrong scent*, a rectâ viâ abducere (*properly*) ; inducere aliquem in errorem (*figuratively*) : *to get on the wrong scent*, deflectere a viâ (*properly*) ; errare (*figuratively*). *To get scent of any thing* ; e. g., *that there is money somewhere*, nummos olfacere (*as Cic., Rull.*, 1, 4, 11). *Should not I have got scent of this six whole months ago, when*, &c., non sex totis mensibus prius olfecissem quum, &c. (*Ter., Ad.*, 3, 3, 42) : ☞ olet *or* subolet alicui aliquid *comic only*.

SCENT, *v.* || TRANS. *To perceive by the smell*, odorari : olfacere (*to inhale any scent so as to have the olfactory nerves affected by it ; hence to perceive* = *to get or have a scent of any thing* [vid. SCENT, *subst.*) : conceptum odorem sectari (*properly, of dogs, to follow the scent*) ; *also*, alicujus *or* alicujus rei vestigia persequi, *or* persequi aliquem *or* aliquid *simply*. || *To imbue with odor*, odoribus imbuere *or* perfundere (*to perfume*) : unguento perfricare (*by way of anointing*) ; *to be scented*, unguenta olēre (*to smell of scent or perfume*) : unguentis affluere (*all over*) : *to scent one's self*, se odoribus imbuere (*general term*) ; se ungere : caput et os suum unguento perfricare (*with unguents*) : *to scent with any thing*, suffire aliquâ re ; e. g., thymo [vid. TO FUMIGATE] : *scented*, odoratus. || *To perfume*, vid.

SCENT-BOX, vasculum olfactorium (*Isidor.*, 19, 31, *extr.*).

SCEPTIC, qui contra omnia disserit : qui a rebus incertis assensionem cohibet (*both after Cic.*). *If* = *unbeliever*, vid.

SCEPTICAL, contra omnia disserens : a rebus incertis assentionem cohibens. *A sceptical turn of mind*, contra omnia disserendi ratio : qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat : incredulus (*poetical, Horace*).

SCEPTICISM, ratio eorum, qui a rebus incertis assensionem cohibent (*after Cic., N. D.*, 1, 5, 11) : contra omnia disserendi ratio (*of a sceptical turn of mind*) : ratio eorum, qui contra omnia disserunt. *If* = *unbelief*, vid.

SCEPTRE. || PROPR., sceptrum (regium *or* regis ; ☞ *not* regale). || FIG., sceptrum : regnum : imperium. *To wield the sceptre*, regnum administrare.

SCEPTRED, sceptrifer (*Ov.*) ; sceptriger (*Stat.*) ; sceptuchus (*Tac., said of an Eastern viceroy*).

SCHEDULE, libellus : commentarius.

SCHEME, *s.* Vid. DESIGN, PLAN.

SCHEME, *v.* Vid. TO DESIGN, CONTRIVE.

SCHISM, schisma, -atis (*technical term*) : discidium (*not* discidium, *which is dissent*, &c. [*Madwig, however, endeavors to prove that no such word as* discidium *exists*]).

SCHISMATICAL, schismaticus (*technical term*).

SCHOLAR. || *A learner, pupil*, discipulus (*general term*) : puer discens (*a boy at school*) : alumnus disciplinæ (*a youthful learner of any thing*) : auditor (*one who attends lectures*) : trio (*a beginner, novice*) : rudis (*raw or inexperienced in any art*, &c.). *My scholar*, alumnus disciplinæ meæ : *to be still a scholar*, scholæ adhuc operari (vid. *Quint.*, 10, 3, 13). *To be any body's scholar*, uti aliquo magistro ; uti alicujus institutione ; aliquem magistrum habēre (*to have any body for a teacher*) : aliquem audire (*to attend any body's lectures*) : esse *or* profectum esse ab aliquo (*to belong to any body's sect*). *To become any body's scholar*, tradere se alicui in disciplinam (*to go to learn of any body*) : aliquem sequi *or* persequi (*to attach one's self to any body's sect*). || *A learned man*, doctus : eruditus : doctrinâ instructus. JN. doctus atque eruditus : *scholars*, ii qui intelligunt ; docti atque prudentes. *One who is no scholar*, homo rudis (*Vell.*, 1, 13, 4, Mummius tam rudis fuit, ut, &c.) : homo imperitus, ignarus ; *in any thing*, alicujus rei. *An elegant scholar*, homo elegans ; spectator elegans (*Ter., Eun.*, 3, 5, 18). *A great scholar*, perdoctus : pereruditus : doctus atque imprimis eruditus : mire *or* doctissime eruditus, &c. *To be a great scholar*, multâ doctrinâ esse. *A great and enlightened scholar*, doctus et intelligens existimator ; homo doctus et prudens. *A fine Latin scholar*, * interioris Latinitatis scientissimus. *The greatest Latin scholar*, * Latinarum literarum princeps.

SCHOLARSHIP, disciplinæ (*the single branches of learning*) : literæ (*learning, in as far as it is based on written documents*) : scientia literarum *or* honestarum artium (*knowledge of written documents, a being well versed in literature*, &c., *subjective learning or learnedness* : ☞ scientia, *alone, would not be Latin ; the same may be said of* literatura = *with the ancients letters, as means of conveying any thing by writing only ; its acceptation in the sense of "learning" originates from an erroneous reading of Cic., Phil.*, 2, 45, 116 ; vid. *Orelli*) : studia (*studies ; of objects of learning*) : humanitas (*cultivation of the mind, inasmuch as it is acquired by occupying one's self with the sciences*). *Studies that presuppose good scholarship*, studia quæ in quâdam varietate literarum versantur : *to acquire profound scholarship*, accuratam doctrinam sibi comparare : *without any scholarship*, omnis omnino eruditionis expers et ignarus. *He was more distinguished by his scholarship than by his dignities*, clarior fuit studiis quam dignitate. *A man of perfect scholarship*, vir perfectâ eruditione : *to have or possess no scholarship*, literas nescire. || *By metonymy, A maintenance for the encouragement of learning*, * beneficium annuum : * annua in beneficii loco præbita, *or perhaps* stipendium : *to present any body with a scholarship*, * aliquem *or* alicujus tenuitatem beneficio annuo sustentare.

SCHOLAR-LIKE, doctus : eruditus. *Pretty scholar-like*, satis literatus. *Not particularly scholar-like*, mediocriter a doctrinâ instructus.

SCHOLASTIC, * scholasticus (σχολαστικός). *In a scholastic manner*, * scholasticorum more : * ut assōlent in scholis.

SCHOLIAST ; e. g., *of Euripides*, * Græcus Euripidis explicator : *of Horace*, * Romanus Horatii explicator : ☞ scholiastes *is now avoided by good scholars*.

SCHOOL, s., ludus discendi : ludus literarum (*a lower school for boys, who are compelled to learn*) : schola (*a higher school for youths and men, who wish to learn*). *To go to or attend a school*, in ludum literarium itare (ire *of a single time*). *To send any body to school to any body*, aliquem alicujus institutioni committere ; aliquem alicui in disciplinam tradere : *to make a boy attend the public schools*, aliquem scholarum frequentiæ et velut publicis præceptoribus tradere (i. e., *in a place where public lectures are attended by a boy residing at home ; opposed to* aliquem domi atque inter privatos parietes studentem literis continēre) ; studia extra limen proferre (*Plin.*). *To be in a school*, in scholâ sedēre *or* assidēre : *not to have left school*, scholam nondum egressum esse : *to attend any body's school*, alicujus scholam frequentare (*properly*) : in alicujus disciplinam se tradere (*resolve to receive instruction for him*). *To attend school still* (*be still a pupil*), scholæ adhuc operari (*Quint.*, 10, 3, 13). *To leave school*, scholam egredi (*Quint.*) ; divertere a scholâ et magistris (*Suet., Vit. Pers., extr.*). *To give up a school* (*resign the office of teacher*), scholam dimittere : *to open a school*, ludum aperire (*Cic. ad Div.*, 9, 18, 1) : *to keep school*, ludum habēre (*Cic.*), exercēre (*Tacitus*). *Music school*, ludus fidicinus (*Plaut.*). *A public school*, schola publica (*late*). *Military school*, ludus militaris. *A schoolmaster*, vid. *To have known a boy at school*, puerum in ludo cognovisse (*Nep.*) : *to return home from school*, ire e ludo domum (*Plaut.*). *To tell tales out of school*, dicta foras efferre, proferre. *Rules of a school*, * leges quæ in scholâ valent *or* excercentur. *Examination of a school*, * tentatio scientiæ discipulorum : *school punishment*, * pœna in scholis usitata : *school hours*, schola. || FIG. *This is a school of patience*, * hac in re tentatur patientia nostra. *I have learned in the school of experience*, multis experimentis eruditus sum (*after Plin. Ep.*, 1, 5, 16). || *The followers of a teacher*, schola (*general term*) : disciplina (*with reference to peculiar doctrines ; especially of a philosophical sect*) : secta : familia (*as opposed to other schools*). *The school of the Stoics*, Stoicorum secta *or* familia. *The founder of a school*, scholæ princeps *or* auctor. *A philosopher of the Academic school*, Academicæ sectæ philosophus. *To belong to the school of Zeno*, esse *or* profectum esse a Zenone : *to be of the same school*, ex eādem scholâ esse : *to be superstitiously attached to a school*, scholæ me addixi velut quâdam superstitione imbutus. || *School-house*, schola : * ædes scholarum.

SCHOOL, *v.* Vid. TEACH, CHIDE.

SCHOOL-BOY, } *s.*, puer, puella, in
SCHOOL-GIRL, } ludum literarium itans (*after Plin.*, 9, 8, 8) ; puer (puella)

scholæ adhuc operatus (operata) (vid. *Quint.*, 10, 3, 13); puer, puella, discens. *Like a school-boy,* *tironum more. ‖ *Hardly worthy of a school-boy,* *vix tirone dignus.

SCHOOL-FELLOW, condiscipulus. *To be any body's school-fellow,* una cum aliquo literas discere *or* præceptorem audire: *feminine,* condiscipula (*Mart.*, 10, 35, 15). *I have been intimate with any body since the time that we were school-fellows,* aliquo a condiscipulatu utor familiariter (*or* conjunctus sum, *or* vivo conjunctissime; *cf. Nep., Att.*, 5, 3).

SCHOOL LESSONS, discenda *or* ediscenda, -orum, *n.* (*general term*): dictata, -orum, *n.* (*dictated by the teacher*).

SCHOOLMASTER, ludi magister *or* magister ludi (*one who teaches reading and writing*): præceptor publicus (*master of a public school*): ☞ scholasticus, *late* = *a rhetorician*; doctor umbraticus *is a private tutor. The manners or tone of a schoolmaster,* præcipiendi ratio.

SCHOOL-ROOM, schola: auditorium (*lecture-room, post-Augustan*).

SCHOOLING. ‖ *Instruction,* doctrina: eruditio. ‖ *Money paid for instruction at a school,* præceptoris, *or* magistri, merces; pretium operæ quod præceptori, *or* magistro, solvitur; *simply* merces (*from the context*; vid. *Cic., Phil.*, 2, 4, 9; *Acad.*, 2, 30, *extr.*); *so also* pretium (vid. *Suet., Gramm.*, 3). *In epistolary style the Greek* δίδακτρον *may be used; but* ☞ *not* minerval *or* minervale, *which* = *a present brought by the scholars to the master on entrance; as we say, entrance money*).

SCHOONER. Vid. SHIP.

SCIATICA, coxæ dolor: dolor ischiadicus. *Subject to the sciatica,* ischiacus (ἰσχιακός).

SCIENCE, scientia: notitia: cognitio (*in the subjective sense, of the knowledge which one has, not of the thing which one knows*): ars (*objective*): doctrina: disciplina (*objective; of any particular branch*). *The sciences,* doctrinæ: disciplinæ: disciplinæ studia, *plural*; literæ: literarum studia (*plural*; ☞ *but not* scientiæ, *which can be used only in a subjective sense*). *Arts and sciences,* ingenua studia atque artes. *The liberal sciences,* liberales doctrinæ, atque ingenuæ; liberales disciplinæ (☞ *not* studia humaniora *or* literæ humaniores): *to reduce to a science,* aliquid arte concludere, aliquid ad artem et præcepta revocare; ☞ *not* ad artis regulas revocare: *to study a science,* doctrinâ, *or* disciplinâ, imbui *or* erudiri.

SCIENTIFIC, quod in artibus versatur; *or by the genitive,* artis, artium, *or* literarum. *Scientific precepts or rules,* artis præcepta. *A scientific discourse or lecture,* sermo de artium studiis atque doctrinâ habitus. *Scientific training,* eruditio: doctrina. *To give a scientific form to any thing,* ad artem redigere, revocare; arte concludere aliquid.

SCIENTIFICALLY, in modum disciplinæ *or* artis: arte: literis. *Scientifically taught or trained,* literis eruditus; omnibus literis *or* doctrinis eruditus: *to arrange scientifically,* arte concludere; ad artem et præcepta (☞ *not* ad artis regulas) revocare.

SCIMITAR, acinaces (*Hor., Curt.*).

SCINTILLATE, scintillare (*Pliny*). Vid. SPARKLE.

SCINTILLATION, scintillatio (*only properly, a sparkling, Plin.*): scintilla (*a spark, improperly, of the first manifestations of reason, genius,* &c.): igniculi *or* primi quasi (alicujus rei) igniculi et semina (*Cic.* = scintillæ).

SCIOLIST, semidoctus (*Cic.*); leviter eruditus: eruditulus (*Catull.*). ☞ sciolus *very late* (*Arnob.*).

SCION. ‖ PROPR., surculus: talea (*Varr.*); *diminutive,* taleola (*Col.*): *of or belonging to a scion,* surcularis (*Col.*); surcularius (*Varr.*). ‖ FIG., ramus [vid. BRANCH]. *Scion of the royal stock of Argos,* Argivorum regum de stirpe oriundus.

SCIRRHUS, sciros *or* schirros, -i, *m.*; sciroma *or* schiroma, -atis, *n.* (*Plin.*).

SCISSORS, forfex; *diminutive,* forficula.

SCOFF, *s.*, ludibrium: ludificatio: irrisio (*Cic.*); derisus (*Tac.*); derisio (*Suet.; with a view to annoy or give pain*): cavillatio (*with a view to hurt*). *A bitter scoff,* cavillatio acerba (*Suet.*), *or* dicax et morosa (*Cic.*).

SCOFF, *v.*, cavillari. *To scoff at,* deridēre: irridēre: irrisu insectari: cavillari: sugillare: irridēre aliquem acerbis facetiis: *to scoff at things sacred,* *res divinas, libros sacros, in ludibrium vertere; *rebus divinis, libris sacris, pro ludibrio abuti.

SCOFFINGLY, cum aliquo aculeo: acerbis facetiis: acerbe.

SCOLD, *v.*, (verbis) increpare: increpitare: objurgare (*to reproach with a fault; opposed to* laudare): conviciari (*to make railing accusations*): exagitare, destringere (*to make sharp attacks on any body*): corripere (*to blame with harsh words*): exprobrare (alicui aliquid, *to reproach any body with something as dishonorable to him*). *To scold any body on account of any thing,* vituperare aliquem de aliquâ re; objurgare aliquem de *or* in aliquâ re, *or* aliquâ re *only. To be scolded,* objurgari, vituperari; in vituperationem incidere, cadere, venire, *or* adduci; vituperationem subire.

SCOLD, *s.*, (mulier) rixosa, rixæ cupida (jurgiosa, *Gell.*).

SCOLDING, objurgatio: jurgium.

SCOLLOP, *s.* ‖ *A kind of shell-fish,* pecten; *diminutive,* pectunculus. ‖ *A hollow or round at the edge of any thing, perhaps* sinus.

SCOLLOP, *v., perhaps* sinuare; *or* serratim scindere (*of a jagged edge, Appul.*).

SCONCE, *s.* ‖ *A branched candlestick,* lychnūchus: candelabrum. ‖ *A fine,* mulcta. Vid. FINE.

SCONCE, *v.*, mulctare.

SCOOP, *perhaps* haustrum (*general term; cf. Lucr.*, 4, 517).

SCOOP OUT, haurire (*of liquids*): cavare, excavare (*to scoop out a hollow place in the earth,* &c.).

SCOPE. ‖ *End, aim,* propositum: is, qui mihi est *or* fuit propositus, exitus: finis (*the highest end, whether attained or not*): ☞ *not* scopus *in this sense; Cicero uses the Greek* σκοπὸς *in his epistles: so Macrobius,* ipsum propositum, quem Græci σκοπὸν vocant. *To propose to one's self a scope,* finem sibi proponere, spectare aliquid *or* ad aliquid: *to miss one's scope,* a proposito aberrare; propositum non consequi. ‖ *Room, space,* spatium: locus: laxitas [SYN. *in* SPACE, ROOM]. ‖ *Field for any thing,* campus; e. g., *scope for a speech,* in quo oratio exsultare possit (i. e., *where it can display itself*). *There is large scope for his activity,* latissime manat ejus industria: *he has free scope,* libero egressu memorare potest (*of an historian, relative to his subject*). Vid., *also,* FIELD.

SCORBUTIC, *scrofulosus (*technical term*).

SCORCH, urere: adurere. Vid. BURN.

SCORE, *s.* ‖ *A mark of number,* nota. ‖ *An account,* ratio. ‖ *The cost of an entertainment,* sumtus comissationis (*not* compotationis). *To pay a score,* comissationis sumtus facere (*properly*); quod alii intriverunt, exedere (*figuratively*). ‖ *An individual's share of the whole expense,* symbŏla: *to pay one's score,* symbolam solvere; pro hospitio solvere (*at an inn*). ‖ *Twenty,* viginti; viceni (*distributive*). ‖ *In music,* *summa omnium vocum: *vocum (musicarum) omnium designatio.

SCORE, *v.*, incisuris distinguere. *To score or mark a line under,* *lineam ducere subter aliquid; *lineâ conspicuum reddere aliquid: (☞ *not* lineâ subnotare aliquid *in this sense, which* = *to write any thing upon a line, Appul.*).

SCORN, *s.* Vid. CONTEMPT.

SCORN, *v.* Vid. DESPISE.

SCORNER, contemtor: spretor.

SCORNFUL. Vid. CONTEMPTUOUS.

SCORNFULLY. Vid. CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

SCORPION. ‖ *A venomous reptile,* scorpio: nepa (*also as sign of the zodiac*: ☞ scorpio *likewise for a machine used in war*). *The sting of a scorpion,* ictus scorpionis (*the sting as inflicted*): plaga scorpionis (*wound made by the sting*). ‖ *A kind of fish,* *cottus scorpio (*Linnæus*). ‖ *By metonymy, A scourge,* scorpio (*inasmuch as it had iron stings to it*; vid. *Isidor., Orig.*, 5, 27, *no.* 18).

SCOT. [Vid. TAX.] *To pay scot and lot,* vectigalia pensitare.

SCOT-FREE. ‖ IMPROPR. *To escape scot-free,* impune abire *or* dimitti. *To let any body go scot-free,* aliquem impunitum *or* incastigatum omittere. Vid. UNPUNISHED.

SCOUNDREL. Vid. RASCAL.

SCOUR. ‖ *To cleanse by rubbing,* defricare et diligenter levare; diligenter mundare levareque (*Col.*). *To scour a ditch,* fossam detergere *or* purgare. ‖ *To range about,* percurrere, pererrare, pervagari regionem.

SCOURER, qui mundat, &c. (mundator, *Jul. Firm.*).

SCOURGE, *s.* ‖ PROP., flagrum, flagellum (*the proper words; consisting of single thongs*): scorpio (*armed with prickles*; vid. *Isidor., Orig.*, 5, 27). ☞ *The severest punishment was the* flagellum, *s.; next was the milder* scutica, *or the* lora, -orum, *n., whip of thongs; and after this the* ferula; i. e., *rod of the plant* νάρθηξ; vid. *Hor., Sat.*, 1, 3, 119, *sq.* ‖ FIG., pestis: pernicies: verba (*plural*): *to hold the scourge of criticism over any body,* *acerbe *or* severe reprehendere aliquem. *A scourge of God,* *immissus a Deo, ut sæviret in omne flagitium voluptatibus liquefacti generis humani. *The scourge of a country,* reipublicæ *or* patriæ pestis.

SCOURGE, *v.* ‖ *To beat with rods,* &c., flagris *or* flagellis cædere; flagellare (*post-Augustan*); virgis verberare, cædere, mulctare (*Liv.*); verberibus accipere *or* excipere (*Cic.*). ‖ *To punish,* vid.

SCOURING. *By the verbs.*

SCOUT, *s.*, emissarius: explorator: speculator [SYN. *in* SPY]: *to place scouts at various places,* speculatores spargere. Vid., *also,* SPY.

SCOUT, *v.* ‖ *To act as a scout,* explorare: speculari (*the former to find out any thing,* aliquid *and de* aliquâ re; *the latter to spy in all directions, in order to find out*; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 47). [Vid., *also,* TO SPY.] ‖ *To repel, reject,* vid.

SCOWL, *s.* Vid. FROWN.

SCOWL, *v.* Vid. TO FROWN.

SCRAMBLE, *v.* ‖ *To attempt to seize hastily,* involare in aliquid; manus afferre alicui rei (*to stretch out the hands toward any thing in order to obtain it*): rapere, arripere aliquid (*to snatch at*): aliquid diripere (*Sen., Suet., to be anxious or eager to attain any thing*). ‖ *To ascend a place, using one's hands and feet,* niti, eniti in aliquid: evadere in aliquid (*to reach any thing by scrambling*; e. g., in verticem *or* in jugum montis).

SCRAMBLE, *s.* *By circumlocution with the verbs in* TO SCRAMBLE. *There is quite a scramble for that article,* permulti gestiunt, concupiscunt, illas merces emere.

SCRAP, frustum: frustulum: *scraps of learning,* docta dicta (vid. *Lucr.*, 2, 287). *Be off with your scraps of learning,* *habeas tibi dicta tua docta. Vid., *also,* CRUMB, FRAGMENT.

SCRAPE, *v.* ‖ *To rub the surface of any thing by an edge,* scabere (*from* κάβω, *to rub, to scratch*): radere (*to scrape with a tool, in order to remove any extraneous matter*): fricare (*to rub, in order to make smooth*): abradere (*to scrape off*): deradere (*to make a smooth surface by scraping*): subradere (*to scrape from below*): circumradere (*all around*). ‖ *To clean by rubbing* [vid. TO CLEAN]. ‖ *To act on the surface with a grating noise* [vid. TO GRATE]. ‖ *To collect by penurious diligence,* corradere; e. g., *some money;* converrere (*to sweep together, then to collect, bring together with a great deal of trouble*; e. g., hereditates omnium, *Cic., Off.*, 3, 19, *extr.*). ‖ *To play badly (on the fiddle),* *strepere fidibus; chordas misere radere (*Bau.*). ‖ *To make a noise with one's feet,* (pedibus) strepitum edere; pedibus terram radere (*of birds*). ‖ PHR. *To scrape acquaintance,* insinuare se

alicui *or* insinuare alicui; insinuare se in familiaritatem alicujus.

SCRAPE, *s.* *By circumlocution with the verbs in* TO SCRAPE. ‖ *A perplexity*, angustiæ: *to get any body into a scrape*, in angustias adducere; in angustum compellere. *To get (one's self) into a scrape*, in angustias adduci; in angustum venire: *to be in a scrape*, in angustiis esse *or* hærere; angustius se habēre. *To get the money-lenders out of a scrape*, ex obsidione fœneratores eximere (*Cic., Fam.*, 5, 6, 5, *Cortte*). ‖ *A bow*, vid.

SCRAPER, *s.*, radula: rallum.

SCRATCH, *s.*, vulnus leve (*a slight wound*): summæ cutis laceratio: *usually by circumlocution. He received a slight scratch on his arm*, cutis brachii leviter perstricta est.

SCRATCH, *v.*, radere (*the proper word*): scabere (*to scrape*): scalpere (*to scrape, shave*): fricare, perfricare (*to rub gently*): leviter perstringere (*to wound slightly*). *To scratch the head*, caput scabere *or* scalpere; caput perfricare: *to scratch behind its ears with its hind feet*, aures posterioribus pedibus scabere (☞ *but* radere aures *or* auriculas, *in Quint.*, 3, 1, 3, *and Pers.*, 1, 107, *is = to offend the ears; of a speech*, &c.). *The pen scratches*, *penna radit chartam: *to scratch out*, radere: eradere: exsculpere. *To scratch out one's eyes*, oculos alicui effodere. *I will scratch out your eyes*, unguibus involabo tibi in oculos.

SCRAWL, *s.*, *scriptio mala.

SCRAWL, *v.* Vid. SCRIBBLE.

SCREAM, SCREECH, *s.*, clamor: vociferatio.

SCREAM, SCREECH, *v.*, clamare (maximâ voce, *with all one's might*): lugubrem edere clamorem; trucem tollere clamorem.

SCREECH-OWL, *stryx flammea (*Linn.*).

SCREEN, *s.* ‖ PROP., *perhaps* umbraculum. ‖ FIG., præsidium: tutēla.

SCREEN, *v.*, tegere, protegere, aliquem *or* aliquid: munire aliquid ab aliquâ re: tuēri, tutari, defendere aliquem, aliquid, ab aliquâ re. *To screen any body from punishment*, pœnæ eripere aliquem: pœnam ab aliquo avertere.

SCREW, *s.*, cochlea: epitonium (ἐπιτόνιον: *screw to tighten the strings of a musical instrument*). *The threads of a screw*, rugæ per cochleam bullantes (*Plin.*, 18, 31, 74). *A female screw*, *cochleæ matrix. *Archimedes's screw*, cochlea (*for drawing up water*). *Cork-screw*, *instrumentum extrahendis corticibus.

SCREW, *v.* ‖ *To use a screw*, *cochleâ adigere *or* astringere aliquid. *To screw any thing to any thing*, cochleâ affigere aliquid alicui rei: *to screw any thing in any thing*, cochleæ ope inserere aliquid. ‖ *To twist, contort*, detorquēre (*general term*): distorquēre (e. g., oculos, os). ‖ PROV. *To screw any thing out (figuratively)*, elicere aliquid: eblandiri aliquid (*by flattery or wheedling*): expiscari aliquid (*to fish it out*): extorquēre aliquid (*by violence*). *To screw one's self into any thing*, se insinuare in aliquid (e. g., in familiaritatem alicujus; in causam, &c.): se immiscēre *or* inserere alicui rei (*into a crowd of persons, or into a thing*). *To screw any thing too tight*, aliquid (nimis) intendere (e. g., leges, *Plin.*). *To screw one's self up to any thing*, intendere se ad aliquid (e. g., intendere se ad firmitatem, *Cic.*).

SCRIBBLE, aliquid illinere chartis (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 4, 36).

SCRIBE, scriba: actuarius (*in the Silver Age, was a kind of short-hand writer who took notes of the speeches delivered in a court, Suet., Cæs.*, 55): à manu (*sc.* servus, *a private secretary, an amanuensis: in the time of the emperors*, amanuensis): librarius (*a writer [not author] of books; also employed for copying*, &c.; *hence private secretary, scribe*, &c.): ab epistolis (*sc.* servus, *the slave who wrote from his master's dictation*): notarius (*a short-hand writer, post-Augustan*). *To be any body's scribe*, a manu alicui esse; ab epistolis alicui esse.

SCRIP. ‖ *A purse*, marsupium: crumēna [vid. PURSE]. ‖ *A written paper or list*, libellus: commentarius.

SCRIPTURE, literæ sanctæ, divinæ; libri divini; arcanæ sanctæ religionis literæ (*Lact.*); biblia (*plural, modern*).

SCRIVENER, nummularius (*Suet.*): nummulariolus (*Sen.*).

SCROFULA, *scrofula (*medical technical term*).

SCROFULOUS, *scrofulosus (*technical term*).

SCROLL, volumen (*of paper*): *aliquid in cylindri speciem convolutum.

SCRUB, *s.*, homo pusillus; frustum hominis (*comedy; a little man, short in stature*, &c.): homo malus, improbus, nequam (*man of bad character*).

SCRUB, *v.*, tergēre: detergēre: abstergēre: tergēre et purgare.

SCRUBBY, pusillus (*small, diminutive*): malus: improbus: nequam (*bad*).

SCRUPLE, *s.* ‖ *Doubt, difficulty*, dubitatio: cunctatio (*a delaying*): hæsitatio (*hesitation*): scrupulus (*a disquieting doubt*): religio (*a scruple of conscience*). *To make, raise, or cause a scruple*, dubitationem afferre, inferre, injicere, dare; scrupulum alicui injicere, incutere: *to make a scruple about any thing*, aliquid in religionem trahere; aliquid religioni habēre: *I make no scruple about it*, nulla mihi religio est (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 9, 70). *I make no scruple, have or feel no scruple in doing any thing*, religio mihi non est quominus, &c. (vid. *Cic., Cat.*, 3, 6, 15). *Without any scruple (you can do so and so)*, sine sollicitudine religionis (*Trajan. ap. Plin., Ep.*, 10, 62, *in.*). *To remove a scruple*, dubitationem alicui præcidēre, tollere, expellere; scrupulum alicui eximere *or* ex animo evellere; religionem alicui evellere; religionem alicui eximere. *I have still one scruple*, unus mihi restat scrupulus. *I am disturbed by a scruple*, scrupulus me stimulat ac pungit. *There is a scruple whether or not*, consultatio tenet, ne, &c. (*Liv.*, 2, 3). *If the slightest scruple should seem to exist*, si tenuissimus scrupulus residēre videbitur: *without scruple*, nullâ interpositâ dubitatione; sine ullâ dubitatione. ‖ (*As a weight*), scripulum *or* scrupulum, *and sometimes* scrupulus: *of a scruple, weighing a scruple*, scripularis, scrupularis: *by scruples*, scripulatim, scrupulatim.

SCRUPLE, *v.*, dubitare: hæsitare: cunctari. Vid. HESITATE.

SCRUPULOUS, anxius: anxius et sollicitus: religiosus: scrupulosus (*post-Augustan in this sense; or by the substantive*). *Over-scrupulous care*, *minuta et anxia diligentia.

SCRUPULOUSLY, religiose: sancte: severe (*conscientiously*): diligenter: caute: curiose (*carefully*).

SCRUTINIZE, rem excutere (*Cic.*); scrupulos expendere, discutere; minutius et scrupulosius omnia scrutari (*Quint.*). Vid., *also*, EXAMINE.

SCRUTINY, probatio: examen: exploratio: tentatio. *To subject to a scrutiny*, sistere, mittere, aliquem spectandum, tentandum: *to conduct a scrutiny*, spectare, explorare, examinare aliquid.

SCUD, *s.*, imber subitus.

SCUD (*along*), properare (*general term, to hasten*): accurrere, advolare ad *or* in aliquem locum: contento cursu petere aliquem locum.

SCUFFLE, *s.*, rixa: pugna: jurgium (*quarrel*). Vid. FIGHT.

SCUFFLE, *v.* Vid. FIGHT.

SCULK, delitescere in aliquo loco: se abdere in aliquem locum. *To sculk away out of any body's sight*, se occultare alicui *or* a conspectu alicujus. *To be sculking somewhere*, abditum latēre: in occulto se continēre: abditum et inclusum in occulto latēre. *Animals sculk away to their retreats*, feræ latibulis se tegunt. *Sculking-hole*, latibulum: latebra.

SCULL, *s.*, calva: calvaria (*the proper word*): caput (*the head*): ossa capitis (*the head considered as a bone; e. g., to drink out of sculls*, in ossibus capitum bibere).

SCULL, *v.*, cymbam impellere (remis brevioribus).

SCULLER, cymba (unius remigis), *or diminutive* cymbula.

SCULLERY, *lixarum officina.

SCULLION, lixa.

SCULPTOR, sculptor (*in raised or half-raised work*; ☞ *not* scalptor): fictor (*general term, one who forms or fashions*): statuarum artifex, qui signa fabricatur (*a statuary*).

SCULPTURE, *s.* ‖ *The act of sculpturing*, cœlatura: sculptura: scalptura. SYN. *in the verb.* ‖ *A thing sculptured*, cœlamen (*Ovid*): signum (*any plastic work; opposed to* tabulæ, picturæ). [Vid. STATUE.] ‖ *The art of sculpturing*, ars pingendi: ars signa fabricandi: ars et statuas et simulacra fingendi.

SCULPTURE, *v.*, cœlare (*from* κοίλος: *to work figures in relief on metals, especially silver, ivory*, &c.; *also in wood, Virg. Freund writes* cælare): scalpere: sculpere (*the former of work but little raised, like* ξέειν; *the latter like* γλύφειν, *of works in half or whole relief. So Müller, Archæol.*, 108): insculpere: scribere: inscribere (*of cutting inscriptions*). *To sculpture any thing in gold*, aliquid auro *or* in auro cœlare: *to sculpture in stone*, aliquid e saxo sculpere *or* exsculpere: *to sculpture in marble*, scalpere marmora (*Cic.*): *to sculpture flowers*, scalpere flores (*Vitr.*).

SCUM, *s.*, spuma (*general term*): scorium (*of metals*). *Scum of the earth*, homo ad extremum perditus: *the scum of the state*, sentina reipublicæ; labes et eluvies civitatis: *thou scum of the earth*, o lutum! o sordes!

SCUM, *v.*, despumare (e. g., carnem, *Plin.*).

SCURF, ulceris crusta (*of a wound, an ulcer*, &c.): furfures (*a disease of the skin, common with children on their heads*): porrīgo (*a cutaneous disease or eruption on the head, of a malignant nature*). *Having the scurf*, porriginosus (*Plin., Val.*, 1, 4).

SCURFY, crustâ obductus (*of wounds, covered with scurf*): porriginosus (*one who has the scurf, Plin., Val.*, 1, 4). *A scurfy head*, caput porriginosum (*Plin., Val.*, 1, 4).

SCURRILITY, scurrilitas (*Tac., Dial.*, 22, *extr.*): dicacitas scurrilis (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 60, 244). Vid., *also*, GROSSNESS.

SCURRILOUS, scurrilis: jocularis: ridiculus (*jocose*). Vid., *also*, GROSS.

SCURRILOUSLY, joculariter: ridicule: scurriliter. Vid., *also*, GROSSLY.

SCURVILY. Vid. CONTEMPTIBLY.

SCURVY. Vid. SCROFULA, SCROFULOUS.

SCUTCHEON, *clypeus insignis: insigne generis (*cf. Cic., Suil.*, 31, 88). Vid., *also*, "COAT *of arms*."

SCUTTLE, *s.* ‖ *A wide, shallow basket* [vid. BASKET]. ‖ *A coal-scuttle*, *corbis carbonaria.

SCUTTLE, *v.*, *perhaps* pertundere per fundum (*Cat.*): *(navem) pertundere, perforare.

SCYTHE, falx, falcis, *f.*

SEA, mare (*general term.* ☞ *The Greek* pelagus *and* pontus *are poetical only*): oceānus, mare oceānus (*the ocean*). *The high sea*, altum (*opposed to coast or harbor*): *the open sea*, salum (*σάλος; opposed to harbor*): *at sea*, mari: *both on land and at sea*, terrâ marique; terrâ et mari; et terrâ et mari; et mari et terrâ; mari atque terrâ. [*The usual expression is* terrâ marique; *the others are used only in cases where more stress is laid on either, or where the style is more emphatic; but* aquâ et terrâ *is not Latin.*] *To go to sea*, mare ingredi; navigationi se committere (*opposed to* viæ se committere, *to set out on a road*; vid. *Cic., Fam.*, 16, 4, *in.*): *to be at sea*, mari navigare: *to put to sea* [vid. *to set* SAIL]; *also*, altum petere; in altum provehi (*to the high sea*): *the Mediterranean Sea*, *mare Mediterraneum (☞ *the ancients called it, by way of distinction*, mare nostrum): *the Black Sea*, pontus Euxinus; *or simply* Pontus (*also = the country about it*): *the Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice*, mare Adriaticum: *the Tuscan Sea*, mare Etruscum: *the Caspian Sea*, mare Caspium: *the Red Sea*, sinus Arabicus: *the Dead Sea*, lacus Asphaltites: *that is situate or takes place upon the sea*, maritimus: *in the sea*, marinus: *beyond the sea*, transmarinus: *to be on the level of the sea*, locus pari librâ cum æquore maris

est (*Col.*, 8, 17). *Empire of the sea*, imperium maris (☞ imperii maritimi summa, *in Nep., Arist.*, 2, 2 = *the chief command at sea*) : *command at sea*, imperium maritimum : *adventures at sea*, * quæ evenerunt in navigatione : *dangers of the sea*, periculum in navigationis.

SEA-CALF, phoca (*Virg., Ov.*) : * phoca vitulina (*Linn.*) : *pure Latin*, vitulus marinus, *or, from the context*, vitulus *only*.

SEA-COAST. Vid. COAST.

SEA-FIGHT, prœlium navale : pugna navalis.

SEA-GREEN, glaucus (☞ *poetically*, thalassinus ; cæruleus *is* = *of a watery blue*).

SEA-SICKNESS, nausea. *To make a voyage without suffering sea-sickness*, navigare sine nauseâ : *to suffer sea-sickness*, nauseare (*Plautus*) ; in mare nauseare (*Sen.*) ; nauseâ tentari ; nauseæ molestiam suscipere (*Cic.*) : *to be suffering dreadfully from sea-sickness*, nauseâ premi (*Celsus*) ; nausea aliquem torquet (*Sen.*) ; nauseâ confectum esse.

SEA-WEED, alga.

SEAL, *s.* ‖ *A sea-calf*, vid.

SEAL, *s.* ‖ PROPR. *Impression*, signum : sigillum. *To break a seal*, resignare. ‖ *A stamp*, * forma quâ signatoria utimur. *A seal ring*, annulus quo signatorio utimur (*Val. Max.*, 8, 14, 4). ‖ FIG., fides. *To tell a thing to any body under the seal of secrecy*, taciturnitati et fidei alicujus clam concredere aliquid (vid. *Plaut., Trin.*, 1, 2, 104 ; *not, as Ruhnken writes*, dicere aliqui aliquid sub fide silentii, *which is not Latin*). *I tell you this under the seal of secrecy*, hoc tibi soli dictum puta ; hæc tu tecum habeto ; hoc tibi in aurem dixerim ; hoc lapidi dixerim (☞ *not* sub rosâ tibi hoc dixerim).

SEAL, *v.*, signare : consignare (☞ *not* subsignare *in this sense*) : obsignare (*to seal up*) : signo imprimere aliquid : sigillum imprimere in re (*to imprint the mark of a seal* ; e. g., in cerâ, *on wax*). *To seal dispatches*, signo suo tabellas imprimere : *to seal a letter*, literis sigillum imprimere : *sealed up*, obsignatus.

SEALING-WAX, cera (*which the ancients used*), *or* * lacca signatoria. *To use red sealing-wax*, signare cerâ ex milto (*Vitr.*, 9, 3).

SEAM, *s.*, sutūra.

SEAM, *v.*, consuere : suere.

SEAMSTRESS, * femina acu opus faciens *or* acu victum quæritans.

SEAR, *adj.* Vid. DRY.

SEAR, *v.* ‖ PROPR., urere : ustulare : amburere. ‖ FIG., durare (e. g., animum *or* se). *To be seared*, durescere : obdurescere : indurescere.

SEARCH, *s.*, indagatio : investigatio : *often by the verbs.*

SEARCH, *v.*, quærere (*by asking*) : exquirere : perquirere (*to inquire or examine strictly*) : scrutari : perscrutari (*to search out or investigate thoroughly*) : percunctari (*to inquire after any thing ; especially with reference to public news*, &c.) : sciscitari (*to desire to know, endeavor to learn* ; de aliquâ re) : sciscitando elicere (*to elicit by inquiry*) : percunctando atque interrogando elicere (*by various inquiries*) : explorare (*to spy out*) : expiscari (= *to fish out*) : odorari (= *to smell out*) : indagare : investigare (= *to track out*) ; *also, for emphasis*, JN. investigare et scrutari : indagare et pervestigare : indagare et odorari : percunctari et interrogare : tentare (e. g., vulnus, *to search a wound*) : penetrare (*to penetrate, enter deeply into*) : se insinuare (*to find its way into*). *To search any body*, excutere aliquem (*to see if he has any thing contraband about his person*). *To search any body's house* ; vid. HOUSE.

SEARCHER, explorator : indagator : scrutator (*post-classical*). *Classically, by the verbs.*

SEASON, *s.* ‖ *Time of year*, anni tempus : anni tempestas (*with special reference to the weather*). *The four seasons*, quatuor anni tempora (*Cic.*) ; commutationes temporum quadripartitæ (*Cicero, Tusc.*, 1, 28, 89) : Lælius commodiore anni tempore ad navigandum usus est (*a better season, Cæs.*) : *change of seasons*, annuæ commutationes. ‖ *Time, fit time* ; vid. TIME, OPPORTUNITY.

SEASON, *v.*, condire (*properly and figuratively*) : sale alicujus rei spargere aliquid (*figuratively* ; e. g., epistolæ : humanitatis sparsæ sale) : aliquâ re tamquam sale perspergere aliquid (*figuratively* ; e. g., orationem lepore). *To season one's discourse*, sermonem condire : *to season a discourse with wit*, facetiarum lepore tamquam sale perspergere orationem : *no man is better able to season his conversation with refined wit and the graces of style*, nemo lepore, nemo suavitate conditior est : *well-seasoned* = *inured to toil*, duratus ; ab usu alicujus rei duratus.

SEASONABLE, tempestivus.

SEASONABLY, in tempore : tempestive.

SEASONING, conditio (*as action*) : conditura (*as method of preparing, Sen., De Irâ*, 3, 15, 1) : condimentum (*condiment*) : arôma (*foreign spices ; cinnamon, ginger*, &c.).

SEAT, *s.* ‖ *Place in which one sits or may sit*, sessio : sedile (*place in which one may sit*) : sedes (*place in which one sits*). *To take the highest, lowest seat*, supremum, ultimum, capere locum. ‖ *That whereon one sits*, sedes : sella. *A raised seat*, solium : *seats in the circus*, fori (*plural*) : *seats of the senators*, subsellia (*plural*) : *to take one's seat*, sedem capere (*Liv.*, 1, 18) : *seat of justice*, tribunal. ‖ *Place of abode*, sedes : domicilium : habitatio : deversorium (*an inn*) : cubile : lustrum (*lair of a wild animal*) : latibulum : receptaculum (*a hiding-place ; the first especially of animals*) : refugium : perfugium. JN. portus et perfugium : portus et refugium : receptus tutus (*a place of refuge*). *Seats of the gods*, sedes, spatia immortalium : *to change one's seat*, sedem alio transferre : *seat of government*, sedes, domicilium, imperii, regni : *seat of war*, locus belli gerendi (*Cic.*) ; sedes belli (*Liv.*) : *to change the seat of war*, bellum (sedem belli) in alias terras transferre (*Liv.*, 21, 21). ‖ *Country-house*, villa.

SEAT, *v.*, sede locare, collocare, ponere. *To seat one's self*, sedem capere, considere (*properly*) : considĕre : residĕre (*Cic.*) : subsidere (*Virg.*) : sedem ac domicilium collocare aliquo loco (*Cic., figuratively* = *to settle*) : *to seat one's self at table (after the manner of the ancients)*, accumbere : decumbere : recumbere ; (*according to our custom*), ad mensam considĕre.

SECEDE, secedere : decedere (*to depart*).

SECEDER : *by the verb.*

SECESSION, secessio : decessio (*departing*).

SECLUDE, secludere. *Secluded*, solitarius : *a man who leads a secluded life*, solitarius homo et in agro vitam agens : *to lead a secluded life*, habĕre or agere ætatem procul a republicâ ; ætatem procul a cœtu hominum agere.

SECOND, *adj.*, secundus (*next to the first*) : alter (*the other when only two are spoken of, and those two things of the same kind and present at the same time*). *The second each time, or every second*, secundus quisque : *to love any body as a second parent*, aliquem sicut alterum parentem diligere : *for the second time*, iterum (*again* ; ☞ *not* secundum *or* secundo *in this sense, Döderl., Syn.*) : *of the second sort or quality*, secundarius : *the second part*, secundæ, *sc.* partes : *a second-rate state or power*, * civitas secundi loci : *to be pronounced second best*, to come off second, * proximum judicari ; * secundas laudis partes ferre : *any thing is not the best, yet at all events the second best*, est hoc, ut non optimum, sic tamen secundum (*Cels.*) : *second mate*, qui pro gubernatore operas dat (*after Cicero, Fam.*, 13, 15, 1) : *second time* ; vid. *above* : *every second day, year*, &c. [vid. ALTERNATE] : *upon second thoughts, or on a second consideration*, re consultâ et exploratâ ; initâ subductâque ratione ; circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis : *to be second to none (of persons)*, non inferiorem esse aliquo aliquâ re ; parem esse alicui aliquâ re ; non multum aut nihil omnino cedere alicui : *of second quality*, secundæ notæ (e. g., *wine*, vinum) : *second hand* [vid. HAND] : *second rate*, secundarius : secundi loci. *Second teeth* [vid. TOOTH]. *Second class in school*, classis secunda.

SECOND, *s.* ‖ *An assistant*, adjutor : socius [vid. ASSISTANT]. ‖ *The sixtieth part of a minute*, punctum temporis (*a moment*).

SECOND, *v.* ‖ *To come in the next place* [vid. TO FOLLOW]. ‖ *To support, back, assist* ; vid. TO AID, HELP.

SECONDARY, secundarius (*second in order ; also inferior*) : secundi loci (*second in rank, second rate*). *Secondary causes*, causæ adjuvantes et proximæ (*opposed to* perfectæ et principales).

SECONDLY, secundo, iterum (*again, the second time*) : tum : deinde (*when the division is not so strict or precise*).

SECRECY. ‖ *Close silence*, taciturnitas ; *or by circumlocution with* arcanum *or* secretum. *We must have secrecy*, opus est fide ac taciturnitate : *to preserve secrecy*, secretum tacitum premere (*Cic.*) ; commissa tacĕre (*Hor.*) ; arcana celare (*Curt.*) : *to violate secrecy*, arcanum aperire (*Liv.*), proferre (*Plin.*), prodere (*Curt.*) ; commissa enuntiare (*Cic.*).

SECRET, *adj.*, arcanus (*that one keeps hidden or unrevealed*) : secrētus (*that one keeps separate*) : abditus : tectus : occultus (*removed from sight* : abditus, *hidden by being put away* ; tectus, *by being covered* ; occultus, *veiled*) : ab arbitris liber (*free from eye-witnesses* ; e. g., locus) : reconditus : absconditus : abstrusus (*deeply hidden, abstruse* ; reconditus *of things difficult to reveal*, absconditus *and* abstrusus *of things altogether unknown*) : interior (*not exposed*) : latens (*that lies in obscurity*) : clandestinus (*that takes place without the knowledge of another*) : tacitus (*that acts or takes place without noise or show*) : furtivus (*by stealth*). JN. arcanus et secretus : secretus et arcanus : occultus et abditus : occultus et quasi involutus : reconditus atque abditus : interior et reconditus : abditus et ab arbitris liber (e. g., locus). *A secret writing*, literæ secretiores (*the characters, ciphers*, &c.) : furtivum scriptum (*any thing written with private characters*, &c., *Gell.*) : *secret power*, tacita vis (*that works in silence* ; vid. *Quint.*, 3, 5, 9, *and* 9, 4, 13) : occulta vis (*that is not observed or known* ; vid. *Quint.*, 1, 10, 7) : *secret counsel*, consilia arcana, interiora (*private consultations ; different from* consilia clandestina = *secret tricks or artifices* ; vid. *Nep., Hannib.*, 2, 2) : sanctuarium *or* consistorium principis (*the place in which the prince held his councils ; under the emperors*) : *secret conversations or negotiations*, occulta colloquia ; clandestina colloquia ; *with any one*, cum aliquo : *to hold secret consultation with any one, to consult with any one in secret*, cum aliquo colloqui arcano (*when the subject of consultation is a secret*), *or* secreto (*when the parties meet in private* ; i. e., *so that their deliberations are not overheard*), *or* in occulto (*when the parties meet secretly* ; i. e., *so that their meeting is not known*) : *to speak with any one in secret*, sine arbitris loqui cum aliquo : *secret arts*, artes secretæ : *in secret* (*or secretly, as an adverb*), arcano (*so that that which takes place must remain unknown*) : secreto (*not in the presence of unwelcome persons* ; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 31 ; *B. C.*, 1, 19. *Nearly* = secreto *is* sine arbitris *or* arbitris remotis ; i. e., *without witnesses or persons present, but with this difference, that* secreto *implies that a person removes himself from witnesses, while* sine arbitris *merely affirms that no witnesses are present, and* arbitris remotis *implies that the witnesses have been removed*) : occulte (*in a hidden manner ; opposed to* aperte ; in occulto, *in a hidden place* ; ex occulto, *from a hidden place* ; ex insidiis, *from an ambush*) : tecte (*covertly*) : latenter (*in a hidden manner, when we do not perceive how a thing happens*) : clam (*without the knowledge of others ; opposed to* palam, *or* ante oculos alicujus, *or* coram aliquo ; ☞ clanculum *is comic*) : obscure (*in the dark ; of one who shuns the light*) : tacite : silentio (*in silence, without noise* ; silentio *always subjective* = *without speaking of a matter*) : furtim (*by*

stealth; of one who desires not to be caught in the act; opposed to palam et libere; vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 63, 157): furtive (*unobservedly; of one who would have what he does not to be seen by others*). *Latin writers also frequently express "in secret" or "secretly" by* sub *in composition with verbs, to which, however, they sometimes add* clam *for emphasis*; e. g., *to carry away in secret or secretly,* supportare: *to lead away in secret,* subducere; clam subducere *or* abducere; furto subducere (e. g., obsides): *to withdraw one's self in secret or secretly,* se subducere: *to rejoice in secret or secretly,* in sinu gaudēre (*to laugh in one's sleeve*): *to keep any thing secret,* tacitum tenēre, habēre; tacite habēre (*not to speak of it*): secum habēre (*to keep it to one's self*): tacēre, reticēre (*to observe silence*): continēre (*opposed to* proferre, enunciare; vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 1, 47, *in.*): celare (*to conceal what one ought to make known; opposed to* palam facere): *to keep a thing secret from any one,* celare aliquem aliquid *or* de re; occulere (*opposed to* aperire; *passive,* occuli, *opposed to* apparēre): occultare, occulte ferre (*opposed to* palam facere): *not to keep any thing secret,* aliquid haud occultum habēre *or* tenēre; aliquid non obscure ferre; aliquid proferre, enunciare (*to blab*): aliquid præ se ferre: *keep this secret, I tell you this in secret,* hoc tibi soli dictum puta; hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim (☞ *not* sub rosâ tibi hoc dixerim, *which is not Latin*): *I can keep nothing secret,* plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfluo (*comic; ap. Ter., Eun.*, 1, 2, 25): *a secret order or command,* *nuncius per literas secretiores *or* per notas scriptus (*written with secret characters*): *a secret messenger,* nuncius clandestinus (*a messenger dispatched in secret, Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 64): *nuncius de rebus arcanis missus (*that has secret commands*).

SECRET, *s.*, res arcana, secreta, occulta, recondita [Syn. *in* Secret, *adj.*]: res silenda (*of which one must not speak*): mysterium, *especially in plural,* mysteria (*τὰ μυστήρια, the celebrated Greek mysteries or secrets; Cicero allows himself to use* mysterium, *general term for a secret only in epistolary style; in De Orat.*, 3, 17, 64, *he qualifies it by* tamquam, *in the words* tacitum tamquam mysterium tenent). *Secrets,* arcana: secreta: occulta: recondita, *plural* [Syn. *in* Secret, *adj.*]: commissa (*things intrusted in secret*): silenda (*concerning which one should be silent*; e. g., *a secret society*; vid. *Liv.*, 39, 11, *med.*): *secrets of the heart,* animi secreta; occulta pectoris: *the secrets of a conspiracy,* occulta conjurationis: *this is no great secret,* hæc res sane non est recondita; hoc in vulgus emanavit (*is no longer a secret*): *something is a secret to me,* aliquid me non præterit *or* me non fugit (☞ *there is no sure authority for* aliquid mihi *or* me latet; *in Cic., Cat.*, 7, 6, 15, *and Cic., Sull.*, 23, 65, *the best Codices have a different reading*; vid. *Orelli*): *to make a secret, no secret of a thing*; vid. *To keep, not to keep secret, in* Secret, *adj.*: *I tell you this as a secret* [vid. Secret, *adj. sub fin.*]: *they have no secret between each other,* nec quidquam secretum alter ab altero habent. *To be in the secret,* scire.

SECRETARY, scriba: qui est alicui a manu *or* ab epistolis [vid. Scribe]: *secretarius (*as *modern technical term*). *A prince's private secretary,* quem princeps ad manum habet scribæ loco (vid. *Nep., Eum.*, 1, 5); scriba principis *or* regis (*Plin.*, 12, 14, 32). ‖ *A sort of cabinet,* armarium.

SECRETARYSHIP, scribæ munus: *secretariatus (*as *modern technical term, for the sake of distinction*).

SECRETE. ‖ *To hide,* abdere aliquid in locum *or* in loco; occultare aliquid loco *or* in loco (*very seldom* in locum; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 85, *extr.*). *To secrete any thing under any thing,* abdere aliquid sub aliquâ re *or* intra aliquid (e. g., *a knife, a sword under one's robe,* cultrum sub veste, ferrum intra vestem). *To secrete one's self,* delitescere, se abdere in occultum (*to secrete one's self in a lurking-place*). *To secrete one's self in any place,* delitescere in aliquo loco *or* in loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare loco *or* in loco. *To secrete one's self from any body,* se occultare alicui *or* a conspectu alicujus: *to keep one's self secreted,* abditum latēre; in occultum se continēre; abditum et inclusum in occulto latēre: *to be secreted,* latēre. ‖ *To separate,* secernere, separare.

SECRETION. ‖ *Act of secreting, by the verbs.* ‖ *That which is secreted in the body,* humor: *if = excrement,* stercus (*of man and beast*): excrementa, *plural* (*post-Augustan*); *also,* alvus (e. g., liquida, pallida).

SECRETLY, occulte: secreto (*opposed to* aperte): clam: clanculum: clandestino (*Plaut.; opposed to* palam): furtim (*Cic.*): furtive (*Ov., by stealth*). Vid. "*in secret,*" *under* Secret, *adj.*

SECRETORY, *secretorius (*technical term*; e. g., vas): *secretionem efficiens.

SECT, secta (*the disciples of a philosopher*): schola (*a school founded by a philosopher*): familia (*an independent society*): disciplina (*a society, with reference to its tenets and principles*). *To belong to a sect,* sequi *or* persequi sectam; profitēri sectam (*to profess one's attachment to a sect*): *to be attached to a philosophical sect,* sequi philosophiam; esse ab aliquâ disciplinâ: *to go over to a sect,* ad sectam transire: *to found a sect,* novam sectam instituere; sectam condere: *to incline to the sect of (the Stoics),* auctoritatem (Stoicæ) sectæ præferre.

SECTION, pars; *diminutive,* particula: portio.

SECULAR. ‖ *Of an age,* sæcularis. ‖ *Not spiritual,* *a rebus divinis alienus (☞ *not* mundanus): profanus: civilis. *A secular office,* munus civile. ‖ *Temporal, evanescent,* fluxus: caducus: vanus. ‖ *Devoted to worldly pleasures,* vanus: rerum inanium amans: voluptatibus deditus.

SECULARIZATION, *by circumlocution with the verb.*

SECULARIZE, *perhaps* exaugurare (*opposed to* inaugurare): profanum facere (*opposed to* sacrum esse velle). Vid. Consecrate.

SECURE, *adj.* ‖ *Safe,* tutus: securus [vid. Safe]. ‖ *Careless,* securus: negligens: imprudens. Syn. *in* Careless.

SECURE, *v.* ‖ *To make safe, put out of danger,* tutum reddere, facere, *or* præstare: in tuto collocare aliquid (e. g., *one's reputation,* famam): munire (*to provide with a defence*): confirmare aliquid *or* spem alicujus rei (e. g., spem successionis, *Suet.*; pacem, regnum, &c.). *To secure one's self against danger or casualties,* corpus tutum reddere adversus pericula (*Cels.*): *to be secured against any thing,* tutum *or* munitum esse ab aliquâ re. ‖ *To apprehend,* comprehendere; in custodiam trādere. *To be secured,* comprehendi; in custodiam tradi: (*of a permanent state*), in custodiâ habēri *or* servari; custodiâ tenēri *or* retinēri.

SECURELY, tute: tuto (*safely*): securē: indiligenter (*carelessly*).

SECURITY. ‖ *Freedom from danger,* incolumitas: salus [vid. Safety]. ‖ *Protection,* vid. ‖ *Pledge, guarantee,* cautio (*general term*): satisdatio (*at law*). *To give security,* cautionem interponere; cautionem cavēre; satisdare (pro re); satisdationem interponere, præstare, *or* dare: *to ask or demand security,* exigere ab aliquo satisdationem; satis petere ab aliquo: *to receive security,* satis accipere: *to offer security,* cautionem offerre; satis *or* satisdationem offerre: *to give any body back his security,* cautionem alicui remittere [*all from legal writers*]: *to give security,* prædibus cavēre (*Dict. Antiqq.*). *To give security to twice the amount,* cavēre in duplum: *to have given security for any body to a large amount,* intercessisse pro aliquo magnam pecuniam. *One who gives security,* sponsor; fidejussor; vas, vadis, *masculine*; præs. Syn. *in* Bail.

SEDAN, sella: lectica (lectica = *palanquin, the person being recumbent*): sella gestatoria (*Suet.*). *To ride in a sedan,* lecticâ *or* sellâ vehi; gestamine sellæ pervehi (*to a place*; e. g., *Baias, Tac.*).

SEDATE, lentus (*without emotion*): ab animi perturbatione liber (*free from passion*): tranquillus (*calm*): quietus: sedatus (*composed, collected*): placidus (*of an even temper, mild*). Jn. quietus placidusque; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque; placidus et sedatus.

SEDATELY, lente: tranquille: quiete: sedate: sedato animo: placide. Jn. sedate placideque: placide et sedate.

SEDATENESS, lentitudo: animus ab omni perturbatione liber [Syn. *in* Sedate]: animi æquitas, æquabilitas: animus æquus (*equanimity*): animus sedatus (*composure*).

SEDATIVE, mitigatorius (*Plin.*: mitigativus, *late*). *Or by circumlocution with* dolorem sedare, compescere.

SEDENTARY, sedentarius (e. g., opera sedentaria, *Cic.* (?) *ap. Col.*): sellularius (*of a mechanic whose work is done in a sitting posture, Cic., Liv.*: sedentaria ars, *App.*). *To lead a sedentary life,* *vitam sedentariam (*not* vitam domisēdam) agere; domi (desidem) sedēre. (☞ Domisēda *is the epithet of a woman who stays at home, Orell., Inscript.*, 4639. *For a person of sedentary habits, Krebs recommends* reconditus, *but this is "reserved:"* umbraticus (homo; *opposed to* reges, *Plaut., Curc.*, 4, 3, 24) *is one who stays at home, avoiding public life and public duties*: qui in totum aut certe plurimum domi moratur (*Cic. ap. Col., but this may include the idea of activity and movement in the house*): *qui inter parietes libenter se continet.

SEDGE, carex: ulva palustris.

SEDGY, ulvosus (*Sidon.*): ulvâ abundans *or* obductus.

SEDIMENT, subsidentia, *plural*; sedimentum: crassamentum: quæ in aliquâ re subsīdunt (e. g., in urinâ). *To deposit a sediment,* habēre quædam subsidentia (*Cels.*, 2, 5). *Sediment of wine,* fæx vini.

SEDITION, seditio: motus (*a disturbance in the state*): tumultus (*with the Romans any sudden disturbance, sudden war*): vis repentina (*a sudden sedition*): rebellio: rebellium: rebellatio (*rising of a vanquished people against their conquerors*). *To raise or cause a sedition,* seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditionem commovēre, concire: *to inflame sedition,* ignem et materiam seditioni subdere: *to endeavor to stir up sedition,* sollicitare, concitare aliquem: *to suppress a sedition,* seditionem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, exstinguere: *a sedition arises,* seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit; *breaks out again,* seditio recrudescit: *abates,* seditio languescit; *dies away,* conticescit.

SEDITIOUS, seditiosus (*engaged in a disturbance*): rerum evertendarum *or* rerum novarum cupidus; rerum mutationis cupidus (*disposed to overthrow the existing order of things*): rebellans (*that rises against a conqueror*): turbulentus (*restless, unquiet*). Jn. seditiosus ac turbulentus; e. g., civis. *To be seditious,* novas res quærere; novis rebus studēre (*seditiously disposed*); in seditione inter se esse (*in a state of sedition*): *to make seditious speeches against any one,* seditiosis vocibus increpare aliquem: *to hold seditious language,* seditiosa per cœtus disserere (*Tac., Ann.*, 3, 40, 3): *the Gauls are a seditious people,* Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitantur (*Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 10).

SEDITIOUSLY, seditiose: turbulente: turbulenter: turbide.

SEDUCE, a rectâ viâ abducere (*properly, to mislead*), aliquem transversum agere (*figuratively, to draw from the path of virtue*): corrumpere alicujus animum et mores, *or simply* corrumpere aliquem (*to corrupt*): aliquem ad nequitiam adducere: alicui fenestras ad nequitiam patefacere (*to entice to debauchery or a dissolute mode of life*): in stuprum illicere (*of illicit amours*): in errorem inducere (*to deceive*).

SEDUCER, qui aliquem ad nequitiam abducit: corruptor: auctor flagitii, fraudis: (*with reference to female chastity*) qui aliquam in stuprum illicit.

SEDUCTION, corruptēla: illecebræ:

or by the verbs. Arts of seduction, ars ad libidines adolescentulorum excitandas accommodata.

SEDUCTIVE, omnibus libidinum illecebris repletus (e. g., regio) : captiosus (*dangerous* ; e. g., societas) : corruptrix (*of persons and things, feminine*).

SEDULITY, sedulitas (*indefatigable, bustling activity in small matters*) : assiduitas (*continued, uninterrupted exertion*) : diligentia (*careful and close application*) : industria (*industry of a high and elevated kind*). Vid. INDUSTRY.

SEDULOUS, sedulus (*busily active, bustling* ; *opposed to* piger) : assiduus (*constantly active*) : industrius (*restlessly active in high matters* ; *opposed to* segnis) : diligens (*carefully and closely applying one's thoughts and exertions to the attainment of an object*). *To be sedulous in any business,* in re agendâ acrem et industrium esse.

SEDULOUSLY, sedulo : assidue : industrie : diligenter. SYN. *in* SEDULOUS.

SEE, *s.*, * sedes (episcopi).

SEE, *v.* ‖ *Perceive or distinguish by sight,* vidēre (*ἰδεῖν, to possess the faculty of vision* ; ☞ tuēri, *in the same sense, is poetical*) : cernere (*κρίνειν, to discern, distinguish by the sight*), *or* oculis cernere aliquid : oculis percipere : spectare (*to look at attentively or anxiously, to survey closely or narrowly*) : aspicere (*to turn the eyes to, to look at*) : conspicari (*to see at a distance ; usually in the perfect passive participle, and in Cæsar*). *To go to see,* visere : *to see well,* bene, acute, acriter vidēre ; acres et acutos habēre oculos : *to see to a great distance,* longe vidēre : *not to see,* carēre sensu oculorum (*not to possess the faculty*) : cæcum esse (*to be blind, to have lost or been deprived of the faculty*) : *to be able neither to see nor to hear,* oculis auribusque captum esse : *not to see so well with the right eye as with the left,* dextro oculo non æque bene uti (*Nep.* ; *opposed to* sinistro oculo minus vidēre, *Suet.*) : *to see well with one eye,* altero oculo bene vidēre (*Cic.*) : *to see clearly,* clare vidēre oculis (*Plaut.*) ; vidēre perspicue, diligenter, recte : *not to be able to see any thing,* fugit aliquid aciem, obtutum oculorum ; effugit aliquid sensum oculorum (*opposed to* cadere in conspectum) : *not to endure to see any thing,* vultum alicujus pati non posse ; oculi mei aliquid ferre non possunt : *worth seeing,* visendus ; spectandus ; conspiciendus ; visu *or* spectatu dignus : *it is worth seeing,* aliquid dignum est, quod spectetur : *see !* = BEHOLD, vid. ☞ *After "to wait,"* &c., *a dependent interrogative clause often follows immediately, "to see" being omitted:* "*when all were waiting to see who would be so,*" &c., exspectantibus omnibus, quisnam esset, &c. ‖ FIG. *To observe, perceive, notice,* vidēre ; vidēre animo ; cernere (mente) ; *also,* perspicere ; animadvertere ; intelligere : *to see in a dream,* vidēre aliquid in somnis (*Cic.*) ; per somnum, per quietem (*Just.*) : *the enemy saw himself obliged to retreat,* hostis se recipere coactus erat : *to see through,* perspicere, animo vidēre : *to see through a plan,* quid agat aliquis, quid moliatur, sentire et vidēre. ‖ *To consider,* vidēre : considerare. *I will see presently,* mox videro (☞ *less commonly* videbo, *Matth., Excurs. de fut. exact.*). ‖ *To take precaution, be on one's guard,* vidēre : cavēre. ‖ *To provide,* vidēre : providēre : curare. ‖ *To conjecture, conclude,* vidēre : intelligere : conjicere : colligere.

SEED. ‖ PROPR., semen. *To sow seed,* semen spargere (*Cic.*) ; semen jacēre, serēre (*Plin.*) : semen solo ingerere, *or* terræ mandare (*Col.*) ; semen jactare, demittere in terram (*Varr.*). *Seed is apt not to come up,* semen difficulter animatur : *seed comes up,* semen procedit *or* prodit. *To go to seed,* in semen ire *or* abire in semina crescere. ‖ FIG., semen : causa. JN. semen et causa (*Cic.*) : stirps : igniculi ac semina. *To sow the seeds of any thing,* sementem alicujus rei facere ; velut semina jacere alicui rei (e. g., bello) : nova semina ministrare alicui rei (*of sowing the seeds of another war,* &c., bello). *To sow the seeds of political troubles,* civiles discordias serere.

SEED-CORN, semen : sementis.

SEED-PLOT, seminarium (*Col., Varr.*).

SEED-TIME, sementis (*Col.*) : sationis tempus (*Cic.*) : tempus satūs (*Plin.*, 19, 8, 40).

SEED-VESSEL, vasculum seminis.

SEEDSMAN, * qui semina vendit.

SEEDY, granosus, *or by circumlocution with* semen : ☞ seminosus *is late.*

SEEING THAT, siquidem (*implies something known and granted, Zumpt,* § 345) : quum (*relating to time as well as stating a reason*) : quia : quod : quoniam : quandoquidem (*implying also a reason, with this difference, that* "quum" *alleges a simple reason merely, our* "*since ;*" "quia" *and* "quod," *of which the former is the stronger, allege a reason founded on necessity, our* "*because ;*" "quoniam" *alleges a reason deduced from the accidental occurrence of circumstances, our* "*whereas ;*" "quandoquidem" *gives a reason inferred from some preceding circumstance*).

SEEK. ‖ TRANS. *To search for,* quærere. ‖ *To desire and pursue,* petere : appetere : expetere : sequi : persequi : sectari : consectari : captare : aucupare : studēre *or* servire alicui rei. *To seek a livelihood,* victum quæritare (*Plautus*) : *to seek one's own interests,* rebus et commodis suis servire ; omnia ad utilitatem suam revocare (*Cic.*). ‖ *To ask in order to receive,* petere. ‖ *To endeavor,* studēre (*with an infinitive, or, more rarely,* ut) ; operam dare, ut ; capēre (*with an infinitive, to seek to* ; ☞ *but* quærere *with an infinitive or* ut *is not found in the best prose*). *To seek one's life ;* i. e., *to compass one's death,* insidias vitæ moliri. ‖ INTRANS. *To make search,* quærere : indagare : vestigare : investigare. ‖ *To endeavor to do or effect,* conari : moliri : machinari.

SEEKER, *by the verbs.* Vid., *also,* SEARCHER.

SEEM, vidēri. *The impersonal form* "*it seems*" *is mostly translated personally ;* "*it seems that our friends will not come,*" amici nostri non venturi videntur. *To seem in any body's eyes,* judicio alicujus esse ; ab aliquo existimari ; vidēri alicui ; esse apud aliquem : *it seems to me that you are a passionate person,* stomachosus esse vidēris : *it does not seem so to me,* non ita mihi vidētur : *it does not seem to me that,* &c., non mihi vidētur (*with accusative and infinitive*) : *to seem to one's self,* sibi vidēri.

SEEMING. Vid. APPARENT.

SEEMINGLY, ut vidētur.

SEEMLY, decōrus : decens (*becoming ; opposed to* indecōrus) : honestus (*honorable ; opposed to* inhonestus, turpis). *To be seemly,* decōrum, honestum esse alicui ; decēre (*with an accusative of the person to whom any thing is seemly*) : *it is seemly,* æquum est, par est (*followed by an infinitive*) : *it is seemly that,* &c., convenit (*followed by an accusative and infinitive ;* vid. *Benecke, Cic., Cat.*, 1, 2, 4) : *it is not seemly,* non decet : *it is not at all seemly,* &c., minime decet (*both followed by an accusative and infinitive ;* e. g., oratorem irasci minime decet). "*It is seemly for*" *may frequently be rendered by* est *with a genitive ;* e. g., est juvenis, "*it is seemly for a young man.*"

SEER. Vid. PROPHET.

SEETHE. Vid. BOIL.

SEGMENT. ‖ *Part of a circle,* * segmentum (*technical term ; not in this sense in Pliny*). ‖ *A part, portion,* segmentum : pars : portio.

SEGREGATE. Vid. SEPARATE.

SEIGNIOR, dominus.

SEIZE. ‖ PROPR. *To lay hold of with the hand,* prehendere : apprehendere : comprehendere : arripere (*to snatch to one's self, to seize hastily*). *To seize the hand of any one,* dextram alicujus complecti (*as a suppliant,* &c.) : *to seize any one by the hand,* manu prehendere (*general term*) ; manu reprehendere (*in order to bring him back*) : *to seize a pen,* calamum sumere ; stilum prehendere ; ad scribendum se conferre (*figuratively*) : *to seize a person,* aliquem prehendere, comprehendere ; aliquem arripere. ‖ *To take, catch,* capere (*to get possession of a thing in order to keep it*) : sumere (*to remove a thing in order to use it*) : prehendere (*to take hold of a thing in order to hold it ; all with an accusative*) : tangere aliquid (*to touch*) : manus adhibēre alicui rei ; manus afferre alicui rei (*figuratively, to endeavor to get a thing into one's own possession ;* e. g., vectigalibus, alienis bonis) : descendere ad aliquid (*to have recourse to, when other ways and means do not succeed*) : *to seize any thing violently, eagerly,* rapere, arripere aliquid (*hastily*) : involare in aliquid (*figuratively, to fly or pounce upon ;* e. g., in alienas possessiones). ‖ FIG. *To fall upon suddenly* (*of things without life*), arripere : corripere : occupare (*to take possession of*) : invadere : incessere (*to fall upon, especially of fear*) : *the fire seizes any thing,* ignis *or* flamma comprehendit, corripit aliquid : *a disease seizes me, I am seized by a disease,* morbo tentor *or* corripior ; morbo implicor ; in morbum incido : *a panic seizes me,* pavor me occupat ; metus, pavor mihi incutitur ; timor me incessit : *to be seized by fear or a panic,* metu affici ; in timorem dari ; timore percelli : *to be seized with compassion,* misericordiâ capi *or* corripi ; *with astonishment,* stupor, admiratio me incessit : *to be seized with anger,* irâ incendi ; (irâ) excandescere ; irâ exacui (*of the most violent anger*) : *to seize the mind,* animum commovēre, permovēre.

SEIZURE. ‖ PROPR. *A laying hold of,* prehensio (*Varr. ap. Gell.*) : captus (*Val. Max.*). *Usually by the verbs.* ‖ FIG. *Attack* (*of a disease,* &c.), tentatio (*sc.* morbi, *Cic., Att.*, 10, 17, 2). *A slight seizure,* commotiuncula (*Cic., Att.*, 12, 11, *extr.*) : levis motiuncula (*Suet., Vesp.*, 24) : *to suffer under the seizure of a disease,* tentari morbo : *to experience a slight seizure,* levi motiunculâ tentari (☞ *not* accessio febris, *which is* = "*a paroxysm*").

SELDOM, raro (*opposed to* vulgo, sæpe, &c., *and distinguished from* interdum). *Very seldom,* admodum raro (*Cic.*) ; raro admodum (*Quint.*) ; perquam raro (*Plin.*) ; rarissime (*Suet.*) : *frequently ... now and then ... but seldom,* frequenter ... interdum ... raro autem : *so seldom,* ira raro (*Cic.*) ; sic raro (*Hor.*). JN. insolenter et raro (*opposed to* vulgo, *Cic.*) : *not seldom,* non raro (*Quint.*, 9, 4, 74) : *this is seldom found,* hoc rarum est inventu : *it seldom happens,* raro fit (ut, &c.). ☞ Rare (*Plaut.*), rarenter (*Cat.*) *are ante-classical.*

SELECT, *adj.*, electus : selectus : delectus (electus *improperly* = *excellent*). JN. conquisitus et electus : exquisitus (*searched out* = *excellent*) : eximius : egregius : præstans (*excellent*). *A select band,* delecta manus : *select letters,* * selectæ epistolæ.

SELECT, *v.*, eligere (*general term, to choose from several things, without reference to any particular object*) : deligere (*to choose what is or appears to be most suitable, Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 31, huic rei idoneos homines deligebat) : seligere (*to choose and set apart*). *To select a place for a camp,* locum castris capere ; locum idoneum castris deligere : *to make or let any body select,* facere alicui potestatem optionemque ut eligat utrum velit.

SELECTION. ‖ *The act or right of selecting,* electio : delectio : selectio [SYN. *in* SELECT] : optio (*free choice, option*). *To make a selection,* delectum habēre, facere : *with a selection,* cum delectu ; electe ; diligenter (*with care*) ; eleganter (*with good taste*) : *without any selection,* sine ullo delectu ; promiscue. ‖ *Things selected, by the adjective* selectus ; e. g., *a selection of letters,* * epistolæ selectæ.

SELF (*as a definite pronoun*), ipse. ☞ *When "self" is combined with a personal pronoun (myself, himself,* &c.), *observe carefully whether it be as an active (subject) or a passive (object) ; in the former case* ipse *is put in the nominative or in the accusative and infinitive) ; in the latter,* ipse *is in the case of the personal pronoun, whatever it may be ;* e. g., se ipsum irridet (*he laughs at himself, and at no other ; he laughs at himself alone*) ; se ipse irridet (*he laughs at himself, and no other laughs at him ; he alone laughs at himself*) ; ali-

quis sibi ipsi inimicus est (*is an enemy to himself*). "*Self*" *is also denoted by the appendage of* met *to the personal pronouns* ego, tu, sui, *and their cases; sometimes with the addition of* ipse *in the same case as the pronoun*; e. g., *myself*, memet, memet ipsum (☞ *but never* memet ipse). *Of my (your, him, or it) self*, ipse; meâ (tuâ, suâ) sponte (*without external impulse or cause*): ultro (*of free will, voluntarily*): per se (*by one's self*): a se (*self-originating*): sine magistro (*without a teacher*): *his other self*, alter idem *for nominative; for another case*, se, &c., alterum: *Pompey said I should be his other self*, me alterum se fore: *a friend is like one's other self*, tamquam alter idem: *like your other self*, tamquam ipse tu; *sometimes* tamquam exemplar mei, tui, sui, &c., *may be used*; e. g., *he who has a friend looks upon him as his other self*, is tamquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui: *the door opened of itself*, valvæ se ipsæ aperuerunt: *to recover himself*, ad se redire: *for itself* (= *for its own sake*), propter se *or* sese (e. g., amicitiâ propter se expetendâ); naturâ (e. g., honestum—naturâ est laudabili, *Cic.*). ☞ *With genitive* sui = *themselves, the singular gerund is used*; e. g., sui colligendi (*not* colligendorum) causâ. *Many passive verbs have a purely reflexive meaning; as*, falli (*to deceive one's self*); cruciari (*to torment one's self*); vid. *Krüg.*, § 471. ‖ (*As an intensive*) ipse: vel: adeo; e. g., *virtue itself is despised*, vîrtus ipsa contemnitur: *the enemy themselves could not refrain from tears*, vel hostes lacrimis temperare non potuerunt: *you yourself are angry with me*, tu adeo mihi succenses. Vid., *also*, HIMSELF.

SELF-CONCEIT, vana *or* arrogans de se persuasio. *To have no little conceit (of one's self)*, multum sibi tribuere; se aliquem esse putare; magnifice de se statuere; magnos sibi sumere spiritus (*to be conceited*): *to have a great deal of self-conceit*, tumescere inani persuasione (*Quint.*, 1, 2, 18); sibi placêre: *full of self-conceit*, arrogantiæ plenus.

SELF-CONCEITED, arrogans (*assuming*): superbus (*proud, haughty*). *A self-conceited person*, homo opinionibus inflatus (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 26, 91); homo nimium amator ingenii sui (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 88): * qui sibi præ ceteris sapêre videtur.

SELF-CONFIDENCE, } [Vid. CONFI-
SELF-CONFIDENT. } DENCE, CONFIDENT.] *Blind self-confidence*, stolida sui fiducia: *reasonable self-confidence*, haud vana de se persuasio (*after Quint.*, 2, 2, 12).

SELF-CONTROL, temperantia (*opposed to* libido): moderatio (*opposed to* effrenata cupiditas): modestia (*opposed to* petulantia): continentia (*opposed to* luxuria, libido). *To exercise self-control*, sibimet ipsi temperare; in se ipsum habêre potestatem; se habêre in potestate.

SELF-DEFENCE, contra vim defensio (*Cic., Mil.*, 5, 14). *To practice self-defence*, ipse me contra vim defendo: *to carry arms for self-defence*, sui defendendi causâ telo uti (*Cic., Mil.*, 4, 11).

SELF-DENIAL, animi moderatio: dolorum et labôrum contemtio: rerum humanarum contemtus ac despicientia. *To practice the most rigid self-denial*, omnia quæ jucunda videntur esse, ipsi naturæ ac necessitati denegare (*after Cic., Ver.*, 5, 14, 35).

SELF-EVIDENT, ante oculos positus: manifestus: apertus: evidens.

SELF-EXAMINATION, * spectatio vitæ nostræ. *Sometimes* meditatio (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 17) *or* sermo intimus (*Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 22, 51) *may suit. To institute a self-examination*, in sese descendere (*Pers.*): me ipse perspicio totumque tento (*Cicero, Legg.*, 2, 22, 59).

SELF-GOVERNMENT, imperium sui. Vid. SELF-CONTROL.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE, *we may say* cognitio sui: conscientia factorum suorum; *or, by a turn of the expression*, noscere semet ipsum; e. g., *Pythius Apollo enjoins self-knowledge*, jubet nos Pythius Apollo noscere nosmet ipsos; monet Pythius Apollo, ut se quisque noscat.

SELF-LOVE, cæcus amor sui (*poetical*). *To possess self-love*, se ipsum amare: *all men possess self-love*, omnes sibi esse melius quam alteri malunt (*in bad sense; in good sense*, vid. SELF-PRESERVATION): *self-love betrays itself*, est se ipsum amantis.

SELF-POSSESSED, suus (e. g., semper in disputando suum esse, *like himself, Cic.*).

SELF-PRAISE, de se prædicatio.

SELF-PRESERVATION, ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus (*Cic., Fin.*, 5, 9, *in.*): conservandi sui custodia (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 48, *extr.*): corporis nostri caritas (*Sen. Ep.*, 14, 1). *The instinct of self-preservation belongs to all living creatures*, omni animali primus ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus a naturâ datus est, se ut conservet (*Cic., De Fin.*, 5, 9, 24); omne animal se ipsum diligit, ac simul ortum est, id agit, ut se conservet (*ib.*); generi animantium omni est a natura tributum, ut se, vitam corpusque tueatur, declinetque ea, quæ nocitura videantur, omniaque, quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria, anquirat et paret (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 4, 11); omni animali insita est corporis sui caritas (*Sen. Ep.*, 14, 1); omnibus ingenuit animalibus conservandi sui natura custodiam (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 48, *extr.*).

SELF-SATISFACTION, admiratio sui (*after Nep., Iph.*, 5, 1): immodica sui æstimatio: vana *or* arrogans de se persuasio: nimius sui suspectus (*Sen., Ben.*, 2, 26, 1).

SELF-SATISFIED, sibi valde placens (*Petr.*, 126, 9): immodicus sui æstimator (*Curt.*, 8, 1, 22).

SELF-TAUGHT, qui artem literis sine interprete et sine aliquâ institutione percepit (*after Cic. ad Fam.*, 9, 19, 5). *Epicurus used to boast that he was entirely self-taught*, Epicurus gloriebatur, se magistrum habuisse nullum.

SELF-WILL, animus obstinatus: obstinatio (*in any thing*) alicujus rei (*determined perseverance in one's own way, without listening to advice*, &c.): pervicacia: animus pervicax (*the same, in order to carry a point or achieve a triumph*): pertinacia: (*doggedness in maintaining an opinion*, &c.): animus præfractus (*obstinacy*): contumacia (*untractableness*).

SELF-WILLED, obstinatus: pervicax: pertinax: præfractus: contumax [SYN. *in* SELF-WILL]. *A self-willed man*, homo qui nimium sui juris sententiæque est.

SELFISH, suo commodo *or* privatæ (domesticæ) utilitati serviens: qui suis commodis metitur omnia: qui suis commodis inservit: qui suâ cupiditate, non utilitate communi, impellitur (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 19, 63). *To be selfish*, suo privato commodo *or* privatæ (domesticæ) utilitati servire; ad suum fructum *or* ad suam utilitatem referre omnia; id potius intuêri, quod sibi, quam quod universis utile sit: *to be completely selfish*, nihil alterius causâ facere, et metiri suis commodis omnia: *without any selfish motive*, suorum commodorum oblitus; nullâ utilitate quæsitâ; innocenter; sine quæstu.

SELFISHLY, propter sui commodi (*or* lucri) studium: ob aliquod emolumentum suum: illiberaliter: avare. *To act selfishly in any thing*, ad suam utilitatem referre aliquid; lucri facere aliquid: *to be acting selfishly under the mask of patriotism*, bonum publicum simulantem pro suâ potestate certare (vid. *Sall., Cat.*, 38, 3; *of ministers and public men*).

SELFISHNESS, respectus privatarum rerum (*Liv.*): * privatæ utilitatis studium: * suarum rerum studium: avaritia (*avarice*). *From selfishness*, commodi *or* quæstûs sui, *or* utilitatis suæ causâ; respectu rerum privatarum, *or (with reference to pecuniary advantage)* pecuniæ causâ: *to do any thing for selfishness*, referre aliquid ad utilitatem domesticam: *to love any body without selfishness*, amare aliquem nullâ utilitate quæsitâ (*Cic.*): *without selfishness*, integre; innocenter; suorum commodorum oblitus (*Cic.*).

SELL. ‖ TRANS., vendere: divendere (*to sell in parcels or lots, to sell single articles*): venum dare (*to expose for sale*): venditare (*to offer for sale*). *To be sold*, vendi; vênire (*to go for money*); venum ire (*to be exposed for sale*). *To sell one's self*, se venditare (*to undertake a service or burden for pay*); se auctorare (*to bind one's self, by receiving money, to the performance of a service; as in the case of a gladiator contracting with the* lanista, ad aliquem, ad aliquid); *to sell one's self to any one*, se vendere alicui (*properly or figuratively*); pecuniam accipere ab aliquo (*to receive a bribe*): *to sell one's country*, alicui patriam venditare: *to be selling off*, divendere; distrahere; foras, quidquid habeo, vendo (*Plaut., Stich.*, 1, 3, 67). ‖ INTRANS., vendi: vênire.

SELLER, venditor: qui, quæ vendit, &c.

SELLING, venditio. Vid. SALE.

SELVEDGE, limbus.

SEMBLABLE, similis. Vid. LIKE.

SEMBLANCE. Vid. LIKENESS, PRETENCE.

SEMI- (*in composition*), semi-, *or the Greek* hemi-, ἡμι-.

SEMICIRCLE, hemicyclus (ἡμίκυκλος) *and* hemicyclium (ἡμικύκλιον), *or, pure Latin*, semicirculus: semiorbis: dimidia pars orbis *or* circuli (*general terms*): dimidia circuli forma (*as to its form*). *To describe a semicircle*, hemicyclium describere: *the rainbow forms a semicircle*, arcus fit dimidiâ circuli formâ.

SEMICIRCULAR, hemicyclius (ἡμικύκλιος), *or, pure Latin*, semicirculatus (*not* semicirculus); in semicirculi speciem.

SEMIDIAMETER, dimidia pars orbis (*Sen.*): radius (*line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle, Cic., Un.*, 6).

SEMINAL, *by circumlocution with genitive of* semen.

SEMINARY. [Vid. SCHOOL.] ☞ Seminarium = *nursery garden* (*properly and figuratively*).

SEMITONE, semitonium (*Macrobius, Somn. Scip.*, 2, 1).

SEMPITERNAL, sempiternus. Vid. ETERNAL.

SEMPSTRESS, puella *or* mulier quæ acu victum quæritat (*after Ter., And.*, 1, 1, 48).

SENATE, senâtus, -ûs. *In speaking of this assembly, Cicero says*, summum consilium orbis terræ (*Phil.*, 7, 7, 19); publicum orbis terræ consilium (*Fam.*, 3, 8, 4). *A decree of the Senate*, senatûs consultum (*when formally sanctioned by the tribunes of the people, and so having received the force of law*); senatûs auctoritas (*properly, a measure proposed, but not carried, yet sometimes used for* senatûs consultum); senatûs *or* patrum decretum (*a decree of the Senate investing magistrates with authority for the discharge of some special duty, or ratifying and giving force of law to decrees of the people*): *a sitting of the Senate*, conventus senatûs; senatus: *to call a Senate*, senatum vocare *or* convocare (*to summon*); senatum cogere (*to send for individual members*): *to dismiss the Senate*, mittere *or* dimittere senatum: *a full Senate*, senatus frequens.

SENATE-HOUSE, curia.

SENATOR, senator. *The senators*, ordo senatorius; patres conscripti: *the youngest senator*, minimus natu ex patrum concilio.

SENATORIAL, senatorius. *Senatorial duties*, senatoria munera.

SEND. ‖ *To dispatch from one place to another*, mittere (*general term*): legare (*to send on public business*). *To send away*, ablegare (*Ter.*); dimittere aliquem (*Cic.*): *to send for*, arcessere (*implying that the party comes and appears*); accire aliquem; aliquem evocare *or* excire (*of magistrates; to summon any body to appear before them*): *to send help to any body*, auxilium submittere alicui: *to send forth*, emittere: *to send forth*, i. e., *publish, a book*, librum emittere, edere: *to send out*, mittere; dimittere; circummittere (*with or without* in omnes partes); emittere (*only as a military term, of the sending out a division of an army against an enemy; as Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 19, 2, esseda rios ex sylvis emittebat). ‖ *To grant*, vid. ‖ *To transmit*, vid. ☞ *In English, "to send" must be* scribere *in reference to sending news*, &c., *by letter. I hear a somewhat different report from what I sent you in my last*, nescio quid aliter audio atque ad te scribebam. *To*

send me (*all the news*), perscribere (omnes res urbanas, &c.).

SENIOR, major natu; *or* major *only* (*opposed to* minor natu): prior: superior (*the one who lived first*).

SENIORITY, ætatis privilegium (*Just.*, 2, 10, 12 = *primogeniture*, ☞ *not* primogenitura): *or by circumlocution with* major natu.

SE'NNIGHT. Vid. WEEK.

SENSATION. ‖ PROPR. *Effect produced on the bodily organs*, sensus. *An agreeable sensation*, corporis voluptas: *a painful sensation*, corporis dolor: *to experience agreeable sensations*, suaviter affici; *from any thing*, aliquâ re; voluptate quâdam perfundi: *any thing occasions a painful sensation*, dolore affici ex aliquâ re; dolorem percipere ex aliquâ re (*Cic.*): *to have a sensation of any thing*, sentire aliquid; sensu alicujus rei commoveri: *to be deprived of sensation*, sensu carere; callus sensui obductus est (e. g., *of a limb*): *to have no sensation of any thing*, aliquâ re non moveri: *to have no sensation whatever*, omni sensu carere; omnes sensus exuisse: *to have lost all sensation* (*of limbs*, &c.), torpescere; obtorpescere; torpore hebetari (*Val. Max.*, 3, 8, *extr.* 6): *to lose the sensation of any thing*, sensum alicujus rei amittere: *no sensation remains in the body*, in the soul, nullus reliquus in corpore *or* animo sensus: *all sensation ends with this life*, pariter cum vitâ sensus amittitur; post mortem sensus nullus est; mors omnes omnino sensus aufert: *when sensation is at an end*, sensu peremto. ‖ FIG. *Emotion of the mind*, animi motus. ‖ *Popular excitement*, turbæ, *plural*; motus: *to produce a sensation* (*of a person who is admired*), cuivis injicere admirationem sui (*Nep., Iph.*, 3): *to create a sensation*, turbas dare, facere, efficere.

SENSE. ‖ *The faculty of perception*, sensus, -ûs (e. g., oculorum; videndi, cernendi; aurium, audiendi). *To make any impression on the senses*, sensus movere: *to soothe the senses*, sensibus suaviter blandiri (*Cic.*): *to be deprived of sense*, sensu carere; sensibus captum esse: *beyond the reach of the senses*, quod in sensus non cadit; quod nullo sensu percipi potest: *pleasures of sense*, voluptates corporis (*Cic., Fin.*, 1, 18); corporales voluptates (*Sen. Ep.*, 78; ☞ *not* corporeæ, *which would be* "*corporeal, consisting of a body*," ex corpore constantes, *Frotscher ad Muret.*, 1, 143). ‖ *Understanding, mind*, mens: animus: *plural, senses*; e. g., *to be in one's senses*, compotem esse animi (*Ter.*), mentis (*Cic.*); apud se esse (*Ter.*); esse sanâ mente; mente constare; mente bonâ præditum esse (*Cic.*): *to be out of one's senses*, mentis non compotem esse (*Cic.*); animi non compotem esse; non esse apud se (*Ter.*): *to lose one's senses*, a mente deseri; mente capi (*Cic.*): *to be hardly in one's senses*, dubiæ sanitatis esse: *to have lost one's senses*, mente captum esse; de *or* ex mente exiisse; mente alienatâ esse: *to recover one's senses*, ad sanitatem reverti, resipiscere: *are you in your senses?* sati'n' sanus es? *I am in my senses*, mens mihi integra, *or* sana, est. ‖ *Will*, animus: mens: voluntas: sensus. *To take the sense of the country*, populum in suffragium mittere. ‖ *Opinion*, sententia. ‖ *Taste, relish, perception*, gustatus *or* voluntas alicujus rei (e. g., *of beauty*): *figuratively, by the verb*; e. g., *from a sense of their superiority*, quum se superiores esse sentiant *or* sentirent: *impressions on the senses* [vid. IMPRESSION]. ‖ *Meaning, signification*, sententia: vis: ratio (*Cic.*): sensus (*Quint., Phædr., Sen., Gell.*; ☞ *but* sententia *is the best word*; vid. *Klotz ad Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 36, 87). *To attach a certain sense to a word*, sententiam sub aliquâ voce subjicere (*Cic.*): *to ascertain the sense of every passage*, cujusque loci sententiam assequi (*Wyttenb.*): *these words furnish a good sense*, *verborum sententia satis bona est (☞ *but not* verba fundunt sensum satis bonum, *which is not Latin*): *the word* æmulatio *is used in a good or bad sense*, dupliciter dicitur æmulatio (*Cic.*): *this name is found in both a good and a bad sense*, nomen in laude et in vitio est (*Cic.*).

SENSELESS. ‖ *Without* (*external*) *senses, sensation*, &c., sensu carens: sensibus orbatus: attonitus, (*thunderstruck*): sensûs expers: a sensu (*or* sensibus) alienatus: nihil sentiens (*properly, without sensation*; e. g., tollere aliquem sopitum vulnere ac nihil sentientem, *Liv.*, 42, 16). *To be senseless*, sensu carere; nihil sentire; nullius rei sensu moveri; a sensu abesse *or* alienatum esse (*without sensation*); durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse; inhumano esse ingenio (*figuratively, unfeeling*). ‖ *Irrational*, vid. ‖ *Foolish, silly*, insulsus (= in-salsus): absurdus (*foolish, senseless*): ineptus (= in-aptus, *without tact and propriety*): inficetus (*opposed to* facetus: *all three of persons or things*): fatuus (*weak, foolish; of persons*). JN. ineptus et absurdus. *Very senseless*, perabsurdus; *to be senseless*, ineptire; nugari, nugas agere: *a senseless expression*, verbum inane (*not* omni sensu carens).

SENSELESSLY, inepte: stulte: stolide: insulse.

SENSIBILITY. ‖ *Faculty of perception* [vid. SENSE]. ‖ *Tenderness of feeling*; vid. SENSITIVENESS.

SENSIBLE. ‖ *That falls under the cognizance of the senses*, sensibus *or* sub sensus subjectus: sensibus perceptus: quod sentiri *or* sensibus percipi potest: sensibilis (☞ *not in Cicero, but as early as Vitr.*, 5, 3, 6). *Sensible objects*, ea, quæ sub sensus subjecta sunt; res quæ subjectæ sunt sensibus (*both Cic.*). ‖ *Sensitive*, vid. ‖ *Of good sense*, intelligens: sapiens: prudens. ‖ *Persuaded, convinced*; vid. CONVINCE.

SENSIBLY. ‖ *Perceptibly*, ita ut facile percipi possit. ‖ *Greatly*, vid.

SENSITIVE. ‖ *Quick of sensation*, *facile sentiens (☞ *not* sensibilis *in this sense*). *The eye is a very sensitive organ*, oculi facile læduntur. ‖ *Alive to emotion*, mollis; qui *or* cujus animus facile movetur. *The sensitive plant*, *mimosa sensitiva (*Linn.*). ‖ *Irritable*, mollis ad accipiendam offensionem (e. g., animus, *Cic., Att.*, 1, 17, 2): irritabilis (*excitable*): iracundus: facile excandescens: iram in promtu gerens (*irritable; the latter, Plaut., Pseud.*, 1, 5, 33). *To be* (*over*) *sensitive*, animo esse molliore; in aliquo est animus mollis.

SENSITIVELY, animo molliore.

SENSITIVENESS, animi *or* naturæ mollitia (*Cic.*): *animus molliores sensus facile concipiens: *animus mollior.

SENSUAL, ad corpus pertinens, *or by the genitive*, corporis (*of the body; of things*): voluptatibus corporis deditus (*given to sensual pleasure*): libidinosus (*delivering one's self up to sensual pleasure; of persons*). *Sensual pleasure*, corporis voluptates; voluptates ad corpus pertinentes; res venereæ (*with reference to love*): *sensual love*, amor venereus: *sensual desires*, libidines: *to be sensual*, voluptatibus plurimum tribuere; omnia ad corporis voluptatem referre; *to have a sensual effect* (*of things*), sensus movere *or* pellere.

SENSUALITY, voluptas *or* voluptates corporis: corpus (*the body or flesh, as the seat of sensual desires*): temeritas (*opposed to* ratio).

SENSUALLY, molliter; *or by the adjective. To be sensually inclined*, corpori servire; voluptatibus corporis deditum esse; servum libidinum esse.

SENTENCE, *s.* ‖ *Judgment*, judicatio (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 11, 26): arbitrium (*the decision of an umpire; then any decision*): decretum (*a legal opinion*): responsum ac decretum: judicium (*sentence of a judge*): decisio (*the decision of a person conversant with a matter*): pronunciatio (*the pronouncing of a judicial sentence, Cic., Cluent.*, 20, 56; *Petron.*, 80, 7). *Sentence of condemnation*, damnatorium judicium; *sententia, quâ aliquis capitis condemnatur (*of death*): *to pronounce sentence of condemnation on any body* (i. e., *of condemnation to death*), capitis *or* capite damnare aliquem; capitis condemnare aliquem; supplicium constituere in aliquem: *to give or pass sentence*, respondere; responsum dare *or* edere (*general term*); decernere (*to give a decision on any subject; of magistrates or private persons*); oraculum dare, edere, fundere (*of an oracle*); judicare; sententiam dicere (*of a judge*); disceptare; arbitrari (*as an umpire; the latter, Scæv., Dig.*, 4, 8, 44, *and Paul., Dig.*, 6, 1, 35): *to reverse a sentence*, rem judicatam rescindere (*Cic.*): *to leave or refer to the sentence of any one*, arbitrio alicujus permittere; subjicere; conferre ad arbitrium alicujus: *a definitive sentence*, *sententia, quâ omnis controversia dirimitur, *or* quâ lis dijudicatur (☞ *in the late Latin of the lawyers*, sententia terminalis, *Cod. Just.*, 4, 31, 14): *to pass a definitive sentence*, litem dijudicare (vid. *Hor., Od.*, 3, 5, 54). ‖ *Opinion*, vid. ‖ *Period*, sententia (e. g., sententiam detornare, *Gell.*): periodus. Vid. PERIOD.

SENTENCE, *v.*, damnare *or* condemnare aliquem (*with either genitive of the crime, if that is mentioned, with or without* nomine *or* crimine, *or with* de *and ablative: the punishment, however, is generally put in the genitive, seldom in the ablative, or with* ad *or in with accusative*; vid. *Zumpt*, § 447). *To sentence any body to death*, aliquem capite, *or* capitis damnare *or* condemnare; aliquem pœnæ capitalis damnare; aliquem morti addicere: *to sentence any body to eightfold damages*, aliquem octupli damnare: *to sentence any body to hard labor*, aliquem damnare ad *or* in opus publicum: *to sentence to pay the costs*, damnare in expensas: *to sentence any body without trial, or unheard*, aliquem indictâ causâ damnare *or* condemnare.

SENTENTIOUS, sententiosus (*Cic.*).

SENTENTIOUSLY, sententiose.

SENTIENT, sensu præditus; *also*, patibilis (e. g., naturâ, *Cic., N. D.*, 3, 12, *init.*).

SENTIMENT, ingenium: natura (*natural character or disposition*): animus (*mental or spiritual power or energy*): sensus (*inclinations and feelings*): ratio (*manner of thinking*): voluntas (*will or inclination*): mens (*mind*). *Also by circumlocution*; e. g., quæ animo volvo, cogito (*what I think*), *or* quæ sentio (*what I feel*). *Kind, friendly sentiment*, animus benignus, benevolus, amicus; *toward any body*, in aliquem; *also*, studium alicujus; benevolentia erga aliquem: *hostile sentiment*, animus infestus; *toward any body*, in aliquem *or* alicui; odium alicujus *or* in aliquem (*hatred*): *noble sentiment*, mens liberalis: *to find out any body's sentiment*, in alicujus sensum intrare: *to endeavor to find out any body's real sentiment*, alicujus animum tentare: *to discover one's sentiment*, alicui sensus suos aperire: *to conceal one's real sentiment*, sensus suos penitus abdere: *to adhere to one's sentiment*, in sententiâ suâ permanere; sententiam suam non mutare; de sententiâ suâ non decedere: *to change one's sentiment*, animi judicium, *or* consilium, *or* sententiam mutare: *these are our sentiments*, hæc mens nostra est. ‖ *In rhetoric, thought* (*in contradistinction to expression*), cogitatio (*the act of thinking, and also that which is thought* in concreto): cogitatum (*that which is thought*). ‖ *Opinion*, opinio (*in as far as it rests on any thing presumed*): sententia (*opinion either kept to one's self or expressed, especially if grounded on certain reasons; then also = memorable thought*).

SENTIMENTAL, *qui, quæ, animi motibus nimis indulget. *To be sentimental*, animo esse molliore: *nimiâ animi mollitiâ laborare; *animi motibus præter modum indulgêre.

SENTIMENTALITY, *nimis molles animi sensus; (*nimia) animi *or* naturæ mollitia.

SENTINEL, excubitor (*Cæs.*): miles stationarius (*Ulp.*): statio (*Cæs., sentinels placed at the gates as outposts*): excubiæ (*Tac., especially before a palace, as guards of honor*, &c.): vigil (*by night, Liv.; collectively*, vigiliæ). *To place sentinels*, disponere excubias (*Tac.*), stationes (*Cæs.*). *Also, in a wider sense*, custos: speculator.

SENTRY. ‖ *A sentinel*, vid.

‖ *Watch guard*, excubiæ (*plural*): statio [Syn. *in* Sentinel]: vigiliæ (*plural, by night*). *To keep sentry*, excubare (*Cic.*); excubias agere (*Suet.*); in statione esse (*Cæs.*); stationem habēre, agere (*Liv.*).

SEPARABLE, dividuus (*that can be divided into separate parts*): separabilis (*that can be disjoined or disconnected from some other thing*). *To be separable*, dividi, *or* separari, *or* disjungi posse. Syn: *in* Separate.

SEPARATE, *adj.*, separatus (*apart*): privus (*single, alone*): disjunctus: sejunctus (*disjoined*). *Each has his separate seat and his separate dish*, separatæ singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa: *to conclude a separate treaty* (*of peace*), suum consilium ab reliquis separare (vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 63).

SEPARATE, *v.* ‖ Trans., dividere (*to divide, so that the parts may be distinguished from each other*): dirimere (*to dissolve the connection between things, to break a line of continuity*): separare (*to part one thing from another, so that it ceases to have any connection with it; opposed to* conjungere): sejungere: disjungere (*to cause those things to be distinct which otherwise would be united*; ☞ abjungere *for* sejungere *is classical, but very rare, Cic., Att.*, 2, 1; *Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 57, *Krebs*): segregare (*properly, to take out of a flock; hence, to remove, part*): secernere (*especially what is pure or good from the impure and bad*): semovēre (*to put aside*): secludere, discludere (*to separate by any thing placed between*; e. g., *of mountains or rivers which separate countries*). Jn. semovēre et discludere: *to separate one's self from any body*, se sejungere ab aliquo: *to separate one's self from human society*, * ab hominum consuetudine se removēre; hominum consuetudini se excerpere (*Sen. Ep.*, 5, 2). *That can be separated*, separabilis. ‖ Intrans., solvi: dissolvi: sejungi: discedere. Jn. discedere ac sejungi.

SEPARATELY, separatim (*apart; opposed to* conjunctim): seorsum (*singly; opposed to* una): singulatim *or* singillatim (*one by one*): singulariter (*alone before others*). *Frequently, however, the English adverb, when used in reference to persons, is expressed by the adjectives* solus (*alone; opposed to several*) *and* singuli (*each one singly, one after the other*); e. g., *to ask each separately*, de aliquo solo quærere. *I will answer each separately*, singulis respondebo. *If "separately" be = "apart, aside," and belong to the verb, it is usually expressed by a verb compounded with* se; *as, to place separately*, seponere: *to shut up separately*, secludere.

SEPARATION, sejunctio (ab aliquâ re); disjunctio (alicujus rei); separatio (alicujus rei); discessus: digressus, digressus et discessus (*of persons*). Syn. *in* Separate.

SEPARATIST, * qui secreta *or* privata sacra colit, sequitur.

SEPTEMBER, mensis September (*Cicero*); September (*Varr., L. L.*). *The Calends* (*Nones, Ides*) *of September*, Calendæ (Nonæ, Idus) Septembres.

SEPTENARY, numerus septenarius.

SEPTENNIAL, septennis (*Plaut.*); septem annorum: septimo quoque anno factus (*or other suitable participle of what is done every seven years*).

SEPTUAGENARY, septuaginta annorum: annos septuaginta natus (septuagenarius, *Pand.*).

SEPULCHRAL, sepulcralis (*Or.*); sepulcro similis, *or otherwise by circumlocution with the substantive.*

SEPULCHRE, sepulcrum (*Cic.*); conditorium (*Plin. Ep., Suet.*): tumulus (*a mound, barrow*). Syn. *and* Phr. *in* Grave.

SEPULTURE, sepultura, humatio (*interment*): funus, exsequiæ (*funeral rites*). *To refuse sepulture*, aliquem sepulturâ prohibēre.

SEQUEL, exitus: eventus (*differ nearly as our "event" and "result," Cic., Invent.*, 1, 28, 42, eventus est alicujus exitus negotii, in quo quæri solet, quid ex quaquâ re evenerit, eveniat, eventurum sit; *hence, also*, exitus eventusque; eventus atque exitus): finis (*the end*).

SEQUENCE, ordo: series (sequēla, *late*). Vid., *also*, Order.

SEQUESTER, SEQUESTRATE. } ‖ *To set aside from the use of the owner*, apud sequestrum *or* sequestrem ponere *or* deponere; in sequestro *or* in sequestri ponere *or* deponere; sequestro dare (*goods or merchandise*): * in usum creditorum administrandum curare (*an estate*). ‖ *To set aside*, aliquid seponere: *to sequestrate one's self*, hominum consuetudini se excerpere (*Sen. Ep.*, 5, 2); * ab hominum consuetudine se removēre.

SEQUESTRATION, sequestratio (*Cod. Theod.*, 2, 28, 1).

SEQUIN, * nummus aureus Venetus: * sequinus (*technical term*).

SERAPH, seraphus (*ecclesiastical technical term*).

SERENADE, *s.*, * concentus nocturno tempore factus.

SERENADE, *v.*, aliquem fidium ac tibiarum cantu honorare (*with a full band*): * aliquem vocis ac fidium cantu honorare (*when a single singer accompanies himself on an instrument*).

SERENE, serēnus (*clear, cloudless; of the sky and weather; rarely figuratively in prose; as Cic., Tusc.*, 3, 15, 31, frons tranquilla et serena): sudus (*not damp or rainy; of the atmosphere and weather*): clarus, pellucidus (*clear, transparent; of glass, &c.*): tranquillus (*of internal tranquillity*): lætus: hilaris *or* hilarus (*cheerful; opposed to* tristis; *of persons*). *A serene sky*, serenum: serenitas: sudum. *In a serene sky*, sereno; serenitate; ubi serenum, sudum est. *Serene highness*, serenitas (*as a title of the emperors, Vegetius*).

SERENITY, serenitas (*only properly*): hilaritas (*gayety*). *Imperturbable serenity of disposition*, * immota animi tranquillitas. Vid., *also, the adjective.*

SERF. Vid. Slave, Vassal.

SERGE, * pannus crassior.

SERGEANT, apparitor: accensus (*an inferior officer; of magistrates*): *perhaps* optio; *or* princeps decurionum; instructor cohortis (*in the army*): causidicus; patronus; actor causarum (*at law*). *Sergeant at arms*, accensus.

SERIES, series (*a succession of things*): ordo (*a row of things, with reference to their local relation to each other*): tenor (*an unbroken line, continuity*). *A series of defeats*, continuæ clades.

SERIOUS, sevērus: serius (severus, *that causes no mirth*; serius, *that contains or has no mirth. The former is used by classical writers of persons, and then, figuratively, of things*; e. g., *when things are represented with reference to the impression which they make; as*, severa oratio; *while* seria oratio *would be a speech seriously meant: severus also refers to seriousness of disposition*): gravis (*of dignified gravity; said of persons or things*). Jn. gravis seriusque (e. g., res, *Cic., Off.*, 1, 29, 103): austērus (*austere; serious in countenance or deportment; opposed to* jucundus). Jn. austerus et gravis; tristis (*gloomy, sad*). *To write any thing serious*, gravius aliquid scribere: *to assume a serious look*, vultum ad severitatem componere; vultum componere: *to talk in a serious tone to any body*, severe sermonem cum aliquo conferre (*cf. Titinn. ap. Non.*, 509, *sq.*).

SERIOUSLY, severe: serio, extra jocum (*without joke*): ex animo (*from the heart*): graviter (*with dignity or gravity*).

SERIOUSNESS, severitas: gravitas: austeritas [Syn. *in* Serious]. *A gloomy seriousness*, tristis severitas: tristitia. Jn. tristitia et severitas.

SERMON, * oratio quæ de rebus divinis habētur; * oratio de rebus divinis habita (*but not* concio sacra). *A sermon on a gospel, or an epistle*, * ratio, quâ explanatur pericope evangelica, epistolica: *to preach a sermon* [vid. To Preach]: *to attend or hear a sermon*, * orationem, quæ de rebus divinis habetur, audire: *to attend sermons constantly*, * numquam a Christianorum sacris abesse. ‖ Impror., * oratio severa, aspera, *or* acris: verborum castigatio. *To preach any body a sermon*, aliquem verbis castigare; graviter invehi in aliquem; aliquem graviter monēre (i. e., *to rebuke severely*).

SEROUS, serosus (*of serum*): * sero similis (*like serum*).

SERPENT. ‖ Prop., serpens (*general term*): anguis (*a large, formidable serpent*): coluber (*a small serpent*): draco (*poetical*): anguiculus (*a little serpent*). *A serpent's cast-off skin or slough*, anguina pellis (*Cat.*); spolium serpentis (*Plaut.*); exuviæ serpentis (*Virg., Æn.*, 2, 473). *The sting of a serpent*, ictus serpentis: *bite of a serpent*, morsus anguis (*Cic.*). ‖ Fig. *A crafty or treacherous person*, homo versutus, astutus, fallax, fraudulentus. ‖ *A kind of fire-work*, * draco volans igneus.

SERPENTINE, anguineus: colubrinus (*only figuratively, Plaut.*); *or by the genitive*, anguis, draconis, serpentis, anguium, &c.; in modum serpentis (serpentinus, *Ambros.*).

SERUM, serum (*Plin.*).

SERVANT, servus (*a slave; opposed to* dominus): puer (*especially a young slave*): famulus (*one who serves in the house, a domestic*): minister (*a helper*): stator, apparitor (*a magistrate, officer; the former in the provinces, the latter at Rome*): pedisequus, a pedibus (*a lackey, footman*). *Your most humble and obedient servant* (*in letter-writing*), tui studiosissimus *or* observantissimus. *A female servant*, famula (*general term, a female domestic*): ancilla (*a maid*): ministra (*an assistant*): ministra et famula. *A good servant*, famulus bonæ frugi (*Plaut.*). *The servants, a set of servants*, ministerium, *or, plural*, ministeria (☞ *of the Silver Age*): famuli, ministri (*the servants*; familia *is the whole household*): *my, thy servants*, mei, tui, &c. (vid. *Plin.*, 1, 4, 3): *servants of state, public servants*, ministerium aulicum (*courtiers, late*): qui publicis muneribus funguntur; qui publica munera administrant (*ministers of state*).

SERVE. ‖ *To render service*, servire alicui *or* apud aliquem (*especially as a slave*): alicui famulari, ex alicujus famulatu esse, in famulatu *or* in ministerio alicujus esse, ministerium alicui facere (*as a servant for hire*): in alicujus operis esse, operam suam alicui locavisse (*to be a day-laborer*): alicui apparēre (*as a secretary, or magistrate's officer*): alicui *or* alicujus rebus adesse (*in a court of justice, as an advocate; opposed to* alicui abesse): aliquem colere, venerari (*to serve with reverence; as, God*): militare: merēre; stipendia facere *or* merēre (merēri); stipendia merēre in bello (*to do military service*). *To serve on horseback, on foot*, equo (equis), pedibus merēre; equo (equis), pedibus stipendia facere (merēre). *To serve for pay*, mercēde apud aliquem militare: *to serve under any body*, aliquo imperatore *or* imperante, sub aliquo merēre; sub aliquo *or* sub signis alicujus militare; alicujus castra sequi. *To serve with any body*, militare cum aliquo; cum aliquo in castris esse: *we have served together*, eum commilitonem habui; simul militavimus. *He had served thirty-five years*, quinque et triginta stipendia fecerat: *to serve out one's time*, emerēri (*general term*): stipendia conficere *or* emerēri (*of soldiers*): *to have already served out his year*, annuum tempus jam emeritum habēre: *to have served out one's time*, rude donatum esse (*properly, of gladiators; then figuratively and facetē also of others, Hor. Ep.*, 1, 1, 2, *Schmid.*): stipendiis *or* militiâ functum esse (*of soldiers*). ‖ *To show favors or civil attentions to any body*, alicui servire, deservire, inservire; alicui adesse, præsto esse (*to assist, to be ready to help in time of need*): alicui gratum facere, gratificari (*to show kindness to any body*): *to serve one in any thing*, aliquem juvare aliquâ re (*to help with any thing*): commodare alicui aliquid (*to lend*). ‖ *To be useful to or for any thing*, esse (*with a dative; also with a genitive of the participle future passive, and of a substantive*): prodesse (*to be good for any thing*): usui *or* ex usu esse, utilem esse (*to be useful or serviceable*): utilitatem habēre *or* afferre (*to have or bring advantage*): conducere, juvare (*to be conducive, to aid*): valēre contra aliquid, medēri alicui rei, facere ad aliquid

(to be of service as a remedy against any thing ; of medicines) : *to serve as an alleviation*, levationem facere ; levamentum præstare.

SERVICE. ‖ *Duty or benefit rendered, work performed*, opera, -æ, *f.* ; officium (*from politeness or kindness*) : beneficium (*a kindness, act of friendship*, &c.) : usus : utilitas (*advantage accruing from an act of service*) : *to perform or render service to any body*, operam alicui navare, dare, dicare (*to work for*) : alicui gratum facere, gratificari ; officia alicui præstare, in aliquem conferre (*to show kindness to*) : alicui prodesse (*to be useful to ; also of medicines*) : *to do service to the state*, reipublicæ operam præbere. *A person does me excellent service*, optima alicujus datur opera ; mirabiles mihi præbet utilitates : *to offer one's services*, offerre se si quo usus operæ est ; *to or in any thing*, ad aliquid operam suam profitēri. *To be always ready to render any body important services*, utilitatibus alicujus parēre. *To be able to dispense with the services of any body*, alicujus utilitatibus carēre posse. *I am quite at your service*, cupio omnia quæ vis (*poetically*) ; ad omnia quæ velis præsto adero (*cf. Cic. ad Fam.*, 4, 8, 3). *Every thing I have is at your service*, * omnia mea tibi patent, parata sunt. ‖ *The work or duty of a soldier*, militia (*general term*) : res militaris (*general term, every thing that belongs to the soldier and his duties*) : munus militiæ (*the obligation under which one lies to serve as a soldier*) : munus belli, munus militare (*a single duty belonging to service in war, or in the field ; hence* munera belli *or* militaria, *military service, as denoting the single duties of a soldier*). *To learn military service*, militiam *or* rem militarem discere ; militiam edocēri : *capable of military service*, homo ætate militari (*in respect of age, Tac., Ann.*, 2, 60, 3 ; *cf. Liv.*, 22, 11) : qui arma ferre *or* qui munus militiæ sustinēre potest (*in respect of strength ; cf. Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 18 ; *Liv.*, 1, 44) : *not to be capable of service*, ad arma inutilem esse : *to call out all who are capable of service*, omnem militarem ætatem excire (*Liv.*, 7, 7). *To declare any body capable of military service*, aliquem probare (*cf. Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep.*, 42) : *to enter upon military service*, militiam capessere (*to undertake*) : nomen dare militiæ, *or, from the context, simply* nomen dare (*to enlist* : ☞ *not* nomen profitēri) : *to enter military service as a volunteer*, voluntariam extra ordinem profitēri militiam (*Liv.*, 5, 7) : *to enter military service under any body*, ad aliquem militatum ire *or* abire : *to be in the service of any body (as a mercenary)*, apud aliquem (e. g., apud Persas) mercēde militare ; *to do military service* [vid. TO SERVE (*as a soldier*)] : *to release or dismiss any body from military service*, militiā solvere aliquem (*Tac., Ann.*, 1, 44, 4). *To be free from military service*, militiā immunem esse ; militiā *or* munere militiæ vacare ; militiæ vacationem habēre : *to quit service (of soldiers)*, * discedere ab armis ; * missam facere militiam : (*of servants*), * divertere ab hero. ‖ *Office, business*, ministerium (*as, of a scribe, lictor*, &c.) ; munus, officium, provincia (*a public office*). *To discharge a service*, ministerio, munere fungi. ‖ *Condition of a servant*, servītus : servitium : famulatus (*of a domestic service*). ‖ *Benefit, advantage*, lucrum : fructus : commodum : emolumentum : utilitas : usus. [SYN. *in* GAIN.] *To be of service*, utilitatem, *or* usum afferre, *or* habēre, *or* præbēre ; usui esse : prodesse : conducere (*to be advantageous*), *all with* alicui, *to any body ; also*, ex usu esse (*to be of use*) *or* usui esse : *to be of great service*, magnæ utilitati esse ; magnam utilitatem afferre ; plurimum *or* valde prodesse : *to be of little service*, non multum prodesse : *to be of too little service*, parum prodesse : *to be of service to any body*, esse ex usu alicujus ; esse ex aliquā re *or* in rem alicujus (*to be profitable to any body*) : alicui prodesse (*to be in favor of any body, of persons and also of things, profitable to any body*) : aliquem juvare (*to help any body on*) : alicui adesse (*to assist any body by advice and by deed ; both of persons*). *To be of little service to any body*, longe alicui abesse (*of a thing*). *To try to be of service to any body*, alicui non deesse (*not to leave any body in the lurch*) : alicui favēre (*to assist him by one's influence*). *To make any body to be of service to us*, alicujus animum conciliare et ad usus nostros adjungere. *To be of service to others by one's own knowledge, and the insight one has of things in general*, suam intelligentiam prudentiamque ad hominum utilitatem conferre. *To be of service to the state by the experience one has acquired*, consilio et prudentiā rem publicam adjuvare : *to be of no service*, nihil prodesse [vid., *also*, "*to no* PURPOSE"]. ‖ *Public office of devotion*, Dei cultus : divinus cultus (*divine worship, in general*) : res divinæ (*any thing relating to that worship*) : sacra, *nom. plural (every thing respecting the outer worship, sacrifice*, &c.). *To read the service*, sacra procurare : sacris operari : res divinas rite perpetrare (*in the sense, at least, of the ancients*) ; *also*, facere sacra publica : *to be at the service*, sacris adesse (*of the people*) : rebus divinis interesse (*of the minister*) : *belonging to the service*, ad Dei cultum (*or* ad res divinas *or* ad sacra) pertinens. ‖ (*At table*), *set of dishes*, &c., synthesis (*Stat., Sylv.*, 4, 9, 44 ; *Mart.*, 4, 46, 15) : ferculum (*a course of dishes, Petron., Suet.* ; missus, *a course, late Latin*).

SERVICE-TREE, sorbus : * sorbus aucuparia (*Linn.*).

SERVICEABLE, utilis (*useful* ; ☞ *not* conducibilis *in good prose*) : saluber, salutaris (*wholesome*) : efficax (*efficacious*) : commodus, accommodatus, aptus (*fit*) : *to be serviceable to*, adjuvare aliquem, adjutorem (*feminine*, adjutricem) esse alicui, adjumento esse alicui (*general term, to help, support*) ; auxiliari alicui, auxilio esse alicui (*to aid or help one in need*) ; sublevare aliquem *or* aliquid (*properly, to raise one up*) ; consulere alicui (*to consult the good of any body*). *To be serviceable to a person in any matter*, adjuvare aliquem *or* adjutorem (adjutricem) esse alicui in aliquā re *or* ad aliquid (*general term, to assist*) : commodare alicui operam suam ad aliquid (*to lend one's help to any thing*) : in re alicui non deesse (*not to withdraw one's aid*) : sublevare aliquid aliquā re (*to lighten or render easy* ; e. g., fugam alicujus pecuniā). *He has been serviceable to me for that purpose*, ejus operā consecutus sum, quod optabam.

SERVICEABLENESS. Vid. UTILITY.

SERVICEABLY. Vid. USEFULLY.

SERVILE. ‖ PROP., servilis. ‖ FIG., humilis, illiberalis, abjectus (e. g., animus) : *servile imitators*, servum pecus imitatorum (*Hor. Ep.*, 1, 19, 19) : *servile imitation*, servilis imitatio (*Ruhnk.*).

SERVILELY. ‖ PROPERLY, serviliter. ‖ FIG., humiliter : illiberaliter : abjecte.

SERVILITY, humilitas : illiberalitas : *or by the adjective.*

SERVITUDE, servitus : servitium : jugum (*oppressive servitude, a yoke*). *To deliver from servitude*, aliquem ex servitute in libertatem vindicare ; jugum servitutis alicui demere : *to free one's self from servitude*, servitium *or* jugum exuere ; jugo se exuere ; jugum servile a cervicibus dejicere.

SESAME, * sesamum orientale (*Linn.*).

SESSION, sessio (*a sitting*) : consessus (*the same ; of several*). *A session of the Senate*, senatus (☞ *not* sessio senatûs).

SET, *v.* ‖ *To put, place*, rem in loco ponere : locare : collocare : statuere : constituere. *To set on*, imponere in : *to set on the table*, ponere, collocare aliquid in mensā : *to set foot into a place*, pedem inferre in aliquem locum : *never to set foot in any body's house again*, numquam postea limen alicujus superare, subire. *You are not suffered to set foot in your province*, prohibiti estis in provinciā vestrā pedem ponere (*Cic.*) : *to set one's foot upon any thing*, pedem imponere alicui rei : *to set up a trophy*, tropæum ponere (*Nep.*), statuere (*Cic.*). *To set a boundary or limit*, terminum ponere (*Tac.*), pangere (*Cic.*). [Vid., *also*, PLACE.] ‖ *To appoint, constitute*, statuere : constituere. [Vid. APPOINT.] ‖ *To prescribe*, præfinire : præscribere. ‖ *To plant*, vid. ‖ *To replace (a limb)*, in sedem suam compellere *or* reponere ; reponere ; in suas sedes (*or* in suam sedem) excitare (*Cels.*, 8, 10). *To set a broken hip*, coxam fractam collocare (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 1, 5). *Not to set it well*, parum apte collocare aliquid (e. g., coxam fractam, *Plin., loc. cit.*). ‖ *To inclose (in gold*, &c.), circumdare ; circumcludere aliquid aliquā re ; marginare aliquid (*to put in a frame*). *To set in gold*, auro includere (e. g., smaragdos, *Lucr.*) ; aliquid a labris circumcludere auro *or* argento (*to surround with gold or silver at the edge* ; e. g., cornu, *Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 28). *To set a stone in a ring*, fundā claudere *or* includere gemmam. ‖ *To variegate by something placed or fixed in any thing*, instruere, exstruere aliquid aliquā re (*to furnish copiously or sufficiently with*) : ornare, adornare aliquid aliquā re (*furnish, adorn with any thing*) : distinguere (*to set with things which attract observation by their color and brilliancy*). JN. distinguere et ornare. ‖ PHR. *To set bounds to*, terminis circumscribere ; terminos statuere alicui rei ; terminos, modum, ponere alicui rei : *to set fire to*, succendere : *to set one's mind on any thing*, ad aliquid animum adjicere : *to set to music*, aptare : *to set a net*, rete ponere : *to set a dog on any body*, instigare canem in aliquem : *to set in order*, disponere [vid. ARRANGE] : *to set a price on*, pretium imponere alicui rei : *to set sail* [vid. SAIL]. *To set to* [vid. APPLY, FIGHT]. ‖ *In composition* : *to set about* [vid. BEGIN, UNDERTAKE]. *To set against* [vid. OPPOSE]. *To set aside* [vid. OMIT, REJECT, ABROGATE]. *To set by* [vid. REGARD, ESTEEM]. *To set down* (= *put down by a severe speech*), verbis castigare [vid. REGISTER, FIX, ESTABLISH, DEGRADE]. *To set forth* [vid. PUBLISH, DISPLAY, REPRESENT, SHOW]. *To set forward* [vid. ADVANCE, PROMOTE]. *To set in* [vid. BEGIN, COME]. *To set off* [vid. ADORN, COMMEND]. *To set on* [vid. INCITE, ATTACK]. *To set out* [vid. ADORN, DISPLAY]. *To set up* [vid. ERECT, ESTABLISH, APPOINT, FIX]. *To set upon* ; vid. ATTACK, PUT.

SET, *v.* ‖ INTRANS. (*Of the heavenly bodies*), occidere : obire : abire. *The sun is near his setting*, jam ad solis occasum est : *the sun sets*, sol occidit : nox appetit (*night draws on*). SET IN (*as a tide*), se incitare ; (*as the spring*), appetere. [Vid. COME.] *Set out* ; vid. DEPART.

SET, *adj.* ‖ *Formal, regular*, vid. *A set speech*, oratio bene commentata ; oratio meditata et composita ; oratio apparata, *or* apparata et composita.

SET, *s.* ‖ *Number of things suited to each other*, ordo (*or mostly by circumlocution* ; e. g., *a set of horses*, equorum jugum ; equi juncti, jugales). *A set of dishes*, synthesis. ‖ *Preparation for an attack*, saltus ; impetus [vid. ATTACK]. ‖ *A layer*, propago.

SETLING, talea : clavula (*Varr.*) : viviradix (*Cic.*) : surculus : malleolus (*Col.*).

SETON, fonticulus. *To make or open a seton*, fonticulum aperire quo corruptus humor exeat ; fonticulo aperto evocare corruptum humorem (corruptum humorem evocare *is found in Cels.*, 2, 17).

SETTEE, sedes : sedile.

SETTER (*dog*), canis avem faciens (*after Sen., Exc. Contr.*, 3, p. 397, 24, *ed. Bip.*) : * canis avicularius : canis venaticus (*general term*).

SETTING, occasus (*of any of the heavenly bodies*) : obitus (*of the moon and stars*). *At the setting of the sun*, sole occidente ; primā vesperi : *from the rising to the setting of the sun*, ab ortu solis ad occasum : *the sun is near its setting*, jam ad solis occasum est.

SETTLE, *v.* TRANS. ‖ *To fix, establish*, statuere : constituere : componere. ‖ *To adjust amicably* ; e. g., *differences*, &c., componere : dirimere : cum bonā gratiā componere : controversias componere, minuere (*the latter in Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 23, *Herz.*). ‖ *To calm*, tranquillare (e. g., animos) : sedare (*to make quiet, to appease* ; e. g., *anger*, &c.) : placare (*to assuage*) : permulcēre (*to appease by caresses*, &c.) : lenire (*to cause to abate ;*

e. g., *anger, fear,* &c.) : *to settle any body's mind by exhortations, remonstrances,* &c., alicujus animum verbis confirmare : *by consolations,* aliquem solari ; aliquem *or* animum alicujus consolatione lenire, permulcēre : *to become settled,* acquiescere ; consolatione se lenire (*by consoling one's self*). ‖ *To arrange finally (a business),* finire aliquid, finem facere *or* imponere alicui rei (*to end or finish any thing*) : conficere aliquid (*to effect, accomplish, complete ; but* conficere cum aliquo de re, *to finish a business with any body, to close with any body about a thing*) : negotium procurare (*on behalf of another*) : aliquid transigere, decīdere, transigere atque decīdere (*with any one,* cum aliquo, *especially by agreement*) : disceptare aliquid (*to decide, especially after a previous examination of proof on both sides*). *To settle an account,* rationem expedire, solvere, exsolvere. *To settle one's family accounts,* rationes familiares componere. *To settle a dispute,* controversiam dirimere, disceptare, dijudicare (*to adjust, as a judge*) ; componere litem (*to come to an arrangement ; of the contesting parties*) : *to settle any thing amicably with a person,* aliquid cum aliquo suâ voluntate decidere ; aliquid alicujus voluntate transigere : *not to settle a matter,* rem in medio *or* integram relinquere. ‖ *To occupy with colonists,* &c., colōnos *or* colonīam deducere aliquo (*in one's own person*) : coloniam mittere in locum (*to send out a colony*) : *to settle one's self as a colonist,* domicilium *or* sedem stabilem et domicilium collocare ; domicilium constituere ; locum aliquem sedem sibi deligere (☞ *not* considere aliquo loco ; i. e., *to remain fixed in a place*). INTRANS. ‖ *To subside,* residēre ; subsidēre. ‖ *To light or fix one's self upon,* assidēre in aliquo loco : considēre aliquo loco : devolare in aliquem locum (*of a bird*) : in terram decidere (*Ov.*). ‖ *To become fixed,* in re adhærēre *or* manēre. ‖ *To take up one's abode,* domicilium collocare *or* constituere aliquo loco (*not* considere aliquo loco *in this sense*). ‖ *To marry,* vid.

SETTLE, *s.,* sedes : sedile.

SETTLED, *part. a.,* certus (*sure, certain*) : exploratus (*found sure*) : perspectus, cognitus et perspectus (*fully perceived*) : confessus (*confessed, placed beyond all doubt*). *A settled thing,* res confessa : *it is a settled point with philosophers,* inter omnes philosophos constat : *it was spoken of as a settled thing,* constans fama erat : *as if it were a settled thing that,* &c., quasi id constet : *the matter is not yet settled,* adhuc sub judice lis est (*Hor.*). *It is settled,* exploratum, certum, manifestum et apertum est ; constat inter omnes ; omnes in eo conveniunt : *to consider as settled,* pro explorato habēre.

SETTLEMENT. ‖ *Arrangement,* constitutio ; institutio ; ordinatio (*act of settling*) : constitutum, institutum (*matter adjusted or settled*). ‖ *Adjustment of an account,* rationes confectæ et consolidatæ (*if the settlement has taken place*), *or* conficiendæ et consolidandæ (*if it be yet to take place*) : *after a settlement of accounts,* ratione subducta ; rationibus confectis et consolidatis. *To have a settlement of accounts with any body,* putare rationem cum aliquo ; calculum ponere cum aliquo ; alicui rationem reddere (*of the debtor*) : aliquem vocare ad calculos (*of the creditor*). ‖ *A colony,* colonia ; coloni, *plural* (*the colonists*) : colonia (*the place*) : *to establish a settlement,* coloniam condere, constituere, collocare. ‖ *Dregs,* fæx : crassamen : crassamentum (*Col.*) : subsidentia (*plural, participle*). Vid. SEDIMENT.

SETTLER, colōnus.

SEVEN, septem : septēni, -æ, -a (*distributively ; also* = *seven at once, especially with substantives that are only used in the plural ;* e. g., *boys of seven years,* pueri septenûm annorum : *seven letters, epistles,* litteræ septenæ ; *not* literæ septem ; i. e., *seven letters of the alphabet*) : *consisting of seven,* septenarius (e. g., numerus = *number seven ;* versus = *consisting of seven members ;* fistula = *a tube which measures seven feet in diameter*) : *seven feet long, large,* &c., septempedalis : *seven-twelfth parts of the whole,* septunx (e. g., jugeri) : *lasting seven years,* septennis : *a course of seven dishes,* synthesis septenaria (*Mart.,* 4, 46, 15). *A committee or commission of seven members,* septemviri : *any thing relating to such a commission,* septemviralis : *a space of seven years,* septem anni (septennium *late*) : *once in seven years,* septimo quoque anno : *seven and a half,* septem et semis.

SEVEN-FOLD, septuplus : *the seven-fold,* septuplum (*later*). *Also by* septies tantum, quam quantum, &c. ; e. g., *they have reaped seven-fold,* septies tantum, quam quantum satum sit, ablatum est ab iis (*after Cic., Verr.,* 3, 43, 102). ☞ *Not to be mistaken for* septemplex (i. e., *divided into seven parts*).

SEVENTEEN, septemdecim (*very often in Livy ; only twice in Cicero*) ; decem et septem (*Liv.*) ; septem et decem (*Cic.*) ; decem septemque (*Nep.*) ; decem septem (*Liv.,* 24, 15) ; (*if with a substantive that is used only in the plural*) septēni deni ; (*distributive*) septēni deni : *seventeen years old,* septendecim annos natus ; septendecim annorum : *seventeen times,* septies decies.

SEVENTEENTH, septimus decimus.

SEVENTH, septimus. *Every seventh,* septimus quisque : *for the seventh time,* septimum. *One seventh,* (pars) septima : *two sevenths,* duæ septimæ.

SEVENTIETH, septuagesimus.

SEVENTY, septuaginta : (*with a substantive that is used only in the plural*) septuagēni : (*distributive*) septuagēni : *a man seventy years old,* homo septuaginta annorum ; septuaginta annos natus (*Cic.*) ; septuagenarius (*Pand.*). *Seventy times,* septuagies.

SEVER. Vid. SEPARATE.

SEVERAL. ‖ *More than one,* plures, *n.* plura : complures, *n.* complura (*of which* plures *always implies comparison with a smaller number ; it may be with two only :* complures = *an indefinite number of several individuals considered absolutely as forming a whole*) : nonnulli. ‖ *Different,* diversus. Vid. SEPARATE.

SEVERALLY. Vid. SEPARATELY.

SEVERE, durus ; molestus (*troublesome*) : gravis (*oppressive*) : acer (*violent, severe*) : acerbus (*sour, peevish*) : iniquus (*unjust ; hence oppressive, hard*) : austērus (*grave*) : severus (*rigid, strict, harsh*) : *very severe,* atrox (*fierce*) ; sævus (*cruel*). *A severe battle,* prœlium durum (*Liv.,* 40, 16) ; certamen acre ; pugna *or* prœlium atrox (*very severe*) : *there was a severe battle,* acriter *or* acerrimo concursu pugnabatur ; *severe toil,* labor gravis *or* molestus : *a severe disease,* morbus durus, gravis, *or* periculosus : *to have a severe complaint or disease,* gravi morbo laborare *or* conflictari ; graviter ægrotare *or* jacēre : *a severe winter,* hiems gravis *or* acris : *very severe,* hiems atrox *or* sæva : *a severe government,* imperium grave, iniquum, *or* acerbum ; imperii acerbitas : *if I should experience a severe stroke (of misfortune,* &c.), si mihi aliquid acerbitatis acciderit ; si durior acciderit casus. Vid., *also,* HARSH, STRICT.

SEVERELY. ‖ *Not gently, harshly,* severe ; acriter ; acerbe ; aspere ; restricte : *to judge severely,* severe judicare : *to treat severely,* severitatem in aliquem adhibēre ; severius adhibēre aliquem (*Cic.*) : *to rule severely,* acerbiore imperio uti (*Nep.*). ‖ *Carefully, accurately,* diligenter ; accurate ; diligentissime ; accuratissime ; severe (*Cic.*). ‖ *Parsimoniously,* parce ac duriter.

SEVERITY. ‖ *Harshness, rigor,* severitas (*opposed to* facilitas ; humanitas ; indulgentia) ; rigor : rigor et severitas (*opposed to* clementia) : duritia : asperitas (*roughness*) : acerbitas (*with the infliction of injury,* &c.) : sævitia (*despotic, tyrannical cruelty*). ‖ *Accuracy, extreme care,* diligentia. ‖ FIG. (*Of the weather,* &c.) severitas : asperitas : duritia : *severity of the winter,* sævitia hiemis (*Tac.*) ; rigor hiemis (*Just.*) : *severity of the cold,* vis frigorum (*Cic.*) ; asperitas, rigor frigorum (*Tac.*) : *severity of the climate,* duritia cœli (*Tac., Ann.,* 13, 35).

SEW, suere. *To sew on,* assuere alicui rei : *to sew in,* insuere in aliquid : *to sew together, sew up,* consuere (*to sew together*) : *to sew up a wound,* vulnus fibulis consuere ; vulneris oras fibulis *or* suturis inter se committere (*but* vulnus alligare *is* = *to bind up a wound*) ; obsuere (*to stop up by sewing*).

SEWER. ‖ *One who sews,* qui suit, consuit, &c. ☞ Sutor = *a cobbler, shoemaker.*

SEWER. ‖ *A drain,* &c., emissarium (*simply for water ;* i. e., *a gutter, conduit*) : latrīna (*for filth ; the* latrinæ *lead into the* cloācæ, *main sewers*) : cloāca (i. e., receptaculum purgamentorum, *Liv.,* 1, 56). *To clear out the sewers,* cloācas purgare *or* detergēre.

SEWING, *s.,* suendi ars (*the art of sewing*) : *usually by circumlocution with the verb.*

SEX, sexus, -ûs. *The male sex,* sexus virilis : *the female sex,* sexus muliebris ; sexus femineus (*Suet., Calig.*) ; genus femineum (*Virg.*) ; mulieres, *plural* (*Plaut.*). *Children of both sexes,* liberi utriusque sexûs (*Suet.*) ; liberi virilis ac muliebris sexûs omnes (*after Liv.,* 31, 44, 4). *Without any distinction of sex,* sine ullo sexûs discrimine (*Suet., Cal.,* 3). *To forget their sex (of a woman),* sexum egredi (*Tac.*). *To make separate baths for the two sexes,* lavacra pro sexibus separare (*Spart., Hadr.,* 18, *fin.*).

SEXAGENARY, sexagenarius : sexaginta annos natus.

SEXTON, *perhaps* ædituus : ædītimus.

SEXUAL, *by circumlocution with* sexus. *Sexual desire,* desiderium naturale ; conjunctionis appetitus procreandi causâ : *sexual intercourse,* coitus.

SHABBILY, sordide : misere (*properly and figuratively*). *To be shabbily dressed,* male vestiri.

SHABBINESS. ‖ PROP., *by circumlocution with adjective.* ‖ FIG. Vid. MEANNESS, ILLIBERALITY.

SHABBY. ‖ PROP. *Mean in dress or appearance,* male vestitus : sordidus : pannosus ; pannis obsitus (*ragged*). ‖ FIG. *Mean in disposition or conduct,* sordidus : vilis : levis.

SHACKLE, *s.* Vid. CHAIN, FETTER.

SHACKLE, *v.* ‖ PROP., catēnis vincire *or* constringere aliquem : catēnas alicui indere *or* injicere. ‖ FIG. Vid. FETTER.

SHADE, *s.* ‖ PROP. *Want of* SHADOW, *light, place not lighted by the sun,* umbra (*opposed to* lux) ; opacitas (*opposed to* lumen ; e. g., umbra platani, terræ ; opacitas ramorum). *To afford or give a shadow,* umbram facere (*Virg.*), præbēre (*Sen., Trag.*) ; umbrare (*once, Col.,* 5, 7, 2). *To repose in the shade,* in *or* sub umbrâ requiescere : *to cast a shadow,* umbram jacēre, ejaculari (*Plin.*), afferre (e. g., colles afferunt umbram vallibus, *Cic., De Rep.,* 2, 6). *A thick shade,* umbra densa (*Hor.*), nigra (*Luc.*). *To be afraid of a shadow,* umbras timēre (*Cic.*). *To be afraid of one's own shadow,* suam timēre umbram (*Quint., Cic., Pet., Cons.,* 2). (*Prov.*) *To throw any body into the shade,* obstruit aliquis luminibus alicujus (*Cic.*) : *to cast any thing into the shade,* removēre et obruere aliquid (*opposed to* in luce ponere aliquid, *or* insigne facere aliquid, *Cic.*). ‖ FIG. (*In painting*) umbra (e. g., ars pictoria invenit lumen et umbras, *Plin.* ; lumen et umbras custodire, *ib.* ; in umbris et in eminentiâ, *Cic.*). *To throw any thing into the shade,* aliquid in imagine ita ponere, ut recedat (*properly*) ; aliquid removēre et obruere (*figuratively, opposed to* aliquid in luce ponere *or* insigne facere). ‖ *A slight or faint trace of any thing,* umbra (e. g., gloriæ, juris, libertatis) ; adumbrata imago ; imago ; simulacrum ; species (*opposed to* effigies eminens ; res solida et expressa). ‖ *A departed spirit,* umbra ; (*plural*) umbræ (*the shades ; also,* manes). ‖ *Leisure, ease,* umbra ; otium. ‖ *Protection,* umbra ; tutēla. ‖ *Difference or degree of color,* discrimen : *there are many shades even in white,* in candore ipso magna differentia est : *to*

have a shade of black, nigricare (*to be blackish*) : nigrescere (*to become black*) : (*of violet*) in violam vergere, violam sentire, in violam desinere (*Plin.*). *White with a shade of violet*, candidus color violam sentiens (*Plin.*). [Vid. HUE.] FIG. (*Of meaning, &c.*) discrimen. *To distinguish the nice shades of meaning in words*, tenuissima discrimina significationum verborum definire. ‖ *In painting*, umbræ (*plural*). [Vid., *also*, SHADING.] ‖ *Protection (for the eyes)*, *umbraculum oculos a luminis splendore tuens.

SHADE, *v.*, umbram facere (*general term*) : umbrare (*to make a shade when none ought to be*) : umbram præbēre (*to furnish a shade*) : *to shade a picture*, in picturâ umbras dividere ab lumine.

SHADING. (*In painting*), umbræ : umbra et recessus : transitus colorum (†). *Delicate or soft shading*, tenues parvi discriminis umbræ (*Ov., Met.*, 6, 62).

SHADOWY *or* SHADY, opacus : umbrosus (*the distinction between which, perhaps, is like that of shadowy and shady, but which probably was hardly observed or noticed*; umbrifer, *however = throwing a shade over, or affording shade, is poetical*). *This shady plane-tree*, platanus, quæ ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis. ‖ *Unsubstantial*, vid. ‖ *Typical*, vid.

SHAFT. ‖ *Something rising upward; hence*, e. g., *the spire of a steeple*, fastigium turris. ‖ *The shaft of an arrow*, &c., hastile (*opposed to* spiculum ; i. e., *the iron point*) : *of a gun*, *lignum (*literally, *the wood*) : *of a tree*, truncus ; sapīnus *or* sappīnus (*of the fir-tree*). ‖ *Of a column*, scapus. ‖ *The handle of an instrument* [vid. HANDLE.] ‖ *The pole of a carriage, perhaps* brachium, *or, as we may say*, temo bifurcus (*the* temo *was properly a single pole*). ‖ *A narrow perpendicular pit, (from the context)* puteus *or* specus : fodīna (*a pit in general*).

SHAG, villus : pannus villosus (*shaggy cloth*).

SHAGGY, villosus (*full of shag*) : hirtus, hirsutus (*rough*).

SHAKE, *s.*, quassatio (e. g., capitis) : jactatio (e. g., cervicum) : *usually by the verb. A shake of the voice*, VOX *or* sonus vibrans (vid. *Plin.*, 10, 29, 43).

SHAKE, *v.*, TRANS. ‖ PROP., quatere : quassare : concutere : agitare. *To shake the head*, caput concutere, quatere, quassare : *to shake the head at any thing* (i. e., *to show unwillingness or hesitation*), renuere aliquid ; dubitare ; hæsitare ; nolle aliquid facere ; rem improbare : *to shake hands with any body*, manus alicujus quassare (*Cic.*) : *and perhaps* prensare manus alicujus (*Liv.*) : *to shake out or down*, excutere ; decutere : *to shake one's self*, se concutere (*of animals, Juv.*). *To shake one's clothes*, excutere vestem ; excutere pulverem e veste : *to shake the voice*, vibrissare (*Titinn. ap. Fest., who explains it by* vocem in cantando crispare). ‖ FIG., quatere : quassare : concutere : conquassare : labefacere ; labefactare : convellere. JN. labefactare convellereque ; percutere, percellere (*to make a violent impression upon*). *To shake the kingdom*, regnum concutere, labefactare ; imperium percutere : *to shake the credit of any body*, fidem alicujus moliri : *credit was shaken*, fides concidit. INTRANS., quati : concuti : quassari. *To laugh till one's sides shake*, concuti cachinno : *to shake with fear*, cohorrescere, inhorrescere. Vid. TREMBLE.

SHAKE OFF, decutere (*properly*) : excutere (*properly and figuratively*). *To shake off dust from clothes*, excutere vestem : *to shake off the yoke*, excutere jugum (*properly and figuratively*).

SHAKING. ‖ *Act of shaking*, quassatio : jactatio. Vid. *the verb.* ‖ *Tremulous motion*, tremor : motus.

SHALL, *often only the sign of the future, sometimes of the imperative ; but it conveys also the idea of* (a) *duty, and may be rendered by* debēre. (b) *Necessity*, oportet : necesse est. (c) *Compulsion*, cogi ; *or the participle future passive* ; e. g., hodie ei abeundum est. (d) *Command*, jubēre : præcipere. (e) *Desire, entreaty*, jubēre velle (e. g., quid me facere vis, jubes ? quid hîc mihi faciendum est ?). (f) *Possibility, by the subjunctive* ; e. g., si forte tibi occurrat ; si quispiam dixerit. Vid. SHOULD.

SHALLOP, lembus (*Curt.*) : celox (*Liv.*) : scapha navi annexa (*Cic.*).

SHALLOW, *s.*, vadum ; locus vadosus (*Cæs.*). ☞ Brevia vada, *or simply* brevia, *are poetical*.

SHALLOW, *adj.* PROP., tenuis : vadosus (*full of shallows, Cæs.*). *Shallow water*, aqua languida, tenuis. FIG., tenuis : aridus : jejunus : levis. *Shallow knowledge or learning*, levis rerum cognitio ; parum subtilis doctrina : *shallow wit*, ingenium jejunum, aridum, tenue.

SHALLOWNESS. PROP., vadosa tenuis alicujus loci natura, ratio. FIG., jejunitas : levitas : tenuitas.

SHAM, *s.*, simulatio (*the proper word, a pretending that a thing is, which really is not*) : dissimulatio (*is a pretending that a thing is, which really is not ; concealment of truth or fact*) : fallacia (*trickery*) : præstigiæ (*sleight of hand*).

SHAM, *adj.*, falsus (*general term*) : simulatus : fucatus, fucosus : adulterinus : subditus, suppositus : fallax : alienus. [SYN. *in* FALSE.] *A sham fight*, decursio : decursus : decursio campestris *or* campi : decursus ludicrus (*the two former general terms ; the latter as an exercise or for amusement ; decursio always denoting the action*, decursus *the state*) : simulacrum ludicrum ; simulacrum prœlii voluptarium ; certamen ludicrum ; imago pugnæ (*as a contest between troops for exercise and amusement, after Liv.*, 26, 51, *in.* ; 40, 6, *and* 9 ; *Gell.*, 7, 3, p. 273, *Bip.*) : meditatio campestris (*as a preparation for a battle, Plin., Paneg.*, 13, 1). *A naval sham fight*, simulacrum navalis pugnæ : *to appoint a sham fight*, militibus decursionem *or* certamen ludicrum indicere (vid. *Suet., Ner.*, 7). *To enter upon a sham fight*, milites in decursionem *or* in certamen ludicrum educere (*to march out troops to a sham fight, after Veget., Mil.*, 2, 22) : certamen ludicrum committere.

SHAM, *v.*, simulare : fingere : mentiri. Vid. FEIGN.

SHAMBLES, laniēna (= *butcher's stall*) : macellum (*market*). ☞ Carnarium = *a place where meat is kept, a safe, larder.*

SHAME, *s.*, pudor (*sense of shame*) : verecundia (*respect for others*) : pudicitia (*modesty ; opposed to* impudicitia, libido, cupiditas). JN. pudor et verecundia ; pudor pudicitiaque ; pudicitia et pudor. *To have lost all shame*, pudorem dimisisse, projecisse ; pudor me non commovet (*Ter.*) ; pudor mihi detractus est (*Curt.*). *To be alive to a sense of shame*, est pudor in aliquo ; pudore affectum esse, movēri : *to do any thing out of shame*, verecundiâ adductum, impulsum facere aliquid (*opposed to* pudore refugere ab aliquâ re ; pudore prohibēri ab aliquâ re) : *to feel shame on account of any thing*, pudet me alicujus rei : *for shame !* proh pudor ! o indignum facinus ! *It is a shame to do so or so*, turpe est, &c. ‖ *Part of the body which modesty conceals*, pars pudenda, verenda. ‖ *Disgrace*, dedecus : opprobrium, ignominia.

SHAME, *v.*, ruborem alicui afferre ; pudori esse.

SHAMEFACED, pudens : pudīcus : verecundus [SYN. *in* SHAME]. ☞ Pudibundus *is foreign to the prose of the Golden Age.*

SHAMEFUL, turpis : fœdus (*stronger term, both in a moral and physical sense*). JN. turpis et fœdus : obscœnus (*creating disgust when seen or heard*) : spurcus (*of a disgusting nature, disgustingly dirty, both with regard to the sight and the smell*) : ignominiosus (*bringing disgrace upon the person, ignominious ; e. g., flight*) : inhonestus (*dishonest, immoral ; of persons and things*). JN. turpis et inhonestus : flagitiosus (*full of or abounding in disgraceful actions, vile ; of persons and things*) : scelere contaminatus (*stained with crime ; of persons*) : nefarius (*acting contrary to divine and human law, detestable ; of persons and things*). *Shameful things*, res turpes ; flagitia : nefaria (*the last a stronger term*). *To lead a shameful life*, turpiter *or* flagitiose vivere : *it is shameful to say*, turpe est dictu : *shameful !* o indignum facinus ! *in a shameful manner*, turpiter : fœde : flagitiose : nefarie. SYN. *above.*

SHAMELESS, impūdens (*of one that has no shame, in general*) : confidens (*bold, in a bad sense*) : impudicus (*of one who has no natural shame, unchaste*) : invere-cundus (*immodest*). *A shameless fellow, or without shame*, homo quem libidinis infamiæque neque pudet neque tædet : *he is a shameless fellow*, verēri perdidit (*he has lost all shame or proper feelings, Plaut., Bacch.*, 1, 2, 50). *To turn quite shameless*, pudorem ponere ; omnem verecundiam effundere (*to strip one's self of all feelings of decency*).

SHAMELESSLY, impudenter : confidenter. SYN. *in* SHAMELESS.

SHAMROCK, trifolium (*Plin.*).

SHANK, crus : (*of a column*) scapus : (*of a plant*) scapus.

SHAPE, *s.*, figura : forma : species. JN. figura et forma ; forma figuraque ; figura et species ; forma atque species ; species atque figura *or* forma. SYN. *and* PHR. in FORM.

SHAPE, *v.*, formare : conformare : figurare : fingere : confingere. JN. fingere et formare : formam alicujus rei facere. [SYN. *in* FORM.] *To shape one's course*, cursum dirigere aliquo.

SHAPELESS, figurâ carens (*properly, without form*) : horridus : inconditus (*unshapely, ill-formed*).

SHAPELINESS, formositas : forma.

SHAPELY, formosus : formâ præstans.

SHARD, testa.

SHARE, *s.* ‖ *Portion, part*, pars (*considered simply as a portion of a whole*) : portio (*a part of a whole, so far as any one has a right to it, a share, portion ;* ☞ *in classical Latin, only in the expression* pro portione). *Each according to his share*, pro ratâ parte ; pro portione (*Cic., Verr.*, 5, 21, 55). *To receive one's share*, pro ratâ (parte) accipere : *to have a share in any thing*, participem esse alicujus rei (*general term, to be partaker*) : venire in partem alicujus rei, habēre partem in re (*a share considered as property*) : socium *or* adjutorem esse alicujus rei, venire in societatem alicujus rei (*to co-operate with*) : *to have no share*, expertem esse alicujus rei : *to take a share in any thing*, societatem habēre cum re : *to give a share*, aliquem facere participem alicujus rei ; aliquid communicare, participare cum aliquo : *to have had a share in a crime*, sceleri affinem esse ; alicujus in scelere consortem esse. ‖ *Part of a plough*, vomer *or* vomis, -ēris, *m. Share-beams*, dentalia.

SHARE, *v.* ‖ INTRANS. *To take a share* ; TRANS. *To give a share* ; vid. *the substantive. To share the command with any body*, æquato imperio uti (*Liv.*). ‖ *Share with* ; i. e., *to give up a part to any one*, partem alicujus rei cedere alicui. Vid., *also*, PARTAKE.

SHARER, qui partitur, &c. (*one who gives a share*) : particeps (*one who takes or has a share*). *Sharers*, socii.

SHARK. ‖ *A kind of fish*, *squalus (*Linn.*). ‖ *A cheat, rogue*, homo ad fraudem acutus (*after Nep., Dion.*, 8, 1) ; homo ad fallendum paratus *or* instructus ; fraudator ; præstigiator. *A thorough shark*, homo qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat ; qui totus ex fraude et mendaciis factus est.

SHARP. ‖ PROP. *Of the senses*, acutus : sagax (*having a fine sense of hearing or smelling, sagacious*). OBS., oculi acuti ; oculi acres et acuti : visus acer ; acer videndi sensus : nares acutæ ; nasus sagax : aures acutæ. ‖ *Of the mental faculties*, acutus (*quick*) : acer (*vigorous, penetrating*) : subtilis (*fine, discriminating accurately*) : argutus (*over-acute, making too fine distinctions*) : perspicax (*clear-sighted*). *A sharp understanding*, ingenium acre *or* acutum ; mens acris : *very sharp*, peracutus, peracer ; *to be very sharp*, acutissimo, acerrimo esse ingenio ; ingenii acumine valēre. ‖ *Violent, severe*, acerbus ; gravis. *Sharp want*, summa egestas, mendicitas : *sharp hatred*,

acerbum odium: *sharp cold*, frigus acerbum. ‖ *Biting, cutting, reproachful*, acerbus: amarus: mordax: aculeatus. *Sharp words*, voces contumeliosæ, contumeliarum aculei: *a sharp letter*, litteræ aculeatæ: *to use sharp language to any body*, aliquem gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus afficere.

SHARPEN, præacuere (*to make pointed at the end or in front*): acuere: exacuere (*to make sharp or pointed in general*): acuminare: cuspidare (*to put on a point at one end or in front, to fix a pointed head*): cunearе (*in the shape of a wedge*). *To sharpen on a whetstone*, cote acuere aliquid.

SHARPER, veterator: fraudator: præstigiator: homo ad fraudem acutus, *or* ad fallendum paratus *or* instructus: homo totus ex fraude factus.

SHARPLY. ‖ Prop., acute. ‖ *Of the senses*, acute (cernere, audire): acriter (intuēri aliquid). *Of the mental powers*, acute, acriter, subtiliter. [Syn. *under* Sharp.] ‖ *Severely*, severe: amare: acerbe: aspere: graviter. *To accuse one sharply*, acerbe *or* graviter accusare aliquem: *to reproach one sharply*, aspere vituperare aliquem.

SHARPNESS. Prop., acies. *The sharpness of an axe*, acies securis. Fig. ‖ *As opposed to mildness*, (a) *Of taste*, acritudo (*as a lasting property*): acrimonia (*as felt at any time*; e. g., *of mustard*, sinapis). (b) *Of character*, severitas: acerbitas. "*To use sharpness*," severitatem adhibēre (*against any body*, in aliquo): *with sharpness*, severe. ‖ *As a penetrating power*, (a) *Of the senses*, acies: *sharpness of sight*, acies oculorum; *of smell*, nasus sagax; *of hearing*, aures acutæ. (b) *Of mental powers*, ingenii acumen *or* acies (*the former implying more of depth; of original and inventive ability*) *or* acumen *only*: acies mentis: ingenium acre: judicium acre et certum: perspicacitas: prudentia perspicax (*insight, taking in all at one glance*): subtilitas (*fine discrimination*): sagacitas (*the power of accurate investigation*). Obs., acrimonia *is* "*life*," "*energy*," &c.: ☞ acrimonia judicii (*Muret.*) *incorrect.*

SHARP-SIGHTED. ‖ Prop., acute cernens: acri visu. *To be sharp-sighted*, acute cernere: *to be very sharp-sighted*, acerrimo esse visu. ‖ Fig., perspicax (*that sees things at a glance*): sagax (*that has a thorough insight into things*; e. g., sagax ad suspicandum; sagax ad pericula perspicienda).

SHARP-SIGHTEDNESS. ‖ Prop., acies oculorum: visus acer. ‖ Fig., perspicacitas: prudentia perspicax.

SHATTER. ‖ *To break in pieces*, frangere, confringere: quassare. ‖ *To weaken, crush*, debilitare: infirmum reddere: minuere: imminuere: comminuere: frangere: conficere: affligere. *My strength is shattered*, vires me deficiunt; debilitor et frangor: *to shatter the enemy's forces*, hostium vim pervertere.

SHAVE. ‖ (*With a razor*, &c.), radere *or* abradere barbam alicujus (*with a razor*, ξυρεῖν): tondēre alicujus barbam (*with scissors*, κείρειν; vid. *Suet., Oct.*, 79, modo tondēre, modo radere barbam). *To shave one's self*, barbam radere *or* tondēre: *to be shaved*, tondēri; tonsori operam dare (*Suet., Oct.*, 79): *to be shaved for the first time*, primam barbam ponere (*for which Petron.*, 74, *extr., in the language of rustics, says*, barbatoriam facere): *to be shaved every day*, faciem quotidie rasitare (*Suet., Oth.*, 12): *figuratively, to shave one*; i. e., *to cheat, impose upon*, aliquem attondēre (*Plaut., Bacch.*, 5, 1, 9). *To shave closely*, aliquem admutilare ad cutem (*Plaut.*). ‖ (*With a plane*, &c.), radēre; radere et levare: *to shave off*, abradere: deradere (*also to make smooth*): subradere (*from below*): circumradere (*all round*).

SHAVER, tonsor. *A female shaver*, tonstrix: *of or belonging to a shaver*, tonsorius. Vid., *also*, Barber.

SHAVINGS, ramenta, -orum (e. g., abietis).

SHAWL, * amiculum muliebre.

SHE, *feminine of pronouns in* He.

SHEAF, fascis (*bound together in order to be carried*; e. g., stramentorum, *Cæs.*): *diminutively*, fasciculus: manipulus (*a bundle not too large to be carried by hand*). *To bind sheaves*, fasces colligare, vincire.

SHEAR, tondēre (*the proper word*): recidere, præcidere (*to cut short, or too short*; e. g., capillum).

SHEARS, forfex (☞ forceps = *tongs or pincers*).

SHEATH, thēca (*general term*; e. g., *of a razor*): vagina (*for a long, sharp instrument; also of plants*): involucrum (*covering, wrapper*; e. g., *of a shield, for papers*, &c.).

SHEATHE, in vaginam recondere: *to sheathe again, put up again into a sheath*, vaginæ reddere.

SHED, *v.*, effundere: profundere. *To shed around*, circumfundere: *to shed tears*, lacrimas offundere, profundere, *or* projicere; lacrimare; flēre: *to shed blood*, sanguinem effundere, profundere (*one's own blood*; e. g., pro patriâ): cædem *or* sanguinem facere (*the blood of others*): *to shed the blood of any body*, alicujus sanguinem haurire: *to shed teeth*, primores dentes amittere, mutare. *To have shed all one's teeth*, omnes dentes habēre et renatos et immutabiles (*Plin., H. N.*): *to shed a coat*, villos mutare (*of a horse*, &c.): *to shed horns*, cornua deponere.

SHED, *s.*, tugurium: *diminutively*, tuguriolum: officina (*as a workshop*; subgrundium = *the eaves of a house*).

SHEDDING, effusio: profusio. *Shedding of tears*, fletus (*weeping*); lacrimæ (*tears*): *shedding of blood*, cædes. *Usually by circumlocution with the verb.*

SHEEP, ovis (*properly and figuratively*): *diminutively*, ovicula (☞ laniger, bidens, *poetically*): pecus, -ūdis, *fem.* (*a single head of sheep*; *plural*, oves); pecus, -ōris, *n.* (oviarium, ovillum, *or* lanigerum). *A flock of sheep*, grex ovium: *a sheep dog*, canis oviarius, pecuarius, pastoralis: *sheep-shearing*, ovium tonsura (*Col.*).

SHEEP-COT, } ovīle, -is, *n.*
SHEEP-FOLD, }

SHEEP-HOOK, pedum: baculum pastorale.

SHEEPISH, timidus: demissus: pavidus.

SHEEPISHLY, timide: pavide.

SHEEPISHNESS, timiditas: animus timidus, pavidus.

SHEEP-SHEARING, tonsura ovium. *To have one's sheep-shearing*, tondēre oves.

SHEEP-SKIN, pellis ovilla (*Plin.*): corium ovillum (*prepared*). *Sheep-skin cloak*, mastrūca.

SHEEP-WALK, * pascuum oviarium.

SHEER, purus: merus. Vid. Mere.

SHEER OFF, (clam) se subducere: cedere loco: discedere de *or* ex aliquo loco: se amoliri (*Ter., Plaut.*).

SHEET. ‖ *Of a bed*, &c.), *perhaps* lodix: (toral *is* = *counterpane*; linteum, *a linen cloth; general term*). ‖ *A thin plate*, lamina: bractea; bracteola (*diminutively*): *sheet copper, sheet iron*, lamina, lamella, ænea, ferrea. ‖ *A piece of paper*, plagula.

SHEET-ANCHOR, ancora ultima; *also figuratively*; e. g., fessis (*Sil.*, 7, 24).

SHEET LIGHTNING, fulgētrum (*Plin.*).

SHEKEL, siclus (*ecclesiastical*).

SHELF. ‖ *Board to lay things on*, pluteus (*when covered over, or when one shelf is above another in a set*): tabula (*as a single board*). *Book-shelves*, (librorum) foruli, loculamenta; pluteus. ‖ *Sand-bank*, syrtis; *Latin*, pulvīnus.

SHELL, *s.*, cortex (e. g., *of nuts*); crusta (*a crust; hard, thick coat*): corium (*a leather-like covering*; e. g., *of chestnuts*): cutis (*a thin covering, skin*): putamen (*of eggs, nuts, beans, testaceous animals*): testa (*of animals and eggs*): folliculus (*of pulse and corn*): tunica (*husk of corn*).

SHELL, *v.* ‖ Trans., putamen alicui rei detrahere; desquamare (*to take off the scales*). ‖ Intr., cutem, corticem, &c., deponere, exuere, desquamari (*in scales*). *To shell teeth*, dentes cadunt, excidunt.

SHELTER, *s.* ‖ *That which covers or defends*, tectum (*roof*): perfugium (*place of refuge, or offering a shelter*): deversorium (*a place to put up at, on the road*): hospitium (*if in the house, or under the roof of a friend*): asylum (*an asylum*). *To afford a shelter*, tectum præbēre; *also*, hospitio accipere: tecto, ad se *or* ad se domum, recipere (*under one's roof, in one's house*); tectis ac sedibus recipere; mœnibus, tectis, recipere (*of the inhabitants of a town, with regard to fugitives*); asylum aperire (*to give an asylum*). *To find a shelter*, hospitium nancisci. *At some places I can not even find a shelter*, multis locis ne tectum quidem accipio. ‖ *Protection*, præsidium. ‖ *Protector*, scutum (*figuratively*; i. e., *shield*). ‖ *A protection against rain*, &c., subgrunda: subgrundium.

SHELTER, *v.* ‖ *To give or to take shelter* [vid. Shelter, *subst.*; vid., *also, the* Syn. *in* to Defend, to Guard]. *To shelter against the heat of the sun*, contra solem protegere (e. g., *one's head*). *To shelter against the cold and the heat*, contra frigorem æstusque injuriam tuēri *The harbor was sheltered from the south-west winds*, portus ab Africâ tegebatur. *To be sheltered by one's post as ambassador*, legationis jure tectum esse: *to be sheltered*, tectum *or* tutum esse.

SHELVING, declivis: acclivis: proclivis (*sloping*; declivis, *if looked at from above, and* acclivis *if from below*; proclivis *if gradually*): fastigatus (*in the way of a roof*): deruptus (*rather steep*; e. g., derupta ripa, *of the bank of a river*).

SHEPHERD, opīlio (*Col.*): ovium custos (*Cic.*): ovium pastor, *or* pastor (*general term for one who feeds herds or flocks*). *A shepherd's life*, vita pastorum (*the life of shepherds*): vita pastoricia (*also, a life like that of a shepherd*). *A shepherd boy*, * puer pastoris. *A shepherd's staff*, pedum, pastorale baculum: *shepherd's pipe*, fistula pastoricia *or* pastoralis. *A shepherd's dog*, canis pastoralis *or* pastoricius; canis pecuarius: *of or belonging to a shepherd*, pastoralis: pastorius: pastoricius: *shepherd's weather-glass* (*a plant*), * anagallis arvensis (*Linn.*): *shepherd's purse* (*a plant*), * thlaspi bursa pastoris (*Linn.*): *shepherd's needle* (*a plant*), * scandix pecten (*Linn.*).

SHEPHERDESS, * femina pastoris.

SHERBET, *perhaps* sicera (*late*).

SHERIFF. *The nearest word is perhaps* prætor; *but the English term must often be retained, for the sake of perspicuity.*

SHERIFFALTY, *perhaps* prætura.

SHEW. Vid. Show.

SHIELD. ‖ Prop., clipeus (*a large shield, round or oval*): scutum (*large, oblong*): parma (*small, round*): pelta (*small and light, of various shapes, usually with a semicircular indentation on one side*, pelta lunata). ‖ Fig. *Defence*, vid.

SHIFT, *s.* ‖ *Artifice, trick*, dolus: ars (artificium, techna, *comedy*). ‖ *Expedient*, ratio: modus: remedium. *To put one to his shifts*, mūltum negotii alicui facessere; negotium facere alicui; aliquem torquēre. *I am put to my last shifts for money*, consilia rerum domesticarum sunt impedita (*Cic.*): *to make the best shift one can*, molâ tantum salsâ litant, qui non habent thura (*Prov., Plaut.*). ‖ *Chemise*, indusium; *or, by circumlocution*, imum corporis velamentum (*after Curt.*, 5, 1, 38).

SHIFT, *v.* ‖ *To change*, vid. ‖ *To use expedients*, consilium a præsenti necessitate repetere (*Curt.*, 6, 4, 10).

SHILLING, * schelinjus (*in the Latin of the Middle Ages*): * schillinjus (*technical term*). *To pay twenty shillings in the pound*, solidum suum cuique solvere (i. e., *the whole amount, Cic.*): *to pay ten shillings in the pound*, dimidium ex eo, quod debebat, aliquis solvit (*Quint.*, 5, 10, 105).

SHIN, tibia.

SHINE, *s.*, claritas: splendor: nitor: candor: fulgor. Syn. *in* Brightness.

SHINE, *v.* ‖ Propr., splendēre: fulgēre: nitēre [Syn. *in* Splendor]: micare (*to sparkle, twinkle; of bodies which shoot forth beams suddenly at intervals*): ☞ rutilare (*to shine with a gold color*): radiare (*to beam, cast beams*): coruscare (*to dart forth; of flames*) and candēre (*to shine brightly*) *are only poetic. To shine with ivory and gold*, ebore et auro fulgēre. ‖ Fig., splendēre (*to make a show*): fulgēre (*to shine forth, in any body*, in aliquo,

of good qualities): nitēre (*to be illustrious*; e. g., recenti glorīā): enitēre *or* elucēre (*to be conspicuous*; e. g., in bello, in foro; *of persons and things, as virtues,* &c.); *by any thing*, aliquā re. *To endeavor to shine with any thing*, se ostentare (*especially externally, and in speech*): honoris *or* gloriæ cupidum esse (*to strive after honor and glory*).

SHINE FORTH, elucēre: enitēre: effulgēre (*properly and figuratively*): fulgēre: exsplendescere (*figuratively*). *The sun shines forth between the clouds,* sol inter nubes effulget: *figuratively, even in youth his excellent disposition shone forth,* fulgebat jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis. *The good and beautiful shone forth from the virtues I have named,* honestum decorumque ex iīs, quas commemoravi, virtutibus perlucet.

SHINE THROUGH, translucēre: perlucēre: interlucēre. *The moon shines through the windows,* luna se fundit per fenestras (*Virg., Æn.*, 3, 152).

SHINE UPON, luce collustrare. *The moon shines upon the earth,* luna mittit lucem in terram.

SHINGLE, scandula (*not* scindula). *To be roofed with shingle,* scandulis tectum esse; scandulā contectum esse.

SHINGLES. ‖ *Loose stones on a beach, perhaps* lapilli litorales *or* (*poetical*) litorei. ‖ *A kind of disease,* *zona morbus (*technical term*).

SHINING. ‖ PROPR., lucidus (*shining with a bright, pure light; opposed to* obscurus): pellucidus (*transparent, pellucid*): illustris (*existing in light; of a road, star,* &c., *Cic., Verr.*, 3, 94, 219): luminosus (*having abundant light*): nitidus, nitens (*shining beautifully, with pure brightness*): splendidus (*shining with dazzling, splendid brightness*): fulgens (*blazing with fiery brightness; e. g., of a comet; opposed to* sol nitidus). ‖ FIG. *Illustrious,* vid.

SHIP, *s.*, navis (*general term*): navigium (*a smaller ship; in later Latin as general term for* navis: carīna, puppis, ratis *in this sense are poetical*). *The several kinds of ships with the ancients were the following:* navis oneraria (*general term for any ship carrying heavy freight*): navis mercatoria (*a merchantman*): navis frumentaria (*for carrying corn*): corbīta (*a slow-sailing vessel laden with goods*): gaulus (γαῦλος, *a Phœnician merchantman of an oval form,* * *Gell.*, 10, 25, *and Fest.*): cercūrus (κέρκουρος, *a light sailing vessel, with oars only in the fore part, peculiar to the Cyprianese*): hippagōgus (ἱππαγωγός, *a horse transport,* * *Liv.*, 44, 28, § 7): actuaria: actuarium: actuariolum (*a small, light sailing vessel, provided with sails and oars*): navis longa *or* rostrata (*a ship of war, long, armed with a strong head or beak; if with two banks of oars,* birēmis; *with three,* trirēmis; *with four,* quadrirēmis; *with five,* quinquerēmis): navis prædatoria *or* piratica (*a pirate*): myopāro (μυοπαρών, *a pirate of smaller size*): celox (*a light, fast-sailing vessel, with two or three oars*): lembus (λέμβος, *a low, sharp-built vessel, adapted for very fast sailing; skiff, yacht*): lenunculus (*a little skiff or fishing-boat*): pristis (πρίστις, *a long, small sailing vessel, like the* lembus): phasēlus (φάσηλος, *a small, fast-sailing vessel in the shape of a kidney-bean, such as was in use among the pirates of Phaselis, on the borders of Lycia and Pamphylia*): aphractus (ἄφρακτος, *a long vessel without deck, in use among the Rhodians*): dicrōtum, dicrōta (δίκροτος, ἡ, *a kind of galley with two banks of oars*). *Of or belonging to ships,* navalis: nauticus. *To build a ship,* navem construere, ædificare (*Cic.*), facere (*Cæs., Liv.*), fabricare (*Curt.*). *To repair a ship,* navem reficere, reparare. *To fit out a ship,* navem instruere, ornare, adornare (*Liv.*), armare (*Cæs.*): *to dismantle or unrig a ship,* navem exarmare (*Sen.*): *to go on board a ship,* navem ascendere (*Ter.*), conscendere (*Cic.*); in navem ascendere (*Cic.*). *A ship lies at anchor,* navis stat, consistit in ancoris. *To sink a ship,* navem deprimere (*Cæs.*), demergere (*Liv.*). *A ship is ready for sea,* navis apta est instructaque omnibus rebus ad navigandum (*Cæs.*). *A ship is driven out of its course,* navis tempestate discedit suo cursu (*Cæs.*). *Ship-timber,* materia navalis; arbores navales.

SHIP, *v.*, in navem (naves) imponere. *To ship goods for a place,* aliquo merces devehendas dare.

SHIP-BUILDING. *By circumlocution with* ædificare naves; e. g., *the art of ship-building,* ars ædificandi naves, *or* * architectura navalis.

SHIPMATE, socius *or* comes navigationis (*Cic.*).

SHIPMENT, *by circumlocution with the verbs.*

SHIPPING, naves: navigia (*plural*): classis (*a fleet*).

SHIPWRECK, *s.*, naufragium. *To suffer shipwreck,* naufragium facere (*Cic., Nep.*); navem frangere (*Ter.*) [naufragium pati, *Sen., Trag.*: ☞ *not to be followed*]. *To perish by shipwreck,* naufragio perire, interire (*Cic., Cæs.*); naufragio intercipi (*Tac.*). *One who has suffered shipwreck,* naufrāgus: qui naufragium fecit; *also,* ejectus *only. Also figuratively*; e. g., *if these men remain at the helm of affairs, there is reason to fear a general shipwreck,* qui nisi a gubernaculo recesserint, maximum ab universo naufragio periculum est (*Cic.*). *In the shipwreck of the state,* in naufragio reipublicæ.

SHIPWRECK, *v.* Vid. TO WRECK.

SHIPWRIGHT, * architectus navalis (naupēgus, *Pand.*).

SHIRE, provincia; *some say* * comitatus.

SHIRT, tunica interūla: interūla: subucula (*with the ancients, the under tunic, made of linen or cotton; the upper tunic was called* indusium; vid. *Bekker's Gallus,* vol. ii., p. 89, *sqq.*): sindon (*a fine shirt worn by young slaves in attendance, tucked up at the knees*): *wearing a shirt, in a shirt,* subuculatus; linteo succinctus (*with a sindon, Suet., Cal.*, 26). PROV. *Near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin,* tunica pallio propior (*Plaut., Trin.*, 5, 2, 30); proximus egomet sum mihi (*Ter., Andr.*, 4, 1, 12).

SHIVER, *v.* ‖ TRANS., frangere: confringere. [Vid. BREAK.] ‖ INTRANS., horrēre: horrescere (*to shudder with cold,* &c.): tremere, contremiscere (*to tremble*). *To shiver all over,* totum tremere horrēreque; omnibus artibus contremiscere.

SHIVER, *s.* ‖ *A broken piece,* fragmentum: fragmen (*poetical*): frustum (*a little bit*).

SHIVER, *s.* ‖ *A shuddering,* horror: *cold shivers,* febrium frigus; frigus et febris (*after* æstus et febris, *Cic., Cat.*, 1, 13, 31); *from the context,* frigus *only*; e. g., *to be attacked with cold shivers,* corpus frigore tentatur (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 1, 80). *To have cold shivers,* frigore et febri jactari (*after Cic., loc. cit.*).

SHIVERING, horror (*opposed to* febris, *Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 28).

SHOAL. ‖ *A multitude,* copia: multitudo: vis. ‖ *A sand-bank,* syrtis (*Latin*); pulvīnus.

SHOCK, *s.* ‖ *Collision, concussion,* vid. ‖ *Conflict* (*of enemies*), vid. ‖ *Offence,* offensio: injuria: contumelia. [SYN. *in* OFFENCE.] ‖ *A pile of sheaves,* * acervus. ‖ *A shagged dog,* * canis aquaticus (*Liv.*).

SHOCK, *v.* ‖ *To shake,* vid. ‖ *To offend,* vid.

SHOCKING. ‖ *Offensive,* quod offensioni est; quod offensionem habet *or* affert; quod offendit: quod non vacat offensione: quod displicet (*that gives offence*): exemplo haud saluber: mali *or* pessimi exempli (*that sets a bad example*). ‖ *Atrocious,* dirus (*of things that excite horror*): atrox (*exciting fear*; e. g., facinus): fœdus (*foul*): abominandus: detestandus: detestabilis (*detestable*): nefandus: nefarius (*the former of actions; the latter of men, their thoughts and actions*): immanis (*shocking; of actions*): teter (*hideous, shocking; abominable in character and conduct*): odiosus (*hateful, abominable*). *A shocking villain,* homo omni parte detestabilis: homo impurus: monstrum hominis.

SHOCKINGLY, atrociter: immaniter: fœde: tetre.

SHOE, *s.*, calceamentum, *or* (*post-Augustan*) calceatus, -ūs (*collectively, for all that covers the foot*): calceus (*if of a small size*): calceolus (*the shoe which covered the foot up to the ankle, made of black leather, and laced with a leather strap; it was worn only together with the* toga): crepīda [κρηπίς], *or, pure Latin,* solea (*the sandal only protecting the foot-sole, worn by the Greek women; by the Romans only in the house and on a journey. The* crepida *differed from the* solea *insomuch only as it might be worn on either foot; compare Gell.*, 13, 21, 5, *sq.* ☞ *The* gallicæ [*sc.* soleæ], *introduced shortly before the time of Cicero, were also sandals of that description, made after the fashion of the Gauls*): sandalium (σανδάλιον, *a high sandal, made of wood, cork, or leather, tied to the foot by means of a leather strap, worn at Rome, especially by the rich ladies, who had them enriched with all manner of ornaments; with the Greeks they were worn also by the men*): caliga (*the shoe of the common soldier, a sole simply, with iron nails, laced with leather thongs up to the middle of the leg*): sculponeæ (*sc.* soleæ, *wooden shoes worn by slaves and rustics*): pero (*a large shoe of untanned leather, generally with the hair of the animal on it, that covered the foot up to the ankle, and was fastened with leather thongs like the* calceus. *It was worn by the most ancient Romans, with the exception of the senators; in later times it was worn by slaves and peasants*): soccus (σῦκκος, *a low, thin, light shoe, worn by females and actors of Greek comedy*): cothurnus (κόθορνος, *the shoe of the huntsman in Crete, introduced by Æschylus on the stage, with soles four inches thick. Females of a short stature used to wear it, for the sake of making themselves look taller*): *wide shoes,* calcei laxi: *tight shoes,* calcei pedibus minores (*after Hor. Ep.*, 1, 10, 43): *easy shoes,* calcei habiles et apti ad pedem. *One who has shoes on,* calceatus; soleatus. *One who has taken off his shoes, without shoes,* discalceatus: *to wear shoes,* calceis uti: *to change one's shoes,* se *or* pedem calceare; calceos sibi inducere; calceos sumere. *To put on other shoes,* calceos mutare. *To assist any body in putting on his shoes,* aliquem calceare; calceos inducere alicui; calceare aliquem soccis (vid. *above*). *To ask any body to put on one's shoes,* commmittere alicui pedes calceandos: *to take off one's own shoes,* excalceare pedes: *to take off any body's shoes,* excalceare aliquem: *to make any body take off one's shoes, or to have one's shoes taken off by any body,* præbēre alicui pedes excalceandos: *the right, left shoe,* dexter, sinister calceus (*Suet., Aug.*, 92): *a horse-shoe,* solea ferrea: *to cast a shoe* (*of a horse*) [vid. HORSE-SHOE]: *to patch a shoe,* laciniam assuere calceo. *The shoe pinches,* calceus urit (†). PROV. *Every one knows best where the shoe pinches him,* * sua quisque incommoda optime novit.

SHOE, *v.*, aliquem calceare: calceos inducere alicui. *To shoe a horse,* equo induere soleas ferreas: equum calceare (*both in the sense of the ancients, who employed shoes that could be put on and off at pleasure*): * equo ferreas soleas clavis suffigere (*after our manner*).

SHOE-BLACK, * calceos detergens.

SHOE-BRUSH, * peniculus quo calceamenta detergentur.

SHOE-HORN, * cornu quo calcei pedibus *or* in pedes inducuntur.

SHOEING-SMITH, * faber ferrarius, qui equis soleas ferreas suppingit.

SHOE-MAKER, sutor (*general term*): sandaliarius (*one who makes sandals*; vid. SYN. *in* SHOE): crepidarius (*one who made soles*). *A journeyman shoe-maker,* * sutori operas præbens. *A shoe-maker's apprentice,* tabernæ sutrinæ alumnus (*Tacitus, Ann.*, 15, 34, 3).

SHOE-STRING, obstragulum crepidæ (* *Plin.*, 9, 35, 56): habēna: corrigia (*if of leather*; vid. STRAP).

SHOOT, *s.*, virga (*twig, general term*): surculus: talea (*such as will serve for settings,* &c.): sarmentum (*a useless shoot*): stolo (*a hurtful sucker, Dōd.*): germen (*shoot, eye, that would serve for grafting*).

SHOOT, *v.* ‖ TRANS. *To propel a*

weapon, &c., mittere : emittere : conjicere (*of weapons hurled ;* sagittas, &c.) : permittere (*so as to hit the mark*). *To shoot arrows*, sagittas mittere : sagittas conjicere (e. g., *into a castle*, in castellum, *Cæs.*) ; *also poetical*, sagittam arcu expellere (*Ov.*) ; telum trajicere (*from one point to another*) : *with a gun*, *glandes e sclopeto mittere (*if loaded with ball*) : *to be going to shoot* (*at any thing*), ictum intentare. *To shoot at any body or any thing*, telo petere aliquem *or* aliquid ; tela in aliquid conjicere ; telum in aliquem immittere (*Cic.*). *To shoot at a mark*, destinatum petere. *He shot with so sure an aim, that he could hit birds flying*, adeo certo ictu destinata feriebat, ut aves quoque exciperet (*Curt.*, 5, 41). [Vid. AIM.] PROV. *To shoot with a long bow*, gloriose mentiri ; gloriosius de se prædicare (*of one whose tales magnify his own deeds*). ‖ *To hit with a missile*, aliquid ictu ferire. *To shoot any body dead*, aliquem telo occidere (*general term*) : aliquem sagittâ configere (*with an arrow*). *To shoot game*, &c., bestias venabulo (&c.) transverberare (*Cic.*). *To shoot one's self*, suâ manu cadere : *to shoot off any body's arm, leg*, &c., ictu teli auferre alicui brachium, pedem, &c. : *to shoot a bolt*, obdere pessulum ostio *is the nearest expression*. ‖ INTRANS. *To move rapidly*, ferri : rapide ferri. *To shoot up into the air*, sublime ferri : *to shoot down*, præcipitari : præcipitem ire (*general term*) : præcipitem devolvi (e. g., per saxa ; *of a river*) : prorripere se (*Virg., to shoot or dart away*) : emicare (*of the heart, lightning, flame, water, blood*). *A vine shoots*, vitis in jugum emicat (*Col.*). ‖ *To grow quickly*, prosilire (*of plants ;* e. g., frutex, *Col.*) : adolescere (*of corn*) : avide se promittere (*to grow large ; of trees*) : herbescere (*of corn in the blade*). ‖ *To prick, smart* (*of wounds*), pungere (me, te, eum, &c.). ‖ *To shoot ahead*, prævehi (præter aliquem *or* aliquid).

SHOOT FORTH, (i. e., *to bud*, &c.) gemmare : gemmascere : progemmare (*to put forth buds*) : germinare : egerminare : progerminare (*to get twigs or branches*) : pullulare, pullulascere (*afresh*) : fruticare *or* fruticari (*to form a stalk ; of some plants, as cabbage*, &c. ; *then of bushy trees, as the willow*, &c.). *The trees shoot forth*, gemmæ proveniunt, exsistunt.

SHOOT THROUGH. ‖ TRANS., trajicere : transfigere (*with an arrow or javelin*) : transverberare (*with a javelin, or the like*). ‖ INTRANS., FIG., transcurrere : transmittere.

SHOOT UP. ‖ *To dart up* (*as water from a fountain*, &c.), emicare, *with or without* alte *or* in altum ; sublime ferri. ‖ *To grow rapidly*, adolescere (*of persons ; also of corn*) : excrescere (*of persons*) : avide se promittere (*of trees*) : herbescere (*to grow in the stalk ; of corn*).

SHOOTING-GROUND, jaculatorius campus (*Ulp., Dig.*, 9, 2, 9).

SHOP, taberna (*the proper word*) ; *diminutive*, tabernacula : pergula (*a building in which goods were exposed for sale, and works of art for inspection*, &c. ; vid. *Hard., Plin.*, 35, 10, 36, *n.* 12, § 84) : officīna (*a work-shop*). *Bookseller's shop*, taberna libraria : *to keep a shop*, tabernam habēre : *to shut shop*, tabernam claudere.

SHOP-BOY, tabernæ mercatoriæ minister (*after Tac., Ann.*, 15, 34, 3).

SHOP-KEEPER, tabernarius : (*facetè, of goods that do not find sale*), merx invendibilis : merx quæ emtorem non reperit.

SHOP-PRICE, *pretium quo aliquid in tabernis venditur.

SHORE, *s.*, litus (*as the line of coast*) : ora (*as a more extended space, bordering on the sea*). *To lie at anchor off a shore*, in salo navem tenēre in ancoris : ☞ acta (=litus) *should not be used except with reference to Greek history*, &c. [*according to Döderlein*, "*coast as presenting agreeable views, a pleasant residence*," &c.]. *Towns on the shore*, urbes maritimæ. *To keep close in to shore*, litus *or* oram legere : *to sail along the shore*, litus prætervehi ; *as closely as possible*, quam proxime poterant, litus tenēre (*Liv.*, 44, 12, 6) : *to set any body on shore*, aliquem in terram exponere : *to bring a vessel to shore*, navem ad terram appellere, applicare, ad litus appellere.

SHORE, *v.* Vid. PROP, SUPPORT.

SHORELESS. ‖ PROP., sine litore. ‖ FIG. *Boundless*, terminatus : infinitus : immensus.

SHORT. ‖ *Of small extent in space*, brevis (*general term ; opposed to* longus, latus) : curtus (*cut short ; too short*) : contractus (*narrowed, limited in extent*) : astrictus (*drawn tight ; short in breadth or width*). JN. contractus et astrictus ; artus : angustus (*tight, narrow*) : minutus (*made very small*) : præcisus (*broken off, abrupt ;* e. g., conclusiones) : pressus (*compact*). *Very short*, perbrevis ; brevissimus : *short of stature*, staturâ brevis ; brevis ; brevi corpore : *a short way*, via brevis *or* compendiaria ; viæ compendium (*post-Augustan*) : *short hair*, capilli breves (*opposed to* capilli longi) ; capilli tonsi (*cut, Juven.*, 9, 149) : *short sight*, oculi non longe conspectum ferentes : *to have short sight*, oculis non satis prospicere : *to be short* (*in speaking or writing*), breviter, *or* paucis, *or* præcise dicere (*opposed to* copiose, plene et perfecte dicere) ; brevi præcidere ; paucis, *or* breviter scribere *or* perscribere : *to be short* (*in narrative or description*), breviter exponere *or* paucis absolvere aliquid ; in pauca conferre aliquid ; breviter astringere aliquid (e. g., argumenta) : *be short*, in pauca confer ; verbo dicas ; præcide ; id, si potes, verbo expedi : *I will be as short as I can*, in verba conferam paucissima : *in short, to be short*, ut in pauca conferam ; ne longum faciam ; ne longus sim ; ut ad pauca redeam ; ut paucis dicam ; ne (multis) te morer ; de quo ne multa disseram ; ne multa ; ne plura ; quid multa ? quid plura ? quid quæris ? ad summam ; denique (denique *especially when a conclusion is added to a series of enumerations*) ; uno verbo (*in one word ;* ☞ *only when no more than one word follows ;* vid. *Cato, R. R.*, 157, 5 ; *Cic., Phil.*, 2, 22, 54). *Also*, que (*affixed*) *is used to express* "*short*" (*in order to resume ;* vid. *commentators on Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 3 ; *ad Cic., Catil.*, 3, 8, 28 ; *ad Cic., De Legg.*, 1, 18, 48, *and* 2, 7, 16). *Short and sweet*, paucis quidem, sed bene. ‖ *Of brief extent in time*, brevis, exiguus (*unimportant, inconsiderable*) : contractus (*contracted, shortened ;* e. g., noctes). *The shortest day*, dies brumalis (*opposed to* dies solstitialis) ; bruma (*the winter solstice ; opposed to* solstitium) : *the shortest night*, nox solstitialis (*opposed to* nox brumalis, *in Ov., Pont.*, 2, 4, 26) ; solstitium (*the summer solstice ; opposed to* bruma. ☞ *The writers of the best age, and even Sen., N. Qu.*, 7, 1, 3, *use* solstitium *only in this sense ; and hence it is unclassical to say* solstitium brumale *or* hibernum *for* bruma, *or* solstitium æstivum *for* solstitium *alone ;* vid. *Ruhnk., Ter., Phorm.*, 4, 4, 28 ; *Ochsn., Cic., Ecl.*, p. 284). *A short syllable*, syllāba brevis : *to mark a syllable as short*, syllabam corripere (*opposed to* producere) : *to pronounce short*, breviter dicere syllabam : *in* inclītus *the first letter* [*syllable*] *is short*, inclītus dicimus [dicitur] brevi primâ literâ) : *a short memory*, memoria hebes : *in a short time*, brevi tempore ; brevi spatio, *or, more commonly*, brevi, celeriter (*quickly*) : *in a very short time*, perbrevi : *a short time before*, brevi ante, paullo ante, proxime ; modo (*just now, not long since*) ; nuper (*lately, but of a point of time more or less remote ;* vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 4, 3, 6, quid dico nuper ? immo vero modo ac plane paullo ante. ☞ Recens *for* modo *or* nuper *is not classical*) : *a short time after*, brevi post *or* postea ; paullo post *or* post paullo (vid. *commentators on Liv.*, 22, 60, 16) ; non ita multo post ; brevi spatio interjecto : *a short time before* (*a person's death*, &c.), haud multum ante (mortem alicujus) : *a short time after* (*a person's death*, &c.), haud multum post (mortem alicujus) : *a short time before day*, paullo ante lucem ; plane mane (*early in the morning*) : *to cut short a conversation*, sermonem incidere (☞ sermonem abrumpere *belongs to the Silver Age and the poets*) : *to cut short an acquaintance, friendship*, &c., societatem, amicitiam dirumpere, discindere ; amicitiam repente præcidere (*opposed to* sensim dissuere) : *to be short with any body*, aliquem severius adhibēre (*Cicero, Att.*, 10, 12, 3).

SHORT-HAND, ars dicta *or* dictata velocissime excipiendi (*after Suet., Tit.*, 3) : *tachygraphia (*technical term*) : scripturæ compendium. *To write in short-hand*, notare (*opposed to* perscribere) : *to take down in short-hand*, per compendia excipere aliquid (e. g., cursim loquentis voces, *Cic., Manil.*, 4, 198) ; notis excipere aliquid. (*Prudentius uses* punctis dicta præpetibus sequi, *and* notare verba fictis signis. ☞ Abbreviare *is low Latin :* per notas scribere *has a different meaning.*) *A short-hand writer*, notarius (*one who takes down a speech*, &c., *by the use of certain contractions*, notæ ; *called, poetically by Manil., Astron.*, 4, 160, scriptor velox : ☞ Notarius velox *is not Latin ; cf. commentators on Plin. Ep.*, 3, 5, 15 ; *Gesner, Chrestom., Plin.*, p. 11, *sq.*) : actuarius (*one who takes notes of speeches delivered in a court ;* vid. *Suet., Cæs.*, 55) : scriptor velox, cui litera verbum est (ϯ).

SHORT-SIGHTED, ‖ PROP., myops (*μύωψ, Ulp., Dig.*, 21, 1, 10, § 3) : (*in pure Latin*) qui oculis non satis prospicit, *or* cujus oculi non longe conspectum ferunt. *To be short-sighted*, oculis non satis prospicere. ‖ FIG. *Unwise, silly*, stultus (*opposed to* intelligens, sapiens). ☞ Imprudens, *in this sense, is not classical.*

SHORTEN, curtare : decurtare (*with the idea of maiming or mangling*) : detrahere aliquid (*in respect of number*) : contrahere (e. g., orationem) : in angustum cogere (*to contract, abridge ;* e. g., commentarios, *Sen. Ep.*, 39, 1) : amputare (*general term, to cut shorter ;* e. g., orationem) : imminuere (*to abridge the number of syllables in pronouncing a word ; as*, audisse *for* audivisse, *Cic., Or.*, 47, *in.*) : notare (*to abbreviate in writing*).

SHORTLY. ‖ *Briefly, not at length*, breviter (*general term*) : arte : anguste (*narrowly*) : paucis (*sc.* verbis), breviter (*with few words*) : strictim : carptim (*superficially ; opposed to* copiose). JN. breviter strictimque ; præcise (*abruptly, with few words ; opposed to* plane et perfecte ; *then also, roundly, flatly ;* e. g., negare) : presse *or* pressius (*briefly, but thoroughly ;* e. g., definire). ‖ *Soon*, vid.

SHORTNESS, brevitas (*general term, in space and time*) : exiguitas (*limited extent*). *Shortness of stature*, brevitas corporis : *shortness of time*, temporis brevitas (*general term*) ; temporis exiguitas *or* angustiæ (*in respect of a business*, &c.) : *shortness in speaking*, brevitas dicendi (*general term*) ; breviloquentia (*as a property, Cic. ap. Gell.*, 12, 2, *med.*) ; celeritas dicendi (*quickness*). *To study shortness*, brevitati servire ; brevitatem adhibēre ; (*in any thing*) in aliquâ re (e. g., in interpretando).

SHOT, *s.* ‖ *The act of shooting*, teli jactus *or* conjectus (*of a weapon, as discharged*) : ictus (*of a weapon, as having hit the mark*) : *sclopeti *or* tormenti fragor (*in as far as it caused a report*). *To fire a shot*, *telum e sclopeto emittere (*but by no means* sclopetum displodere *or* explodere) ; *tormentum mittere *or* emittere. ‖ *That which is discharged*, (*in the sense of the ancients*) telum (*thrown either with the hand or by a machine*) : sagitta (*an arrow :* ☞ spiculum *is poetical only*) : *plural*, tela missilia, *and* missilia *simply* (*but* emissicia, *cf. Cic., De Legg.*, 3, 9, 20, *is a doubtful reading*) : globus (*any round mass ;* e. g., *of lead, thrown by a sling*) : glans (*a ball of clay or lead, which was made hot and thrown by a sling ;* vid. *commentators on Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 43 ; *hence a proper expression for our "musket-ball ;" also*, telum *will suit for the latter three ; compāre* FIRE) : *telum tormento missum (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 51, *extr.*) : *globus tormento missus (*after the preceding passage*) : *grando plumbea (*small shot*) : *globus ferro secto et pulvere pyrio completus (*grape shot*). ‖ *Reach of missives*, teli conjectus. *To come within shot*, ad teli conjectum venire : *to fight*

within shot, eminus pugnare (*opposed to* cominus pugnare).

SHOULD. (A) *Implying duty, propriety*, &c., (1) debeo: oportet (oportet *denoting objectively the moral claim that is made upon any body*; debeo *subjectively the moral obligation that he is under*). ☞ *The perfect infinitive after "should" is usually translated by the present infinitive*, debuit facere = "*he should have done it.*" *Let the pupil also observe, that before the English perfect infinitive, a past tense of* debeo, oportet *should be used.* (2) *The gerundive or participle in* dus. "*Friendship should be desired for its own sake*," amicitia propter se expetenda est. "*Should*" *is translated in this way to denote general truths*, &c. (B) *Should* (*as the past tense of shall*) *is often a future* (*being the form which the English future assumes after a past tense*). *He said that he should sail*, &c., dixit se navigaturum esse. (C) *Should is often a conditional form, to be translated by the present or imperfect subjunctive* (*the imperfect especially, but not exclusively, when it is implied that the condition is not realized; the present is by far the more common when this is not to be implied*). *It occurs both in the conditional and in the consequent clause*: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem—mentiar (*if I should deny*, &c., *I should tell a lie*): si forte quæreretur, &c., putarem (*if it should be inquired*, &c., *I should think*). (D) *Sometimes "should" is used as a modest expression of what one does not really doubt; as, I should think*, &c., putem; *where, for the present subjunctive, the perfect is also used*, crediderim (*I should imagine*). Velim, nolim, malim *are very common forms.* (E) *Sometimes "should," after "that," has no potential, future, or conditional meaning, and is translated by the present infinitive. It is strange that you should say so*, mirum est te hæc dicere.

SHOULDER, *s.*, humerus (*of men*): armus (*in old Latin and the poets denotes the upper arm with the shoulder, but in classical prose it is used only of animals*). *Shoulder-blade*, scapula (*usually plural*, scapulæ): *shoulder-bone*, os humeri; *plural*, scoptula, -orum, *nom. plural* (*Cels.*, 8, 1; *but ed. Almel. reads* scutula). *Shoulder of mutton*, *armus vervecīnus: *broad over the shoulders*, latus ab humeris: *to carry on the shoulders*, humeris portare *or* gestare (*properly*); humeris gestare (*properly and figuratively*; e. g., universam rempublicam): *to carry burdens on the shoulders*, onera humeris portare (*general term*); bajulare (*as a porter*): *to take any body on one's shoulders*, aliquem in humeros suos efferre (*in order to raise him up so as to show him to others*); aliquem humeris sublevare (*in order to carry him when weary*): *to take any thing upon one's shoulders*, tollere aliquid in humeros (*properly*); suscipere *or* recipere aliquid (*to take any thing upon one's self*; recipere *with the accessory notion of being responsible for it*): *he was turned out neck and shoulders*, foras deturbatus est (*Plaut.*); turpiter ejectus est (*Ov.*). *These burdens are removed from the shoulders of the poor to those of the rich*, hæc onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata sunt.

SHOULDER, *v.*, aliquid in humeros tollere. *To shoulder a gun*, *sclopētum humero acclinare.

SHOULDER-BELT, balteus *or* balteum.

SHOUT, *s.*, clamor (*frequently in plural, if it means the shout of several persons*): convicium (*of a turbulent assembly of persons*). Jn. clamor conviciumque; clamor atque convicium: voces (*of a turbulent mass of people*): vociferatio: vociferatus (*loud vehement cries from displeasure, pain, anger*, &c.): strepitus (*din*): fremitus (*hollow murmuring of a multitude*): clamor inconditus; clamor dissōnus; clamores dissōni; clamor dissōnus in diversa vocantium (*some shouting one thing, some another*). *A dreadful shout*, clamor ingens; *arises*, fit, *or* oritur, *or* exoritur: *to raise a shout*, clamare; vociferari (*violently*): *shout of joy*, clamor et gaudium (*Tac., Hist.*, 2, 70, 3); clamor lætus (*Virg., Æn.*, 3, 524). *To receive or greet any body with a shout of applause*, clamore et vocibus alicui astrepere; *with shouts of applause*, cum plausibus clamoribusque: *to receive any thing with shouts of applause*, plausu et clamore prosequi aliquid: *to receive with shouts* (e. g., *any body's arrival*), clamoribus excipere aliquid *or* aliquem: *with shouts*, cum clamore; cum vociferatu: *to proclaim or call out any thing with shouts*, clamare aliquid.

SHOUT, *v.*, clamare (*general term, intransitively and transitively, of a loudly-raised voice in speaking, shouting; also to proclaim clamorously*, &c.): conclamare (*intransitively and transitively, to shout together; of a multitude of persons*): vociferari (*intransitively and transitively, to shout violently, passionately, with exertion, from pain, anger, dissatisfaction*, &c.): clamorem edere *or* tollere; strepitum edere (*to shout so that it resounds*): strepitum facere (*with any thing*, aliquâ re): tumultum facere: tumultuari (*shout turbulently; the former also in a camp, at the approach of the enemy*): clamitare (*loudly*): *to shout against any body*, acclamare alicui (*Cic.*); clamore aliquem sectari; alicui obstrepere, alicui reclamare, conviciis lacessere aliquem: *to shout after any body*, clamare *or* inclamare aliquem; clamore aliquem insequi; clamoribus aliquem consectari.

SHOVE. Vid. Push.

SHOVEL, *s.*, pala (*general term*): batillum *or* batillus (*especially a fire-shovel*): ventilabrum (*for shoveling corn*, &c.). *Shovelful*, pala plena.

SHOVEL, *v.*, batillo tollere (*to shovel away coals*, &c.): *palâ tollere (*to shovel away any thing*).

SHOW, *s.* ‖ *Appearance*, vid. ‖ *Pretext*, species: imago: simulacrum: *sometimes* color (*Quint.*). *Under the show of*, specie, in speciem (*opposed to* reapse); verbo: verbo et simulatione (*opposed to* revera, re ipsâ); nomine (*in order to palliate*); per simulationem (☞ sub prætextu, *or* sub obtentu, *not to be recommended*). ‖ *Spectacle*, spectaculum. Vid., *also*, Sight.

SHOW, *v.*, significare (*to declare, make known*): indicare (*to point out*): ostendere (*to exhibit*): profitēri (*to profess, declare publicly*): præ se ferre *or* gerere (*to have the appearance of*): promere: depromere: expromere (*to produce, bring forward*). *To show one's sentiments*, sententiam suam promere, expromere, depromere, prodere, aperire; sententiam suam ostendere; quid velim *or* sentiam dicere, ostendere, profitēri: *to show one's joy openly*, lætitiam apertissime ferre: *to show one's hatred or hostile disposition*, odium indicare, expromere; (*openly*) profitēri et præ se ferre odium in aliquem: *to show attention to any body*, observare aliquem; colere et observare aliquem (*Cic.*); officium et cultum alicui tribuere; (*marked attention*) aliquem præter ceteros *or* perofficiose observare; diligenter observare et colere aliquem; significare studium erga aliquem non mediocre; (*marked and affectionate attention*) perofficiose et peramanter observare aliquem (*Cic.*): *to show good-will to any body*, benevolentiam alicui declarare (*to manifest*) *or* præstare (*to prove*): *to show contempt for any body*, aliquem habēre contemtui: *to show pity to any body*, coram suum dolorem alicui declarare.

SHOWER, *v.*, fundere: effundere: superfundere (*properly and figuratively*).

SHOWER, *s.* ‖ Prop., imber (*general term*): nimbus (*a sudden shower*): pluvia (*rain*). *A heavy shower fell*, magnus imber ruebat cœlo (densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi, *Ov.*): *a sudden and heavy shower*, nimbus effusus (*Liv.*). *April shower*, *pluvia cui sol interfulget. ‖ Fig., imber: nimbus: copia: vis: velut procella (e. g., *of missiles*, *Liv.*, 37, 41). *There fell such a shower of stones, that*, &c., tanta vis lapidum creberrimæ grandinis modo effusa est, ut, &c.

SHOWER-BATH, balneæ pensiles (*Sprengel, Geschichte der Medic.*, 2, 23). *To take a shower-bath*, aquâ perfundi (vid. *Auct. ad Heren.*, 4, 9 *and* 10).

SHOWERY, pluvius (*Cic.*, &c.): pluvialis (*poetical and post-Augustan*): nimbosus.

SHOWILY, splendide: magnifice: laute.

SHOWINESS, splendor: apparatus: magnificentia.

SHOWY, splendidus: magnificus: lautus. Jn. splendidus et magnificus: magnificus et lautus.

SHRED, *s.*, segmentum: segmen: resegmen (*general terms*): recisamentum (panni, *of cloth*, *Plin.*): ramentum (*from metal, by scraping*, &c.).

SHRED, *v.*, concīdere in partes, *or simply* concīdere: consecare: minutatim secare.

SHREW, mulier jurgiosa (*Gell., of Xanthippe*): mulier rixosa (rixosa, *Col.*, 8, 2, 5): mulier litium et rixæ cupida (*after Hor.*).

SHREW-MOUSE, sorex, -ĭcis, *m.* (*Ter., Linn.*): mus araneus (*a kind of shrew-mouse*, *Plin.*, 8, 58, 83).

SHREWD, prudens: prudentiæ plenus (*well versed and experienced in practical life*): sapiens (*skilled in the nature and value of things*): acutus; peracutus (*penetrating*): dexter (*clever, possessing tact*): multarum rerum peritus in doctrinâ (*practiced*): callidus (*clever from experience or practice*).

SHREWDLY, prudenter: sapienter: callide.

SHREWDNESS, prudentia (*skill and experience in practical life*): sapientia (*insight into the nature and value of things*): dexteritas (*cleverness and tact in one's conduct toward others*): calliditas (*practical talent*).

SHRIEK, *s.*, vociferatio: vociferatus: ejulatus (*howling*): ululatus (*of the warcry of the Gauls, and the wild shrieks of the Bacchanalians*).

SHRIEK, *v.*, vociferari: clamare: clamorem edere *or* tollere.

SHRILL, canōrus (*clear, loud; opposed to* fuscus): ☞ clarisōnus *is poetical*: acutus (*high; opposed to* gravis): clarus (*distinct, loud; opposed to* obtusus): exīlis (*slender, squeaking, as a fault; of the voice; whereas the former words imply rather commendation; opposed to* plenus, *full, or* gravis, *deep*).

SHRIMP. ‖ Prop., *cancer pagurus (*Linn.*). ‖ *A dwarf*, vid.

SHRINE. ‖ *A sacred place*, sacrarium (*general term*): sacellum (*a small chapel with an image in it*): ædicula (*a small temple*). ‖ *A reliquary*, *sacrorum reliquorum capsa. ‖ *Altar*, vid.

SHRINK. ‖ *To contract*, se contrahere: contrahi: se astringere. ‖ *To withdraw*, se retrahere *or* removēre: retro cedere: recedere: regredi. *To shrink from*, vitare: declinare: fugere; defugere. *He exhorted them not to shrink from openly declaring*, &c., hortabatur, ut sine retractatione libere dicere auderent, &c. (*Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 29, 83).

SHRIVE. Vid. Confess.

SHRIVEL. ‖ Trans., corrugare. ‖ Intrans., corrugari.

SHROUD, *v.* Vid. Shelter, Lop, Prune.

SHROUD, *s.*, vestimentum mortui: ferale amiculum.

SHROUDS. Vid. Sails.

SHRUB. ‖ *A low tree*, frutex. *A little shrub*, frutex pusillus. ‖ *A kind of liquor, by circumlocution with* potus, -ūs (e. g., *potus saccharo et vino Indico conditus, *or retain the word for the sake of perspicuity*).

SHRUBBERY, fruticētum (*Suet.*): frutectum *or* frutētum (*Col.*): locus fruticosus (*Plin.*).

SHRUBBY, fruticosus: frutectosus.

SHRUG, *s.*, humerorum allevatio atque contractio (*Quint.*, 12, 3).

SHRUG, *v.*, *humeros allevare (*after supercilia allevare, *Quint., and* humerorum allevatio).

SHUDDER, *s.*, horror. *A secret shudder*, terror arcanus.

SHUDDER, *v.*, horrescere: exhorrescere (*at any thing*, aliquid; *the latter also followed by an infinitive*). *I shudder*, horror me perfundit; (*very much*) toto cor-

pore perhorresco: *I shudder at any thing*, me aliquid stupidum detinet (*cf. Cic., Parad.*, 5, 2, 37).

SHUFFLE. || *To agitate tumultuously, so that one thing is thrown into the place of another* [vid. to CONFUSE]. *To shuffle cards, perhaps* paginas miscēre *or* permiscēre. || *To evade fair questions*, &c., deverticula *or* deverticula flexionesque quærere (*but in Cicero this is proper*): tergiversari (*to twist and turn one's self; not to face any thing fairly; to shirk any thing*). *Without shuffling*, directe *or* directo (*in a straightforward manner*); *he answered the question in a shuffling manner*, alio responsionem suam derivavit. || *To play mean tricks*, fabricam fingere ad aliquem: tragulam in aliquem conjicere: technis aliquem fallere (*all comedy*): fraude: aliquem tentare. *There is some shuffling in the matter*, aliquid doli subest: *there is no shuffling in it*, nihil doli subest.

SHUFFLER, fraudator: homo ad fallendum paratus *or* instructus: circumscriptor: præstigiator: veterator (*a practiced deceiver*).

SHUFFLING, *s.*, dolus: dolus malus: doli atque fallaciæ: ars: artes: machinæ: fraus. [SYN. *in* DECEIT.] *A shuffling disposition or character*, multiplex ingenium et tortuosum (*Cic., Læl.*, 18, 65).

SHUN, fugere: defugere (*to fly from, and so keep out of the way*): vitare: devitare (*to go out of the way of*): declinare (*to turn aside from*). *To shun a battle*, prœlium defugere: *a danger*, periculum fugere, defugere (*not to expose one's self to it*); vitare (*being exposed to it, to get out of the way in good time*): *to shun any body's society*, defugere aliquem; defugere alicujus aditum sermonemque: *to shun hurtful things*, ea, quæ nocitura videantur, declinare.

SHUNNING, vitatio: devitatio: evitatio (*Quint.*): fuga (alicujus rei): declinatio (alicujus rei).

SHUT. || TRANS., claudere (*general term*, fores; oculos, *of a dying person closing them forever*): occludere (*shut against a person*; e. g., ostium, januam, tabernam, ædes): obdere (*by a bar or bolt*; e. g., fores): operire (*opposed to* aperire, *shut by a covering, or shut up by a door*; e. g., oculos, fores, ostium, domum): obturare (*block up*; e. g., foramina): comprimere (*press together, often an act of the will*; e. g., *the mouth, the eyes*). *To shut the eyes*, pupulas claudere: ☞ oculos claudere (*properly, to shut the eyes forever*; i. e., *to die*); oculos operire (*to shut the eyes on going to sleep*). *To shut one's eyes against any thing* (i. e., *to avoid the necessity of noticing it*), connivēre in aliquâ re (*Cic.*): *to shut one's ears to any thing*, aures claudere ad aliquid (e. g., ad doctissimas voces): *to keep any thing shut*, aliquid clausum tenēre; (*with one's hand*) manum opponere ante aliquid (e. g., ante oculos, *Ov.*): *to shut one's hand*; i. e., *to double one's fist*, manum comprimere pugnumque facere: *to shut one's hand from or against the poor*, pauperes *or* egentes non sublevare *or* sublevare nolle, &c. || *Shut in*, includere (in aliquâ re). *To shut in with a wall*, muro (muris) sepire; mœnibus cingere: *to shut in the enemy*, hostem circumvenire; hostem locorum angustiis claudere (*in defiles*, &c.): *to be shut in by any thing*, aliquâ re cingi, circumdāri, continēri: *to shut a river in by banks*, amnem coercēre ripis. || *Shut up, shut up in*, claudere; concludere; (*in any thing*) concludere, includere in re. *To shut one's self up at home*, se includere domi; *any body up in prison*, aliquem in custodiam includere: *the soul is shut up in the body*, animus in corpore conclusus est; animus in compagibus corporis inclusus est: *to shut up between two walls*, parietibus continēre *or* cohibēre. || *Shut out*, excludere (*properly and figuratively*); *from the city*, mœnibus excludere aliquem; *from an office*, excludere aliquem honore magistratûs: *to be shut out from all honors*, omnibus honoribus exemtum esse; *from the inheritance of a brother's property*, ab hereditate fraternâ excludi.

SHUTTER, foricula (*Varr.*, 1, 59, 1): fenestrarum lumina valvata, *plural* (*Vitr.*, 6, 3, 10).

SHUTTLE, radius.

SHUTTLE-COCK, *pila pennata. *To play at battle-door*, &c., * pilâ pennatâ ludere *or* se exercēre: *to strike the shuttle-cock*, pilam (pennatam) reticulo fundere (*Ov., A. A.*, 3, 6).

SHY, *adj.* || *Timorous*, pavidus: pavens: timidus: timens. *A shy horse*, equus pavidus (*by nature*); equus terrore pavens; equus consternatus (*frightened*): *to be shy*, pavēre: in pavore esse. || *Bashful*, pudens: verecundus.

SHY, *v.*, saltum in contraria facere (*Ov., Met.*, 2, 314, *of a horse*).

SHYLY, pavide: timide (*with fear*): pudenter: verecunde (*bashfully*).

SHYNESS, pavor: timor (*fear*): pudor: verecundia (*bashfulness*).

SIBILANT, sibilans: sibilus.

SIBYL, sibylla, -æ, *f.*

SIBYLLINE, sibyllinus.

SICK, æger (*of body or mind; opposed to* sanus, valens): ægrotus: morbidus (*sick of a disease, and thereby unable to act; the former of persons, animals, and things personified; as also of the mind, disordered by passion*; e. g., *Ter., Andr.*, 1, 2, 22, *and Heaut.*, 1, 1, 48: morbidus *only of animals*): affectus valetudine: invalidus: infirmus: imbecillus (*unwell; frequently euphoniously for* æger *or* ægrotus). JN. invalidus et æger: æger atque invalidus: infirmus atque æger. *Dangerously sick*, gravi et periculoso morbo æger: *to fall sick*, morbo *or* valetudine affici, tentari, *or* corripi; morbum nancisci (*to be attacked by a disease*); in morbum cadere, incidere, *or* delabi; in adversam valetudinem incidere; implicari morbo; in morbum conjici; morbum *or* valetudinem contrahere (*to contract a disease*): *to be sick*, ægrotare (*opposed to* valēre); ægrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare, affectum esse; valetudine affectum esse; morbo vexari *or* conflictari; ægro corpore esse; infirmâ atque ægrâ valetudine esse (*to have a sickly body*); (*very sick*) graviter *or* gravi morbo ægrum esse; (*dangerously sick*) periculose ægrotare; (*mortally sick*) ægrotare mortifere; mortifero morbo affectum esse; novissimâ valetudine conflictari; (*slightly sick*) leviter ægrotare *or* ægrum esse: *to be on a sick-bed*, in lecto jacēre *or* esse, *or, from the context, simply* jacēre *or* cubare; lecto tenēre *or* affixum esse: *to be or lie sick of any thing*, ægrum esse aliquâ re (e. g., vulnĕribus; gravi et periculoso morbo); ægrotare ab *or* ex re (e. g., ab *or* ex amore; ex cupiditate gloriæ); cubare ex re (e. g., ex duritie alvi); laborare aliquâ re, ab *or* ex aliquâ re (*to suffer in any part*; e. g., ex pedibus, ex renibus); *to be sick at heart*, ab animo ægrum esse; animus ægrotat; miserum esse ex animo (*Plaut., Trin.*, 2, 3, 6): *to pretend to be sick*, ægrum simulare; valetudinem simulare. *Attendant on a sick person*, cujus curæ custodiæque (ægrotus) aliquis mandatus est (*Plin. Ep.*, 7, 19); assĭdens (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 22, 11).

SICK-BED, grabātus [vid. BED]: *from the context, simply* lectus. *To lie upon a sick-bed*, cubare ex morbo: *to attend the sick-bed of any body, to watch and attend on him*, alicui assidēre (*the proper word*; vid. *Gierig., Plin. Ep.*, 1, 22, 11); assidēre alicujus valetudini (*Tac., Agr.*, 45, 5). *To rise from a sick-bed*, assurgere ex morbo. *A physician attending the sick-bed of a patient*, medicus assĭdens. Vid., *also*, SICK.

SICK-CART (*in time of a pestilence*, &c.), arcēra (*Legg. XII. Tab., Gell.*, 20, 1, § 25).

SICK-CHAMBER, } Vid. *circumlocution*
SICK-ROOM. } *in* SICK-BED.

SICKEN. || INTRANS., in morbum incidere: morbo corripi: adversam valetudinem contrahere. || TRANS. Vid. DISGUST.

SICKLINESS, ad ægrotandum proclivitas (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 12, 48): valetudo tenuis, incommoda, infirma, infirma atque ægra, mala: valetudinis imbecillitas; *or, from the context, simply* valetudo (*a weak state of health*): corporis imbecillitas *or* infirmitas (*bodily infirmity*): ☞ *not* invaletudo, *for which Orelli has restored* valetudo *from Codices in all passages of Cicero, where it occurred in old editions*; vid. *his remarks on Cic., Att.*, 7, 2, 1. *Freund marks the word as doubtful.*

SICKLY, morbosus: valetudinarius: ad ægrotandum proclivis (*only of persons; respecting the latter, cf. Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 12, 27, 28): invalidus: infirmus: imbecillus (☞ imbecillis *is late*): affectus valetudine. JN. invalidus et æger: æger et invalidus: infirmus atque æger (*of persons, also of the body or the health*). *To have a sickly body*, et valetudine et naturâ esse imbecillum: *to be always sickly*, semper infirmâ atque etiam ægrâ valetudine esse.

SICKNESS, morbus (*disease of body or mind*): ægrotatio (*a diseased condition or state, so far as it shows itself, of body or mind*): causa (*technical term, as an obstacle to the due operations or functions of the body*): valetudo (*state of health, mostly with* adversa, infirma, ægra, *or with sickness implied from the context*). ☞ Ægritudo, *in classical prose, is only* = *disorder of the mind; it denotes bodily sickness only in later writers. A contagious sickness*, contagio; lues: *an epidemic sickness*, pestilentia (☞ *only poetical*, pestis); *a light sickness*, morbus levis: *a heavy sickness*, morbus gravis: *a dangerous sickness*, morbus periculosus: *not dangerous, but tedious sickness*, non periculosus, sed longus morbus: *sickness attacks a person*, morbus aliquem opprimit; vis morbi aliquem invadit *or* incessit: *to die of a sickness*, morbo mori; a morbo perire; in morbum implicitum mori *or* decedere: *to be snatched away by sickness*, morbo absumi, *or* consumi, *or* confici: *to cure a sickness*, morbo medēri; morbo curationem adhibēre (*to wait and attend upon it*): *to remove a sickness*, morbum depellere; morbum evellere: *to recover from sickness*, ex morbo recreari; vires recolligere; ex morbo convalescere: *to get through a sickness*, morbo defungi; ex morbo evadere: *a sickness increases*, morbus *or* valetudo gravescit, aggravescit, *or* ingravescit; morbus crescit; morbus *or* valetudo increscit; morbus fit amplior: *a sickness abates*, morbus minuitur, senescit; morbus levior esse cœpit: *a sickness is unabated*, morbus consistit, *or* subsistit, *or* quiescit: *a sickness returns*, morbus repetit.

SIDE, *s.* || PROP. *In a wide signification, surface of a body* (*except the upper and under*), *part*, pars (*general term*: ☞ *not* latus *in this sense*). *On all sides*, undique; in omnes partes; ab omnibus partibus: *on both sides*, utrimque; ultro citroque: *toward every side*, quoquo versus: *on this side*, ab, ex hac parte: *on that side*, ab istâ parte: *on this side and on that*, hinc illinc que; hinc atque illinc: *to this side, to that*, in hanc partem, huc; in illam partem, illuc: *to different sides*, in diversas, contrarias, partes: *side of a hill*, latus collis. *If* = *part which any body takes, or ought to take* [vid. PART]. || *Part of the body*, latus (*of persons, animals, or things; opposed to* frons, tergum). *A pain in the side*, dolor lateris, -um: *to be always at any body's side*, numquam a latere alicujus discedere: *to walk by the side of any body*, a latere alicujus incedere: *the sides of a ship*, stamina (*plural*); costæ (*Cæs.*). *A side of bacon*, pars lardi suilli: *the lying on one's side*, cubitus (*plural*) in latera (*Plin.*). || FIG. *Party*, pars: partes (*plural*): *to be on any body's side*, cum aliquo esse (*Cic.*); stare ab *or* cum aliquo (*opposed to* facere adversus aliquem, *Liv., Cæs.*); stare et sentire cum aliquo (*Liv., Nep.*); facere cum aliquo; studēre rebus alicujus; esse partium alicujus; studiosum esse alicujus; sentire cum *or* pro aliquo (*Cic.*): *to have any body on one's side*, est, facit, sentit aliquis mecum; suum habēre aliquem: *to draw over to one's side*, aliquem in suas partes ducere, trahere (*Tac.*): trahere aliquem in suam sententiam (*Liv.*, 5, 25); suum facere aliquem; aliquem ad se perducere (magnis pollicitationibus, (*Cic.*): *to go over to any body's side*, in partes alicujus transire (*Tac., Hist.*, 1, 70) *or* transgredi (*ibid.*, 4, 39); ad causam alicujus se adjungere (*Cic.*); accedere ad aliquem (*Cæl. ap. Cic.*): *on the side of*, a, ab. || *Of consanguinity*, latus: ge-

nus. *On my side and yours*, a meo tuoque latere (*Plin. Ep.*, 8, 10, 3): *the father's, mother's side*, paternum, maternum genus: *on the father's side*, a patre; si spectas genus patris; ratione habitâ paterni generis: *on the mother's side*, materno genere (*Sall., Jug.*, 11, 3).

SIDE, *adj.*, lateralis: laterarius (*on the side, lateral*): obliquus (*oblique*): transversus (*transverse*). *Side-looks*, oculi obliqui, oculi limi. *To cast side-looks at any thing*, oculis limis, *or* obliquis aspicere, *or* intuēri aliquid. || *Side-room*, cubiculum continens, *or* junctum et continens, conclavi: cella minor (*general term, a smaller room, Vitr.*).

SIDE-BLOW, } plaga obliqua: ictus
SIDE-THRUST, } obliquus (*properly, Hor., Od.*, 3, 22, 7): obliqua oratio: obliqua sententia (*figuratively, a covert or incidental allusion*). *To give one a side-blow*, *alicui oblique plagam injicere *or* infligere (*properly*, ☞ ensem obliquare in latus, *Ov., Met.*, 12, 486, *is poetical*): aliquem carpere obliquis orationibus: aliquem oblique perstringere: jaculare in aliquem obliquis sententiis (*figuratively*).

To SIDE WITH, ab aliquo stare: partibus alicujus favēre: alicui studēre. Vid., *also*, "*To be on any body's* SIDE."

SIDE-BOARD, abacus (*for display*): *tabula lateraria (*a board or table placed at the side of any thing for convenience*).

SIDELONG, obliquus: transversus (*across*). *To cast a sidelong glance*, limis oculis aspicere, intuēri, &c. (*figuratively*); mentionem alicujus rei inchoare (*figuratively, to mention cursorily*).

SIDERAL, sideralis; *or by circumlotion with* siderum.

SIDEWAYS, } || PROP., oblique: obli-
SIDEWISE, } quum (*obliquely*): transverse: per transversum (*transversely*). || FIG., tecte: furtim: clam; clanculum (*comedy*). Vid. SECRETLY.

SIDLE, *perhaps* procedere oblique (in latus). *To sidle up to any body*, ad aliquem se applicare: *ad alicujus latus se applicare.

SIEGE, obsessio: obsidio: circumsessio: conclusio (*a shutting in, blockade*; obsessio *also figuratively*. ☞ Obsidium *is not found in classical prose*): oppugnatio (*a storming*; ☞ *not to be confounded with* expugnatio; i. e., *a taking by storm*). *Of or belonging to a siege*, obsidionalis; oppugnatorius: *a protracted siege*, longinqua obsidio; diuturna conclusio: *to make preparation for a siege*, administrare quæ ad obsidionem *or* oppugnationem pertinent: *to commence a siege*, obsidionem *or* oppugnationem loco inferre; oppugnationem incipere (☞ obsidia urbium capessere, *Tac., Ann.*, 12, 15, *extr., is poetical*): *to lay siege to*, obsidēre; circum sedēre; obsidionem (urbi) inferre; in obsidione habēre *or* tenēre; obsidione claudere, premere; operibus cingere; operibus claudere omnique commeatu privare (*all these, to shut in, blockade*, περιπροσκαθῆσθαι; *the first two, also, figuratively*); oppugnare; oppugnatione premere; opera (urbi) admovēre (*to storm*, πολιορκεῖν, προσβάλλειν); circumsistere (*figuratively, to lay siege to any body*): *to lay siege to on all sides*, coronā cingere, circumdare; coronā (mœnia) aggredi; circumvallare (*to surround with a line of circumvallation a town*, &c.; *the latter also an enemy*): *to maintain a siege*, in obsidione urbis perseverare: *to protract a siege*, obsidionem in longius trahere; hærēre circa muros urbis: *to raise a siege*, obsidionem (oppugnationem) omittere *or* relinquere; obsidione (oppugnatione) desistere; ab oppugnatione discedere; oppido abscedere: *to deliver or relieve from a siege*, obsidione liberare *or* solvere: (ex) obsidione eximere: *to endure or stand a siege*, obsidionem tolerare, ferre. pati: *to take a town by siege*, urbem obsidione capere; obsidione expugnare oppidum: *after a long and fruitless siege they retired from the citadel*, ab arce, quum diu nequidquam oppugnata esset, recessum est: *the town was taken after a siege of seven months*, urbs septimo mense, quam oppugnari cœpta est, capta est (*Curt.*, 4, 4, 19): *to turn a siege into a blockade*, consilia ab oppugnandâ urbe in obsidendam vertere.

SIESTA, meridiatio (*the taking of a nap at noon, Cic., Divin.*, 2, 68, *extr.*): somnus meridianus (*sleep at noon, as Plin. Ep.*, 9, 40, 2). *To take a siesta*, meridiari (☞ meridiare *is late*); meridie conquiescere (☞ diffindere diem insiticiō somno meridie *is a conjectural reading, Varr., R. R.*, 1, 2, 5).

SIEVE, cribrum. ☞ Colum = *colander, strainer. A fine sieve*, cribrum tenue: *a very fine sieve*, cribrum angustissimum et tantum transmittens (*Plin.*).

SIFT. || PROP., cribrare (*post-Augustan*): cernere cribro *or* per cribrum: cribro succernere, *or* succernere *only*: excernere cribro (*to separate by sifting*). || FIG. *To investigate*, rem excutere: scrutari: perscrutari. Vid. EXAMINE, INVESTIGATE.

SIFTINGS. || *Things sifted out*, excreta, *plural* (*Col.*, 8, 4, 1): excrementum (*Col.*, 8, 5, 25).

SIGH, *s.*, suspirium: suspiritus (*sighing*): gemitus (*groaning*). *With sighs and groans*, cum crebro suspiritu et gemitu: *to utter a suppressed sigh*, occulte suspirare (*Cic.*): *to suppress sighs*, gemitus compescere *or* comprimere: *to heave a sigh or sighs*; vid. *the verb.*

SIGH, *v.*, suspirare (*the proper word*): gemere; gemitus edere (*to utter a loud sigh, to groan*). *To sigh deeply*, ab imo pectore suspirare *or* suspiria ducere (*Ov., Met.*, 2, 156; 10, 402); suspiria trahere (*Ov., Met.*, 2, 753); suspirium alte petere (*Plaut., Cist.*, 1, 1, 18): *to sigh over or on account of any thing*, gemere aliquid; ingemere *or* ingemiscere alicui rei: *on occasion of any thing*, ingemiscere in aliquâ re *or* ad aliquid; ingemere in aliquâ re: *to sigh under an oppressive burden*, aliquâ re oppressum esse.

SIGHT. || *Power of seeing*, visus: sensus videndi, cernendi: sensus oculorum. *A short sight*, oculi non longe conspectum ferentes: *a good sight*, oculi acres et acuti (*which see clearly*); acies incolumis: inoffensum oculorum lumen (*as good as ever it was*): *a bad sight*, oculi hebetiores; obtusior *or* hebes oculorum acies: *to lose one's sight*, aspectum, *or* oculos, *or* oculorum lumina amittere; oculos perdere; oculis capi: *to recover one's sight*, oculi alicui restituuntur: *any body's sight is growing bad*, visus *or* oculorum acies hebescit [vid. EYE]. || *As a sensation*, conspectus (*also, the sphere of our view*). *To get sight of any thing*, aliquid conspicere; cadit *or* datur mihi aliquid in conspectum: *to lose sight of land* (*of ships*), e conspectu terræ auferri: *to vanish out of any body's sight*, abire ex oculis alicujus; recedere e alicujus conspectu (*by removal to a distance*): *to shun or avoid the sight of any body*, alicujus oculos *or* aspectum vitare; fugere alicujus conspectum; alicujus aspectu se subtrahere (*withdraw from, not choose to be near*): *get out of my sight*, age illuc, abscede procul e conspectu meo (*comedy*): *to fly from any body's sight*, evolare e conspectu quasi fugientem (*of a fast-sailing ship*): *to come in sight*, sub oculos cadere; in oculos cadere, incurrere; sub aspectum cadere *or* venire; aspectu sentiri; in aciem prodire: *beautiful to the sight*, pulcher *or* venustus ad aspectum (*Cic.*): *as far as our sight reaches*, quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt (*Liv.*): *to be in sight*, in conspectu esse: *to be within sight of the town*, esse in oppidi conspectu (*Cic.*). || *Act of seeing, or state of being seen*, aspectus (*actively, the act of seeing*): conspectus (*passively, the state of being seen; hence, also, appearance, and the sphere of our vision*): obtutus (*in a neuter sense, "the look"*). OBS., intuitus *is late. To know any body by sight*, aliquem de facie nosse: *not to know any body by sight*, ignorare aliquem (*Nep., Arist.*, 1, 4): *the frequent sight of any thing*, consuetudo oculorum: *at first sight*, primo aspectu; primâ specie: *any thing wins our affection at first sight*, aliquid statim conspectum voluntatem conciliat amoremque adjungit (*Muret.*): *to decide a question or form an opinion on any subject at first sight*, uno adspectu et quasi præteriens judicare de re (*Cic.*); ex primâ statim fronte judicare (*Quint.*): *at sight* (*in "payable at sight"*), *perhaps* *die præsenti; die oculatâ (*Plaut., Psend.*, 1, 3, 67; *is "with pay-day definitely before one's eyes," "for ready money;" opposed to* die cæcâ); cognitis his literis (*on reading this instruction or mercantile advice*); *cognitâ hâc syngraphâ. || *A thing seen*, species (*appearance*): aspectus, -ūs (*how any thing looks*): spectaculum (*an exhibition, also a theatrical spectacle*): objectus, -ūs (*Nep.; coming upon us suddenly*). *A pleasant sight*, aspectus jucundus: spectaculum gratum: *to present a melancholy sight*, triste spectaculum præbēre alicui; tristem esse aspectu: *to bear the sight of pain, terror*, &c., speciem doloris, terroris, ferre *or* sustinēre: *it was a pleasant sight to the populace*, gratum id spectaculum multitudini fuit (*Liv.*): *a very interesting sight*, conspectus jucundissimus (*Cic.*): *a magnificent sight*, spectaculum magnificum (*Curt.*): *a sad or piteous sight*, miserabilis facies (*Curt.*); miserabilis (rei) aspectus (*Cic.*): *a sudden or unexpected sight*, repentinus objectus (*Nep.*): *to present a hideous sight*, deformem turpemque aspectum habēre: *to see a sad sight*, luctuosum spectaculum vidēre (*Cic.*): *what sadder sight have we ever seen?* quid miserius, quid acerbius vidimus? *there is no sight more beautiful than that of a well-cultivated field*, agro bene culto nihil potest esse specie ornatius (*Cic.*): *what a sight!* quale spectaculum! quæ facies! o spectaculum magnificum! o speciem miseram tristemque! *at this unexpected sight*, quo repentino objecto viso (*Nep., Hann.*, 5, 2). || *In a trigonometrical instrument*, *dioptra (*διόπτρα*).

SIGHTLY, formosus: pulcher: venustus: speciosus: specie venustā: formā pulchrā [SYN. *in* BEAUTIFUL].

SIGN, *s.* || *A mark, token*, signum (*general term*): insigne (*a characteristic mark*): nota (*mark made on any thing to distinguish it*): indicium (*indication*). JN. indicium atque insigne: vestigium (*track*). JN. nota et vestigium; *of any thing*, alicujus rei: *the proper sign of any thing*, alicujus rei insigne proprium et peculiare; proprium alicujus rei: *to mark with a sign*, notam apponere alicui rei; aliquid notare; *with any thing*, aliquâ re (e. g., columnas cretâ): *are these the signs of a rich, or of a poor man?* hæc utrum abundantis, an egentis signa sunt? *the sign* (*criterion*) *of true and false*, veri et falsi nota; insigne veri: *to bear the signs of any thing on one's self*, vestigiis alicujus rei notatum esse; aliquid præ se ferre (e. g., mærorem): *sign of the Cross* [vid. CROSS]. || *Presage, portent*, signum: indicium (*an indication*): ostentum: prodigium: portentum (ostentum, *general term, any uncommon appearance interpreted as significant of the future*; prodigium *and* portentum *referring to the distant future*: prodigium, *any extraordinary appearance of nature*; portentum, *any thing which portends, especially misfortune*): omen (*any thing heard or seen accidentally, from which one forebodes good or evil*): augurium (*drawn from the flight of birds*). *A good sign*, omen bonum, dextrum, secundum, faustum: *a bad sign*, omen triste, fœdum, funestum: *to accept a sign, be satisfied with it*, omen accipere; placet omen. || *Any thing hung out at a door*, &c., *perhaps* titulus. *The sign over your door is*, *superpositus est cellæ tuæ titulus. || *Constellation*, vid. || *Signature*, vid. || *Miracle*, vid.

SIGN, *v.* || *To signify, to be a sign or token*, significare: declarare. || *To mark with characters, with one's name*, aliquid subnotare (*to mark at the foot of any thing*; e. g., *one's name*): nomen suum notare alicui rei (*to put one's name to any thing*; e. g., *to a letter*, epistolæ, *Flor.*, 2, 12, 10): subscribere (*to sign, to confirm by one's signature; with accusative and dative; with the latter if = to accede to any thing*). *To sign one's name*, nomen subscribere, *or* subscribere *simply: to sign a document*; vid. DOCUMENT.

SIGNAL, *s.*, signum. *To give a signal,* signum dare (*general term*) : signum canere (*with the trumpet*) : *to give the signal for an attack,* classicum canere (*if with the trumpet*) : *the signal for an attack is given,* classicum canit : *to give or make a signal by fire,* ignibus significationem facere : *a signal at night,* insigne nocturnum (e. g., *of three lights,* trium luminum, *Liv.,* 29, 25, § 11, *on board the flag-ship*) : *a signal of distress,* *periculi signum : *to give or fire a signal of distress,* *tormento significationem periculi facere : *to fire signal guns,* *tormento significationem (periculi) facere (*if in a case of distress*) : *signal-ship,* navis speculatoria ; navigium speculatorium.

SIGNAL, *adj.* [Vid. DISTINGUISHED.] *A signal defeat,* calamitas : obitus (*as euphemistic expressions used by the Romans ;* vid. *the remark in* ROUT).

SIGNALIZE. Vid. TO DISTINGUISH.

SIGNATURE. || *A sign or a mark impressed, in general* [vid. SIGN]. || *A person's name signed,* nominis subscriptio (*as act*) : nomen subscriptum (*the name that has been signed*). *To put one's signature to any thing,* aliquid subscribere : *a return, verified by a person's signature, respecting the number of acres he possessed,* subscriptio ac professio jugerum. || *With printers* (*to distinguish the sheets*), *perhaps* nota, *since we say* cretâ notare aliquid (*to mark with chalk*).

SIGNET. || *A seal,* annulus, quo signatorio utimur (*Val. Max.,* 8, 14, 4, *or commonly, from the context,* annulus *only. This was also called by the Romans* symbolum, *from the Greek* σύμβολον ; vid. *Plin.,* 33, 1, 4, § 10, *inasmuch as it answered to a ticket to be admitted in certain assemblies*) : forma, quâ signatorià utimur (*a seal used instead of signing one's name ; after Val. Max.,* 8, 14, 4). *A counterfeited signet,* signum adulterinum : *a collection of signets,* dactyliothēca (δακτυλιοθήκη, *Plin.,* 37, 1, 5).

SIGNIFICANCY. || *Meaning,* vid. || *Weight, importance,* vid.

SIGNIFICANT, significans (*of words,* &c.) : efficiens (*of words ;* vid. *Quint.,* 10, 1, 6) : argutus (*expressive of a person's air, mien,* &c.) ; *or by circumlocution with words under* SIGNIFY. Vid., *also,* EXPRESSIVE.

SIGNIFICANTLY, significanter.

SIGNIFICATION. || *Act of signifying ; by the verbs.* || *Meaning,* significatio : vis [vid. MEANING]. *A word of wide signification,* vox late patens : *the original signification,* ea verbi significatio, in quâ natum est (*Gell.,* 13, 29, *in.*) : naturalis et principalis significatio verbi (vid. *Quint.,* 9, 1, 4) : vera atque propria significatio verbi (*Gell.,* 12, 13) : *this is the original signification of this word,* huic verbo domicilium est proprium in hoc : *to depart from the original signification,* ab eâ verbi significatione, in quâ natum est, decedere.

SIGNIFY. || *To betoken, mean,* significare : declarare (*show, declare*) : sonare (*to sound*) : valēre (*to avail, contain this or that sense*). *What does this word signify ?* quid sonat hæc vox ? quæ vis est hujus vocis ? sub hâc voce quæ subjicienda est vis ? *to signify one and the same thing,* idem significare, declarare, *or* valēre ; idem significare ac tantumdem valēre : *to signify nothing,* omni vi carēre. || *To denote, point out,* significare (*to denote*) : indicare (*to point out*) alicui aliquid ; docēre alicui aliquid (*with a view to teach* : ☞ indigitare *and* innuere *in this sense are not Latin ;* vid. *Ruhnk., Muret.,* 2, p. 117). *To signify by words,* voce significare ; *by circumlocution,* aliquid circuitu plurium verborum ostendere. || *To portend,* significare : portendere. *That signifies no good to us,* id nobis triste futurum est : in omen ea res vertitur : *the dream signifies unlimited dominion,* somno portenditur orbis terrarum arbitrium : *that signifies something,* ominosus. || *To be of moment,* valēre ; vim *or* auctoritatem habēre ; aliquo esse numero (*of persons*) : grave esse ; alicujus momenti esse ; aliquid momenti *or* discriminis habēre (*of things*). || *To signify nothing,* nullo esse numero ; nullum numerum obtinēre ; nihil posse *or* valēre (*of persons*) : leve esse ; nullius momenti esse (*of things*).

SILENCE, *s.*, silentium (*stillness, when every thing is still ;* e. g., *the stillness of the night,* silentium noctis) : taciturnitas (*silence, as natural disposition, or as the result of a determination to be silent ; taciturnity, forbearance of speech ;* vid. *Cic. ad Quint. Fr.,* 2, 1, 1 : "Lupus ex præsenti silentio, quid senatus sentiret, se intelligēre dixit. Tum Marcellinus, Noli, inquit, ex taciturnitate nostrâ, Lupe, quid aut probemus hoc tempore, aut improbemus, judicare") : intermissio, cessatio (*silence ;* e. g., literarum, *in answering a letter*) : *silence gives consent,* * qui tacet, consentit : *to keep silence,* silēre ; silentium tenēre *or* obtinēre : *to keep a lasting silence,* diuturno uti silentio : *to observe silence respecting any thing,* tacēre de aliquâ re ; silēre de aliquâ re ; reticēre de aliquâ re *or* aliquid (*the latter more in the sense of concealing*) : *to pass over in silence,* silentio *or* tacitum præterire aliquid : *to order, or to enjoin or impose silence,* silentium fieri jubēre ; silentium imperare ; *by nodding, or waving one's hand,* manu poscere silentium : *they ordered the most profound silence to be kept respecting the circumstance,* rem summâ ope tacēri jubent : *in silence,* silentio ; per silentium ; cum silentio : *to look at any thing in silence,* aliquid silentio transmittere : *to put to silence,* alicujus linguam retundere (*of a person who complains with a loud voice ;* vid. *Liv.,* 33, 31, *extr.*) : comprimere (*to quell, to make quiet ; any body,* aliquem, *Plaut., Rud.,* 4, 4, 81, &c.) ; *one's conscience,* conscientiam animi (*Cic., De Fin.,* 2, 17, *in.*) ; confutare (*to check, to stop, to suppress ;* e. g., alicujus audaciam ; *then, also, to confute, to beat by argument ;* e. g., *any body's proofs,* alicujus argumenta) : refutare (*to make altogether invalid, to refute, to cause to fall to the ground ;* e. g., tribunos) : *libels,* maledicta ; opprimere (*to oppress, to put down ;* e. g., *any body's complaints,* alicujus querelas). *Silence!* quin taces ! tace modo ! silēte et tacēte ! favēte linguis ! *or simply* favēte !

SILENCE, *v.* || *To oblige to hold peace* [vid. "*to put to* SILENCE," *subst.*]. || *To still,* sedare (*properly, to cause any thing to settle ; hence to quell, to subdue,* &c. ; *discord,* discordias ; *any body's complaint,* lamentationem) : tranquillare (*to tranquillize, to quiet ;* e. g., alicujus animum ; *opposed to* alicujus animum perturbare) : comprimere (*to still rather by force, to check ;* e. g., seditionem ; *opposed to* seditionem exstinguere) : compescere (*not to allow to grow, or to get the better of any body or any thing ;* e. g., *pain, complaints,* dolorem, querelas).

SILENT, *adj.*, silens (*of things ; properly and figuratively*) : tacitus (*of persons and things ; properly and figuratively*) : taciturnus (*of persons habitually silent*). *To be silent,* tacēre (*not to speak*) : silēre ; silentio uti ; silentium tenēre *or* obtinēre (*not to make a noise*).

SILENTLY, silentio : cum silentio (*without noise, quietly*) : tacite (*secretly*) : sedate (*calmly*) : quiete (*quietly*).

SILK, sericum : bombyx (*the silk-worm ; also silk, Plin.*). *Clothed in silk,* sericatus : *silk threads,* fila bombycina : *silks,* serica ; bombycina, -orum, *nom. plural* : *a silk garment,* vestis serica, holoserica, *or* bombycina : *a piece of silk,* panniculus bombycinus : *the silk trade,* negotium sericarium (*after Aurel. Vict., Vir. Ill.,* 72) : *a silk-weaver,* textor sericarius (*late*) : *a silk-mercer,* negotiator sericarius (*late*) : *a silk-dyer,* *infector sericarum : *a ball of silk,* * glōmus serici.

SILKEN, sericus : bombycinus.

SILK-WORM, bombyx (*Plin.*).

SILKY, *serico similis, bombycius (*like silk*).

SILL, limen inferum (*Plaut., Merc.,* 5, 1, 1).

SILLILY, fatue : stulte : stolide : inepte : inficete : insulse : absurde : pueriliter. *Rather sillily,* subabsurde : *very sillily,* perabsurde. SYN. *in* SILLY.

SILLINESS, fatuitas : stultitia (*foolishness*) : insulsitas : absurditas (*Claud. Mamert.,* 8, 11).

SILLY, fatuus : desipiens (*unwise*) : vecors (*senseless ; these three only of persons*) : stultus (*foolish*) : stolidus (*dull, stupid*) : ineptus (*awkward*) : insulsus (*without good taste*) : absurdus (*absurd*) : subabsurdus (*somewhat absurd*) : perabsurdus (*very absurd ; these seven of persons or things*) : puerilis (*trifling ; of things*). *To be silly,* desipere ; ineptire (*especially in one's conduct*).

SILVAN, silvestris : silvaticus (*Varr.*) : silvicola (*poetical*).

SILVER, *s.*, argentum. *Good, real silver,* argentum probum : *wrought silver, silver plate,* argentum ; argentum factum ; supellex argentea : *silver money,* argentum ; nummi argentei : *how much silver do you want ?* quantum opus est tibi argenti (*Ter.*) : *to pay in silver,* argento solvere : *of silver,* argenteus : *set in or adorned with silver,* argentatus : *a silver mine,* metallum argenti ; metallum argentarium ; argentaria (*sc.* fodina) : *a silver sound,* sonus argenti (*properly*) ; sonus purissimus, suavissimus (*figuratively*) : *white as silver,* argenteus ; colore argenteo, *or* coloris argentei.

SILVER, *adj.*, argenteus (*of or like silver*) : argentatus (*covered with silver*). *Silver locks,* crines argentei (*poetical*) : capillus canus (*gray hair*).

SILVER, *v.*, argento inducere aliquid ; bracteas argenteas inducere alicui rei.

SILVER-SMITH, faber argentarius (*Jabol., Dig.,* 34, 2, 39).

SILVERY, argenteus. *Silvery hair,* crines argentei (*poetical*) : capillus canus (*gray hair*).

SIMILAR, similis. Vid. LIKE.

SIMILARITY, similitudo (*similitude*) : convenientia : consensus : consensio : concentus (*agreement ; suitableness*) : congruentia (*so far as the similitude depends upon or rests in the symmetry of the component parts ; the latter, Plin. Ep.,* 2, 5, 11) : congruentia morum (*of manners, character, Suet., Oth.,* 2). *Similarity of name,* nominis vicinitas : *there is some similarity between persons,* est similitudo inter aliquos : *to bear a similarity to any body or any thing,* similitudinem habēre cum aliquo *or* cum aliquâ re ; similitudo mihi est cum aliquo : *there are certain points of similarity between the body and the mind,* sunt quædam animi similitudines cum corpore.

SIMILE, } similitudo : simile (*gen-*
SIMILITUDE, } *eral term ; any comparison nearer or more remote ; to be distinguished from* exemplum ; i. e., *an example, with which it is frequently found in conjunction ;* e. g., *Cic., De Or.,* 3, 53, 204 ; *Auct. ad Her.,* 2, 29, *in.*) : parabŏle (παραβολή), *or, pure Latin,* collatio (*of things different from or opposed to each other ;* vid. *Quint.,* 5, 11, 23). *To use or employ a simile,* similitudine *or* simili quodam uti : *to make similes,* similitudines comparare : *to keep to the same simile,* ut in eodem simili verser.

SIMMER. Vid. BOIL.

SIMONY, * simonia : * munerum ecclesiasticorum nundinatio. *To practice or be guilty of simony,* * munera ecclesiastica nundinari.

SIMPLE. || PROPR., simplex (*like* ἁπλοῦς, *in almost all the senses of the English word*) : attenuatus : nudus (*without ornament ; of a speech*). *Simple food,* cibus simplex (*not artificially prepared*) : *simple dress,* vestis non pretiosa : *the soul is a simple substance* (i. e., *not compounded*), natura animi simplex est ; nihil in animis est mixtum atque concretum. || *Plain,* vid. || *Artless* (*as praise rather than not*), simplex : sine affectatione (*of persons*) : apertus (*open-hearted ;* homo, animus, &c.) : nullo cultu (*without ornament or polish ; of things*) : (*as blame rather than not*), non artificiosus : inconditus. || *Wanting art, unskillful,* artis non peritus : artis ignarus. || *Silly,* stupidus : hebetioris ingenii. *I am not so simple as to think,* &c., non is sum, qui credam, &c. : ☞ *not* simplex *in this sense.*

SIMPLES, herbæ medicæ *or* medicinales : herbæ medicinis idoneæ. Vid., *also,* DRUGS.

SIMPLETON, homo stultus : stipes. Vid., *also,* FOOL.

SIMPLICITY, simplicitas (*general term; properly and improperly*): ἁτεχνία, *or, pure Latin,* nulla ars (vid. *Quint.*, 2, 20, 2; *artlessness*): natura (*nature itself;* e. g., mentis; vid. *Quint.*, 10, 2, 5): veritas (*the truth, or the simple truth; also* simplicitas *in this sense*). *Simplicity of expression,* pressa et tenuia (*nom. plural*): *simplicity in dress,* vestis non pretiosa: *rural simplicity,* rusticitas (i. e., *sincerity, straightforward conduct of the peasant*). || *In a bad sense* = *silliness,* stupiditas (*stupidity*): ingenium hebes (*slowness, dullness*). Vid., *also,* SILLINESS.

SIMPLIFY, *simplicius aliquid reddere.

SIMPLY. || *Without art* (*as praise*), sine arte: nullo cultu: simpliciter (*without any thing else*). || *Merely,* solum: tantum: modo (☞ *avoid* solum modo). || *Foolishly,* vid.

SIMULATION, simulatio (i. e., *a pretending what is not; dissimulatio is dissimulation;* i. e., *a concealing what really is*). Vid., *also,* PRETENCE.

SIMULTANEOUS, ejusdem temporis: temporis ejus (*of that time*): eorum *or* eorundem temporum (*of those times*): qui (quæ, quod) uno *or* uno et eodem tempore est *or* fit (*that happens at the same time*): æqualis alicui *or* alicujus (*living at the same time*).

SIMULTANEOUSLY, simul: uno et eodem tempore (*at one and the same time*): eodem tempore (*at about the same time;* e. g., *to happen or occur simultaneously,* eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse *or* fieri; e. g., bellum Volscorum eodem fere tempore quo Persarum bellum fuit, *broke out almost simultaneously, or at the same time when,* &c.). *The battle was fought simultaneously in all parts,* pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis.

SIN, *s.*, peccatum (*opposed to* rectum, virtus): delictum (*opposed to* recte factum): ☞ *Cicero uses* peccatum *and* delictum *as synonymous;* fatetur aliquis se peccasse, et ejus delicti veniam petit, *Mur.*, 30, 62): flagitium (*a base deed*): nefas (*an unnatural, impious, horrible offence*). *To commit a sin,* peccare; delinquere; peccatum, delictum, nefas admittere; delictum committere: *to live in sin,* impie *or* flagitiose vivere: *sin is the fruitful source of misery,* nihil est, quod tam miseros faciat, quam impietas et scelus (*Cic.*).

SIN, *v.* Vid. *the substantive, ad fin.*

SIN-OFFERING, sacrificium piaculare: piaculum (*as a remedy against sin*).

SINCE, *prep.* || *Because, forasmuch as,* quia: quoniam: quod: quum (*subjunctive*): quando: quandoquidem; *also by* qui, quippe qui [SYN. *in* BECAUSE]. *Since these things are so,* quæ cum ita sint. || *From the time that,* e *or* ex (*when an intimate connection is implied*): a *or* ab: post (*from, denoting the point of commencement*). *Since that time,* ex eo tempore, *or simply* ex eo; ex quo tempore, *or* ex quo (*at the beginning of a sentence*): *since the time when,* ex quo (*in Livy and later writers; but* cum *is the more classical, and should be preferred in writing Latin;* e. g., *not* est annus ex quo, *or* duo sunt anni ex quibus, *but* est annus, &c., cum, *Krebs*).

SINCE, *adv.*, abhinc (*with an accusative, when uninterrupted duration is implied; with an ablative, when there is reference merely to the time in or during which a thing is done;* the abhinc *preceding*): *sometimes* ante *with* hic. *Three years since,* abhinc annos tres *or* tribus annis: *six months since,* ante hos sex menses: [☞ *sometimes the ablative only:* paucis his diebus (*a few days ago*); *and* ante *is found for* abhinc *without* hic; e. g., qui centum millibus annorum ante occiderunt]. *Long since,* pridem (*opposed to* nuper, *marking a distant point of time*): dudum (*opposed to* modo, *marking a space, but only of some minutes or hours; all often used with* jam): *he died long since,* jam pridem mortuus est: *you ought to have been executed long since,* ad mortem te duci jam pridem oportebat [☞ *not* diu, *which goes with the perfect definitive:* jam diu mortuus est, "*he has been long dead*"].

SINCERE, sincērus: simplex: candidus. *A sincere man,* homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii: veritatis amicus. SYN. *in* SINCERITY.

SINCERELY, sincēre: vere: candide: simpliciter: genuine: sine dolo: sine fraude. *I will speak sincerely what I think,* quid ipse sentiam vere, ingenue, ex animi sententiâ dicam: *to speak sincerely,* ut ingenue *or* aperte dicam.

SINCERITY, sinceritas (*purity or probity of mind; without admixture, falseness, or malice*): animi candor (*spotless purity of mind; openness, true-heartedness*): simplicitas (*natural, straightforward frankness; without any double dealing*): integritas: justus sine mendacio candor (*Vell.*): tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor (*Plin., Paneg.*). "*With sincerity;*" vid. SINCERELY.

SINECURE, *munus sine armis, *or perhaps* *munus curâ et negotiis vacans: *munus ab opere vacans, *or* munus quod curâ, &c., vacat.

SINEW, nervus (*properly and figuratively*). *Money is the sinews of war,* nervi belli pecunia (*Cic.*).

SINEWY, nervosus.

SINFUL, pravis cupiditatibus deditus (*of persons*): impius (in deos; *of persons*): improbus: flagitiosus (*of persons or things*). *To regard a thing as sinful,* nefas esse ducere.

SINFULLY, sceleste: impie: nefarie.

SINFULNESS, nefas: scelus: impietas.

SING, canere: cantare (*especially according to rules of art*): cantitare (*to sing often*). *To sing a song,* carmen canere, cantare: *to sing well or in tune,* præclare, modulate canere: *to sing badly or out of tune,* absurde canere: *to sing to an instrument,* ad chordarum sonum cantare: (*of poets*) canere, cantare; *also,* versus scribere, canere; carmina facere: *to learn to sing,* cantare discere: *to learn to sing of a master,* *cantare *or* cantum docēri ab aliquo: *a good voice for singing,* vox ad cantandum egregia: *singing-bird,* avis canōra: *to sing at sight,* ab oculo canere (*after Petron.*, 75, 4): *to sing often,* cantitare: *to sing again,* recanere (*Cic.*); recinere (*Hor.*); recantare (*Mart.*): *to sing well,* canere suaviter et modulate: *to sing in parts, or in concert,* concinere; concentum facere (*Cic.*): *to sing without accompaniment,* assâ voce canere (*Varr.*): *to sing with an accompaniment,* vocem sociare nervis (*Ov.*). ||TRANS. *To celebrate in song,* aliquem carmine celebrare: alicujus laudes *or* de alicujus laudibus canere; alicujus facta canere (*of praising his achievements*); *any body's name in one's writings,* nomen alicujus celebrare scriptis; memoriam alicujus scriptis prosequi (*the latter if the person is dead*).

SINGE, adurere: amburere (*all round*). *To singe the beard with a hot coal,* barbam adurere candente carbone: *to singe a pig,* suem, ex tenuibus lignis flammulâ factâ, glabrare (*Col.*, 12, 45, 4).

SINGER, cantator (*Mart.*): *feminine,* cantatrix (*Claudian*): qui, quæ canit, &c.

SINGING, cantus, -ūs (*the act of singing*): ars canendi (*the art of singing*).

SINGLE. || *Sole, alone,* unus: solus (*properly*): unicus: singularis (in genere); *also figuratively* = *distinguished, unique. Not a single one,* nemo unus; nemo fuit omnino militum quin vulneraretur (*there was not a single soldier but,* &c., *Cas.*): *a single time,* semel: *not a single time,* ne semel quidem: *for this single reason,* hâc unâ de causâ: *single combat,* certamen singulare. || *Not double,* simplex. *In* (*a*) *single line* (*of ships,* &c.), simplici directâ acie; simplicibus ordinibus (*cf. B. Alex.*, 37, 3; *B. Afr.*, 13, 2; 59, 2). || *Unmarried,* cœlebs (*of a man*): innupta (*of a woman*).

SINGLE OUT, *v.* Vid. CHOOSE, SEPARATE.

SINGLY, singulatim *or* singillatim (*Cicero*); *sometimes* sigillatim (*Sueton.*).

SINGULAR. || *Of which there is but one,* unus: solus (*properly, alone, only one*): unicus: singularis (*also improperly* = *distinguished*). || *Excellent,* vid. || *Strange, surprising,* mirus: mirabilis (*that causes astonishment*): novus (*new, that did not exist or was not seen heretofore*): singularis (*strange in its kind*). *A singular mistake,* novus error: *many of them have singular ideas,* quibusdam miserabilia quædam placuerunt: *it seems or appears very singular to me,* permirum mihi videtur: *that saying seems rather a singular one,* hoc dictu est difficilius (vid. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 199); *or* hoc nescio quomodo dicatur (vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 20, 47): *it is singular how,* &c., mirabile est, quam, *with subjunctive: singular!* mira narras *or* memoras! (*you are telling us strange things*): *in a singular manner,* mire; mirum in modum: *a singular thing,* *res mira *or* nova: *he has many singular ways or habits,* *in multis rebus ab aliorum more plane discedit: *it would be a singular thing if,* &c., mirum (est) si *or* nisi, &c.: *it is singular that,* &c., mirum est, quod, &c.: *is it not very singular indeed?* nonne monstri simile est? *a singular fellow,* *mirum caput: *a man of a singular character,* *homo mirabiliter moratus.

SINGULARITY, *singularis ratio *or* natura. *On account of the singularity of the case,* quum res in suo genere sit singularis.

SINGULARLY, unice (*with reference to one case, and no other*): mire: mirum in modum (*in a singular or strange manner*): singulariter (*in a singular mode, peculiarly*).

SINISTER, (*literally,* "*to the left;*" *hence* =) *Unlucky* [vid. CALAMITOUS]. || *Bad, perverse* [vid. CORRUPT]. || *Deviating from honesty, unfair;* vid. DISHONEST.

SINK, *s.*, latrīna (*for impurities*). Vid., *also,* SEWERS.

SINK, *v.* || INTRANS., PROPR., sidĕre (*to go to the bottom*): considĕre (*to sink down together*): desidĕre (*to go downward*): residĕre: subsidĕre (*to go down gradually*): mergi: demergi (*to go down in water; to be sunk, as ships,* &c.). *To be sunk in a deep sleep,* somno mergi (*Liv.*, 41, 3); artus somnus aliquem complectitur (*Cic., Somn.*, 2). || FIG. *To fall, go to ruin,* cadere: concidere: corruere (*quickly, violently*): labi: exstingui: demergi: inclinari: *one's courage sinks,* animum demittere *or* submittere; animo cadere *or* deficere: *he is sunk deeply in depravity,* est moribus admodum corruptis; prorsus a virtute descivit: *to sink below the level of the brutes,* omnem humanitatem ita exuere, ut vix bestiæ æquiparandum sit aliquis: *sinking Latinity,* Latinitas labens (*opposed to* florens, *Ruhnk.*). || TRANS., demittere: submittere. *To sink a well,* puteum fodere (*Plaut.*), effodere (*Col.*), imprimere (*Pallad.*). *To sink a ditch,* fossam deprimere: *to sink a ship,* navem deprimere (*the proper word,* summergere †): *he sank a ship at the entrance of the harbor* (i. e., *to block up the entrance*), faucibus portûs navem (onerariam) summersam objecit (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 39, 2): *the cheeks sink in,* genæ labuntur (*Sen., Hipp.*, 364): *sunk eyes,* oculi concavi, conditi, abditi, *or* latentes.

SINLESS, insons: sceleris purus; *or by circumlocution.*

SINNER, qui (quæ) peccavit *or* deliquit: homo impius, improbus, *or* flagitiosus: mulier impia, improba, *or* flagitiosa.

SIP, *v.* || PROPR., sorbĕre: sorbillare (*Ter., App.*): summum poculum libare (*after Virg., Georg.*, 4, 54). *To sip a little wine* (*in order to taste it*), degustare vinum. || FIG., primis *or* primoribus labris gustare *or* attingere aliquid (*Cic.*).

SIP, *s.*, sorbitio; *or by the verb.*

SIPHON, sipho, -ōnis, *m.*; *diminutive,* siphunculus (vid. *Gierig., Plin. Ep.*, 10, 35, 2).

SIPPET, frustum (panis).

SIR. || *Common title of respect,* domine (*under the emperors;* vid. *Ruhnk. ad Sen. Ep.*, 3, 1). || *Title of a knight,* eques; *of a baronet,* *baronettus.

SIRE. Vid. FATHER.

SIREN, siren, -ēnis, *f.* *A siren song,* sirenum cantus (*properly*); illecebræ (*figuratively, allurement*): *to be deceived by the siren song of pleasure,* irretiri corruptelarum illecebris; deleniri illecebris voluptatis.

SIRNAME, cognomen (*perhaps not* cognomentum *in Cicero*; vid. *Orelli, Cic., Fin.*, 2, 5, 15). *To take a sirname,* cognomen sumere *or* trahere (ex aliquâ re): *to have a sirname,* cognomen habēre; cognomine appellari; est alicui cognomen (*with the sirname following in nominative or dative, rarely in the genitive*). ☞ *In Roman names,* cognomen *was the family name, which was joined or added to the* nomen, *or name of the* gens *or clan*; e. g., M. (prænomen) Tullius (nomen) Cicero (cognomen). *The* cognomen *was sometimes followed by an* agnomen, *or additional title, as* Scipio Africanus.

SIROCCO, atabulus (vid. *Heind., Hor., Sat.*, 1, 5, 78): auster (*poetical, Hor., Sat.*, 2, 2, 41).

SIRRAH! furcifer! scelus!

SISTER, sŏror: *diminutive,* sororcula; soror parva. *Sister-in-law,* glos (*Jurisconsulti*): *a father's sister,* &c.; vid. AUNT.

SISTERLY, sororius. *A sisterly kiss,* osculum sororium (†).

SIT. ‖ PROP., sedēre. *To sit long,* persedēre: *to sit at or near any thing,* assidēre alicui rei (*Cic.*): *to sit on a horse,* in equo sedēre (*Cic.*); insidēre (*Liv.*); hærēre (*Cic., to sit firmly*): *to sit at table,* accubare, accumbere in convivio (*in the Roman sense*): *to sit still,* quietum sedēre; se non movēre loco: *to sit in the Senate, or on a bench* (*of magistrates*), sedēre: sedem *or* locum habēre in senatu, in judicio. ‖ FIG., sedēre, hærēre (*to be at rest, or to remain long in a place*): *to sit closely at or long over any thing,* occupatum esse aliquâ re; assidue, studiose tractare aliquid: *to sit before a place* (*of besiegers*), ad urbem sedēre: *to sit upon eggs,* incubare ovis *or* ova; fovēre ova: *to sit apart, in different places,* non una sedēre (vid. *Cic., Mil.*, 20, 54. ☞ Dissidere *is not found in this sense*). *To sit out a play,* *fabulam ad finem usque spectare.

SIT DOWN, considēre: residēre: subsidēre: assidēre (*to sit down by the side of others already seated*). *To sit down at table,* recumbere (*to recline, according to the ancient custom*): discumbere (*to recline; said of several*): *to sit down by the side of any body,* propter aliquem considēre: *to bid any body sit down by the side of any body,* aliquem propter aliquem assidēre jubēre.

SIT DOWN TO PLAY, ad talos (tesseras, &c.) se conferre.

SIT UP, non ire cubitum (*not to go to bed*): vigilare: pervigilare noctem (*to pass the night awake*). *To sit up to the last,* postremus cubitum eo (*opposed to* primus cubitu surgo).

SITE, situs, -ūs (*situation*): area (*place to be occupied with building*).

SITTING. ‖ *Act of sitting,* sessio: consessus (*of several*). ‖ *Assembly for deliberation,* &c., sessio (*used by Ulpian of the sitting of the prætor*): consessus: concilium (*of a deliberative assembly*). *A sitting of the Senate,* senatus (☞ *not* sessio senatûs). *A sitting of a learned society,* &c., acroāsis: *to hold such a sitting,* acroasin facere: *sitting up* (*for study*), lucubratio.

SITUATE. ‖ *Having a certain position,* positus: situs. *To be situate,* jacēre (*general term, of countries and places, of natural or artificial localities, especially of those in low positions*): situm esse, positum esse (*the former of both natural and artificial localities*; vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 4, 48, 106; *the latter only of artificial localities, and especially the more elevated*): *to be situate at or near a place,* aliquem locum adjacēre; aliquem locum tangere, attingere, contingere (*general terms*); alicui loco applicatum, appositum esse (*of artificial localities*): *to be situate in a place,* in aliquo loco jacēre, situm esse, positum esse: *to be situate over against a place,* e regione *or* ex adverso alicujus loci jacēre, situm esse: *to be situate toward a place,* jacēre, situm esse ad aliquem locum versus (*general term*); prospicere aliquem locum; prospectum dare ad aliquem locum (*to have a prospect toward*): *to be situate round about a place,* circa aliquem locum in orbem situm esse; aliquem locum ambire (*both, e. g., of islands*): *to be situate under a place,* alicui loco subjacēre; jacēre sub aliquo loco: *to be situate above,* &c., jacēre supra, &c.: *to be situate before or in front of a place,* jacēre, situm esse ante aliquem locum. ‖ *In certain circumstances,* comparatus: affectus; *or by circumlocution with* res. Vid. CIRCUMSTANCE.

SITUATION. Vid. POSITION.

SIX, sex: seni, -æ, a (*distributive, six at each time, six to each*; e. g., senos viros singuli currus vehebant; *especially with substantives used only in the plural*; e. g., senas literas uno tempore accepi, *six letters*; æstus maris senis horis reciprōci, *every six hours*). *Consisting of six,* senarius: *at six o'clock,* horâ sextâ: *six or seven,* sex septem; sex aut septem: *twice six,* bis sex: *six years old,* sexennis: *the number six,* numerus senarius (*Macr.*): *the six on dice,* senio (*Suet.*): *six times,* sexies: *six hundred,* sexcenti; (*with substantive found only in plural*) sexceni; (*distributive*) sexceni: *one of a body or committee of six,* sevir: *six years after the taking of Veii,* sexennio post Veios captos: *every six years,* sexto quoque anno; transactis senis annis: *six twelfths,* semis: *to drive six horses,* sejugibus vehi: *he did not do it till he had been reminded six times,* sexies admonitus fecit: *six-fold,* sexies tantum (vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 3, 43, 102; ☞ *not* sextuplus): *six-fingered,* sex *or* senis digitis; sedigitus; cui in manibus digiti seni: *a six-pounder,* *tormentum globis senûm librarum mittendis aptum: *six-oared,* hexēris (*Liv.*); sex remis instructus: *a house six stories high,* domus sex tabulationes habens (*after Vitr.*, 5, 5, 7): *consisting of six parts,* sex partibus constans; sextantarius (*Plin.*).

SIXTEEN, sedecim (*Ter.*): sexdecim: decem et sex; (*distributive*) seni deni. *Sixteen times,* sedecies: *sixteen hundred,* sedecies centum: *sixteen years old,* sexdecim *or* decem et sex annorum: *boys of sixteen,* pueri senûm denûm annorum.

SIXTEENTH, sextus decimus. *A sixteenth part,* pars sexta decima.

SIXTH, sextus. *Every sixth,* sextus quisque: *one sixth, a sixth part of any thing,* sextans; sexta pars: *for the sixth time,* sextum.

SIXTHLY, sexto.

SIXTIETH, sexagesimus.

SIXTY, sexaginta: (*distributive*) sexageni, -æ, -a. *Sixty years old,* sexagenarius; sexaginta annorum; sexaginta annos natus: *sixty times,* sexagies: *sixty thousand,* sexagies mille; sexaginta millia.

SIZAR, *sizator, quem vocamus *or* qui dicitur.

SIZE, *s.* ‖ *Bulk,* amplitudo: magnitudo: moles (*mass*): *sometimes* forma. *In a smaller size,* minore chartâ (*on smaller paper*); minore tabellâ (*on a smaller tablet; of pictures*; vid. *Plin.*, 35, 10, 36, *no.* 5, § 72, pinxit et minoribus tabellis libidines): *of the size of a memorandum-book,* ad paginas et formam memorialis libelli (*Suet., Cæs.*, 56). ‖ *Glutinous substance,* gluten: glutinum.

SIZE, *v.* ‖ *To make of due size, cause to fit,* accommodare aliquid alicui rei *or* ad aliquid. ‖ *To besmear with size,* glutinare (e. g., chartas, *Plin.*): glutine tegere (*Prudent.*, glutino).

SIZEABLE, *by circumlocution with* justa magnitudo *or* amplitudo.

SKATE, *v.*, in soleis ferreis currere (*Wyttenb.*): *soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere.

SKATER, *soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrens.

SKATES. ‖ *A kind of shoes or pattens used for sliding on the ice,* *soleæ ferratæ. ‖ *A fish,* *squalus squatina (*Linn.*).

SKATING, *soleis ferratis per glaciem decurrendi exercitatio, studium.

SKELETON, corpus nudis ossibus cohærens (*in plural also* nudis ossibus cohærentia; vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 24, 17): ossa, -ium, *n.* (*the bones*; e. g., belluæ, lacertarum et serpentium). ☞ Sceletus, σκελετός, *is* = *a dried body, a mummy*; *cf. Appul., Met.*, 315, 2 *and* 9, *with* 314, 34, *sq. He is a mere skeleton,* vix ossibus hæret (*Virg., Ecl.*, 3, 102); ossa atque pellis totus est (*Plaut., Aul.*, 3, 6, 28). IMPROPR., homo (e. g., senex) maciē et squalore confectus.

SKELETON-KEY, clavis adulterina (*general term for false key*). *Some think* clavis Laconica *was a skeleton-key*; vid. *Dict. Antiq.*, 238.

SKETCH, *s.*, adumbratio (*whether with pencil, &c., or in words*): forma alicujus rei adumbrata (*Cic.*). *Kraft gives* delineatio; brevis descriptio. Ichnographia *in Vitruvius only. To give a mere sketch of any thing,* formam ac speciem alicujus rei adumbrare: *to give a mere sketch of history,* tantummodo summas attingere (*opposed to* res explicare; vid. *Brem., Nep., Pelop.*, 1, 1).

SKETCH, *v.*, formam alicujus rei lineis describere: speciem *or* imaginem alicujus rei lineis deformare: imaginem alicujus rei delineare (*properly*): adumbrare aliquid (*properly, of a sketch partly shaded*; vid. *Freund, sub voc.*; *also improperly, of graving tools or words*): partes alicujus rei disponere (*to arrange the separate component parts*): delineare aliquid (*to draw an outline of it*): breviter paucis describere aliquid: *to merely sketch any thing* ["*to give a mere* SKETCH"]: *to sketch figures,* &c., *in outline,* extrema corporum facere *or* pingere et desinentis picturæ modum includere (*of mere outlines, Plin.*, 35, 10, 36): *to sketch out,* delineare, designare (*to draw in outline*; designare, *also, figuratively,* verbis); primis velut lineis designare (*in a speech, Quint.*, 4, 2, 120); describere (*to describe in outline*); adumbrare (*to represent with a due mixture of light and shade; figuratively, to represent in due manner,* dicendo): *to sketch out a work,* *rationem operis describere: *to sketch out a speech,* primas velut lineas orationis ducere; orationis partes disponere: *to sketch out a plan of any thing,* rationem alicujus rei describere *or* designare (e. g., belli).

SKETCHING, *ars delineandi *or* deformandi.

SKEWER, *s.*, *acus (lignea).

SKEWER, *v.*, *acu (ligneâ) transfigere.

SKIFF, *s.*, scapha (*especially a ship's boat*): cymba (*a small boat to navigate a lake, for fishing,* &c.): alveus; lembus (*flat-bottomed*): linter (*canoe*): navicula: navigiolum: actuariolum: lenunculus. *Sometimes* navis: navigium.

SKIFF, *v.*, scaphâ *or* cymbâ navigare.

SKILL, habilitas (*especially bodily dexterity*): habitus (*when one is, as it were, at home in an art,* &c.; vid. *Cic., Invent.*, 1, 25, 86): ars (*skill in an art*): usus alicujus rei (*practice and experience*): exercitatio (*readiness, or knowledge acquired by exercise*; vid. *Quint.*, 10, 5, 19): facultas (*ability, power of doing any thing*): ingenium ad aliquid aptum *or* habile (*natural talent for any thing.* ☞ Ingenii dexteritas, *or simply* dexteritas, ad aliquid = *dexterity, address, worldly wisdom*; vid. *Liv.*, 28, 18; 37, 7, *extr. Gell.*, 13, 16; *in the sense of* "*skill,*" *general term, it is not Latin*): sollertia (*cleverness, talent*): docilitas, ingenium docile (*aptness to learn, docility*): peritia alicujus rei (*insight into a thing*): scientia alicujus rei (*acquaintance with a thing*): eruditio: doctrina (*scientific education and knowledge*). *To have or possess skill in any thing,* habilem *or* aptum esse ad aliquid; natum esse ad aliquid: *with skill,* scite; scienter.

SKILLFUL, bonus (*as one ought to be*): qui aliquid commode facit (*that does any thing well or properly*): qui aliquid scienter facit (*that does any thing with skill or knowledge of the art*): arte insignis (*distinguished in the practice of an art*; e. g., medicus arte insignis): peritus alicujus rei (*that has knowledge of a thing*; ☞ *always with a genitive of that in which a person is skilled*): exercitatus in aliquâ re (*practiced, well versed*; ☞ *always with* in *and an ablative of that in which one is skillful*; e. g., homines in rebus maritimis exercitati): eruditus (*learned, trained*): dexter (*adroit, dexterous*; *perhaps post-Augustan in prose*): ingeniosus (*inventive, fertile in expedients or new ideas*): sollers (*possessing inventive pow-*

er and practical genius). *In a skillful manner*; vid. SKILLFULLY.

SKILLFULLY, dextre (*Liv.*): solerter: ingeniose: commode: scienter: perite: docte. *More skillfully*, dextĕrius (*Hor.*): *he managed affairs so skillfully, that —*, rem . . . ita dexter egit, ut (*Liv.*). SYN. *in* SKILLFUL.

SKIM. ‖ PROP., despumare (*Cels.*). *To skim a pot*, despumare carnes (*Plin.*): *to skim milk*, *florem lactis tollere. ‖ FIG., leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere: celeriter *or* leviter perstringere atque attingere (*of touching on a subject lightly*). *For "to read cursorily,"* vid. CURSORILY. *To have skimmed any thing*, leviter imbutum esse aliquâ re; leviter attigisse aliquid.

SKIMMER, cochlear (*general term for spoon; to which* *despumandis carnibus, *flori lactis tollendo, &c., *may be added, if necessary*).

SKIN, *s.*, cutis (*of men*): tergus (*of animals; both, the skin without hair*): pellis (*bristly, with* pili): vellus (*woolly, with* villi. *Men have* cutis; *elephants, snakes*, &c., tergora; *lions, goats, dogs*, &c., pelles; *sheep*, vellera, *Dōd.*). *Skin, when taken off*, pellis: corium (*thick hide*): exuviæ (*poetical*). *A thin or fine skin*, membrana; membranula (e. g., *a fine membrane*). PROV. *He is all skin and bones*, ossa atque pellis totus est (*Plaut., Aul.*, 3, 6, 28); vix ossibus hæret (*Virg.*): *I should not like to be in his skin*, *nolim esse eo, quo ille est, loco: *to come off with a whole skin*, integrum abire; salvum evadere: latere tecto evadere (*Ter., Heaut.*, 4, 2, 5, *Ruhnk.*): *the skin of a horse*, pellis: *his skin is harsh and dry*, aret pellis (*Virg.*): *a harsh, dry skin*, pellis dura ac frigida: *to cast its skin* (*of the serpent*), pellem exuere; vernationem *or* senectam exuere. ‖ *Skin of certain vegetables* (e. g., *the onion*), cutis (*thin covering of soft vegetables*; e. g., *of berries, of the kernel of a nut*): membrana: tunica (membrana, *of chestnuts, walnuts*, &c.; tunica, *of mushrooms, wheat, bark*, &c.): corium (*thick outward skin*; e. g., *of grapes*): callus: callum (*of apples*, &c.): folliculus (*husk of corn*).

SKIN, *v.* ‖ *To take off a skin*, pellem detrahere alicui *or* alicujus corpori (*not* deglubere). ‖ *To cover with a skin: any thing* (e. g., *a wound*) *is skinned over*, obducta est alicui rei cicatrix.

SKINFLINT, *by circumlocution*; e. g., pumex non est æque aridus, atque hic est senex (*Plaut.*); *perhaps* *homo vel pumice aridior.

SKINNER, pellio: pellionarius (*Inscr.*).

SKINNY, macilentus: macie torridus (*Cic.*, homo vegrandi macie torridus). Vid., *also*, LEAN.

SKIP, *v.*, salire: exsilire (*to skip high*): exsultare: assultim ingredi (*Plin., to skip about, often*). *To skip over*; vid. OMIT, OVERLOOK.

SKIP, *s.*, saltus: exsultatio (*skipping*).

SKIRMISH, *s.*, prœlium leve *or* levius: prœlium parvum *or* minutum (*a slight or trifling engagement*): pugna fortuita (*a fortuitous engagement, as distinguished from a regularly-planned battle*): concursatio (*an engagement of short duration*; e. g., meliorem concursatione quam comminus militem, *Curt.*, 8, 14, 24. ☞ Concursatoria pugna *is late*): procursatio (*an engagement of light troops in advance of the line*): levis armaturæ prima excursio (*Cic., of a skirmish of the light-armed troops*; vid. *quotation in skirmish*, IMPROPR.). *To fight in skirmishes*, parvulis prœliis cum hoste contendĕre; minutis prœliis inter se pugnare; hostem levibus prœliis lacessere (*also* velitari, *after the manner of the* velites): *in the skirmishes the Gabinians usually had the best of it*, parvis prœliis Gabina res plerumque superior erat. ‖ IMPROPR., prolusio—tamquam levis armaturæ prima alicujus rei excursio (*the preparatory skirmish*; *opposed to* ipsa pugna; e. g., sin mecum in hac prolusione nihil fueris, quem te in ipsâ pugnâ cum acerrimo adversario fore putemus? *Div. in Cæcil.*, 14; *compare* hæc tamquam levis armaturæ est prima orationis excursio—nunc comminus agamus, *De Divin.*, 2, 10, 26): velitatio (*Plaut., Asin.*, 2, 3, 41). *Nothing took place but a few skirmishes*, levia tantum prœlia fiebant (*after Liv.*, 26, 27).

SKIRMISH, *v.*, velitari (*properly and improperly*): procursare cum aliquo (*properly*). Vid., *also*, SKIRMISH, *subst.*

SKIRRET, *sium sisarium (*Linn.*).

SKIRT, *s.*, limbus (*on a garment*): ora (*figuratively*; e. g., Galli oram extremam silvæ circumsedissent, *Liv., the outer skirts*).

SKIRT, *v.*, finitimum, vicinum, confinem esse alicui loco: adjacēre alicui loco (*to be near*): tangere, attingere, contingere locum (*to touch upon*).

SKITTISH. Vid. FRISKY.

SKITTLE, *perhaps* conus (*Cic.*). *To play at skittles*, *conis globis petere: *to set the skittles up*, *conos statuere.

SKY, cœlum [vid. HEAVEN]. ☞ Altum (*neuter adjective*) *is poetical* (*Enn., Virg.*, &c.). *To praise any body to the skies*, aliquem ad cœlum (*or* ad astra) tollere *or* ferre; alicujus laudes in astra tollere: *any thing*, aliquid ad cœlum laudibus efferre.

SKY-LARK, *alauda arvensis (*Linn.*).

SKY-LIGHT, *fenestra, quæ est in tecto (domûs). ☞ Fenestra (in) tecto *is not Latin.*

SLAB, *s.*, quadra (*a square slab, as used in the base of a pillar*): crusta (e. g., *a marble slab*, crusta marmoris. *Freund says that* lamina *may also be applied to marble*). *To cover with marble slabs*, crustis marmoris operire aliquid: *to cut into slabs*, in crustas secare (e. g., *marble*).

SLAB, *v.*, crustis alicujus rei operire (e. g., crustis marmoris): pavire (*to pave*; e. g., terram, aream): pavimentum facere.

SLABBER, *by circumlocution with* fluit, madet, os alicujus salivâ. *There is no safe authority for* salivare, *intrans.*

SLACK, laxus (*not tight, loose*; *opposed to* astrictus, artus; *also*, FIG. = *not strict*; e. g., imperium laxius): remissus (*not strained*; *opposed to* adductus, contentus; *also*, FIG., *of the mind* = *relaxed*): flaccidus (*hanging down loose*; e. g., *of sails, ears of animals*, &c.; *opposed to* rigidus): pendulus (*hanging down, not firm*): fluidus (*not fast or firm in its component parts*; *opposed to* compactus. ☞ *Thus, according to Liv.*, 34, 47, § 5, "corpora fluida" *are bodies whose fleshy parts are not firm*; *according to Cic.* [*Tusc.*, 2, 23, 54], *however, they are bodies whose nerves are in a relaxed or languishing state*). *To make slack*, laxare; relaxare; remittere; cessare; mollire; emollire (e. g., *the thong of a spear*, jaculi amentum emollire; *then, also, improperly, to weaken, to effeminate*): *to become slack*, laxari; remitti; flaccescere; languescere (SYN. *above*): *to be slack* (*of business, trade*, &c.), jacēre; cessare.

SLACKEN. ‖ TRAN. *To make slack*, laxare (*general term, to lessen the tension of any thing*): relaxare (*to relax, to unbend*; e. g., *of a bow or its string* †): remittere (*to lessen the tightness, to let go to some degree*; e. g., *the reins, a bridle*; *then of the string of a bow*; *also of the latter*, arcum retendere †): mollire: emollire (*properly*; e. g., *of the thong of a spear*, jaculi amentum emollire: *then also improperly, to slacken any body's energies, to weaken or effeminate*) [vid., *also*, "*to make* SLACK"]. ‖ *To loosen*, solvere: resolvere: relaxare (*to relax, to make rather loose*): expedire (*to set free any thing that was entangled*). ‖ *To mitigate*, mitigare: mitiorem facere: mollire: molliorem facere (*to cause to become more yielding, to cause to give way*): levare (*to alleviate, to cause some relief*). ‖ *To weaken* [vid. DEBILITATE]. *To slacken the energies of the mind*, frangere vires animi; debilitare animum: *to slacken both the bodily and mental energies*, corporis et mentis nervos frangere: *to slacken any body's mental energies*, languorem afferre alicui. ‖ *To dissolve lime*, macerare (i. e., *to soak*). *The slackening of lime*, maceratio calcis. ‖ INTRANS. *To be freed from tension*, laxari: relaxari: remitti. [SYN. *above.*] ‖ *To languish, to become weak*, languescere: elanguescere: relanguescere. ‖ *To become rather loose*, flaccescere (*of sails; then improperly, of a speech*). ‖ *To abate*, remittere: remitti (e. g., *rain, fever, pain*, &c.): minui: minuere (*to lessen, to be lessened*; e. g., *of the violence of waters*, &c.; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G., on the intransitive* minuere): defervescere (*to subside*; e. g., *passions, anger*, &c.): residere (*to cool, to abate, to go off*; e. g., *anger, impetuosity*, &c.). *To slacken for a time*, intermittere (e. g., *of a flame, of rain*, &c.): *any body's activity is slackening*, languescit industria: *the zeal of any body for any thing slackens*, languidiore studio est in aliquâ re: *to allow one's zeal to slacken*, studium alicujus rei deponere; *friendship*, amicitiam sensim disuere (*Cic., Læl.*, 21, 76): *you never slacken in your work*, nullum tempus remittis: *to slacken for a while*, aliquid intermittere.

SLACKLY. *By the adjectives.*

SLACKNESS, *by circumlocution with the past participle of the verbs in* TO SLACKEN *or* SLACK.

SLAG, scoria.

SLAKE, exstinguere: sedare. *To slake one's thirst*, sitim explēre (*Cic.*), exstinguere (*Ov.*), restinguere (*Virg.*), sedare (*Ov.*), depellere (*Cic.*). *To slake lime*, macerare glebas calcis (*Vitr.*); calcem exstinguere (*id.*).

SLANDER, *s.*, calumnia (*false accusation*): criminatio (*the traducing any body's character*).

SLANDER, *v.*, calumniari (*to accuse falsely and with malignant intention*): falso criminari aliquem apud aliquem: de famâ *or* existimatione alicujus detrahere: male dicere alicui: absentem rodere (*Hor.*): de aliquo absente detrahendi causâ maledĭce contumelioseque dicere (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 37, 134): alicui absenti male loqui (*Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 3, 25). *I am slandered*, detrahitur de meâ famâ.

SLANDERER, calumniator: *feminine*, calumniatrix: obtrectator.

SLANDEROUS, calumniosus (*late*): falsas criminationes continens (*of things*): qui calumniatur, &c. (*of persons*).

SLANT. ‖ TRANS., obliquare. ‖ INTRANS., obliquari; *or by circumlocution with* obliquus, in *or* per obliquum.

SLANTING, obliquus.

SLANTINGLY, oblique: ex *or* ab obliquo (*sidelong*): in *or* per obliquum (*sidewise*).

SLAP, *s.*, alapa (☞ colaphus = *a blow with the fist*).

SLAP, *v.*, alicui alapam ducere.

SLASH, *v.*, cædere: incidere.

SLASH, *s.*, incisura; *or by the verbs.*

SLATE, *s.*, saxum fissile (*in masses*): *lapis fissilis (*in smaller pieces*). *A slate quarry*, *lapidis fissilis fodina: *a slate roof*, tectum cui tegulæ e lapide fissili impositæ sunt: *slate color*, *color lapidis fissilis; color nigricans: *a slate* (*for writing on*), *tabula e lapide fissili facta: *a slate-pencil*, *stilus e lapide fissili factus.

SLATE, *v.*, *tegulas e lapide fissili tectis imponere.

SLATER, *contegulator (*Georges, but without authority*): scandularius (*Dig.* = *one who covers a roof with planks or boards*). *By circumlocution with the verb.*

SLAUGHTER, *s.*, cædes (*general term*): trucidatio (*a slaying, as of cattle*): jugulatio (*only of persons*; ☞ *avoid* laniena *in this sense*). *A dreadful slaughter*, cædes atrox: *there was no battle, but a slaughter as of cattle*, non pugna erat, sed trucidatio velut pecorum: *the slaughter is general*, cædes omnia obtinet: *to breathe forth slaughter*, cædem eructare sermonibus: *to commit slaughter*, cædem *or* stragem edere, facere.

SLAUGHTER, *v.*, cædere: trucidare: jugulare: mactare (*as a sacrifice*). [SYN. *in* SLAY.]

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, *ædes mactandis bestiis destinatæ, exstructæ. ☞ Laniena, *a butcher's stall, according to Freund and others*; *but Krebs says that it is the classical term for a slaughter-house.*

SLAVE, servus: verna (*born-slave*): mancipium (*slave by purchase, or prisoner taken in war*): famulus (*as attendant*): puer (*as waiting-boy*): minister (*as waiter*). *The slaves*, servi; servitia; *also*, servitium; corpora servilia; mancipia: *young slaves* (i. e., *recently bought*), vena-

les novitii: *the slaves of a family*, familia: *to be a slave*, servum esse; in servitute esse (servitutem servire *rare and forced*): *to be any body's slave*, servire alicui *or* apud aliquem: *to make any body one's slave*, aliquem in servitutem redigere; alicui servitutem injungere; aliquem servitute afficere: *to sell any body for a slave*, aliquem sub coronâ vendere: *to be sold for a slave*, sub coronâ vendi: *a runaway slave*, fugitivus. ‖ Fig. *The slave of lust*, servus libidinum: *to be the slave of any body or any thing*, servum esse alicujus *or* alicujus rei; servum esse potestatis alicujus; alicui rei obedire: *to be the slave of sensual pleasures*, voluptatum esse ministrum; corporis voluptatibus se dedisse; voluptatibus obedire (*Cic.*).

SLAVE-DEALER, negotiator mancipiorum: venaliciarius: venalicius (*general terms*): mango (*who tries to conceal their defects*, &c.).

SLAVE-MARKET, *locus, quo mancipia *or* corpora servilia proponuntur venalia. *Bought in the slave-market*, de lapide emtus (*according to Roman custom*).

SLAVERY, servitus: servitudo (*the former, the condition of a slave*; *the latter, the manner of being in that condition, inasmuch as it is connected with debasement, pressure, work*, &c.; *but* servitium *is* = *the service or work of a slave*): jugum servitutis (*the yoke of slavery*); *also*, jugum servile. *To reduce any body to slavery*, jugum alicui imponere: *to free from slavery*, jugum alicui solvere *or* demere; aliquem eximere servitio: *to keep any body in slavery*, aliquem servitute oppressum tenēre: *to hate slavery*, odisse conditionem servitutis: *to shake off the yoke of slavery*, jugum decutere *or* excutere, *or* exuere; jugo se exuere; jugum servile a cervicibus dejicere; servitutem *or* servitium exuēre: *to reduce or put any body to the yoke of slavery*, alicui jugum servitutis injungere: *to deliver any body from the yoke of slavery*, jugum servitutis a cervicibus alicujus depellere.

SLAVISH. Vid. Servile.

SLAVISHLY, serviliter: verniliter (*also in a sneaking manner*).

SLAY, trucidare (*in a barbarous or horrible manner*): jugulare (*to cut the throat*): mactare (*properly, to kill as a sacrifice; all three of men or animals*): dejicere (*to strike to the ground; an animal or person*): cædere, occidere (*to cut down enemies*, &c.): interficere: interimere (*to kill*): conficere (*to kill those who offer resistance*). *To slay many enemies*, multos hostes concidere. Vid., *also*, to Kill.

SLAYER, alicujus interfector (*never without a genitive of the person slain*; ☞ occisor alicujus *only in Plaut., Mil.*, 4, 2, 64: interemtor *and* peremtor *are late, and to be avoided*: *or by circumlocution with the verbs. Man-slayer*, homicida.

SLEDGE. ‖ *A heavy hammer*, malleus ferrarius, fabrilis. ‖ *A kind of vehicle*, traha (*Col.*). *To drive a sledge*, trahâ vehi.

SLEDGING, *s., perhaps* traharum vectiones (*after* quadrupedum vectiones, *Cicero, N. D.*, 2, 60, 151).

SLEEK. Vid. Smooth.

SLEEP, *s.*, somnus (*natural, healthy sleep*): sopor (*a heavy sleep, unnatural, as of persons intoxicated, sick, or weary*): quies (*sleep considered as repose, rest from exertion*). *A sound, deep sleep*, gravis *or* artus somnus; artus et gravis somnus. *I am seized or overcome with sleep*, somno me opprimit; somno opprimor. *To fall into a deep sleep*, arte et graviter dormire cœpisse; arto somno opprimi; arto et gravi somno opprimi: *to cause sleep*, somnum facere, gignere, afferre, conciliare, concitare, *or* arcessere: *to endeavor to get some sleep*, somnum quærere, allicere, *or* moliri: *to drive away sleep*, somnum fugare *or* auferre; somnum adimere *or* avertere: *to be overcome with sleep*, somno vinci. *I have not been able to get a wink of sleep all night*, somnum ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis (*Ter., Heaut.*, 3, 1, 82). *I get no sleep at night*, noctem insomnis ago (*I am unable to sleep*); *but* ☞ noctem pervigilo *means*, "*I do not attempt to go to sleep all night*"). *If I could but get some sleep*, ego si somnum capere possem. *I can not get any sleep after I have been once awaked*, ego somnum interruptum recuperare non possum. *To arouse out of sleep*, e somno excitare *or* expergefacere: *to awake from sleep*, expergiscere: expergefieri; somno solvi. *In or during sleep*, per somnum; per quietem; in somno; somno; dormiens: *to put or lull to sleep*, sopire, consopire; alicui somnum afferre, parēre, conciliare (*properly*); securum, *or* lentum, *or* negligentem reddēre *or* facere (*figuratively*). *To go to sleep* (*properly*), obdormire: obdormiscere (*also* = *to die gently*): somnum capere (*to take sleep*): somno opprimi (*to be overcome with sleep*). *I go to sleep*, somnus me arripit (*against my inclination, Just.*, 11, 13, 1). *To have gone to sleep*, somno sopitum esse: *to have fallen into a deep sleep*, arte et graviter dormitare cœpisse: *to go to sleep again*, somnum repetere: *to go to sleep at or over a thing*, indormire alicui rei; obdormiscere in re (e. g., in mediis vitæ laboribus, *Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 49, 117, *there* = *to die*). *To go to sleep* (*figuratively*), torpescere: refrigescere (*to grow cold*): in oblivionem ire *or* adduci (*to fall into oblivion*): industriam remittere (*to abate one's diligence*). *To have gone to sleep* (i. e., *to be forgotten*), jacēre; in oblivione jacēre; oblivione obrutum esse; obliteratum esse.

SLEEP, *v.* ‖ Propr., dormire (*general term*): dormitare (*to be in a deep sleep*): quiescere (*to be at rest after exertion*): somnum capere (*to fall asleep*). *To prevent any body from sleeping*, aliquem somno prohibēre. *To cause any body to sleep*, sopire: consopire: alicui somnum afferre, parēre, conciliare. *To sleep soundly*, arte et graviter dormire (☞ altum dormire *is poetical*). *To sleep sweetly*, sine omni curâ dormire; dormire in utramvis aurem otiose: *to sleep but little*, minimum dormire (*on a single occasion, Plin. Ep.*, 3, 5, 11): brevissimi esse somni *or* brevissimo somno uti (*habitually, Suet., Claud.*, 33; *Sen. Ep.*, 83, 6; *but* ☞ parcissimi esse somni *is a false reading in Plin. Ep.*, 3, 5, 3, *for* erat somni paratissimi). *To sleep or have slept enough*, somno, *or* quiete, satiari. *To sleep upon any thing* (i. e., *to take a night to consider of it*), noctem sibi sumere ad deliberandam rem, *or simply* ad deliberandum: *to sleep off or away* (i. e., *to get rid of by sleeping*), edormire (e. g., vinum, crapulam). *To sleep through*, edormire (e. g., Ilionam edormire; i. e., *to sleep through the part he should be acting*). ‖ Fig., securum, lentum *or* negligentem esse; dormitare. *To sleep over a business*, indormire alicui rei (*Cic.*), *also* in aliquâ re faciendâ (e. g., in homine colendo, *Cic.*). *To sleep away*, edormire aliquid (e. g., tempus). Vid., *also*, Sleep, *s.*

SLEEPER. ‖ *One who sleeps*, dormiens: qui dormit, &c.; dormitor (*Martial*). ‖ (*In architecture*), vid. Cross-beam.

SLEEPILY. ‖ Prop., *by circumlocution with the substantive or verb.* ‖ Fig. *Negligently*, tarde: lente: segniter (somniculose *only in Plautus*).

SLEEPINESS. ‖ Prop., (a) *As a temporary state*, somni necessitas: oscitatio (*yawning*): (b) *as a characteristic quality*, veternus (☞ *not* somnolentia, *which occurs for the first time in Sidon. Ep.*, 2, 2). ‖ Fig. *Slowness*, tarditas: segnities.

SLEEPING-ROOM, cubiculum dormitorium; *or simply* dormitorium (*Plin.*); cubiculum noctis et somni (*Plin. Ep.*): zothēca, zothēcula (*a small chamber*). *The sleeping-room (as a part of a house)*, dormitorium membrum.

SLEEPLESS, insomnis (*that can not sleep*): exsomnis, vigilans (*that does not desire to sleep*). *To pass a sleepless night*, noctem insomnem agere (*involuntarily*): noctem pervigilare; noctem perpetuis vigiliis agere (*voluntarily*).

SLEEPLESSNESS, insomnia (*involuntary*): vigilia (*voluntary*).

SLEEPY. ‖ *Drowsy*, (*a*) *as a temporary state*, dormitans (*beginning to sleep*): somni plenus; somno gravis (*overcome with sleep*): somni indigens (*needing sleep*): oscitans (*yawning*). *To be sleepy*, dormitare (*to be falling asleep*): somni indigēre (*to want sleep*): somno urgēri ultra debitum (*to be unusually drowsy*). (*b*) *As a characteristic or permanent state*, somniculosus; somno deditus (☞ somnolentus *is found only in later writers*). ‖ Fig. *Slow*, tardus: lentus: segnis. ‖ *Soporific*, qui somnum affert *or* conciliat; soporificus.

SLEET, pruina; nix concreta pruinâ (*Lucr.*): * imber niveus; * pluvia grandinosa *or* nivea.

SLEEVE, manīca (*the proper word*): manulea (*a sort of long sleeve covering the hand*, χειρίς, *as a defence against the cold*): *having sleeves*, manicatus, manuleatus, chīridōtus (*Gell.*, 7, 12). *To wear no sleeves*, partem vestitûs superioris in manicas non extendere (*Tac., Germ.*, 17, 3). *To shake any thing from the sleeve* (i. e., *to speak or write with ease or without preparation*), aliquid effundere (*with ease*): extempore dicere (*without preparation*). *To laugh in one's sleeve*, furtim cachinnare (*Lucr.*: ☞ *not* cachinnari); sensim atque summissim ridēre (*Gell.*).

SLEIGHT (*of hand*), præstigiæ (circulatoriæ præstigiæ, *Tert., Apol.*, 23): fallacia (*trickery; general term*): vana miracula (*false miracles, Liv.*, 7, 17, 4). *To practice sleight of hand*, præstigias agere: *one who practices sleight of hand*, præstigiator; *feminine*, præstigiatrix.

SLENDER. ‖ *Thin and long*, procērus (*tall; opposed to* brevis): gracilis (*thin; opposed to* obesus): tenuis (*thin*). Jn. procērus et tenuis (e. g., collum, *neck*: ☞ teretibus membris, *in Suet., Cæs.*, 45, *is said of a well-proportioned stature or shape*). ‖ *Slight*, parvus (*small, not grown up*): paullus: paullulus (*small; opposed to* magnus *or* multus; e. g., equi hominesque paulluli gracilesque, *Liv.*, 35, 11, 7): pusillus (*stunted in its growth, very small*): minutus (*of the smallest size*): humilis (*low, not high; of the stature or shape of men, animals, plants*): humilis staturæ: humili staturâ (*of short size, small in stature*): parvulus: infans (*quite young*): exiguus (*inconsiderable, small, short, relative to quantity, number*, &c.): macer (*lean; opposed to* pinguis): strigosus: strigosi corporis (*especially of animals, produced by want of food; opposed to* obesus): exilis (*not full, that has not its usual fullness*; e. g., *the thigh*, &c.; *opposed to* plenus; *then also of no value*; e. g., *production of an author, speech*, &c.). Jn. exilis et macer.

SLENDERLY. Vid. Slightly.

SLICE, *v.* Vid. To Cut.

SLICE, *s.* ‖ *Any piece cut off*, frustum. *A slice of bread*, frustum panis. *A slice of bread and butter*, * panis butyro illitus. ‖ *A spatula*, spathula: spatha. ‖ *An egg-spoon*, cochlear ovis utile (*Mart.*, 14, 121).

SLIDE, *s.*, lapsus. *A slide upon the ice*, * iter glaciale: * stadium glaciatum, *or* per glaciem (*of the act of sliding*).

SLIDE, *v.*, labi (*the proper word*): fallente vestigio cadere (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 1, 5). *To slide on the ice*, per glaciem currere *or* decurrere.

SLIGHT, *adj.*, tenuis (*properly, thin; opposed to* crassus; *then improperly, small, inconsiderable*, &c.; e. g., spes, *hope*; suspicio, *suspicion*): exilis (*not strong, weak; opposed to* plenus; e. g., *voice*, vox): parvus: non magnus (*small, not great*; e. g., non magna signa alicujus rei, *a slight proof only of any thing*; *hope*, spes; *faith*, fides): exiguus (*small, trifling, of no note*; e. g., *force*, manus; *hope*, spes; *credibility*, fides): levis (*light, without intrinsic value; opposed to* gravis; e. g., munus leve; *suspicion*, suspicio; *proof or argument*, argumentum): infirmus (*not firm, weak, not able to undergo or bear any thing; of persons and things*; *glimmer*, lumen; *taste*, sapor; *proof*, argumentum): invalidus (*not powerful, inefficient*; e. g., *poison*, venenum; *medicament*, medicamentum): iners (*without life, dull*; e. g., *color*): imbecillus (imbecillis *late; opposed to* fortis, e. g., *pulse*, imbecilli venarum pulsus): levidensis (*properly, lightly wrought, of a light texture, Isidor. Origg.*, 19, 22, § 19; *hence, by metonymy* = *without value*;

e. g., munusculum, *Cic., Fam.*, 9, 12, 2; *Orelli, N. Cr.*): nullus (*οὐδείς, next to none*; vid. *Cic., Fam.*, 7, 3, 2; *Nep., Phoc.*, 1, 1): vilis (*without worth, according to quality, mostly as term of contempt*): dictu parvus (*hardly worth mentioning*; e. g., *accident*, res): tener: mollis (*tender, delicate*): gracilis (*slim, thin; of shape; delicate*; e. g., *legs*, crura). ‖ *Negligent*, neglectus (*not taken care of*): parum accuratus (*on which no pains have been bestowed*): negligens: dissolutus (*of the person*). ‖ *Small* (*of number*), numerus exiguus, parvus: pauci (*a few*): paucitas (*fewness*). *With slight trouble*, sine negotio; nullo negotio: *not the slightest doubt*, ne minima quidem dubitatio: *not in the slightest degree*, nihil (*in no respect*); ne minimâ quidem re (*not by the least thing*; e. g., *to offend any body*, offendere aliquem); minime (*in the least*; e. g., quod minime putabat): *to consider as very slight*, parvum, parvi, &c., ducere; parvi æstimare; contemnere, despicere (*to look on with contempt*). JN. contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; vile habêre; leve habêre *or* in levi habêre (*the latter, Tac., Ann.*, 3, 54, 4, *and Hist.*, 2, 21, 2): *not to have the slightest knowledge*, omnium rerum rudem esse: *to have not the slightest idea of any thing, or to be able to form*, &c., notionem alicujus rei non habêre; fugit aliquid intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem: *slight causes*, parvulæ causæ: *a slight attack of an illness*, commotiuncula; levis motiuncula (*Suet., Vesp.*, 24).

SLIGHT, *s.* Vid. CONTEMPT.

SLIGHT, *v.* ‖ *To pass over unnoticed, to disregard*, præterire silentio *or* tacitum; *or, from the context*, præterire *simply*: repulsam dare alicui (*not giving any body a place or post applied for*): parvum *or* parvi ducere; parvi æstimare; pro nihilo ducere; vile habêre; leve habêre *or* in levi habêre (*the latter, Tac., Ann.*, 3, 54, 4, *and Hist.*, 2, 21, 2: *all = not to make much of, to disregard, pass over*); elevare (*to deprive of credit, respect*, &c.; aliquem *or* aliquid, *to contemn with words*). *To be slighted*, præteriri (*general term*); repulsam ferre *or* accipere (*to be refused a post or office*). *For stronger terms*, vid. "*To treat with* CONTEMPT."

SLIGHTINGLY, contemtim (*contemptuously, with contempt*): male (*ill*). *To speak slightingly of any body*, contemtim *or* male de aliquo loqui: *to think slightingly of any body*, male de aliquo opinari (vid. *Bremi, Suet., Oct.*, 51): *to treat any body slightingly*, * aliquem contemtim tractare; aliquem contemnere: *to look down on any body slightingly*, aliquem *or* aliquid despicere, *or* despicatui habêre, *or* despicatum habêre: *to think slightingly of*, parvum *or* parvi ducere; parvi æstimare; pro nihilo ducere; leve *or* in levi habêre. Vid. TO SLIGHT.

SLIGHTLY. ‖ *To a certain degree = a little*, paullum, *and with a comparative*, paullo; nonnihil, aliquid (*in a certain measure*; e. g., *it slightly comforts me when I come to think that*, &c., nonnihil me consolatur quum recordor): leviter (e. g., saucius, eruditus, inflexus, ægrotare). *To differ slightly from any thing*, aliquid differre: *to be slightly vexed with any body*, aliquid succensêre alicui: *slightly incensed against any body*, subiratus: *to be slightly incensed*, subirasci. *If = slightingly*, vid.

SLIGHTNESS, exiguitas: levitas: vilitas. SYN. *in* SLIGHT, *adj.*

SLILY. Vid. SLYLY.

SLIM, gracilis (*thin; of shape*). Vid., *also*, SLENDER.

SLIME, pituîta (*in the body of men or animals*): mucus (*when thick*): salîva (*of snails*, &c.).

SLIMY, pituitosus: mucosus (*full of slime*): pituitæ similis (*like slime*): lubricus (*slippery*).

SLING, *s.* ‖ *An instrument for throwing stones*, funda. *To put any thing into a sling*, in fundam indere aliquid: *to throw any thing with a sling*, fundâ librare *or* excutere aliquid; fundâ mittere. ‖ *A throw, a fling* [vid. FLING]. ‖ (*From its resemblance*) = *a hanging bandage*, vinculum: mitella (*as technical term in chirurgery*). *To use a sling for one's arm, or to have one's arm in a sling*, brachium mitellâ excipere; *also*, brachium suspendere ex cervice (*if it hangs down from the neck*): *the broader part of the sling is intended for the arm, and its ends are tied to the neck*, mitella latitudine ipsi brachio, perangustis capitibus collo injicitur.

SLING, *v.* ‖ *To throw with a sling*, fundâ mittere, *or* librare, *or* excutere. ‖ *To hurl*, jaculari (e. g., *a lance*, &c.): mittere: emittere (*to throw with the hand*, &c., *in general*): jactare (*to throw repeatedly*; e. g., *lances; hence, also, of* "*throwing out one's arms*," brachia). ☞ Torquêre *or* contorquêre, *for* jaculari, *only poetical* [vid. TO FLING]. ‖ *To hang as in a sling*; vid. TO HANG.

SLINGER, funditor (*one that throws by means of a sling*).

SLINK. ‖ *To steal out of the way*, clam se subducere.

SLIP, *s.* ‖ *A false step.* ‖ PROPR., vestigii lapsus. *To make a slip*, vestigio falli: *to make a slip and fall*, vestigio fallente cadere. ‖ IMPROPR., lapsus (*departure from what is right*): error (*a mistake*): peccatum (*an offence*): *to make a slip*, labi; peccare: "*there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip*," inter os et offam (*sc.* multa intervenire possunt; *a proverb of Cato's, Gell.*, 13, 17); multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra (*a translation of πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικος καὶ χείλεος ἄκρου*; vid. *Facciol. in* ANCÆUS): *a slip of the memory*, offensatio memoriæ (labentis); *or by circumlocution with* memoriâ labi (e. g., *to do any thing from a slip of the memory*, memoriâ lapsum facere aliquid, *or* perperam edere aliquid). ‖ *A branch set in the ground*, surculus. ‖ *A long, thin board*, &c., *pala. ‖ A noose*, vid. ‖ PHR. *To give the slip*, excidere: elabi. JN. excidere atque elabi.

SLIP, *v.* INTRANS., vestigio falli: vestigio fallente cadere (*when one slips and falls*). *My foot slips*, me instabilis gradus fallit (*Curt.*, 7, 11, 16); vestigium fallit (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 1, 5): *one's foot slips on the ice*, glacies vestigium non recipit (*Liv.*, 21, 36): *to slip on the steep rocks*, prærupta saxa vestigium fallunt (*Curt.*, 4, 9, 18); se subducere (*as earth slips*): *to let an opportunity slip*, occasionem amittere (*Ter.*), omittere (*Cic.*): *to slip out*, excidere; elabi (*both properly and figuratively*). JN. excidere atque elabi: *a thing slips out of my hands*, aliquid de manibus excidit, delabitur, fluit; aliquid mihi excidit atque elabitur: *a word slips out from me*, verbum (*or* vox) excidit *or* elabitur (ex ore): *a thing slips from my memory*, excidit *or* effluit aliquid ex animo; elabitur aliquid memoriâ; exit res memoriâ: *the name has slipped from me*, nomen perdidi: *to slip through or away*, perlabi per, &c. (*to slip through entirely*, &c.); elabi (*to give the slip; with* custodiæ, *of a prisoner*); evadere (*to escape*); se subducere; subtrahere, surripere (*to get out of the way quickly and imperceptibly*). ‖ TRANS. *To slip a knot*, nodum solvere, expedire.

SLIP INTO, *v.* TRANS., rem in re inserere *or* injicere.

SLIPPER, crepida, *diminutive*, crepidula; *pure Latin*, solea (vid. *Gell.*, 13, 21, 5). *In slippers*, soleatus: *a maker of slippers*, crepidarius (*Gell.*).

SLIPPERY. ‖ *That does not afford firm footing*, lubricus. ‖ FIG. *Uncertain, fickle*, vid. *I said he was a slippery fellow*, dixi volaticum esse ac levem, et te non pedem ejus tenêre, non pennam. ‖ *Dangerous*, vid.

SLIT, *v.*, incîdere (*to make a slit in any thing*): scindere: discindere (*to slit up or open*).

SLIT, *s.*, scissura: fissura; *or by the verb.*

SLOE, *prunus sylvestris (*Linn.*).

SLOOP, lembus: celox. Vid. SHIP.

SLOP. ‖ *Poor drink*, * potus vilior *or* tenuior. ‖ *Water*, &c., *spilled*, lacûna: lacuna lutosa. ‖ *Ready-made clothes for sale*, vestes promercales.

SLOP-BASIN, labrum eluacrum (*Cat., but the reading is doubtful*).

SLOP-SHOP, officina vestium promercalium (*Suet., Gramm.*, 23).

SLOPE, *s.*, declivitas (*downward*): acclivitas (*upward*): proclivitas (*a sloping position*): locus declivis, acclivis, proclivis (*a sloping place*): ascensus (*of ascent*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 21). *To go up a great slope*, ascensu ingredi arduo: *a hill with a gentle slope*, collis leniter editus *or* clementer assurgens; molle et clementer editum montis jugum: *a town on the slope of a hill*, urbs applicata colli.

SLOPE, *v.* ‖ INTRANS., declivem, devexum esse (*Cæs., Cic.*): proclinari (*Vitruvius*). ‖ TRANS., * declive reddere aliquid.

SLOPING, declivis: acclivis: proclivis (declivis, *as seen from above*; acclivis, *from below*; proclivis, *sloping gradually and stretching out to some length*). *A hill sloping in front*, collis frontem fastigatus (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 8).

SLOPPY, lutosus: uvidus: madidus.

SLOTH. ‖ *Idleness*, ignavia: pigritia: segnities: inertia: socordia: desidia [SYN. *in* IDLENESS]: fuga laboris. *To be sunk in sloth*, desidiâ marcescere; marcescere otio et inertiâ sopiri. [Vid. IDLENESS, LAZINESS.] ‖ *The animal so called*, * bradypus, -ōdis (*Linn.*).

SLOTHFUL, ignavus: piger: socors: deses: desidiosus: segnis: fugiens laboris. SYN. *in* IDLENESS: PHRASES *in* IDLE, LAZY.

SLOTHFULLY, ignave: pigre: segniter: socorditer (*Liv.*). SYN. *in* IDLENESS.

SLOUGH, *s.* ‖ *A deep, miry place*, locus cœnosus. ‖ *Cast-off skin*, pellis: exuviæ (*poetical*). *To cast a slough*, pellem exuere; vernationem *or* senectam exuere (*of serpents*).

SLOUGH, *v.* (*Medical term*) crustâ obduci.

SLOVEN, } squalidus: discinctus
SLOVENLY, } (*in dress*): negligens (*general term*; e. g., in cultu; in re familiari).

SLOVENLINESS, squalor (*in person and appearance*): cultus corporis parum accuratus (*in person*, &c.): negligentia (*carelessness in general*).

SLOW, tardus (*opposed to* celer, velox; *also of the mind*): lentus (*opposed to* citus; *and of the mind, opposed to* acer): segnis (*opposed to* promtus). *According to Döderlein*, tardus *denotes slowness with reference to the great length of time spent; whereas* lentus *with reference to quietness of motion* (*Handbuch*, p. 209). *Slow in transacting business*, tardus in rebus gerendis: *to be slow in writing*, cessatorem esse in literis: *slow in learning*, tardus ad discendum *or* in discendo; lentus in discendo; ingenio tardo; piger (*slothful*): *slow of apprehension*, hebes, hebes ad intelligendum, tardus (*stupid*); stupidus (*dull, stupid*). JN. stupidus et tardus; mente captus (*without understanding*): *slow poison*, venenum lentum.

SLOWLY, tarde: lente (*also of the mind*): tardo pede: tardo gradu *or* passu (*with slow pace*): leniter (*gently*): paullatim: pedetentim (*gradually*). JN. lente et paullatim: segniter (*only of the mind; sleepily, sluggishly*). *To walk slowly*, tarde ire *or* ingredi; tardo pede *or* gradu incedere; lente incedere: *to move slowly*, lente movêri.

SLOWNESS, tarditas (*bodily or mental; of persons or of things*): segnitia: segnities (*sluggishness; of character*): ☞ lentitudo *was not used in this sense during the best age. Slowness of pace*, tarditas in incessu: *slowness in transacting business*, tarditas in rebus gerendis.

SLUG. ‖ *A kind of snail*, limax (*Col., Linn.*). ‖ *A kind of shot*, * massa *or* massula plumbi, ferri.

SLUGGARD, dormitator (*Plaut.*): somniculosus: somno deditus.

SLUGGISH, ignavus: piger: deses: desidiosus: segnis: socors: iners [SYN. *in* IDLENESS]: fugiens laboris. *For phrases*, vid. IDLE, LAZY.

SLUGGISHLY, ignave: pigre: segniter: socorditer (*Liv.*). SYN. *in* IDLENESS.

SLUGGISHNESS, ignavia: pigritia: segnities: socordia: desidia: inertia [SYN. *in* IDLENESS]: fuga laboris. JN. tarditas et ignavia; socordia atque ignavia; languor et desidia. Vid. LAZINESS.

SLUICE, catarracta. *To form sluices (for the purpose of breaking the force of water)*, catarractis aquæ cursum temperare (*Plin. Ep.*, 10, 69).

SLUMBER. Vid. SLEEP.

SLUR, macula : labes : nota turpitudinis. *To cast a slur on any body*, labem *or* labeculam aspergere alicui *or* alicui rei ; alicui ignominiam inurere ; infuscare, deformare, infamem facere, fœdare, oblinere.

SLUT, mulier discincta *or* negligens.

SLUTTISH, discinctus : negligens : dissolutus.

SLY, callidus : versutus : vafer : astutus : subdolus. JN. callidus et astutus ; astutus et callidus ; versutus et callidus. SYN. *in* CUNNING.

SLYLY, astute : callide : vafre : subdole.

SLYNESS, astutia : vafrities : versutia : calliditas : dolus.

SMACK, *s.* ‖ *Taste, savor*, sapor [vid. TASTE]. ‖ *A loud sound*, crepitus : fragor : sonitus fragilis (*Lucr.*, 6, 111). ‖ *A loud kiss*, basium. *They gave each other a hearty smack*, osculo (osculis) collisa labra crepitabant (*Petr.*). ‖ *A small sailing-vessel*, scapha.

SMACK, *v.* ‖ INTRANS. *To make a cracking noise*, fragorem dare : crepare : sonitum fragilem dare (*after Lucr.*). ‖ *To taste*, vid. ‖ TRANS. *To slap*, alicui alapam ducere.

SMALL, parvus : exiguus : minutus. *Very small*, parvulus : perexiguus [SYN. *and* PHR. *in* LITTLE] : *a small letter* (i. e., *not a capital*), litera minuta (vid. *Plaut., Bacch.*, 4, 9, 69 ; *Cic., Verr.*, 4, 24, 74).

SMALL-BEER, *cerevisia dilutior. *Not to think small-beer of himself*, sese aliquem *or* aliquid esse putare.

SMALL-CLOTHES, femoralia (*plural, Suet.*) : braccæ (*plural, Tac.*). *Wearing small-clothes*, braccatus, braccis indutus : *to wear small-clothes and stockings in winter*, hieme muniri feminalibus tibialibusque (*Suet., Oct.*, 82).

SMALL-POX, variolæ, *plural.*

SMALL-TALK, garrītus (*late*) ; *or by circumlocution with* garrīre quicquid in buccam.

SMALLAGE, * apium graveolens (*Linn.*).

SMALLNESS, parvitas : exiguitas ; *or by the adjectives. Smallness of stature*, staturæ brevitas, *or, from the context*, brevitas *only* (*Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 30).

SMART, *s.*, dolor : cruciatus : angor.

SMART, *adj.* ‖ *Sharp in flavor*, acer : acidus. ‖ *Quick, vigorous*, acer : vehemens. ‖ *Witty, clever*, acutus : salsus : mordax (*pungent*). ‖ *Fine, gay*, ornatus : comtus.

SMART, *v.*, dolorem capere ex aliquâ re : dolore affici ex aliquâ re *or* ob aliquam rem. *I will make him smart for it*, hoc non impune fecerit ; hoc non impunītum omittam.

SMART-MONEY. Vid. FORFEIT.

SMARTNESS. Vid. SHARPNESS, SEVERITY.

SMATTERER, rudis et tiro : tiro : semidoctus : mediocriter doctus : leviter eruditus : qui primoribus, ut aiunt, labris literas attigit (*Cic.*). ☞ *Avoid* sciolus, *which occurs first in Arnobius.*

SMATTERING, *by circumlocution with* leviter eruditus. *To have a smattering of learning*, primoribus, ut aiunt, labris literas attingere.

SMEAR, linere : oblinere : perlinere : ungere : perungere : ☞ linere, *to cover with a sticky, adhesive substance* ; ungere, *to cover*, &c., *with a greasy, oily substance.*

SMELL, *s.* ‖ *Sense of smelling*, odoratio : odoratus (☞ olfactus, *both for* odoratus *and for* odor, *is not found in classical prose*). ‖ *Scent*, odor (*general term*) : nidor (κνίσσα, *of roast flesh and fat things prepared on the fire*) : anhelitus (*of spirits*). *A bad smell*, odor malus *or* teter ; odor fœtidus ; fœtor (*a stench*) : *a pleasant or agreeable smell*, odor suavis ; suavitas odoris : *a strong, penetrating smell*, odor gravis : *to take a smell*, odore imbui (vid. *Hor. Ep.*, 1, 2, 69 : ☞ odorem ducere *or* ad se ducere *is not Latin*) ; alieno odore infici (*after Plin.*, 15, 3, 4) : *to have or emit a smell*, odorem habēre, præstare, emittere (☞ *poetical*, spargere, spirare, diffundere) : *to have or emit a good, agreeable smell*, bene *or* jucunde olēre ; *a bad, disagreeable smell*, male olēre, fœtēre : *to have the smell of any thing*, olēre *or* redolēre aliquid : *a thing loses its smell*, alicujus rei odor non permanet integer (*after Colum.*, 10, 49, 3) : *without smell, that has no smell*, * odoratu *or* odoris sensu carens (*that has not the sense of smell*) ; odore carens, ex aliquâ re odor non afflatur *or* odores non afflantur (*that yields no smell*).

SMELL, *v.* ‖ TRANS., olfacere : olfactare (*to smell any thing* ; olfactare *also* = *to try or examine by smelling*) : odorari (*to try or examine by smelling*) : ad nares admovēre (*to hold to the nose for the purpose of smelling* ; e. g., fasciculum florum). IMPROPR. *To smell out any thing*, quodam odore suspicionis aliquid sentire (*Cic.*). ‖ INTRANS., olēre (*to have a scent, especially a bad scent*) : fragrare (*to smell sweetly*) : redolēre (*to have a strong smell, good or bad*) : perolēre (*to have a strong, bad smell*). *To smell sweetly*, bene *or* jucunde olēre (*Cic.*) ; suavem odorem reddere (*Plin.*) : *the flowers smell sweetly*, odores e floribus afflantur : *to smell badly*, male olēre ; reddere fœtorem.

SMELLING, *adj.*, olidus (*especially with a bad smell*) : odorus (*with a good smell*).

SMELLING-BOTTLE, olfactorium (*Plin.*).

SMELT, *v.*, liquefacere : liquare : conflare : excoquere.

SMELT, *s.*, *salmo eperlanus (*Linn.*).

SMERK, subridēre.

SMERLIN, *cobitis aculeata (*Linn.*).

SMILE, *s.*, risus lenis (*Mart.*). *With a smile*, subridens : *to force a smile from any body*, excutere alicui risum.

SMILE, *v.*, subridēre : renidēre (*when a smile is considered as lighting up the features*). *To smile upon*, (leniter) arridēre alicui (*properly and figuratively*) ; blandīri alicui ; affulgēre alicui (*figuratively*) : *fortune smiles upon him*, fortuna ei arridet *or* affulget ; fortuna blanditur cœptis suis.

SMILINGLY, risu leni ; subridens.

SMITE [vid. STRIKE, PROP. *and* FIG.]. *Smitten with love*, amore captus *or* incensus ; amore perditus (*Plaut.*) : *to be smitten with love of any body*, furere *or* insanire in aliquâ ; amore alicujus mori (*Propert.*), perire, *or* deperire.

SMITH, faber (ferrarius, argentarius, aurarius) : opifex ferri, &c.

SMITHY, officīna ferraria (*B. Afr.*, 20) : *fabrīca ferraria (☞ *if for the purpose of forging arms*, officīna armōrum, *Cæs.* ; fabrīca armorum, *Veget.*).

SMOCK, indusium (*chemise*).

SMOCK-FROCK, *amiculum agreste : *amiculum linteum.

SMOKE, *s.*, fumus. *To make a smoke*, fumare : *full of smoke*, fumosus : *to cure or dry by smoke*, in fumo suspendēre (*Cato, R. R.*, 162, *extr.*) ; fumo siccare (*Plin.*, 19, 5, 24) : *smoke rises*, fumus evolvitur ex, &c. ; *also*, fumat aliquid (e. g., domus, culmen ; vid. TO SMOKE).

SMOKE, *v.* ‖ TRANS. *To dry in the smoke*, fumo siccare (*Plin.*, 19, 5, 24) : in fumo suspendēre (*Cato, R. R.*, 162). ‖ *To burn (tobacco)*, *herbæ nicotianæ fumum ducere. ‖ *To jeer*, vid. ‖ INTRANS., fumare : vaporare. *The house smokes*, domus fumat ; culmen fumat (i. e., *smoke ascends from the chimney*) ; * ventus in conclave fumum regerit *or* refundit (*a room is filled with smoke*).

SMOKY, fumidus : fumosus. *To have a smoky taste*, *fumum sapere : *to have a smoky smell*, fumum redolēre.

SMOOTH, *adj.* PROP. ‖ *Not rough*, lēvis (*general term* ; *opposed to* asper ; ☞ *but in the sense of "without hair," it is only poetical*) : lēvigatus : politus (*rendered smooth, polished*). *To make smooth*, lēvigare : polire. ‖ *Slippery*, lubricus. ‖ *Without hair, bald (by nature)*, sine pilo *or* pilis : pilo carens : *(by artificial means)*, depilatus (*general term, deprived of hair*) : rasus : tonsus (*shaven, shorn ; opposed to* intonsus) : glaber (*properly, naturally smooth, without hair ; opposed to* pilosus ; *then, also, rendered smooth by shaving or plucking off the hair*). FIG. ‖ *Bland, mild*, blandus (e. g., *words, a tongue*) : mendax (*lying*). ‖ *Flowing, soft (of style)*, fluens. ‖ *Easy*, vid.

SMOOTH, *v.* PROP. ‖ *To free from roughness*, lēvigare, *more rarely* lēvare (*general term*) ; polire (*so that the thing smoothed receives a polish ; also of the smoothness of style*, &c. ☞ *Both* lēvigare *and* polire *are used of making smooth with a knife, a file, pumice-stone, or in any other manner*) : limare (*to file*) : runcinare (*to plane*) : fricare (*to smooth by rubbing* ; e. g., pavimentum) : radere (*to scrape, rub with pumice stone* ; vid. *Mart.*, 1, 118). ‖ *To level*, vid. ‖ *To facilitate*, vid.

SMOOTHLY. ‖ *Not roughly, by circumlocution with the adjective* (☞ lēviter *does not occur*). ‖ *With soft language*, leniter : blande : comiter : benigne. Vid. GENTLY.

SMOOTHNESS, lēvor (*smooth quality* ; e. g., chartæ) : lēvitas (*quality of being smooth, also of gentleness in expression*) : mollitia (*softness*) : mollitudo (*as lasting quality*). ‖ *Mildness* ; vid. GENTLENESS.

SMOTHER. ‖ PROP. *To suffocate*, suffocare : animam *or* spiritum intercludere : strangulare (*to strangle*). *To smother any body by throwing a number of clothes over him*, opprimere aliquem injectu multæ vestis (*Tac.*) : *to smother any body with blankets*, injectis lodicibus in caput faucesque spiritum intercludere (*after Liv.*, 40, 24, *where it is* injectis tapetibus) : *to smother one's self by putting one's pocket handkerchief into one's mouth, or by stopping up one's mouth with a pocket handkerchief*, sudario coartatis ore et faucibus spiritum intercludere : *to be smothered*, suffocari ; spiritu intercluso exstingui : *to be smothered by any thing*, aliquâ re suffocari. ‖ IMPROPR. *To put down or out*, exstinguĕre : restinguĕre (e. g., *of fire*, &c. ; *then to quell, to suppress* ; e. g., *an insurrection*, &c.) : auferre : tollere (*to stifle, figuratively* ; e. g., *all sense of honor*). *To smother in the very birth*, nascens aliquid opprimere. Vid., *also*, CONCEAL.

SMOULDER, fumare.

SMUGGLE, *inscriptas mērces clam importare, ne portorium dem (*after Lucil. ap. Non.*, 37, 19) : merces sine portorio importare (*after Cic., Verr.*, 2, 70, 171). *Smuggled goods*, *inscriptæ merces.

SMUGGLER, *inscriptas merces importans.

SMUGGLING, *inscriptarum mercium importatio.

SMUT, *s.* ‖ *Blackness*, nigritudo : *macula ex rubigine concepta. ‖ *Obscenity in expression*, obscenum verbum : canticum obscenum : obscena dicere.

SMUT, *v.* ‖ TRANS., rubiginem obducere alicui rei : denigrare (*to turn black*). ‖ INTRANS. *To gather mould*, rubigine obduci : rubigine infestari, *or* lædi, *or* corripi : in æruginem incidere (*the latter of copper*).

SMUTTILY, sordide : obscene. Vid. *the adjective.*

SMUTTINESS, *by circumlocution with the adjective.* Vid., *also*, SMUT.

SMUTTY, fumosus (*sooty, soiled with smut*) : fumidus (*of the color of smoke or smut ; also, smelling of it*) : rubiginosus : æruginosus (*covered with rust, rusty*) : colore nigro (*of a black color*) : cineraceus (*of the color of cinders*) : pullus (*of a dirty black, either by nature or from soil*) : sordidus (*black in general*). ‖ *Obscene*, obscenus. *Smutty language*, obscēnum verbum : *to make use of it*, obscena dicere.

SNACK. ‖ *A share, a part taken by compact*, portio (*the part of a whole, inasmuch as it forms one's share, used only with* "pro ;" vid., *also*, SHARE). ‖ *A meal taken in haste, a slight repast*, cœnŭla : gustatio. *To have a snack*, cœnŭlam facere.

SNAFFLE. Vid. BIT.

SNAIL, cochlea (*general term*) : limax (*without a shell*). *A snail in its shell*, limax conchæ implicitus (*Cic.*) : *like a snail*, cochleæ speciem habens, referens : *a snail's shell*, domus cochleæ (*Suet.*) ; cochlea (*Mart.*) : *a snail's pace (figuratively)*, incessus tardus, lentus (*Cic.*) ; gradus tes-

tudinum (*Plaut., Aul.*, 1, 1, 10) : *people who travel at a snail's pace*, homines spissigradissimi, tardiores quam corbītæ sunt in tranquillo mari (*Plaut., Pœn.*, 3, 1, 4).

SNAKE. [Vid. SERPENT.] *The bearded snake*, * coluber naja (*Linn.*).

SNAKY, anguinus : anguineus, *or by circumlocution*.

SNAP, *s.* ‖ *A sudden noise*, fragor : crepitus. ‖ *A bite*, morsus, -ūs. ‖ *A catch*, captus, -ūs.

SNAP, *v.* ‖ TRANS. *To break*, frangere ; diffringere [vid. BREAK]. ‖ INTRANS., frangi : confringi : dissilire (e. g., *of the blade of a sword*). Vid. BREAK, INTRANS.

SNAP AT, hiante ore captare aliquid (*properly*) : inhiare alicui rei (*to open the mouth at any thing ; also, figuratively, to seek eagerly*).

SNAP-DRAGON, * antirrhinum (*Linnæus*).

SNAPPISH, SNAPPISHLY, &c. Vid. CROSS, ILL-TEMPERED, &c.

SNARE. ‖ PROPR. *Any thing set to catch an animal, a gin, a noose*, laqueus (*a sling*, &c.). *To lay a snare*, laqueum ponere, *also with* "venandi causā :" *to fall or get into a snare*, in laqueum *or* laqueos cadere : *to have fallen into a snare*, in laqueis hærēre († *all three, also, improperly*). ‖ IMPROPR., insidiæ (*trap*) : laquei (*snares, traps*). ☞ Decipula *or* decipulum = "*gin, trap*," *never occur in the proper meaning, and they are either ante- or post-classical. To lay a snare*, insidiari : *for any body*, insidias alicui tendere, ponere ; insidiis petere aliquem ; dolum alicui nectere (*to deceive, to defraud*) : *to entice any body into a snare*, in fraudem pellicere aliquem : *to get or fall into a snare*, in insidias incidere : *I am falling into the snare which I have laid for others*, eâdem capior viâ quā alios captabam : *to have fallen into the snare*, laqueis irretitum tenēri : *to catch, as it were, in a snare*, velut indagine capere.

SNARL, gannire (*also, improperly, of men*).

SNARLER, canis, qui gannītu lascivit (*after Appul., Met.*, 6, p. 175, 30) : homo, qui allatrat omnes, et gannitibus improbis lacessit (*after Mart.*, 5, 61, 2).

SNARLING, *s.*, gannitio (*Fest.*, p. 74 *and* 109) : gannītus (*also, figuratively, of men*).

SNATCH, *s.* ‖ *Act of catching hastily*, captura, *or by the verb. By snatches* (i. e., *at intervals*), per intervalla (*Plin.*, 8, 42, 66) ; *perhaps* carptim ; per intermissa spatia. *Snatches of sunshine*, * sol interdum nubibus interfulgens.

SNATCH, *v.*, rapere. *To snatch at*, captare : prehendere : *to snatch from*, eripere ; adimere ; auferre (*to take away unjustly*) ; avellere : divellere (*to tear away*) ; extorquēre (*to wrest from the hands ; properly and figuratively* ; e. g., alicui regnum) ; alicui eripere de (*or* e) manibus (*properly and figuratively*) : *to snatch from the mother's arms*, aliquem de amplexu matris avellere, *or* de complexu matris abripere : *to snatch one from danger, from death*, eripere ex periculo, a morte ; *from destruction*, servare aliquem ab interitu.

SNEAK, *v.*, repere : serpere. *To sneak off or away*, clam se subducere.

SNEAK, *s.*, homo occultus, tectus (*Cicero*) : tenebrio (*Varr.*).

SNEAKING, abjectus : humilis : vilis.

SNEER, *s.* Vid. GIBE.

SNEER, *v. To sneer at any body*, aliquem ludificari *or* deridēre : aliquem irridēre et vocibus increpitare : aliquem irrisu insectari : aliquem cavillari. *To sneer at the misfortune of others*, aliena mala ludificari : *to sneer at any body in his misfortune*, adversis rebus alicujus insultare : *to gibe and sneer at any body in all possible ways*, aliquem omnibus contumeliis eludere. SYN. *in* GIBE.

SNEEZE, *v.*, sternuere : sternutare. *To sneeze again*, sternutationem iterare : *to sneeze repeatedly*, sternutationes frequentare : *to hear any body sneeze*, sternutationis sonum accipere : *the elephant utters a noise as when any one is sneezing*, elephas sternutamento similem elidit sonum ; *to say "God bless you!" when any body is sneezing*, sternutamentis salutare ; salutem alicui imprecari : *to cause to sneeze, to make any body sneeze*, sternutamentum movēre *or* evocare, *or* excitare : *to cause frequent sneezing*, alicui crebras sternutationes commovēre.

SNEEZE, *s.*, sternutatio (*as act*) : sternutamentum (*the state in which one is when sneezing*) : sternutationis sonus (*the sound or noise produced by sneezing*).

SNIFF, *v.* ‖ PROP. *and* FIG., anhelare (*to draw breath audibly up the nose*). ‖ *To draw in with the breath*, spiritu (spirando) ducere : (spiritu) haurire. ‖ *As language of contempt. To sniff about*, odorari et pervestigare (*properly, of dogs ; then, by metonymy, of men* ; vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 4, 13, 31). *To be sniffing about in all corners*, in omnibus latebris perreptare.

SNIFF, *s.*, anhelitus.

SNIP, *s.* ‖ *Act of cutting*, sectio : sectura. ‖ *An incision*, incisura (*Plin.*). ‖ *A piece cut off*, segmentum : recisamentum : particula. *A snip of paper*, resegmen chartæ (*after Plin.*, res : papyri, 13, 12, 23).

SNIP, *v.*, secare : dissecare aliquid.

SNIPE, scolŏpax (*Nemesian*) : * scolopax gallinago (*Linn.*).

SNIVEL, *s.*, mucus (μῦκος), *or, pure Latin*, narium excrementa, -orum, *plural*.

SNIVEL, *v.*, * *perhaps* mucum resorbēre.

SNIVELLING, mucosus : muculentus.

SNORE, *v.*, stertĕre.

SNORE, } rhonchus (ῥόγχος), *or*,
SNORING, } *pure Latin*, stertentis (*or* stertentium) sonitus.

SNORER, stertens.

SNORT, fremere (*as a horse*) : vehementius anhelare : imo de pectore spiritum trahere (*to fetch breath forcibly*) : fremere : sævire (*to rage*).

SNORTING, fremitus.

SNOUT, rostrum. *An elephant's snout*, proboscis. Vid. NOSE.

SNOW, *s.*, nix, *genitive* nivis, *fem. ; usually in plural*, nives (*of a great fall or quantity of snow*). *Consisting of snow*, nivalis : *full of snow*, nivosus : *white as snow*, niveus : *snow falls*, nives cadunt (*Sen.*) ; delabuntur (*Liv.*) : *to be covered with snow*, nivibus obrui, opplēri : *the snow is deep*, nix alta jacet (*Virg.*) ; altæ nives premunt terram (*Curt.*) : *there is a deep fall of snow*, plurima nix e cœlo delabitur (*Liv.*) ; plurimæ nives cadunt (*Sen.*) : *to make one's way through the snow*, nives eluctari (*Tac., Hist.*, 3, 59) : *mountains covered with perpetual snow*, montes perenni nive rigentes ; montium juga perenni nive obruta (*Curt.*, 7, 11, 8) ; montes in quibus nives ne æstus quidem solvit (*after Sen. Ep.*, 79, 4) : *a snow-ball*, * globus ex nive compactus ; globula nivis (*Scrib. Larg.*) ; globus nivalis (*Macrob., Sat.*, 7, 12) : *a fall of snow*, nivis casus (*Liv.*, 21, 35) : *a flake of snow*, floccus nivalis : *a snow-storm*, nives volantes ; tempestas nivosa : *a snow-drift*, * agger niveus ; * vis nivis exaggeratæ ; moles, magna vis nivium (*after Cic.*) : *a snow-boot*, * calceus nivibus trajiciendis aptus factusque : *snow-water*, aqua nivalis (*Gell.*) : * aqua ex nivibus resolutis ; nives ex montibus prolutæ (*Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 48) ; nives de montibus solutæ (*Ov., Met.*, 8, 556). *To cut a road through the snow*, nivem discindere atque ita viam patefacere.

SNOW, *v. It snows*, ningit ; nives cadunt (*Sen.*), delabuntur (*Liv.*).

SNOW-DROP, * leucoium vernum (*Linn.*).

SNOWY, nivalis (*consisting of snow*) : nivosus (*full of snow, covered with snow*) : niveus (*white as snow*).

SNUB, *v.*, alicui convicium facere : aliquem conviciis *or* contumeliis consectari.

SNUB-NOSE, nasus simus : nares resimæ (*turned up*) : nasus collisus (*flat*). *That has a snub-nose*, silus *or* simus ; homo simâ nare (*Mart.*, 6, 39, 8) ; homo naribus resimis.

SNUFF, *s.* ‖ *Burned wick of a candle*, fungus candēlæ ; *or, from context, simply* fungus (*Virg.*). ‖ *Powdered tobacco*, * pulvis sternutatorius (*Kraft*) : medicamentum ad sternutamentum movendum efficax (*after Cels.*, 3, 18, p. 157, *ed. Bip., Georges*). *To take snuff*, * ducere pulverem sternutatorium (*Bau.*) ; * medicamento ad sternutamentum movendum efficaci uti (*Georges*). ‖ *Anger, scorn*, vid.

SNUFF, *v.* INTRANS. ‖ *To inhale*, haurire naribus. ‖ *To scent, smell*, vid. ‖ FIG. *To turn up the nose*, fastidium ostendere, præ se ferre. *To snuff at*, aliquem suspendere naso (*Hor.*). ‖ TR., *To crop the wick of a lighted candle*, * fungum candēlæ demere (☞ *not* emungere).

SNUFF-BOX, * theca sternutatoria.

SNUFF-TAKER, * qui utitur pulvere sternutatorio : * qui ducit pulverem sternutatorium. *A great snuff-taker*, * qui crebro utitur, &c.

SNUFFERS, emunctorium (*Bibl. Vulg., Exod.*, 25, 38) : * forfex candelarum.

SNUFFLE, de nare loqui (*Pers.*).

SNUG, } Vid. CLOSE, CLOSELY.
SNUGLY. }

SO, *adv.* ‖ *Referring to a subject already indicated*, (a) *demonstrative ; in this manner, in this degree*, sic (*in such wise ; used only subjectively, or with reference to a fact as conceived in the mind of a speaker, not implying the actual existence of the thing*) : ita (*used subjectively, and also with reference to a fact as actually existing = under these circumstances*) : tanti (*in so high a degree*) : tam (*so very ; especially with adjectives, adverbs, and participles, followed by another clause with* ut *or* qui ; *and with verbs in comparisons, followed by* quam, quasi, &c. : sic *and* ita *are more rarely found with adjectives*) : adeo (*up to that limit ; places two things on an equality in point of intensity*, &c., *followed by* ut : adeone esse hominem : infelicem quemquam, ut ego sum ! *Ter.*) : (b) *relative ; in such manner or degree*, ita : sic. *It is so*, sic est ; ita res se habet : *it is not so*, non ita res se habet ; sic res non est ; aliter factum ac narras. ‖ *Referring to something which follows*; e. g., *Be so good as to come to me*, da mihi hoc, ut convenias ; me velim convenias : *be so good as to pardon him*, eâ sis liberalitate, ut ei ignoscas : *who is so rich as you ?* quis tantas, quantas tu, habet divitias ? (*Ov.*). *Not so . . . as* [vid. AS]. ‖ *Copulative ; by construction with* æque, ac, *or* atque : non minus, quam. ‖ *Conditional, by circumlocution* (e. g., quod si feceris, gratum mihi erit, *so you will oblige me*). ‖ *Consecutive ;* ita (= "*and so, thus ;*" e. g., deus vester . . . expers . . . virtutis, ita [= *and so*] ne beatus quidem est. [*After detailing the various opinions of philosophers*]. ita [*and so*] cogimur dissensione sapientum dominum nostrum ignorare ; *Pr. Intr.*, ii., 778, *n.*) : itaque (= *and so, accordingly* ; e. g., itaque rem suscipit, et a Sequanis impetrat). ‖ *How so ? why so ?* quid ita ? (τί δαί ;). ‖ *Comparative ; as . . . so*, ut . . . ita, *or, inverted*, ita . . . ut (*sometimes* sicut, prout, ut si, quomŏdo, quo pacto, quemadmodum ; *sometimes* quam, quasi, tamquam, veluti, atque ac) : ut . . . sic ; sic . . . ut (*less frequently the correlative to* ita *is* quemadmŏdum, tamquam, quasi ; *Pr. Intr.*, ii., 779, 2) : tam . . . quam (*with adjective*, &c. : nemo tam multa scripsit, quam multa, &c.) : adeo (*in such a degree ; with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs, or absolute* ; e. g., *Ter., Andr.*, 1, 1, 92, unam aspicio vultu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nihil supra, *or Cic., Qu. Fr.*, 1, 2, 5, rempublicam funditus amisimus ; adeo, ut Cato adolescens nullius consilii, sed tamen civis Romanus et Cato, vix vivus effugeret). *For "so" with an adjective in the positive degree* ; e. g., *so good, so great*, &c., *the Latin employs a superlative* ; e. g., *so fine a city*, urbs pulcherrima ; *or (adjective)* talis, is, hic (*of such a quality ; of persons and things*) : tantus (*of such quantity ; of things only*), *or (adverb)* ita, sic ; e. g., itaque et Siciliæ amissum et Lacedæmoniorum victorias culpæ suæ tribuebant, quod talem virum et civitate expulissent (*so illustrious or so excellent a man, Nep., Alc.*, 6, 2) : celeri rumore dilato, Dioni vim allatam, multi concurrerant quibus tale facinus displicebat (*so atrocious a deed, Nep., Dion.*, 10, 1) : non id tempus

esse ut merita tantummodo exsolverentur (*not so good, Liv.*, 2, 29, § 8): jam Latio is status rerum erat, ut (*so sad, Liv.*, 8, 13, § 2): quoniam Ariovistus hanc sibi populoque Romano gratiam referret, ut (*was so ungrateful, Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 35): senatûs consultum tantam vim habet (*is of so little worth, Cic., Fam.*, 1, 7, 4): Hegesias se ita putat Atticum (*so good, Cic., Brut.*, 83, 286). *By circumlocution* (e. g., quales pueri, teneris annis assuefacti sumus, tales adulti manemus, *so we are in manhood*): ☞ "sic," *like our* "*so*," *is sometimes* = "*such*;" "*a good man, for so he was*," vir bonus, sic enim fuit. ‖ *So so* = *but moderately or indifferently*, sic (e. g., *Ter. Phorm.*, 1, 2, 95: *Dav.* Quid rei gerit? *Get.* Sic, tenuiter. *Ter., Andr.*, 4, 5, 9: *Crit.* Quid vos, quo pacto hic? satisne recte? *Mys.* Nosne? sic, ut quimus, aiunt]. *So much for to-day*, in hunc diem hactenus; reliqua differamus in crastinum.

So CALLED, quem, quam, quod vocant, dicunt: qui, quæ, quod dicitur. ☞ *Not* sic, ita dictus, nominatus, appellatus.

So FAR, LONG, MANY, MUCH, SOON, TRUE, WELL . . . AS. Vid. As.

SOAK, *v.* ‖ TRANS., macerare (*to put a thing in water in order to soften it, as flax, fish*): aquâ perfundere (*to wet well with water, as corn*): madefacere (*general term, to make quite wet*). *To be soaked with rain*, pluviâ *or* imbre madefieri. ‖ INTRANS., madefieri: madēre: madescere.

SOAKING, maceratio (*by steeping in water*): perfusio (*by pouring water on*).

SOAP, *s.*, sapo, -ōnis (*Plin.*). *A piece or ball of soap*, bulla saponis.

SOAP, *v.*, sapone linere *or* oblinere aliquid.

SOAP-BOILER, * saponis coctor: * qui saponem coquit.

SOAP-HOUSE, * officīna saponis.

SOAP-SUDS, * aqua sapone infecta.

SOAR, sursum *or* sublime ferri: subvolare (*to fly up; of birds and things*). *To soar aloft to heaven*, in cœlum ascendere; sublimem abire; ad deos abire (*of persons dying*): *to soar aloft to a higher region*, in cœlestem locum subvolare.

SOB, *v.*, singultire (*Cels.*): singultare (*Quint.*).

SOB, *s.*, singultus, -ûs.

SOBBINGLY, cum singultu (*with a sob, Cic.*): modo singultantium (*as those who sob, Quint.*).

SOBER. ‖ *That avoids excess in drinking*, sobrius (*Cic.*): qui crapulam vitat: qui modice bibit. ‖ *Moderate*, sobrius: temperans: temperatus.

SOBERLY, sobrie (*properly*): temperanter: temperate (*figuratively*).

SOBRIETY. ‖ *Abstinence from excessive drinking. By circumlocution with* sobrius. ‖ *Moderation*, sobrietas (*Sen.*): temperantia (*Cic.*).

SOCCAGE, servitus: servitium. *In soccage*, servus; *or by circumlocution*; e. g., Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi ut servitio colendos dedit (*in soccage, Cic., Rep.*, 3, 9, 16).

SOCIABLE, commodus (*suiting his manners to those of others*): affabilis (*ready to speak, condescending in conversation*): sociabilis (*inclined to intercourse with others*): congregabilis (*apt to unite in a flock or herd*): facilis (*as a quality of character*). *Not sociable*, insociabilis: morosus (*sullen*).

SOCIABLENESS, socialitas (*as prevailing in a society, Plin.*): mores faciles (*as a person's character*).

SOCIABLY, socialiter.

SOCIAL, socialis (*inclined to union and companionship*): sociabilis (*capable of or inclined to union and companionship with others*): congregabilis (*also capable of being easily united with others in a herd or set*; e. g., apum examina, *Cic.*): facilis (*easy of access, companionable*). *Social life*, vitæ societas; societas conjunctionis humanæ; caritas atque societas humana: *to bring uncivilized men to the habits of social life*, homines dissipatos congregare, et ad (*or* in) vitæ societatem convocare: *to lead a social life* (i. e., *life of friendly intercourse*) *with one's companions*, societatem caritatis coire cum suis: *man is a social animal*, homo est animal sociale; natura nos sociabiles fecit; natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitæ societatem: *the social union*, civilis societas; hominum inter homines societas; societas *or* consortio humana; consociatio hominum; societas generis humani; conjunctio congregatioque hominum; societas hominum conjunctioque; convictus humanus (*all Cic.*).

SOCIETY. ‖ *Union*, societas. *To live in society*, congregatos esse (*especially of animals; opposed to* solivagos esse; vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 13, 88); societatem caritatis coiisse inter se (*from mutual inclination*): *man is born for society*, homines naturâ sunt congregabiles; natura nos sociabiles fecit; natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitæ societatem; natura impellit hominem ut hominum cœtus et celebrationes et esse et a se obiri velit. ‖ *Companionship. To give one's society to any body*, esse cum aliquo (*to be with him*); aliquem comitari; alicui comitem se addere *or* adjungere (*to accompany any body as an attendant*): *in the society of any body*, cum aliquo: *to shun the society of any body*, alicujus aditum sermonemque defugere: *to seek the society of any body*, alicujus consuetudinem appetere: *bad society spoils good manners*, malignus comes quamvis candido et simplici rubiginem suam affricat (*Sen. Ep.*, 7, 6). ‖ *Union of several persons for a common end*, societas (*especially of literary societies, trading companies*, &c.): sodalitas (*of colleagues; e. g., of certain priests at Rome; then, general term, of any society in which any secret exists*; e. g., *of Free-masons with us*): factio (*a party, especially for a bad purpose*; vid. *Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep.*, 10, 36 [43], 1): collegium (*a corporation*; e. g., *of merchants, artisans, priests*, &c.). *To enter into society with any body*, societatem cum aliquo facere, inire, coire (*general term*); rationem communicare cum aliquo (*to make common cause with any body*); societatem contrahere cum aliquo (*to enter into a partnership*): *to receive any body into a society*, aliquem in societatem assumere *or* ascribere (*general term*); aliquem in collegium cooptare (*into a corporation*): *to dissolve a society*, societatem dirimere: *human society*, societas humana, hominum, *or* generis humani: *civil society*, societas civilis. ‖ *A body of persons united for one object*, cœtus, conventus hominum *or* amicorum (*general term, an assembly of friends*): circulus (*a social circle*): congressus (*an assembly which meets together for some purpose*): acroasis (*an assembly of learned persons in which any thing is read*): sodalicium (*an assembly of colleagues, especially of certain priests and others, in order to celebrate the private worship of a deity with feasting*): *a society of friends*, congressio familiarium: *a large society*, frequentia, celebritas; celeberrimus virorum mulierumque conventus: *to be fond of attending societies and meetings*, circulos et sessiunculas consectari.

SOCK, soccus (*worn by comic actors, Plaut.*).

SOCKET, myxus (*in a candlestick or lamp*; i. e., *the part in which the wick stood, Mart.*, 14, 41): tubus (*a tube*): vagīna (*a sheath*): theca (*a case*). *Socket of the eye*, * cavum oculi.

SOCKLE. (*In architecture*), podium (*Vitr.*).

SOD, cæspes (gleba = *a clod*). *To cover a roof with sods*, * cæspite tegere *or* contegere.

SODA, soda (*technical term, prepared*): nitrum (*in its natural state*).

SODALITY. Vid. SOCIETY.

SOEVER, cunque (*added to a word*; e. g., quiscunque, *whosoever*).

SOFA, lectus (*general term*): lectulus: lectīca lucubratoria (*especially for reading or study*): grabātus (*a low couch*): hemicyclium (*of a semicircular form, for two or three persons, especially for conversation*, &c.): stibadium (*Plin. Ep.*): sigma, -ātis (*Mart., of a semicircular form*). *Arms or side of a sofa*, pluteus (e. g., plutei fulcra, *Propert.*). *Sofa cushion or squab*, torus lecti.

SOFT. ‖ PROP., mollis (*not hard; opposed to* durus): tener (*tender; opposed to* asper): mītis (*gentle, mild*). *Very soft*, prælmollis: *soft-boiled eggs*, ova mollia *or* sorbilia. *A soft hand*, manus mollis (*Ov.*). *A soft voice*, vox lenis: *a soft air*, aër tepidus. [Vid., *also*, GENTLE, MILD.] *To grow soft* [vid. SOFTEN]. ‖ FIG., mollis: tener.

SOFTEN. ‖ PROP., mollire, emollire: mitigare (*transitively*); emolliri: mollescere: emollescere: mitigari (*intransitively*). ‖ FIG., mollire, emollire, commovēre animum alicujus; aliquem, alicujus animum, lenire, delenire, mitigare (*transitively*); molliri: leniri (*intransitively*). *To soften down any thing in the telling*, ad aliquem in mollius referre aliquid (*Tac., Ann.*, 14, 39).

SOFTLY, molliter (*general term*): leniter, placide: clementer: pacate (*gently, mildly, quietly*).

SOFTNESS, mollitia: mollitudo (*as an abiding quality*).

SOHO, heus! eho! heus tu! (*Ter.*).

SOIL. ‖ *Ground, earth*, terra, (terræ) solum (*surface of the ground*): ager; soli natura, ingenium; solum (*in respect of its natural quality and its produce*). *A rich soil*, solum pingue. *A thin soil*, solum macrum et exile. *A loose or close, moist or dry soil*, solum solutum vel spissum, humidum vel siccum. ‖ *Dung*, stercus (*of men and animals*): excrementum, *usually plural*, excrementa, -orum, *n.* (*of men and animals; post-Augustan, but classical*). ‖ *A spot, stain*, vid.

SOIL, *v.*, aliquid aliquâ re inquinare (*to cover with dirt; the strongest term*): contaminare (*to soil more slightly, especially by use or frequent handling*): turpare (*to take off the freshness of a thing*; ☞ *not* deturpare): maculare (*with spots*): spurcare: conspurcare (*so as to make foul or loathsome*). *To soil one's fingers* (*figuratively*), se sceleribus contaminare (*Cic.*); flagitiis se dedecorare (*Sall.*); contaminare, inquinare, polluere (*Cic.*).

SOJOURN, *s. and v.* Vid. ABIDE, ABODE; DWELL, DWELLING.

SOLACE, *v.* Vid. CONSOLE.

SOLACE, *s.* Vid. CONSOLATION.

SOLANDER, * scabies.

SOLAR, solaris: solarius: *or, by genitive*, solis. *A solar eclipse*, solis defectus *or* defectio; sol deficiens [vid. ECLIPSE]. *The solar year*, annus qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe (*Liv.*, 1, 19, *extr.*): annus solstitialis (*Serv., Virg., Æn.*, 4, 653). *The ancient Romans reckoned a lunar year, the latter a solar*, Romani veteres ad lunæ cursum, et sequentes ad solis anni tempora digesserunt.

SOLD, *participle of* TO SELL.

SOLDER, *s.*, ferrumen (*Plin.*). "*Soft solder*" (*Sam Slick*), palpum (e. g., mihi obtrudere non potes palpum, *Plaut., Pseud.*, 4, 1, 35).

SOLDER, *v.*, ferruminare: conferruminare (*to solder together, Plin.*).

SOLDIER, miles (*the proper word; sometimes collective for* milites): armatus (*an armed man, usually plural*: ☞ bellator, pugnator, prœliator, *a warrior, poetical*): homo *or* vir militaris (*as when we say* "*a good soldier*," "*a distinguished soldier*," *in speaking of a veteran or general*; ☞ *only the poets and later prose writers employ* militaris *for* miles). *Of or belonging to a soldier*, militaris. *A raw or fresh soldier*, miles tiro, *or* tiro *only* (*Cic., Cæs.*); miles tirunculus (*Suet.*). *An old or veteran soldier*, veteranus: *soldiers* (*with respect to their profession*), homines *or* viri militares. *A common soldier*, miles gregarius, *or* miles *only*. *The common soldiers*, milites gregarii; militum *or* armatorum vulgus. *A brave or good soldier*, miles fortis, strenuus, bonus, acer (*Cic.*); ad pugnandum alacer *or* paratus; studio pugnæ ardens, incensus atque incitatus (*Cic.*). *A cowardly, bad soldier*, miles ignavus, timidus (*Cic.*), pavidus (*Sall.*). *Soldiers of the line*, (milites) legionarii: *to turn soldier, to enlist as a soldier*, nomen dare, *or* profitēri, militiæ (*Liv.*); sponte militiam sumere (*Tac.*). *To go out as a soldier*, militatum abire (*Ter.*); in militiæ disciplinam proficisci (*Cic.*; ☞ *these*

phrases are not to be employed in the sense of "to turn soldier," "enlist as a soldier," "become soldiers"). To be, serve as a soldier, militare; militiæ munus sustinēre; stipendia merēre, merēri (*Cic., Liv.*); militiam tolerare (*Virg.*), colere (*Ov.*). *A soldier's wife,* uxor militis: *a soldier's child,* puer (puella) militaris: *a soldier's life,* vita militaris. *A soldier's cloak,* sagum: *a soldier's dress,* vestitus militaris; habitus gregalis (*of the common soldier, Tac., Ann.*, 1, 59): *soldier-like,* militaris: *in a soldier-like manner,* militum more, modo (*Cic.*); militariter (*Liv.*).

SOLDIERY, milites, *plural*; miles: armati, *plural.*

SOLE, *adj.*, solus: unus: unicus (e. g., filius, filia, &c.: illa villa solius tua, *you have sole possession of*). Vid. ALONE, ONLY.

SOLE, *s.* ‖ *The bottom of a foot,* planta: ☞ *not* solea *in this sense. To find no place for the sole of one's foot,* locum, ubi consistat, non reperire. ‖ *The bottom of a shoe,* solea. ‖ *A fish,* *pleuronectes platissa (*Linn.*).

SOLE, *v.*, *calceis soleas suffigere.

SOLECISM, vitium: error: ☞ barbarismus, *a fault in single words, as though one should say* Mæcenum *for* Mæcenatem, *or should use an outlandish word,* e. g., canthus, *for* ferrum quo rotæ vinciuntur; solœcismus, *a fault in grammar or construction*; e. g., non feceris, *for* ne feceris; acyrologia, *Greek or Latin,* improprium, *an erroneous combination of words*; *as,* hunc ego si potui tantum sperare (*for* timere dolorem, *Quint.*, 1, 5, 6).

SOLELY, solum: tantum. Vid. ONLY.

SOLEMN, solemnis (*festive, ceremonial*): gravis: sevērus (*grave, serious*). *To take a solemn oath,* persancte jurare *or* dejerare; jurare per plures (*or* omnes) deos.

SOLEMNITY. ‖ *Gravity, seriousness, by circumlocution with the adjective.* ‖ *A festive or formal celebration,* solemne (☞ solemnitas *is late*): cærimonia (*a solemn religious ceremony*): pompa (*a solemn procession*). *To keep a festival with great solemnity,* *diem festum magno cum apparatu celebrare (*cf. Tac., Hist.*, 2, 95, 1).

SOLEMNIZE. ‖ *To celebrate,* agere, agitare (*the proper word, festivals, birthdays, holidays,* &c.): celebrare (*to assist by one's presence, in making a numerous assembly*; e. g., *birth-day, marriage-feast: less frequently of a festival*). *To solemnize a day as a festival,* diem prosequi (*Nep., Att.*, 4, *extr.*). *To solemnize a festival for three days,* diem festum agere triduum *or* per triduum; *public games,* ludos facere *or* committere. *To solemnize divine service,* sacra procurare; sacris operari; res divinas rite perpetrare: *but, in the modern sense, better* *rebus divinis interesse (*of the officiating minister*).

SOLEMNLY, solemniter (*in a festive or ceremonial manner*): graviter: sevēre (*gravely, severely*).

SOLICIT. ‖ *To seek for, ask,* petere: expetere (*to petition for*): quærere (*to seek with pains and exertion*): consectari (*to pursue zealously*): captare, aucupari (*to snatch eagerly at any thing; all these with an accusative*). *To solicit the favor of the people,* auram popularem captare; gratiam ad populum quærere: *one who solicits* (*for an office*), petitor; candidatus [vid. CANDIDATE]. *The act of soliciting,* petitio: ambitio (*canvassing*): prensatio (*taking voters by the hand, in order to gain their favor*): ambitus (*by unlawful means; whereas* ambitio, *in the best age, was only by lawful means*). ‖ *To attempt any body's mind,* sollicitare aliquem *or* alicujus animum (e. g., pretio, pecuniâ); pellicere aliquem.

SOLICITOR. ‖ *One who solicits,* qui petit, &c.; petitor; *and* vid. *the verb.* ‖ *A legal assistant or adviser,* causidicus (*in a depreciating sense*). Vid. ATTORNEY.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, advocatus fisci (*legal assistant of the treasury in judicial proceedings, Eutrop.*, 8, 18 [10], *init.*).

SOLICITOUS. Vid. ANXIOUS.

SOLICITUDE. Vid. ANXIETY.

SOLID, densus: condensus (*consisting of compressed parts; opposed to* rarus): spissus (*consisting of parts so compressed that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impervious, impenetrable; opposed to* solutus): solidus (*consisting of a firm mass, massive; opposed to* cassus, pervius): confertus (*pressed together, crammed, as it were; opposed to* rarus): artior *or* arctior (*compressed into a small space*): pressus (*of an orator's style, concise, nervous*): brevis (*also of style,* &c.). *Solid food,* cibus plenus: *solid learning,* doctrīna *or* eruditio accurata, subtilis, recondita, exquisita (☞ *not* solida; *yet* solida gloria, solida utilitas *are correct*). *To make solid (according to the above distinctions),* densare: condensare: spissare: conspissare: solidare: *to become solid,* densari, &c. (*passive of the above verbs*); spissescere: solidescere.

SOLIDLY, solide: dense: spisse. Vid. *the adjective.*

SOLILOQUY, *sermo secum ipso habitus (*compare *Cic.*, sermo intimus cum ipse secum [aliquis loquitur], *of a purely mental soliloquy*). ☞ Soliloquium *first in Augustin. Sometimes* meditatio (*Quintilian*) *or* sermo intimus *may be used for a mental soliloquy. To hold a soliloquy,* ipsum secum loqui; intra se dicere (*Quintilian*); *also,* secum loqui; solum secum colloqui: *he held the following soliloquy,* hæc secum collocutus est; ipse secum hæc locutus est.

SOLITARY. ‖ *Single,* vid. ‖ *Lonely, remote from others,* solitarius: solivagus (*living alone; of men and animals*): solus: desertus (*without inhabitants; of places; opposed to* celeber, frequens). *A solitary life,* vita solitaria (*general term*); vita inculta et deserta ab amicis (*friendless*): *to lead a solitary life,* vitam solitarius ago; in solitudine vivere; tempus solum in secreto vivere; vitam agere segregem (*Sen., Benef.*, 4, 18, 2); hominum conventus fugere (*to avoid society*); solitariā naturā esse (*of animals which frequent solitary places, Varr., R. R.*, 3, 16, 4); *a solitary place,* locus solus *or* desertus (*opposed to* locus frequens *or* celeber); locus ab arbitris remotus (*where one has no witnesses*).

SOLITUDE, solitudo (*state and place*): orbitas (*loss of children*): viduitas (*widowhood*): solitudo liberorum, viduarum (*the condition of orphans or widows*): locus solus *or* desertus (*a solitary place; opposed to* locus celeber *or* frequens); locus ab arbitris remotus (*private and retired*): *to live in solitude* [vid. *"to lead a* SOLITARY *life"*]: *to retire into solitude,* se conferre *or* se recipere in solitudinem; vitam solitudini mandare (*general term*); a publicis negotiis se removēre; de foro decedere; se ab omni parte reipublicæ subtrahere (*to retire from political life*): *to seek solitude,* solitudines captare: *to wander about in solitude, full of deep sorrow,* in locis solis mæstum errare.

SOLO, unius cantus. *To sing a solo,* solus aliquis cantat. *To play a solo,* *solus aliquis fidibus canit; *on the flute,* solus aliquis tibiis cantat.

SOLSTICE, solstitium (*at the beginning of summer*): bruma (*at the beginning of winter*). ☞ *It is unclassical to say* solstitium æstivum *for* solstitium, *or* solstitium brumale *or* hibernum *for* bruma. *At the solstice,* solstitiali die (*in summer*): brumali die (*in winter*).

SOLSTITIAL, solstitialis.

SOLUBLE, qui (quæ, quod) solvi *or* dissolvi potest; dissolubilis (*Cic.*): solubilis (*Ammian.*).

SOLUTION. ‖ *The act of dissolving,* &c., *circumlocution by the verb.* ‖ *Answer,* solutio: dissolutio (*both especially of a captious question*): explicatio: enodatio (*of a perplexed or obscure matter*). Vid. ANSWER.

SOLVE, solvere (*a riddle, a question*): dissolvere (*a question*): enodare (*perplexed or captious questions; for such we may also say,* [captiosa] solvere; [captiones] explicare, discutere). *To solve a doubt,* ambiguitatem solvere, resolvere; dubitationem tollere; dubitationem alicui eximere.

SOLVENCY, solvendi facultas; *or circumlocution by the adjective.*

SOLVENT. ‖ *Able to pay,* qui est solvendo (*Cic.*): qui est ad solvendum (*Vitr.*) idoneus (e. g., debitor). *To swear that one is not solvent,* bonam copiam ejurare. ‖ *Able to dissolve,* *qui corpus aliquid solvere, dissolvere, potest.

SOME, aliquis (*any, indefinite*): ullus (*opposed to* nullus, *especially after negations*): quispiam (*nearly* = aliquis, *but always implies a number, out of which any indifferently may be supposed: mostly used substantively, but not always*: si agricola quispiam, &c., *Cic.*; vid. *the word in* SOMEBODY): quidam (*a certain one, without specification*): aliqui (*indefinite*): nonnulli, *or* nonnēmo, *singular* (in ipsâ curiâ nonnēmo hostis est, *Cic., several*): aliquot (*more than one*): plerique, complures (*some, and, indeed, several or many*): *often* aliquid *with genitive*; e. g., *some indulgence,* aliquid veniæ. *It is some consolation to remember,* in aliquâ re nonnihil me consolatur quum recordor, &c.: *some progress has been made,* nonnihil est profectum (*Cic.*). *Some ... others,* alii ... alii; quidam ... alii: *some ... others ... others,* quidam (alii) ... alii ... alii (*and thus* alii *may be used successively five times or more; but Cicero also varies it by* partim, &c.; vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 47, *extr.*): *some in one direction, others in another,* alii alio, &c.: *some in one manner, others in another,* alii aliter, &c.: *some few,* pauci: *some twenty days,* aliqui viginti dies: *in some measure,* aliquo modo; aliquâ ex parte (*partly*); aliquid (*in some respect*; vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 40, *Held.*). ☞ *Avoid* quadamtenus.

SOMEBODY, aliquis: quispiam: aliquispiam: quisquam: ullus: (1) aliquis, aliqua, aliquid, *substantive*; aliquis *or* aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, *adjective*: (2) aliquispiam, quispiam ([*substantive and adjective; but usually* quispiam *is found as a substantive, and* aliquispiam *as an adjective; Zumpt*, § 129], *relate to a multitude, intimating that it is immaterial which individual of that number is thought of.* Quispiam *often in objections*; e. g., *somebody will say,* dixerit quispiam): quidam (*a certain one, whom it is not necessary to specify*). ☞ Aliquis, *indefinite and affirmative; also, like our "somebody," used for "a person of consequence":* si vis esse aliquis: ego quoque sum aliquid (*Cic.*): quispiam (*substantive*) *and* ullus (*adjective*) *are indefinite and negative; therefore also in interrogative clauses, where a negative is implied.*

SOMEHOW OR OTHER, nescio quo modo: nescio quo casu: nescio quo pacto.

SOMETHING. ‖ *Opposed to "nothing,"* aliquid (*usually with a genitive of the substantive joined with it*; e. g., aliquid nummulorum; *after the particles* si, ne, quo, ut, num, *we find simply* quid, *unless there be a particular emphasis*; vid. *Kühner, Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 20, 45; *Hermann, Viger*, p. 731): paullum aliquid (*some little thing, a trifle*): nonnihil (*a pretty good deal, also followed by a genitive*): quidquam (*in negative propositions*): quidam, quædam, quoddam (*certain, which one can not or may not mention*; e. g., singularis est quædam natura atque vis animi): numquid: ecquid (*in questions, any thing*). *A something,* nescio quid: *to reckon one as something,* aliquem magni facere: *that is something, but far from being all,* est istuc quidem aliquid, sed nequaquam in isto sunt omnia: *to think something of one's self,* putare se esse aliquid: *he seems to be something,* aliquid esse videtur. ‖ *Opposed to "not" = somewhat, in some measure or degree,* paullum (*with comparatives,* paullo): nonnihil: aliquid (e. g., nonnihil me consolatur, quum recordor). ☞ Aliquantum, aliquanto, *always mean "in a considerable degree." Sometimes this is implied in a comparative adjective*; e. g., soror meliuscula est, *"is something better."*

SOMETIMES, aliquando (*general term*): interdum (*now and then*): nonnumquam (*rather frequently*): umquam (*in interrogative clauses, where a negation or doubt is implied*): quandoque (*Cels.*). *Sometimes, though not often,* etiamsi raro, non tamen numquam (*Quint.*).

SOMEWHERE, alicubi: uspiam: us-

quam (*with the same difference of meaning as between* aliquis, quispiam, *and* ullus; vid. SOMEBODY).

SOMNIFEROUS. Vid. SOPORIFIC.

SON (*with reference to parents*), filius (*opposed to* puella): (*with reference to sex*) puer: sexus virilis (*also of several sons, Nep.*): stirps virilis (*also of all the sons of a family collectively, Liv.*): *so also* suboles virilis (*Tac.*). ☞ *In the poets, and also in Quintilian, we find* natus *or* gnatus *for* filius, *but it is never thus used as a substantive by the best prose writers; so that we can not say* natus meus, tuus, &c., *for* filius meus, tuus, &c.; *or* nati parentum *for* liberi parentum. *In Cic., Amic.*, 8, 27, *and De Fin.*, 5, 25, 65, natus *is used as a participle. A young son, little son,* filiolus; filius parvus: *to have a son, another son,* filio, filiolo augēri (*Cic.*); sexu, stirpe virili augēri (*after Liv. and Tac.*): *to be any body's son,* aliquo natum, prognatum esse (*Liv.*); aliquo ortum esse (*Cic.*): *to lose a son,* filium amittere, perdere: *to leave no son,* sexum virilem non relinquere (*Nep.*).

SON-IN-LAW, gener.

SON OF MAN (*a title assumed by our blessed Savior*), *mortali matre natus.

SONG, carmen (*general term*): cantus (*act of singing or the thing sung, as an effect of talent or art*): canticum (*that which is or may be sung*): cantilēna (*a song adapted to a well-known air. Döderlein remarks, that* cantica *and* cantilenæ *are only songs adapted for singing, in which, as in popular ballads, the words and melodies are inseparable, and serve to excite mirth and pleasure, in opposition to speech and that which is spoken; indeed,* canticum *means a favorite piece, still in vogue;* cantilēna, *a piece which, being generally known, has lost the charm of novelty, and is classed with old songs*): cantio (*a song sung, especially as a form of enchantment*). *It is the old song,* cantilēnam eandem canis (*you are always singing the same thing, Ter., Phorm.*, 3, 2, 10); nihil nisi idem quod sæpe scribis (*you are always writing the same*); semper ista eademque audio (*I am always hearing the same thing*); uno opere eandem incūdem die nocteque tundit (*he is continually doing the same thing, Cic., De Or.*, 2, 39, *init.*).

SONGSTER, cantor: vocis et cantūs modulator (*Col.*, 1, *præf.* 3).

SONGSTRESS, cantrix.

SONNET, carmen (tetradecastichum).

SONOROUS, sonans (*Cic.*): canōrus (*Cic., sounding well*): sonōrus (*Tibull., poetical and post-Augustan prose*). *A sonorous voice,* vox canora.

SOON. ‖ *In a short time,* brevi tempore, *or simply* brevi (*denoting the short space of time in which any thing happens*): mox (*very soon afterward, immediately after, always supposes a comparison between circumstances or points of time, of which the one follows after the other*): jam, *more strongly* jamjamque (*in a moment, represents the time of an action as present, which one indicates as impending*): propediem (*as soon as possible, to-morrow, denotes a definite point of time up to which any thing may happen*). *Very soon,* perbrevi: *soon afterward, or thereupon,* paullo post *or* post paullo; brevi postea; non ita multo post; brevi spatio interjecto: *I will soon be here,* jam hic adero. ‖ *Quickly, immediately,* celeriter: cito [vid. IMMEDIATELY]. *As soon as,* statim; post (e. g., Germani statim e somno lavantur, *as soon as they get up*): *as soon as Veii was taken,* post Veios captos; *or by an ablative;* e. g., alicujus adventu, discessu, *as soon as one had come, gone;* solis occasu, *as soon as the sun had set.* ‖ *At an early period,* mature: mane (*early in the morning*). *Too soon,* ante tempus; mature *or* maturius (vid. *Bremi, Suet., Cæs.*, 26): *to do any thing soon,* maturare aliquid facere: *as soon as,* simul ac *or* (*when a vowel follows*) simul atque: *as soon as possible,* simul; simul ut; ut primum; quum primum; quum maturrime: *as soon as I came to Rome after your departure,* ut primum a tuo digresso Romam veni: *as soon as the meeting was over, ambassadors were sent,* ab illâ concione legati missi sunt. ‖ *Easily,* facile: facili negotio. *It is soon said,* proclive dictu est (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 60, 69).

SOONER. ‖ *Rather,* potius: citius: prius. *Sooner than,* potius quam; citius quam; prius quam; *also,* non tam cito ... quam (*putting, of course, the epithet that is preferred after the* quam; e. g., quem tu non tam cito rhetorem dixisses, quam ... πολιτικόν, i. e., *would sooner call a* πολιτικός *than a rhetorician*): *I would sooner die than,* &c., mori malo, quam, &c.

SOOT, fulīgo.

SOOTHE, aliquem *or* alicujus animum placare (*to pacify, calm*): mitigare (*to moderate, alleviate*): lenire *or* delinire (*to soften, make less painful or disagreeable*). JN. alicujus animum lenire et placare, placare et mitigare. *To soothe one's anger,* alicujus iram lenire, mollire, permulcēre, placare, sedare: *to soothe pain,* dolorem mitigare: *to soothe grief,* levare luctum. Vid., *also,* ALLEVIATE.

SOOTHSAYER, vates: divinans (*an inspired prophet, Cic.*): vaticinans (*Ov., very rare* = vates): fatidicus (*one who foretells the destiny of man, Cic.*): fatiloquus (*poetical* = fatidicus): sortilegus (*one who divines by lots, Cic.*): haruspex (*one who foretells events from the appearance of the entrails of victims*): augur (*one who foretells from the flight of birds*): *feminine,* vates: mulier fatidica, fatiloqua: interpres divûm (*Liv.*): saga (*Cic.*).

SOOTY, fuliginosus (*full of soot, late*): fuligineus (*looking like soot*).

SOP, *s.*, *frustum in aquâ (embammate, lacte, &c.) intinctum. *A sop to Cerberus,* *quasi Cerbero offam objicere (*the proverb being taken from Virg., Æn.*, 6, 420).

SOP, *v.*, intingere aliquid in aquâ, lacte, &c.: macerare in aliquam rem (*Cat.*, aliquâ re).

SOPHISM, sophisma, -atis, *n.* (*or Latin, as rendered by Cicero,* conclusiuncula fallax, cavillatio; *which did not, however, obtain currency*): captio dialectica *or* sophistica, *or simply* captio, *when the context fixes the sense. To detect or expose a sophism,* sophisma diluere; captionem refellere *or* discutere.

SOPHIST, sophistes (*Cic.*); *also, by circumlocution,* qui ostentationis aut quæstûs causâ philosophatur (*Cic., Acad.*, 2, 23, 73).

SOPHISTICAL, sophisticus (*Gell.*): captiosus (*of things;* e. g., *a question, Cic.*): ad captiones repertus (*Gell.*). *Sophistical conclusions,* conclusiuncukæ fallaces (*Cic.*; vid. *in* SOPHISM): *sophistical questions,* interrogationes fallaces et captiosæ (*Cic.*).

SOPHISTICALLY, sophistarum modo, more (*after Cic.*): sophistice (*Appul.*).

SOPHISTRY. ‖ *A false argument* [vid. SOPHISM]. ‖ *The art or practice of using sophisms,* captiones: interrogationes captiosæ (☞ sophistice = σοφιστική, *very late, Appul.*).

SOPORIFIC, somnifer (*Plin., Ov.*): somnificus (*Plin.*): *medicamentum somnum concitans. *A soporific (medicine),* sopor (*Nep., Sen.*: ☞ medicamentum somnificum *is not classical;* potio somnifica *is altogether without authority*): *to administer a soporific,* alicui soporem dare: *to take a soporific,* soporem sumere (*Sen. Ep.*, 83, *fin.*) *or* potare.

SORB, sorbus, -i, *f.* (*tree*): sorbum (*fruit*).

SORCERER, magus: veneficus: incantator (*late*).

SORCERESS, maga: venefica (*Ov.*). saga (*Cic.*): strix (*Ov.*).

SORCERY, ars magica (*Liv.*): magice (*Plin.*): veneficia, *plural* (*Cic.*). JN. veneficia et cantiones (*sorceries and incantations*): magica (*Appul.*). *Sorceries,* sacra magica (*Virg.*); superstitiones magicæ (*Tac., Ann.*, 12, 59).

SORDID, humilis (*low-minded; opposed to* altus, excelsus): abjectus (*despicable*): illiberalis (*ungentlemanly*): sordidus (*base and mean*): turpis (*disgraceful; opposed to* honestus): impurus (*vicious; opposed to* castus): improbus (*vile, bad*): fœdus (*disgusting*). *A sordid spirit,* sordes.

SORDIDLY, humiliter: abjecte: illiberaliter: sordide: turpiter. JN. turpiter et nequiter: sine dignitate. SYN. *in* SORDID.

SORDIDNESS, humilitas: illiberalitas: improbitas: animus abjectus *or* humilis: sordes: mens sordibus oppleta: indignitas. SYN. *in* SORDID.

SORE, *s.*, ulcus, -eris, *n.* Vid. ULCER.

SORE, *adj.* ‖ PROPR., saucius: attritus (*made sore by rubbing*). *Sore places,* attrita, *nom. plural;* attritæ partes: *to rub sore,* atterere; atterendo sauciare. ‖ FIG. *Painful, distressing,* gravis; acerbus.

SORELY, graviter: ægre: moleste.

SORREL, *s.* ‖ *A plant,* *rumex pratensis (*Linn., common sorrel*): *oxalis acetosella (*Linn., wood sorrel*): *andromeda arborea (*Linn., red sorrel, sorrel-tree*).

SORREL, *adj.*, *(equus) albus subrūbens.

SORRILY. Vid. POORLY.

SORROW, tristitia: mæstitia: mæror (*great sorrow*). *Feigned sorrow,* tristitia simulata: *to give way to sorrow,* se tradere tristitiæ: *to cause sorrow,* tristitiam alicui afferre *or* inferre.

SORROWFUL, } Vid. SAD, SADLY.
SORROWFULLY. }

SORRY. ‖ *Sorrowful,* vid. *To be sorry for:* (1) *To repent, regret,* pœnitet me alicujus rei. *I am not sorry that I held the same opinion as they did,* me haud pœnitet eorum sententiæ fuisse: *I am sorry that I was not there,* dolet mihi non adfuisse. (2) *To grieve over,* dolēre: ægre *or* moleste ferre: lugēre (*to mourn for*). *To be sorry for any one's lot,* vicem alicujus dolēre: *one ought to be sorry that,* &c., dolendum est quod. ‖ *Poor, mean,* vid.

SORT, *s.* ‖ *Kind,* genus [vid. KIND]. *Sometimes "a sort of" may be expressed by* quidam; e. g., non perspicitis aleam quandam esse in hostiis deligendis? (*Cic.*) *or by* omnis; e. g., omnes ægritudines, metus, perturbationes; omnia pericula: *sometimes by* nota (*properly, a mark put on any thing*); *hence,* e. g., vinum bonæ, malæ notæ (*of a good or bad sort*); quæcunque vini nota (*wine of every sort*); vini nota optima (*the best sort of wine, Col.*); cujuscunque notæ caseus (*cheese of every sort, Col.*); secundæ notæ mel (*of the second sort, Col.*). ‖ *Manner,* vid.

SORT, *v.*, in genera digerere (*after Cic., De Or.*, 1, 42, 190): digerere: in ordinem digerere; secernere, rejicere (*to reject in sorting*).

SORTIE, excursio: eruptio (*a violent sortie*). *To make a sortie,* erumpere; facere excursionem *or* eruptionem: *to make a sortie from a town,* excursionem *or* eruptionem facere ex oppido; eruptione ex urbe pugnare; portis se foras erumpere: *to make a sortie upon the enemy,* egredi e portis et hosti signa inferre.

SOT, homo ebriosus: præter modum vino deditus (*after Cic.*): homo in vinum effusus (*Curt.*, 5, 1, 37): vinolentus potator (*Plaut.*).

SOTTISH, ebriosus: temulentus.

SOTTISHNESS, ebriositas: vinolentia.

SOUL. ‖ *The spirit of man,* anima (*the principle of life; also, the soul apart from the body, the spirit:* ☞ *not* = *"the intellect" in the best prose*): spiritus (*the breath of life*): animus (*the living power, the sensitive and appetitive nature,* ὁ θυμός; *then the whole spiritual nature of man; opposed to* corpus): mens (*the intellect;* ὁ νοῦς). *To believe the immortality of the soul,* censēre animum semper permanēre; censēre animum immortalem esse: *from my soul,* ex animo; vere: *with all my soul,* toto animo. ‖ *A living being, a person,* anima: caput: homo. *Not a soul,* nemo: *there was not a soul in the house,* nemo natus in ædibus fuit (*comedy*); hominum numerus capitum XXX. millium erat (30,000 *souls, Cæs.*). ‖ FIG. *A principal actor, leading principle or power,* auctor: princeps (*leader*): fundamentum (*ground-work*). *He was the very soul of the undertaking,* dux, auctor, actor rerum gerendarum fuit (*after Cic., Sext.*, 28, 61); princeps erat agendæ rei (*Liv.*, 4, 48, § 8): *piety is the soul of virtue,* pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum.

SOUND, *s.* ‖ *A noise,* sonus (*the thing*): sonitus (*a sounding, the giving of a sound*): vox (*voice*): tinnitus (*clang,*

tinkling, ringing) : clangor (*clapping, flapping*) : strepitus (*rustling*) : crepitus (*clear, sharp, crashing, rattling*) : tonus (*a tone, in music* ; ☞ modulatio *is the melodious combination of sounds in music, not sound itself*). *To have a sound*, sonare : *to give or emit a sound*, sonum *or* vocem, &c., edere : *empty sound of words*, inanis verborum sonitus ; tinnitus (*Tac., Dial.*, 26, *in.*). ‖ *A probe*, vid. ‖ *A shallow sea*, fretum. ‖ *A cuttle-fish*, sepia.

SOUND, *adj.*, sanus : validus (*healthy*) : rectus : integer (*right*). *I am safe and sound*, salvus sum et incolumis : *sound sleep*, somnus artus, plenus : *a sound constitution*, firma corporis constitutio ; corpus bene constitutum : *a sound mind in a healthy body*, mens sana in corpore sano (*Juv.*, 10, 356) : *to get a sound beating*, vehementer vapulare : *to give a sound beating*, verberibus *or* flagris implēre ; male mulcare ; verberibus subigere *or* irrigare ; verberibus mulcare (*all comic*) : *to give a sound scolding to*, graviter increpare aliquem ; acerbe et contumeliose in aliquem invehi.

SOUND, *v.* ‖ INTRANS. *To give a sound*, sonare : sonum edere *or* reddere (*properly*). *That sounds well*, hoc bene sonat (*properly*) : oratio honesta est (*figuratively*). ‖ TRANS. *To sound a signal*, canere classicum : *to sound a retreat*, receptui canere ; signum receptui dare (*Liv.*) ; milites tubâ revocare : *to sound* (*a trumpet*, &c.), inflare (buccinam, &c.) : *to sound the praises of any thing*, magnifice prædicare aliquid ; buccinatorem alicujus rei esse (*Cic., Fil. Fam.*, 16, 21). ‖ PROPR. *To try the depth of water*, * cataprorată uti ; * maris altitudinem cataprorată tentare (*after Isid. Orig.*, 19, 4 ; vid. *Freund*, cataprorates). ‖ FIG. *To try*, voluntatem alicujus perscrutari (*Cic.*) ; animum alicujus scrutari (*Cic.*) *or* explorare ; degustare aliquem (*used playfully, to see what is in him*) ; pertentare alicujus animum ; sciscitari quid cogitet (*to try and find out his sentiments*).

SOUNDING, sonans : canōrus (*rich in tone* ; ☞ sonōrus *is poetical*). *A sounding speech*, oratio verbis sonans.

SOUNDING-LEAD, cataprorates, -æ, *m.* (*Isidor.*).

SOUNDLY, probe : valde : vehementer : graviter. *To beat soundly, scold soundly* ; vid. *the adjective*. *To sleep soundly*, arte [= arcte] et graviter dormitare.

SOUNDNESS, sanitas (*of body or mind ; opposed to* morbus, ægritudo) : integritas (*of body or mind ; also, completeness, unimpaired condition of any thing*).

SOUP, jus. *Hot soup*, jus fervens, fervidum : *soup warmed up again*, jus hesternum.

SOUR, *adj.* ‖ *Not sweet*, acerbus (*opposed to* mitis) : amarus (*opposed to* dulcis : *according to Döderlein*, acerbus *of a biting*, amarus *of a nauseous bitterness* : acerbus *is far more commonly used, figuratively, of sour in words, character*, &c.) : acidus (*opposd to* dulcis ; *sour to taste or smell*) : acer (*sharp*). JN. acer acidusque. *Somewhat sour*, acidulus, subacidus. *Very sour*, acidissimus : peracerbus : acerbissimus : peracer : acerrimus (☞ malum acidum, *an apple sour, though ripe* ; malum acerbum, *an apple sour, because unripe*). *To be sour*, acēre ; acidum *or* acerbum, *or* acrem esse ; gustatu acido *or* acri esse sapore. *To be turning sour*, acescere, coacescere : *sour milk*, lac acidum (*Plin.*) : *very sour vinegar*, acetum acidissimum (*Plin.*). *A sour grape*, uva acerba (☞ *not* austera). ‖ *Cross, ill-tempered*, difficilis : morosus : tristis : *sour looks*, vultus acerbi (*Ov.*), severi (*Mart.*). *To put on a sour look*, acerbos sumere vultus (*Ovid*) ; severos ducere vultus (*Mart.*) ; frontem contrahere (*Cic.*) ; frontem attrahere, adducere (*Sen.*). *To make sour*, acidum facere.

SOUR, *v.* ‖ TRANS., PROPR., acidum facere. ‖ FIG., aliquem exacerbare. ‖ INTRANS., acescere : coacescere.

SOURCE. ‖ PROPR., fons (*the water which rises, and the spot from which it springs*) : scaturigo (*the springing water*) : caput (*the place where a spring rises*). ‖ FIG., fons (*general term*) : caput, principium (*beginning*). JN. fons et caput ; principium et fons ; origo (*origin*) : causa (*cause*). JN. causa atque fons. *From a good source* ; i. e., *author*, bono auctore : *from an authentic source*, certo, *or* haud incerto, auctore. *Source of profit* [vid. PROFIT]. *They were the sources*, inde ducenda (repetenda) ; eo referenda ; inde originem trahunt.

SOURNESS, aciditas (*late*) : acidus sapor (*acid taste*). ‖ *Of temper*, acerbitas : morositas : tristitia : severitas : asperitas.

SOUTH, *s.*, meridies : plagà *or* regio australis. *To look to the south*, in meridiem spectare ; aspicere meridiem (*the latter, Col.*, 8, 8, 2).

SOUTH, } *adj.*, meridianus (☞
SOUTHERN, } meridionalis, *or* meridialis, *only in late writers*) ; in meridiem spectans ; australis. *The south wind*, auster : ventus meridianus.

SOUTHEAST, regio inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans. *To the southeast*, inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans : *southeast wind*, euronotus (*south-southeast*) : vulturnus (*southeast by south*). ☞ Libonotus, *or, Latin*, austro-africus, *southwest by south*.

SOUTHWEST, (regio) inter occasum brumalem et meridiem spectans. *Southwest wind*, africus : *southwest by west wind*, subvesperus.

SOUTHERN-WOOD, abrotŏnum, -i, *n.* ; *or* abrotonus, -i, *f.* (*Lucan*) ; * artemisia abrotonum (*Linn.*).

SOUTHWARD, in meridiem (e. g., spectare) : ad meridiem (e. g., vergere).

SOVEREIGN, *adj.*, supremus : summus (*supreme, highest*). *A sovereign prince*, rex sui juris. *A sovereign people*, natio dominatrix, *or* penes quam est summa rerum ; populus sui juris : *sovereign power*, summa potestas ; summum imperium (*Cic.*) ; summa rerum ; omnium rerum potestas (*Nep.*).

SOVEREIGN, *s.*, dominus : rex : tyrannus (*Cic.*) : princeps (*of the emperors*) : ad quem unum omnis potentia collata est (*after Tac., Hist.*, 1, 1) ; penes quem est omnium summa rerum (*Cic., De Rep.*, 1, 26) ; penes quem est summa potestas.

SOVEREIGNTY, dominatio : dominatus : principatus : summum imperium : summa imperii : omnium summa potestas : omnium rerum potestas. SYN. *in* DOMINION.

SOW, *s.*, porca (*Cato*) : sus (*Varr.*) : femina sus : scrofa (*for breeding, Varr.*) : *or, by circumlocution*, sus ad partus edendos idonea (*Col.*).

SOW, *v.* ‖ TRANS., seminare (*properly*) : serere (*properly and figuratively*). *To sow land*, agrum seminare : *to sow* (*seed*), (semen) spargere (*Cic.*), jacēre, serēre (*Plin.*). *To sow barley, wheat*, seminare hordeum (*Col.*), serere triticum (*Cicero*). *To sow with any thing*, serere, conserere aliquâ re (*properly*) ; obserere aliquâ re (*properly and figuratively*). *To sow discord*, civiles discordias serere. *The sky sown with stars*, totum cœlum astris distinctum et ornatum. ‖ INTRANS., sementem facere ; semen spargere (*Cic.*), jacēre, serēre (*Plin.*) ; semen terræ mandare ; sulco deponere semina ; semen ingerere solo (*Col.*) ; sēmen jactare, demittere in terram (*Varr.*). PROV. *As a man sows, so shall he reap*, ut sementem feceris, ita metes (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 65, 261). *To reap where one has not sown*, ex aliorum laboribus laudem lībare (*Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 3, 5). *To sow to the flesh*, pravas sequi cupiditates (*opposed to* virtuti, sanctitati studēre, *Bau.*).

SOW-BANE, * chenopodium rubrum (*Linn.*).

SOW-BREAD, * cyclamen Europæum (*Linn.*).

SOW-FENNEL, * peucedanum officinale (*Linn.*).

SOW-THISTLE, * sonchus (*Linn.*).

SOWER, sator (*Col.*) : seminator (*Cicero*) : qui semina spargit.

SPACE, intervallum : spatium interjectum (*either of place or time*) : tempus interjectum (*of time* ; ☞ *we seldom find* distantia *of local space, as in Vitr.*, 6, 1, 7). *To leave a space*, spatium relinquere, *or* intermittere : *after a brief space*, interjecto haud magno spatio. *A space of two years*, biennium.

SPACIOUS, amplus ; laxus, spatiosus (*roomy*) : capax (*able to hold much*). *A spacious mansion*, ampla domus (*Cic.*).

SPACIOUSLY, ample : spatiose.

SPACIOUSNESS, amplitudo (e. g., *of a city*, urbis) : laxitas (e. g., *of a house, Cic.*) : capacitas (*Cic.*).

SPADE, pala (*Plaut.*) : bipalium (*with a cross-bar in the lower part of the handle, just above the broad part, by means of which a person using the spade could dig more deeply into the earth, Varr., Col., Cat.* ☞ Ligo = *a hoe, mattock*). PROV. *To call a spade a spade*, aliquid ita appellare ut appellant ii qui plane et Latine loquuntur (*after Cic.*) ; rem quamque suo nomine appellare.

SPALIERS, adminicula, -orum, *n.* ; pali. *To fasten vines to spaliers*, vites jugare *or* adjugare. *To furnish with spaliers*, vites adminiculare ; palare et alligare arbores.

SPAN, *s.*, palmus (*Varr.*) ; spithama (*Plin.*) ; dodrans (*id., three fourths of a foot*). *A span wide*, palmaris (*Varr.*) ; dodrantalis (*Plin.*) : *figuratively, life a span long*, exigua vitæ brevitas (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 17, 37).

SPAN, *v.*, * palmâ metiri aliquid : * palmâ amplecti aliquid (*to span round it*).

SPANGLE, *s.*, * bracteola : * bracteola micans.

SPANGLE, *v.*, * bracteolis [micantibus] distinguere. *The spangled sky*, cœlum astris distinctum (*Cic.*).

SPANIEL, * canis avicularius (*Linn.*).

SPAR, *s.* ‖ *A kind of stone*, lapis specularis (*Plin.*) ; argyrolithus (*technical term*).

SPAR, *s.* ‖ *A round piece of wood*, canterius (*Vitr.*). *A little spar*, capreolus (*Cæs.*).

SPAR, *v.* ‖ PROPR., se exercēre *or* (*passive in middle sense*) exercēri (*to practice, it being understood from the context that the persons are boxing* ; athletæ se exercentes ; athletæ, quum exercentur) : * se exercēre pugnis certando (*after* se exercere saliendo, *Plaut., and* pugnis certare, *Cic.*). ‖ FIG., (de doctrinâ) digladiari inter se, cum aliquo ; certare.

SPARE, *adj.* ‖ *Lean*, vid. ‖ *Superfluous*, abundans [vid. SUPERFLUOUS]. *Spare time* ; vid. LEISURE.

SPARE, *v.* ‖ *To reserve*, servare : reservare : condere : recondere, aliquid. ☞ *Not* parcere, comparcere, aliquid *in this sense*. ‖ *To use or apply carefully or parsimoniously*, parcere alicui rei. *To spare pains, expense*, parcere labori, impensæ : *to spare no pains about any thing*, graviter, strenue laborare, elaborare in aliquâ re ; sedulo agere aliquid (*after Cic.*). *To spare one's praises*, maligne laudare (*opposed to* non maligne, plenâ manu, laudare). *To spare the butter*, parce uti butyro : *to spare one's words*, parcere verbis (*Sen. Ep.*, 29, 1). *To spare no entreaties*, omnibus precibus petere, contendere ; etiam atque etiam rogare (*after Cic.*). *To have no time to spare*, vacui temporis nihil habēre. ‖ *To leave off, omit*, supersedēre aliquâ re ; omittere aliquid. ‖ *To refrain from severity*, parcere alicui (*general term*) : temperare (*to be moderate or gentle*) : indulgēre (*to be lenient*), alicui.

SPARING. ‖ (*Of things*), angustus : tenuis. JN. tenuis et angustus : exiguus : parvus. JN. tenuis et exiguus (☞ parcus, *in this use of it, only in the poets ; the best prose writers apply it exclusively to persons*). ‖ *Of persons*), parcus (*the proper word*) : restrictus. JN. parcus et restrictus : tenax. JN. parcus et tenax : restrictus et tenax : frugi (*comparative*, frugalior ; *superlative*, frugalissimus ; *the positive* frugalis *was not in use*) : malignus. *To be sparing of any thing*, parce dare aliquid (e. g., civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, *Suet., Oct.*, 40). *So sparing was he of time*, tanta alicui erat parsimonia temporis (*Plin. Ep.*, 3, 5, 12).

SPARINGLY. ‖ (*Of things*), exigue (☞ *not* tenuiter). ‖ (*Of persons*), parce : maligne.

SPARK. ‖ *A particle of fire*, scintilla (*properly and figuratively; the smallest part of any thing which appears first or remains to the last*; vid. *Cic., De Rep.*, 2, 21; *ad Fam.*, 10, 14, *extr.*): igniculi (*beginnings, small appearance at first*; vid. *Quint.* 6, *Procem.* 7; *cf. Cic., Att.*, 15, 26, 2): aliqua significatio alicujus rei (*some sign or symptom of a thing; as, Cic., Off.*, 1, 15, 46, puto neminem omnino esse negligendum, in quo aliqua significatio virtutis appareat, *in whom some sparks of virtue appear*): *sparks of virtue*, igniculi virtutum; virtutum quasi scintillulæ (*Cic., Fin.*, 5, 15, *extr.*). *A spark of hope*, spes exigua [vid. "GLIMPSE *of hope*"]. *Every spark of hope has disappeared*, omnis spes mihi erepta, præcisa est. *If you have the least spark of feeling, of honor*, * nisi omnem humanitatem, nisi omnem pudorem exuisti. *If you have a spark of love for me*, si quid in te resident amoris erga me. ‖ *A showy man*, homo elegantior; *or, perhaps*, homunculus bellus (*Varr. ap. Gell.*, 13, 11, 3): trossulus (*a dandy, Pers.*, 1, 82).

SPARKLE, scintillare (*Plaut.*); radiare (*Plin.*); micare, fulgere, nitere [SYN. *in* GLITTER]. *His eyes sparkle*, oculi ardent (*are, as it were, on fire, Cic., Verr.*, 4, 66, 148): vultus ejus ardore animi micant (*with rage*).

SPARKLING, ardens: scintillans: micans.

SPARRING. ‖ PROPR., pugilum exercitatio. ‖ IMPROPR. *What sparring there is among the learned*, quanta pugna est doctorum hominum (*Cic.*). *There is a constant sparring between the Stoics and Epicureans*, pugna perpetua inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam secutos (*Cic.*).

SPARROW, passer.

SPARROW-HAWK, * falco nisus (*Linnæus*).

SPASM, spasmus (*Pliny*): distentio nervorum (*as a translation of the Greek word, Cels.*). *To be seized with spasms*, spasmo convelli, tentari, corripi. *To suffer from spasms*, spasmo vexari (*Scrib. Larg.*), jactari, laborare.

SPASMODIC, spasticus (*Plin., afflicted with spasms*): convulsus (*convulsed, Suet.*): spasmo similis (*like spasms*).

SPASMODICALLY, * quasi spasmo vexaretur.

SPATTER, aspergere aliquâ re, *or* aspergere aliquid alicui.

SPATTERDASHES, *scortea, *plural*; pænulæ scorteæ (*Jan.*).

SPATULA, spathŭla (*Cels.*).

SPAVIN, * vitium suffraginum. *A spavined horse*, equus suffraginosus (*Col.*).

SPAWN, *s.*, ova piscium.

SPAWN, *v.*, ova parere, gignere (*Cic.*: fetificare, *Solin.*).

SPEAK. ‖ *To utter articulate sounds as expressions of thought*, loqui (*to express one's thoughts; opposed to* tacēre *or* reticēre, *especially in familiar conversation*): dicere (*to enunciate, utter in words; more formally, as in a set speech*): fari (*rare in prose; used by poets of solemn or set speech*): fabulari, *and (of several)* confabulari (*almost exclusively in comedy*): verba facere (*of a set speech, by an orator*). *To learn to speak*, loquendi facultatem consequi (*Cels.*). *To speak together, or with one another*, colloqui: sermocinari: sermonem conferre: *to be always (often) speaking of any thing*, usurpare aliquid sermonibus; in ore habēre aliquid: *to speak of any thing*, narrare aliquid: *to speak good Latin*, bene, *or* scienter, Latine loqui: *to speak plainly*, loqui plane, dilucide: *to speak generally*, loqui generatim, universe: *to speak quickly, rapidly*, linguæ celeritatem incitare; volubili esse linguâ (*Cic.*); præcipitare sermonem (*Liv.*). *Not to speak of all of them*, remotis his omnibus: *not to speak of this, that, &c.*, ut taceam, ut sileam, *followed by an accusative and infinitive*; ut prætermittam, *followed by* quod *or an accusative and infinitive*; præterquam *or* præter id, quod, &c.: *to wish to speak with any body*, aliquem velle: *to speak evil of any body*, secus de aliquo dicere (*Cic.*), loqui (*Tac.*): alicui male dicere, probra dicere: *not to speak a word with one*, non unum verbum commutare cum aliquo (*Ter.*). *To speak to a person*, alloqui, appellare, compellare aliquem. *To finish speaking*, dicendi *or* loquendi finem facere (*general term*): sermonem conficere (*to end a conversation*): perorare (*to come to a conclusion in a speech*). *Not to suffer any body to finish speaking*, aliquem *or* alicujus orationem interpellare (☞ *not* occupare). *Let me finish speaking*, sine me pervenire quo volo; sine omnia dicam; sine dicam quod cœpi. ‖ *To deliver an oration*, orationem habēre, agere, *or* dicere: *to speak before the people*, orationem dicere ad populum; verba facere apud populum: *to speak in public (to an assembly regularly convened)*, concionari; concionem habēre (*Cic.*). ‖ *To be very expressive, to bear witness, &c., by circumlocution* (e. g., hujus rei testis est pugna Marathonia, *speaks for*): *a speaking argument, example*, manifestum, apertum, promtum argumentum, exemplum. *A speaking image or picture*, imago viva. *The thing speaks for itself*, res loquitur ipsa (*Cic.*); si res verba postularet, ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur (*Cic., Fam.*, 3, 2). ‖ *Speak to;* vid. ACCOST, ADDRESS.

SPEAKING. ‖ *The act of speaking*, locutio (*opposed to* silentium, taciturnitas): sermo (*especially in conversation*): dictio (*delivery of a speech*). ‖ *That which one says, speech*, sermo: oratio: verba, dicta (*plural*): *much speaking*, multa verba; loquacitas; verborum intemperantia (*Bau.*). *To avoid much speaking*, ut rem paucis absolvam, dicam; ne multa; ne longus sim: *mode of speaking*, verba; dicendi genus: *modern writers say* loquendi genus (*Muret.*); loquendi forma (*Ruhnk., Ern.*), *or* formula (*Wolf;* ☞ *avoid the Grecism* phrasis; *also*, loquendi ratio).

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, * tubus qui vocem longissime fert.

SPEAR, hasta (*the proper word*): lancea (λογχή, *the lance, or comparatively slender spear of the Greeks; used by the cavalry, and also by huntsmen: Iphicrates added greatly to its dimensions: it was used also by the Spaniards, and in the time of the emperors was the ordinary weapon of the prætorian guards*): pilum (ἰσσός, *the javelin, much thicker and stronger than the Grecian lance: its shaft, often of cornel, was partly square, and five and a half feet long; the head, nine inches long, was of iron. It was used to thrust with; was peculiar to the Romans, and gave the name of* pilani *to the division by which it was used*): hasta velitaris (*the lighter spear of the light-armed*): verutum (*the spear or spit of the Roman light infantry*): gæsum (*properly a Celtic weapon, but adopted by the Romans: it was given as a reward to any soldier who wounded an enemy*): sparus (*a rude missile, used when no better could be obtained*): jaculum: spiculum (*general terms for dart, resembling the lance and javelin, but smaller; used by the* jaculatores, *and in hunting*): sarissa (*the long spear of the Macedonians*): romphea (*the Thracian spear, with a long sword-like blade*): sibîna (*an Illyrian spear, like a hunting-pole*): framen (*a German spear, with a short, narrow, but very sharp head*): falarica *or* pharalica (*a large spear of the Saguntines, impelled by twisted ropes: it had a long iron head, and a ball of lead at the other end, and often carried flaming pitch or tow*): matara, tragula (*spears used in Gaul and Spain: the* tragula *probably barbed. The* Aclis *and* Cateia *were much smaller missiles*). [*Chiefly from Dict. of Antiqq.: compare the account under* MISSILE, *which is from Ramshorn.*] *To hurl a spear*, pilum conjicere, *also* torquēre: missile (telum, &c.) mittere. *The shaft of a spear*, hastile: *the head of a spear*, acies: cuspis: spiculum: *to be wounded by a spear*, hastâ vulnerari: *to transfix any body with a spear*, hastâ transfigere; *one's self*, induere se hastæ: *to brandish a spear*, hastam vibrare. *A little spear*, hastula.

SPEARMAN, hastatus (*Cicero once uses* doryphōrus, δορυφόρος: *but only of a statue by Polycletus, known by this name*): sarissophōrus (*one who carries the* sarissa [vid. *under* SPEAR]: ☞ lancearius *is late, and badly formed*).

SPECIAL, singuli (e. g., singulæ lites; *opposed to* generales causæ, *Quint.*): singularum partium (*relating to separate parts, not to the whole of any thing*; e. g., index singularum partium aliquius rei): singularis (*peculiar*): proprius (*only for a particular case or end*): intimus (*intimate; of friends and friendship*): ☞ specialis, *opposed to* generalis, *is common in Quintilian, Seneca, &c. Cicero uses circumlocution; thus, to* generale quoddam decorum *he opposes* aliud huic subjectum, quod pertinet ad singulas partes honestatis. *Ulpian uses* definitus: et generales quæstiones et definitæ.

SPECIALLY, singillatim: separatim (*apart*): nominatim (*by name, expressly*): proprie (*individually; opposed to* communiter; ☞ *not* specialiter). ‖ *Especially*, vid.

SPECIES, pars (*opposed to* genus, *Cic., De Invent.*, 1, 28, 42, genus est, quod partes aliquas amplectitur, ut cupiditas; pars est, quæ subest generi, ut amor); *more rarely*, species (*in logic*): species (*Cic., Top.*, 7, 31; *in natural history*): forma.

SPECIFIC. Vid. SPECIAL.

SPECIFICATION, *index singularum partium.

SPECIFY, singulatim enumerare.

SPECIMEN, (artis) specimen (*exhibited in order that one may judge*): documentum (*especially as an example or pattern, from which one may copy*): exemplum (*an example, sample*): experimentum (*by way of proofs or trial*). *To give a specimen*, (artis) specimen dare, edere (*after Cic.*), ostendere (*Liv.*).

SPECIOUS, speciosus (*having a fair appearance*): simulatus: fictus: fucatus: fucosus (*Cic.*); coloratus (*Sen., showy, but false*). *Specious virtue*, virtutis species (*Cic.*); virtus simulata, non vera (*Cic.*).

SPECIOUSLY, in *or* per speciem: specie: simulatione: simulate: ficte.

SPECK, } parva macula: labecula
SPECKLE, } (*if it disfigures*).

SPECKLE, *v.*, maculare (*Plautus*). *Speckled*, maculosus (*Col.*); maculis sparsus (*Liv.*). *To be speckled*, maculari (*Plautus*); commaculari (*Tac.*); maculis spargi (*Liv.*); maculam trahere (*after Plin.*).

SPECTACLE, species: aspectus: spectaculum. SYN. *and* PHR. *in* SIGHT.

SPECTACLES, *perspicillum; *or by circumlocution*; e. g., *spectacles were not yet invented*, *nondum oculi arte adjuti erant.

SPECTATOR, spectator (*Cic.*). *To be a spectator of any thing*, alicui rei se immiscēre (*Liv.*), *or* admiscēre (*Ter.*). *To be an idle spectator of any thing*, otiosum spectatorem alicui rei se præbēre (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 7, 26; *opposed to* non otiosum, non lento animo, spectare aliquid). *A female spectator*, spectatrix (*Ter.*); quæ spectat: quæ spectatum venit.

SPECTRAL, larvalis (*Sen.*); *larvæ similis.

SPECTRE, species (*any appearance*; e. g., mortui, *Appul.*): simulacrum vanum (*Ov., deceitful appearance*): umbra (*shadow*; e. g., mortui, *Suet.*): larva (*disembodied soul, as an evil spirit of the night*). ☞ Spectrum *is not Latin in this sense:* εἴδωλον *only in the sense of the Stoics:* mostellum *found only in the second (spurious) argument of Plautus, Mostellaria. Appuleius has also* occursacula noctium: bustorum formidamina: sepulcrorum terriculamenta (*terrific spectres haunting graves*). *To fear spectres*, simulacra vana timēre: *to be disturbed by spectres*, umbris inquietari. *I see spectres*, obviæ mihi fiunt species mortuorum.

SPECULATE. ‖ *To think*, cogitare de aliquâ re; studium in contemplatione rerum collocare (*philosophically*): de exitu rei divinare (*to hazard a conjecture*). ‖ *To make an adventure for gain*, lucro, quæstui servire (*to be an habitual speculator, after Cic.*): spe et cogitatione rapi a domo longius (*Cic., De Rep.*, 2, 4; *to go abroad on a speculation*).

SPECULATION. ‖ *Thought, imagination*, &c., cogitatio: *speculations*, studia cogitationis (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 6, 19); studia

scientiæ cognitionisque. ‖ *A plan or adventure for gain*, spes et cogitatio quæstûs. *To be fond of speculations*, emendi aut vendendi quæstu et lucro duci. *A turn for speculation*, sollertia (*from context*) : mercandi studium *or* cupiditas : mercandi cupiditas et navigandi (vid. *Cic., Rep.*, 2, 4, 7 ; *for mercantile speculation*) : quæstûs studium (*desire of gain*). *To undertake or be connected with foreign mercantile speculations*, aleam maris et negotiationis subire (*after Col.*, 1, *præf.* 8). *To lose all one's money in mercantile speculations*, pecuniam omnem in mercationibus perdere (*Gell.*, 3, 3) : *from a love of speculation*, mercandi cupiditate ; mercandi causâ ; quæstûs studio.

SPECULATIVE, (philosophia) quæ contemplatione rerum continetur ; *or simply* (philosophia) contemplativa (*Sen. Ep.*, 91, 10). *A speculative genius*, ingenium sollers, acutum ; *or, from the context*, sollertia (*Cic.*).

SPECULATOR, quæstuosus : qui quæstui servit. *A speculator in corn or provisions*, fenerator *or* tocullio ex annonæ caritate lucrans (*Suet., Ner.*, 45). *A speculator in corn*, dardanarius (*Ulp.*, &c.).

SPEECH. ‖ *Faculty of speech*, vox (*voice ; general term for power of utterance ; of beasts or men*) : oratio (*power of expressing one's thoughts and emotions in articulate speech*) : lingua (*the tongue ; also speech*) : linguæ *or* sermonis usus. *To be without the faculty of speech*, mutum esse ; orationis expertum esse (*not to possess the faculty at all*) ; elinguem esse ; linguæ usu defectum esse (*to be unable to utter any articulate sound*) : *one who has been deprived of the faculty of speech*, cui sermonis usus ablatus est : *to deprive any body of the faculty of speech* [vid. "*to render* SPEECHLESS"] : *to lose, recover the power of speech*, linguæ usum amittere, recipere (*after Ov., Met.*, 14, 99). ‖ *Manner of speaking*, vox : lingua. *An impediment in his speech*, linguæ hæsitantia. ‖ *An address, harangue*, alloquium (*address of a persuasive, consolatory, or warning kind : a soft speech*, blandum *or* lene alloquium, *Liv.*) : allocutio (*speaking to*) : appellatio (*accosting a man quietly ; e. g., to request any thing*) : compellatio (*direct address in a speech ; rhetorical term*) : oratio (*formal studied speech*) : concio (*address to a popular or military assembly, harangue*) : sermo (*speech of an unpremeditated, conversational kind*). *A set or studied speech*, oratio bene commentata ; oratio meditata et composita ; oratio apparata *or* apparata et composita : *to make a speech*, orationem habēre, agere, *or* dicere (*general terms*) ; concionem habēre, concionari (*to the people, troops, &c.*) : *to make a speech before any body* (i. e., *to him*), verba facere apud aliquem ; *to the people*, verba facere apud populum : *to compose a speech*, orationem facere *or* conficere : *to prepare a speech*, orationem meditari *or* commentari : *to learn a speech by heart*, orationem ediscere : *to read a speech*, orationem de scripto dicere ; orationem recitare (*to read any body's speech before an audience*) : *an extempore speech*, oratio subita et fortuita (*opposed to* commentatio, *a prepared speech*) : *a little speech*, oratiuncula : *to end a speech*, perorare ; dicendi finem facere. ‖ *A thing said*, dictum : vox : verbum. *Cutting speeches*, (= *sayings, words*), verborum aculei : *unkind or abusive speeches*, maledicta, *plural.*

SPEECHLESS, mutus (*dumb*) : elinguis (*deprived of the faculty of speech ; e. g., from fear*). *To render any body speechless*, aliquem elinguem reddere ; alicui usum linguæ auferre (*of a thing, Ov., Met.*, 14, 99) : *to be or become speechless*, elinguem esse ; linguæ usu defectum esse : *I am or become speechless*, vox me deficit ; aliquid mihi vocem intercludit *or* præcludit (*any thing deprives me of the power of utterance*). *Speechless from amazement*, stupidus.

SPEED, *s.*, festinatio : properatio (*Cic.*) : properantia (*Sall., Tac.*) : maturatio (*Auct. ad Her.*). *With speed*, festinanter ; propere ; raptim ; properanter ; cursim ; curriculo : *with the utmost speed*, præpropere ; properantius ; maturius ; quam celerrime (*Cic.*) ; quam ocissume (*Sall.*) ; velis remis ; remis velisque (*Cic.*) : *to make all possible speed*, omni festinatione properare (*Cic., Fam.*, 12, 25, 3) ; ventis remisque festinare (*Cic.*) ; nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliquum facere (*Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 26) : *more haste worse speed*, sat celeriter fit, quicquid satis bene (*Suet.*) ; sat cito si sat bene.

SPEED, *v.* ‖ INTRANS. *To hasten*, festinare (*to do a thing in a hurried and imperfect manner*) : maturare (*to take care to be in good time*) : properare (*to take care that an opportunity does not pass, Cic.*) : festinationem adhibēre (*Nep.*) : celeritati studēre (*Cæs.*) : accelerare : currere (*to make haste, Cic.*) : se incitare (*Cæs.*) : propere tendere : contendere aliquo (*to hasten to a place, Liv.*). ‖ TRANS. *To hasten*, accelerare aliquid (*to endeavor to bring any thing about quickly*) : maturare aliquid, *or with infinitive* (*not to put off any thing which should be done now ; but* admaturare *is only* = *to bring any thing to maturity, Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 54) : repræsentare aliquid (*to execute any thing without delay, even before the time*) : præcipitare aliquid (*to accelerate it too much*). ‖ *To prosper*, vid.

SPEEDILY. Vid. QUICKLY.

SPEEDY. Vid. QUICK.

SPELL, *s.*, carmen (*Plin., Hor.*) : cantio (*Cic.*) : cantus magicus (*Col.*) : incantamentum (*charm, incantation, Plin.*) : canticum (*Appul.*). *To pronounce a spell*, carmen incantare (*Plin.*) : *spell-bound*, (*figuratively*) defixus (*Tac.*).

SPELL, *v.*, ordinare syllabas literarum (*Prisc., to arrange the syllables and letters*) : literas in syllabas colligere. *To spell correctly* (*in writing*), * recte ordinare syllabas literarum : *to know how to spell a word*, * nosse quibus quæque syllaba literis constet.

SPELLING, *by circumlocution with the verb.*

SPELT, far (ζέα. *which Pliny also writes, in Latin*, zea) : * triticum spelta (*Linn.*).

SPEND. ‖ *To lay out, apply*, convertere aliquid in aliquam rem : conferre aliquid ad aliquam rem : ponere, collocare, consumere, conterere aliquid in aliquâ re : adhibēre, impendere aliquid alicui rei : erogare aliquid in aliquam rem (☞ *not* alicui rei ; e. g., in ludos, *not* ludis). ‖ *To pass* (*time*), degere : agere : transigere (e. g., diem, vitam, *or* ætatem). *To spend* (*time*) *in any thing or with any one*, (tempus) ducere aliquâ re (e. g., noctem jucundis sermonibus) ; consumere *or* conterere aliquâ re *or in* aliquâ re (*to consume, bestow upon any thing, or, in a bad sense, to throw it away*) : absumere aliquâ re (*to spend uselessly, to waste ;* e. g., tempus dicendo, diem frigidis rebus) : extrahere aliquâ re (*to wear out, to protract, without any result ; always used of spending time in talk, &c., instead of action*). *To spend one's whole life in study*, totam vitam in studiis literarum conterere, absumere, *or* consumere ; ætatem ducere in literis : *to spend one's life in idleness and entertainments*, vitam in otio et conviviis agere : *to spend one's life in travelling*, ætatem suam consumere in perpetuâ peregrinatione : *to spend whole days over the fire*, totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agere : *to spend the whole day in running about*, totum diem cursando atque ambulando conterere : *to spend a day with any one*, diem cum aliquo ponere (*Cic. ad Fam.*, 5, 21, 3) : *I spent three days with him*, triduum cum eo fui : *let us spend this day merrily*, hilare hunc consumamus diem (*after Ter., Ad.*, 2, 4, 23, *where* sumamus *is only poetic ;* vid. *Ruhnk. in loc.*) : *to spend the night in a place*, pernoctare aliquo loco (*to pass the night*) ; manēre aliquo loco (*to remain any where during the night ;* e. g., in tabernaculo ; inter vicos et vias ; *usually with the idea that one can not travel further or find a lodging elsewhere ;* vid. *Ruhnk., Suet., Cæs.*, 39) : *to spend the night with any one*, pernoctare cum aliquo *or* apud aliquem.

To SPEND ITSELF, absumi : consumi.

SPENDTHRIFT, homo prodigus, profusus, effusus : heluo : gurges. JN. gurges atque heluo : nepos (*a young spendthrift*).

SPERM, semen (*Cels.*) : sperma (*Sulp. Sever.*).

SPERMATIC, spermaticus (*technical term*) ; *or, by the genitive*, seminis.

SPEW, vomere : evomere : vomitum vomere (*Plin.*).

SPHERE. ‖ PROPR., sphæra. *The celestial spheres*, cœlestia loca, *nom. plural.* ‖ FIG., munus : munia, -ium, *plural. To keep within one's sphere*, se rerum suarum finibus continere.

SPHERICAL, *by circumlocution with* sphæra. ☞ Sphæricus, sphæroides, *late.*

SPHINX, sphinx, -gis, *fem.* (*Auson.*).

SPICE, *s.*, condimentum (*general term, any thing by which food is rendered savory ; also figuratively ;* e. g., condimentum amicitiæ) : arōma, -atis, *n.* (*foreign spice, as cinnamon, ginger*).

SPICE, *v.*, (cibos) aromatibus condire : * aspergere aromata cibis.

SPICERY, * omne aromatum genus : * omnia aromata.

SPICY, aromaticus (*Spartian.*) ; *or by circumlocution with* aroma.

SPIDER, arānea (*Linn.*) : araneŏla. *Of a spider*, araneus : *a spider's web* [vid. COBWEB] : *the spider orchis*, * ophrys aranifera (*Linn.*) : *spider-wort*, * anthericum liliastrum (*Linn.*).

SPIGOT, obturamentum : embŏlus : epistomium (*Varr.*).

SPIKE, *s.* ‖ *An ear of corn*, &c., spica. ‖ *A long nail*, * clavus spicatus. ‖ *A javelin*, spiculum. ‖ *A kind of lavender*, * lavandula spica (*Linn.*).

SPIKE, *v.*, spicare : spiculare. *To spike cannon*, * tormenta clavis adactis inutilia reddere.

SPIKENARD, spica nardi (*Plin.*) : spica (*Scrib. Larg.*).

SPILL, *s.* ‖ *A thin shiver of wood*, assula.

SPILL, *v.*, effundere : profundere.

SPIN. ‖ TRANS., nere. ☞ Stamina nere : stamina ducere versato fuco, stamina torta ducere manu, *are found in the poets, but are admissible in prose ; but* fila deducere, stamina torquēre digitis *or* pollice *are purely poetical :* lanam tractare (*as a business*) : pensum facere *or* peragere (*as a task*). *To spin a web* (*of the spider*), texere telam : *to spin off*, deducere stamina colo (*Tibull.*, 1, 3, 86) : *to spin out*, de ducere (*to spin to the end ; properly or figuratively*) ; excogitare ; comminisci (*to think out*) : *to spin out a thing ;* i. e., *to unfold it copiously*, uberius *or* fusius disputare de re ; pluribus docēre, exponere aliquid. ‖ INTRANS. = *To turn round quickly*, in orbem agi, circumagi, *or* circumferri (☞ rotari *is rather poetic*) ; gyros variare (*to make circles, as birds do in the air*).

SPINACH, } * spinacea oleracea (*Lin-*
SPINAGE, } *næus*).

SPINAL, spinæ (*generally*).

SPINDLE. ‖ *In a spinning-wheel*, fusus. *To work a spindle*, fusum versare (*Ov.*). ‖ *Any slender, pointed rod made to turn round*, cylindrus : axis.

SPINE, spina. *One of the vertebræ of the spine*, spondўlus ; vertebra (*Cels.*).

SPINNER, * qui, quæ net, fila *or* stamina deducit.

SPINNING, filorum deducendorum opus (*Bau.*). *Spinning of wool*, lanificium : *to live by spinning*, lanâ victum quæritare (*Ter., Andr.*, 1, 1, 48) : *the art of spinning*, ars nendi, stamina *or* fila deducendi : *a spinning-machine*, * machina staminibus nendis utilis : *a spinning-wheel*, * rhombus cujus ope stamina nentur.

SPINOUS, spinosus (*properly and figuratively*).

SPINSTER, virgo : innupta, -æ.

SPIRACLE, spiramentum : spiraculum : lumen (*any opening that admits light and air*). *To open spiracles*, spiramenta laxare, relaxare (†). *If "spiracles" = pores*, foramina invisibilia corporis (*Cels.*, 1, *præf.*, p. 14, *Bip.*) : * pori (*technical term*).

SPIRAL, quasi in cochleam serpens : in cochleam retortus : muricatim intortus (*Plin.*, 9, 33, 52). *A spiral line*, spira : linea tortuosa (*not* spiralis) : *a spiral pillar*,

columna cochlis (*P. Vict., De Regg. urb. Rom.*, 8, 9): *a spiral stair-case*, *gradus quasi in cochleam serpentes *or* exstructi. ☞ Cochlea *is without authority.*

SPIRALLY, *in cochleæ speciem: in cochleam (*Cels.*, 8, 10): muricatim.

SPIRIT. ‖ *Any thing eminently refined, inflammable liquor raised by distillation, perhaps* *spiritus (*technical term*): *liquor acrior (*Georges*): liquor tenuissimus, nobilissimus, efficacissimus (*Bau. ; Plaut. says*, flos vini). *Hence* ‖ *Essential quality*, flos: medulla. *The spirit of Luther's works*, flores e Lutheri scriptis decerpti (*after Plin.*, 14, 1, *extr.*). ‖ Fig. *Liveliness, vivacity (of style)*, spiritus; sanguis (*freshness*): *to borrow from poets the art of giving a subject spirit and life*, a poetis in rebus spiritum petere (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 27): *in Archilochus we find great spirit and life*, in Archilocho plurimum sanguinis atque nervorum (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 60). ‖ *The soul, powers of the human mind*, animus (*the vital power, the sensitive and appetitive nature, τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, ὁ θυμός; then the whole spiritual nature of man; opposed to* corpus): mens (*the intellect, ὁ νοῦς*): anima (*in the best writers, denotes the principle of life* = spiritus, *πνεῦμα; it is only in later prose writers that it obtains the meaning of* animus): spiritus (*almost* = anima, *the breath of life; then, also, those properties of the mind which answer to our "high spirit," energy, inspiration,* &c.): ingenium (*intellectual powers, talent, especially the creative or inventive faculty*). Jn. animus et mens. *A great or lofty spirit*, animus magnus, excelsus, altus; ingenium magnum, excelsum: *a man of great spirit*, animus magnus; vir magni ingenii: *noble or choice spirits*, clarissima ingenia: *an inferior spirit*, ingenium parvum, pusillum; homo parvi ingenii (*of a person*): *a philosophical spirit*, subtilitas (in disputando); vir subtilis, sagax (*of the person*): *to have great spirit*, magno ingenio esse; ingenio abundare: *to show spirit*, signa dare ingenii. ‖ *The prevailing opinion or constitution of mind, also that which principally guides the actions*, animus: mens: studium alicujus rei (*inclination to any thing*). *A servile spirit*, animus servilis: *a spirit of contradiction*, *obloquendi studium: *a spirit of novelty*, rerum novarum *or* novandarum studium: *a spirit of private gain*, *privatæ utilitatis studium: *a warlike spirit*, gloriæ bellicæ studium; studium bellicum. ‖ *Peculiar manner of thinking and acting*, ingenium (*peculiar turn or constitution of mind*): natura (*natural quality or state*): proprietas (*property*): ratio (*peculiar manner and way*): mens (*the peculiar mode of thinking; hence, also, the sense attached by a writer to his words; opposed to* verba; vid. *Paul., Dig.*, 19, 4, 19): voluntas, *or* (*ad Her.*, 2, 10) scriptoris voluntas (*that which a writer means to say, that which he had in his mind when he wrote; opposed to* scriptum, verba, *or* literæ = *literal meaning, the letter*; vid. *Cic., Cæcin.*, 23, 65; *De Invent.*, 1, 4, 19); *also*, voluntatis conjectura (*opposed to* verborum proprietas): sententia (*idea contained in what is said*, &c.; *opposed to* verbum ac litera; vid. *Cic., Cæcin.*, 27, 77): id quod ex verbis intelligi potest (*opposed to the words themselves*). ☞ Genius, *in this sense, is not Latin. Whether the spirit should be followed or the letter*, verbis standum sit an voluntate (*Quint.*): *to follow the spirit against the letter*, a voluntate et contra scriptum judicare de re (*ad Herenn.*): *the letter against the spirit*, verba et litteras sequi, negligere voluntatem: *to obey the letter, not the spirit, of a law, command*, &c., ad verba alicui obedire, non ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi potest, obtemperare: *to preserve the spirit of an author without tying one's self down to a strictly literal translation*, non verbum pro verbo reddere, sed genus omne verborum vimque servare. *The spirit of eloquence among the Greeks, in each successive age, can be learned from their writings*, ex Græcorum scriptis cujuscumque ætatis quæ dicendi ratio voluntasque fuerit, intelligi potest: *to comprehend the spirit of a writer*, mentem (☞ *not* genium) scriptoris assequi; ad voluntatem scriptoris accedere: *the spirit of Lælius seems also to breathe in his writings*, videtur Lælii mens etiam spirare in scriptis: *the spirit of the Greek language*, *Græcæ linguæ natura: *spirit of the age* [vid. Age]. ‖ *A simple incorporeal being, with the power of thought and will, perhaps* spiritus (*Sen. Ep.*, 41, *in.*, sacer intra nos spiritus sedet): anima quæ relicto corpore errare solet (*after death, according to Plin.*, 7, 52, 53). *The Holy Spirit*, Spiritus Sacer; Deus (e. g., Deus tecum est, intus est, *with Sen., loc. cit.*): *God is a Spirit*, Deus est mens soluta quædam et libera, segregata ab omni concretione mortali (*with Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 27, 66): *an evil spirit*, dæmon (*Lact.*, 2, 14, *sqq.*): *the spirits of the dead*, lemures (*general term*); manes (*souls of the dead regarded with awe, as being no longer connected with matter, but like shades*); lares (*good spirits, worshipped as domestic gods*); larvæ, maniæ (*bad spirits, supposed to wander about at night as ghosts*); pii (*the pure spirits*; vid. *Cic., Phil.*, 14, 12, 32); umbræ, *especially with* infernæ (*shades of the departed in the lower regions*): *the world of spirits*, *quidquid sine corpore viget (*every thing incorporeal*): cœlestia, -ium, *n.* (*in heaven*): piorum sedes et locus (*habitation of the pious, blessed*). *To enter the world of (happy) spirits*, piorum sedem et locum consequi.

SPIRITED, alacer (*brisk, lively, in body or mind*): acer (*full of fire and energy*): vividus (*lively, energetic*): vegetus (*of the mind, lively, quick*): vigens (*fresh, strong, in body or mind*): concitatus (*impassioned*): animosus (*full of high courage; of men, of horses, Ov.*). *A spirited speech*, oratio fervidior: *a spirited orator*, orator agens; calens in dicendo: *to give a spirited account or representation of any thing*, alicujus rei imaginem exprimere quæ veluti in rem præsentem perducere audientes videatur (*after Quint.*, 4, 3, 123): *a spirited contest*, contentio acris; certamen acre (*fight*): *the battle is spirited*, fit pugna acri certamine.

SPIRITEDLY, alacri animo: acriter.

SPIRITLESS, imbecillus: tardus: tardi *or* pinguis ingenii (*of weak mind*): frigidus inanis. Jn. frigidus et inanis (*without vigor or life*).

SPIRITUAL. ‖ *That consists of spirit, incorporeal*, corpore carens; in quo nihil est mixtum atque concretum, aut quod ex terrâ natum atque fictum esse videatur, *or* ab omni concretione mortali segregatus (vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 27, 66). ☞ Incorporeus *and* incorporabilis *are not found in classical prose. Pure spiritual existences*, animi per se ipsos viventes (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 16, 37). ‖ *That concerns the mind or spirit, by the genitive* animi, ingenii (e. g., *spiritual joys*, animi voluptates). ☞ *Avoid the barbarous* spiritualis. *Spiritual goods*, animi bona: *the spiritual welfare of mankind*, æterna animi felicitas: *spiritual excellences*, animi virtutes: *with spiritual eyes*, animi oculis. ‖ *Not secular*, ecclesiasticus (*ecclesiastical, Eccl.*); sacer (*sacred*): clericorum (*generally plural, of or belonging to the clergy*; e. g., ordo clericorum). *A spiritual person*, clericus: ecclesiasticus.

SPIRITUALLY, animo: ingenio: mente (*opposed to* sensu).

SPIRITUOUS, *fervidus.

SPIT, *s.*, veru, *n.*, verum (*Plaut.*). *To turn a spit*, veru versare.

SPIT, *v.* ‖ *To fasten on a spit*, *(carnes) veru transfigere. ‖ *To eject from the mouth*, spuere: exspuere. *To spit blood*, sanguinem vomere, ejicere, extussire; sanguinem per tussim exscrearе *or* ejicere; tussis sanguinem extundit (*Cels.*); sanguinem per os reddere; sanguinem (ore) rejicere (*Plin.*): *to stop a spitting of blood*, exscreationes cruentas inhibēre: *to spit at or on*, aliquid sputo aspergere *or* respergere; inspuere in aliquid; conspuere; conspuтare (*general term, in good or bad sense.* ☞ Aspuere, *Plin.*, 28, 4, 7, *and* insputare, *Plaut., Capt.*, 3, 4, 21 *and* 23, *are unusual*): *to spit in any body's face*, inspuere alicui in frontem *or* in alicujus faciem; os alicujus sputo respergere; *also*, conspuтare aliquem: *to spit forth, out, or up*, exscreare (*in clearing the throat, or coughing*); spuere, exspuere (*to spit out*); salivare (*to emit as spittle; of the murex, Plin.*, 9, 36, 60); vomere, evomere; ejicere, rejicere (*to vomit; evomere also of volcanoes*); per os reddere (*to emit from the mouth*): *to spit forth flames*, ex montis vertice ignes erumpunt; mons ignes evomit (†) *or* flammis emicat: (*figuratively*) *to spit out venom and gall*, acerbitatis virus evomere; *against any body*, apud aliquem: *to spit out death and destruction*, cædem eructare sermonibus.

SPITAL. Vid. Hospital.

SPITE, *s.*, odium occultum, tacitum: simultas obscura (*a secret, suppressed dislike or enmity between two parties or persons, especially in political matters; opposed to* simultas aperta; *Död. and Herzog. show that* simultas *alone does not express our "spite"*): odium inclusum (*Cic., Fam.*, 1, 9, 54). *To cherish spite*, odium occultum gerere adversus aliquem (*after Plin.*, 8, 18, 26); occulta simultas mihi cum aliquo intercedit (*after Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 25): *in spite of, by the prepositions* adversus *or* in; adversus *marking opposition and inconsistency between the two things*; in *expressing the existence of a state, but implying inconsistency between it and the other assertion. Something was done in spite of a treaty, a decree of the Senate*, adversus inducias, senatûs consultum: stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis canitiem (*in spite of his age and gray hairs*); sed in hac ætate utrique animi juveniles erant; tamen in tot circumstantibus malis mansit aliquamdiu immota acies; *or by ablative absolute with* contemtus, neglectus, &c. (e. g., *in spite of any body*, invito *or* nolente aliquo): *he proceeds in spite of difficulties*, licet tot difficultates obstent, objiciantur, tamen incepto suo non desistit: *he retains his opinion in spite of all contrary arguments*, contemtis, neglectis, omnibus adversarii rationibus, in suâ perseverat sententiâ: *you see how poor it is in spite of its fine name*, qui tam tanto nomine quam sit parvus vides.

SPITE, *v.* ‖ *To be spiteful* [vid. "*to cherish* Spite"]. ‖ *To show spite or ill-will toward any body*, odium occultum habēre alicujus rei *or* in aliquem: *to be spited by any body*, esse alicui in odio, *or* apud aliquem in odio.

SPITEFUL, malignus (*opposed to* benignus): malevolus: malevolens (*ill-natured*).

SPITEFULLY, maligne.

SPITEFULNESS, malignitas: malignitas multo veneno tincta (*Sen.*).

SPITTER, sputator (*Plaut.*): qui spuit, &c.

SPITTING, *by* sputum (*spittle*); *or by the verb. Spitting-box*, *cistula *or* vas sputo excipiendo collocata (*Hor.*); *vas in quod inspuitur.

SPITTLE, saliva: humor oris (*whether spit out of the mouth or not*): sputum (*only as spit out*): oris excrementa, *plural* (*post-Augustan*). *To create spittle*, sputum cīēre, movēre, *or* facere.

SPLASH, aspergere aliquâ re *or* aspergere aliquid alicui.

SPLAY, *v.*, luxare (e. g., membrum. ☞ *There is no sufficient authority for* eluxare): ejicere (armum, *a shoulder, Veget., of a horse*): movēre suâ sede, *or* de suo loco.

SPLAY-FOOTED, varicus (*Ov., A. A.*, 3, 304).

SPLEEN. ‖ Prop., splen (*Plin.*) : lien (*Cels.*). *Disorder of the spleen*, morbus lienis (*Plaut.*); malum hypochondriacum (*technical term*). ‖ Fig. *Ill-will*, bilis; indignatio, (alicujus rei) indignitas, ira. *To vent one's spleen upon or against any body*, stomachum in aliquem erumpere; dolor meus in aliquem incursat; iram in aliquem effundere, evomere, erumpere.

SPLENDID, splendidus (*properly and improperly*): splendens: fulgens: nitens: nitidus [Syn. *in* Bright]: micans (*glittering, bright*): illustris: magnificus (*im-*

properly; the latter referring more to the real nature of the thing). JN. splendidus et magnificus: præclarus (*illustrious*). JN. magnificus et præclarus; lautissimus (*very neat and elegant, exquisitely fine*). JN. magnificus et lautissimus. *The splendid passages in a poem*, eminentia, -ium (*Quint.*): *splendid achievements*, magnificæ res gestæ; facta splendida (†). *To gain a splendid victory*, magnifice vincere. *A splendid reputation*, nomen illustre. *A splendid edition*, editio et chartâ et literarum formis ornatissima; liber et chartâ et literarum formis ornatissimus (☞ *not* editio splendidissima, *or* liber splendidissimus).

SPLENDIDLY, magnifice: splendide: præclare: lautissime: egregie. *To live splendidly*, largiter se invitare (*with reference to food and drink*): magnifice vivere (*in respect of magnificence*): luxuriose vivere (*general term, in respect of luxury*). *The affair went off splendidly*, prorsus ibat res.

SPLENDOR. ‖ PROPR. *As a property of a body*, splendor (*bright lustre; of any color*): fulgor (*strong and dazzling brightness; of light; especially of the color of fire, or the like*): nitor (*of a polished or glossy surface*): candor (*clear brightness; especially of the sky, the sun*). *To give splendor to a thing*, splendidum *or* nitidum facere aliquid; in splendorem dare aliquid; nitorem induere alicui rei. ‖ FIG. *Magnificence, illustrious quality*, splendor (*of any thing great or imposing*): fulgor (*of character or reputation*): claritas (*renown*): magnificentia (*pomp, magnificence*). *Splendor in style of living*, vitæ cultus: *splendor of diction*, splendor verborum: *splendor of a name*, splendor et nomen: *to be still in the splendor of glory*, recenti gloriâ nitēre: *the splendor of a thing is extinguished*, alicujus rei splendor deletur: *to lose its splendor*, obsolescere (*of things*): *to show itself in its splendor*, fulgēre aliquâ re (*of persons*); totum splendēre (*of things*); enitēre (*of things which attract observation*).

SPLENETIC. ‖ PROPR., splenicus: splenēticus: lienosus (*Pliny*). ‖ FIG., stomachosus: morosus: tristis: æger animi *or* animo.

SPLICE, jungere: nectere. Vid. JOIN.

SPLINT, } ‖ *A fragment split*
SPLINTER. } *off*, fragmentum. *A splinter of a broken bone*, ossis fragmentum (*Cels.*): *to take out splinters*, fracta ossa extrahere (*Plin.*). ‖ *A thin piece of wood to keep a set bone in its place*, canalis: canaliculus (*Cels.*); also, *plural*, ferulæ [*the stalks of that plant being used as splinters*], *to which Celsus adds, explaining their use*, quæ fissæ circumpositæque ossa in suâ sede contineant (*Cels.*, 8, 10, 1). *To put on splinters*, ferulas accommodare, *or* circumponere, *or* imponere (*Cels., ib.*); ferulas circumdare (*ib.*).

SPLINTER, *v.* TRANS., * in assulas tenues findere aliquid. INTRANS., * assulatim abscedere.

SPLIT. TRANS., findere (*general term*): diffindere (*asunder*): cædere (*with an axe*; e. g., lignum): *split* (*part.*), fissus (*general term, as Suet., Cæs.*, 61, ungula): bisulcus (*in two parts = cloven*, ungula, pes, lingua). *To split a rock*, saxum diffindere: *to split in the middle*, medium secare; ictu findere (*with a blow*). INTRANS., findi: diffindi. *To split* (*of stones*), rumpi in testas.

SPLUTTER, *s.* ‖ PROPR. *By circumlocution with the verb.* ‖ IMPROPR. *To make a great splutter about any thing*, magno conatu magnas nugas dicere (*Ter., Heaut.*, 4, 1, 8); excitare fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur (*Cic., Leg.*, 3, 16); laborare sine causâ (*Cic., Fam.*, 13, 1): *what a splutter he makes!* quas tragœdias efficit! (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 34, 73).

SPLUTTER, *v.*, tumultuari (*may express the noisy spluttering of one in a passion*): ore confuso loqui *or* blaterare (os confusum; *opposed to* os planum *or* explanatum): voce perturbatâ loqui (vox perturbata *inarticulate; opposed to* vox explanabilis. *Sen., De Irâ*, 1, 3, 5): * raptim atque perturbate loqui.

SPOIL, *v.* ‖ *To plunder*, prædari: prædam *or* prædas facere, *or* (*of living creatures*) agere: rapinas facere. ‖ *To devastate*, vid. ‖ *To corrupt, destroy.* TRANS., corrumpere: depravare: perdere: pervertere: vitiare. *The dinner is spoiled*, corrumpitur cœna (*Plautus*), prandium (*Ter.*): *the fish are spoiled*, pisces corrumpuntur (*Plaut.*): *to spoil fruit*, fruges perdere (*Cic.*): *to spoil corn*, frumentum corrumpere (*Cæs.*): *to spoil one's pleasures*, gaudium alicujus contaminare (*Ter., Eun.*, 3, 5, 4), acerbare (*Stat., Theb.*, 12, 75); gaudium alicujus turbare; voluptas alicujus corrumpitur aliquâ re (†): *to spoil one's character*, depravare, corrumpere mores (*Cic.*): *to spoil a child*, indulgentiâ puerum depravare *or* corrumpere; deliciis solvere; molli illâ educatione, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes mentis et corporis frangere (*Quint.*): *to be spoiled by a luxurious and indolent life*, luxu atque inertiâ corrumpi (*Sall.*): *to be spoiled* (*of children*, &c.), remollescere, effeminari. INTRANS., corrumpi: depravari: perdi.

SPOIL, *s.*, præda: raptum. *Spoils, plural*, spolia, -orum, *n.*; exuviæ (*the former, arms, standards, and all trophies taken from an enemy; the latter, only arms taken off the person*); spolia opima, -orum, *n.* (*arms taken from a general*); manubiæ (*money obtained from the spoils; then the general's share of them*; vid. *commentators on Nep., Cim.*, 2, 5); sectio (*booty divided into portions; then the share which fell to the treasury*; vid. *commentators on Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 23; *Ernesti, Clav., Cic., s. v.*).

SPOKE, radius (*Col., Vitr.*).

SPOKESMAN, qui loquitur: orator.

SPOLIATE. Vid. SPOIL.

SPOLIATION, direptio: spoliatio: expilatio (*Cic.*); *or by* spolia; e. g., aliorum spoliis facultates suas augēre (*Cic., Off.*, 3, 5, 22): peculatus (*peculation*).

SPONDAIC, spondaicus.

SPONDEE, spondæus.

SPONDYL, spondȳlus (*Plin.*): vertebra (*Cels.*).

SPONGE, spongia. *To wash with a sponge*, spongiâ abstergēre: *to squeeze a sponge*, spongiam exprimere.

SPONGY, spongiosus (*Cels., Plin.*).

SPONSAL, sponsalis: nuptialis: (sponsalitius, *Cod. Just.*).

SPONSOR. ‖ *Surety*, vid. ‖ *At baptism*, sponsor (*Tert., Bapt.*, 18). *To stand sponsor*, * alicujus baptismo sponsorem interesse.

SPONTANEITY, voluntarius animi motus (*Cic., Fat.*, 11, 25). *The human mind possesses spontaneity*, animus humanus ex se ipse suâ sponte movētur (*after Cic., N. D.*, 2, 12, 32).

SPONTANEOUS. ‖ *Voluntary*, vid. ‖ *Of its own accord, circumlocution by* sponte: suâ sponte (☞ *not* sponte suâ, *which is found only in poets and later prose writers; the pronouns are put first for emphasis*; vid. *Herz. ad Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 9): ultro: voluntate: suâ voluntate: ipse. (☞ *Seneca introduced the use of* spontaneus, ultroneus; *these words can be adopted only as technical terms*).

SPONTANEOUSLY. Vid. SPONTANEOUS.

SPOON, cochlear (*terminated with a point at one end, broad and hollow at another: the pointed end was for drawing snails*, cochleæ, *out of their shells, and eating them; the broad end for eating eggs*, &c.): lingula (*provincial* ligula, *a flatter spoon, for eating preserved fruit with*; savillum, *for scooping up honey*, &c.). *Spoon-shaped*, * in formam lingulæ redactus. *The handle of a spoon*, * manubriolum cochlearis *or* ligulæ.

SPOONFUL, cochlear (= 1-24*th of the cyathus; used as a measure of medicine*): ligula (*Plin.*): lingua (*Plin.*, semen lonchitidis duabus linguis ex aquâ potum, 26, 11, 73). *Two or three spoonfuls*, duarum aut trium ligularum mensura (*Plin.*): *a spoonful of salt*, ligula salis: *a large spoonful*, cochlear cumulatum: ligula cumulata. *To take a spoonful of any thing*, aliquid mensurâ cochlearis bibere: *to take a spoonful of it in water every day*, cochlearis mensurâ in die sumere *or* sorbēre aliquid in aliquâ: *to give any body a spoonful of any thing*, aliquid cochleari *or* cochlearis mensurâ dare: cochlearium (*Plin., Scrib. Larg., is another form of* cochlear.

SPORADIC, dispersus: diffusus: dissipatus. JN. dissipatus et dispersus.

SPORT, *s.* ‖ *Play*, ludus: jocus. [Vid. PLAY.] *To make sport of any body*, aliquem ludere, deludere, illudere. *In sport*, per jocum: per ludum et jocum: per ridiculum: joco, joculariter (e. g., alicui objicere aliquid). ‖ *Mockery*, irrisio: derisio: derisus (*post-Augustan*): cavillatio: ludibrium. *To make sport of*, ludibrio (sibi) habēre aliquem *or* aliquid: *to be the sport of the winds*, ventorum ludibrium esse: aliquid *or* aliquem irridēre, deridēre, cavillari: *to make great sport of*, acerbis facetiis aliquem irridēre: *to be made sport of*, irrideri: ludibrio esse. ‖ *Pursuit of game*, venatus. *To enjoy field sports*, * venandi studio tenēri: multum esse in venationibus: venandi studiosum esse. *Fondness for field sports*, venandi studium, *or* voluptas, *or* studium ac voluptas.

SPORT, *v.* ‖ *To play*, ludere: ludendo tempus terere: ludicrâ delectari delectatione: lusionibus delectari. ‖ *To pursue some sport*, venari.

SPORTFUL, } hilaris: hilarus: lætus:
SPORTIVE, } solutus: festivus. *To be sportive*, animum explēre: animo ob sequi; oblectare (*Cic.*); hilarum se facere.

SPORTFULLY, } hilare: læte: festi-
SPORTIVELY, } ve: jocose (*Cic.*); jocularĭter (*Suet., in jest*).

SPORTFULNESS, } hilaris animus et
SPORTIVENESS, } ad jocandum promtus.

SPORTSMAN, venator. *Sportsman-like, in a sportsman-like manner*, * venatorum more: *of or belonging to a sportsman*, venatorius: *a sportsman's word or term*, * verbum venatorium: *a company of sportsmen*, * cohors venatorum.

SPOT, *s.* ‖ *A stain, mark*, macula (*which marks a thing otherwise of a single color; also for* labes): labes (*which renders unclean; in prose mostly figuratively = stain, blot, blemish*): nota (*a mark used for distinction*): nævus (*natural spot on the skin*): ærugo (*a spot of rust*): atramenti litura (*a blot* [*so Georges; but Freund gives no instance of* litura *in this sense, its meaning being that of smearing over*; e. g., *in erasure from a waxen tablet: thus*, linere atramento *is to cover with a wash of black paint: better*, nota *or* labes atramenti, *after* tractata notam labemque remittunt Atramenta, *Hor.*]): rubor (*a red spot*): livor, sugillatio (*a blue spot on the body; the former natural, the latter in consequence of a blow*): glaucōma, -ātis, *n.* (*a blue or gray spot on the eye*): sarcion (*a vein in a precious stone*): vitium (*figuratively, a fault, stain*). *To make a spot in any thing*, maculam facere in aliquâ re; *to take away or remove a spot*, maculam tollere, delēre, auferre; *from any thing*, e *or* de re (*general term*); maculam (atramenti labem) abluere; *from any thing*, e re; *with any thing*, aliquâ re (*to wash out*); maculam extrahere (*to draw out*): *to remove a spot from the body*, maculæ corporis medēri: *from the face*, maculam e facie tollere: *to be without a spot*, omni vitio carēre. [Vid., *also*, BLEMISH, STAIN.] ‖ *Place*, locus. *In the right spot*, suo loco: *not to move or stir from the spot*, nusquam se vestigio movēre: *not to remain in one spot*, nusquam insistere: *to be always looking to one spot*, eadem contuēri: *not to stir or advance from the spot*, nihil promovēre.

SPOT, *v.*, maculare: commaculare: maculis aspergere (*especially to make spots on any thing white*): inquinare (*to disfigure by spots*): contaminare (*to pollute, figuratively*): oblinere (*to besmear*): labem *or* labeculam aspergere alicui rei (*to affix a stain of infamy to*). Vid. TO STAIN, POLLUTE.

SPOTLESS. ‖ PROPR., sine maculâ *or* maculis: purus. ‖ FIG., integer: castus: candidus. *A spotless life*, vita sine labe peracta (*Ov.*); vita pura (*Hor.*): *spotless conduct*, mores labe carentes (*Ov.*).

SPOTTY, maculatus: maculosus: maculis sparsus.

SPOUSE, conjux (*husband or wife*): maritus (*husband*): uxor (*wife*): sponsus: sponsa (*betrothed*).

SPOUT, *s.* ‖ *A tube from which water springs forth*, sipho, -ōnis, *m.*; os, oris, *n.* (*mouth of a vessel*). ‖ *A cataract*, vid. ‖ *Under the eaves* (*for collecting rain-water*), canalis, qui excipit e tegulis aquam cœlestem (*Vitr.*, 3, 5, 15). ☞ Tegulæ colliciales *were the gutter-tiles, down which the rain-water flowed* (*Cato, R. R.*, 14, 4). ‖ *Water-spout*, typhon.

SPOUT, *v.* ‖ Propr., prosilire (*poetical and post-Augustan prose*): emicare (†); se ejaculare in altum (*all three of the blood, Ov., Met.*, 6, 259): scaturire (*to bubble up, post-Augustan, very rare*): exsilire (*of water, Lucr.*, 2, 200). ‖ Fig. Vid. to Declaim.

SPRAIN, *s.*, *circumlocution by the verb*: luxatura (*dislocation, very late*).

SPRAIN, *v.*, convellere (e. g., armos, *Col.*).

SPRAT, *clupea sprattus (*Linn.*).

SPRAWL, porrigere manus et crura. *Sprawling*, stratus: porrectus. *To lie sprawling*, supinum jacēre porrectis manibus et cruribus; resolutum stratis in herbis porrigi († *Ov., Met.*, 7, 254); *projectum humi jacēre (*if one has been struck down*); projectus humi (*Tac.*).

SPRAY. ‖ *A little branch*, ramulus: ramusculus: virgula: germen: surculus (*sprig*). ‖ *Foam of the sea*, spuma.

SPREAD, *v.* ‖ Trans., tendere: contendere (*to spread out*): distendere (*to stretch apart or asunder*): extendere (*to stretch out, extend*): pandere: dispandere (*to open, spread out*): explicare (*to unfold*). *To spread nets*, plagas tendere (*Cic., Off.*, 3, 17, 68); retia tendere (*for an animal*, alicui; *also figuratively*). *To spread the sails*, vela dare ventis; vela tendere *or* pandere (*poetical*). ‖ Intrans., diffundi (*of trees and their branches*): luxuriari (*to grow luxuriantly; of plants*). *To spread far*, late diffundi (*of branches*); vastis *or* patulis diffundi ramis (*of trees*); manare, serpere (*of a calamity, a rumor; the latter also with the notion of gradual, unobserved progress*); increbrescere, invalescere (*as customs*, &c.); diffundi, evagari (*of diseases*): *luxury spreads*, luxus excrescit *or* pullulare cœpit: *to spread further*, longius serpere atque progredi (*of an evil*): *to spread further every day*, serpere manareque in dies latius: *a rumor spreads through the whole town*, rumor totā urbe manat *or* discurrit: *the doctrine of Pythagoras spreads far and wide*, doctrina Pythagoræ longe lateque fluebat.

Spread abroad, trans. ‖ Propr., pandere: expandere: dispandere: explicare (*as troops, ships, battle array*): extendere (*to stretch out, extend*): diffundere (*to spread abroad in different directions, as a tree spreads its branches*): sternere (*to stretch out upon the ground*). ‖ Fig., diffundere: differre: circumferre: disseminare: spargere; dispergere (*to scatter*): vulgare; divulgare; pervulgare (*among the people*): evulgare: in vulgus edere (*to divulge what ought to be kept secret*). ‖ Intrans., diffundi: se diffundere (*of trees and fluids*): se spargere (*of trees*): vagari per locum; spargi per locum; late vagari (*to wander over a place; of persons*): diffundi et patescere (*of a road*).

SPREAD, *s.* *By circumlocution with the verb.*

SPRIG, surculus: germen: virgula. *A sprig of olive*, virgula oleagina (*Nep.*).

SPRIGHT. Vid. Spirit.

SPRIGHTLINESS, vigor: animus acer *or* alacer: hilaritas.

SPRIGHTLY, hilaris, hilarus (*either at the moment or habitually*): alacer gaudio (*at the moment*). [Vid. Gay.] *Sometimes* vegetus; alacer; vigens. Syn. *in* Alert.

SPRING, *s.* ‖ *The vernal season*, ver: tempus vernum (*the time of spring*). *At the beginning of spring*, primo vere; principio veris; incunte *and* inito vere (*the former when it begins, the latter when it has begun*): *it is early in spring*, prævernat (*Plin.*, 18, 26, 65, *no.* 2, § 239): *that happens or is found in spring*, vernus: *the spring of life*, flos primus ætatis (☞ ver ætatis *is poetical*): *the beginning of spring*, veris principium; ver primum: *a spring day*, *dies vernus; *dies veris (☞ species verna diei *is poetical*): *spring weather*, tempestas verna; *cœlum vernum: *it is spring weather*, cœlum (*or* aër) quodammodo vernat (vid. *Plin.*, 2, 50, 51): *warm spring weather*, *vernus cœli tepor. ‖ *A principle of motion*, *elater: *spira e ferro recellente facta; *spira recellens *or* resiliens. *Spring of a watch*, *elater horologii. ‖ *A leap*, saltus, -ūs. ‖ *A fountain*, (*properly*) aqua saliens (*Suet.*); saliens (*Vitr.*): salientes (*sc.* aquæ, *Cic., Vitr.*). ‖ *A source, origin*, vid.

SPRING, *v.* ‖ Intrans. *To begin to grow*, progerminare (*Col.*): emergere (*Cic.*): enasci (*Col.*). ‖ *To arise*, oriri (*general term*): scaturire: excurrere, *at a place*, ex (*to bubble forth; of fountains*): originem habēre (*to have its origin any where; of rivers*): profluere (*of fountains and rivers*): fluere: manare: proficisci: nasci: gigni: exsistere: erumpere ex aliquâ re (*figuratively, to have its foundation or ground in any thing*): sequi aliquid (*to be the consequence of any thing*). *Injurious consequences spring from that measure*, inutiles res sequuntur illam viam consilii: *to spring from another quarter*, gigni aliunde: *sprung from*, natus *or* prognatus aliquo (*born from*); ortus ab aliquo (*descended from*); oriundus ab aliquo (*that derives his origin from any body of more remote descent*): *to be sprung from a place, from a person*, ortum esse ex aliquo loco, ab *or* ex aliquo; natum esse aliquo loco, aliquo (*in respect of the place, the rank, or the person from whom one is derived*); oriundum esse ab aliquo loco *or* ab aliquo (*of the place or person from whom our ancestors were descended; hence frequently opposed to* natus; e. g., *Liv.*, 24, 6, Hippocrates et Epicydes nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syracusis). ‖ *To leap*, salire. *To spring up*, subsilire; exsilire (de); prosilire (a). ‖ *To fly with elastic power*, dissilire: rumpi: disrumpi. *The door springs open*, janua se aperit. ‖ Trans. *To burst*, rumpere: disrumpere. ‖ Phr. *To spring an arch*, camerare, concamerare, confornicare, aliquid. *To spring a leak*, rimas agere. *The ship springs a leak*, navis rimis fatiscit (*Virg.*). *To have sprung a leak*, (omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere; plurimis locis laxari cœpisse (*in several places*). *To spring a mine*, *vi pulveris pyrii cuniculum discutere: *to spring a rattle*, *insonare crepitaculo (*after* insonuitque flagello, *Virg.*).

SPRING-GUN, *sclopetum quod suâ sponte disploditur.

SPRING-TIDE, (maritimus) æstus, quem luna plena (*or* luna nova, *as the case may be*) maximum effecit (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 29). *Spring-tides*, maritimi æstus maximi, *or* quos luna plena maximos effecit (*ib.*).

SPRINKLE. ‖ *To scatter water by drops*, spargere: aspergere (e. g., *water on the ground*). *To sprinkle on any thing*, aspergere aliquid alicui rei: conspergere aliquid aliquâ re: *to sprinkle the ground before the door*, spargere *or* conspergere humum (ante ædes). *To sprinkle the roads in order to lay the dust*, vias conspergere propter pulverem. ‖ *To spot*, maculis variare (☞ *not* maculare): *sprinkled*, maculosus: coloris maculosi. *Sprinkled with white*, maculis albis: *sprinkled with black*, maculis nigris: *sprinkled with gold*, ex aureolo varius; aureis maculis sparsus: *sprinkled with blue and yellow*, ex cæruleo fulvoque varius. ☞ Sparsus *alone can never mean* "*sprinkled.*"

SPRITE. Vid. Spirit.

SPROUT, *s.*, germen (*as in a bud*, &c.): surculus (*shoot of a tree, that may be used as a setting to propagate the species, tree*, &c.): sarmentum (*a useless twig or shoot*): stolo (*an injurious sprout or sucker*).

SPROUT, *v.*, germinare: egerminare: progerminare: prosilire (*of trees*): herbescere (*of grass*, &c.).

SPRUCE, bellus (*pretty: mostly, but not always, with praise*): nitidus (*carefully and strikingly neat*, &c.; e. g., quos vides pexo capillo nitidos, *Cic., Cat.*, 2, 10 [*Orelli puts a comma after* capillo]): lepidus (*used in a bad sense in Cic., Cat.*, 2, 10: ni pueri, tam lepidi, tam delicati, *alluding to their fine and effeminate dress, appearance*, &c.): lepide ornatus (*Plaut., Pœn.*, 1, 2, 84): ☞ comtus *almost always refers to neatness*, &c., *of style, composition*, as lepidus *often does. From a spruce man he becomes a rustic*, ex nitido fit rusticus (*Hor.*). *A spruce gentleman*, bellus homunculus (*Varr. ap. Gell.*, 13, 10): homo totus de capsulâ (*as if come out of a band-box, Sen. Ep.*, 115, 2).

SPRUCELY, lepide: nitide, *or* lepide nitideque: concinne. *A sprucely dressed man*, nitidus (*Hor.*). *Sprucely and neatly dressed*, concinne et lepide vestita (*Plaut., of a female*).

SPRUCENESS, nitor (e. g., in cultu, *Quint.*, 8, 5, 34, *speaking of dress*; *Att. ap. Non.* has nitiditas): *nitidus *or* lepidus cultus, vestitus: cultus justo mundior (*Liv., over-fine attire*): concinnitas (*Sen.*; non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, *Ep.*, 115).

SPUNGE, *s.* Vid. Sponge.

SPUNGE, *v.*, parasitari (*Plaut.*): *upon any body*, alicujus mensâ vivere (*after* alienâ vivere mensâ, *Juv.*, 5, 2).

SPUNGER, parasitus (*one who fawns and flatters for the sake of good cheer, Plaut.*): cœnarum bonarum assectator.

SPUNGY, spongiosus (*Cels., Plin.*).

SPUR, *s.*, calcar (*of a boot; also of a fighting-cock: it is only in the poets that it is improperly = incitement, impulse*, &c.; *though the whole phrase* "*to set spurs to,*" "*to need the spur,*" &c., *is used improperly*): radius (*of a fighting-cock*): stimulus: aculeus: incitamentum (*figuratively = an incitement*). *To set or put spurs to*, equo calcaria subdere; equum calcaribus concitare *or* stimulare (*properly*); alicui calcaria adhibēre *or* admovēre (*properly or figuratively*); aliquem stimulare *or* incitare (*figuratively*). *To require the spur* (*improperly*), egēre calcaribus (*opposed to* egēre frenis, *Cic.*). *Any thing is a great spur to any thing* (*figuratively*), est aliquid maximum alicujus rei incitamentum.

SPUR, *v.*, alicui calcaria subdere: aliquem calcaribus concitare (*properly*): alicui calcaria adhibēre *or* admovēre (*properly or figuratively*). *To spur a horse on*, (equum) calcaribus stimulare: *to spur any body on* (*figuratively*), stimulos subdere alicujus animo; calcaria alicui adhibēre, *or* admovēre, *or* addere; calcaribus uti in aliquo; aliquem incitare ad aliquid.

SPURGE, euphorbia (*Plin., Linn.*). *Spurge flax*, *daphne thymelea (*Linn.*): *spurge laurel*, *daphne laureola (*Linn.*): *spurge olive*, *daphne cneorum (*Linn.*): *spurge-wort*, *iris xiphium (*Linn.*).

SPURIOUS. ‖ *Not genuine*, adulterinus (*general term; opposed to* probus, verus): fictitius (*fictitious; opposed to* verus): fucatus, fucosus (*showy, but false; opposed to* sincerus, probus): subditicius (*Plaut.*); subditus: suppositus: insitīvus (*supposititious; e. g., a child, book, will*, &c.). ‖ *Illegitimate*; vid. Bastard.

SPURN. ‖ Propr., pedibus aliquem conculcare *or* proculcare. ‖ Impropr., spernere: aspernari. Vid. Despise.

SPURRED. (*Wearing spurs*), *calcaribus instructus.

SPURRIER, *faber calcarium.

SPURT, *v.* ‖ Trans., spargere. *To spurt over*, spargere *or* conspergere aliquid aliquâ re: aspergere aliquid alicui rei. ‖ Intrans., prosilire: emicare. *A pen spurts*, *penna chartam atramento respergit.

SPUTTER, oris humorem spargere (*after Quint.*, 11, 3, 56, *with anger*): indignatione bullire (*Appul.*).

SPY, *s.*, explorator (*a professed spy, especially in war; one who examines every thing closely on the spot, and reports it to his party*): speculator (*a scout; one who observes or watches any thing from a high ground at a distance*): emissarius (*one who is sent out by another, whose creature he is*): excursor (*one who runs far out to espy*). Jn. excursor et emissarius (e. g., istius excursor et emissarius, *Cic.*): delator (*one who endeavors to detect dangerous*

political opinions, &c., and report the holders of them to the magistrates; a police spy). *A female spy*, speculatrix.

SPY, *v.*, explorare: speculari. *To spy into*, introspicere: *to spy out*, perspicere: pervidēre.

SQUAB. ‖ *A cushion*, pulvīnus. [Vid. CUSHION.] ‖ *A young bird*, pullus.

SQUABBLE. Vid. QUARREL.

SQUAD, manipulus (*Cæs.*): militum manus (*Cic.*).

SQUADRON. ‖ (*Of troops*), turma: *by squadrons*, turmatim. *To divide the cavalry into three squadrons*, equites dividere turmatim in tres partes (*Liv.*, 20, 33). ‖ (*Of ships*), classis (*fleet*): *diminutive*, classicula (*Cic., Att.*, 16, 2, 4).

SQUALID, squalidus: sordidus.

SQUALL, *v.*, vagīre (*like an infant*): vagītum edere. Vid. CRY.

SQUALL, *s.* ‖ *Cry*, ejulatio: ejulatus: vagītus. Vid. CRY.

SQUALL, *s.* ‖ *Sudden gust*, procella: subita tempestas: ventus turbo, *or* turbo *only*. *A squall comes on*, ventus turbo exoritur (*Plaut.*).

SQUALLY, procellosus (*Liv.*): ventis turbidus (*Ov.*).

SQUALOR, squalor: sordes.

SQUANDER, effundere: profundere (*to spend lavishly*): conficere: consumere (*to consume by lavish expenditure*). JN. effundere et consumere: dissipare (*general term, to scatter abroad, dissipate*): abligurire (*to consume by luxurious or dainty living*): lacerare (*to cut up*): perdere (*to destroy*): heluari (*to lavish upon immoderate feasting*): ☞ prodigere *is an old word, revived in the decline of the language, and therefore to be avoided. To squander one's property*, rem suam conficere *or* lacerare: *to squander one's time*, tempus perdere; tempore abuti.

SQUARE, *adj.*, quadratus: quadrangulus. *A square foot*, pes quadratus: quadrata cubita soli in quadratum quaternis denariis venundantur (*four cubits square*). *Ten feet square*, deni in quadrum pedes: *to build* (e. g., *a forum*) *square*, in quadrato constituere: *built square*, in quadrato constitutus: quadratus. *A square letter*, litera quadrata.

SQUARE, *s.* ‖ *The mathematical figure*, quadratum: tetragōnum, *or*, *pure Latin*, figura quadrata *or* quadrangula. ‖ *Any thing of a square shape*, quadra. *Square of a chess-board, perhaps* quadra tabulæ latruncularīæ. ‖ (*In architecture*), quadratum: tetragōnum (*Gr.*). ‖ *In military tactics*, orbis (*literally, a circle; formed by the Roman soldiers in cases in which modern troops would form a square: the square, in this sense, was unknown in ancient tactics; for* ☞ agmen quadratum *denotes the whole army marching in battle array in the form of a parallelogram*). *To form a square*, orbem facere *or* colligere; in orbem coire; in orbem se tutari. ‖ *A rule by which workmen form their angles*, norma (*Vitr.*).

SQUARE, *v.*, quadrare (*to make square*): ad acerrimam normam dirigere; rem cum re commetiri (*to make to fit or agree*). *To square a number*, in se multiplicare.

SQUARE ROOT, *radix quadrata.

SQUARENESS, *circumlocution by the adjective or verb.*

SQUARING, quadratura. *Squaring of the circle*, circuli quadratura (*Appul., Dogm. Plat.*, 3, p. 275, *Oud.*).

SQUASH. Vid. CRUSH.

SQUAT, *v.* ‖ *To sit down on the hams or heels*, conquiniscere (*Plaut.*): subsidere (*Liv.*). ‖ *To settle*, vid.

SQUAT, *adj.* ‖ *Sitting low*, humi assidens: subsidens. ‖ *Short and thick*, obesus: habitu corporis brevis et obesus (☞ *not* quadratus, *which = of moderate stature, but well knit together*; corpus quadratum, neque gracile neque obesum, *Cels.*, 2, 1): ventriosus *or* ventruosus (*corpulent, having a large stomach*).

SQUEAK, stridēre: *vocem argutam *or* stridulam edere.

SQUEAKING, stridulus; *or by circumlocution with the verb. A squeaking voice*, stridula et tenuis vox (*Sen. Ep.*, 56).

SQUEAMISH, fastidiosus.

SQUEAMISHNESS, fastidium: fastidium delicatissimum.

SQUEEZE, premere: comprimere. *To squeeze out*, exprimere: *to squeeze out oil*, oleam exprimere: *to squeeze out water, &c., from a sponge*, spongiam exprimere: *to squeeze it dry*, aquæ plenam spongiam manu premere ac siccare: *to squeeze one's self into a corner*, compingere se in angulum: *to squeeze to death (hyperbolical)*, aliquem complectendo necare (*from affection, as apes their young ones*): *to be squeezed to death in a crowd*, præ turbâ elidi exanimarique.

SQUIB. *A small fire-work*, *missile pyrium: radius pyrius (*Bau.*). ‖ *A pasquinade*, vid.

SQUILL. ‖ *A bulbous plant*, scilla (*Plin.*): *scilla maritima (*Linn.*). ‖ *A crustaceous fish*, squilla (*Cic.*).

SQUINT, *v.*, limis *or* perversis oculis esse: strabonem esse (*Cic., naturally*): limis spectare (*in a single case, Ter.*). *To squint at*, limis oculis intuēri *or* aspicere aliquid *or* aliquem.

SQUINT, } *s.*, limi *or* perversi oculi.
SQUINTING, }

SQUINTING, *adj.*, limus: perversus (*of the eyes*): strabo (*of persons, squint-eyed*): qui est limis *or* perversis oculis (*of the natural defect*): limis (oculis) spectans (*in a single case, Plaut.*): pætus *or* pætulus (*strictly speaking = looking askance, ogling, but sometimes used as a mild expression for* strabo, *Hor.*).

SQUIRE, armiger (*Virg.*).

SQUIRREL, sciūrus (*Plin.*). *The common squirrel*, *sciūrus vulgaris (*Linn.*): *the flying squirrel*, *sciūrus volans (*Linn.*).

SQUIRT, *v.* ‖ TRANS., spargere. ‖ INTRANS., prosilire: *poetical*, emicare.

SQUIRT, *s.* ‖ *A syringe*, sīpho. ‖ *Water squirted*, scatebra.

STAB, *v.* ‖ PROPR., fodere: figere: transfigere: cædere, vulnerare aliquem: sicâ, gladio, pungere, ferire aliquem: punctim ferire aliquem: *with a dagger, &c.*, sicâ, *or* pugione pungere *or* compungere. *To stab any body to the heart*, cultrum in corde alicujus defigere (*Liv.*, 1, 58); sicam in corpore alicujus defigere (*Cic., Cat.*, 1, 6, 16); gladium infigere alicui in pectus (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 22, 50); ictum alicujus corpori infigere; aliquem ictu vulnerare: *to stab one's self*, cultro se pungere, vulnerare, lædere. ‖ FIG. *To injure, destroy*, vid.

STAB, *s.*, ictus: plaga. *A stab in the side*, punctio lateris: *in the breast*, punctio pectoris.

STABILITY. ‖ PROPR., firmitas: firmitudo (*firmness*): stabilitas (*power of standing firmly or steadily, Cæs.*). *To give stability to*, confirmare, firmare. ‖ FIG., firmitas: stabilitas: constantia (*opposed to* mobilitas): gravitas (*opposed to* levitas). *Stability of character*, animi constantia propositique tenacitas (*Eichst.*). *Not to possess stability of character*, non satis firmâ animi constantiâ munitum esse.

STABLE, *adj.*, firmus: stabilis: fixus. Vid. FIRM.

STABLE, *s.*, equile: equorum stabulum *or* stabulum (*general term for any stall or stable*). *Stable-door*, janua stabuli (*Col.*). *Stable-keeper*, stabuli magister: *stable-boy*, stabularius (*general term*): agāso (*a groom*). *To clean out a stable*, stabulum purgare (a stercore), converrere *or* everrere. ‖ PROV. *To shut the stable-door when the steed is stolen*, clipeum post vulnera sumere (*Ov.*).

STABLE, *v.*, stabulare (*Varr.*).

STABLING, stabula (*plural*): stabulatio (e. g., hiberna, *Col.*, 6, 3, 1, *for cattle in winter*): præsepia (*plural*).

STABLISH. Vid. ESTABLISH.

STACK, *s.*, acervus (e. g., lignorum, stramentorum, fœni): strues (e. g., lignorum) (☞ fœnile, *rather the barn or yard in which the hay was kept for use*: meta fœni = *a cock of hay*: congeries, *in the best writers, denotes a heap of things put together without order or regular form; therefore not = stack*). *A stack of chimneys*, *ordo (fumariorum, fumariolorum).

STACK, *v.*, cumulare: acervare (*rare*): coacervare: construere (e. g., fœnum).

STAFF. ‖ *A stick used for support*, baculum, *more rarely* baculus (*a walking-stick, for use*): scipio (*for ornament; staff of office*): fustis (*for striking blows*): sceptrum (*a sceptre*): pedum (*shepherd's staff*). ‖ FIG. *Properly*, vid. ‖ *In military language, a number of officers acting together*, legati tribunique (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 23): prætorium (*Cæs., Liv.*). *A staff-officer*, tribunus militum (*colonel*): legatus (*general*): legati tribunique militum (*the staff-officers*).

STAG, cervus: *of a stag*, cervīnus.

STAGE. ‖ *A raised platform*, suggestus, -ūs (*Liv.*): suggestum (*Cic.*): catasta (*a platform on which slaves were exhibited for sale*): tabulatum (*made of boards*): machina: machinatio (*considered as an artificial structure*): pegma, -ātis (*Auson.* ☞ *In classical writers = a book-case* [*Cic.*], *or a machine used in a theatre* [*Sen.*]). *To prepare a stage*, machinam comparare; machinationem præparare, instruere. ‖ *Place for actors in a theatre*, proscenium (*space between the scena, scenes, and the orchestra; the* pulpitum *was the part of the* proscenium *which was nearest the orchestra*). *Our word "stage" may be represented by the more general terms*, scēna, theatrum. *Of or belonging to the stage*, scenicus: theatralis. *To enter upon the stage*, in scenam prodire, produci (*of an actor*). *To retire from the stage*, de scenâ recedere; scenam relinquere (*of an actor*). *To make one's first appearance on the stage* [vid. DEBUT]. *The action is represented on the stage*, res agitur in scenis: *on the stage = theatrically*, in fabulis: *to bring upon the stage*, novam fabulam in scenam inducere, producere. ‖ FIG. *Place of action or display*, theatrum, scena. *To go off the stage*, a publico rerum gerendarum theatro recedere; e sole et pulvere in umbram et otium recedere (*after Cic.*); se removēre a publicis negotiis (*Cic.*). *To quit the stage = to die*, a vitâ recedere; vitâ decedere (*Cic.*). ‖ *Degree in a journey*, statio: stabulum (*place for changing horses; the proper word, of the Silver Age*; vid. *Gierig., Plin. Ep.*, 6, 19, 4): hospitium ac stabulum: stabulum ac deversorium (*quarters*). ‖ *A stage-coach*; i. e., *coach that travels by stages*, vehiculum publicum. ‖ *Single step in any progress*, gradus.

STAGE-PLAYER. Vid. ACTOR.

STAGGER. ‖ INTRANS., titubare (*properly, to trip*): vacillare (e. g., ex vino): labare (*so as to fall*): labascere: labefieri (*properly and figuratively*). *To stagger home*, titubante pede domum reverti. ‖ FIG., claudicare: fluctuare: fluctuare animi *or* in animo; incertum esse; hæsitare: dubitare: in dubio esse. ‖ TRANS., PROPR., labefacere: labefactare. ‖ FIG., labefacere, labefactare: collabefactare (*Ov.*). *To stagger any body's opinion*, labefacere, labefactare aliquem; labefactare alicujus opinionem, sententiam; movēre alicujus sententiam. *To stagger any body's fidelity*, fidem alicujus labefactare, sollicitare. *To be staggered*, labescere (*Ter.*): labefieri, labefactari (*Cic.*). *Any thing staggers me* (= *makes me almost doubt the conclusion I thought certain*), dubitatio mihi movētur *or* affertur.

STAGGERS, vertīgo. *To be seized with the staggers*, vertigine corripi: *to have the staggers*, vertigine laborare (*Plin.*): vertiginem pati (*Macrob.*).

STAGNANT, stagnans (*post-Augustan*): reses (e. g., aqua, *Varr., R. R.*, 3, 17, 8): lentus: torpens (flacus, *Stat.*): piger (*sluggish*). JN. stagnans pigerque (e. g., aquæ, *Plin.*).

STAGNATE, stagnare (*Plin.*): immotum esse (*Cic.*): coagulari (*to coagulate*).

STAGNATION, *by circumlocution with the verb. Stagnation of trade*, mercatura frigens, jacens, torpens.

STAIN, *s.*, macula (*a mark which variegates*): labes (*a mark which disfigures*): nota (*a mark which distinguishes*). *All these words properly or figuratively: to denote a stain on the character more distinctly, we may say*, macula scelēris; labes turpitudinis *or* ignominiæ; nota turpitudinis. *A slight stain*, labecula: parva macula. *To get a stain*, maculam trahere. *To take*

out a stain (*properly*), maculam, labem eluere: maculam delēre: maculam (e veste) abluere (*Plin.*), (de veste) auferre (*Oc.*). *To wipe out a stain* (*figuratively*), labem abolēre, maculam delēre (*Cic.*).

STAIN, *v.* ‖ *To mark or disfigure with a stain*, maculare (☞ maculis variare, *to spot, sprinkle*): maculis aspergere: rei labem imponere. ‖ *To color*, vid.

STAIR, gradus (*a single step*): scalæ, -arum (*a flight of steps, stairs*): descensio (*a flight of steps leading downward*). *To live up three pair of stairs*, tribus scalis habitare (*Mart.*, 1, 118, 7): *up stairs*, contra scalas: *down stairs*, secundum scalas: *to throw any body down stairs*, aliquem per gradus dejicere: *to fall down stairs*, per gradus præcipitem ire.

STAIR-CASE, scalæ, -arum.

STAKE, *s.* ‖ *A pale*, palus (*general term*): sudes (*flat and pointed*): stipes (*round, uncut*): vallus (*a palisade*). *To fasten to a stake*, palare aliquid; alligare aliquem ad palum (*Cic.*). *To drive a stake through the body*, adigere stipitem per medium hominem (*Sen. Ep.*, 14, 4). ‖ *Post at which a (real or pretended) malefactor is burned*, * palus (ad quem nocens alligatur igni comburendus); *hence, figuratively, for death by fire, as a punishment*, pœna, quâ aliquis igni crematur (*as Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 4); *sometimes, from the context*, rogus (*funeral pile*). *To die at the stake*, igni necari; flammis circumventum exanimari (*voluntarily*). *The condemned must die at the stake*, damnatum pœnam sequi oportet, ut igni cremetur. ‖ *Any thing laid down at play*, pignus. *Any thing is at stake*, agitur aliquid (e. g., caput, *one's life is at stake*; *rarely, in this sense*, agitur de aliquâ re, *which* = "*any thing is treated of*;" *cf. Cortte, Sall., Cat.*, 52, 10): in discrimine versatur aliquid (*any thing is in a dangerous position or situation*; e. g., salus mea): dimico de aliquâ re (*I am running the risk of losing any thing*; e. g., de vitâ, de famâ, dimico; *cf. commentators on Nep., Timoth.*, 4, 3). *Some have their life at stake, and others their reputation*, alii de vitâ, alii de gloriâ in discrimen vocantur.

STAKE, *v.* ‖ *To fasten by stakes*, palare aliquid. ‖ *To wager, hazard at play*, ponere (*cf. Plaut., Curc.*, 2, 3, 76, pono pallium; ille suum annulum opposuit, *staked against it*): in medium conferre (*Suet., Oct.*, 71, in singulos talos singulos denarios in medium conferebat, *he staked a denarius upon every throw*): aliquid in pignus dare. *Say what you will stake*, dic, quo pignore mecum certes. *Hence, figuratively, to hazard*, fortunæ committere (*Cic.*): aleam jacere (*Suet.*).

STALE, vetus: vetustus (*old*): non recens (*not fresh*): vapidus (*of liquors*). *Stale bread*, panis strictus (*Juv.*, 5, 69); panis vetulus.

STALK, *s.* (*of a plant*), stirps (*the whole lower part of plants or trees*; *stem, including the roots; of reeds, Plin.*): stilus (*of asparagus, Col.*): caulis (e. g., brassicæ): (*of corn*, culmus (*as bearing the ear*); calamus (*as hollow*): pediculus (*fruit or leaf stalk*): petiolus (*fruit-stalk*): scapus (e. g., lupini, *Varr., R. R.*, 1, 31, *fin.*). *Bean stalks*, fabalia, -ium.

STALK, *v.*, incedere: ingrĕdi. *To stalk proudly*, magnifice incedere: *to stalk in purple and gold*, insignem auro et purpura conspici.

STALKING-HORSE. Vid. PRETEXT.

STALL. ‖ *Place for cattle*, stabulum (*general term*): bubile (*an ox stall*). ‖ *A bench*, mensa. ‖ *A small house or shed used by a tradesman*, taberna (*as a place of sale*): officīna (*as a workshop*). ‖ *In a cathedral*, * scamnum, subsellium, locus (*place, dignity*) canonicorum.

STALLION, equus mas: equus admissarius; *also simply* equus *or* admissarius, *from the context* (*Col.*).

STAMINA, stamen; *plural*, stamina.

STAMMER, balbutire (*intransitively and transitively*): balbum esse: linguâ hæsitare (*intransitively*).

STAMMERER, balbus (*habitual*): blæsus (*unable to pronounce the sibilants* s, z, *mostly*): linguâ hæsitans: balbutiens (*denoting simply the fact*).

STAMMERING, hæsitantia linguæ. ☞ *There is no authority for* balbuties.

STAMP, *s.*, forma (*instrument for stamping with*): signum, nota (*impression*): species (*appearance given to any thing*). *Stamped paper*, * plagula signo reipublicæ notata: *the price of stamps* (i. e., *a stamped paper*), * pecunia, quæ pro plagulis signatis solvitur (☞ *not* sigillum). ‖ *With the foot*, pedis supplosio.

STAMP, *v.* ‖ *To impress with a mark*, signare (*general term*): signo reipublicæ signare *or* notare (*to affix a public or official mark upon*; e. g., plagulam): formâ publicâ percutere: publice probare (e. g., mensuram). *To stamp a thing, figuratively*, alicui rei speciem alicujus rei conciliare. ‖ *To strike with the foot so as to make a noise*, supplodere pedem: terram pede pulsare *or* percutere: terram pedibus tundere. ‖ *To beat*, vid.

STAMPER, pistillum.

STANCH, *v.*, (sanguinem) supprimere (*Cels.*), sistere (*Plin.*): (sanguinis profluvium) inhibēre (*Curt.*), sistere (*Plin.*).

STANCH, *adj.*, firmus: stabilis: constans: certus.

STANCHION. Vid. PROP.

STAND, *v.* ‖ INTRANS., stare (*general term*): consistere: resistere (*to stand still, halt, not to flee*): collocari (*of statues, &c.*; *not* stare): durare: perdurare: obdurare: sustentare (*to hold out, especially in a contest*): pererrare (*of plants which endure the cold of winter*): manēre: esse ratum (*to remain unchanged*; e. g., *if he wished his measures to stand*, si suas res gestas manēre vellet, *Nep., Alcib.*, 10). *Nothing will stand of all that*, &c., nihil earum rerum erit ratum, quas, &c. (*Nep., Alc.*, 10): *tears begin to stand in any body's eyes*, lacrimæ oboriuntur alicujus oculis: *to stand by an agreement*, stare pacto *or* conventis; *by a promise*, promissis stare; *by an opinion*, in sententiâ suâ manēre, permanēre, perseverare: *to stand by any body*, alicui non deesse; aliquem non deserere, destituere, &c.: *to stand still*, stare in vestigio; consistere in loco (*not to walk about*; *opposed to* inambulare); consistere, resistere (*not to proceed, or to retire*; *opposed to* procedere, fugere); subsistere (*to halt, stop, of persons*; e. g., in itinere; *or things*; e. g., *a clock*); insistere (*to stop one's course*); non residēre (*not to sit down*): *to keep any body standing*, aliquem residēre non jubēre. ‖ PHR. *To stand in = to cost*, stare *or* constare, *with an ablative of the price: to stand for = to be bound for*, sponsorem esse *or* spondēre pro aliquo [vid. BAIL, SPONSOR]: *to stand high in one's opinion or favor*, esse in gratiâ, in honore, apud aliquem; gratissimum esse alicui; gratiâ plurimum valēre apud aliquem: *to stand on any body's side*, stare ab aliquo; facere ab aliquo: *it stands in my power*, penes me est; est in meâ potestate; situm est in meâ potestate; mea est potestas; *also*, stat per aliquem (☞ *but not* stat apud aliquem, *which is barbarous*): *how stand matters with you?* quo loco sunt res tuæ? (*Ter.*): *to stand out*, exstare; prominēre: *to stand out against*, resistere; obniti: *to stand in awe* [vid. TO BE AFRAID]: *to stand in doubt* [vid. DOUBT, HESITATE]: *to stand in need* [vid. TO NEED, WANT]: *to stand on end*, stare; horrēre (e. g., stant arrectæ horrore comæ, *Virg.*; stant comæ, *ibid.*: horrent capilli, *Tib.*; comæ, *Ov.*: rigent comæ metu, terrore, horrore, *ibid.*): *to stand up*, surgere (*to rise*): *to stand as a candidate*, munere candidatorio fungi (*Cicero*); petere; ambire: *to stand good*, manēre; valēre; ratum esse: *to stand upon ceremony*, magno apparatu aliquem accipere, excipere, colere: *not to stand upon ceremony*, nullo, sine ullo apparatu: simpliciter: *pray do not stand upon ceremony with me*, ne magno apparatu, quæso, me accipias: *one who does not stand upon ceremony*, homo simplex. ‖ TRANS., pati: perpeti (*to endure, suffer*; perpeti, *to the end*): ferre: perferre (*to bear*; perferre, *to the end*): tolerare: toleranter ferre (*to endure with constancy*): perfungi aliquâ re (*to discharge*). JN. perpeti aliquid et perfungi: sustinēre (*to hold out*): parem esse alicui rei (*to be a match for*). *To stand pain*, dolores perpeti, subire: *to stand torture*, subire cruciatum: *to stand trouble, danger*, molestiâ, periculo perfungi: *to stand toil*, laboribus perfungi; labores perferre: *not to be able to stand any thing*, vinci aliquâ re; succumbere *or* imparem esse alicui rei: *that can stand any thing*, patiens, tolerans alicujus rei (☞ *of the Silver Age*): *to stand fight*, in acie stare ac pugnare (*opposed to* fugere, in castra refugere); pugnam non detrectare.

STAND, *s.* ‖ *A station*, statio: locus. ‖ *A stop*, mora. *To be at a stand*, stare; sistere: *to come to a stand*, subsistere. ‖ *Act of opposing or resisting, by circumlocution with verbs in* OPPOSE, RESIST. ‖ *A frame, or the like, on which any thing is placed*, statumen: suggestus: basis: pes. ‖ *A set* (e. g., *a stand of arms*), arma, *plural*; armatura.

STANDARD, *s.* ‖ *That which has been established or stands as a test, a settled rate or measure*, mensura (*general term*): mensura publice probata (*as a measure, Modestin., Dig.*, 48, 10, 32, *no.* 1): pondus publice probatum (*as a weight, ibid.*). ‖ FIG. *A model, rule*, regula: norma: lex. ‖ *An ensign in war*, signum militare; *or, from the context*, signum *only*: vexillum. SYN. *and* PHR. *in* COLORS.

STANDARD, *adj.*, * ad publice probatæ mensuræ (*or* ad ponderis publice probati) normam redactus.

STANDARD-BEARER, signifer: vexillarius (*Liv.*): vexillifer (*Prudent.*).

STANDING, *part. a.*, stans. *Standing upright*, erectus: *standing water* [vid. STAGNANT]: *a standing camp*, castra stativa, -orum, *nom. plural: a standing army*, (*we may say*) milites perpetui: *a standing festival*, festi dies anniversarii.

STANDING, *s.* ‖ *The act of standing*, status, -ūs. ‖ *A place where one stands*, locus. ‖ *Condition, circumstances*, status: conditio. ‖ *Rank, position*, locus (*position in civil relations*): dignitas (*station according to character, family, &c.*): sors (*the state of life to which one has been called or born*); genus; stirps (*family, descent*). ☞ Ordo *never means rank or standing, but the whole number of persons of a certain rank or standing, a class.* ‖ *Age. Any body of the same standing as another*, æqualis alicui; *as myself*, æqualis meus.

STAND-STILL, statio: institio (*general terms, but especially of the apparent standing still of certain stars*, stellarum). *To be at a stand-still*, consistere; vestigio hærēre (*not to be able to walk on*); in dicendo deficere (*in a speech*); in aliquâ re hærescere *or* inhærescere; nescio quid agam *or* quo me vertam (*of not knowing what to do*); nescio quomodo me expediam: *business is at a stand-still*, mercatura jacet *or* friget; negotia jacent: *every thing is at a stand-still*, omnia tamquam in quodam incili adhæserunt (*Cæl. ap. Cic., Fam.*, 8, 5).

STANZA, *perhaps* tetrastichon. *A poem arranged in stanzas*, * carmen tetrastichum *or* tetrastichōn (*genitive plural*); carmen (*Quint.*).

STAPLE, *s.* ‖ *A mart*, emporium: forum venalium: receptaculum peregrinarum mercium. ‖ *A loop of iron*, * hamus (ferreus).

STAPLE, *adj. Staple commodities of a country*, * quæ aliqua terra gignit *or* parit (*its natural products*); alicujus terræ opera et artificia (*its manufactures, &c.*).

STAR, stella (*any single star*): astrum (*any of the larger heavenly bodies, as the sun, moon, planets, or large fixed star*): sidus (*a constellation, frequently, also*, astrum; ☞ astrum *belongs rather to the style of poetry and science*, sidus *to common and historic prose*). *Translated to the stars*, stellatus (*Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 3, 8): *born under a lucky star*, dextro sidere editus *or* natus; *unlucky*, malo astro natus: *shooting star*, trajectio stellæ (*Cic., De Div.*, 2, 6, 16); stella transvōlans (*Sen., N. Q.*, 2, 14); *plural*, stellarum discursus (*Plin.*, 2, 36, 36). *There is a shooting or falling star*, scintilla e stellâ cadit; stella cadit *or*

præceps cœlo labitur; stella volat *or* transvolat: *a fixed star*, stella inerrans; sidus certâ sede infixum; *plural*, sidera quæ certis locis infixa sunt: *the course of the stars*, stellarum, siderum cursus (*Cic.*): *brighter than the stars*, clarior stellis (e. g., oculus): *a map of the stars*, *tabula cœlestis; *tabula complexum cœli exhibens: *like a star*, in stellæ figuram redactus (*Col.*, 12, 15, *extr.*).

STAR-GAZER. Vid. ASTROLOGER, ASTRONOMER.

STAR-LIGHT, sideribus illustris (e. g., nox, *Tac., Ann.*, 1, 50, 3; 4, 5, 1): ☞ stellans *and* sublustris *are poetical.*

STARBOARD, *latus navis dextrum.

STARCH, *s.*, amylum.

STARCH, *v.*, *lintea amylare *or* *amylo solidare.

STARCHED. Vid. STIFF.

STARE, *v.*, torpentibus oculis aliquid *or* aliquem intuēri (*after Quint.*, 11, 9, *where* torpentibus oculis): defixis oculis intueri aliquid: obtutum figere in aliquâ re. *To stare any body in the face*, oculos defigere in vultu alicujus (*Curt.*): *to stare with astonishment*, stupēre.

STARE, *s.*, oculi torpentes defixi: *obtutus in aliquâ re defixus.

STARK [vid. QUITE]. *Stark naked*, plane nudus: omni veste exutus (*stripped of all his clothing*): *stark mad*, delirus.

STARLING, sturnus (*Plin.*): *sturnus vulgaris (*Linn.*).

STARRY, *adj.*, stellarum plenus (*full of stars*): astris distinctus et ornatus (*adorned with stars*): ☞ stellifer, stellatus, stellans *are poetical. A starry night*, nox sideribus illustris (*Tac., Ann.*, 1, 50, 3): *the starry heavens*, cœlum astris distinctum et ornatum (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 37, 95): nocturna cœli forma undique sideribus ornata (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 28, 68): ☞ cœlum stelliferum *or* stellans, stellatum *or* sidereum, *are poetical.*

START, *v.* ‖ INTRANS. *To startle*, concitari terrore et metu: metu concuti: commovēri, percelli re novâ: stupēre: stupescere. *To start back*, resilire; resultare: *to start at any thing*, refugere, timēre, verēri, horrēre, reformidare aliquid: *a horse starts*, equus consternatur. ‖ *To make a beginning*, incipere: initium facere. ‖ *To set out*, abire: proficisci. *To start from a certain place*, excurrere; e carceribus emitti (*in a race*). ‖ *To burst asunder*, dissiliri: rumpi. ‖ TRANS. *To arouse*, excitare: ciēre. ‖ *To set on foot*, rei initium facere: aggredi aliquid *or* ad aliquid faciendum (e. g., ad hanc disputationem, ad dicendum, *Cic.*; *also accusative only*, ancipitem causam, *Cic.*; *in Sallust always accusative only*; *in poetical and post-Augustan prose, infinitive*): fundamenta rei ponere *or* jacere. *To start a question*, rem commovēre (quæ, &c., *Cic., Brut.*, 87, 297). ‖ *To burst*, rumpere.

START, *s.* ‖ *Sudden action of the body from fear*, repens terror. ‖ *A sudden impulse or rousing*, impetus: impulsus. ‖ *A beginning*, initium. ‖ *A setting out*, profectus. *To have made a false start*, ad carceres revocari (*effect for cause*). ‖ *Advance, precedence*, plus viæ confectum. *To have the start of any body*, præcipere iter alicui (*Liv.*, 3, 46); antecedere, antecessisse aliquem (*to have got before any body*): *the king had got a considerable start*, aliquantum viæ rex præceperat (*Liv.*, 36, 19), *or* longius spatium præceperat (e. g., fugâ, *Liv.*, 22, 41): *to have scarcely four hours' start of any body*, vix quatuor horarum spatio antecedere (*to be hardly four hours' march ahead, Cæs.*): *Antony had got two days' start of me*, biduo me Antonius antecessit (*Brut. ap. Cic. Ep.*, 11, 13).

STARTING-PLACE, carceres, *plural.*

STARTLE. ‖ INTRANS. [Vid. START.] ‖ TRANS., territare: terrēre: terrefacere: alicui terrorem inferre, offerre, injicere, incutere: aliquem in timorem conjicere.

STARTLING, formidolosus (*Ter., Sall.*): terrorem injiciens, offerens, inferens: terribilis: horribilis. *A startling speech*, verbum territans (*Plaut.*): *a startling blow*, ictus ad terrendum, terroris causâ, paratus, incussus.

STARVATION, fames (*hunger*): inedia (*abstinence from food*). *To die of starvation*, fame mori, perire, absumi, consumi, confici.

STARVE. ‖ TRANS. *To kill by deficiency of food*, fame necare, macerare, suffocare. *To starve one's self*, fraudare se victu suo; fraudare ventrem: *to be starved to death*, fame mori, absumi, perire, *or* interire (*through want*); inediâ mori; inediâ vitam finire; per inediam a vitâ discedere (*voluntarily to starve one's self to death*); fame necari (*either as a punishment or otherwise*): *to starve out*, aliquem fame enecare, conficere; (urbem) fame domare *or* suffocare; inopiâ expugnare: *starved out*, fame enectus, confectus. ‖ *To kill with cold*, *frigore necare, &c. ‖ INTRANS. *To be suffering from hunger*, fame enecari. *To be dying of hunger*, fame mori, confici, consumi, &c.; vid. *above.* ‖ *To be suffering from cold*, frigēre; plane frigēre (*Cic.*); frigore frigescere (*Cic.*); *frigore exstingui, exanimari (*to die in consequence of the cold*); frigore mori (*Hor.*; morietur frigore si non Rettuleris pannum).

STATE, *s.* ‖ *Condition*, status: conditio (conditio *is lasting*, status *transient*): locus (*the situation of a person or thing as brought about by circumstances*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 26): causa (*any unusual, embarrassing state, of which the end is still uncertain*): res (*circumstances in the widest sense*). *A good or flourishing state*, bonus status; bona conditio; bonus locus; res bonæ, *or* secundæ, *or* florentes: *to be in the same or in a similar state*, in eodem loco esse; in eâdem causâ esse; eadem est mea causa: *to find one's self in a better state*, in meliore conditione *or* in meliore causâ esse; meliore loco rēs meæ sunt: *to be in a wretched state*, in summâ infelicitate versari; pessimo loco esse: *to be in a bad state*, deteriore statu esse: *to keep any thing in a good state*, aliquid integrum et incolume servare; aliquid tuēri: *to restore any thing to its former state*, in pristinum restituere; in antiquum statum restituere (*general term*); in integrum restituere (*especially in juridical matters*); reficere; restituere (*to mend*): *to remain in its original state*, statum suum tenēre (*to remain as it was*); integrum manēre (*to remain uninjured*): *a hopeless state*, res pessimæ, perditæ: *Planius is in nearly the same state*, eadem fere causa est Planii: *the state of affairs*, rerum status: *the state of affairs is entirely changed*, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: *the unfavorable state of affairs*, iniquitas rerum *or* temporum: *according to the state of affairs* (*circumstances*), pro re; pro re natâ; pro rei conditione *or* statu; ut res se habet; ut res fert. ‖ *Commonwealth*, civitas (*the whole body of persons in the full enjoyment of civil rights and privileges, and lords of the soil*): res publica (*with reference to the public institutions and ordinances, as designed for the common good*): res (*with reference to its power and influence*): regnum (*a kingdom*): imperium (*an empire*). *Office of state*, munus reipublicæ; magistratus (*of a magistrate*): *business or affairs of state*, publica res; publicum negotium: *records of the state, state papers*, tabulæ publicæ: *a servant of the state*, homo publicus; magistratus: *great officers of state*, summis honoribus fungentes *or* functi: *to enter upon the service of the state*, rempublicam *or* magistratus capessere; ad rempublicam accedere: *revenues of the state*, vectigalia, -ium, *nom. plural*; pecuniæ vectigales; publici fructus: *a state prisoner*, qui in custodiâ publicâ est: *a state secret*, arcanum aulicorum consilium: *it is a state secret*, hoc tacitum, tamquam mysterium, tenent aulici (vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 3, 17, 64): *the good of the state*, rationes *or* utilitas reipublicæ; communis omnium utilitas: *for the good of the state*, e republicâ: *a robe of state*, vestis forensis (*opposed to* vestis domestica): *a state coach*, carpentum; pilentum: *a minister of state*, socius et administer reipublicæ regendæ; amicus regis, qui semper adest in consilio et omnium rerum civilium habetur particeps (vid. *Nep., Eum.*, 1, 6): *council of state*, consilium publicum (*Cic., Mil.*, 33, 90); consilium reipublicæ (*Flor.*, 1, 1, 15): *religion of the state*, sacra publica, *nom. plural*: *the helm of the state*, gubernacula reipublicæ, civitatis, *or* imperii: *to preside at the helm of the state*, ad gubernacula reipublicæ sedēre; gubernaculis reipublicæ assidēre; gubernacula reipublicæ tractare; clavum imperii tenēre: *the constitutions of the state*, civitatis forma *or* status; reipublicæ ratio *or* modus; reipublicæ genus: *to give a constitution to the state*, rempublicam institutis temperare; rempublicam *or* imperium constituere. ‖ *A higher class of citizens*, ordo. ‖ *Pomp, splendor*, magnificentia: splendor: apparatus: cultus: supellex ad ostentationem luxûs comparata (*Cic.*).

STATE, *v.*, indicare (*to point out, disclose*): edere (*to state publicly*): profitēri aliquid: professionem alicujus rei edere *or* conficere (*to profess, make a public return or declaration*): memorare: commemorare (*to mention; of writers, &c.*): auctorem esse alicujus rei (*to be a voucher for any thing; likewise of writers*): significare (*to give to understand by signs*): monstrare (*to show, call attention to*). *To state any thing verbally and explicitly*, pronuntiare (vid. *Cic., Off.*, 3, 16, 66): *to state his debts*, æs alienum profitēri: *to state one's income* (*to a magistrate*), profitēri (apud prætorem): *to state one's property too low*, censum extenuare: *to state all things accurately*, omnia diligenter persequi.

STATE-PAPER-OFFICE, tabulinum *or* tablinum (*place in a Roman house where papers were kept*): tabularium (*place where public records are kept: later*, archivum, archium, grammatophylacion).

STATELY, magnificus: splendidus: lautus.

STATEMENT, ratio: descriptio: designatio (*a description, sketch*): indicium (*in a court of justice*): delatio (*information, notice*): libellus de aliquo datus (*in writing, Plin. Ep.*, 7, 27, 11): professio (*with or without* bonorum, *statement of property*; *or* nominis, *of one's name*; *especially before a magistrate*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 2): argumentatio: confirmatio (*in rhetoric, a statement of the grounds or proofs with which one supports his argument*): auctoritas (*allegation of a writer*; vid. *Cic., Cæcin.*, 23, 65). *According to the statement of Livy*, Livio narrante; Livio auctore *or* teste; si sequaris Livium auctorem *or* Livii auctoritatem; *to make a statement*, indicare aliquem (*as an accuser*); nomen alicujus deferre (*to give in the name of any one before the judge*); accusare aliquem (*to make a formal accusation*); dare de aliquo libellum (*to hand in a written accusation against any one, Plin. Ep.* 7, 27, 11): *to make a statement of any thing against any one*, deferre aliquid ad aliquem: *to make a false statement*, calumniari aliquem: *an old woman made this statement to me*, id indicium mihi anus fecit.

STATESMAN, vir rerum civilium peritus: vir regendæ civitatis peritus *or* scions (☞ *not* vir politicus). *Statesmen*, principes rempublicam gubernantes: *as great a statesman as a general*, magnus bello nec minor pace: *to be a great statesman*, reipublicæ regendæ scientissimum esse.

STATICS, staticē (*technical term*).

STATION, *s.* ‖ *Place, position*, statio: locus: sedes (*of a thing fixed or quite at rest*). ‖ *Rank*, locus: dignitas: sors. [*Syn. in* STANDING.] ‖ *Office*, munus: partes, *plural.* ‖ *A place of lodging or rest on a journey*, mansio.

STATION, *v.*, locare: collocare. *To station in several places*, disponere: *to station troops*, milites constituere (in colle, *Liv.*; in fronte, *Sall.*): *to station guards round the house*, domum sepire custodibus (*Nep., Dion.* 9, 1): *to station guards along the bank of a river*, custodias ad ripam disponere.

STATIONARY, immotus: fixus: stabilis: loco se non movens: statarius (miles, pugna, orator): ☞ stationarius *is low Latin. To be stationary*, commorari

(e. g., Romæ) : *to be stationary* (*of a disease*), consistere (*opposed to* increscere *and* decrescere).

STATIONER, *chartarius. *To be a stationer*, *chartas venditare.

STATIONERY, * materia scriptoria : *charta (vid. *Bremi ad Suet., Ner.*, 20).

STATISTIC, *ad civitatum, ad rerum civilium, cognitionem pertinens.

STATISTICS, rerum publicarum scientia, cognitio (*Cic.*). *Modern statistics*, cognitio regnorum rerumque publicarum nostri ævi (*Wyttenb.*).

STATUARY. || *One who makes statues*, fictor (*Cic.*) : statuarum artifex (*Quint.*) : simulacrorum sculptor (*Jul. Firm.*) ; statuarius (*Plin.*) : qui signa fabricatur (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 41, 147) : marmorarius artifex, *or simply* marmorarius (*Vitr., Sen.*; *in marble*). || *The art of making statues*, ars signa fingendi, fabricandi (*after Cic.*) : sculptura (*Plin.*).

STATUE, signum (*any plastic work*; *opposed to* tabula, pictura) : simulacrum (*image of a god*; vid. IMAGE) : statua (*full-sized image of a person, in marble or brass*; ☞ *never = the image of a god*) : effigies (*a bust*) : herma *or* hermes (*a statue of Mercury*; *then, general term, a statue representing only the head, with part of the breast of a person, the trunk consisting merely of an oblong stone*). *A statue of brass, on horseback or on foot*, statua ænea equestris *or* pedestris : *to erect a statue to any one*, alicui statuam ponere, constituere : *he stands like a statue*, taciturnior est statuâ (*after Hor., Ep.*, 2, 2, 83) : *to make a marble statue*, facere alicujus simulacrum e marmore.

STATURE, statura : habitus : corporis statura (*Cic.*). *Great or high stature*, statura magna, procera : *little or low stature*, statura parva, brevis : *middling stature*, statura media (*Liv.*) : mediocris (*Just.*, 1, 2) : *short of stature*, brevi corpore (*Suet.*).

STATUTE, lex. *According to statute*, legibus convenienter ; legitime. Vid. LAW.

STAUNCH, *adj.*, firmus : stabilis : constans : certus.

STAUNCH, *v.* (sanguinem), sistere, supprimere ; profluvium (sanguinis) sistere, cohibēre, inhibēre.

STAVE. || *Plank of a cask*, *dolii lamina. || *In music*, *lineæ quibus notæ musicæ rescribuntur, complectuntur.

STAY, *s.* || *Continuance*, mansio (*Cic.* ; e. g., in vitâ) : commoratio : permansio (*continued stay* : *also perseverance in any thing*, *Cic.*). || FIG. *Support*, columen (*of persons*) : adminiculum : firmamentum : præsidium : subsidium (*of persons or things*). [Vid. SUPPORT, *figuratively*.] *To be the stay of any thing*, fulcire *or* fulcire et sustinēre aliquid ; præsidio *or* subsidio esse alicui *or* alicui rei, &c. ; in aliquo salus alicujus nititur ; in aliquo omnes alicujus spes sunt sitæ. || *Delay*, vid. || *Stand-still*, vid.

STAY, *v.* || INTRANS. *To remain at a place or with any one*, morari, commorari, versari, *at a place*, in loco : se tenēre, continēre se (loco) : degere, *or* degere vitam : vivere loco (*to live any where*) : habitare : sedem ac domicilium habēre loco (*to dwell any where*) : consīdēre loco (*to abide any where for a time* ; *the proper word, of sailors who lie any where*). *To stay frequently at a place*, multum versari in loco ; locum frequentare : *to stay idle at home*, sedēre desidem domi : *to stay in the country*, ruri se continēre (*never to go to town*) ; rusticari (*to live in the country, especially for pleasure*) : *to stay long in town*, diu in urbe hærēre : *to stay with any one*, commorari (*to abide*), habitare (*to dwell, live*), deversari (*for a short time*), apud aliquem ; hospitio alicujus uti (*as a guest*). TRANS., morari : remorari : moram facere alicui rei : moram afferre alicujus *or* alicui rei : moram et tarditatem afferre alicui rei (*to occasion delay in any thing*) : tardare : retardare (*to hinder in the prosecution of a thing* ; e. g., *the pursuit of an enemy, a journey*, &c.) : tenēre : retinēre : sustinēre (*to check the course* ; *of a person or thing*) : reprimere (*to check or keep back by force* ; e. g., fugam hostium, redundantem lacum) : arcēre : cohibēre (*to keep or ward off*) : ducere : trahere : extrahere (*to protract*). *To stay any one*, morari, demorari, remorari aliquem (*general term, to cause to tarry*) ; detinēre, demorari et detinēre aliquem (*to delay any one, to keep back from a point at which one aims*) : *to stay the course of a thing*, moram et tarditatem afferre rei ; morari celeritatem rei (e. g., belli).

STAY-LACE, *vinculum astrictorium.

STAYS, *perhaps* mamillare (*used to confine the bosom, Mart.*, 14, 66), *or* *thorax.

STEAD, locus. *In stead of*, loco *or* in loco (*in the place of*) ; vice *or* in vicem (*in the room of*), *with a genitive* ; pro (*for* ; *with an ablative*). *To be or act in stead of*, alicujus vice fungi (*general term*) ; alicujus officio fungi (*to discharge the duties of any body's office*) ; vicem alicujus rei præstare (*general term* ; *of things*) ; ad alicujus rei vicem addi ; in vicem alicujus rei sumi : *to come in stead of*, in locum alicujus *or* pro aliquo substitui (*to be put in any body's place*) ; in vicem alicujus, *or* in locum alicujus, *or simply* alicui, succedere (*to be any body's successor*) ; in alicujus locum subrogari *or* suffici (*to be elected in any body's room*) ; succedere in vicem imperii alicujus (*to succeed in command*) ; aliquid excipere (*of things*).

STEADFAST, firmus (*firm, resisting any attempt to alter or destroy it* ; *hence unchangeable* ; *of things and persons*) : stabilis (*not yielding or varying* ; *of persons and things*) : constans (*steady, consistent* ; *opposed to* varius, mobilis) : fidus (*which may be confidently trusted* ; *of persons, and also of things* ; *as*, pax fida). JN. certus et constans ; firmus et constans : status (*fixed, not subject to alteration* ; e. g., cursus siderum, *Plin.*) : ratus (*calculated* ; *hence settled, immutable* ; e. g., in omni æternitate rati immutabilesque siderum cursus). JN. ratus et certus ; constans et ratus ; ratus atque firmus.

STEADFASTLY, firme : firmiter : constanter : stabili et firmo animo. Vid. *the adjective*.

STEADFASTNESS, constantia : firmitas *or* firmitudo (animi).

STEADILY, firme ; *or by circumlocution with the adjective*.

STEADINESS, stabilitas (e. g., *of infantry* ; *opposed to* mobilitas equitum, *Cic.* ; *and of the steadiness given to any thing by a firm support* ; *also of steadiness in principle*, &c.) : constantia (*firm continuance in any thing*). JN. stabilitas et constantia : firmitas (*firmness, strength* ; *of things and persons*) : firmitudo (*of things or persons* ; e. g., pontis, *Cæs., and of the mind*, animi). *Steadiness of mind*, firmitas *or* firmitudo animi ; firmitudo gravitasque animi ; firmitas et constantia (*with reference to the steady continuance in any thing* ; e. g., *friendship, Cic.* ; *opposed to* ardor quidam) : *steadiness of character*, gravitas ; constantia (*in respect of opinion*) ; constantia morum ; mores temperati moderatique (*in respect of manners and behavior*).

STEADY, *v.*, firmare : confirmare : stabilire. JN. confirmare stabilireque aliquid : stabilitatem dare alicui rei. *To support and steady any thing*, aliquid dat stabilitatem alicui rei, quam sustinet (*Cic.*).

STEADY, *adj.* || *Firm, not movable*, firmus : immotus : fixus : stabilis. || *Grave, serious*, gravis (*of dignified gravity* ; *opposed to* levis) : constans (*that acts according to fixed principles, consistent* ; *opposed to* mobilis, varius). *Steady old age*, ætas gravior ; ætas constans. || *Steadfast*, vid.

STEAK, offa (*Plaut.*). *Beef-steaks*, carnes bovillæ in carbones superimpositæ (*Theod., Prisc.*, 1, 7).

STEAL, furtum facere alicui (*general term*) : furari alicui aliquid, *or* aliquid ab aliquo (*secretly* : clepere alicui aliquid, *basely, is an old word, but retained in the phrase* rapere et clepere) : sublegere alicui aliquid ; surripere alicui aliquid, *or* aliquid ab aliquo (*general term, whether really or in jest* ; e. g., multa a Nævio surripuisse, *really* ; puellæ suavium surripere, *in jest*) : furto abigere (*of animals which are driven away by the thief*). *To steal a little time*, aliquid spatii surripere : *to steal out of the town*, urbe elabi : *to steal away from a company*, clam se subducere circulo : *stolen goods*, oblatum furtum (*as offered for sale, Gai., Dig.* ; actio oblati, *an action against any body for offering goods for sale, knowing them to be stolen, Gell.*) : res furtiva (*Quint.*), *or* furtum ; furta, *plural*.

STEALTH, furtum. *By stealth*, furtive : clam : clanculum.

STEALTHY, furtivus : tectus (*secret, hidden*) : clandestinus (*clandestine*).

STEAM, *s.*, vapor. *A pipe or flue for conveying steam*, vaporarium.

STEAM, *v.*, vaporare (*transitively and intransitively*).

STEAM-ENGINE, } *machina, navis,
STEAM-BOAT, } vaporaria, *or* vi vaporis impulsa.

STEED, equus. Vid. HORSE.

STEEL, *s.*, chalybs (*general term*). ☞ *For striking fire, the ancients used either a large nail, called* clavus, *or a second stone* ; vid. *Plin.*, 36, 19, 30.

STEEL, *v.*, durare : indurare (*to harden*) : confirmare (e. g., animum). *To have steeled one's self against any thing*, obstinatum esse adversus aliquid (e. g., adversus muliebres lacrimas, *Liv.*).

STEELYARD, statēra.

STEEP, *adj.*, præruptus : deruptus (*shelving*) : præceps (*precipitous*) : arduus (*almost perpendicular* ; *hence, difficult of ascent*). JN. arduus et deruptus. *A steep place*, locus præceps : *steep places*, prærupta *or* derupta, -orum, *n.* ; præcipitia, -ium (*Suet.*) : *to have a steep approach*, arduo esse ascensu.

STEEP, *v.*, mergere in aquam (*Cic.*) : intingere in aquâ (*Vitr.*) : madefacere (*to moisten, soak*).

STEEPLE, *turris ædi sacræ imposita.

STEEPLY, prærupte.

STEEPNESS, *by circumlocution with the adjective*.

STEER, *v.* || TRANS., (navem) gubernare, moderari, regere. *To steer any where*, tendere aliquo ; cursum dirigere aliquo. || INTRANS., navigare.

STEER, *s.*, juvencus (*a young bullock*) : bos novellus (*somewhat older* ; vid. *Varr., R. R.*, 2, 5, 6).

STEERAGE. || *The act of steering, circumlocution by the verb* ; *or* scientia gubernatorum (*Cæs.*) : ars gubernandi (*Cic.*). || *The hinder part of a ship*, puppis.

STEERSMAN, gubernator : rector navis. *The steersman is at the helm*, gubernator sedet in puppi clavum tenens (*Cicero*) : *the ship has a good steersman*, navis utitur scientissimo gubernatore (*Cicero*).

STEM, *s.* || *A trunk*, truncus (☞ *not* caudex *or* stirps) : arboris corpus (*Plin.*). || *Prow of a ship*, prora.

STEM, *v.*, obstare : obsistere : resistere. JN. repugnare obsistereque. *Any thing may be stemmed*, alicui rei repugnari obsistique potest : *to try to stem the torrent* (*figuratively*), objicere aliquid fluctibus ; dirigere brachia contra torrentem (*proverbially*, † *Juv.*) : *to stem the torrent of public calamities*, fluctus (aliquos) a communi peste depellere (*Cic.*). Vid. RESIST, OPPOSE.

STENCH, fœtor. Vid. STINK.

STEP. || *A pace*, gradus (*a step taken*) : gressus (*a stepping*) : ☞ passus, *in the best prose writers, always includes the idea of a certain length, a pace. To take a step*, gradum facere (*properly*) ; agere et moliri (*figuratively*) ; *to take long steps*, magnos facere gradus ; grandibus esse gradibus : *to take short steps*, gradum minuere (*Quint.*) ; parvo procedere passu (*Ov.*) : *not to stir a step out of the house*, domo pedem non efferre ; domi *or* domo se tenēre : *to take a hazardous step* (*figuratively*) : *periculosum consilium inire ; se in casum dare : *to keep step with any body*, gradum æquare (*properly*) ; parem esse alicui (*figuratively*) : *step by step*, gradibus ; gradatim (*up or down, according to a certain measure*) ; pedetentim (*with great care and caution*) ; minutatim (*little by little*) : *to take the first step in any thing* (*figuratively*), initium facere alicujus rei ; aliquid facere cœpisse : *to tread with a firm step*, certo gradu incedere : *to urge*

any body to take a bold step (*figuratively*), aliquem ad audendum aliquid concitare. || *A footstep*, vestigium. *To follow the steps of any body*, vestigiis insistere (*Cic.*): vestigia persequi (*Cic.*), legere (*Ov.*), premere (*Tac.*). || *A stair*, gradus. *Sometimes plural*, scalæ (*a flight of stairs*): gradus, *plural* (*single stairs*): descensio (*a place for going down*): *a flight of stairs*, gradus scalarum. || FIG. *A degree*, gradus. || *Measure*, ratio: consilium: via [vid. MEASURE]. *To take a step*, agere et moliri: *to take a rash step*, temere *or* inconsiderate agere.

STEP, *v.*, gradum facere, incedere, ingredi. *To step back*, regredi; retrogredi: *to step out* = *go quickly*, pleno gradu tendere; gradum addere, accelerare, corripere: *to step on any thing*, pedem ponere in aliquâ re; ingredi aliquid (*to set foot on*); intrare aliquid (*to enter*); prodire in aliquid (e. g., in scenam): *to step on shore*, exire in terram, in litus: *to step on board a ship*, inscendere navem, *or* in navem: *to step into*, inire, introire, intrare, *or* ingredi aliquid (e. g., domum inire; domum, *or* in domum, introire; limen intrare): *to step over*, transire: *to step aside*, secedere (*general term*); de viâ secedere (*from the road or path, to make room*); viam, locum dare; locum dare et cedere (*that any body may pass*).

STEP-BROTHER, mariti *or* uxoris frater: levir (*husband's brother*): sororis maritus (*sister's husband*).

STEP-DAUGHTER, privigna.

STEP-FATHER, vitricus.

STEP-MOTHER, noverca; *adjective*, novercalis.

STEP-SISTER, mariti *or* uxoris soror: glos (*Pand., husband's sister*).

STEP-SON, privignus.

STERCORACEOUS, stercorarius: stercorosus (*full of dung*).

STEREOTYPE, *formæ literarum fixæ: *stereotypus (*technical term*).

STERILE, infecundus (*in reference to procreative power, also of the soil; opposed to* fecundus): sterilis (*in reference to productive power, that bears no fruit; also of the soil, of the year; opposed to* fertilis *and* [*in reference to soil*] opimus: *figuratively, in reference to the female sex*).

STERILITY, sterilitas (*opposed to* fertilitas).

STERLING, *adj.*, verus: bonus (e. g., *of money*, nummi; *opposed to* nummi adulterini. *Sterling coin of the realm*, nummus cui publica forma est; nummus publicæ formæ (i. e., *coin of the realm*); nummi Anglicâ monetâ percussi (*after Appul., Apol.*, 298, *the mention of "sterling" being especially applied to English money on the Continent*). Vid. GENUINE.

STERLING, *s. A pound sterling, perhaps from context*, libra pondo.

STERN, *s.*, puppis.

STERN, *adj.*, austērus: durus: severus: naturâ asper.

STERNLY, dure: severe: torve.

STERNNESS, severitas: duritas: austeritas.

STETHOSCOPE, *stēthoscŏpium (*technical term*).

STEW, *v.*, *incluso intus vapore excoquere: *testâ tectâ vapore suo aliquid mitigare: *in ollâ clausâ coquere.

STEW, *s.* || *Stewed meat*, *carnes vapore suo temperatæ, mollitæ (*Bau.*). || *A brothel*, lupanar: lustrum: fornix: stabulum. || (*Colloquially*). *Difficulty*, angustiæ: difficultas. *To be in a stew*, angustius se habēre; in angustiis esse (*to be harassed with difficulties*); perturbatum esse (*to be perplexed or confused*); incertus *or* dubius sum, quid faciam; nescio quid agam; nescio quid agam, quo me vertam (*not to know what to do, or whither to turn*): *to put any body in a stew*, aliquem *or* alicujus animum perturbare, *or* conturbare; aliquem in angustias adducere.

STEWARD, administrator: procurator (*manager of the affairs of an absentee by commission*): villicus (*under-steward of a manor*). *To commit the management of an estate to a steward*, villicum fundo familiæque præponere: *a house-steward*, qui res domesticas dispensat; dispensator.

STEW-PAN, *olla clausa.

STICK, *s.*, baculum *or* (*more rarely*) baculus (*a walking-stick for use or convenience*): scipio (*for ornament, also as a walking-stick*): fustis (*a cudgel*): ferula (*a little stick, rod*). *To lean upon a stick*, inniti baculo; artus baculo sustinēre (†): *to use a stick* (*for striking*), fustem alicui impingere; aliquem fuste coercēre (*as corrective discipline*; e. g., puerum, *Hor.*): *a stick of sealing-wax*, *scapus ceræ *or* laccæ signatoriæ.

STICK, *v.* || TRANS., figere: infigere. *To stick on or to*, affigere ad aliquid; *in front of*, præfigere alicui rei; *through*, inserere alicui rei *or* in aliquid; *into*, figere *or* infigere in aliquid; inserēre alicui rei *or* in aliquid. || INTRANS., fixum *or* infixum esse in aliquâ re: affixum esse in aliquâ re: hærēre in aliquâ re. *To have something sticking in one's throat*, faucibus aliquid obstat (*Quint.*): *a bone sticks in any body's throat*, os devoratum fauce alicujus hæret (*Phædr.*): *to stick* (*in speaking*), in dicendo deficere: *to stick to*, inhærēre alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*properly*); hærēre, adhærēre rei *or* alicui (*properly and figuratively*): *to stick close to*, se applicare ad aliquid (*to apply closely to*); prensare aliquid (*to seize and press*; e. g., alicujus genua); alicui blandiri (*to fawn upon any body*); se applicare ad aliquem (*in a friendly manner*); se insinuare in alicujus familiaritatem *or* familiarem usum, insinuare in alicujus consuetudinem: *to stick out*, eminēre; exstare; vid. PROJECT.

STICKINESS, lentitia: tenacitas.

STICKLER, rei defensor acerrimus. *To be a great stickler for any thing*, *acri studio aliquid defendere; alicujus rei esse propugnatorem.

STICKY, tenax (*tenacious*; e. g., *wax*): resinaceus (*like resin*): glutinosus (*like glue*): lentus (*capable of being easily extended or bent; hence "sticky"*).

STIFF. || *Rigid*, rigidus (*also of statues*, signa, *Cic.*): rigens. *Stiff with cold*, frigore rigens, torpidus, torpens: *to be stiff*, rigēre, torpēre. || *Formal, starched*, durus (*opposed to* mollis): moribus incompositus. *To have a stiff gait*, durius incedere; in incessu duriorem esse.

STIFFEN, rigidum facere, reddere aliquid (*to make more rigid; general term*): densare (*to thicken*). *To stiffen with starch*, (vestem) firmare.

STIFFLY, rigide: dure.

STIFF-NECKED. Vid. OBSTINATE.

STIFFNESS, rigor (*rigidity; also in painting, sculpture*, &c.): mores asperi *or* duri (*Quint., formal and unpleasant manners*).

STIFLE. || PROPR., suffocare aliquem (*Cic.*): intercludere alicui animam, spiritum (*Liv.*): interprimere alicui fauces (*Plaut., Rud.*, 3, 2, 46): strangulare (*to strangle*). || FIG., opprimere: exstinguere. *To stifle genius*, exstinguere vires ingenii: *fear, anguish, stifles the voice*, metus, angor, præcludit, intercludit vocem.

STIFLING. *By circumlocution with the verbs.* ☞ Strangulatio = *strangling*; suffocatio, *Plin., only* mulierum.

STIGMA, nota: labes: nota turpitudinis: macula: stigma, -atis (= *a branded mark on slaves*, &c., *was used as "a mark of infamy," by Suet., Mart.*, &c.).

STIGMATIZE, maculam, *or* ignominiam, *or* notam turpitudinis alicui inurere: aliquem ignominiâ notare (*of the censor*).

STILETTO, sica: mucro.

STILL, *v.* || *To suppress*, reprimere: sedare. || *To pacify*, tranquillum aliquem *or* alicujus animum reddere *or* facere. || *To distill*, (liquores) destillare.

STILL, *s.*, *alembicum (*technical term*).

STILL, *adj.* || *Motionless*, immotus: stabilis: fixus. *To stand still*, consistere [vid. STAND]. || *Tranquil, quiet*, tranquillus: quietus: placidus: sedatus [SYN. *and* PHR. *in* CALM]. || *Silent*, silens: tacitus. *To be still*, silēre (*not to make a noise*); tacēre (*not to speak*); silentium tenēre; quiescere.

STILL, *adv.* || *Always*, vid. || *Nevertheless*, vid. || *Followed by a comparative*, etiam (*in the Golden Age*; e. g., tantum et plus etiam mihi debet, *Cic., still more*): adhuc (*in later writers*; e. g., adhuc difficilior obscuratio est, *Quint., still more difficult*; ☞ *to be avoided*); *also*, jam (= ἤδη, *when there is a progression implied*; e. g., non ad maritimos modo populos, sed in mediterraneis quoque, et montanis et ferocioribus jam populos, *Cic.: Pr. Intr.*, ii., 865). *Still more*, magis etiam; multo etiam magis. ☞ *The "still" is sometimes omitted (with diminished emphasis)*; e. g., indignum est a pare vinci, indignius ab inferiore, *and "still more" is often* plus, amplius, *only*; e. g., plus pecuniæ poscit. || *Of time*, (= *yet, up to this or that time*). adhuc (*up to this time*): (usque) ad id tempus: ad id: ad id locorum (*up to a past time spoken of: on* ad id locorum, vid. *Corte and Fabri on Sall., Jug.*, 63, 6; *Gronov., Liv.*, 27, 7, 17): etiam (*where "still" is emphatic, implying that it is surprising the thing, state*, &c., *should even now exist, inasmuch as it might have been expected to have ceased before this; are you still muttering?* muttis etiam? *do you still refuse to speak?* taces etiam? *when he was still asleep*, quum iste etiam cubaret): etiamnunc (*a strengthened* etiam; *it may be used of the past, especially in oblique narrative of what was the speaker's present*; e. g., dixisti paullulum tibi esse etiamnunc moræ, &c., *Cic., and in letters*; Brutus erat in Neside etiamnunc, "*is still*," &c., *it being the writer's present. Also with verb in imperfect subjunctive with* quum, *the principal verb being in the perfect*; vid. *Pract. Intr.*, ii., 331–334). *How long still?* quamdiu etiam &c.? *still at this day*, hodie; hodie etiam; adhuc: *do you still not know me* (= *my character*)? non satis me pernosti etiam qualis sim? *and still more, or still further* (*in continuing arguments*, &c.), quid vero; verum etiam; et, quod plus est; et, quod magis est: *nay, what is still more*, imo; imo enim vero: *and still more, if*, &c., præsertim si.

STILLNESS, silentium (*silence*): quies (*repose*). *Stillness of the water at sea*, malacia (*Cæs.*); maris tranquillitas (*Cic.*). Vid. CALM.

STILTS, grallæ, *plural* (*Varr. ap. Non.*, 115, 19; *defined by Festus* "perticæ furcullas habentes"). *The pace of one in stilts*, grallatorius gradus: *to go on stilts*, *incedere grallis; *super grallis ambulare (*properly*); pompam adhibēre in dicendo (*improperly, of an author*): *one who walks on stilts*, grallator (*Varr.*).

STIMULANT, } incitamentum: irrita-
STIMULUS, } mentum (*means of incitement*): stimulus (*gu., a goad*): gloriæ stimuli. *To have no stimulus*, calcaribus egēre.

STIMULATE, stimulare: excitare: incendere; inflammare; exstimulare (*poetical and post-classical*).

STING, *s.* || PROPR., aculeus (*of insects*): aculeus; spina (*of plants*). *Wound from a sting*, ictus. || FIG., aculeus: morsus. *The stings of conscience*, conscientiæ stimulus; animi morsus; conscientiæ angor et sollicitudo, cruciatus (*Cic.*)

STING, *v.*, pungēre; compungere (*general term for pricking or causing a pricking pain*): ferire (*to strike*): mordēre (*of a biting pain*; e. g., *of a nettle*): urere (*of a burning, smarting sting*; e. g., *as that of a nettle*, &c.). *To be stung by a serpent*, a serpente pungi *or* feriri (*Plin.*); *by a nettle*, urticæ aculeis compungi: *the stinging leaves of a nettle*, urticæ folia mordentia. || IMPROPR., mordēre (e. g., valde me momorderunt epistolæ tuæ); conscientiâ mordēre (*Cic.*); pungere *or* stimulare ac pungere.

STINGILY, tenuiter: parce. JN. parce ac tenuiter: illiberaliter: sordide: maligne.

STINGINESS, parsimonia: sordes: illiberalitas (*Cic.*).

STINGY, parcus: tenax: sordidus: illiberalis (*Liv.*).

STINK, *s.*, odor malus: fœditas odoris; *also, from context*, odor *only*: fœtor (*common Latin and post-classical, Col., Plin.*): olor (*according to Düderlein, avoided as a too common and coarse word*).

STINK, *v.*, male olēre: fœtēre (*less common*): putēre [SYN. *in* STINKING]. *To*

stink of any thing, olēre *or* obolēre aliquid (e. g., *of garlic*, allium).

STINKING, male olens (*general term*): fœtidus (*foul, giving forth a strong, bad smell*; e. g., anima, *the breath*; os, *the mouth*): putidus (*in a state of corruption, putrid*; e. g., ulcus): olidus (*having a strong smell*; e. g., capra, *Hor.*).

STINT, modum facere alicui rei: aliquem circumscribere: coartare: coercēre. *To stint one as to time, in speaking*, in breve tempus conjicere aliquem (*Tac.*): *to stint one's self for time*, sibi temperare in dicendo, in scribendo (*after Cic.*): *to stint one in food*, arte colere aliquem (*Sall., Jug.*, 85, 35); parce habēre aliquem; alicui cibum subducere *or* deducere: *to stint one's self*, parce vivere; sumtus circumcidere; modum facere sumtibus (*to contract one's expenses; also*, impensas corripere, *Suet.*): *to stint one's self in food*, parce fraudare se victu suo; fraudare ventrem (☞ defraudare geniūm suum *is rather poetical; opposed to* defraudare nihil sibi, *Petron.*, 69, 2).

STIPEND, *beneficium annuum: annua in beneficii loco præbita, *plural* (*if necessary, as technical term*, *stipendium; *but in Latin authors we find* stipendium *of the pay of soldiers, not of civil officers*).

STIPENDIARY, *qui beneficio annuo sustentatur (☞ *not* stipendiarius *in this sense*).

STIPULATE, pacisci: depacisci: aliquid convenit alicui cum aliquo *or* inter aliquos (*to agree with any body about any thing, or among another*): sibi depacisci (*to reserve to one's self, to stipulate for one's self*): sibi excipere (*to exempt one's self*): stipulari (*to cause formally to be promised to one's self*).

STIPULATION, pactio: stipulatio: conditio. *To make a stipulation*, conditionem ferre, proponere: *to accept a stipulation*, conditionem accipere (*opposed to* conditionem aspernari).

STIR, *v.* ‖ Trans., movēre: excitare. *To stir the fire*, ignem languentem excitare (*cf. Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 24); ignem exstinctum suscitare (*after Ov., A. A.*, 3, 597): *to stir with a ladle or spoon*, rudiculâ peragitare; rudiculâ *or* rudiculis miscēre: *to stir up* [vid. Arouse, Excite]. ‖ Intrans., movēri: se movēre.

STIR, *s.*, tumultus: turbæ, *plural* [vid., *also*, Confusion]. *To make a stir about any thing, about nothing*, &c., multum in agendo discursare (*Quint.*); jactare, venditare aliquid; aliquid mirifice extollere, *or* miris laudibus efferre (*to praise highly and officiously*).

STIRRING, sedulus: navus: industrius: laboriosus: strenuus: acer: impiger. *A stirring life*, vita negotiosa. ☞ Actuosus, *used by Cicero only as epithet to* virtus, *and of the part of an oration which ought to be the most animated, &c. Seneca says* vita actuosa; animus actuosus *and* agilis. *Cicero would have said, for the first*, operosa, semper agens aliquid et moliens; *for the second*, qui viget, omnia movet, et motu præditus est sempiterno: activus *is a post-classical, philosophical, and grammatical technical term (Krebs)*.

STIRRUP, stapia: stapēda (*in the Latin of the Middle Ages*): scala (*from the sixth century*; vid. *Vogel's History of Inventions*, vol. i., p. 431). *Stirrup-leather*, *lorum stapiæ.

STITCH, *v.*, consuere: acu conserere aliquid.

STITCH, *s.* ‖ *A pass of the needle*, *tractus (acūs): *ductus (fili). *Or by the verb.* ‖ *A sharp pain*, dolores lateris (*or* laterum) subiti, qui punctionem afferunt (*Plin.*, 34, 15, 44).

STOCCADO, petitio: ictus.

STOCK, *s.* ‖ *The trunk or body of a plant*, truncus: arboris corpus: stirps (☞ *not* caudex *or* stipes). *Stock still*, immotus; immobilis: *to be standing stock still*, tamquam in incili aliquo adhærēre (*Prov., Cæl. ap. Cic.*); immotum stare. ‖ *A race, lineage*, vid. ‖ *Great quantity*, vis: copia: magnus numerus. ‖ *Store*, copia: apparatus. *A large stock*, vis magna, maxima: *to lay in a large stock of corn*, frumenti vim maximam comparare. ‖ *Capital*, sors: caput. ‖ (*In ship building*) *Stocks, plural*; navalia, -ium, *plural*. *To put a ship upon the stocks*, navem ædificare *or* exstruere (in navalibus): *to take a ship off the stocks*, navem deducere: *a ship leaves the stocks*, navis exit navalibus. ‖ *Pl. Stocks, hold for the legs*, compedes, *plural*. ‖ *If = funds*, vid.

STOCK, *v.*, suppeditare alicui aliquid: instruere: exstruere (*rare*): ornare. Jn. instruere et ornare aliquem aliquâ re. *Stocked*, instructus: ornatus.

STOCKADE. Vid. Palisade.

STOCK-DOVE. Vid. Pigeon.

STOCK-GILLIFLOWER, leucoion (*Col.*): *cheiranthus incānus (*Linn.*).

STOCKING, *s.* *We may say* tibiale (*the singular occurs, Paul., Dig.*, 49, 16, 14; *the plural, Suet., Oct.*, 82). *To wear stockings*, tibialibus munire. ☞ *The ancient* tibialia *were, in fact, bandages*, fasciæ *or* fasciolæ, *which were worn usually by none but the infirm, and sometimes in winter by other persons*, fasciis vincire pedes, *or* vestire crura.

STOIC, Stoicus. *A complete stoic*, germanissimus Stoicus (*Cic., Acad.*, 2, 43, 132). ‖ Fig., perfectus e Stoicâ scholâ sapiens (*Wyttenb.*).

STOICAL. ‖ Propr., Stoicus. ‖ Fig., lentus: durus. *To regard any thing with stoical indifference*, non movēri, non duci, non tangi aliquâ re: durum esse ad aliquid: animus obduruit ad aliquid: lente ferre aliquid. Vid., *also*, Apathy.

STOICALLY. ‖ Fig., inhumane, lente.

STOLE, stŏla.

STOMACH. ‖ Propr., stomachus (*properly, the canal that conveys the food into the belly; then, also, the stomach, including all the digestive organs in man and beast*): ventriculus, venter (*belly; as the receptacle of food*: venter *also for the whole lower part of the body*). [Vid. Belly.] *A weak stomach*, stomachus infirmus, invalidus, imbecillus (*opposed to* stomachus firmus, fortis). *To have a weak stomach*, stomacho parum valēre: languenti esse stomacho (*a sluggish stomach, that does not digest properly*). *This is not good for the stomach*, hæc stomacho aliena sunt, non apta sunt *or* non conveniunt. *To overload the stomach*, largius se invitare: *to injure the stomach by any (improper) food*, stomachum alicujus rei usu vitiare (*after Suet., Vesp.*, 24). *An overloaded stomach*, stomachus marcens cibi onere (*Suet.*). *To have a pain in one's stomach*, torminibus *or* ex intestinis laborare: torminibus affectum esse. *Disorder of the stomach*, stomachi resolutio (*Cels.*); defectus, -uum, *plural*; dissolutio (*Plin.*). *The stomach is out of order*, stomachus dissolvitur (*Plin.*), non consistit. ‖ Fig. *Anger, indignation*, vid.

STOMACH-ACHE. Vid. Belly-ache, *under* Belly.

STOMACHER, strophium (*Cic.*): mamillare (*Mart.*). [*These words do not exactly apply: the first was used either to raise or depress the breasts, the latter only for the latter purpose.*]

STOMACHIC, quod stomachum reficit, recreat, corroborat. *A stomachic (medicine)*, recreantes stomachum succi (*after Ov., Pont.*, 4, 3, 53).

STONE, *s.*, lapis (*general term*): lapillus (*a small stone*): saxum (*a large stone*): gemma (*a precious stone*): silex (*flint*) (cotes *is a whet-stone*): os, ossis: granum (*in fruit*): saxum sectile, lapis sectilis (*free-stone*): pumex (*pumice-stone*): magnes (lapis) (*a load-stone*). *Full of stones*, lapidosus: granosus (*of stones in fruit*). *To clear (a field) of stones*, elapidare agrum. *A heap of stones*, acervus lapidum; lapides in unum locum congesti (☞ *not* congestus lapidum): *stone's throw*, lapidum conjectus. *Set with (precious) stones*, gemmatus: gemmis distinctus: *to turn to stone*, lapidescere: in lapidem (in saxum) verti. ‖ *In the human body*, calculus (*as a disease*): *to cut for the stone*, alicui calculos excidere: *to cure of the stone*, alicui calculos pellere, discutere, *or* curare: alicui lapillum ejicere. Prov. *Not to leave one stone upon another*, domum, *or* urbem, diruere atque evertere, solo æquare *or* adæquare. *To kill two birds with one stone*, de eādem fidelià duos parietes dealbare (= *to dispatch two things at once, Curio ap. Cic. ad Fam.*, 7, 29, *extr.*): unâ mercēde duas res assequi, *or* uno saltu duos apros capere (= *to obtain a double advantage with one effort, Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 29, 80; *Plaut., Cas.*, 2, 8, 40). *Not to leave a stone unturned*, nil intentatum linquere (*Hor., A. P.*, 235); nihil inexpertum omittere (*Curt.*, 3, 6, 14); omnia experiri (*Ter.*); nihil reliqui facere (*Tac.*); nihil sibi reliqui facere (*Cæs.*). ‖ *A certain weight*, *octo (*or* quatuordecim, *as the case may be*) libræ pondo.

STONE, *v.* ‖ *To take away stones*, (agrum) elapidare. ‖ *To clean with a stone*, cote despumare (pavimentum). ‖ *To kill with stones*, lapides in aliquem conjicere: aliquem lapidibus cooperire (☞ *not* aliquem lapidibus obruere, *which was a false reading in Cic., Off.*, 3, 11, 48): ☞ aliquem lapidare *is not found in the best prose, which has only the impersonal* lapidat, *usually with* imbri *or* de cœlo, "*it rains stones.*"

STONE-BLIND, cæcus. Vid. Blind.

STONE-CUTTER, } lapicīda, -æ, *m.*

STONE-MASON, } (*Varr.*): lapidarius, *sc.* faber (*late*).

STONE-PIT, } lapicidīnæ (*plural, Cic., Varr.*):

STONE-QUARRY, } lautumiæ (*plural, Cic., Plaut., Liv.*): latomia lapidaria (*Plaut.*).

STONING, *s.* ‖ *The act of destroying with stones; must be expressed by the verbs or phrases mentioned under* to Stone. Lapidatio *means "a throwing of stones."* Lapidatio alicujus *is not Latin.*

STONY, lapideus: saxeus (*of stone*): lapidosus: saxosus (*full of stones*).

STOOL. ‖ *A low seat*, sellula (*Tac.*): sedecula (*Cic.*): subsellium: scabellum (*a foot-stool*). ‖ *Natural evacuation of the bowels*, alvus. *To go to stool*, alvum exonerare (*Plin.*): necessitati *or* naturæ parēre; secedere ad exonerandum corpus (*Sen. Ep.*, 70, 17). *To have a stool*, alvum dejicere (*Cic.*), solvere, exinanire (*Cels.*).

STOOP, *v.* ‖ Propr., se demittere: caput demittere (*Cic.*): caput inclinare (*Prisc.*): se flectere (*Cæs.*): flecti, incurvescere (*Cic.*). ‖ Fig. *To condescend*, vid.

STOOP, *s.*, inclinatio: flexus; *or by the verb.*

STOP, *v.* ‖ Trans., morari: remorari: moram facere alicui rei: moram afferre alicujus *or* alicui rei: moram et tarditatem afferre alicui rei (*cause a delay in any thing*): tardare: retardare (*to retard the prosecution of any thing*; e. g., *of a journey, of the pursuit of an enemy*): tenēre: retinēre: sustinēre (*to stop the progress of something; a thief, a carriage, a horse*): reprimere (*to check forcibly*; fugam hostium; redundantem lacum): arcēre: cohibēre (*to hold any thing off, so that it may not approach*): inhibēre: sistere (sistere, *of persons or things*; inhibēre, *of lifeless objects in motion*, currens, *or* flumen, sistitur; currus inhibētur). *To stop any body*, morari, demorari, remorari aliquem (*general term for delaying him*): detinēre, demorari et detinēre aliquem (*to draw him back, with reference to some object pursued by him*): abrumpere (*to stop abruptly*): *to stop any body on a journey*, retardare aliquem in viâ; remorari alicujus iter: *to stop any body's pursuit of an enemy*, tardare aliquem ad insequendum hostem (*of a marsh or other obstacle*): *to stop the progress of a war*, moram et tarditatem afferre bello; morari celeritatem belli; *the onset of an enemy*, tardare *or* retardare hostium impetum: *to stop horses*, equos sustinēre (*opposed to* agere, incitare); frenare; refrenare (*to bridle, to hold in check*): *to stop mischief*, obviam ire alicui rei (*to meet a difficulty or danger by counteracting measures*): *stop thief!* tenēte furem! *to stop one's breath*, animam comprimere (*Ter.*); spiritum retinēre (*Cels., hold one's breath*): *to stop the course of a vessel*, navigium inhibēre: *to stop a sedition, uproar*, &c., seditionem, motus comprimere: *to stop one's self*, se susti-

nĕre; se reprimere; se cohibēre: *to stop any body's mouth*, linguam alicui occludere; alicui os obturare; comprimere linguam alicujus, *or* vocem alicujus, *or* aliquem *only (all comedy)*: *to stop payment*, non solvendo esse: *to stop any body on the high-road*, viatorem invitum consistere cogere (*Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 5; *not of itself implying robbery*). || INTRANS. *To stay, abide*, manēre: permanēre. *To stop on the road*, devertere ad aliquem (in hospitium): *to stop with any body*, in alicujus domo *or* apud aliquem habitare; apud aliquem *or* in alicujus domo deversari (*for a time, as a guest*); cum aliquo habitare (*to live together*); commorari (*to be stopping at or abiding for a time*). [Vid. STAY.] || *To pause*, consistere: insistere: subsistere: quiescere: (1) *in speaking*, paullum respirare; in lectione spiritum sustendere (*Quint.*, 1, 8, 1); intervallo *or* intervallis dicere (*opposed to* sine intervallis dicere, *after Cic., Or.*, 3, 48, 185; *also*, uno tenore dicere, *to speak without intermission*): (2) *in reading*, distinguere (*to observe the proper stops*): (3) *in singing*, intermittere: (4) *in writing or printing*, interpungere: (5) *in drinking*, intermittere. *Without stopping*, sine intervallo; ne intervallo quidem facto; sine ullâ intermissione; uno tenore: *to drink without stopping*, non respirare in hauriendo (*Plin.*, 14, 22, 28). || *To cease*, vid.

STOP UP, obturare: obstipāre: claudere (*shut in*): obstruere: obsepire: intercludere. *To stop up the way*, viam præcludere: viam obstruere (*barricade*): iter obsepire: iter intercludere: interrumpere. *To stop up with any thing*, aliquâ re pro tomento uti.

STOP, *s.* || *Delay*, mora: impedimentum; *or by the verb.* || *Pause*, intermissio: intermissus (*Plin.*); *or by the verb.* || *Point (in writing)*, punctum. || (*On a musical instrument*), *by the Greek* βόμβαξ *or* ὄλμος: *some say* *epistomium (*in a wind instrument*); *manubrium, *capulum (*in a stringed instrument*). *To open all the stops*, omnia sonorum itinera aperire (*Bau.*).

STOPPAGE, *by the verbs. Stoppage of the bowels*, alvus suppressa, obstructa (*Cels.*).

STOPPING, interpunctio, *or plural*, interpunctiones: interpuncta (*plural*) verborum (*Cic.*): interductus librarii (*Cic., as marked by the scribe*). *In the stopping*, in interpunctionibus verborum (*Cic.*).

STOPPLE, } obturamentum (*Plin.*).

STOPPER, } *The stopper of a tobacco-pipe*, *obturamentum fumisugii; *pistillus ardenti herbæ Nicotianæ comprimendæ inserviens.

STORAX, styrax (*Plin.*): *styrax officinalis (*Linn.*).

STORE, *s.* || *Stock*, copia: apparatus. *To lay in a store of provisions*, rem frumentariam providēre. *A large store of any thing*, vis maxima alicujus rei (e. g., *of corn*). || *Magazine*, receptaculum (*general term*): apothēca, cella (*for fruits, wine, provisions*, &c.): horreum (*a granary*).

STORE, *v.* || *To provide with necessaries*, instruere: ornare. JN. instruere et ornare aliquâ re; exstruere (*rare*). *Stored*, instructus: ornatus. || *To lay up*, coacervare: colligere: congerere.

STORE-HOUSE, receptaculum (*general term*): apothēca, cella (*for fruits, provision, wine*, &c.): horreum (*granary*).

STORE-KEEPER, promus: cellarius: condus (*in a Roman family*). *Sometimes* promus condus *or* procurator peni (promus = qui promit: condus = qui condit): horrearius (*Ulp., Dig.*): *horrei administrator (*who has the care of such stores as are placed in a* horreum, *or granary*): *commeatûs administrator.

STORK, ciconia: *ardea ciconia (*Linn.*). *Stork's bill*, *geranium (*Linn.*).

STORM, *s.* || *A tempest*, tempestas (*the proper word*): procella (*a squall or gust of wind*): nimbus (*rain*): imber maximus (*a heavy storm of rain*; e. g., *to arrive any where in a storm*, maximo imbri aliquo pervenire). *A thunder-storm*, tonitrua ac fulgura, *nom. plural* (*thunder and lightning*): tempestas cum magno fragore tonitrisque (*bad weather, with thunder and lightning*): tonitrua, *nom. plural* (*thunder*). *A storm rises*, tempestas venit, excitatur, oritur, concitur, nubilatur (i. e., *clouds collect or gather*): cooritur tempestas cum magno fragore tonitrisque (*a storm arises with a crash and thunder*): *a storm rages*, tempestas, procella, furit, sævit. *To dread a storm*, tonitrua (ac fulgura) expavescere: *to wait till the storm shall have passed by*, transitum tempestatis exspectare (*Cic., Att.*, 2, 21, *p. in., figuratively*). || FIG., tempestas: procella (*of troubles*, &c.): impetus (*of passion*). || *Assault on a fortified place*, oppugnatio: impetus: vis. *To take a town*, &c., *by storm*, vi *or* impetu capere: vi *or* per vim expugnare: impetu facto scalis capere. *To determine on a storm*, exercitum ad urbem oppugnandam admovēre: *to order a storm*, urbem vi adoriri *or* oppugnare; scalis muros aggredi. Vid., *also*, SIEGE.

STORM, *v.* || INTRANS. *To rage*, vid. || TRANS., PROPR., oppugnare: impetum facere in aliquid (urbem, castra): vi adoriri: aggrĕdi (*to approach for attack*): vi expugnare (*to take by storm*). || FIG., oppugnare (*of persons; with or without* verbis): vexare: agitare: exagitare. *To storm one with prayers*, precibus fatigare: precibus expugnare (*when the request is gained*). *To storm one with letters, questions*, &c., obtundere literis, rogitando.

STORMILY, tumultuose: turbide: turbulenter: violenter (*figuratively*).

STORMY, turbulentus (*disturbed, properly*, e. g., tempestas; *then figuratively*, e. g., tempus, annus, concio): turbidus (*properly*, e. g., cœlum, tempestas; *and figuratively*, e. g., res, mores): procellosus (*only properly*, e. g., ver, cœli status, mare, ventus): tumultuosus (*figuratively, full of disturbance or tumult*; e. g., vita, concio: ☞ *properly*, e. g., tumultuosum mare *is only poetical*): violentus (*properly*, e. g., tempestas, cœli status; *and figuratively = done or attended with noise or uproar*; e. g., impetus, ingenium): vehemens (*violent*; e. g., ventus, clamor). JN. vehemens et violens. *A stormy sea*, mare procellosum (*in which storms are frequent*); mare vi ventorum agitatum atque turbatum (*in which a storm rages*): *to have stormy weather*, tempestate turbulentâ uti: *a stormy assembly*, concio tumultuosa *or* turbulenta.

STORY. || *A short and amusing narrative*, fabella (*Cic.*): narratiuncula (*Quint.*: ☞ historiola *is without authority*). *To fill one's head with idle stories*, centones sarcire (*Plin.*). *A mere story*, res ficta; fabula; fabula ficta. || *History*, vid. || *Floor* [vid. FLOOR = *story*]. *Of one story*, domus, quæ unam tabulationem habet (vid. *Vitr.*, 6, 5, 7).

STORY-TELLER, narrator. *A good story teller*, narrator dulcis (*Wyttenb.*).

STOUT. Vid. STRONG, HEALTHY.

STOUT-HEARTED, impavidus: intrepidus: fidens: audens: audax. SYN. *in* BOLD.

STOUTLY, audacter: fidenter: confidenter: impavide: intrepide: libere.

STOVE, fornax: *diminutive*, fornacula (*furnace*: ☞ furnus, *an oven*; caminus, *a kind of stove for heating rooms*; foculus, *a pan or brazier, for the same purpose*). *Of a stove*, fornacalis.

STOW, ponere (*general term*): disponere; digerere; collocare (*to put in place or order*): seponere, reponere aliquid (*to stow away*).

STRADDLE, divaricare.

STRAGGLE, palari: spargi (*Liv.*): dispergi; dissipari (*Cæs.*).

STRAGGLER, } dispersus: dissipatus.

STRAGGLING, } JN. dissipatus et dispersus: disjectus: palantes: palati, *plural* (e. g., palatos aggressus). *To collect the stragglers* (*after a retreat*), contrahere ex fugâ palatos (*Liv.*).

STRAIGHT, *adj.* || *Not crooked or curved*, rectus (*opposed to* curvus, pravus): directus (*in a straight line*): libratus (*horizontal*): erectus (*upright*; e. g., incessus): æquus, planus (*even, level*). *A straight line*, linea directa: *a straight road*, via recta *or* directa: *straight growth (of a person, tree*, &c.), proceritas: *to make straight what before was crooked*, aliquid corrigere: *to make a straight thing crooked*, recta prava facere: *to become straight*, se corrigere. || *Direct, right*, vid.

STRAIGHT, *adv.*, rectâ viâ: rectâ: recto itinere: recto.

STRAIGHTEN, corrigere (*Col., Plin.*): dirigere, erigere, aliquid (*Liv.*): ad rectum revocare aliquid (*which before was crooked*).

STRAIGHTWAY. Vid. IMMEDIATELY.

STRAIN, *s.* || *Force*, vis: intentio (*the straining; opposed to* remissio). || *A musical sound* [vid. MUSIC]. || *A song*, carmen. || *Style, manner, tone*, vid.

STRAIN, *v.* || *To stretch*, contendere: intendere. *To strain every nerve*, contendere nervos omnes; manibusque pedibusque obnixe facere omnia (*Proverb., Ter., Andr.*, 1, 1, 134); *in any thing*, omni virium contentione incumbere in aliquid *or* laborare in re; omni studio incumbere in aliquid; rem magno conatu studioque agere; contendere et laborare, *or* omni ope atque operâ eniti, ut, &c. *To strain the mind, the eyes*, animum, aciem oculorum intendere. || *To force*, vid. || *To purify by filtration*, deliquare (*by pouring off a liquid, Col.*, 12, 39, 2): percolare (*by passing through a strainer*): defæcare (*to clear from the dregs*): despumare (*to take off the scum, to skim*): diffundere (*to strain by drawing off, wine*; vid. *the commentators on Hor. Ep.*, 1, 5, 4). || *Sprain*, convellere.

STRAINER, colum. *To pass any thing through a strainer*, percolare: per colum transmittere.

STRAIT, *adj.* Vid. NARROW, DIFFICULT.

STRAIT, *s.* || *A narrow part of the sea*, fretum: eurīpus (*the former the common and pure Latin word; the latter borrowed from the Greek; with the Greeks and Romans, also especially the straits between Eubœa and Bœotia, now Golfo di Negroponte*): fauces angustæ *or* artæ (*a narrow channel*); *sometimes* bospōrus (e. g., bosporus Thracius, Cimmerius). *The Straits of Gibraltar*, fretum Gaditanum *or* Herculeum. || *Difficulty*, vid.

STRAIT-WAISTCOAT. *To put in a strait-waistcoat*, constringere aliquem (*Cic.*). *Ought not you to have a strait-waistcoat put on you?* tu mentis es compos? tu non constringendus? (*Cic., Phil.*, 2, 38, 97).

STRAITEN. Vid. CONFINE, LIMIT.

STRAITLY. Vid. CLOSELY, STRICTLY.

STRAND, *s.*, litus: ora maritima. Vid. SHORE.

STRAND, *v.* || *To drive on shallows*, impingere (navem vadis, saxo); in terram deferre. *To be stranded*, vado, in vadum, *or* litoribus illidi; in terram deferri; in litus ejici (*to be wrecked and cast ashore*). || *To untwist* (*a rope*), retorquēre: relaxare.

STRANGE. || *Foreign*, vid. || FIG. (a) *Unacquainted with any thing. To be strange* (*stranger*) *in a thing*, in aliquâ re peregrinum, hospitem, non versatum esse; in aliquâ re peregrinum atque hospitem esse; alienum esse in re (*not to be trusted with any thing*): rudem esse in re (*to have no knowledge of any thing*). (b) || *Unusual*, insolitus, insolens: novus (*new*): mirus (*wonderful, striking*). *To be strange*, mirum esse *or* vidēri. *A thing seems strange to us*, mirum aliquid mihi vidētur; miror, demiror, admiror aliquid; admiror de re (*it excites my astonishment*): offendit me aliquid; ægre *or* moleste fero aliquid (*it is very offensive to me*); *very strange*, permirum aliquid mihi accidit. *This ought not to appear strange to any body*, mirabile nihil habet ea res. || *Not belonging to one's self or one's family*, extrarius, extraneus (*the former, that does not belong to one's person*; e. g., extrarius canis, *a strange dog, Suet., Vit.*, 4; *the latter, that does not belong to the family*; *opposed to* domesticus; vid. *Col.*, 12, *præf.*, § 4; *Suet., Claud.*, 4): alienus (*general term, that does not concern or relate to one; especially in respect of possession; opposed to* meus *or* noster, amicus, &c.). *Strange persons,*

extranei (*opposed to* familiares, &c.): alienissimi (*Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 31). *To pass into strange hands*, in alienas manus incidere. ‖ Fig. (a) *To be strange to a person or thing*; i. e., *not suited*, alienum esse; abhorrēre a, &c.: (b) *to be strange* (i. e., *averse, disinclined*), averso *or* alieno esse in aliquem animo.

STRANGE, *interj.*, papæ! (*Ter.*): nonne hoc mirum est? nonne hoc monstri simile est?

STRANGELY, mirum in modum: admirabiliter: monstruose: miro, novo, insolito modo.

STRANGENESS, *by circumlocution with the adjective.*

STRANGER. ‖ *A foreigner*, externus (*not a citizen; opposed to* civis, populāris): alienigena (*born in a foreign country; opposed to* indigena): advena (*that has come into the country, but was not born in it; opposed to* indigena: *but, properly*, advenæ *are opposed to* aborigines, αὐτόχθονες, *the original inhabitants*): peregrinus (*properly, one who, as a traveller, stays with us a longer or shorter time, but does not enjoy the rights of a citizen; then, general term, one of a foreign nation residing at Rome; opposed to* civis): hospes (*the* peregrinus *enjoyed civil rights*): barbarus (*not a Roman, especially that does not speak the Roman language or adopt Roman manners*; vid. *Daehne, Milt.*, 7, 1). ☞ *All these terms (except* hospes) *are also used adjectively, and frequently together*; e. g., Jn. externus et advena (e. g., rex); alienigena et externus; peregrinus et externus; peregrinus et advena; peregrinus atque hospes. ‖ *One not of our family*, extraneus: alienus. ‖ *One not versed in any thing*; vid. Strange.

STRANGLE, strangulare, *with or without* laqueo (*to be distinguished from* jugulare = *to cut the throat; and* suffocare = *to suffocate*): laqueo interimere (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 3, 131: ☞ laqueo gulam frangere, *Sall., Cat.*, 55, 5, *should be avoided as obsolete*): fauces alicui interprimere, interstringere (*Plaut., Suet.*): spiritum elidere (*Suet.*): fauces elidere (*Ov.*).

STRANGLES, *panus (*technical term*).

STRANGLING, STRANGULATION, strangulatio (*Plin.*): spiritus interclusus (*Curt.*): fauces interpressæ (*Plaut.*).

STRANGURY, dysuria (*Greek in Cic., Att.*, 10, 10; *Cæl. Aur.*): stranguria (*Greek in Cels.*, 2, 1, *and translated* difficultas urinæ, *Cic., Plin.*): urinæ tormina (*Plin.*, 20, 8, 30). *Suffering from strangury*, dysuriacus (*Firm.*); stranguriosus (*Marc., Emp.*).

STRAP, lorum: corrigia (*a thin strap, especially for tying*): taurea (*used in inflicting punishment*): habēna: amentum (*a thong on a javelin, &c.*).

STRATAGEM, belli ars (*general term*): stratagēma, -ātis, *n.* (*Greek*), *or, pure Latin*, consilium imperatorium (*Cicero, who adds* quod Græci στρατήγημα appellant, *N. D.*, 3, 6, *fin.*). *Stratagems*, furta belli (*Sall., Fragm. ap. Serv., Æn.*, 11, 515, &c. *Cf.* furtis incautum decipit hostem, *Ov., Met.*, 13, 104).

STRATIFICATION, *by circumlocution with the verb.*

STRATIFY, in struem congerere: accumulare: exstruere.

STRAW, stramentum (☞ stramen *is poetical*). *Made of straw*, stramenticius (☞ stramineus, *poetical*). *To go to straw*, in culmum *or* in festucam crescere (culmus, festuca = *the stalk while standing*): *a bundle or sheaf of straw*, fascis stramentorum (*Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 15).

STRAW BED, lectus stramenticius. *The ancients used straw beds*, antiquis torus e stramento erat.

STRAW-COLOR, color flavens, flavescens.

STRAW-YARD, cohors: cors (chors *in the MSS., Col., Varr.*).

STRAWBERRY, fragum (*plural*, fraga, *Virg., Plin., strawberries*). *Strawberry plant*, *fragaria vesca (*Linn.*): *strawberry-tree*, *arbūtus unēdo (*Linn.*); *its fruit*, arbūtum (*Virg.*).

STRAY, *v.*, errare: errore vagari: vagari et errare. *To stray from*, deerrare, aberrare ab aliquo (aliquâ re), *or simply* (*properly and figuratively*) aliquâ re: *to stray from the road*, deerrare itinere; aberrare viâ: *the child strayed from his father*, puer aberravit inter hominēs a patre: *to stray from one's design*, aberrare a proposito.

STRAY, *adj.*, errans: vagus.

STREAK, *s.*, linea (*a line, especially on paper*): limes (*for distinction*): virga (*a stripe, especially of a different color from its ground*).

STREAK, *v.*, virgis distinguere aliquid. *Streaked*, virgatus (*Virg.*).

STREAM, *s.* ‖ Propr., flumen (*the proper word*): cursus (*the flowing of a river*): amnis (*large stream or river*): torrens (*mountain-torrent*). *To flow with a rapid stream*, rapido cursu ferri: *with the stream*, secundo flumine (*not* fluvio); secundâ aquâ; secundum naturam fluminis: *to swim or flow with the stream*, secundo flumine *or* secundâ aquâ deferri: *proverbially*, numquam dirigere brachia contra torrentem (*Juvenal*): *against the stream*, adverso flumine; contra aquam: *to stream against the stream*, contra aquam remigrare (*Sen. Ep.*, 122, *extr.*); adversum flumen subire (*Curt.*; *both properly*: ☞ *not* fluminibus se obvium ferre; *the true reading in Cæs., Rep.*, 1, 4, 7, *is* fluminibus). ‖ Fig. *Stream of time*, cursus temporis: (*of a speech*, &c.) flumen (e. g., velut flumen quoddam eloquentiæ); vis (*great abundance, general term*).

STREAM, *v.*, fluere (*flow, general term*): ferri (*to be borne rapidly; of rivers; cf. Hirt., B. G.*, 8, 40, &c., *and of persons in alarm*, &c.): se effundere *or* effundi (*to pour out; properly, of streams discharging themselves into a sea or lake; then also of men*, &c.). *To stream out of a gate*, portâ se effundere *or* effundi.

STREAMER, *vexillum nauticum.

STREAMLET, rivus: rivulus.

STREET, via (*having houses on each side*): platēa (*a broad or open place in a town; opposed to more dense or crowded parts, lanes*, &c.): vicus (*a main street, with several by-streets, forming a whole quarter or ward of a town*). *In the street* = *publicly*, in publico (*opposed to* in privato): *to walk in the street*, in viâ ire: *to cross the street*, per viam ire: *to go out into the street*, in publicum prodire.

STRENGTH. ‖ *Force*, vis; vires, *plural* (*power*): robur (*physical ability to endure toil*, &c.): nervi: lacerti (*muscular powers, for work*). *Exertion of strength*, contentio; labor; virium contentio: *to possess great strength*, bonis esse viribus; viribus pollēre (*Sall.*): *with all my strength, as far as my strength permits*, pro meis viribus (☞ *not* pro virili parte); omnibus viribus; viribus; ut possum; ut potero; quantum in me, in meâ potestate, situm est; quantum per vires licet: *that is beyond my strength*, hoc excedit virium meārum modum; hoc superat vires meas; hoc facere, efficere, non possum: *to lose strength*, vires amittere (*Cic.*): *my strength fails me*, vires me deficiunt (*Cæs.*): *to gather strength*, vires colligere (*Cic., Liv.*); viribus firmari, augēri, crescere (*after Cicero*): *to recover one's strength*, vires recolligere (*Plin.*), recuperare (*Tac.*), revocare (*Cic.*), convalescere (*to recover from sickness*): *to put forth one's strength*, contendere nervos, vires: *to try one's strength*, vires suas exercēre; nervos atque vires experiri: *strength of mind*, vis, vires, robur animi; nervi mentis. ‖ *Efficacy*, vis: virtus: efficacitas: efficientia. ‖ *Civil or military power or influence*, vis: potentia: opes; *plural*, copiæ, facultates (*for war*).

STRENGTHEN, roborare: corroborare: firmare: confirmare. *To strengthen the body by food and exercise*, corpus firmare cibo (*Liv.*), labore (*Cic.*); exercitatio corpus robustum facit (*Quint.*, 5, 10, 82): *to strengthen the nerves*, nervos confirmare (*Cæs.*): *to strengthen the memory*, memoriam confirmare (*Cic., Quint.*): *to strengthen the stomach*, stomachum corroborare: *to strengthen one's self*, se corroborare *or* reficere; vires reficere: *a strengthening medicine*, *remedium quod valetudinem confirmat, *or* quod valetudini firmandæ, corroborandæ adhibētur (☞ *not* firmamentum *in this sense*): *to strengthen by arguments or witnesses*, confirmare, *with or without* rationibus *or* argumentis; probare; comprobare (*to declare to others as true, valid, or fit*): *by any thing*, aliquâ re: *by examples*, exemplis comprobare, firmare, affirmare, confirmare (*to strengthen the truth of any thing*); fidem alicui rei addere (*to add confirmation or credit to any thing*).

STRENUOUS, strenuus: fortis: animosus: acer.

STRENUOUSLY, strenue: fortiter: animose: animo strenuo: animo magno fortique: acriter.

STRESS. ‖ *Force*, vis [vid. Force]. ‖ *Emphasis*, pondus: significatio (*emphasis, as technical term in Quintilian*).

STRETCH, *v.* Trans., intendere (*that which before was slack*; e. g., chordas, arcum): contendere (*that which was already stretched, to draw more tightly*; e. g., arcum, tormenta): extendere (*to stretch out, in length*): intendere aliquid aliquâ re (*to stretch any thing over another*): producere (*so as to lengthen*): nimis extendere: modum excedere in aliquâ re (*to overstrain, outdo*; e. g., *one's authority*). *To stretch out*, porrigere; portendere (*before one*); tendere; extendere (*at full length*): *to stretch out the arms*, brachia projicere (*opposed to* contrahere): *to stretch one's self out on the grass*, se abjicere in herbâ (☞ *not* in herbam; vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 1, 7, 28, *Orelli*). ‖ Intrans., porrigi: pertinēre: patēre: diffundi: excurrere: procurrere: tendere: extendi (☞ *not* pertingere). [Vid., *also*, Extend, Reach.] ‖ *To stretch, or stretch one's self* = *to yawn*, pandiculari (= "toto corpore oscitantem extendi," *Fest.*).

STRETCH, *s.*, intentio (*opposed to* remissio), *or by circumlocution with the verb.*

STREW, spargere: conspergere. Vid. Scatter.

STRIATED, striatus (*Plin.*).

STRICKLE, radius: hostorium (*Priscian*).

STRICT. ‖ *Severe, rigid*, durus: austērus: severus: acerbus: strictus (*Manil., Auson.*). ‖ *Careful*, vid.

STRICTLY. ‖ *Severely, rigidly*, dure: austēre: severe: acerbe: stricte (*Pand.*). ‖ *Carefully*, vid.

STRICTNESS. ‖ *Severity*, acerbitas: severitas: austeritas. ‖ *Carefulness*, vid.

STRICTURE, annotatio (*a note*): explicatio: interpretatio (*exposition*). *To make strictures*, annotare (de aliquâ re).

STRIDE, magnus gressus: grandis *or* plenus gradus. *To take long strides*, pleno gradu incedere (*of a rapid pace*); magnos facere gradus; grandibus esse gradibus (*Plaut.*): *to make great strides, figuratively*, longe progredi; procedere et progredi; processus (☞ *in the best writers never* profectum) facere in re.

STRIFE, rixa: jurgium: contentio. *To cease from strife*, *rixari desinere (☞ *not* delitigare = *to weary one's self with strife*). Vid. Discord, Quarrel.

STRIKE. ‖ Trans., propr., pulsare aliquid aliquâ re: percutere aliquid aliquâ re. *To strike one's head against the wall*, caput illidere *or* impingere parieti (*with a murderous intention, from despair*). *To strike the lyre*, pulsare chordas lyræ (†). *To strike with fists*, aliquem pugnis cædere; aliquem colaphis pulsare; *with a club*, aliquem fusti verberare; fusti in aliquem animadvertere; aliquem verberibus cædere, *or* in aliquem verberibus animadvertere. "*To strike any thing home*" [vid. Home, *adv.*]. *To strike with the fist and on the face*, alicujus os manu pulsare; pugnum alicui impingere in os: *to strike with the flat of the hand on the cheek*, alicui alapam ducere: *to strike with a stick*, aliquem *or* aliquid petere baculo: *struck by lightning*, fulmine ictus, percussus (*Cic.*); ictu fulminis attactus (*of trees, inscription*); de cœlo percussus (e. g., turres, *Cic.*): *to be struck dead by lightning*, ictu fulminis deflagrare (*Cic.*; *of Phaeton*). ‖ Phr. *To strike sail*, vela subducere demittereque antennas (*properly*); *to any body*, *velis subductis se victum tradere alicui (*properly*); cedere alicui (*improp-

erly). *To strike a balance*, conferre, conficere rationes: *to strike a bargain with any body*, pacisci cum aliquo; pactionem facere *or* conficere cum aliquo (☞ *not* convenire cum aliquo; *but we may say* res convenit mihi cum aliquo; convenimus inter nos). *To strike fire*, ignem elidere e silice; ignem silici excudere (vid. *Virg., Georg.*, 1, 135). ‖ *To strike* (= *coin*), percutere nummos (e. g., *with this impression*, hac notâ; *post-Augustan in this sense*). ‖ Fig. (a) *To surprise by novelty: a thing surprises me*, moveor *or* commoveor re; percutit aliquid animum meum (*produces a sudden and powerful expression*): res habet aliquid offensionis (*is offensive*). ‖ (b) *To appear unusual*, esse notabilem (*to be remarkable; of persons and things*): conspici, conspicuum esse (*to attract the attention; of persons and things*; vid. *Bremi, Nep., Att.*, 13, 5, *and Suet., Oct.*, 45). ‖ Intrans. (*Of a clock*), *indicare horas. ‖ *To cease from working*, opere faciundo cessare; nolle operam suam mercēde collocare.

Strike out. ‖ *To destroy, erase*, delēre, exstinguere (*general term, to destroy*): inducere (*to erase writing with the blunt end of the style*): eradere (*to scratch out, erase*). *To strike any body out of a list*, nomen alicujus eximere de tabulis (*of senators*); eradere aliquem albo senatorio (*Tac., Ann.*, 4, 42, *fin.*); *a name from a book*, nomen tollere ex libro. ‖ *To invent, find*, vid.

Strike together, collidere (e. g., manus): ☞ manus complodere *is of the Silver Age.*

Strike up (*a tune*), incipere (cantum); (*a friendship*), pervenire in amicitiam; jungere amicitias; se conjungere, societatem inire cum aliquo; se applicare ad alicujus societatem (*Nep.*).

STRIKING, notabilis: notandus (*remarkable*): insignis; insignitus (*that attracts the attention*): conspicuus; conspiciendus (*worthy of observation*; vid. *Bremi, Suet., Oct.*, 45): mirus (*wonderful*). *A striking dress*, dissentiens a ceteris habitus: *a striking likeness*, vero proxima imago; indiscreta veri similitudo (*Plin.*, 34, 7, 17): *to produce striking likenesses*, imagines similitudinis indiscretæ pingere (*Plin.*, 35, 10, 36, *no.* 14, § 88): *striking thoughts*, sententiæ acutæ *or* concinnæ: *striking remarks*, commode dicta: *on this subject there is a striking remark in Plato*, de quâ re præclare apud Platonem est: *a striking example*, exemplum illustre *or* grande.

STRIKINGLY, mirum in modum: admirabiliter: miro modo.

STRING, *s.* ‖ *A thread, line, cord*, linea: linum: funiculus (*a little rope, Plin.*). Prov. *To have two strings to one's bow*, duobus sellis sedēre (*Laber. ap. Sen., Controv.*, 3, 18, *fin.*). ‖ *Of a musical instrument*, chorda (χορδή), *or, in pure Latin*, fides (*but* fides *is always used in the plural* = "*the strings*," *except Cic., Fin.*, 4, 27, 75, *and in poetry*): nervus (νεῦρον, *string of animal sinews or gut*). *To touch the chords*, nervos tangere.

STRING, *v.*, inserere lino (*to put on a thread*; e. g., margaritas, *Tert., Hab., Mul.*, 9): resticulam *or* resticulas perserere per, &c. (*to put a cord or string through any thing, in order to hang it up*; e. g., resticulas per ficos maturas perserere, *Varr., R. R.*, 1, 41, 5): nervo, nervis aptare (*to put a string or strings to a musical instrument*). *A stringed instrument*, fides, -ium, *plural.*

STRINGENT [vid. Strict, Severe]. *Stringent measures*, consilia asperiora.

STRIP, *s.*, lacinia (e. g., *of cloth, of land*): scidula (chartæ): resegmen (chartæ).

STRIP, *v.* ‖ Propr., detrahere rem alicui: re aliquem nudare: exuere aliquem veste (*general term, to take off one's clothes*): detrahere alicui vestem (*to draw off clothes*): nudare aliquem (*to strip any body*; e. g., *in order to scourge him*): aliquem veste *or* vestibus spoliare (*to deprive or rob of clothing*). *To strip one's self*, exuere vestem; ponere, deponere vestem; corpus nudare: *to strip a tree (of leaves)*, nudare arborem foliis; detrahere folia arboris; stringere arborem *or* frondes. ‖ Fig., aliquem spoliare (*to deprive*); aliquem nudare (*to deprive of all his property*). *To strip entirely*, omnibus rebus spoliare; omnibus bonis exuere; evertere fortunis omnibus; ad vivam cutem tondere (*Comicè, to shave to the very blood, Plaut.*); aliquem emungere argento; aliquem perfabricare (*to cheat, defraud of, comedy*): *to strip (a narrative or fiction) of its ornaments*, * ornatum detrahere, exuere: *stripped of his hypocritical disguises*, evolutus integumentis dissimulationis.

STRIPE, *s.* ‖ *A line*, linea: limes: virga (fascia, *a cloudy streak in the sky, Juv.*). ‖ *A blow*, plāga: verber (*usually plural*, verbera).

STRIPE, *v.*, virgis *or* lineis distinguere: striare.

STRIPLING, adolescentulus. Vid. Youth.

STRIVE. ‖ *To endeavor*, niti *or* anniti ad aliquid: petere *or* appetere aliquid: expetere aliquid: affectare aliquid: aspirare ad aliquid: imminēre in aliquid (☞ *not* ad aliquid) *or* alicui rei: sequi *or* persequi, sectari *or* consectari aliquid: studēre alicui rei. *To strive that*, niti, eniti *or* id contendere, ut; operam dare, ut; studēre, *with an infinitive, or, more rarely*, ut; omnibus nervis contendere, ut. ‖ *To contend*, vid.

STRIVING, contentio: appetitio (alicujus rei, *after any thing*): impetus ad aliquid: consectatio alicujus rei.

STROKE, *s.* ‖ *A blow*, ictus, -ūs: plāga: pulsus (remorum). *A violent stroke*, ictus validus: *a stroke of lightning*, fulmen. ‖ Fig. *A loss*, damnum. ‖ *Line with a pen*, &c., linea (lineamentum, *Petron.*): limes. *To make a stroke*, lineam ducere: *strokes of letters*, literarum ductus: *by a single stroke of his pen*, unâ literarum significatione (*Cic., Man.*, 3, 7, *of a single letter producing a great effect*). ‖ *Act of one body on another. A finishing stroke*, confectio: *to give a finishing stroke to any thing*, finire aliquid; finem alicujus rei, *or, more rarely*, alicui rei facere (*to make an end*): ad finem *or* ad exitum adducere aliquid (*to bring to an end*): conficere, transigere aliquid (*to accomplish*). ‖ *A masterly effort*, facinus: dolus; machina (*a stroke of crafty policy*).

STROKE, *v.*, mulcēre: demulcēre (e. g., alicui caput): palpare: palpari (alicui *or* aliquem).

STROLL, *v.*, obambulare (*Liv.*): deambulare: inambulare (*Cic.*).

STROLL, *s.*, obambulatio (*Auct. ad Her.*): deambulatio (*Ter.*): ambulatio (*Cic.*).

STROLLER. ‖ *One who wanders about*, qui obambulat, &c.: erro (*a vagabond*): homo vagus (*a wanderer*): qui circum fora vicosque vagus est (*after Plaut., a lounger*). ‖ *A wandering player*, *histrio vagus, paganicus, *or* rusticanus.

STRONG. ‖ *Powerful, able to resist*, robustus (*opposed to* imbecillus): firmus (*opposed to* labans, lubricus, vacillans): validus: valens (*opposed to* invalidus, debilis): stabilis (*opposed to* mutabilis, mobilis): solidus (*opposed to* fluidus, fluxus): pollens (*possessing internal strength or powers*). *Very strong*, prævalidus; viribus ingens; qui est magnarum virium: *to be very strong*, prævalēre (*Liv.*); maximis esse viribus (*Suet.*); *in body*, eximio esse corporis robore (*Curt.*); virium robore insignem esse (*Plin.*); corporis firmitate excellere (*Liv.*): *to grow or become strong*, convalescere; viribus crescere, augēri; incrementa virium capere: *a strong man*, vir robustus, validus, valens; magnarum virium: *a strong garrison*, præsidium firmum (*Liv.*): *to be strong by sea, in cavalry*, classe maritimisque rebus valēre; multum valēre equitatu. ‖ *Numerous*, numerosus; frequens: magnus. *A strong army*, exercitus magnus; numero amplus. ‖ *Firm, compact* (*of things without life*), robustus: firmus: solidus. *A strong door*, fores robustæ (*Hor.*), firmæ, solidæ: *strong food*, cibi robustiores (*Cels.*), non faciles ad concoquendum (*Cic.*), pleniores, valentes (*Cic.*): *strong cloth*, pannus firmior, solidior: *strong paper*, charta firma, solida, densa: *a strong wall*, murus firmus, robustus, solidus. ‖ Fig.; e. g., *a strong memory*, memoria firmior, tenax (*Quint.*), magna (*Cic.*): *a strong mind*, animus robustus, firmus, confirmatus, fortis: (*of arguments, proof, &c.*) *convincing*, ad pervincendum idoneus; firmus ad probandum (*fit or apt for evidence*; e. g., *proof*, argumentum): gravis (*weighty, and thus also convincing*, argumentum; *cf. Cic., Rosc. Com.*, 12, 36): argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum (i. e., *the most strong proof*). ‖ (*Of speech*) *emphatic, nervous*, gravis: vehemens: potens: fortis. *A strong word or expression*, vocabulum, verbum, grave, vehemens. ‖ *Of spirituous liquors*, &c. *Strong wine*, vinum validum (*Plin.*), forte (*Hor., Pall.*), plenum (*Cels.*): *strong medicine*, medicamentum validum, potens, præsentissimum; *also*, strenuum (*Curt.*): *the medicine was so strong*, tanta vis medicaminis fuit (*Curt.*). ‖ *Vehement, violent*, acer: gravis: vehemens: magnus. *A strong wind*, ventus vehemens (*Cic.*), magnus (*Cæs.*): *a strong smell*, odor gravis, acer, potens (*Plin.*): *a strong voice*, vox robusta (*Plin.*), firma (*Quint.*), plenior, grandior (*Cic.*): *strong consolation*, solatium valens (*Sen.*), magnum (*Cic.*): *to be in a strong fever*, graviore, vehementiore febri jactari (*after Cic.*).

STRONGLY, valde: vehementer: multum: fortiter: vi. Vid. *the adjective.*

STROPHE, stropha (*Macrob.*).

STRUCTURE, structura: conformatio. *The structure of the human frame*, omnis membrorum et totius corporis figura, *or* corporis figura *only: from context, also*, corpus (e. g., maximi corporis; immani corporis magnitudine): ☞ corporatura *is unclassical*; corporis structura, *without authority. The structure of a period*, (verborum) compositio (*cf. Quint.*, 9, 4); numeri (*rhythm*): *the structure of a speech*, * structura orationis.

STRUGGLE, *v.* ‖ *To strive*, luctari. *To struggle with any body*, cum aliquo luctari; alicui congredi: *to struggle through any thing*, eluctari aliquid (*Liv., Tac.; not Cicero or Cæsar*) [vid., *also*, Strive]. ‖ *To contend*, vid.

STRUGGLE, *s.* ‖ *Effort*, nisus: conatus: contentio. [Vid., *also*, Effort.] ‖ *Contest*, vid.

STRUMA, struma (*Plin.*).

STRUMOUS, strumosus (*Col.*).

STRUMPET, meretrix: prostibulum. Vid. Harlot.

STRUT, *v.*, magnifice incedere; *or simply* incedere: se inferre (*Ter.*, viden' ignarum, ut se inferat? *how he struts!* se jactare (magnificentissime, *Cic.*).

STRUT, *s. By the verb.*

STUBBY, truncus: curtus.

STUBBLE, stipula. *A stubble field*, * ager demessus; *if necessary, add* et stipulis horrens.

STUBBORN, pertinax: pervicax: obstinatus: offirmatus: contumax [Syn. *in* Obstinate]: præfractus (*not yielding*): perversus (*perverse, not so as it should be*): difficilis: naturâ difficilis (*obstinate, difficult to manage or to treat*). Jn. difficilis et morosus: ☞ refractarius *and* præfractus *are entirely foreign to standard prose.*

STUBBORNLY, perverse: pertinaciter: contumaciter: præfracte: pervicaciter [Syn. *in* Froward]: obstinato animo: offirmatâ voluntate.

STUBBORNNESS, pertinacia: pervicacia: contumacia: animus obstinatus: voluntas offirmatior. Syn. *in* Obstinacy.

STUCCO, opus tectorium, *or* tectorium *only* (*properly plasterer's work*): gypsum (*plaster of Paris*): opus albarium (*Vitr.*): marmoratum tectorium, *or* marmoratum *only* (*a plaster of beaten marble and lime, for covering walls or floors*).

STUD. ‖ *A nail with a large head*, clavus. ‖ *Button*, *orbiculus *or* *fibula. ‖ *A collection of horses and mares*, equaria (*Varr.*): equitium (*Pand.*).

STUDENT, bonarum literarum studiosus (☞ *but not* studiosus *alone*): doctrinæ studiosus: doctrinæ studiis deditus. *A student at the university*, academiæ civis (*Ruhnk.*): juvenis bonarum literarum stu-

diosus: *fresh students*, recentes a puerili institutione tirones (*Wyttenb.*): *to be a student*, versari inter cives academiæ (*Ruhnken*); literis in academiâ operam dare, navare (*Herm.*).

STUDIED, meditatus: commentatus: apparatus. *Studied spite*, accurata malitia: *a studied speech*, oratio bene commentata; oratio meditata et composita; oratio apparata *or* apparate composita: *studied grace*, venustas in gestu (*which would make an orator theatrical, Auct. ad Her.*, 3, 15, 26).

STUDIO (*of a sculptor*, &c.), officīna.

STUDIOUS. ‖ *Fond of study*, studiosus (literarum, *Nep.*): literarum studio deditus *or* addictus: studiorum amans. *Very studious*, valde studiosus et diligens (*Cic.*). ‖ *Attentive*, vid.

STUDIOUSLY, studiose: attente: diligenter: sedulo.

STUDY, *s.* ‖ *Attention of the mind*, meditatio: commentatio. ‖ *Pursuit of literature*, studium. *Studies*, studia, *plural;* literarum studia; humanitas studia atque literarum: *to give one's self to study*, in studio toto animo incumbere; in studiis ac literis omne tempus consumere (*Cic.*); studiis se totum tradere; tempus transmittere inter libros (*Plin. Ep.*, 9, 6, 1): *a place of study*, studiorum ratio (*Muret., Ruhnk.*): *to begin the study of any thing*, aliquid attingere: *I, though I did not begin the study of Greek literature till late in life*, &c., ego, qui sero Græcas literas attigissem, &c. (*Cicero*). ‖ *An apartment set apart for literary employment*, musæum: umbra: umbraculum: studium (*Capitol.*). ‖ *Subject of attention*, studium (*Ter., Nep.*).

STUDY, *v.* ‖ Trans., meditari: commentari: cognoscere, explorare aliquid: operam dare alicui rei [vid., *also*, TO DEVISE]. *To study a speech*, orationem commentari (☞ *not* studēre orationi): *to study a charge*, meditari accusationem: *to study men's dispositions*, hominum animos explorare, pertentare, scrutari: *to study philosophy, law*, philosophiam, jus civile, discere (*Cic.*): *to study medicine*, arti medicæ discendæ operam dare. ‖ Intrans. *To pursue literary objects*, studēre literis (*Cic.*); *and simply* studēre, *but not before the Silver Age* (*Plin. Ep., Quint., Sen.*); *we may say, also*, studia exercēre: ad studia incumbere (*to study hard*): artes studiaque colere: doctrinæ, studiis, se dedere: studiis doctrinisque deditum esse: literis et optimis disciplinis studēre: versari in artibus ingenuis. *To begin to study*, se conferre ad studia literarum (*Cic.*): *to study at college*, literarum studiis in academiâ operam dare (*Herm.*); in academiæ scholis graviores disciplinas percipere (*Wyttenb.*); * litterarum, studiorum causâ versari, vivere, in academiâ; * versari inter cives academiæ: *to study under any body*, discere ab aliquo; audire aliquem; operam dare alicui; scholis alicujus adesse, interesse (*after Cic.*).

STUFF, *s.* ‖ *Matter*, materies *or* materia. ‖ *Furniture or goods*, supellex, -lectilis, *f.*; bona, *plural* (*goods*). ‖ *A kind of cloth*, pannus (laneus, sericus). *A figured stuff*, * textile sericum floribus distinctum. ‖ *Trash*, nugæ: gerræ.

STUFF, *v.*, complēre: implēre: replēre (*to fill*): farcire (e. g., *a cushion; also in cookery*): effarcire: refarcire. *To stuff with any thing*, aliquâ re pro tomento uti (*to use a thing for stuffing*): *to stuff birds*, * avium pelles effarciendo veris avibus assimulare: *to stuff a garment* (*with wadding*, &c.), * vestem linteo munire.

STUFFING, quo farcitur aliquid: impensa (*in cookery, ingredients for stuffing a pie*): tomentum (*especially for cushions*, &c.).

STUMBLE, *v.* ‖ Propr., pedem offendere: vestigio falli (*to slip, make a false step*): labi (*to stumble so as to fall*). *To stumble against or upon*, incurrere in aliquid; offendere ad aliquid (*general term, to strike against*); allidi ad aliquid (*to be dashed against with violence*): *to stumble blindly upon any body*, cæco impetu incurrere in aliquem. ‖ Impropr. *To stumble upon any body* (= *fall upon any thing, meet with it accidentally*), imprudentem incīdere in aliquid (*with adverb*, huc, &c., *Cic., of stumbling on a word he did not intend to use, Verr.*, 2, 4, 20); de improviso incīdere in aliquem (*Cic., of stumbling on a person*).

STUMBLE, *s.*, offensio pedis: lapsus.

STUMBLER (*Of a horse*) offensator (*Quint.*, 10, 3, 20): cæspitator ("*a daisy-cutter*," *Serv., Virg., Æn.*, 11, 671).

STUMBLING-BLOCK. ‖ Propr., offendiculum (*only in Plin. Ep.*, 9, 11, 1; *not to be adopted*): offensio (*Cic.*). ‖ Fig., offensio: impedimentum (*Cic.*): mora (*Ter., Liv.*): quod offensioni est alicui: quod aliquem offendit. *If* = "*bad example*," exemplum malum, perniciosum. *To cast a stumbling-block in any body's way*, in offensionem alicujus incurrere, cadere; *by bad example*, malo exemplo aliquem offendere; turpi vitâ alicui esse offensioni.

STUMP, *circumlocution by adjective*, truncus (e. g., manus trunca; candēla trunca).

STUN. ‖ Prop., exsurdare (*the proper word;* e. g., aures): obtundere (e. g., *the ears, by loud talking, or any body by asking*, aliquem rogitando): torporem afferre alicui rei: torpore hebetare aliquid (*to deafen, deaden*): sopire (*to deprive of consciousness;* e. g., *of lightning*). ‖ Fig., alicujus mentem animumque perturbare: in perturbationem conjicere: consternare: percutere (☞ *not* percellere). *Stunned*, stupefactus ac perterritus: afflictus (*deprived of all courage and energy*): attonitus (*as if struck by a thunderbolt*). Jn. confusus et attonitus: spe dejectus (*having one's hopes utterly destroyed*): fulminatus (*as if struck by lightning, Petron.*, 80, 7): exanimatus (*entirely beyond one's self, annihilated*). *To be stunned*, stupēre; alicujus animum stupor tenet.

STUNT, impedire: morari. *To be stunted*, male crevisse.

STUPE, fovēre: fomentis curare: fomenta adhibēre.

STUPEFACTION, stupor (*properly and figuratively*): torpor, *properly* (*and figuratively, Tac.*).

STUPEFY, in stuporem dare: obstupefacere: alicujus mentem animumque perturbare: in perturbationem conjicere: consternare: percutere (☞ *not* percellere). *To be stupefied*, obstupescere; stupescere; torpescere; *and the passive of the verbs above;* stupēre; alicujus animum stupor tenet: *they are all stupefied, as it were, both in body and mind, by fear*, stupor omnium animos ac velut torpor insolitus membra tenet (*Liv.*, 9, 2).

STUPENDOUS, stupendus: admirabilis (*astonishing;* e. g., audacia): mirus: permirus (*wonderful*): ingens: immanis (*immense*).

STUPENDOUSLY, stupendum in modum: valde: vehementer.

STUPID, stolidus: stultus (stolidus, *of one who is defective in judgment;* stultus, *silly, inconsiderate; both also of things*): ineptus (*imprudent, inconsistent; of persons or things*): fatuus (*silly; only of persons*): desipiens: insipiens (*mad*): inconsultus: imprudens (*inconsiderate, imprudent*): amens: demens (*without understanding*): vecors: socors (*senseless*): bardus: tardus (*slow in intellect*): stupidus (*dull*). Jn. stupidus et tardus; hebes (ad intelligendum, *dull, heavy*): hebetatus: retusus: obtusus: brutus (*like a brute animal, without reason:* ingenium retusum; *opposed to* acutum, *Cic., Div.*, 1, 36). *Stupid as a post*, stipes: truncus: *stupid as a beast*, æque hebes ac pecus (*Cic., De Div.*, 1, 22, *extr. from a poet*): *he made his pupils half as stupid again as he found them*, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiores quam acceperat.

STUPIDITY, stultitia: tarditas ingenii: vecordia: socordia [Syn *in* Stupid]: stupiditas: stupor (*want of energy or force*): vigor animi obtusus: vis animi obtusa (*dullness*). *To do a thing from sheer stupidity*, stultitiā facere aliquid: *to act with stupidity*, stulte et imprudenter facere.

STUPIDLY, stolide: stulte: stultē et imprudenter: insipienter: dementer. Syn. *in* Stupid.

STUPOR, stupor (*properly and figuratively*): torpor (*properly; figuratively in Tacitus*).

STURDILY, fidenter: confidenter: impavide: audacter.

STURDINESS, fidentia: confidentia: audacia: animus audax.

STURDY, fidens: non pavidus: parum verecundus: audax.

STURGEON, acipenser (*Cic.*): * acipenser sturio (*Linn.*).

STUTTER. Vid. Stammer.

STY. ‖ *Pen for swine*, suile: hara. ‖ *A humor in the eyelid*, crithe (*technical term, Greek, Cels.*, 7, 7): hordeolus (*Marc., Emp.*).

STYLE, *s.* ‖ *Instrument used in writing*, stilus. ‖ *Manner, mode*, genus: ratio. *The ancient style of architecture*, antiquum structuræ genus: *the old or new style of the calendar*, veterum, recentiorum, spatia temporis finiendi ratio. ‖ *Manner of speaking or writing*, dicendi, *or* scribendi, genus: orationis, *or* sermonis, genus: oratio: sermo. *A flowery style*, fusum orationis genus: *historical style*, genus historicum: *a book in Xenophon's style*, liber conscriptus Xenophontis genere sermonis (☞ stilus *denotes the characteristic manner, or style, of a single writer; therefore* stilus Latinus, Græcus, *is not good Latin*).

STYLE, *v.*, nominare: appellare: vocare: dicere. Vid. Call.

STYPTIC, sanguinem cohibens, sistens, supprimens. *A styptic*, medicamentum, *or* (*if the juice of herbs*) succus quo sistitur sanguis.

SUAVITY, suavitas: dulcēdo. Jn. dulcēdo atque suavitas: gratia. Syn. *in* Agreeableness.

SUB ROSA. Vid. "*In* Confidence."

SUBALTERN, alius imperio, *or* alieno imperio, subjectus, obediens; *also*, inferioris loci, gradûs, ordinis. *A subaltern post*, munus inferioris, minoris dignitatis. *A subaltern officer*, decanus (*one who had the command of ten men*); *or perhaps* succenturio.

SUBDIVIDE, discernere aliquid in partes (*after Cic.*); (iterum) partiri (e. g., genus in species partitur, *Cic.*). *The other division is naturally subdivided into*, &c., altera divisio in (tres) partes et ipsa discedit (*Quint.*, 12, 10, 58).

SUBDIVISION, pars: membrum (☞ subdivisio, *Cod., Just.*); quæ subjecta sunt sub metum, ea sic definiunt (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 8, 18; *the subdivisions of fear*).

SUBDUE, expugnare (*the proper word; of place or person*): domare (*to make one's self master of*): superare (*to gain the upper hand*): vincere (*to conquer; both implying less than* domare; vid. *Flor.*, 4, 12, 30, Germani victi magis quam domiti sunt): subigere (*to bring under the yoke*): in ditionem suam *or* in potestatem suam redigere; ditionis suæ, *or* sui juris, facere; armis subigere atque in ditionem suam redigere (*to bring under one's power*): continēre: coercēre: frangere (*to keep within check or limits, especially one's passions*). *To subdue thoroughly or entirely*, perdomare: devincere. Vid., *also*, Conquer.

SUBJACENT, subjācens (*Plin. Ep.*). *To be subjacent*, subjacēre.

SUBJECT, *adj.* ‖ *Under the dominion of another*, imperio, *or* ditioni, *or* sub alicujus dominationem subjectus (*under the authority of*): alicui parens (*obedient to*): alicui obnoxius (*under the power of; Tacitus has* subjecti, *subjects*). *To be subject to*, esse in alicujus ditione, *or* ditione ac potestate; alicujus juris esse aut habēri; sub dominationem alicujus, *or* alicujus rei subjectum, esse; alicui *or* alicui rei obnoxium esse. ‖ *Exposed, liable*, obnoxius: subjectus (☞ *not* subditus).

SUBJECT, *s.* ‖ *A matter, point*, res (*a thing, in general;* e. g., *a subject of importance*, res magna, res magni momenti): argumentum (*for speaking or writing upon, subject matter.* ☞ *Avoid* materia *or* materies = *only the materials, thoughts*, &c., *used in working out a subject; and* thema, *which Quintilian ventures to use only with* velut *prefixed; instead of which he* [5, 10, 9] *recommends the classical* argu-

mentum; vid. *Spald. in loc.*; *but Cicero says*, materia ad argumentum subjecta): causa (*the point at issue*): locus (*a single point, chief point; especially of a philosophical system, which forms the subject of discussion*; e. g., omnis philosophiæ locus, *Cic., Or.*, 33, 118; hic locus a Zenone tractatus est, *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 24, 63): quæstio: id quod quærimus: id quod positum *or* propositum est, propositum (*question proposed, subject of investigation, especially of a philosophical one*): positio (*a proposition defended, Quint.*, 2, 10, 15. ☞ *Avoid the foreign* thesis, *although it is used by Quintilian*; vid. *Spald. in loc.*): sententia, sententiæ (*principal thought or thoughts*): summa (*main subject*; e. g., *of a letter, conversation, &c.*). || *Topic or matter of discussion*, quæstio: controversia: res controversa: disceptatio. *Often by circumlocution with* quod cadit in controversiam *or* disceptationem. *To make any thing the subject of discussion*, rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere: *the subject under discussion is, who, &c.*, quæritur, quis, &c.; quæstio est, quis, &c.; in quæstione versatur, &c.: *to change the subject*, sermonem alio transferre. || (*In logic*), subjectum (*Marc. Cap.*); pars subjectiva (*Appul.*): de quo aliquid declaratur (*Appul.*). || *One under the dominion or authority of another* [vid. SUBJECT, *adj.*]. || *A man*, homo. *A bad or troublesome subject*, homo nequam.

SUBJECT, *v.*, subjicere: obnoxium reddere.

SUBJECTION, obedientia (*obedience*): servitus (*servitude*). *To retain any body in subjection*, aliquem in officio retinēre: aliquem in ditione atque servitute tenēre: aliquem oppressum tenēre.

SUBJECTIVE, ☞ *not* subjectivus; *but by circumlocution*, e. g., *subjective man*, homo ipse (*opposed to the objective world*), *or by* meus, ego quidem.

SUBJOIN, subjungere: annectere: adjungere, aliquid alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: subjicere, aliquid alicui rei. SYN. *in* ADD.

SUBJUGATE, subigere: vincere et subigere (*to conquer, subdue*): domare: perdomare (*to make one's self master of, to tame*). SYN. subigere et domare; in ditionem suam redigere (*to bring completely under one's power*): in servitutem redigere (*to reduce to servitude*).

SUBJUNCTIVE, adjunctivus modus (*Diom.*): subjunctivus modus (*Diom., Prisc.*); conjunctivus modus, *or* conjunctivus *only* (*Marc. Capell., Serv.*).

SUBLIMATE, *clauso vase aliquid vi ignis solvere.

SUBLIME, altus: celsus: excelsus: grandis (*Cic.*): sublimis (*Quint.*). *Very sublime*, magnificus: divinus: augustus (*Cic.*). *A sublime poem*, carmen sublime (*Ov.*). *A sublime style*, genus dicendi sublime (*Quint.*). *To place sublime images before the mind*, imagines cum amplissimâ dignitate ante oculos constituere (*Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 5, 13).

SUBLIMELY, excelse: sublate: elate (*Cic.*): sublimiter (*Quint.*).

SUBLIMITY, altitudo: excelsitas: elatio (*Cic.*): sublimitas (*Quint.*); *or by the adjective. Sublimity of style*, orationis elatio atque altitudo: grande dicendi genus: *sublimity in expression*, sublimitas in verbis; majestas verborum (*Cic.*).

SUBLUNARY, quod infra lunam est (*Cic.*). *All sublunary things are transitory*, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum (*Cic., Somn.*, 4).

SUBMERGE, submergere: in aquam mergere.

SUBMERSION; *circumlocution by the verb*: (submersio, *Jul. Firmic.*).

SUBMISSION; *usually by the verbs*; obsequium (*Tac., obedience of subjects*); *sometimes by* officium (e. g., magnam partem Galliæ in officio tenēre, continēre, *Cæs.*). Vid., *also*, OBEDIENCE.

SUBMISSIVE, qui se subjicit, &c.; dicto audiens: obediens: obtemperans.

SUBMIT. || INTRANS., se submittere alicui: se dedere alicui: se subjicere alicujus imperio: in alicujus potestatem se permittere: in alicujus ditionem venire: sub alicujus imperium ditionemque cadere: sub nutum ditionemque alicujus pervenire. *To submit to the laws*, se subjicere legibus (*Plin., Pan.*, 65); legibus pārēre (*Cic.*). *To submit to an indignity, or = to condescend to any thing*, descendere, *or* suâ voluntate descendere; *to any thing*, ad aliquid (*the proper word*): se demittere; *to any thing*, ad *or* in aliquid: se submittere; *to any thing*, ad *or* in aliquid: dignari aliquid facere (*not Cic.; but Catull., Lucr., Virg., Col., Suet., both positively and negatively*). *To submit to use all manner of entreaties*, descendere in preces omnes: *to submit to use flattery*, se demittere in adulationem (*Tac.*): *to submit to the disgrace of pleading one's cause as a criminal*, submittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium (*Liv.*). || TRANS. *To refer*, referre (ad). Vid. REFER.

SUBORDINATE, *adj.*, alicui subjectus *or* obnoxius; alicujus imperio subjectus, parens (*subject*): inferior (*lower in rank, &c.*): secundus (*second in rank*). *To act or play a subordinate part in any thing*, secundas tantum aut tertias (*sc.* partes) agere in aliquâ re.

SUBORDINATE, *v.*, subjicere: supponere (e. g., *a species to a genus*). ☞ Subordinare *is not Latin*; *and* subjungere, subnectere = *to subjoin, to make co-ordinate. To subordinate one's own interests to the public good*, reipublicæ commoda privatis necessitatibus potiora habēre (*Cic.*): *to be subordinate*, alicui rei subjectum esse *or* subesse; inferiorem esse aliquâ re (*to be under or lower*); satellitem et ministrum (*or* ministram) esse alicujus rei (*to be in the relation of servant or assistant*); alicui rei obedire debēre (*to be bound to obey*).

SUBORDINATION, discrimina (*plural*): gradus ordinum (*gradation, difference of rank*): disciplina (*discipline*): obsequium (*obedience*); *also, in an under sense*, modestia (e. g., in milite modestiam desiderare, *Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 52). *A spirit of subordination*, obsequii amor: *want of subordination among the troops*, immodestia, intemperantia militum (*Nep.*): *to maintain strict subordination*, severe regere disciplinam militarem (*Suet., Cæs.*, 48).

SUBORN, aliquem subjicere (*Cæs.*): subornare (*Cic.*): (homines) comparare (*Liv.*): immittere (*Sall.*).

SUBORNATION; *by circumlocution*; e. g., aliquo instigante, impellente, impulsare; alicujus impulsu facere aliquid.

SUBPŒNA, *s.*, denunciatio testimonii (*Cic., Flacc.*, 6, 14).

SUBPŒNA, *v.*, testimonium alicui denunciare (*Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 38, 110): *or, absolutely*, denunciare (e. g., non denunciavi, *Cic., Flacc.*, 15, 35). *Any body is subpœnaed*, alicui denunciatum est (*sc.* ut adesset; *cf. Cic., Verr.*, p. 826, *Zumpt, and Quint.*, 5, 7, 9: duo genera sunt testium, aut voluntariorum, aut eorum, quibus in judiciis publicis lege denunciari solet).

SUBSCRIBE, subscribere, *with an accusative or dative* (*properly, to ratify by a signature; hence, figuratively, with a dative only, to approve, general term*): aliquid subnotare (*to sign one's name at the foot of any thing*): nomen suum notare alicui rei (e. g., epistolæ): nomen subsignare; nomen profitēri (*to add one's name to a subscription list*). *To subscribe one's name*, nomen subscribere, *also simply* subscribere; nomen subnotare: *to subscribe for a book*, libri emtorem se profitēri (nominis subscriptione).

SUBSCRIBER, qui nomen subscribit, &c. *Subscriber to a book about to be published*, *emtorem libri se profitens *or* professus. *We confidently hope to have a large body of subscribers to that work*, *non paucos illud opus patronos nacturum esse confidimus, qui nominis sui subscriptione favoris documenta sint daturi: *subscribers' names will be received until the end of June*, *nomen profitēri poterunt emturi usque ad finem mensis Junii.

SUBSCRIPTION, *nominis subscriptio (*the act of subscribing*): *nomen subscriptum (*a name subscribed*). *By subscription*, *subscriptionis lege.

SUBSEQUENT. Vid. LATER.

SUBSEQUENTLY. Vid. AFTER.

SUBSERVE, alicui opem ferre, auxiliari, opitulari, succurrere, subvenire (subservire, *Plautus = to be subject to, serve*). SYN. *in* AID.

SUBSERVIENT. || *Subject*, vid. || *Conducive*, utilis: commodus. Vid. CONDUCIVE, USEFUL.

SUBSIDE, residere: considere: remittere (*of winds and stormy passions*): subsidere (*of winds and waves*): abire, decedere, remitti (*of fevers, &c.*): decrescere (æquora, undæ decrescunt, *Ov.*; admiratio decrescit, *Quint.*). *The wind has already subsided*, venti vis omnis cecidit.

SUBSIDIARY, *by* adjumento, auxilio, &c.; utilis ad.

SUBSIDIZE, pecuniam conferre, dare (*to give a supply of money*): subsidium, auxilium mittere (*to send aid*).

SUBSIDY, collatio (*contribution of money to the Roman emperors*): stips; collecta, -æ (*a contribution*): subsidium, auxilium (*aid*).

SUBSIST, constare: consistere (*to have a continued existence; opposed to non-existence*): esse (*to be*): valēre (*to avail, be valid*): exercēri (*to be observed or kept*): vigēre (*to be in force; as when we say "a law or institution subsists in all its force"*). ☞ Obtinēre *in this sense is quite unclassical*; vid. *Klotz, Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 41, 118.

SUBSISTENCE. || *Real being, by circumlocution with the verb.* || *Life*, vita.

SUBSTANCE. || *That which is or has being*, res: res creata (☞ *avoid* ens *and* essentia). *A living substance*, animans (*man*); animal: *an intellectual substance*, mens; natura intelligens, mente *or* ratione prædita. || *An essential part*, natura (*element*): corpus (*body*): natura atque vis: vis et natura: ☞ substantia *is found in Quintilian, Seneca, and later writers; often by* esse *or* esse in rerum naturâ. || *Means of life*, facultates: res: omnia ad vitam necessaria (*Cic.*). || *The chief part of a thing*, medulla: flos: vires atque nervi: summa: caput rei. || *Reality, as opposed to appearance*, veritas, *or by* ipse (e. g., *to have the appearance of virtue, but not the substance*, speciem virtutis præ se ferre, non virtute ipsâ præditum esse.) *To have some substance*, stabilitatis aliquid habēre (*Cic., of a philosophical opinion*).

SUBSTANTIAL. || *Belonging to the nature or being of things, solid*, verus (*true, real*): præcipuus (*chief*): ad rei alicujus naturam pertinens: in rei alicujus naturâ positus, situs (*essential*: ☞ substantialis, *ecclesiastical*): gravissimus: maximus (*weighty, important*). *A substantial difference*, discrimen in ipsâ naturâ alicujus rei positum: *the substantial part of a thing*, interiora, *plural* (*opposed to the mere outside*); natura (*opposed to the accidents*). || *Possessed of substance or competent wealth*, qui est solvendo: dives. Vid. RICH.

SUBSTANTIALLY, re: naturâ: genere. *Substantially different*, ipsâ naturâ diversus, separatus.

SUBSTANTIATE, firmare: firmum reddere. Vid. CONFIRM.

SUBSTANTIVE (*in grammar*), nomen substantivum (*grammatical*).

SUBSTITUTE, *v.*, aliquem in locum alterius substituere: aliquid in locum *or* in vicem alicujus rei reponere. *To substitute one word for another*, aliud verbum reponere (*Quint.*, 11, 2, 49).

SUBSTITUTE, *s.*, vicarius (*one who administers an office in the place of another, especially in the place of one who still retains his office, either in public or in private life*): procurator (*an agent, either in public or in private life, one who acts on behalf of another during his absence*). *To be or act as a substitute*, alienâ fungi vice (*to be a* vicarius); procurare (*to be a* procurator); alicujus vice *or* officio fungi (*as* vicarius); alicujus negotia *or* rationes procurare; alicui procurare (*as* procurator): *to procure a substitute for any body*, alicui vicarium expedīre (e. g., *to serve as a soldier, Liv.*, 29, 1, 8); *for one's self*, vicarium mercēde conducere (e. g., *to serve in the militia, &c.*).

SUBSTITUTION, *by circumlocution with the verb.*

SUBTERFUGE, latebra (*qu., a hiding-place, a pretext*): deverticulum: deverticulum ac flexio (*an evasion*): excusatio (*an excuse*): causa simulata *or* speciosa (*an alleged specious reason*). *To seek a subterfuge,* deverticula, *or* deverticula flexionesque quærere; tergiversari (*to twist and turn one's self in every direction, in order to escape any thing*): *to find a subterfuge,* rimam aliquam reperire (*Prov., Plaut., Curc.*, 4, 2, 24); *to have a subterfuge,* latebram habēre: *he answered by a subterfuge,* alio responsionem suam derivavit: *without subterfuge,* directe *or* directo (*in a straightforward manner*).

SUBTERRANEAN, subterraneus. *A subterranean passage,* crypta: *to put into a subterranean cavern,* aliquem sub terrā demittere in locum saxo conseptum (*Liv.*): *the subterranean deities,* dii inferi *or* inferni.

SUBTLE. ‖ Propr. *Thin, fine,* subtilis: tenuis: exilis. ‖ Fig. *Acute, nice,* subtilis: acutus. Vid. Acute. ‖ *Crafty, artful,* astutus: versutus: callidus.

SUBTLETY. ‖ *Fineness,* subtilitas: tenuitas (*Plin.*). ‖ *Acuteness,* acies: acumen: subtilitas: acies ingenii. ‖ *Craft,* astutia: versutia (*natural*): calliditas (*acquired by practice*).

SUBTRACT. ‖ *To take away,* subtrahere: detrahere: deducere: adimere: auferre. ‖ (*In computation*) *to deduct,* deducere (☞ *but not* subtrahere *or* detrahere *in this sense*).

SUBTRACTION, *by circumlocution with* deducere (e. g., addendo deducendoque vidēre, quæ reliqui summa fit, *Cic., Off.*, 1, 18, 59, *by addition and subtraction*).

SUBURB, suburbium (*Cic.*).

SUBURBAN, suburbanus (*Cic.*).

SUBVERSION, } Vid. Overthrow.
SUBVERT. }

SUBVERSIVE, *by circumlocution with* evertere *or* subvertere.

SUCCEED. Trans. *To follow,* sequi: subsequi. [Vid. Follow.] ‖ *To follow another in a post or office,* succedere alicui *or* in alicujus locum (*general term, to take the place of another*): in alicujus locum subrogari *or* suffici (*to be elected to an office in the place of a person dead or discharged; the former, of election by the* comitia; *the latter, of election by the people*). *To succeed one on a throne,* succedere regno in locum alicujus. ‖ Intrans. *To have a prosperous issue,* succedere: procedere (☞ *the former rarely with* bene *or* prospere, *the latter rarely without one or the other; cf. Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 26). *It has succeeded to my wish,* ex sententiā successit (*opposed to* parum processit): *a thing succeeds with me,* succedit mihi aliquid (*it has a good result or issue*); prospere *or* ex sententiā evenit aliquid (*it has the desired result*).

SUCCESS, successus, -ûs (*Liv., Tac.*): eventus felix, bonus, *or* optatus: *often by circumlocution with the verb; especially in such phrases as* "*to meet with success,*" *and the like. Elated with success,* successu rerum ferocior (*Tac.*): *to be elated with success,* successu aliquo tumēre (*Just.*, 39, 2, 1); successu exsultare (*Virg.*).

SUCCESSFUL, felix: fortunatus: beatus: faustus: secundus: prosper: bonus. Syn. *and* Phr. *in* Fortunate.

SUCCESSFULLY, feliciter: fortunate: beate: fauste: prospere: bene (*well*): ex sententiā (*according to one's wish*).

SUCCESSION, *usually by circumlocution with the verb* (but successio *is classical for* "*a following in an office,*" &c.); *or* successio in alicujus locum (*Pseud. Cic., Ep. ad Brut.*, 1, 17). *Order of succession,* ætatis privilegium (*privilege of birth, Justin.*, 2, 10, 2): *the kingdom came in order of succession to Astyages,* regnum per ordinem successionis ad Astyagem descendit: *of these* (*sons*), *Artamenes, as the eldest in order of succession, claimed the throne,* ex his Artamenes maximus natu ætatis privilegio regnum sibi vindicabat: *to leave a kingdom to any body by the order of succession,* regnum alicui per manus tradere: *a war* (*respecting the order*) *of succession,* * bellum propter ordinem successionis in regno conflatum, gestum, &c.: *in succession,* deinceps; continenter (*without interruption*; ☞ *not* continue *or* continuo); ordine (*in order*); alter post alterum; alius post alium (*one after another; the former, of two; the latter, of several*); *often, also, by* continuus (*uninterrupted*; e. g., *three days in succession,* triduum continuum; tres dies continuos): *to go through all in regular succession,* per omnes in orbem ire.

SUCCESSIVE, } Vid. "*In* Succession."
SUCCESSIVELY. }

SUCCESSOR, successor (*always, except in connection, with a genitive of the office to which one succeeds*); *usually by circumlocution,* qui in alicujus locum succedit, sublegitur, substituitur, subrogatur, *or* sufficitur: *a successor on a throne,* qui succedit (in alicujus locum) regno: *to give a successor to any one,* aliquem in alicujus locum substituere, sublegere, subrogare, *or* sufficere (*by election*); alicui successorem dare, mittere (*by removing him; Suet., Oct.*, 88; *Dom.*, 1): *a person receives a successor,* alicui succeditur (*general term*); aliquis successorem accipit (*he is removed, Plin. Ep.*, 9, 13, *extr.*).

SUCCINCT, } Vid. Brief, Briefly.
SUCCINCTLY. }

SUCCOR, *s.*, auxilium: adjumentum: subsidium: ops. Syn. *and* Phr. *in* Aid.

SUCCOR, *v.*, succurrere alicui: auxilium ferre alicui: auxiliari alicui: esse alicui auxilio: opitulari alicui. Syn. *and* Phr. *in* Aid.

SUCCORY, cichorium (*Plin.*): * cichorium intybus (*Linn.*).

SUCCULENCE, succus.

SUCCULENT, succi plenus: succosus (*Col.*): succulentus (*Appul.*).

SUCCUMB, succumbere, cedere rei. Vid. Yield.

SUCH, talis (*relatively,* qualis, *such a one; as: also* = *Greek τοιοῦτος, so great, so good,* &c.): ejusmodi: hujusmodi (*of that or this kind or sort*): hujus *or* ejus generis, id. genus (*of that kind*): *often* is *or* hic *only* (e. g., mater ... cujus ea crudelitas, ut nemo eam matrem appellare possit). *And more such,* et quæ sunt generis ejusdem; et id genus alia: *and several such,* atque ejusdem generis complura: *such is the nature of man,* natura hominum ita est comparata (☞ *not* instituta) ut, &c.: *such is the fact,* sic res est; ita res se habet: *he is just such as I wished him to be,* ut volebam eum esse, ita est (*Ter.*): *in such wise,* tali modo; eo modo; ita; sic: *of such sort,* talis; ejusmodi; ejus generis.

SUCK, *v.* ‖ Trans., sugere (*the proper word*): bibere (*suck up, drink in*; e. g., spongia aquam bibit). *To suck in,* imbibere, bibere (e. g., colorem): *to suck in false notions with one's mother's milk,* errores cum lacte nutricis sugere: *a sucking-pump,* * antlia aquas sugens, bibens: *to suck out,* exsugere. ‖ Fig. *To exhaust, enfeeble,* exhaurire; exinanire; expilare (*to exhaust the strength of a country*); defenerare; fenore trucidare (*to drain with usury*): *to suck the life's blood out of any one,* alicujus medullam perbibere; alicujus sanguinem *or* aliquem absorbēre (*comedy*). ‖ Intrans., sugere: sugere mammam matris. *A sucking* (*pig,* &c.), lactens (*with substantive; a suckling*: subrumus *only in the language of peasants*): *to let any thing suck,* ad ubera admittere aliquem (*of animals*); ad mammam matris admovēre aliquem (*of a person making a young animal suck*: subrumare *belongs to the language of peasants*); mammam dare *or* præbēre alicui (*of a mother*): *to suck still, he still sucks his mother's teats,* adhuc sub mammā (*or* sub mammis, *of several*) habēri: *a sucking-spoon or boat,* * rostrum ad sugendum factum.

SUCK, *s.*, *by the verb, or by circumlocution with* mamma *or* uber; e. g., *to give suck,* mammam dare *or* præbēre; uber dare (*Plin.*); nutrire infantem admoto ubere (*Phædr.*).

SUCKING, *s.*, suctus, -ûs (*Plin.*); *or by the verb.*

SUCKLE, alicui mammam dare *or* præbēre (*of women and animals*: ☞ lactare *is without good authority in this sense*): aliquem ad ubera admittere (*of animals*): aliquem uberibus alere (*opposed to feeding in any other way; of women and animals*): aliquem lacte suo nutrire (*of a mother, instead of employing a wet-nurse, Gell.*, 12, 1): *also* nutrire *only* (*Just.*); nutricare (*of a sow suckling so many pigs, Varr.*).

SUCKLING, *s.* ‖ *The act of giving suck; by the verb.* ‖ *An infant at the breast,* (infans) lactens (☞ subrumus, *a term used by the peasants*). *Romulus, when yet a suckling,* Romulus parvus et lactens.

SUCTION, suctus, -ûs (*Plin.*), *or by the verb.*

SUDATORY, *adj.*, sudatorius; *or by the verb, or* sudatio.

SUDATORY, *s.*, sudatorium (*Sen.*), sudatio (*Varr.*).

SUDDEN, subitus (*opposed to* ante provisus, *of the manner in which a thing comes upon or appears to us*): repens *or* repentinus (*opposed to* exspectatus, meditatus et præparatus; *of the manner in which a thing happens*): non ante provisus, improvisus (*unforeseen*): nec opinatus, inopinatus (*unexpected, nearly in the sense of* subitus): inexspectatus: non exspectatus (*nearly in the sense of* repentinus). *We often find,* Jn. subitus et repentinus; subitus atque improvisus; subitus inopinatusque; repentinus et necopinatus; inexspectatus et repentinus; improvisus atque inopinatus. *A sudden storm,* tempestas subita; tempestas improviso conciliata (i. e., *which takes one by surprise*); tempestas repentina (i. e., *which arises hastily; figuratively in Cic., Sext.*, 67, 140): *a sudden arrival,* adventus necopinatus: *to die a sudden death,* repentinā morte perire, *or* repentino mori (i. e., *sudden, with respect to the person who dies*: ☞ subitā morte perire, *or* subito mori, *would mean* "*to be carried off unexpectedly, as far as one's friends or relatives are concerned*").

SUDDENLY, subito: repente: repentino: derepente (☞ derepentino *is late*): improviso: ex *or* de improviso: nec opinato: ex necopinato: inexspectato: ex inexspectato: præter opinionem improviso (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 74, 182): repente ex inopinato (*Suet., Galb.*, 10).

SUDDENNESS, *by the adjective or adverb.*

SUDORIFIC, sudorem ciens, movens, faciens, eliciens (*Plin.*), diaphoreticus (*medical technical term*).

SUDS, * aqua sapone infecta.

SUE. ‖ *To request, pray for,* rogare, orare aliquem aliquid: flagitare: efflagitare aliquid ab aliquo (*with eagerness and impetuosity*). *To sue the gods,* precari a diis; precatione uti; precationem ad deos facere: *to sue humbly any thing from any body,* supplicare alicui pro re; petere, postulare suppliciter aliquid ab aliquo; orare aliquem supplicibus verbis; orare *or* rogare aliquem suppliciter: *to sue importunately and almost with tears,* omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare aliquem: *to sue in the most earnest manner,* aliquem ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: *to sue for votes,* ambire; prensare (*absolutely*; i. e., *to go about soliciting votes, to shake hands,* &c.: ☞ ambire honores, &c., *is not Latin*). ‖ *At law,* lege agere cum aliquo (☞ *not* in aliquem) alicujus rei *or* de re; legibus experiri de re; aliquem in jus vocare. Vid. "*to bring an* Action."

SUET, adeps renium (*Plin.*).

SUFFER. ‖ Trans. *To endure, bear,* ferre: pati: perpeti: tolerare: perferre: sustinēre. Jn. ferre et perpeti: pati ac ferre: pati et perferre: perpeti ac perferre [Syn. *in* Endure]. *To be able to suffer hunger and cold,* inediæ et algoris patientem esse: *the heat is so great that one's hand can not suffer it,* tam vehemens calor ut manus apposita patiens ejus non sit: *not to be able to suffer any one,* ab aliquo animo esse alieno *or* adverso (*to be averse*); odium habēre *or* gerere in aliquem (*to hate*); alicui esse infensum atque inimicum (*to entertain hostile feeling*): *not to be able to suffer any thing,* alienum esse, abhorrēre ab aliquā re (*to be disinclined or averse*); aliquid mihi odio *or* in odio est (*to detest*). ‖ *To undergo* (*an evil*),

accipere aliquid (*to be affected by any thing*); affici ab aliquâ re (*to be affected or afflicted with any thing*). *To suffer a defeat*, cladem accipere: *to suffer shipwreck*, naufragium facere (*not* pati): *to suffer loss, damage*, damnum, detrimentum, jacturam facere (*not* damnum *or* jacturam pati); detrimentum capere, accipere: ☞ naufragium pati (*only in Sen., Herc. Œt.*, 118), damnum pati (*only in Sen., De Irâ*, 1, 2, 3, *in an amended passage, and Ulp., Dig.*, 8, 2, 19), *and* jacturam pati (*only Col.*, 1, *præf.* 11) *are wrong, because in classical Latin* pati *is always* = æquo animo ferre, *to bear with patience*; e. g., damnum pati (*Liv.*, 22, 41; *Lucan.*, 8, 749). ‖ *To permit*, pati (*to allow*): sinĕre (*not to hinder*; vid. LET): ferre (*to bear*): pati aliquid fieri (*to suffer any thing to be done*): permittere (*to allow, not to forbid; opposed to* vetare: ☞ tolerare *in this sense would be wrong*). *I will not suffer it at all*, non feram; non patiar; non sinam (*Cic., Cat.*, 1, 5, 10): *should I suffer this?* egone hoc feram? *the matter suffers no delay*, res dilationem non patitur. ‖ INTRANS. *To be sensible of an evil or pain*, mala ferre, perpeti: affectum esse aliquâ re (*to be affected by*): premi aliquâ re (*to be oppressed with*). *To suffer* (*from pain*), dolores ferre, pati: *to suffer* (*from want*), inopiâ premi, laborare: *to suffer* (*from injustice*), injuriam pati, ferre: (*at the hands of any body*), aliquis mihi injuriam facit, infert: *the patient suffers much* (*pain*), ægrotus magnos dolores patitur, *or* magnis doloribus cruciatur: *to suffer from any thing* = *to be sick of*, ægrotum esse re *or* ex re; laborare ex re: *to suffer very much in the eyes*, gravi oculorum morbo affectum esse: *to have suffered much* (*of ships*), gravius adflictas esse (*Cæs.*): *the regiment suffered severely in the engagement*, legio vehementer prœlio erat attenuata: *his honor suffers*, ejus existimatio in eâ re agitur: *the country suffered much in this war*, hoc bellum reipublicæ erat calamitosissimum: *his health has suffered much*, *ejus valetudo valde afflicta est: *the ships suffered much from the storm*, tempestas naves afflictavit; *to suffer* (*punishment*), pœnam dare; supplicium pati: *to suffer for a fault*, &c., luere (*to atone for*); pœnas alicujus rei dare, luere, *or* persolvere (*to give satisfaction for*): *to make any body suffer for a fault*, pœnas alicujus rei ab aliquo expetere (*opposed to* impunitum alicui aliquid omittere [*Sall., Jug.*, 31, 13], ignoscere alicui aliquid, vĕniam dare alicui alicujus rei; *to pardon*): *I will make you suffer for this*, hoc non impunitum feceris; hoc tibi non sic abibit.

SUFFERABLE, tolerabilis: tolerandus (*opposed to* intolerabilis).

SUFFERANCE. ‖ *Endurance*, toleratio (*act of suffering*): tolerantia (*power of suffering, Cic., Paradox.*, 4, 1, 27): perpessio (*act of suffering steadily*). JN. perpessio et tolerantia: patientia (*capability of bearing; absolutely, and* alicujus rei; e. g., frigoris, famis). ‖ *Permission*, vid.

SUFFERING, *s.* ‖ *Act of enduring*, perpessio (☞ passio *is quite unclassical*): toleratio (*Cic., Fin.*, 2, 29, 94; *both with a genitive of the thing suffered*). ‖ *Pain, grief*, dolor (*bodily*): ægritudo (*mental*). ☞ *Later writers use* ægritudo *also of bodily suffering* (*Ramsh.*) [vid. PAIN]. ‖ *Misfortune*, malum. *Sufferings*, res adversæ; mala; calamitas: *to be involved in sufferings*, in res adversas incidere: *to endure sufferings*, mala ferre, perpeti: *to bring sufferings upon any one*, mala alicui inferre; aliquem calamitate afficere (*of things*).

SUFFICE, sufficere: satis esse. Vid. SUFFICIENT.

SUFFICIENCY, quod satis est [vid. PHRASES *in* ENOUGH]. *A sufficiency* (*of property*, &c.), victus (*what one can live on*); quod satis esse vidētur (*what is probably enough*): *to have a sufficiency*, habĕre in sumtum (*Cic.*); rem habĕre; *habĕre, unde commode vivam: *not to have a sufficiency*, deest mihi in sumtum ad necessarios usus (*Gell.*).

SUFFICIENT, quod satis esse vidētur *or* visum est (*enough*): par (*a match for*): satis idoneus (*proper, fit, as it ought to be*); *also by* satis (*enough*) *with a genitive*. ☞ Sufficiens, *absolutely, is late.* "*Sufficient*" *may often be translated by* is (= *such*) *followed by a relative clause with* posse, &c. (e. g., Deiotarus non eas copias habuit, quibus inferre bellum populo Romano posset). *I am not sufficient for these things*, *non is sum, qui hæc facere, &c., possim: *to leave a sufficient garrison*, præsidium, quod satis esse videtur (visum est), relinquere: *sufficient eloquence*, satis eloquentiæ: *sufficient knowledge of any thing*, *satis idonea alicujus rei scientia: *to have strength sufficient for any thing*, sufficere ad aliquid: *to be sufficient*, satis esse; suppetere alicui rei; *for a person or thing*, sufficere alicui, ad aliquid [vid. ENOUGH]: *to have sufficient to live on*, habĕre in sumtum (*Cic. ad Fam.*, 9, 20, 1, *Manut.*; *opposed to* deest mihi in sumtum ad necessarios usus, *Sen., Benef.*, 2, 10, 1, *Gronov.*); rem habĕre (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 21, 73).

SUFFICIENTLY, satis (☞ sufficienter *is late*). *More than sufficient*, plus quam satis est; satis superque; abunde (*abundantly*). "*Sufficiently*" *is also sometimes expressed in Latin by* satiare (*to satisfy*) *or* satiari (*to be satisfied*); e. g., *to manure the land sufficiently*, agrum stercore satiare: *to sleep sufficiently*, somno satiari.

SUFFOCATE, suffŏcare aliquem (*Cic.*): intercludere alicui animam, spiritum (*Liv.*). *To be suffocated*, suffocari (*Cic.*); intercluditur mihi anima *or* spiritus; intercluso spiritu exstingui (*Curt.*). Suffocare *and* suffocari *also figuratively.*

SUFFOCATION, suffocatio: spiritus interclusus: *or by the verb.*

SUFFRAGAN, suffraganeus (*technical term*): chorepiscopus (*ecclesiastical*): *episcopi vicarius.

SUFFRAGE. Vid. VOTE.

SUFFUSE, suffundere. *Eyes suffused with tears*, oculi suffusi lacrimis: *a face suffused with blushes*, facies multo rubore suffusa.

SUFFUSION, suffusio (*Plin.*). *Use the verb.*

SUGAR, *s.*, sacchărum (*Plin.*, 12, 8, 17; *of the sugar-cane*): *a sugar-baker*, *sacchari coctor: *sugar-basin*, *pyxis sacchari: *sugar-candy*, *sacchărum crystallinum: *sugar-loaf*, *meta sacchari (*figuratively, of a conical hill*, collis in modum metæ in acutum cacumen fastigatus, *Liv.*): *sugar-paper*, *charta crassior sacchari metis amiciendis: *sugar-plum*, *amygdalum sacchăro condītum (*a large sugar-plum*); *spira saccharo condīta (*a small-sugar-plum*): *a sugar-house*, *officina saccharo coquendo: *a sugar-cane*, arundo saccharifera (*Bau.*); saccharum officinarum (*Plin.*): *sweet as sugar*, dulcissimus; melleus; *sacchari dulcedinem habens.

SUGAR, *v.*, *saccharo condire aliquid.

SUGARED, *saccharo condītus: *sacharinus; *mellitus (*honeyed*).

SUGGEST, suggerere, subjicere alicui aliquid (*to prompt*): monēre aliquem aliquid; *or* monēre aliquem, *followed by* ut (*to give warning*): alicui injicere (*to inculcate, to inspire*; ☞ inspirare *is poetical and post-Augustan*). *To suggest to any one the idea that*, &c., mentem alicui dare, ut, &c.; in eam mentem aliquem impellere, ut, &c.: *a speech such as anger and dissimulation suggest*, sermo qualem ira et dissimulatio gignit (*Tac., Ann.*, 2, 57, 3): *to suggest what one ought to say or answer*, subjicere, quid dicat aliquis; admonēre, quid respondeat aliquis.

SUGGESTION, monitum: consilium: *or by the verb. At any body's suggestion*, aliquo monente; aliquo auctore: *to follow the suggestions of others*, aliorum consilia sequi. Vid., *also*, HINT.

SUICIDAL, qui suâ manu se occīdit.

SUICIDE. ‖ *Self-destruction*, mors voluntaria: mors arcessīta (*Plin.*): mors quæsita *or* sumta (*Tac.*): finis voluntarius (*Tac.*). *To commit suicide*, mortem *or* necem sibi consciscere; mortem *or* vim sibi inferre; vim afferre vitæ suæ; manu sibi exhaurire vitam; manus sibi afferre; se ipsum vitâ privare; vitæ durius consulere; sese morte multare; se ipsum interimere; se interficere; ipsum interemtorem sui fieri (*Sen. Ep.*, 76, 12); voluntariâ morte perire (*Virg., Paterc.*); de se statuere (*Tac.*): ☞ se interficere *occurs in Sulpic. in Cic., Epp. Fam.*, 4, 12, 2, *and Liv.*, 31, 18, 7: *Cicero, also, has* Crassum suapte manu interfectum, *Or.*, 3, 3, 10: se occidere *is quoted by Quintilian from a lost oration of Cicero*, cum ipse sese conaretur occidere, *Quint.*, 5, 10, 69. *To drive any body to commit suicide*, aliquem ad voluntariam mortem perducere *or* propellere; aliquem cogere, ut vitâ se ipse privet: *to dissuade any body from committing suicide*, efficere, ut manus aliquis a se abstineat. ‖ *A person who commits self-destruction*, interemtor sui (*Sen.*), *or* qui suâ manu mortem sibi consciscit. Vid. *the preceding meaning.*

SUIT. ‖ TRANS. *To adapt*, accommodare aliquid alicui rei *or* ad rem: facere *or* efficere ut aliquid congruat *or* conveniat cum re (*to make any thing suit another thing*). *To suit the words to the thoughts*, verba ad sensus accommodare; sententias accommodare vocibus: *a speech to the place, circumstances, and persons*, orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et personis. ‖ *To dress*, vid. ‖ INTRANS. *To fit well*, aptum esse *or* apte convenire ad aliquid; apte convenire in aliquid (e. g., calcei ad pedes apti sunt *or* apte conveniunt): bene sedēre (*to sit well; of a coat*, vestis, &c.). ‖ *To be fit for a person or thing* (= *be suitable for*), decēre (*become*): aptum esse alicui, *or* alicui rei, *or* ad aliquid: accommodatum esse alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: convenire alicui, *or* alicui rei, *or* cum aliquâ re: congruere alicui rei *or* cum aliquâ re [SYN. *in* AGREE]. *Not to suit any thing*, abhorrēre a re: *the name does not suit him* (= *is not applicable to him*), nomen non convenit *or* cadit. ‖ *To be agreeable to*, alicui gratum esse (*the proper word*); alicui placēre (*to please*); alicui arridēre (*to make a good impression on*): *not to suit*, ingratum esse: *a thing suits me*, aliquid gratum juvat (*poetical*); delectat me aliquid *or* delector aliquâ re: *these things do not suit us*, ea ingenii nostri non sunt: *this spot exactly suits my taste*, hic mihi præter omnes locus ridet *or* arridet (*after Hor., Od.*, 2, 6, 13).

SUIT. ‖ *Action at law*, lis: causa [vid. ACTION]. *Costs of a suit*, litis summa; impensæ in litem factæ (*Paul., Dig.*, 3, 3, 30). ‖ *A set* (*of clothes*), vestimenta, -orum, *plural*; synthēsis (*a complete suit, Mart., and later writers*). ‖ *Petition*, vid.

SUITABLE, } accommodatus alicui rei
SUITED. } *or* ad rem (*adapted*): aptus alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*appropriate*): conveniens: congruens (☞ congruus *is not Latin*): consentaneus alicui rei *or* cum re (*that agrees with*): decorus alicui *or* alicui rei (*becoming*): dignus aliquo *or* aliquâ re (*worthy*). JN. aptus et accommodatus: aptus consentaneusque: congruens et aptus: aptus et congruens: commodus (*in due measure*): opportunus (*proper, fit, especially of situation or position; then of time, of age*, &c.): idoneus (*fit, adapted by nature*). JN. opportunus et idoneus: commodus et idoneus: habilis et aptus. *Very suitable*, percommodus; peropportunus; peridoneus (*to any thing*, alicui rei *or* ad aliquid): *a suitable opportunity*, occasio idonea *or* commoda et idonea; opportunitas: *not suitable*, alienus: *a suitable punishment*, pro modo pœna: *a suitable speech*, decōra oratio: *suitable to time or circumstances*, consentaneus tempori; ad tempus accommodatus; . . . *and persons*, aptus consentaneusque tempori et personæ: *to be suitable*, convenire ad aliquid; consentire *or* congruere alicui rei *or* cum aliquâ re; respondēre alicui rei; (*of climate, food*, &c.) salubrem esse: *not to be suitable*, gravem, parum salubrem esse.

SUITABLENESS, convenientia: congruentia (*Plin. Ep., Sen*). *Rather by the adjectives.*

SUITABLY, apte (e. g., dicere; aliquid disponere): ad aliquid apte, accommodate, *or* apposite: alicui rei convenienter, congruenter. JN. apte congruenterque;

congruenter convenienterque : idonee : apposite : commode.

SUITE, comitatus : comites (*general term, attendants*) : cohors : asseclæ (*especially of a governor going into a province*) : delecti (*chosen companions*) : stipatio, stipatores corporis (*as a body-guard ; also sometimes by circumlocution ;* e. g., qui eunt *or* proficiscuntur cum aliquo ; qui sunt cum aliquo ; quos aliquis secum ducit ; qui aliquem sequuntur, comitantur). *To be in the suit of a prince,* inter comites ducis aspici ; . . . *of a prætor,* asseclam esse prætoris : *to join the suit of any body,* se comitem alicui adjungere : *one of any body's suite,* assecla alicujus.

SUITOR. ‖ *Petitioner,* petitor : supplex. ‖ *A wooer,* amasius (*Plaut.*) : amator : petitor (*Appul.,* nec quisquam, cupiens ejus nuptiarum, petitor accedit).

SULKY, } morosus : difficilis. JN. dif-
SULLEN, } ficilis ac morosus : durus. *A sullen brow,* frons caperata.

SULLENLY, morose : dure.

SULLENNESS, morositas : natura difficilis.

SULLY, inquinare : polluere (*to stain, pollute*) : maculare : commaculare : maculis aspergere (*with spots*). Vid., *also,* STAIN.

SULPHUR, sulfur *or* sulphur. *Sulphureous* (*of sulphur*), sulphureus (*full of sulphur,* sulphurosus : *saturated with sulphur,* sulphuratus).

SULTAN, * imperator Turcicus.

SULTANA, } * imperatoris Turcici
SULTANESS. } conjux.

SULTRINESS, æstus fervidus (*Hor., Sat.,* 1, 1, 38).

SULTRY, fervidus : æstuosus (e. g., dies). *It is sultry,* sol æstuat : *the most sultry part of the day,* fervidissimum diei tempus.

SUM, *s.* ‖ *An amount,* summa. *A small sum,* summula : *a large sum of money,* magna pecuniæ summa ; pecunia magna *or* grandis. ‖ *Whole contents,* summa : caput. *The sum of all,* summa summarum ; vid., *also,* SUBSTANCE, SUMMARY.

SUM, } *v.,* alicujus rei summam fa-
SUM UP, } cere : rationem alicujus rei inire, ducere, subducere : calculos ponere, subducere.

SUMACH, rhus, *gen.* rhois, *c.* : * rhus coriaria (*Linn.*).

SUMMARILY, breviter (*shortly, general term*) : paucis (*sc.* verbis), breviter (*in few words ;* e. g., reddere, exponere, exprimere) : strictim : carptim (*but slightly, not at length ; opposed to* copiose). JN. breviter strictimque : præcise (*touching the principal heads, with omissions ; opposed to* plene et perfecte) : presse *or* pressius (*in a compressed form, but fully and sufficiently ;* e. g., definire) : arte (*or* arcte) : anguste (*in small compass*).

SUMMARY, *adj.,* brevis : angustus : concisus : astrictus : pressus. JN. contractus et astrictus. [SYN. *in* SHORT.] *A short narration,* narratio brevis : *to be summary (of a speaker),* brevem (*opposed to* longum) esse ; brevitatem adhibēre in aliquâ re ; brevitati servire : *to take a very summary view of a subject,* perquam breviter perstringere aliquid atque attingere.

SUMMARY, *s.,* summa : epitome : summarium : breviarium (*the latter word common in Seneca's time, Sen. Ep.,* 39 ; *the former in earlier use*).

SUMMER, *s. and adj.,* æstas (*opposed to* hiems) : tempus æstivum. *The beginning, middle, end of summer,* æstas iniens, media, exacta : *a wet, dry, hot summer,* æstas humida, pluviâ carens, perfervida : *toward the end of summer,* æstate summâ, prope exactâ : *summer is almost over,* non multum æstatis superest (*Cic.*) : *it is almost summer,* æstas imminet, instat : *to spend the summer at a place,* æstatem agere aliquo loco (☞ æstivare aliquo loco, *Suet., Galb., is not to be recommended*) : *of or belonging to summer,* æstivus : *a summer evening,* vesper æstivus : *summer-quarters* (*for troops*), æstiva, *plural* : *the summer holidays,* vacationes æstivæ ; feriæ æstivæ (*Ruhnk.*) : *a summer freckle* (*a spot on the skin*), lentigo (*Plin.*) ; lenticula (*Cels.*) : *a summer flower,* flos æstivus *or* solstitialis : *summer fruit,* fructus æstivus ; fructus qui æstate provenit ; frumenta æstiva, *plural* (*Plin.*) : *a summer-house,* ædes æstivæ : *a summer residence,* æstivus locus (*Cic., Qu. Fr.,* 3, 1, 1) ; æstiva, -orum, *plural* (*properly, summer-quarters ; hence ironicè, Cic., Verr.,* 5, 37, 96, *of the summer residence of an effeminate and indolent person*) : *Prænestе, a delightful summer residence,* æstivæ Prænestæ deliciæ (*Flor.,* 1, 11, 7) : *heat of summer,* fervor æstivus (*Plin.*) ; æstivi solis ardores (*Just.*) : *in the hottest part of summer,* flagrantissimâ æstate (*Gell.,* 19, 5, 1) : *a summer dress,* vestis æstivâ levitate (*Plin.,* 11, 23, 27).

SUMMER-HOUSE, * ædes æstivæ (☞ *not* æstivum).

SUMMIT. ‖ PROP. *Top of a mountain,* &c., cacumen : culmen (cacumen = *that which runs up to a point ; hence of the summit of a pyramid, of a tree,* &c. ; culmen = "*the highest part ;*" *both also of the top of a mountain*) : ☞ fastigium (*properly, the gable of a roof represents the summit, as that which is most striking or conspicuous, but never in prose for the summit of a mountain*) : vertex (*crown of the head ; hence top, summit ;* e. g., *of a mountain*) ; *also frequently by circumlocution with* summus ; e. g., *the summit of a mountain,* summum jugum montis ; mons summus ; (*with historians*) summum montis *or* collis. ‖ FIG. *Height,* fastigium ; *or, mostly, by circumlocution with* summus, supremus ; e. g., *the summit of glory,* gloria summa. *To raise one's self to the highest summit of human greatness or power,* in summum fastigium emergere et attolli : *to stand at the summit,* stare in fastigio. Vid., *also,* HEIGHT.

SUMMON. ‖ *To call out or forth,* provocare (*to challenge to a contest, whether in jest or in earnest*) : vocare, evocare ad bellum, &c. ; *also simply* evocare (*to call out to military service*) : appellāre (*to go to any body by way of request, or in a threatening manner*) : cohortari (*to exhort, encourage to a performance*) : appellare cohortarique : deposcere (*to press or urge to a performance, also to challenge to a contest*) : admonēre (*to warn with threats ;* e. g., *a debtor to payment*). *To summon any body as a witness,* testem aliquem citare *or* excitare : *to summon a town, an enemy, to surrender,* postulare ut urbs tradatur ; denunciare urbi ut se dedat (*with threats*) ; hostem ad deditionem invitare (*in a gentle manner*) ; denunciare hosti ut se (urbemque) dedat (*in a threatening manner*) : *to summon to fight, to battle,* lacessere prœlium, pugnam. ‖ *To cite* (*before a court*), citare (*of the herald ; a defendant,* reum ; *a witness,* testem ; vid. *Ernesti, Cl. Cic., s. v.*) : aliquem in jus vocare *or* in judicium adducere (*of the plaintiff or accuser himself ; the former in civil, the latter in criminal cases*). ☞ In judicium vocare *or* arcessere *is not Latin.* ‖ *To convene, convoke,* convocare [vid. CONVENE]. *A summoning of Parliament,* * ordinum convocatio (convocatio *is used in a similar sense, Auct., Orat., post Red. in Sen.,* 15, 38).

SUMMONS. ‖ *A message to call any body to one,* accitus (*but only in ablative* accitu ; *it may have a genitive of the person who summons, but not an adjective also ; thus,* "*on a summons from his brother,*" fratris accītu ; *but* "*a hasty summons from his brother*" *must not be* cito fratris accitu, *Krebs*). *Circumlocution by* accire, arcessere, advocare. ‖ *As legal form,* evocatio (*general term for summoning a person before a court,* &c.) : vocatio (*before a court, Varr. in Gell.,* 13, 12) : in jus vocatio.

SUMPTUARY. *A sumptuary law,* lex sumtuaria (*Cic.*) : lex quæ modum faciat sumtibus (*Liv.*) : lex cibaria (*with reference to food*).

SUMPTUOUS, sumtuosus : magnificus : splendidus : lautus. Vid. COSTLY.

SUMPTUOUSLY, sumtuose : magnifice : splendide : laute.

SUN, *s.,* sol (sol, dux et princeps et moderator luminum, *Cic., Somn. Sc.,* 4, 10 ; sol astrorum obtinet principatum ; sol conficit conversionem annuam quinque diebus et sexaginta et trecentis, quartâ fere diei parte additâ, *Cic., N. D.,* 2, 19, 49). *The sun enters Cancer,* sol introitum facit in Cancrum (*Col.,* 11, 1, 49) ; *is in Capricorn,* consistit in Capricorno : *from sunrise to sunset,* ab orto usque ad occidentem solem : *the course of the sun,* solis cursus *or* circuitus ; solis lustratio (*Cic., N. D.,* 1, 31, § 7, *ed. Orell.*) ; solis anfractus reditusque (*Cic., Rep.,* 6, 12 : ☞ solis orbis = "*disk of the sun,*" *Plin.,* 2, 3, 21). *The light or rays of the sun,* sol ; solis radii : *grapes ripen in the sun,* uvæ a sole mitescunt : *to be in or to have the sun,* solem accipere ; sole uti ; soli expositum esse (*of places*) : *to put any thing in the sun (sunshine),* in solem proferre (*Plin.*) ; in sole ponere aliquid (*Col.*) ; soli *or* solibus exponere (*to lay in the sun, expose to the sun*) : *to dry any thing in the sun,* aliquid in sole assiccare (*general term*) ; in sole pandere (*to spread abroad in the sun in order to dry*) : *to be dried in the sun,* in sole siccari : *to bask in the sun,* aprīcari : *to walk in the sun (sunshine),* in sole ambulare : *the villa has plenty of sun,* villa plurimum solis accipit : *the room is very warm in winter, because it has a great deal of sun,* cubiculum hieme tepidissimum est, quia plurimo sole perfunditur (*Plin. Ep.,* 5, 6, 24) : *a room has the sun on all sides,* cubiculum ambitum solis fenestris omnibus sequitur : *a room has the sun all day long,* cubiculum toto die solem accipit ; cubiculum totius diei solem fenestris amplissimis recipit : *a room has the morning and the evening sun,* sol in cubiculo nascitur conditurque : *a room has plenty of sun,* cubiculum plurimo sole perfunditur : cubiculum plurimus sol implet et circumit : *without sun* (= *shady*), opacus : *the path of the sun,* orbita solis (*Quint.*), *or, from context, simply* orbis ; linea ecliptica quâ sol cursum agit circum terram (*Serv. ad Virg., Æn.,* 10, 216) : *spot on the sun,* quasi macula solis (*after Cic., Somn. Scip.,* 6) : *sunrise,* solis ortus (*Cic., Cæs.*) ; sol oriens, ortus (*Liv.*) ; lucis ortus, exortus (*Curt.*) ; *also simply* ortus (*Cic.*) : *at, after sunrise,* sole oriente ; sole orto ; luce ortā : *about sunrise,* sub *or* circa ortum ; sub exortu lucis ; appetente jam luce (*Tac.*) : *sunset,* solis occasus ; sol occidens (*Cic.*) : *he came a little before sunset,* paullo ante quam sol occideret, venit (*Liv.*) : *sunshine,* solis fulgor, candor, nitor ; sol : *we had some gleams of sunshine to-day,* sol hodie subinde e nubibus emicabat : *an eclipse of the sun,* solis defectio, defectus, obscuratio (☞ *Avoid* eclipsis solis, *Plin.* ; deliquium solis, *late*) : *a stroke of the sun,* ictus solis ; *also simply* soles (*Plin.*) ; morbus solstitialis ; sideratio (*as a disease*) : *a sun-dial,* horologium solarium ; *or simply* solarium (*modern*) ; solarium descriptum (*opposed to* solarium ex aquâ, *Cic., N. D.,* 2, 34, 87 ; *Ernesti uses* * solarium lineare) : *to be a worshipper of the sun,* * solem pro deo venerari : *in their religion they are chiefly worshippers of the sun,* in superstitionibus atque curâ deorum præcipua soli veneratio est (*after Justin.,* 41, 3, 6).

SUN, *v.,* in sole ponere (*to put out in the sun*) : insolare (*to expose to the light or heat of the sun*). *To sun one's self,* aprīcari.

SUNBEAM. radius solis : *plural,* sol : soles.

SUN-BURNED, adustioris coloris (*Liv.,* 27, 47, 2 ; *of a person*) : adustiore colore (*Plin.,* 2, 58, 59 ; *of a stone*).

SUNDAY, * dies solis : dies Dominica (*ecclesiastical*) : dies Deo sacer (*after Ov., Fast.,* 2, 52). *A Sunday service,* * sacra die solis facta (*plural*). *Sunday clothes,* vestis seposita (*after Tibull.,* 2, 5, 8), *or* dierum sollemnium ornatus (*after Col.,* 12, 3, 1). *Of Sunday,* * dominicus : *every Sunday,* * dominicalis.

SUNDER. Vid. DIVIDE, PART, ASUNDER.

SUNDRY, varii : diversi. JN. varii et diversi. *Sundry ways,* varie : diverse : non uno modo. *At sundry times,* sæpe, sæpenumero.

SUN-FLOWER, * helianthus annuus (*Linn.*).

SUNNING, insolatio alicujus rei : aprīcatio (*of one's self*).

SUNNY, aprīcus; soli *or* solibus expositus (*exposed to the sun*). *Sunny spots*, loca aprica *or* solibus exposita.

SUP, cœnare: cœnam (*in the Roman sense, which was an evening meal, though answering rather to our dinner*), *or* *cibum vespertinum, nocturnum, sumere.

SUPERABOUND, abundare: superesse (*be in abundance*): circumfluere (aliquem circumfluere, *Curt.*). JN. circumfluere atque abundare: (nimis) redundare aliquâ re (*especially in something bad*). Vid., *also*, ABOUND.

SUPERABUNDANCE, abundantia: affluentia (*the having somewhat more than one needs*): ubertas (*a large supply, without reference to what is required*). *Superabundance of provisions*, copiæ (*Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 30). *Superabundance of goods*, suppeditatio bonorum: *superabundance of all things*, omnium rerum abundantia: affluentia: affluentes omnium rerum copiæ. *Also*, JN. saturitas copiaque.

SUPERABUNDANT, abundans: affluens: copiosus.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, abunde: satis superque: abundanter: cumulate.

SUPERADD. Vid. ADD.

SUPERANNUATED, ad munera corporis senectâ invalidus (*unfit for bodily service from the weakness of old age. But* ☞ invalidus *alone is simply = without strength or power, weak*): annis et senectâ debilis (*that has lost the strength of his limbs through old age*). *Of soldiers*, &c. Vid. INVALID.

SUPERB, magnificus: splendidus: lautus: opiparus. JN. splendidus et magnificus: magnificus et lautus: magnificus et præclarus.

SUPERBLY, splendide: magnifice: laute: ample: opipare.

SUPERCILIOUS, superbus: arrogans: insolens [SYN. *in* ARROGANT]: alios præ se contemnens: fastidiosus: nimius admirator sui.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, insolenter: arroganter.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, fastidium: arrogantia: superbia: insolentia: nimia sui admiratio aliorumque præ se contemtio.

SUPEREMINENCE, præstantia; *or by the adjectives.*

SUPEREMINENT, eminentissimus (*Quint., and later writers*): præstans: egregius. JN. eximius et præstans; singularis eximiusque (e. g., virtus); eximius et præclarus. *To be supereminent*, supereminēre. Vid. EXCEL.

SUPEREROGATION, supererogatio (*technical term, occurs in Quintilian in the sense of a paying over and above*).

SUPEREROGATORY, supererogatorius (*technical term*): ex abundanti.

SUPEREXCELLENT, eximius: præstans: egregius ac præclarus. SYN. *in* EXCELLENT.

SUPERFETATION, *by circumlocution, after Varr., R. R.*, 3, 12: quæ quum catulos habent recentes, alios in ventre habēre reperiuntur: *or by* superfētare (e. g., lepus superfētat, *Plin.*, 8, 55, 81).

SUPERFICIAL. ‖ PROP., *circumlocution by* superficies, summum, *or adjective*, summus. ‖ FIG., levis (*of persons and things, not thorough; slightly made or done*): parum diligens (*acting or done without due care*): parum accuratus (*of things, carelessly done*): parum subtilis (*of persons or things, not thorough or complete.* ☞ *Avoid* superficialis *and* perfunctorius). *A superficial author*, levis auctor (*Quint.*). *A superficial scholar*, homo leviter eruditus; qui leviter attigit literas (*after Cic.*). *To have a superficial knowledge of literature*, leviter imbutum esse literis (*Quint.*): primoribus labris literas gustasse, attigisse (*Cic.*; *opposed to* habitare, bene versatum esse in literis, *after Cic.*).

SUPERFICIALLY, leviter: strictim (*Cic.*): in transitu (*Quint.*): levi brachio (*Cic.* ☞ *Avoid* per transennam, *and observe that* perfunctorie *belongs to later Latin*). *To touch or handle any thing superficially*, strictim, leviter, extremis ut dicitur digitis attingere, primis ut dicitur labris attingere aliquid (*Cic.*).

SUPERFICIES. Vid. SURFACE.

SUPERFINE, subtilissimus (*the finest*): longe præstantissimus (*the best*).

SUPERFLUITY, redundantia (*Cic., figuratively*): superfluitas (*Plin.*): id quod alicui supererat (e. g., de eo, quod ipsis supererat, aliis gratificari volunt (*Cic., Fin.*, 5, 15, 42). Vid. SUPERABUNDANCE.

SUPERFLUOUS, supervacaneus (☞ *in the best age* supervacuus *was only poetical*; superfluus *was not earlier than the third century*). JN. supervacaneus atque inutilis. *It is superfluous*, supervacaneum est; non *or* nihil attinet; alienum est; *all with an infinitive.*

SUPERHUMAN, quod supra hominem, *or* supra hominis vires est (*exceeding human power*); *also*, quod supra hominem est Deoque tribuendum (e. g., ratio): ultra humanæ alicujus rei fidem (e. g., ultra humanarum virium fidem, *with reference to strength*; ultra humani ingenii fidem, *with reference to talents*, &c., *after* ultra humanarum irarum fidem sævire). *Superhuman size*, forma (viri) aliquantum amplior humanâ (*Liv*, 1, 7); *of superhuman size*, humanâ *or* mortali specie amplior: divinus *or* singularis et pæne divinus (*divine*): immanis (*colossal*). *Superhuman strength*, vires humanis majores; vires majores quam pro humano habitu. *He possesses almost superhuman talents*, in eo plus ingenii est, quam vidētur natura humana ferre posse: *of almost superhuman talents*, ingenio singulari et pæne divino (*of Aristotle*); auditæ sunt voces, quasi ex aliquo numine, supra humanas (*superhuman*; vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 16, 25).

SUPERINDUCE, addere (*to add*): afferre: parĕre (*cause, bring on*): ferre, efficere (*produce*).

SUPERINTEND, alicui rei præesse (*to be or preside over any thing*): aliquid procurare (*for another in his absence*). *To superintend the domestic affairs*, domum regere; domesticam agere curam (*in general*): res domesticas dispensare (*with regard to receipts and expenditure*).

SUPERINTENDENCE, cura (*management*; alicujus rei): gubernatio: moderatio (*government, the conducting of state affairs*, rei publicæ): gestio (*the managing*; e. g., negotii): curatio: procuratio (*management, a taking care of any thing*). *To commit the command of any thing to any body*, alicui aliquid curandum tradere; curam alicujus rei alicui demandare.

SUPERINTENDENT, qui rei præest: antistes (☞ *properly, of a temple and sacred services; seldom, and only in the Silver Age, for superintendent in general*): præfectus (rei); *or, for perspicuity*, *superintendens (*technical term*).

SUPERIOR, *adj.*, superior (*higher; also, more powerful, excellent, or noble*): inter alios præcellens: excellens: eminens: præstans: virtute superans (*in merit*).

SUPERIOR, *s.*, præses (*president*): magister (*master*): præfectus (*not without a genitive or dative of the office in the best style*).

SUPERIORITY, *by the adjective or circumlocution*; e. g., *superiority of numbers*, numerus superans; *or, from the context*, numerus *only* (e. g., fretus numero copiarum suarum, *relying on his superiority in numbers*); *also*, multitudo. Vid. EXCELLENCE.

SUPERLATIVE, eximius: egregius: præclarus [SYN. *in* EXCELLENT]: summus: optimus: maximus. JN. eximius et præstans; eximius et præclarus; singularis eximiusque. *The superlative degree* (*in grammar*), gradus superlativus (*grammatical*).

SUPERLATIVELY, summe.

SUPERNAL, cœlestis: supernus (*Ov.*).

SUPERNATURAL, divinus (*divine*): incredibilis (*incredible*): prope singularis (*almost unique*): incredibilis et prope singularis et divinus: ☞ prodigiosus, portentosus, quod præter naturam exsistit, *means "unnatural."* Vid., *also*, SUPERHUMAN.

SUPERNATURALISM, *ratio eorum qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicunt: *supernaturalismus.

SUPERNATURALIST, *qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicit: *supernaturalista.

SUPERNATURALLY, divinitus: vi superâ et cœlesti: supra quam natura potest.

SUPERNUMERARY, *adj.*, ascriptivus, *or* ascripticius (*of soldiers, for which later writers said* supernumerarius). *To be supernumerary*, postea additum esse, quum jam numerus completus esset.

SUPERSCRIBE, inscribere (superscribere, *Gell.*).

SUPERSCRIPTION, inscriptio: titulus: index.

SUPERSEDE. ‖ *To come in the place of*, in locum alicujus rei succedere: rem inutilem reddere. ‖ *To set aside, cashier*, loco suo aliquem movēre (*general term*) removēre, abmovēre, submovēre a munere (*especially from a public office*): abolēre alicui magistratum (*a magistrate*).

SUPERSTITION, superstitio: falsa religio. *Silly and contemptible superstitions*, superstitiones pæne aniles. *To fill with superstition*, superstitione aliquem imbuere; alicujus animum superstitione implēre: *to deliver from superstition*, superstitione aliquem liberare *or* levare: *to destroy or eradicate superstition*, superstitionem funditus tollere; superstitionis omnes stirpes ejicere.

SUPERSTITIOUS, superstitiosus (*of persons and things*): superstitione imbutus: superstitionibus obnoxius: capti quâdam superstitione animi (*of persons.* ☞ Religiosus, *in this sense, is found only in Gell.*, 4, 9, *from a poet*). *Superstitious practices*, superstitiones.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, superstitiose.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, exædificatio (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 15, 63; *but only figuratively of composition*). *Having laid the foundation of your works, don't grudge us the superstructure*, ne graveris exædificare id opus, quod instituisti (*Cic.*).

SUPERVENE, supervenire: de improviso adesse (*suddenly*).

SUPERVISION. Vid. SUPERINTENDENCE.

SUPINE, *adj.* ‖ *With the face upward*, supinus: resupinus. ‖ *Negligent, careless, indolent*, supinus (*post-Augustan, Quint.*): socors: otiosus. JN. otiosus et supinus; supinus securusque (*Quint.*): negligens.

SUPINE, *s.* (*In grammar*), supinum (*sc.* verbum).

SUPINELY, supine: socorditer: negligenter.

SUPINENESS, negligentia: socordia: incuria: supinus animus († *Catull.*): socordia atque desidia.

SUPPER, cœna (*in the Roman sense*). *For perspicuity, it may be necessary to say* cibus vespertinus *or* nocturnus (*after* cibus meridianus, *Suet.*). ‖ *The Lord's Supper*, *cœna Domini: *cœna *or* mensa sacra: eucharistia (*ecclesiastical*). *To partake of the Lord's Supper*, *sumere cœnam Domini; *ex sacrâ cœnâ sumere cibum. *To go to the Lord's Supper*, *accedere ad mensam sacram: *to celebrate the Lord's Supper*, *celebrare eucharistiam.

SUPPLANT, supplantare (*properly, to trip up the heels*): vincere (*Cic.*): præcurrere aliquem (*Nep.*): antevertere alicui (*Ter., to get the start or upper hand of*): privare aliquem alicujus favore *or* gratiâ (*to displace in the esteem of any body*).

SUPPLE, flexibilis: mollis: tractabilis (*properly and figuratively*).

SUPPLEMENT, supplementum (*a fresh supply*): additamentum (*any thing added*).

SUPPLEMENTAL, *by circumlocution with the substantive, or with the verbs* supplēre, suppleneto explēre.

SUPPLENESS; *by the adjectives*: flexibilitas (*Solin.*): tractabilitas (*Vitr.*).

SUPPLIANT, supplex: rogator: qui supplicat, rogat, &c.

SUPPLICATE, supplicare: orare supplicibus verbis: obsecrare: obtestari. JN. obtestari atque obsecrare: orare et rogare. Vid., *also*, PRAY.

SUPPLICATION, obsecratio: obtestatio (*a beseeching by things sacred or dear to any body*): preces supplices (*humble entreaties*). *Earnest supplication*, precum constantia (*Tac., Germ.*, 8, 1): preces infimæ (*entreaties in the most submissive terms:*

☞ supplicatio, *with religious ceremonies* = *a Litany*). Vid., *also*, PRAYER.

SUPPLY, *v.* ‖ *To fill up what is deficient*, supplēre (*to add what is wanting*): complēre: explēre (*to complete*): reficere, redintegrare (*to restore, repair*). *To supply a loss*, quod periit, deperiit, explēre: *to supply in thought*, intelligere, supplēre, aliquid (☞ subaudire *was used in this sense in the Silver Age, but* subintelligere *is not Latin*): *to supply the place of any body*, obire alicujus vices (*Plin.*); fungi alicujus vice (*Liv.*): vicarium alicujus esse (*to act in his stead*): succedere in alicujus locum (*to occupy his room*). ‖ *To yield, afford*, dare: præbēre. ‖ *To furnish*, vid.

SUPPLY, *s.* ‖ *That by which a deficiency is filled up*, supplementum: complementum: explementum: (☞ complementum rem perficit; supplementum id quod deerat adjicit). ‖ *Provision*, quod datur ad aliquid (*considered as given or provided*): facultates, opes, copiæ, res (*things considered in themselves, as for the purposes of use*). *A good supply of any thing*, copia: vis: *supplies (of food, &c., for an army)*, commeatus: frumentum: res frumentaria: *to get or take care of supplies*, rem frumentariam providēre, comparare: frumentum conferre: commeatum petere: *to furnish supplies*, commeatum supportare (*Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 23); subvehere (*Liv.*); adducere (*Curt.*); frumentum subministrare (*Cæs.*): *to be without supplies*, re frumentariâ laborare (*Cic.*) *or* premi (*Cæs.*); rei frumentariæ difficultate affectum esse (*Cæs.*): *to be short of supplies*, angustâ re frumentariâ uti.

SUPPORT, *v.* ‖ *To prop*, fulcire: statuminare: adminiculari (e. g., arborem). ‖ *To maintain, nourish*, alere (*properly, of living creatures, to nourish, provide with food; hence, figuratively, of things*; e. g., spem, libertatem): sustinēre, sustentare (*to preserve from falling; of persons or things*). ‖ *To aid, assist, befriend*, favēre alicui, alicujus rebus *or* partibus (*to support both in will and action*): alicui studēre; alicujus esse studiosum (*to support by affection and kindness*): juvare, adjuvare aliquem (*applicable both to persons and to fortunate circumstances*): esse alicui adjumento; afferre alicui adjumentum (*applicable to persons only*): favēre aliquem: favēre ac tollere aliquem: sustinēre ac favēre aliquem; gratiâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare aliquem (*to support any body in reference to civil honors*): benevolentiâ aliquem prosequi: benevolentiam alicui præstare, *or* in aliquem conferre (*show him kindness, good-will*, &c.): suffragari alicui (*to give him one's vote, interest*, &c.). ‖ *To endure, bear*, tolerare: sustinēre: pati: perpeti: perferre. *Able, unable to support any thing*, patiens, impatiens rei alicujus.

SUPPORT, *s.* PROPR. ‖ *A prop*, fulcrum (*especially of the leg of a bed, sofa*, &c.): fultura (*Vitr., Plin.*): id quo fulcitur, sustinetur, firmatur, &c.: statūmen (*Col.*): statuminatio (*Vitruv., any thing placed by or under something else to support it; the latter only of the foundation or ground-work of a building*): adminiculum (*prop or other support of a young tree*; e. g., *a vine*): pedamen, pedamentum (*pole, as support of a tree*). *To place a support under any thing*, aliquid fulcire *or* statuminare. FIG. *A stay, pillar*, columen (*properly, a round wooden pillar supporting a building; then, figuratively, of a person on whom any thing*, e. g., *the state, a business, a family, rests*): firmamentum (*that which makes any thing firm*; e. g., *the state*, reipublicæ: firmamen *only in Ovid*): adminiculum (*the person or thing on which any body leans for support*): præsidium (*a protection; of persons or things*; e. g., præsidium generis): subsidium (*the person or thing to which one flies in time of need*; e. g., Balbus est præsidium senectutis nostræ). *Support in canvassing for an office*, &c., suffragatio (*Cic., vote and interest*): *to be the support of a person or thing*, aliquem *or* aliquid fulcire (e. g., amicum, rempublicam): alicui esse præsidio *or* subsidio (e. g., alicujus senectuti). JN. fulcire et sustinēre. *To be the support of a family*, domum fulcire ac sustinēre: *Chrysippus is looked upon as the support of the Stoic sect*, Chrysippus fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum: *to give any body to any body as a support*, dare alicui adminiculum aliquem. "*Support*" *may also be translated by circumlocution. Any body is my only support*, omnes meæ spes sunt in aliquo sitæ; solus aliquis me sustentat: *you will be the only remaining support of the state*, tu eris unus, in quo nitatur salus civitatis (*Cic.*): *to rest on (or have) more supports*, pluribus munimentis insistere (*Tacitus*). ‖ *Sustenance, food*, victus (*said of all the necessaries of life*): alimenta, *plural* (*properly, nourishment; hence, in a legal sense, of the necessaries of life*). *To furnish support*, alicui victum *or* alimenta præbēre: alicui vestitum et cætera, quæ opus sint ad victum præstare: *means of support (a profession, trade*, &c.), quæstus.

SUPPORTABLE, tolerabilis: tolerandus.

SUPPORTER. ‖ *A support*, vid. ‖ *One who supports; by the verbs.*

SUPPOSABLE, quod arbitrari, &c., potest.

SUPPOSE. ‖ *To imagine, think*, arbitrari: putare: vidēri *with an infinitive, or* mihi vidētur aliquid: opinari: reri: animum *or* in animum inducere: existimare: ducere. [SYN. *and* PHR. *in* BELIEVE.] ‖ *To require as previous*, ponere, facere, rem esse. Fac = *suppose for a moment (of an improbable supposition). Suppose that the soul does not remain after death*, fac animos non remanēre post mortem: *suppose that you could*, fac potuisse. *For* "*supposing that*," "*even supposing that*," vid. "*granting*," "*even granting that*," in GRANT.

SUPPOSITION, opinio: conjectura (*conjecture*); *so by circumlocution with the verbs. A mere supposition*, opinionis commentum: *no third supposition is possible or conceivable*, tertium nihil inveniri potest; tertium esse quidquam nego. *Even on the supposition that*; vid. "*even granting that*," *in* GRANT.

SUPPOSITITIOUS, suppositus (*Plautus*); subditus (*Liv.*); subditicius (*Plaut., Cic.*); subditivus (*Plaut., Suet.*); suppositicius (*Varr.*; e. g., filius subditivus, *Suet.*; libri subditicii, *Quint.*).

SUPPRESS, opprimere: comprimere: reprimere (*more or less*): supprimere: exstinguere (*entirely*), aliquid. *To suppress a rebellion*, comprimere seditionem, tumultum: *to suppress a rumor*, rumorem exstinguere (*Cicero*): *the report was suppressed from fear of the king*, suppressa fama est propter metum regis (*Liv.*, 5, 1): *to suppress the truth*, veritatem deprimere (*Ov.*): *to suppress grief*, ægritudinem supprimere (*Cic.*): *to suppress tears, laughter, sighs, anger*, lacrimas *or* fletum, risum, gemitus, iracundiam, reprimere: *suppressed laughter*, refrenatus risus (*Varro ap. Non.*, 456, 9): *to suppress books, a name*, reprimere libros (*Suet.*); nomen alicujus (*Tac., Hist.*, 2, 96).

SUPPRESSION, *by circumlocution with the verbs.*

SUPPURATE, suppurare (*transitively and intransitively*): in pus verti (*to form matter, intransitively*).

SUPPURATION, suppuratio (*Plin., Cels.*); *or by the verb.*

SUPREMACY, dominatus: principatus: summa rerum: imperium. *To hold the supremacy*, dominari: summum imperium habēre: summa est penes me potestas.

SUPREME, summus: supremus. *Supreme lord or ruler (of man)*, rerum omnium dominus; (*of God*), regnator omnium, cujus numini parent omnia: *God is supreme*, regnator omnium Deus; cætera subjecta et parentia (*Tac., Germ.*, 39, 5).

SUPREMELY, summe: præcipue: potissimum: imprimis: maxime. SYN. *in* ESPECIALLY.

SURCHARGE, * nimium onus imponere alicui rei: * nimio pondere onerare aliquid. *To be surcharged with business*, negotiis obrutum *or* oppressum esse: *to surcharge one's self (with eating and drinking)*, se ingurgitare.

SURE, certus: firmus: stabilis: constans: fidus. JN. certus et constans: firmus et constans: status: ratus. JN. ratus et certus: ratus atque firmus: constans et ratus: stabilis, fixus, ratus: certus, ratus, firmus, fixus. SYN. *and* PHR. *in* CERTAIN.

SURELY. ‖ *With certainty*, certo: certe (certo, *objective*; certe, *subjective*. Certo *rarely occurs in Cicero, except* in certo scire, *which is more common than* certe scire): liquido (*clearly, when the statement is asserted to be manifestly true*): haud dubie: sine ullâ dubitatione: profecto ("*assuredly*:" *a strong assertion that the thing is so: also*, "*surely*," "*doubtless*," *in assumptions*): næ (= profecto, *stands always at the beginning of a sentence, and mostly before personal pronouns*): sane (*in the judgment of every sound mind*): nimirum (*of an assertion which it would be strange if you did not grant*; e. g., nimirum recte: omnibus regibus ... hunc regem nimirum anteponetis, *Cic.*). *I am surely persuaded*, persuasum est mihi; persuasi mihi. *I shall surely do*, &c., certum est mihi (aliquid facere); certum est deliberatumque; stat sententia; statutum habeo. ☞ "*Surely*" *may be often translated by* non dubito, quin, &c.; non dubium est (*or* videtur esse) quin. "*This may surely be accomplished*," non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit, &c. *It appeared from this letter that he would surely arrive before that day*, prorsus ex his literis non videbatur esse dubium, quin ante eam diem venturus esset (*Cic.*). ‖ *In answers*, certe (*certainly*): vero (*assuredly; an emphatic assent*): recte (*a polite form of assent*): ita: ita est: sic est (*just so*): ita plane (*exactly so, just so*): etiam: sane: sane quidem (*concessive forms*). ‖ *At least, at all events*, saltem: certe: certe quidem: *sometimes* tamen. *If not ... yet surely*, si non ... at saltem: si non ... certe.

SURENESS, firmitas: stabilitas (*fixedness, steadiness*); *or by adjective*, certus, exploratus, non dubius, &c.

SURETY, sponsor: fidejussor: vas, vadis, *m.*; præs (*one who gives security*) [SYN. *in* BAIL]: obses (*a hostage*): vadimonium (*security given*). *To be surety for any body or any thing*, sponsorem, prædem esse pro aliquo; intercedere pro aliquo (*also*, intercedere pecuniam pro aliquo: *to be his surety by consenting to forfeit a sum of money if he does not perform the thing in question*): præstare aliquem, aliquid, *or* de re (*to be surety, to answer for, in a wider sense*): spondēre, fidem interponere pro aliquo: vadem fieri ejus sistendi (*to answer for any body's appearance*): prædem fieri pro aliquo *and* alicujus rei; obsidem alicujus rei fieri: *also*, vadem se dare alicui pro aliquo. Vid. *more in* BAIL.

SURETYSHIP, sponsio: fidejussio.

SURF, locus æstuosus: fluctus in litus saxorum sese illidentes. *The surf runs high*, crebri fluctus ex alto in litus evoluntur (*Liv.*, 4, 2).

SURFACE, ☞ superficies, *in this sense, is found in Pliny, Columella, and later writers, but is not classical: the best writers explain the meaning by* summus *in agreement with a substantive*; e. g., summa corpora (*Quint.*, 10, 2, 15); amphoræ summæ (*Nep., Han.*, 9, 2); summa cutis (*Cels.*, 3, 6, p. 137, *Bip.*).

SURFEIT, *v.*, nimis implēre, replēre aliquid aliquâ re: rei satietatem parere *or* creare: fastidium movēre. *To be surfeited with food*, &c., onerari epulis, vino (*Sall.*); epulis refertum esse (*Cic.*).

SURFEIT, *s.*, satietas (*too much*): fastidium (*loathing*).

SURGE. Vid. SURF, WAVE.

SURGEON, chirurgus: *pure Latin*, vulnerum medicus, *or* medicus qui vulneribus medētur.

SURGERY. ‖ *Profession of a surgeon*, chirurgia, *or* ars chirurgica: ea pars medicinæ, quæ manu medetur (*Cels. præfat.*, p. 13, *Bip.*). ‖ *Place or room for surgical operations*, * officina chirurgi *or* chirurgica.

SURGICAL, chirurgicus (χειρουργικός, *Hyg., Fab.*, 274). *A surgical operation*, curatio, quæ manu editur *or* quæ corpori manu adhibetur.

SURGICALLY, chirurgice.

SURLILY, morose : austere : dure.

SURLINESS, morositas : mores austeri, asperi, difficiles : difficultas (*Cic., rare*).

SURLY, morosus : austerus : difficilis.

SURMISE. Vid. CONJECTURE.

SURMOUNT, superare *or* transire aliquid : defungi *or* perfungi aliquâ re (☞ exhaurire aliquid ; e. g., labores, *is poetical*). *To surmount difficulties, obstacles*, difficultates superare (*Vell.*) ; impedimenta superare, vincere (*Cic.*). Vid., *also*, CONQUER, OVERCOME.

SURNAME, cognomen : cognomentum (*very rare in Cicero* : agnomen, *late*). *To give a surname to any one*, cognomen imponere, indere, alicui : *to assign a surname to any one*, cognomine aliquem appellare : *Aristides bore the surname of Just*, Aristides cognomine Justus appellatus est : *to derive a surname from any thing*, cognomen trahere ex re.

SURPASS, excedere : superare : exsuperare. *It surpasses my power*, id virium mearum modulum superest, excedit : id efficere, perficere nequeo : *it surpasses belief*, hoc excedit fidem (*Vell.*) ; est supra humanam fidem (*Plin.*) ; hoc est supra quam cuiquam credibile (*Sall., Cat.*, 5, 3) : *it surpasses all imagination*, supra quam quisquam mente, cogitatione, fingere possit : ne cogitari quidem potest (*after Cic.*).

SURPLICE, vestis lintea religiosaque (*Suet., Otho*, 12) : * stola sacerdotalis.

SURPLUS, reliquum : reliquiæ : residuum (*remainder*) : *or by circumlocution* ; e. g., quod redundat ex *or* de aliquâ re (e. g., quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quæstu ; ad quos aliquantum ex quotidianis sumtibus . . . redundet). *Small as my income is, I shall have some surplus*, ex meo tenui vectigali aliquid tamen redundabit (*Cic.*) : *there is a surplus revenue*, ex vectigalibus superest pecunia, quæ in ærario reponatur (*cf. Nep., Han.*, 7, 5).

SURPRISE, *v.* ‖ *To astonish*, aliquem in admirationem conjicere : in stuporem dare : obstupefacere (*to astound*) : *circumlocution by* mihi mirum videtur, &c. *You surprise me by*, &c., mirum mihi videtur, te, &c. : *to be surprised*, obstupescere ; obstupefieri ; stupefieri (*to be astonished ; also*, stupor me invadit ; aliquid stupidum me tenet) ; mirari, admirari, demirari aliquid (*accusative with infinitive or* quod) : *I am surprised at your not writing to me*, miror te ad me nihil scribere : *I am surprised at your not laughing*, miror quod non rideas, *or* te non ridere. ‖ *To come upon unexpectedly*, opprimere aliquem (*with or without* incautum, imprudentem, improviso). *To be surprised by the enemy*, adventu hostium occupari.

SURPRISE, *s.* ‖ *Astonishment*, miratio : admiratio. *To excite surprise*, admirationem efficere, movēre, habēre : *to feel surprise*, admiratione affici, admiratio me incendit : *to fill any body with surprise*, aliquem in admirationem conjicere : *to throw one's self into an attitude of surprise*, in habitum admirationis se fingere (*Quint.*) : *to my surprise*, mirum mihi videtur ; miror. ‖ *Sudden arrival or attack*, adventus repentinus : impetus repentinus : incursio subita. *To take a place by surprise*, impetu facto capere : *to take any body by surprise*, opprimere aliquem ; occupare adventu.

SURPRISING, stupendus : admirabilis : mirus : mirificus : mirabilis. *Sometimes* ingens, immanis (*huge, immense*). *A surprising amount of money*, immanes pecuniæ : *to perform surprising cures*, mirabiliter medēri ægrotis (*Plin.*).

SURPRISINGLY, stupendum in modum : mirum in modum : mirandum in modum : mirabiliter : valde.

SURRENDER, *v.* ‖ TRANS. *To give up, yield*, concedere aliquid : cedere aliquid *or* aliquâ re ; *to any body*, cedere alicui aliquid *or* aliquâ re : concedere alicui aliquid : transcribere alicui aliquid (*to surrender in writing, Dig.*). *To surrender a part of a thing*, cedere alicui aliquid de aliquâ re : *to surrender one's share in any thing*, cedere parte suâ : *to surrender the possession of a thing to any body*, cedere alicui possessione alicujus rei : *to surrender the throne to any body*, concedere alicui regnum, imperium. ‖ INTRANS. *To capitulate*, arma conditione ponere : arma per pactionem tradere : certis conditionibus hosti tradi : de conditionibus tradendæ urbis agere cum aliquo (*to treat about capitulating, Liv.*, 37, 12). *To surrender*, ad conditiones deditionis descendere : *to refuse to surrender*, nullam deditionis conditionem accipere : conditiones rejicere, recusare : *to consent to surrender on terms*, ad conditiones accedere ; certis conditionibus de deditione cum hoste pacisci.

SURRENDER, *s.*, deditio : traditio (*a fortified place or town*) : abdicatio (*of an office*, muneris, *Liv.*, 6, 16) ; *or circumlocution by the verb.*

SURREPTITIOUS. ‖ *Done by stealth*, furtīvus : clandestīnus : occultus : surreptīcius (*Plaut.*). ‖ *Fraudulent*, fraudulentus.

SURREPTITIOUSLY. ‖ *By stealth*, furtim : clam : clanculum. ‖ *Fraudulently*, fraude : fraude malâ : fraudulenter (*Col., Plin.*).

SURROUND, circumdăre alicui rei aliquid *or* rem aliquâ re : cingere aliquâ re : circumstare (*stand round*) : circumsedēre (*sit round*) : circumsistere (*place one's self round, with accessory notion of oppressing*) : circumcludere. *To surround a besieged city*, circumvallare (*surround with palisades*) ; vallo et fossâ munire *or* cingere ; circummunire ; munitione sepire (*with works generally*) ; stipare (*to surround in masses*) ; sepire *or* circumsepire (*with a hedge or other defence*). *Carthage is quite surrounded with ports*, Carthago succincta est portubus : *to surround with walls*, mœnibus cingere ; muris sepire.

SURROUNDING, qui circa est *or* sunt.

SURTOUT, amiculum (*Cic.*) : *Quintilian has* epitogium *for a garment worn over the* toga.

SURVEY. ‖ *To look at attentively*, oculis lustrare *or* obire. [Vid., *also*, CONTEMPLATE, CONSIDER.] ‖ *To measure land*, &c., metiri : dimetiri.

SURVEYING, mensurarum ratio (vid. *Col.*, 5, 1, 3) : geometria (*art of measuring land ; of or belonging to surveying*) : geometricus. *To understand surveying*, mensurarum rationem nosse.

SURVEYOR, mensor (*general term ;* vid. *Col.*, 5, 1, 3) : decempedator (*one that measures a piece of land with a rod, Cic., Phil.*, 13, 18, 37) : finitor (*one that assigns and fixes boundaries ;* e. g., *in a distribution of land*) : metator (*one that measures out any thing, and fixes marks* [metas] *at the boundaries ;* e. g., *the place for a camp, for a town ;* vid. *Cic., Phil.*, 11, 4, 10) : geometres (*a land-measurer, one who measures a country, forests*, &c., *in order to discover the superficial contents*, &c.).

SURVIVE, superstitem esse, *with a dative* (☞ *rarely with a genitive in the best writers*) : superesse, *with a dative* (☞ supervivere *in the Silver Age*) : vitâ superare, *with an accusative. To survive only a short time*, non diu superstitem esse.

SURVIVOR, (alteri) superstes.

SURVIVORSHIP, *by circumlocution with the adjective.*

SUSCEPTIBILITY, agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiesque naturæ (i. e., *aptness to receive impressions, emotions*, &c., *Cic., Att.*, 1, 17) : * alicujus rei percipiendæ *or* sentiendæ facultas : *usually by circumlocution with the adjective.*

SUSCEPTIBLE, capax (*general term, able to contain any thing*) : docilis alicujus rei (*that easily learns what he hears ;* e. g., *pravi, Hor., Sat.*, 2, 2, 52) : natus factusque ad aliquid (*constituted for*) : mobilis ad aliquid (*excitable ;* vid. *Liv.*, 6, 6). *A heart very susceptible of any thing*, mollis animus ad accipiendum aliquid (*after Cic., Att.*, 1, 17, 2) : *to be susceptible of any thing*, aliquid admittere *or* suscipere (*to admit, receive*) ; aliquid sentire (*to have a taste for*) : *not to be susceptible of any thing*, aliquâ re non movēri *or* non tangi ; aliquid me non tangit *or* in me non cadit (e. g., dolor) : *to be no longer susceptible of any thing*, omni sensu carēre ; omnem sensum exuisse : *to render one susceptible of any thing*, aliquem alicujus rei sensu imbuere.

SUSPECT, suspicari (*any thing of any body*, aliquid de aliquo) : suspicionem habēre alicujus rei (*to have a misgiving with respect to any thing ;* e. g., periculi). *To suspect that*, &c., suspicari *or* venit alicui in suspicionem, *both followed by an accusative and infinitive. Suspected*, suspectus ; suspiciosus (*strongly suspected*) : *to be suspected*, suspectum esse ; in suspicione esse ; suspicione non carēre ; a suspicione non remotum esse ; *of any thing*, suspectum esse de aliquâ re : *to be suspected by any body*, alicui in suspicionem venire : *to render or cause to be suspected*, aliquem suspectum reddere ; aliquem in suspicionem vocare *or* adducere ; suspicionem in aliquem conferre.

SUSPEND. ‖ *To hang any thing on any thing*, suspendēre aliquid alicui rei *or* (de, ab, ex) aliquâ re. *To be suspended*, pendēre (*properly and figuratively*) ; *on or from any thing*, ab (de, ex, in) aliquâ re : dependēre (*properly ; both* pendēre *and* dependēre *denote the hanging loose from a fixed point, without a support under the thing*) ; *on any thing*, (de, ex) aliquâ re. *To be suspended from the ceiling of a room*, dependēre de laquearibus, de camerâ (e. g., *a lamp*, &c.). ‖ *To defer*, differre : proferre : conferre : procrastinare. JN. differre et procrastinare : producere : prolatare : rejicēre in *or* ad : protrudere [SYN. *in* DEFER]. *To suspend hostilities*, facere *or* inire indutias : *to suspend one's judgment*, in dubio esse ; dubitare. ‖ *To check, interrupt*, vid. ‖ *To leave off*, intermittere (*the proper word*) : omittere, dimittere (= *to leave off entirely*) : abjicere (*not to continue*) : desinere (*to cease to practice ;* e. g., artem) : desistere re *or* a re (*to desist from*). *To suspend payment*, bonam copiam ejurare (*literally, to declare upon oath that one is insolvent, Cic., Fam.*, 9, 16, 7). ‖ *To remove from an office*, loco suo (ad *or* in tempus) aliquem movēre : (ad *or* in tempus) removēre, amovēre, summovēre aliquem a munere.

SUSPENSE, dubitatio. *To be in suspense*, animo *or* animi pendēre ; in dubio esse ; dubitare ; dubium esse ; incertum esse : *to keep any body in suspense*, * aliquem incertum habēre.

SUSPENSION, *by circumlocution with the verb. Suspension of hostilities*, indutiæ : *to agree to a suspension of hostilities*, consentire ad indutias : *during a suspension of hostilities*, per indutias : *after the suspension of hostilities*, indutiarum tempore circumacto.

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, * pons pensilis *or* pendulus.

SUSPICION, suspicio. *To excite suspicion*, suspicionem movēre, commovēre, excitare, facere, præbēre, dare, *or* afferre : *to entertain suspicion of any body*, de aliquo suspicionem habere ; *of any thing*, suspicari de, *or* super, aliquâ re : *I have a suspicion that*, venit mihi in suspicionem (*with an accusative and infinitive*) : *to regard any body with suspicion*, aliquem suspectum habēre : *to fall under suspicion*, in suspicionem cadere, venire, *or* vocari ; suspicio cadit in me, *or* pertinet ad me : *to bring under suspicion*, aliquem in suspicionem vocare *or* adducere ; suspicionem in aliquem conferre : *to free one's self from suspicion*, suspicione se exsolvere ; injectas suspiciones diluere : *to avoid suspicion*, suspicionem alicujus rei vitare : *a suspicion attaches to or falls upon any body*, suspicio pertinet ad aliquem ; convenit in aliquem (*from its being natural that he should have done it, Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 23).

SUSPICIOUS. ‖ *Apt to suspect*, suspiciosus : suspicax (*very seldom, Liv., Tac.*). ‖ *That is suspected*, suspectus : suspiciosus (*very suspicious*). *Tacitus uses* suspicax (e. g., silentium).

SUSPICIOUSLY, suspiciose (e. g., dicere aliquid, i. e., *so as to excite a suspicion against somebody in the minds of one's hearers, Cic.*).

SUSTAIN, sustinēre (*in nearly all the*

meanings of the English word, which is derived from it; onus, causam, se, personam civitatis, aliquem *or* necessitatem alicujus opibus suis, mala, labores; *also,* impetum hostis, *Cæs.*): sustentare (*to hold upright*): servare: conservare (*to keep, preserve;* e. g., rem familiarem conservare): tuēri (*to maintain, keep up*). JN. tuēri et conservari: alere (*by nourishment; then, also, general term, to support, maintain*). JN. alere et sustentare: sustentare et alere; *and (in the sense of propping up, supporting),* fulcire et sustinēre. *To sustain one's self,* se servare; se conservare; salutem suam tuēri; ali, sustinēri, se sustentare; *by any thing,* aliquā re (*to prolong one's life by, &c.*): *to sustain any body's life,* aliquem (integrum) conservare; alicui saluti esse; salutis auctorem esse alicui (*general term, to save one's life*); alicui sanitatem restituere (*to restore one's life, as a physician*): *to sustain one's credit,* fidem suam tuēri; expedire: *to sustain the part or character of any body,* agere aliquem *or* pro aliquo (☞ se agere aliquem *is incorrect*; vid. *Benecke, Justin.*, 1, 6, 16); gerere, sustinere alicujus personam (☞ agere alicujus personam *is incorrect*); vicem alicujus implēre (*to take the place of any body*).

SUSTENANCE. Vid. SUPPORT.

SUTLER, lixa, -æ, *m.*

SUTURE (*with surgeons*), sutura (*technical term*).

SWADDLE, infantem incunabulis colligare (*Plaut., Amph.*, 5, 1, 52); infantem fasciis involvere.

SWADDLING-CLOTHES, panni: incunabula, *plural.*

SWAGGER, se jactare. Vid. STRUT, BRAG.

SWAGGERER. Vid. BRAGGART.

SWAIN, pastor; pastor ille Corydon.

SWALLOW, *s.* ‖ *A bird,* hirundo: *a swallow's nest,* nidus hirundineus: *swallow-tail (in joinery),* securicula (*Vitr.*); (*if double*) subscus, -ūdis: *swallow-wort,* * Asclepias vincetoxicum (*Linn.*). ‖ *The throat,* gula (*Plin.*): fauces, *plural* (*Cic.*).

SWALLOW, *v.,* glutire (*properly, to gulp down; post-Augustan*): absorbēre (*to take down, things dry and liquid*): devorare (*properly, to swallow greedily, to devour, dry food; also, figuratively = to put up with it;* e. g., molestiam, *Cic.*): exsorbēre (*figuratively, to bear any thing, or put up with it;* e. g., difficultatem, *Cic.*).

SWAMP, *s.,* palus, -ūdis: locus palustris: uligo: locus uliginosus [SYN. *in* FEN]; stagnum (*covered with standing water*).

SWAMP, *v.* ‖ PROPR., mergere: demergere: cœno ac palude mergere aliquem (*Tac.*). *To swamp a vessel,* navem deprimere (*Cæs.*); supprimere, demergere (*Liv.*); navem in alto mergere (*Liv.*). ‖ FIG., malis mergere aliquem: *to be swamped,* demersum esse (e. g., quamvis sint demersæ leges alicujus opibus, emergunt tamen aliquando, *Cic.*).

SWAMPY, palustris: uliginosus.

SWAN, cygnus: cycnus (*Cic.*); olor (*Virg.*); * anas olor (*Linn.*): *swan-down,* pluma cycnea (*Ov.*): *swans' song,* cantus olorum (*Plin.*); cantus olorinus (*Sidon.*); vox cycnea (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 2, 6; *Prov.*); extremæ morientis voces; tamquam cycnea vox (*Cic.*); carmen cygneum. *All his geese are swans,* arcem facit e cloacâ; arces facit, *or* facere solet, e cloacis (*after Cic.*).

SWARD, cæspes: locus gramineus *or* gramine vestitus: *the green sward,* cæspes; cæspes vivus *or* viridis: *to cast one's self upon the sward,* se abjicere in herbâ (*Cic., De Or.*, 1, 7, 28).

SWARM, *s.,* apum pullities (*Col., of bees*): examen (apum, *Cic.; also, of other things*): vis, turba (*great number*).

SWARM, *v.,* examina condere (*Virg.*): examinare (*Col., of bees*): affluere: abundare (*to abound*): *to swarm about any body,* circumvolitare aliquem.

SWARTHY, fuscus (*Cic.*); *diminutive,* subfuscus (*Tacitus*); ex rubro subniger (*Cels.*); adusti coloris.

SWATH, striga (*Col.*).

SWATHE, *s.,* fascia.

SWATHE, *v.,* fasciis involvere: ligare.

SWAY, *v.* Vid. RULE, SWING.

SWAY, *s.* ‖ *Power,* imperium: dominatio. ‖ *Motion to and fro,* vacillatio: motus.

SWEAR. ‖ INTRANS. *To take an oath,* jurare: jusjurandum jurare *or* dare (*that; accusative with infinitive*). *To swear to any thing,* jurejurando firmare (*to confirm by oath*): jurare aliquid, *or with accusative and infinitive* (*to swear that a thing really is so;* e. g., morbum, *to swear that a person is sick, to swear to a sickness*): adjurare, *followed by accusative and infinitive* (*to assure upon oath that a thing is or is not so, that one will or will not do any thing*): jurare in aliquid (*to lay an oath upon any thing;* e. g., in litem; i. e., *to swear that a person is really indebted to one, to swear to one's accusation; but especially to bind one's self by oath to any thing, to undertake upon oath;* e. g., in fœdus, in legem): *I swear (as a witness) to evidence,* juro testimonium dicens: *I can swear to it with good conscience,* liquet mihi jurare: *I will swear to it that,* &c., dabo jusjurandum. ‖ *To use profane language,* diras, impias voces edere: *to curse and swear,* * maledicere alicui: aliquem exsecrari, et diras, impias voces, dira verba, diras exclamationes addere. ‖ TRANS. *To put upon oath,* jurejurando, *or* jusjurandum, *or* ad jusjurandum aliquem adigere; jusjurandum ab aliquo exigere (*general terms*): aliquem sacramento rogare *or* adigere (*a soldier*). *Sworn,* juratus. *A swearing or swearing in,* adactio jusjurandi (*Liv.*, 22, 38).

SWEARER (*profane*), * dirarum jactator: qui male precatur, male imprecatur alicui.

SWEAT, *s.,* sudor. *A cold sweat,* sudor frigidus (*Cels.*), *or* gelidus (*Virg.*); frigidus sudor mihi occupat artus (*Ov., Met.*, 5, 632); gelidus manabat corpore sudor (*Virg., Æn.*, 3, 175): *to put into a sweat,* sudorem movēre (*Cels.*); facere, ciēre, vocare (*Plin.*); elicere (*Cels.*): *in a sweat,* sudore madens, diffluens, perfusus: *to be in a sweat,* sudare (*Cic.*); sudorem emittere: *to be in a great sweat,* multo sudore manare (*Cic.*), *or* diffluere (*Phædr.*): *to check or suppress sweat,* sudorem coercēre, inhibēre, sistere, sedare, reprimere (*Plin.*): *earned by the sweat of one's brow,* sudore partus; multo sudore ac labore partus.

SWEAT, *v.* ‖ INTRANS., sudare: sudorem emittere: sudore manare. FIG. *The walls sweat,* parietes madent (*Plaut.*), *or* asperguntur (*after* aspergo parietum, *Cato, Plin.*): *to sweat blood,* sudare sanguine *or* sanguinem. ‖ TRANS., sudorem movēre (*Cels.*), facere, ciēre, evocare (*Plin.*), elicere (*Cels.*).

SWEEP, *v.,* verrere (e. g., pavimentum, ædes, vias). *To sweep down,* detergēre: *to sweep off,* abstergēre: *to sweep out* (i. e., *cleanse by sweeping*), everrere: everrere et purgare (*to remove by sweeping, as dung from a stall; and, to cleanse by sweeping, as a stall*): verrere (*to sweep, cleanse;* e. g., *a house*): purgare: depurgare: emundare (*general term, to cleanse*): *to sweep clean (figuratively, of plunder),* everrere et extergēre (e. g., templa, *of Verres, Cic.*).

SWEEP. ‖ *Act of sweeping; by the verbs.* ‖ *A chimney-sweeper,* * caminos detergendi artifex. ‖ *Compass of a stroke,* ambitus: circuitus: circumactio. ‖ *Space,* spatium.

SWEET. ‖ PROPR., dulcis (*the proper word; opposed to* amarus, austerus, asper). *Sweet as honey,* melleus: *cloyingly sweet,* languide dulcis (*Plin.*). ‖ FIG. *Of sounds,* dulcis: suavis: mollis: blandus: *a sweet voice,* vox dulcis, suavis, mollis. ‖ *Of smell,* suavis: jucundus (*Cic.*); mollis (*Plin.*). ‖ *Agreeable, pleasant,* suavis: jucundus: dulcis: *sweet sleep,* somnus dulcis *or* jucundus (*Cic.*), mollis (*Virg.*), levis (*Hor.*): *the sweet name of liberty,* dulce nomen libertatis (*Cic.*).

SWEET-BREAD, glandula vitulina (*Plin.*).

SWEETEN, aliquid dulce facere, reddere (*with sugar*): * saccharum alicui rei incoquere (*after Plin.*, 34, 17, 48): * saccharo condire (*especially to preserve*). ‖ *To alleviate,* vid.

SWEETHEART, dilecta (*general term;* e. g., *Plin.*, 35, 11, 37: ☞ amata *does not occur*): amica (*in a dishonorable sense*). *My sweetheart,* amor noster: deliciæ meæ: voluptas nostra: *to have a sweetheart,* aliquam diligere (*with reference to a particular person, in a good sense*); amare (*in a bad sense*); *to have many sweethearts,* multas amare.

SWEETLY. ‖ PROPR. *By the adjectives;* e. g., *to taste sweetly,* dulci esse sapore. ‖ FIG., dulciter: blande: molle: suaviter.

SWEETNESS. ‖ PROPR., dulcēdo: (dulcetudo *rare, Cic.*). ☞ *Avoid* dulcitas, *which is late.* ‖ FIG., suavitas: dulcēdo (e. g., dulcedo, suavitas, orationis: dulcedo cantûs, gloriæ, *Cic.*).

SWELL, *v.* ‖ INTRANS., tumescere: intumescere: extumescere (☞ contumescere *very late*); turgescere (☞ inturgescere *very late*): crescere: accrescere (*to grow*): augēri, augescere (*to increase*). ‖ *To be swollen,* turgēre: tumēre (*Döderlein makes* turgēre *denote actual fullness,* tumēre *apparent fullness, but real emptiness; but this does not always hold:* tumēre *seems, however, to be used especially of unnatural, unhealthy cases;* turgēre, *though not exclusively, of natural, healthy ones: the seed, corn, a grape,* &c., *swells,* semen turget; frumenta turgent; gemmæ in læto palmite turgent; uva turget mero: *the body is swollen with poison,* corpus tumet veneno). *Her eyes are swelled with weeping,* lumina turgent gemitu (*Prop.*): *his face is swelled from a blow,* ora turgent ab ictu (*Ov.*). ‖ FIG. *To swell with passion,* turgēre (*Plaut.*): turgescere: tumēre (*Cic.; of swelling with any vicious passion*); (vitrea) bilis turgescit (*Pers.*). *To be swelled (with pride,* &c.), inflātum, elatum esse (tumidum esse, *in Seneca and Tacitus, but rare*). *My heart swells with joy,* lætitiâ magnâ perfruor: lætitiâ *or* gaudio exsulto. ‖ TRANS., tumefacere (*to cause to swell*): augēre (*to enlarge;* e. g., flumen): implēre (*to fill*): inflare: inflationem habēre, facere, *or* parēre (*to inflate*): *to swell the sails,* vela tendere *or* intendere; vela implēre (*to fill them*): *swollen sails,* vela turgida *or* tumida (*the former when they have caught the wind, the latter when filled with useless air; so Döderlein, but perhaps with too nice a distinction*).

SWELL, *s.* (*of the sea*), æstus (maris).

SWELLING, *adj.,* tumidus: turgidus. *Swelling words,* ampullæ: jactatio: jactantia. Vid., *also,* BRAGGING.

SWELLING, *s.,* tumor (*general term*): tuber (*a projecting tumor, boil,* &c.): panus (*inflammation of the glands of the neck, under the arms,* &c.). *A swelling on the legs,* tumor crurum: boa (*a swelling on the legs from much walking, Fest.*, p. 25): scirrhoma, -ātis, *n.*; scirrhus (*a hard swelling without pain, but dangerous*). *A swelling grows hard,* tumor occallescit: *a swelling goes down,* tumor detumescit.

SWERVE, decedere: declinare. Vid. DECLINE, DEPART.

SWIFT, *adj.,* citus: celer: velox: *swift of foot,* pernix: pedibus celer (☞ celeripes *is poetical*): *a swift horse,* equus celer *or* velox. Vid. QUICK, RAPID.

SWIFT, *s.* ‖ *A bird,* apus (*Plin.*); * hirundo apus (*Linn.*).

SWIFTLY, cito: celeriter: festinanter: velociter.

SWIFTNESS, celeritas: velocitas: pernicitas (*fleetness*); *or by circumlocution with the adjectives. The swiftness of a stream or river,* rapiditas fluminis: *swiftness of time,* temporis celeritas.

SWIG, SWILL, } *v.,* glutire: haurire.

SWIG, SWILL, } *s.,* haustus: potus. *A good swig,* largus haustus: *at one swig,* uno haustu, potu.

SWILL, *s.* ‖ *Wash for pigs,* colluvies (*Plin.*, 24, 19, 116).

SWIM. ‖ PROPR., nare: natare. *To swim in or upon,* innare: innatare alicui rei; *at or near,* adnare aliquid (*Cæs.*); adnatare alicui rei (*Plin. Ep.*); *across,* tranare; nando trajicere. *To swim with, against, the stream* [vid. STREAM]. ‖ FIG., redundare: inundari: madēre: perfusum

esse : circumfluere (e. g., sanguine redundare, madēre, *or* perfusum esse : fletu *or* lacrimis perfusum esse : lacrimis madēre : deliciis diffluere : circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantiâ vivere).

SWIMMER, natator (*Varr., L. L.*). *To be a good swimmer*, bene, perite, natare posse : *I am not a good swimmer*, non valde bonus natator sum (*Muret.*).

SWIMMING, natatio (*Suet.*). *To save one's self by swimming*, nando in tutum pervenire (*Nep., Chabr.*, 4, 4) : *the art of swimming*, ars natandi : *a swimming place*, natatio (*Cels.*) : *a swimming school*, * locus quo ars natandi traditur.

SWIMMINGLY, facile : prospere.

SWINDLE, fraudare : imponere alicui : aliquem emungere argento : circumducere (*comedy*).

SWINDLER, fraudator : circumscriptor : præstigiator : quadruplator.

SWINDLING, fraus : fraudatio : dolus malus : circumscriptio.

SWINE, sus (*general term*) : porcus (*considered as tame and kept for food*) : *plural*, pecus suillum (*Col.*). *Of or belonging to swine*, suillus ; porcinus : *swine's flesh*, (caro) suilla *or* porcina : *a drove of swine*, grex suillus.

SWINE-HERD, subulcus (*Col.*) : suarius (*Plin.*).

SWING, *v.* || Trans., jactare (huc illuc). || Intrans., * se jactare (huc illuc) : agitari : movēri. || *To enjoy the amusement of swinging*, oscillare (*Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Planc.*, 9) : oscillo movēri (*Fest.*, p. 193) ; tabulâ interpositâ pendente funibus se jactare (*Hygin., Astron.*, 2, 4, p. 36, *ed. Muncker*) : pendulâ machinâ agitari (*Schol. Bob., l. l.*

SWING, *s.* || *Act of swinging*, oscillatio (*late*), *or by circumlocution with the verb.* || *An apparatus for swinging*, * oscillum : laquei pensiles (*Gloss., as explanation of* oscillum) : * pendula machina.

SWINISH. || Propr., suillus : porcinus. || Fig., beluinus (*brutish*) : stolidus : hebes : stupidus (*stupid*).

SWIPE, tollēno, -ōnis, *m.*

SWITCH, virgula.

SWIVEL, *perhaps* verticula *or* verticulus : * rota versatilis : * organon versatile. || *A kind of gun*, * tormentum versatile.

SWOLLEN, tumidus : turgens. *A swollen style*, inflata oratio ; verborum tumor.

SWOON, *s.*, subita defectio (*Suet., Calig.*, 50) ; *in more modern Latin*, deliquium, syncŏpe (*medical technical term*).

SWOON, *v.*, animus aliquem linquit, deficit (*Curt.*) : anima deficit (*Cels.*, 1, 17) : animo linqui aliquis cœpit (*Curt.*) : animo linqui (*Sen., De Irâ*, 1, 12, 2) : animus aliquem relinquit (*Cæs., B. G.*, 6, 38) : intermori (*Liv.*) : collabi (*Suet.*).

SWOOP, pulsus, -ūs : petitio.

SWORD, gladius : ensis (*in poetry, for the sword wielded by heroes ; and in Livy, for that of a gigantic Gaul*) : spatha (*a long and very broad sword, such as those of the Gauls, Britons, and Germans ; not used by the Romans till the times of the emperors*) : acīnăces (ἀκινάκης, *cimeter of the Persians, Medes, Scythians*, &c.) : ferrum (*iron ; used, like our "steel," by metonymy, for sword*) : mucro (*point of the sword ; hence, by metonymy, for the whole sword, with reference to its point and sharpness ; but only in the higher styles of composition, and in suitable phrases* ; e. g., *to fix or plunge one's sword into any body's body*, mucronem figere in aliquo, *Quint.*). *To have a sword by one's side*, gladio (*or* ense, *or* acinace, spathâ, ferro) succinctum esse : *to lay aside one's sword*, latus gladio (*or* ense, &c.) succinctum nudare : *to draw one's sword*, gladium (*or* ensem, &c.) vaginâ educere ; *or only* gladium educere ; gladium stringere *or* destringere (*poetically*, nudare) : *to sheathe one's sword*, gladium (*or* ensem, &c.) in vaginam recondere : *to seize one's sword* (*for defence*), arma capere : *to settle a dispute with the sword*, aliquid gladio decernere : *to let the sword settle a dispute*, rem gladio gerere : *to perish by the sword*, hostium gladio *or* manibus perire : *to perish either by the sword or by famine*, vel hostium ferro vel inopiâ interire : *with fire and sword*, ferro ignique, ferro atque igni ; ferro flammâque ; ferro, igni, quâcunque vi (*seldom in the reverse order ; but Cic., Phil.*, 13, 21, 47, *has* igni ferroque) : *to conquer any body sword in hand*, aliquem manu superare : *the hilt of a sword*, capulus : *the blade*, lamina : *the point*, mucro : *the sheath*, vagīna : *the belt*, balteus : *a stroke with a sword*, ictus gladii : *sword-bearer*, * qui gladium fert.

SWORN, juratus : jurejurando firmatus (*established by oath*). *A sworn enemy*, alicui infestissimus ; adversarius capitalis.

SYCOMORE, sycomorus (*Cels.*) : * ficus sycomorus (*Linn.*).

SYCOPHANT, sycophanta (*Ter.*) : assentator : adulator (*Auct. ad Her.*). *To play the sycophant*, adulari.

SYLLABIC, *by* syllabæ *or* syllabarum : * syllabicus (*technical term*).

SYLLABLE, syllăba. *The last syllable*, syllaba postrema (*Plaut.*) ; extrema ; ultima (*Quint.*) : *the last syllable but one*, pænultima (*Gell.*) : *to count syllables*, syllabas dinumerare : *by syllables, syllable by syllable*, syllabatim (*Cic.*) : *of one syllable, of two, three syllables*, monosyllabus, disyllabus, trisyllabus.

SYLLOGISM, status ratiocinativus (*Cic. ; cf. Quint., as quoted in next word*) : syllogismus (*Quint., passim*).

SYLLOGISTIC, ratiocinativus (*Cic.* : Cicero ... statum syllogisticum ratiocinativum appellat, *Quint.*, 5, 10, 6) : syllogisticus (*Quint.*).

SYLPH, * sylphus : * sylpha (*technical term*).

SYMBOL. || *A sign*, imago : signum. || *A confession of faith* ; vid. Creed.

SYMBOLICAL, symbolicus (*according to the analogy of* symbolice *in Gellius*) : *or by circumlocution with* imago, signum.

SYMBOLICALLY, symbolice (*Gell.*) : per signum (*or* signa) : sub imagine.

SYMBOLIZE. Vid. Agree.

SYMMETRICAL, symmetros (*Vitr.*) : * symmetriæ conveniens, respondens.

SYMMETRICALLY, * symmetriæ convenienter.

SYMMETRY, symmetria (*Vitr. : Plin.*, 34, 8, 19, *says*, non habet Latinum nomen Symmetria) : commensus (*Vitr.*) : commodulatio (*Vitr.*) : congruentia et æqualitas (*Plin. Ep.*) : convenienția partium : concinnitas. *To pay the greatest attention to symmetry*, symmetriam quam diligentissime custodire (*Plin.*).

SYMPATHETIC, * a concordiâ rerum petitus : * in convenientiâ et conjunctione naturæ positus, situs. *Sympathetic treatment* (*in medicine*), * curatio a concordiâ rerum, a cognatione naturæ et quasi consensu, ducta, repetita.

SYMPATHETICALLY, * per quandam naturæ conjunctionem et convenientiam.

SYMPATHIZE. || *To have a common feeling, to agree*, consentire : congruere : convenire. *The mind sympathizes with the body*, animus corporis doloribus congruit (*Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 1, 3) : *the loadstone sympathizes with iron*, magnes concordiam habet cum ferro (*Plin.*, 34, 4, 42). || *To display fellow-feeling with another*, unâ gaudēre (*in joy*) : alicujus casum *or* vicem dolēre (*in sorrow*) : alicui misericordiam tribuere *or* impertire. *To profess sympathy with any body*, coram suum dolorem declarare alicui : *to manifest sympathy with any body's misfortunes*, alicui miserias a se non alienas arbitrari : *a sympathizing friend*, * amicus qui unâ gaudet (*in joy*) : * amicus qui meum casum dolet ; * qui vicem luctumque amici dolet (*in sorrow*).

SYMPATHY. || *Natural harmony or agreement*, naturæ quasi consensus, quam συμπάθειαν Græci vocant (*Cicero, N. D.*, 3, 11) : concordia rerum, quam συμπάθειαν appellavere Græci (*Plin.*, 37, 4, 15) : *also simply* concordia rerum (*Sen., Ben.*, 6, 22 : sympathēa, *Vitr.*). || *Fellow-feeling with another* (*in joy and sorrow*), humanitas (*Nep., Dion.*, 1, 4) ; (*in grief or distress*), misericordia : doloris sui coram declaratio (*after Sulpic., in Cic. Ep.*, 4, 5) : *a letter of sympathy*, litteræ consolatoriæ : *to feel sympathy*, æque dolēre (*Cic. ad Fam.*, 4, 6, *in.*).

SYMPHONIOUS, symphoniacus (*Cicero has* symphoniaci, *sc.* pueri *or* servi, *musicians, choristers*) : consŏnus : concinens : concors : consentiens.

SYMPHONY, symphonia (*Cic.*) : * concentus musicus : * opus musicum fidibus tibiisque canendum.

SYMPTOM. || *Sign*, vid. || *Sign of a disease ; plural*, signa (*Cic.*) : indicia (*Cels.*) : alicujus morbi propriæ notæ (*Cels.*) : valetudinis significationes (*Cic.*). *Dangerous, bad, alarming symptoms*, terrentia, -ium : *if the alarming symptoms continue*, si terrentia manent (*Cels.*, 3, 2) : *if any unfavorable symptoms follow*, si mala indicia subsecuta sunt (*Cels.*) : *every symptom of inflammation*, omne indicium inflammationis (*Cels.*).

SYNAGOGUE, synagōga, -æ (*Eccl.*).

SYNCHRONISM, * compositio rerum uno eodemque tempore gestarum.

SYNCHRONISTIC, ejusdem temporis : (res) gestæ uno eodemque tempore.

SYNCOPATE, * literam, syllabam, detrahere de verbo.

SYNCOPE, syncope, -es (-a, -æ), *f.*

SYNDIC, cognitor civitatis (*Cic., in the ancient sense*) : syndicus (*Pand., modern*).

SYNDICATE, * munus syndici (*the office of syndic*) : syndici, *plural* (*the syndics*).

SYNECDOCHE, synecdoche (*Quint.*). *By synecdoche*, per synecdochem : ☞ synecdochicē *is late.*

SYNOD, conventus (*Cic.*) : synŏdus (*Cod. Just. and Amm.*).

SYNONYM, vocabulum idem declarans *or* significans ; *usually plural*, verba idem declarantia, idem significantia (*Quint.*). *To be a synonym*, idem declarare, significare, valēre : *a number of synonyms*, collecta vocabula quæ idem significant (*Quint.*, 10, 1, 7).

SYNONYMOUS, idem declarans : idem significans : quod idem declarat, significat, *or* valet : quo idem intelligi potest (*cf. Cic., Fin.*, 3, 4, 14 ; *Quint.*, 10, 1, 7) : cognominatus (συνώνυμος ; e. g., verba ; *a sure reading, Cic., Partit.*, 15, 53). *Some expressions have the property that they are synonymous with several words*, sunt alia hujus naturæ, ut idem pluribus vocibus declarent.

SYNOPSIS, synopsis (*Pand.*) : epitome : summarium : breviarium. Vid. Compend.

SYNTACTICAL, * syntacticus : * ad syntaxim pertinens.

SYNTACTICALLY, grammatice (e. g., loqui, *Quint., who distinguishes it from* Latine loqui).

SYNTAX, verborum constructio (*Cic.*) : syntaxis (*grammatically*) : verborum consecutio (*grammatically*).

SYNTHETICAL, * per conjunctionem *or* colligationem.

SYRINGE, *s.*, sipho ; *diminutive*, siphunculus (*Plin.*) : oricularius clyster (*a syringe for injection into the ears, Cels.*).

SYRINGE, *v.*, conspergere aliquid aliquâ re.

SYRUP, * syrūpus (*medical technical term*). *So Georges. Kraus gives* syrupus.

SYSTEM, forma, formula, *or* descriptio disciplinæ (*outline of a scheme or doctrine*) : disciplina (*a doctrine* ; e. g., *of a philosophical sect*) : ratio (*the rules or principles of a science or art*) : ratio et disciplina : ars (*the theory of an art*). Jn. ratio et ars : artificium (*an artificial system or theory* ; e. g., memoriæ) : sententia (*opinion, principle ; general term*). *The system of the Stoics*, ratio, *or* ratio et disciplina Stoicorum : *a good, complete, or well-arranged system*, ratio bene instituta ; ars perpetuis præceptis ordinata ; accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam exstructa disciplina ; satis et copiose et eleganter constituta disciplina : *a bad or imperfect system*, ratio male instituta : *to reduce to a system*, certam quandam alicujus rei formulam componere ; formam alicujus rei instituere ; aliquid ad artem redigere ; aliquid ad artem et præcepta revocare ; aliquid ad rationem revocare : *to compose a system*, artificium componere de aliquâ re

(e. g., de jure civili): *to be reduced to a system*, in artis perpetuis præceptis ordinatæ modum venire (vid. *Liv.*, 9, 17): *to have been reduced to a system*, arte conclusum esse: *system of government*, descriptio civitatis a majoribus nostris constituta (*Cic.*).

SYSTEMATIC, ad artem redactus; ad artem et ad præcepta revocatus; ad rationem revocatus; perpetuis præceptis ordinatus. *A systematic compendium or treatise*, liber in quo omnia artificio et viâ traduntur (vid. *Cic.*, *Fin.*, 4, 4, 10; *or we may say*, liber in quo præcepta ordinate traduntur; liber in quo artis præcepta alia ex aliis nexa traduntur). ☞ *Not* liber systematicus.

SYSTEMATICALLY, *must be expressed by circumlocution*; e. g., alicujus rei rationem artemque tradere, *or* aliquid artificio et viâ tradere (*to treat of systematically*). ☞ *Not* systematice aliquid proponere *or* docere.

SYSTEMATIZE, certam quandam philosophiæ formulam componere (*Cicero*, *Acad.*, 1, 4, 17): philosophiæ formam instituere (*ibid.*): artem efficere, instituere (*Cic.*, *De Or.*, 1, 41, 183): ad artem redigere aliquid (*Cic.*): ad rationem revocare aliquid (*Id.*, *De Rep.*, 2, 11).

T.

TABARD, * toga loricam tegens: * caduceatoris vestis.

TABBY, maculosus: maculosi coloris.

TABERNACLE, *v.*, tabernaculum: taberna.

TABERNACLE, *s.*, habitare (aliquo loco): domicilium *or* sedem ac domicilium habēre (aliquo loco).

TABLATURE. ‖ *In music*, * orbis, ambitus melicus (*Bau.*). ‖ *Paintings on walls or ceilings*, (opus) tectorium: udo tectorio diligenter inducti colores (*Vitr.*).

TABLE. ‖ *A board on which meals are spread*, mensa; *diminutive*, mensula (*Plaut.*): monopodium (*a table with a single pillar or leg*). *To sit at table*, assidēre mensæ (*according to the modern fashion*); accumbere mensæ (*in the Roman manner*): *to sit down to table*, assidēre mensæ (*according to the modern fashion*); accumbere mensæ (*in the Roman fashion*): *to cover a table*, * linteum superinjicere mensæ (i. e., *to lay the cloth*): *to set food on a table*, mensam exstruere epulis: *to clear the table*, mensam tollere (*according to the Roman custom*). ‖ *A meal, entertainment*, cœna: cœnatio: convivium: epulæ (*Sall.*); *also*, mensa (*Curt.*): *at table*, apud mensam (*Plaut.*); super mensam (*Curt.*); super mensas (*Hor.*); *better*, super cœnam (*Plin. Ep.*, *Suet.*); inter cœnam (*Cic.*); inter epulas (*Sall.*); super vinum et epulas (*Curt.*): *to purchase fish for table*, ad cœnam pisces emere: *to invite to table*, aliquem invitare, vocare, ad cœnam: *to be at any body's table*, cœnare apud aliquem (*Cic.*), cum aliquo (*Hor.*): *to rise from table*, a mensâ surgere (*Plaut.*); desurgere cœnâ (*Hor.*, *Sat.*): *a good table*, lautus victus; epulæ conquisitissimæ: *to keep a good table*, laute, lepide cœnare: *the pleasures of the table*, delectatio conviviorum; oblectamenta convivialia; voluptates epularum: *to enjoy the pleasures of the table*, delectari conviviis. ‖ *Any long or broad board*, tabula; tessera (*small*). ‖ *For writing on*, tabula, tabella; codicilli, pugillares (*small tablet*, *memorandum-book*). ‖ *A written list*, &c., tabula (e. g., tabulæ historicæ, chronologicæ).

TABLE-BEER, * cerevisia cibaria.

TABLE-CLOTH, linteum in mensâ ponendum *or* positus (*linen*; vid. *Appul.*, *Apol.*, 308, 19): gausape *or* gausapes (*woollen*, *wove on one side*), *or* * mensæ linteum *only*. *To lay the table-cloth*, mensam linteo sternere (*after* triclinium sternere, *Martial*); * linteum superinjicere mensæ.

TABLE-SERVICE, mensæ vasa, -orum, *plural*; abacorum vasa, *plural* (*on a sideboard*): vasa escaria, *plural*: repositoria (*supports for plates*; *waiters*). *Table-service of silver*, argentum escarium: argentum escarium et potorium; *or simply* argentum, *when the context fixes the sense*: *of gold*, aurea mensæ vasa, *plural*.

TABLE-TALK, sermo natus super cœnam: fabulæ convivales (*Tac.*, *Ann.*, 6, 5). *Agreeable table-talk*, oblectamenta sermonum convivalia (*after Liv.*, 39, 6); jucundi inter epulas, super cœnam, habiti sermones (*after Cic.*).

TABLET, *s.*, tabula (*of wood*): lamina (*of wood or metal*): tessera (*of wood, square*): charta (*of any material*; e. g., *of lead*): tabellæ, pugillares (*when consisting of several leaves*).

TABOUR. Vid. TAMBOURINE.

TABULAR. *By genitive of* tabula: ut tabula.

TACIT, tacitus. Vid. SILENT.

TACITLY, tacite: tacito. Vid. SILENTLY.

TACITURNITY, taciturnitas: pectus clausum.

TACK, *v.* TRANS. ‖ *To join or unite*, rem rei *or* cum re jungere, connectere, conjungere: rem rei *or* ad rem annectere. ‖ INTRANS. *In navigation*, rursum prorsum navigare pedibus prolatis (*after Plin.*, 2, 47, 48): ☞ pedem facere *or* proferre, ventum obliquum captare, &c., *are* = *to sail with a half wind*.

TACK, *s.* ‖ *A small nail*, clavulus. ‖ *The act of turning about ships at sea*; *by the verb*.

TACKLE. Vid. IMPLEMENTS.

TACKLING, *s.*, armamenta, -orum, *n. plural* (☞ navalia, *substantive* instrumenta, *is found in this sense only in Virg.*, *Æn.*, 11, 329: *in Liv.*, 45, 23, *and Plin.*, 16, 11, 31, *it is* = naves). *To destroy the tackling of a ship*, navem armamentis spoliare: navis armamenta fundere (*Suet.*): navem exarmare (*said of a storm*).

TACT, naturalis quidam sensus (e. g., non arte aliquâ sed naturali quodam sensu judicare aliquid); ingenii dexteritas, *or* dexteritas *only* (ad aliquid, *Liv.*, *of tact in conduct toward others*; *in the sense of "adroitness" generally, it is not Latin*): sollertia, calliditas, prudentia, peritia; ingenium ad aliquid aptum *or* habile (*natural adroitness*, *in a particular respect*). *By a certain tact*, naturali quodam bono (*Nep.*, *Thras.*, 1).

TACTICS. ‖ *Military*, res militaris. *He made many improvements in military tactics*, multa in re militari partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit (*Nep.*). ‖ FIG., ars: modus: ratio agendi.

TADPOLE, rānula (*Appul.*).

TAFFETA, * pannus sericus tenuissimus.

TAG, *s.*, * ligula: * acus astrictoria.

TAG, *v.*, * ferro, ligulâ, acu præfigere.

TAG RAG AND BOB TAIL, fæx populi: homines objectissimi, perditi (*Cic.*).

TAIL, cauda (☞ *not* coda). *A little tail*, cauda parva: caudicula (*in later writers*): *to wag the tail*, caudam movēre *or* jactare (alicui): *to drop the tail*, caudam sub alvum reflectere: *the tail of a comet*, stellæ crines: *to tie up a horse's tail*, * caudæ setas in nodum colligere.

TAILOR, sartor (*this word, however, rests on no classical authority, for in Plautus, Capt.*, iii., 5, 3, *it denotes "a hoer" or "weeder," from* sarrio. Consult *Class. Mus.*, vol. v., p. 334); * vestium artifex; vestifica, *f.* (*Inscr.*). *To be a tailor*, vestes facere: * sartoriam artem, vestificinam exercēre. *The tailor makes the man*, (*Prov.*), homo ex veste, aut ex conditione, quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, vulgo æstimatur (*after Sen. Ep.*, 47, 14).

TAILORING, * ars sartoria; * ars vestes faciendi; vestificīna (*Tertull.*); vestificium (*Gloss.*).

TAINT, *v.* ‖ PROPR., vitiare: corrumpere: inficere: contagione aliquem labefactare. ‖ FIG., inficere vitiis: imbuere erroribus, vitiis.

TAINT, *s.* *By the verbs*; *or* vitium, contagio (*properly and figuratively*).

TAKE. ‖ TRANS., sumere (*to remove that which is at rest*; *to take any thing to one's self in order to use or to enjoy it*, &c.): capere (*to take hold of*; *then to make one's self master of a thing in order to possess it*: *hence* = *to capture*; e. g., *a town*): rapere (*to snatch away, carry off hastily*): arripere (*to snatch to one's self suddenly, unexpectedly*): accipere (*to accept a thing offered*; *opposed to* dare, tradere, &c.; *but the former words rather denote a taking of one's own accord*): deprehendere (*to catch, take in the act*; e. g., *of stealing*): tollere (*to take up*): promere, depromere (*to bring or fetch forth, for the purpose of use*): auferre (*to bear or carry forth or away*; *hence, also, simply "to take," in good or bad sense*; *and then* = eripere, surripere, furari): eripere (*to snatch out, take with violence*; *implying resistance on the part of a person in possession*): surripere (*to purloin, take by stealth*): furari (*to steal*): expugnare (*to take by storm*; *properly or figuratively*). *Not to take any thing*, aliquid non accipere: aliquid accipere abnuo (*courteously to refuse acceptance*): *to take to pieces*, dissolvere aliquid (e. g., *movable towers*, turres ambulatorias, *Hirt.*; *hence of taking to pieces puzzles*, &c.): in memoriâ (suâ) discerpere: *to take in the hand*, in manum sumere; in manum capere (*to seize with the hand*): *to take in hand* (*a book, writing*, &c.), in manus sumere (e. g., Epicurum): *to take money*, pecuniam sumere (*to take to one's self for any use, as Ter., Ad.*, 5, 9, 40, a me argentum, quanti est, sume): pecuniam capere (*to take it, whether the other party be willing to give it or not*): pecuniam accipere (*to take it when another offers it*; *hence, also* = *to suffer one's self to be bribed*). *To take up money on interest*, pecuniam mutuari *or* mutuam sumere. ‖ *To assume*, vid. *To take the name of king*, regium nomen sumere: regium nomen sibi asciscere. PHR. *To take for granted* [vid. ASSUME (*end of article*)]. *To take upon one's self*, (*a*) *To undertake a thing*, suscipere (*not to decline*; *opposed to* recusare): recipere (*to undertake a thing readily, and to answer for a good result*; *cf. Muller, Cic., De Or.*, 2, 24, 101). (*β*) *To promise, to answer for*, in se recipere (*the proper word*; e. g., periculum): præstare aliquid (e. g., culpam, alicujus factum): *I take it upon myself*, ad me recipio. *To take out any thing* (i. e., *to reach, or fetch out or forth*), promere, depromere ex *or* de, &c. (*to fetch a thing out of a place in order to use it*): eximere ex, de, &c. (*to take away a thing, whether for the purpose of removing it or of applying it to a different use*): demere de *or* ex, &c. (*in order to remove it*; e. g., secures e fascibus): auferre ex, &c. (*to take away a thing in order to gain possession of it*; e. g., pecuniam ex ærario). *That passage I have taken literally from Dicæarchus*, istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicæarcho transtuli. *To take for any thing*: (*a*) *To receive payment for any thing*, accipere pro re. (*β*) *To interpret*; *as*, accipere in aliquid (e. g., in contumeliam). *To take* (i. e., *receive*) *into*, recipere in aliquid (e. g., in ordinem senatorium); assumere in aliquem (e. g., in societatem). *To take with one*, aliquid auferre (*to take away with one's self*): aliquem secum educere (*to take out with one's self*): aliquem secum deducere (*to lead any one away from a place with one's self*): aliquem abducere (*to lead or take any one from one place to another*). *To take from a person or thing*, demere de, &c. (*from a thing, properly*): demere alicui aliquid, eximere alicui aliquid *or* aliquem ex re (*to take any thing from a person, figuratively*; i. e., *to free him from any thing*). *To take a thing or person in any thing* = *to make or compose any thing out of a material*, facere, *or* fingere, *or* effingere, *or* exprimere aliquid ex aliquâ re. *To take a thing or person to or as any thing*: (*a*) *To apply to any thing*, adhibēre aliquem ad *or* in aliquid: (*β*) *To choose one to any thing*, sumere (*only in the comic writers* capere) aliquem, *with an accusative of that to which the person is chosen*; e. g., *to take one as an umpire*, aliquem arbitrum: *to take one as a general*, aliquem imperatorem. *To take to one's self*: (*a*) *To receive into one's house*, aliquem ad se, domum ad se, *or simply* domum suam recipere; aliquem tecto et

mensâ recipere (*to one's house and to one's table.* (β) *To put in connection with one's self*, pecuniam in crumenam suam condere. (γ) *To eat or drink*, sumere (*food and liquids*; e. g., venenum): cibum modicum cum aquâ (*Cels.*): assumere (*Lucr., Cels., passim*; e. g., nihil assumere, nisi aquam): capere (*food*): potare *or* bibere (*to drink*; e. g., medicamentum): accipere (*medicine, poison*, &c.). *To take nothing* (*no food*), cibo se abstinēre: *to take a little* (*food*), gustare (*as a luncheon*; vid. *Gierig, Plin. Ep.*, 3, 5, 11): *to give one any thing to take* (*to drink*, &c.), alicui aliquid potandum præbēre. *To take well or in good part*, in bonam partem accipere: belle ferre: boni *or* æque bonique facere: boni consulere: *to take ill or in bad part*, in malam partem accipere: ægre, graviter, moleste, indigne ferre: male interpretari: *to take kindly*, benigne audire (*to listen kindly to*), in mitiorem partem *or* mollius interpretari: mollius accipere (*indulgently*): *to take thankfully*, grato animo interpretari: *to take coolly*, æquo animo accipere: *to take as a reproach*, accipere in *or* ad contumeliam: vertere ad contumeliam: *to take any thing said in joke as if said in earnest*, quod dictum est per jocum, id serio prævertere (*Plaut., Amph.*, 3, 2, 40): *to take a thing differently from what was meant*, accipere in aliam partem ac dictum est. *To take rest*, quiescere, requiescere, quiescere et respirare (*general term*): acquiescere, conquiescere, quietem capere, quieti se dare (*from bodily exertion*): se reficere (*from exertion of body or mind*): animum relaxare (*of mind*). *To take root* [vid. ROOT]. *To take a sketch of any thing* [vid. SKETCH]. ‖ *To put up with* (*an insult*), accipere. ‖ *To catch*, vid. ‖ INTRANS. *To succeed, please*, vid.

TAKE AFTER, i. e., *to be like, imitate, follow*, similem fieri alicujus *or* alicui (*to become like*): aliquem imitari (*to imitate*): * alicujus ingenium *or* mores induere (*to adopt the character or manners of any one*): *to have taken after any one*, alicujus mores referre: aliquem reddere et referre: *to take after the father*, patris similem fieri (☞ *comical*, patrissare); *in any thing*, patrem in aliquâ re imitari: *he takes more after his mother than after his father*, matris similior est quam patris.

TAKE AWAY (*without force*), demere aliquid aliquâ re: detrahere aliquid alicui rei: legere aliquid ex *or* ab aliquâ re: *with force, or unjustly*, adimere alicui aliquid: detrahere alicui aliquid (*to withdraw from*): eripere alicui aliquid (*to snatch from*). *To take away the baggage from the enemy*, hostem exuere impedimentis: *to take away an office from any one*, abrogare alicui munus: *to take away the command from any one*, adimere alicui imperium.

TAKE BACK. *To take back an article sold, on the ground of its being defective*, redhibēre aliquid.

TAKE IN. ‖ *To comprehend*, capere, percipere, *with or without* animo *or* mente. JN. percipere et cognoscere, cognoscere et percipere (*general term*): accipere (*of a pupil who attends a lecture*). *To take in any thing quickly*, aliquid celeriter percipere (*after Quint.*, 1, 10, 34): aliquid arripere: *to take in greedily*, avide arripere aliquid; *quickly or easily*, quæ traduntur, celeriter, non difficulter, accipere. ‖ *To deceive, cheat*, vid.

TAKE OFF. ‖ *To remove*, demere aliquid aliquâ re: detrahere aliquid alicui rei (*to draw off*): legere aliquid ex *or* ab aliquâ re (*to gather*): levare aliquem aliquâ re (*to take a burden from any one*). *To take off a limb*, membrum amputare: *to take off the beard*, barbam ponere: *to take off the hat*, pilum deponere (*in order to lay it aside*): caput aperire (*out of compliment to any one*); capite aperto salutare aliquem: *to take off a cloak*, pallium deponere (*opposed to* se amicire pallio: ☞ *not* exuere se pallio, *which* = *to draw off*; *opposed to* induere). ‖ *To abate*, remittere alicui aliquid de summâ *or* pecuniâ. ‖ *To portray, draw*, exprimere imaginem alicujus rei (*general term*): formam (*the whole figure*) alicujus describere: delineare imaginem rei (*in outline*): *in gold, wax*, &c., exprimere aliquid auro, cerâ *or* in cerâ. ‖ *To burlesque, mimic*, vid.

TAKE OUT, eximere alicui rei, de *or* ex aliquâ re (*to remove from*): excipere de *or* ex aliquâ re (*to fetch out*): promere (*to draw or fetch forth*) ex, &c. *To take out a tooth*, dentem eximere; *from any one*, alicui dentem excipere *or* evellere. *To take out horses*, &c., (equos) disjungere: abjungere (*Virg.*).

TAKE ROUND, circumducere (e. g., per ædes). *To take any one round in order to show him objects worth seeing*, ducere aliquem ad ea quæ visenda sunt et unumquidque ostendere (*Cic., Verr.*, 4, 59, 132).

TAKE UP. Vid. ADOPT, ANSWER, OCCUPY, PATRONIZE.

TAKING, *s. By circumlocution with verbs in* TAKE. *The taking of honey*, &c., exemtio; e. g., alvi apiarii (*Varr.*); favorum (*Col.*).

TAKING, *adject.* Vid. ATTRACTIVE, CHARMING.

TALC, * talcum (*Linn.*): ☞ lapis specularis, lapis phengites = *mica*.

TALE. ‖ *That which one relates, a narrative, story*, fabula: narratio: fabella. *A mere tale*, fabula ficta: ficta et commenticia fabula: *nursery tales*, fabulæ atque commenticiæ narrationes: *to tell* (*relate*) *a tale*, enarrare, denarrare, aliquid: fabulam narrare. ‖ *That which one counts, a number*, numerus: *double tale*, numerus duplicatus: *the tale is right*, numerus convenit: *to tell* (*count*) *a tale*, numerare, dinumerare (*Cic.*); numerum inire (*Curt.*); numerando percensēre. ‖ IMPROPR. *This is the old tale*, hoc vero tralaticium est (e. g., me exquisisse aliquid, in quo te offendam, *Cic.*).

TALE-BEARER, susurro (ψιθυριστής, *late*; *Sidon. Ep.*, 5, 7): delator (*Tac.*); calumniator (*Cic.*); sycophanta (*Ter.*). *To be a tale-bearer*, delationes factitare: *not to listen to tale-bearers*, delatoribus aures non habēre: *to listen to tale-bearers*, delatoribus aures patefacere.

TALENT. ‖ *A certain weight or sum of money*, talentum. ‖ *Ability*, indoles: natura: ingenium: naturæ habitus (*natural, innate talent*): virtus (*acquired by effort and practice*; *opposed to* ingenium): facultas, ingenii facultas (*ability*). *Talents*, ingenium; (*of several*), ingenia: indoles (*singular*). JN. natura atque ingenium: (☞ ingenii dexteritas, *or simply* dexteritas, *not* = "*cleverness, adroitness*," *in general*; *but* "*tact, address*," *skill in the art of pleasing*). *A man of talent*, ingeniosus: *a man of great talent*, peringeniosus: *oratorical talent*, facultas dicendi: ingenium oratorium: virtus oratoria: *a talent for writing*, ingenium et virtus in scribendo: *to have but little talent*, non maximi esse ingenii; *for any thing*, ad alicujus rei intelligentiam minus instrumenti a naturâ habēre: *good talents*, ingenii bonitas: magnæ facultates ingenii: *good natural talents*, naturæ bonitas: naturalē quoddam bonum: *to possess good talents*, bonâ indole præditum esse: ingenio valēre *or* abundarē: *to possess great, remarkable talents*, præstantissimo ingenio præditum esse: excellentis ingenii magnitudine ornatum esse: *to possess moderate talents*, mediocri ingenio esse.

TALENTED (*in bad English*; e. g., *a talented man, for* "*a man of talents*"), ingeniosus: peringeniosus: eximii ingenii: magno ingenio præditus.

TALISMAN, amulētum (*Plin.*); * imaginucula magica: sigillum magicum. *To serve as a talisman*, amuleti naturam obtinēre, amuleti ratione prodesse.

TALK, *s.*, sermo (*general term*; *a conversation of several persons on any subject*): voces, *plural* (*loud talk*): fama, rumor (*fame, report*; vid. REPORT). *There is a talk*, &c. [vid. REPORT]. *To become the common talk*, in sermonem hominum venire; in ora hominum, *or* vulgi, abire *or* pervenire: *to become the talk of ill-natured people*, incurrere in voculas malevolorum: *to make any thing the talk of the town*, per totam urbem rumoribus differre: *to be the common talk, or the talk of the town*, in sermonem hominum venire (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 4, 7); esse in ore hominum *or* vulgi; esse in ore et sermone omnium; omnium sermonibus vapulare: *to be the talk of the town for one whole summer*, aliquid unam æstatem aures refercit sermonibus.

TALK, *v.*, loqui: colloqui (*rarely* fari, *which is poetical*); fabulari, confabulari (*of very familiar conversation*). *To talk much of any thing*, sermone aliquid celebrare: crebris sermonibus aliquid usurpare (*Cicero*): *to teach children to talk*, parvulos verba edocēre (*Plin., Paneg.*, 26): *children learn to talk*, pueri loqui discunt: *when the parrot learns to talk*, psittacus quum loqui discit (*Plin.*, 10, 42, 58): *birds that learn to talk*, aves ad imitandum vocis humanæ sonitum dociles (*Curt.*, 8, 9, 16); aves humano sermone vocales (*Plin.*, 10, 51, 72): *to talk over any thing with any body*, colloqui aliquid cum aliquo, *usually* colloqui de re (vid. *commentators on Nep., Them.*, 9, 4): conferre aliquid; consilia conferre de re; communicare cum aliquo de re (*to communicate about any thing*): agere, disceptare cum aliquo de re (*to treat, discuss*). *To talk over*, coram conferre aliquid: *to talk with the fingers*, digitis loqui (*Ov., Trist.*, 2, 453); per digitorum gestum significare aliquid (vid. *Ov., Trist.*, 5, 10, 36): *talking with the fingers*, digitorum signa, *plural* (*Quint.*); digiti nostram voluntatem indicantes (*Quint.*).

TALKATIVE, garrulus: loquax [SYN. *in* GARRULOUS]: affabilis (*who likes to enter into a conversation, conversable, condescending*): linguâ *or* sermone promtus (*ready to talk*).

TALKATIVENESS, loquacitas: garrulitas.

TALL, altus: procērus (*Cic.*). *A tall man*, homo procērus, procerâ staturâ; procero corpore (*Sen.*); homo celsus *or* excelsus: longus homo (*a tall fellow; loggerhead, contemptuously*). *A tall tree*, arbor alta *or* procera (*Plin.*): *a very tall poplar*, populus procerissima (*Cic.*); Octavianus usus est calceamentis altiusculis, ut procerior quàm erat videretur (*taller, Suet., Oct.*, 73): *taller than others*, corporis proceritate elatior aliis atque celsior: *plants of taller growth*, plantæ majoris incrementi: *trees which do not grow tall*, arbōres non magni incrementi.

TALLNESS, altĭtudo: proceritas.

TALLOW, sebum. *A tallow candle*, * candēla sebata: sebaceus (*Appul., Met.*, 4): *to make tallow candles*, sebare candelas (*Col.*, 2, 21, 3).

TALLOW-CHANDLER, * candelarum fusor.

TALLOWY, sebosus (*full of tallow, Plin.*, 11, 37, 86): sebaceus (*made or consisting of tallow, Appul., Met.*, 4).

TALLY, *s.*, tessĕra.

TALLY, *v.* Vid. AGREE, MATCH.

TALMUD, * Talmud: * corpus magistrorum Judaicorum. *To be conversant with the Talmud*, * magistros Judaicos intelligere.

TALMUDICAL, * Talmudicus.

TALMUDIST, * Talmudicus: * Talmudis interpretandi peritus: * magister Judaicus.

TALON, unguis (*Plin.*); ungula (*Plaut., but the latter usually of quadrupeds*). *To strike with the talons*, ungulas injicere (*Plaut.*); * unguibus vulnerare, lædere.

TAMARIND, * tamarindus (*Linn.*).

TAMARISK TREE, tamărix (*also in Linn.*).

TAMBOURINE, tympănum. *To play on the tambourine*, tympanum pulsare.

TAME, *a.* ‖ *Not wild, gentle*, cicur (*by nature*; *opposed to* ferus, immanis): mansuetus (*tamed, by art*; *opposed to* ferus): domitus (*broken in*; *opposed to* ferus, ferox). *Tame animals*, animalia domestica, *or* mansuefacta (*if once wild*). ‖ FIG. *Cowardly, weak*, animo defectus (*Plin.*); qui deficit animo (*Cæs.*); qui animo est abjecto, demisso (*Cic.*); demissus, fractus (*Cic.*). ‖ *Flat, insipid*, jejūnus: languidus: exilis.

TAME, *v.* ‖ PROPR., domare (e. g., belluas, *Cic.*): mansuefacere (e. g., leones, *Plin.*). ‖ FIG., domare: refrenare: coercēre: mansuefacere: mollire.

TAMER, domitor.

TAMPER. || *To meddle*, vid. || *To practice secretly*, occulto cum aliquo agere; aliquem *or* alicujus animum tentare *or* sollicitare (*often with ablative of the means*, pecuniâ, minis, &c.): aliquem aggredi (*to attack a person*; e. g., variis artibus). *To tamper with subjects or soldiers*, alicujus animum ad defectionem sollicitare.

TAN. || *To prepare leather*, subigere, depsere (*to work thoroughly*): conficere, perficere (*to prepare*). *Fine tanned leather*, aluta tenuiter confecta. || *To make tawny, imbrown*, colorare (*of the sun*; e. g., quum in sole ambulem, naturâ fit, ut colorer, *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 14, 6; *so Quint.*, 5, 10, 81): cutem adurere *or* infuscare (*Plin.*): sole colorare (*Sen.*).

TANGENT, * linea tangens: * linea circulum contingens.

TANGIBLE, quod sub tactum cadit (*Cic.*): tactilis (*Lucr.*). ☞ *Avoid* tangibilis (*Lactant.*).

TANGLE, *v.* Vid. ENTANGLE.

TANGLE, *s. Circumlocution by* turbatus, implexus, impeditus.

TANK, cisterna: lacus: castellum (*a large reservoir connected with an aqueduct*).

TANNER, coriarius: coriorum confector (*late*).

TANTALIZE. Vid. TEASE.

TANTAMOUNT. Vid. EQUAL.

TAP, *s.* || *A gentle blow*, plăga levis. || *A pipe for a barrel*, epistomium: fistula.

TAP, *v.* || *To strike gently*, leviter ferire. || *To broach a vessel*, * (terebrâ) dolium aperire (*with reference to our method*): dolium relinere (*to take off the pitch; opposed to* oblinere, *to cover with pitch, Ruhnk., Ter., Heaut.*, 3, 1, 51): promere vinum de dolio (*to draw wine from the cask, Hor., Epod.*, 2, 47): de dolio haurire (*to drink wine immediately from the cask, Cic., Brut.*, 83, 287). *To tap for the dropsy*, cutem incidere.

TAP-ROOT, * radix maxima *or* altissima.

TAPE, tænia.

TAPE-WORM, tænia (*Plin.*); * tænia solium *and* vulgaris (*Linn.*).

TAPER, *s.*, cereus, -i; candēla cerea.

TAPER, *adj.*, * pyramidis formam habens: * in pyramidis formam redactus, erectus (*pyramidal*): * cono similis: * in coni formam redactus (*conical*): cacuminatus, fastigatus (*running to a point*).

TAPER, *v.*, in acutum *or* in tenuitatem desinere: fastigatum esse.

TAPESTRY, tapes, -ētis, *m.*; *plural*, tapētes (*Plaut.*); tapētum (*Virg.*): aulæum (*a hanging, curtain*): textile stragulum (*Cic.*); stratum (*Nep., for use, as a carpet, coverlet*, &c.). *On walls*, vestis, velamentum parietum: *to hang* (*walls*) *with tapestry*, (parietes) tapētis exornare, vestire.

TAPIS. *To bring upon the tapis*, commemorare aliquid: mentionem alicujus rei facere, inferre, *or* injicere: movēre *or* commovēre aliquid: in medium proferre aliquid: commemorare et in medium proferre.

TAR, *s.*, pix liquida (*Vitr., Plin.*); *also simply* pix (*Virg., Vitr.*): *a tar-pot*, * pyxis picis liquidæ servandæ.

TAR, *v.*, pice (liquidâ) illinere, *or* ungere, *or* munire; picare aliquid (*Plin., Suet., Vitr.*).

TARANTULA, * aranea tarantŭla (*Linnæus*); * lycosa tarantula (*Latr.*).

TARDILY, tarde, lente (*of body or mind*): tardo pede, tardo gradu, tardo passu (*with slow step*): leniter (*gently, and so slowly*; e. g., *to act, flow*): paullatim, pedetentim (*gradually*). JN. lente et paullatim: segniter (*sleepily; of the mind*): diu (*a long time*; e. g., diu mori, perire, &c.): *to go or move tardily*, tarde ire *or* ingredi, tardo pede *or* gradu incedere, lente incedere (*of persons and animals*): tarde movēri (*of things*; e. g., *of a machine*, &c.): lente *or* (*as praise*) leniter fluere (*of a river*): tardius procedere (*of undertakings*, &c.): *to travel tardily*, iter facere tarde: *to advance or proceed tardily*, tarde procedere (*general term*); lente et paullatim procedere (*cautiously and gradually*).

TARDINESS, tarditas (*bodily or mental; of persons and things*): segnitia, segnities (*slowness, of character; phlegmatic disposition*). ☞ *Not* lentitudo, *in this sense, in the best writers.*

TARDY, tardus (*that moves or operates slowly; of the mind, slow of comprehension, either indifferently or as blame; opposed to* celer, velox): lentus (*considerate; not hasty and precipitate, as praise only; and* per euphemismum *as a censure; opposed to* citus, celer): segnis (*sleepy; denoting want of energy; opposed to* promtus; *all these of persons or things*): piger (*lazy; as a consequence of natural heaviness or dullness, of persons; then also, by personification, of things; as*, remedia pigriora, *in Col.*, 2, 17, 3): lenis (*that flows gently; of rivers*): longinquus (*that lasts long, and so that passes away slowly*; e. g., noctes): serus (*too late*). *The tardy course of a river*, fluminis lenitas (*as praise*): segnis fluminis cursus (*as a censure*): *tardy of foot*, male pedatus (*Suet., Oth.*, 12): *tardy in business*, tardus in rebus gerendis: *tardy in learning*, tardus ad discendum *or* in discendo; lentus in discendo.

TARE. || *A kind of plant*, ervum (*also Linn.*). || *A weed that grows among corn*, spica inanis (*Plin., an empty ear*): avena sterilis (*among oats*). || *A mercantile term*, intertrimentum (*loss, waste*).

TARGET. || *A shield*, vid. || *A mark to shoot at*, scopus (*Suet., Dom.*, 19).

TARIFF, * formula portoria exigendi (*list of duties to be paid*).

TARNISH. TRANS., rem obscurare; præstringere nitorem rei; hebetare, præstringere aliquid (*properly*; speculorum fulgor hebetatur, *is tarnished*); obscurare, obruere (*figuratively*); *then, also*, decori officere (*Liv.*, 1, 53, *to tarnish one's reputation*). || INTRANS., obscurari; splendorem, candorem amittere (*Cic.*); *also*, hebescere (*Tac.*).

TARRY, morari; moram facere. Vid. DELAY.

TART, *adj.*, acidus. Vid. SHARP, SOUR.

TART, *s.*, artopticius panis dulcior (*after Plin.*, 18, 11, 27). *A tart-pan*, artopta (*Gr., Plaut., Aul.*, 2, 9, 4): *a baker of tarts*, pistor dulciarius (*late*).

TARTAR. *To catch a Tartar*, carbonem pro thesauro invenire (*Plaut.*).

TARTLET, * artopticius panis dulcior, minoris formæ.

TARTLY, } Vid. SHARPLY, SHARP-
TARTNESS. } NESS.

TASK, *s.*, pensum, pensum imperatum (*a day's work appointed; from the practice of weighing out wool for spinning*); opus (*work to be done*). *To set or prescribe a task*, pensum imperare: *to set one's self a task*, proponere sibi aliquid faciendum: *to be equal to a task*, operi sufficere: *to perform a difficult task*, quod est difficillimum, efficere: *to take one to task*, reprehendere aliquem: castigare aliquem verbis (*to reprove*).

TASK, *v.*, pensum alicui imperare. *To task one's self*, proponere sibi aliquid faciendum. Vid., *also*, CHARGE.

TASSEL, cirrus. *A row of tassels*, fimbriæ.

TASTE. I. *Objectively*, (A) PROPR., *as a property of things*, sapor (☞ gustus *for* sapor *is un-Ciceronian*). *To have a pleasant taste*, jucundo sapore esse: jucunde sapere: *any thing loses its taste*, alicujus rei sapor non permanet integer: *to have a taste that does not belong to it*, alieno sapore infici (*not* alienum saporem ducere): *to have a bitter taste*, amarum saporem habēre: *taste in the mouth*, sapor in ore relictus: *to have a taste in the mouth after any thing*, resipere aliquid: *pears leave a sourish taste in the mouth*, pira acidulum saporem in ore relinquunt: *the wine leaves a pitchy taste in the mouth*, vinum resipit picem. (B) FIG. *The good taste of any thing*, elegantia (e. g., *of a poem*): *the bad taste of any thing*, insulsitas (e. g., villæ: ☞ inelegantia *is not Latin*). II. *Subjectively, as belonging to a person.* (A) PROPR. || *The power or sense of tasting*, gustatus: gustus (*opposed to* odoratus, aspectus; *but Cicero uses* gustatus *only*; ☞ sapor *is quite unclassical in this sense*). (B) FIG. (1) *By way of trial; slight participation*, &c., gustus (gustum tibi dare volui = "*a short specimen*," *Sen.*). (2) || *Sense of the beautiful*, &c., gustatus; *for any thing*, alicujus rei (e. g., facinorosi veræ laudis gustatum non habent, *Cic., Phil.*, 2, 45, 115 [*so Or., al.* gustum]): sensus (*perception of; for any thing*, alicujus rei). *To form one's taste*, * animum ad elegantiam informare: *to have a taste for any thing*, aliquâ re delectari, gaudēre: *to have no taste for*, abhorrēre a re; aliquid suo sensu non gustare: *to acquire a taste for any thing*, alicujus rei sensu quodam imbui: *to give any body a taste for an art*, * alicujus artis veluti gustatu quodam imbuere aliquem: *any thing is according to my taste*, aliquid elegantiæ meæ esse videtur: *any thing is not to my taste*, res non sapit ad genium meum (vid. *Plaut., Pers.*, 1, 3, 28); res non est mei stomachi (vid. *Cic. ad Fam.*, 1, 8, 5). *Hence taste, in a more restricted meaning* = (a) *the power, and then the readiness to observe and feel the beauty or deformity of an object*, judicium (*so far as it rests on a right judgment*; sapor *is hers not Latin*): intelligentia (*understanding and appreciation of*): *a good or correct taste*, elegantia (*as a fine tact possessed*): judicium intelligens (*correct judgment*): elegantia; venustas (*sense of the beautiful*): ☞ sensus pulchritudinis *or* pulchri *not Latin. Critical taste*, teretes aures (*critical in judging of language, music*, &c.). *A man of taste*, elegans; politus; venustus: *a man af admirable taste on every subject*, homo in omni judicio elegantissimus: *bad taste*, pravitas judicii (*Quint.*). *A person of no taste*, homo exiguum sapiens; homo sine judicio; homo parum elegans: *a fastidious taste*, fastidium delicatissimum: *to possess the fine taste of any body*, alicujus elegantiâ tinctum esse: *to have taste in any matter*, in aliquâ re sensum aliquem habēre; elegantem alicujus rei esse spectatorem (*on a subject of which the eyes can judge*): *to have no* (*or little*) *taste*, exiguum sapere: *to have a good taste*, recte sapere: *with good taste*, scite (e. g., *to dress one's self*, coli; *to prepare a banquet*, convivium exornare): commode (e. g., saltare): scienter (*scientifically*; e. g., tibiis cantare): manu eleganti (*with tasteful hand*; e. g., effingere scenam): *to my taste*, quantum ego sapio; pro meâ sapientiâ (vid. *Ter., Adelph.*, 3, 3, 73); quantum equidem judicare possum. (b) || *Manner of thinking or acting arising from taste of a particular kind*, ingenium: mos (*the former, of character of mind; the latter, of practice*): *a taste for Gothic*, * ingenium Gothicum. *Of artistic taste*, stylus (*style*): manus (*hand; the execution of a particular artist*).

TASTE, *v.* || TRANS., gustatu (☞ gustu *is late*) explorare (*to try by the taste, properly*: ☞ gustu libare *is poetical*): gustare (*to enjoy a little of any thing; then, figuratively* = *to become slightly acquainted with*). *To taste any thing*, degustare aliquid; gustare de re (*to take a slight taste of any thing; then also, figuratively* = *to become acquainted with the pleasures of any thing*; e. g., degustare vitam; degustare honorem): *to taste beforehand*, prægustare (*properly*): *to taste the charm of life*, gustare suavitatem vitæ: *to enable the people merely to taste of liberty*, tantummodo potestatem gustandi libertatem populo facere: *to taste adversity*, calamitate affici. || INTRANS., sapere: aliquo sapore esse: *to taste of any thing*, sapere *or* resipere aliquid (*properly*); redolēre aliquid (*figuratively*): *to taste bitter*, amaro esse sapore: *to taste well*, jucunde sapere; suavi esse sapore.

TASTEFUL, elegans (*one who possesses and uses correct discrimination; of things, recherché*): non inficetus: venustus. *Tasteful dress*, cultus amœnus: *tasteful in the choice of words*, elegans verbis: *a tasteful choice of words*, elegans verborum delectus.

TASTEFULLY, scite: scienter: commode: manu eleganti: eleganter: venuste. SYN. *in* TASTE.

TASTELESS. || PROPR., nihil sapiens.

It is somewhat tasteless, alicujus rei sapor nullus est: *it is growing tasteless*, alicujus rei sensus non permanet integer. † Fig., ineptus: inficetus: insulsus (*vapid; of persons and things*): inelegans (*especially of style*). *A tasteless age*, * ætas inficeta.

TASTELESSLY, inepte: inficete: insulse: inelegantер.

TASTELESSNESS. || Propr., * sapor alicujus rei nullus. || Fig., insulsitas (*with respect to outward arrangement or beauty*; e. g., villæ): inscitia (*want of knowledge and judgment*). ☞ Inelegantia *is found only in Gaii Instit.*, 1, § 84, *Goesch. Tastelessness in dress*, cultus parum amœnus.

TATTER. Vid. Rag.

TATTLE, balbutire (*to speak inarticulately, like a child*): garrire (*to prate in a familiar or frivolous manner, from fondness of speaking*): blaterare (*to talk much about nothing, with reference to the foolishness of what is said*): hariolari (*to talk senseless stuff, like an insane soothsayer*): alucinari (*to speak without any thought or consideration*): nugari (*to bring forth stupid, trifling matter. These three mostly transitive with accusative*): fabulari: confabulari: fabulari inter se: sermones cædere (λόγους κόπτειν; *of persons chattering together in a good-natured, confidential way*): effutire (aliquid, *or absolutely, Cic.*).

TATTLER, garrulus: loquax (*the* garrulus *is tiresome from the quality, the* loquax *from the quantity of what he says*): qui silêre tacenda nequit.

TATTLING, garritus (*late*): garrulitas: loquacitas: confabulatio (*good-natured, chattering conversation of one or more; late*).

TATTOO, *s.*, * sonus tympani vespertinus (*Bau.*, receptus, *signal for retreat, in the Roman sense*). *To beat the tattoo*, * revocare milites signo vespertino (*Bau.*, receptui canere, *in the Roman sense*).

TATTOO, *v.*, corpus notis compungere (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 7, 25): notis persignare: notis inscribere (vid. *Plin.*, 18, 3, 4). *To tattoo one's self*, corpus notis compungere *or* inscribere; corpus omne notis persignare: *tattooed*, notis compunctus; virgatus (*Val. Fl.*, 2, 159).

TAUNT, *s.*, convicium: contumelia.

TAUNT, *v.*, contumeliam jacere in aliquem: verborum contumeliis lacerare aliquem: contumeliâ aliquem insequi: objurgare: cavillari: exprobrare alicui aliquid.

TAUNTING, contumeliosus (*insulting*): amarus (*bitter*): acerbus (*sour*): asper (*rough*): mordax (*biting*): invidiosus (*calculated to raise a prejudice against the person attacked*): aculeatus (*stinging*): probrosus. [Syn. *in* Contumelious, Chide.] *Taunting words*, verborum aculei.

TAUNTINGLY, contumeliose, &c. Vid. *the adjective.*

TAUTOLOGICAL, idem verbum aut eundem sermonem iterans.

TAUTOLOGY, ejusdem verbi aut sermonis iteratio: repetitio: iteratio (verborum, rerum, nominum, *Quint.*): crebra repetitio (*Cic.*): tautologia (*Marc. Cap.*). *To avoid tautology*, vitare, fugere, repetitionem ejusdem verbi (*after Cic.*).

TAVERN. Vid. Inn.

TAWDRY, speciosus. *Tawdry dress*, cultus speciosior quam pretiosior. || Impropr., oblitus (*of style*; e. g., exornationes oblitam reddunt orationem).

TAWNY, * nigricans e gilvo (*of a yellowish, dark color*): fuscus: adustus (*brownish, sunburned*).

TAX, *s.*, vectigal (*general term, especially on land. Particular parts of this were* decumæ, *the tenth of corn*; scriptura, *the tenth of pasturage*; portorium, *harbor dues, customs, for which, also, the general term* vectigal *is used*): tributum (*poll tax, property tax*): stipendium (*like* tributum, *a kind of contribution imposed on conquered people, after a rate of property*): vicesima (*a twentieth, five per cent.*; hereditatum, manumissionum): quadragesima (*a fortieth*): onera (*burdens borne by citizens*). *A door tax*, ostiarium: *to lay or impose a tax on*, vectigal, tributum imponere (alicui *or* alicui rei); tributum indicere alicui (*on persons*; ☞ *not* rei): *to pay taxes, be tributary*, vectigalia pensitare: *to pay the taxes*, tributa vectigalia pendêre: *to collect taxes*, vectigalia, &c., exigere: *a collector of taxes, tax-gatherer*, vectigalium exactor: *to be a tax-gatherer*, vectigalia exercêre: *to remit taxes for five years*, tributum in quinquennium remittere alicui: *to petition for a reduction of taxes*, magnitudinem onerum deprecari apud aliquem: *to exempt from taxes*, a tributis vindicare *or* tributis liberare aliquem: *free from taxes*, immunis tributorum (*opposed to* vectigalis).

TAX, *v.*, vectigal, tributum imponere alicui *or* rei: tributum indicere alicui (☞ *not* rei) [vid., *also*, Assess]. || Impropr. *Nature seems to have taxed her creative powers to the uttermost*, natura (in hoc) quid efficere posset, videtur experta.

TAX-GATHERER, exactor vectigalium.

TAXATION, taxatio (*Plin.*). *Circumlocution by the verb.*

TEA. || *The plant*, * thea (*Linn.*). *Black tea*, * thea Bohea (*Linn.*): *green tea*, * thea viridis (*Linn.*). || *Infusion or decoction of the leaves of the plant*, * potio e theâ cocta: * calda Sinensis, *or* * thea *only. To invite any body to* (*drink*) *tea*, * invitare aliquem ad theæ potum una sorbendum, bibendum: *to drink a cup of tea*, * pocillum theæ haurire.

TEA-CADDY, * pyxis theæ.

TEA-CHEST, * cista theæ.

TEA-CUP, * pocillum ansatum in scutellâ positum, *or, from context*, * pocillum ansatum *only.*

TEA-KETTLE, * ahēnum theæ.

TEA-POT, * hirnea (☞ *not* cantharus) theæ.

TEA-SPOON, cochlear: cochlearium (*Plin.*): ligula (*more shallow, Col.*).

TEA-TRAY, * abacus disponendis scutellis caldæ Sinensis.

TEACH, docêre (*general term*): præcipere: præcepta dare dc re (*to give precepts, rules*): tradere (*to deliver*; e. g., *the history or rules of an art*, &c.): profitêri (*to profess or teach publicly*): ostendere: declarare (*to show, prove*). *To teach any body*, aliquem instituere, erudire (*to instruct him; the latter especially of a beginner*); aliquem condocefacere (*to train or teach an animal*): *to teach a person any thing*, docêre aliquem aliquid (☞ *different from* edocêre aliquem aliquid *or* de re = *to give accurate information on a definite subject*); instituere, erudire aliquem aliquâ re, in aliquâ re; tradere alicui aliquid (vid. *above*); imbuere aliquem aliquâ re (*to imbue with imperceptibly, but completely; also* = *to give a smattering of*). || Prov. *To teach one's grandmother to suck eggs*; vid. Egg.

TEACHABLE, docîlis: qui cito aliquid discit. *To be teachable*, docilem se præbêre ad aliquid.

TEACHER, doctor (*one acquainted with an art or science who instructs others in it, and imparts to them elementary knowledge of it; the art or science which he teaches is expressed by a genitive or an adjective*; e. g., *a teacher of eloquence*, doctor dicendi, doctor rhetoricus): magister (*master of an art or science, as presiding with authority over learners*): præceptor (*one who gives instruction or rules for the practice of a science or art; cf. Cic., De Invent.*, 1, 25, *in.; De Or.*, 3, 15): pædagōgus (παιδαγωγός, *a slave who had the oversight of children, and gave them some elementary knowledge*; vid. *Quint.*, 1, 1, 7, *sqq.*): literatus: literator (*learned in languages, who lectured on the poets*): professor (*a public teacher*; e. g., sapientiæ; professor grammaticus): ludi magister (*a schoolmaster*). Jn. magister atque doctor: præceptor et magister: dux et magister. "*Teacher*" *may also be expressed by circumlocution*; e. g., qui doctoris partes agit; qui magistri personam sustinet; qui docêre se profitetur: *teacher of an art*, qui profitetur aliquam artem, &c. (☞ *but* qui profitetur *without an object, as in Plin. Ep.*, 2, 18, 3, *is not classical*): *a good teacher*, magister ad docendum aptus: *to be a teacher of a science*, aliquid docêre (*general term*): aliquid profitêri (*to be a public teacher*): *to be the teacher of any body*, alicujus doctorem esse (*general term*): * alicujus studia regere (*to direct the studies of any body*; e. g., docêre aliquem fidibus canere, *or simply* fidibus; docêre aliquem equo armisque; docere aliquem Latine loqui, *or simply* Latine): *to have any body as a teacher*, habêre aliquem doctorem, magistrum, præceptorem; uti aliquo doctore, magistro: *in any thing*, aliquo magistro in aliquâ re uti; aliquo auctore in aliquâ re versari: *to look for a teacher for one's children*, præceptorem suis liberis quærere: *to put one's self under any body as a teacher*, se dare alicui ad docendum.

TEACHING. || *Instruction*, institutio: eruditio: disciplīna. || *Doctrine, system of instruction*, doctrīna: præcepta, -orum, *n.*: præceptio. Vid., *also*, Instruction, Doctrine.

TEAL, *perhaps* querquedula (*Varr.*): * anas crecca (*Linn.*).

TEAM, jugum. *A team of horses*, equi jugales.

TEAR, *s.*, lacrima. *Tears*, lacrimæ, *plural*, fletus, -ūs. *With tears* (*in the eyes*), lacrimans; oculis lacrimantibus; illacrimans; flens: *a flood of tears*, magna vis lacrimarum: *with a flood of tears*, cum *or* non sine multis lacrimis; magno (cum) fletu: *to shed tears*, lacrimas effundere *or* profundere; lacrimare; flēre (☞ lacrimari *means* "*to be moved to tears*"): *I shed tears of joy*, gaudio lacrimo *or* lacrimas effundo; gaudio lacrimæ mihi cadunt *or* manant: *to refrain from tears*, cohibêre lacrimas; fletum reprimere, lacrimas sistere (*to suppress tears*): *not to be able to refrain from tears*, lacrimas tenêre non posse: *tears come*, lacrimæ oboriuntur; *flow*, manant; *burst forth*, prorumpunt *or* erumpunt; fletus erumpit: *to yield or give way to tears*, tradere se lacrimis; lacrimis indulgêre (*Ov., Met.*, 9, 142): *to shed a flood of tears*, vim lacrimarum profundere: *to bedew or moisten with tears*, aliquid lacrimis opplêre (☞ lacrimis lavare aliquid *is found only in the comedians*): *to draw forth or excite tears*, lacrimas concitare *or* excitare: *to move any body to tears*, lacrimas *or* fletum alicui movêre: *to wipe away tears*, abstergêre alicui fletum (vid. *Cic., Phil.*, 14, 13, 34): *a tear soon dries*, lacrima cito arescit; nihil facilius quam lacrima inarescit *or* lacrimæ inarescunt.

TEAR, *v.* || Trans., in partes discindere (*into pieces*): discerpere (*to pluck to pieces*): concerpere: scindere: conscindere: lacerare (*to lacerate*). *To tear one's hair*, abscindere comas; vellere comam: *to tear any body away from any body's arms*, aliquem a *or* ex complexu (*not* complexibus) alicujus abripere: *to tear one's self away from any body's embraces*, ex complexu alicujus se eripere: *to be torn by wild beasts*, a feris laniari *or* dilaniari: *to tear off or away* (*a part from a whole*), abscindere (☞ *not* abscidere = *to cut off*): *to tear one's self away*, se proripere (ex loco): avolare: abripere se: *to tear open*, divellere (*to separate hastily*); scindere; discindere (*to separate with violence*); *a garment*, vestem discindere: *to tear open a wound*, vulnus suis manibus dîvellere (*properly, Hirt., B. Afr.*, 88): *to tear up*, concerpere: conscindere: *to tear up a letter*, epistolam scindere, conscindere, *or* concerpere. || Intrans., rumpi: dirumpi.

TEARFUL, lacrimans: lacrimosus.

TEASE, negotium facessere; negotium *or* molestiam exhibêre alicui. *To tease any body with any thing*, obtundere aliquem aliquâ re (e. g., literis, rogitando): obstrepere alicui (e. g., literis); *with entreaties*, precibus fatigare aliquem: molestiam alicui afferre: molestiâ aliquem afficere: alicui aliquâ re molestum *or* gravem esse. *Sometimes* agitare, exagitare, vexare, commovêre, sollicitare, &c.

TEASEL, * dipsacus fullonum (*Linn.*).

TEAT, papilla.

TECHINESS, morositas; difficultas (*Cic., rare*): natura difficilis: asperitas.

TECHNICAL. *A technical term*, vocabulum artis: vocabulum artificibus usitatum: *technical terms*, verba artis propria (*Quint.*, 8, 2, 13); vocabula quæ in quâque arte versantur; vocabula artificum propria; vocabula artis; verba *or* vocabula quibus philosophi *or* artifices (*as the*

case may be) utuntur quasi privatis ac suis; vocabula ex artis propriâ necessitate concepta: *to use a technical term*, *ut in arte dicimus; *ut more artificum loquar: *to employ technical terms in teaching*, verbis in docendo quasi privatis uti ac suis.

TECHY, morosus: difficilis: naturâ difficilis. JN. difficilis et morosus.

TEDIOUS, molestus: tædii plenus: tædium creans (e. g., oratio, narratio molesta, tædii plena, quæ facit ut temporis moram sentiamus). *A tedious speaker*, odiosus in dicendo: *a tedious war*, bellum diuturnum ac lentum: *a tedious affair*, res lenta (*Liv.*); negotium lentum (*Cic.*).

TEDIOUSLY, moleste: lente.

TEDIOUSNESS, molestia: gravis tarditas: temporis molestia.

TEEM. ‖ PROPR. [Vid. PREGNANT.] ‖ FIG. Vid. ABOUND.

TEETH, *v.*, dentire.

TEETHING, dentitio. *To assist the teething*, facilem præstare dentitionem infantibus.

TEGUMENT, tegmen (tegimen, tegumen): tegumentum: involucrum: integumentum: velamen: velamentum.

TELEGRAPH, *s.*, *tēlegraphum, quod dicitur (*technical term*). "*To communicate by telegraph*" *may be nearly expressed by* per homines certis locis dispositos in singula diei tempora quæ aguntur cognoscere, et quid fieri volumus imperare (vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 16).

TELESCOPE, *tēlescopium. *To look through a telescope*, *oculis armatis spectare aliquid *or* prospicere in longinquum. *It appears that certain telescopic tubes, without glasses, were in use among the ancients.*

TELL. ‖ *To utter, speak, say*, dicere: rem verbis exsequi *or* enuntiare. [Vid. SPEAK, SAY.] ‖ *To narrate, relate*, narrare: commemorare: aliquem de re certiorem facere. *I tell you this in perfect confidence*, hæc tibi soli dicta puta; hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim (☞ *not* sub rosâ hoc tibi dixerim, *which is not Latin*). [Vid. INFORM, NARRATE, RELATE.] ‖ *To count*, numerare: numerum inire: dinumerare. Vid. COUNT.

TELL-TALE, delator (*Suet., Cal.*, 15). *To listen to tell-tales*, delatoribus aures patefacere (*after Cic., Off.*, 1, 26, 91; *opposed to* delatoribus aures non habēre, *Suet., Cal.*, 15).

TEMERITY. Vid. RASHNESS.

TEMPER, *s.* ‖ *Due mixture*, mixtio (*Vitr.*): mixtura (*Plin.*): concretio: temperatio (*Cic.*). ‖ *Disposition of mind*, animi affectus (*in the best prose writers*): natura: indoles: animus. *To be in a good temper*, lætum esse; alacrem esse animo: *to be in a bad temper*, stomachari; tristem, morosum esse. ‖ *Coolness, evenness of mind*, animus æquus. *With temper*, æquo animo; placide; sedate; placate; tranquillo animo.

TEMPER, *v.* ‖ *To mix, mingle*, temperare aliquid aliquâ re: miscēre, permiscēre aliquid alicui rei *or* aliquâ re. ‖ *To form (mould) to a proper degree of hardness*, durare: indurare (e. g., ferrum, *Plin.*): temperare (ferrum, *Plin.*). ‖ *To moderate, mollify*, mollire: emollire: mitigare: lenire: temperare (e. g., calores solis, victoriam, *Cic.*).

TEMPERAMENT. ‖ *Of body*, (corporis) affectio, constitutio (*Cic.*): habitudo (*Tac.*). [Vid. HABIT.] ‖ *Of mind*, indoles: vis: affectio: natura: animus: ingenium. *To be of a warm and sanguine temperament*, naturâ esse acrem et vehementem, *or* vehementem et ferocem; ingenio esse violento: *to be of a mild or gentle temperament*, animo esse miti.

TEMPERANCE, temperantia (*general and habitual self-government*): moderatio (*the avoiding of excess, as an action*): continentia (*opposed to* libido; *command over all sensual desires*): modestia (*is an habitual preference of the* modus, *or true mean; the last three words are qualities*): abstinentia (*abstaining from desire for what is another's*). JN. temperantia et moderatio; moderatio et continentia; continentia et temperantia. *Cicero, Off.*, 3, 26, *has* moderatio continentiæ et temperantiæ.

TEMPERATE, temperans: temperatus: continens: modestus: moderatus (*rare*). JN. moderatus ac temperans: temperatus moderatusque. *Of temperate habits (in eating and drinking)*, sobrius (*not given to drinking*); parvo et tenui victu contentus; parcus in victu: *a temperate life*, vita moderata, modica, *or* temperata (☞ abstemius, *temperate, especially as to drinking wine; used only in Horace for* abstinens). *A temperate climate*, cœli temperies; *temperate zone*, orbis medius (*Plin.*). SYN. *in* TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERATELY, temperanter: modeste: moderate: continenter.

TEMPERATURE, temperatio: temperies: affectio (cœli).

TEMPEST. Vid. STORM.

TEMPESTUOUS. Vid. STORMY.

TEMPLE. ‖ *A sacred building or place*, ædes sacra (*as the habitation of a deity*; sacra *must not be omitted unless the name of the deity is added, or when the context otherwise fixes the sense*): templum (*a place dedicated to a deity, with all its precincts*): fanum (*a place set apart for a temple; thence, also, a temple itself*): delubrum (*as a place of purification and expiation*). *A small temple*, ædicula sacra; sacellum: *to dedicate a temple*, deo ædem (ædiculam) *or* templum dedicare: *to rob a temple*, sacrilegium facere, admittere, *or* committere. ‖ *Temples (of the head)*, tempora, *plural* (*rarely in the singular, Cels.*).

TEMPORAL. ‖ *Relating to time*, temporalis (*post-Augustan*). ‖ *Of this world*, externus (*relating to outward things*): humanus (*relating to men and human affairs*). ☞ Terrenus *and* terrester *only in ecclesiastical writers. Temporal affairs*, res externæ: *temporal possessions*, bona hujus vitæ; bona fluxa, caduca. ‖ *Secular* (*not ecclesiastical*), profanus (*opposed to* sacer). ‖ *Belonging to the temples, circumlocution by* templus *or* tempora: temporalis (e. g., vena, *Veget.*).

TEMPORARY, in tempus structus (*built for a present purpose, but to be afterward taken down*): subitarius (*hastily put together*): brevis et ad tempus (*lasting but for a time*): caducus (*quickly perishing*): non diuturnus (*not lasting*). *A temporary theatre*, subitarii gradus et scena in tempus structa (*Tac., Ann.*, 14, 20); temporarium theatrum (*Plin.*: ☞ temporarius *is post-classical, except in Nep., Att.*, temporaria liberalitas): *to run up temporary buildings*, subitaria ædificia exstruere (*Tac., Ann.*, 15, 39).

TEMPORIZE. ‖ *To delay*, vid. ‖ *To comply with the times and occasions*, tempori servire: inservire temporibus (*Nep., Alc.*, 1, 3): temporis causâ facere aliquid (*Nep., Att.*, 9, 5; *to accommodate one's self or submit to the times, to suit one's self to circumstances*): duabus sellis sedēre (*to play a double part*).

TEMPORIZER, homo bilinguis (*a double-tongued man*): temporum multorum homo (*a time-server, Curt.*, 5, 3, 4): prævaricator (*guilty of shuffling conduct*). *You are a temporizer*, duabus sellis sedēre soles (*Laber. ap. Sen., Controv.*, 3, 18, *extr.*). Vid. TIME-SERVER.

TEMPT. ‖ *To attempt*, vid. ‖ *To solicit to ill, entice*, tentare, sollicitare aliquem *or* alicujus animum: pellicere aliquem. *To tempt the enemy across the river, by pretending to retreat*, hostes cedendo sensim citra flumen pertrahere (*Liv.*, 21, 54).

TEMPTATION (☞ *not* tentatio), sollicitatio; *usually by the verb. To yield to temptation*, alicui ad scelus sollicitanti cedere; succumbere culpæ.

TEMPTER, qui aliquem tentat, sollicitat, &c.: tentator (*rare*).

TEN, decem: *with substantives used only in plural*, dēni, -æ, -a: (*distributive*) deni. *Consisting of ten, containing ten*, denarius: *ten o'clock*, hora decima: *a ten*, (decas, -ădis, *Tert.*) numerus denarius (*Vitr.*): *the figure ten*, numeri denarii figura: *ten times*, decies: *ten times as much*, decuplum, *or rather* decies tanto plus (*Liv.*); decies tanto amplius: *ten years old*, decennis (*Plin., Quint.*), *or rather*, decem annos natus (*Cic.*); decem annorum (*Cic., Nep.*).

TENACIOUS, tenax (*properly and figuratively*). Vid., *also*, FIRM.

TENACIOUSLY, tenaciter (*properly and figuratively*). Vid., *also*, FIRMLY.

TENACIOUSNESS, } tenacitas (*propTENACITY, } erly and figuratively*). Vid., *also*, FIRMNESS.

TENANCY, *by circumlocution with* conductus *or* locatus (e. g., *contract, law of tenancy*, pactum, formula, lex conducti, locati).

TENANT, *s.*, conductor (*one who rents*): incola (*an inhabitant*).

TENANT, *v.* Vid. INHABIT.

TENANTABLE, habitabilis (*habitable, Cic.*). *Not tenantable*, inhabitabilis (*uninhabitable, Cic.*): *to keep a house in tenantable repair*, sarta tecta ædium tuēri.

TENANTRY, clientes, *plural* (*in the Roman sense*).

TENCH, tinca (*Auson.*); *Cyprinus tinca (*Linn.*).

TEND. TRANS., curare: procurare (*to attend to, take care of*): colere aliquid: deservire alicui rei (*to take proper care of*): dare operam alicui rei (*to bestow pains or attention upon*). *To tend one's office*, colere, obire munus. ‖ INTRANS., PROPR., tendere iter *or* cursum: tendere: pergere. ‖ FIG., tendere: spectare.

TENDENCY, inclinatio (*properly and figuratively*); proclivitas: propensio: animi inductio (*of the mind and will*). *A strong tendency*, studium: appetitus (*of the mind or will*): *to have a strong tendency to any thing*, proclivum, propensum esse ad aliquid; studio tenēri alicujus rei; appetere aliquid.

TENDER, *s.* ‖ *Offer*, vid. ‖ *A small vessel waiting on a larger*, navicula; navigium.

TENDER, *adj.*, tener (*tender, sensitive; diminutive*, tenellus): mollis (*soft, gentle*): blandus (*showing visible signs of affection*): amoris plenus (*full of love*): amans (*mostly with genitive of a person tenderly beloved*; e. g., uxoris): pius (*full of dutiful affection to parents, children*, &c.): indulgens (*overlooking faults*). JN. amans indulgensque: delicatus (*of too fine feelings, tastes*, &c.): effeminatus (*effeminate*): ☞ affectuosus *in very late writers, Macrob., Cassiod., Ter. Tender upbraidings*, molles querēlæ: *to write a tender letter to any body*, literas amoris plenas dare ad aliquem: *very tender words*, verba blandissima, amantissima.

TENDERLY, blande: amanter: pie [SYN. *in* TENDER]. *To look tenderly at any body; perhaps* molli vultu aliquem aspicere (*Ov., Met.*, 10, 609): *to behave tenderly toward*, alicui multa blandimenta dare. ‖ *Softly*, tenere *or* tenerius (*post-Augustan*): molliter: delicate. *To bring up children too tenderly*, molliter educare liberos.

TENDERNESS. ‖ *Affectionate feeling*, pietas (*as exhibited toward parents*, &c.): indulgentia (*as shown in overlooking faults*, &c.): amor blandus: amor: blandimenta (*blandishments; winning, petting ways*). ‖ *Softness*, mollities: teneritas.

TENDON, nervus (*Cels.*).

TENDRIL, brachium (*Col.*); (*of a vine*), pampinus: clavicula (*Cic.*). *To put forth tendrils*, in pampinos, in surculos crescere: *to clasp with tendrils*, *brachiis, claviculis amplecti aliquid, inhærescere alicui rei: *to cut off the tendrils of vines*, vites pampinare: pampinos viti detergēre.

TENEMENT, domicilium: habitatio: sedes. SYN. *in* ABODE.

TENET, placitum: dogma (*opinion or doctrine of a philosopher*): præceptum (*Cic.*). *The tenets of the Stoics*, ratio Stoicorum. Vid. OPINION.

TENFOLD, *adj.*, decemplex.

TENFOLD, *adv.*, decies. *To bear tenfold*, efferre cum decimo (*Cic.*); cum decimo (*Varr.*).

TENNIS. *Tennis-ball*, *pila pennata. *To play at tennis*, *pilâ pennatâ ludere.

TENON, cardo (*Vitr.*; tignum cardinatum): *dove-tailed tenons*, cardines securiculati.

TENOR, sententia: (tenor, *Pand.*). Vid. DRIFT, MEANING.

TENSE. (*In grammar*), tempus, -oris (*grammatical*).

TENSION, tensio (*Hygin., Vitr., post-classical, rare*): tensura (*post-classical, Hygin., Veget.*). *Mostly by circumlocution with* extendere (e. g., funem): intendere (e. g., chordas, arcum): contendere (arcum, &c.): intendere aliquid aliquâ re (e. g., sellam loris).

TENT, tentorium (*of cloth or skins, a military, movable tent, Sen., Hirt.*): tabernaculum (*Cic.; the word which Cæsar uses for a soldier's tent; it denotes, properly, a slight hut or habitation, made of boards, skins, &c., but more durable and serviceable than* tentorium; *we often find* pelles, *plural, for "tents"*). *The general's tent,* prætorium: *to pitch a tent,* tabernaculum statuere, constituere (*Cæs.*); collocare, ponere (*Cic.; also absolutely*); tendere (*Tac., Curt.*): *to strike tents,* tabernacula detendere (*Cæs., Liv.*): *a tent bed,* lectus in tentorio collocandus: lectus castrensis: *a little tent,* tentoriolum (*Hirt.*): *a tent-nail,* paxillus tentorii. ‖ *A roll of lint put into a sore,* turunda (*Cat.*); penicillum (*Cat., Plin.*).

TENTATIVE, quod tentat, &c. *By a tentative process, by tentative methods,* experiendo. Vid. TRY, ATTEMPT.

TENTER-HOOK, hamus: uncus (*larger*).

TENTH, decimus. *A tenth,* decuma; decuma *or* decima pars.

TENTHLY, decimo.

TENUITY. Vid. THINNESS.

TENURE, *circumlocution by* possidēre: tenēre: habēre aliquid, *or* possessio: esse in possessione rei: possessionem rei habēre (*Cic.*); possessionem alicujus rei tenēre (*Nep.*).

TEPID, tepidus. Vid. LUKEWARM.

TEREBINTH, terebinthus (*Plin.*): *pistacia terebinthus (*Linn.*).

TERGIVERSATE, tergiversari.

TERGIVERSATION, tergiversatio.

TERM, *s.* ‖ *Space of time,* spatium (*general term*): temporis intervallum (*interval*): dies certa: dies præstituta: tempus finitum, definitum (*a fixed, appointed term*). *To fix or appoint a term,* diem statuere, constituere, præfinire; *tolerably long,* diem statuere satis laxam (e. g., *before the expiration of which payment must be made*; quam ante, &c.; vid. *Cic., Att.,* 6, 1, 16): *to request a term of a few days,* petere paucorum dierum interjectum (*of a defendant, Tac., Ann.,* 3, 67, 2): *to grant a term of some days to a debtor,* alicui paucos ad solvendum dies prorogare: *to request from any body a short term,* ab aliquo parvam exigui temporis usuram alicujus rei postulare (vid. *Cic., Agr.,* 3, 1, 2): *the term expires,* exit dies (e. g., induciarum, *Liv.,* 4, 30; *cf.* 22, 33). ‖ *At the universities, in the courts of law,* *terminus (*technical term*). ‖ *A word,* verbum: vocabulum: nomen. ‖ *Condition,* vid. ‖ *Relation,* ratio; *plural, terms of friendship,* &c.: *by circumlocution*; e. g., res mihi cum aliquo est; mihi cum hominibus his et gratia et necessitudo est (*I am on good terms with, Cæl. ad Cic.*): si mihi tecum minus esset, quam est cum omnibus (*Cic., if I were on less friendly terms with*).

TERM, *v.* Vid. CALL, NAME.

TERMAGANT, mulier rixosa *or* jurgiosa.

TERMINAL. ‖ *At certain periods,* certis diebus; certis pensionibus (*of payments*). ‖ *Of or in a term at the universities,* &c., *terminalis (*technical term*).

TERMINATE. ‖ TRANS., terminare aliquid (*to put a limit to any thing with regard to place*): concludere (e. g., *a letter*): finire (*to end*): finem facere alicujus *or* alicui rei: finem alicui rei imponere, constituere (*to put an end to*). *To terminate his speech,* finem dicendi facere: perorare: ad finem *or* ad exitum adducere aliquid (*to bring any thing to a conclusion = to accomplish it*): conficere: transigere aliquid (*to settle*): componere aliquid (*to terminate amicably*): finem *or* modum imponere alicui rei; finem statuere *or* constituere alicui rei (*to put an end to any thing, with regard to duration*): *to terminate a war,* pacem facere (*not* concludere): *to terminate a business,* expedire negotium (*to settle it*): profligare negotium (*by a violent exertion*): *to terminate a dispute,* &c., controversiam componere *or* dirimere (dirimere, *also of terminating any thing by sudden intervention*; nox prœlium diremit). [Vid. END.] ‖ INTRANS., finem habēre *or* capere: desinere (*to cease*): finem *or* exitum habēre (*of time or an event*): terminari (*of space*): cadere *or* excidere in (*to end in such a letter or syllable; of words*): *to terminate in a long syllable,* longâ syllabâ terminari; cadere *or* excidere in longam syllabam: *the matter is not yet terminated,* res nondum finem invenit: *to terminate badly,* fœde finire. Vid., *also,* END, CEASE.

TERMINATION, conclusio (*the closing or finishing point, Cic., Qu. Fr.,* 1, 1, 16, in extremâ parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii tui): finis: exitus (*end, ultimate result*): extrema pars (*last part of a matter*). *To bring a thing to a termination,* aliquid ad finem *or* ad exitum adducere: *to come to a termination,* ad finem venire. *Termination of a word,* terminatio *or* exitus: *to have an* a *or* e *for its termination,* exitum habēre in *a* aut in *e*: *to have for its termination,* cadere *or* excidere in, &c. (*of words*): *to have the same termination,* similes casus habēre in exitu: similiter cadere. Vid. END.

TERMINOLOGY, artis alicujus vocabula, &c. [Vid. TECHNICAL.] *The only difference between Zeno and the Peripatetics lies in their terminology,* inter Zenonem et Peripateticos nihil præter verborum novitatem interest.

TERNARY, *circumlocution by* terni (ternarius, *Col., consisting of three*).

TERRACE, solarium (*Plaut.; general term for any projection,* &c., *attached to a house, for the purpose of receiving the sun; balcony,* &c., *Plaut., Suet., Aug. ap. Macrob.*): pulvīnus (*Varr., in a garden*).

TERRAQUEOUS, *qui ex terrâ et aquâ constat.

TERRENE, TERRESTRIAL, } terrenus: terrâ natus, fictus (*consisting of earth*): terrenus: terrester (*relating to the earth, living on the earth*); *often, also,* humanus (*opposed to* cœlestis, divinus). *Terrestrial affairs,* res humanæ (☞ *not* res terrenæ); humana, *plural*; interiora, *plural: terrestrial goods,* bona hujus vitæ: bona fluxa, caduca.

TERRIBLE. ‖ PROPR., terribilis (*causing fright*; terrificus *is poetical only*): horribilis: horrendus (*causing horror*): atrox (*fearful, frightful*; e. g., *death, bloodshed*): immanis (*monstrous, quite unnatural, cruel*; e. g., *animal, deed, character*): fœdus (*causing indignation, abominable*; e. g., *projects, war, fire, or conflagration*): dirus (*dire*); trux (*causing a shudder*; e. g., *of looks*): incredibilis (*that can not be conceived*; e. g., *stupidity,* stupiditas). *To be the bearer of some terrible news,* miros terrores afferre ad aliquem.

TERRIBLY. ‖ PROPR., terribilem *or* horrendum in modum. ‖ FIG., fœde: fœdum in modum: atrociter.

TERRIER. ‖ *A kind of dog,* *canis terrarius (*Linn.*).

TERRIFIC. Vid. TERRIBLE.

TERRIFY, perterrēre: perterrefacere aliquem: pavore percellere alicujus pectus. Vid., *also,* TO FRIGHTEN.

TERRITORY, territorium (*land belonging to a town; if = country, district, region,* &c., ager, terra, regio, fines; ☞ *avoid* ditio *as not classical in this sense*). *The territory of the Helvetii,* ager Helvetius: *the Trojan territory,* ager Troas: *to enter the territory of any body,* intra fines alicujus ingredi: *to add a district to the territory of any body,* alicujus finibus regionem adjicere (*also figuratively*; e. g., ars dicendi non habet definitam regionem); locus (*figuratively*; e. g., locus philosophiæ proprius).

TERROR, metus: terror. Vid. FEAR.

TERSE, tersus (*Quint.*; e. g., auctor tersior est Horatius); pressus: brevis: sententiis densus: creber. SYN. *in* CONCISE.

TERSELY, breviter: paucis (*sc.* verbis): breviter strictimque: præcise: presse *or* pressius. SYN. *in* CONCISELY.

TERSENESS, brevitas (dicendi): breviloquentia: *astricta brevitas.

TERTIAN, tertianus (*Cic.*). *A tertian fever,* tertiana (*sc.* febris, *Cels.*).

TESSELATE, tessellare: in tesseræ formam figere aliquid. *A tesselated pavement,* pavimentum tessellatum: pavimentum tessellis *or* vermiculatis crustis stratum. Vid. MOSAIC.

TEST, *s.* ‖ PROPR., obrussa (*Sen.*). ‖ FIG., tamquam obrussa (*Cic.*). Vid., *also,* PROOF.

TEST, *v.* Vid. PROVE, TRY.

TESTACEOUS, testaceus (*Plin.*; e. g., operimentum, *Plin.,* 11, 37, 55).

TESTAMENT. ‖ *Will,* vid. *A name given to each of the two divisions of the Bible,* testamentum (vetus, novum, *ecclesiastical*).

TESTAMENTARY, testamentarius (*technical term; or, rather, by circumlocution with* testamenti *or* testamento).

TESTATOR, testator (*Suet., Ner.,* 17, *and Jurisconsulti*); *or, by circumlocution,* is qui testamentum facit (*Cic., Verr.,* 2, 18, 46).

TESTATRIX, testatrix (*Ulp.*); ea quæ testamentum facit.

TESTIFY, testari (*general term*): attestari: testificari: testimonio confirmare (*to establish by a witness*): testimonio esse: testem esse (*to serve as a witness; the former of a thing, the latter of a person*): testificari: affirmare (*to affirm, assure*).

TESTILY, stomachose: aspere: acerbe.

TESTIMONIAL, testimonium (*a testimony, whether oral or written*; e. g., testimonia quæ recitari solent; *opposed to* præsentes testes; *so* legite testimonia, *Cic., Mil.,* 17, 46): *scriptum testimonium: *literæ alicujus rei testes: literæ commendaticiæ (*Cic., a letter of recommendation*). *A testimonial, or letters testimonial,* *literæ dimissionis testes (*of servants or soldiers*): *testimonials,* *literæ missionem honestam significantes (*general term*).

TESTIMONY, testimonium (*whether oral or written*). *To bear testimony,* testimonium dicere: *to bear important testimony in favor of any body,* grave testimonium impertire alicui (*Cic.*): *to bear testimony for any body on any point,* alicui perhibēre testimonium alicujus rei. Vid. WITNESS, EVIDENCE.

TESTY, stomachosus: acerbus: difficilis.

TETHER, numella (= "genus vinculi, quo quadrupedes deligantur," *Fest. As an instrument of torture, both the head and feet were inserted in it* [*Non.,* 144, 25, *sq.*]; *hence this was probably the case when it was used as an instrument for confining cattle to their pasture,* &c.); *perhaps* pedica (*general term for fetter*), *or* funis.

TETRARCH, tetrarches (*Cic.*).

TETRARCHY, tetrarchia (*Cic.*).

TETRASTIC, carmen tetrastichum (*Quint.*): tetrastichum (*sc.* carmen, *Martial*).

TETTER, lichen, *or, pure Latin,* mentagra (vid. *Plin.,* 26, 1, 2).

TEXT. ‖ *Words of a writer,* oratio *or* verba scriptoris; oratio contexta (*the words of the author, as opposed to commentaries; the last, Diom.,* 446, 24, *P.*): *exemplum (*in the same sense, so far as the text is written or printed*; i. e., *perhaps in such sentences as, "the annotations which we have added after the Greek text,"* annotationes quas post Græcum exemplum exhibemus). *To correct the text of an author,* *verba scriptoris a corruptelarum sordibus judicando emendare. ‖ *A portion of Scripture chosen as a subject of discourse,* *argumentum: *to preach on a text,* *argumento proposito orationem sacram habēre: *argumento proposito et sacro suggestu dicere: ☞ textum *or* textus, -ûs, *are allowed as technical terms by most writers on the subject; even J. A. Wolf uses them, sometimes with and sometimes without* ut ita dicam: qui (quod) dicitur *or* vocatur.

TEXTILE, textilis (*Cic.*).

TEXTURE, textura (*Plaut., Propert.*).

THAN, *after comparatives, and verbs of comparison* (e. g., malo, præstat,) quam; *if the object of comparison be expressed in the nominative, where we may ask the question, who? or whom? "than" may be expressed in Latin by the simple ablative;* e. g., *virtue is better than gold,* virtus est præstantior quam aurum *or* præstantior auro. *After the comparatives* amplius *and* plus (*more*), minus (*less*), minor (*younger*), major (*older*), *with reference to number,* quam *is frequently omitted, and the number is in the case which would be required without* quam; e. g., *there are more than six months,* amplius sunt sex menses: *he missed more than two hundred soldiers,* plus ducentos milites desideravit: *less than three hundred perished,* minus trecenti perierunt: *he is more than twenty years old,* major viginti annorum est (*cf. Grotef.,* § 219, *Obs.* 3; *Zumpt,* § 485). *Than that,* quam ut *or* quam qui (quæ, quod, &c.), *followed by a subjunctive: the town was stronger than he could capture,* urbs munitior fuit, quam ut quæ primo impetu capi potuisset (*cf. Grotef.,* § 263, 3; *Zumpt,* § 560): "*than in proportion to,*" *after a comparative, is expressed by Livy and later writers simply by* quam pro (*which, however, does not occur in Cicero and Cæsar;* e. g., *the battle was harder than in proportion to the number of combatants,* prœlium atrocius erat quam pro pugnantium numero; vid. *Zumpt,* § 484, *extr.*). *After "no other" (or interrogatively, "what other?") "than" may be expressed by* nisi *or* quam, *but with this distinction, that* nisi *requires the exclusion of all other ideas;* quam *is used only comparatively;* e. g., *the history was no other than a compilation of annals,* erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio (i. e., *it was this, and this only, Cic., De Or.,* 2, 12, 52): *virtue is no other* (*or nothing else*) *than perfect nature carried to the highest degree of excellence,* virtus nihil aliud est, quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura (i. e., *it is as much as, is equivalent to, Cic., Legg.,* 1, 8, 25; *cf. Grotef.,* § 269, (a) *Obs.* 3; *Döleke,* p. 289 *and* 291).

THANE, dominus.

THANK, gratias agere, persolvere (*with words;* vid. THANKFUL *for the construction*); gratiam referre, reddere, tribuere: beneficio respondēre: beneficium remunerari (*by action*); gratiam habēre: gratum esse erga aliquem: beneficii memoriam conservare: memori mente gratiam persolvere: gratâ memoriâ beneficium (beneficia) prosequi (*in the heart*): re ipsâ atque animo esse gratum (*in deed and in heart*). *To thank most earnestly,* maximas, incredibiles, singulares gratias agere alicui: amplissimis *or* singularibus verbis gratias agere alicui: *I thank you,* benigne dicis (*in accepting an offer*): *to have to thank one for any thing,* alicui aliquid debēre (*any thing good*); alicui aliquid acceptum referre (*good or bad*): *to thank* (i. e., *merely to thank, and so to refuse or decline*), aliquid gratiâ rei acceptâ non accipere (*to feel obliged by an offer, but not to accept it;* vid. *Liv.,* 22, 37): recusare (*to refuse*): deponere (*to decline*): deprecari (*to excuse one's self*): *I thank you!* benigne (dicis)! benigne ac liberaliter! recte (*no! as an answer to a proposal or offer, Ter., Eun.,* 2, 3, 51): *I thank you for your kind invitation,* bene vocas; jam gratia est (*Plaut., Men.,* 2, 3, 36).

THANKFUL. *By circumlocution;* e. g., *to feel thankful to one for any thing,* gratiam (*rarely* gratias) habēre alicui (χάριν ἔχειν *or* εἰδέναι τινί, *when the thing for which one feels thankful is either not expressed, as Cic., De Orat.,* 1, 24, *extr., or it follows in a clause of its own with* quod, *as Cic. in Catil.,* 1, 5, 11; *or in a clause subjoined by a relative agreeing with the person, which is put in the dative; as, I feel most thankful to him for having,* &c., ego illi maximam gratiam habeo, qui me eâ pœnâ multaverit, *Cic., Tusc.,* 1, 42, 100). *To be thankful from the bottom of the heart,* gratiam habēre, quantam maximam animus capere potest: *to feel thankful to any body for having done any thing,* is gratiam habere alicui, qui...fecerit, &c.; *but sometimes the indicative is used, to add more weight to the cause as a fact of actual occurrence:* habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quæ mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit = *for she has increased,* &c. (vid. *Pr. Intr., App.,* 17).

THANKFULNESS, gratus animus. Vid. GRATITUDE.

THANKLESS, ingratus: immemor beneficii.

THANKLESSNESS. Vid. INGRATITUDE.

THANKS, gratia (*in the plural, when it expresses great number or variety of thanks*): grates (*solemn, religious thanksgiving;* ☞ *not used in any other sense in good classic prose*). *To deserve or merit thanks,* gratiam merēri: gratiam inire apud aliquem *or* ab aliquo: gratum facere alicui: *to owe thanks to any one,* gratiam alicui debēre: *to give or return thanks to any one,* gratias agere *or* persolvere alicui (χάριν ὁμολογεῖν *or* χάριτας λέγειν, *by word of mouth, or writing, followed by* quod *or* qui, ☞ *not by* pro re): gratiam alicui referre, reddere; *for any thing,* pro re (χάριν ἀποδιδόναι, *to show one's self thankful by act and deed:* ☞ *rarely* gratias referre; *in Cic., Phil.,* 3, 15, 39, *it is found among other plurals*). *Not to return thanks due,* gratiam negligere: *to reap thanks,* gratiam capere: *deserving of thanks,* gratus (*opposed to* ingratus; *cf. Ruhnk., Ter., Eun.,* 3, 1, 6): qui bene meruit (*of persons*). *You will get no thanks for it,* tibi ingratum erit: *to require or demand thanks,* gratiam exigere ab aliquo: *to receive with thanks,* in gratiam accipere: grate accipere *or* excipere: *thanks be to God!* est Deo gratia!

THANKSGIVING, grates, *plural;* gratiarum actio (*a returning of thanks*): grati animi significatio (*as expressed*): *preces grati in Deum animi (*of Christian thanksgiving*). *A public thanksgiving,* supplicatio: gratulatio (*with festivity;* ☞ *not* festum *or* dies festus gratiarum actionis): *to order a public thanksgiving,* gratulationem decernere: superis decernere grates (*Ov.*): *to celebrate a public thanksgiving,* gratulationem facere (e. g., reipublicæ bene gestæ).

THANKWORTHY, propter quod gratia debetur, gratiæ debentur (*properly*): laudabilis, laude dignus (*praiseworthy*).

THAT, *conj.* (A) *Serving to connect an idea with the chief proposition. This idea is either* (I.) *The simple subject of the predicate connected with the copula in the chief proposition, or of the verb which occupies its place. Then,* (1) *If this idea be general, and not compounded, the simple infinitive, or another noun, is used;* e. g., *it is a chief duty that one assist him who is most in need of our help,* (hoc) maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita eum potissimum opitulari. *Nothing is more pleasant than that one be loved by all,* nihil suavius est, quam ab omnibus diligi *or* quam amor omnium. (2) *If the idea be limited to a single person, the accusative and infinitive is used. To this belong especially the impersonal expressions, "it is pleasant, delightful, sad,"* &c.; *"it is probable, clear, evident, true, profitable, just, necessary, lawful"* (licet, *after which the person with the infinitive is used in the accusative, if the permission be taken as general, but in the dative if it refer only to a single person*); vid. *Krebs,* § 437. (☞ *Several of these modes of expression take, also,* quod *and* ut *after them in certain cases;* vid. *below, Nos.* IV. *and* V.) *Examples: I am delighted that you are well,* gratum est te valēre: *it grieves me that we have been almost too late in learning,* dolet mihi, nos pæne sero scisse, &c.: *it is true (proved) that friendship can exist only between the good,* verum est (constat), amicitiam nisi inter bonos esse non posse: *it is not permitted that a man often be what he wishes,* non licet hominem esse sæpe ita ut vult. *This idea may also be expressed by another noun with the pronoun possessive; as, it is pleasant (delightful) that you are restored,* grata est confirmata tua valetudo. (3) *If it be a compound idea, either the infinitive with an adverb, or another noun with an adjective or participle, is used;* e. g., *nothing is more to be desired than that one may live happily,* nihil magis optandum quam beate vivere *or* quam vita beata: *nothing was so prejudicial to the Lacedæmonians as that the constitution of Lycurgus was taken away,* Lacedæmoniis nulla res tanto erat damno, quam disciplina Lycurgi sublata. *Or the idea is* (II.) *The simple object of the verb in the chief clause. Then we find either the noun in the accusative, with or without the pronoun possessive, or another noun in the genitive, or the accusative and infinitive. To this belong* (a) *all the* verba sensuum et affectuum; i. e., *which express perception and feeling, knowing, recognizing, remembering, expecting, believing,* &c.; vid. *Grotef.,* § 240; *Zumpt,* § 602, *sqq. Hence, also, after* fac *when* = finge; i. e., *imagine, picture to yourself;* e. g., *imagine that you were in my place,* fac, qui ego sum, esse te; eum te esse finge, qui ego sum. ☞ *After the verbs "to hope, swear, promise, vow, threaten," the accusative and future infinitive are used, and after "to hope," also, the present infinitive, if in the next proposition the subject be only of the present, and the perfect infinitive if the subject be of the past;* vid. *Krebs,* § 442; *Grotef.,* § 220; *Zumpt,* § 605, 2. (b) *The* verba declarandi; i. e., *the verbs of "saying, narrating, showing, reminding, convincing, teaching, proving,"* (efficere, &c.); vid. *Grotef. and Zumpt, locc. cit.* (c) *Nearly allied with all these are the ideas "to settle, fix, will, forbid, impose, grant," (that a thing is so,* &c.), *which (if the object of the verb is named, simply as such, but not as a wish or end in view, for in this case ut follows;* vid. *below,* V.) *take after them an accusative and infinitive;* vid. *Zumpt,* § 614, *sq.* ☞ (a) *The phrases "they say, it is said"* (dicunt, tradunt, ferunt, produnt, perhibent), *admit a change into the passive form, when the accusative becomes the nominative;* e. g., *they say that Romulus was the first king of Rome,* dicunt Romulum primum regem Romanorum fuisse, *or* Romulus primus rex Romanorum fuisse dicitur: *they say that you were present,* dicunt vos adfuisse, *or* vos dicebamini adfuisse; vid. *Grotef.,* § 173, 3; *Zumpt,* § 607. (b) *After* non dubito, "*I doubt not,*" *Cicero always uses* quin; *it is only in the sense of "I do not hesitate" that a simple infinitive follows;* vid. *Grotef.,* § 238, b. 3, *and* 240, *obs.; Zumpt,* § 540. *Or,* (III.) *The idea is a local or other definite addition to the chief clause, which may be resolved into a noun in the ablative with a preposition. Then the infinitive is changed into the gerund or the participle future passive;* e. g., *the tribunes prevailed by this, that they threatened,* &c., tribuni pervicere denunciando, &c.: *men learn to do evil by this, that they do nothing,* nihil agendo homines male agere discunt: *justice consists in this, that we render to every one his own,* justitia in suum cuique tribuendo cernitur. *Or it is,* (IV.) *Description or circumlocution* (1) *of the subject, where "that" may be exchanged with "who, which,"* &c. *It is then to be rendered by* quod. *To this belong especially the expressions, "there is reason, there is no reason,"* est (habeo), non est, nihil est (*after which, however, we may also employ* cur *in Latin, as "why" in English*); vid. *Krüger,* § 615, *note* 6 (*on the difference of the construction of* quod *with the subjunctive and indicative*); *Zumpt,* § 562; *also the expressions, "it is pleasant, delightful to me, it pains me,"* &c. *Examples: There is no reason that you should fear, that you should envy,* nihil est quod (i. e., illud, quod) timeas, quod invideas illis: *it pains me that you are angry,* dolet mihi quod stomacharis. *To this, also, we may refer the expression "add to this,"* eo *or* ut accedit; *after which* quod *is used, if a new reason is brought forward,* ut *when a concomitant circumstance is added, to be for the first time brought under consideration;* vid. *Krebs,* § 428, 2, *and* 434; *Herz., Cæs., B. G.,* 3, 13. (2) *Of the object, where "that" in English may be exchanged with "since" or "because."* *Likewise by* quod. *This case can occur only after verbs which, being originally transitive, have become intransitive by use. To this belong especially verbs of the affections and their*

expression; as, to be glad (gaudēre), *to be sad* (dolēre), *to wonder* (mirari), &c.; *after which* quod (ŏrī) *is used when a definite fact is mentioned, but* si (sī) *if the thing appears as a mere conjecture or representation. Again, the verbs "to thank, to congratulate, to praise, to accuse;" in all which cases we can ask the question "for what? on what account?"* vid. *Grotef.*, § 234 A; *Zumpt*, § 629; *Krebs*, § 427. (3) *Of a definitive addition or complement; where, in English, "that" may be exchanged with "so far as." Likewise by* quod; e. g., *I have never seen you, that I know*, non ego te, quod (quantum) sciam, umquam vidi; vid. *Grotef.*, § 234 A, 1; *Zumpt*, § 559; *Krebs*, § 349, 10. (V.) *In all three cases* ut *is used, if the nature, aim, purpose, operation, or consequence, supposition, permission, exhortation, wish, or command, is to be marked as the subject, object, or definitive addition or complement of a chief proposition. For special uses of* ut, vid. *Grotef.*, § 235, *sqq.*; *Zumpt*, § 616, *sqq.*; *Krebs*, § 414, *sqq.* ☞ *After the words* dignus, indignus, idoneus, aptus, *for* ut, *with is* (hic), &c., *the Latins use* qui (quæ, quod, &c.); e. g., *pleasure does not deserve that a wise man should consider it*, voluptas non est digna ad quam sapiens respiciat; vid. *Grotef.*, § 236, 4; *Zumpt*, § 568; *Krebs*, § 344 (☞ *dignus with an infin., poetry and late prose*; vid. *Frotscher, Quint.*, 10, 1, 96, p. 87; *Krebs*, § 344). *In like manner,* qui *for* ut, is, &c., *is used after* is sum, non is sum; *after* talis, qualis, is (*such a one*), ejusmodi, &c.; *after* tam, tantus (*usually with negatives*); *after* quis? *and after comparatives with* quam, *if these words import the degree of a property which can or ought to exist*; e. g., *who am I, that I should?* &c., quis sum, qui (cujus, cui, &c.); e. g., quis sum, cujus aures lædi nefas sit? vid. *Grotef.*, § 236, *Obs.* 3 *and* 4; *Zumpt*, § 556, *sqq.*; *Krebs*, § 343. *But we find also* ut is, &c., *if an operation is to be signified, or else for the sake of perspicuity (especially if a* qui, &c., *be near)*; vid. *Krebs*, § 344, *fin.* CONCLUDING REMARKS: (a) *The construction with "that not" does not alter in the cases mentioned under Nos.* I., II., III., IV., *and* V. *Only after the verbs "to fear, to care," "that not" is* ne non; *more rarely* ut; "*that*" *is* ne; vid. *Grotef.*, § 239, *Obs.* 5; *Zumpt*, § 533; *Krebs*, § 452: *again, after the verbs "to keep off, hinder, deter," "that not" is* quominus; vid. *Grotef.*, § 228, *c.*; *Zumpt*, § 543; *Krebs*, § 439. (b) *After a negation we find* quin *for* qui (quæ, quod) non, *if no emphasis lie on the negation; in like manner, also, for* qui non (*why not?*); vid. *Zumpt*, § 538. (c) Ne *is used for* ut non, *if the whole proposition is negatived; but* ut non *if the negative refer only to one word*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 17. (d) *Our "that — not at all," "that — not by any means," is expressed in Latin by* ut ne, *where* ne *must, for the most part, be placed separately from* ut *immediately before the idea which it precludes*; e. g., *that I should not by any means do this*, ut hoc ne facerem. (e) "*I say, maintain, affirm, that not (no,* &c.)," *is usually expressed by* nego *with an accusative and infinitive*; e. g., *he maintains that there are no gods*, deos esse negat. (B) *Denoting time:* quum: ex quo (*from the time that*): *until that*, dum, donec, quoad: *it is many years ago that I saw him*, anni sunt plures, ex quo eum non vidi. (C) *Denoting emotions or passions:* (a) *in wishes; that! oh that! would that!* ut! utinam! o si! *God grant that!* &c., faxit Deus, ut! &c.: *oh that not!* utinam ne! (b) *In exclamation and in indignant interrogative, the Latins usually adopt an (apparently) independent accusative and infinitive*; e. g., *ah! me unhappy! that thou shouldst for my sake have fallen into such trouble!* me miserum! te in tantas ærumnas propter me incidisse! vid. *Grotef.*, § 241, II.; *Zumpt*, § 609.

THATCH, *s.*, tegulum arundinum (*Plin.*, 16, 36, 64); tegulum cannarum *or* cannularum.

THATCH, *v.*, stramento integere (*with straw*): tegulo arundinum operire domum (*with reeds, Plin.*).

THAW, *s.*, tabes (liquescentis nivis, *Liv.*, 21, 36).

THAW, *v.* TRANS., liquefacere, solvere (*ice*); regelare (*to clear from ice; then figuratively*; vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 67, 1). ‖ INTRANS., liquescere: liquefieri: tabescere calore: tepefactum molliri et tabescere calore: solvi (*of ice*): regelare: regelari (*of things which are freed from ice: the latter also figuratively = to become lively or cheerful*; vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 67, 1).

THE. ‖ *As an article, not to be rendered by any corresponding word.* ☞ *if a substantive with the article is followed and defined by a relative clause, it should be translated by* is (ea, id). ‖ *Emphatic, may sometimes be represented by* ille, illa, illud, *or* is, ea, id, *or* iste, a, ud. *That is the man,* is est vir iste: *is this the man who?* hiccine est ille, qui? *Alexander the Great,* Alexander ille magnus. ‖ *Before a comparative,* hoc, eo, &c.; e. g., *he did the more easily persuade them to it,* id hoc facilius eis persuasit: (*in order*) *that... the more easily,* &c., quo facilius, &c. ‖ *The—the;* quo—eo; eo—quo; tanto—quanto (☞ *observe, however, that the clause with* quo, quanto, *often precedes*). *The denser the atmosphere, the nearer to the earth,* eo crassior aer est, quo terris propior: *the shorter the time, the happier it is,* tanto brevius tempus, quo felicius est; *cf. Grotef.*, § 164; *Zumpt*, § 487. *Sometimes* quam—tam (*with superlative*; e. g., quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, *Sall., Jug.*, 31, 14; *but this is rare*). *In general propositions, instead of the comparative, we find the superlative with* ut quisque ... ita; e. g., *the better a man is, the more backward he is to esteem others bad,* ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios improbos suspicatur; *cf. Grotef.*, § 164. *Then, also, the particles which connect the two propositions and the verb* sum *are omitted, in which case* quisque *is put after the superlative*; e. g., *the wiser a person is, the more calmly does he die,* sapientissimus quisque æquissimo animo moritur; *cf. Grotef.*, § 252, *Obs.* 4; *Zumpt*, § 710. *The sooner the better,* quam primum: primo quoque tempore *or* die (☞ quantocius *is quite unclassical*).

THEATRE, theatrum: scena (*as we say, the stage; properly and figuratively*): cavea (pars pro toto, *Cic.*; *opposed to* circus; ludi publici ... sunt caveâ circoque divisi, *Leg.*, 2, 38). *The parts of a theatre, according to modern usage, may be thus rendered; pit,* cavea prima; *boxes,* cavea media; *gallery,* cavea ultima *or* summa. *A temporary theatre.* Vid. TEMPORARY.

THEATRICAL, theatralis (*with reference only to the theatre, as a building; but not to be used with reference to the actors, their poetry, manners, art, &c.; in reference to which* scenicus *must be used; hence* consessus theatrales *is right, but* ludi theatrales *wrong, for* ludi scenici): scenicus (*resembling the habit, manners, art, &c., of the stage-players; opposed to what happens in ordinary life*). *Also* histrionum, *genitive (in reference to the actors). Affected and theatrical gestures,* histrionum gestus inepti: *to clap the hands together and strike one's breast is theatrical,* manus complodere scenicum est, et pectus cædere (*Quint., not* theatrale). *Any thing presents a somewhat theatrical aspect,* aliquid velut theatri efficit speciem.

THEATRICALLY, scenice *or* velut scenice (*Quint.*, 6, 1, 38).

THEFT, furtum (*general term, also literary term*; vid. *Vitr.*, 7, *præf.* 7; *for which* ☞ *only moderns use* plagium): peculatus (*of public money*). *To commit theft,* furtum facere; *upon any one,* alicui: *to commit literary theft,* auctorem ad verbum transcribere neque nominare (*to copy a writer word for word without naming him, Plin., H. N., præf.*, § 22); alicujus scripta furantem pro suis prædicare (vid. *Vitr.*, 7, *præf.* 3).

THEME, propositio: propositum: id quod propositum est (*a subject proposed*): quæstio, id quod quærimus (*a subject of inquiry*): argumentum (*contents, subject matter*): causa (*the subject*): thema, -ătis, *n.* (*post-Augustan*); *Latin,* positio, *or* quod positum est (*a sentence proposed as the subject of discussion or debate*). *To depart from one's theme,* a proposito aberrare, declinare, *or* egredi; *very far,* longius labi: *to return to one's theme,* ad propositum reverti.

THEN. ‖ *At that time,* tunc (*opposed to* nunc, *when an event took place at the same time with another*); tum (*opposed to* jam, *after another thing had happened*): illo *or* eo tempore, illâ *or* eâ ætate (*general term, at that time*): ☞ tum *and* tunc temporis *belong to later writers, especially to Justinus, and ought to be avoided. Then at length; then first,* tum demum; tum denique: *now and then,* interdum (*opposed to* semper): nonnumquam (*opposed to* numquam): aliquando (*at times; at one or another time*). ‖ *Emphatic in argument, after enumerations,* deinde (vid. *Turs.*, 2, 248, 5, *ext.* 1). ‖ *Therefore,* igitur: itaque: quare, &c. [vid. THEREFORE]. ‖ *Thereupon,* vid.

THENCE. ‖ *From that place,* inde: ex eo loco; *at the beginning of a proposition, if it refer to any thing going before,* unde, ex quo loco (*from which place*): illinc, isthinc, ex illo loco (*from that place*): indidem: ex eodem loco (*from the same place*). (2) *Denoting a reason; therefore,* inde: ex eo: ex eâ re: hinc, hâc ex re; *at the beginning of a proposition, relatively,* unde, aliquâ ex re.

THENCEFORTH, ex eo tempore; ex aliquo (tempore, *from that* [*which*] *time*); postea (*afterward*).

THEOLOGIAN, theologus (*technical term*).

THEOLOGICAL, theologicus (*technical term*); *also, by genitive,* *sacrarum literarum. *A theological treatise,* *liber qui est de theologiâ, qui spectat ad literas sacras, sanctas: *a theological student,* theologiæ studiosus (*Ruhnk.*); *sacrarum literarum cultor.

THEOLOGICALLY, theologice (*technical term*).

THEOLOGY, theologia (*technical term*); *literæ sacræ, sanctæ; *rerum divinarum scientiæ. *To study theology,* literis sacris (in academiâ) operam navare (*Eichst.*); sacræ theologiæ studia excolere (*Græv.*).

THEOREM, præceptum (*Cic., Fat.*, 6, 11, *as a translation of the Greek word, which Gellius first uses as Latin,* theorēma).

THEORETICAL, quod in cognitione versatur: in cognitione et æstimatione positus: quod ab artis præceptis proficiscitur (*after Cic., Fat.*, 6, 11). *To have a theoretical knowledge of any thing,* aliquid ratione cognitum habēre: *to have both a theoretical and a practical application,* ad cognoscendi et agendi vim rationemque afferri: *to have merely a theoretical knowledge of any thing,* doctrinam ad usum non adjungere.

THEORETICALLY, ratione: ex artis præceptis.

THEORY, ars (*the fundamental principles of an art or science*; vid. *Auct. ad Her.*, 1, 2, 3; *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 27, 30; *then, both in singular and plural = the rules of art; also a book of instruction*; vid. *Cic., Brut.*, 12, 48; *Quint.*, 2, 15, 4, *Spald., and* 18, 1, 15, *Frotsch.*): artificium (*system; an art or science*; vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 1, 32, 146, *and* 2, 19, *extr.*); doctrina: præcepta, -orum, *pl.* JN. ars et præcepta (*the principles or rules of an art or science*; vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 11, *in.*): ratiocinatio (*Vitr.*, 1, 1; *opposed to* fabrica, *the scientific knowledge that can explain and justify its works on the principles of architecture*). *To construct a theory,* artem componere: *a moral theory,* conformatio officiorum (*Cic., Fin.*, 5, 6, 15): *theory and practice,* ratio atque usus: *to combine theory with practice,* doctrinam ad usum adjungere: *you must combine theory with practice,* discas oportet et quod didicisti agendo confirmes: *to refer any thing to a theory,* aliquid ad rationem revocare, *or* ad artem et præcepta revocare: *it is not enough to know the theory of virtue, without putting it in practice,* nec habēre virtutem satis est, quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare.

THERE. ‖ *In that place,* istic (*in letters; of the place to which the letter is going*): illic (*of a third place*): ibi (*there,*

when a place has been already mentioned; as, Demaratus fled from Corinth to Tarquinii, and there settled, Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corintho, et ibi fortunas suas constituit).

THERE. ‖ *Employed for emphasis with the verb substantive. What is there?* quid (quidnam) est? *is there any news?* num quidnam novi? *there is (one), are (some) . . . who,* &c., est, *plural,* sunt, non desunt (*there are not wanting,* &c.): inveniuntur, reperiuntur (*there are found*), qui, &c. (*followed by the indicative, when the relation of the predicate to the subject is represented as actual, but by the subjunctive when this is represented only as necessary or possible;* e. g., *there is a God who forbids,* est Deus, qui vetat: *there are philosophers who maintain,* sunt philosophi qui dicunt: *there are persons who maintain,* sunt, qui dicant; i. e., *who are ready to maintain, who would maintain;* *whereas* dicunt *would represent their maintaining as a fact*): *there are cases or instances in which,* &c., est ubi (*followed by a subjunctive*): *there is no ground or reason for,* &c., non est (causa), cur (*followed by a subjunctive*): *there is a point up to which,* &c., est quatenus (*followed by a subjunctive; cf. Grotef.,* § 236, 6; *Zumpt,* § 563; *Krebs,* § 45): *there is nothing more doubtful,* nihil est magis dubium: *there is no third,* nihil tertium est (*whereas* tertium non datur = *no third is granted or conceded*): *there is no happiness without virtue,* vita beata sine virtute nulla est: *there are very few (many) springs in this country,* fontes in hâc regione rari (frequentes) sunt: *there is abundance of fruit this year,* hic annus fecundissimus est; magnum proventum frugum fructuumque annus hic attulit (*after Plin. Ep.,* 1, 13, 1).

THEREABOUT. ‖ *Of quantity,* ferme: plus minusve: plus minus. [Vid. ABOUT.] ‖ *Of place;* vid. NEAR.

THEREBY (*denoting a means or instrument*), eo: eâ re: iis rebus: per eam rem: per eas res, *or, at the beginning of a proposition, by a relative pronoun,* quâ re, &c. *Sometimes, from the context, "thereby" is expressed by a participle joined with a pronoun;* e. g., *he encountered many dangers, but was not thereby alarmed,* multa pericula subiit, sed neque hæc perpessus, &c.

THEREFORE, igitur (*consequently*): ergo (*on that account*): itaque (*and so*) (☞ adeo, *inferential, is bad Latin;* vid. *Lindem., Ruhnk.,* vita duumv., p. 5): proinde (*accordingly*): ideo (*in consequence*): iccirco (*on that account*): igitur *and* ergo *are also, like the English "therefore," "then," rightly used for resuming the connection after a parenthesis* (☞ ergo igitur *and* ergo propterea *are not classical, being found only in early and late writers; Krebs remarks that the phrase* itaque ergo *occurs several times in Livy*); *also, in drawing an inference after a series of observations, "therefore" is rendered by* quæ quum ita sint (*since these things are so*). *If the clause with "therefore" does not contain a strict inference, but only explains the results of a ground or reason previously assigned, the word is not translated, but the demonstrative pronoun of the clause is simply changed into a relative;* e. g., *the works of Xenophon are useful in many respects, therefore read them carefully,* libri Xenophontis ad multas res perutiles sunt, quos legite studiosè: *therefore also,* ergo etiam (*this phrase has been rejected by some critics without reason, Krebs*).

THEREIN, (in) eo, (in) iis, *plural* (*in that thing, those things*): eo loco (*in that place*). Vid., *also,* THERE.

THEREOF, *by* ejus rei, &c.

THEREUPON, inde, deinde, *or contr.* dein (*after that, then*): exinde, *or contr.* exin (*immediately after*): postea, post (*afterward; when any thing is spoken of, only in respect of time, as later than another, or than the present; while* inde, deinde, *and* exinde *denote that any thing follows upon another*): tum (*then, with reference to an event going before*): quo facto (*after this had happened or been done*).

THEREWITH, eo: iis: eâ, illâ, hâc re (*denoting instrumentality*): cum eo, iis, &c. (*denoting inconstancy*).

THERIAC, theriaca, -æ, *or* -e, -es (*Plin.*).

THERMOMETER, * thermometrum (*technical term*).

THESIS, thesis: positio.

THEY, THEIR, THEM. } Vid. HE.

THICK, densus: condensus (*consisting of compressed parts; opposed to* rarus): spissus (*consisting of parts so compressed that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impervious, impenetrable; opposed to* solutus): solidus (*consisting of a firm mass, massive; opposed to* cassus, pervius): confertus (*pressed together, crammed, as it were; opposed to* rarus): artior *or* arctior (*compressed into a small space*): turbidus: turbatus: fæculentus (*muddy, not clear*). *The thickest part of the wood,* opacissima nemorum (*Col.*): *thick darkness,* crassæ tenebræ (*Cic.*): *a thick wood,* silva densa (*Cic.*); condensa (*plural*) arborum (*Plin.*); opaca sepes (*Plin.*); nemus nigrum *or* obscurum (*Virg., Sen.*); nemus atrum horrenti umbrâ (*Virg.*).

THICKEN. ‖ TRANS., densare: condensare: spissare: conspissare: solidare. [SYN. *in* THICK.] ‖ INTRANS., densari: condensari: spissari: spissescere: solidescere.

THICKET, frutices, virgulta, *plural* (*a collection of several bushes near each other*): fruticētum, frutētum (*a place overgrown with bushes,* &c.): spinētum (*overgrown with thorns*): viminētum (*full of withies*): locus crebris condensus arboribus (*after Hirt., B. Afr.,* 50): locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obsitus (*after Cæs., B. G.,* 2, 17).

THICK-HEADED. Vid. STUPID.

THICKLY, dense: spisse: solide: confertim: arctius [SYN. *in* THICK]: frequenter: frequentissime (*to be thickly inhabited,* habitari, &c.; vid. INHABIT). *Thickly planted with trees,* condensus arboribus: crebris condensus arboribus: *to plant or set thickly,* dense serere, ponere: *to place thickly,* densare, comprimere.

THICKNESS, densitas: spissitas (*close coherence of the single parts;* e. g., densitas aeris): soliditas (*firmness*). *Thickness of hearing,* gravitas auditûs: *to be affected with a thickness of hearing,* gravitate auditûs laborare: *thickness of voice,* vox obtusa, fusca.

THICK-SET, compactus (*Plin. Ep., Suet.*).

THICK-SKINNED, callosus (*properly*): durus (*figuratively*). *To become thick-skinned* (*figuratively*), callum fieri; concallescere; occallescere; percallescere.

THIEF, fur (*general term; also a literary term, and as a term of reproach*): homo trium literarum (*because* fur *consists of three letters* [*comic*], *Plaut., Aul.,* 2, 4, 46): plagiarius (*one who sells freemen as slaves, a man-stealer; only in Mart.,* 1, 53, 9, *of a literary thief, where he compares his writings to manumitted slaves; so that* plagiarius *is always* = *a man-stealer*): raptor (*a robber*). *A petty thief,* furunculus: *a thief that robs the treasury,* peculator; depeculator ærarii; fur publicus (*opposed to* fur privatorum furtorum = *who robs private persons*): *to make out any one to be a thief,* arguere aliquem furti: *to accuse any one as a thief,* cum aliquo agere furti: *petty thieves are hanged, great ones run away,* dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas (*Juv.,* 2, 63); fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque compedibus ætatem agunt; fures publici in auro atque in purpurâ (*M. Cato ap. Gell.,* 11, 18, *extr.*); non rete accipitri tenditur, neque milvo, qui male faciunt nobis, illis qui nil faciunt tenditur (*Ter. Phorm.,* 2, 2, 16, *sq.*); sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur (*Sen. Ep.,* 87, 20): *a receiver or harborer of thieves,* furum occultator et receptator (*after Cic., Mil.,* 19, 50); furum receptor *or* receptator (*Ulp., Dig.,* 1, 18, 13; *Paul., Dig.,* 1, 15, 3, &c.): *a den of thieves,* furum receptaculum (*after Liv.,* 34, 21); domus prædarum et furtorum receptrix (*after Cic., Verr.,* 4, 18, 17): *a nest of thieves,* * locus furum occultator et receptator (*after Cic., Mil.,* 19, 50).

THIEVE. Vid. STEAL.

THIEVISH, furax: tagax (*Lucil.*).

THIEVISHLY, furtim: furto (*by stealth*): furaciter (*like a thief*).

THIEVISHNESS, furacitas (*Plin.*).

THIGH, femur. *Thigh-bone,* os femoris.

THIMBLE, * munimentum ab acûs injuriis digitum tuens. (☞ Munimentum digitale *would mean a guard of the measure of a finger. Varro has* digitabulum *in the sense of a finger-stall, a sort of glove used in gathering olives.*

THIN, *adj.*, tenuis (*the proper word, not thick; opposed to* crassus): subtilis (*fine, tender*): tritus: attritus (*worn thin*): gracilis: exilis: macer (*lean; opposed to* obesus): rarus (*not close together; opposed to* densus): angustus (*narrow, small in the opening;* e. g., *the neck of a vessel; opposed to* latus): liquidus (*watery*): dilutus (*mixed with liquids, made thin;* e. g., *wine, colors*). *Very thin,* prætenuis; pertenuis: *to grow or become thin,* macrescere; rarescere; liquescere.

THIN, *v.*, tenuare: extenuare (*properly*): attenuare (*properly and figuratively*): emaciare: liquefacere: diluere: minuere: absumere: consumere (*figuratively, to lessen, consume,* &c.). *To thin trees,* collucare (*thoroughly*); interlucare (*here and there*); intervellere (*to cut off branches here and there;* ☞ *not* sublegere *in this sense*).

THINE. Vid. THY.

THING, res (*in all the senses of the English word*): negotium (*business*): ens (*philosophical technical term, a being, τὰ ὄντα*). *The Latins also express "things" by the use of adjectives in the neuter plural: as, shameful things,* turpia: *wonderful things,* mira: *things future,* futura: *or they employ proper substantives;* e. g., *silly, trifling things,* nugæ; ineptiæ: *a tedious, vexatious thing* (i. e., *business*), lentum, molestum negotium: *before all things,* ante omnia; imprimis; præcipue (*especially*): *that is not the right thing,* aliquid doli subest (*there is some cheating in it*); hoc monstri simile est (*it seems contrary to nature*).

THINK. ‖ *To have ideas with consciousness.* (1) *Without an object,* cogitare: intelligere: notiones rerum informare. (2) *With an object:* (a) *To think of any thing;* i. e., *to imagine, conceive,* aliquid cogitare: aliquid cogitatione comprehendere, percipere *or* complecti: aliquid mente concipere: aliquid cogitatione fingere *or* depingere (*to form an image of any thing in the mind*): aliquid conjecturâ informare. *In these parts I thought of nothing but fields and rocks,* nihil in his locis nisi saxa et montes cogitabam: *that can not be thought of,* id ne in cogitationem quidem cadit: *think for a moment that you were in my place,* eum te esse finge, qui ego sum; fac, qui ego sum, esse te: *to think one's self such or such a one,* aliquem sentire, intelligere talem (vid. *Cic., Ecl.,* p. 141). (b) *To think on any thing* = *to meditate upon,* cogitare de re; meditari rem *or* de re; rem versare in animo, *or* reputare in animo. ‖ *To believe, suppose, be of opinion,* arbitrari: reri: censēre: existimare: ducere: animum *or* in animum inducere: autumare [SYN. *in* BELIEVE]. "*I think*" (*inserted parenthetically*), credo: opinor (credo, *like* ὡς ἔοικεν, *implies irony, in absurd or self-evident propositions:* puto, *inserted without a dependent word or clause, is classical, but rare, Krebs*). *Sometimes* meâ quidem opinione: ut ego existimo: ut mihi visus sum: quomodo mihi persuadeo (*as I persuade or flatter myself; parenthetically, Cic., Rosc. Am.,* 2, 6, *end*). ‖ *To have in the mind,* cogitare (*with an infinitive*); agitare animo (*or* secum) aliquid: *I thought of going to Rome,* cogitabam Romam ire (*where* ire *may be omitted;* vid. *Cic., Att.,* 16, 2, 4). ‖ *To remember,* recordari: reminisci: meminisse [vid. REMEMBER]: alicujus rei memoriam comprehendere: rei alicujus memoriam habēre. *To think no more of a thing,* alicujus rei memoriam deponere;

rem ex memoriâ deponere. ‖ *To consider, revolve in the mind*, cogitare cum *or* in animo, *or simply* cogitare aliquid *or* de aliquâ re: considerare in animo, cum animo, secum, *or simply* considerare aliquid *or* de aliquâ re (*to consider carefully*): aliquid agitare mente *or* animo, *or* in mente *or* cum animo (*to turn over in one's mind*): perpendere, pensitare aliquid (*to weigh and ponder*): (secum) meditare de aliquâ re *or* aliquid (*to think over, consider how any thing ought to be done or to be*): secum *or* cum animo reputare aliquid (*to think over any thing past or present, or of which the mind has formed a conception*): apud animum proponere (*to place before the mind, Sulpic. ap. Cic. ad Div.*, 4, 5, *end*): deliberare (*to deliberate*). *Think of this one thing*, hoc unum cogita: *I think over many important subjects*, versantur in animo meo multæ et graves cogitationes: *to think seriously on any thing*, toto pectore cogitare de re; diu multumque secum reputare aliquid; animo contemplari aliquid; intendere cogitationem in aliquid. ‖ *To be of a certain opinion, be disposed in a certain way*, cogitare: sentire. *To think affectionately toward any one*, amabiliter cogitare in aliquem: *to think ill of any one*, male opinari de aliquo (vid. *Brem*, *Suet.*, *Cæs.*, 51): *to think one thing and say another*, aliter sentire, aliter loqui; aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promtum in linguâ habêre (*Sall.*, *Cat.*, 10, 5). ‖ *To judge*, judicare: sentire. Jn. sentire et judicare: statuere. *To think differently at different times on the same subject*, alias aliud iisdem de rebus et sentire et judicare (*Cic.*, *De Or.*, 2, 7, 30): *to think the same*, idem sentire; idem mihi videtur: *to think with any one as he thinks*, alicujus sententiam sequi: *to think differently*, aliter sentire; *quite differently*, longe dissentire; longe alia mihi mens est. ‖ *To have regard, care*, consulere, prospicere alicui *or* alicujus rebus, rationibus: curare aliquid: rationem alicujus rei habêre *or* ducere: respicere aliquid. *To think of a person in one's will*, in testando memorem esse alicujus (*after Liv.*, 1, 34); legare alicui aliquid in testamento (*opposed to* in testando immemorem esse alicujus).

THINKER, *usually by the verbs.* Intelligendi auctor *or* magister, *or* auctor et magister. *A speculative thinker*, philosophus (*in this sense always in Cicero, in his philosophical treatises*): *an acute thinker*, homo acutus ad excogitandum.

THINKING, *adj.*, cogitans: intelligens (*that has distinct ideas*): cogitationis particeps (*that has the power of thought*). *A thinking being*, mens (*Cic.*, *N. D.*, 2, 5, *extr.*): vid. *the verb.*

THINKING, *s.* Vid. Thought, Mind.

THINNESS, tenuitas: raritas: gracilitas: exilitas. Vid. *the adjective.*

THIRD, tertius. *Every third*, tertius quisque; e. g., *every third month*, tertio quoque mense: *for the third time*, tertium: *for the second and third time*, iterum ac tertium; iterum tertiumque: *that comes on every third day*, tertianus (*as an ague*, &c.): *the third part*, tertiæ (*with or without* partes): *a third* (=*another*), tertius.

THIRDLY, tertio. Vid., *also, the forms of division given under* First.

THIRST, *s.*, sitis (*properly and figuratively*): cupiditas (*figuratively, desire*); *for any thing*, alicujus rei. *Thirst after liberty*, sitis libertatis: *thirst after truth*, cupiditas veri videndi; studium veri reperiendi: *to have a thirst after any thing*, sitire aliquid: *to have or suffer thirst*, sitire; siti cruciari (*violent thirst*): *to die of thirst*, siti enecari, mori: *to cause or occasion thirst*, sitim facere, gignere, afferre, stimulare, accendere: *to quench thirst*, sitim restinguere, exstinguere: *to remove thirst*, sitim explêre, depellere, reprimere: sitim haustu gelidæ aquæ sedare (*by a draught of cold water*): *he ought to quench his thirst only with cold water*, potione aquæ tantum a siti vindicari debet.

THIRST, *v.*, sitire (*properly and figuratively*). *To thirst violently*, siti cruciari; sitis fauces urit (*poetical*): *figuratively, to thirst after any thing*, sitire aliquid; alicujus rei cupiditate flagrare; rem ardenter cupere.

THIRSTILY (*figuratively*), sitienter: ardenter.

THIRSTY. ‖ *That thirsts*, sitiens (*properly and figuratively; after any thing*, alicujus rei): siticulosus (*of the ground*): alicujus rei cupiditate flagrans; alicujus rei avidus, appetens (*figuratively, very desirous of a thing*). ‖ *That causes thirst*, siticulosus: sitim faciens, gignens, *or* stimulans.

THIRTEEN, *rarely* tredecim (*Liv.*, 36, 45, *and Frontin.*, *Aquæd.*, 33); *usually* (*in Cicero only thus*) decem et tres, *or* tres et decem (vid. *Cic.*, *Rosc. Am.*, 7, 20; 35, 99; *Liv.*, 37, 30, 8). *Every thirteen*, terni dêni, *or* dêni terni: *thirteen times*, tredecies.

THIRTEENTH, tertius decimus: decimus et tertius (☞ *rarely* decimus tertius, *Gell.*, 18, 2, *extr.*: *never* tertius et decimus). *For the thirteenth time*, * tertium decimum.

THIRTIETH, tricesimus *or* trigesimus.

THIRTY, triginta: (*distributive*) tricêni, -æ, -a (*used also for "thirty" with substantives which have no singular*). *A space of thirty years*, tricennium (*Cod. Just.*, 7, 31); triginta anni: *the males attain at the most to the age of thirty years*, vita maribus tricenis annis longissima: *thirty years of age*, tricenarius; triginta annorum: *that lasts thirty years*, triginta annorum: *thirty times*, tricies; trigesies: *thirty times as large, as small*, &c., * triginta partibus major, minor, &c.: *months of thirty days*, cavi menses (*opposed to* pleni menses, *those of thirty-one, Censorin.*, 20).

THIS, hic, hæc, hoc (*for which* qui, quæ, quod *must be used at the beginning of a new proposition when "this" refers to a person or thing already mentioned: in English we use, in such cases, "and," "for," "but," "hence," "therefore," "now," &c., which in Latin must be omitted before* qui *for* hic; vid. *Krebs*, § 570): ille (*is often used in Latin with reference to a statement to follow, where in English "this" is used. In quoting any body's words*, hic *is, however, generally used:* illud animarum corporumque dissimile, quod, &c.; *but,* in hanc fere sententiam locutus est). *This and that*, ille et ille; ille aut ille (= *several, indefinitely*; e. g., commendo vobis illum et illum). *As antecedent to a relative*, is *is the regular unemphatic pronoun, but* hic, iste, ille *can all be used with their proper meaning:* ista quæ a te dicta sunt (iste *as demonstrative of second person*); hæc, quæ a nobis disputata sunt (i. e., *as just present to our thoughts*); qui illa tenet quorum artem instituere vult. *This here*, hicce, hæcce, hocce: *this and that*, ille et ille; nonnemo (*many a one*): *this ... that*, hic ... ille (*often, also*, ille ... hic, *where* ille *refers to the latter*, hic *to the former*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 11); alius ... alius (*the one ... the other*): *this of mine*, hic, hæc, hoc: *this of yours*, iste, ista, istud: *this of his*, ille, illa, illud (*all in the gender, &c., of the following substantive*): *this time*, nunc (*and, when past time is viewed as present*, tunc); in præsenti (*now, at this time*): hic, hâc in re, hâc in causâ (*in this case*): *in this case*, hâc in re; hâc in causâ; si res ita se habet (*if the thing be so*); si hic casus inciderit (*if this case shall have happened*): *of this year*, hujus anni; hornotinus, hornus (*born or produced in this year; of fruits and animals; the latter, perhaps accidentally, only in poets*): *on this side*, citerior: *this side of*, cis; citra (*preposition and adverb*): *and this too* (*as adding an attributive in the way of climax*), et is, isque, atque: *and this too, not*, neque is (e. g., unam rem explicabo, eamque maximam). ☞ *In oblique narration, where the speaker would use "this,"* hic, *the reporter sometimes retains the* hic, *and sometimes changes it into "that,"* ille, *adapting the statement to his own position; thus*, Marcellus respondit, "Non plura per annos quinquaginta benefacta Hieronis, quam paucis his annis maleficia eorum, qui Syracusas tenuerint, erga populum Romanum esse" (*Liv.*, 25, 31, *where Marcellus would himself use* his annis; *but in* 25, 28, occasionem, qualis illo momento horæ sit, nullam deinde fore, *where the speaker would use* hoc momento).

THISTLE, carduus. *A place overgrown with thistles*, carduëtum: *the head of a thistle*, * cardui cacumen.

THITHER, illuc: istuc: illo: in eum locum: eo (*to that place*): ad id: ad eam rem: eo (*to that point or state*).

THONG, lorum (*general term*; ☞ loramentum *is not classical*): habêna (*with which any thing is kept or drawn in, or the contrary, as a rein*, &c.): corrigia (*used for binding together, as a shoe-tie*): amentum (*a thong fastened to a javelin*): taurea (*a leathern thong*).

THORN. ‖ Propr., spina (*a thorn or prickle on plants; also the thorn-bush*): sentis: vepres (*a brier*). *Black thorn*, prunus silvestris (*Cels.*): *Glastonbury thorn*, * cratægus (*Linn.*): *of thorns, made of thorn*, spineus. ‖ Fig., spina: molestia: cura. *To be a thorn in the side of any body*, alicui invisum *or* odiosum esse; aliquem pungere, urere: *I am a thorn in your side*, stimulus ego nunc sum tibi (*Comicè*).

THORNBACK, * raja clavata (*Linn.*).

THORNY, spinosus (*only properly*): laboriosus: arduus: ærumnosus (*figuratively, troublesome*). ☞ Disserendi spiniæ *and* spinosum disserendi genus *signify "a subtle investigation," not a "thorny" one* (vid. *Cic.*, *Fin.*, 3, 1, 3; 4, 28, 79).

THOROUGH. ‖ *Complete*, verus: germanus (*but* ☞ *before another adjective* vere *must be used, not* verus: *a thorough Ciceronian*, * vere Ciceronianus): subtilis (*of a person who performs any thing with ingenuity, accuracy, or precision; of a thing done with such ingenuity*, &c.): acutus; *in any thing*, aliquâ re *or* ad aliquid faciendum (*of a person who penetrates to the very pith of a matter; of a thing made or done by such a person*): accuratus (*made or done with care and exactness; only of things*): exquisitus. Jn. exquisitus et minime vulgaris: reconditus et exquisitus (*above the ordinary; of persons and things*). ☞ Solidus *is used by good modern writers in the sense of "thorough," but without any ancient authority. A thorough scholar*, exquisitâ doctrinâ homo (*who possesses more than ordinary learning*); vir omnibus artibus perpolitus (*a varied and extensive information*): *a thorough philosopher*, philosophus subtilis; philosophus acutus: *thorough scholarship*, doctrîna exquisita: *to have a thorough knowledge of the Latin language*, bene (*more strongly* optime) Latine scire: *to have a thorough acquaintance with Latin literature*, in Latinis literis multum versatum esse. "*Thorough*" *may often be translated by* summus, maximus, *with or without* omnium; *by* caput *or* princeps *with a genitive; by* totus ex aliquâ re factus est *or* constat; versatus est in omni genere alicujus rei. *In Plautus by compounds with the Greek* tri (trifur); triscurria): *a thorough rogue*, trifurcifer (*comedy*); caput scelerum (*Plaut.*); princeps flagitiorum (*Cic.*); veterator. *Sometimes by a superlative adjective: a thorough fool*, stolidissimus, stultissimus. ‖ *That goes through*, per locum penetrans: locum lustrans.

THOROUGH-BRED, honesto genere natus.

THOROUGHFARE, transitus: transitio pervia (*through houses, courts*): Janus (*a passage, such as those leading from the forum at Rome into the neighboring streets*). *Having a thoroughfare*, transitorius; pervius (*through which one may make way; opposed to* invius): *a forum with thoroughfares*, forum transitorium (*Eutrop.*, 7, 23): *a house with thoroughfares*, domus transitoria (*Suet.*, *Ner.*, 31).

THOROUGHLY, prorsus (*opposed to "in some degree," or "almost;" quite, without exception*): omnino (*opposed to* magnâ ex parte, &c.; *completely, quite*): plane (*quite; opposed to* pæne): in *or* per omnes partes: per omnia (*in every respect*): penitus (*through and through*; e. g., amittere, perspicere, cognosse, &c.; *opposed to* magnâ ex parte, *and to "superficially"*): funditus (*from the foundation, utterly; especially with verbs of perishing,*

destroying, defeating, rejecting, depriving). [Vid. QUITE.] *Sometimes* bene penitus (e. g., qui bene penitus . . . in istius familiaritatem sese dedit, *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 70). *To treat thoroughly on any subject*, subtiliter *or* accurate atque exquisite disputare *or* disserere de re : *to examine a thing thoroughly*, aliquid penitus pernoscere : *to know any thing thoroughly*, aliquid penitus percepisse ; aliquid perspexisse planeque cognovisse : *to make one's self thoroughly acquainted with any thing*, animus pervolvitur in re (vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 35, 149) : insinuo me in aliquid (vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 12, 34) : penitus insinuo in aliquid (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 35, 149. ☞ *That Cicero used not only* insinuare [*intransitively*], *but also* se insinuare, *is satisfactorily shown by Zumpt, Cic., Verr.*, 3, 68, 157) ; *I have made myself thoroughly acquainted with a thing*, res penitus mihi nota est (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 35, *in.*).

THOU, tu (*pron. pers.*) ; *usually omitted in Latin, except for sake of emphasis or distinction ; but*, (1) *If two actions of the same person are distinguished, the pronoun is usually expressed with the first.* (2) *When two actions are related of a person which seem inconsistent with each other* (e. g., "*You who did this, also did that*"), *the first may have* qui ; *the second is with the second person* (e. g., qui magister equitum fuisse tibi videre . . . is per municipia coloniasque Galliæ . . . cucurristi, *Cic., Phil.*, 2, 20).

THOUGH. Vid. ALTHOUGH.

THOUGHT, cogitatio (*act of thinking ; and as concrete, a thought*) : cogitatum (*a thought*) : mens (*understanding ; then = opinion, view*) : sententia (*an opinion, especially if well founded ; then = a good or just thought*) : opinio (*a mere opinion, supposition*) : suspicio (*conjecture, suspicion*) : consideratio, meditatio, deliberatio, cogitatio (*reflection, deliberation, consideration*) : consilium (*design, plan, intention*) : dictum (*a thought uttered ; a saying*) : locus (*a chief point or matter in philosophical questions ; as Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 24, 57, quem locum multo etiam accuratius explicat in eo sermone, quem habuit eo ipso die, quo excessit e vita ; *so, also, Cic., Læl.*, 13, 46, &c.). *A quick or sudden thought, a flash of thought*, cogitatio (repentina) : inventum (*invention*) : *a wise thought*, callidum inventum : *a wonderful thought*, mirum inventum : *a witty thought*, facetiæ : sales : facete, salse, acute dicta : *the thoughts*, cogitata mentis ; sensa mentis *or* animi ; quæ mente concipimus ; quæ animo cogitamus, sentimus, versamus : *the thought enters my mind*, ad cogitationem deducor (*I am led to the thought*) : subit cogitatio animum ; succurrit mihi res (*any thing occurs to me*) : venit mihi in mentem (*any thing suddenly occurs to me, strikes me* : ☞ venit mihi in opinionem *is unusual ; vid. Bremi ad Nep., Milt.*, 7, 3) : induco animum (*I hit upon the idea*), *with an infinitive* (as *Cic., De Divin.*, 1, 13, *p. in.*), *or with* ut (*Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 19, *in. ; Liv.*, 2, 5, 7) : adducor in suspicionem (*I am led to suspect* : ☞ venit mihi in suspicionem *is unusual ;* vid. *Bremi, loc. cit.*). *To pass from one thought to another*, cogitare aliam rem ex aliâ re : *to turn or direct all one's thoughts to any thing*, cogitationes omnes *or* animum totum ad aliquid intendere ; cogitationes omnes conferre in rem ; toto animo cogitare de re ; omnem suam mentem et cogitationem ad aliquid incitare ; omni cogitatione ferri ad rem ; totum et mente et animo in aliquid insistere. *To pursue a thought*, versari in cogitatione alicujus rei : *not to collect or concentrate one's thoughts*, aliud *or* alias res agere ; non attendere : *to be in deep thought, deep in thought*, in cogitatione defixum esse : *after due thought*, re diligenter perpensâ *or* consideratâ ; initâ subductâque ratione ; omnibus rebus circumspectis : *the matter requires thought*, res habet deliberationem ; res cadit in deliberationem : *to divert any body's thoughts to any thing*, in cogitationem alicujus rei aliquem avertere : *to give the thought of any thing to any body*, alicui cogitationem alicujus rei injicere : *to suggest to any body the thought that*, aliquem ad eam cogitationem deducere, *or* in eam cogitationem adducere, ut, &c. : *to put any thing out of any body's thoughts*, abducere alicujus animum a re : *to dismiss any thing from one's thoughts*, cogitationem de re abjicere ; non amplius cogitare de re : *dismiss these thoughts*, abducas velim animum ab his cogitationibus : *what are your thoughts ?* quas cogitationes volvis ? *This is my only thought*, nihil cogito nisi hoc : *to supply any thing* (*a word*, &c.) *in thought*, intelligere ; intelligi velle (*when the writer himself is spoken of* : ☞ subintelligere *is not Latin, and* subaudire *is not classical*) : *to enter into any body's thoughts*, et in sensum et in mentem alicujus intrare (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 25, 109) ; ad sensum opinionemque alicujus penetrare (*Cic., Partit.*, 36, 123) : *to know any body's thoughts*, quid aliquis cogitet scire : *my thoughts (opinion) on the subject are quite different*, longe mihi alia mens est : *these are my thoughts on the matter*, hæc habui quæ de eâ re dicerem (*I had this to say on the subject*) ; (forensium) rerum hæc nostra consilia sunt (*Cic., Att.*, 4, 2, *extr.*) : *wrapped in thought*, defixus cogitatione.

THOUGHTFUL, gravis (*opposed to* levis) : providus : cautus (*prudent, cautious ; of persons*) : prudens (*acting or pronouncing with consideration ; of persons, judgments*). Vid., *also*, CONSIDERATE.

THOUGHTFULLY, provide : caute : prudenter.

THOUGHTFULNESS, gravitas (*consideration ; opposed to* levitas) : cautio, circumspectio, prudentia (*caution, circumspection, prudence*, &c.).

THOUGHTLESS, temerarius (*acting without due reflection*) : securus (*unconcerned, from an opinion of safety*) : imprudens (*from want of proper foresight ; opposed to* paratus) : socors (*stupidly thoughtless*) : incuriosus (*wanting activity and proper care ; indifferent*) : negligens (*opposed to* diligens) ; in aliquâ re negligens ac dissolutus ; parum accuratus.

THOUGHTLESSLY, inconsulte (*inconsiderate, without due reflection*) ; sine curâ : secure : incuriose (*post-Augustan*) : negligenter : indiligenter.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, inconsiderantia, temeritas (*want of due reflection*) : securitas (*freedom from care and from fear of danger*) : imprudentia (*want of foresight*) : socordia (*want of thought, observation*, &c.) : incuria (*want of activity and good heed ; indifference*) : negligentia (*negligence and indifference*).

THOUSAND, mille (*a thousand is properly a substantive, indeclinable in the singular, but found only in positions which admit a nominative or an accusative. As a substantive, it governs the genitive* ; e. g., mille hominum, mille passuum ; *but* mille *is also very frequently used as an indeclinable adjective, and that in the place of all the cases*) : millia, -ium, *n. (several thousand ; the declinable plural of* mille). *The number of thousands is denoted either by the cardinal numerals or by distributives ;* e. g., duo *or* bina, decem *or* dena, millia ; *the objects enumerated are put in the genitive after* millia ; e. g., trecenta millia armatorum, *unless followed by one of the numeral adjectives ;* e. g., habuit tria millia trecentos milites. ☞ *The substantive is very rarely put in the same case as* millia ; *as in Virg., Æn.*, 9, 132, tot millia gentes arma ferunt Italiæ. ☞ *None but the poets express the number of thousands by the indeclinable* mille, *preceded by numeral adverbs ; as*, bis mille equi, *for* duo *or* bina millia equorum. *Octavius left a thousand sesterces to each of the prætorian soldiers*, Octavianus legavit prætorianis militibus singula millia nummorum (☞ *not* millenos nummos) : *you shall give a thousand talents every twelve years*, dabitis millia talentûm (☞ *not* millena talenta) per duodecim annos. *When "thousand" is employed to denote a large indefinite number, the Latin is* mille *or* sexcenti ; e. g., *a thousand new plans*, mille nova consilia : *a thousand such things*, sexcenta similia : multa similia : *a thousand thanks*, summas gratias ago : *containing a thousand*, milliarius : *captain of a thousand*, chiliarchus ; (*the number*), *a thousand*, chilias ; *or, Latin (in late writers)*, numerus millenarius : *by thousands*, millia ; e. g., millia crabronum coeunt : *a thousandfold*, millies tantum (☞ *there is no good authority for* millecuplus) : *a thousand times*, millies : *in a thousand ways*, mille modis.

THOUSANDTH, millesimus.

THOWL, scamnus (*Cic.*).

THRALDOM. Vid. BONDAGE, SERVITUDE.

THRASH. ‖ *To beat*, verberibus cædere *or* castigare : verberibus *or* flagris implere : male mulcare : verberibus subigere *or* irrigare (*comedy*) ; verberibus mulcare ; *with a stick*, alicui fustem impingere ; aliquem fuste coercēre (*Hor.*). ‖ *To beat out corn*, e spicis grana excutere, discutere, *or* exterere : frumentum deterere (*general terms*) : messem perticis flagellare, spicas baculis excutere (*with long sticks*) : spicas fustibus tundere *or* cudere (*with clubs or mallets*) : frumentum pulsibus tribularum deterere : messem tribulis exterere : a spicis grana excutere jumentis junctis et tribulo (*these three by a machine ; probably a roller drawn by oxen*) : spicas exterere pecudibus *or* jumentorum ungulis : spicas exterere grege jumentorum inacto (*by oxen*) : messim exterere equorum gressibus (*by horses*). *We find* frumentum in areâ terere (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 1, 45) ; terere culmos (*Virg.*).

THRASHER, * qui excutit flagello grana frugum, &c. Vid. *the verb.*

THRASHING, tritūra (*Col.*).

THRASHING-FLOOR, area (*Cic.*) ; *or more fully*, area in quâ frumenta deteruntur (*after Col.*, 1, 6, 23).

THRASHING-MACHINE, * machina granis frumenti excutiendis ; *or perhaps* tribula *or* tribulum (*Virg., Georg.*, 1, 164 ; *Ov., Met.*, 13, 803 ; *Varr., R. R.*, 1, 52 ; *Plin., H. N.*, 18, 30 ; *this was a thick, heavy board, armed underneath with spikes or flints, and drawn over the corn by a yoke of oxen*).

THREAD, *s.* ‖ PROPR., filum (*general term*) : linum : linea (*thicker ; composed of several threads twisted together*). *To draw a thread*, filum ducere, trahere : *gold threads*, aurea fila ; aurum netum (*spun gold, Alcim. Avit.*, 6, 36) : *silver threads*, argentea fila : * argentum in filum ductum. PROV. *To hang by a thread*, admodum tenui filo suspensum esse (*Val. Max.*) ; in summum discrimen deductum esse : in summo discrimine versari : tenui filo pendēre (*Ov.*) : *not to have a dry thread about one*, imbre, pluviâ, sudore (*as the case may be*) madidum *or* madefactum esse. FIG. *The thread of a discourse*, cursus *or* series narrationis : *to cut off the thread of a discourse*, incidere *or* præcidere orationem (*not* filum orationis abrumpere : filum *is the texture of a discourse ; the nature*, &c., *of an argument*) : *to resume the thread of a discourse*, redire ad id unde devertimus ; unde exorsa est oratio, eo reverti : *but to resume the thread of our discourse*, sed jam unde huc degressa est, eo redeat oratio ; sed jam, unde exorsa est oratio, eo revertatur : *the thread of a screw ; by the Greek* περικόχλιον (*we find plural*, rugæ per cochleam bullantes, *Plin.*, 18, 31, 74).

THREAD, *v.* ‖ *To put a thread through (a needle)*, conjicere filum in acum (*Cels.*) : filum per acum trajicere : filum in acum inserere (*after Quint.*, 2, 20, 3). ‖ *To put on a thread*, linēam per rem perserere (*after Varr.*) ; lino inserere (*Tert.*). ‖ *To wind one's self through a place*, penetrare per locum : pervadere locum *or* per locum.

THREADBARE, tritus : obsolētus (*the latter of clothes or the wearer*) : attritus (e. g., toga attrita, *Mart.*).

THREAT, minatio : comminatio (*act of threatening*) : denunciatio (*a threatening declaration*) : minæ (*threatening words, threats*). *To throw out threats*, minas jacere, jactare ; *against any body*, minis aliquem insequi.

THREATEN. ‖ TRANS., PROPR., minas jacere, jactare : minis uti. *To threaten one with any thing*, aliquid alicui minari, minitari, comminari (*general term*) ; denunciare alicui aliquid (*to give a threatening notice*) ; intentare alicui aliquid (*by preparations made*, arma alicui intentare) :

to threaten one with fire and sword, minitari alicui ferrum flammamque, *or* ferro ignique: *to threaten one with war*, arma intentare alicui: *we are threatened by him with blows*, verbera minatur; verbera nobis intentantur. ‖ Fig., imminēre: impendēre. *A war with the Parthians threatens us*, bellum nobis impendet a Parthis: *the enemy's camp threatens the city*, castra hostium imminent portis. ‖ Intrans. *Something threatens* (i. e., *is near at hand*), res imminet, instat, impendet: *war, danger threatens*, impendet bellum, periculum: *it threatens for rain*, imbres imminent; nubilatur, *or* nubilare cœpit (*it is becoming overcast*).

THREATENING, *s.*, minatio: comminatio (*a threat*): denunciatio (*menacing declaration*): minæ (*threats, menacing words*).

THREATENING, *adj.* ‖ Propr., minax: minitabundus (*of persons*). Fig., instans: imminens: præsens (*impending*). *To withdraw from the threatening storm*, impendentem effugere tempestatem (*Nepos*): *to assume a threatening character*, imminēre (vid. *Nep., Eum.*, 10, 3): *in a threatening manner*, minaciter.

THREE, tres, tria: trini, trinæ, trina (*three together; also* = *three at once, usually with substantives which have no singular, but also otherwise*): terni, -æ, -a (*every three, distributively; also* = *three at once*). *A space of three days*, triduum: *every three days*, ternis diebus; tertio quoque die (*on every third day*): *after three days*, post ejus diei tertium diem: *three years old*, trimus, trimulus (☞ *never* = *lasting three years*); tres annos natus (*three years old; of persons*); trium annorum (*that lasts three years; also three years old*); triennis (*that lasts three years*): *a space of three years*, triennium: *three pounds*, trepondo: *in three parts* [vid. Threefold]: *three parts* (*of a whole*), dodrans: *consisting of three*, ternarius: *three words with you*, te tribus verbis volo (*comedy*): *to say any thing in three words*, aliquid in tribus verbis dicere: *there are three of us*, nos sumus tres: *three and a half*, tres et semis; tres et dimidium; dimidium super tres (☞ *not* sesquitertius, *which denotes the relation of* 3 *to* 4).

THREEFOLD, triplus (*three times as much*, τριπλάσιος): trigeminus *or* tergeminus (*triple*): tripartitus (*divided into three*): triplex (*consisting of three parts*, τριπλοῦς): terni, -æ, -a [vid. Three]. *To make a threefold division*, trifariam *or* tripartito dividere: *to make threefold*, triplicare.

THREESCORE, sexaginta. Vid. Sixty.

THRESHOLD, limen (*properly, and figuratively in poetry*): initium (*figuratively, beginning*). *To cross any body's threshold*, limen alicujus intrare *or* inire: *the threshold of a speech*, prima orationis verba, exordium, prœmium (☞ *not* initium *in this connection*): *the threshold of an art or science*, elementa, rudimenta, incunabula, *plural.* ☞ *The word in its figurative sense may often be rendered by circumlocution with* primus.

THRICE, ter. *Thrice as much*, triplum: *thrice more*, triplo plus: *to multiply thrice*, triplicare.

THRIFT. ‖ *Carefulness*, cura: diligentia. [Vid. Carefulness.] ‖ *Frugality*, frugalitas. [Vid. Frugality]. ‖ *Profit*, lucrum. Vid. Profit.

THRIFTILY. ‖ *Carefully*, caute: diligenter. ‖ *Frugally*, frugaliter: parce. Jn. parce et frugaliter.

THRIFTY. ‖ *Careful and industrious*, cautus ac diligens: providus: diligens. ‖ *Frugal*, frugalis: parcus.

THRILL, *s.* ‖ *A sharp sound*, sonus acutus: sonus vibrans (*a warbling, Plin.*, 10, 29, 43): tinnītus (*a tinkling*). ‖ *A sharp, piercing sensation; by the verb.*

THRILL, *v.* ‖ *To make a sharp sound*, acute sonare, resonare, tinnire. *It thrills in my ears*, aures meæ tinniunt, personant; aures strepunt (*Liv.*, 22, 14). ‖ *To feel a sharp or tingling sensation*, micare: agitari: movēri. *To thrill with joy*, gaudium percipere; lætitiâ exsultare, gestire, *or* efferri; gaudio exsilire.

THRIVE, crescere (*to grow; properly and figuratively*): provenire (*of trees, corn, &c.; also figuratively, as Plin. Ep.*, 3, 19, *extr.; of studies*): convalescere (*figuratively, to grow strong*; vid. *Cic., Rep.*, 2, 14, *init.*). *To thrive well*, bene, feliciter provenire (*properly*); * læta incrementa capere (*figuratively*): *wealth unjustly gotten never thrives*, male parta male dilabuntur (*Poeta ap Cic., Phil.*, 2, 27, *init.*): *to cause to thrive*, aliquid lætum facere (*properly*); rem alere (*figuratively, Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 2, 4, honos alit artes); rem augēre; incrementum afferre alicui rei.

THROAT, jugulum (*the proper word*): faux, *usually plural*, fauces (*the upper, narrower part near the entrance of the throat*): gula (*the gullet, which conveys the food from the mouth to the stomach*); guttur (*the entrance of the wind-pipe; also the gullet and wind-pipe*). *To cut any body's throat*, aliquem jugulare; jugulum alicui perfodere; gladium demittere alicujus in jugulum (*Plaut., Merc.*, 3, 4, 28): *to have a good throat* (*to be able to speak loudly*), in clamando robustum esse.

THROB, *v.*, palpitare: salire (e. g., cor salit *or* palpitat).

THROB, } *s.*, palpitatio; *or by the*
THROBBING, } *verbs.*

THROE, dolor (*in plural, also* = *the pangs of child-birth; cf. Ter., Ad.*, 3, 1, 12, &c.: *also*, dolores puerperæ, *Plaut.*; dolor quem in puerperio aliquis patitur, *Sen.*). Vid. Pang.

THRONE, solium (*the proper word*: ☞ thronus *is not found in the best prose writers; and* solium *in its figurative sense, for "royal dignity," is poetical*): sedes *or* sella regia (*properly*): regnum (*figuratively, kingdom, regal power*): imperium (*figuratively, empire*). *To sit upon a throne*, sedēre in solio, *or* in sede regiâ (*properly*); regem esse; regnare (*figuratively*): *to ascend a throne*, * in solium escendere (*properly*); regnum occupare; regnum *or* imperium adipisci; regni *or* regno, imperii *or* imperio, potiri; regnare cœpisse (*figuratively*): *one comes to the throne*, imperium *or* regnum transit ad aliquem: *to aspire to the throne*, regnum appetere; regnum occupare velle: *to succeed to the throne*, succedere regno alicui, *or* succedere regno in alicujus locum: *to call to the throne*, aliquem accire in regnum *or* ad regnandum: *to raise to the throne*, summam rerum deferre ad aliquem (deferre alicui regnum ac diadema, *Hor., Od.*, 2, 2, 22): *to restore to the throne*, restituere aliquem in regnum; reducere aliquem: *to drive from the throne*, alicui regni dignitatem adimere; alicui imperium abrogare; alicui regnum auferre *or* eripere; aliquem regno spoliare; regno pellere *or* expellere.

THRONG, *s.*, turba, &c. Vid. Crowd, *s.*

THRONG, *v.*, influere, &c. Vid. Crowd, *v.*

THROSTLE. ‖ *A bird*, * turdus musicus (*Linn.*).

THROTTLE, *s.* Vid. Throat.

THROTTLE, *v.*, alicui elidere spiritum, fauces, *or* collum (*the proper word; although the last two occur only in Ov., Met.*, 12, 142, *and Sen., Herc. Œt.*, 1235: *to be distinguished from* suffocare = *to suffocate, choke; from* strangulare = *to strangle; and from* jugulare = *to cut the throat*).

THROUGH, *adv.* Vid. Throughout.

THROUGH, *prep.* ‖ *Of space and time*, per; *but this is usually expressed by compound words.* ‖ *Denoting a means*, per (*especially if a living being be the means; rarely if it be a thing*). *The Latins usually express the means, if it be a thing, by a simple ablative; as, to gain the favor of others by flatteries*, aliorum benevolentiam blanditiis colligere; vid. *Grotef.*, § 217 *and* 218, *Obs.* 2; *Zumpt*, § 455. *Hence, also, with the gerund the preposition is always omitted; as, the human mind is nourished by learning and thinking*, hominis mens discendo alitur et cogitando. *Sometimes, also, the Latins employ the participles* utens *and* usus (*as the Greeks* χρώμενος *and* χρησάμενος); e. g., prœliis secundis usus. ‖ *Denoting cause and operation*, per (*by occasion of*): a, ab (*denoting immediate operation, especially after passive and intransitive verbs; as*, interire ab aliquo): propter (*denoting an efficient cause, after transitive or intransitive verbs*; e. g., ii propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspeximus); *or it may be expressed by* ductus, adductus, motus, excitatus, &c.; e. g., pulchritudine ductus; *or in this case we may use* propter, ob, causâ: *if the notion of hinderance or impediment be included, we may use* prohibitus *or* impeditus *instead of* ductus (e. g., negotiis impeditus): alicujus operâ (*by the efforts of any one; as*, eorum operâ plebs concitata est): alicujus *or* alicujus rei beneficio (*through the kindness of*; e. g., sic Gyges repente annuli beneficio rex exortus est, *through the ring*). *If things without life are specified as a cause, the relation is usually expressed by the ablative without a preposition; as, this has happened through your fault*, vestrâ culpâ hoc accidit (vid. *Grotef.*, § 218, *Obs.* 2, *sqq.*; *Zumpt*, § 452). ‖ *Denoting extension of space and time* = *throughout*, per; e. g., *through all the provinces of your empire*, per imperii tui provincias: *the report spreads through all Africa*, fama per omnem Africam divulgatur. *Here, also, the Latins form compounds with* per; e. g., *through and through*, penitus (*to the innermost part, entirely*; e. g., perspicere, nosse): per omnes partes (*through all parts*, &c.). *The Latins also express it by verbs compounded with* per; *as*, percutere: *also with* trans; *as, to pierce through and through with a sword*, aliquem transigere gladio. *To be carried through*, valēre (*of a law, plan*, &c.): perferri (*of a proposed law*).

THROUGHOUT, *adv.*, prorsus (*altogether, entirely, without exception; as*, prorsus omnes): omnino (*perfectly; opposed to* magnâ ex parte, &c.]: plane: in *or* per omnes partes: per omnia (*in every respect*): penitus: funditus (*thoroughly, from the foundation*). *Nothing throughout*, nihil omnino: *throughout or for a great part*, omnino aut magnâ ex parte. *Sometimes "throughout" is rendered by* totus.

THROUGHOUT, *prep.* Vid. Through.

THROW, *v.*, jacēre: jactare (*to do it repeatedly or constantly*): mittere (*to send it forth to a person or persons*; e. g., tela tormentis missa): conjicere (*properly, to throw together; either of many doing it at once, or of bringing many things or persons together*; e. g., *to throw their knapsacks in a heap*, conjicere sarcinas in acervum, *Liv.*; *soldiers into a town*, milites in locum; *also*, pila in hostes; maledicta in aliquem; *any body into prison*, aliquem in vincula): injicere (*to throw into, and also upon or over*; e. g., pallium alicui, *Cic.*) alicui rei *or* in aliquid: petere aliquem aliquâ re (*throw any thing at any body*): jaculari (*to hurl, by swinging the hand round*). *To throw stones*, lapides jacere; *at any body*, lapides mittere *or* conjicere in aliquem; lapidibus petere aliquem: *to throw any thing at any body's head*, in caput alicujus aliquid jaculari: *to throw money among the people*, nummos spargere populo, in plebem: *to throw money into the sea*, pecuniam in mare jubēre mergi: *to throw one's self at any body's feet*, se ad alicujus pedes, *or* alicui ad pedes projicere *or* abjicere (alicujus *or* alicui *equally right; Krebs was too hasty in condemning* alicui, *which he allows in his second edition*): *to throw a cloak around or about one*, pallium circumjicere *or* pallium injicere alicui (*Cic., N. D.*, 3, 34, 83): *to throw one's self into any thing*, injicere se in aliquid (e. g., in medios ignes, *Cic.*); irruere in aliquid (e. g., in mediam aciem): *to throw light on any thing*, lumen *or* multum luminis alicui rei afferre; *any body overboard*, aliquem in alto ejicere e navi (*Cic.*); *merchandise overboard*, jacturam facere (*of a voluntary loss*). ‖ *Throw away*, abjicere: projicere (*both also figuratively*); *one's arms*, arma abjicere *or* projicere; *one's shield*, scutum manu emittere. Fig. *To throw away money*, pecuniam profundere: *to throw one's self away* (i. e.,

by misconduct, &c.), se abjicere (*not* se projicere, *which, Cic., Att.*, 9, 6, 6 = "*to expose one's self rashly to a danger*," "*to throw one's life away*"). || *Throw down*, sternere : prosternere (*stretch on the ground*) : affligere (*dash down*) : dejicere : deturbare (*cast down*) : evertere : subvertere (*overthrow*). *To throw a man down*, aliquem ad terram dare ; aliquem terræ *or* ad terram affligere ; aliquem ad terram arietare (*Curt.*, 9, 7, 22) ; *to dash him down violently*) : *to throw one's self down*, se abjicere ; corpus sternere *or* prosternere ; *on the grass*, se abjicere in herbâ (*not* in herbam ; vid. *Cic., De Orat.*, 1, 7, *extr.*) ; *at any body's feet* ; vid. *above*, "*throw at any body's feet*:" *to throw one's self down from a wall*, dejicere se de muro (*Cæs.*) ; præcipitare se ex muro (*Cicero, Fragm.*) : *to throw down a statue*, statuam evertere (*Cic.*) ; *a citadel*, arcem evertere (*Cic.*) ; *a house*, domum evertere (*Cic.*), subvertere, proruere (*Tac.*) ; *a horse*, equum evertere (*properly*). || *Throw off*, ponere : deponere (*lay aside*) : exuere (*put off*) : abjicere (*fling away*). *To throw off a yoke*, jugum excutere ; jugo se exuere ; jugum exuere (*slip it off*) ; *the dogs*, canibus vincla demere (*Ov.*) ; canes immittere *or* instigare (in feras). || *Throw on* [vid. THROW UPON]. || *Throw out*, jacere : ejicere. *To throw out many very intelligible hints*, multas nec dubias significationes jacere (*Suet.*). || *Throw up*, sublimè jacere (*after Plin.*, 11, 2, 1, § 4) ; *earth*, terram adaggerare ; *about a tree*, arborem aggerare ; *a mound*, aggerem jacere, exstruere (*figuratively*) : *if* = *vomit*, &c., rejicere ore, *and simply* rejicere, per os reddere (e. g., sanguinem) : exscreare (*to spit out* ; e. g., sanguinem, pituitam) : exscreare per tussim, extussire (*to cough up blood, phlegm*, &c.) : exspuere (*to spit out* ; e. g., *blood*, &c.) : evomere : eructare (*to vomit forth* ; *hence, of volcanoes*, ignes evomere, *Sil., Ital.*, 17, 598 ; flammas eructare, *Justin.*, 4, 1, 4). || *Throw upon*, superinjicere. *To throw one's self upon a bed*, decumbere in lecto ; *one's self down upon any thing*, se abjicere in aliquâ re (*not* in aliquid) ; *gravel upon a road*, glareâ superstruere viam ; *one's self upon* (*a body of troops*, &c.), conjicere se in aliquem *or* aliquid ; impressionem facere (e. g., *on the left wing*, in sinistrum cornu) ; invadere aliquem ; *the blame upon any body*, culpam in aliquem conferre (*if from one's self*) ; culpam *or* causam in aliquem transferre, vertere : *to throw cold water upon any thing*, spem alicujus incîdere *or* infringere ; consilium alicujus improbare, &c. (*according to the meaning*) : *to throw myself upon a person*, spem reponere, constituere in aliquo [vid. CAST) ; *upon any body's compassion*, ad misericordiam alicujus confugere.

THROW. || *A cast*, jactus : missus : jaculatio : conjectio (e. g., telorum) [SYN. *in* CAST, *v.*] : ictus (*a successful cast, a hit*). *A stone's throw*, lapidis jactus *or* conjectus (e. g., extra lapidis, teli, &c., jactum *or* conjectum esse) : *a throw of dice*, jactus, *or* missus talorum *or* tesserarum [SYN. *in* DIE, DICE, *where the names of the throws will be found*]. || *Risk, venture*, alea. *To venture any thing at a throw*, aliquid in aleam dare (*properly and figuratively*) ; aliquid in discrimen committere, vocare, deferre, *or* adducere ; aliquid discrimini committere : *often by* agitur aliquid *or* de aliquâ re (*any thing is at stake*) ; *or by* dimicare de aliquâ re. *My life is ventured upon the throw*, de vitâ dimico ; de vitâ in discrimen vocor : *to be brought to the last throw*, in ultimum discrimen adduci (*to be brought into the greatest danger*) ; ultima audêre, experiri ; ad extrema *or* ad ultimum auxilium descendere (*to be trying one's last chance*) : *it is our last throw*, ad extrema perventum est ; res est ad extremum perducta casum.

THRUM, licium : *plural*, licia : fimbriæ (*the threads which hang loosely at the end of a piece*).

THRUSH. || *A bird*, turdus (*Plin., Hor.*, &c.). || *A kind of disease in the mouth*, aphthæ (*Cels., Marc. Emp.*).

THRUST, *v.*, trudere (*general term*) : pellere (*to drive*) : fodere (*so as to pierce*) aliquem *or* aliquid aliquâ re. ☞ Perfodere, *in this sense, only in inferior or poetical prose ; in classical prose it always means "to thrust through."* || *Thrust at*, petere. || *Thrust down*, detrudere. || *Thrust into*, trudere in (☞ *not* intrudere) : detrudere in : pellere in. || *Thrust out*, extrudere (*the proper word*) : expellere (*to drive out*) : exturbare (*to drive out with violence*) : ejicere (*to cast out*). JN. intrudere et ejicere : exterminare (*to drive away from a territory or a house*) : excludere : removêre (*to exclude, shut out*). *To thrust one out of the Senate*, aliquem ejicere e senatu ; aliquem movêre senatu *or* de senatu ; aliquem movêre loco senatorio.

THRUST, *s.*, petitio (*a blow aimed*) : plāga : ictus (*a blow inflicted*). *In other cases usually by the verb*, trudere, &c. *To make a home-thrust* ; vid. HOME, *adj.*

THUMB, *s.*, pollex : digitus pollex. *Of the size of a thumb*, pollicaris : *of a thumb's breadth*, latitudine pollicari ; latitudine digiti pollicis (*after Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 13) : *of the thickness of a thumb*, crassitudine digiti pollicis ; crassitudine pollicari : *a thumb's breadth*, crassitudo digiti pollicis ; crassitudo pollicaris : *of the length of a thumb*, longitudine digiti pollicis (*after Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 13) : *a thumb's length*, longitudo digiti pollicis (*after Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 30) : *a thumb-screw*, *tormentum pollicibus admovendum.

THUMB, *v.*, *pollice terere.

THUMB-STALL, digitabulum (*a finger-stall*).

THUMP, *s.*, colaphus (*with the fist*) : ictus : plāga (*a blow*).

THUMP, *v.* Vid. BEAT.

THUNDER, *s.*, tonitrus, -ûs (*in the plural also* tonitrua ; *but nowhere the singular* tonitru ; vid. *Ramshorn*, § 30, 5) : fulmen (*flash of lightning with thunder ; also, figuratively*, verborum fulmina) : fragor (*a crash, peal* ; e. g., fragor cœli *or* cœlestis). *The thunder of artillery*, *tormentorum fragores : *thunder of eloquence*, sonitus (*cf. Cic., Att.*, 1, 14, 4) : *the thunder of the Vatican*, fulmen pontificale (*after Liv.*, 6, 39, fulmen dictatorium) : *to hurl the thunder of the Vatican at any body*, *fulmine pontificali aliquem percellere.

THUNDER, *v.*, tonare : intonare (*both impersonal, transitive or intransitive, properly or figuratively* ; tonare *as intransitive*, intonare *as transitive, of a powerful speaker*). *It thunders incessantly*, continuus cœli fragor est : *to be afraid when it thunders*, tonitrua expavescere : *a thundering speech*, oratio fulgurans ac tonans (*after Quint.*, 2, 16, 19) ; verborum fulmina (*Cic., Fam.*, 9, 21, 1).

THUNDER-BOLT, fulmen : fulminis ictus. *It came like a thunder-bolt after him*, hâc re gravissime commotus est.

THUNDER-STRUCK. || PROPR., fulmine tactus *or* perculsus : de cœlo tactus (*poetical*) : fulguratus (*Varr.*). || FIG., attonitus : perculsus : obstupefactus : territus : exterritus : perterritus : perturbatus : (animo) consternatus (*beside one's self with agitation*) : (animo) confusus (*confounded*) : commotus : permotus (*deeply moved*). *Sometimes* afflictus : percussus : attonitus : fulminatus : exanimatus. JN. obstupefactus ac perterritus : confusus et attonitus.

THURSDAY, *s.* dies Jovis.

THUS, sic (*so*) : ita (*under such circumstances*) : hoc modo : ad hunc modum (*in this manner*). *The affair stands thus*, sic res est : res ita se habet.

THWART, obsistere : repugnare : obniti : reniti : adversari aliquem (☞ *not* alicui). JN. adversari et repugnare : obstare *or* officere alicui *and* alicui rei alicujus (*with this difference, that* obstare *means merely to be in any body's way* ; officere, *however, to be opposed to him in a hostile manner* ; e. g., *to thwart any body's plans*, alicujus consiliis obstare *or* officere, *observing, however, the difference of meaning just alluded to*) : retardare aliquem, *in any thing*, ad aliquid faciendum *or* ab aliquâ re faciendâ, in aliquâ re (*to thwart any body in any thing, or in the execution of any thing* ; e. g., *in his privileges*, in suo jure). *To thwart any body's designs*, alicujus consilia pervertere : *to see one's hope thwarted*, spes ad irritum cadit *or* redigitur : *to thwart any body's whole plan*, conturbare alicui omnes rationes : *if accidents and engagements had not thwarted his projects*, nisi aliquis casus aut occupatio ejus consilium premisset : *to thwart any body in every thing*, omnia adversus aliquem facere : *to thwart one another's designs*, obstrectare inter se (*of two rivals*) : *to thwart one's own interest*, repugnare utilitati suæ.

THY (YOUR), tuus (*but in Latin, when it does not stand in opposition, and especially when it refers to the subject of the proposition, it is usually not translated* ; vid. *Krebs*, § 113 ; *Grotef.*, § 135, *Obs.* 1 ; *Zumpt*, § 768 ; *Krüger*, § 406, 3, *Obs.* 4). *It is thy* (*your*) *duty or part*, tuum est, &c.

THYME, thymum. *Common thyme*, *thymus vulgaris (*Linn.*). *Cretan or Grecian thyme*, *Satureja Capitata (*Linn.*). *Wild thyme*, *thymus serpillum (*Linn.*) : *the blossom of thyme*, epithymon.

TIARA, tiāra, -æ, *f.* (*Sen., Ov.*) *or* tiāras, -æ, *m.* (*Virg.*).

TICK, *s.* || *A kind of vermin*, ricinus (*Varr., Col.*). || *The covering of a bed*, *tegumentum culcitæ. || *Credit*, vid. || *Sound of a clock*, &c., *ictus machinationis, quâ horæ moventur.

TICK, *v.*, *ictum reddere, *in context with* machinatio, &c.

TICKET, *s.*, scheda : scida : scidula (*as a piece of paper*, &c.) : tessera (*as a token*) : libellus : tabella (*hung up or exposed to view*).

TICKET, *v.*, scidis, scidulis, tesseris, notare aliquid.

TICKLE, titillare aliquid (*also figuratively* ; e. g., sensus ; *but in Cicero always with* quasi *prefixed* ; vid. *Fin.*, 1, 11, 39 ; *Off.*, 2, 18, 63) : quasi titillationem adhibêre alicui rei (*figuratively* ; e. g., sensibus).

TICKLING, titillatio (*when used in a figurative sense, always with* quasi) : titillatus (*only in ablative*, titillatu) ; *or by the verb*.

TICKLISH. || PROPR., qui titillatu facile movetur : *titillationis minime patiens. || FIG. (a) *Of persons excitable* ; e. g., *he is very ticklish on that point*, *hâc re facile offenditur. (b) *Of things*, lubricus et anceps (*nice, critical, dangerous*) : difficilis (*difficult to manage*).

TID-BIT. Vid. TIT-BIT.

TIDE. || *Alternate ebb and flow of the sea*, æstus : æstuum accessus et recessus (*Cic.*) : reciprocatio æstûs : æstus maris reciproci (*Plin.*) : æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 53, 103). *With the tide*, æstu secundo (*opposed to* *æstu adverso) : *when the tide is coming in*, æstu crescente ; quum ex alto æstus se incitat ; *going out*, minuente æstu (*Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 12) ; æstus marini undæ recedunt (*Cic.*) ; æstus maris residunt, se resorbent : *the tides are governed by the moon*, marinorum æstuum accessus et recessus motu lunæ gubernantur (*Cic., Div.*, 2, 14, 34) : *there are two tides every twenty-four hours*, æstus maris bis affluunt bisque remeant vicenis quaternisque semper horis (*Plin.*, 2, 97, 99). *Spring-tide*, vid. (*Figuratively*) *history shows the tide of political affairs*, in historiâ videre licet quo modo opes civitatum crescant ac decrescant. || *Time*, vid. || *Course*, cursus, -ûs. Vid. COURSE.

TIDILY, comte : nitide.

TIDINGS, nuntius. Vid. NEWS.

TIDY, comtus : nitidus. Vid. NEAT.

TIE, *v.*, ligare : alligare : deligare : illigare : astringere (*to draw, bind tightly*) : religare : revincire (*to bind backward*). *To tie on to*, aliquid in re illigare : *to tie any body to a post*, aliquem alligare ad palum : *to tie any body to a chariot*, aliquem illigare in currum *or* religare ad currum : *to tie one's hands behind one's back*, manus religare ; manus illigare *or* religare post tergum : *to tie up*, substringere : *to tie up the hair*, capillos in nodum colligere (*Ov., Met.*, 3, 170) ; obliquare crinem nodoque substringere (*Tac., Germ.*, 38, 2) : *to tie up to or on any thing*, alligare, deligare, astringere ad aliquid ; illigare in aliquâ re : *to tie up a vine*, vites capistrare *or* perstringere (*to bind fast*) ; adjugare vites

(*to trellis-work*); vites arboribus applicare (*to trees*).

TIE, *s.*, vinculum (*properly and figuratively*): nodus: copula (*figuratively*). *There is a closer tie among kinsmen*, arctior colligatio est societatis propinquorum: *the strict tie of friendship*, amicitiæ conjunctionisque necessitudo.

TIER. Vid. ROW.

TIERCE, tertia pars.

TIERCET, *cantus ternarius.

TIFF. ‖ *Drink*, vid. ‖ *Angry feeling*; vid. PASSION.

TIGER, tigris, -is *or* -idis, *m. or f.* (*of the male; of the female* [*tigress*] *only f.*): *felis tigris (*Linn.*). *Of or like a tiger*, tigrinus: *spotted like a tiger*, *maculis tigrinis varius, sparsus.

TIGHT, strictus: astrictus (*opposed to* resolutus, *as a garment*): strictus et singulos artus exprimens (e. g., vestis): contentus (*opposed to* laxus, *as a rope*): angustus: artus (*narrow, close*, vid.). *A tight shoe*, calceus astrictus (*as a commendation*; vid. *Hor. Ep.*, 2, 1, 147); calceus urens (*that galls the foot*): *to sit tightly*, anguste sedēre.

TIGHTEN, stringere: astringere: tendere: contendere. [SYN. *in* TIGHT.] *To tighten the reins*, frenos inhibēre: habenas adducere.

TIGHTLY, astricte: arte. Vid. *the adjective.*

TIGHTNESS, *by circumlocution with adjective or verb.*

TIGRESS, tigris, -is *or* -idis, *f.*

TILE, *s.*, tegula: imbrex (*a gutter tile*).

TILE, *v.*, tegulis obducēre *or* tegere. *A tiled roof*, tegulæ, *plural.*

TILER, *contegulator.

TILING, tegulæ, *plural. To let down through the tiling*, per tegulas demittere (*Cic., Phil.*, 2, 18, 45).

TILL, *prep.* Vid. UNTIL.

TILL, *s.* Vid. DRAWER.

TILL, *v.* Vid. CULTIVATE.

TILLAGE. Vid. CULTIVATION.

TILLER. ‖ *Cultivator*, vid. ‖ *Rudder of a boat*, clavus (*the proper word. This word, although often used for the rudder or helm, denotes, strictly speaking, the tiller or handle, so called from its resemblance to a nail*).

TILT, *s.* ‖ *A vaulted covering*, *arcus, -ūs: *linteum crassius tegumento serviens. ‖ *A military game*, *certamen hastis concurrentium: *hastiludium (*a modern word*). *To hold or celebrate a tilt*, *celebrare equitum certamen hastis concurrentium (*Politian., Ep.*, 12, 6).

TILT, *v.* ‖ *To cover with a tilt*, *linteo crassiore arcuatim obtegere. ‖ *To join in the military game so called*, hastis concurrere, certare, concertare, contendere cum aliquo. ‖ *To set in a sloping position*, *in præcipiti locare, ponere aliquid (e. g., dolium).

TIMBER, tignum (*a beam, post*, &c.): trabs (*a large beam*). *Long perpendicular timbers*, mali: *horizontal timbers*, templa, -orum, *n.*: *rough timber*, materia.

TIMBREL, tympanum: *diminutive*, tympaniolum.

TIME. ‖ *Measure of duration*, tempus (*general term*): spatium (*a space*): ætas (*an age, relative; having reference to men who live during a certain period, and are affected by the events of it*): intervallum (*an intervening space*): ævum (*chiefly poetical, for an indefinite space of time*): sæculum (*a whole generation; after the age of Augustus, for "an age, indefinite space of time"*): tempestas (*a definite space of time, period; classical, but not used by Cicero in prose*): dies (*an indefinite duration of time; usually feminine in this sense*). *In our time*, nostrā memoriā: *before my time*, ante meam memoriam (*Plin. Ep.*): *time present, past, future*, tempus præsens, præteritum, futurum: *former time*, tempus prius, superius: *ancient time*, tempus vetus, vetustum: *summer time*, tempus æstīvum: *a time of peace, of war*, tempus pacatum, bellicum: *the shortness of time*, temporis brevitas, angustiæ (*Cic.*); exiguitas (*Cæs.*): *length of time*, temporum longinquitas: longum temporis intervallum: diuturnitas: vetustas: *the course of time*, cursus temporis (*Cic.*): *a short, long time before*, brevi, longo, tempore ante: brevi abhinc tempore: paullo ante: multo ante: *after a long, short time*, longo, brevi, tempore interjecto (*Cic.*); parvo intermisso temporis spatio (*Cæs.*): *at that time*, eo tempore (*Cic.*); eā tempestate (*Sall.*); id temporis, per id tempus (*Cic.*): *in the mean time*, interim (*during the interval*): interea (*during the same time; while such or such a thing was going on; usually with conjunctions*, interea dum *or* quod). *After some time*, post aliquot annos (*but ☞ not* post aliquid temporis): *in course or progress of time*, tempore procedente (*Plin. Ep., Val. Max.*); temporis progressu, intervallo (*Cic.*); temporis successu (*Just.*); die (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 17, 39: ☞ *not* cum tempore). *Return immediately, I will be back again in no time*, revortere ad me extemplo. Continuo hic ero (*Plaut., Epid.*, 3, 3, 43). ‖ *Space of time in which any thing may be done; season, opportunity, leisure*, tempus: spatium. *To have time* (*for any thing*), vacare (alicui rei): spatium (ad aliquid) habēre: *to have no time*, otium, vacuum tempus mihi non est (☞ *not* tempus non habeo): non vacat: non vaco: otium non suppetit, non datum, non concessum est; *also*, egēre tempore (*Cic.*): *to have time enough*, satis temporis mihi est: satis otii datum mihi est (*after Cic.*): *to ask for time to finish a thing*, postulare spatium ad aliquam rem conficiendam (*Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 3): *to take time for any thing*, tempus sumere ad aliquid: *any body is a great economist of his time*, magna est alicujus parsimonia temporis (*Plin.*): *to speak against time*, dicendi morā diem extrahere (*Cæs.*): *time for consideration*, deliberandi *or* consultandi spatium: *to demand time for consideration*, tempus ad deliberandum *or* deliberandi causā sibi postulare: *to take time for consideration*, consultandi *or* deliberandi spatium sumere: *time to begin a battle*, tempus prœlii committendi, *or with an infinitive: it is time to*, tempus est, *with a genitive gerund, or an infinitive; but ☞ with this difference, that the gerund is used when* tempus *takes after it the genitive as its object and* tempus est *is* = otium est, spatium est, vacat, *it is the right time, or there is sufficient time for doing*, &c.; *but the infinitive is employed when* tempus est *is* = tempestivum est, "*it is now high time to*," *when the infinitive may be regarded as the subject, and* tempus *as the predicate*; e. g., tempus est nunc majora conari (*Liv.*); sed jam tempus est ad id, quod instituimus, accedere (*Cic.*); nunc corpora curare tempus est (*Liv.*); Tib. Graccho breve tempus ingenii augendi fuit (*Cic.*); nec gloriandi tempus adversus unum est (*Liv.*). *For the infinitive we sometimes find* ut; e. g., tempus est ut eamus ad forum (*Plaut.*); tempus est, ut uxorem duces (*Ter.*). *Not to lose time*, tempus non amittere (*Cic.*): *the time is up, the set time is come*, tempus constitutum adest: *the time is past*, tempus abiit, effluxit, præteriit: *at the right time*, tempore: in tempore: suo tempore: ad tempus (*Cic.*); per tempus (*Ter.*): *at the wrong time*, alieno, non opportuno, tempore: non opportune: intempestive: *before the time*, ante tempus (*Cic.*); ante diem (*Ov.*); alieno, haud opportuno, tempore (*Cic.*): *there is no time to lose*, maturato opus est (*Liv.*); nulla mora est (*Nep.*); nec ulla mora est (*Ter.*); periculum in morā est: *he said there was no time to lose*, rem differendam esse negabat (*after Cic.*): *from time to time*, nonnumquam; interdum: *there is no more time*, serum est: jam integrum non est: tempus rei gerendæ effluxit, præteriit (*after Cic.*): *to beguile the time*, tempus fallere. ‖ *State of things during a certain period*, tempus; tempora, *plural: to suit one's self to the time*, temporī servire, cedere: *according to time and circumstance*, pro tempore et pro re (*Cæs.*); re et ex tempore (*Cic.*): *hard times*, tempora dura, aspera, iniqua, tristia (*Cic.*): *the spirit of the times*, sæculi, ætatis ingenium (aulæ ingenium, *Tac., Hist.*, 2, 71: ☞ *not* sæculi genius; temporis indoles; *but we may say, with reference to human character*, sæculi mores, *Flor.*, 8, 12, 17; temporum mores, *Plin. Ep.*, 8, 18, 3): *the peculiar complexion of the times*, temporum ratio et natura: *not to suit these licentious times*, ab hujus sæculi licentiā abhorrēre (*Cic., Cæl.*, 20, 48). ‖ *Part of the day*, hora: *what time is it?* quota hora est? ‖ *Turn; repetition. By* vicis, vices, *plural* (*nominative definite*), *or otherwise by circumlocution. Three times a day*, tribus per diem vicibus (*Pallad.*): *for the third time*, tertiā vice (*ibid.*): *six times seven make forty-two*, septem sexies multiplicata fiunt duo et quadraginta: *six times seven feet make forty-two*, pedes ducimus sexies septenos, fiunt duo et quadraginta; pedes sexies septeni fiunt duo et quadraginta: *eight times eight make sixty-four*, octo in se multiplicata fiunt quatuor et sexaginta (vid. *Col.*, 5, 2, 1, *sqq.*): *many times greater*, multis partibus major: *for the first, second, third time*, primum, iterum (*rarely* secundum), tertium, &c.: *for the last time*, postremum, ultimum: *another time*, alias, alio tempore: *this time*, nunc; hoc tempore: *enough for this time*, sed hæc hactenus (*in narratives*, &c.): *many times*, sæpius: *times out of number*, sexcenties: *at different times*, non uno tempore: separatis temporibus: semel atque iterum: semel iterumve: iterum ac sæpius (*more than once*): *for the time being*; e. g., *the governor of Gaul for the time being*, quicumque Galliam obtinet: *one time* = *once*, vid. ‖ *In music*, numerus, numeri (*general term; measured part in parts of a whole*): modi (*measured duration of the notes*). *Regular or good time*, numerorum moderatio: *a beating of time* (*with the feet*), ictus modulantium pedum: *beats of time*, numerorum percussiones: percussionum modi: *to keep time*, concentum, *or* modum percussionum, *or* numerum, in cantu servare: *to beat time with the hand*, manu certam legem temporum servare: digitorum ictu intervalla (temporum) signare; *with the feet*, sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulari; *with hands and feet*, pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signare: *in time*, in numerum (☞ *not* ad numerum; vid. *Lucr.*, 2, 631; *Virg., Georg.*, 4, 175): numerose: modulate.

TIMELY, *adj.*, maturus (*early*): tempestivus (*in good or proper time*).

TIMELY, *adv.*, tempestive: in tempore.

TIME-PIECE, horologium: horarium.

TIME-SERVER, homo multorum temporum: qui duabus sellis sedēre solet (*Laber. ap. Sen., Contr.*, 3, 18, *fin.*). *To be a time-server*, ad id unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela dare (*Cic.*); se ad motum fortunæ movēre (*Cæs.*); fortunæ applicare sua consilia (*Liv.*); semper ex auctoritate temporum mutatione pendēre (*Curt.*, 4, 1, 27).

TIME-SERVING, *s.*, utriusque partis studium, *or by circumlocution*: prævaricatio (*in an agent*, &c.). *This is what you have gained by your time-serving*, hunc fructum refers ex isto tuo utriusque partis studio.

TIMID, } timidus: trepidus: anxi-
TIMOROUS, } us: formidinis plenus. SYN. *and* PHR. *in* AFRAID, FEARFUL.

TIMIDITY, metus: timor. Vid. FEAR.

TIMIDLY, } cum metu *or* timore:
TIMOROUSLY, } timide: anxie: trepide. JN. trepide anxieque.

TIN, *s.*, plumbum album (☞ stannum, *in ancient writers, denotes a composition of silver and lead; it began to be used in the sense of "tin" in the fourth century*). *Tin-ware*, *res (vasa) e plumbo albo factæ (facta): *a tin mine*, *fodīna plumbi albi.

TIN, *v. To overlay with tin on the inside*, *intus plumbo albo (stanno) obducere.

TINCTURE, *s.* ‖ *Color*, vid. ‖ *Extract of the finer parts of a substance*, *tinctura (*technical term*): *liquor medicatus. ‖ IMPROPR. *To have the slightest tincture of any thing*, primis ut dicitur labris gustasse aliquid (e. g., physiologiam, *Cic.*).

TINCTURE, *v.* Vid. COLOR, IMBUE.

TINDER, fomes, -itis (*Plin.*). *To make or prepare tinder*, fomitem parare: *to burn tinder; use tinder in kindling a fire*, admoto fomite excitare flammam (*Luc.*, 8,

776); *figuratively*, materies (*Sall., Cat.*, 10, 3): *tinder-box*, igniarium (*Plin.*, 16, 40, 76).

TINGE. Vid. COLOR.

TINGLE. ‖ *To have a sharp, vibratory sensation*, prurire: *the ear tingles*, auris verminat prurigine (*Mart.*): *the skin tingles*, cutis prurit *or* formicat (*Plin.*). Vid., *also*, TINKLE.

TINGLING, pruritus: prurīgo (*Plin.*). Vid., *also*, TINKLING.

TINKER, *aenorum refector (*mender*): faber aenarius (*maker*).

TINKLE, tinnire, *or, in wider sense*, sonare.

TINMAN, artifex plumbarius, *or* plumbarius *only*.

TINSEL. ‖ PROPR., *pannus spissiore bombyce textus et auro argentove pictus (*brocade*): *bracteola coruscans *or* micans (*a spangle*): *aurum *or* argentum tremulum (*sparkling gold or silver on a dress*, &c.). ‖ FIG., res speciosa: mera species: nugæ speciosæ.

TINT. Vid. COLOR.

TIP, *s.*, cacumen: apex: vertex. *Tip of the nose*, cacumen nasi (*Lucr.*), *or* by summus, extremus; e. g., *tip of the finger*, digitus extremus: *to touch any thing with the tip of the fingers*, digitis extremis attingere (☞ digiti primores *and* digitus primus = *the fore part of the finger, the first joint*).

TIP, *v.* ‖ *To give a point or top to any thing*, acuere (*Cæs.*); exacuere (*Virg.*); acuminare, cuspidare, spiculare aliquid (*Pliny*). ‖ *To take off the point or top of any thing*, decacuminare aliquid (*Col.*).

TIPPET, *collare.

TIPPLE, potare: perpotare (*with* totos dies, ad vesperum, *or the like*).

TIPPLER, potator (*Plaut.*); ebriosus: temulentus: vinolentus (*Cic.*).

TIPPLING, perpotatio (*Cic.*).

TIPSY. Vid. DRUNK.

TIPTOE. ‖ PROPR. *To stand on tiptoe*, in digitos erigi (*Quint.*, 2, 3, 8): *to go on tiptoe*, ambulare summis digitis (*Sen. Ep.*, 111, 3); digitis suspendere pedem (*Quint.*); suspenso gradu placide aliquo ire pergere (*Ter. Phorm.*, 5, 6, 27). ‖ FIG. *The tiptoe of expectation*, exspectatio erecta (*Liv.*): *to be on the tiptoe of expectation*, exspectatione intentum esse (*Sall., Jug.*, 44); suspenso animo expectare aliquid (*Cic., Att.*, 4, 15, 10); intentum exspectare aliquid (*Cæs.*).

TIRADE, *inanis verborum pompa: *species ac pompa in dicendo.

TIRE. ‖ *To fatigue.* (1) TRANS., fatigare, defatigare, aliquem (*Cic.*); lassare aliquem (*Sen.*: ☞ delassare *only poetical*; e. g., *Plaut., Mart.*). *To tire one's self*, se defatigare (*Ter.*); *by great exertions*, se laboribus frangere. (2) INTRANS., fatigari, defatigari (*Cic.*); lassitudine confici (*Cæs.*); ad languorem dari (*Ter.*). ‖ *To dress*, ornare: vestire. Vid. DRESS.

TIRED, fatigatus (*by action*): fessus (*by suffering or enduring*). *Very tired*, defatigatus: defessus: lassitudine confectus (*Cæs.*): *tired with a journey*, fessus de viâ (*Cic.*): *tired with walking*, ambulatione fessus (*Plin. Ep.*).

TIRESOME, laboriosus (*properly*): onerosus: molestus: importunus (*figuratively*). *To be tiresome to any body*, negotium facessere: negotium *or* molestiam exhibēre alicui.

TIRO, elementarius (*especially in writing and reading, Sen. Ep.*, 36, 4): tiro: rudis: tiro ac rudis in aliquâ re (*unexercised in any thing.* ☞ *A boy in a new service is* novicius, *applied by the ancients to a new slave*): peregrinus, *or* hospes, *or* peregrinus atque hospes. in aliquâ re (*unversed in any thing*; vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 1, 53, *extr.*, fateor enim, callidum quendam hunc, et nullâ in re tironem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debēre).

TISSUE. ‖ PROPR., tela: textum (*a web*): compago (*in a more general sense*). ‖ FIG., series: *or by circumlocution*; e. g., *the whole story is a tissue of falsehoods*, tota narratio ficta est, meris mendaciis constat: *my life is a tissue of misfortunes*, vita mea est continua calamitas, semper objecta fuit rebus adversis.

TIT-BIT, mattea (*a small and delicate morsel of food, Sen., Contr.*, 4, 27, *Petr.*): cibus delicatus: *plural*, cuppedia, -orum, *n., or* cuppediæ, -arum, *f.*; cibi delicatiores (*general term*): res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ (*exquisite delicacies for the table*): bonæ res (*the best bits, at table, as distinguished from the rest of the food, Nep., Ages.*, 8, 5, *where it is, perhaps, only a translation of the corresponding τὰ ἀγαθά*): ganeæ opera, -um, *n.* (*as articles of excess*): gulæ irritamenta (*as far as they excite the palate.* ☞ *Such expressions as* eseæ molliculæ, scitamenta, *belong only to the comic writers*; lautitiæ is = *a magnificent style of living*). *To eat only tit-bits*, unum quidque quod est bellissimum edere (*after Ter., Ad.*, 4, 2, 51): *this bird is now reckoned among the best tit-bits*, hæc ales nunc inter primas expetitur: *fond of tit-bits*, *cuppediorum studiosus (*after Suet., Cæs.*, 4, 6): fastidii delicati (*that can relish none but dainty food*).

TITHABLE, decumanus (e. g., ager).

TITHE, *s.*, decuma: decuma *or* decima pars. *To pay tithes*, decumam, decumas pendere, solvere: *a tithe of the produce*, decumanum frumentum (*Cic.*): *land subject to tithes*, decumanus ager (*Cic.*).

TITHE, *v.*, decumas imperare, imponere (*to levy taxes*): decimare (*to decimate, to take by lot every tenth man for punishment*).

TITHER, } decumanus.
TITHING-MAN, }

TITHYMAL, tithymalus (*Plin.*): lactaria (herba, *Plin.*): *euphorbia (*Linn.*).

TITILLATE. Vid. TICKLE.

TIT-LARK, *alauda pratensis (*Linn.*).

TITLE. ‖ *An inscription*, titulus: inscriptio (*general term*): index (*of a book; on a strip of parchment* [membranula] *outside the roll or volume*): nomen (*of a writing*): præscriptio (*of an edict, decree*, &c.). *To give a title to a book*, inscribere librum: *the book bears the title*, libro index est: liber inscriptus est *or* inscribitur. ‖ *An honorable name or appellation*, nomen (*general term*): appellatio (*employed orally in addressing one*): ornamentum: dignitas (*as denoting honor or rank*; ☞ *not* titulus, *in this sense, in good prose*). *To have a title*, appellari: *to give a title*, aliquem appellare: decem prætoriis viris consularia ornamenta tribuit (*the title and rank of consul*). *An empty title*, nomen sine honore: inanis appellatio: *a military title*, honor militaris (*Liv.*). ‖ *Claim of right or privilege*, vindiciæ: postulatio. *To have a title to any thing*, jure quodam suo postulare posse: justam postulandi causam habēre: sibi vindicare, sumere *or* assumere aliquid.

TITLE-DEED, instrumentum auctoritatis (*Scæv.*).

TITLE-PAGE, index (*a title, Cicero*): *plagula indicem libri continens, exhibens.

TIT-MOUSE, *parus (*Linn.*).

TITTER. Vid. LAUGH.

TITTLE, pars minima: punctum.

TITTLE-TATTLE. Vid. CHATTER.

TITULAR, *nomen sine honore habens: *nomine, non re.

TO. ‖ *Of place, denoting direction or motion toward a point*, ad (*or* in) . . . versus; *also* (*but regularly only with the names of towns*) *simply* . . . versus (*to denote proximate direction, ἐπί, κατά, εἰς*, "*toward*"): in *with an accusative* (*to denote straight direction or the attainment of a limit, πρός, up to*): ad (*to specify immediate proximity, παρά or ὑπό, immediately before, or at*); e. g., *to go to Brundusium*, Brundusium versus ire: *to come to Rome*, ad Romam venire (i. e., *to the immediate neighborhood of Rome*). *The names of towns and villages, as well as the substantive* domus, *to the question* "*whither*," *are put in the accusative without* ad *or* in; *but also with the names of small islands* (*very rarely of large ones, as Sardinia, Crete, Sicily, Britain*) *these prepositions may be omitted*; e. g., *to come to Rome*, Romam venire (*to the city itself*). *But the preposition is expressed* (1) *when there is any antithesis* [usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigarunt: *not always, however*; e. g., ab Ardeâ Romam venerunt, *Liv.*, 4, 7]: (2) *if an appellative, as* oppidum, urbs, locus, *stands in apposition* [ad Cirtam oppidum, *Sall., Jug.*, 81]: (3) *when only the neighborhood of a town, or a part of it, is meant*; omnes Galli ad Alesiam proficiscuntur (*Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 76; *Krüger*, 387). *With* domus *the preposition is used when it means not* "*home*," "*house*," *as residence, but as* "*building*" *or* = "*family*;" *and with* rus = "*particular estate.*" *To return home*, domum redire: *to march to Cyprus*, Cyprum tendere. ‖ *To denote the limit at which motion ceases or ought to cease*, ad, usque ad (*of approximation to a certain point*: ☞ ad usquè *is not classical*): in, usque in (*of the general direction, as far as the neighborhood of*, &c.): tenus (*after its substantive; denoting the definite limit or point of termination*). *This is expressed also by* fine (*likewise after its substantive; as, to the breast*, pectoris fine; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 47). *The preposition is very frequently omitted in Latin, as having been already expressed in the verb*; e. g., *to go up to any one*, aliquem aggredi. *With the names of towns*, "*as far as to*" *is expressed by* usque *without a preposition, unless only the neighborhood of the town or proximity to it is to be denoted*; e. g., usque Romam proficisci (*whereas* usque ad Romam *would be, as far as to the neighborhood of Rome*). *To the skin*, ad cutem: *to the half, to the third*, in dimidiam partem, ad tertias (*sc.* partes; e. g., aquam decoquere): *the water in one place came up to the middle, at another, scarcely to the knees*, alibi umbilico tenus aqua erat, alibi genua vix superavit: *to the other side of the Alps*, trans Alpes usque: *to that point*, eo usque: *to that place*, usque isthinc: *to this point*, hucusque (*as far as to this place, post-Augustan*): hactenus (*so far, up to a definite point, and no further, especially in a speech*; e. g., *Nep., Att.*, 19, 1). ‖ *In comparison of*, ad (*in relation to*): præ (*in comparison of*, &c.). *To us he is fortunate*, præ nobis beatus est: *to esteem others as nothing to one's self*, præ se alios pro nihilo ducere: *Decimus is nothing to Persius*, Decimus nihil ad Persium: *the earth is to the whole heaven but a point*, terra ad universi cœli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinet. *Sometimes the circumlocution* si comparaveris cum, &c., *may be used*; e. g., *to him I am a child*, si me cum illo comparaveris, infans sum. ‖ *As a sign of the infinitive*, "*to*" *is usually expressed by the form of the Latin verb or construction of the sentence*; e. g., canere, dicere desiit, *or* canendi, dicendi finem fecit, *he ceased to*, &c.; me rogavit ne hoc facerem, *he begged me not to do this.* ‖ *To denote design or intention*; e. g., huc veni te salutatum, te salutaturus, ut te salutarem, ad te salutandum, tui salutandi causâ: dedit mihi libros legendos: non vivimus ut edamus, sed edimus ut vivamus (*Sen.*). ‖ *To denote possibility*; e. g., hic est quod spectetur: hâc ex re nullus percipi potest fructus: eo loco semper eum invenire, videre, potes. ‖ *To denote necessity or right*; e. g., quid in hâc re faciendum est? binæ tibi scribendæ sunt literæ: multa tibi debeo. ☞ "*To*," *as a sign of the infinitive after substantives, is often rendered in Latin by the gerund in* di; e. g., mala et impia consuetudo est contra deos disputandi (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 67, 168, *an evil and impious custom to dispute*): nemo potest non maxime laudare consilium tuum, quod cum spe vincendi simul abjecisti certandi etiam cupiditatem (*desire to contend, Cic.*): legendi semper occasio est, audiendi non semper (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 3, 9, *opportunity to read; to hear*). ☞ Tempus est *is followed either by the gerund or by the infinitive.* ☞ *After adjectives and adverbs, when the object is defined by a verb, especially after such as denote* "*possibility, facility, difficulty, necessity, duty, inclination,*" *or the like, we find in Latin the gerund or supine*; e. g., nihil est dictu facilius: facile est intellectu *or* ad intelligendum: facile est ad credendum: studiosus audiendi, discendi: cupidus bellan-

di. ‖ *Denoting a purpose or destination*, ad, *or a dative;* e. g., aquam ad bibendum, ad lavandum petere: sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii postulant: miseriis ferundis natum esse: ad metalla condemnare aliquem. ‖ *Denoting a final cause or end, often by a dative, or by* in, per; e. g., est mihi aliquid gloriæ: honori, utilitati, emolumento esse: hoc mihi est detrimento. *Also by* e, ex: e re meâ: e republicâ. *To that end*, ad eum finem (*Tac.*); eo consilio, hâc mente (*Cic.*). ‖ *Denoting change of property or quality, usually by* in; e. g., in pulverem, in lapidem, in aquam mutari, verti. *To come to naught*, ad irritum cadere, revolvi: *to turn to money*, vendere aliquid. ‖ *In addressing a letter*, fasciculus qui est Des M'Curio inscriptus (*Cic., Att.*, 8, 5; *to M. Curius*). ‖ *After words denoting likeness or unlikeness, a simple dative* (*after* similis, *also a genitive*); e. g., alicui similem esse.

TOAD, bufo: *rana bufo (*Linn.*).

TOAD-STONE, *lapis bufonius; *also*, *bufonitis (*technical term*).

TOAST, *v.* ‖ *To dry or heat at the fire*, frigĕre, torrĕre aliquid. ‖ *To drink the health of any body*, propinare alicujus salutem (*Plaut., Stich.*, 3, 2, 16): *libare alienæ saluti.

TOAST, *s.* ‖ *A piece of bread dried at the fire*, *tosta panis offa *or* offella: *panis tostus. ‖ *A health drank to any body*, salus.

TOBACCO, *tabăcum: *herba Nicotiana; *or simply* Nicotiana (*Linn.*). *To smoke tobacco*, tabaco, quod dicitur, uti (*Wyttenb.*); *fumum Nicotianæ haurire: *a tobacco-pipe*, fistula tabaci (*Gesner*); *or *fumisugium (*technical term*): *he is fond of tobacco*, *multum utitur tabaco.

TOE, digitus pedis; *or simply* digitus. *The great toe*, pollex pedis; *or simply* pollex: *from top to toe*, ab imis unguibus usque ad summum verticem; ab unguiculo ad capillum summum; a capillo usque ad ungues; ab imis unguibus ad summos capillos; a vestigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos: *to stand on tiptoe*, erigi in digitos: *to go upon the toes*, summis digitis ambulare; suspenso gradu ire; pedem summis digitis suspendere.

TOGETHER. ‖ *At the same place or time*, simul; eodem tempore (*at the same time*): unâ (*at the same place*). *To bring together*, in unum locum cogere: *to sleep for several hours together*, plures horas et eas continuas dormire (*after Suet., Oct.*, 78). ‖ *In company, in union*, conjuncte (*Cic.*): conjunctim (*Cæs.*): *or* conjunctus (*agreeing with a substantive*). *All together*, ad unum omnes; omnes: cuncti (*opposed to* diversi); universi (*opposed to* singuli). ☞ *This word is often expressed in Latin by the use of compounds with* con.

TOIL, *v.*, laborare. *To toil excessively*, laboribus se frangere; laboribus confici: *to toil at any thing*, elaborare in aliquâ re; operam dare alicui rei: *to toil greatly at any thing*, multo sudore et labore facere aliquid; desudare et laborare in aliquâ re. Vid. Labor.

TOIL, *s.*, labor: opera. Jn. labor et opera. Vid. Labor.

TOILET, animi muliebris apparatus (*Val. Max.*, 9, 1, 3). *To spend time at the toilet*, occupatum esse inter pectinem speculumque (*Sen., Brev. Vit.*): *to be making one's toilet*, ornari.

TOILSOME, laboriosus (*the proper word*): operosus (*costing much pains*): arduus: difficilis (*difficult*).

TOKEN, signum. Vid. Sign.

TOLERABLE. ‖ *That can be borne or suffered*, tolerabilis: tolerandus (*opposed to* intolerabilis): patibilis (*endurable, philosophical technical term, Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 23, 51). *To render tolerable*, lenire; mitigare (*to assuage, soothe*); levare (*to lighten*). *Use makes toil more tolerable*, consuetudine levior fit labor. ‖ *Considerable*, tolerabilis: mediocris: modicus: non exiguus: satis magnus: non contemnendus: aliquantus (*moderate*): quem, quod æquo animo spectare, audire possis (*that one can endure to see or hear; of actors and plays, of an orator and his speech;* vid. *Cic., De Or.*, 1, 5, 18).

TOLERABLY, tolerabiliter: mediocriter: modice: aliquanto: satis. *To speak tolerably*, *ita dicere, ut æquo animo ferri possis; *orationem habĕre, quam æquo animo audire possint auditores, &c.

TOLERANCE, indulgentia (*indulgence*): facilitas (*absence of severity or harshness, &c.*): *animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens (*in religious matters*).

TOLERANT, mitis (*gentle, mild*): indulgens (*indulgent*): facilis (*easy, not hard*). *To be tolerant (in religious matters)*, *hominum de rebus divinis opiniones et sententias leniter ferre.

TOLERATE, tolerare: sustinēre: pati: perpeti: perferri. [Vid. Bear.] ‖ *In religious matters;* vid. Toleration.

TOLERATION (*in religious matters*), *in rebus divinis sentiendi, quæ velis, libertas. *In a free state there should be universal toleration*, in civitate liberâ religiones liberæ esse debent (*after Suet., Tib.*, 28).

TOLL, *s.*, *vectīgal viarum stratarum: *vectīgal in viâ publicâ proficiscentibus pendendum. ☞ Portorium = *custom-house dues, duty on goods imported, or duty for license to sell goods about the country.*

TOLL, *v.* (*as a bell at a funeral*), *obitum alicujus campani sono indicare.

TOLL-BOOTH, taberna portorii (*a toll-house*): carcer (*a prison*).

TOLL-GATHERER, portitor: exactor portorii: qui portorium (vectigalia) exigit.

TOMB, tumulus (*a mound*): sepulcrum: sepultura (*Cicero*): conditorium (*grave, Plin. Ep., Suet.*): monumentum sepulcri, *or sometimes in the same sense, simply* monumentum *or* sepulcrum (*with a monument*). *A family tomb*, monumentum hereditarium (*that has passed down by inheritance*); sepulcrum patrium (*in which our fathers are buried;* vid. *Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 9, 24); monumentum gentile; tumulus gentilitius (*a family tomb;* vid. *Suet., Ner.*, 50; *Vell.*, 2, 119, *extr.*): *to be buried in a family tomb*, gentilitii tumuli sepulturâ honorari: *in the family tomb of the Domitii, the Julii*, gentili Domitiorum monumento condi; tumulo Juliorum inferri.

TOMBSTONE, lapis alicujus memoriæ inscriptus.

TOME. Vid. Volume.

TOM THUMB, salaputium (*Catull., Sen.*).

TO-MORROW, cras; crastĭno die (*Cic.*).

TONE. ‖ Propr., sonus: sonitus (*general term*): vox (*sound of the human voice or of a musical instrument*): vocis genus. *Variety of tones*, sonorum varietas. ‖ Fig. *Manner of speaking*, vox (*as to the sound of the voice*): sermo (*as to the substance of what is said*): sonus (*as to the general drift or bearing of a speech or composition*). *A moderate or calm tone*, sedata vox: *to speak to any body in a harsh tone*, aspere compellare aliquem: *to reprove in a gentle tone*, molli brachio aliquem objurgare: *to speak in a lofty tone*, magnifice *or* superbe loqui: *to speak in a low tone*, summisse loqui: *to alter one's tone*, allocutionem vertere; personam mutare. ‖ *Coloring*, tonus (*Plin.*, 35, 5, 11): *also*, color (vid. *Hor., Sat.*, 2, 1, 60, *figuratively*, color vitæ, *the tone, coloring of one's life*).

TONGS, forceps. *To take hold of with the tongs*, apprehendere aliquid forcipe: *to turn (iron) with the tongs*, versare (ferrum) forcipe (*Virg.*).

TONGUE. ‖ Propr. *The organ of speech*, lingua. *A stammering tongue*, lingua titubans, hæsitans: *a ready tongue*, lingua promta (*Cic.*), impigra (*Sall.*); mobilitas linguæ (*Cic.*): *an unbridled tongue*, lingua petulans: *a boastful tongue*, lingua largiloqua: *to cut out any body's tongue*, linguam alicui excīdere: *to cut the tongue (so as to set it free)*, linguam scalpello resectam liberare (*Cic., Div.*, 2, 46, 96): *to put or thrust out the tongue*, linguam ejicere, exserere (*Liv.*): *to hold the tongue (figuratively)*, linguam continēre (*Cic.*); moderari (*Sall.*): *to have any thing upon one's tongue* (i. e., *to be desirous to utter it, to be just on the point of saying it*), velle aliquid proloqui; gestit animus aliquid eloqui: *I have his name upon the tip of my tongue (but can not remember and give utterance to it)*, nomen mihi versatur in primoribus labris; nomen intra labra atque dentes latet (*the latter forced, Plaut.*). ‖ *Language*, lingua: sermo [vid. Language]. ‖ *Of land* (= *a promontory*), lingua, *or, fully* eminens in altum lingua (*Liv.*, 44, 11): lingulă (*Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 12, *of which the fashionable pronunciation was* ligula; vid. *Mart.*, 14, 120). ‖ *Of a balance*, exămen. ‖ *Of a buckle, lever, &c.*, ligula; *also*, acus in fibulâ (*of a clasp or buckle, Trebell., Poll.*).

TONNAGE. *The tonnage of a vessel was estimated by how many* amphoræ (i. e., *Roman cubic feet*) *it contained;* e. g., navem quæ plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset (*Liv.*, 21, 63): naves quarum minor nulla erat duum millium amphorarum (*Lent. ap. Cic.*). ‖ *Tonnage-dues*, portorium.

TONSIL, *plural*, glandulæ (*Cels.*); *plural*, tonsillæ (*Cels., Cic.*).

TOO. ‖ *Over and above, overmuch*, nimis: nimium. *Too much*, plus justo; nimio plus, præter modum: *neither too much nor too often*, nĕc nimis valde, nec nimis sæpe: *too many*, nimium multi, *m.*; nimis multa, *n.*: *too long*, nimium diu: *too long a time*, tempus nimium longum: *a little too much*, paullo nimium. ☞ *This word is often expressed by the mere force of the adjective in the positive degree, or by an adverb;* e. g., *too soon*, maturus; mature: *too late*, serus; sero: *too long*, longus: *too narrow*, angustus. *Obs. When = immoderately*, extra modum, ultra modum; e. g., ultra modum esse verecundum. *Sometimes by the comparative;* e. g., Themistocles liberius vivebat (*Nep., Them.*, 1, 2; *too freely*): si tibi quædam videbuntur obscuriora, cogitare debetis (*Cic., Fam.*, 7, 19, 1; *too recondite*): versum syllabâ unâ longiorem aut breviorem pronuntiare (*Cic., Parad.*, 3, 2; *too long or too short*). *Also by* quam qui (quæ, quod); *to go too far in any thing*, modum excedere in aliquâ re; credibile non est quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus (*and night too*). ‖ *Also*, vid.

TOOL, instrumentum: *plural*, utensilia, instrumenta. ‖ Improp. *To make a tool of any body*, ex voluntate uti aliquo.

TOOTH, dens (*the proper word; also figuratively;* e. g., *of a comb, anchor, rake*, &c.). *A hollow tooth*, dens cavus (*general term*); dens exesus (*rotten*): *the front teeth*, dentes priores, primi, *or* adversi (☞ primores, "*the first teeth*," *Plin.*, primores septimo mense gigni dentes ... septimo eosdem decidere anno): *the back teeth*, dentes intimi *or* genuini (*Cic.*); maxillares: *the side teeth*, dentes medii: *upper and lower teeth*, dentes superiores et inferiores: *prominent teeth*, dentes exserti (*general term*); dentes brochi (*of animals; in country dialect, an animal that has such teeth*, brochus): *prominence of teeth*, brochitas (*Plin.*): *double teeth*, dentes duplices (*Cic.*): *eye-teeth*, dentes canini: *false teeth*, dentes emti (*Mart.*): *loose teeth*, dentes mobiles (e. g., firmare, *Plin.*): *having or furnished with teeth*, dentatus; dentibus instructus; *without teeth*, edentulus (*Plaut.*); dentibus carens; edentatus (*participially*): *to have good teeth*, bonis dentibus esse: *to knock the teeth out of one's head*, malas alicui edentare; dentilegum aliquem facere (*comedy*): *to pull out a tooth*, dentem eximere, excipere, extrahere, *or* evellere (*in Juvenal also* excutere): *the pulling out or extraction of a tooth*, evulsio dentis: *to wash the teeth*, dentes colluere; *teeth are loose*, dentes labant; *are not loose, are fast*, dentes bene hærent; *fall out*, cadunt, excidunt, *or* decidunt: *a tooth that has fallen out*, dens deciduus: *teeth come again*, dentes recrescunt *or* renascuntur: *the second teeth*, dentes renati et immutabiles (*Plin.*): *to get teeth*, dentire: *to show one's teeth*, dentes restringere: *to gnash with the teeth*, dentibus frendere, *also* frendere *alone;* stridorem facere dentibus: *with the teeth*, mordicus *or*

morsu (e. g., aliquid auferre): *to snatch any thing from any body's teeth* (*figuratively*), faucibus eripere alicui aliquid: *little tooth*, denticulus: *chattering of the teeth*, crepitus dentium: *gnashing*, stridor dentium. || FIG. *Of an anchor*, dens: *of a comb*, dens, *or, better*, radius: *of a saw*, dens. *The tooth of time*, vetustas (e. g., monumenta vetustas exederat, *Curt.*, 3, 4, 10); *or, more poetical*, tempus edax rerum (*Ov., Met.*, 15, 234): ☞ *but not* dens *or* dentes ævi.

TOOTHACHE, dolor dentium (*Cels.*). *To suffer from the toothache*, laborare ex dentibus; tentari dentium dolore; dentes mihi dolent (*Plaut.*); dentes condolent (*Cic.*); dentium dolore cruciari (*when very severe*): *the toothache is one of the worst of pains*, dentium dolor maximis tormentis annumerari potest (*Cels.*).

TOOTH-BRUSH, * peniculus dentibus purgandis, fricandis.

TOOTHLESS, edentŭlus (*Plaut.*): dentibus carens (*Pliny*): dentibus vacuus (*Tac.*). *To be toothless*, dentes non habēre: dentibus carēre.

TOOTH-PICK, dentiscalpium (*Mart.*, 7, 53, 3): spina (*of wood or metal, Petron.*): penna (*of a quill, Mart.*, 14, 22): lentiscus (*of wood, Mart.*, 6, 74). *To use a toothpick*, dentes spinā perfodere (*Petr.*); os fodere lentisco (*Mart.*); dentes pennā levare (*Mart.*).

TOOTH POWDER, dentifricium (*Plin.*): *from context*, pulvisculus *only* (*Appul.*). ☞ *Avoid* mundicina dentium (*Appul.*).

TOP, *s.* || *Height, summit*, vid. || *For playing with*, turbo (*general term*; *also* = *rhombus*; i. e., *a magic reel or whirl*; vid. *Voss., Virg., Ecl.*, 8, 68): trochus (*a humming-top*). *To whip a top*, turbinem (trochum) pellere; turbinem (trochum) flagello torquēre (*Pers.*, 3, 51, *where for* turbinem *we have* buxum; i. e., turbinem buxeum, *a top of box-wood*); turbinem verbere cīēre (*Tibull.*, 1, 5, 3); trocho ludere (*to play with a top, Hor., Od.*, 3, 27, 57): *the top spins*, turbo (trochus) movetur *or* versatur.

TOP, *v.* || *To excel, surpass*, vid. || *To top off the top* (*of a tree*), decacuminare (arborem).

TOP, *adj.*, summus.

TOP-SAIL, suppārum.

TOPAZ, topazius (*Plin.*).

TOPE, potare: vino se obruere, gravare: dies noctesque bibere, pergræcari (*Plaut.*).

TOPER, potator (*Plaut.*): ebriosus: vinolentus: temulentus: bibax (*Gell.*).

TOPIC, argumentum (*subject-matter, argument*; ☞ *not* materia *in this sense*): locus communis (*commonplace*): quæstio: controversia: res controversa: quod cadit in controversiam *or* disceptationem (*subject under discussion*).

TOPICAL, * topicus (*technical term*).

TOP-KNOT, * tænia in laxiorem nodum collecta.

TOPOGRAPHICAL, * ad locorum descriptionem pertinens: * locorum descriptionem continens.

TOPOGRAPHY, locorum descriptio (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 15, 63).

TOPSY-TURVY, perturbate: permiste. *To turn topsy-turvy*, summa deorsūm versare: miscēre ac perturbare omnia (*Cic.*): miscēre summa imis (*Vell.*, 2, 2). *Here every thing is turned topsy-turvy*, hic summa deorsum versantur, *or* summa imis miscentur, *or* cœlum terrā et mare cœlo miscetur (*after Juv.*, 2, 25).

TORCH, fax (*of wood, covered with a combustible material, as fat, oil, wax; especially a burning torch*): tæda (*a piece of pine or other resinous wood, which serves for giving a light*): funale (*of tow, covered with a combustible material*). *A small torch*, facula: *burning torches*, faces *or* tædæ ardentes: faces collucentes (*as giving light*): *to wave a torch*, facem concŭtere: *to light a torch*, faces ex ignibus inflammare.

TORCH-BEARER, qui facem præfert ardentem (*Cic., Cat.*, 1, 6, 13). ☞ Tædifer *is poetical*.

TORMENT, *s.*, cruciatus, -ûs (*any pangs, natural or artificial; applicable to pangs of conscience*): tormentum (*especially pangs caused by an instrument of torture: both often in plural*): *also*, cruciamentum (*a torturing*, cruciamenta morborum, *Cic.*). *To be in torment*, cruciari; excruciari; discruciari; torquēri.

TORMENT, *v.*, cruciare: excruciare: torquēre: stimulare: angere: vexare. *To torment with questions*, aliquem rogitando obtundere: *to torment to death with questions*, aliquem rogitando enecare: *to torment with entreaties*, aliquem precibus fatigare: *to torment with complaints*, aliquem querēlis angere.

TORMENTOR, qui cruciat, excruciat aliquem.

TORNADO, procella: ventus procellosus.

TORPEDO, torpēdo (*Cic.*): * Raja torpedo (*Linn.*).

TORPID, torpens: torpidus (*post-Augustan*). *To be torpid*, torpēre.

TORPIDNESS, } torpor: torpēdo (*figu-*
TORPOR, — } *ratively; rare, not in Cicero or Cæsar*).

TORRENT, torrens (*Plin.*). *A mountain torrent*, torrens monte præcipiti devolutus: *a torrent of rain*, imber torrentis modo effūsus (*Curt.*, 8, 4, 5): *a torrent of tears*, vis magna lacrimarum; plurimæ lacrimæ: *a torrent of words*, flumen verborum (*Cic.*); quoddam eloquentiæ flumen (*Cic.*); multa verba (*Cic.*); turba inanium verborum.

TORRID, torridus. *The torrid zone*, zona torrida semper ab igni (*Virgil*); zona torrida (*Plin.*); ardores (*Sall., Jug.*, 18, 9). Vid., *also*, Hor.

TORTILE, tortus: obtortus: tortilis (*poetical*).

TORTOISE, testudo. *Tortoise-shell*, testa testudinis; *also simply* testudo (*with the poets*); chelyon: *of or belonging to a tortoise or to tortoise-shell*, testudineus.

TORTURE, *s.* || *Torment*, vid. || *Pain, as a punishment*, tormenta, -orum, *n.* (*torture applied in order to extort confession*; *then* = *the instrument used for that purpose*: *such were* equuleus, *the rack*; fidiculæ, *ropes or cords so used*; tabulares; *the two former were for stretching out the limbs, the latter for pressing the body together*; ignis, *fire*; vid. *Sen., De Irâ*, 3, 19, 1, *Ruhnk.*): carnificīna (*the act of torturing; then, also, the place of torture, Liv.*, 2, 23): carnificinæ locus (*place of torture, Suet., Tib.*, 62): cruciatus (*the pain occasioned by being tortured; also figuratively*). *Examination by torture*, quæstio ac tormenta: *to examine by torture*, tormentis quærere *or* quæstionem habēre; tormentis quærere *or* fidiculis exquirere de aliquo; tormentis interrogare aliquem: *to put any body to torture*, aliquem dare in tormenta *or* in cruciatum; dedere aliquem tormentis; tormenta alicui admovēre: *to be obliged to submit to torture*, carnificinam subire; tormentis excruciari; in equuleum conjici, *or* imponi, *or* ire: *to bear or endure torture*, vim tormentorum perferre: *to maintain the truth under torture*, vi tormentorum adductum in veritate manēre: *not even to be satisfied with his execution, unless it was accompanied with torture*, ne simplici quidem genere mortis contentum esse (*Liv.*, 4, 24).

TORTURE, *v.*, torquēre (*properly and figuratively*): extorquēre: excarnificare (*properly and figuratively*): in equuleum imponere, injicere, conjicere (*properly*): cruciare: excruciare (*properly and figuratively*): cruciatus alicui admovēre: cruciatu aliquem afficere (*to be tortured*). *To be tortured by conscience*, conscientiā morděri (*Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 20, 45); agitari conscientiæ angore fraudisque cruciatu (*Cic., De Legg.*, 1, 14, 40); me stimulant conscientiæ maleficiorum meorum (*Cic., Parad.*, 2, § 18).

TOSS, *v.*, jactare (*up and down*): agitare (*to and fro*). *To toss in a blanket*, aliquem impositum distentæ lodici in sublime jactare (*after Suet., Oth.*, 2).

TOSS, *s.*, jactus, -ûs: jactatio: jactatus, -ûs (*tossing*).

TOTAL, *adj., must be rendered by various turns of expression suited to the connection; for the words* totus, universus, omnis, *commonly given by lexicographers, can rarely or never be used. By circumlocution with* plane, prorsus, &c. *To destroy an enemy with total slaughter*, hostem occidione occidere: *to show total ignorance in any thing*, plane hospitem esse in re.

TOTAL, *s.*, summa: solidum (*the whole debt; opposed to a small portion of it*). *To allow each item separately, and yet not allow the total*, singula æra probare, summam quæ ex his confecta sit non probare.

TOTALITY, universitas (*Cic.*): summa: *or by* totus, omnis.

TOTALLY, prorsus (*opposed to "in some degree," or "almost;" quite, without exception*): omnino (*opposed to* magnā ex parte, &c.; *completely, quite; also, "altogether"* = *in one lot* [e. g., vendere]; *opposed to* separatim, *Plin.*): plane (*quite; opposed to* pæne; e. g., plane par: vix—vel plane nullo modo, *Cic.*): in *or* per omnes partes: per omnia (*in every respect*): penitus (*through and through, thoroughly, quite*; e. g., amittere, perspicere, cognosse, &c.; *opposed to* magnā ex parte, *and to "superficially"*): funditus (*from the foundations, utterly; especially with verbs of perishing, destroying, overthrowing, defeating, rejecting, depriving*). *Totally, or in great measure*, omnino aut magnā ex parte. *With reference to a person, "totally" may be translated by the adjective* totus; e. g., totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est.

TOTTER, vacillare (*to be unsteady*): nutare (*to nod to a fall*): titubare (*to stagger*): labare (*to slip down*).

TOTTERING, vacillatio: titubatio.

TOUCH, *s.*, tactio: tactus (*act of touching*): contagio (*contact, in good or bad sense; hence also* = *contagion*). ☞ *Not* contagium *in classical prose.*

TOUCH, *v.* || PROPR., tangere: attingere: attrectare: contractare (*to feel, handle*): manus afferre alicui rei (*to lay hands upon, to attack violently*; e. g., alienis bonis): invadere aliquem *or* aliquid, irruere in aliquid (*to attack*): violare aliquid (*to destroy*). *Not to touch any thing* (i. e., *to abstain from*), aliquid non tangere, *or* non attingere: sese abstinēre re: *to touch not a fraction of the booty*, de prædâ nec teruncium attingere. || FIG. *To affect, hurt*, vid. *To touch the honor or character of any body*, detrahere de famâ alicujus: violare alicujus existimationem: impugnare alicujus dignitatem.

TOUCH AT *a port*, * (ad) portum adire. ☞ Portum tangere (*Virg., Æn.*, 4, 612) = "*to arrive at, reach a port.*"

TOUCH UPON. ||PROPR., tangere: attingere: contingere. [Vid. BORDER.] ||FIG. tangere: attingere: mentionem alicujus rei inchoare (*to mention cursorily*). *To touch upon any thing slightly, or with few words*, leviter tangere: breviter *or* strictim attingere: breviter perstringere: paucis percurrere (*in passing*): leviter in transitu attingere: leviter transire et tantummodo perstringere; *with very few words, or very slightly*, perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere: primoribus labris gustare, et extremis, ut dicitur, digitis attingere: *to touch only on the principal points*, rerum summas attingere (*opposed to* res explicare, *to go into detail*; vid. *commentators on Nep., Pelop.*, 1. 1): *to touch upon each point separately*, singillatim unamquamque rem attingere.

TOUCH-HOLE, * rimula per quam scintilla ad pulverem pyrium descendit.

TOUCHING, *prep.*, quod attinet ad aliquid; *sometimes* de, ad. *Touching the book which your son gave you*, quod ad librum attinet, quem tibi filius dabat: *touching the retention of our liberty, I agree with you*, de libertate retinendâ tibi assentior: *touching Pomponia, I would have you write, if you think good*, quod ad Pomponiam, si tibi videtur, scribas velim: *touching my Tullia, I agree with you*, de Tulliâ meâ tibi assentior: *touching your request, that*, &c., (nam) quod precatus es, ut, &c.

TOUCHING, *adj.*, quod aliquem *or* alicujus animum tangit; *or otherwise by verbs in* AFFECT.

TOUCH-PAN, sclopi alveolus (*Dan.*).

TOUCH-STONE. || PROPR., coticula: lapis Lydius (*Plin.*); * schistus Lydius (*Linn.*). || FIG., obrussa alicujus rei (*Cic.*,

Sen.); lex, norma, quâ spectetur, ad quam exigatur, aliquid. *To apply a touch-stone to any thing*, aliquid ad obrussam exigere (*Sen.*) : *this is a touch-stone for any thing*, hæc est alicujus rei obrussa (*Sen.*).

TOUCHY, stomachosus : acerbus.

TOUGH, lentus (*not brittle ; opposed to* fragilis) : tenax (*tenacious ; properly and figuratively*) : difficilis, arduus (*figuratively, difficult*).

TOUGHLY, lente (tenaciter, *Solin.*).

TOUGHNESS, lentitia (*Plin.*). *By circumlocution with the adjectives.*

TOUR, iter (*a journey, general term*) : excursio (*a journey for pleasure, Cic.*) : peregrinatio (*a journey in a foreign country*). Vid., *also*, JOURNEY.

TOURIST, viator (*a traveller, general term*) : peregrinator, peregrinans (*traveller in a foreign country*).

TOURNAMENT, *ludus equester : *decursio equestris : *ludicrum equitum certamen. *They held a tournament*, *ludificantes inter se certabant equites (*after *Liv.*).

TOW, *s.*, stuppa (*Cæs., Liv.*).

TOW, *v.*, navem remulco trahere (*general term*) ; abstrahere (*to tow it away, Cæs.*) ; adducere (*to tow it to the person giving the order*, &c., *Cæs.*). *To tow his prizes to Alexandria*, naves remulco victricibus suis navibus Alexandriam deducere : *to tow vessels out of port*, naves in altum remulco trahere (*Sisen. ap. Non.*, 57, 29) ; *into port*, navem ad portum suum remulco (præeunte) ducere (*Paul., Nol. Ep.*, 49). *To tow a vessel through or over (a strait*, &c.), navem adigere (= ἀπάγεσθαι) per, &c. (e. g., per æstuaria adegit triremes, *Tac., Ann.*, 11, 18). *Sailors or men who towed vessels*, equisones nautici (*Varr. ap. Non.*, 116, 1). *To take any body in tow (figuratively)*, aliquem fovēre ac tollere : aliquem sustinēre ac fovēre, *or* gratiâ atque auctoritate suâ sustentare.

TOWARD, } ‖ *Denoting direc-*
TOWARDS, } *tion of one object toward another, either at rest or in motion.* (a) *In a state of rest*, ad, in, *with an accusative* : versus (*-ward, toward a place, is usually put after the name of the place ; and if this be not the name of a town*, ad *and* in *are also used*). *Toward the east*, ad orientem : *toward the south*, ad meridiem versus : *toward the west*, ad occidentem : *toward the north*, ad *or* in septemtriones : *to lie toward the north and west*, spectare in septemtriones et occidentem solem : *toward Rome*, ad Romam versus : *toward the ocean*, in oceanum versus. (b) *In motion*, in *with an accusative*, adversus : *toward the mountain*, adversus montem : *to advance toward the town, toward the enemy*, adversus urbem, adversus hostem, castra movēre. *Hence*, (c) *Of the direction of an inclination or action toward a person or personified object = in respect of, with reference to, as concerns*, &c., erga (*almost always with the notion of good-will*) : adversus (*of inclination and aversion*) ; in, *with an accusative or ablative (with this difference, that the accusative distinctly sets before us the reference to a person ; the ablative, on the other hand, rather shows that the action is to be represented absolutely, yet still in reference to some person ; the construction of in with the ablative is usual after expressions denoting hatred, cruelty, rage*, &c. ; *cf. Bremi, Nep., Dion*, 6, 2 ; *Phoc.*, 4, 3 ; *Kritz, Sall., Cat.*, 9, 2) : *liberal toward the soldiers*, liberalis erga milites : *faithful toward friends*, fidelis in amicos, *or* in amicis : *to show clemency toward any body*, clementiâ uti in aliquem : *the people entertained such a hatred toward it*, in hoc tantum fuit odium multitudinis : *to give vent to one's rage toward any body*, sævitiam exercēre in aliquo : *to use force toward any body*, vim adhibēre in aliquo : *the goodness of God toward men*, divina bonitas erga homines : *love toward any body's country*, amor in patriam. *Where, however, no obscurity exists, the Latins frequently express the direction of an inclination or aversion*, &c., *by the simple genitive* ; e. g., *love toward one's country*, caritas patriæ ; *hatred toward slavery*, odium servitutis : *to be seized with compassion toward any body*, misericordiâ alicujus capi ; *cf. Grotef.*, § 177, 4 ; *Zumpt*, § 423. *Frequently also, after verbs, "toward" is expressed by the case of the verb* ; e. g., *to be inspired with love toward any body*, aliquem amare, diligere.

TOWARD, } *adj.*, docilis (*teacha-*
TOWARDLY, } *ble, tractable*) : obsequens : obsequiosus (*willingly acceding to others' wishes ; the latter only in Plaut., Capt.*, 2, 3, 58) : facilis : officiosus (*complaisant ; ready to render a service*). *Toward in any thing*, promtus *or* paratus ad aliquid (*ready for any thing*) : inclinatus *or* propensus ad aliquid (*easy to be induced ; inclined for any thing*).

TOWARDNESS, } docilitas (*teacha-*
TOWARDLINESS, } *bleness*) : propensa voluntas (*ready disposition*) : facilitas (*readiness*) : obsequium : obsequentia (*a yielding to the wishes and humor of others ; the latter, Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 29) : officium (*kind or complaisant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render any service to any body*) : voluntas officiosa (*disposition to render a service, Ov., Pont.*, 3, 2, 17).

TOWEL, mantile *or* mantēle (☞ *not* mappa ; i. e., *a table-napkin*).

TOWER, *s.*, turris. *Movable towers*, turres ambulatoriæ (i. e., *on wheels, Hirt.*). *To build a tower*, turrem excitare *or* educere : *the Tower (as a prison)*, carcer : *to shut up in the Tower*, carcere, in carcere, in carcerem includere : *warden of the Tower*, custos turris (*or* carceris).

TOWER, *v.* [Vid. TO RISE.]. *To be in a towering passion (colloquially)*, iracundiâ exardescere, inflammari, efferri.

TOW-LINE, remulcum. Vid. TO TOW.

TOWN, urbs (*opposed to* rus) : oppidum : civitas : municipium : colonia : præfectura [SYN. *in* CITY]. *A maritime town*, urbs maritima ; oppidum maritimum ; civitas maritima : *the talk of the town*, res nova per urbem divulgata ; fabula urbis : *what is the news of the town ?* quid novi in urbe accidit ? *a town council*, senatus, -ûs (*in large towns*) : decuriones, *plural (in small towns)* : *a town counsellor*, senator : decurio.

TOWNSMAN, civis.

TOY, *s.* ‖ *A plaything*, crepundia, *plural* (*rattles, Ter.*) ; puerilia crepundia (*Val. Max.*) ; oblectamenta puerorum (*Cic., Parad.*, 5, 2). ‖ *A trifle*, vid.

TOY, *v.* Vid. TO PLAY.

TOY-MAN, *qui crepundia vendit.

TOY-SHOP, *taberna crepundiorum.

TRACE, vestigium (*properly and figuratively ; track, footstep ; mark of something formerly present, or actually present, but not plainly discernible*) : indicium (*mark, token, sign*). JN. indicia et vestigia (*plural*) : significatio (*symptom*, alicujus rei ; e. g., nulla timoris significatio). *To leave a trace*, vestigium facere : *there were no traces*, nulla exstabant vestigia (*Liv.*). *Not a trace is to be seen !* nec nota nec vestigium exstat *or* apparet ! (*Prov., Varr. ap. Non.*).

TRACK, *s.* ‖ *A trace*, vid. ‖ *A path*, vid.

TRACE, } *v.*, aliquem vestigiis sequi
TRACK, } (☞ *Cicero says* alicujus vestigiis persequi, *for "to tread in the footsteps of any body" = to imitate, follow*) : investigare, presso vestigio persĕqui aliquem *or* aliquid (*to trace out*) : indagare, odorari. JN. indagare et odorari (*to follow by the scent*) ; odorari et vestigare (*all properly and figuratively*). *To trace a deer*, ex vestigiis animadvertere, quo cervus se receperit.

TRACKLESS, invius (*Liv., Plin.*) : viâ carens : sine viâ : ubi nulla apparet via.

TRACT. ‖ *A region*, tractus, -ûs : regio. *An immense tract of country*, immensa et interminata in omnes partes regionum magnitudo (*Cic., N. D.*, 1, 20). ‖ *A small treatise*, libellus : commentatio (tractatus, -ûs, *Plin.*).

TRACTABLE, qui regi potest (*properly and figuratively ; vid. Sen., De Irâ*, 2, 15, *extr.*) : tractabilis (*Cic. ; figuratively, that is easy to manage ; of persons* : ☞ mollis *is = too yielding*) : obsequens, obsequiosus, alicui (*that readily complies with the wish or advice of another, Plaut., Merc.*, 1, 2, 46 ; *Capt.*, 2, 3, 58) : obediens (*usually with a dative of the person ; humbly or servilely obedient*) : facilis (*compliant, good-tempered*).

TRACTABLENESS. *By the adjective.*

TRADE, *s.*, mercatura (*especially of the merchant*) : mercatio (*commercial transaction, buying and selling, Gell.*, 3, 3) : negotium, *or, plural*, negotia (*the business which any body carries on, especially as corn-merchant or money-lender*) : commercium (*commercial intercourse, Sall., Jug.*, 18, 6 ; *Plin.*, 33, 1, 3 ; *with any thing*, alicujus rei, *Plin.*, 12, 14, 30 ; *then also = freedom of trade*). *Wholesale trade*, mercatura magna et copiosa : *retail trade*, mercatura tenuis. *To carry on a trade*, rem gerere : rem gerere et lucrum facere (*of a lucrative business*) : mercaturam *or* (*of several*) mercaturas facere (*especially of foreign trade*) : negotiari (*by buying and selling ; of money-lenders, corn-factors*, &c.) : *to carry on a trade in any thing*, vendere *or* venditare aliquid : commercium alicujus rei facere (e. g., turis, *Plin.*). *To carry on a large wholesale trade*, mercaturam facere magnam et copiosam. *To go to Tarentum for purposes of trade*, abire Tarentum ad mercaturam : *the spirit of trade*, mercandi studium *or* cupiditas (vid. *Cic., De Rep.*, 2, 47) : quæstûs studium (*desire of gain*) : *the Roman merchants carry on a trade with Gaul*, Romani mercatores ad Gallos commeant.

TRADE, *v.* Vid. "*to carry on a trade,*" *in the preceding word.*

TRADER, } mercator (*a merchant*) :
TRADESMAN, } negotians, negotiator (*one engaged in inferior or less honorable traffic*) : qui in arte sordidâ versatur (*as distinguished from a professional man*) : qui quæstum colit (*considered as seeking gain*).

TRADE-WIND, ventus, qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis flare consuevit (*of the prevailing wind of a particular district, Cæs.*). [Etesiæ, *the wind that blows in the Mediterranean during the dog-days ; explained by Gell.*, 2, 2, venti qui certo tempore, quum canis oritur, ex aliâ atque aliâ parte cœli spirant].

TRADITION, *s.* ‖ *Delivery of events to posterity by oral report*, fama (*the proper word, not to be used in the plural in the sense of stories, accounts handed down*). *Circumlocution by the phrases* posteris tradere *or* prodere aliquid ; ad posteritatem propagare aliquid ; memoriæ prodere aliquid (*to hand down by tradition*). *A thing has been handed down by tradition*, sermone hominum posteritati res prodita, tradita est. ‖ *An account thus handed down*, *narratio a parentibus tradita : *narratio ore propagata ; memoria (☞ traditio *is late in this sense*). *A mere tradition*, fabula ; res fabulosa ; historia fabularis.

TRADITIONAL, tralaticius : a majoribus *or* ab antiquis traditus (*handed down from forefathers*) : patrius (*from a father ;* e. g., ritus).

TRADUCE, calumniari (*to accuse falsely and with evil design*) : criminari aliquem apud aliquem : de famâ *or* existimatione alicujus detrahere : de aliquo absente detrahendi causâ maledicere, contumelioseque dicere (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 37, 134) : alicui absenti male loqui (*Ter., Phorm.*, 2, 3, 25). *I am traduced*, detrahitur de meâ famâ.

TRADUCER, obtrectator : calumniator.

TRAFFIC. Vid. TRADE.

TRAGEDIAN, tragœdus : actor tragicus. *Tragedians*, tragici (*opposed to* comici) ; cothurnati (*opposed to* calceati ; *Sen. Ep.*, 8, 7).

TRAGEDY, tragœdia. *To write tragedies*, tragœdias facere : *to act tragedies*, tragœdias agere.

TRAGIC, } ‖ PROPER., tragicus.
TRAGICAL, } *Tragi-comic piece*, tragicomœdia (*Plaut., Amph., Prol.*, 59). ‖ FIG., tristis : luctuosus : miserabilis : atrox (☞ *not* tragicus, *in this sense, in good prose*). *So much concerning the tragical end of Alexander of Epirus*, hæc de Alexandri Epirensis tristi exitu : *a tragical event*, casus miserabilis.

TRAGICALLY. ‖ PROPER., tragice.

‖ Fig., miserabiliter; *or by circumlocution with the adjectives. To end tragically*, tristem exitum, *or* tristes exitus habēre (*of persons or things*): *any thing ends tragically for any body*, aliquid alicui luctuosum *or* funestum est.

TRAIL, trahere. Vid. Drag.

TRAIN, *s.*, ordo (*row, order*): series (*series, line, succession*): tractus, -ûs (*any thing drawn along after one*). *A train of gunpowder*, &c., * ductus igniarius: *a train of artillery*, * cohortes tormentariæ; * tormenta, *plural*; * apparatus tormentarius: *a rail-way train*, * ordo vehiculorum viam ferro stratam percurrentium; * vehicula juncta viam ferro stratam percurrentia. Vid., *also*, Retinue, Procession.

TRAIN, *v.* ‖ *To draw*, vid. ‖ *To educate*, condocefacere: fingere: instituere (*to instruct one, so that he may be able to do any thing*, ad aliquid; e. g., boves ad aratrum, *Col.*, 6, 2, 8; canem vestigia sequi, *Sen., Clement.*, 1, 16): assuefacere aliquem aliquâ re (*to train him to the habit of it*; e. g., disciplinâ, officio, *Cic.*): docēre aliquem aliquid (*to train one to any thing*).

TRAIT. Vid. Feature (*properly and improperly*).

TRAITOR, perduellis: perduellionis reus: majestatis reus (reus, *as accused*): civium *or* rei publicæ paricida (*Cic., Cat.*, 1, 12, 29; *Sall., Cat.*, 51, 25. Vid. Treason): proditor (*that has an understanding with a foreign enemy, and acts in concert with him against his country; then, also, general term, one who injures the interests of his country*). *To be a traitor*, paricidio patriæ obstrictum esse.

TRAITOROUS, perfidus, *or by circumlocution with substantives under* Traitor, *or verbs under* Betray.

TRAITOROUSLY, perfide (*Sen.*). *Rather by circumlocution.*

TRAMMEL, *s.*, vinculum: catēna. Vid. Fetter.

TRAMMEL, *v.*, vinculis astringere. Vid. Fetter, Hinder.

TRAMPLE. ‖ Propr., conculcare (*Cic.*): proculcare (*Liv.*): pedibus proterere aliquid (*Plaut.*): proterere aliquid (*Cæs., Liv.*). ‖ Fig., conculcare, obterere, pervertere aliquid. *To trample upon the rights of the people*, jura, majestatem populi obterere (*Liv.*): *to trample upon divine and human laws*, jura divina atque humana pervertere (*Cic.*).

TRANCE, secessus mentis et animi factus a corpore (*Gell.*, 2, 1, 2): animi vis sejuncta a corporis sensibus: animus abstractus a corpore: mens sevocata a corpore (*Cic.*): ecstasis *is late.*

TRANQUIL. Vid. Calm, *adjective.*

TRANQUILLITY. ‖ *Calmness*, tranquillitas: quies. ‖ *Composure (of mind)*, animi tranquillitas: animus tranquillus: animi æquitas: animus æquus (*tranquillity of the mind*): mentis *or* animi status (*the state in which the mind finds itself*; vid. *Cic., Parad.*, 1, 3, *extr.*). *To disturb any body's tranquillity of mind*, animum alicujus perturbare, perterrēre; animum alicujus de statu *or* de sede suâ demovēre; animum alicujus perterritum loco et certo de statu demovēre; mentem e sede suâ et statu demovēre: *to lose one's tranquillity*, de gradu (*or* de statu suo) dejici; de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente concidēre; perturbari; *by any thing*, aliquâ re: *to have lost one's tranquillity*, sui, *or* mentis, *or* animi compŏtem esse; minus compotem esse sui; mente vix constare: *to preserve one's tranquillity of mind*, non dejici se de gradu pati: *to maintain tranquillity in a matter*, non perturbari in re.

TRANQUILLIZE. Vid. Calm, *v.*

TRANQUILLY. ‖ *Quietly, calmly*, quiete: placide. ‖ *With a tranquil mind*, quieto animo: tranquille: placide: placato animo: sedate: sedato animo. Jn. tranquille et placide; sedate placideque.

TRANSACT, (de re) agere, transigere (cum aliquo). Vid. Do, Perform.

TRANSACTION, res (*general term*): negotium (*business*). *Mercantile transaction*, negotium; mercatura; mercatio.

TRANSCEND, superare (*the proper word*): vincere. Vid. Excel Surpass.

TRANSCENDENCE, præstantia.

TRANSCENDENT, eximius: præstantissimus: singularis.

TRANSCENDENTAL, quod sensu *or* sensibus percipi non potest: quod non sub sensus cadit: quod sensibus non subjectum est.

TRANSCRIBE, describere: exscribere (*to copy off*): rescribere (*to write out again*): transcribere: transferre (*to transfer to another book*): furari aliquid ab aliquo (*to copy in a dishonorable manner, Cic., Att.*, 2, 1, 1). *To transcribe with one's own hand*, aliquid suâ manu transcribere: *to transcribe from an author literally, but not to name him*, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (*Plin.*).

TRANSCRIBER, librarius: librariolus.

TRANSCRIPT, exemplar: exemplum (*a copy*). *A transcript of a speech in one's own writing*, oratio suâ manu transcripta: *an exact transcript of a will*, tabulæ testamenti eodem exemplo, testamentum eodem exemplo (*Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 108; *Suet., Tib.*, 76, *Bremi*). Vid., *also*, Copy.

TRANSFER, *v.*, transponere: transferre: transducere: transmittere (*properly and figuratively*: ☞ transportare *is classical in its literal signification; but in a figurative sense it occurs only once, in Plin., Paneg.*): labore alieno magnam partam gloriam verbis sæpe in se transmovet (*transfers to himself, Ter.*).

TRANSFER, *s.*, translatio (e. g., pecuniarum, *Cic.*).

TRANSFERABLE, quod transferri potest.

TRANSFIGURATION. Vid. Transformation.

TRANSFIGURE, transfigurare (*Plin., Suet., Sen.*): transformare: refingere (*Virg.*): diffingere aliquid (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 1, 79).

TRANSFIX, trajicere: transfodere: confodere: transfigere: configere: transverberare (e. g., venabulo): percutere. *To transfix with a sword*, alicui latus transfodere gladio; aliquem gladio transfigere; (*poetical*), alicujus pectus ferro *or* gladio haurire: *to transfix with a dagger*, aliquem sicâ confĭcere; aliquem pugione percutere (*for which Tacitus poetically puts the simple* fodere): *to transfix from below*, subfodere (e. g., equum *or* ilia equo).

TRANSFORM, transfigurare (*Plin.*): transformare: refingere (*Virg.*): diffingere aliquid (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 1, 79; *to transfigure, change the form of any thing*): immutare: conformare (*in a more general sense, to change*). *Also, figuratively, to be transformed*, transfigurari (*Sen. Ep.*); transformari (*Quint.*). Vid., *also*, Change.

TRANSFORMATION, transfiguratio (*Plin., transfiguration*: ☞ *not* transformatio, *Augustin.*): immutatio (*change*); *or by the verbs.*

TRANSFUSE, transfundere (*properly and figuratively*).

TRANSFUSION, transfusio (*Cels.*); *by the verb.*

TRANSGRESS. ‖ Trans., violare (legem, officium): non servare: non observare (legem, præceptum): solvere *or* transcendere (mōrem): transcendere (ordinem naturæ, *Liv.*: ☞ *not* transgredi *in this sense*). ‖ Intrans., officium relinquere: ab officio discedere (*Cic.*).

TRANSGRESSION. ‖ *Act of transgressing*, violatio, *or by the verbs* (☞ *but not* transgressio, *as in ecclesiastical writers*; e. g., *Augustin, who says* transgressio legis). *In case of transgression*, si quis deliquerit, contra fecerit; si quis hanc legem, hoc præceptum violaverit, neglexerit, migraverit. ‖ *An offence committed*, delictum: peccatum: maleficium: nefas.

TRANSGRESSOR, violator: ruptor: qui violat, non servat, non observat aliquid: qui facit, delinquit contra aliquid (*one who transgresses any particular law*): qui peccat, delinquit: maleficus (*an offender in general*). *The transgressor of a law must suffer its penalty*, qui violavit, non observavit legem, præceptum, pœnas dabit.

TRANSIT, } transitus, -ûs: transi-
TRANSITION, } tio. Vid., *also*, Passage.

TRANSITIVE. ‖ *In grammar*, transitivus (*technical term, grammatical*).

TRANSITORINESS, *by circumlocution*; e. g., omnes res humanas esse fluxas et caducas natura quotidie nos admonet (*of the transitoriness of earthly things*).

TRANSITORY, } caducus (*the proper*
TRANSIENT, } *word*): infirmus (*weak*): fragilis (*frail*): fluxus (*that soon passes away*). Jn. caducus et infirmus: fragilis et caducus: fluxus atque fragilis. *All sublunary things are transitory*, infra lunam nihil nisi caducum et mortale.

TRANSLATE. ‖ *To transfer, remove*, vid. ‖ *To render into another language*, vertere: convertere (*general term*): transferre (*verbally*): reddere (*to render accurately*): interpretari (*to give the sense*). *To translate into Latin*, in Latinum convertere; in Latinam linguam transferre; Latine reddere; Latinæ consuetudini tradere: *to translate from Greek into Latin*, ex Græco in Latinum sermonem vertere; Græca in Latinum vertere; ex Græco in Latinum convertere *or* transferre; (ad verbum) de Græcis exprimere (*Cic.*): *to translate literally, word for word, closely*, verbum e verbo *or* de verbo exprimere; verbum pro verbo reddere; ad verbum transferre *or* exprimere; totidem verbis transferre *or* interpretari.

TRANSLATION. ‖ *The act of transferring or removing, by circumlocution with verbs under* Transfer, Remove. ‖ *The act of rendering from one language to another*, conversio: translatio (*Quint.* ☞ *There is no good authority for* versio *or for* interpretatio *in this sense*). *There is no need of a verbal translation*, non exprimi verbum e verbo necesse est. ‖ *A book translated*, liber scriptoris conversus *or* translatus (vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 41; *Quint.*, 10, 5, 2). *The translation of a speech*, oratio conversa: *a bad translation*, liber male conversus.

TRANSLATOR, interpres: qui convertit, &c.

TRANSLUCENT, translucens: pellucens.

TRANSMARINE, transmarinus (*Cic., Liv., Quint.*).

TRANSMIGRATE, transmigrare (*Liv.*): migrare.

TRANSMIGRATION. *By the verbs*: transmigratio (*Prudent.*).

TRANSMISSION. *By the verbs.*

TRANSMIT, transmittere; *over or across*, &c., trans aliquid; *to*, &c., in aliquid: mittere trans aliquid (*to send over*, &c.). Vid., *also*, Send.

TRANSMUTATION, transmutatio (*Quint.*). Vid., *also*, Change.

TRANSMUTE, transmutare (*Hor., Lucr.*). Vid., *also*, Change.

TRANSPARENCY. ‖ *State of that which is transparent*, pelluciditas (*Vitr.*, 2, 8, 10); perspicuitas; *or by the adjective.* ‖ *A transparent picture*, * tabula translucida, pellucida.

TRANSPARENT. ‖ Propr., pellucidus: translucidus: perspicuus (*the first two represent the transparency as a property of a body in itself; but* perspicuus *in relation to a subject looking at it*). *A transparent garment*, vestis nihil celatura: *to be transparent*, pellucēre; translucēre; lucem transmittere; pelluciditatem habēre. ‖ Fig. *Clear*, vid.

TRANSPIRE. ‖ Propr., halare: spirare: evaporari (*Gell.*). ‖ Fig. = *To come to pass*, fieri: evenire. ‖ *To escape (of secrets*, &c.), exire in turbam *or* in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus). Jn. exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferri (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanare.

TRANSPLANT, transponere (*properly*: ☞ transplantare *is not classical*): transferre (*properly or figuratively*): traducere in locum (*figuratively*; e. g., gentem in Galliam): collocare in loco (*figuratively*; e. g., gentem in vestigiis urbis). *A tree will bear transplanting*, arbor in aliâ terrâ vivit et transmigrat: *not to bear transplanting*, translationem reformidare.

TRANSPLANTATION, translatio (*Col., Plin.*); *or by the verb.*

TRANSPORT, *v.* ‖ *To carry or*

send over, portare: transportare: transvehere (*to carry over sea or land; persons or things*): transferre (*to carry over; things*): transmittere: trajicere (*to put across over the sea; persons or things*): aliquem cum custodibus mittere aliquo (*to send away in custody*). ‖ *To banish*, vid. ‖ *To delight, ravish*, mirifice oblectare, delenire aliquem; perfundere aliquem suavissimâ, incredibili, quâdam voluptate, suavissimo voluptatis sensu; ad se convertere et rapere (e. g., me totum ad se convertit et rapit Homerus de Hectoris ab Andromachâ discessu narrans, *Cic., Off.*, 2, 10, 27).

TRANSPORT, *s.* ‖ *Transportation; by the verb. Seneca says* transportationes populorum; i. e., *migrations.* ‖ *Rapture*, animi impetus *or* impotentia (*Cic.*): impotentis animi effrenatio. *Transport of rage*, excandescentia (*Cic.*); fervens animus ab irâ (*Ov.*). ‖ *A vessel employed for conveying troops*, navigium vectorium: navicula vectoria (*for conveying troops*, &c.): navis oneraria (*a ship of burden*). *None of the transports were missing*, nulla navis, quæ milites portaret, desiderabatur.

TRANSPORTATION. ‖ *Act of transporting; by the verb.* ‖ *Banishment*, vid.

TRANSPOSE, transponere: transferre: trajicere aliquid: mutare locum, sedem alicujus rei.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, *transubstantiatio (*technical term, ecclesiastical*): *immutatio: permutatio (ficta, commentitia).

TRANSVERSE, transversus: transversarius (*placed athwart or across, Cæs.* ☞ Transversus, *that crosses a line at right angles*; obliquus, *that forms unequal angles with a line, slanting*).

TRANSVERSELY, transverse (*Vitr.*): in *or* per transversum (*Liv.*): ex transverso (*Plaut.*): transversum: transversa, *plural.*

TRAP, *s.* ‖ Propr., muscipula (*a mouse-trap*): laqueus (*a snare; a cord with a noose, to catch or throttle an animal; especially plural improperly = trap laid for any body*): tendicula (*only improperly in Cicero*): pedica (*to catch an animal by the foot*). *To set or lay a trap*, laqueum ponere; *also with* venandi causâ (*properly*); laqueos ponere *or* disponere (*for any body*, alicui; *properly and figuratively*): *to fall into a trap*, in laqueum (laqueos) cadere: *to remain fast in a trap*, in laqueis hærêre (*poetical; all three also figuratively*). ‖ Fig., insidiæ (*ambush*); laquei (*snares*: ☞ decipuli *or* decipulum = *a trap, figuratively before and after the classical age, and nowhere in the proper sense*): *to lay, place, or set a trap*, insidiari; *for any one*, insidias alicui tendere, ponere, facere, *or* parare; dolum alicui nectere; laqueos alicui ponere *or* disponere: *to allure any one into a trap*, in fraudem pellicere aliquem: *to fall into a trap*, in insidias incidere; in laqueos se induere; in laqueos cadere *or* incidere: *I fall into the same trap*, eâdem capior viâ, quâ alios captabam: *to have fallen into a trap*, laqueis irretitum tenêri. [Vid. Snare.] ‖ *Claptraps*, dulces exclamatiunculæ theatri causâ productæ (vid. *Quint.*, 11, 3, 179; *claptraps as used by an orator*). *Claptraps for the gallery*, verba ad summam caveam spectantia.

TRAP, *v.* ‖ *To entrap*, captare laqueis (*properly*): irretire laqueis (*properly and figuratively*). [Vid. Entrap.] ‖ *Adorn*, vid.

TRAP-DOOR, *janua pensilis (in solo descensum præbens ad ea quæ infra sunt).

TRAPPINGS, ornatus, -ûs (*general term*); phalêræ (*properly, of horses*; i. e., *little golden or silver crescent-shaped plates, with which the neck, head, &c., of horses were ornamented; also of persons, especially military men, but worn sometimes even by women, Publ. Syr. ap. Petron., Sat.*, 55). *To adorn with trappings*, phaleris ornare: *adorned with trappings*, phaleratus. [Vid. Ornament.] ‖ *Horse-trappings*, ornamentum equi (*general term*): phaleræ (vid. *above*). ‖ Improperly. *The trappings of woe*, insignia lugentium (*Cic.*).

TRASH, gerræ: nugæ: tricæ, *plural* (*trifles*): res vilissima (*a worthless thing*): res nihili.

TRASHY, vilis: nihili.

TRAVAIL. Vid. Labor.

TRAVEL, *s.*, iter. Vid. Journey.

TRAVEL, *v.*, iter facere (*to be on a journey*): peregrinationes suscipere (*to go into foreign parts*): peregrinari: peregrinatum abesse (*to be on one's travels*). *To travel to a place*, proficisci; tendere; contendere aliquo: *to travel day and night*, die nocteque continuare iter; *to a place*, diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere aliquo: *to travel through a place*, iter facere per locum; transire per locum: *to travel by a place*, præter locum transire; locum præterire: *to travel over*, obire (*to go through*); circumire (*to go round*); lustrare (*to visit in travelling*); peragrare (*to wander through*); percurrere (*with or without* celeriter, *to travel through quickly*).

TRAVELLER, iter faciens (*one who is on a journey*): viator (*a pedestrian*): peregrinator: peregrinans (*one who is in a foreign country*): hospes (*a guest remaining for a time with any one*): advena (*a stranger in a place*).

TRAVERSE. Vid. Cross.

TRAVESTY, ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorquêre (*Eichst.*): ridiculum reddere: in jocum vertere.

TRAY, ferculum (*general term; also for placing meat on the table*).

TREACHEROUS, perfidus: perfidiosus: dolosus (*tricky*): subdôlus (*secretly plotting*, &c.): falsus (*false*).

TREACHEROUSLY, perfide (*Sen.*): perfidiose (*Cic.*).

TREACHERY, perfidia: proditio (*act of a traitor*).

TREACLE. ‖ *Spume of sugar*, *sacchari spuma. ‖ *Theriac*, theriaca, -æ, *or* theriace, -es, *f.* (*Plin.*).

TREAD, *v.*, pede insistere. *To tread firmly*, firmiter insistere: *to tread softly*, placido, suspenso pede incedere; suspenso gradu îre (*properly, in walking*): parce ac molliter facere (*figuratively, to go cautiously to work*): lenius agere (*to make use of gentle means; opposed to* acerbius agere, *as in Liv.*, 39, 25): *to tread upon*, pedem alicui rei imponere; alicui rei insistere; pedem ponere in aliquâ re (*Cic.*): *to tread under foot*, calcare (*properly and figuratively*). [Vid., *also*, Trample.] *To tread grapes*, uvas calcare (*Cat.*): *to tread clay*, terram argillaceam calcando præparare: *to tread in the footsteps of another*, vestigia alicujus persequi; vestigiis alicujus ingredi, insistere; aliquem vestigiis consequi. ‖ (*Of birds*), calcare (*Col.*).

TREAD, *s.*, vestigium (*footstep, mark or impression of the foot; also a step*).

TREASON, proditio (*treachery*). *High treason*, perduellio (*the crime of one who undertakes any thing against the freedom of the citizens and the public safety*); crimen majestatis, *or* (*in later writers*) crimen læsæ majestatis (*the offence of one who wrongs the dignity and disturbs the tranquillity of the Roman people and the government; as, by betraying an army to the enemy, by sedition*, &c.; vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 1, 72, 2: *in later times, an offence against the sacred person of the prince; cf. Heinecii, Ant. Rom. Synt.*, 4, 18, 46, *sqq. In the time of the republic, the Romans, especially the orators, expressed "high treason" against the state by* paricidium patriæ, *or by the more general term*, scelus; *both opposed to* pietas; vid. *Cic., Sull.*, 2, 6; *Off.*, 3, 21, 83; *Cat.*, 2, 1, 1; 11, 25): *to commit or be guilty of high treason (against the Roman people)*, majestatem populi Romani minuere *or* lædere: *to commit treason against one's native country*, patriæ paricidio obstringi *or* se obstringere: *to declare any thing to be treason against the state*, indicare aliquid contra rempublicam factum esse.

TREASONABLE, perfidus: perfidiosus; *or by circumlocution.*

TREASONABLY. *By circumlocution* (perfide, *Sen.*).

TREASURE, *s.*, thesaurus: copia (*store of precious things; properly and figuratively*): gaza (*the same, but especially of royal treasure*): opes: divitiæ (*wealth, riches*). *To amass treasure*, opes, divitias colligere; thesaurum parare (*Plautus*); opes cumulare (*Curt.*): *to bury or hide a treasure*, thesaurum defodere, obruere (*Cic.*), occultare (*Liv.*): *to find a treasure*, thesaurum fodere (*Cic.*), effodere (*Petr.*): *public treasure*, ærarium; thesaurus publicus (*Cic.*): *that man is a treasure to me*, mihi ille vir thesaurus est (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 22, 5): *the treasures of talent and industry*, copiæ ingenii et acerrimi studii (*Wolf*). *My treasure!* deliciæ meæ! voluptas mea! amores mei!

TREASURE, *v.*, (opes) cumulare: (opes, divitias) colligere (*to amass riches*): thesaurum occultare (*to hide a treasure*).

TREASURER, ærarii præfectus (*Plin. Ep.*, 5, 15, 5): custos gazæ (*Nep., Dat.*, 5, 3): *under the later emperors*, thesaurarius: thesaurensis (*Cod. Just.*): comes largitionum sacrarum: comes thesaurorum (*Ammian.*).

TREASURY, ærarium: thesaurus publicus (*of the state*): fiscus (*of a prince*). *To lay up in the treasury*, reponere pecuniam in thesauros, in thesauris: *to bring into the treasury*, pecuniam invehere in ærarium (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 22, 76); ferre (*Liv.*) *or* referre (*Cic.*) in ærarium; pecuniam ærario conferre (*Vell.*): *to exhaust the treasury*, pecuniam ex ærario exhaurire (*Vell.*).

TREAT, *v.* ‖ Trans. *To use in a certain manner*, aliquem tractare, habêre; *well, ill*, &c., bene, male, &c. *To treat one kindly*, liberaliter habêre *or* tractare aliquem: *to treat with respect*, honorifice tractare aliquem: *to treat with the greatest respect*, summo honore afficere aliquem: *to treat one with indulgence*, indulgentiâ tractare aliquem; indulgêre alicui (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 40): *to treat one in a hostile manner*, in hostium numero habêre; pro hoste habêre *or* ducere: *to treat one in the same manner as another*, aliquem eodem loco habêre quo alium: *to treat with contempt*, contumeliose agere (de). ‖ *To manage*, tractare aliquem *or* aliquid (*the proper word*): curare aliquem *or* aliquid (*to attend to, wait upon*): disputare, disserere de re (*to handle; of a literary subject*). *To treat a disease*, curare morbum; adhibêre morbo curationem: *to treat a patient*, aliquem tractare, curare: *to suffer one's self to be treated (of a patient)*, se curari pati: *to suffer a patient to be treated by another physician*, ægrotum alii medico tradere. ‖ *To handle, discuss* (*a subject*), agere rem, *or* de aliquâ re (*in general*; vid. *Ochs., Cic., Ecl.*, p. 230): disputare, disserere de aliquâ re (*of the disputations of learned men*; *and* disserere *especially of a connected discourse*; vid. *Cic., Ecl.*, p. 12 *and* 354): sermonem habêre de re (*to maintain a conversation; of two or more*): dicere de aliquâ re (*to speak of*): scribere de aliquâ re: scripturâ persequi aliquid (*to write of*). *A book which treats of*, &c., liber qui est *or* qui est conscriptus de, &c. (☞ *but not simply* liber de, &c.): *the books which usually treat concerning contempt of death*, libri quos scribunt de contemnendâ morte: *to treat briefly of any thing*, paucis absolvere aliquid. ‖ *To entertain*, vid. ‖ Intrans. *To negotiate*, agere de re: postulare conditiones alicujus rei. *To treat with any one*, agere cum aliquo de aliquâ re (*in general*); colloqui cum aliquo de aliquâ re (*by word of mouth*); colloqui per internuncios cum aliquo, et de aliquâ re mentionem facere (*by the intervention of a third party*): *to treat for a thing*, cum aliquo agere (&c.), ut.

TREATMENT, *s.* Vid. Entertainment.

TREATISE, liber: libellus (☞ *not* dissertatio, *which always denotes a verbal discussion*).

TREATMENT. ‖ *Usage*, tractatio. *Kind treatment*, comitas; humanitas: *harsh treatment*, asperitas; sævitia (*cruelty*): *mild, gentle treatment*, lenitas; indulgentia (*indulgent treatment*): *bad, shameful treatment*, contumelia: *unworthy treatment*, indignitates (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 14): *to receive good treatment from any*

one, liberaliter ab aliquo habēri et coli. ‖ *Management, administration*, tractatio : cura : curatio (e. g., curationem adhibēre morbis, *or* admovēre, *to cure by treatment*).

TREATY, fœdus (*a public treaty, confirmed by the authority of the Senate and people; also between two or more individuals*) : sponsio (*a treaty concluded, or a peace made by mutual consent and solemn promise of the generals of armies, but not ratified by the Senate and people of the two belligerent nations;* vid. *Liv.*, 9, 5, *in.*, non fœdere pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem facta est). *To make or conclude a treaty with any one*, fœdus cum aliquo facere, icere, ferire, percutere ; fœdus jungere cum aliquo ; fœdere jungere alicui ; fœdus inire cum aliquo : *to conclude a treaty of marriage* [vid. TO MARRY] : *I am in treaty with any one*, mihi cum aliquo fœdus est ictum : *to observe a treaty*, fœdus servare ; fœdere stare ; in fide manēre (*opposed to* fœdus negligere ; fœdus violare, rumpere, frangere ; fœdus violare et frangere).

TREBLE, *adj.*, triplus (*thrice as much*) : trigeminus *or* (*more poetical*) tergeminus (*repeated three times*) : tripartītus (*in three parts*) : triplex (*consisting of three divisions*) : terni, -æ, -a (*three at once ;* e. g., soles terni).

TREBLE, *v.*, triplicare (*Gell.*).

TREBLE, *s.* ‖ *In music*, vox attenuata, acuta (*Auct. ad Her.*) : soni acuti (*Cicero*) : summa vox (*Hor., Sat.*). *To sing treble*, summâ voce canere : *to go from the highest treble to the deepest bass*, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (*Cic., De Or.*, 1, 59, 201).

TREBLY, triplum (*thrice as much*) : tripartīto (*in three parts*) : trifariam (*in a three-fold manner ;* e. g., trifariam *or* tripartīto dividere).

TREE, arbor (*general term*) : planta (*for transplanting*) : mater (*from which grafts or scions are taken*). *A little tree*, arbuscula : *concerned with or belonging to trees*, arborarius : *of a tree*, arboreus (e. g., *the fruit*) : *a place planted with trees*, arbustum (*especially a place where vines grow on other trees*) ; pomarium (*an orchard*) : *to plant a field with trees*, arbustare agrum (*Plin.*, 17, 23, 35, *No.* 22, *or* § 201) : *to grow to a tree*, arborescere : *the tree of a saddle*, * forma sellæ equestris.

TREFOIL, trifolium (*Plin., Linn.*).

TRELLIS, clathri, *plural* : ☞ cancelli = *lattice-work with larger openings. Trellis-work*, opus clathratum : *made of trellis-work*, clathratus.

TREMBLE, tremere (*general term*) : contremiscere : intremiscere (*all three especially to shake with fear ; of persons and things*) : horrēre (*to shudder ; of persons*) : micare (*to move to and fro, as a leaf*, &c.). *I tremble all over, or in every limb*, totus tremo horreoque (*Ter.*) ; toto pectore tremo (*Cic.*) ; omnibus artubus contremisco (*Cic.*) : *to tremble at any thing*, aliquid tremere, contremiscere, extimescere : *I do not tremble at this danger*, hoc ego periculum non extimesco (*Cic.*) : *to write with a trembling hand*, vacillante manu scribere, epistolam exarare : *the earth trembles*, terra movetur *or* movet (movet *in Liv.*, 35, 40, &c.), *or* quatitur (*is shaken*) : *the earth begins to tremble*, terra intremiscit.

TREMBLING, *participial adj.*, tremens : tremebundus (*in a single case*) : tremulus (*also of a lasting state ; all three of persons and things*). *Written with a trembling hand*, vacillantibus literulis scriptus (*after Cic., Fam.*, 16, 15, 2 ; *cf.* litera manu pressa tremente labat, *Ov.*). *A trembling hand*, manus tremebunda *or* tremula (e. g., *of a drunken man*) ; manus intremiscens (e. g., *of a surgeon performing an operation*) : *a trembling voice*, tremebunda vox.

TREMBLING, *s.*, tremor : horror (*shuddering with cold*, &c.). *Trembling seizes me*, contremisco ; exhorresco ; horror me perfundit (*Cic., poetical*) ; tremor, horror occupat membra mea, artus meos.

TREMENDOUS, terribilis : formidolosus : reformidandus : metuendus : timendus (☞ formidabilis *only poetical*) [SYN. *in* FEARFUL] : ingens : immanis (*huge, monstrous*). *Very tremendous*, horribilis ; horrendus ; sævus : *a tremendous storm*, tempestas turbulentissima, vehementissima : *to be tremendous*, formidini, terrori esse alicui.

TREMENDOUSLY, horrendum *or* terribilem in modum ; *also*, formidolose (*Cicero*).

TREMULOUS. Vid. TREMBLING.

TRENCH, fossa (*general term*) : *diminutive*, fossula (*Col.*) : incīle, *or* fossa incīlis (*a trench in a field for drainage, a drain*). *To draw or make a trench*, fossam ducere (*Plin.*) ; facere ; fodere (*Liv.*) ; percutere (*Plin. Ep.*) ; deprimere (*Hirt.*) ; cavare (*Plin.*) : *to a certain point*, fossam perducere aliquo : *to make a trench before a place*, fossam prædūcere (*Cæs.*) : *to surround with a trench*, (oppidum) fossā circumdare (*Cic.*) : *to guard the entrance by a large trench*, aditum vastissimā fossā cingere (*Cic., De Rep.*, 2, 6).

TRENCH UPON. Vid. ENCROACH.

TRENCHER, catillus (ligneus).

TRENCHING. ‖ *In husbandry*, pastinatio.

TREPAN, *s.* ‖ *A surgical instrument*, terebra (*large*) : modiolus : * serra versatilis (*smaller*).

TREPAN, *v.* ‖ *In surgery*, terebrâ, modiolo perforare calvariam (*after Cels.*) : foramen facere terebrā : cerebrum excīdere (*Cels.*). ‖ *To cheat*, vid.

TREPIDATION, tremor : trepidatio. Vid. FEAR.

TRESPASS. [Vid. TRANSGRESS, TRANSGRESSION.] *To trespass* (*in shooting*, &c.), in alienum fundum ingrēdi venandi aucupandive gratiā (*Gai., Dig.*, 41, 1, 3).

TRESS, cirrus (*natural, Mart.*) : cincinnus (*artificial, Plaut.*).

TRESSEL, * fulcrum : * machina (*general term*). *The tressel for a table, perhaps* * pedes mensæ plicatiles.

TRIAL. ‖ *Examination*, tentatio : spectatio : examen : deliberatio : reputatio : consideratio. [SYN. *in* EXAMINATION.] ‖ *Attempt*, conatus : periculum : experimentum [SYN. *in* ATTEMPT] : tentamen (*only in Ovid, but probably current also in prose*). *An unsuccessful trial*, res infeliciter tentata : *to make a trial*, periculum facere (alicujus rei) ; conatum facere *or* incipere. ‖ *Legal trial*, quæstio (*the inquiry*). *To put any body on his trial*, aliquem lege interrogare : quærere ex aliquo : quæstionem habēre de *or* ex aliquo : quæstionem ponere in aliquem : *for any thing*, audire de aliquā re ; quæstionem habēre *or* instituere de aliquā re ; aliquem lege alicujus rei (*or* alicujus rei *only*) interrogare : *to be put upon one's trial*, lege interrogari. [Vid. ACTION *for more phrases.*] ‖ *Trials = misfortunes sent to try us*, * calamitates virtutis spectandæ causâ divinitus allatæ ; *also*, labores (*hardships*).

TRIANGLE, triangulum : trigōnum : figura triquētra. *An equilateral triangle*, trigōnum æquis *or* paribus lateribus : *a right-angled triangle*, trigōnum orthogonium. *To divide a square by a diagonal line into two equal triangles*, quadratum lineā diagoniā, *or* diagonali, in duo trigona æquā magnitudine dividere : *to construct an equilateral triangle on a given line*, in datā lineā triangulum æquis lateribus constituere.

TRIANGULAR, triangulus : trigōnus (*having three angles*) : triquētrus (*having three sides*).

TRIBE, tribus, -ûs (*in all the senses of the English word*). *By tribes, tribe by tribe*, tributim.

TRIBULATION, mæstitia : mæror (*sorrow, grief*) : miseria : ærumna : res miseræ (*calamity*). Vid. CALAMITY, SORROW.

TRIBUNAL, tribunal (*judgment-seat*) : judicium (*judgment*). *To summon any body before a tribunal*, aliquem in judicium vocare : *to appear at a tribunal*, in judicium venire.

TRIBUNATE, TRIBUNESHIP, } tribunatus, -ûs.

TRIBUNE, tribūnus.

TRIBUNITIAL, tribunitius ; *or, by genitive*, tribunorum.

TRIBUTARY, vectigalis (*general term, that pays taxes*) : tributarius (*that pays poll- and land-tax ; both these of persons and things*) : stipendiarius (*that pays a fixed yearly sum ; of persons, especially in conquered or subject states*). *To render tributary*, vectigalem *or* stipendiarium facere : *to be tributary*, vectigalia, tributa, *or* stipendia pensitare : *to be tributary to any body*, stipendiarium esse alicui.

TRIBUTE, tribūtum. Vid. TAX.

TRICE, punctum *or* momentum temporis : minimum temporis punctum.

TRICK, *s.*, ars : dolus : artificium ; technа (*comedy*). *To play tricks*, dolos nectere, procudere (*comedy*) : *a juggling trick*, præstigiæ (*deception, delusion*) : circulatoriæ præstigiæ (*of a juggler, Tert., Apol.*, 23) : fabula (*as it were, a comedy, which one plays for the purpose of deceiving ;* e. g., Cornicinius ad suam veterem fabulam rediit, *Cic., Att.*, 4, 2, 4) ; *at cards*, * paginæ (lusoriæ) captæ, *or* captandæ.

TRICK, *v.* ‖ *To deceive*, fraude *or* dolo capere : eludere : fucum facere alicui : fraudare : fraudem *or* fallaciam alicui facere. *To trick any body out of any thing*, aliquem fraudare *or* defraudare aliquā re ; *out of money*, aliquem circumdūcere *or* circumvertere argento : aliquem emungere argento : perfabricare aliquem (*all comedy*). ‖ *To adorn*, exornare. Vid. ADORN.

TRICKERY, dolus : dolus malus : doli atque fallaciæ : ars : artes, *plural ;* machinæ : fraus. SYN. *in* DECEIT.

TRICKISH, dolosus : subdolus : fallax.

TRICKLE, manare (*to flow*) : stillare, distillare aliquā re (*in drops*).

TRIDENT, tridens (*Plin.*) ; cuspis triplex (*Ov.*) ; *also*, cuspis *only* (*Ov.*) ; fuscina (*Cic.*).

TRIED, probatus (*tried and found good*) : spectatus (*properly, repeatedly and closely examined ; both of persons and things*) : igni spectatus : igni perspectus (*that has stood the test of fire, Cic., Off.*, 2, 11, 38 ; *of friendship, Cic. post Red. in Sen.*, 9, 23) : cognitus (*known ; of things*). *Thoroughly tried*, per omnia expertus : *tried by experience*, probatus experimento : *of tried fidelity*, fidelis : *a man of tried virtue*, homo cognitā virtute : *men of tried morality*, viri quorum vita in rebus honestis perspecta est.

TRIENNIAL, trietericus. *A triennial feast* (i. e., *one celebrated every three years*, trieterica (sacra), -orum, *n.* ; trieteris, -idis, *f.* ; triennia, -um, *n.* (*sc.* sacra, *Ov., Met.*, 9, 642, *Bach.*).

TRIFLE, *s.*, res parva : res minuta : paullum : paullulum [SYN. *in* LITTLE] : opus minutum (*a work of art in miniature*) : munus leve : munusculum (*a little present*) : res parvi momenti (*any thing of small importance*). *It may also frequently be expressed by the adjectives*, parvus, levis, perlevis. *Trifles*, minutiæ ; res parvæ *or* minutæ ; nugæ (*insignificant trifles*) : apinæ (*bagatelles, nonsense, Mart.*, 1, 114, 2, *sq., of his epigrams*) : *this is a trifle*, hoc leve est ; id parvum est : *it is no trifle*, est aliquid ; non leve est : *these are trifles*, hæc parva sunt ; hæc nugæ sunt (*inconsiderable things not worth caring for ;* e. g., *these are trifles, but it was by not despising these trifles that*, &c., parva sunt hæc, sed parva ista non contemnendo, &c., *Liv.*, 6, 41) ; sunt apinæ tricæque et si quid vilius istis (*scarcely worthy of regard, Mart.*, 14, 1, 7 ; *of things*) : *is that (circumstance) a trifle ?* num parva causa est ? *that is no trifle in my sight*, non parvi illud æstimo : *to reduce a very difficult thing to a mere trifle*, rem facilem ex difficillimā redigere (*Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 27) : *he accomplished the matter, which certainly was no trifle*, id quod erat difficillimum, effecit : *to give one's self up to trifles ; to trouble one's self about trifles*, minutiarum esse studiosum (☞ *but not* reduviarum curare, *which has the meaning only from the context, Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 44, 128) : *any thing is a mere trifle to me*, aliquid mihi jocus *or* ludus est : *to injure a person not even in the merest trifle*, ne minimā quidem re lædere aliquem : *to buy for a trifle* (*at a low price*), parvo emere, ære pauco emere : *to be knocked down at a trifle*, nummo addici (*at an auction*).

TRIFLE, *v.*, nugari: alucinari (*Cic.*); ineptire (*Ter.*); ludere (*Hor. Ep.*).

TRIFLER, homo nugax (*Cic.*): cunctator (*idler*).

TRIFLING, *s.*, ineptiæ: *minutiarum studium (*after* minutiarum studiosus). *Away with this trifling!* tolle has ineptias.

TRIFLING, *adj.*, levis: exiguus: parvus: parvus dictu (e. g., res; *opposed to* magni momenti res [Syn. *in* Inconsiderable]: minutus (*insignificant*): abjectus (*common, low*): mediocris (*not great*). *Accuracy or care in trifling matters*, minutiæ subtilitas *or* diligentia: *trifling investigations*, quæstiones minutæ. *A trifling present*, leve munus; munus levidense (*once, Cic., Fam.*, 9, 12, *extr.*): *for a more trifling cause*, leviore de causâ (*Cæs.*): *such trifling matters*, tantulæ res: *such trifling occupations or engagements*, tantularum rerum occupationes (*the business, trouble, &c., such trifling matters cause*): *no trifling sum*, nummi non mediocris summæ: *to propose trifling questions*, res minutas quærere; minutas interrogationes proponere: *to be fond of trifling pursuits*, minutiarum esse studiosum: *to consider any thing as a trifling matter*, aliquid parvi facere, *or* (*Tac.*) in levi habēre.

TRIG, (rotam) sufflaminare (*Sen.*).

TRIGGER (*of a wheel*), sufflamen, *Juv.*; (*of a gun*), *ligula (sclopeti).

TRILATERAL, triquētrus: tribus lateribus.

TRILL, *s.*, sonus vibrans.

TRILL, *v.*, vocem vibrissarē (*Titinn. ap. Fest., explained by* vocem in cantando crispare, *Fest.*).

TRIM, *adj.*, comtus: nitidus.

TRIM, *v.*, componere (*to adjust*): ornare: exornare (*to adorn, decorate*). *To trim one's hair* [vid. "*To dress the* Hair"]: *to trim trees*, arbores putare *or* amputare (*to clip, prune; opposed to* immittere): tondēre (*to clip, as hedges*, &c.): collucare, *or* interlucare, *or* sublucare (*to thin*): intervellere (*to cut away boughs or branches*).

TRIMMER, temporum multorum homo (*a time-server*). Prov., qui duabus sellis sedēre solet.

TRINE, trinus. *Trine aspect (in astrology)*, trigōnum.

TRINITY, trinitas (*ecclesiastical*). ☞ *Perhaps, by circumlocution*, triplex Dei natura (*after Just.*, 44, 4, 16).

TRINKET, mundus muliebris: *plural*, deliciæ muliebres: merces lepidæ ad nitidioris vitæ instrumenta pertinentes (*after Pliny*).

TRIO. ‖ *Union of three voices*, *cantus musicorum ternarius. ‖ *Three together*, tres: trini, -æ, -a.

TRIP, *v.* ‖ Trans., supplantare aliquem (*Cic.*): aliquem pedibus subducti in terram arietare (*Curt.*). Intrans. ‖ *In trouble*, (ad rem) pedem offendere. [Vid. Stumble.] *Here I have caught you tripping, for*, &c., teneo te, inquam, nam, &c. ‖ *To move along lightly and quickly*, celeriter īre; ocius se movēre; currere (*to run*).

TRIP, *s.* ‖ *Stumble*, pedis offensio: lapsus (*so as to fall*). ‖ *A short journey*, excursio: iter breve.

TRIPARTITE, tripartītus (*Cic.*).

TRIPE, intestina, *plural* (fendicæ, *Arnob.*): omasum (*of oxen, Hor.*): omentum (porci, *Juv.*).

TRIPLE, triplex. Vid., *also*, Treble.

TRIPLET, *versus terni.

TRIPOD, tripus, -ōdis (*Cic.*).

TRIREME, triremis. ☞ *Avoid* trieris (τριήρης), *which is in some Codd., Nep., Alcib.*, 4, 3.

TRISYLLABIC, trisyllabus (*Varr.*).

TRITE, tritus: contritus. Jn. communis et contritus. *Trite rules*, omnium communia et contrita præcepta: *trite things*, res pervulgatæ *or* vulgi rumoribus exagitatæ; summum jus summa injuria factum est jam tritum sermone (*Prov., a trite saying, Cic.*).

TRIUMPH, *s.* Propr., *in the Roman sense*, triumphus (*a larger, a regular triumph*): ovatio (*smaller or incomplete*). *To celebrate a triumph*, triumphare: triumphum agere, habēre (de aliquo populo, ex aliquâ regione, *over*), *or* ovare (*if only the* ovatio): *to lead any body in triumph*, aliquem ducere in triumpho, per triumphum: *to obtain a triumph*, triumphum deportare: *to decree a triumph*, triumphum alicui decernere. Fig., triumphus, victoria (*victory*): exsultatio (*Tac.*): lætitia exsultans, gestiens (*Cic.*).

TRIUMPH, *v.* Propr., triumphare: triumphum agere, habēre (ovare, *to celebrate an ovation*): victorem invehi in capitolium cum insigni illâ laureâ (*Cic.*): triumphantem inire urbem (*Liv.*). *To triumph over any body, or a country*, triumphare, triumphum agere de aliquo, ex aliquâ terrâ. Fig., vincere; victoriam referre, reportare (*to conquer*): triumphare: exsultare (*to rejoice*).

TRIUMPHAL, triumphalis. *A triumphal arch*, arcus triumphalis: *a triumphal car*, vehiculum triumphale (*Cic.*); currus triumphalis (*Plin.*); *or, from context, simply* currus: *triumphal procession*, pompa triumphalis.

TRIUMPHANT, triumphans. *A triumphant general*, imperator triumphans: ☞ triumphator *is late.*

TRIUMVIR, triumvir.

TRIUMVIRATE, triumviratus, -ūs.

TRIUNE, trinus (Deus), *ecclesiastical.*

TRIVIAL, levis: parvus: trivialis (*Suet., common*). Vid. Trifling.

TROCHAIC, trochaicus.

TROCHEE, trochæus.

TROOP, *s.*, turba, grex, globus (*an irregular multitude*; turba, *in disorder*; grex, *without form or order*; globus, *group, thronging mass*): caterva (*of soldiers or others; crowd*): cohors (*as a regiment, &c.*): manus (*a band of men*): exercitus (*a host, poetical*): multitudo (*a great number*). *A troop of soldiers*, militum manus *or* caterva: *a troop of players*, scenicorum grex: *in troops*, catervatim.

TROOP, *v.*, coīre: convenire: se congregare (*in great numbers*): confluere: frequentes convenire.

TROOPER, eques, -ĭtis, *m.*

TROOPS, milites, *plural.* Vid. Army, Soldier.

TROPE, tropus (*Quint.*): verbi translatio (*Cic.*): verborum immutatio (*Cic., Or.*, 17, 69).

TROPHY, tropæum (*Cic.*). *To erect a trophy*, tropæum ponere, statuere, sistere, constituere.

TROPIC, tropicus (*technical term*); circulus tropicus (*Hygin.*). *The tropic of Cancer*, orbis, circulus, solstitialis (*Gell.*): *the tropic of Capricorn*, orbis, circulus, brumalis (*Gell.*).

TROPICAL. ‖ *Relating to a tropic, by genitive*, circuli tropici, &c. ‖ *Figurative*, translatus.

TROT, *s.*, *gradus citatus.

TROT, *v.*, *gradu citato īre: currere. *To trot after*, citato equo subsequi aliquem *or* aliquid: equo vectum sequi aliquem *or* aliquid.

TROTH, fides. *To plight one's troth*, fidem suam obligare; fidem alicui dare: *in troth*, ex bonâ *or* optimâ fide.

TROTTER. *A rough trotter*, succussor, succussator (*Lucil. ap. Non.*, 16, 30, *sqq.*). *To be a rough trotter*, succussare gressus (*Attil. ap. Non.*, 16, 28, *sq.*).

TROUBLE, *s.* ‖ *Pains, labor*, opera: virium contentio: labor: negotium: studium. [Syn. *in* Labor.] *With great trouble*, ægerrime: vix (*scarcely*): multâ operâ: magno labore: multo labore et sudore: multo negotio: *without any trouble*, facile: facili negotio; *but mostly* nullo negotio *or* sine negotio: *to give one's self trouble*, multam operam consumere: *to lose all one's trouble*, operam *or* operam et oleum perdere: frustra niti: *to take trouble for any body*, niti pro aliquo: alicui operam præstare *or* dicare: *to take trouble about any thing*, studēre, operam dare *or* navare alicui rei (*for the purpose of obtaining it*): *to take trouble to do any thing*, niti: eniti: laborare: elaborare. Jn. eniti et efficere: eniti et contendere: contendere et laborare (*all with* ut): *to take great trouble*, omnibus viribus contendere: omnibus nervis conniti: omni ope atque operâ eniti (*all with* ut). *Don't put yourself to any trouble*, noli tibi molestiam exhibēre: *to take much trouble to no purpose*, multam operam frustra consumere: *to have trouble in any thing*, operam sustinēre in aliquâ re: *to take or undertake the trouble*, operam capere, suscipere, *or* obire: *to spare no trouble*, operæ *or* labori non parcere: *to submit to the trouble*, æquo animo laborem ferre: *to relieve any body from the trouble*, alicui laborem demere: *I need not put myself to this trouble*, hoc labore supersedēre possum: *it is not worth the trouble*, non tanti est: *it is worth the trouble*, operæ pretium est: *don't give yourself any trouble for me*, noli meâ causâ laborare. ‖ *Annoyance*, molestia: onus (*burden*): cura (*anxiety*): incommodum. *To give any body trouble*, alicui negotium facessere *or* exhibēre (facere *doubtful, Krebs*); molestiam alicui afferre, exhibēre; molestiā aliquem afficere; *some trouble*, aliquid aspergere molestiæ (i. e., *as a drawback, the other circumstances being of a favorable or happy kind*). *To be a trouble to any body*, alicui esse molestiæ (*Plaut.*), oneri (*Liv.*): onerare aliquem (*Cic.*). ‖ *Affliction*, vid. *To rest from his troubles*, a vitæ laboribus quietem capere. ‖ *Commotion*, vid.

TROUBLE, *v.* ‖ *To tease, annoy*, negotium facessere, negotium *or* molestiam exhibēre alicui. *To trouble any body with any thing*, obtundere aliquem aliquâ re (e. g., literis, rogitando); obstrepere alicui (e. g., literis); *with entreaties*, precibus fatigare aliquem: molestiam alicui afferre; molestiā aliquem afficere; alicui aliquâ re molestum *or* gravem esse. ‖ *To disturb, disquiet*, agitare (*properly, to put in motion*; e. g., *the water; hence to disturb*, e. g., *any one, the mind*): exagitare (*properly, to hunt up; hence to rouse, harass*, e. g., *one's neighbors, the state*): vexare (*to attack*): lacessere (*to provoke to battle*): carpere (*to weaken by single, repeated attacks*): commovēre (*to disturb the mind*): sollicitare, sollicitum facere (*to render any one anxious or solicitous*): pungere (*with a pointed instrument, to touch sensibly*): turbare, conturbare, perturbare (*to perplex or confuse, to put out of tone*). *That troubles me*, hoc male me habet: hoc me commovet, me pungit. ‖ *To give pain, afflict*, contristare (*in conversational style, in Cæl. ap. Cic., Ep.*, 8, 9, *extr.*; *frequently in Seneca and Columella*). *Usually expressed by a circumlocution with* dolorem alicui facere, efficere, afferre, commovēre, incutere: dolore aliquem officere. *I am troubled*, doleo: dolet mihi: ægre *or* moleste fero: *to trouble one's self about any thing = to be vexed or harassed on account of it*, dolēre *or* mærēre rem *or* re: dolorem ex re accipere, capere, suscipere, haurire: molestiam trahere ex re: (*much*), magnum dolorem ex re accipere: ex re magnam animo molestiam capere. ‖ *To trouble one's self about any thing = to care for it*, laborare de re: curare aliquid: curæ (☞ *not* curæ cordique) mihi est aliquid: *not to trouble one's self about a thing*, negligere, non curare aliquid: *he has enough to trouble himself about*, is rerum suarum satagit (*comedy*): *not to trouble one's self about any thing at all*, omni curatione et administratione rerum vacare: nihil omnino curare (*of the heathen deities*): soluto et quieto esse animo (*to live without care; of men*): *to trouble one's self to inquire or ask after any thing*, curare, quærere aliquid; anquīrere de aliquo *or* de aliquâ re; alicujus rei rationem habēre *or* ducere: *I do not trouble myself about any one*, nihil curo aliquem: *to trouble one's self about other people's concerns*, aliena (negotia) curare: curare quæ ad me non pertinent: anquirere de alieno: *not to trouble one's self about household concerns*, omittere curas familiares: *not to trouble one's self about the opinions of others*, non curare quid alii censeant: *why should I trouble myself about it?* quid mihi cum illâ re? (*what have I to do with it?*): *I do not trouble myself about it*, nihil hoc ad me (*sc.* pertinet).

TROUBLER, turbator. *Or, usually, by circumlocution with verbs under* Trouble; e. g., qui alicui negotium facessit, &c., *or* homo molestus, &c.

TROUBLESOME, molestus: gravis

(*burdensome*): incommodus: iniquus (*inconvenient*): durus (*hard, oppressive*): operosus, laboriosus (*full of labor*): odiosus (*to which one has a disinclination*): difficilis (*difficult*). JN. gravis et incommodus: gravis et odiosus: laboriosus molestusque: odiosus et molestus. *Very troublesome*, permolestus: perincommodus: *troublesome times*, res miseræ; tempora misera, dura; iniquitas temporum: *in exceedingly troublesome times*, summo et difficillimo reipublicæ tempore (*Cic.*): *a troublesome office*, provincia molesta et negotiosa: *in a troublesome manner*, moleste: graviter: incommode: *in a very troublesome manner*, permoleste, perincommode: *to be troublesome*, degravare (e. g., *of a wound, Liv.*, 7, 24): *to be troublesome to*, molestiam alicui afferre, exhibēre; gravem, molestum esse alicui; oneri esse: (*by speaking*), gravem esse alicujus auribus; aures alicujus onerare verbis: (*by asking*), obtundere aliquem rogitando: (*by letters*), obtundere aliquem; obstrepere alicui literis: (*with entreaties*), fatigare aliquem precibus: *if it be not troublesome to you*, nisi molestum est; si tibi grave non est: *I fear I am troublesome to you*, vereor ne tibi gravis sim: *a troublesome fellow*, homo molestus *or* odiosus: *send away these troublesome fellows*, abige muscas (*Cic.*).

TROUGH, alveus: *diminutive*, alveolus (☞ labrum, *a vat, tub*).

TROUNCE. Vid. PUNISH.

TROUT, trutta (*Gloss.*); * salmo fario (*Linn.*); fario (*probably the salmon-trout, Auson., Mosell.*, 130); aurata (*the golden trout*, * sparus aurata, *Linn.*).

TROW. Vid. BELIEVE, THINK.

TROWEL, trulla. *To lay on mortar with a trowel*, trullissare (*Vitr.*).

TROWELLING, trullissatio (*Vitr.*).

TROWSERS, feminalia (*Suet.*; ☞ *not* femoralia): braccæ (bracæ, *Tac.*), *or, if necessary*, laxæ braccæ, *to distinguish from* braccæ strictæ, *breeches. Wearing trowsers*, braccatus (*Cic.*): *to wear trowsers and stockings in winter*, hieme muniri feminalibus tibialibusque (*Suet., Aug.*, 82).

TRUANT. [Vid. VAGUE, IDLE.] *To play the truant*, * scholam non obire.

TRUCE, induciæ, *plural*. *To make a truce*, inducias cum hoste facere (*Cic.*); inire (*Plin. Ep.*); pacisci (*Cic.*): *to sue or ask for a truce*, petere inducias (*Nep.*); postulare ut sint induciæ (*Cic.*): *to grant a truce*, dare inducias (*Liv.*, 1, 15): *to maintain a truce*, inducias conservare (*Nepos*): *to observe or respect a truce*, jura induciarum servare (*Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 85): *to break a truce*, inducias per scelus violare (*ib.*, 2, 15): *during a truce*, per inducias (*Sall.*): *a truce of thirty days having been concluded*, quum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactæ induciæ (*Cic., Off.*, 1, 10, 33): *the truce having expired*, postquam induciarum dies præteriit (*Nep., Ages.*, 3, 1); induciarum tempore circumacto (*Liv.*, 27, 30): *the truce had not yet expired*, nondum induciarum dies exierat (*Liv.*, 30, 35).

TRUCK. Vid. BARTER.

TRUCKLE, se venditare alicui: adulari aliquem. Vid. CROUCH.

TRUCKS, * currus volubilis.

TRUDGE, pedibus ire. *I can not trudge it*, pedibus ire non queo (*Plaut.*): *to trudge off*, se amoliri: se auferre: *come, trudge along*, amōve te hinc; abi.

TRUE. ‖ *Not false, real*, verus (*general term*): sincērus, germanus (*uncorrupt, pure, genuine*). JN. verus et sincerus. *To see any body in his true colors*, aliquem evolutum integumentis dissimulationis nudatumque perspicere (*Cic.*): *a true scholar*, vir vere doctus: *a true Stoic*, verus et sincerus Stoicus: germanus Stoicus: *not a syllable of it is true*, tota res ficta est: *it is true*, verum est: res ita se habet: res veritate nititur (*general terms*): non nego: concedo: fateor (*as forms of giving assent*): *it is not true*, falsum est: *to be found or proved true*, exitu comprobari: *dreams come true*, somnia evadunt *or* eveniunt (*Cic.*). ‖ *Faithful*, vid. ‖ *Exact*, rectus. ‖ *In forms of protestation and swearing*: "*as true as*," ita *or* sic *with the subjunctive followed by* ut; *with the subjunctive if a wish is to be expressed, the indicative if an assertion is to be made*: "*as true as I live, I shudder*," &c., ita vivam (*or* ita deos mihi velim propitios), ut—perhorresco; *or* (*with* ita vivam *thrown in parenthetically*) perhorresco, ita vivam, &c. "*As true as I am alive, I should like*," &c., ita vivam (*or* ita mihi omnia, quæ opto, contingant) ut velim, &c. ‖ *In answers of partial assent followed by an objection. True...but*; vid. GOOD.

TRUFFLE, tuber (*Plin.*); * Lycoperdon tuber (*Linn.*). *A truffle-hunter*, * tuberum investigator: *a truffle dog*, * canis tuberibus investigandis aptus doctusque.

TRULY, vere: ad veritatem: sincere. *To speak truly*, vere loqui: in veritate dicere: sincere pronunciare.

TRUMP, *s.*, * pagina coloris primi *or* præcipui.

TRUMP, *v.*, * paginâ coloris præcipui vincĕre.

TRUMP UP, confingere. *To trump up a charge or accusation*, crimen *or* aliquid criminis, *or* in aliquem confingere. Vid. FABRICATE, INVENT.

TRUMPERY, nugæ: gerræ: tricæ, *plural* (*trifles*): scruta, -orum (*old clothes, &c.*; *frippery*).

TRUMPET, *s.*, tuba (*a long, straight bronze tube, increasing in diameter, and terminating in a bell-shaped aperture*): lituus (*slightly curved at the extremity: the* lituus *was used by the cavalry, the* tuba *by the infantry, Acro ad Hor., Carm.*, 1, 1, 23): buccina (*a horn-trumpet, resembling the shell,* buccinum; *spiral and gibbous: originally made of a shell, then of horn, and perhaps of wood and metal. Its chief use was in proclaiming the watches of the day: it was also blown at funerals and before sitting down to table*): cornu (*horn; invented by the Etruscans: first of horn, afterward of brass: curved in the shape of a* C, *with a cross-piece to steady it*, non tuba directi, non ĕris cornua flexi, *Ov.* Vid. *Dict. of Antiqq.*). *To blow the trumpet*, tubâ canere: *at the sound of the trumpet*, tubâ accinente; *the sound of a trumpet*, tubæ *or* buccinæ sonus: *the trumpet sounds*, buccinatur (*of course, only if it is a* buccina): *though they did not hear the trumpet*, non exaudito tubæ sono (☞ classicum *was properly a* "*signal*," *though also used for the instrument, mostly a* cornu, *with which it was sounded, Dict. of Antiqq.*). *To sound one's own trumpet* (*Prov.*), de se ipsum prædicare (*Cic.*); se ipsum laudare.

TRUMPET, *v.* ‖ PROPR. *To blow a trumpet*, tubâ *or* buccinâ canĕre: cornu *or* buccinam inflare. ‖ FIG. *To spread abroad, publish*, buccinatorem esse alicujus rei (*Cic., Fil. in Cic. Ep.*, 16, 21, 4, *Cortt.*): canere: cantare (*to publish, render famous*; vid. *Virg., Æn.*, 4, 190; *Val. Flacc.*, 2, 117): vulgare: divulgare (*general term, to spread among the people*): prædicare (*to boast before all*): venditare: jactare (*to brag, speak boastfully*).

TRUMPETER, tubicen: *perhaps* buccinator. *To be the trumpeter of any body's praise*, buccinatorem alicujus existimationis esse (*Cic.*): *to be one's own trumpeter*, de se ipsum prædicare (*Cic.*); se ipsum laudare.

TRUNCHEON, *scipio, insigne imperii.

TRUNDLE, volvere (*transitively*): volvi (*intransitively*).

TRUNK. ‖ *The body of a tree*, stirps (*the stock, as the animating and supporting principal part of a tree; opposed to the branches and leaves, as growing from it and dependent upon it; it sometimes includes the whole stem with the roots*): truncus (*the naked, dry part of the tree; opposed to the branches and leaves, and even to the top itself, as its ornament; in short, so far as it answers to the trunk of the human body, as distinguished from* stirps: truncus *means the lower part of the stem*; stirps, *the higher*). ☞ *In good prose* stipes (*in poetry synonymous with* truncus *or* stirps) *is only* "*pole*;" caudex, a "*block*" *or* "*log*;" i. e., *piece of wood, cut up or not, too short to be recognized as a stem or trunk* (*Dōd.*). ‖ *Of the human body*, truncus (corporis). ‖ *Proboscis*, rostrum: *of an elephant*, proboscis, -idis (*Plin.*); manus (*Cic.*). ‖ *Chest*, arca: cista: capsa: armarium: scrinium: pyxis. *Little trunk*, arcula: capsula: cistula: cistellula. SYN. *in* BOX.

TRUNK-MAKER, qui arcas, capsas, &c., conficit (☞ *not* capsarius *in this sense*).

TRUSS, *s.* ‖ *A bandage used for hernia*, * fascia hernialis: fascia, cui imo loco pila assuta est ex panniculis facta (*Cels.*, 7, 20, *in.*). *To put on or apply a truss*, fasciam ad repellendum intestinum ipsi illi subjicere (*Cels., loc. cit.*). ‖ *A bundle* (*of hay, straw*, &c.), fascis: fasciculus.

TRUSS, *v.*, colligare: ligare (*to bind together*): colligere (*to collect; draw up*). *To truss up*; vid. PACK.

TRUST, *s.* ‖ *Confidence*, fiducia (*the proper word, laudable trust in things we actually can rely on, which is allied to the courage of trusting in ourselves*): confidentia (*a blamable, presumptuous trust, particularly in one's own strength; opposed to foresight and discretion*): audacia (*confidence arising from contempt of danger: it may imply either praise or dispraise*): audentia (*laudable confidence; spirit of enterprise*): fidentia ("Fidentia est per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiduciæ certâ cum spe collocavit," *Cic.*): fides (*faith in a man's honor*): spes firma: spes certa (*confident expectation*): firma animi confisio: animus certus et confirmatus. [PHR. *in* CONFIDENCE.] ‖ *Credit*, fides. [Vid. CREDIT.] ‖ *Deposit*, vid.

TRUST, *v.* ‖ *To intrust*, alicui aliquid credere: concredere (*comedy, rare in Cicero*): commendare et concredere: committere: permittere (*the latter, to leave any thing to any body for the purpose of getting rid of it one's self; the former, to make any body morally responsible for any thing*): mandare, demandare (*to charge any body with the management of any thing*): deponere aliquid apud aliquem (*as a deposit, to be kept*): alicujus fidei aliquid committere *or* permittere: tradere in alicujus fidem (*to commit to any body's good faith*): aliquid alicui delegare (*of what one ought otherwise to do himself*). *To trust any body with one's secrets*, occulta sua alicui credere; *with one's most secret thoughts*, arcanos sensus credere alicui (*Virg.*); *with one's plans*, consilia sua alicui credere; *with one's life*, vitam suam alicui credere *or* committere; *any body with all I have*, summam fidem rerum omnium alicui habēre: *with one's reputation*, existimationem suam committere alicui: famam ac fortunas suas credere alicui (*Cic.*): *any body with an office, a command*, munus, imperium alicui dare *or* mandare; *also*, imperio aliquem præficere; summam imperii alicui tradere, *or* ad aliquem deferre (*Nep.*): *with the defence of a city*, * urbem alicui tuendam dare: *any body with a letter*, epistolam, literas alicui committere. ‖ *To confide*, fidere *or* confidere alicui *or* alicui rei: credere alicui: fidem habēre, *or* tribuere, *or* adjungere (*all four without distinction, Cic., De Div.*, 2, 55, 113; 2, 59, 122): fretum esse aliquo *or* aliquâ re (*rely on*): fiduciam habēre alicujus rei. *To trust one's self*, fiduciam in se collocare: *to trust too much*, nimis confidere: *to trust any body's virtue*, credere alicujus virtuti (*Sall.*): *not to trust any body's eyes, ears*, oculis, auribus non credere: *not to trust any body*, alicui diffidere: alicui fidem non habēre. *A man to be trusted*, homo certus *or* fidus. Vid. CONFIDE.

TRUSTEE, fiduciarius: ☞ *not* fideicommissarius, *which = the person who is to receive the benefit of a* fideicommissum: fiduciarius *denotes the person laid under an obligation of delivering it.*

TRUSTWORTHY, } fidus: fidēlis
TRUSTY, } (*faithful*): certus: constans. JN. certus et constans: firmus et constans (*firm, constant*).

TRUTH, veritas (*truth in the abstract; as a quality*): verum (*truth in the concrete; that which is true*: ☞ *hence we must render the phrase* "*to speak or say the truth*," *not* veritatem dicere, loqui, *but* verum *or* vera dicere; dicere quod res est).

The exact truth, strict truth, summa veritas; severitas: *a universally acknowledged truth*, perspicua omnibus veritas: *historic truth*, historiæ fides; *also*, historica fides (*Ov., Am.*, 3, 12, 42): *the truths of the Christian religion*, vera, quæ doctrina Christiana tradit, præcepta: *half truths*, quæ non satis explorate percepta et cognita sunt: *according to truth*, ex re: *it is an established truth*, pro vero constat: *to be a lover of truth*, veritatis amicum, diligentem, *or* cultorem esse: *to be blind to the truth*, a vero aversum esse: *to perceive the truth*, quæ vera sint, cernere: *to say the truth* (*in concessions*), verum, si loqui volumus; verum, si scire vis: *to tell any body the truth*, alicui vera dicere.

TRY. ‖ *To attempt*, rem *or* rem facere tentare: experiri: conari: periclitari (aliquem *or* aliquid; e. g., periclitari Romanos, *Nepos*): periculum facere alicujus *or* alicujus rei: moliri (*to endeavor to effect a great and difficult work*): audēre (*to attempt a great and dangerous work*). ☞ Probare, *in this sense, is without classical authority. To try my strength*, tentare quid possim: *let us try our strength*, experiamur, quid uterque possit: *I tried what I could do*, tentavi quid possem: *to try if*, &c., experiri si, &c. ‖ *To put to the test*, tentare: examinare: explorare [Syn. *in* Examine]. *To try* (*gold*, &c.), aliquid ad obrussam exigere: *to try by fire*, igni spectare aliquid *and* (*figuratively*) aliquem (*Cic.*): *to try any body's fidelity*, alicujus fidem inspicere (*Ov.*): *to try, or try on, a garment*, vestem probare *or* experiri: *to try a horse*, equum tentare: *to try a medicine*, medicamentum usu explorare (*Cels.*). ‖ *To put upon trial*, interrogare: quærere [vid. Trial]. *To try a cause*, causam cognoscere (*of the judge*); judicem esse de aliquâ re; judicem sedēre in aliquem (*of a juror*, &c.). ‖ *To tempt*, vid.

TUB, alveus (*long, like a trough*): labrum (*broad, large, like a vat*): lacus: sinus (*round*).

TUBE, tubus (*diminutive*, tubulus, *Varr.*): fistula: canalis: canaliculus. Syn. *in* Conduit.

TUBERCLE, tuberculum (*Cels.*). Vid. Swelling.

TUBEROUS, tuberosus (*Varr.*).

TUBULAR, tubulatus (*Plin.*).

TUCK, *s.* (*In a garment*) *pars sinuata, replicata, inflexa.

TUCK, *v.*, *vestis partem replicare, sinuare, inflectere.

Tuck up, colligere.

TUESDAY, dies Martis (*technical term*).

TUFT, crista (*on birds; a helmet*, &c.). *A tuft of wool*, floccus: *a tuft of hair*, crines in fasciculum collecti (*in a knot*): crines densiores et prolixi (*natural*): *a tuft of trees*, fruticetum: virgultum.

TUFTED, cristatus (*having a plume*, &c.): densus (*close together*).

TUG, *v.*, trahere. *To tug at*, moliri aliquid. Vid. Pull, Strive.

TUG, *s.*, tractus (*pull*): nisus: molitio (*effort*).

TUITION, institutio: disciplina; ☞ *not* instructio. *To intrust to any body's tuition*, (puerum) alicui in disciplinam tradere: *to be under tuition*, *in disciplinâ esse.

TUMBLE, *v.* ‖ Intrans., cadere: labi: prolabi (*forward*): corruere (*to fall down; of men and animals*): ruinam facere *or* trahere (*to fall down in ruins; of buildings*, &c.). [Vid. Fall.] ‖ Trans., deturpare rugis: rugas cogere.

TUMBLE, *s.*, casus, -ûs: lapsus, ûs. Vid. Fall.

TUMBLER. ‖ *One who shows feats of tumbling*, petaurista, -æ, *m.* (*Varr.*). ‖ *A large drinking-glass*, poculum: scyphus. Vid. Cup.

TUMBREL, plaustrum (*Cic.*).

TUMID, tumidus: turgidus: inflatus (*all of persons and things*). *A style is tumid*, oratio turget atque inflata est. Vid., *also*, Turgid.

TUMOR, tumor: tuber. Vid. Swelling.

TUMULT, tumultus (*Roman term for any sudden outbreak*; e. g., *of slaves, peasants, allies*): motus: motus concursusque (*tumult in the state*): seditio (*mutiny against the government*): vis repentīna (*sudden tumult*): turbæ. *Tumult among the citizens*, seditio domestica: *to excite a tumult*, turbas dare *or* facere (*Ter.*); tumultum facere (*Sall.*), concitare; seditionem facere, concitare, commovēre, concire: *to cause a violent tumult in the camp*, maximas in castris turbas efficere (*Cic.*): *to cause fresh tumults*, novos tumultus movēre (†*Hor.*): *to cause tumults in a state*, tumultum injicere civitati (*Cic.*); turbæ ac tumultûs concitatorem esse (*Cic.*); tumultum edere *or* præbēre (*Liv.*): *to quell a tumult*, tumultum sedare (*Liv.*); comprimere (*Tac.*): seditionem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, exstinguere: *a tumult breaks out*, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit; *breaks out again*, seditio recrudescit; *decreases*, seditio languescit; *is appeased*, seditio conticescit. ‖ *Any violent motion*, motus: jactatio: jactatus [Syn. *in* Agitation]: tumultus (*of the sea, the body; also of the mind*, mentis †): vehementior animi concitatio: animi permotio (*of the mind*). Vid., *also*, Agitation.

TUMULTUOUS, tumultuosus: concitatus: commotus.

TUN, *s.* ‖ *A large cask*, dolium (*very large*): seria (*of a long shape*). ‖ *A liquid measure*, *centum urnæ.

TUN, *v.*, *in dolium, seriam, infundere.

TUNE, *s.* ‖ *Harmony*, sonorum concentus: nervorum *or* vocum concordia. *In tune*, consŏnus: *out of tune*, absŏnus (*not of the right tone, that sounds badly*); dissŏnus (*that does not agree in tone, not in harmony; opposed to* consŏnans): *to be out of tune*, absonum esse (*to sound ill; ☞ in later writers*, absonare); dissonare; discrepare (*not to harmonize*). ‖ *An air*, modi: moduli: cantus, -ûs: canticum.

TUNE, *v.*, fides ita contendere nervis (*or, with circumlocution*, numeris), ut concentum servare possint (vid. *Cic., Fin.*, 4, 27, 75): *to tune a number of instruments*, *accommodare instrumentum musicum ad aliud; *efficere ut aliquid cum aliquâ re concinat; *efficere ut res concentum servent.

TUNEFUL, canōrus: musicus.

TUNIC, tunica. *A tunic with sleeves*, tunica manicata: *a long tunic*, tunica talaris: *an under tunic*, tunica intima (*Gell.*, 10, 15): *wearing a tunic*, tunicatus.

TUNICLE, tunica (*Cels., Plin.*): tunicula (*Plin.*).

TUNNEL, canalis: tubus: canaliculus. Syn. *in* Conduit.

TUNNY, thynnus *or* thunnus: *scomber thynnus (*Linn.*).

TURBAN, *tiāra (Turcica).

TURBID, turbidus (*the proper word*): cœnosus: limosus (*muddy*).

TURBOT, rhombus (*Plin.*): *pleuronectus maximus (*Linn.*).

TURBULENCE. ‖ *Restless disposition*, ingenium turbulentum *or* inquietum; ingenium turbidum (*Tac.*). ‖ *Tumult*, vid.

TURBULENT, turbulentus (*restless, unquiet*): seditiosus (*engaged in a disturbance*): rerum evertendarum *or* rerum novarum cupidus: rerum mutationis cupidus (*disposed to overthrow the existing constitution*): rebellans (*that rises against its conquerors; of a vanquished people*). Jn. seditiosus ac turbulentus (e. g., civis): inquietus (*restless*): turbidus (*disturbed*; e. g., civitas, *Tac.*). *To be turbulent*, novas res quærere; novis rebus studēre.

TURBULENTLY, turbulente: turbulenter: seditiose: turbide.

TURF, *s.*, cespes (*a spot covered with turf, a grass-plot; also a tuft of grass, with the earth in which it grows*): herba (*young, tender grass, on which one may lie*). *Fresh turf*, cespes vivus: *to cut turf*, cespitem circumcidere (*Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 42): *to lie on the turf*, se abjicere in herbâ (*not* in herbam): *a seat of turf*, sedile cespite obductum; sedile e *or* de cespite vivo factum; sedile gramineum.

TURF, *v.*, cespitem ponere rei: congerere rem cespite: *cespite obducere (*to cover with turf*).

TURGID, tumidus: turgidus. *A turgid style*, oratio, quæ turget et inflata est (*Cic.*); genus dicendi, quod immodico tumore turgescit (*Quint.*); turgida oratio (*Petron.*); oratio tumida, tumidior (*Quintilian*).

TURGIDITY, tumor; *or by the adjectives. Turgidity of style*, verborum pompa, verborum tumor, inflata oratio, ampullæ: *to be chargeable with turgidity*, adhibēre quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam; ampullari.

TURMOIL, turba *or* turbæ, *plural*: perturbatio: tumultus, -ûs. *Turmoil of the mind or passions*, perturbatio; vehementior animi commotio *or* concitatio; turbidus animi commotus (*Cic.*); mentis tumultus (*Hor.*): *to allay the turmoil of the mind*, motus animi tranquillare *or* sedare (*Cic.*). Vid., *also*, Commotion.

TURN, *s.* ‖ *Circular motion*, conversio: circumactus (corporis): *usually by the verbs.* ‖ *Winding, bend*, flexus, -ûs: occursus ac recursus: ambages, *plural* (*winding, circuitous route; also in ablative singular*, ambage): anfractus (*a break in the continuity of any thing's direction*; e. g., *of a horn, the course of the sun*, &c., *but especially of a road; hence, from context*, anfractus *for a* "*turn in the road*"). *A river that has many turns*, amnis sinuosus flexibus (*after* Mæander s. f., *Plin.*). ‖ *A walk to and fro*, ambulatio: spatium: *to take a turn*, ambulationem conficere (in aliquo loco): *to go to take a turn*, ire, *or* abire ambulatum, *or* deambulatum; *after two or three turns*, duobus spatiis tribusve factis: *a little turn*, ambulatiuncula. ‖ *Change leading to a result*, commutatio: *by* eventus, exitus (*event*); *or by circumlocution*; e. g., *fortune takes a sudden turn*, fortuna subito convertitur (*Nep., Att.*, 10, 2); celeriter fortuna mutatur (*Cæs., B. C.*, 1, 59): *all things take an unfavorable turn*, omnia in pejorem partem verturntur ac mutantur (*Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 36, 103): *things take a good, bad turn*, omnia nobis secunda, adversa incidunt (*Cic.*): *the war takes an unfavorable turn*, res inclinatur (*Liv.*): *to take a different turn*, aliter cadere, cedere, mutare (*Cic.*): *all things have taken a different turn*, omnia versa sunt (*Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 22, 61): *the affair takes an unexpected turn*, res præter omnem opinionem cadit, cedit (*after Cic.*): *to take a good or favorable turn*, in lætiorem *or* meliorem statum mutari: *to give a turn to any thing*, rem vertere, convertere (*Cic.*); rem totam inclinare (*Liv.*): *to give a different turn*, rem aliter, alio modo, vertere; rem alio vertere, convertere (*after Cic.*): *to give a more elegant turn to*, elegantius facere aliquid (*Cic.*). ‖ *Disposition* (*of mind*), vid. ‖ *Mode of expression*, conformatio. *To give a good turn to a sentence*, sententiam apte conformare; aliquid elegantius dicere: *various turns of expression*, variæ figuræ et verba. ‖ *Order, course, usually by circumlocution with some of the cases of* vicis, *which does not occur in the nominative*; e. g., *in turn*, in vicem: *it is your turn now*, nunc tuæ sunt partes (vid. *Phædr.*, 4, 3, 25: ☞ ordo te tangit *or* ad te venit *is not Latin*): *by turns* = *alternately*, alterna, *nom. plural*; invicem; per vices (☞ *not* alternis = *one after the other, nor* vicissim = *in return*; vicibus *means* "*by turns*," "*alternately*," *but it is found only in poetry and later prose writers*). ‖ *Office* (*good or bad*). *A good turn*, officium (*a kindness*): beneficium (*a benefit*): *to do any body a good turn*, alicui benigne facere: de aliquo bene merēri: *to do a bad turn* [vid. Injure, Hurt]. ‖ *Inclination of the scale*, libramentum (*the proper word*): mantissa (*preponderance*). ‖ Fig. *That which occasions a change in a thing or in its termination*, momentum (*the proper word*, ῥοπή): discrimen (*critical or decisive point*). *To give the turn of the scale*, momentum habēre; discrimen facere: *to give the turn of the scale to a thing*, momentum facere alicui rei *or* (*in a thing*) in re; momentum afferre ad rem; rem inclinare (*to bring near to decision*): rem decernere (*to decide*): *trifles frequently give a turn of the scale to important mat-*

ters, ex parvis sæpe magnarum rerum inclinationes pendent.

TURN, *v.* ‖ *To give a certain direction*, vertere : convertere. *To turn one's self or itself*, se convertere ; converti : *to turn the eyes to any place*, oculos aliquo convertere : *to turn upside down, topsy-turvy*, ima summis miscēre *or* mutare ; summa imis confundere ; omnia turbare et miscēre ; omnia in contrarium vertere ; cœlum ac terras miscēre : *to turn inside out*, invertere : *to turn the thoughts to*, animum advertere ad rem [vid. ATTEND] : *to turn the thoughts from a subject*, animum *or* cogitationes ab aliquâ re : *to turn the back*, verti : converti (*to turn round*) : se vertere *or* convertere (*in flight*) : abire, decedere, discedere (*to go away*). ‖ *To apply*, vid. : *to turn to one's own use or advantage*, uti aliquâ re (*to use*) ; in rem suam convertere aliquid (*to apply to one's benefit*) ; fructum capere ex re. ‖ *To move round, change* (*position*), (*trans.*) torquēre : contorquēre : circumagere (e. g., molas trusatiles). *To turn any thing round*, in orbem torquēre *or* circumagere ; rotare (*to turn like a wheel*) : (*intrans.*) se torquēre *or* convertere : se versare (*voluntarily*) : circumagi : volvi : ferri (*involuntarily*). *To turn in a circle*, in orbem circumagi ; se gyrare ; rotari (*rather poetical*). FIG. *The whole dispute turns on this question*, circa hanc consultationem disceptatio omnis vertitur : *to turn up the nose at any body*, ludum alicui suggerare (*cf. Cic., Att.*, 12, 44). ‖ *To give another direction to*, (*trans.*) vertere : convertere : torquēre (*figuratively, to turn aside, to wrest* ; e. g., jus) : (*intrans.*) *to turn one's self*, se vertere ; vertere ; se convertere ; converti : *to turn with every wind*, ipsā plumā aut folio facilius movēri ; mobili esse animo [vid., *also*, CHANGE] : *his brain is turned*, mente captus est ; de *or* ex mente exiit ; mente alienatus est : *is not your brain turned ?* satin' sanus es ? *to turn from one party to another* (i. e., *to change sides*), deficere, desciscere alicui ab aliquo. ‖ *To change* = *convert* [vid. CONVERT]. *To turn into money*, vendere. ‖ *To fashion, form*, conformare : effingere. ‖ *To incline* (*a scale*), (*trans.*) inclinare : (*intrans.*) inclinari *or* inclinare in (ad) alteram partem. *The scale turns*, altera lanx propendet *or* deprimitur (*cf. Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 17, 51 ; *Acad.*, 2, 12, 38). FIG. *The scale of fortune turns*, fortuna vertit, convertitur, *or* se inclinat. ‖ *To translate*, vid. ‖ *To form on a lathe*, tornare (*also figuratively, to make with niceness, &c.* ; e. g., versus, *Hor.*) : detornare (*to turn off*, velares annulos, *Plin.*, 13, 9, 18 : *figuratively*, sententiam, *Gell.*) : torno facere : ex torno perficere : ad tornum fabricare (*properly, to make in a lathe*) : perficere aliquid in torno (*Vitr.*). *To turn cups of terebinthus*, calices torno facere ex terebintho (*Plin.*). ‖ INTRANS. *To change its color*, varium fieri (e. g., *the grapes are beginning to turn*, uva varia fieri cœpit) : flavescere (*to turn sear or yellow ; of leaves, &c.* ; e. g., folium fagi, *Plin.*). ‖ *To apply for aid*, vid. : *whither shall I turn ?* quo me vertam ? *he knew not whither to turn*, quo se verteret non habebat.

TURN ABOUT, versare. Vid., *also*, TURN ROUND.

TURN ASIDE. ‖ TRANS., deflectere : detorquēre (*by force*). ‖ INTR., deflectere : declinare de re (e. g., de viâ) : devertere.

TURN AWAY, TURN FROM. ‖ TRANS. *To avert*, avertere : amovēre. *To turn away the eyes from any one*, oculos dejicere ab aliquo ; *to another*, oculos ab aliquo in alium avertere. FIG. *To turn away one's mind or thoughts*, animum *or* cogitationes avertere ab aliquâ re *and* ab aliquo. ‖ *To dismiss*, vid. ‖ INTRANS., amovēre se : deflectere.

TURN BACK. Vid. RETURN.

TURN DOWN, invertere.

TURN IN. ‖ TRANS. *To double back*, inflectere : replicare (*to fold back*). ‖ INTRANS. *To be doubled back*, inflecti. ‖ *To enter* (*a house*), domum alicujus intrare : apud aliquem devertere.

TURN INTO. Vid. CONVERT, TRANSFORM.

TURN OFF. ‖ TRANS. *To dismiss*, vid. ‖ *To give a different direction to* ; e. g., *to turn off water*, derivare (*to draw from or to a place*) : deducere (*to lead or move away to a place, or downward*) : avertere (*to give another direction to*). *To turn off a river*, flumen derivare, avertere ; *through a new channel*, flumen novo alveo avertere. ‖ INTRANS. ‖ *To take a different turn*, se flectere ; e. g., hinc silva, via, se flectit sinistrorsum (*turns off to the left*). ‖ *To corrupt, putrefy*, vitiari (*of fruit, meat, &c.*) : putrescere (*to go to decay*). *That has turned off*, putridus ; rancidus (*rancid ; e. g., meat*).

TURN OUT. ‖ TRANS. *To drive away*, ejicere. *To turn one out of one's house*, aliquem domo ejicere (*except in this construction*, ejicere *mostly takes* ex *or* de). ‖ *To seek* (*a word in a dictionary*), * vocabulum in lexico quærere. ‖ INTRANS. *To issue, have a certain end or result*, evenire : exitum habēre (*to have an issue*) : cadere (*to fall out*). *To turn out well*, bene, belle evenire : prospere procedere, *or* succedere (*to succeed*) ; alicui res fauste, feliciter, prospereque eveniunt (*prosperously, Cic., Muren.*, 1) : *to turn out badly*, male, secus cadere : *to turn out agreeably to one's wish*, ex sententiâ succedere (*opposed to* aliter cecidit res ac putabam ; præter opinionem cadere) : *I feared how it would turn out*, verebar, quorsum id casurum esset, *or* quorsum evaderet : *I am afraid how it will turn out with him*, vereor quid de illo, *or* quid illi fiet : *how has it turned out with you ?* quis eventus te accepit ? *turn out as it may*, utcumque res ceciderit *or* cessura est : *to see beforehand how a thing will turn out*, de exitu rei divinare.

TURN OVER. ‖ *To upset*, vid. ‖ *To revolve*, revolvere. *To turn over the pages of a book*, librum evolvere (☞ librum consulere *is* = "*to consult a book*;" libros adire *only of the Sibylline books*) : *to turn over a new leaf* (*proverbial*), ad bonam frugem se recipere (*Cic.*).

TURN ROUND. ‖ TRANS., versare (*to turn, sometimes to one side, sometimes to the other ; also, to turn round in a circle*) : circumagere (*to turn round to another side, or to move round in a circle*) : invertere (*to turn about, to invert*) : convertere (*to turn round and round, and, with the* terminus ad quem, *to direct to a place by turning round ; hence followed by* ad *or* in *with an accusative*) : circumvertere (*to turn round about*) : intorquēre (*to move to one side by turning ;* e. g., oculos ad aliquid) : contorquēre (*to move quite round by turning*) : retorquēre (*to turn back ;* e. g., oculos ad aliquid). ‖ INTRANS., se convertere (*of persons and things*) : versari *or* se versare : se circumagere : circumagi (*the first of persons or things, the latter only of things which turn round*) : circumferri : circumverti (*only of things ;* e. g., *wheels, the heavenly bodies*) : se gyrare (*to turn one's self round ;* e. g., *with the head, Veget.*, 3, 5, 2). *To turn one's self round in a circle*, in orbem circumagi, *or* se circumagere (☞ rotari *is poetical*) : *to turn one's self round to any one*, se convertere ad aliquem ; se circumagere ad aliquem.

TURN UP. ‖ TRANS., reflectere : recurvare (*crookedly*). ‖ INTRANS., reflecti : recurvari. ‖ *To happen*, vid.

TURN UPSIDE DOWN. Vid. TURN.

TURN-COAT, transfuga : desertor (*a deserter*) : proditor (*a traitor*) : homo levissumus, modo harum, modo illarum partium (*Sall.*). *To be a turn-coat*, defecisse *or* desciscisse a partibus (e. g., optimatum).

TURNERY, opus torno factum, *or* ad tornum fabricatum (*turner's work*) : ars tornandi (*the art*).

TURNING. Vid. TURN, *s.*

TURNING-POINT, flexus, -ûs (*Cic.*).

TURNIP, rapum ; *rarely* rapa, -æ, *f.* (*Col., Plin.*) : *diminutive*, rapulum (*Hor.*) : napus, -i, *m.* (*a navew, kind of turnip, Col.*) : * brassica rapa (*Linn.*). *A turnip-field*, rāpina ; napina, -æ, *f.* (*Col.*).

TURNKEY, * custos carceribus impositus : janitor carceris (*Cic.*).

TURNPIKE, * repagulum. *Turnpike-road*, via lapidibus strata, munita, manu facta ; *also*, via aggerata (*after Curt.*) ; viæ agger (*Tac., Hist.*, 2, 24) ; trames aggeratus (*after Tac., Ann.*, 1, 63) ; *also simply* via (*Cic.*) : *to make a turnpike-road*, viam lapide sternere (*Ulp. in Dig.*), consternere (*Plin.*) ; viam aggerare (*after Tac.*) ; viam publicam sternere (*Eichst.*) ; *turnpike-gate keeper*, exactor redituum ex viarum munitione (*after Cic., Font.*, 4, 7) : *toll at a turnpike*, vectigal in viâ publicâ proficiscentibus pendendum ; *or perhaps* portorium (vid. *Herz. ad Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 1).

TURNSPIT, (* homo, servus, canis) carnem veru transfixam ad ignem versans : * (machina) veru versando (*Bau.*).

TURNSTILE, * obex versatilis.

TURPENTINE, terebinthina resina (*Cels.*). *The turpentine-tree*, terebinthus, -i, *f.* (*Plin.*) ; * pistacia terebinthus (*Linn.*).

TURPITUDE, improbitas : nequitia : ignavia ; *or by circumlocution with* turpis, improbus, abjectus.

TURRET, turricula (*Vitr.*).

TURTLE, * testūdo mydas (*Linn.*).

TURTLE-DOVE, turtur (*Cic.*) ; * columba turtur (*Linn.*).

TUSH, phui ! apage !

TUSK, * dens prædæ capiendæ, excipiendæ, factus, destinatus ; *or, from the context, simply* dens.

TUTELAGE. ‖ *Minority*, ætas pupillaris. ‖ *Guardianship*, tutēla. PHR. *in* GUARDIANSHIP.

TUTELARY, præses. *A tutelary deity* (*of a place*), deus præses loci ; deus qui loco præsidet ; deus, cujus tutēlæ, *or* in cujus tutēlâ locus est (☞ *not* deus tutelaris *or* numen tutelare) : *the tutelary deities of a kingdom*, dii præsides imperii.

TUTOR, *s.*, educator (*in a physical or moral respect ; originally of parents ; afterward also of instructors*) : nutricius (*one who takes care of the physical training, Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 108 *and* 112) : magister : formator morum et magister (*a teacher and moral trainer or tutor ;* vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 8, 23, 2) : prædagogus (*one who has the charge of a child ; in Rome, a slave*) : custos rectorque (*as tutor and governor ;* vid. *Plin. Ep.*, 3, 3, 4, adolescenti nostro ... in hoc lubrico ætatis non præceptor modo, sed custos etiam rectorque quærendus est) : educator præceptorque (*instructor and teacher, Tac., Ann.*, 15, 62, *extr.*). *To be tutor to the young princes*, educationi liberorum principis præesse : *the place of tutor to the princes*, * præfectura et institutio filiorum regiorum, *or* filiorum principalium : *to be a tutor of youth*, formare vitam juventutis ac mores (*after Plin., Pan.*, 47, 1) : *a private tutor*, præceptor domesticus : *to keep a private tutor*, præceptorem *or* magistrum domi habēre : *to have a private tutor*, * domestico præceptore uti ; domesticas disciplinas habēre : *to become a private tutor*, * munus præceptoris domestici suscipere ; puerum suscipere regendum (*after Cic., Att.*, 10, 6, 2) : *to look out for a private tutor*, * præceptorem domesticum quærere (*after Plin. Ep.*, 3, 3, 4).

TUTOR, *v.*, docēre : instituere. Vid. TEACH.

TUTORSHIP, * præfectura et institutio (juvenum *or* filiorum alicujus).

TWANG, *s.*, clangor : sonitus, -ûs.

TWANG, *v.*, clangorem *or* sonitum dare : sonare.

TWEEZERS, volsella, -æ, *f.* (*Plaut., Mart.*) (☞ forceps = *pincers*).

TWELFTH, duodecimus. *Every twelfth*, duodecimus quisque : *for the twelfth time*, duodecimum : *a twelfth*, pars duodecima ; uncia.

TWELFTHLY, duodecimo.

TWELVE, duodecim : duodēni (*distributive, and with substantives that are used only in the plural* ; e. g., duodenæ literæ = duodecim epistolæ ; *or* duodecim literæ = *twelve letters of the alphabet*). *Twelve times*, duodecies : *twelve times as much*, duodecim partibus plus : *twelve hundred*, mille et ducenti ; milleni et duceni (*distributive, or with substantives found only in the plural*) : *twelve hundred times*, millies et ducenties : *the twelve hundredth*, millesimus ducentesimus : *of twelve years* (*in duration*), duodecim annorum : *twelve years old*, duodecim annos natus : *twelve thousand*, duodecim millia ; duo-

dena millia (*distributively*, &c.): *twelve pounds in weight*, duodecim pondo; duodecim libras pondo (valens): *a twelve-pounder* (*cannon*), * tormentum bellicum globos singulos duodecim librarum mittens.

TWELVEMONTH. Vid. YEAR.

TWENTIETH, vicesimus. *Every twentieth*, vicesimus quisque: *for the twentieth time*, vicesimum.

TWENTIETHLY, vicesimo.

TWENTY, viginti: vicēni (*distributive, and with substantives that are found only in the plural*; vid. TWELVE). *A space of twenty years*, viginti anni; vicennium (* *Modest.*, *Dig.*, 50, 8, 8): *a man twenty years old*, homo viginti annorum; homo viginti annos natus: *twenty-fold, twenty times as much*, vicies tantum: *the field bears twenty-fold*, ager effert *or* efficit cum vicesimo: *twenty times*, vicies: *twenty thousand*, viginti millia: *twenty thousand times*, vicies millies: *the twenty thousandth*, vicies millesimus.

TWICE, bis. *Twice as much*, duplum; alterum tantum (*as much again*): *twice as big*, altero tanto major (*so* longior, &c.); duplo major: *twice as much*, duabus partibus plus: *once or twice*, semel atque iterum: *twice a day*, bis in die (*Cat.*, 64).

TWIG, surculus (*a live shoot, fit for grafting*): stolo: sarmentum. *Dead, dry twigs*, ramalia: ☞ frons = *a green bough*; ramus = *a branch*.

TWILIGHT, lux incerta *or* dubia (*poetical*): lumen incertum *or* obscurum. *In the cold zones there prevails only a kind of twilight, from the frozen snow*, in zonis frigidis maligna est ac pruinâ tantum albicans lux (*Plin.*, 2, 68, 68): *it was already seven o'clock, and there was still only a feeble twilight*, jam horā diei prima, et adhuc dubius et quasi languidus dies (*Plin. Ep.*, 6, 20, 6). *Morning twilight*, diluculum: *evening twilight*, crepusculum (*the proper word*): tenebræ (*shades of evening*).

TWIN, geminus (☞ vopiscus = *a twin born after the premature birth or the death of the other*; vid. *Plin.*, 7, 10, 8). *Twins*, gemini; fratres gemini (*general term*); gemini pueri (*if both are boys*): *to have twins*, geminos parĕre *or* eniti; uno partu duos parĕre simul; geminam stirpem edere: *to have two twin boys*, duos virilis sexūs simul eniti: *a twin brother, sister*, frater geminus, soror gemina. ‖ *The twins* (*a constellation*), Gemini; astrum geminum.

TWINE, *v.* ‖ TRANS., circumvolvere: circumplicare. ‖ INTRANS., se circumvolvere (e. g., arboribus): circumvolvi: circumplecti. *To train vines so that they may twine round the props*, vites erigere, ut claviculis suis admiricula complectantur *or* apprehendant (*after Cic., N. D.*, 2, 27, 120): *the vine twines itself about every thing*, vitis claviculis suis quasi manibus, quicquid est nacta, complectitur.

TWINGE, *s.*, dolor (*general term for pain*): cruciatus, -ūs: *plural*, faces dolorum (*Cic., Off.*, 2, 10, 37): acres dolorum morsus (*Cic., Tusc.*, 2, 22, 53): (*in the intestines*), tormina: tormenta, *plural*.

TWINGE, *v.*, dolorem alicui facere, incutere, inurere (*general term, to give pain*): torquēre. *To be twinged*, dolore angi, premi, cruciari; acer doloris morsus est; dolor me invadit, in me incursat.

TWINKLE, micare (*the proper word, as the stars*, &c.): scintillare (*to sparkle*): coruscare (*to glitter, gleam, as arms*, &c.): ☞ splendēre = *to shine*; fulgēre = *to be bright*.

TWINKLING. *By circumlocution with the verb*; e. g., *the twinkling of the stars*, stellæ micantes (☞ splendor, fulgor = *sheen, brightness*; *Pliny has* scintillatio oculorum, 20, 9, 3).

TWIRL, *s.*, gyrus.

TWIRL, *v.* ‖ TRANS., in gyros agere: in orbem torquēre: versare: circum agere. ‖ INTRANS., gyros peragere *or* edere: in gyros ire (*Ov.*): in orbem torquēri: orbem volvere (*Plin.*): se gyrare (*Veget.*).

TWIST, *v.* ‖ TRANS., torquēre (*the proper word; properly and figuratively*): flectere (*to plait, braid, intertwine*): obtorquēre (*to twist round, wrench*). *To twist together*, connectere: inter se implectere: conjungere inter se atque implicare: *to twist off*, detorquēre: *to twist one's neck*, collum alicui torquēre, obtorquēre. ‖ INTRANS., se torquēre *or* flectere: flecti.

TWIT, objicere *or* exprobrare alicui aliquid: objurgare aliquem de aliquâ re: alicui aliquid crimini dare. *He twits me with having been*, &c., objicit mihi me fuisse, &c. (*Cic.*).

TWITCH, *v.*, vellicare (*properly and figuratively*).

TWITCH, *s.*, vellicatio (*Sen.*); *or by the verb*.

TWO, duo, bini (*distributive, or with substantive found only in the plural*; vid. TWELVE). *Two days*, biduum: *two years*, biennium: *of two years*, bimus: bimulus: duos annos natus (*two years old*): ☞ biennalis *is unclassical*; biennis *is doubtful, for, instead of* bienni, *ap. Suet., Galb.*, 15, *the last modern editions read* biennii. *Of two months*, bimensis; bimestris: *two pounds weight*, duo pondo: duas libras pondo (valens): *of two pounds weight*, bilibris: *two and a half*, duo semis: duo et semis: *two ases and a half*, sestertius: *two feet and a half broad*, latus pedes duos semis: *he does not know how many twice two make*, non didicit bis bina quot sint: *in two*, ruptus (*broken*): fractus (*broken with violence*): scissus (*cleft, rent*); *or by verbs, especially with* dis; *as, to break in two*, frangere; diffringere; *to strike in two*, discutere; *to cut in two*, dissecare; *to be in two*, ruptum *or* fractum esse: dehiscere, hiare (*to have a chink*). *To do two things at once*; *kill two birds with one stone* (*proverbial*), de eâdem fidelī duos parietes dealbare (*Cur., Cic. Ep.*).

TWO-FOOTED, bipes.

TWO-FOLD, duplex (*double, not single; of two separate things*): duplus (*twice as large or much*): geminus (*double*): binus: bipartītus: anceps (*double; of a whole*; vid. *Bremi ad Nep., Them.*, 3; *Herz. ad. Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 26).

TYPE. ‖ *Model*, exemplum: forma. ‖ *Acted prophecy*, imago rerum futurarum (*Lactant.*): alicujus rei significatio (e. g., lignum sanguine delibutum crucis significatio est, *Lactant., De Ver. Sap.*, 30): figura (e. g., passionis, *id., ib.*). ‖ *Coll. Metal printing letters*, literarum formæ (*cf. Cic., N. D.*, 2, 37, 93): * typi (*technical term*). ‖ *Coll. Printed letters*, literæ, *plural*; charactēres, *plural*. *In large type*, maximis literis.

TYPICAL, * typicus (*technical term in theology, Sedul.*, 3, 208); *or by the verb*.

TYPICALLY, * per imaginem: * per typum (*technical term*).

TYPIFY, rei futuræ imaginem fingere (*after Cic.*): ☞ *not* adumbrare = *to sketch out, describe*.

TYPOGRAPHER, * typographus (*technical term*): * libros typis, literarum formulis exscribendi artifex.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, * typographicus (*technical term*).

TYPOGRAPHY, * ars typographica (*technical term*): * ars libros typis exscribendi, formulis describendi.

TYRANNICAL, tyrannicus (*Cic.*: *in the Roman sense*, regius, superbus): crudēlis: sævus: immanis (*cruel*). *A tyrannical disposition or conduct*, crudelitas: superbia: animus sævus, crudelis.

TYRANNICALLY, crudeliter ac regie (*in the Roman sense*); superbe crudeliterque: tyrannice (e. g., statuere in aliquem, *Cic., Verr.*, 3, 48, *extr.*): tyrannicâ crudelitate (e. g., aliquos vexare, *Just.*, 42, 1, 3). *To act tyrannically*, crudeliter ac regie facere: crudelissime se gerere: *to rule or govern tyrannically*, crudelem superbamque dominationem exercēre (*after Cic., Phil.*, 3, 14, 34).

TYRANNICIDE, tyrannicīdium (*the killing of a tyrant, Sen., Plin., Quint.*); tyranni interfector (*Liv.*); tyrannicīda (*Plin.*); tyrannoctŏnus (*Cic.*; *one who has killed a tyrant*).

TYRANNIZE. ‖ *To govern as a tyrant*, tyrannidem exercēre: tyrannum agere: dominari (regnare, *in the Roman sense*). ‖ *To act cruelly and imperiously*, crudeliter facere. *To tyrannize over any body*, superbe crudeliterque aliquem tractare: tyrannice statuere in aliquem: crudelem, sævum esse in aliquem (*after Cic.*), tyrannicum imperium exercēre in aliquem (*Ruhnk.*); tyrannico imperio premere aliquem (*Muret.*).

TYRANNY. ‖ *Tyrannical government*, tyrannis (*Cic.*); imperium sævum (*Sall.*; *in the Roman sense*): dominatus, -ūs: dominatio (*Sall.*); dominatio impotens (*Liv.*). *Severe, cruel tyranny*, dominatus superbus, crudēlis: immoderati imperii crudelitas. *To deliver the state from tyranny* (*of the Roman kings*), civitatem ex regiâ servitute eximere (*Liv.*) ‖ *Cruelty*, crudelitas: immanitas: sævitia.

TYRANT. ‖ *In the ancient sense, an absolute ruler, especially one who had made himself master of a state hitherto free, not necessarily including the idea of cruelty or injustice*, tyrannus (vid. *Bremi ad Nep., Milt.*, 8, 3). ‖ *An absolute ruler* (*in the Roman sense*), dominus. JN. dominus et tyrannus: *a cruel tyrant*, tyrannus gravis, crudēlis (*Cic.*), sævus, violentus (*Liv.*) ‖ *In a wider sense, a cruel, domineering person*, homo superbus, crudēlis, sævus. *To play the tyrant*, in suos sævire: suos crudeliter, superbe tractare.

TYRO. Vid. TIRO.

U.

UBIQUITY, omnipræsentia (*ecclesiastical*), *or by circumlocution with* * omnia præsentem numine suo implēre; * omnibus locis præsentem esse.

UDDER, uber: sūmen (*of a sow*). *A distended udder* (*Prior*), uber lacte distentum.

UGLINESS, deformitas: turpitudo: obscœnitas: fœditas. SYN. *in* UGLY.

UGLILY, deformiter (e. g., sonare): turpiter: tetre (teterrime): obscœne: fœde. SYN. *in* UGLY.

UGLY, deformis (*offending one's taste*, &c.; *opposed to* formosus = δυσειδής): teter (*hideous, shocking; making one shudder from feeling one's security disturbed; it is applied to what produces this impression on the senses* [teter naribus, auribus, oculis, *Lucr.*] *or the mind* [locus, tenebræ, &c.]; *also*, vultus = βλοσυρός): turpis (*offending the moral sense; exciting disapprobation, contempt; opposed to* honestus = αἰσχρός): fœdus (*offending natural feelings; exciting loathing*, &c., μιαρός; e. g., fœdā specie, *Lucr.*): obscœnus (*dirty, foul; offending decency and good manners*). JN. teter turpisque; teter et immanis (e. g., belua, *Cic.*). *Dreadfully ugly*, insignis ad deformitatem: *a face dreadfully ugly by nature*, vultus naturâ horridus ac teter (*Suet.*). *Any thing is an ugly trick or habit*, aliquid deforme est (e. g., de se ipsum prædicare). *To make any thing ugly*, aliquid deformare (*opposed to* exornare); aliquid turpare *or* deturpare (*post-Augustan, in prosé*).

ULCER, ulcus, -ĕris, *n.* (*general term for any festering sore*): suppuratio (*as discharging pus*): fistula (*an ulcer which grows out in the shape of a pipe, a fistula*; vid. *Nep., Att.*, 21, 3): apostēma, -ātis, *n.* (ἀπόστημα), *or, pure Latin*, abscessus, -ūs (*an abscess*): vomica (*in the lungs or other intestines, which often breaks out and discharges pus; from* vomere): carbunculus (*a pestilential ulcer, red, with black or pale yellow pustules*; vid. *Cels.*, 5, 28, *No.* 1): cancerōma, -ātis, *n.*; carcinōma, -ātis, *n.*; *pure Latin*, cancer (*a cancer, considered by the ancients as incurable by any means; a curable kind of it was called* cacoēthes; vid. *Cels.*, 5, 28, *No.* 10): epinyctis, syce (*ulcer in the corner of the eye, which is always dropping*): ægilopium, ægilops (*a quasi fistula in the corner of the eye*): * crithe (κριθή, *sty*; vid. *Cels.*, 7, 7, *No.* 2, tuberculum parvum, quod a similitudine hordei a Græcis κριθή nominatur). *Full of ulcers*, ulcerosus: *an ulcer is forming under my tongue*, sub linguâ aliquid abscedit.

ULCERATE. ‖ TRANS., ulcerare (*Cicero*): exulcerare (*Varr., Cels.*). ‖ IN-

TRANS., suppurare (*to have pus forming beneath; as transitive, post-Augustan*): exulcerari.

ULCERATED, exulceratus: ulcerosus: suppuratus (*Plin.*).

ULCERATION, suppuratio: ulceratio (*mostly as an ulcerated place, ulcer*): exulceratio (*Cels.*).

ULTERIOR, ulterior. *Ulterior views, objects*, &c., ulteriora (*opposed to* præsentia; e. g., struere, petere).

ULTIMATE, ultimus. Vid. LAST.

ULTIMATELY [vid. "*at* LAST"] (☞ ultime, *Appul.*).

ULTRA. *To be an ultra tory*, * ultra modum optimatium partes amplecti. *So of other opinions.*

ULTRAMARINE, color cæruleus *or* cyaneus.

ULTRAMONTANE, transmontanus (*Liv.*). *To entertain ultramontane opinions*, * de Papæ potestate eadem fere sentire atque transmontani solent pontificii.

UMBER. ‖ *The fish*, * salmo thymallus (*Linn.*). ‖ *The earth*, * umbra: * terra umbra.

UMBILICAL. *The umbilical chord*, umbilicaris nervus (*Tertull., Carn. Christ.*).

UMBRAGE. [Vid. SHADE, OFFENCE, &c.] *To take umbrage at*;" vid. "*to be* OFFENDED *at.*"

UMBRAGEOUS. Vid. SHADY.

UMBRELLA, * umbraculum contra pluvias muniens. *Umbrella-tree*, * magnolia tripetala (*Linn.*).

UMPIRE, arbiter (*one who decides a cause on grounds of equity, whereas a* judex *is bound to decide by law; also in all the senses of the English word*): disceptator (*one who examines and decides upon the validity of the grounds alleged*; e. g., *in disagreements and verbal disputes*). *To choose any body as an umpire*, aliquem arbitrum *or* disceptatorem sumere: *to appoint an umpire between two parties*, arbitrum inter partes dare: *to act as umpire*, esse arbitrum *or* disceptatorem inter aliquos; aliquorum controversiam disceptare *or* dirimere: *to be umpire in a cause*, arbitrum esse in aliquid; alicujus rei arbitrium est penes aliquem; dirimere *or* disceptare aliquid (*to adjust or settle a dispute*): aliquid componere (*to settle it in an amicable way*). *The decision of an umpire*, arbitrium. Vid. ARBITER.

UNABASHED, *pudore non (*or* nullo) deterritus: *pudore nullo revocatus (ab aliquâ re). *By circumlocution with* aliquem non pudet (alicujus rei). *If = shameless*, impūdens. *To do any thing unabashed*, sine pudore facere aliquid (*Quint.*); *pudore dimisso facere aliquid (pudore dimisso, *Cic.*).

UNABLE, non potens alicujus rei *or* ad aliquid faciendum (e. g., *unable to hold their arms*, non potentes armorum tenendorum; *to restrain the legion*, non potentes ad legionem cohibendam): hebes ad aliquid (*unable from dullness*; e. g., *unable to understand*, hebes ad intelligendum); *but mostly by circumlocution with* non posse, nequire.

UNACCEPTABLE, *quod alicui gratum acceptumque non est; *or* injucundus: ingratus: insuavis. Vid. UNPLEASANT.

UNACCOMPANIED, incomitatus: sine comitatu: solus (*alone*).

UNACCOMPLISHED, infectus. *With one's object unaccomplished*, re infectâ. [Vid. UNFINISHED.] *To remain unaccomplished*, exitum *or* eventum non habēre: non evenire (*especially of prophecies, dreams*, &c.).

UNACCOUNTABLE. ‖ *Of which no reasonable account can be given*, cujus nulla ratio afferri potest: inexplicabilis: inenodabilis (*too knotty to be explained, Cic., Fat.*, 9, 18); *sometimes* mirus, &c. [Vid. STRANGE.] *To be unaccountable on any principles of equity*, nullam habēre rationem æquitatis (*cf. Cic., Verr.*, 2, 3, 85). ‖ *Not having to render an account*, cui ratio non est reddenda. *Sometimes* liber (*free*, &c.).

UNACCOUNTABLY. Vid. STRANGELY.

UNACCUSTOMED, insuetus (*of persons, and also of things, that one is not accustomed to*); *to any thing*, alicujus rei *or* ad aliquid: insolitus (*who is not used to do any thing, of persons; or that any body is not accustomed to do, of things*); *to any thing*, alicujus rei *or* ad aliquid (alicujus rei, *Sall.*; e. g., civitas insolita rerum bellicarum; *it is also used absolutely, the thing to which the person is unaccustomed being understood from the context, Cic., Verr.*, 2, 1, 37): insŏlens (*not used to any thing*), alicujus rei *or* in aliquâ re faciendâ: inexpertus (*that has not tried or experienced any thing; to any thing*, ad aliquid). JN. inexpertus et insuetus ad aliquid. *Unaccustomed to labor*, laboris insuetus; insolitus ad laborem; *to the sea*, insuetus navigandi.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, incognitus: quem (quam, quod) aliquis non agnoscit (agnovit, agnorat). *To remain unacknowledged*, a nemine cognosci. *He had left a son, who, though unacknowledged at the time of his birth, he had on his death-bed declared to be his own*, filium, quem ille natum non agnorat, eundem moriens suum esse dixerat (*Nep.*).

UNACQUAINTED, alicujus rei ignarus (*the* ignarus *has no acquaintance with, being without* notitia: *the* inscius *has no knowledge of, being without* scientia): alicujus rei imperītus (*unskilled in it*): inscius alicujus rei (*unknowing in any thing; not having the rules and principles of an art imprinted on one's memory; implying blame, Dōd.*): rudis alicujus rei *or* in aliquâ re (*not* ad aliquid *in Cic.; raw, uninstructed in any thing*). JN. inscius alicujus rei et rudis (*Cic.*): nescius (*one who has not heard of or experienced something, whether from his own fault or not*; e. g., absens et impendentis mali nescius, *Plin., Dōd.*). *To be quite unacquainted with any thing*, in maximâ alicujus rei ignoratione versari: ☞ ignotus, *in this sense, is classical, but rare*; illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant (*Cic., Fam.*, 5, 12, 7); ignotos fallit, notis est derisui (*Phædr.*, 1, 11, 2; *so Nep., Ages.*, 8).

UNADMONISHED, non monitus.

UNADORNED, inornatus (*general term, as well with reference to dress as to oratorical embellishment*; mulier, comæ; orator, verba): incomtus (*not arranged, undressed*; e. g., caput; *then without oratorical embellishment*; e. g., *speech*): simplex (*natural, plain*; e. g., crinis): ☞ purus, *of speech, stands in Cicero usually for "free from foreign words and idioms;"* vid. *Ernesti, Lex. Techn. Lat. Rhet.*, p. 315.

UNADORNEDLY, inornate (e. g., dicere).

UNADULTERATED, sincērus (*without extraneous matter; pure, genuine, as its nature is*): integer (*left in its real, natural state; opposed to* vitiatus). JN. sincerus integerque: probus (*standing the test; opposed to* malus; e. g., *goods*). Vid. GENUINE.

UNADVISABLE, inutilis (*useless*): supervacaneus (*superfluous*). *To be unadvisable*, alicui *or* alicui rei non conducere, *also* ad aliquid: alicui parum prodesse.

UNADVISED. Vid. IMPRUDENT, INCONSIDERATE.

UNADVISEDLY. Vid. IMPRUDENTLY, INCONSIDERATELY.

UNAFFECTED, simplex (*simple, natural*): candidus (*clear, pure; of style*, &c., candidus Herodotus; genus dicendi candidum): inaffectatus (*post-Augustan, Quint.*; e. g., inaffectata jucunditas Xenophontis, *Quint.*): sine arte formosus (*with reference to unaffected beauty*): sine molestiâ diligens (*accurate without visible and painful efforts*; e. g., elegantia, *Cic., Brut.*, 38, 143). *An unaffected character*, simplicitas.

UNAFFECTEDLY, simpliciter: sine arte (e. g., formosus): sine molestiâ (*without painful effort*; e. g., *accurate*, diligens).

UNAIDED, non adjutus, &c.: sine auxilio: sine cujusquam ope (e. g., sine tuâ ope, *Cic.*): nullius auxilio adjutus, &c.: solus (*alone*). *Quite unaided*, inops auxilii (*having no means or resources to help himself; opposed to* opulentus): auxilio orbatus *or* destitutus (*deprived of the aid one has had or fairly expected*).

UNALLOWABLE, quod admitti non potest: quod non licet: inconcessus (*post-Augustan and very rare, Virg., Quint.*): impermissus (†*Hor.*): vetitus (*forbidden*).

UNALTERABLE. Vid. UNCHANGEABLE.

UNALTERABLY. Vid. UNCHANGEABLY.

UNALTERED. Vid. UNCHANGED.

UNAMBIGUOUS, non ambiguus. Vid. PLAIN, UNEQUIVOCAL.

UNAMBITIOUS. ‖ *Not ambitious*, minime ambitiosus (e. g., homo, *Cic.*): *laudis *or* gloriæ non cupidus (non avidus, non appetens): qui laudis studio non trahitur: qui cupiditate gloriæ non ducitur (*after Quint.*) (☞ inambitiosus (*unpretending*, †; e. g., rura, *Ov.*). ‖ *Unpretending*, inambitiosus (†). Vid. UNPRETENDING, UNAFFECTED.

UNAMIABLE, inamabilis (*poetical and post-Augustan prose*): *parum amabilis. *Sometimes* morosus: difficilis: morosus et difficilis: inhumanus.

UNAMIABLENESS, difficilis (difficillima) natura (*Nep., Att.*, 5).

UNANIMITY, consensio sententiarum (*unanimity in voting*): omnium consensus (*the common opinion of all*): concordia: consensus: conspiratio et consensus (*agreement; harmony in the disposition of mind*): unanimitas (*unanimity, fraternal concord*, fraterna, *Liv.*, 40, 8). *There was a perfect unanimity of opinion*, omnium in unum congruerunt sententiæ. *To disturb the unanimity that existed between several persons*, concordiam aliquorum turbare *or* disjungere; *also*, unanimos distinēre (*Liv.*, 7, 21). Vid. CONCORD.

UNANIMOUS, unanimus (*of one mind; opposed to* discors; *in prose, Liv.*, 7, 21, 5): concors (*also opposed to* discors; *of persons or things*). *With reference to votes, it is necessary to use circumlocution. To be elected consul by the unanimous votes of the people*, cunctis populi suffragiis consulem declarari: *to be unanimous*, concinere: conspirare: consentire, *or* (*stronger*) ad unum omnes consentire: *with reference to this point, all are unanimous*, hoc inter omnes convēnit; in hoc omnes consentiunt; omnes in eâ re unum atque idem sentiunt: *not to be unanimous*, dissentire: discrēpare (de re). [Vid. UNANIMOUSLY.] *The opinions were unanimous*, omnium in unum congruerunt sententiæ.

UNANIMOUSLY, unâ voce: uno ore (*if the agreement is expressed orally*): clamore consentienti (*if it is expressed clamorously*; e. g., poscere pugnam): uno consensu: omnium consensu; *also*, consensu *only* (*according to the wish of all*): unâ mente (*with reference to the mind or inclination*): uno animo atque unâ voce (*with reference both to the inclination and its expression*; e. g., aliquem defendere; præĭum poscere): cunctis suffragiis (*by all the votes*; e. g., regem aliquem declarare): omnibus sententiis (e. g., *to be acquitted or condemned*): communi sententiâ (*by the joint votes, or unanimous opinion or resolution of all*; e. g., statuere aliquid): ita, ut ad unum omnes consentirent (e. g., *to decree*, decernere). *They decree unanimously*, ad unum omnes decernunt: *to be acquitted unanimously*, omnibus sententiis absolvi (*so "to be condemned,"* condemnari).

UNANSWERABLE, quod convelli, infirmari, revinci non potest: contra quod dici nihil potest: firmus: invictus. *To convince any body by unanswerable arguments*, aliquem necessariis argumentis vincere. *This appears to me unanswerable*, hæc mihi quidem videntur non posse convelli (*Cic.*).

UNANSWERABLY. *To prove any thing unanswerably*, aliquid necessario demonstrare, *or* *aliquid ita probare, ut confutari (infirmari, &c.) nequeat.

UNANSWERED. *To leave unanswered*, ad aliquid non respondēre (*whether orally or by writing*): ad aliquid non rescribere (*by writing*). *An unanswered letter*, literæ, ad quas non rescripsimus.

UNAPPALLED. Vid. UNTERRIFIED.

UNAPPEASABLE. Vid. IMPLACABLE.

UNAPPROACHABLE. Vid. INACCESSIBLE.

UNAPT. ‖ *Not given to do any*

thing, ab aliquâ re aversus, alienatus, alienus. ‖ *Dull*, vid. ‖ *Unfit, unsuitable*, vid.

UNAPTLY, parum apte. Vid. INAPTLY.

UNARMED, inermis *or* inermus (*general term*): armis exutus (*stripped of one's arms*). *The soldiers being unarmed*, quum inermes essent milites.

UNASKED, non rogatus: voluntate (*from one's own free will, unbiased*; *opposed to* vi *or* invitus et coactus). JN. judicio et voluntate: sponte suâ (tuâ, &c.): sponte (*without external influence*, ἑκουσίως). JN. suâ sponte et voluntate; ultro (*of one's own accord, without being asked first*, αὐτομάτως; *opposed to* alicujus jussu *or* jussus). JN. sponte et ultro. *Unasked for*, non petitus. ‖ *Uninvited*, vid.

UNASPIRING, qui ad altiora non nititur: qui sorte suâ contentus vivit (*contented*). Vid. UNAMBITIOUS.

UNASSAILABLE. *By circumlocution*, quod impugnari *or* oppugnari non potest: inexpugnabilis (*that can not be attacked with success; properly and improperly*).

UNASSAILED, intactus. Vid. UNMOLESTED, UNTOUCHED.

UNASSISTED. Vid. UNAIDED.

UNASSUAGED, non lenitus, non mitigatus, &c. Vid. TO ASSUAGE.

UNASSUMING, simplex (*natural, free, unembarrassed*): modestus (*modest, retiring; opposed to* immodestus, superbus): demissus (*humble, plain; opposed to* acer, acerbus): probus (*contented; opposed to* improbus). JN. probus et modestus; probus et demissus. *Unassuming behavior*, modestia (*opposed to* immodestia, superbia).

UNASSUMINGLY, simpliciter: modeste.

UNATTAINABLE, quod assĕqui (consĕqui, &c.) non *or* nullo modo possŭmus (queas, &c.). *Diogenes said that the pleasures he enjoyed were unattainable by the Persian monarch*, Diogenes dixit suas voluptates regem Persarum consĕqui nullo modo posse. *To pursue an object that is unattainable*, sequi, quod assĕqui non queas.

UNATTEMPTED, intentatus (nihil, *Hor.*; iter, *Tac.*): inexpertus. *To leave nothing unattempted*, nihil inexpertum omittere; omnia experiri.

UNATTENDED, incomitatus: sine comitibus. *Unattended to*; vid. UNHEEDED.

UNATTESTED (e. g., *of a document*), *exemplum, cui fides non habeatur: *parum certæ auctoritatis.

UNAUTHENTICATED, sine auctore (e. g., rumores) satis quidem constantes, sed adhuc sine auctore: incertus. *To believe any unauthenticated report*, levem auditionem habēre pro re compertâ (*Cæs.*).

UNAUTHORIZED, non justus: alienus. *To be unauthorized*, faciendi aliquid jus *or* potestatem non habēre; jure aliquid facere non posse. *To be guilty of an unauthorized interference*, aliquo invito se inserere *or* immiscēre alicui rei.

UNAVAILABLE. Vid. USELESS.

UNAVOIDABLE, inevitabilis (*post-Augustan*); *better by circumlocution*; e. g., quod evitari non potest: quod evitare *or* effugere non possŭmus (*that can not be escaped or shunned*; e. g., fatum, mors): necessarius (*grounded on a necessity of nature*; e. g., *death*, mors). *To be unavoidable*, non esse recusandum.

UNAWARES, præter opinionem: (ex) inopinato: improviso: (ex) insperato. *To attack any body unawares*, aliquem improviso *or* aliquem imprudentem adoriri.

UNAWED, aliquid parum revērens (*Massur., Sabin. ap. Gell.*, 4, 24, 11). *By circumlocution*, aliquâ re non commotus: immotus (*mostly* † *and post-Augustan prose*; *both = unmoved*). *Unawed by any thing*, cui nulla est alicujus rei verecundia (*Liv., of the habit*).

UNBAKED, crudus (e. g., *of bricks*).

UNBAPTIZED, non baptizatus (*ecclesiastical*).

UNBAR, pessulum reducere (*to draw back the bolt or bar*): reserare (*unbolt*): aperire (*general term, open*): ☞ claustra (januæ) pandere (*Catull.*), laxare (*Virgil*), relaxare (*Ov.*); *all poetical*.

UNBEARABLE, intolerabilis: intolerandus: non ferendus (*the proper word; of persons and things*): importunus (*of persons and things*, avaritia). *This is unbearable*, hoc ferre *or* tolerare nequeo. *The cold is unbearable*, intolerabile est frigus.

UNBEARABLY, intoleranter. *To boast unbearably*, intolerantissime gloriari.

UNBECOMING, indecōrus (*not becoming, violating propriety; opposed to* decōrus; e. g., risus: ☞ indecens *does not belong to standard prose*; dedecorus *and* dedecorosus *stand for* "*dishonoring*," "*disgracing*"): turpis (*ugly, whether physically; opposed to* pulcher; *or morally; opposed to* honestus; e. g., *dress, manners, word*): illiberalis (*not worthy of a free-born man*; i. e., *gentleman*; *opposed to* liberalis; e. g., jocus): parum verecundus (*violating delicate and modest feeling*; e. g., *words*, verba): indignus (*unworthy of the person*; e. g., *in an unbecoming manner*, indignum in modum): inhonestus (*dishonorable, immoral; opposed to* honestus): alienus (*alien; not suited to the nature of any thing; with dative, ablative* [*sometimes genitive*] *or* ab). *Unbecoming behavior*, indignitas; mores turpes; turpitudo: *unbecoming treatment*, indignitas; *or* (*if lasting or repeated*) indignitates. *To be unbecoming*, indecorum (turpem, &c.) esse; dedecēre *or* non decēre; *for any body*, aliquem: ☞ indecēre *is post-classical. It is unbecoming to*, &c., indecorum est, *or* dedĕcet, *or* non decet, *with infinitive*: deforme est (*it has an ugly look*), *with infinitive: any thing is considered very ugly*, aliquid ab honestate remotum ponitur; aliquid turpe putatur.

UNBECOMINGLY, indecōre: indecenter (*post-classical*): indigne: inhoneste: turpiter: indignum in modum.

UNBECOMINGNESS, indignitas.

UNBEFITTING. Vid. UNBECOMING.

UNBEFRIENDED, *amico carens: desertus ab amicis (*left in the lurch by them*).

UNBELIEF, *perhaps* dubitandi obstinatio (*generally*): impietas (*in the Christian sense*): obstinata incredulitas (*Appul.*): infidelitas (*ecclesiastical, Aug.*). *By their unbelief*, non credendo (e. g., conjurationem nascentem corroborare).

UNBELIEVER, qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat (*general term*): *qui veram religionem non profitetur (*in the Christian sense*). *Unbelievers*, barbari Christum aversantes (*of barbarous nations*); infideles (*ecclesiastical, Salvian., Aug.*): injusti ac Deum nescientes (*Lactant.*).

UNBELIEVING, infidelis (*ecclesiastical*): obstinatus contra veritatem (*Quint.*, 12, 1, 10): Deum nesciens (*Lactant.*): incredulus (*with reference to a particular statement,* † *and post-Augustan prose, Hor., Quint.*).

UNBELOVED, minus carus: inamatus († *Sil.*, 12, 526).

UNBEND. ‖ *To make straight what had been curved*, corrigere (*seldom; not in Cicero; Cat., Plin.*): (pravum aliquid) rectum facere. ‖ *To relax the tension of any thing*, retendere: remittere (*both* †; *to unbend a bow*, arcum). ‖ IMPROPR., velut retendere aliquid (*Quint.*). *To unbend the mind*, animum remittere, *or* relaxare.

UNBENDING. Vid. INFLEXIBLE, RIGID, STIFF.

UNBEWAILED, infletus (†): indefletus († *Ov.*): indeploratus (†).

UNBIASED, simplex (*simple, natural, without preconceived notion*): liber: solutus; *especially together*, liber et solutus (*free from prepossession*): integer (*free from partiality*). JN. integer ac liber (e. g., *mind*, animus). *An unbiased judgment*, judicium integrum: *unbiased in one's judgment* (*in council*), liber in consulendo. *To be quite unbiased in a matter*, neque irâ neque gratiâ teneri; ab odio (*or* amicitiâ), irâ atque misericordiâ vacuum esse: *in an unbiased manner*, simpliciter (e. g., *to speak*, dicere): libere: ingenue (*freely*; e. g., *to confess*, confiteri; *to speak for any body*, dicere pro aliquo): integre. JN. incorrupte integreque (*without being bribed*; e. g., *to judge*, judicare): sine irâ et studio (*without any private like or dislike, Tac., Ann.*, 1, 1, *extr.*). *Use your own unbiased judgment*, utere tuo judicio; nihil enim impedio (i. e., *don't let me bias you either way, Cic.*).

UNBIDDEN, injussus: injussu alicujus (*not by any body's command*): ultro (*spontaneously; of our own accord; opposed to* jussus *or* alicujus jussu).

UNBIND, solvere: resolvere: dissolvere (*opposed to* connectere, coagmentare): ☞ religare (†). *If = unchain*, vid.

UNBLAMABLE, non reprehendendus: non vituperandus (*not to be blamed*): probus (*such as it ought to be; then, also, honest, moral*): ab omni vitio vacuus (*free from any fault, whether physical or moral; of persons and things*): integer: sanctus (*in a moral point of view; of men and their actions*, &c.). *To be unblamable*, nihil in se habēre, quod reprehendi possit; a reprehensione abesse; sine vitio esse; omni vitio carēre (*to be without faults*): sine labe esse: omni labe carēre (*to be without any stain on one's reputation*).

UNBLAMABLY, sancte: sanctissime (e. g., vivere): sine vitio: sine labe.

UNBLEMISHED, purus: integer (*opposed to* contaminatus): incontaminatus: impollutus (*both post-Ciceronian*): castus (*chaste; morally pure*). JN. castus et integer: integer castusque: castus purusque. *An unblemished life*, purissima et castissima vita.

UNBLEST, funestus (*producing one or more corpses, and thus bringing on death; fatal*): luctuosus (*causing mourning, mournful, accursed*; e. g., *war*).

UNBLOODY, incruentus (*Liv.*; *not in Cic. or Cæs.*).

UNBOLT, pessulum reducere (i. e., *to draw back a bolt*). *To unbolt a door*, reserare: aperire (*general term*). Vid. UNBAR.

UNBORN, nondum natus: nondum in lucem editus.

UNBOSOM ONE'S SELF, se alicui totum patefacere (*to open one's self to him; declare all one's thoughts*): effundere alicui (e. g., omnia, quæ sentio; illa, quæ tacuerat; *both in Cicero*): secreta pectoris aperire (*Tac., Germ.*, 22, 17): detegere alicui intimos suos affectus (*Sen. Ep.*, 96, 1).

UNBOUGHT, non emtus: inemtus († *and post-Augustan prose*).

UNBOUNDED. Vid. BOUNDLESS, INFINITE.

UNBRIDLED, infrenatus (*without bridle*): effrenatus (*but figuratively, of the mind; lust, desire, passion*, &c.). ☞ Infrenis, † *and post-Augustan*; effrenus, *once in Livy, properly* equus, *mostly* †. JN. solutus effrenatusque (e. g., populi, *Cic.*); effrenatus et indomitus (e. g., libīdo, *Cic.*); effrenatus ac furiosus (e. g., cupiditas, *Cic.*); effrenatus et præceps (e. g., mens, *Cic.*).

UNBROKEN. ‖ PROPR., non fractus: integer (*whole*). ‖ IMPROPR., indomitus (e. g., equus, *Auct., Her.*): *domitori nondum traditus. JN. intractatus et novus (*of a horse*).

UNBROTHERLY, non (*or* parum) fraternus. *In an unbrotherly manner*, *parum fraterne: *non ut fratrem decet.

UNBUCKLE, diffibulare (*Stat., Theb.*, 6, 570): refibulare (*Mart.*, 9, 28, 12).

UNBURDEN, exonerare (*Livy and post-Augustan; properly and figuratively*; e. g., conscientiam suam, *Curt.*; se, *Curt.*; quæ tantum amicis committenda sunt, in quaslibet aures exonerant, *Sen. Ep.*, 3). *To unburden one's self or one's mind of any thing* (i. e., *to tell any body what is on one's mind*), denudare alicui aliquid (*Liv.*); detegere alicui aliquid (e. g., intimos suos affectus, *Sen.*); aperire (e. g., secreta pectoris, *Tac.*): patefacere se totum alicui. Vid. exonerare, *above*.

UNBURIED, inhumatus (*uninterred*): insepultus.

UNBUTTON *a coat*, *vestem diloricare (☞ *not* vestem discindere = *to tear it open*).

UNCALLED, non vocatus: invocatus.

UNCANCELLED, *non *or* nondum inductus, deletus, &c. Vid. CANCEL.

UNCANDID, obscurus (*opposed to* candidus, ingenuus, *Cic.*): *parum simplex

(ingenuus, &c.). *Sometimes* tectus: occultus. JN. tectus et occultus (*dark; reserved; concealing one's real thoughts*).

UNCASE, *ex (de) thecā promere.

UNCEASING, perpetuus (*continued to the end without any break*; e. g., risus): continuus: continens (*hanging together; one following another without any intermission*; e. g., incommoda: labor): assiduus (*constantly going on*; e. g., imbres).

UNCEASINGLY, perpetuo: continenter (continue *or* -o *unclassical*)—sine intermissione: nullo temporis puncto intermisso: assidue (assiduo *unclassical*): usque.

UNCERTAIN, incertus (*uncertain, also = undecided or unsettled*): dubius (*doubtful; both opposed to* certus, *of persons and things*; e. g., spes; *the chances of war*, belli fortuna): anceps (*doubtful as to the result*; e. g., *chances of war, but not in this sense of a single battle*; vid. UNDECIDED): ambiguus (*ambiguous, having a double meaning, not to be relied upon*; e. g., *faith*, fides). *Very uncertain*, perincertus (*Sall., frag. ap. Gell.*, 18, 4, 4). *To be uncertain*, incertum *or* dubium esse (*general term; of persons and things*): incertum mihi est: in incerto habēre (*general term; of persons*): animi *or* animo pendēre (*to be undecided*): dubitatione æstuare (*to be uneasy; to be in great doubt which resolution to adopt*; vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 30, 74): districtam esse (*to waver which of two parties to join*; vid. *Cic., Fam.*, 2, 15, 3; *the last three of persons*): in incerto *or* in dubio esse (*general term; of things*): non satis constare (*not to be fully received as a settled point; not to be entirely without doubt; of things*). *All mostly followed by some interrogative, such as* quid, utrum ... an, &c. *The history of this year, also, is in some degree uncertain*, et hujus anni parum constans memoria est: *uncertain what to do*, incertus, quid faceret: *to make or render any body uncertain*, alicui dubitationem injicere: *to make any thing uncertain*, aliquid ad *or* in incertum revocare; aliquid in dubium vocare *or* revocare (*to make it doubtful = raise a doubt about it*): *to leave any thing uncertain*, aliquid in medio, *or* in incerto, *or* in dubio relinquere: *to prefer the certain to the uncertain*, certa incertis præferre.

UNCERTAINTY, dubitatio (*uncertainty in which one is kept; the act of doubting*). *The uncertainty of war*, Mars belli communis. *To be in a state of uncertainty* [vid. "*to be* UNCERTAIN"]. *To relieve any body from his uncertainty (= hesitation)*, dubitationem alicui tollere: *to be in great uncertainty what to do*, dubitatione æstuare (vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 30, 74): *to remain in uncertainty*, in incerto relinqui (*of things*). *To prefer a certainty to an uncertainty*, certa incertis præferre.

UNCHAIN, catenā solvere; *mostly, from context*, solvere *only*; e vinculis eximere: vinculis solvere *or* liberare.

UNCHANGEABLE, immutabilis (*immutable*): constans (*remaining the same, constant*): stabilis (*standing firm*): ratus (*fixed, unalterable*; e. g., cursus lunæ; astrorum ordines): perpetuus (*lasting uninterruptedly*; e. g., *right*, jus). *God is unchangeable*, *in Deum mutatio non cadit.

UNCHANGEABLENESS, immutabilitas (*Cic., Fat.*, 9, 17): constantia (*constancy*): perpetuitas (*lasting duration*). *Unchangeableness of one's sentiments toward any body*, constans in aliquem voluntas.

UNCHANGEABLY, constanter: perpetuo.

UNCHANGED, immutatus: integer (*entire; remaining in the former state*). *Unchanged sentiments toward any body*, constans in aliquem voluntas. *To remain unchanged*, non mutari.

UNCHANGING. Vid. UNCHANGEABLE.

UNCHARITABLE, durus (*hard*, &c.; *of persons or things*): inhumanus: humanitatis expers (*rough, with no human softness*, &c.; *the latter only of persons*): non benēficus neque liberalis (*not ready to do kind and liberal actions*): malitiosus (*having or proceeding from the desire of hurting another; of persons or things*; e. g., juris interpretatio, *Cic.*). *To put an uncharitable construction on any thing*, aliquid male interpretari.

UNCHARITABLY, inhumane: *parum amanter (*in no loving spirit*): duriter: immisericorditer (e. g., factum, *Plautus*): illiberaliter (factum, *Plaut.*).

UNCHASTE, impurus (*general term; not pure, vicious; of persons, their sentiments and manners*): incestus (*not pure, not chaste; with reference to religion, purity of manner or morals; of persons and things*; e. g., *conversation*, sermo; *words*, voces; *deed*, flagitium; *love*, amor): impudīcus (*without shame, violating all chaste feeling; of persons*; e. g., *woman*, mulier): libidinosus (*delivering one's self up to one's passions and lusts; lustful; of persons and things*; e. g., *love*, amor): parum verecundus (*indecent, void of any proper feeling of decency; also of things*, e. g., *words*): obscēnus *or* obscœnus (*exciting disgust by its sight, or by being heard; dirty, unchaste, of things*; e. g., *words, gestures, and motions of the body*). *Very unchaste, unchaste life*, vita parum verecunda (*shameless, immoral*): vita libidinibus dedita (*sensual, voluptuous*): *unchaste love*, amor impudīcus: impudīcitia (*especially of the female sex*): amor libidinosus: libidines (*especially of the male sex*; vid. *commentators on Suet., Oct.*, 71): *to be unchaste*, libidines consectari.

UNCHASTELY, impudīce (*later only*): parum caste (*immorally; both*, e. g., *to live*, vivere).

UNCHASTITY, impuritas: impudicitia: libidines. [SYN. *in* UNCHASTE.] Vid., *also, commentators on Suet., Oct.*, 71.

UNCHECKED, non impeditus (*unbridled*): liber (*free*).

UNCHEWED, non manducatus.

UNCHRISTIAN, impius (*general term*): *quod Christianum (*or* -os) non decet.

UNCIRCUMCISED, *non recutitus: *non circumcisus. ☞ *Tertullianus (Monog.*, 11) *uses* impræputiatus.

UNCIVIL, inurbanus (*contrary to the manners observed in towns*): rusticus (*countrified, rustic, peasant-like*). *To be uncivil*, ab humanitate abhorrēre.

UNCIVILIZED, incultus: rudis (*uncultivated, rude*): ad humanum cultum civilemque nondum deductus (*after Cic., De Or.*, 8): politioris humanitatis expers (*without the refinement that softens men's manners*): *ad humanitatem nondum informatus: qui propriis humanitatis artibus politus non est (*after Cic., Rep.*, 1, 17). *An uncivilized nation*, gens barbara, immanis, *or* immanis atque barbara (*opposed to* humana atque docta): *uncivilized life*, vita fera agrestisque: *uncivilized ages*, minus erudita sæcula (*Cic., Rep.*, 2, 10, *with reference to learning*).

UNCIVILLY, inurbane: rustice.

UNCLASP, diffibulare (*Stat.*): refibulare (*Mart.*): refigere (*general term for unfixing*).

UNCLE, patruus (*father's brother*): avunculus (*mother's brother*). *Great uncle*: (1) *On the paternal side*; patruus magnus (*the brother of a grandfather, Paul., Dig.*, 38, 10, 10, § 15): patruus major (*the brother of a great-grandfather, Tac., Ann.*, 12, 22, 2, *and Paul., ib.*, § 16; *in Gai., Dig.*, 38, 10, 3, *called also* propatruus). (2) *On the maternal side*; avunculus magnus (*the brother of a grandmother, Cic., Brut.*, 62, 222; *Gai., Dig.*, 38, 10, 1, § 6; *Paul., Dig.*, 38, 10, 10, § 15; *in Tac., Ann.*, 4, 75, *extr., called simply* avunculus): avunculus major: proavunculus (*the brother of a great-grandmother, Paul., loc. cit.*, § 16; *Gai., loc. cit.*, § 7. *In Vell.*, 2, 59, 2, *and Suet., Oct.*, 7, *and Claud.*, 3, *however*, avunculus major = avunculus magnus). *A great-great-uncle*, abavunculus: avunculus maximus (*the brother of a great-great-grandmother, Paul., Dig.*, § 17): patruus maximus *or* abpatruus (*the brother of a great-great-grandfather, Paul., ib.*, § 17; *Gai., loc. cit.*).

UNCLEAN, non mundus: immundus (*præ- and post-classical, and poetical; unclean, impure*): spurcus (*filthy, nasty; disgusting to the eyes or nose; figuratively, of moral impurity*): obscēnus *or* obscœnus (*exciting disgust, horror, loathing, when seen or heard*; e. g., *pictures, speeches*, &c.; versus obscenissimi, *Cic.*): sordidus: horridus: squalidus. *Unclean language*, verborum turpitudo (*opposed to* rerum obscenitas, *Cic.*). *To use unclean language*, verbis obscenis uti: obscena dicere: obsceno jocandi genere uti. [Vid. DIRTY, IMPURE.] ☞ Immundus, *præ- and post-classical, poetical.*

UNCLEANNESS. Vid. DIRTINESS, FILTH, IMPURITY.

UNCLEANSED, non purgatus.

UNCLOSE. Vid. *to* OPEN, *to* DISCLOSE.

UNCLOTHE. Vid. *to* UNDRESS.

UNCLOTHED, nudus.

UNCLOUDED, serenus (*also, improperly*, animus, *Ov.*): sudus [vid. CLOUDLESS]. *With a heart unclouded by sadness*, omni detersus pectora nube (†, *Stat.*). *A calm, unclouded brow*, frons tranquilla et serena (*Cic.*).

UNCOIL, evolvere (e. g., intestīna, *Celsus*): explicare (*to unfold*; e. g., [†] orbes, *of a serpent, Ov.*). *The uncoiling of a cable*, rudentis explicatio (*Cic., Divin.*, 1, 56, 127).

UNCOINED, infectus (*opposed to* signatus; e. g., argentum): non signatus formâ sed rudi pondere.

UNCOLLECTED, non collectus.

UNCOLORED, purus.

UNCOMBED, impexus (†).

UNCOMELINESS. Vid. UGLINESS, UNBECOMINGNESS.

UNCOMELY, invenustus: inelegans: inconcinnus.

UNCOMFORTABLE. Vid. INCOMMODIOUS.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, incommoditas (*once in Cic.; mostly præ- and post-classical*).

UNCOMFORTABLY, incommode (-ius, -issime; e. g., incommodissime navigare, *Cic.*).

UNCOMMENDED, non commendatus: sine ullâ commendatione.

UNCOMMISSIONED, injussus.

UNCOMMON, rarus (*that is seldom met with, or that happens seldom*): eximius (*distinguished from the rest by peculiar advantages*): egregius (*excellent in comparison with others*): singularis (*unique, singular in its kind*): insignis (*of distinguished excellence*). *An uncommon person*, homo non publici saporis (*above the ordinary calibre*; sapor = *natural tact*, &c., *in choosing what is right*).

UNCOMMONLY, raro (*seldom*). JN. insolenter et raro: eximie: egregie (*very highly*; e. g., placēre). *Very uncommonly*, admōdum raro.

UNCOMPOUNDED, simplex: cui nihil admixtum est. *The soul of man is uncompounded*, nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex (*Cic.*).

UNCONCERN, securitas. Vid. INDIFFERENCE.

UNCONCERNED, securus (*without care*; ☞ *not* incuriosus, *which is not classical*). *Unconcerned about any thing*, securus de aliquā re, *or* pro aliquā re (e. g., de bello, pro salute): negligens alicujus rei (*not caring for*; e. g., *the law*, legis; *friends*, amicorum). *To be unconcerned*, securum esse; *about any thing*, negligere, *with accusative*. Vid. INDIFFERENT.

UNCONCERNEDLY. Vid. INDIFFERENTLY.

UNCONDEMNED, indemnatus (*Cic.*).

UNCONDITIONAL, simplex (*simple; taken simply*): absolutus (*not depending on any other subject or circumstance; absolute*); *especially*, JN., simplex et absolutus (*opposed to* cum adjunctione; e. g., *necessity*, necessitudo, *Cic., Invent.*, 2, 57, 171): purus (*standing, as it were, simply and independently; with no exception to it*; e. g., *judgment*, judicium, *as Cic., Invent.*, 2, 20, 60).

UNCONDITIONALLY, simpliciter: absolute (*Scæv., Dig.*, 33, 1, 19): sine adjunctione: sine exceptione (*without condition, without exception or reservation*).

UNCONFINED. Vid. FREE.

UNCONNECTED, interruptus (*interrupted*): dissipatus (*dispersed, as it were;*

broken up into pieces or small bits; e. g., *speech*).

UNCONQUERABLE. Vid. INVINCIBLE.

UNCONQUERED, invictus.

UNCONSCIOUS, inscius (*not knowing it*; *opposed to* conscius). *Unconscious of any crime*, conscius sibi nullius culpæ. *I am not unconscious that*, &c., non sum inscius, &c.

UNCONSCIOUSLY, me inscio (*without my thinking of or about it*; *opposed to* me conscio): me insciente (*without my knowledge*; *opposed to* me sciente). ☞ *Often translated by the adjective*, insciens *or* imprudens. Vid. INADVERTENTLY.

UNCONSECRATED, non consecratus: profanus.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL, non legitimus: non justus: * legibus civitatis (patriæ, &c.) contrarius.

UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, non legitime (juste): * contra leges (et instituta) civitatis, patriæ, &c.: * contra mores et exemplum populi (Romani, &c.). *To have acted unconstitutionally, but not unjustly*, non lege sed juste fecisse (*Quint.*, 3, 6, 45).

UNCONSTRAINED, non vi coactus (☞ incoactus, *not before the Silver Age*): liber. Vid. VOLUNTARILY.

UNCONTAMINATED, incontaminatus (*post-Ciceronian*): impollutus (*post-Ciceronian*): purus: integer: castus. Vid. PURE, UNDEFILED.

UNCONTROLLABLE, impōtens (*incapable of restraining itself, or of being restrained*; *of persons or things*; homo, animus, lætitia, &c.). *As applied to desires, passions*, &c. Vid. UNBRIDLED.

UNCONTROLLED, liber (*free*), *or* solutus ac liber (e. g, motus): infinitus (*not limited*; *of sovereign power*, &c.): impōtens (*unable to restrain one's self, or to be restrained*; *of persons or things*; *also of sovereignty*, dominatus, *Cic.*): * non coercitus (*by any thing*, aliquâ re).

UNCONVINCED, non adductus ad credendum; *or by circumlocution*. *Any body is unconvinced*, alicui persuasum non est: *I have always remained unconvinced*, mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit (*Cic., with accusative and infinitive*).

UNCOOKED, incoctus (*præ-Augustan*): crudus (*raw*).

UNCORD, solvere (*opposed to* vincere, &c.): funes (funiculos) solvere *or* laxare: vincula alicujus rei laxare (*Nep.*).

UNCORK, * corticem extrahere: relinere (i. e., *to remove the resin*, &c., *that covered the cork*, *Plaut.*).

UNCORRECTED, non emendatus (e. g., *copy*, exemplum libri).

UNCORRUPT. Vid. INCORRUPT.

UNCOURTEOUS. Vid. IMPOLITE.

UNCOUTH. Vid. STRANGE, ODD, CLUMSY.

UNCOUTHLY. Vid. STRANGELY, ODDLY, CLUMSILY.

UNCOUTHNESS. Vid. STRANGENESS, ODDNESS, CLUMSINESS.

UNCOVER, detegere (*general term*, faciem, caput, &c.). *To uncover a roof*, detegere domum (*general term*); tectum nudare tegulis (*to take off the tiles*): *to uncover half a temple*, ædem ad partem dimidiam detegere. *To uncover one's self*, caput aperire (*Cic.*); detegere caput; vid. "*Take off one's* HAT."

UNCOVERED, non tectus (*without a deck*; *of a ship, boat*): apertus (*open on all sides*; e. g., *vessel, head*; *hence unprotected*; e. g., *side*, latus): inopertus (*uncovered, unveiled*; e. g., *head*, caput): nudus (*without clothes, naked*). *With his head uncovered*, capite aperto (*Cic.*, &c.); capite detecto (*Suet.*); capite inoperto (*Sen.*).

UNCREATED, non creatus.

UNCTION, unctio: inunctio (*as act*): unctura (*with reference to the kind or manner of anointing*). *Extreme unction*, * unctio extrema (*as Roman Catholic sacrament*). ‖ *Unction, as quality of a religious discourse*, * verba religione perfusa: mollia verba: verba animum commoventia.

UNCTUOUS. Vid. OILY.

UNCULTIVATED. ‖ PROPR., incultus (e. g., *field, district*; *opposed to* cultus *or* consitus): vastus ab naturâ et humano cultu (*of what is also naturally wild and desolate*; e. g., *mountain, Sall., Jug.*, 48, 2). *To be uncultivated*, vacare (*of countries, districts*). ‖ FIG., agrestis: rudis (*rude, uncultivated*): incultus (*uncultivated, whether in manner or mind*): impolitus: intonsus (*unpolished*). JN. intonsus et inculutus: inurbanus (*uncourteous*): invenustus (*without attractive beauty*): inelegans (*tasteless*).

UNCURL, *perhaps* * crispos cincinnos iterum corrigere: * cincinnos (crines calamistratos) laxare. ☞ *Not* solvere crines *or* capillos (=*to unbind the hair*, &c.).

UNCUT, immissus (*that has been suffered to grow*; e. g., *trees, opposed to* amputatus; *also of hair*): intonsus (*not shorn*; *of the hair, then also of trees*): integer (*whole, not cut into*; *opposed to* accisus).

UNDAUNTED, impavidus (*not afraid or fearful*): intrepidus (*without trembling or being disheartened*): animosus (*courageous, bold*): fortis (*brave*). JN. fortis et animosus.

UNDAUNTEDLY, impavide: intrepide: fortiter.

UNDECAYED, integer (*whole, not diminished*).

UNDECAYING, immortalis (*undying*): non caducus.

UNDECEIVE, errorem alicui eripere (*Cic., Att.*, 10, 46): errorem tollere (*Cic.*): errorem demere († *Hor.*).

UNDECIDED, nondum dijudicatus (*not yet decided in a court*; e. g., *lawsuit*, lis): integer (*not having undergone any decision, and therefore remaining just as it was*): dubius (*doubtful, of things*; e. g., *combat, battle*, prœlium; *victory*, victoria; *then, also, of persons who can not make up their minds to decide for either party*; *undetermined, irresolute*): incertus (*uncertain, as well of things as persons*; e. g., *victory*, victoria; *issue, result*, exitus, eventus): ambiguus: anceps (*doubtful, with regard to the success of any thing*; e. g., *chances of war*, belli fortuna; *but* prœlium anceps = "*a double combat*;" *and of* prœlium ambiguum *or* pugna ambigua *there are no instances*). *To be undecided*, in dubio esse: *to remain undecided*, integrum relinqui *or* esse: *the battle remained undecided*, incerto eventu dimicatum est: sic est pugnatum, ut æquo prœlio discederetur: *for some time victory was undecided*, aliquamdiu dubium prœlium fuit: *the battle began at noon, and at sunset was still undecided*, a meridie prope ad solis occasum dubiâ victoriâ pugnatum est: *the debate or discussion remained undecided*, disceptatio sine exitu fuit: *to leave any thing undecided*, aliquid integrum *or* aliquid in medio relinquere (*to leave off in the midst of it*): *he ordered the matter to be left undecided until his return*, rem integram ad reditum suum esse jussit: *I am undecided what to do*, dubius *or* incertus sum, quid faciam.

UNDEFENDED, indefensus (*both of a town* [JN. desertus et indefensus, *Liv.*] *and in a court of justice*). *Unheard and undefended*, inauditus et indefensus (*Tac.*; *not Cic. or Cæs.*).

UNDEFILED, impollutus (*post-Augustan*; virginitas, *Tac.*): incontaminatus (*post-Augustan*): integer (*opposed to* contaminatus, *Cic., Top.*, 18): purus: castus. JN. castus et integer: integer castusque: castus purusque. Vid. UNBLEMISHED.

UNDEFINED, non definitus: infinitus (*indefinite*; *opposed to* definitus; e. g., quæstio, *Cic.*): * nullâ definitione declaratus. *Sometimes* dubius: incertus: suspensus et obscurus (e. g., verba, *Tac.*). *To leave any thing undefined*, aliquid non definire; aliquid in incerto relinquere.

UNDENIABLE, *by circumlocution*. *It is undeniable*, negari non potest.

UNDER, sub; (1) *with ablative in answer to where?* (a) *With reference to something extended over and covering an object*. *Under the earth*, sub terrâ: *under a shabby cloak*, sub palliŏlo sordido (*Cic.*); *or* (b) *with reference to what is elevated high above or by an object*, sub muro consistere: sub monte considere: *so figuratively*, sub oculis alicujus esse (*Liv.*). *Improperly*, sub armis esse, habēre (*under arms*): (2) *with accusative, in answer to whither? hence, under the earth, water*, &c., *will take accusative after verbs of motion*. [*Livy has* sub terrâ viri demissi sunt in locum saxo conseptum; *here the state that follows is dwelt upon rather than the act. Key's Gramm.*, p. 336.] (a) *Beneath the lower side of any thing*, sub terras ire (*Virg.*): (b) *with reference to the lower part of an elevated object*, sub ipsa mœnia progressus (*Tac.*); missus sub muros (*Liv.*); sub montem succedere (*Cæs.*); *and so* sub oculos cadere, venire: (3) *with both cases also improperly, in the sense of subjection, dependence, subordination*, &c.; *under his command*, hujus sub imperio; *so* sub Hannibale magistro; quædam sub eo [Tito] fortuita ac tristia acciderunt (*Suet.*): *so, under the pretence*, sub titulo [æquandarum legum, *Liv.*]; sub specie [liberandarum civitatium, *Liv.*]: *under a condition*, sub conditione: *under the condition*, sub eâ conditione [ut, ne, &c.; e. g., ut ne quid . . . scriberet]: *under these conditions*, sub conditionibus his (*Liv.*): *under penalty of death*, sub pœnâ mortis (e. g., denuntiare aliquid, *Suet.*). *So with accusative after verbs implying motion*. *To fall under the power of the laws*, sub potestatem legum cadere (*Cic.*): *to fall under the dominion of the Roman people*, sub populi Romani imperium cadere (*Cic.*): *to reduce under the power of the Athenians*, sub potestatem Atheniensium redigere (*Nep.*); *so* sub legis vincula aliquid conjicere (*Liv.* Vid. *Krüger, in voce* Sub): subter (*beneath, under, with accusative or ablative, mostly the former*: subter radices Alpium; virtus omnia subter se habet; cupiditatem subter præcordia locare, *Cic.*): infra (*below, beneath*: infra lunam nihil nisi mortale). *In a few combinations* in *is used* (e. g., *to walk under the shade of planetrees*, in umbrâ platanorum ambulare); *and* ☞ *in references to lexicographers, scholiasts*, &c., "*under the word* μίρα," &c., *must be* in (*not* sub) voce μίρα (*Frotsch. ad Muret.*, 1, p. 244). *To have any thing concealed under his garment*, aliquid veste tectum tenēre: *under any body*; vid. sub, *above*: *under any body's guidance*, aliquo duce: *to fight under a general*, sub aliquo militare: *to be under the laws*, legibus obnoxium esse: *under any body's auspices*, auspiciis (☞ *not* sub auspiciis) alicujus: *to have a horse shot under one*, equum acie sub feminibus amittere: *under these circumstances*, his rebus; quæ quum ita sint (essent, &c.); in hoc (*or* in tali) tempore (= *in this so critical a time*: *here* in *must be expressed*): *to be under* (= *below*) *any body*, infra aliquem esse: inferiorem aliquo esse. ‖ *With reference to time*. *Under so many* (e. g., 30) *years old*, (1) minor triginta annis (*Liv.*, 22, 11): (2) minor triginta annis natu (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 49, 122): (3) minor triginta annos natus (*Nep.*, 23, 3): (4) minores . . . octonum denum annorum (*Liv.*, 38, 38). *Other forms are*, minor (triginta) annis: nondum (triginta) annos natus: (tricesimum) annum nondum egressus. *Not to be able to arrive under seven days*, intra septem dies venire non posse: *not to be able to sell any thing under*, minori pretio aliquid non vendere. *All agreed that the number of Carthaginian cavalry was not under two hundred*, constabat non minus ducentos Carthaginienses equites fuisse (*Liv.*): *under thirty days*, minus triginta diebus (e. g., reversum esse). ☞ "*Under*" *is sometimes translated by* sub-, *the inseparable preposition of a verb*; e. g., *to lie under*, subjacēre: *to place under*, supponere, subjicere: *to be under*, subesse: *to spread under*, substernere. *To place ducks' eggs under hens*, anătum ova gallīnis supponere (*Varr.*; *also* supponere colla oneri, olivam prelo, &c.): *corn is placed immediately under the roof tiles*, frumentum tegulis subjăcet (*so* monti subjacēre, *Plin.*): *to be under the power of fortune or chance*, subjectum esse sub fortunæ dominationem. *To include any thing under another* (*of logical subdivisions, the meaning of words*, &c.), subjicere *or* supponere aliquid alicui rei (e. g., species, quæ sunt generi subjectæ; quatuor partes, quæ subjiciuntur vocabulo recti; huic generi

partes quatuor supposuit, *Cic.*): *to reduce cities under the Roman power*, urbes sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subjungere (*cf.* novas provincias imperio nostro subjunxit, *Vell.*, 2, 39, *fin.*). *For "to be under sail," "to tread under foot," &c.*, vid. *the substantives.*

UNDER (*as adjective*), inferior, &c. *Sometimes by* secundus; sub- *in composition* (e. g., suppromus). *The under lip*, labrum inferius.

UNDER-AGE. Vid. MINOR.

UNDER-BUTLER, suppromus (*Plaut.*).

UNDER-COOK, *coquus secundus.

UNDER-DONE, non bene percoctus (*Plin.*, 22, 25, 78).

UNDER-GARMENT, tunica interior: *vestis interior.

UNDERGO. || *To suffer, endure. To undergo any thing*, subire aliquid: suscipere *or* recipere aliquid (*to take upon one's self*: suscipere, *a task, burden, &c., for the purpose of bearing it*; recipere, *to take upon one's self voluntarily the burden, &c., of another person, and make one's self responsible for it, &c.*): sustinēre aliquid (*to support or endure a burden*). *To undergo danger*, pericula subire, ingrēdi *or* suscipere; pericula adire (*Cic.*), obire (*Liv.*): *to undergo a voluntary martyrdom*, eruciatum subire voluntarium (*Cic., Off.*, 3, 29, 105; vid., *also*, SUFFER, ENDURE). || *To pass through, suffer. To undergo a change*, mutationem habēre; mutari.

UNDER-GROUND, sub terrā (e. g., habitare, *with verbs of rest; in Livy, the state after the act being considered, we have* aliquem sub terrā dimittere in locum saxo conseptum): subterraneus. *An under cellar*, hypogēum *or* hypogæum (*Vitruvius*).

UNDERHAND, clandestīnus (e. g., colloquia cum aliquo; consilia, &c.): occultus (*hidden*; e. g., consulta, *Liv.*). *As adverb*, clam: occulte (occultius): ex occulto: secreto (e. g., secreto in obscuro de aliquā re agere, *Cæs.*).

UNDERIVED, simplex verbum, quod ab alio nullo dictum *or* ductum est.

UNDER-LEATHER. *corium inferius.

UNDER-LIEUTENANT, *succenturio secundus.

UNDERLINE, *lineam ducere subter aliquid: *lineā conspicuum reddere aliquid: ☞ *not* lineā subnotare aliquid. *In Apuleius, it is* in lineā subnotare, "*to set down on a line.*"

UNDERLINGS, *ministri inferiores: magistratus minores: qui secundas partes agunt. *Any body's underlings*, alicujus satellites et ministri. *Any body's creatures and underlings*, alicujus assecłæ; alicujus canes, quos circum se habet (*if they are doing his dirty work in plundering others, Cic.*).

UNDER-MASTER, hypodidascalus (ὑποδιδάσκαλος, *Cic., Fam.*, 9, 18, 14): subdoctor (*Auson.*).

UNDER-MILLSTONE, meta (*opposed to* catillus, *the upper one*).

UNDERMINE. || PROP., suffodere (*to hollow underneath by digging*): subruere (*general term, to overthrow from beneath*; e. g., *a wall*): cuniculo *or* cuniculis subruere *or* subtrahere (*to make a mine under for the purpose of destroying*; e. g., *a wall.* ☞ *Pliny uses* cavare oppida crebris cuniculis). *A town that is undermined*, a cuniculis suffossum oppidum. || FIG., subruere (*to overthrow, destroy*; e. g., libertatem): evertere (*to overthrow*; e. g., rempublicam): labefactare (*to make to totter or fall*; e. g., rempublicam, amicitiam, justitiam).

UNDERMOST. Vid. LOWERMOST.

UNDERNEATH. Vid. BELOW, UNDER.

UNDERPART, pars inferior: inferiora (*plural adjective*): infima *or* ima pars (*undermost*).

UNDERPAY, parum (non satis, malignē, &c.) solvere.

UNDERPIN. Vid. UNDERPROP.

UNDERPLOT, *res minoris momenti: *altera quasi fabula.

UNDERPRIZE. Vid. UNDERVALUE.

UNDERPROP, fulcire: suffulcire (*the latter mostly præ- and post-classical*): statuminare (*with a pole*): substruere aliquid (*to underbuild*; e. g., saxo quadrato). *To underprop with rafters*, &c., aliquid trabibus fulcire.

UNDERRATE. Vid. UNDERVALUE.

UNDER-SECRETARY, *secretarius secundus (*as technical term for the sake of intelligibility*).

UNDERSELL, minoris vendere, quam ceteri (*or* quam alius aliquis, *naming the person undersold*).

UNDER-SERVANT, *famulus inferior *or* inferioris ordinis.

UNDERSTAND. || *To take in, to comprehend*, accipere (*to take in, grasp with the mind*): intelligere (*the proper word; any thing*, aliquid; *and also* intelligere aliquem, *to appreciate any body's character, motives, or method of acting; opposed to* aliquem ignorare; e. g., parum Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis intelligebatur, *was not understood by*): comprehendere, amplecti, *or* compleeti, *with or without* mente (*to comprehend, form a notion of*): percipere (*to perceive*). *To understand imperfectly*, aliquid parum accipere *or* minus intelligere: *to understand thoroughly*, penitus intelligere aliquid: *to understand a writer*, scriptorem intelligere: scriptoris cogitationem assēqui et voluntatem interpretari: *he who fixes his attention on a writer's own statements, understands him far better than he who*, &c., multo propius ad scriptoris voluntatem accedit, qui ex ipsius eam literis interpretatur, quam ille, qui, &c.: *as far as I understand*, quantum ego video *or* intelligo: *do you understand what he says?* num intelligis, quod hic narret? *I understand*, teneo: intelligo: dictum puta: *I do not understand you*, nescio quid velis: *what am I to understand by this?* quid hoc sibi vult? quorsum hoc dicis? *to give to understand*, alicui aliquid significare: *to understand by* (i. e., *to attach such or such a notion to*), intelligere, *with a double accusative*; e. g., quem intelligimus divitem (*Cic.*), *whom we understand by a rich man*; quid hoc loco honestum intelligit (*Cic.*)? *what do we understand by moral good? or*, intelligi velle, *with a double accusative*; *or* dicere, *with a double accusative*; ☞ *not* intelligere aliquid sub aliquā re, *or* per aliquid, *which modern writers have sometimes employed in this sense. What are we to understand by this word?* sub hâc voce quæ subjicienda est sententia? quæ res subjicienda est huic nomini? *to understand by* (i. e., *to mean, to intend*), dicere: significare (*with a double accusative*; e. g., eum enim significari murum ligneum, *Nep.*); ☞ *not* intelligere. || *To have a knowledge of, to be skilled or versed in*, aliquid intelligere (*to have a clear insight into or acquaintance with*; e. g., multas linguas): scire aliquid, *or with an infinitive (to have a clear, distinct knowledge of any thing)*: instructum esse aliquā re *or* ab aliquā re: doctum *or* eruditum esse aliquā re: alicujus rei non ignarum esse: perītum esse alicujus rei: *not to understand*, aliquid nescire *or* ignorare: alicujus rei ignarum esse: *to understand Latin*, Latine scire: doctum esse Latinis literis: Latinæ linguæ perītum esse: *to understand Greek as well as Latin*, parēm esse in Græcæ et Latinæ linguæ facultate: nec minus Græce quam Latine doctum esse. || *To supply in thought (opposed to express)*, intelligere: simul audire (*of a reader*; quum subtractum verbum aliquod satis ex ceteris intelligitur, ut Cœlius in Antonium "stupēre gaudio Græcus," simul enim auditur "cœpit" = cœpit *is understood, Quint.*): intelligi, *or* audiri velle (*of a writer*; hoc nomine donarunt ea, quæ non dicunt, verum intelligi volunt, *Quint.*): ☞ *in this sense*, subaudire *and* subintelligere *are not classical*: supplēre *is not Latin.*

UNDERSTANDING. || *Intellect*, mens: intelligentia: intelligendi vis *or* prudentia [SYN. *and* PHR. *in* INTELLECT]. || *Agreement*, vid.

UNDERTAKE, incipere (*to begin, especially in a bold or spirited manner*): aggrēdi aliquid *or* ad aliquid (*to attack*): sumere (*to take in hand*): suscipere (*to take upon one's self*): recipere (*to become responsible for*): moliri (*to endeavor to accomplish something difficult or laborious; this is construed also with an infinitive*): conari (*to begin something that requires effort and pain; usually with an infinitive*): audēre (*to attempt something dangerous or hazardous; usually with an infinitive*). *To undertake a work or labor*, laborem sumere, suscipere, *or* recipere: *to undertake a war*, bellum incipere, sumere, *or* suscipere: *to undertake a journey*, iter incipere, aggredi, *or* inire (*to enter upon*): iter suscipere (*as a business or charge*). || *Engage* [vid. ENGAGE, *intrans.*]. || *To undertake the care or charge of*, curare: tueri (*to keep in one's sight or care*): recipere, suscipere (*to take upon one's self, the latter especially from one's own impulse; all followed by an accusative*). *To undertake the charge of any body*, curare de aliquo diligenter (*to take care of*): prospicere *or* consulere alicui: consulere et prospicere alicujus rationibus (*to consult his good*): aliquem tueri *or* defendere (*to protect, defend him*): aliquem tueri et defendere, *or* aliquem tueri eique consulere; suscipere *or* recipere aliquem; adesse alicui (*especially in a court of justice*). *To undertake the entire charge of any body*, totum aliquem suscipere ac tueri: *to cease to undertake the charge of any body*, aliquem abjicere: *not to undertake any body's cause*, deesse alicui (*especially in a court of justice*): *to undertake the care of any thing*, curam alicujus rei suscipere: tueri et defendere rem (*to defend*): causam suscipere *or* recipere; causam tueri (*in a court of justice*). *To undertake the care of the commonwealth, the state*, suscipere salutem reipublicæ: *to undertake the management of any thing in good earnest*, incumbere in rem (☞ *not* alicui rei): *with the utmost zeal*, omni cogitatione curāque incumbere in rem: *not to undertake the care of a thing*, rem negligere.

UNDERTAKER, libitinarius (*Sen., Benef.*, 6, 38, 3). *To be an undertaker*, Libitinam exercēre (*Val. Max.*, 5, 2, 10): (☞ pollinctor, *the slave who superintended the washing and anointing of the corpse; he was in the service of the* libitinarius: designator, *the person who arranged the funeral procession, Sen., loc. cit.; hence included under our notion of undertaker*).

UNDERTAKING, *s.*, inceptio (*a beginning*): inceptum (*an act begun*): conatus, -ūs: conata, -orum, *plural* (*a bold or vigorous beginning*): facinus (*a bold or daring deed*).

UNDERVALUE, *aliquid minoris, quam debeo (debebam, &c., *or* quam par est, erat, &c.), æstimare.

UNDERWOOD, silva cædua (= *either* "silva, quæ in hoc habetur ut cædatur," *or* [*Serv.*] quæ succisa rursus ex stipitibus aut radicibus renascitur, *Gai., Dig.*, 50, 16, 30; *Cat., Varr., Col.*): virgulta, -orum (*brambles, &c., growing thick together*).

UNDERWRITE. || *To write one's name under.* [Vid. SUBSCRIBE.] || *To insure (a vessel)*, &c., *cavēre pro re (e. g., pro nave).

UNDERWRITER, qui cavet de *or* pro re.

UNDESERVED, immeritus (*that one has not merited*; e. g., laus): indignus (*unworthy*; e. g., indignissimam fortunam subire): falsus (*unfounded, without cause*; e. g., invidia).

UNDESERVEDLY, immeritum in modum: immerito. *Quite undeservedly*, immeritissimo.

UNDESERVING. Vid. WORTHLESS.

UNDESIGNED. Vid. UNINTENTIONAL.

UNDESIGNEDLY. Vid. UNINTENTIONALLY.

UNDESIGNING, simplex: ingenuus.

UNDESIRABLE, minime cupiundus (expetendus, optandus, &c.). *To seem very undesirable*, minime cupiundum videri: *any thing is very undesirable in itself*, aliquid nihil in se habet (gloriæ), cur expetatur.

UNDETERMINED, dubius (*doubtful*): incertus (*uncertain*). *To be undetermined*, magnâ consilii inopiâ affectum esse: *I am undetermined what to do*, dubius *or* incertus sum, quid faciam. Vid. UNDECIDED.

UNDEVELOPED, nondum patefactus. *To be still undeveloped*, nondum patefactum *or* detectum esse: *a boy whose intellect is still undeveloped*, puer ambigui ingenii (*Plin. Ep.*, 4, 2, *in.*).

UNDIGESTED, indigestus: crudus (*raw*): imperfectus (*Cels.*): non concoctus: reses in corpore (*Varr., R. R.*, 2, 11, 3). ‖ IMPROPR., crudus (e. g., lectio): quod in memoriam it, non in ingenium (*after Sen.*): quod multâ iteratione mollitum non est (vid. *quotations in* DIGEST).

UNDIMINISHED, illibatus (*untasted; hence, not lessened*; e. g., divitiæ; magnitudo; gloria; imperium): integer (*not impaired*; e. g., opes; vectigalia; exercitus).

UNDISCERNIBLE. Vid. INVISIBLE.

UNDISCIPLINED, inexercitatus (*unexercised*): rudis (*raw*). JN. rudis et inexercitatus (e. g., miles, *Cic.*): tiro, *or* tiro miles (*lately-enlisted recruit; opposed to* veteranus; *also, improperly*, in aliquâ re tiro ac rudis): *armis *or* disciplinâ militari nondum assuefactus (armis me assuefacere, *Cic.*; disciplinâ assuefactus, *Cæs.*).

UNDISCOVERABLE, quod inveniri (reperiri) non potest. *Any thing is undiscoverable*, aliquid non invenio, *or* reperire non possum. ☞ Indeprehensibilis, *Pseudo-Quint.*; e. g., error.

UNDISGUISED, apertus (*open*): nudus (*naked*): *sine ullis simulationum involucris (simulationum involucris, *Cic.*, *Qu. Fr.*, 1, 1, 5).

UNDISMAYED. Vid. UNDAUNTED.

UNDISPUTED, res cujus nulla est controversia *or* quæ in controversiam deducta (*or* adducta) non est, *or* non controversus, non dubius, minime dubius: ☞ incontroversus *is a doubtful reading in Cic., Or.*, 1, 57, 241, *the best MSS. having* in controversiis *for* incontroversi): certus (*opposed to* dubius, controversusque, *Cic.*): haud ambiguus (e. g., rex, *Sall., an undisputed king, or whose title is undisputed*). *To assume any thing as an undisputed truth*, aliquid pro certo sumere: *this is an undisputed truth*, *hoc verum esse nemo negavit: *the fact is undisputed*, controversia nulla est facti.

UNDISTURBED, nullo motu perturbatus (*undisturbed*; quies; dignitas): ☞ imperturbatus, *of the Silver Age, is to be avoided on the same ground on which* imperterritus *is rejected by Quint.*, 1, 5, 65. *To live undisturbed*, in otio et pace vivere; *to leave any body undisturbed*, aliquem non vexare (*not molest any body*); aliquem non interpellare (*not to interrupt any body in his work, not to call his attention from it*): *to remain undisturbed*, non vexari; non interpellari (*not to be called off*): *they let him pass through their country undisturbed*, cum bonâ pace eum per fines suos transmisërunt.

UNDISTURBEDLY, quiete: placide: otiose: sine (molestis) interpellationibus.

UNDIVIDED, indivisus (*not cloven*; e. g., *hoof*, ungula equi): non separatus (sejunctus, &c.): communis (*joint*). *To receive undivided applause*, omnibus probari: *undivided praise*, uno omnium ore laudari; ab omnibus laudari: *not cloven*, non fissus (*of the hoofs of animals; also*, indivisus *or* solidus; *opposed to* bisulcus).

UNDO. ‖ PROPR., solvere: dissolvere: resolvere: expedire (*to disentangle; all*, e. g., *a knot*). *To undo the string by which a letter was fastened*, epistolam solvere; epistolæ vincula laxare (*Nep., Paus.*, 4, 1). ‖ *To recall or reverse what has been done*, aliquid infectum reddere; in integrum restituere. [Vid. UNDONE.] ‖ *To ruin*, vid.

UNDOING. ‖ *Act of making undone, by circumlocution with* aliquid infectum reddëre. ‖ *Ruin*, vid.

UNDONE, infectus. *To be as good as undone*, pro infecto esse; *to make what has been done undone* [vid. TO UNDO]: *leaving undone what he had intended to do*, infectis iis, quæ agere destinaverat (*Cæs.*).

UNDOUBTED *or* UNDOUBTFUL, non dubius: certus (*certain*). *To be undoubted*, nihil dubitationis *or* nullam dubitationem habëre. ☞ Indubius *and* indubitatus *do not occur before Tacitus and Pliny.*

UNDOUBTEDLY, haud dubie: certe. [Vid. CERTAINLY.] ‖ *As an answer*, certe: sane *or* vero (*often with the verb used in the question*): sane quidem. *Sometimes* recte: optime (*of courteous assent*). *Do you grant us this?* dasne hoc nobis? *Undoubtedly I do*, do sane (*Pract. Intr.*, ii., 148, 149).

UNDRESS, exuere aliquem veste (*general term, to take off any body's clothes*): detrahere alicui vestem (*to draw off his clothes*): nudare aliquem (*to strip him*; i. e., *in order to scourge him*): aliquem veste *or* vestibus spoliare (*to deprive of clothing*). *To undress one's self*, exuere vestem; ponere, deponere vestem (*to put off one's clothes*): *an undressing-room*, apodytërium (*especially at the baths*).

UNDRESSED, nudus (*naked*): inornatus (*unadorned*; e. g., mulier, comæ): incoctus (*præ-classical, Plaut.*; caro, *Fab., Pict.*): crudus (*raw*; e. g., *leather*, corium, *Varr.*; *broom*, spartum, *Col.* = non malleatum, *id.*): rudis (*in its natural rough state; of stones* [saxum, *Quint.*] *and other materials*).

UNDUE. Vid. IMPROPER, ILLEGAL, EXCESSIVE.

UNDULATE, undare: fluctuare.

UNDULATION, *by circumlocution with* undare *or* undis moveri.

UNDULATORY. *The undulatory theory*, *ratio eorum, qui lucem (non rectis emissam esse lineis, sed) quasi undis quibusdam moveri docent.

UNDULY. Vid. IMPROPERLY, EXCESSIVELY.

UNDUTIFUL, impius (*wickedly violating the* pietas *that should be observed toward parents*, &c.; impius erga parentes, *Suet.*): inofficiosus (*neglecting to perform kind offices*, &c., in aliquem, *Cic.*). Vid. DISOBEDIENT.

UNDUTIFULNESS, impietas (in aliquem).

UNEASILY, moleste (*with trouble to one's self*, &c.): male (*general term, ill*; e. g., *quiescere; *opposed to* bene quiescere, *of a sick person, Plin.*): ☞ inquiete *very late. To breathe uneasily*, ægre ducere spiritum; spiritus difficilius reddi tur.

UNEASINESS, pavor (*the uneasiness of a person in fear, of a coward, of one terrified*): sollicitudo (*uneasiness on account of an evil threatening from a distance*): trepidatio (*restlessness of body as a sign of uneasiness*): timor (*uneasy fear of any thing*): æstus (*great uneasiness, anxious embarrassment*): ☞ inquietudo *late* (*Sen.*). *Full of uneasiness*, anxius; trepidans *or* trepidus; sollicitus: *to suffer much uneasiness*, angore cruciari: *to cause uneasiness to any body*, anxiis curis implëre alicujus animum; sollicitudinem alicui struere; trepidationem alicui injicere.

UNEASY. (1) *Of things*, qui (quæ, quod) corpori resistit (*of beds, cushions*, &c., culcita): inquietus (*restless*; e. g., nox). (2) *Of persons*, anxius: sollicitus (*troubled*: anxius, *especially of the uneasiness caused by present evils*; sollicitus, *by future or threatening ones*; vid. *Gærenz, Cic., Fin.*, 2, 17, 55): pavidus, trepidus *or* trepidans [vid UNEASINESS]. *To be uneasy about any thing*, anxium esse re *or* de re (*seldom with accusative or genitive; on account of any body*, pro aliquo): *to make uneasy*, angere: sollicitare *or* sollicitum habëre (*to cause uneasiness to any body*); anxium et sollicitum habëre; afflictare (*to make very uneasy*): *to make any body very uneasy*, vehementer angere; vexare; urere; cruciare; discruciare: *to be uneasy*, angi; animo sollicito esse; animo tremere, pavëre: *about any thing*, (animo) angi de re: *about any body*, angorem capere, sollicitum esse pro aliquo: *to be extremely uneasy*, angore confici; æstuare; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angi intimis sensibus: *to feel uneasy (from apprehension) about any thing*, timëre aliquid: *to make dreadfully uneasy*, miseris modis sollicitare: *to make one's self uneasy*, se afflictare: *about any thing*, de aliquâ re anxie ferre aliquid.

UNEDIFYING (*of the orator or his oration*), frigidus: jejunus.

UNEDUCATED, ineruditus: indoctus (*unlearned*): rudis (*raw*, &c.): nullâ disciplinâ assuefactus (*not accustomed to discipline*): male educatus (*ill-educated*).

UNEMPLOYED, otiosus (*at leisure; having no public office; of persons; unoccupied; of time*, &c.; *also not put out to interest*, &c.; *of money*, pecuniæ): feriatus (*making holiday*): nullis occupationibus implicitus (*Cic.*). *To be unemployed*, otiosum esse; nihil negotii habëre. *Money or capital is unemployed*, pecuniæ otiosæ jacent: *even my leisure hours have never been unemployed*, mihi ne otium quidem unquam otiosum fuit (*Cic.*).

UNENCUMBERED (*with debts*), liber (*of persons and things*; vid. *Brut., Cic. ad Div.*, 11, 10, *extr.*): ære alieno liberatus (*who has paid off all his old debts*). *An unencumbered estate*, prædium solutum (*opposed to* prædium obligatum).

UNENDOWED. *To be unendowed*, *possessiones donatas non habëre. Vid. TO ENDOW.

UNENGLISH, *quod alienum est *or* abhorret a proprietate linguæ Britannicæ (*with reference to language*): quod abhorret, *or* recedit a more, *or* moribus Britannorum (*of customs or conduct*).

UNENLIGHTENED (*of men*), rudis (*uncultivated, as Ov., Fast.*, 2, 292, rude vulgus): impolitus: ineruditus (*without education; opposed to* eruditus, *as Cic., De Or.*, 2, 31, 133, "genus hoc eorum, qui sibi eruditi videntur, hebes atque impolitum"). *Unenlightened ages of the world*, minus erudita hominum sæcula (*Cic., Rep.*, 2, 10).

UNENVIED, non invidiosus (*not exciting envy; of things*): sine invidiâ.

UNEQUAL, impar (*denotes inequality as to quantity, either arithmetically* [= *odd; of numbers*], *or as involving a relative weakness*): dispar (*refers to quality, without distinguishing on which side of the comparison the advantage lies; but also used generally*, dispares cicutæ, *of unequal length, Virg.*): inæqualis (*general term; opposed to* æquus, *equal*; e. g., *of the sides of a triangle; then, improperly, of what is not regular*, auctumni, &c.): disparilis (*very rare, but classical*; aspiratio terrarum, *Cic.*; pabulum; formæ, *Varr.*; vites, *Col.*). *Equal in boldness, unequal in prudence*, par audaciâ, consilio impar: *unequal in numbers*, nequaquam numero pares. *Unequal (of things relatively to each other)*, dispares inter se. ‖ *Not equal to a task*, impărem esse alicui rei (*opposed to* parem esse; e. g., negotiis): aliquid sustinëre non posse (e. g., molem): alicujus vires non sufficiunt (*Cæs.*; ad aliquid, *Quint.*): aliquid ferre non posse (e. g., *to be unequal to the labor*, ferre operis laborem non posse, *Cæs.*). ‖ *Unequal marriages*, impares nuptiæ. *Because she had made an unequal marriage*, quod juncta impări esset (i. e., *with a person of inferior rank, Liv.*, 6, 349).

UNEQUALLED. Vid. INCOMPARABLE.

UNEQUALLY, inæqualiter: impariter (*Hor.*): dispariliter (*Varr.*).

UNEQUIVOCAL, haud ambiguus.

UNEQUIVOCALLY, haud ambigue: relictis ambiguitatibus.

UNERRING, certus (*sure; also of a deity, oracle*, &c. †): qui errare non potest.

UNERRINGLY. Vid. CERTAINLY.

UNESSENTIAL, *ad rem ipsam, *or* ad naturam rei, non pertinens (*not belonging to the nature of*): *cum ipsâ re, *or* cum naturâ rei non conjunctus (*not closely connected with*): assumtivus: adventicius: arcessītus (*added from something external*). Vid. ESSENTIAL.

UNEVEN, iniquus: inæquabilis (*opposed to* æquus, æqualis): asper (*rough; opposed to* lævis).

UNEVENNESS, inīquitas (*opposed to* æquitas): asperitas (*roughness; opposed to* lævitas).

UNEXAMINED, non exploratus (*not inquired into in general*).

UNEXAMPLED, ūnicus: singularis (*unique*): novus (*new*): inauditus (*unheard of*): novus et inauditus: inauditus et novus. *This is quite unexampled*, nullum est hujus facti simile.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE (e. g., *witness*), testis locuples *or* probus: *testimony*, testimonium firmum *or* certum.

UNEXECUTED, imperfectus (*post-Augustan*). *To leave unexecuted*, omittere (*to omit, leave, leave alone*; e. g., *a plan*, consilium): abjicere (*to renounce, give up*; e. g., *the building*, ædificationem).

UNEXERCISED, inexercitatus: rudis (*raw*): tiro (*a freshman, a recruit; all three with* in aliquâ re). Jn. tiro ac rudis in aliquâ re.

UNEXPECTED, inexspectatus: inopinatus (*unlooked for; what happens when least expected*): necopinatus (*hardly presumable, that is hardly looked upon as possible*): repentinus (*that happens all on a sudden*).

UNEXPECTEDLY, præter opinionem: (ex) inopinato: improviso: (ex) insperato: præter exspectationem: repente. *To fall upon any body unexpectedly*, aliquem necopinantem *or* imprudentem opprimere.

UNEXPLORED, inexploratus (*Liv., not Cic. or Cæs.*).

UNEXTINGUISHED, inexstinctus (*an Ovidian word*).

UNFADING (e. g., *glory*), gloria immortalis: ☞ immarcescibilis, *post-classical* (*Tertull.*).

UNFAIR, iniquus (*of persons and things; opposed to* æquus; e. g., *judge, law, condition*): injustus (*unjust; of persons and things; opposed to* justus, meritus, debitus; e. g., *interest*): immeritus (*undeserved, with preceding negative*; e. g., laudes haud immeritæ). *It is unfair*, iniquum *or* injustum est (*with accusative and infinitive*): *to make unfair demands*, iniqua postulare: *to show one's self unfair*, iniquum esse in aliquem. *An unfair proceeding*, inique *or* injuste factum: *to ask any thing that is unfair*, iniquum postulare.

UNFAIRLY, inique: injuste.

UNFAIRNESS, iniquitas.

UNFAITHFUL, infidelis (*not faithful*): infidus (*not to be depended on*): perfidus: perfidiosus (*habitually false, perfidious*). *To make any body unfaithful*, aliquem fide dimovēre; *to any body*, aliquem dimovēre ab aliquo: *to become unfaithful*, fidem movēre: *to be unfaithful to any body*, ab aliquo deficere; aliquem desērere: *my memory is unfaithful*, memoria labat, mihi non constat, *or* me deficit; memoriâ labor: *to be unfaithful to one's duty*, ab officio discedere *or* recedere: *to be unfaithful to one's self*, a se desciscere *or* discedere.

UNFAITHFULLY, perfidiose (*Cic.*); perfide (*post-Augustan*); infideliter (*very late, Salvian.*): ☞ infide *not found*.

UNFAITHFULNESS, infidelitas: perfidia (*faithlessness*). Syn. *in* Unfaithful.

UNFASHIONABLE, *horum luxuriæ non conveniens: res, quâ hujus ætatis homines non delectantur *or* quæ hujus ætatis hominibus displicet. *To practice an unfashionable degree of economy in any thing*, potius ad antiquorum diligentiam quam ad horum luxuriam facere aliquid (*after Varr., R. R.*, 1, 13, 6).

UNFASTEN. Vid. Unfix.

UNFATHOMABLE, infinitâ *or* immensâ altitudine. Fig., inexplicabilis (*not to be unravelled*). *Unfathomable darkness*, spissæ tenebræ: spissa caligo.

UNFAVORABLE, iniquus: non æquus (*unsuitable, troublesome, especially of locality; opposed to* æquus; e. g., *ground*, locus): alienus (*foreign to, not to the purpose; opposed to* opportunus; e. g., locus, tempus): adversus (*adverse, against any body; opposed to* secundus; e. g., *wind*). *Unfavorable situation, circumstances*, res adversæ: *unfavorable conjunctures*, tempora iniqua. *To send an unfavorable report of any body to the Senate*, aliquid secus de aliquo senatui scribere (*Liv.*, 8, 33, *mid.*).

UNFAVORABLY, animo iniquo; maligne.

UNFEATHERED. Vid. Unfledged.

UNFED, impastus (†).

UNFEELING, durus: ferus: ferreus: inhumanus (*figuratively, hard, unsympathizing, inhuman*). *To be unfeeling*, durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse; inhumano esse ingenio: *very unfeeling*, omnem humanitatem exuisse *or* abjecisse: obduruisse et omnem humanitatem exuisse: omnem humanitatis sensum amisisse. *I am not so unfeeling as not*, &c., non sum ille ferreus, qui, &c.: *to render unfeeling*, *ferreum, inhumanum reddere: *to render very unfeeling*, obducere callum alicujus animo; omnem humanitatem alicui extorquēre (*the latter, to deprive, as it were, of all human feeling by violence*): *to grow or become unfeeling*, abjicere humanitatem suam.

UNFEIGNED, verus (*true; opposed to* simulatus): sincērus (*genuine; opposed to* fucatus).

UNFEIGNEDLY, vere: sincēre: simpliciter: sine fuco et fallaciis: animo *or* ex animo (*from the heart*). Jn. ex animo vereque (e. g., diligere aliquem).

UNFETTER. Vid. Unshackle.

UNFETTERED, qui est sine vinculis.

UNFINISHED, imperfectus: inchoatus (*only in its beginning*). *An unfinished building*, ædes inchoatæ. Vid. Imperfect.

UNFIT, non aptus (*unsuitable, unapt; of persons and things*); *for any thing*, ad *or* in aliquid: non idoneus (*not serviceable, not proper for a given purpose; of persons and things*); *for any thing*, alicui rei, ad aliquid: inutilis alicui rei *or* (*mostly*) ad aliquid (*not serviceable for a purpose*): inhabilis ("*not manageable*;" *hence, also, unfit*, &c.; *of persons or things*, alicui rei *or* ad aliquid): minus commodus: incommodus (*inconvenient, unpleasant*; e. g., *conversation*, colloquium): alienus (*foreign to, unfavorable, especially of place and time*); *for or to any body or any thing*, alicui *or* alicui rei, ab aliquo *or* ab aliquâ re: ineptus (*unapt, absurd; of things*): minime aptus: iners (*from laziness*, &c.; e. g., *unfit for business*). *Paper unfit for writing on*, charta inutilis scribendo. *Unfit to be eaten*, ad vescendum hominibus non aptus (*after Cic., N. D.*, 2, 64, 160): *very unfit for any thing*, ad *or* in aliquid alienissimus; *for any body or any thing*, ab aliquo *or* ab aliquâ re.

UNFITLY, incommode: inepte.

UNFITNESS, inutilitas: *the unfitness of any body for business*, inertia. Vid. Unsuitableness.

UNFIX, refigere (*opposed to* figere, affigere).

UNFLEDGED, implumis.

UNFOLD, explicare (*properly and figuratively*): aperire (*to open, also figuratively = to lay down*): explanare (*figuratively, to lay down, or explain with words*). *To unfold itself*, explicari; se evolvere: *to unfold itself or its blossoms* (*of flowers*), florem aperire *or* expandere; dehiscere ac sese pandere. *For figurative sense*, vid., *also*, Develop.

UNFOLLOWED. Vid. Unheeded.

UNFORBIDDEN. *Any thing is unforbidden*, licet (*it is permitted*): licitum concessumque est (*it is granted*): nihil impedit, quominus, &c. (*there is nothing to prevent our doing this*, quominus hoc faciamus).

UNFORESEEN, improvisus. Vid. Unexpected.

UNFORGIVING. Vid. Implacable.

UNFORGOTTEN, nondum oblivioni traditus; quod immortali memoriâ aliquis retinet (*after Cic. and Nep.*).

UNFORMED, informis (*shapeless*): non formatus, &c.

UNFORTIFIED, immunitus: non munitus.

UNFORTUNATE. Vid. Unlucky.

UNFORTUNATELY. Vid. Unluckily.

UNFOUNDED. Vid. Groundless.

UNFREQUENTED, minus celeber: inceleber (*not visited by much company*): desertus (*deserted; opposed to* celeber; *of places*, &c.).

UNFREQUENTLY. Vid. Seldom.

UNFRIENDLINESS, tristitia: asperitas: inclementia.

UNFRIENDLY, inimicus. *If = unfavorable to*, vid.

UNFRUITFUL, infecundus (*with regard to productive power; also of the soil; opposed to* fecundus): sterilis (*with regard to the effect of the productive power; that bears no fruit; also of the soil, the year; opposed to* fertilis *and* [*with reference to the soil*] opīmus; *and of women*).

UNFRUITFULNESS, sterilitas (*opposed to* fertilitas): infecunditas (*post-Augustan, Col., Tac.*).

UNFULFILLED, irrītus: infectus (*not accomplished*). *To remain unfulfilled*, exitum *or* eventum non habēre; non evenire (*of dreams, prophecies*, &c.).

UNFURL. *To unfurl sails*, vela dare ventis; vela tendere *or* pandere (†).

UNFURNISHED (*house*), domus nuda atque inanis (*opposed to* exornata atque instructa, *but of one of which the furniture has been plundered*). *Unfurnished with any thing*, imparatus ab aliquâ re (e. g., a militibus, a pecuniâ). *Utterly unfurnished with the necessary means*, omnibus rebus imparatissimus (*Cæs.*).

UNGAINLY. Vid. Clumsy.

UNGENEROUS. ‖ *With reference to distribution of money*, illiberalis. *Ungenerous conduct*, illiberalitas. ‖ *With reference to sentiment*, non *or* minime generosus: illiberalis.

UNGENTLE, asper: horridus: immitis (*appears first in Livy, and afterward rather in poetry than in prose*).

UNGENTLEMANLY, illiberalis. *An ungentlemanly action*, illiberale facinus (*Ter.*).

UNGENTLY, aspere.

UNGIRD, discingere: recingere (*in Augustan poets*, &c., *especially Ovid*).

UNGIRT, non cinctus: discinctus

UNGODLINESS. Vid. Impiety.

UNGODLY. Vid. Impious.

UNGOVERNABLE, impōtens (*unable to restrain itself or himself; of persons, the mind, passion*, &c., animus, animi motus). Jn. ferox impotensque (*Cic.*): ferox atque impotens (e. g., mulier, *Suet.*; *what a burst or outbreak of an ungovernable temper!* quæ effrenatio impotentis animi! (*Cic.*): indomitus (*untamed*): effrenatus (*unbridled*). Vid. Unbridled.

UNGRACEFUL, invenustus: inelegans: inconcinnus (*without the grace of symmetry and proportion*).

UNGRACIOUS, iniquus (*unfavorably disposed*): minus familiaris (e. g., vultus, *Suet.*): parum comis (*uncourteous*).

UNGRACIOUSLY, parum familiariter: *parum comiter: minus familiari vultu (e. g., respicere aliquem).

UNGRAMMATICAL, vitiosus (*incorrect*): barbarus (*not Latin, Greek*, &c.).

UNGRATEFUL, ingratus (*not mindful of a benefit received, but also in the sense of not paying or rewarding any body's pains*): beneficii, beneficiorum immēmor (*unmindful of a past favor, unthankful as to character or sentiment*): ingratus in referendâ gratiâ (*unthankful, not displaying gratitude*).

UNGROUNDED. Vid. Groundless.

UNGUARDED, immunitus (*unfortified*): incustoditus (*unprotected; of persons and things*): sine custodiis (*without escort*). *Unguarded words*, &c., *or words that escape from any body in an unguarded moment*, verbum, quod ex alicujus ore excīdit *or* quod excīdit fortuīto, *or* quod aliquo imprudente excīdit.

UNGUARDEDLY, temere (*rashly*). *To say any thing unguardedly*, aliquid (ex alicujus ore) excīdit fortuito.

UNHALLOWED, non consecratus (*opposed to* sacratus): profanus (*opposed to* sacer).

UNHAPPILY. Vid. Unluckily.

UNHAPPINESS, miseria (*opposed to* beatitudo): infelicitas (*Plaut., very rare*).

UNHAPPY, infelix: miser. Vid. Miserable.

UNHARMONIOUS, discors: discrēpans: dissōnus (*Liv.*).

UNHARNESS, helcio amovēre equum: helcium dimovēre ab equo (*both in Appul.*).

UNHEALTHINESS, (1) *Of men*, ad ægrotandum proclivitas (*a predisposition for any illness, Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 12, 28): tenuis, *or* incommoda, *or* infirma, *or* infirma atque ægra, *or* mala valetudo; valetudinis imbecillitas, *or* (*from context*) valetudo *only* (*weak health*): corporis imbecillitas *or* infirmitas (*bodily weakness*). ☞ *Instead of* invaletudo *in Cicero, Orelli has introduced every where* valetudo, *the reading of the best MSS.* (vid. *his notes to Cic., Att.*,

7, 2, 1.) (2) *Unhealthy nature of a place*, &c., pestilens loci natura; *of the season*, pestilentia, gravitas *or* intemperies cœli.

UNHEALTHY. || *Sickly*, morbosus (*præ- and post-classical* [*including Varro*], e. g., servus, *Cat.*; pecus, *Varr.*): valetudinarius (*not Cic.*; pecus, *Varr.*; *opposed to* sanum pecus, *and as substantive, Sen.*): ad ægrotandum proclivis (*predisposed to disease, subject to disease*; *cf. Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 12, 27 *and* 28): invalidus: infirmus: imbecillus (imbecillis, *later only*): affectus valetudine. JN. invalidus et æger: æger atque invalidus: infirmus atque æger (*weak, indisposed, suffering, with reference to the body as well as the state of health*, valetudo): valetudine infirmior (*having weak health*): causarius (*post-Augustan, containing something that prevents activity*, &c., corpus, partes, *Sen.*; *so Plin. In Livy* = "*invalided soldier*"). *To be unhealthy*, valetudine incommodâ (*or* infirmâ, *or* tenui) esse; et valetudine et naturâ esse imbecillum; semper infirmâ atque etiam ægrâ valetudine esse (*if continually*). *How miserably unhealthy (any body) was*, quam tenui fuit aut nullâ potius valetudine. || *Unfavorable to health*, insaluber (*not healthy*; *opposed to* saluber; e. g., ager, fundus; vinum): bonæ valetudini contrarius (*injurious to health*; e. g., alimenta): pestilens (*containing morbid substance or particles*; *hence unhealthy, bad*; *opposed to* saluber; e. g., ædes, annus, aer; aspiratio; natura loci): gravis (*oppressive, and thus injurious to health, dangerous*; e. g., cœlum; anni tempus; locus). JN. gravis et pestilens (e. g., *vapors*, aspiratio): vitiosus (*injurious, impregnated with noxious elements*; *opposed to* saluber; e. g., regio): *unhealthy weather*, pestilentia et gravitas cœli: intemperies cœli.

UNHEARD (OF), inauditus: novus (*new*). JN. inauditus ante hoc tempus ac novus: portenti similis (*strange, rare in the highest degree, almost miraculous*). *Sulla, after the victory, displayed the most unheard of cruelty*, Sulla post victoriam audito fuit crudelior: *that is a thing unheard of*, nullum hujus facti simile. || *Untried, his defence not listened to*; vid. UNTRIED.

UNHEATED; non calefactus.

UNHEEDED, neglectus. *To leave any thing unheeded*, negligere (e. g., alicujus præcepta); non obtemperare (e. g., alicujus dictis); *any body's advice*, alicujus consilium spernere (†); *any body's warning*, aliquem monentem spernere (†) *or* non audire: *not to let any thing pass unheeded*, aliquid in pectus suum dimittere (*Sall.*).

UNHEEDFUL. Vid. INATTENTIVE.

UNHESITATINGLY, sine ullâ dubitatione: non hæsitans (e. g., respondebo, *Cic.*).

UNHEWN, rudis (*general term for what is in its rough, natural state*): infabricatus (*of timber, Virg., Æn.*, 4, 400). *Unhewn stone*, saxum cæmenticium (*opposed to* saxum quadratum, *Vitr.*).

UNHINGE. || PROPR., de cardine vellere (*violently, † Virg.*). || IMPROPR., aliquem *or* alicujus animum de statu (omni) dejicere, *or* certo de statu demovēre (*Cic.*).

UNHISTORICAL, contra historiæ fidem dictus *or* scriptus. *The unhistorical ages*, minus erudita hominum secula (ut fingendi proclivis esset ratio, quum imperiti facile ad credendum impellerentur, *Cic., Rep.*, 2, 10). *Unhistorical narratives*, fabulæ (*opposed to* facta, *Cic.*).

UNHOLY. Vid. GODLESS, IMPIOUS.

UNHOOK, refigere (*general term for unfix*): diffibulare: refibulare (*what had been buckled*).

UNHOPED (FOR), insperatus (e. g., gaudium). Vid. UNEXPECTED.

UNHORSE, aliquem de equo dejicere *or* deturbare.

UNHURT, illæsus. Vid. UNINJURED.

UNICORN, monocĕros, -ōtis (*the fabulous quadruped, and the constellation*): * monŏdon, -ontis (*the sea-unicorn, Liv.*).

UNIFORM, semper eodem modo formatus (*always formed in the same manner, as Quint.*, 9, 3, 3, quotidianus ac semper eodem modo formatus sermo; *of the language of every-day life*): similis atque idem: similis semper (*similar, and almost one and the same*; *after Plin.*, 10, 33, 52; *Cic., De Inv.*, 1, 41, 76): unius generis (*opposed to ex* pluribus partibus constans, *Liv.*, 9, 19, 8, *comparing the Grecian phalanx to the Roman legion*; *hence* = *composed of exactly similar parts*): æquabilis (*equable: uniform motion*, motus certus et æquabilis, *Cic.*): uniformis (*post-Aug., Tac.*). JN. simplex et uniformis.

UNIFORM, *s.*, militaris ornatus (*Cic.*): habitus, *or* cultus, *or* vestitus militaris: ☞ sagum = *the Roman military dress*; *hence* saga sumere, ad saga ire, &c.

UNIFORMITY, similitudo (e. g., in omnibus rebus similitudo est satietatis mater, *Cic., De Inv.*, 1, 41, 76; similitudo casuum, *Tac.*): æquabilitas (e. g., motûs, vitæ, actionum).

UNIFORMLY, semper eodem modo (*Quint.*, 9, 3, 3): similiter semper (*Cic., De Inv.*, 1, 41, 76, *where we read* similiter semper ingredi argumentationem).

UNIMPAIRED, integer (*whole*): intactus (*untouched*): inviolatus (*unviolated*): invulneratus (*unwounded*): incorruptus (*untainted, spoiled in no part*): incolumis (*unhurt*).

UNIMPASSIONED, placidus: quietus: quem animi motus, perturbationes non tangunt (*calm, free from emotion or passion, tranquil, as a commendation*; *all of persons*): sedatus: placidus: summissus: lenis (*gentle, calm*; *opposed to* fortis; *of speech, as a commendation*): languidus (*feeble, weak*; *of speech, as blame*): animi perturbatione liber *or* vacuus (*without violent emotion of mind*): cupiditatis *or* cupiditatum expers: omni cupiditate carens: cupiditate privatus: cupiditate intactus (*free from desires*). *To be quite unimpassioned*, ab omni animi perturbatione liberum *or* vacuum esse; omni perturbatione animi carēre.

UNIMPEACHED, non accusatus.

UNIMPEDED, non impeditus: expeditus (*without encumbrances or difficulties*): liber (*free*).

UNIMPORTANT, levis, &c. [Vid. INCONSIDERABLE, INSIGNIFICANT.] *So unimportant*, tantulus (*of things, Cæs.*): *to represent any thing as unimportant*, rem elĕvare *or* verbis extenuare: *to consider any thing as unimportant*, aliquid parvi facere; aliquid in levi habēre (*Tac.*): *an unimportant reason*, levior causa: *to interest one's self about unimportant matters*, minutiarum esse curiosum: *he always looked upon any thing as unimportant*, aliquid ei semper res levissima fuit (*opposed to* res sanctissima). *Seemingly unimportant*, primo aspectu levis (e. g., res).

UNIMPROVABLE, omnibus numeris absolutus: perfectus (*finished*): omni vitio carens (*quite faultless*).

UNINFORMED. || *Not informed (of any thing, or that any thing is so)*, non edoctus. || *Uninstructed*; vid. UNEDUCATED.

UNINHABITABLE, inhabitabilis. *To be altogether uninhabitable*, omni cultu vacare.

UNINHABITED, non habitatus: desertus (*Cic.*). *Uninhabited districts*, loca deserta (*Nep., Eum.*, 8, 5).

UNINJURED, in quo nihil est vitii (*that has no injury, no flaw, &c.*; *especially of buildings*; *opposed to* vitiosus): illæsus (*unhurt, unviolated*; *opposed to* læsus): integer (*whole, intact*; *opposed to* læsus): incolumis (*undamaged*; *opposed to* afflictus, vitiosus: e. g., *ship*, navis): salvus (*safe, in good condition*; e. g., *letter*, epistola). *If the walls and the roof are uninjured*, si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii.

UNINSPIRED, * divino spiritu intactus: sine aliquo afflatu divino (*Cic.*). *Not uninspired*, non sine inflammatione animi (-orum) et quodam afflatu quasi furoris (*Cic., of poetical inspiration*).

UNINSTRUCTED, integer *or* rudis et integer (*whose mind is not injured by wrong notions received, but is a* tabula rasa, *to receive the impressions a teacher wishes to make*; e. g., discipulus, *Cic.*). Vid. UNEDUCATED.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, quod fugit intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem: quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest: non apertus ad intelligendum: obscurus (*dark, obscure*; e. g., narratio). Vid. INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

UNINTENTIONAL, fortuītus: non cogitatus: incogitatus (*post-Augustan, Sen.*).

UNINTENTIONALLY, imprudenter: per imprudentiam: inconsulte: temere. JN. inconsulte ac temere: temere ac fortuito: casu (*by accident*). *Often by the adjectives*, insciens, imprudens (e. g., feci aliquid).

UNINTERESTING, jejunus: jejunus et aridus (*dry; of writings and their authors*).

UNINTERRUPTED, continens: continuus (*immediately following one another, without any break*): contextus (*hanging together, not interrupted*; e. g., voluptates; cura): assiduus (*continuous, continually present*; *hence of things that are always extant, or at hand*; e. g., *rain, work*): perpetuus (*perpetual, lasting to the very end, continual, everlasting*; e. g., *happiness, friendship*): perennis (*through years or for ages, lasting continually*). JN. continuus et perennis (e. g., *motion*, motio).

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, continenter (☞ continue *and* continuo *are not classical*): uno tenore: perpetuo.

UNINVESTIGATED, inexploratus: non exploratus.

UNINVITED, invocatus. *Uninvited guest or visitor*, umbra (i. e., *whom an invited guest brings with him, as his friend and companion*; vid. *Hor., Sat.*, 2, 8, 21).

UNION. || *The uniting*, junctio: conjunctio: congregatio: consociatio. [SYN. *in* JOIN.] || *United body*, societas (*body united for a common purpose, society*): concursus (*the coming together of things*; e. g., honestissimorum studiorum): conjunctio (*the joining, assemblage*; *of things*).

UNIQUE, unicus: singularis. *To be unique in its kind*, in suo genere singularem esse.

UNISON. Vid. HARMONY.

UNIT, monas, -ădis, *f.*; *pure Latin*, unitas. *Number is the aggregate of units*, numerus perficitur ex singularibus rebus, quæ μονάδες apud Græcos dicuntur.

UNITE. || TRANS. [Vid. TO CONNECT; TO JOIN.] || INTRANS. Vid. TO CONCUR; TO COALESCE.

UNITY. || PROPR., unitas: unitalis ratio. *To reduce any thing to unity*, aliquid ad unitatis rationem reducere. || *Concord*, vid.

UNIVERSAL, universus: generalis (*concerning the whole*): communis (*common, of or belonging to all*): vulgaris: tritus (*used in common, every where usual*): vulgaris communisque. *Sometimes to be rendered by* omnis; e. g., *universal laughter followed*, omnium consecutus est risus. *The Universal Father*, communis omnium parens: operum (*or* rerum) omnium parens et effector: summus *or* maximus mundi parens.

UNIVERSALLY, in universum: universe: generaliter: generatim atque universe (*all = in general*; *opposed to* sigillatim *or* per singulas species): communiter (*opposed to* separatim): si rem omnem spectas. *Universally known*, omnibus notus: *universally beloved*, omnibus gratus acceptusque.

UNIVERSITY, * academia: * universitas literaria *or* literarum. *To be at the university*, * inter academiæ cives versari: * in academiâ studiorum causâ versari.

UNIVOCAL, univŏcus (*Mart. Capell.*): * vox, cui una tantum res subjicitur: haud ambiguus.

UNJUST, injustus (*violating the duties which we owe to others*; *of persons or things*): injurius (*encroaching on the rights or privileges of others*; *very rare, Ter., Andr.*, 2, 3, 2; *and Cic., Off.*, 3, 23, 89; *of persons or actions*): injuriosus (*who is given to commit injustice, to wrong others*; *also, improperly*, pes, ventus, †): iniquus (*unfair, and of whatever betrays unfair dealing*). ☞ *The* "injustus" *acts contrary to established right and law*; *the* "iniquus" *against morality. An unjust war*, bellum impium, injusta arma (e.

g., inferre alicui, *Liv.*): *it is unjust*, iniquum *or* injustum est: *to make an unjust demand*, iniqua postulare: *to be unjust toward any body*, iniquum esse in aliquem. *Unjust toward any body*, injuriosus in aliquem (*Cic.*), adversus aliquem (*Sen.*): *any thing is unjust toward one's country*, aliquid injustum in patriam est. *To make an unjust decree*, injuriose decernere: *how unjust it is that*, &c., quam inique comparatum est, ut (*Ter.*), quod (*Cic., of social arrangements*, &c.). *An unjust will*, testamentum improbum *or* inofficiosum (inofficiosum, *when nothing is left to one's nearest relations*).

UNJUSTIFIABLE, quod nihil excusationis habet (e. g., vitium): iniquissimus.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, iniquissimo modo.

UNJUSTIFIED, non purgatus: non excusatus. SYN. *in* TO JUSTIFY.

UNJUSTLY, injuste: inique (e. g., *to act*, facere): injuriose (e. g., decernere; aliquem injuriosius tractare). *To act unjustly*, injuste *or* (*Nep.*) male et injuste facere.

UNKIND, inofficiosus (*not apt to perform kind offices to one*; in aliquem): parum benignus: inhumanus: humanitatis expers (*of persons*): iratus (*angry*): alienatus (*behaving like a stranger*). *Not so much as an unkind word*, ne vox quidem incommoda.

UNKINDLY, inhumane: irate. *To look unkindly upon any body*, aliquem minus familiari vultu respicere.

UNKINDNESS, inhumanitas: asperitas. *An unkindness*, * inhumane factum.

UNKNOWING. Vid. IGNORANT.

UNKNOWINGLY. Vid. IGNORANTLY.

UNKNOWN, ignotus (*not known, as a stranger*): incognitus (*not recognized as such or such a one*). *Unknown to me or myself*, me nescio (*without thinking of it, or giving it a thought*; *opposed to* me conscio): me insciente (*without my knowledge*; *opposed to* me sciente): me invito (*against my will*). *To remain unknown*, a nemine cognosci.

UNLABORED. *An unlabored but correct style*, purus sermo et dissimilis curæ (*Quint.*, 8, 3, 14).

UNLADE. Vid. TO UNLOAD.

UNLAMENTED; e. g., *to die unlamented*, a nemine deploratum mori. Vid. UNMOURNED.

UNLAWFUL, inconcessus (*poetical and Quint.*): non concessus: vetitus: nefas (*against the laws of God and man*): non legitimus (☞ illegitimus *to be avoided*): iniquus: non justus. *Unlawful means*, artes malæ: *to be unlawful*, non licēre; illicitum esse. [*On* illicitus, vid. ILLICIT.]

UNLAWFULLY, contra legem *or* leges: præter leges *or* jus: contra jus fasque: contra fas et jus (*against the laws of God and man*).

UNLAWFULNESS, *by circumlocution*. *To deny the unlawfulness of any thing*, negare aliquid legi (-ibus) repugnare *or* contrarium esse.

UNLEARN, dediscere aliquid.

UNLEARNED, indoctus (*untaught*): ineruditus (*uninstructed*): illiteratus (*unlettered*). *To be unlearned*, nescire literas.

UNLEARNEDLY, indocte.

UNLEAVENED, non fermentatus: nullo fermento.

UNLESS, nisi: ni: si non (nisi *is used when the whole conditional clause is negatived, without particular stress on any one notion contained in it*: si non *is used when there is emphasis on one notion*; i. e., *the verb, which is contrasted with the opposite affirmative proposition expressed or understood. But even where there is opposition*, nisi *is sometimes used*; i. e., *the opposition is not marked*; e. g., matris verbis Philocomasium arcessito, ut si itura siet Athenas, tecum eat: nisi eat, te soluturum esse navim, *Plaut., Mil. Glor.*, 4, 4, 48; *Haase ad Reisig.*, p. 457). *Unless perchance*, nisi forte: nisi vero (*often ironical: with indicative*; *hence not* nisi forte aptius et commodius esset scribere, &c., *but* est). *In Cicero*, nisi vero [= εἰ μή γε] *often introduces a supposition, the manifest absurdity of which is to establish the truth of the other supposition, previously stated to be true* (*Hand*, iv., p. 233). ☞ *An excepted case* (*added correctively*) *is more emphatically stated by* nisi sī; e. g., noli putare me ad quemquam longiores epistolas scribere, quam ad te, nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, &c. *So* nisi si quis est, &c. (*Cic.*): ☞ præterquam si *is post-classical*; e. g., *Plin.*, 8, 25, 39.

UNLET (= *not let*), non locatus (*unoccupied*).

UNLIKE, dissimilis (*different in quality, inwardly or outwardly*; *with genitive or dative, but more frequently with the genitive when internal unlikeness is meant*: ☞ absimilis *is not classical*): diversus (*entirely different in nature or kind*; ab aliquo *or* ab aliquâ re): dispar alicui *or* alicui rei (*not altogether like, different in some respects, or in some points of character*). JN. dispar ac dissimilis. *To be unlike*, dissimilem esse, *with genitive or dative* (*of persons or things*); abhorrēre ab aliquâ re: *to be somewhat unlike*, nonnullam dissimilitudinem habēre cum aliquâ rē: *to be unlike each other*, dissimiles esse inter se (*of persons or things*); abhorrēre inter se (*of things*): *to become unlike one's self*, desciscere a seipso: alius plane factus est, ac fuit antea (*he has become quite unlike himself*): *it is not unlike him*, hoc non alienum est ab ejus moribus.

UNLIKELY, non verisimilis (*or* veri similis): non probabilis (*not easily proved; hence not credible*). *It is not unlikely that*, &c., verisimile est (*with accusative and infinitive*; *sometimes with* ut); fieri potest ut, &c. (*it is possible that*, &c.). *A statement does not seem unlikely*, aliquid non sine veritatis specie dicitur.

UNLIMITED, infinitus: immensus: summus (*the highest*). *Of unlimited extent*, immensus et interminatus (*of a plain*). *Unlimited power*, infinita *or* summa potestas: *unlimited sovereignty*, imperium summum, quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur; quum principis arbitrium, *or* libido regis, pro legibus est (vid. *Just.*, 1, 1, 2, *and* 2, 7, 3): dominatio.

UNLOAD, exonerare (e. g., navem, plaustrum). *Unload a wagon*, exonerare plaustrum: *a carriage* (*of any kind*), vehiculum onustum exinanire: *beasts of burden*, jumentis deponere onera; jumenta sarcinis levare (☞ deonerare aliquid ex aliquâ re *occurs in the Golden Age only, figuratively in the sense of* "*to take away*").

UNLOADED, exoneratus: vacuus (*empty*).

UNLOCK, subditâ clavi pessulos reducere (i. e., *with such a key as drew a bolt back*, *Appul.*).

UNLOOKED FOR. Vid. UNEXPECTED.

UNLOOSE. Vid. LOOSEN, UNTIE.

UNLOVELY, insuavis: invenustus: injucundus: inamœnus. *For the difference between these words*, vid. LOVELY *or* AGREEABLE.

UNLUCKILY, infeliciter: misere: male. *Any thing turns out very unluckily*, male *or* secus aliquid cadit.

UNLUCKY, infelix (*unfortunate, either as bringing or threatening misfortune*; e. g., *day, combat, result of an undertaking, rumor*; *also of him to whom fortune is unpropitious*: δυστυχής): infortunatus (*not favored by fortune*; *of persons who, with regard to their circumstances or in other respects, are no favorites of fortune, or have bad luck*: κακοδαίμων): miser (*of persons who are suffering from any evil, so as to claim our compassion*; *miserable*: *then also of things, wretched*): non prosper (*not prosperous, not answering a man's expectation or hopes*; *of things*; e. g., *progress, result, circumstances*): infaustus (*of an unpropitious appearance*; e. g., *day, omen*, &c.); *also*, JN. infaustus et infelix: calamitosus (*connected with great damage and loss*; e. g., *war, conflagration*): funestus (*causing mourning, bringing destruction*; e. g., *war, letter, omen*, &c.): sinister (*properly, being to the left*; *hence of unfavorable auspices, especially of birds*; *also of omens*; *opposed to* dexter, *but only, in the latter sense, of the Greeks, since with the Romans the left was considered the lucky side in auspices and divinations*: *thus*, "avis sinistra," &c.): adversus (*contrary to one's wishes, adverse*; e. g., *battle, circumstance, result of an undertaking*; *opposed to* secundus): malus (*of bad quality*; e. g., *pay, times, omen*; *opposed to* bonus). *I am the most unlucky person*, nemo me est miserior.

UNMADE, non factus *or* non confectus: non stratus (*not made*; *of beds*).

UNMAN, * facere ut aliquis se virum esse obliviscatur (*after* ut te . . . virum esse meminisses, &c., *Cic.*): formidine perterritum aliquem loco et certo de statu demovēre (*Cic.*): animum alicujus frangere, infringere: percellere aliquem (*for the moment, by a sudden shock*).

UNMANAGEABLE, impotens regendi (*properly*; e. g., *horse*, equus, *Liv.*, 35, 11): qui regi non potest (*properly and figuratively*; vid. *Sen., De Ira*, 2, 15, *extr.*): impōtens (*improperly, of passions, minds*, &c.). *A ship almost unmanageable from its size*, navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis (*Liv.*): *a multitude that is unmanageable*, multitudo inhabilis ad consensum (*Liv.*; i. e., *that can not be brought to agree together, to act in concert*).

UNMANLY, viro indignus (*unworthy of a man*): effeminatus (*effeminate*): mollis (*weak*; e. g., vox; educatio; mens, animus). JN. effeminatus et mollis: illiberalis (*unworthy of a free-born man, ignoble, vile*; e. g., *mind*, mens; *deed*, facinus).

UNMANNERLY, inurbanus: illiberalis: impolitus: agrestis: inhumanus: incultus: intonsus. JN. intonsus et incultus. *An unmannerly fellow*, homo agrestis; homo inurbanus, rusticus (*ill-bred, unmannerly*).

UNMARRIED, cælebs: vidua (*the former of a man, the latter of a woman, whether the person was previously married or not*; *opposed to* maritus, marita; vid. *Suet., Galb.*, 5; *Liv.*, 1, 46, 7). *The unmarried life, the unmarried state*, vita cælebs; cælibatus (*of a man*); * conditio viduæ (*of a woman: in Tert., De Virg., Vel.*, 9, *called* viduatus): *to live unmarried*, cælibem (viduam) esse; cælibem vitam vivere: *to remain unmarried*, numquam viro nubere (*never to marry a husband*); numquam uxorem ducere (*never to take a wife*; *both of single persons*); remanēre, permanēre in cælibatu (*of widowed persons*); matrimonio abstinēre: *to have always remained unmarried*, uxorem numquam habuisse.

UNMASK, personam capiti alicujus detrahere (*properly and figuratively*; vid. *Mart.*, 3, 43, 3): animum alicujus nudare: evolvere aliquem integumentis dissimulationis suæ nudareque (*figuratively, to disclose the real sentiments of any body, Liv.*, 34, 24; *Cic., De Or.*, 2, 86, 350).

UNMASKED, integumentis dissimulationis suæ evolutus (vid. *the verb*).

UNMAST, * malo *or* malis privare.

UNMATCHED. Vid. UNEQUALLED.

UNMEANING. *An unmeaning word*, vox inanis: *an unmeaning sentence*, * sententia, quæ intelligi non potest: *to talk unmeaning stuff*, voces inanes fundere.

UNMEET. Vid. UNFIT.

UNMERCIFUL, immisericors (*without compassion*): durus (*hard*): ferreus (*without feeling, iron-hearted*): inhumanus (*inhuman*).

UNMERCIFULLY, immisericorditer.

UNMERCIFULNESS, animi duritia *or* durities (*hardness*): inhumanitas (*inhumanity*).

UNMERITED. Vid. UNDESERVED.

UNMINDFUL, immēmor; *of any thing*, alicujus rei: negligens alicujus rei. *To be unmindful of any body's interests*, commodis alicujus deesse. Vid. FORGETFUL, INATTENTIVE.

UNMINGLED, merus (*neat*; *of wine*): UNMIXED, purus (*pure*): simplex: cui nihil admixtum est, nihil concretum (*uncompounded; of the soul, Cic.*).

UNMOLESTED, intactus: inviolatus. JN. intactus inviolatusque: integer intactusque *or* et intactus: integer atque inviolatus. Vid. UNTOUCHED.

UNMOOR. Vid. "*to weigh* ANCHOR;" *adding* oram præcīdere; ancoralia incīdere (i. e., *to cut the cable by which the ship was fastened to the anchor*).

UNMOURNED; e. g., *to leave any body's death unmourned*, alicujus mortem negli-

gere: non laborare de alicujus morte. Vid. UNBEWAILED, UNLAMENTED.

UNMOVED, immotus. *To remain unmoved by any thing*, non moveri *or* non commoveri aliquâ re (*not to be affected by it; general term*): repudiare aliquid (*to disregard*; i. e., *any body's requests*, alicujus preces): non laborare de aliquâ re (*not to grieve or fret*; e. g., de alicujus morte): misericordiam non recipere. *To remain unmoved by any body's tears*, repudiare alicujus lacrimas: *I am unmoved by any thing*, aliquid me non commôvet.

UNMUFFLE. Vid. UNVEIL.

UNMUSICAL. Vid. UNHARMONIOUS.

UNMUTILATED, integer (*whole; opposed to* truncus).

UNNAIL, refigere aliquid (*general term*), *or* * clavis extractis refigere.

UNNATURAL, parum naturalis: quod præter naturam exsistit (*which is against nature*): monstrous (*contrary to nature, with reference to size, bulk, shape, or whether physical or moral existence*): portentosus (*terrific, exciting fear, horror*, &c., *by its unnatural appearance*): immanis (*huge, relating to unusual shape, size, bulk, force, causing amazement or fear, whether from its physical or moral qualities*): ascîtus (*borrowed or taken from others, not natural, but affected; opposed to* nativus). *Unnatural desires*, cupiditates, quæ ne naturam quidem attingunt; libidines monstrosæ (*unnatural lusts*): *an unnatural son*, monstrum filii.

UNNATURALLY, contra *or* præter naturam.

UNNECESSARILY, præter rem: præter necessitatem.

UNNECESSARY, non necessarius (*that need not necessarily be or exist*): quod non opus est (*not requisite, not necessary for use*): supervacaneus (*superfluous*; ☞ supervacuus *and* superfluus *are neither of them classic*): vanus (*vain, in vain*; e. g., metus. *It is unnecessary to name them*, eos nihil attinet nominare.

UNNERVE, enervare: debilitare (*to weaken*): emollire (*to make effeminate*): alicujus nervos incîdere (*by any thing*, aliquâ re, *Cic.*): nervos omnes elîdere (*Cic.*).

UNNOTICED. *To leave unnoticed*, prætermittere (*general term, to allow to escape, to pass, not to mention*): præterire, *also with* silentio (*to pass over in silence*): tacitum pati (quod, &c., *Liv.*, 7, 1, *in.*): præterire negligentiâ (*from neglect or carelessness*; e. g., *in reading*, &c.): negligere (*to take no notice of, to pay no attention to*). *To remain unnoticed*, non conspici (*not to be seen by the eye*); prætermitti (*to be set aside, not to be mentioned*); negligi (*not to receive any attention*): *to remain unnoticed by any body*, aliquem præterire *or* fugere (☞ *not* alicui *or* aliquem latêre): *to pass one's life unnoticed*, vitam silentio transire. *Sometimes the adverbs*, latenter (*in concealment*): clam (*without any body's knowledge*): furtim (*secretly*, vid.).

UNOBJECTIONABLE. Vid. UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

UNOBSERVABLE, inobservabilis: quod vix sentiri *or* sensibus percipi potest (*scarcely observable*). Vid. IMPERCEPTIBLE.

UNOBSERVED, non animadversus: non observatus: inobservatus († *and post-Augustan*). *To be unobserved*, non conspici. Vid. UNNOTICED.

UNOBSTRUCTED. Vid. UNHINDERED.

UNOCCUPIED, non occupatus (*that has no business or occupation*): labore vacuus (*that has no exertion to bear*): vacuus negotiis (*that has no business*). *To be unoccupied*, opere faciundo vacare; jacêre, sedêre (*to sit without doing any thing, to sit at home idle*). Vid. DISENGAGED, UNEMPLOYED.

UNOFFENDING. Vid. HARMLESS.

UNOPENED, non apertus: clausus (*shut*).

UNORGANIZED (e. g., *bodies*), corpora nullâ cohærendi naturâ (*after Cic., N. D.*, 2, 32, *extr.*).

UNOWNED, non agnîtus: quem (quam) nemo agnovit: * quod nemo suum esse dixit.

UNPACK, vacuum facere (*to empty*; e. g., *a chest*): eximere (*to take out*; e. g., acina de dolio; *hence* * res de sarcinis, arcâ, &c.).

UNPAID, non solutus (*not settled; of a debt*, &c.): residuus (*that remains to be paid*): cui non satisfactum est (*that has received no payment yet; of the creditor*). ‖ *Of a letter*, * pro cujus vecturâ merces solvenda est.

UNPALATABLE, nihil sapiens (*insipid*): voluptate carens (*giving no pleasure*): injucundus: insuavis. *To be unpalatable*, nihil sapere; sapore carêre; voluptate carêre: *a herb that is not unpalatable*, herba cibo non insuavis (*Plin.*).

UNPARALLELED. Vid. INCOMPARABLE, UNEQUALLED.

UNPARDONABLE, major quam cui ignosci possit (*too heinous to be pardoned*): quod nihil excusationis habet (*inexcusable*; e. g., vitium): inexpiabilis (*that can not be atoned for*; e. g., scelus; fraus). *A sin, therefore, is not the less unpardonable, because*, &c., nulla est igitur excusatio peccati, si, &c.

UNPARDONABLY, *by circumlocution. To have sinned unpardonably*, * ita peccasse, ut peccati venia ad ignoscendum dari non possit (*after Cic.*), *or* * majora peccasse, quam quibus ignosci possit.

UNPATRIOTIC. *To be unpatriotic*, * patriæ saluti parum consulere *or* prospicere: male de republicâ sentire.

UNPAVED, saxo *or* lapide non stratus: ☞ *not* immunitus (= *open, free, Cic., Cæcin.*, 19, 54).

UNPEG, * cultellos ligneos refigere (*after* cultellos ligneos configere, *Vitr.*, 7, 3); *or* refigere (*general term, to unfix, unfasten*).

UNPEOPLE. Vid. DEPOPULATE.

UNPERCEIVED. Vid. UNOBSERVED, UNNOTICED.

UNPERFORMED, infectus.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL, *by circumlocution. Any thing is unphilosophical*, * aliquid philosophiæ repugnat, *or* à philosophiâ alienum est: *it is unphilosophical to*, &c., * philosŏphi non est *or* philosŏphum non decet (*with accusative and infinitive*).

UNPIN, solvere: refibulare.

UNPITYING, immisericors: durus: ferreus (*hard-hearted*).

UNPLEASANT, injucundus: non jucundus: ingratus (*not grateful to one's feelings*; i. e., *such as one does not like*): insuavis (*not sweet*; i. e., *to the taste, the smell*, &c.; *hence, not pleasant to the moral sense*): gravis: molestus (*felt to be heavy, oppressive, annoying*, &c.): odiosus (*hateful, intolerable*). JN. odiosus et molestus (*of things*). *Any thing is unpleasant to me*, graviter *or* moleste fero aliquid: *very unpleasant*, aliquid permoleste fero: *to find a smell unpleasant*, odore offendi: *to a modest man it is unpleasant to*, &c., grave est pudenti (e. g., petere aliquid). *More under* DISAGREEABLE.

UNPLEASANTLY, injucunde: odiose: moleste: graviter.

UNPLEASANTNESS. [Vid. DISAGREEABLENESS]: ☞ molestiæ *may be used in plural*, hæc cogitatio omnes molestias extenuat et diluit.

UNPLIANT. Vid. INFLEXIBLE.

UNPLOUGHED, inaratus.

UNPOETICAL, * a poetarum ratione alienus. *This word is unpoetical*, * hoc vocabulo poetæ non utuntur.

UNPOLISHED, rudis: impolitus: ineruditus. Vid. UNCULTIVATED, CLOWNISH, RUSTIC.

UNPOLLUTED. Vid. UNSTAINED.

UNPOPULAR. ‖ *Disliked by the people*, invidiosus (*disliked from being an object of envy; of persons or things*: si is invidiosus et multis offensus esse videatur; aliquid invidiosum est ad bonos; *where observe that "to be unpopular in any body's eyes," is* invidiosum esse ad aliquem): non gratiosus (*not in favor; with any body*, apud aliquem). *A worthy man, but as unpopular as C. Calidius*, homo honestus, sed non gratiosior quam C. Calidius est. *To be unpopular*, in odio esse (*with any body*, alicui); in invidiâ esse; invidiam habêre: *to be very unpopular, in summo or magno odio esse; in magnâ invidiâ esse: to make one's self unpopular*, odium (alicujus) suscipere; suscipere invidiam atque odium apud aliquem: *to make any body unpopular*, in invidiam aliquem inducere *or* adducere; magnum odium in aliquem concitare: *to make any thing unpopular*, gravem offensionem in rem aliquam concitare: *to become unpopular*, in odium *or* in invidiam venire: *without becoming unpopular with the Senate*, nullâ senatûs malâ gratiâ: *to become unpopular in consequence of any thing*, excipere offensionem ex aliquo facto. ‖ *Not adapted to the comprehension of the unlearned*, intelligentiâ a vulgari remotus: ad sensum popularem vulgaremque parum accommodatus, *or* ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam parum accommodatus (*after the phrases for* POPULAR, vid.).

UNPOPULARITY, offensio popularis (*opposed to* gratia popularis, *Cic.*): aliena et offensa populi voluntas (*unpopularity into which any body has fallen, Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 37, 106): invidia (*unpopularity arising from envy*): odium (*hatred*). *To bring into unpopularity*, in invidiam inducere; in (summam) invidiam adducere; odium in aliquem concitare; invidiam alicui conflare (*Liv.*): *to court unpopularity*, quasi de industriâ in odium offensionemque alicujus (e. g., populi Romani) incurrere: *to draw unpopularity upon one's self*, odium suscipere; suscipere invidiam atque odium apud aliquem. *With his great and deserved unpopularity*, in tanto mortalium odio, justo præsertim ac debito.

UNPRAISED, non laudatus: illaudatus (*post-Augustan*): laude non ornatus.

UNPRECEDENTED, unicus: singularis (*unique of its kind*): novus (*new*): inauditus (*unheard of*): novus et inauditus: inauditus et novus. *He replies that to allow any body to march through a Roman province would be quite unprecedented*, negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare (*Cæs.*).

UNPREJUDICED. Vid. UNBIASED.

UNPREMEDITATED, subitus (*sudden, made on the spur of the moment*): incogitatus (*Sen.*): * non cogitatus. *An unpremeditated speech*, oratio subita *or* subita et fortuîta (*opposed to* commentatio et cogitatio).

UNPREPARED, imparatus. *Unprepared with any thing*; vid. UNFURNISHED.

UNPRETENDING, simplex (*simple, natural*): modestus. *Sometimes* probus et modestus; probus et demissus. *Unpretending behavior*, modestia.

UNPRINCIPLED, male moratus: malis *or* corruptis moribus. *Sometimes* inhonestus: turpis: turpis atque inhonestus. *Unprincipled character*, mores turpes *or* corrupti.

UNPRODUCTIVE, infecundus (*seldom, but classical*; ager arbore infecundus, *Sall.*; *opposed to* fecundus): sterilis (*with reference to productive power; bearing no fruit; also of the soil, a year*, &c.).

UNPROFITABLE, inutilis. *Sometimes* frivolus, futilis, inanis. JN. frivolus et inanis; futilis et frivolus [vid. USELESS]: ☞ infructuosus, *post-Augustan, Plin.*

UNPROFITABLY, inutiliter. Vid. USELESSLY, IN VAIN.

UNPROLIFIC. Vid. UNPRODUCTIVE.

UNPROMISING, *by circumlocution*, quod minimum (nihil, &c.) spei affert, injicit, &c. *It is a very unpromising symptom, when a boy's judgment outstrips his fancy*, illa mihi in pueris natura minimum spei dederit, in quâ ingenium judicio præsumitur (*Quint.*, 2, 4, 7). *I look upon him as an unpromising boy, who*, &c., non dabit mihi spem bonæ indôlis, qui, &c. (*Quint.*, 1, 3, 2).

UNPRONOUNCEABLE, ineffabilis (e. g., *name, word, Plin.* Vid. *remark in* UNUTTERABLE): quod dici *or* pronunciari non potest.

UNPROPITIOUS. Vid. INAUSPICIOUS, UNFAVORABLE.

UNPROTECTED, indefensus.

UNPROVED, argumentis non firmatus *or* non confirmatus.

UNPROVIDED. ‖ *Unfurnished* (vid.), imparatus (*with any thing*, ab ali-

quâ re). ‖ *Unprovided for*; e. g., *children*, liberi, quibus nondum prospectum est; *daughter*, filia non collocata.

UNPROVOKED, non lacessītus. *Sometimes* ultro.

UNPRUNED, immissus (*opposed to* amputatus; e. g., vitis, rami, &c.): intonsus (*properly; unshaven, but also of trees*). *To leave a vine unpruned* (*for some purpose*), immittere vitem. Vid. UNCUT.

UNPUBLISHED, nondum editus (*not yet out*): ineditus (* *Ov., Pont.*, 4, 16, 39).

UNPUNISHED, impunitus (*not punished*): incastigatus (*not chastised*): inultus (*not revenged*). JN. inultus impunitusque. *To go unpunished*, impune esse: non puniri: inultum discedere (e. g., injuria, *Cic.*): sic abire (*of offences*). *For "to escape unpunished," and other phrases*, vid. "*to escape* (&c.) *with* IMPUNITY."

UNQUALIFIED. ‖ *Unfit*, non idoneus (ad aliquid). ‖ *Not softened or abated*, simplex et absolutus (*unconditional; opposed to* cum adjunctione); *by circumlocution. Unqualified severity*, *severitas nullâ comitate condīta. ‖ *Not possessing the legal qualification*, lege (aliquâ) exceptus (*excluded by some enactment*).

UNQUENCHED (e. g., *fire*), inexstinctus: non sedatus (*improperly*; e. g., *thirst, hunger*).

UNQUESTIONABLE. Vid. INDISPUTABLE.

UNQUESTIONABLY. Vid. INDISPUTABLY.

UNQUESTIONED, non interrogatus.

UNQUIET, inquietus (*not Cic. or Cæs.; of the mind and character, Liv.*; animus, ingenium; impōtens semperque inquietus, *Vell.*; *of a person*): anxius: sollicitus [SYN. *in* ANXIOUS]: turbidus (*improperly, of a confused, turbulent state of affairs*; res, tempus; *also*, cogitationes. *Tacitus is the first who uses it of men of turbulent characters*, &c.): turbulentus (*stormy*, &c., *properly and also improperly*; *of "a stormy year,"* annus; *and of restless men, who are always exciting disturbances; turbulent*): seditiosus (*inclined to plot against the existing order of things; of persons or things*; e. g., *a life*): tumultuosus (*full of disturbance, confusion, tumult*, &c.; e. g., *of sleep*, somnus per somnia tumultuosus: *an unquiet life*, vita tumultuosa; *of persons, it is only used in the sense of raging, storming*, &c., *in a noisy, passionate way*). *Unquiet spirits*, ingenia inquieta et in novas res avida (*Liv.*).

UNQUIETLY. Vid. RESTLESSLY, UNEASILY.

UNQUIETNESS. Vid. RESTLESSNESS.

UNRAVEL, evolvere (*unroll*, &c.): explicare (*unfold; properly and figuratively; opposed to* perturbare, impedire): enodare (*to untie a knot; properly and figuratively*; juris laqueos, *Gell.*).

UNREAD. ‖ *Not read*, non lectus. *To leave unread*, non legere. ‖ *Not well read in, not conversant with*, lectione non exercītus (*after Gell.*, 7, 1); *also*, non versatus in litĕris *or* in libris: in veteribus scriptis non volutatus (*with reference to the ancient authors*): rudis litterarum Græcarum (*with reference to Greek authors*).

UNREASONABLE, rationi repugnans (*against reason*): inīquus (*unfair*). *To be unreasonable in one's demands*, iniqua postulare.

UNREASONABLY, inīque (*unfairly*): injuriâ (*wrongfully; opposed to* jure): nullâ ratione: dementer: insane (*madly*).

UNRECLAIMABLE. Vid. INCORRIGIBLE.

UNRECLAIMED, non emendatus: qui ad bonam frugem nondum se recepit (*after Cic.*).

UNRECONCILED, non placatus.

UNREGISTERED, in acta publica non *or* nondum relatus.

UNRELENTING. Vid. INEXORABLE.

UNREMITTED. Vid. CONTINUAL.

UNREMITTING. Vid. CONTINUAL, UNWEARIED.

UNREPEALED, non abrogatus, &c. Vid. TO ABROGATE.

UNREPENTED, cujus me (te, eum, &c.) non pœnituit.

UNREQUITED. [Vid. UNREWARDED.] *To leave any body's affection unrequited*, aliquem non redamare; amori amore non respondēre: *to let kindnesses received go unrequited*, beneficia non reddere; beneficia beneficiis non respondēre.

UNRESENTED, inultus (*unrevenged*): impunitus (*unpunished*). *To remain unresented*, impune esse: *to leave unresented*, inultum sinere.

UNRESERVED. Vid. FRANK, OPEN.

UNRESERVEDLY, aperte (*openly*; e. g., *to speak*, loqui): libere (*frankly*; e. g., *to own*, profiteri). *To declare one's sentiments, feelings*, &c., *unreservedly*, patefacere se totum alicui.

UNRESISTING, non resistens *or* repugnans.

UNRESTRAINED, non impeditus (*not hindered*): effrenatus (*unbridled; of desires, rage*, &c.): indomitus (*untamed*): impōtens (*unable to restrain itself*; e. g., animus). *Unrestrained impulses*, indomiti impetus (e. g., vulgi).

UNRETURNED. [Vid. UNREQUITED.] *To leave a salutation unreturned*, salutem non referre.

UNREVENGED, inultus.

UNREWARDED, præmio non affectus: inhonoratus (*not honored with a reward in the shape of a gift*): sine præmio *or* pretio: sine mercede (*without wages*). *To leave any body unrewarded*, aliquem inhonoratum, *or* aliquem sine pretio, *or* præmio dimittere.

UNRIG, navis armamenta demere (*of sailors, when the ship was to be propelled simply by oars; opposed to* tollere armamenta): navis armamenta demittere (*of sailors when threatened by a storm*): funděre navis armamenta; navem exarmare; navem armamentis spoliare (*of a storm which destroys the rigging of a ship*).

UNRIGHTEOUS. Vid. IMPIOUS.

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS. Vid. IMPIETY.

UNRIP. [Vid. RIP OPEN.] "*Friendships should not be unripped, but unstitched*" (*Collier, quoting Cato ap. Cic.*), amicitiæ dissuendæ magis quam discindendæ (*Cato ap. Cic.*).

UNRIPE, immaturus (*as well of fruit*, &c., *as, figuratively, of men*): crudus (*still raw; opposed to* maturus et coctus; *of fruit*: ☞ acerbus, *of fruit, does not mean "unripe," but harsh to the taste*). *Half unripe*, subcrudus (☞ semicrudus *later only*).

UNRIPENESS, immaturitas.

UNRIVALLED. Vid. INCOMPARABLE, INIMITABLE.

UNROASTED, crudus (*of meat*): *non tostus (*of coffee*).

UNROLL, evolvere: explicare (*unfold*).

UNROOF, nudare tecto: detegere (domum): tectum nudare tegulis (*untile*): demoliri tectum.

UNRUFFLED, *nullo motu perturbatus: tranquillus: æquus (*even, calm*; e. g., animus).

UNRULINESS, effrenatio impotentis animi: impotentia. *Sometimes* ferocia, ferocitas.

UNRULY. [Vid. UNGOVERNABLE, *and (for passions*, &c.) UNBRIDLED.] *Unruly spirits*, ingenia inquieta et in novas res avida (*Liv.*).

UNSADDLE, *stratum detrahere equo; *and perhaps* stratum solvere (*Sen. Ep.*, 80, 8, equum emturus solvi jubes stratum).

UNSADDLED, non stratus.

UNSAFE, non tutus: intutus (*Liv., Tac.; not Cic. or Cæs.*): periculosus (*dangerous*): infestus (*that can not be travelled or sailed on without danger*). *To render unsafe*, infestum reddere *or* habēre (*general term*); infestare latrociniis (*by robbers; of a road or district*, &c.); infestare latrociniis ac prædationibus (*the sea or water by pirates*): *to be unsafe*, infestari latrociniis (*of the high-roads*, &c.).

UNSALEABLE, invendibilis.

UNSALTED, sale non conditus.

UNSALUTED, insalutatus (*Virg., Æn.*, 9, 288).

UNSATISFACTORY, ineptus: non idoneus (*not suitable for the purpose in hand*): in quo non acquiescas (*in which one can not acquiesce*).

UNSATISFIED, cui non satisfactum est (*of persons, with reference to the claims they have advanced, their demands*, &c.): non expletus: non satiatus (*not filled or satiated; of desires, passions*, &c.). *I remain unsatisfied*, aliquid mihi non probatum est (*any thing has not compelled my assent, approval*, &c.): *I remain unsatisfied by any thing*, mihi non satisfactum est aliquâ re.

UNSAVORY. Vid. UNPALATABLE.

UNSAY, aliquid, ut indictum sit, revocare (*Liv.*, 5, 15, 10): illa (dicta) retexere (*Cic., Fin.*, 5, 28, 84). Vid. RECANT, RETRACT.

UNSCREW, *cochleam (-as) retorquēre *or* *remittere. *To unscrew any thing*, *cochleis aliquid retorquēre (*after* prelum ... si non cochleis torquetur, *Vitr.*, 6, 9).

UNSCRIPTURAL, *libris divinis *or* literis sanctis repugnans, *or* parum conveniens.

UNSEALED, non obsignatus (*general term, not sealed*): apertus *or* resignatus (*with its seal broken*; resignatus *also of a will*): solutus: vinculis laxatis (*the strings being loosened; of a letter*, &c.).

UNSEARCHABLE. ‖PROPR., quod reperiri non potest. ‖ IMPROPR., quod excogitari non potest; quod mente consequi *or* complecti nemo potest (*after Cic.*).

UNSEASONABLE, intempestivus (*that does not arrive or happen at the proper time, mal-à-propos, inopportune; opposed to* tempestivus; e. g., *letter, desire, fear*): importunus (*unfit, inconvenient, with reference to the place where any thing happens, and also of circumstances out of place*): immaturus (*properly, not yet ripe; hence, figuratively, that takes place before the right time*; e. g., *advice*, consilium): præcox (*properly, getting ripe before the proper time; hence, of what happens too early, premature*; e. g., *joy*, gaudium).

UNSEASONABLY. intempestive: importune

UNSEASONED, non conditus (*not seasoned with spices*, &c.): humidus (*wet, green; of timber*, materia). *To be made of unseasoned timber*, ex humidâ materiâ factum esse (*Cæs.*).

UNSEEMLY. Vid. UNBECOMING.

UNSEEN, invisus: invisitatus (*Vitr.* = *unvisited, Liv.*).

UNSELFISH, qui utilitate communi non suâ cupiditate impellitur (*after Cic., Off.*, 1, 19, 63): qui id potius intuetur, quod universis, quam quod sibi utile sit: qui privatæ utilitati non servit: qui omnia suis commodis non metitur (*cf.* SELFISH): abstinens (*abstaining from what belongs to others, strictly honest; opposed to* avarus). *To be unselfish*, suæ utilitatis immemorem esse; id potius intueri, quod universis (*or* alteri) quam quod sibi utile sit: *to act unselfishly, or in an unselfish manner*, liberaliter agere; innocenter agere.

UNSELFISHLY, innocenter: liberaliter: suæ utilitatis immemor.

UNSELFISHNESS. Vid. DISINTERESTEDNESS.

UNSERVICEABLE. Vid. USELESS.

UNSETTLE. ‖ *To make uncertain or fluctuating* (*of what had been fixed*), alicui dubitationem injicere (*to instill doubts into any body's mind*): aliquid ad *or* in incertum revocare: aliquid in dubium vocare *or* revocare (*to make any thing doubtful*). *To leave any thing unsettled*, aliquid in medio, *or* in dubio, *or* in incerto relinquere. ‖ *To disturb or unhinge the mind*, alicujus mentem *or* animum perturbare (*to perplex, agitate*, &c.): animum loco et certo de statu demovēre (*to unsettle it by a sudden shock, Cic.*). ‖ *To bring into disorder*, turbare (e. g., statum civitatis): perturbare (*stronger*; e. g., civitatem): miscēre (*to turn topsy-turvy*; e. g., rempublicam). *To unsettle every thing*, omnia perturbare *or* miscēre.

UNSETTLED, in medio, *or* in dubio, *or* in incerto relictus (*not settled; of disputed points*, &c.): turbatus: perturbatus (*disturbed, thrown into confusion*):

fluctuans (*with reference to opinion, resolution*).

UNSHACKLE. Vid. UNCHAIN.

UNSHAKEN. Vid. UNMOVED.

UNSHAPEN, informis (*that is without a determinate form or frame*) : deformis (*disagreeable from its want of proper form or shape*). *Unshapen state or condition*, deformitas.

UNSHAVED, intonsus.

UNSHEATHE, e vaginâ educere : vaginâ nudare ; *and with* gladium stringere, destringere.

UNSHIP, exponere (*any where*, in locum *or* in loco).

UNSHOD, pedibus nudis (*with naked feet*) : excalceatus (*Suet., Mart.*) : discalceatus (*only Suet., Ner.*, 51 ; *both = having put one's shoes off*) : non calceatus (e. g., *of a horse*).

UNSHORN, intonsus : immissus (e. g., barba, capilli).

UNSIEVED, incretus (* *Appul., Met.*, 7, p. 194, 37).

UNSIGHTLINESS. Vid. UGLINESS.

UNSIGHTLY. Vid. UGLY.

UNSISTER-LIKE, non sŏrorius.

UNSKILLFUL, imperītus (*inexperienced or unpracticed, raw ; in any thing*, alicujus rei) : ignarus, *in any thing*, alicujus rei (*ignorant of, with genitive of the art or science*) : inscītus (*betraying a want of proper knowledge and judgment ; of persons and things ; e. g., joke*, jocus) : rudis, *in any thing*, in aliquâ re (*uninformed in any art or science*).

UNSKILLFULLY, imperīte (*in an inexperienced manner*) : inepte : incommode (*unsuitably*) : inscīte (*without proper knowledge or judgment*).

UNSLACKED. ‖ *Of lime*, vivus. *Unslacked lime*, calx viva (*Vitr.*, 8, 7). ‖ *Of thirst*, non expletus (*Cic.*) : non exstinctus, *or* restinctus, *or* sedatus (*all* †).

UNSOCIABLE. Vid. INSOCIABLE.

UNSOILED. Vid. UNBLEMISHED.

UNSOLICITED, non rogatus (*unasked*) : ultro (*voluntarily*) : ultro oblatus (*offered without any solicitation*).

UNSOLVED, non solutus. *To leave unsolved*, non solvere.

UNSOPHISTICATED, sincerus : simplex. JN. simplex et sincerus : non fucosus (e. g., *an unsophisticated neighborhood*, vicinitas non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, &c., *Cic.*).

UNSOUGHT, non quæsitus.

UNSOUND. ‖ *With reference to truth*, pravus : pravus et perversus (*of opinions*). *To be unsound in faith*, hæreticum esse (*ecclesiastical*) ; * veram Christi legem non sequi ; infectum esse opinionum pravitate. ‖ *With reference to logical cogency*, ad probandum infirmus (nugatoriusque) : levis et infirmus : levis et nugatorius : inanis et levis (*weak ; of arguments*). *That is an unsound argument*, nullum (vero) id quidem est argumentum. ‖ *With reference to health.* [Vid. SICKLY, UNHEALTHY.] ‖ *Rotten*, vid.

UNSOWN, non satus.

UNSPARED. *To leave nothing unspared*, nulli rei parcere.

UNSPARING. ‖ *Severe*, inclēmens (*opposed to* clemens) : acer : acerbus (*opposed to* lenis) : crudelis (*opposed to* clemens). ‖ *Liberal*, vid.

UNSPARINGLY, inclementer : acerbe : acriter : crudeliter.

UNSPEAKABLE. Vid. UNUTTERABLE.

UNSPOTTED. Vid. UNSTAINED, UNDEFILED.

UNSTABLE, instabilis (*that does not stand fast or an firm ground* ; e. g., gradus, incessus) : vagus (*erring about, not settled ; of persons and things ; hence = inconstant* ; e. g., vita, *life* ; vultus, *look*).

UNSTAINED, purus : integer (*opposed to* contaminatus) : incontaminatus (*opposed to* contaminatus) : impollutus (*opposed to* pollutus : *these two post-Ciceronian*) : castus : incorruptus : inviolatus. *Unstained by civil blood*, castus a cruore civili : ☞ immaculatus, *poetical ; once in Lucan.* SYN. *in* PURE.

UNSTAMPED, non signatus formâ, sed rudi pondere (*of metals, silver coin*, &c.) : publice non probatus (*of measures, weight*, &c.).

UNSTEADILY, instabili (et lubrico) gradu (*with unsteady gait, Curt.*) : mutabiliter (*changeably, Varr.*). ☞ *Not* leviter = *slightly* : inconstanter = *inconsistently, illogically.*

UNSTEADINESS. Vid. INSTABILITY, INCONSTANCY, FICKLENESS.

UNSTEADY, instabilis (*not firm, regular*, &c. ; *properly and improperly*). [Vid. INCONSTANT.] *An unsteady hand* (*in writing*), vacillantes literulæ (*Cic.*) : *an unsteady gait*, instabilis ingressus *Liv.*), gradus (*Curt.*) : *an unsteady line* (*of soldiers*), instabilis et fluctuans acies (*Liv.*) : *an unsteady hand*, tremebunda *or* tremula manus (e. g., *of a drunken man*) ; manus intremiscens (e. g., *of a surgeon*). *An unsteady light*, tremulum lumen († *Virg.*). *If = immoral, profligate*, vid.

UNSTITCH, dissuere. Vid. *quotation in* UNRIP.

UNSTOP, relinere (*what had been stopped with resin, pitch*, &c.) : solvere (*general term*).

UNSTRUNG, nervis non intentus.

UNSUBDUED. Vid. UNTAMED.

UNSUCCESSFUL. ‖ *Of persons* [vid. UNFORTUNATE]. *To be unsuccessful in any thing*, aliquid alicui non satis ex sententiâ procedit, *or* male, parum, &c., procedit. *Even the greatest orators are sometimes unsuccessful in their attempts*, nonnumquam etiam summis oratoribus non satis ex sententiâ eventus dicendi procedit (*Cicero*). ‖ *Of things*, cassus (*empty, hollow ; hence profitless, of labors*) : inanis (*empty, unsubstantial ;* inanes contentiones) : irritus (*as good as undone*, irritum inceptum, labor). JN. vanus et irritus ; irritus et vanus. *To make unsuccessful attempts*, operam perdere, *or* frustra consumere *or* conterere ; oleum et operam perdere. *To be unsuccessful*, successu carēre (†) : ad irritum cadere : male procedere.

UNSUCCESSFULLY. Vid. *in* VAIN.

UNSUITABLE. Vid. UNFIT, UNBECOMING.

UNSUITABLENESS. Vid. UNFITNESS, UNBECOMINGNESS.

UNSULLIED. Vid. UNBLEMISHED.

UNSUSPECTED, non suspectus. *Any body is unsuspected*, omnis suspicio abest ab aliquo ; non convēnit in aliquem suspicio : *any thing is unsuspected*, nulla subest in aliquâ re suspicio.

UNSUSPECTING, nihil mali suspicans (*Cic., Cluent.*, 9, 27).

UNTAINTED, non infectus.

UNTAMED. ‖ PROPR., immansuetus (*properly, not tame, not withdrawn from its savage state ; of living beings*). ‖ IMPROPR. Vid. UNGOVERNABLE.

UNTASTED, ingustatus (*that has never been tasted before, * Hor.*).

UNTAUGHT, non edoctus.

UNTENABLE, infirmus : levis. JN. levis et infirmus (*weak ; of arguments*, &c.) : * quod defendi non potest.

UNTENANTED, vacuus (*empty*) : non locatus (*not let*).

UNTERRIFIED, non territus, &c. Vid. TERRIFY.

UNTHANKFUL. Vid. THANKLESS, UNGRATEFUL.

UNTHANKFULLY. Vid. THANKLESSLY, UNGRATEFULLY.

UNTHANKFULNESS. Vid. THANKLESSNESS, INGRATITUDE.

UNTHINKING. Vid. INCONSIDERATE, THOUGHTLESS.

UNTHRIFTY. Vid. UNECONOMICAL, PRODIGAL.

UNTIE, solvere : dissolvere : laxare (*to make loose*). *To untie any thing or any body*, aliquid *or* aliquem nodo vinctum solvere : *to untie a knot*, nodum solvere, expedire (*properly or figuratively*).

UNTIL, *conj.*, dum : donec (*in this sense very rare in Cicero ; not found in Cæsar, Freund*) : quoad (*with reference to the mood, the subjunctive is used when there is any closer connection between the principal and accessory clauses than that of defining the time ; i. e., when the event up to which any thing lasted, or before which it did not occur, or did not cease, was an object aimed at, desired, conceived possible, or pointed out generally as an indefinite future event. Hand says the subjunctive is used when the force might be given by "no longer than till," non diutius quam, or "not before," non prius quam. The subjunctive is most commonly used in present, imperfect, or pluperfect ; the indicative in the perfect or future perfect ; cf. Pract. Intr.*, ii., 641–645, 656, 657, 667. *The continuance is more strongly marked out by adding* usque eo, *or* eo usque, *in the principal clause ; sometimes* usque ad eum finem [dum, *Cic.*]).

UNTIL, *prep.* (*of time*) : *until the present moment*, adhuc : usque ad hunc diem (*until this day*) : *until to-morrow*, in crastinum : *until late at night*, ad multam noctem : *until daylight*, ad lucem : *until the evening*, ad vesperum.

UNTILE, tegulas demere (*Verr.*, 2, 3, 60) : detegere (e. g., villam, ædem) : tectum nudare tegulis.

UNTILLED. Vid. UNCULTIVATED.

UNTIMELY. [Vid. UNSEASONABLE.] *An untimely birth*, abortio (*the act of bringing forth*) ; abortus (*the untimely birth, and the thing prematurely born*).

UNTINGED, non tinctus (aliquâ re).

UNTIRED, indefessus (*rejected by Klotz, on the ground of its not occurring in prose before the post-Augustan period ; but* "non defatigatus," *which he recommends instead, can only be used to deny any body's being tired on a particular occasion*).

UNTO. Vid. To.

UNTOLD. ‖ *Not narrated, mentioned*, indictus (*unsaid*) : non narratus, &c. *To leave any thing untold*, silēre aliquid : omittere, prætermittere aliquid (*to pass it over*). ‖ *Uncounted*, non numeratus. *To trust any body with untold gold*, concrediere alicui marsupium cum argento (*Plaut.*).

UNTOUCHED, intactus. *To leave nothing untouched*, prorsus nihil intactum neque quietum pati : *to leave any thing untouched*, aliquid non tangere. *If = "to pass over in silence,"* vid. UNTOLD *or* PASS. ‖ *Unmoved*, vid.

UNTOWARD. Vid. STUBBORN, UNFORTUNATE, UNLUCKY.

UNTRACTABLE. Vid. FROWARD, UNGOVERNABLE.

UNTRANSLATABLE, quod totidem verbis reddi non potest.

UNTRIED. *To leave nothing untried*, nihil inexpertum omittere ; omnia experiri. [Vid. UNTURNED.] ‖ *Not tried* (*judicially*), incognitâ causâ : indictâ causâ : re inoratâ : inauditus (*unheard ; post-Augustan in this sense, Tac.*).

UNTRIMMED, immissus : intonsus (e. g., barbâ immissâ et intonso capillo, *Sisenn. ap. Non.* ; immissâ capilli, *Virg.*). Vid. UNCUT.

UNTRODDEN, non tritus (*of ways*).

UNTROUBLED, non vexatus : securus (*without anxiety*) : * nullo motu perturbatus (*unruffled*, &c. : ☞ imperturbatus *should be rejected for the same reasons that Quintilian urges against* imperterritus, 1, 5, 65).

UNTRUE. ‖ *False*, vid. ‖ *Faithless*, vid.

UNTRULY. Vid. FALSELY, FAITHLESSLY.

UNTRUTH. Vid. FALSEHOOD.

UNTURNED. *To leave no stone unturned*, manibus pedibusque eniti : omnia experiri : ad omnia descendere.

UNTUTORED, * non *or* a nullo ante edoctus (*after* jam ante edocti, quæ interrogati pronunciarent, *tutored what to say, Cæs.*).

UNTWINE,) retorquēre : retexere :

UNTWIST,) revolvere (e. g., fila, stamina, †) : solvere (*general term*).

UNUSED. ‖ *Unaccustomed*, vid. ‖ *Not used ; not employed*, inusitatus : non usitatus (*not in use* ; e. g., verbum) : prætermissus : omissus (*allowed to slip away without being employed ;* occasio, tempus, &c.).

UNUSUAL, insolitus (*that one is not accustomed to ; and thus that one does reluctantly ; also, that has not been observed or practiced either for some time or not at all ; opposed to* solitus ; e. g., labor ; spectacu-

lum; verba) : insŏlens (*that one has not yet become accustomed to ; e. g., word*, verbum) : minus usitatus : inusitatus : non usitatus (*not customary, not in use ; e. g., word*, verbum) : inauditus (*not heard yet ; e. g., word*) : novus (*something new, and therefore still uncommon*). JN. inauditus et novus : non vulgaris (*not commonly occurring, not common, not of every day use or occurrence ; e. g., recommendation*, commendatio) : egregius (*peculiar in its kind*) : singularis (*unique in its kind, singular*) : ingens (*enormous, denoting dimensions ; e. g., greatness*, magnitudo ; *number*, numerus) : solito major (*greater than usual ; e. g., ornament*, apparatus) : *to say something unusual*, contra morem consuetudinemque aliquid loqui.

UNUSUALLY, insolenter (☞ insolite, *unclassical*) : egregie (*exemplarily, in a distinguished manner ;* e. g., egregie fidelis). ☞ *It may also be rendered by* solito, *followed by the comparative of an adjective ;* e. g., *unusually great*, solito major (e. g., *armament*, apparatus) : *an unusually rapid river*, citatior solito amnis.

UNUSUALNESS, insolentia : novitas. SYN. *in* UNUSUAL.

UNUTTERABLE, ineffabilis (*unpronounceable, from offering a physical difficulty to the organs of speech ;* e. g., *name, word, Plin.*, 5, *præfat. in* § 1, *and* 28, 2, 4 ; quod dici *or* pronunciari non potest, *would often be unmanageable*) : infandus (*dreadful, shocking, that one hardly dares to describe in words ;* e. g., *fact, pain*) : inenarrabilis (*not to be related in words, not to be described ;* e. g., *labor, pain*, labor) : incredibilis (*incredible ;* e. g., *pleasure, longing*) : inauditus (*unheard of ;* e. g., *magnitude, cruelty*) : immensus (*immense ;* e. g., *size, difficulty, desire*) : maximus (*very great ;* e. g., *pain*, dolor).

UNUTTERABLY, supra quam enarrari potest (*beyond all description*) : incredibiliter (*incredibly*) : intoleranter (*insupportably ;* e. g., *to grieve*, dolēre).

UNVARNISHED. ‖ IMPROPR., sincerus (*opposed to* fucatus) : simplex (*opposed to* simulatus). JN. simplex et sincerus : nudus (*naked, plain ;* e. g., veritas) : non fucatus : fuco non illītus (*properly and improperly*). *To tell an unvarnished tale*, vera simpliciter dicere : vera libere profiteri (☞ *not* nudam veritatem dicere).

UNVEIL, velamen alicujus capiti detrahere (*after Mart.*, 3, 43, 3). *To unveil one's self*, caput aperire. ‖ FIG. *To unveil a thing* (i. e., *make manifest*), nudare : denudare : patefacere : palam facere.

UNWALLED, *muro *or* mœnibus non cinctus, septus, &c. : immunitus (*unfortified*). *The city had been formerly unwalled*, fuerat urbs quondam sine muro (*Liv.*).

UNWARILY. Vid. INCAUTIOUSLY.

UNWARINESS. Vid. INCAUTIOUSNESS.

UNWARLIKE, imbellis (*not martial*) : a bello alienus (*not inclined for war*) : pacis amans (*loving peace*).

UNWARRANTABLE. Vid. UNJUSTIFIABLE.

UNWARRANTED. ‖ *Not warranted, by circumlocution. To buy a horse that was unwarranted*, *equum pure emere, non sub conditione, ut, si malus (*or* morbosus) emtus sit, redhibēre eum non liceat (i. e., *to buy it unconditionally* [pure, *Jurisconsulti*], *so that you can not return it if diseased, after Plaut., Most.*, 3, 2, 14 : Si malæ emtæ forent, nobis istas redhibēre haud liceret). ‖ *Unauthorized, unjustifiable*, vid.

UNWARY. Vid. INCAUTIOUS.

UNWASHED, illotus.

UNWEARIED, indefessus (*Virg., Tac. ;* vid. UNTIRED). JN. indefessus et assiduus (*Tac.*) : impiger (*the proper word, with reference to the character*) : sedulus (*busy, active, stirring about*) : assiduus [SYN. *in* INDUSTRIOUS] : strenuus (*industrious, strenuous*). *Unwearied industry*, acre discendi studium (*in one's studies*).

UNWEAVE, retexere (e. g., telam).

UNWELCOME, non acceptus : ingratus.

UNWELL. [Vid. ILL, POORLY.] *I am very unwell*, sum admŏdum infirmus (*Cic.*).

UNWEPT, infletus (†) : indefletus (†) : indeploratus (†).

UNWHOLESOME. Vid. UNHEALTHY.

UNWIELDINESS, inhabilis moles corporis vasti (*the clumsy mass of a body, Curt.*, 9, 2, 21). Vid. CLUMSINESS.

UNWIELDY. Vid. CLUMSY.

UNWILLING, invītus : nolens (*not choosing ; being unwilling to do any thing*).

UNWILLINGLY, non libenter : ægre : gravate : invite ; *or by adjectives*, invitus, non libens : coactus (*by compulsion*). *To do any thing unwillingly, sometimes* gravari aliquid facere (e. g., gravari literas dare). *Very unwillingly*, perinvitus.

UNWILLINGNESS. Vid. DISINCLINATION.

UNWIND, retexere : retorquēre : revolvere (e. g., sese).

UNWISE, insipiens (*the proper word ; different from* desipiens ; i. e., *silly, from weakness of intellect*) : stultus (*foolish*). *What is more unwise than ?* &c., quid stultius est, quam ? &c. Vid. FOOLISH.

UNWISELY, insipienter : stulte.

UNWITTINGLY. Vid. UNCONSCIOUSLY.

UNWITTY, insulsus (*without wit or spirit*) : inficetus (*without pleasant humor, not amusing*) : ineptus (*childish, insipid, absurd*).

UNWOMANLY, * cum mulierum naturâ non congruens *or* conveniens : *ut minime decet mulierem.

UNWONTED. Vid. UNUSUAL.

UNWORTHILY, indigne.

UNWORTHINESS (*of a person or thing*), indignitas.

UNWORTHY, indignus ; *of any thing*, aliquâ re, *or* qui *with subjunctive (not deserving, whether in a good or a bad sense ; hence, generally, with the object that the person does not deserve. Livy alone makes use of the construction with* "ut ;" *the infinitive is poetical*) : immeritus (*undeserved ; of things*) : alienus (*at variance with ;* e. g., ejus dignitatis, quam mihi quisque tribuit ; dignitate imperii, &c. *An unworthy person*, homo nullâ re bonâ dignus : *unworthy treatment*, indignitas (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 2, 14). *To do something unworthy of one's character, position, station*, &c., minuere suam dignitatem.

UNWRAP, explicare (e. g., vestem, mercem) : evolvere (*to unroll*).

UNWRITTEN, nondum scriptus (*not yet written*). *To leave unwritten*, non scribere.

UNWROUGHT, rudis : infectus. Vid. UNCOINED.

UNYIELDING. Vid. INFLEXIBLE, UNBENDING.

UNYOKE, abjungere (*Virg., Georg.*, 3, 518) : disjungere (*to unyoke from each other*) : demere alicui jugum (*to take the yoke off a horse, ox, &c., Ov., Met.*, 7, 324, &c. ; *Hor., Od.*, 3, 6, 42) : jumenta exuere jugo.

UP. ‖ *To be up* (= *not a-bed*), vigilare (*to be awake*) : e lecto surrexisse (*to have left one's bed*). ‖ *To walk up and down*, ire et redire ; inambulare. *To bring nothing up*, nihil emoliri (*of a person who coughs, Cels.*). *To live up three pair of stairs*, tribus scalis habitare : *to rise up against any body*, exsurgere contra *or* adversum aliquem (*Tac.*) ; cooriri in aliquem ; imperium alicujus detractare : *to come up to* (= *as high as*) *any thing*, æquare aliquid (e. g., summa equorum pectora ; *of water ; also* tenus esse, *after ablative of thing ;* e. g., alibi umbilīco tenus aquâ erat ; alibi genua vix superavit, *Liv.*, 26, 45, *extr.*) : *up the stairs*, contra scalas : *up the stream*, adverso flumine : *up the mountain or hill*, in adversum montem ; adversus collem *or* clivum : *to come up with* [vid. TO OVERTAKE]. *Up the country*, in interiora regionis : *to get up*, surgere, *with or without* (e) lectulo *or* lecto ; surgere cubitu : *to rise up to speak*, surgere ad dicendum [vid. RISE] : *from my youth up*, a puero : a parvo : a parvulo : ab adolescentiâ : ab adolescentulo : ab ineunte ætate ; a primâ ætate *or* adolescentiâ : ab initio ætatis : a primis temporibus ætatis. *To hold up*, (a) = *lift up*, vid. : (b) *keep from falling*, sustinēre : sustentare (*properly and improperly*) : fulcire (*to prop up ; also figuratively*) : stabilire (*to make firm, establish ;* e. g., *a state ; the authority of a law*). *To climb up* [vid. CLIMB]. *To run up* [vid. RUN (UP)]. *To keep up with ;* vid. KEEP.

UPBRAID, verbis castigare (*to chide with words, justly, whereas all the following words imply injustice*) : increpare *or* increpitare, *with and without* voce, vocibus, verbis (*to upbraid loudly, and with harsh, abusive language*) : objurgare (*to upbraid reproachfully*) : corripere (*to upbraid vehemently*) : convicium alicui facere (*to abuse*). Vid. TO REPROACH.

UP HILL, adversum (*preposition*) collem (e. g., *to charge up hill*, adversum collem impetum facere) : sursum (*upward ;* e. g., eniti).

UPHOLD. Vid. TO SUPPORT.

UPHOLSTERER, * qui conclavia (cubicula, &c.) ornat : *qui supellectilem vendidat : *supellecticarius opifex (*after* supellecticarius servus, *Ulp.*).

UPLAND, editus : editior. *Uplands*, regio montana.

UPON [vid. ON]. *Upon my honor* [vid. HONOR]. *Upon condition, either ablative only, or with* sub ; *upon condition of his not writing any more*, sub eâ conditione, ne quid postea scriberet. *It is now and then (not in Cicero) followed by* si ; e. g., librum tibi eâ conditione daret, si recipere tes correcturum esse (*Cæcin. ap. Cic., Fam.*, 6, 7, 4). ☞ (1) "*A book on friendship*" *must be* liber, qui est de amicitiâ, &c. (2) Super *takes the accusative after a verb of motion ;* e. g., *he sat down upon an asp*, super aspidem assidit (*Cic.*) [*but not after* ponere ; vid. ON] : *to be thrown headforemost upon the stakes*, super vallum præcipitari (*Sall.*). (3) "*Upon this*," &c. (*in the continuation of a narrative*) *is often translated by the ablative absolute, the participle being such as describes the previous action ;* e. g., quo facto ; *also by* tum, hic, &c. (4) *Upon, often* = *concerning, about*, &c., super *with ablative ;* e. g., hâc super re scribam ad te, *more commonly* de aliquâ re scribere. (5) *It is also used accumulatively ;* e. g., *sorrow upon sorrow*, novus super veterem luctus (*Liv.*) ; *wound upon wound*, vulnus super vulnus (*Liv.*). (6) *With the "upon" of rest, the accusative is used of extension in space* = *on the upper surface of any thing ;* e. g., super tabernaculum Darii imago solis fulgebat (*Curt.*) ; collis erat, collemque super planissima campi Area (*Ov.*). *To be quartered upon any body*, collocari apud aliquos.

UPPER. ‖ *Locally*, superus : superior (*of two*) : summus (*the highest ; of several*). *The upper story*, pars superior ædium : *the upper lip*, labrum superius : *the upper part of the town*, partes urbis superiores : *the upper part of any thing*, pars superior, *also* superior, *or (when the whole upper part is meant)* summus (*in agreement with the substantive, which is governed by "of" in English ;* e. g., navis summa). ‖ *With reference to rank* : superior loco, *or* dignitate, *or* superior *only. The upper classes* [vid. GENTRY]. ‖ *To get the upper hand*, vincere, superare, &c. ; *of any body*, aliquem ; superiorem fieri ; superiorem *or* victorem discedere.

UPPERMOST, summus (supremus, *mostly of what is above us, in the air, heaven,* &c.) : primus (*first, in order, rank*). *To say whatever comes uppermost*, loquor, quod in solum, ut dicitur (*Cic.*), *or* quod in buccam venit (*Varr. ap. Non., Cic.*).

UPPISH. Vid. CONCEITED.

UPRIGHT, *s. Uprights and crossbeams*, tigna statuta et transversaria (*Vitruvius*).

UPRIGHT, *adj.*, rectus : erectus : celsus et erectus : erectus et celsus (e. g., status, *Cic.*). *An upright position*, status celsus et erectus. *To place upright*, erigere : *to remain upright*, rectum assistere : *to go or walk upright*, erectum vadere, incedere : *that can not walk upright*, quem femora destituunt : *to keep or maintain upright*, (a) *properly*, sustinēre : sustentare. *An upright man*, vir bonus, probus (*a good man*) : vir vitâ innŏcens (*innocent*) : homo antiquâ virtute et fide ;

priscæ probitatis et fidei exemplar; homo antiquis moribus; homo antiquī officii (*all = a man of the good old stamp*): *a strictly upright man*, homo gravis; vir gravissimæ antiquitatis (*Cic.*). Vid. HONEST.

UPRIGHTLY, * capite erecto. ‖ *Honestly*, vid.

UPRIGHTNESS, probitas (*honesty*): innocentia: integritas (*the not being liable to punishment; innocence*): antiqua probitas: antiquitas (*old simplicity of manners*).

UPROAR. Vid. TUMULT, DISTURBANCE.

UPROOT. Vid. ROOT UP (*or* OUT).

UPSET, sternere aliquem (*knock down, cause to fall*; e. g., proximos): evertere (e. g., currum; *also, improperly*, rem publicam): subvertere (*overthrow by force applied below*; mensam, *and improperly*).

UPSHOT. Vid. EVENT.

UPSIDE. *To turn upside down*, ima summis miscēre *or* mutāre: summa imis confundere: omnia turbare et miscēre: omnia in contrarium vertere: cœlum et terras miscēre.

UPSTART, homo novus: terræ filius (*a nobody knows who; parvenu, Cic., Fam.*, 9, 7, *extr.*).

UPWARD, sursum: sursum versus: sublime (*the last "on high," not with* in, *at least in Cicero*). *Inclined upward*, acclivis *or* acclivus (*in a slight degree*, leniter; *both of a mountain*). *Turned* (= *bent*) *upward*, repandus: resimus (*of the nose*). ☞ *Upward is often expressed by* sub *in a compound verb; to look upward*, suspicere; *to fly upward*, subvolare. *With the face upward*, supinus: resupinus: sublimis et erecto capite; *so "hands with the palms upward,"* manus supinæ. ‖ *Above*, amplius: plus. *Eight years and upward, or upward of eight years*, octo anni et amplius; anni octo amplius; amplius octo anni: *upward of a year*, plus annum (☞ *never* anni, &c., et quod excurrit). *It is now upward of eight months since*, jam amplius octo menses sunt, quum, &c.

URBANITY, urbanitas. Vid. POLITENESS.

URCHIN. ‖ *Hedgehog*, vid. ‖ *Contemptuous name for a boy*, puerulus: pusio: frustum pueri (*a bit of a boy; comedy, in mockery or contempt*).

URGE, urgēre (*to press in a vehement, urgent manner, as a powerful warrior presses upon an enemy; improperly, of pressing in argument*, urgēre aliquem, *or, absolutely*, urgerent præterea philosophorum greges ... instaret Academia, *Cic.*; feci summā lenitate, quæ feci; illum neque ursi, neque, &c., *Cic. In the sense "to urge any body to do any thing," it is very rare.* Lepidus ursit me et suis et Antonii literis, ut legionem tricesimam mitterem sibi, *Asin. Pollio, ap. Cic., Fam.*, 10, 32, 4): instare (*to be ever, as it were, close upon any body, to press him*, &c.; alicui, *often absolutely; also*, instare de aliquo *or* de aliquā re. *Followed by infinitive*, instat poscere recuperatores, *Cic.*; *by* ut, nē [*not in Cicero*], ut, *Quint.*, ne, *Plaut.*). JN. urgere, instare (*Cic.*): summe contendere ab aliquo (*Cic., to demand any thing of any body vehemently*; ut, nē): acerrime suadēre alicui (ut *or* nē; *to advise in the strongest terms*; quum acerrime Lepido suasisset, ne se cum Antonio jungeret, *Vell.*, 2, 63, 2). *To urge the plea of bad health*, excusare valetudinem (*Liv.*); *of poverty*, excusare inopiam (*Cæs.*): ☞ causari aliquid (*Augustan poets and post-Augustan prose*). *To urge any thing* (= *advise*), suadēre aliquid: hortari aliquid (e. g., *to urge the necessity of peace*, pacem suadēre, hortari; *both Cic.*). Vid. TO PRESS = *to urge, and to try earnestly to persuade.*

URGENT, gravis: magni momenti (*weighty*): maximus: summus (*very great*). *Urgent danger*, periculum præsens: *urgent prayers*, curatissimæ preces (*Tac., Ann.*, 1, 13, 3); omnes preces (e. g., omnibus precibus petere aliquid, contendere, ut, &c.): *at my urgent entreaty*, orante me atque obsecrante: *urgent necessity*, necessitas: necessarium. ☞ Urgens, *in the sense of "pressing," is very late*; urgentior causa, *Tertull.*; instans, tior, *Tac., Gell.*, &c.

URGENTLY, vehementer: etiam atque etiam (e. g., *to entreat, recommend*): summe (e. g., contendere ab aliquo, ut, &c.): acerrime (e. g., suadēre, ut, *Vell.*). *To entreat any body urgently to*, &c., summe contendere ab aliquo ut, &c.; cum aliquo agere ut, &c. (vid. *Cic., Læl.*, 1, 4).

URGING, *s.* Vid. IMPULSE, INVESTIGATION.

URINAL, matella.

URINE, urīna: lotium (*coarser term; both Suet., Vesp.*, 23).

URN, urna (*also for the ashes of the dead*): olla ossaria (*for the ashes, bones, &c., of the dead; inscriptions*).

USAGE. Vid. CUSTOM.

USE, *s.*, utilitas: usūs: commodum: emolumentum: lucrum: fructus (*profit*). *To be of much use toward doing any thing*, multum valēre ad aliquid faciendum. *Any thing is of little use against any thing*, aliquid parum valet contra aliquid. *To be of use*, valēre (*to have weight, validity, efficacy*): utile esse: usui esse: ex usu esse: utilitatem *or* usum præbēre: prodesse: conducere. *To be of much use*, magnæ utilitati esse; magnam utilitatem afferre; plurimum *or* valde prodesse: *to be of little use*, non multum prodesse: parum prodesse (*too little*). *To be of use to any body*, prodesse alicui; esse ex usu alicujus; esse ex re *or* in rem alicujus: juvare aliquem: alicui adesse (*assist him with advice*, &c.). *Sometimes* proficere *may be used; patience is of no use*, nihil proficies *or* nihil proficitur patientiā. *Guessing is of no use*, nihil valet conjectura: *to make use of* [vid. TO USE]. *To make one's knowledge and good sense of use to mankind*, suam intelligentiam prudentiamque ad hominum utilitatem conferre: *to be of use to the state by any thing*, aliquā re rempublicam adjuvare: *of what use is it to close the port?* quid attinet claudi portum? *of what use could it be?* quid referret?

USE, *v.*, uti (*mostly with reference to the permanent or frequent use of any thing*, aliquā re; *for any purpose*, ad aliquid): abuti aliquā re (*for any purpose*; ad aliquid *or* in aliquā re = "utendo consumere," *to make a thorough, full use of the whole of any thing*, otio, libertate, &c.; *then* = "*abuse*;" *opposed to* uti): usurpare aliquid (*to employ or use any thing, as a single act; often as an inchoative*): adhibēre (*to use for a purpose, with an end and definite view*); *any thing*, aliquid; *for any thing*, alicui rei; ad aliquid; in aliquā re (☞ *never to be used generally as synonymous with* uti): conferre aliquid ad (*sometimes* in) aliquid (*to apply to a purpose*; e. g., prædas in monumenta deorum immortalium, *Cic.*; tempus ad aliquid, *Cic.*): in usum alicujus rei vertere (*to make it serve a purpose it was not intended for or did not usually serve*; e. g., naves in onerariarum usum, *to use ships of war as merchant vessels or transports*). *To use a word*, verbo uti (☞ *not* usurpare *or* adhibēre *in this sense*): *to use a word correctly*, verbum opportune proprieque collocare: *to use a word in a particular meaning*, subjicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo aliquid significare *or* declarare: *to use a word in a rare and pedantic meaning*, verbum doctiuscule ponere. *Catullus uses* "deprecor" *in the sense of* "detestor," sic deprecor a Catullo dictum est, quasi detestor. *So, too, Cicero uses the word in a similar meaning*, item consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur: *the word is used in an opposite sense by Cicero pro Cæcinâ, when he says*, contra valet, quum Cicero pro Cæcinâ ita dicit. *To use a saying of Solon's*, ut Solonis dictum usurpem (= *adopt it, make it my own for this time*). *To use any body's assistance for any thing*, alicujus operā uti *or* abuti ad aliquid *or* in aliquā re; aliquo adjutore uti in aliquā re.

USED. Vid. ACCUSTOMED.

USEFUL, utilis (*useful*; ☞ conducibilis *does not belong to good prose*): salūbris (*as masculine, Cic., Cels.*; saluber, *Varr. and Ov.*): salutaris (*salutary; the latter also with* ad aliquid): efficax (*efficacious*): commodus: accommodatus: aptus (*convenient, fit*). *To be useful*, utilem, &c., esse; usui, utilitati esse: ex usu esse: prodesse; conducere; *for any purpose*, valēre *or* vim habēre ad aliquid (*to have influence upon any thing*): prodesse *or* adjuvare ad aliquid (*to be of use toward effecting an object; the latter also with* ut).

USEFULLY, utiliter: bene: salubriter. *Sometimes* commode: accommodate: apte (*fitly*). *To employ one's time usefully*, tempus recte collocare: tempore recte uti.

USEFULNESS, utilitas: salubritas (*wholesomeness*, &c.).

USELESS, inutilis (*not useful*): cassus (*empty, hollow; then profitless, causeless*; e. g., labores, vota, formīdo): inanis (*empty, without substance; hence unreal, profitless*; e. g., cogitatio: contentiones): vanus (*empty, without any useful result*; e. g., ictus, inceptum): irritus (*done in vain*; e. g., inceptum, preces, labor). JN. vanus et irritus: irritus et vanus. *Useless talk* [vid. FRIVOLOUS]. *Useless things*, inutilia: cassa, inania, &c.: nugæ (*trifles*). *To take useless trouble*, operam perdere; operam frustra insumere, consumere, conterere; frustra laborem suscipere: *to be just taking so much useless trouble*, oleum et operam perdere (*Cic., Prov.*): saxum sarrire (*proverbially, to hoe a rock, Mart.*): imbrem in cribrum ingerere (*to catch the rain in a sieve, Prov., Plaut., Pseud.*, 1, 1, 100): laterem lavare (*to wash a tile, Prov., Ter., Phorm.*, 1, 4, 9). *Useless for any thing*, inutilis alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: *useless to any body*, inutilis ad alicujus usum: *a totally useless person*, homo ad nullam rem *or* ad nullam partem utilis: *to be useless*, inutilem esse; nulli usui esse.

USELESSLY, inutiliter. ‖ *In vain*, frustra: nequidquam: incassum (*Sall., Liv.*) [SYN. *in* VAINLY]. *Not uselessly*, non ex vano (*not* non temere, *which is* "*not readily*," "*not easily*").

USHER, magister admissionum ("*gentleman usher;*" *officer who introduces persons to whom an audience has been granted; time of the emperors*): hypodidascalus, *or, pure Latin*, adjutor (*assistant master*): subdoctor (*Aus.*). *To assist as usher in any body's education*, subdocēre aliquem (*Cic., Att.*, 8, 4, 1).

USHER IN, aliquem introducere ad aliquem (*for an audience; cf. Curt.*, 6, 7, 17). *But* deducere aliquem ad aliquem = *to introduce him, that he may make his acquaintance, Cic.*

USUAL, usitatus: more *or* usu receptus (*that has become a custom*): trītus: sermone trītus (*that has been much in the mouth of the people, and hence has become usual*; e. g., *a proverb*): vulgaris (*customary, vulgar*): quotidianus (*of every day*). ☞ *Never use, in this sense*, sollemnis; i. e., "*made sacred by use,*" *whence it is wrong to say* "hoc verbum sollemne est Ciceroni," *for* "hoc vocabulo sæpe utitur Cicero." ☞ *Usual is often translated* sole(n)t esse, &c. *Which are the usual indications of poison*, quæ indicia et vestigia esse solent veneni: *the usual question is*, quæri solet: *as is usual with him*, ut solet *or* assŏlet; (ex) consuetudine suā, *or* consuetudine *only* (*Cæs.*). ☞ *In English, "than usual" is used elliptically*; e. g., "*he returns sooner than usual*" = "*than it is usual with him to return.*" *In Latin there must always be a verb. Quicker than usual*, citius quam solet (solent, &c.).

USUALLY, plerumque (*mostly*): fere (*almost always; these two especially with* omnes *expressed or understood*): vulgo (*by nearly every body*): passim (*in many different places*): ☞ *not* communiter. *Often by circumlocution with* solēre. *As he usually does*, ut solet, ut assŏlet: *as usually happens*, ut fit: *it is usually asked*, quæri solet: *a more than usually learned divine*, * theologus supra vulgarem modum eruditus: *it usually happens so*, sic fere fieri solet. *To ride the horse I usually ride*, equo, quo consuevi, uti. Vid. COMMONLY, GENERALLY.

USUCAPTION, usucaptio (= dominii adeptio per continuationem possessionis anni vel biennii, *Ulp.*). *To obtain possession by usucaption*, usucapere.

USUFRUCT, usus et fructus: usus fructusque, *and (more commonly) as one word*, ususfructus. *One who enjoys the usufruct*, usufructuarius.

USUFRUCTUARY, usufructuarius.

USURER, fenerator (*one that lends money on interest; in a bad sense*): tocullio (*one that lends money at high interest, Cic., Att.*, 2, 1, *extr.*).

USURIOUS, avarus et feneratorius (*improperly, Val. Max.*, 2, 6, 11).

USURP, invadere in aliquid (*to make one's self master of by force*): aliquid vindicare sibi *or* ad se: ☞ usurpare, *in the sense of taking unjust possession, is very late, Cod. Just. To usurp the sovereignty,* vindicare sibi regnum; tyrannidem occupare (*in a free state*).

USURPER, tyrannus (i. e., *one who has made himself sovereign of a free state*): *by circumlocution.*

USURY, usura: feneratio [Syn. *and phrases in* Interest, B]: fenus (*denotes interest as the produce of capital, like τόκος*): usura (*denotes what is paid by the debtor for the use of the capital, like ὄκνος*). *Unlawful usury,* fenus iniquum (e. g., exercēre). *To practice usury,* fenus (iniquum) exercēre; fenerari; fenore pecunias auctitare (*Tac.*). Vid. Interest.

UTENSILS, utensilia, -ium (*all that one has to use*; e. g., *for household purposes*): supellex (*all that belongs to furnishing and decorating a house*): vasa, -orum (*all kinds of vessels; also soldiers' vessels for the field*). *Kitchen utensils,* instrumentum coquinatorium (*Ulp., Dig.*, 33, 2, 19, § 12).

UTERINE, uterinus (e. g., fratres, *Cod. Just.*).

UTILITY. Vid. Usefulness.

UTMOST. [Vid. Extreme.] *It was with the utmost difficulty that,* &c., nihil ægrius est factum, quam ut, &c. (*Cic.*). *To do one's utmost,* omnibus viribus contendere et laborare; omni ope atque operâ eniti. *To be* (*or, an affair*) *of the utmost importance;* vid. Importance.

UTTER, *adj.* Vid. Entire, Total.

UTTER, *v.*, dicere, proferre, &c. [vid. Say]: elōqui: enunciare (*denote an act of the intellect, in conformity to which one utters a thought that was resting in the mind; but the* eloquens *regards therein both substance and form, wishing to express his thought in the most perfect manner; whereas the* enuncians *regards merely the substance, wishing only to communicate his thought; hence* elocutio *belongs to rhetoric,* enunciatio *to logic*): prolōqui (*denotes a moral act, in conformity to which one resolves to give utterance to a secret thought; opposed to* reticēre, *like* profiteri): pronunciare (*a physical act, by which one utters mechanically any thing, whether thought of or written, and makes it heard, like* recitare. Pronunciare, *however, is a simple act of the organs of speech, and aims merely at being fully heard;* recitare *is an act of refined art, and aims by just modulation, according to the laws of declamation, to make a pleasing impression, Dōd.*): emittere (*to send forth;* dictum, maledictum; vocem). *Not to utter a word,* nullum omnino verbum facere: *not to be able to utter a word,* loqui non posse: *be sure not to utter a word about the marriage,* verbum unum cave de nuptiis: *pray don't utter a word,* verbum unum ne faxis cave: *I will not utter a word more,* verbum non amplius addam; nihil verbi addam.

UTTERANCE. *To give utterance to one's thoughts,* cogitata prolōqui: cogitata mentis elōqui *or* enunciare: dico, quod sentiam: *to give utterance to one's feelings,* mentis sensa explicare: *not to be able to give utterance to any thing,* complecti oratione *or* exprimere verbis non posse. *Distinct utterance,* explanatio verborum; dilucida pronunciatio (*both Quint.*, 11, 3, 33). *Distinct utterance joined to a correct and pleasing pronunciation,* emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio (*Quint.*, 1, 5, 33). *Without teeth, there is no possibility of distinct utterance,* dentes quum desunt, omnem explanationem adimunt (*Plin.*, 7, 16, 18, 70).

UTTERLY. [Vid. Entirely, Totally, Quite.] *An utterly worthless fellow,* non semissis homo; homo non quisquiliæ.

UTTERMOST. Vid. Utmost.

UXORIOUS, uxorius (†).

V.

VACANCY. ‖ *Emptiness,* inanitas (*Cic., Plaut.*); vacuitas (*Vitr.*): inane, vacuum (*empty space, void*). ‖ *Of an office,* locus vacuus: munus vacuum (vacuitas, *D. Brut. in Cic. Ep. ad Div.*, 11, 10, *ed. Ern.*, quantam cupiditatem hominibus injiciat vacuitas). *There is a vacancy,* locus vacat (*Plin. Ep.*): *there are five vacancies every year,* quotannis quinque loci vacui fiunt (*Wyttenb.*): *during a vacancy,* loco, munere vacante.

VACANT. ‖ *Empty,* vacuus, inanis. *A vacant house,* domus inanis (*unfurnished*), vacua (*uninhabited*): ædes vacivæ (*not let or appropriated, Plaut.*). *The house is vacant,* vacant ædes (*Plaut.*): *the whole of the upper part of the house is vacant,* tota domus superior vacat (*Cic., Att.*, 12, 10). [Vid., *also,* Empty.] ‖ *Of an office not filled by a professor,* vacuus. ‖ *Idle, listless,* vacuus: otiosus (*Cic.*). ‖ *Void of knowledge, ignorant,* nullâ literarum cognitione imbutus; rudis ignarusque; plane indoctus.

VACATE. ‖ *To make empty,* vacuefacere (*Cic.*); vacuum facere (*Sall.*); vacuare (*Mart.*): ☞ evacuare, *Plin.* = *evacuate.* ‖ *To defeat, disannul,* vid.

VACATION, feriæ, *plural* (*general term*): dies feriatus: (*of schools*), feriæ scholasticæ *or* scholarum: (☞ justitium *was a total cessation from business in the courts of justice and elsewhere, by public appointment, on occasion of some great calamity or cause of mourning; therefore not* = *vacation, but rather* = *public mourning*). Vid. Holiday.

VACCINATE, *variolas vaccinas (parvulo) inserere.

VACCINATION, *circumlocution by the verb.* ‖ *Cow-pox,* vid.

VACCINE, vaccinus.

VACILLATE. Prop., vacillare (titubare = *to stumble*). ‖ Fig. = *to hesitate,* vid.

VACILLATION. ‖ Prop., vacillatio (*Quint.*), *or by circumlocution with the verb.* ‖ Fig. = *Hesitation,* vid.

VACUITY. Vid. Vacancy, Emptiness.

VADE-MECUM, *libellus promtuarius: enchiridion (*hand-book; ἐγχειρίδιον, Pomp., Dig.*, 1, 2, 2).

VAGABOND. ‖ *One who wanders about,* vagus: errabundus (*not* vagabundus. Erro *in the younger Pliny;* ☞ *in classical writers,* errare *denotes an involuntary wandering;* vagare, *that which is voluntary*): aliquis de ponte (*a beggar at a bridge, Juv.*, 14, 134): subrostraneus (*one who loiters near the rostra*): homo qui circum fora vicosque vagus est (*one who wanders about; the latter after Plaut., Mil.*, 2, 5, 14). ☞ Grassator *was one who wandered about the streets of a town, engaged passengers in quarrels, and robbed them* = *one of the swell mob*). ‖ *Rascal,* vid. (fugitivus, *Ter., Phorm.*, 5, 8, 38).

VAGARY, libīdo: mirum, ineptum commentum: *plural,* ineptiæ, nugæ.

VAGRANCY, *by circumlocution with the adjective,* vagus, &c.

VAGRANT. Vid. Vagabond.

VAGUE, incertus (*uncertain*; e. g., *answer, reply,* responsum): dubius (*doubtful*): suspensus et obscurus (*that is unsettled or involved in obscurity*; e. g., *words,* verba, *Tac., Ann.*, 1, 11, 2): ambiguus (*that is capable of two-fold interpretation*; *oracle,* oraculum): inconstans (*inconstant*): anceps (*that can not be relied upon, with regard to character as well as respecting its result*). *A vague report,* rumor incertus *or* non firmus. *To hear some vague report,* quasi per nebulam audire aliquid (vid. *Plaut., Capt.*, 5, 4, 26, *and Pseud.*, 1, 5, 48).

VAIN. ‖ *Useless; to no purpose,* vanus: inutilis: cassus: irritus. ‖ *Frivolous, trifling, worthless,* inanis, vanus, futilis (*good for nothing*): fragilis, caducus. Jn. fragilis caducusque, fluxus atque fragilis (*transitory*). *Vain endeavors, thoughts,* contentiones, cogitationes inanes: *vain pleasures,* lætitiæ futiles: *human affairs are vain,* res humanæ fragiles caducæque sunt: *every thing earthly is vain and transitory,* infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum; breves et mutabiles rerum vices sunt. ‖ *Conceited,* vid. ‖ *Attached to vain things,* vanus: inanis. *To be vain,* *vanarum rerum *or* vano gloriolæ honorisque studio trahi.

VAIN-GLORIOUS, gloriosus (*boastful*): vanus (*conceited*): vaniloquus (*braggart*).

VAIN-GLORIOUSLY, gloriose.

VAIN-GLORY, gloria (e. g., *such is your vain-glory!* quæ tua est gloria! *Cic.*). Jn. ostentatio et gloria (*Cic.*): tumor et vana de se persuasio (*Quint.*). *What an excess of vain-glory is this!* quod genus tandem est istuc ostentationis et gloriæ! (*Cic., Rabir. Post.*, 14, 38).

VAINLY. ‖ *In vain,* frustra (*without effect*; i. e., *if in any attempt the expected result is not obtained*): nequidquam (*without carrying one's point, without any result*): incassum (*without reaching one's object or aim:* ☞ casse, *used by Liv.*, 24, 16, 10, *and* cassum, *by Sen., Herc., Œt.*, 352, *are unusual*); *also,* Jn. frustra ac nequidquam (*Catull.*, 75, 1); incassum frustraque (*Lucr.*, 5, 1429). ☞ Frustra *means "in vain," with reference to the person who has been disappointed;* nequidquam ("in nequidquam, in nihil"), "*to no purpose,*" *refers to the nullity in which the thing has ended. Hence* frustra, *used adjectively, refers to the person; whereas* irritus *refers to the thing.* Frustra *and* nequidquam *denote merely a failure, without imputing a fault; whereas* incassum *implies a want of consideration, by which the failure might have been foreseen, Dōd.; but* frustra *may be used of a thing as employed or done by a person* (e. g., frustra telum mittere, *Cæs.*). *Labor in vain,* labor irritus, *or* labor frustra sumtus (*Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 14, 1), *or* *frustra susceptus, *or* labor frustra in rem aliquam insumtus. *To labor in vain,* operam perdere; et operam et oleum perdere (*Cic.*); oleum et operam perdere (*Plaut.*): *lest my labors should be all in vain,* ne et opera et oleum . . . perierit (*Cic.*): *that attempt was in vain,* frustra id inceptum (alicui) fuit (*Liv.*). ‖ *Foolishly,* vid.

VALE, vallis.

VALEDICTION, } Vid. Farewell.
VALEDICTORY. }

VALERIAN (*a plant*), *valeriana (*Linnæus*).

VALET, famulus: minister: servus. *Valet de chambre,* cubicularius (*Cic.*).

VALETUDINARIAN, valetudinarius (*Sen.*): qui est infirmâ, tenui, incommodâ valetudine (☞ morbosus, *Cato* = *diseased*).

VALIANT, animosus: fortis: acer: strenuus: impavidus: audax: ferox. Syn. in Courageous.

VALIANTLY, fortiter: forti animo: animose: strenue: acri *or* alacri animo: intrepide, impavide (*Liv.*).

VALID, bonus (*good*; *opposed to* malus, *bad, or* adulterinus, *counterfeit*): justus (*such as it ought to be*): idoneus (*fit, proper*): ratus (*confirmed, ratified*). Jn. ratus ac firmus (*well established*): legitimus (*conformable to law*): firmus ad probandum (*that proves, convincing;* e. g., argumentum): gravis (*weighty; hence, also, convincing;* e. g., argumentum; *cf. Cic., Rosc. Com.*, 12, 36, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum; i. e., *the most valid proof*). *To be valid,* valēre (*general term*); vigēre (*to be in vogue, to continue in force*): ratum esse (*to be firmly established; of laws, decrees, compacts*); exercēri (*to be in force; of laws, Liv.*, 6, 51): esse (*to exist:* ☞ obtinēre *or* obtinēri *is quite unclassical in the sense of* valēre; vid. *Klotz, Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 41, 118, *and is even wrong in the sense of* esse): *to admit any thing as valid,* aliquid ratum habēre *or* ducere; aliquid probare, approbare, comprobare (*to approve of it*); aliquid accipere, admittere (*to accept, allow*).

VALIDITY, firmitas: gravitas (*of arguments*): auctoritas. *Usually by circumlocution with adjective or verb;* e. g., *to give validity to a law,* efficere ut lex valeat. *To give validity to any thing,* aliquid ratum facere *or* ratum esse jubēre: *to destroy the*

validity of any thing, aliquid irrītum esse jubēre (*Cic.*; e. g., testamentum).

VALLEY, vallis (*general term*): convallis (*a deep valley surrounded with hills; the confluence, as it were, of several valleys*). *A large, deep valley*, vallis magna, alta: *entrance to a valley*, angustiæ, fauces vallis.

VALOR. Vid. COURAGE.

VALUABLE, pretiosus: multi pretii (*properly and figuratively*): æstimatione dignus: magni faciendus (*figuratively*). *A valuable work*, opus magni faciendum, haud contemnendum, egregium: *to send many valuable contributions to a book*, *multis et egregiis accessionibus librum augēre, ornare: *a valuable present*, munus gratum, acceptum (*Nep.*): *a valuable*, res pretiosa, egregia, eximia, magni pretii: *valuables*, res pretiosæ, magni pretii, *pl.*

VALUATION, æstimatio. *To make a valuation*, æstimationem facere (*Cæs.*), habēre (*Cic.*).

VALUE, *s.* ‖ PROPR., pretium (*with reference to an equivalent, especially in money.* ☞ *There is no authority for* valor *in this sense*): æstimatio (*in the opinion of men*). *The value of money*, potestas pecuniarum (*Gai., Dig.*, 13, 3, 4): *to be of some value*, pretium habēre; in pretio esse: *to be of great value*, maximo esse pretio: *to be of small value*, pretii esse parvi, minimi: *to be of no value*, nullius esse pretii: *of equal value*, (res) ejusdem pretii (*not* valoris). ‖ FIG., pretium (*Cic.*): dignitas (*Plin., Gell.*): virtus (*Cic.*). *To attach great value to any thing*, multum tribuere alicui rei; magni æstimare aliquid; in magno honore habēre aliquid: *to set too high a value on one's self*, multum sibi tribuere; magnifice de se sentire; nimium sibi tribuere.

VALUE, *v.* ‖ *To rate at a certain price*, æstimare aliquid (*with a genitive or ablative of the price, Cic.*): æstimationem alicujus rei facere (*Cæs.*) *or* habēre (*Cic.*); pretium alicui rei statuere (*Plaut.*) *or* constituere (*Cic.*). *To value highly*, magni (*not* multi) *or* magno æstimare; magni facere, habēre, ducere, pendēre: *to value lightly*, parvi facere, æstimare, ducere, habēre, pendēre: *to value as nothing*, pro nihilo ducere, putare; nihili *or* non flocci facere; despicere et pro nihilo putare; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; æstimare nihilo, pro nihilo, *or* nihil: *to value more highly*, pluris (*not* majoris) æstimare: *to value less*, minoris æstimare *or* pendēre: *to value equally*, juxta æstimare (*Sall., Cat.*, 2, 8); in pari laude utrumque ponere: *to value one more than another*, unum alteri præponere, anteponere, *and* (vice versâ) postponere, posthabēre. ‖ *To esteem highly*, diligere (aliquid in aliquo): diligere carumque habēre: ☞ *not* æstimare *alone in this sense; it must always have a genitive or ablative of the value*; vid., *also*, "*to* VALUE *highly*," *above.*

VALVE, valvæ (*only plural, folding-doors*): epistomium (*a safety-valve*, &c.).

VAMP, *s.*, * corium superius.

VAMP, *v.*, sarcire (*Cat.*): resarcire (*Ter.*): reficere aliquid (*Cæs.*).

VAMPIRE. ‖ *The bat so called*, *vespertilio spectrum (*Linn.*). ‖ *An imaginary monster*, sanguisūga, -æ, *f.* (*which* = *leech, Cels.*).

VAN. ‖ *Front of an army*, primum agmen (*opposed to* extremum agmen; *or* primi agminis cohortes; *opposed to* extremi agminis cohortes: *on a march*): frons (*in battle*): ☞ *not* antecursores *or* antecursores agminis *in this sense; nor* præcursores. *To form the van with the cavalry*, cum equitatu antecedere. ‖ *A winnowing-fan*, vannus, ventilabrum. ‖ *A kind of vehicle*; vid. CARRIAGE.

VANE, *signum in tecto versatile ventorum index.

VANISH, evanescere (*properly and figuratively; opposed to* apparēre): occultari (*opposed to* aperiri): abire: discedere (*to depart.* ☞ *Avoid* præterlabi *and* elabi *in this sense*). *To vanish from any body's sight*, recedere a conspectu alicujus (*Nep.*); e conspectu alicujus evolare (*quickly*): *hope vanishes*, spes extenuatur et evanescit (*Cic., Att.*, 3, 13, 1).

VANITY. ‖ *Emptiness, transitory nature*, inanitas: vanitas: fragilitas. ‖ *A vain thing*, res vana, inanis: *vanities of the world*, res caducæ, perituræ. ‖ *Love of vain things*, *rerum vanarum studium: ambitio (*ambition*). ‖ *Vain-glory*, gloria (falsa et inanis, *Cic.*): vanitas (*Tac.*): tumor (*post-Augustan poetry*) [vid., *also*, VAIN-GLORY]. ‖ *Ostentation*, ostentatio: jactantia: venditatio.

VANQUISH, } Vid. CONQUER, CON-
VANQUISHER. } QUEROR.

VANTAGE. [Vid. ADVANTAGE.] *Vantage-ground*, locus superior; locus opportunus (*a good position*).

VAPID. ‖ PROPR., vapidus (*of wine*): imbecillus: infirmi saporis (*of weak flavor; said of any liquor*). ‖ FIG., insulsus (*tasteless; of persons, or speech, style*): jejunus (*without vigor; of orators or speeches*). *Vapid expressions*, insulsæ dicta.

VAPIDNESS, jejunitas: insulsitas (*figuratively*); *or by the adjective.*

VAPOR, *s.* ‖ *Exhalation*, vapor: halitus: nebula (*from the earth or from water; the latter a cloud-like vapor*): exhalatio: exspiratio: aspiratio (*exhalation from the earth*): respiratio (*from water*). *Vapors rise from the water*, aquæ vaporant; *from the earth*, humores in aera surgunt: *a vapor bath*, assa sudatio, vaporatio (*the bathing with steam or vapor*); assum Laconicum (*the chamber*; ☞ *not* vaporarium, *which is* = *flue or furnace*). ‖ *Melancholy*, vid.

VAPOR, *v.* Vid. BRAG.

VAPORISH, lienosus (*splenetic*): morosus: difficilis (*sour, crabbed*): stomachosus (*irascible*).

VARIABLE, varius: varians: inconstans: mutabilis: mobilis. JN. varius et mutabilis. SYN. *in* CHANGEABLE.

VARIABLENESS. ‖ PROP. *By the adjective*; varietas *rather* = *variety.* ‖ FIG., mobilitas, inconstantia; *or by the adjective.* Vid. CHANGEABLENESS, INCONSTANCY.

VARIANCE. ‖ *Dissension*, discordia (*difference of views and sentiments*): dissensio (*misunderstanding*: ☞ dissensus *only in poetry and late prose*): disidium (*consequence of* discordia, dissensio): altercatio: jurgium: contentio (*quarrel*): simultas (*from* simul; *state of alienated feeling toward a person with whom one comes into collision*; e. g., *a political rival, a member of one's family*, &c.). *At variance*, discors; dissidens: *to be at variance*, discordare; dissidēre: *with any body*, cum aliquo; simultates exercēre cum aliquo; simultas mihi est *or* intercedit cum aliquo; *also*, in simultate esse cum aliquo (e. g., se ... numquam cum sorore fuisse in simultate, *Nep., Att.*, 17): *they are at variance*, discordia inter eos orta est; discordant inter se; discordes inter se facti sunt: *to set persons at variance*, lites inter aliquos serere. ‖ *Inconsistency, difference*, repugnantia: discrepantia. *To be at variance*, inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare, *or* dissidēre: *with a thing*, alicui rei repugnare *or* adversari; cum aliquâ re pugnare *or* discrepare: *his actions are at variance with his words*, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant.

VARIATION, commutatio: vicissitudo varietas. Vid. CHANGE.

VARIEGATE, variare.

VARIEGATED, versicolor: varius: coloris varii (*that exhibits different colors at the same time*, ποικίλος): versicolor (*that changes its color when held up to the light*, αἰόλος; *then, general term, of many colors, whereas* discolor = *of different colors, said of two objects* [*opposed to* concolor], *is only poetical and post-Augustan in the sense of "variegated"*). *To wear a variegated garment*, varià veste exornatum esse.

VARIETY, varietas (*the proper word*): vicissitudo (*change of fortune, seasons; day and night*). *Variety of weather*, cœli varietas: *variety in expression*, eloquendi varietas: *variety of opinion* [vid. "DIFFERENCE *of opinion*"]: *variety of day and night*, vicissitudines dierum atque noctium: *variety of seasons*, vicissitudines anniversariæ. Vid., *also*, CHANGE.

VARIOUS, varius: multiplex: multiformis: omnis generis. JN. multiplex variusque, *or* varius et multiplex: dispar (*unequal*: ☞ multimodus, multifarius *occur only in late writers*). *When various opinions were given*, quum sententiis variaretur (*Liv.*). *Various persons*, nonnulli; complures (☞ *but not* plures): *a various reading*, *lectio varia; *lectionis varietas; *scripturæ discrepantia (☞ *but not* lectio diversa, lectionis diversitas = *an entirely opposite reading*): *to adopt a various reading*, *aliam scripturam, lectionem recipere, sequi. Vid., *also*, CHANGEABLE.

VARIOUSLY, varie: non uno modo.

VARLET, furcifer: homo nequam: pessimus.

VARNISH, *s.* ‖ PROPR., *vernix: atramentum tenue (*a varnish of dark color, for putting on paintings, Plin.*, 35, 10, 36, *No.* 18). ‖ FIG., fucus.

VARNISH, *v.* ‖ PROPR., *vernice illinere. *To varnish a picture*, atramento tenui tabulam illinere. ‖ FIG. *To cover with a pretext or false appearance*, rem colorare nomine aliquo (*by a pretext, Val. Max.*, 8, 2, 2): rem involucris tegere et quasi velis obtendere; *also*, velare rem *only. Varnished*, coloratus (*with a fair color or appearance*); fucatus (*with a deceptive dye*). PHRASES *in* COLOR, *v.*

VARY. ‖ TRANS., mutāre (*to cause one of two things to take place of the other*): submutare (*of a partial change*): variare (*so that sometimes one, sometimes the other has place*): distinguere (*to introduce an agreeable variety*). JN. variare et mutare; variare et distinguere. *To vary labor with recreation or rest*, graviora opera lusibus jocisque distinguere; variare otium labore, laborem otio. ‖ INTRANS., mutari: variari, *or* variare (*to change backward and forward; especially of the weather; also of opinions and reports*, ita fama variat, ut, &c., *Liv.*; variat sententia, *Ov.*; variatis sententiis, *Cic.*): converti (*to turn round, for better or worse*). *Not to vary*, sibi constare; a se non decedere.

VASE, vas, vasis; *nom. plural*, vasa; *sometimes* amphŏra.

VASSAL, vasallus (*in Latin of the Middle Ages*): cliens (*in the Roman sense*): in fidem receptus ab aliquo, *or* qui fundos, agros, beneficii jure possidet; *or* (*as one whose duty it is to assist in defending a district*) is cujus fidei pars imperii commissa est.

VASSALAGE, clientēla (*in the Roman sense*).

VAST, vastus: amplus: spatiosus: magnus: ingens: immensus. Vid. GREAT, LARGE.

VASTLY, vaste: ample.

VASTNESS, immensa magnitudo: immensitas; *or by the adjectives.*

VAT, cupa: dolium (*large cask*): lacus: labrum (*large, open vessel*). *A cheese-vat*, forma (formis buxeis caseum exprimere, *Col.*).

VAULT, *s.* ‖ *An arched roof*, camera: concameratio: fornix (*properly, of single arches; then the whole vault*). ‖ *An arched place*, concameratio: locus concameratus. *A vault under ground*, hypogēum (e. g., *for the dead, Petron., Sat.*, 11); locus sub terrâ saxo conseptus (*Liv.*, 22, 57). ‖ *A place for keeping things in*, cella (*a store-room*): horreum (*a warehouse for goods*): taberna (*a shop*).

VAULT, *v.* ‖ TRANS., camerare (*Plin.*): concamerare (*all round*): confornicare (*Vitr., completely*). *To be vaulted*, fornicatim curvari (*Plin.*); concamerari. *Vaulted*, cameratus; concameratus; fornicatus (*vaulted*): arcuatus (*arched*): convexus; gibbus (*half round, convex; opposed to* concavus, gibbus, *Cels.*, 8, 1, *in.*). ‖ INTRANS., saltu se subjicere: saltu emicare. *To vault on a horse*, in equum insilire; saltu se subjicere in equum.

VAULTER, petaurista (*Varro ap. Nonius*).

VAUNT, *v.*, se efferre: se jactare (*insolenter*): gloriari: gloriâ et prædicatione sese efferre. *To vaunt of or in a thing*, aliquâ re, *or* de *or* in aliquâ re gloriari; jactare, ostentare, venditare aliquid. *He vaunts and brags as high as ever*, nec quicquam jam loquitur modestius: *he vaunts of his villany*, in facinore et scelere glori-

atur: *he vaunts of his own deeds*, suarum laudum præco est; suâ narrat facinora.

VAUNT, *s.*, jactatio: ostentatio: venditatio (*of something*, alicujus rei); ostentatio sui: jactantia sui. *To make a vaunt of*, jactare, ostentare, venditare aliquid; aliquâ re gloriari.

VAUNTER, jactator, ostentator, venditator alicujus rei: homo vanus: homo vaniloquus: homo gloriosus: homo fortis linguâ.

VAUNTING, gloriosus: vanus: vaniloquus.

VAUNTINGLY, gloriose: jactanter.

VEAL, (caro) vitulina; *or* vitulina, *nom. plural. Roast veal*, assum vitulinum.

VEER. ‖ TRANS., obliquare sinus (velorum) in ventum (*to the wind, Virg.*). ‖ INTRANS., se vertere; verti (*of the wind*). *The wind suddenly veers round to the south*, ventus vertitur *or* se vertit in Africum. *If = change*, vid. *Times and opinions have veered about*, magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio.

VEGETABLE, quæ terra ipsa ex se generata stirpibus infixa continet: ea, quorum stirpes terrâ continentur: quæ a terrâ stirpibus continentur: res, quæ gignuntur e terrâ. *Vegetables (for the table)*, olus, *plural*, olera (pulmentum, obsonium = *any thing eaten with bread; as, vegetables, meat, fish*).

VEGETATE, *vivere (*of plants*): *plantæ instar vivere (*of persons*).

VEHEMENCE, vis (*general term, intensive force or strength*): gravitas (*the impression which any thing makes upon the feelings*): violentia (*violence*): ardor: æstus (*heat, glow, fire; especially of the passions, a fever,* &c.): impotentia (*want of self-control*): iracundia (*vehemence of character, anger*): incitatio: impetus (*great hurry*). [Vid., *also*, VIOLENCE, HEAT.] ☞ Vehementia (= vis) *is first used by Pliny.*

VEHEMENT, vehemens (*the proper word, not lenient or quiet; opposed to* lenis, placidus; *of persons of an irritable character, or who are easily impelled to rash actions; then also of inanimate objects*): gravis (*that is capable of making a strong impression*; e. g., *illness*, morbus; *expression*, verbum [= *offensive saying*]; *adversary*, adversarius): acer (*sharp, cutting; opposed to* lenis; *also denoting fierceness or violence*). JN. acer et vehemens; vehemens acerque (*opposed to* placidus mollisque): acerbus (*mortifying, or causing painful feelings, acute*): violentus (*violent*): concitatus: incitatus: intentus (*that is or acts in great hurry, impetuous*): ardens: flagrans (*ardent, fervent, burning*; e. g., *of a fever, passions,* &c.): iracundus (*irritated, in great anger*): ferox (*wild; of persons, with reference to their character*). JN. vehemens feroxque: importunus (*importunate*; e. g., homo; *passions*, libidines); *also*, JN. vehemens et violentus. *You are too vehement*, nimium es vehemens feroxque naturâ.

VEHEMENTLY, vehementer: graviter: acriter: acerbe [SYN. *in* VEHEMENT]: ardenter (*ardently*): ferventer (*fervently*): avide (*with avidity*): iracunde (*in great anger*): magno impetu (e. g., *to attack*, hostem aggredi): importune (*importunately*). *To fight vehemently*, vehementer contendere: *to cry out vehemently*, valde clamare: *to speak vehemently*, acriter, *or* concitate, *or* magnâ contentione dicere; ferventer loqui: *to pursue the enemy too vehemently*, cupidius *or* avidius hostem insequi: *to proceed vehemently*, calide agere: *to oppose vehemently*, vehementer repugnare: *to urge vehemently*, vehementer, *or* valde, *or* etiam atque etiam, *or* obnixe, *or* impense rogare; aliquem aliquid flagitare *or* efflagitare (*to demand impetuously*); contendere aliquid ab aliquo (*to insist upon*): *to write too vehemently*, iracundius scribere.

VEHICLE. Vid. CARRIAGE.

VEIL, *s.* ‖ *A cover to conceal the face*, rica; *diminutive*, ricinium (☞ *not* velum, *which is = a sail, a curtain*): flammeum: flammeolum (*a bride's veil*). ‖ *Any covering*, velamen: velamentum: integumentum: involucrum (*also*, velum, *especially as technical term for the veil*; i. e., *curtain, of the Tabernacle or Temple*). ‖ FIG. *A pretext*, species: imago: simulacrum. *Under the veil of*, per simulationem (☞ *not* sub obtentu *or* sub prætextu). Vid. PRETEXT.

VEIL, *v.*, aliquid velare (*properly and figuratively*): nomine alicujus rei tegere atque velare aliquid (*improperly = to cloak*; e. g., cupiditatem suam, *Cic.*). Vid. TO CLOAK.

VEIN. ‖ PROPR., vena (arteria *is = an artery*). *A small vein*, venula: *to open a vein (as a punishment)*, venam incidere, rescindere, secare, ferire, percutere; alicui venam solvere et sanguinem mittere (*Gell.*, 10, 8): *to open a vein (as a surgical operation)*, sanguinem mittere; *in the arm*, ex brachio. ‖ FIG., vena (*in metals, wood, or marble*): fibra (*in plants*): meatus ligni (*in wood*). *The space between veins in the earth*, intervenium: *marked with veins*, venosus (e. g., *a stone*, lapis): *a vein of humor*, &c., ingenii vena.

VELLUM, *pergamena *or* membrana (vitulina). *Vellum paper*, charta levigata, pergamena.

VELOCITY, celeritas: velocitas (*general terms of rapid motion, as visible*): pernicitas (*fleetness*): incitatio (*of a body driven onward*): rapiditas (e. g., fluminis). *Velocity in speaking*, dicendi celeritas; oratio incitatior: *with velocity*, celeriter; raptim.

VELVET, *holosericum. *Of velvet*, holosericus (*Lampr.*; e. g., vestis holosericа): *a velvet-brush*, *scopula holoserico detergendo facta.

VENAL. ‖ *Pertaining to the veins, by genitive*, venæ *or* venarum. ‖ *Open to bribery and corruption, mercenary*, venalis (*Cic.*): pretio venalis (*Liv.*): nummarius (*opposed to* integer, incorruptus, abstinens). *Venal judges*, judices nummarii (*Cic., Att.*, 1, 16, 8).

VENALITY, animus venalis, corruptēlæ facilis: qui pretio se moveri patitur: animus largitioni non resistens: qui pretio et mercēde ducitur (*after Cic.*).

VEND. Vid. SELL.

VENEER, arborem aliâ integere (*after Plin.*): *aliquid vilius ligno pretiosius cortice facere; *or* (*if the reading of Salmasius be adopted*) vilioris ligni e pretiosiore corticem facere (vid. *quotation at end of article*): ligna tenui bracteâ tegere, *or* lignum vilius pretiosioris ligni bracteâ tegere *or* integere (—— tenuis bractea ligna tegat, *Ov.*; *where, however*, bractea *is a thin plate of metal; it is also, however, used for a thin piece of wood, as in the following passage of Pliny, which is a* locus classicus *on veneering*: hæc prima origo luxuriæ, arborem aliâ integi, et viliores ligno pretiosiores cortice fieri. Ut una arbor sæpius veniret, excogitatæ sunt ligni bracteæ, *Hist. Nat.*, 16, 43, 84. *Salmasius reads* vilioris ligni e pretiosiore corticem fieri.

VENEERING, *luxuria arborem aliâ integendi; *or circumlocution by verbs under* VENEER. *Veneering was invented*, excogitatæ sunt ligni bracteæ (*Plin., as quoted in the preceding article*).

VENERABLE, venerabilis: venerandus: reverendus: gravis: augustus (*especially by external dignity*).

VENERATE, venerari: adorare (*the latter the stronger, not used by Cicero; both with the addition of* ut deum, *when spoken of a man to whom divine honor is paid*): revereri. ‖ *In a wider sense = to love and honor*, colere: mirifice *or* diligentissime colere: observare: (diligenter) colere et observare: observare et diligere: in honore habēre. *To venerate as a parent, or with a filial affection*, aliquem in parentis loco colere.

VENERATION, veneratio: adoratio (*early, and in Livy,* &c.): cultus. *Superstitious veneration*, superstitio, vid.

VENERATOR, venerator (*poetical, Ov.*): cultor. *A zealous or constant venerator*, assiduus cultor; *or by the verbs*, qui veneratur, &c.

VENEREAL, venereus; *or by genitive*, amoris, veneris.

VENGEANCE, ultio (*private*): vindicta (*inflicted by competent authority*): pœnæ (*penalty, punishment*): ira: iracundia (*anger, wrath*). *To take vengeance*, ulcisci (*Cic.*); ultionem petere (*Tac.*), exigere ab aliquo (*Just.*); pœnas petere, repetere ab aliquo. Vid. AVENGE.

VENIAL, veniâ dignus (*Quint.*): cui venia dari potest: quod excusationem habet: quod habet aliquid excusationis (*Cic.*). *Horace translates "venial faults" by* mediocria et quis ignoscas vitia; *Terence has* culpa ea, quæ sit ignoscenda (*a venial fault, Phorm.*, 5, 3, 26).

VENISON, caro ferina; *or simply* ferina (*sc.* caro): carnes cervinæ (*of the deer*).

VENOM, venenum: virus, -i, *n.* (*properly and figuratively*). Vid., *also*, POISON.

VENOMOUS. ‖ PROPR., venenatus (*Cic.*): veneno infectus, tinctus, imbutus: virulentus (*Gell.*). *Venomous serpents*, serpentes venenati (*Nep.*), virulenti (*Gell.*): *their bite is venomous*, venenum inspirant morsibus (*Virg., poetical*); morsus virus habent (*Cels.*). ‖ FIG., acerbus: iracundus: furibundus.

VENT, *s.* ‖ *Admission of air*, aditus aeris. *A vent-hole*, spiraculum (*Plin.*); spiramentum (*Vitr.*): *to give vent to (properly) = to admit air*, ventilare (e. g., vinum; aditum aeris admittere); *also*, aperire cœlum (*Plin.*): = *to let out*, rei viam aperire; (*figuratively*) erumpere: *I must give vent to my joy*, erumpere licet mihi gaudium (*Ter.*): *to give vent to one's hatred*, odium expromere *or* effundere (*against any body*, in aliquem); odium dictis factisque explēre: *to give vent to one's ill humor, displeasure*, stomachum in aliquem erumpere; dolor meus in aliquem incursat: *to give vent to one's anger (against any one)*, iram in aliquem effundere, evomere, erumpere; *at a thing*, iram in rem vertere; in rem sævire: *not to give vent to one's anger*, iram supprimere *or* reprimere: *to one's hatred*, odium sorbēre (*literally, to swallow it*). ‖ *Sale, market*, venditio mercium. *A good or quick vent*, *facilis et expedita venditio mercium: *to find a good vent*, *facile vendi: *to find no vent*, *repudiari: *that has a good vent*, vendibilis (*opposed to* invendibilis).

VENT, *v.* Vid. "*to give vent to*," *under the substantive.*

VENTILATE, ventilare: aeri, cœlo aliquid exponere (*to expose to the air*): ventulum facere alicui (*as by fanning, Ter.*). *To ventilate a room*, aerem immittere in conclave; cubiculi fenestras patefacere sic ut perflatus aliquis accedat (*after Cels.*, 3, 19); perflatum in cubiculum totis admittere fenestris (*after Ov., A. A.*, 3, 807, *and Plin.*, 17, 19, 31).

VENTILATOR, *foramen spiritale (*Apic.*): spiraculum (*vent-hole*).

VENTRAL, ventralis; *or by the genitive of* venter.

VENTRICLE, ventriculus (*the stomach, Cels.*). *Ventricle of the heart*, ventriculus cordis (*Cic.*).

VENTRILOQUIST, ventriloquus (*Tertull., and late writers. Greek* πύθων, *Plutarch; feminine,* πυθώνισσα, *id. It is probable that, in the classical age, the Romans employed these Greek words, according to a very common practice*).

VENTURE, *s.*, periculum (*danger*): alea (*game of hazard; hazard*): facinus: facinus audax (*bold deed*): dimicatio fortunæ *or* fortunarum, vitæ, *or* capitis (*danger where one's property or life is at stake*). *At a venture*, temere. *At all ventures*, temere. Vid., *also*, CAST, *s.*; RISK.

VENTURE, *v.* ‖ *To have courage to do a thing*, audēre (*to run a risk*): conari (*to be bold, to make an effort, with an infinitive*; ☞ *never with* ut). ‖ INTRANS. *To undertake a thing attended with danger, to run the risk of*, aleam subire *or* adire: se in casum dare (*to run the risk*): audēre (*to dare*). *To venture an engagement*, in aciem *or* certamen descendere (☞ *Tacitus says, poetically*, audēre aciem, *Ann.*, 12, 28): *to venture a decisive battle*, summis cum hoste copiis contendere: *to venture nothing*, periculum *or* discrimen non audēre, non subire. ‖ *To expose to loss or danger*, aliquid in aleam dare: ire in aleam alicujus rei (*to peril or risk any thing*): aliquid audēre (*to dare any thing*):

periculum alicujus rei *or* in aliquâ re facere : aliquid tentare, experiri : periclitari (*to try one's luck in a dangerous business*). JN. experiri et periclitari. *To venture one's life*, committere se periculo mortis ; manifesto periculo corpus objicere *or* caput offerre : *to venture one's life for any one*, inferre se in periculum capitis atque vitæ discrimen pro alicujus salute : *to venture one's self*, se committere (e. g., in aciem, in hostilem terram, in locum præcipitem) : *to venture one's self in the midst of the enemy*, se immittere in mediæ pugnæ discrimen : *to venture one's self against any one*, audĕre aliquem aggredi ; aliquem adire audĕre.

VENTUROUS *or* VENTURESOME. ‖ *Of persons disposed to venture, or to encounter risk*, audens (*bold, in a good sense ; especially of a single act*) : audax (*bold, in a good or bad sense ; of the habit*) : confidens (*full of self-confidence ; in a bad sense*) : temerarius (*rash*). JN. temerarius atque audax. *To be venturesome*, audacem *or* audaciâ confidentem esse. ‖ *Hazardous, dangerous* (*of things*), periculosus (*full of danger*) : anceps (*threatening equal danger from two sides*) : dubius (*doubtful as to how it may turn out*). JN. periculosus et anceps.

VERACIOUS, verus : veridicus (*Cic.*) : veritatis amicus, cultor, diligens (*of persons*). Vid. TRUE.

VERACITY, veritas : fides : religio (*conscientiousness, Cic.*). *Strict veracity*, severitas (*Cic., Leg.*, 1, 1, 4).

VERANDAH, *subdiale (*Plin.*) : *podium (*a balcony, Plin. Ep.*) ; *or it may be necessary to retain the word.*

VERB, verbum (*Cic.*). *A verb active*, verbum agens ; *passive*, verbum patiendi (*Gell.*).

VERBAL. ‖ *Having word answering to word, literal* [vid. LITERAL], ad verbum expressus : verba singula exprimens, reddens (*after Cic.*) : ad verbum descriptus (*verbal accuracy ; of a copy*). *A verbal translation*, interpretatio ad fidem verborum facta, ad literam verba auctoris reddens, exprimens : *petty verbal discussions or distinctions*, (istæ) verborum angustiæ : *to drive any body to such petty verbal discussions*, aliquem in tantas verborum angustias compellere (*both Cic. ; opposed to* campus, &c., *the field of fair, full discussion*) : *a dispute that turns on petty verbal distinctions*, verborum disceptatio *or* discordia : *to reduce any thing to a discussion of petty verbal distinctions*, ad verba rem deflectere : *verbal criticism*, *critice *or* ars critica, quæ verborum pondera examinat (*after Cic.*) : *a mere verbal critic*, *verborum *or* syllabarum anceps (*in a bad sense*) ; qui verborum pondere examinat (*in a good sense*). ‖ *By word of mouth, oral, by* verbis, *or* per colloquium *or* colloquia. *To give any body a verbal answer*, alicui voce respondere ; *a verbal commission*, alicui aliquid voce mandare.

VERBALLY. ‖ *Verbatim*, vid. ‖ *Orally*, præsens (*adjective*) : coram : voce : verbis, *or* per colloquium *or* colloquia.

VERBATIM, ad verbum : verbum e verbo (*Cic.*) : ad literam (☞ verbotenus *and* verbatim *are not Latin*). *To translate verbatim*, ad verbum transferre (*Cic.*).

VERBOSE, verbosus : verbis abundans (*Cic., in a good sense*) : copiosus : plenus (*copious ; opposed to* jejunus).

VERBOSELY, verbose : copiose (*in a good sense*).

VERBOSENESS, } turba verborum
VERBOSITY, } (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 13, 50) : inanis verborum volubilitas (*ib.*, 1, 15, 17) : jejuna verborum concertatio (*ib.*, 2, 16, 68) : inanis quædam profluentia loquendi (*Cic., Part. Or.*, 23, 81) : inepta verbositas : inanis garrulitas (*Ern.*) : inanis loquacitas *Muret.*) : inanium turba verborum (*Quint.*, 8, 21) : inanium verborum torrens (*id.*, 10, 7, 23) ; inanium verborum flumen (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 1, 1) : verborum colluvio (*Gell.*, 1, 15, 7).

VERDANT, viridis : virens (*green*) : frondescens (*leafy*) : herbaceus (*grassy*). *Very verdant*, perviridis : *somewhat verdant*, subviridis : *to be verdant*, virēre : *to walk on a verdant or shady bank*, in viridi opacâque ripâ inambulare (*Cic.*).

VERDICT, judicium : sententia : decrētum. *To give a verdict*, sententiam ferre, dicere, pronuntiare ; judicare ; decernere ; respondēre : *to give a verdict in favor of any body*, adjudicare causam alicui *or* aliquid alicui ; secundum aliquem decernere, judicare (*Cic.*) ; *against*, abjudicare alicui aliquid (*in civil causes*). *In criminal cases* = ACQUIT, CONDEMN.

VERDIGRIS, ærūgo (*Plin., Col.*) : ærūca (*Vitr.*).

VERDURE, viriditas (*Cic.*) : viride (*Plin.*). *Verdure of the meadows*, viriditas pratorum (*Cic.*) : *verdure of the banks*, viridis riparum vestitus (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 39, 98) : *to gain verdure*, virescere : *to be clothed with verdure*, virēre ; *to recover verdure*, revirescere.

VERGE, *s.*, margo ; ora (*edge, border*) : finis ; confinium (*boundary, limit*). FIG. *To be on the verge of death*, capulo vicinum esse ; capularem esse (*Serv., Virg., Æn.*, 6, 222 ; *Plaut., Mil.*, 3, 1, 33) : in extremâ regulâ (*not* regulâ) stare ; extrema tangere (*by a figure from the race-course ;* vid. *Sen. Ep.*, 12, 4, *Ruhnk., and* 26, 1) : in præcipiti esse (i. e., *to stand on the brink of a precipice, to be in extreme danger, Cels.*, 2, 6). *He seems to me to be on the verge of death*, videtur mihi prosequi se (i. e., *to be attending his own funeral, Sen. Ep.*, 30, 4). *To be on the verge of ruin or destruction*, in summo discrimine esse *or* versari : *to lead any body to the verge of ruin*, aliquem in locum præcipitem perducere.

VERGE, *v.*, proximum, finitimum, vicinum esse alicui *or* rei ; tangere, attingere (terram).

VERGER, *apparitor : *lictor.

VERIFY, probare (*to try or examine, and find good*) : explēre, implēre (e. g., spem ; *to fulfil*). *To be verified* (i. e., *to come true*), exitum, eventum habēre : evenire : ratum esse : effici, fieri ; e. g., exitum, eventum habent oracula, vaticinia (*after Cic.*) ; eveniunt, fiunt quæ prædicta sunt ; somnia evadunt ; quæ somniavimus evadunt (*after Cic.*).

VERILY, næ (*only used before pronouns by Cicero*, næ ego, tu, illi, &c. : *also*, medius fidius næ). *Verily you have made a good purchase*, medius fidius næ tu præclarum locum emisti (*Cic.*) : certe : profecto. Vid., *also*, TRULY.

VERISIMILAR, } Vid. PROBABLE,
VERISIMILITUDE. } PROBABILITY.

VERMICULAR, vermiculatus (*Plin.*).

VERMILION, *s.*, minium : cinnabāris. *The color of vermilion*, color minii, cinnabaris : *to paint with vermilion*, pingere cinnabari ; miniare.

VERMILION, *adj.*, miniatus (*Cic.*) : miniaceus (*Vitr.*) : minianus (*Cic.*).

VERMIN, bestiōlæ molestæ, rapaces, &c. (*general term*) : vermes (*worms*) : pediculi (*lice*) : mustēlæ (*weasels, &c.*). *Vermin that injure corn*, &c., *bestiōlæ quæ fruges, semina, &c., populantur (*after Col., and Virg.*, populatque ingentem farris acervum curculio) : *full of vermin*, verminosus (*Plin.*) ; vermiculosus (*Pall.*).

VERNACULAR, vernaculus. *Vernacular language*, sermo is, qui nobis natus est (*Cic.*). Vid. MOTHER-TONGUE.

VERNAL, vernus. *Vernal season*, ver ; tempus vernum : *vernal equinox*, æquinoctium vernum (*Plin., Col.*).

VERONICA (*a flower*), *veronīca (*Linnæus*). *On the legendary derivation from* vera icon *or* vera unica icon, *cf. Buckholz's Philosophische Betrachtungen, and Kraus, Med. Lex.*

VERSATILE, versatilis (*prop., Plin.*) : mobilis : mutabilis (*changeable, fickle*) : alacer : promtus (*ready*). *A versatile genius*, ingenium velox (*Quint.*), *or* versatile (*Liv.*, 39, 40) ; animus agilis (*Sen.*). Vid., *also*, CHANGEABLE.

VERSATILITY, agilitas, *or by the adjective* (*properly*). *Versatility of mind*, animi mobilitas (*Quint.*) ; ingenium mobile (*Vitr.*) ; ingenii celeritas (*Cic.*) ; ingenium versatile (*Liv.*), *or* velox (*Quint.*) ; animus versutus, callidus (*Cic., when cunning is implied*).

VERSE. ‖ *A line of poetry*, versus, -ūs (distichon, tristichon, tetrastichon, &c., *a set of two, three, four*, &c., *verses*). *Beautiful verses*, versus ornati, luculenti (*Cic.*) : *very good, bad verses*, versus optimi, mali : *better and smoother verses*, versus magis facti et mollius euntes (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 10, 58) : *to write verses*, versus facere, scribere : *to write excellent verses on any subject*, optimis versibus de aliquâ re scribere ; ornatissimis atque optimis versibus de aliquâ re dicere (*Cic.*). ‖ *Poetry*, numeri (*plural*) : versus. *To write in verse*, sententias claudere numeris ; verba includere versu (*Cic.*). *A small section*, membrum : articulus.

VERSED, exercitatus *or* volutatus in re (*experienced in*) : peritus : gnarus alicujus rei (*acquainted with*). *Well versed in a science*, perfectus in aliquâ scientiâ : *to be versed in any thing*, non hospitem esse in re ; alicujus rei esse peritum : *to be versed in history*, ad historiam instructum esse : *to be versed in Greek and Latin*, et Græcis et Latinis doctum esse : *to be well versed in ancient literature*, in veteribus scriptis studiose et multum volutatum esse : *well or thoroughly versed*, peritissimus ; experientissimus ; plurimo rerum usu *or* magno usu præditus ; usu et prudentiâ præstans ; multis experimentis erudītus (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 5, 16).

VERSICLE, versiculus (*Cic.*).

VERSIFICATION, versificatio (*Quintilian*). *The art of versification*, poetica ; ars metrica ; ars versus faciendi.

VERSIFIER, versificator (*Quint.*) : metricus (*Gell.*) : artis metricæ peritus.

VERSIFY, versus facere, scribere, componere (*to compose verses*) : versus fundere *or ex* tempore fundere (*to compose rapidly or impromptu*) : sententias claudere numeris : verba includere versu (*to write in verse, not in prose*) : versificare (*Quint.*). *To be fond of versifying*, delectat aliquem claudere verba pedibus (*Hor., Sat.*, 2, 1, 28).

VERSION. Vid. TRANSLATION.

VERTEBRA, spondȳlus (*Plin.*) : vertebra (*Cels.*).

VERTEBRATED, vertebratus (*Plin. ; made in the manner of a vertebra, having joints, jointed*) : *vertebris instructus.

VERTEX, vertex. Vid. SUMMIT, TOP.

VERTICAL, *usually* verticalis (*technical term*) ; *better*, directus (*Cæs.*).

VERTICALLY, ad verticem.

VERTIGINOUS, vertiginosus (*Plin.*).

VERTIGO, vertīgo (*Liv., Plin.*). *To be seized with vertigo*, vertigine corripi (*Plin.*) : *to occasion vertigo*, vertiginem facere (*Plin.*) : *to suffer from vertigo*, vertigine laborare (*Plin.*) ; vertiginem pati (*Macrob.*) : *to remove vertigo*, vertiginem discutere, sedare ; offusam oculis caliginem disjicere.

VERVAIN, sideritis (*Plin.*, 25, 19, *and* 26, 88) : verbēnaca (*Plin.*) : *verbēna officinalis (*Linn.*).

VERY, *adj.* [Vid. TRUE, REAL.] "*Veriest*" *may often be rendered by* summus ; *or by a superlative. A very fool*, stultior stultissimo. ‖ *Itself*, ipse. *In that very place*, in eo ipso loco.

VERY, *adv.*, summe (*in the highest degree ; with verbs and adjectives*) : maxime : quam maxime : magno opere *or* magnopere : maximo opere *or* maximopere : summo opere *or* summopere (*with great pains or effort ; only with verbs*) : impense (*zealously ; with verbs*) : perquam (*used almost exclusively with words which may be compounded with* per) : admodum (*fully*) : valde (*strongly ; with verbs and adjectives*) : sane quam (*with verbs and adjectives*) : oppido (*literally, enough for the time, plentifully, with adjectives and verbs ; chiefly in common life, and hence found, for the most part, in the comedians ; but also in Cicero, in dialogues and epistles*) : satis (*sufficiently ; always with relation to some given end or to certain circumstances ; with adjectives and adverbs* ; e. g., non satis se tutum in Argis videbat, *not very safe*) : vehementer (*earnestly, passionately ; with verbs of emotion, or the like ; as*, dolēre, gaudēre, rogare ; *also, not uncommonly, in other connections, merely to denote intensity* ; e. g., vehementer utile est, *Cic.* ; erit mihi vehementissime gratum, *Cic.* ; vehementer errare, *Cæs.*) : graviter (*severely ; with verbs*

and participles; e. g., graviter ægrotare, graviter iratus): mire: mirifice: mirum quantum (*extraordinarily*; *with verbs and adjectives*): apprime (*particularly, especially*; *with adjectives*): perfecte (*thoroughly*; *with adjectives*): imprimis (*before all, among the first*; *and for this we find, also*, inter primos, in *or* cum paucis, inter paucos, ante alios, præter cæteros, super omnes): bene (*well, duly*; *with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs*): probe (*finely*; *with adjectives and verbs*; *but only in conversational style in the comedians*): egregie, eximie (*excellently, extraordinarily*; *with adjectives and verbs*: ☞ egregie *is used, also, to denote excess or defect, but only in common discourse, in dialogue, or in the epistolary style*; e. g., egregie falsum, "*very false*" (*but* ☞ *there is no authority for* egregie falli *or* errare, *for which the classical expressions are* valde *or* vehementer errare, procul *or* longe errare, totâ errare viâ, probe *or* diligenter errare): longe (*far*; *with words denoting preference or distinction*: e. g., longe superare, præstare, *or* antecellere; longe diversus). "*Very*" *is expressed in Latin in various other ways*; e. g., *by* per *in composition with adjectives, adverbs, or verbs*; *as*, perpauci, perquam pauci. *very few*; mihi perplacet, *or* perquam placet, *I am very well pleased or satisfied*: *by* dis *in composition with verbs*; e. g., discupere, *to desire very eagerly*; dilaudare, *to extol very highly*: *by the superlative, sometimes with* longe *or* multo; e. g., (longe) fertilissimus; multo ditissimus: *not very (before adjectives and adverbs)*, non ita; haud ita (☞ *not*, non admodum, non valde).

VESICLE, vesicula (*Cic.*).

VESPER, vesper: vesperus.

VESPERS, *preces vespertinæ.

VESSEL. ‖ *A receptacle*, vas, vasis, *n.*; *diminutive*, vasculum. *An empty, full vessel*, vas inane, plenum: *a vessel of gold or silver*, vas auro solidum (*Tac.*); vas ex argento fabrefactum (*Liv.*); *plural*, vasa aurea, argentea. ‖ *A ship*, navis [vid. SHIP]. ‖ *In anatomy*, vas; *especially in the plural*, vasa, -orum.

VEST, *v.* Vid. CLOTHE, INVEST.

VEST, *s.* Vid. GARMENT, WAISTCOAT.

VESTAL, vestalis.

VESTIBULE, vestibulum (*open space before a Roman house, where those who had business there waited*; in vestibulo ædium opperiri salutationem Cæsaris): procœton (*an ante-room to a bed-chamber, where slaves used to wait*; προκοιτών, *in Varro, R. R.*).

VESTIGE, vestigium (*trace, footstep*): reliquiæ (*remainder*): indicium; signum; nota (*mark, indication*). *There is not even a vestige of any thing*, ne vestigium quidem ullum reliquum est alicujus rei (*Cic., Fam.*, 4, 14, 1); nullum exstat vestigium (*after Liv.*).

VESTMENT, } Vid. GARMENT.
VESTURE. }

VESTRY. ‖ *A room attached to a church*, sacrarium (*a place where sacred things are kept*): vestiarium (*a room where clothes are kept*). ‖ *A parish meeting held in the said room*, *concilium parœciæ. *To call a vestry meeting*, *concilium parœciæ convocare: *to hold a vestry meeting*, concilium (&c.) habēre.

VETCH, vicia (*Col., Virg.*). *Of vetches*, vicialis, viciarius (*Col.*).

VETERAN, veteranus. *A veteran* = *old soldier*. (miles) veteranus; vetus miles expertusque belli (*Tac.*); emeritus (*that has served his time out*).

VETERINARY, veterinarius (*Col.*). *A veterinary surgeon*, veterinarius: medicinæ veterinariæ prudens (*Col.*): *a veterinary school*, schola veterinaria: *the veterinary art*, ars veterinaria (*Veget.*); medicina veterinaria (*Col.*).

VEX. ‖ TRANS., stomachum alicui facere *or* movēre: indignationem alicui movēre (*to render indignant*): bilem alicui movēre *or* commovēre: irritare aliquem *or* alicujus iram (*to make angry*): pungere aliquem (*sensibly to grieve or mortify*): offendere aliquem (*to offend, displease any body*; *also of things*). *Something vexes me*, aliquid mihi stomacho est; aliquid ægre fero; aliquid mihi molestum est; aliquid me pungit; aliquid male me habet (☞ *not* nihil ægrius factum est, quam ut, *which means* "*it was with the utmost difficulty that*;" vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 2, 4, 65). *These things vexed me more than they did Quintus himself*, hæc mihi majori stomacho quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt. *To be vexed*, indignari: stomachari: commovēri dolore: irasci: *to be very much vexed*, dolore *or* irâ exardescere: dolore *or* irâ incensum esse: *to be vexed at any thing*, indignari *or* stomachari aliquid: irasci propter aliquid: moleste, ægre, indigne ferre aliquid; *very much*, dirumpi aliquâ re: discruciari: *to be vexed with any body*, cum aliquo stomachari: alicui irasci. INTRANS., piget *or* tædet me alicujus rei: male me habet aliquid: ægre habeo *or* patior aliquid: moleste, graviter, *or* ægre fero aliquid: sollicitudinem habēre: in sollicitudine esse: ægritudinem suscipere: ægritudine affici; *about any thing*, laborare, sollicitum esse de re: afflictari de re (*Cic.*); anxium et sollicitum me habet aliquid; *about any body*, ægritudinem suscipere propter aliquem.

VEXATION, ægritudo animi (*general term, a disturbed state of mind*): indignatio, stomachus (*displeasure, indignation*): ira (*anger*): dolor (*secret vexation*; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 4; *all these of the vexation which one feels*): offensio (*vexation inflicted*): *slight vexation*, indignatiuncula: animi offensiuncula: *full of vexation*, indignabundus: stomachosus (*adverb*, stomachose): *to my great vexation*, non sine aliquo meo stomacho: *to the great vexation of persons*, magnâ cum offensione hominum: *to cause or occasion vexation* [vid. TO VEX]: *to feel vexation* [vid. "*to be vexed*," *under* TO VEX]: *to be ready to burst with vexation*, dirumpi; *at any thing*, aliquâ re.

VEXATIOUS, indignandus; plenus stomachi (*that deserves displeasure*): gravis; molestus (*that is troublesome*): aliquid aliquem pungit (*that annoys any body*).

VIAL, phiāla (φιάλη, *Juv.*, 5, 37; *Mart., Plin.*; *used by Jerome of the "vials" in the Apocalypse*): laguncula (*diminutive of* lagēna, *a bottle*): ampulla (*a flask*).

VIAND. Vid. FOOD.

VIATICUM, viaticum (*Cic., Plaut.*).

VIBRATE. ‖ TRANS., vibrare (*the proper word*), torquēre, versare, agitare aliquid (e. g., vibrare hastam, *Cic.*; jaculum, *Ov.*; torquēre hastam, jaculum, *Virg.*). ‖ INTRANS., vibrare (e. g., linguæ vibrant, *Ov.*; nervi vibrantes, *Sen.*; vox sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, *Sen.*): torquēri: agitari (e. g., *of the strings of a musical instrument, Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 10, 20).

VIBRATION, *actus vibrandi (vibratio, *Jun., Calpurn. ap. Vopisc.*; vibratus, -ūs, *Marc. Cap.*). *Vibration of light*, vibratus ignium (*Marc. Cap.*): *vibration of sound*, motus sonorum (*Cic.*).

VICAR, vicarius (*Cic.*).

VICARAGE, *domus *or* ædes vicarii.

VICARIOUS, vicarius (*Cic., Quint.*); loco, *or, more rarely*, in loco, alicujus.

VICE, vitiositas; turpitudo (κακία, *as moral evil*: *respecting* vitiositas, vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 4, 15, *init.*): libidines (*evil passions or desires*): vitium (*a fault*; *any thing amiss*): flagitium; scelus (*a vicious or wicked act*). *To be a vice*, in vitio esse (*to be faulty*): *to give one's self up to vice*, dedere animum vitiis: dedere se libidinibus: *to be a monster of vice*, ingurgitare se in flagitia (*Cic.*): omnibus vitiis affinem esse (*after Cic., De Invent.*, 2, 10, 33): omnibus vitiis tenēri (*after Hor., Sat.*, 1, 4, 130); omnibus flagitiis, omnibus libidinibus deditum esse. *To avoid, flee from vice*, a vitiis abstinēre: vitia declinare. ‖ *A kind of instrument, perhaps* *retinaculum.

VICE-ADMIRAL, qui fungitur officio supremi classis præfecti (*after Col.*, 11, 1, 17): *vicarius prætoris navalis.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, *qui cancellarii officia *or* vices sustinet; *usually* *procancellarius *or* *vicecancellarius (*technical term*).

VICEGERENT, vicarius: *qui vice alicujus fungitur, vicem alicujus implet.

VICE-PRESIDENT. *præsidis vicarius.

VICEROY, *regis vicarius: *qui regis vices implet, *or* regis vice fungitur. *To be a viceroy any where*, *regis vice alicui terræ præesse: *to give a viceroy to a people*, præponere populo aliquem qui regiâ vice ipsi imperet (*Ern.*).

VICIOUS, vitiosus (*faulty, defective*): turpis (*shameful, disgraceful*): improbus (*morally bad*): flagitiosus (*infamous, gross*; *all of persons and things*). JN. vitiosus ac flagitiosus: cujus in animo improbitas versatur (*morally bad*; *of persons*): vitiis contaminatus, inquinatus (*stained with vice*; *of persons*): scelestus: sceleratus (*criminal*; *the former in respect of disposition, the latter in respect of action*; *of persons and things*). *Extremely vicious*, vitiis, flagitiis, sceleribus obrutus (*of persons*); vitiis flagitiisque omnibus deditus (*of persons and things*).

VICIOUSLY, vitiose (*faultily*): turpiter: flagitiose. JN. flagitiose et turpiter: scelerate (*basely, with moral turpitude*).

VICISSITUDE, vicissitudo: varietas: commutatio. *Vicissitude of day and night, of the seasons, of fortune*, &c. Vid. CHANGE.

VICTIM, victima (*of the larger sort*; *properly and figuratively*): hostia (*of the smaller sort*).

VICTOR, victor: expugnator (*with genitive*; e. g., urbis): domitor (*with genitive*; e. g., Hispaniæ: *vanquisher*). Vid., *also*, CONQUEROR, CONQUER.

VICTORIOUS, victor: superior. *To come off victorious*, victorem *or* superiorem discedere. Vid., *also*, "*to obtain a* VICTORY."

VICTORY, victoria (*the proper word*): tropæum (τρόπαιον, *trophy*; *by metonymy, for victory, as Nep., Them.*, 5, 3, victoria quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo): palma (*figuratively, reward for a victory, superiority*). *A decisive victory*, parta et explorata victoria: *a victory over foreign enemies*, victoria externa: *a victory over enemies at home*, victoria domestica: *to get, win*, &c., *a victory*, victoriâ potiri: *the victory was easy*, facile erat vincere: *after the victory was obtained*, partâ victoriâ: *to turn the scale of victory in favor of any body*, victoriam ad aliquem transferre: *to have the victory in one's hands*, victoriam in manibus habēre: *to follow up a victory*, victoriâ uti (*Cic.*); a victoriâ nihil cessare (*Liv.*, 34, 16; ☞ *but not* victoriam exercēre, *which, in Liv.*, 2, 55, *and* 7, 22, *from the context, has quite a different meaning*): *to concede the victory to any body*, manus dare vincique se pati (*to confess one's self conquered*); alicui palmam dare (*to concede the superiority to any body*): *to foretell a certain victory*, certam victoriæ spem augurari: *to proclaim a victory*, victoriam conclamare: *to celebrate a victory*, victoriam concelebrare (*also by circumlocution with the verbs under* CONQUER; e. g., *after a victory over enemies, difficulties*, &c., victis hostibus, difficultatibus): *to obtain a victory*, vincere (*general term*); victoriam consequi *or* adipisci; superiorem *or* victorem discedere; palmam ferre (*figuratively, to have the superiority*): *over any body*, vincere *or* superare aliquem; victoriam ferre, referre ex aliquo; victoriam reportare ab *or* de aliquo: *to obtain a complete victory over any body*, devincere aliquem (e. g., Pœnos classe): *to obtain a victory over one's passions*, &c., cupiditates coercēre, continēre, comprimere; cupiditatibus imperare: *a certain, uncertain, doubtful, brilliant, honorable, glorious*, &c., *victory*, victoria certa, explorata, incerta, dubia, clarissima, honesta (egregia, *Liv.*), præclara, gloriosa (*Cic.*): *a melancholy, bloody, bloodless, cruel, wicked victory*, victoria acerba, cruenta, incruenta (*Liv.*), funesta, crudelis, nefaria: *a complete victory*, victoria justa: *an easy victory*, victoria facilis: *almost to give up the victory for lost*, victoriam prope desperare: *that victory cost the Carthaginians much blood*, Pœnis ea victoria multo sanguine stetit: *our victory was won without the loss of a man*, victoria nobis incruenta fuit (*Liv.*, 2, 31): *Scipio was called Africanus on account of his great victory over the Carthaginians*, Scipio ob egregiam de Pœnis victoriam Africanus appellatus est.

VICTUAL, supportare frumentum et

commeatum (*Cæs.*): frumentum dare: commeatum portare (*Sall., to send a supply of provisions*): sustinēre commeatus (*to victual well, to keep up an ample supply of provisions, Cæs.*); rem frumentariam providēre, comparare (*to obtain and furnish with provisions in the first instance*, exercitui).

VICTUALLER, caupo (*Cic.*): hospes (*a host*): popinarius (*Lamprid.*).

VICTUALLING-HOUSE, caupōna (*shop where wine and ready-dressed meat were sold*): popīna (*where persons were allowed to eat and drink "on the premises"*): taberna cauponia (*Pand.*).

VICTUALLING-OFFICER, rei frumentariæ præfectus, præpositus: qui rei frumentariæ præest: annonæ præfectus (*Liv.*, 4, 13): frumentarius (*Hirt.*).

VICTUALS, cibus; *plural*, cibi (*the plural when several kinds of food are spoken of*): esca (*food prepared so as to be eaten; victuals and drink*). JN. cibus potusque; cibus vinumque: victus (*general term*). *Moderate quantity of victuals and drink*, temperatæ escæ modicæque potiones: *he is fond of his victuals*, libenter cœnat.

VIE WITH. ‖ *Of persons*, certare, *or* concertare, *or* contendere cum aliquo: æmulari aliquem *or* cum aliquo. *To vie with any body in any thing*, aliquâ re certare *or* concertare cum aliquo; (*of mutual competition*), aliquâ re inter se certare. ‖ *Of things*, certare cum aliquâ re (*poetically*, alicui rei; e. g., viridique certat bacca Venafro, *Hor.*): æmulari aliquid (e. g., Balicæ uvæ Albanum vinum æmulantur, *Plin.*).

VIEW. ‖ *Sight*, visus, -ūs. [Vid. SIGHT.] ‖ *Survey*, aspectus, -ūs: conspectus, -ūs. *To take a view of*, aliquid visere *or* invisere (*to look at out of curiosity*; invisere, *with accuracy*): aspicere (*to look at*): inspicere (*to inspect*): contemplari (*to view*): oculis collustrare *or* perlustrare (*to examine one by one*). *To take a view of a country*, aspicere situm omnem regionis; contemplari locorum situm: *to take a view of any thing on the spot*, in re præsenti cognoscere aliquid: *point of view* [vid. POINT]. ‖ *Prospect*, prospectus, -ūs [vid. PROSPECT]. *To command a view* [vid., *also*, TO COMMAND (*end*, β)]. ‖ *Design, object, end*, consilium (*plan, design*): finis (*object in view*): quod mihi proposui (*end proposed*): quod maxime sequor, specto (*special object in view*; ☞ scopus *is not Latin*): *to have any thing in view*, spectare aliquid *or* ad aliquid, *or followed by* ut (*to look at*): quærere *or* sequi aliquid (*to endeavor to reach or attain*): propositum habeo *or* propositum est mihi aliquid, *or followed by an infinitive* (*to propose or purpose a thing*): cogitare aliquid, *or followed by an infinitive* (*to think of doing any thing*): (animo) intendere, *followed by the accusative of a pronoun, by* ut, *or by an infinitive*; animum intendere ad *or* in aliquid (*to turn one's mind to a thing*): tendere ad aliquid (*to strive after any thing*): id agere, ut (*to have in hand*): rationem referre ad aliquid. *To have any thing especially in view*, aliquid potissimum, maxime sequi; aliquo consilia et cogitationes imprimis referre: *to have a different view*, non idem velle: *to have quite other views*, longe alio spectare: *to entertain views hostile to the state*, contra rempublicam sentire: *to have nothing in view but the public good*, ad communem salutem referre omnia; alicujus mens nihil nisi commodum publicum videt: *to take the same view of any thing*, de aliquâ re idem sentire (*with any body*, cum aliquo *or* atque aliquis), *or simply* cum aliquo sentire: *all entertain the very same views*, omnes sentiunt unum atque idem: *to entertain a different view*, non idem sentire de aliquâ re: *what are your views?* quid tibi vis? quid tua mens est? *my view is*, mens mea hæc est; eo pertinent, *or* valent, mea consilia: *it is far from my view*, plurimum ab eo absum: *with a good view*, bono consilio *or* animo: *with this view, with a view to*, eo consilio ut; hoc animo; hâc mente (☞ ad eum finem, *in this sense, occurs only in later writers*); idcirco; ita, ut; eo, ut, &c. "*With a view to*," *often by* ad *only*; e. g., *with a view to conciliation*, ad conciliationem gratiæ.

VIEW, *v.*, aliquid inspicere (*to see in what state a thing is; survey*): visere; invisere (*to look narrowly into, examine closely*): spectare (*to look at openly and carefully*): perlustrare (*to look over, look at thoroughly*): contemplari (*to look at steadily*): intuēri (*to look at attentively, with interest*): oculis collustrare *or* perlustrare (*to look over carefully or minutely*): oculis obire, *Plin. Ep.* (*to look over, take a view of*).

VIEWLESS. Vid. INVISIBLE.

VIGIL, vigilia: pervigilium (*through the whole night*). *To keep a vigil*, vigilare: pervigilare.

VIGILANCE, vigilantia (*the proper word*): cura; diligentia (*care, diligence*): cautio; circumspectio (*circumspection*).

VIGILANT, vigilans: vigil. *To be vigilant*, vigilare: advigilare: *to be very vigilant*, mirificâ esse vigilantiâ: *to keep a vigilant eye upon*, diligenter custodire aliquid or aliquem: *to be vigilant in any body's service*, excubare vigilareque pro aliquo (*Cic.*): *vigilant care*, vigilantes curæ (*Cic., improperly*). *If = cautious*, vid.

VIGILANTLY, vigilanter (*Cic.*).

VIGNETTE, *emblēma: *ornamentum: *imago ornamenti causâ apposita.

VIGOR. ‖ *Force*, vid. ‖ *Mental force*, robur animi *or* animi vis: magnum, quo aliquis valet, ingenium: ingenii præstantia (*high cultivation of the mind*): animi firmitas (*fortitude of mind or character*): virtus (*mental or moral strength; fortitude*): animi vigor (*liveliness or freshness of the mind; opposed to* corporis vigor): vis ingenii *or simply* ingenium (*productive mental power; respecting* ingenium, vid. *Hor., Sat.*, 1, 4, 43, *Heind.*): vigor: virtus (*fullness of power; both of animate and inanimate subjects*): vis vitalis (*vital power*): animus; anima (*the vital principle; τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν*): sanguis (*vivacity, as well of the body as of speech; also of the speaker himself*). *Full of vigor*, plenus sanguinis (*of persons and things*): *to lose the true vigor*, verum sanguinem perdere *or* deperdere (*of a speaker*): *the scholastic orations possess less nerve and vigor than those of the forum*, minus sanguinis et virium declamationes habent, quam orationes: *what vigor is displayed in this book*, quantum in illo libro vigoris est (*Sen. Ep.*, 64, 2): *vigor of expression or thought*, gravitas verborum et sententiarum (vid. *Cic., Or.*, 9, 32): *a man full of vigor*, vir fortis: *the vigor of a speaker*, virtus oratoris: *with a certain vigor*, cum quâdam virtute. ‖ *Energy*, vid. ‖ *Activity*, vid.

VIGOROUS. ‖ *Forcible*, vid. ‖ *Full of strength*, valens: validus (*general term*): firmus (*firm; of men and the human body, states, &c.; then, also, of other objects*; e. g., cibus firmus, potio firma). JN. firmus et robustus (e. g., respublica); valens et firmus (e. g., civitas): robustus (*robust, stanch; of the human body, the state, &c.*). JN. robustus et valens (e. g., homo): lacertosus (*muscular; of men and animals*): corpore vigens; corpore validus: corpore robusto (*only of man; the former denoting a body in the prime of youth; the second, vital strength; and the third, relating to firm, sound flesh*): potens; efficax (*powerful; of effect*): gravis (*that influences the mind forcibly; of speech and the speaker*); nervosus (*full of nerve in expression; of a speaker*): alacer; vividus (*lively*): strēnuus (*that sets to work with energy*): impiger (*not sluggish*). *To be vigorous*, corpore vigēre: corpore robusto esse: corpore valēre *or* validum esse: bonis viribus esse (*that possesses strength*): *a vigorous speech*, oratio gravis, *also* nervi orationis (*energetic expressions or words*): *a vigorous delivery*, actio plena spiritūs (*full of spirit and life*): *in a vigorous manner*; vid. VIGOROUSLY.

VIGOROUSLY, nervose: graviter: strenue: impigre: alacri animo [SYN. *in* VIGOROUS]. *He spoke so powerfully and vigorously*, tantâ vi tantâque gravitate dixit: *to support any body most vigorously*, aliquem enixissime juvare. Vid., *also*, FORCIBLY.

VILE. ‖ *Worthless, despicable*, vilis (*properly, that to which one affixes a low value; then worthless, paltry*; e. g., *honor*): contemnendus: contemtus: despectus (*despised* [SYN. *in* DESPISE]): abjectus (*flung away; hence worthless*). JN. contemtus et abjectus (☞ *avoid* contemtibilis, despicabilis, aspernabilis). *A vile fellow*, homo despicatissimus; homo contemtissimus *or* contemtissimus et despectissimus (*despised, despicable*): homo omni parte detestabilis; homo impurus; monstrum hominis. *To become vile*, in contemtionem venire *or* adduci. ‖ *Abominable, foul*, fœdus: abominandus: detestandus: detestabilis: nefandus: immanis: teter. SYN. *in* ABOMINABLE.

VILELY, fœde: fœdissime: nefarie: deterrime.

VILENESS, turpitudo, animus abjectus (*baseness*). *Usually by circumlocution with the adjective* (☞ *not* vilitas, *which is = cheapness*).

VILIFY, male dicere alicui (*to speak ill of*): criminari (*to accuse*): de aliquo absente detrahendi causâ maledicere, contumelioseque dicere: detrahere de alicujus famâ *or* gloriâ.

VILLA. Vid. COUNTRY-HOUSE.

VILLAGE. ‖ PROPR., pagus: vicus (*the former, a large village; the latter, a small village or hamlet, a farm-house with out-buildings*, &c.): rus; agri (*village with the country round it; the country, as opposed to the town*). *Of a village*, paganus: vicanus (*that lives in a village*): agrestis; rusticus (*of the country; hence boorish, coarse*). *From village to village*, pagatim: vicatim: *village life*, vita rustica *or* rusticana: *of or belonging to villages*, paganicus. ‖ *The inhabitants of a village*, pagus: pagani: vicani.

VILLAGER, paganus: vicanus: homo rusticanus ex municipio: homo rusticanus: homo municipalis.

VILLAIN. ‖ *A bad, worthless fellow*, homo malus, improbus: homo nequam. JN. nequam et improbus: homo scelestus, sceleratus, consceleratus: homo perditus *or* profligatus: homo nefarius et improbus: homo sine religione ullâ ac fide. *A detestable villain*, profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus: homo omnium sceleratissimus: *a manifest villain*, homo fœdus et aperte malus: *a crafty villain*, homo ingeniosissime nequam (*Vell.*): *villain!* scelus! (*as abusive exclamation*). ‖ *Serf*, adscriptus glebæ: servus (*general term for slave*): mancipium (*bought or taken in war*): verna (*one born in the house*).

VILLAINOUS, improbus: nequam: scelestus: fœdus. Vid., *also*, VILLAIN.

VILLAINOUSLY, improbe: sceleste: fœde: nefarie.

VILLAINY, improbitas (*villainous disposition*): flagitium: scelus: fœdum *or* indignum facinus: dedecus (*a villainous or disgraceful action*).

VILLANAGE, angaria (*a Persian word, but in use as early as the time of Cicero*; vid. *Fragm. Nigidii ap. Gell.*, 19, 14, *extr.*; *frequent in the Jurisconsults; properly, the work or service of an* angarus, *who was originally a person bound to act as a courier in the service of the state when required*): angariarum præstatio (*the performance of villanage, Jurisconsulti*): opera serva (*the service performed; after Plaut., Pers.*, 2, 4, 9). *To perform villanage*, * angariam *or* operam servam præstare: *Lycurgus caused the lands of the rich to be cultivated by the poor in villanage*, Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi ut servitio colendos dedit (*Cic., Rep.*, 3, 9).

VINDICATE, rem sibi *or* ad se vindicare (*by law or not*): tenēre: obtinēre (*to make good one's right to a disputed possession*): retinēre (*to withhold any thing, not to give it up*). *In the poets and later prose writers*, asserere aliquid alicui (sibi), *or* asserere *only* (se cœlo asserere, *Ov. So* "*assert the native skies*," *Dryd.*; i. e., *claim to be heaven-born*: nec laudes asserere nostras, *Ov.*, nec sapientis nomen sibi asseruit, *Quint.*). *To vindicate a right successfully*, jus tenēre, obtinēre, retinēre: *to vindicate a right* (= *to endeavor to make it good*), jus persequi: *to vindicate one's lib-*

erty (i. e., *to escape from an actual servitude*), se in libertatem asserere; se asserere (*Ov.*).

VINDICATION. *By circumlocution with the verb.*

VINDICATOR, assertor alicujus rei (*Liv., and post-Augustan in prose; vindicator*; e. g., gladius assertor libertatis, *Sen.*): propugnator alicujus rei (e. g., libertatis, *Cic., a champion of a cause*): defensor (*a defender; also one who wards off any thing*).

VINDICTIVE, ulciscendi cupidus (*in a single case*): qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit (*that allows no injury to pass unavenged*). *Exceedingly vindictive*, inimicitiarum persequentissimus (*Auct. ad Herenn.*).

VINE, vitis: labrusca: salicastrum (*a kind of wild vine*; vid. *Voss., Virg. Ecl.*, 5, 7): vitis generosæ stirpis (*a cultivated vine*). *To plant vines*, vites serere *or* ponere: vinum serere: *to cultivate a vine*, vitem colere: *to prop a vine*, vitem palare: *to prune or tie up a vine*, vitem amputare, ligare: *to ingraft a vine*, vitem inserere: *to propagate a vine*, vitem propagare: *the vine grows too luxuriantly*, vitis supervacuis frondibus luxurians silvescit: *the vine climbs*, vitis claviculis adminiculata se erigit (☞ palmes *or* flagellum *is a very thin and slender branch or shoot of a vine; but also used, by metonymy, for the vine itself, Col.*).

VINE-BRANCH, palmes: flagellum (*if very thin and slender*). Vid. VINE.

VINE-DRESSER, vinitor: vindemitor: vitium cultor.

VINE-FRETTER, convolvulus (*Cato, R. R.*, 95, 1, &c.): *sphinx elpēnor (*Linnæus*).

VINEGAR, acētum. *Sharp vinegar*, acetum acris saporis; acetum acidissimum: *to put in vinegar*, aceto condire (*to season or flavor with vinegar, Schol. Acron.*): *aceto macerare (*to soak in vinegar*): *to turn to or become vinegar (of wine, &c.)*, in acetum verti: *sour as vinegar*, acidissimus.

VINEGAR CRUET, acetabulum.

VINE KNIFE, falx vinitoria.

VINE LEAF, vitis folium: folium vitigineum (*general term*): pampinus (*a young, tender leaf*). *Vine leaves*, folia vitiginea, -orum: *of or consisting of vine leaves*, pampineus: *full of vine leaves*, pampinosus: *to strip off the superfluous vine leaves*, pampinare: *ornamented with*, &c., pampinatus (*also if artificially made*; vid. *Voss., Virg. Ecl.*, 3, 39).

VINE PROP, pedamentum: statūmen (*general term*): ridica (*made of an olive or oak tree*).

VINEYARD, vinea: vinētum: collis vinarius: mons amictus vitibus: hortus vinearius (*Ulp.*: ☞ arbustum, *a plantation of trees for the purpose of supporting and rearing vines*). *To plant a vineyard*, vineam instituere; vinetum instituere *or* ponere.

VINTAGE, vindemia. *A good, poor vintage*, vindemia bona, magna (*Pall.*), gracilis (*Plin. Ep.*), exigua (*Col.*); vindemiola (*Cic.*): *of or belonging to a vintage*, vindemiatorius (*Varr.*): *to gather the vintage*, vindemiam facere (*Col.*), metere (*Plin.*), colligere (*Plin. Ep.*): *I have but a poor vintage, yet better than I had expected*, vindemias graciles quidem, uberiores tamen quam exspectaveram colligo (*Pliny*, 9, 20, 2).

VINTNER, caupo: vinarius (*Plaut.*).

VIOL, fides, -ium, *plural.*

VIOLATE, violare: frangere: rumpere (*to break*). *To violate one's word*, fidem frangere, violare; fidem prodere: *to violate laws*, leges perrumpere, violare; a legibus discedere (rumpere, *poetical*): *to violate an oath*, jusjurandum non servare, non conservare: *to violate friendship*, amicitiam violare, dissolvere, dirumpere: *to violate chastity*, alicui stuprum inferre *or* offerre; alicui vitium offerre *or* vim afferre; aliquam per vim stuprare; aliquam vitiare; pudicitiam alicui expugnare *or* eripere; decus muliebre alicui expugnare (*Liv.*, 1, 48).

VIOLATION, violatio (*Liv.*); *but usually by the verb.*

VIOLATOR, violator (*Liv.*); *but usually by the verb.*

VIOLENCE, vis (*intensive strength; for which Pliny is the first to use, also*, vehementia): gravitas (*great impression made by any thing on the senses or feelings*): incitatio: impetus (*haste*): violentia (*force, vehemence*): ardor: æstus (*heat; especially of a fever, of passions*): impotentia (*want of self-government*): iracundia (*irritability, inclination to anger*). *Violence of a storm*, vis tempestatis: *with violence* [vid. VIOLENTLY]: *to take with violence*, vi capere (*general term*); vi eripere alicui aliquid (*to snatch or tear away*); vi *or* per vim expugnare (*to take by storm*): *to apply or use violence*, vi agere; *with any thing*, per vim facere aliquid; *in order to carry any thing into execution*, vi expugnare aliquid; extorquēre aliquid: *to do violence to, use or apply violence to any body or any thing*, vim adhibēre alicui *or* alicui rei (*general term*); vim afferre alicui; vim et manus inferre alicui (*to lay violent hands on*); violare aliquem *or* aliquid (*to inflict an injury*): *to offer violence to a female*, vim *or* stuprum afferre alicui; stuprum inferre alicui; per vim stuprare aliquam; decus muliebre expugnare: *to do violence to one's self*, naturæ suæ repugnare (*to act contrary to one's nature and custom*); *in any matter*, frango ipse me, cogoque (*Orelli*, cogo) aliquid ferre toleranter (*to bear or endure any thing with submission or patiently, Cic. ad Div.*, 4, 6, 2); tormentum sibi injungere, ne (vid. *Plin., Paneg.*, 86, *in.*).

VIOLENT, vehemens (*the proper word; opposed to* lenis, placidus; *properly, of persons, then also of things*): gravis (*that strongly affects the sense or feelings*; e. g., morbus; odor; verbum; adversarius): magnus (*great*): acer (*sharp*). JN. acer et vehemens: vehemens acerque (*opposed to* placidus mollisque): acerbus (*that occasions pain*): concitatus: incitatus: intentus (*in haste*): rapidus (*rapid, in haste*): violentus (*that acts forcibly*): atrox (*that causes fear or terror*): ardens: flagrans (*burning; of fervor and passion*): iracundus (*irritable*): impōtens (*unable to restrain himself; also of things*; homo, rabies, &c.). JN. ferox impotensque: ferox et impotens: importunus (*rough, wild, harsh*, &c.; tyrannus, libidines, &c.). *To put one's self into a more violent passion*, in impotentiorem rabiem accensum esse (*Liv.*): *violent rain*, imber magnus *or* maximus: *a violent wind*, ventus vehemens *or* magnus: *violent desire*, cupiditas magna *or* acris, ardens *or* flagrans: *a man of violent disposition*, vir *or* homo vehementis, *or* violenti ingenii; homo iracundus: *to die a violent death*, manum *or* mortem sibi inferre; suâpte manu se interficere (*to lay violent hands on one's self*; vid. "*to commit* SUICIDE"); vis alicui affertur (*by another*); *a violent interpretation*, *interpretatio contorta: *to give a violent interpretation to a passage*, *vim adhibēre alicui loco: *to use violent means* [vid. "*to apply* VIOLENCE"]: *in a violent manner*, vi; per vim.

VIOLENTLY, vi: per vim (*in the way or by means of violence*): vehementer: valde: graviter: acriter: acerbe: contente. *To contend violently*, vehementer contendere; acriter, *or* acerrime, *or* fortissime pugnare: *to cry out violently*, valde clamare: *to speak violently*, acriter, *or* concitate, *or* magnā contentione dicere: *to blame any body violently*, acerrime aliquem reprehendere: *to resist violently*, vehementer repugnare.

VIOLET, viola (☞ *under this name were comprised various kinds of flowers which resembled the violet*; vid. *the lexicographers*): *viola odorata (*Linn.*): *a violet bed*, violarium: *violet blue*, violaceus; ianthinus (*ἰάνθινος, of a brownish color*): amethystinus (*Mart.*).

VIOLIN, *violīna (*must be retained, perhaps with* quæ dicta, *for* fides *has much too wide a signification; neither do* tetrachordum *or* barbitos *suit*). *To play on the violin*, violinā canere; (*well*), scite: *a player on the violin*, *violinista (*analogously with* citharista*): *or* *violinā canere doctus. ☞ *In Latin of the Middle Ages, this instrument is called* giga *or* gugalia.

VIOLONCELLO, tetrachordum grave minoris modi (*Bau.*).

VIPER, vipera (*properly and figuratively, Cic.*): *coluber berus (*Linn.*). *Viper's brood, generation of vipers*, (*figuratively*) homines nequissimi, improbissimi, scelestissimi. JN. nequissimi atque improbissimi (*Cic.*).

VIPERINE, } viperīnus: vipereus.
VIPEROUS, }

VIRAGO, virāgo (*Plaut., Ov.*).

VIRGIN, *s.*, virgo (*unmarried woman, whether young or old, παρθένος*): puella (*κόρη, young woman, whether married or not*; e. g., *Nero's wife Octavia, twenty years old, Tac., Ann.*, 14, 64). ☞ Virago *is a strong, masculine young woman, an Amazon.*

VIRGIN, *adj.*, virgineus (*of or belonging to a virgin*): virginalis (*characteristic of a virgin*; e. g., verecundia).

VIRGINITY, virginitas. *Perpetual virginity*, perpetua virginitas (*Liv.*, 1, 3); hoc sacerdotio perpetua a viris omnibus pudicitia ei imperata est (*Just.*, 10, 2, 4, *perpetual virginity*).

VIRILITY, virilitas.

VIRTUAL, *by circumlocution with* quod idem valet, quod re quidem verâ (aliquid est). Vid. *quotations in* VIRTUALLY.

VIRTUALLY, re quidem (*or* autem) verâ (e. g., hæc ille si verbis non audet, re quidem verâ palam loquitur, *Cic., Quint.*, 17, *fin.*). *A law is virtually repealed*, legem mos publicus repudiavit: *he virtually says this*, non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quæ dicit idem valent.

VIRTUE. ‖ *Power, efficacy*, vis (*Cic.*): potestas (*Plin.*): efficacitas (*Cic.*): efficientia (*Cic., once*): efficacia (*Plin.*). *The natural virtues of plants*, potestates herbarum (*Plin.*, 25, 2, 5): *the virtues of medicines*, facultates medicamentorum (*Cels.*, 5, 1): *to possess a certain virtue*, vim habēre; valēre; efficere aliquid; potestatem habēre; pertinēre ad aliquid: *in or by virtue of*, e *or* ex (*conformably to*; e. g., ex pacto, ex conventu); per (*by authority of*; e. g., per senatūs decretum, &c.). *It may also be expressed by the simple ablative*; e. g., *by virtue of this command*, quo imperio (*as Nep., Milt.*, 7, 1). ‖ *Good quality of any thing*, virtus (e. g., arboris, equi, *Cic.*; ferri, herbarum, &c.). *Wine has this virtue*, vinum eo nomine commendatur, hanc laudem habet: *fidelity is the virtue of a dog*, summa virtus, *or* laus, canis in fide cernitur, posita est. ‖ *Moral goodness*, virtus (*as showing itself in meritorious and becoming actions*): innocentia (*as showing itself in blameless, especially disinterested, conduct*): honestas (*as showing itself in virtuous and noble sentiments*). ☞ *Neither of these words corresponds exactly to our word "virtue" in this sense*: virtus *denotes, strictly speaking, only excellence* (virtus est nihil aliud quam ad summum perducta natura, *Cic., Leg.*, 1, 8, 25; *compare Tusc.*, 4, 15, 34; 5, 13, 39; *Beier ad Cic., Off.*, 2, 6, 29), *and* honestas, *in the Roman sense, has too exclusive a reference to character, reputation, and human opinion*: *Grotefend remarks, that* honestas *is nearer to our idea than* virtus; *but perhaps* virtus *must be usually adopted, the sense in which a modern writer uses the term being fully understood. Or we may say*, honestum, rectum, virtus vera; *or, by circumlocution*, id quod proprie dicitur vereque est honestum (*Cic., Off.*, 3, 4, 17). *The path of virtue*, virtutis via (*Sall.*): *lovely, heavenly virtue*, virtus amabilis, admirabilis, divina (*Cic.*): *singular, extraordinary virtue*, virtus eximia, præclara, singularis, excellens (*Cic.*): *tried virtue*, virtus spectata, probata: *oppressed virtue*, virtus afflicta, prostrata: *active virtue*, virtus actuosa; virtus, quæ in agendo versatur: *a pattern of virtue*, exemplar virtutis (*Sen.*); lumen probitatis et virtutis (*Cic., Amic.*, 8, 27): *to be possessed of virtue*, virtutem habēre; virtute præditum, ornatum esse; in quo virtus inest: *to depart or deviate from virtue*, a virtute discedere; honestatem deserere: *virtue commends itself by action*, omnis laus virtutis in actione consistit

(*Cic., Off.*, 1, 6, 19). ‖ *A single feature of moral goodness*, virtus. *The virtue of temperance, of justice*, virtus continentiæ, justitiæ (*Cic.*): *all virtues are equal*, omnes virtutes sunt inter se æquales et pares (*Cic., De Or.*, 3, 14, 55): *to make a virtue of necessity*, laudem virtutis necessitati dare (*Quint.*); necessitati cedere, concedere, parēre, aliquid dare, tribuere (*after Cic.*). ‖ *Chastity*, pudicitia: pudor.

VIRTUOSO, rerum antiquarum studiosus (*one fond of antiquarian pursuits, a collector*, &c.): * artium amator: liberalium artium studiosus: homo elegans: rerum artificiosarum studiosus (*fond of collecting works of art*).

VIRTUOUS, virtute præditus, ornatus: virtutis compos: in quo virtus inest; *or perhaps rather* probus: honestus: rectus (*with reference to moral goodness and an upright life*). *A virtuous life*, vita honesta: *or, in the highest sense*, vita sancta; vitæ sanctitas, sanctimonia: *a virtuous action*, quod cum virtute fit; honeste, recte factum; actio honesta (*after Cicero*): *thoroughly virtuous*, in quo inest virtus omnibus numeris perfecta, absoluta: *to be highly virtuous*, singulari, eximiâ virtute prædītum esse: *to have led a thoroughly virtuous life*, virtutis perfectæ perfecto functum esse munere (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 45, 109): *all virtuous persons are happy*, omnes virtutis compotes beati sunt (*ibid.*, 5, 13, 39).

VIRTUOUSLY, cum virtute: honeste: recte: sancte. *To live virtuously*, cum virtute vivere; degere vitam cum virtute (*Cic.*); recte, honeste, sancte vivere (*Cic.*).

VIRULENCE. ‖ Propr., virus, -i, *n.*: * rei virulentæ vis. ‖ Fig., virus, -i, *n.*: acerbitas: amaritudo: gravitas.

VIRULENT. ‖ Propr., virulentus (*Gell.*); *or by circumlocution with* virus. ‖ Fig., acerbus: amarulentus: asper: mordax.

VIRUS, virus, -i, *n.*

VISAGE. Vid. Countenance, Face.

VISCERA, viscera, -um, *plural* (*usually of the heart, lungs, liver*, &c.): intestina, -orum, *plural*: *also*, interanea, -orum (*Plin., the lower intestines*).

VISCID, } viscosus (*Pall.*): lentus
VISCOUS, } (*Virg.*): tenax (*Plin.*).

VISIBILITY, *by circumlocution with words under* Visible.

VISIBLE, (*properly*) aspectabilis: quod cerni, oculis cerni, potest: quod cadit, venit, in, sub aspectum: quod cadit sub oculos, in conspectum: quod ante oculos positum est: quod aspectu sentitur: quod in cernendi sensum cadit: conspicuus (*strikingly visible, Hor., Phædr., Tac.*): subjectus oculis (*Liv.*): sub oculos (*plainly visible, Quint.* ☞ *Avoid* visibilis, *Appul., late*). *The visible world*, mundus quem cernimus (*Cic., Univ.*, 2); quæ sub aspectum cadunt (*ibid.*, 4); hæc omnia quæ videmus (*Cic., Cat.*, 3, 9, 21); ea quæ sunt quæque cernuntur omnia (*Cic., Fin.*, 1, 6, 17): *visible things*, quæ oculis cernimus; quæ sub oculos cadunt; quæ aspectu sentiuntur (*Cic.*): *to be visible*, oculis, aspectu cerni; ante oculos positum esse (*Cic.*): in oculis situm esse (*Sall.*); sub oculis esse; oculis subjectum esse (*Liv.*); in prospectu esse (*Cæs.*); in oculos incurrere; sub *or* in oculos, in conspectum, sub aspectum, cadere; conspici; apparēre: *to render visible*, subjicere aliquid oculis, sub oculos, *or* sub aspectum; aperire: *to become visible*, in conspectum dari; aperiri; se aperire (*opposed to* occultari, delitescere); sub oculos subjici (*Quint.*); oculis se dare (*Plin. Ep., Sen.*). ‖ Fig. *Apparent, clear, manifest*, manifestus: promtus: apertus: evidens: expressus: illustris: perspicuus. *To be visible*, apparēre; patēre; manifestum esse. Vid., *also*, Apparent.

VISIBLY. ‖ Propr., *by circumlocution with the adjectives.* ‖ Fig., evidenter.

VISION. ‖ *Sight*, visus, -ûs: aspectus, -ûs: conspectus, -ûs, *or by circumlocution with* oculi. ‖ *An apparition*, res objecta (*that which presents itself to the eye, Cic., Acad.*, 2, 12, 38; 14, 48): visum (*any thing seen, a sight*): visa species (*a form which one believes he has seen, whether awake or in a dream*): simulacrum (*an apparition.* ☞ *Not* spectrum, *which is* = εἴδωλον, *in the language of the Stoics*; vid. *Cic. ad Div.*, 15, 16, 2). [Vid., *also*, Apparition.] ‖ *A chimera*, delirantis somnium: aberrantis animi mera deliria: commentum (*a fiction*).

VISIONARY, fanaticus (*inspired with a wild enthusiasm*): inanis: vanus (*existing only in the imagination*): fictus: commenticius (*fictitious*).

VISIT, *s.*, salutatio: salutationis officium. *To make a visit* [vid. Visit, *v.*]: *to put off a visit*, visendi curam differre (*Tac.*): *your visit will be agreeable to us all*, carus omnibus exspectatusque venies: *I liked my visit at Talna's*, fui libenter apud Talnam (*Cic.*). Syn. *in* Call, *s.*

VISIT, *v.*, visere: alicujus visendi causâ venire: invisere: visitare: adire: convenire: salutare: salutatum *or* salutandi causâ ad aliquem venire: ad aliquem salutandum venire. [Syn. *in* Call = *Visit.*] *To visit from time to time*, intervisere: *to visit a place* (*to stay there, or on business*), obire; venire ad; adire; visere: *to visit frequently or regularly*, frequentare: *to visit any body frequently*, alicujus domum frequentare: celebrare (celebrare, *of thronging it*); frequenter, *or* multum, *or* frequentem ad aliquem ventitare: *to visit a sick person*, ægrotum visere; ægrotum visitare: *to visit one's patients*, ægrotos perambulare: *to visit one's country-houses*, obire villas suas: *much visited* (*of places*), frequens; celeber: *to visit* (*for inspection*, &c.), spectare (*Bau.*): *to visit the several stations*, circumire stationes (vid. *Herz. ad Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 1). ‖ *Visit with* = *inflict*, vid. *To visit with punishment*, animadvertere (*to censure*): vindicare (*to satisfy justice for a crime*): persequi (*to follow up with punishment*). *To visit with a heavy punishment*, gravius aliquid statuere in aliquem.

VISITATION. ‖ *Visit for inspection, &c.*, spectatio: census: recensus: scrutatio: perscrutatio (*examination*). *To hold a visitation*, agere censum (*Bau.*): *our worthy archdeacon held his visitation yesterday, there were fifty clergy present*, * egregius ille archidiaconus noster agebat censum hesterno die, aderant e clericis quinquaginta. ‖ *Infliction*, vid.

VISITING-CARD, charta salutatrix (*after Mart.*, 9, 100, 2).

VISITOR. ‖ *One who pays a visit*, salutator; *plural*, salutantes, salutatores: qui visendi (ac salutandi) causâ venit (*or* veniunt) ad aliquem: hospes (*a visitor staying in the house*). *A troublesome visitor*, molestus interpellator: *I have a visitor*, habeo aliquem mecum: *I have no visitor*, solus sum: neminem mecum habeo: *I shall have many visitors*, multi apud me erunt. ‖ *Inspector*, explorator: censor (*of churches, schools*, &c.).

VISOR, *perhaps* * os galeæ; buccula (*Liv.*).

VISUAL. *By circumlocution with* visus *or the verb.*

VITAL. ‖ *Of or pertaining to life*, vitalis. ‖ *Essential*, vid.

VITALITY, vitalitas (*Plin.*); vis vitalis (*Cic.*).

VITALS, vitalia, -ium (*Plin., Sen.*): intestina, -orum (*lower intestines*): viscera, -um, *plural* (*heart, lungs, liver*).

VITIATE. ‖ *To make faulty, mar*, vitiare (*general term, to make faulty, spoil*; e. g., pecunias, merces): corrumpere (*to corrupt by an internal change of quality*): adulterare (*to introduce what is bad or spurious into what is good and genuine*; e. g., nummos, gemmas): interpolare (*to give any thing a good appearance by dressing it up*; e. g., *to falsify a document by additions and erasures*): transcribere (*to falsify in copying*). ‖ *To render invalid*, aliquid irritum facere: aliquid rescindere: rescindere et irritum facere: ut irritum et vanum rescindere: refigere. Syn. *in* Invalidate.

VITREOUS, vitreus: vitro similis.

VITRIFACTION. *By circumlocution with the verb.*

VITRIFY. ‖ Trans., in vitrum convertere aliquid. ‖ Intrans., in vitrum converti, verti, mutari.

VITRIOL, * vitriolum (*technical term*). *Vitriol works*, * officīna vitrioli.

VITRIOLIC, * vitriolicus (*technical term*; e. g., acidum, liquor).

VITUPERATE, } Vid. Blame, *v.*,
VITUPERATION. } *and* Chide, *s.*

VIVACIOUS, alăcer (*energetically active and in high spirits*): vegētus (*awake; alive, both in body and mind*): vividus; vigens (*full of life and energy*): promtus (*ready, always prepared*). Jn. alacer et promtus; acer et vigens.

VIVACITY, alacritas (*energy and activity*): vigor (*vigorous activity*): hilaritas (*mirthful, joyous activity*).

VIVID, vividus: acer. Vid. Lively.

VIVIDLY, acriter: vehementer (vivide, *Gell.*).

VIVIFY, animare (☞ *avoid* vivificare, *Tertull.*). Vid. Enliven.

VIVIFYING, vim animandi, incitandi, exhilarandi, recreandi habens (☞ *avoid* vivificus, *Ammian.*).

VIVIPAROUS, viviparus (*Appul.*); * quæ partum edunt vivum.

VIXEN, mulier rixōsa, jurgiosa (*Gell.*, 1, 17, 1); litium et rixæ cupida.

VIZIER (Grand), * cui apud Turcos permissa est summa imperii bellique administrandi.

VOCABULARY, index vocabulorum *or* verborum. Vid. Dictionary.

VOCAL, vocalis; *or by circumlocution with genitive of* vox; e. g., *vocal music*, vocum cantus (*Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 46, 134). *Vocal and instrumental music*, vocum nervorumque cantus (*ib.*).

VOCALLY, ore: voce: verbis.

VOCATION. Vid. Calling, Call.

VOCATIVE CASE, casus vocativus: casus vocandi (*grammatical*). *In the vocative*, vocative (*Gell.*, 13, 22, 4).

VOCIFERATE, vociferari (*intransitively and transitively, to cry out violently or passionately*): clamorem edere *or* tollere (*to raise a loud cry or clamor*). Vid., *also*, To Cry, To Call.

VOCIFERATION, vociferatio: vociferatus, -ûs (*a loud, vehement crying or shouting from anger, indignation*, &c.): clamor (*frequently used in the plural if of a multitude*): convicium (*a noisy, turbulent clamor, attended by insulting expressions*). Jn. clamor conviciumque: clamor atque convicium: voces (*the loud voices that make themselves audible, mixed with clamor*). Vid., *also*, Clamor.

VOGUE, mos. Vid. Fashion.

VOICE, vox (*general term, the faculty of producing audible and articulate sounds: then, also, the sound itself that is produced, either of living beings or personified objects*; e. g., *the voice of nature*, naturæ vox): cantus (*the song of birds*): sonus (*the tone, sound of a voice or of a musical instrument*): vocis sonus (*the sound of the voice*): sonitus (*a continuing sound, as that of the tuba*, tubæ; *of thunder*, tonitruum). *A clear voice*, vox clara (*a loud, discernible voice; opposed to a dull, indistinct voice*, vox obtusa): vox canora (*a clear, harmonious voice; opposed to a dull, low voice*, vox fusca). *A clear voice*, vox lævis (*opposed to a rough voice*, vox aspera): *a high or acute voice*, vox acuta (*opposed to a deep voice*, vox gravis): *a flexible voice*, vox flexibilis (*opposed to a harsh voice*, vox dura): *a full voice*, vox plena (*opposed to a thin, faint voice*, vox exilis): *with a loud voice* (e. g., *to call*), clarâ voce; magnâ voce: *firmness, power*, &c., *of voice*, vocis magnitudo, firmitudo: *clearness of voice*, vocis splendor: *to know any body by his voice*, aliquem voce noscitare: aliquem ex voce cognoscere: *to imitate the human voice*, imitari humanæ vocis sonum: *to raise one's voice*, attollere vocem: *to lower one's voice*, submittere vocem: *to exert one's voice beyond measure*, vocem ultra vires urgēre. ‖ Fig. *To listen to any body's voice*, audire aliquem (*to listen to, follow any body*): aliquem monentem audire (*to listen to any body's exhortation*). *To obey the voice or call of nature*, naturam ducem sequi: congruenter naturæ convenienterque vivere: *to listen to the voice of one's conscience*, a rectâ conscientiâ non disce-

dere. ‖ *Vote, suffrage*, sententia (*general term; of a senator in the Senate, of a judge in the court, of the people in the comitia*, &c.): suffragium (*the vote of a Roman citizen in the comitia; then, also, the voting tablet*): punctum (*the vote which a candidate received in the comitia; because the collectors of the votes* [custodes] *made a dot or point opposite the name of the person in whose favor the tablet was sent in*). ‖ *By metonymy, the general voice*, omnium consensus: consensus publicus: *there is only one voice concerning any thing*, omnes uno ore in aliquâ re consentiunt: *to have the first voice*, principatum sententiæ tenēre.

VOICELESS. ‖ *Silent, mute*, sine voce (*general term*): elinguis (*of one who can not articulate a sound or word; without speech or tongue*): mutus (*speechless from nature, mute*). JN. mutus et elinguis: mutus atque elinguis (*opposed to* facundus): stupidus (*that has lost his voice from amazement*, &c.). *I am voiceless*, nihil fari queo: *to make any body voiceless or speechless*, aliquem elinguem reddere. [Vid., *also*, DUMB.] ‖ *Having no vote*, cui suffragii latio non est.

VOID, *adj.* ‖ *Empty*, vid. ‖ *Vacant*, vacuus (e. g., *an office*). *The place is void or vacant*, locus vacat: *to be void*, vacuum esse: vacare. ‖ *Vain*, cassus (*without use or effect*; e. g., *exertions*, labores, &c.): inanis (*without worth, useless in itself*; e. g., *thought*, cogitatio; *exertions*, contentiones): irritus (*the same as if not begun, frustrated*; e. g., *an undertaking*, inceptum; *exertion*, labor). JN. vanus et irritus: irritus et vanus: futilis (*not tenable*; e. g., *opinion*, sententia): nullus (*as good as none*; e. g., nulla est hæc amicitia): fragilis: caducus, *or*, JN. fragilis caducusque, *or* fluxus atque fragilis (*without duration, perishable*): ad rem ipsam *or* ad rei naturam non pertinens: quod ad rem non pertinet (*not belonging to the essence of a thing*): a re alicujus (*foreign to a thing, unsubstantial*): invalidus (*ineffectual; opposed to* fortis, valens: ☞ inefficax *not before the Silver Age*): inutilis (*unfit for, not to the purpose; opposed to* utilis, saluber). *To make or render any thing void*, aliquid irritum facere (*to take away its legal power*; e. g., *a testament*): aliquid rescindere (*to annul, make void, cancel*; e. g., *a testament, agreement, verdict*). JN. rescindere et irritum facere, *or* ut irritum et vanum rescindere (*a testament*): refigere (*to undo, tear off, as a publication that has been posted up; hence*, e. g., legem, *to recall, revoke*). *To declare any thing null and void*, aliquid tollere et irritum esse jubēre: *to consider any thing void*, aliquid pro irrito habēre: *to be void*, inanem esse; vacuum esse: *of any thing*, vacare, vacuum esse (ab aliquâ re: *to leave void*, inanem relinquere (*in such manner that nothing enters into the object*): vacuum relinquere (*in such manner that something can yet be added, to leave a blank, not to fill up*; e. g., *a sheet of paper*, tabellam): purum relinquere (e. g., spatia, *not to embellish with paintings*, &c.): *void of any thing*, privatus *or* spoliatus aliquâ re: *void of words*, inops verborum *or* verbis: *void of spirit*, ingenii sterilis (*Sen., Benef.*, 2, 27, 1): *an age void of great examples*, seculum virtutum sterile (*Tac., Hist.*, 1, 3, 1): *void of joy or pleasure*, voluptate carens: voluptatis expers: *a life void of joy or pleasure*, vita sine lætitiâ ac voluptate peracta: *void of feeling*, sensûs expers: nihil sentiens (*properly*): durus: ferreus: inhumanus (*improperly*): *I am not quite so void of all feeling as*, &c., non sum ita ferreus, qui, &c.

VOID, *s.*, locus vacuus (*an empty space, a vacuum*): lacūna (*a hollow; also, improperly, loss, want*; e. g., *of property*): hiatus, -ūs (*an opening, a gap*): inanitas (*emptiness*): inane: vacuitas: vacuum (*properly*; vid. SYN. *in* EMPTY): vanitas (*improperly, the want of intrinsic value in any thing; then, also, in a spiritual sense, of the mind of man*; vid. *Herz., Sall., Cat.*, 20, 3). *A void left by any one in treating on a subject*, pars ab aliquo relicta: *to fill up a void*, lacunam explēre (*with regard to space or to number*): *this speech has left a great void in my mind*, * hæc oratio mihi prorsus non satisfecit.

VOID, *v.* ‖ *To empty*, vid. ‖ *To leave empty*, inanem relinquere: vacuum relinquere [SYN. *in* VOID]. ‖ *To vacate* [vid. "*to make* VOID"]. ‖ *To emit*, alvum *or* ventrem exonerare: alvum exinanire, evacuare; *also*, alvum dejicere, subducere, purgare, solvere (*the latter if by purging*). *To void the field*, inferiorem discedere: vinci.

VOLATILE, volaticus (*Cic., who adds* modo huc, modo illuc!): volaticus ac levis (*Sen. Ep.*, 42, *med.* ☞ *Not* volatilis = *winged, or fleeting*). Vid., *also*, LIGHT, FRIVOLOUS.

VOLATILITY. *By circumlocution with the adjective:* ingenium volaticum (et sui simile): modo huc, modo illuc (*after Cic., Att.*, 13, 25, 3). Vid., *also*, LIGHTNESS, FRIVOLITY.

VOLCANIC, flammas eructans: ignes *or* flammas evomens. *The soil contains volcanic matter*, ignibus generandis nutriendisque soli naturalis materia (*Justin.*, 4, 1, 3).

VOLCANO, mons, e cujus vertice ignes erumpunt (*after Cic., Verr.*, 4, 48, 106); mons flammas eructans (*after Justin.*, 4, 1, 4); mons arenas flammarum globo eructans (*after Plin.*, 2, 103, 106); collis evomens flammas (*Plin.*, 3, 9, 14, § 93). ☞ *Not* mons ignivomus.

VOLITION, voluntas. Vid. WILL, *s.*

VOLLEY, * tormentorum bellicorum et sclopetorum strepitus (*Dan.*). *A volley of abuse*, insectatio: cavillatio (*satirical abuse*): *to discharge a volley of abuse at any one*, aliquem insectari, insectationibus petere; aliquem cavillari (*in a satirical or ironical manner*): lacessere aliquem dictis (*to censure, to criticise*): truci oratione in aliquem invehi: inclementius in aliquem invehi.

VOLUBILITY, volubilitas. Vid., *also*, FLUENCY.

VOLUBLE, volubilis. Vid., *also*, FLUENT.

VOLUME. ‖ *Any thing rolled up*, volumen (*especially a writing*). *If = book*, vid. ‖ *A mass*, vid. *A volume of water; to be rendered by the plural* aquæ (*waters*): *a volume of smoke rises from*, fumus evolvitur ex.

VOLUMINOUS. *A voluminous work*, multa volumina continens: *a voluminous writer*, auctor per multa volumina diffusus (*Col.*, 1, 1, 10).

VOLUNTARILY, voluntate (*of or by one's own will or determination*, ἑθελοντί; *opposed to* vi *or* invitus et coactus): judicio et voluntate: sponte suâ (tuâ, &c.): sponte (*without inducement, from one's own impulse*, ἐκουσίως). JN. suâ sponte et voluntate; ultro (*without order or command*, αὐτομάτως; *opposed to* alicujus jussu *or* jussus). JN. sponte et ultro. *To do any thing voluntarily*, voluntate facere aliquid (*opposed to* invitum et coactum facere; vid. *Liv.*, 39, 37): *to die voluntarily*, voluntariam mortem sibi consciscere (*for which Tacitus says, poetically*, voluntario exitu cadere: sponte mortem sumere: voluntate exstingui).

VOLUNTARY, voluntarius (ἑθελούσιος, ἑθελοντής, *from one's own choice*): volens (*of one's own will; opposed to* coactus): non coactus, non invitus (*without compulsion or external incitement*, ἑκών, ἑκούσιος): ☞ spontaneus (αὐτόματος) *and* ultroneus (αὐτοκέλευστος) *differing as* sponte *and* ultro, *not identical with* voluntarius, *occur first in Sen. Ep. and Quint.*, 2, 59, 7, *and were probably formed by Seneca for his philosophical style. Instead of them we usually find* sponte *and* ultro *with a participle suited to the context*; e. g., *a voluntary motion*, motus suâ sponte factus (*for* motus spontaneus *in Seneca*), &c.

VOLUNTEER, voluntarius miles: voluntarius; *plural*, milites voluntarii: voluntariam extra ordinem professi militiam: qui voluntariam sequuntur militiam (*who have offered themselves for military service*): evocati (*veterans who, when called upon, serve again*). *To enroll volunteers*, voluntarios milites conscribere: *to collect a corps of volunteers*, manum voluntariorum cogere: *to serve as a volunteer*, voluntariam sequi militiam (*under the standard of any one*): castra alicujus sequi.

VOLUPTUARY, voluptarius (*given up to sensual pleasures; also of things*): ad voluptates propensus: voluptatibus deditus. *To lead the life of a voluptuary*, delicate vivere: ad voluptates propensum esse.

VOLUPTUOUS, voluptarius (*of persons or things, Cic.*; voluptuosus *only in Pliny and later writers*): libidinosus, impudīcus (*of persons or things; voluptuous in a high degree, and at the same time lascivious, intemperate*, &c.): delicatus (*effeminate*; e. g., homo, sermo). *Voluptuous eyes*, oculi lascivi et mobiles; oculi natantes et quādam voluptate suffusi, et, ut ita dicam, venerei (*Quint.*). *A voluptuous life*, vita libīdinosa; vita libidinibus dedita *or* in libidines effusa.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, molliter: delicate. JN. delicate ac molliter (*Cic.*); libidinose, lascive; *or by* voluptatibus, libidine.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, voluptas: libīdo: lascivia.

VOLUTE, volūta (*Vitr.*).

VOMIT, *s.*, vomitus: vomitio (*that which is vomited, Plin.*).

VOMIT, *v.*, vomere: evomere: vomitu reddere.

VOMITING. *In the general sense of ejecting from any hollow, to be rendered by the present participle of* TO VOMIT. ‖ *A throwing up from the stomach*, vomitus: vomitio. (*Any thing*) *that causes vomiting*, vomitorius; *to cause or bring on vomiting*, vomitionem cīēre, movēre, facere, evocare; vomitum creare: *to check vomiting*, vomitionem sistere, inhibēre, cohibēre.

VOMITIVE. ‖ *Any thing that causes vomiting*; e. g., * pulvis vomitorius (*a powder*): * ipecacuanha (*a wort*): bulbus vomitorius (*Plin.*): * radix vomitoria (*a root*): * tartarus emeticus (*tartar emetic*). *To give or order any body a vomitive*, aliquem vomere cogere. Vid., *also*, EMETIC.

VORACIOUS, edax: cibi avidus (*that eats much*): gulosus (*dainty*): vorax (*greedy, gluttonous*).

VORACITY, edacitas: aviditas cibi: voracitas (*late*).

VORTEX, vortex (☞ turbo = *whirlwind*).

VOTARY, deditus, *or* addictus alicui, *or* alicui rei: devotus alicui *or* alicui rei (*post-Augustan*): studiosus alicujus *or* alicujus rei. SYN. *and* PHR. *in* DEVOTED.

VOTE, *s.* ‖ PROPR., suffragium (*of a Roman citizen in the comitia*): sententia (*of a senator, judge, or of the people in the comitia*): punctum (*properly, a mark in the tablet of a candidate*). *To give one's vote by word of mouth*, sententiam dicere: *in writing*, sententiam scribere: *vote and interest*, suffragatio (*Cic.*): *a casting vote, perhaps* * suffragium *or* punctum decretorium: * vox decretoria: *to canvass for votes*, ambire; circumire (circumire *stronger than* ambire: *Cic., Att.*, 14, 21, Antonium circumire veteranos, ut acta Cæsaris sancirent; *that is, he made in his canvassing the round from first to last:* ambire *would only express his canvassing, and addressing the veterans in general*; vid. *Död.*, p. 12). *To take the votes (in the Senate)*, patres in sententiam discedere *or* ire jubēre; (*in the comitia*), populum in suffragium mittere; (*in judicial trials*), sententiam ferre jubēre: *to give one's vote*; vid. *the verb.* ‖ FIG. Vid. VOICE.

VOTE, *v.*, sententiam ferre (*to give a vote; said of a senator or a judge, or of the people in the comitia.* ☞ *Not, in this sense*, sententiam dicere *or* dare, *which* = "*to give an opinion*," "*declare one's sentiments*;" *said of a senator who proposes a measure or makes a motion in the Senate; whence the phrase* in sententiam alicujus discedere, "*to vote with any body*," "*to support his measure*"): suffragium ferre (*said of individuals in the comitia*): in suffragium ire: suffragium inire (*of the people in the comitia.* ☞ *Not* suffragia dare, *which* = "*to suffer to vote*," "*to give the privilege of voting*" = suffragium impartiri). *To vote concerning*, sententiam ferre de aliquo *or* de aliquâ re (*of judges*):

suffragium ferre de aliquo *or* de aliquâ re (*in the comitia*). *To vote in favor of a senator's motion*, in sententiam alicujus discedere: *to vote in favor of or with*, in sententiam pede (*or, of several*, pedibus) ire: *to vote for* (*a candidate*), suffragio suo ornare aliquem: suffragio suo adjuvare aliquem in petendis honoribus: suffragari alicui ad munus: *to vote for any thing*, suffragari alicui rei.

VOTER, qui suffragium fert (*one who gives his vote*): qui suffragium *or* suffragii jus habet (*one who has the right of voting*): qui sententiam fert, &c.: suffragator (*a vote in favor of any body, supporter*).

VOTIVE, votīvus.

VOUCH, confirmare aliquid: fidem facere alicui rei. Vid. ASSURE.

VOUCHER. ‖ *One who vouches for any thing*, auctor (*general term*): testis (*a witness; properly or figuratively*): comirmator (*only properly: one that gives security for money;* vid. *Cic., Cluent.*, 26, 77). *A sure voucher*, auctor *or* testis locuples (*properly*); auctor certus *or* gravis (*properly and figuratively*). ‖ *Receipt produced. To produce vouchers of one's account*, *rationem apŏchis additis probare. ‖ *A warrant*, vid.

VOUCHSAFE, præstare (*to perform, furnish*): concedere (*to grant, concede*; e. g., aliquid alicui non petenti ac sine præcautione): aliquid faciendi potestatem facere (*to give permission*; e. g., colloquendi secum potestatem facere). *To vouchsafe to grant a petition*, alicui petenti satisfacere *or* non deesse; facere quæ aliquis petiit; alicujus precibus indulgere (*opposed to* alicujus preces repudiare; alicui petenti deesse *or* non satisfacere).

VOW, *s.*, votum (*a wish connected with a vow*): voti sponsi *or* nuncupatio (*the uttering a vow in due form before witnesses*): devotio alicujus rei (*a vow to do something, with the idea of a sacrifice*; e. g., devotio vitæ). *Sacred vows, which act as hinderances or impediments*, religiones (*Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 6, *Herz.*). *To make a vow*, votum facere, suscipere (*general terms*): votum nuncupare (*to pronounce before witnesses*): *to fulfill or perform a vow*, votum solvere, exsolvere, persolvere, *or* reddere: *to be bound by a vow*, religione voti obstrictum esse; voti sponsione obligatum esse: *to consider one's self bound by a vow*, se voto tenēri putare: *to release any body from a vow*, liberare aliquem voto: *to be hindered by* (*sacred*) *vows from doing any thing*, religionibus impediri (quo minus aliquid faciam).

VOW, *v.* ‖ TRANS., spondēre: despondēre (*solemnly or judicially*): promittere (☞ *not* pollicēri = *to promise*): vovēre: devovēre (*in a religious sense*). ‖ INTRANS. *To declare positively*, affirmare: confirmare (*to assert the certainty of a thing emphatically*): asseverare (*to maintain a thing earnestly*; asserere *is bad in this sense*), *with de, or accusative and infinitive*: pro certo affirmare; sancte affirmare; *with an oath*, jurejurando affirmare *or* confirmare. *He vowed with an oath that he would give*, &c., jurejurando confirmavit—daturum, &c.

VOWEL, littera vocalis, *or* vocalis *only. Clashing of vowels*, vocalium concursus (*Quint.*).

VOYAGE, *s.*, navigatio (*on board a ship, or by water in general*): cursus maritimus (*at sea*); *also by circumlocution with* navigare; e. g., *not used to a* (*sea*) *voyage* (*look among the following phrases*), peregrinatio transmarina (*a sojourning in countries beyond the sea*). *Not accustomed to a* (*sea*) *voyage*, insuetus navigandi: *until then my voyage went on pretty well, although slowly*, ego adhuc magis commode quam strenue navigavi: *to undertake or set out on a voyage*, navigationem suscipere; navigare mare (*to be actually at sea*): *to give up a voyage*, navigationem dimittere: *a voyage out*; e. g., *we performed it safely*, * salvi eo advecti sumus.

VOYAGER, vector (*on board a ship, passenger*): peregrīnator: peregrīnans (*that travels in foreign countries*).

VULGAR, vulgaris: usitatus (*usual*): vulgatus (*common and well known, Quint., Liv.*): more *or* usu receptus: in usu *or* more positus (*received as a custom, or generally received*): tritus (*that has been and is still in use*): obsolētus (*that has become common*): quotidianus (*occurring every day*). JN. usitatus et quotidianus; vulgaris et obsoletus; communis et vulgaris: vulgaris communisque. *The vulgar*, plebs: vulgus: fæx populi [SYN. *in* COMMONS]: *to be vulgar*, in usu esse (*usual*): *a vulgar opinion*, opinio vulgaris *or* vulgi; sententia vulgaris; communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata (*with reference to any thing*); omnium opinio de re: *the vulgar opinion that*, &c., opinio vulgata, quâ creditur, &c. (vid. *Liv.*, 40, 29): *according to the vulgar opinion*, ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: *to render a word vulgar by frequent use*, tractando facere usitatius verbum et tritius; verbum usu mollire: *a vulgar expression*, verbum usitatum et tritum; verbum vulgare *or* vulgi: *this is not a vulgar expression, but a philosophical term*, hoc non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum: *a vulgar saying*, proverbium sermone tritum. ‖ *Ordinary, mean, low*; vid. COMMON.

VULGARITY. *By circumlocution with* mores agrestes, &c.; mores infimorum hominum, &c.

VULGARLY, vulgo. Vid., *also*, COMMONLY.

VULGATE, *vulgata sacrorum librorum interpretatio.

VULNERABLE, quod vulnerari, quod vulnus accipere potest (*after Cicero and Livy*; e. g., *elephants are most vulnerable under the tail*, elephanti sub caudis maxime vulnera accipiunt, *Liv.*, 21, 55).

VULNERARY, vulnerarius (*Plin.*).

VULTURE, vultur, -ŭris, *m.*; vulturius. -i, *m.* (*properly and figuratively*).

VULTURINE, vulturinus (*Plin., Mart.*).

W.

WAD, *v.*, farcire (e. g., xylino).

WAD, } * xylinum vestibus insu-
WADDING, } endum (*for garments*); quo farcitur, differcitur aliquid (*general term*).

WADDLE, * anătis in modum incedere *or* vacillare (incedere, *with reference to stateliness of gait*; vacillare, *of the wavering of unsteady motions*).

WADE, vado transire (*Cæs.*); vadere (*Veget.*): *that can be waded through*, vadosus.

WAFER, * massa signatoria. *Consecrated wafer*, * panis cœnæ sacræ.

WAFT, transmittere, trajicere (*by water*): transportare, transvehere, *or simply* vehere (*by land or water*).

WAG, *s.*, homo jocosus (*Varr., Hor. Ep.*); homo multi joci, ad jocandum aptus (*Cic.*).

WAG, *v.* ‖ TRANS., quatere (*Livy*); quassare (*Plaut.*); concutere (*Ov.*); agitare (*Cic., to move, to wag*): movēre (*to move*). *To wag the tail*, caudam movēre (*Sall.*), jactare (*Pers.*). ‖ INTRANS., agitari, movēri.

WAGER, sponsio (*the proper word*): pignus (*the stake*). *To lay a wager*, sponsionem facere (*with one*, cum aliquo); pignore certare *or* contendere (cum aliquo): *to win a wager*, sponsionem *or* sponsione vincere: *to lay any wager*, quovis pignore certare. *Wager of battle (at law)*, *by* provocare aliquem ad pugnam, ad certamen, &c. *In barbarous Latin*, vadiatio duelli, vadiatio legis (*technical term*).

WAGES. ‖ PROPR., merces, -ēdis (*of a laborer*): manūs pretium: manupretium: pretium laboris *or* operæ. *To pay wages*, mercedem alicui dare, tribuere, persolvere; pretium operæ alicui solvere: *to receive wages*, mercedem accipere ab aliquo: *good wages*, merces magna (*Cic.*), digna (*Col.*): *poor, low wages*, merces iniqua (*Cic.*): *fair wages*, æqua laboris merces (*Cic.*): *to fix the rate of wages*, mercedem alicujus rei constituere (*Cic.*): *to offer high wages*, magnam mercedem alicui proponere (*Cic.*): *to ask for wages*, mercedem alicujus rei poscere; laboris mercedem petere: *to serve for wages*, operas suas locare alicui (*Plin. Ep.*, 10, 55, 1). ‖ FIG., merces (*Liv.*); pretium (*Ter.*): (*in a bad sense*) pœna, supplicium (*Cic.*).

WAGGERY, verba jocosa, *plural*; dicta jocosa, *plural*; facetiæ.

WAGGISH, jocosus.

WAGGISHLY, jocose.

WAGON, carrus *or* carrum (*four-wheeled, for baggage of war*): plaustrum (*with two or four wheels, for burdens of all sorts*): plostellum (*little wagon; also, a play-wagon for children*): vehiculum (*general term*): chiramaxium (*Petron., a child's toy*).

WAGONER, * carri *or* plaustri ductor; * rector equorum; * qui plaustrum regit (plaustrarius, *Pand.*): qui pro mercēde vecturas facit (*a public carrier*).

WAGTAIL, motacilla (*Plin., Linn.*).

WAIL, flēre: plorare. Vid. LAMENT, MOURN.

WAILING, ploratus (ploratio, *Augustin*): ejulatus: planctus. Vid. LAMENTATION.

WAIN. Vid. WAGON.

WAINSCOT, *s.*, tabulamentum (*Frontin.*); * tabulatio (parietum); abaci (*panels*). ☞ *The walls of Roman apartments were usually adorned with paintings or mosaic work* (pictura de musivo; opus musivum); *sometimes with slabs of marble* (crustæ), *or black glass so set as to resemble mirrors* (*Plin., H. N.*, 35, 36).

WAINSCOT, *v.*, parietes tesseris operire (*after Plin.*, 36, 6, 7).

WAIST, * media pars (corporis, navis); truncus corporis (*Cic., the trunk*).

WAISTBAND, cingulum (*Cic.*).

WAISTCOAT, *perhaps* colobium (*a short vest without arms; the form of the tunic at its first introduction*). ☞ *Not* inducula, *which was an under-garment worn by women* (*Plaut.*): subucula (*worn under the tunic*). ‖ *Strait-waistcoat*, tunica molesta (*Juv.*, 8, 235, *and Mart.*, 10, 25). *To put a strait-waistcoat on any body*, aliquem tunicâ molestâ punire (*Juvenal*); *or simply* aliquem constringere (*Cicero*) [vid. *quotation under* STRAIT]. ‖ *Flannel waistcoat*, thorax laneus (*worn by invalids, Suet., Aug.*, 81).

WAIT, *s.* Vid. AMBUSH.

WAIT, *v.*, manēre (*to stay in one's place; then, to stay until another comes*); *for any body*, aliquem; opperiri (*to stay in a place until one comes or returns, or until something happens*); *for any body or any thing*, aliquem *or* aliquid; præstolari (*to be ready to receive any body*); *for any body*, alicui, *or* (☞ *but not in Cicero*) aliquem; expectare (*to look forward to something which one has reason to expect*); *for any body or any thing*, aliquem *or* aliquid. *Wait a little!* mane paullisper! *wait here a little while*, parumper opperire hic. ☞ Exspectare, *often* = "*to wait to see*," *being followed by deponent interrogative clause; thus*, "*while all men were waiting to see who would be so shameless*," &c., exspectantibus omnibus, quisnam tam impudens esset, &c. (*Cic.*).

WAIT FOR, manēre aliquem *or* aliquid (*denotes the mere physical act of remaining in a place till some one has come or something has happened*): ☞ manēre alicujus adventum, *Livy, is poetical*: exspectare aliquem, aliquid (*denotes simply looking for something future, expectation as a feeling or mental act*): opperiri aliquem, aliquid (*to remain in a place, and wait until any body comes or any thing follows, especially with a view to do any thing then; the word is rather poetical*): præstolari alicui, *or* (☞ *but not in Cicero*) aliquem (*to stand ready to receive any body; especially of servants, &c., waiting for their masters*). *To wait for the event of the war*, belli eventum exspectare: *to wait for the issue of any thing*, rei eventum experiri: *to wait for good weather for sailing*, navibus (navi) tranquillitates aucupari: *to wait for* (*the arrival of*) *a fleet*, classem opperiri: *to wait at the door for any body*, alicui præstolari ante ostium.

WAIT UPON, famulari: ministeria facere: ministrare (*as a servant; the latter especially at table*; e. g., ministrare alicui cœnam; ministrare alicui pocula): apparēre (*to attend upon a magistrate as clerk, lictor, &c.*; vid. *Dachne, Nep., Eum.*, 13,

1) : salutare, convenire aliquem ; *also*, aliquem salutatum venire, salutandi causâ venire ; ad officium venire (*with a view to pay one's respects ; the latter especially with the idea of duty or obligation*) : *to wait frequently upon any body*, assiduitatem alicui præbēre : *to be ready to wait upon any body* (*to be in an outer room for that purpose*), in vestibulo ædium opperiri salutationem alicujus (*Gell.*, 4, 1, *in.*) : *to wait upon any body with any thing*, offerre (*to offer*) : præbēre (*to present*) : suppeditare (*to assist*) : commodare (*to lend*), alicui aliquid.

WAITER, famulus (*as a domestic servant*) : minister (*a helper, assistant*) : apparitor : stator (*of magistrates ; the latter of those in the provinces*). *A female waiter*, famula (*as a domestic servant*) : ministra (*a female assistant*) : ministra cauponæ (*at an inn*, &c., *Cod. Just.*, 9, 7, 1, § 1, *Ritter*) : ancilla (*a maid-servant*). ‖ *Tray so called*, repositorium (*cf. Freund's Lex., Petron.*, 35, 2, &c.).

WAITING, ministerium (*as a servant, clerk ;* ☞ ministratio *occurs only in Vitruv.*, 6, 6 [9], 2 = *help, assistance*) : salutatio : officium (*a visit of courtesy ; the latter especially as a duty*). *Daily waiting*, assiduitas quotidiana (*with the notion of willingness, zeal*).

WAKE, *s.*, pervigilium : vigilia.

WAKE, *v.* ‖ Trans., aliquem somno excitare, suscitare (*Cic.*) : aliquem e somno expergefacere (*Suet.*) ; *also*, excitare, exsuscitare *only* (*Cic.*) ; suscitare aliquem (*Plaut.*). *To wake any body from the dead*, aliquem excitare ab inferis, a mortuis ; revocare aliquem ab inferis *or* a morte ad vitam ; mortuum ab inferis excitare (*Cic.*). ‖ Intrans., expergisci ; expergefieri ; somno solvi. Vid. Awake, *both* Trans. *and* Intrans.

WAKEFUL, exsomnis (*sleepless*) : vigilans : vigil (*awake, properly and figuratively*). *To be wakeful*, vigilare (*properly*) ; excubare (*figuratively*).

WALK, *s.*, ambulatio : spatium (*first as action ; then as the place in which one walks up and down*) : deambulatio : inambulatio (*as action ;* Syn. *in* Walk, *v.*) : ambulacrum (*place in which one walks for pleasure*) : xystus (*explained by Vitruvius to be* hypæthra ambulatio, *a walk with trees or clipped hedges on each side, and generally adorned with statues*). *A covered walk*, tecta ambulatio : *a little walk*, ambulatiuncula : *to take a walk*, ambulationem conficere (in aliquo loco) [vid. to Walk]. *To go for a walk*, ire *or* abire, ambulatum *or* deambulatum. ‖ *Mode of walk, gait*, incessus ; ingressus (*opposed to lying, standing*, &c.). *A quick, slow walk*, incessus citus, tardus : *an erect walk*, incessus erectus ; ingressus celsus : *an effeminate walk*, incessus fractus. [Vid. Gait.] ‖ *Path of life*, vivendi *or* vitæ via. *To choose one's walk in life*, deligere quam viam vivendi ingressuri simus. *Sometimes* vitæ conditio : gradus.

WALK, *v.*, ambulare (*to walk leisurely up and down ; opposed to* stare, cubare, currere, salire) : spatiari (*to walk abroad, or in an open space ; opposed to the confinement of a room or house*) : inambulare (*to walk about within a circumscribed space*) : deambulare (*backward and forward, for exercise, or until one is tired*), in aliquo loco ; obambulare alicui loco *or* ante locum ; ☞ aliquem locum *is poetical* (*to a fixed point, or in front of*) : gradi, ingrĕdi, incedere : vadere (*to advance, proceed, or, as synonym of* gradi, &c., *to walk on with firm steps, differs from the foregoing in this manner, that the* gradiens *makes uniform, man-like steps, by which he gives proof of his tranquillity of mind, and his grave or composed state of feeling* ; vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 116, 110 ; *the* incedens *makes measured, deliberate steps, as if conscious of being seen and noticed ; hence of the affected gait of a vain person, or one desiring applause*, incedere *is the proper word ;* vid. *Sen., N. Qu.*, 7, 31, 5 : *the* vadens *takes cheerful and quick steps, by which he declares his strength of mind and contempt of danger surrounding and awaiting him ;* vid. *Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 40, 97 ; *Liv.*, 2, 10 : *the soldier in an onset in battle*, vadit ; *the vigorous, considerate man*, graditur ; *the soldier in marching, the consul or prince when he makes a display, the vain man who would make a display*, incedit). *When people walk too fast*, nimiæ celeritates gressûs quum fiunt (*Cic.*) : *to take walking exercise*, ambulandi exercitatione uti (*Cels.*) : *to walk about*, ambulare ; deambulare : *to walk along*, incedere ; ire (per viam) : *to walk through*, perambulare : *to be a walking dictionary ;* vid. Dictionary.

WALKER, ambulans : deambulans : qui ambulat *or* deambulat : ambulator (*as a term of reproach*).

WALL, *s.*, murus (*any wall, or single part of a wall ; in the plural, like our "walls," it denotes a wall of great circumference ; and figuratively, both singular and plural, it is = a defence, bulwark*) : mœnia (*walls round a town ; hence, also, other buildings which furnish protection*) : maceria (*the proper word of fences made of weaker materials, as mud, brush-wood*, &c., *about gardens, country-houses, vineyards, woods*, &c.) : paries (*a partition wall in a house or other large building*) : propugnacula, -orum, *nom. pl.* (*bulwarks*) ; propugnacula murique (*also, figuratively = protection*) : *old, ruinous walls*, parietinæ : *a stone wall*, murus lapideus : *a brick wall*, murus latericius : *to build a wall*, murum exstruere, ædificare ; parietem ducere : *to lay the foundation of a wall*, murum instruere (vid. *commentators on Nep., Them.*, 6, 4) : *to surround a town with walls*, urbem mœnibus cingere ; urbem mœnibus circumdare, *or* circumdare urbi mœnia : *a breach in a wall*, munimentorum ruinæ ; jacentis muri ruinæ : *to make a breach in a wall*, tormentis et arietum pulsu muros quatere ; muros aritibus quatere *or* ferire ; tormentis machinisque perfringere ac subruere muros ; muri partem ariete incusso subruere : *there was already a considerable breach in the walls*, muri pars, ariete incusso subruta, multis jam locis prociderat : *to enter a town through a breach in the wall*, per apertum ruinâ iter in urbem invadere ; per ruinas jacentis muri in urbem transcendere : *to repair a breach in the walls* (*in haste*), muros quassos raptim obstructis saxis reficere.

WALL, *v.*, murum exstruere, ædificare : parietem ducere (*to build a wall*) : murum excitare, educere (*to build to a great height, as a tower*, &c.). *To wall six feet high*, murum in altitudinem sex pedum perducere : *to wall round*, muro cingere, circumdare : *to wall up*, saxis concludere. ☞ Saxis obstruere *is* = *block up, barricade.*

WALLED, muro circumdatus.

WALLET, mantica (*Horace*) : pera (*Mart.*).

WALL-FLOWER, *cheiranthus fruticulosus (*Linn.*), *or* cheiri (*Hudson and others*).

WALLOW, se volutare : volutari (*properly and figuratively ;* e. g., suo gaudet cœnoso lacu volutari, *Col.* ; cum omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum voluntantur, *Cic.* ; in omni dedecore volutatus es, *Auct. ad Her.*).

WALNUT, juglans *or* nux juglans (*tree or fruit*).

WALTZ, *v.*, *in gyrum saltare : *lente variare gyros.

WAN, pallidus : subpallidus : exsanguis. Vid. Pale.

WAND, virga. *Mercury's wand*, caduceus.

WANDER. ‖ Propr., errare ; *about any thing*, circum aliquid (*especially by mistake, not purposely, as one who has lost his way ;* ☞ circumerrare *is late*) : vagari (*to go hither and thither voluntarily, to have no fixed seat, purpose, or aim*) : palari (*to separate one's self, to leave the company, to roam about singly* ; e. g., per agros : ☞ errare *is involuntary* ; vagari *and* palari *are both voluntary*) : volitare aliquo loco (*to flit about any where ; of birds ; figuratively, of persons*) : circumvolare *or* circumvolitare aliquid (*to fly about ; of birds ; figuratively, of persons*). *To let the eyes wander*, oculos circumferre. ‖ Fig., aberrare aliquâ re *or* ab aliquâ re (e. g., proposito) : (*in a speech*) errare : vagari : vagari et errare : longius evagari *or* labi : ad alia errare : ratione longius progredi : extra cancellos egredi.

WANDERER, vagus : errabundus (☞ *not* vagabundus) : erro (*in Pliny*) : planus (*a vagrant, in Petronius ; in Cicero and Horace = a juggler, impostor*) : fugitivus (= *a runaway slave*).

WANE, *s.*, deminutio luminis : (luna) senescens *or* decrescens (*Cic.*) : (lunæ) decrescentia (*Vitr.*).

WANE, *v.*, decrescere (*of the moon, Cic.*) : deminui (*to diminish*). Vid., *also*, Decline.

WANNESS, pallor : color exsanguis (*Ov.*).

WANT, *s.*, penuria (*opposed to* copia, *usually with a genitive of the thing wanted*) : inopia (*with a genitive, a being without what one requires ; absolutely, poverty, need*) : egestas (*absolutely, extreme need ; rarely with a genitive = great deficiency in any thing*) : desiderium (alicujus rei, *a sensible want of a thing previously possessed*) : defectio : defectus (alicujus rei, *failure of a thing ; the former as an action, the latter as a state ;* ☞ *not = imperfection, intellectual or moral*) : difficultas : angustiæ (*with a genitive, embarrassment, difficulty, anxiety from the want of a thing*) : vitium (*defect, imperfection, intellectual or moral*). *Total want*, omnium rerum inopia, difficultas ; summæ angustiæ rerum necessariarum : *want of money*, pecuniæ *or* argenti penuria ; inopia argenti *or* argentaria ; difficultas rei nummariæ, *or* difficultas nummaria (*general term*) ; angustiæ rei familiaris (*in housekeeping*) : *want of water*, penuria aquarum ; *in the springs or streams*, defectus aquarum circa rivos : *want of strength*, defectio virium : *want of friends*, penuria amicorum : *want of proofs, facts*, inopia argumentorum : *want of moderation*, intemperantia : *to have a want, suffer from want of any thing*, aliquâ re carēre (*general term, not to have*) ; aliquâ re egēre, indigēre (*to be painfully sensible of the want*) ; alicujus rei inopiâ laborare, premi ; ab aliquâ re laborare ; aliquâ re premi (*to be oppressed by the want*) : anguste uti aliquâ re (*to be obliged to use a thing sparingly*) : *there is great want of a thing*, magna est alicujus rei penuria : *to occasion great want*, magnas difficultates afferre : *to come to want*, ad inopiam venire : *to live in want*, vitam inopem colere ; in egestate esse *or* versari ; vitam in egestate degere : *in great want*, omnium rerum inopem esse.

WANT, *v.* ‖ Trans., egēre aliquâ re, *seldom* alicujus rei (*to have want of, to require or have need of any thing for any given purpose*) : indigēre aliquâ re *or* alicujus rei (*to feel the want of any thing.* ☞ *Observe that in* egēre *the notion of the absence of an object prevails, and by* indigēre *actual privation is expressed*) : carēre (*to be without a desirable possession ;* ☞ *not = to want what is absolutely necessary ; opposed to* habēre) : opus *or* usus est aliquâ re (*the matter requires it, makes it necessary, circumstances make it imperative ; instead of which, Col.*, 9, 2, 1, *has* opus habeo aliquâ re) : desiderare aliquid (*to long for any thing that one has not, not to like to be without it*) : requirere aliquid (*to consider any thing necessary or requisite*). *Not to want any thing*, aliquâ re carēre posse (i. e., *to be able to do without it*) ; *or* facile supersedēre posse : *what do we want to have many words about ?* quid opus est verbis ? *I want any thing*, opus *or* usus est mihi aliquid *or* aliquâ re (☞ vid. *above, on Col.*, 9, 1, 5) : egeo *or* indigeo aliquâ re (*I want = should like to have it :* vid. *above, the difference of* Syn.) : *I do not want any thing*, aliquâ re carēre possum (= *can do without*) ; aliquâ re supersedēre possum (*it can be dispensed with*) : *I* (*we*, &c.) *want to*, &c., *to be rendered by* opus est aliquid *or* aliquâ re (alicui) ; usus est aliquâ re (alicui), (*the latter, however, seldom in prose*) ; opus est (*generally with infinitive, seldom with subjunctive*) ; necesse est *or* oportet (*with accusative and infinitive, or with subjunctive = it is necessary for me* [*you*, &c.] *to*, &c.) ; est, quod *or* cur (*there is a cause or call*

for any thing; i. e., *for me* [*you*, &c.] *to do so, or I consider it necessary, and thus I want to*, &c.). *I want to do any thing*, aliquid faciendum puto (*consider it necessary to be done*); necesse est me aliquid facere (*must do it by all means*). ☞ *If = to be wanting in any thing* [vid. TO FAIL]. ‖ *To wish, be desirous of* [vid. TO DESIRE]. ☞ Velim, vellem, (*I wish = should like*) *are used with this difference, that the present tense denotes rather a necessity for doing or having any thing done, and the imperfect a condition on which the wish is established; both are used with following subjunctive* (*Zumpt*, § 624; *Krüger*, § 461, *art.* 1). *I want* (= *am desirous*) *neither ... nor ...*, neque ... neque in animo est (vid. *Tac., Germ.*, 3, *extr.*). *I want to know, to hear*, &c., aveo *or* valde aveo scire, audire, &c.: *I want so much more to learn*, &c., multo magis aveo audire, &c.: *to want very much to have*, &c., alicujus rei desiderio flagrare *or* cruciari: *to want any body to do, perform*, &c., *any thing*, contendere ab aliquo (*with following* ut, &c., *or* sollicitare aliquem ad aliquid, *or with* ut, &c.): *I want any thing* (e. g., *a sum of money*) *from any body*, aliquis debet mihi aliquid: *go, if you want to go*, ite, si itis: *drink, if you want to drink*, bibe, si bibis: *do you want any thing of me?* num quid me vis? *what is it you want?* quid est quod me velis? *I want to have it so*, hoc ita fieri volo: *I want to have this destroyed*, hoc deletum esse volo: *the matter wants or requires some management*, *res poscit ut diligenter tractetur, *or* *res diligenter tractari vult: *what does our father want?* quid pater sibi vult? *I want to go to Rome*, Romam volo, cogito: *where do you want to go to?* quo pergis? *if they want the old price of corn again*, si annonam veterem volunt: *what is it you want?* quid velis? ‖ *To be wanting, suffer want*, INTRANS., alicujus rei inopiâ laborare, premi, *or simply* ab aliquâ re laborare: aliquâ re premi (*to be pressed or borne down by want*): anguste uti aliquâ re (*to be stinted for, badly off for*): magnâ inopiâ necessariarum rerum laborare (*stronger term*): vitam inopem colere; in egestate esse *or* versari; vitam in egestate degere; rerum inopem esse (*stronger term*); *also*, in summâ mendicitate esse; mendicitatem perpeti: *not to suffer any body to want*, victum alicui suppeditare; dare alicui unde utatur. Vid. WANTING.

WANTING (TO BE), deesse (*of that which ought to be present = to be missing*): abesse (*to be absent, not to be present, sometimes without being missed;* vid. *Cic., Brut.*, 80, 276, hoc unum illi, si nihil utilitatis habebat, abfuit; si opus erat, defuit): deficere (*to fail, cease*): desiderari (*to be painfully missed*). *Something is wanting to me*, careo aliquâ re (*I have it not*): egeo aliquâ re (*I should like to have it*): deficit mihi aliquid (*any thing fails me*); *or* deficit me aliquid (*any thing leaves me, goes from me*): aliquid non suppedit (*is not sufficiently at hand*): *not to suffer any thing to be wanting*, nihil deesse pati (*to suffer nothing to be missing*): nihil omittere; nihil reliqui *or* reliquum facere (*to omit nothing*): sumtibus non parcere (*to spare no expense*): *not to let care be wanting*, nihil de diligentiâ relinquere: *to be wanting to one's self*, (sibi) deesse; non adesse: *I will not be wanting*, non deero (*I will not withhold my assistance*): in me non erit mora (*I will make no delay*): *there are not wanting those who say*, &c., sunt, qui dicant; non desunt, qui dicant: *that was still wanting to my misfortune*, id mihi restabat mali (*Ter., Ad.*, 3, 3, 3): *there is much wanting*, multum abest: *there is little wanting that*, &c., paullum (☞ *not* parum, *which = too little*), haud multum, non longe abest, quin, &c.; prope est, prope factum est, ut, &c. *I have not been wanting to you in gratitude*, tibi nullum a me pietatis officium defuit: *to be wanting in exertion*, non urgere studia sua: *not to be wanting in proper attention or due care*, nihil de diligentiâ relinquere.

WANTON, *adj.* ‖ *Lascivious*, libidinosus (*without restraint*): ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus *or* rebus venereis deditus; libidinum plenus: libidine accensus (*where a single instance, and not a habit, is implied*): impudicus (*without shame*). *A wanton life*, vita libidinosa; vita libidinibus dedita *or* in libidines effusa: *to be wanton*, libidini deditum esse; libidinum plenum esse: *wanton eyes or look* [vid. VOLUPTUOUS]. ‖ *Forward, mischievous*, protervus; petulans. *Wanton injuries*, injuriæ quæ nocendi causâ de industriâ inferuntur (*Cicero*). ‖ *Frolicsome*, vid.

WANTON, *v.* Vid. TO PLAY.

WANTONLY, libidinose: lascive: proterve: petulanter. SYN. *in* WANTON.

WANTONNESS, libido: lascivia: protervitas: petulantia. SYN. *in* WANTON.

WAR, *s.*, bellum (*general term*): arma, -orum (*arms; by metonymy, for* bellum): tumultus (*disturbance; war that suddenly breaks out, especially near Rome; cf. Cic., Phil.*, 5, 19, 33; 8, 1, 2): militia (*military service*). *Offensive war*, bellum quod ultro infertur; bellum ultro inferendum (*before it is begun*), *or* illatum (*when already begun*). *War of extermination*, bellum internecinum (☞ *not* internecivum); bellum infinitum: *to carry on a war of extermination*, bellum ad internecionem gerere; bello internecino certare; bellum gerere cum aliquo, uter sit, non uter imperet: *war by sea, by land*, bellum navale ac maritimum; bellum terrestre: *civil war*, bellum intestinum; *or* bellum intestinum ac domesticum; bellum civile: *the war round about Mutina*, bellum, quod apud Mutinam gestum est: *war with the Gauls*, bellum Gallicum; bellum cum Gallis gestum: *war with pirates*, bellum piraticum: *war with the tribunes* (i. e., *a struggle, contest*), bellum tribunicium: *a war on account of religion, a sacred war*, bellum pro religionibus (*or* pro sacris) susceptum: *in war*, (in) bello; belli tempore: *in war and peace*, domi bellique; domo belloque; domi militiæque (*rarely, and only where an especial emphasis is to lie on* belli *and* militiæ); *also*, belli domique; militiæ domique: *both in war and in peace*, et domi et militiæ, et domi et belli (*rarely, and more poetically*, militiæque domique): *either in war or in peace*, vel domi vel belli: *equally great in war and in peace*, magnus bello nec minor pace; non præstantior in armis quam in togâ: *to meditate war*, ad bellum animum intendere; de bello cogitare; ad belli cogitationem se recipere; consilium de bello inire: *to seek an occasion of war*, bellum quærere: *to find an occasion of war*, bellandi causam reperire: *to cause, occasion, raise a war*, bellum movêre, commovêre, concitare, excitare; bellum facere; *with any body*, alicui; *in a country*, in aliquâ terrâ: *to prepare one's self for war*, bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, *or* instruere: *to threaten any body with war*, bellum alicui minari *or* minitari (*through ambassadors*); bellum alicui denunciare (☞ *never = to declare war; in Cic., Off.*, 1, 11, 36, *it has the sense here given; cf. Cic., Phil.*, 6, 2, 4): *to resolve upon war*, bellum decernere (*of the Senate*): bellum jubêre (*of the people*): *to declare war against any body*, bellum alicui indicere (*also figuratively*; e. g., philosophiæ): *to begin a war*, bellum inchoare *or* incipere; belli initium facere (☞ *never* bellum capessere *in this sense*): *to enter upon a war*, bellum suscipere, *with any one*, cum aliquo (*also figuratively*): ☞ bellum sumere (cum aliquo) *is obsolete*; vid. *Walch., Tac., Agr.*, 16, p. 224. *To make war upon*, bellum *or* arma alicui (*or* alicui terræ) inferre (☞ *but not* in aliquam terram, *which, in Nep., Hann.*, 4, 2, *is* = bellum in aliquam terram transferre *or* transmittere): arma capere *or* ferre contra aliquem (*to take up or bear arms against*): bello aliquem tentare *or* lacessere (*to attack*). *To take part in a war*, partem belli capessere: *a war breaks out*, bellum oritur *or* cooritur; *violently*, exardescit: *war rages in a country*, terrâ bellum ardet *or* flagrat: *to carry on war*, bellare: bellum gerere (*of a prince or a people; also of a general*: ☞ bellum ducere, *in this sense, is not Latin*): belligerare (*stronger than* bellum gerere, *and more rare in prose*): bellum habêre (*to be in a state of war, to be at war*). *To conduct a war*, bellum agere (*to manage a war, to sketch out the plan of it, and arrange every thing necessary for conducting it;* vid. *Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 8; *Nep., Hann.*, 8, 3, *where* bellum gerere *could not stand*): bellum administrare (☞ *never* gubernare; *to have the superintendence and administration of a war; of a commander-in-chief*). *To carry on war with any one*, bellare, belligerare cum aliquo, contra *or* adversus aliquem; bellum gerere cum aliquo, contra *or* adversus, *or* (*rarely*) in aliquem (*general terms*): bellum habêre susceptum cum aliquo (*to have entered upon a war with*): castra habêre contra aliquem (*to have taken the field against*): bello *or* armis persequi aliquem (*to pursue with war*). *To protract a war*, bellum ducere *or* trahere: *to conclude or finish a war*, belli *or* bellandi, *or* (*more rarely*) bello *or* bellando, finem facere (*general term*): ab armis discedere (*by a voluntary laying down of arms*): bellum conficere *or* perficere; debellare (*by force of arms, by entire defeat of the enemy*): bellum componere (*by treaty*); *perfectly*, nullam partem belli relinquere: totius belli confectorem esse: bellum tollere, delêre. ☞ *Avoid* bellum patrare, *Quint.*, 8, 3, 4.) *To bring a war near to an end* (*especially by a great or masterly stroke*), bellum profligare (☞ *this is the correct meaning of this expression;* vid. *Cic. ad Div.*, 12, 30, 2; bellum profligatum ac pæne sublatum est, *Flor.*, 2, 15, 2; *of the three Punic wars considered as one great one*, primo tempore commissum est bellum, profligatum secundo, tertio vero confectum; *cf. Suet., Oth.*, 9). *The war was terminated by a single battle*, uno prœlio debellatum est: *art of war*, res militaris; militia (*that to which soldiers are trained*): disciplina bellica *or* militaris (*as opposed to other arts;* vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 64, 161): artes belli (*arts of war, as practiced by generals*, &c.: *a single art*, ars belli). *Man of war, if = warrior*, vid.; *if = ship of war*, navis bellica (*general term* †); navis longa; navis rostrata; quinqueremis [vid. SHIP]: *to learn war or the art of war*, rem militarem *or* militiam discere: militare discere; *under any one*, sub aliquo: *war-footing*, belli ratio: *to put the army on a war-footing*, exercitum *or* copias omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere: exercitum instruere (*cf. Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 18): *to put the navy on a war-footing*, classem expedire atque instruere (vid. *Hirt., B. Alex.*, 25): *the army is on a war-footing*, exercitus omnibus rebus ornatus atque instructus est.

WAR-CRY, cantus prœlium inchoantium (*Liv.*): ☞ baritus (*not* barritus *or* barditus) *was the battle-shout of the old Germans* (*Tac.*). *To raise the war-cry*, clamorem attollere.

WAR-HORSE, equus militaris (*cavalry horse*: ☞ equus bellator *is poetical, but herein exactly corresponding to our term "war-horse"*).

WAR-OFFICE, *consilium, quod res bellicas curat, *or* *consilium rerum bellicarum (*as a body*): tabularium militare (*as place for preserving military records*, &c.).

WARBLE, fritinnire (*of small birds, Varr. ap. Non.*, 7, 15; *also of a grasshopper*): vibrissere (*by Fest.*, p. 179, *Lindem., thus explained*, vocem in cantando crispare; i. e., *to modulate with quavers, make a shake*). Vid., *also, under* CADENCE.

WARBLER, qui, quæ canit, &c.

WARBLING, cantus dulcis; *or by circumlocution with the verb.*

WARD, *s.* ‖ *In fencing*, ictûs propulsatio. ‖ *A district of a town*, circuitus (*general term, any circuit*): vicus (*a division of a town, consisting of several adjoining houses*, dimensis vicorum ordinibus et latis viarum spatiis, *Tac.*): parœcia (παροικία, *whence the corrupted form* parochia, *ecclesiastical, a parish*): regio (*one of the divisions of Rome*). ‖ *Custody*, vid. ‖ *One under the care of a guardian*, pupillus; (*feminine*) pupilla. *Relating to a ward*, pupillaris.

WARD OFF, amovēre (*to avert, properly and figuratively*; e. g., bellum, calamitatem): avertere (*to turn away*): prohibēre (*to keep at a distance*): defendere (*to repel*) aliquid ab aliquo *or* aliquem ab aliquā re (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 31; *Zumpt*, § 469): arcēre aliquem re *or* ab aliquā re (*to check, hinder from proceeding further*): propulsare aliquid ab aliquo, aliquem aliquā re *or* ab aliquā re (*to drive off with all one's might*). *To ward off war from the borders*, defendere bellum (vid. *Herz., loc. cit.*): *the toga wards off the cold*, toga defendit frigus: *to ward off the heat of the sun*, nimios defendere solis ardores. *To ward off a blow*, ictum *or* petitionem cavēre et propulsare, cavēre, vitare.

WARDEN, custos.

WARDER, excubitor (*by night or day*): vigil (*by night*).

WARDROBE, vestiarium (*the place and the clothes together*): vestis scenica (*the dresses of a theatre; inscriptions*): choragium (*dresses for the chorus in a theatre*): vestis: vestimenta, -orum, *n.* (*general term, clothes*). Vid., *also*, CLOTHES.

WARDSHIP, tutēla.

WARE, *adj.* Vid. AWARE.

WARE, *s.*, merx, -cis, *f.* (*Cic.*); mercimonium (*Plaut., revived by Tac.*).

WAREHOUSE, *horreum mercibus asservandis: horreum: cella (*store-house*): emporium, forum venalium (*as place of sale*): taberna (*a shop*). *There are many well-stored warehouses in this city*, *hāc in urbe magna vis mercium deposita, recondita est.

WAREHOUSE-MAN, *horrei custos.

WARFARE. Vid. WAR.

WARILY, provide: caute: circumspecte: considerate: diligenter. *To go warily to work*, circumspectius facere aliquid; cautionem adhibēre in re: *to set about any thing very warily*, omne cautionis genus adhibēre in aliquā re.

WARINESS, cautio: circumspectio. *To act with wariness*, omnia circumspicere: *to proceed with wariness*, cautionem adhibēre alicui rei *or* in re; caute versari in re; caute tractare aliquid. *To use all possible wariness*, omne genus cautionis adhibēre.

WARLIKE. ‖ *Like a warrior or war*, militaris. *He had a manly and warlike appearance*, inerat in eo habitus virilis vere ac militaris (*cf. Liv.*, 28, 35, 6): *things have a very warlike appearance*, omnia belli speciem tenent (*after Liv.*, 5, 41): omnia belli apparatu strepunt (*people are every where preparing for war*). *The whole political horizon wears a warlike aspect*, res ad arma spectant. ‖ *Inclined to or disposed for war*, &c., bellicosus (*of a warlike disposition; also of time in which many wars are carried on*; e. g., *Liv.*, 10, 9, annus bellicosus): ferox (*ferocious*). ☞ acer, strenuus, impiger, *or* bonus militiæ, *belong to the poetic prose of the Silver Age.*

WARM, *v.* ‖ TRANS., tepefacere (*to make lukewarm*): calefacere (*to make hot*): fovēre (*to warm by internal or animal heat*). *To warm one's self*, corpus calefacere *or* refovēre: *to warm one's self at the fire*, igni admoto artus refovēre: *to warm again*, recalefacere (e. g., *water*): recoquere (*to dress again*; e. g., *food*). *Warmed up cabbage*, crambe repetita (*Juven.*, 7, 154): *warmed up again*, hesternus (i. e., *prepared for yesterday's dinner*; e. g., *soup warmed up again*, jus hesternum): *to keep meat warm (on hot plates)*, epulas fovēre foculis ferventibus (*on hot pans of coals*). ‖ INTRANS., calefieri, calescere; tepefieri, tepescere (*properly*); excandescere (*figuratively*).

WARM, *adj.* ‖ PROPR., calidus (*the proper word; opposed to* frigidus): tepidus (*lukewarm*): fervidus (*very warm, hot*): spissus (*thick, and so promoting warmth; of clothing*). *A warm day*, dies calidus: *warm water*, aqua calida, *or simply* calida, calda: *a warm winter*, hiems tepida: *a warm bath*, balneum calidum; calida (*singular*); thermæ (*plural*): *to be warm*, calēre: fervēre, candēre (*to be very warm*): *it is warm (of the weather)*, calet aer; calida est tempestas: *to grow warm*, calescere, calefieri; *also (of the weather)* incalescere. ‖ FIG., calidus: acer: incitatus: intentus: intimus (*of friendship*, &c.). *A warm imagination*, calidior, acrior quædam vis imaginandi: *he is a very warm friend to me*, illum habeo amicorum principem (*Cic.*): *warm friendship, love*, amicitia intima: amor intimus: *there was warm work that day (in fighting)*, acriter, pertinaciter, magnâ virium contentione pugnatum est hoc die: *to be a warm friend of liberty, or of one's country*, studiosissimum, amantissimum esse libertatis, salutis publicæ.

WARMING APPARATUS (*for an apartment*), impressi parietibus tubi, per quos circumfunditur calor, qui ima simul et summa fovet æqualiter.

WARMING-PAN, *vas excalfactorium.

WARMLY. ‖ PROPR., *not* calide *in this sense. By circumlocution with the adjective or verb.* ‖ FIG., calide (*Plaut.*); vehementer; acriter; *or by circumlocution.*

WARMTH. ‖ PROPR., calor (*general term*): tepor (*moderate*): fervor (*intense*). *The natural warmth of the body*, calor vitalis. ‖ FIG., calor. *Warmth of a speaker*, calor dicentis: *with warmth*, calide: cum quodam animi fervore: animo incitatione: *to oppose any thing with much warmth*, vehementius, acrius, majore animi fervore oppugnare, impugnare aliquid.

WARN, monēre *or* præmonēre, aliquem ut caveat. *To warn of or against any thing*, monēre *or* præmonēre aliquid cavendum: monēre *or* præmonēre, de aliquā re: monēre, ut vitet aliquis aliquid: monēre, admonēre, præmonēre, ne. *Not to scold any body angrily, but warn him almost as a father*, non inimice corripere aliquem, sed pæne patrie monēre (*Quint.*): *to suffer one's self to be warned*, audire monentem: monenti obsequi: *to refuse to be warned*, negligere *or* spernere monentem.

WARNING, monitio: admonitio: monitus, admonitus (*only in ablative*): hortatio, exhortatio (*as act*): monitum, admonitum (*warning given*): documentum (*example*) [SYN. *in* ADMONISH]. *Not to listen to any body's warnings*, aliquem monentem non audire: *to listen to any body's wise warnings*, *audire *or* facere ea, quæ quis sapienter monuit: *to punish any body that others may take warning*, exemplum in aliquo statuere, *or* in aliquem edere *or* constituere: supplicii exemplo ceteros deterrēre: *to take warning by any body*, exemplum sibi capere de aliquo: *to let any thing be a warning to one*, habēre aliquid sibi documento: *to give warning to any body*, præmonēre aliquem ut caveat: monēre *or* præmonēre aliquem ad cavendum: monēre *or* præmonēre de aliquā re: monēre, ut vitet aliquis aliquid: *to give any body warning not to do any thing*, monēre, admonēre *or* præmonēre nē, &c.: *to take a warning, listen to a warning*, audire monentem: monenti obsequi: *to turn a deaf ear to a warning*, negligere *or* spernere monentem: *to be a warning to any body*, esse alicui documento: *to give warning (of a master or servant)*, renunciare alicui (*general term*); *perhaps (of the servant)*, *conductionem alicui renunciare.

WARP, *s.*, stamen (☞ subtemen *or* trama = *the woof*; tela = *the loom or the web: poetically, sometimes, for the warp*).

WARP, *v.* ‖ INTRANS., lignum pandat (pandatur, *Plin.*); torquetur (*Vitr.*). ‖ TRANS., torquēre. (*Wood*) *that is warped*, pandus.

WARPING (*of wood*), pandatio (*Vitr.*, 7, 1, 1); *or by the verb.*

WARRANT, *v.* ‖ *To authorize*, alicui copiam dare *or* potestatem facere: *to do any thing*, aliquid faciendi; alicujus rei faciendæ licentiam dare *or* permittere: mandare alicui, ut (*to commission him to do it*). *To be warranted to do any thing*, potestatem aliquid faciendi habēre; *sometimes* mandata habēre ab aliquo. ‖ *To make any thing legal or right*, sancire: ratum facere *or* efficere: ratum esse jubēre. *Often by circumlocution with* nulla est excusatio alicujus rei, si, &c. *Friendship can not warrant the commission of sin*, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris; *or* turpis excusatio est et minime accipienda, si quis se amici causâ peccasse fateatur. *Sometimes* probare, comprobare (*to approve of*; *as in*, "*desires which reason does not warrant*"). *Some people consider that a great reason warrants sin*, quidam excusari se arbitrantur, quia non sine magnâ causâ peccaverunt: *their speeches warrant me to hope*, eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, &c.: *to think himself warranted to do any thing*, sibi jus datum *or* potestatem datam putare: *not to think himself warranted*, non fas esse ducere; haud licitum sibi aliquid putare. ‖ *To produce in any body the feeling of certainty about any thing*, fiduciam facere alicui: fiduciam afferre alicui. *To feel warranted of any thing*, magnam fiduciam habēre alicujus rei. ‖ *To declare upon surety*, alicui de re spondēre. Vid. SURETY.

WARRANT, *s.* ‖ *Authority*, auctoritas (*general term*): arbitrium (*freedom to act according to one's will*): potestas (*power*): licentia (*permission*): imperium (*command*): testimonium: auctoritas testimonii (*evidence*). *I have a warrant to do any thing*, mihi data est potentia *or* copia aliquid faciendi; *also*, auctoritatem habeo alicujus rei faciendæ: *public warrant*, publica auctoritas: *by the warrant of the Senate*, (ex) auctoritate Senatûs. ‖ *Security, pledge*, cautio. *To buy a horse without a warrant* [vid. UNWARRANTED]. ‖ *A positive and confident statement; circumlocution by* confirmare aliquid alicui; confirmare de aliquā re; *or with accusative and infinitive. He gave them a solemn warrant, which he confirmed by an oath, that he would let them pass unmolested through his territory*, pollicitus est et jurejurando confirmavit, tutum iter per fines suos daturum. ‖ *Order from a superior, conveying authority to act*, mandatum: rescriptum (*of the emperors*): literæ (*from the context*): auctoritas (*commission*). *Warrant of caption*, literæ quibus fugitivi nomen continetur et cetera (*after Appul.*): *to send a warrant after any body*, literis accusatoriis fugitivum persequi: prædmandare ut aliquis terrâ marique conquiratur (*Vatin. ap. Cic. ad Fam.*, 5, 9, 2).

WARREN, vivarium; locus septus, septum (*if inclosed*).

WARRENER, *vivarii custos.

WARRIOR, miles (*general term, a soldier*): miles fortis (☞ bellator, pugnator, prœliator, *occur only in poets and in poetic prose; in this respect corresponding with the ordinary use of our word "warrior"*): homo militaris, vir militaris (*of persons experienced in war*). *A great, distinguished warrior*, (juvenis) bello egregius (*brave*, &c.): (vir) militiæ peritissimus (*of a veteran general*). *To be a great, distinguished warrior*, maximas res in bello gessisse; bellicâ laude florēre: *to be as great a warrior as a statesman*, magnum esse bello, nec minorem pace; non præstantiorem esse in armis quam in togâ: *to be an experienced warrior and statesman*, multum in imperiis magistratibusque versatum esse (*Nep., Milt.*, 8, 2; vid. *commentators in loc.*).

WART, verrūca. *Covered with warts*, verrucosus (*Cic.*).

WARY, providus (*with foresight*): cautus (*with caution*): circumspectus (*with circumspection*): consideratus (*having judiciously weighed every thing*): prudens (*intelligent, prudent*). JN. cautus providusque: prudens et providus: prudens et cautus: diligens (*careful, carefully observant*).

WASH, *v.* ‖ TRANS., PROPR., lavare (*general term*): abluere (*with or without* aquâ; *to cleanse by water*): eluere (*to wash out, especially vessels, stains out of any thing*): perluere (*to wash carefully or thoroughly*). *To wash the body, the feet*, corpus, pedes, abluere *or* perluere (aquâ): *to wash stains out of a garment*, maculas vestis eluere *or* e veste abluere: *to wash a pavement with water*, pavimentum aquâ perluere: *to wash one's hands*, manus tergere, *or* sibi manus extergere (*Plaut.*): *to wash the face*, lavare vultum (*Ovid*). PROV. *To wash a blackamoor white* [vid. WHITE]. ‖ FIG. *Said of the sea*, lo-

cum alluere *or* subluere (*from below*). *To be washed by the sea*, mari adlui, continēri: mare adtingere: ad mare spectare. ‖ *To color*, vid. ‖ INTRANS. *To wash, or wash one's self*, lavari: lavare (*seldom, if ever, used by Cicero*); *in a shower-bath*, aquâ perfundi (vid. *Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 9, 10); *in a river*, flumine corpus abluere; *in cold water*, frigidâ lavari.

WASH, *s.* ‖ *Washing*, lavatio: lotio: lotura: ablutio (*late;* vid. WASHING]. *To send any thing to the wash*, aliquid ad lavandum dare. ‖ *Cosmetic lotion*, fucus (*general term*): medicamentum (e. g., fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris): adjumentum ad pulchritudinem (*Ter., general term*). ‖ *Hogs' wash*, colluvies (*Plin.*, 24, 19, 116). ‖ *A wash of color*, color tenuis. ‖ *A marsh*, vid.

WASH-BALL, gleba saponis (*after Cæsar*): smegma (*Pliny, a composition for smoothing the skin*).

WASH-HAND-BASIN, aqualis: aquæmanalis (*in late writers*, aquiminale *or* aquiminarium): malluvium (*at sacrifices*).

WASH-HAND-STAND, *abăcus lavandi supellectilem continens: *abacus lavando inserviens.

WASH-HOUSE, *ædificium linteis lavandis.

WASH-TUB, *alveus *or* alveolus lavando inserviens.

WASHERWOMAN, *mulier lintea lavans.

WASHING, ablutio (*Macrob., Pliny*): lavatio (*Pliny*): lotio (*Vitruvius*): lotura (*Pliny*). *Washing of linen*, *linteorum lavatio. *Charge for washing*, *lavandi merces: *money for washing*, *merces pro lavandi operâ, pro lotione, solvenda, soluta: *a washing bill*, *scidula linteorum lavandorum index.

WASP, vespa. *A wasp's nest*, nidus vesparum: *to stir a wasp's nest (proverbially)*, crabrones irritare (*Plaut.*).

WASPISH, morosus: acerbus: tetricus (*crabbed, morose*): stomachosus (*irascible*).

WASPISHLY, morose: acerbe: tetricе: stomachose.

WASPISHNESS, morositas: natura difficilis: stomachus.

WASTE, *v.* ‖ TRANS. *To consume, destroy*, consumere: absumere: conficere (e. g., *of care*, &c.). JN. conficere et consumere: haurire (*of fire; of which* consumere, absumere, *are also used*). *Any body is wasted by grief*, ægritudo est alicujus animum: *to be wasted by grief*, mærore consumi: *to waste one's energies, strength*, &c., vires consumere: *time wastes all things*, nihil est quod non conficiat vetustas: *to waste itself*, se conficere; tabescere: *wasting*, tabificus (e. g., perturbationes, morbus); omnia hauriens (*of fire*). ‖ *To lavish* (e. g., *property*), effundere, conficere. JN. effundere et consumere: dissipare: obligurire: lacerare (e. g., patrimonium, patria bona): perdere (e. g., tempus; *or* tempore abuti). ‖ *To devastate*, vid. ‖ INTRANS., se conficere: tabescere: contabescere (*to waste away gradually; of persons;* e. g., morbo, desiderio).

WASTE, *adj.* ‖ *Desolate*, vid. ‖ *Devastated, by the past participle of verbs in* TO DEVASTATE. *To lay waste*, vastare: devastare; pervastare; populari; depopulari; perpopulari [SYN. *in* TO DEVASTATE]: *to lay waste by fire and sword*, ferro ignique *or* igni ferroque vastare; ferro flammisque pervastare. ‖ *Uncultivated*, incultus (*opposed to* cultus *or* consitus): vastus (*not planted with trees or built upon; opposed to* consitus, cœdificatus). *To stand or lie waste*, vacare (*of places or districts of a country*, &c.; vid., *also*, UNCULTIVATED). ‖ *Stripped* [vid. DEPRIVED]. ‖ *Worthless, useless*, parvi pretii (*of little value*): tenuis (*slight, trifling*): levis (*without intrinsic value, slight; facetè* levidensis; vid., *also*, SLIGHT). ‖ *Waste-book*, adversaria, -orum, *n.* (*of merchants, Cic., Rosc. Com.*, 2, 5): manuale (*ap. Mart.*, 14, 84, *a book of notices*): epitome (ἐπιτομή = summarium; liber in angustum coactus): enchiridion (ἐγχειρίδιον, *a hand-book, Pompon., Dig.*, 1, 2, 2). ‖ *Waste lands*, loca deserta *or* inculta; campi inculti (*poetical*): *also*, deserta et inhospita tesqua (*Hor. Ep.*, 1, 14, 19): loca exusta solis ardoribus (*parched up by the sun*): *also*, regio deserta; loca deserta, *or simply* deserta, -orum, *n.* (*uninhabited from sterility*, &c.): *also to be formed by* vastus ab naturâ et humano cultu (*entirely waste, Sall., Jug.*, 48, 2). ‖ *Waste-paper*, chartæ ineptæ (*Hor. Ep.*, 2, 1, 270). *To be used for waste-paper*, inter chartas ineptas referri: *to write verses fit only for waste-paper*, *scribere carmina quæ inter chartas ineptas referri debent: *a sheet of waste-paper*, charta inepta (*Hor. Ep.*, 2, 1, 270). ‖ *Waste-wood*, scobis *or* scobs (*fragments of boring, filing, rasping, sawing*, &c.): recisamentum (*from carving*, &c.).

WASTE, *s.* ‖ *Destruction*, vid. ‖ *Desolate tract of land* [vid. "WASTE *lands*," DESERT]. *Encroachment on a waste, building erected on a waste*, proædificatum (= "quod in publicum solum processit," *Fest.*). ‖ *Useless expenditure*, sumtus effusi *or* profusi: profusa luxuria (*luxury in general*): profusio (*profusion, the act of spending wastefully*; vid. DISSIPATION). ‖ *Loss*, damnum: detrimentum: dispendium. [SYN. *in* Loss.] JN. damnum et detrimentum: jactura atque damnum, *or* jactura et detrimentum. ‖ *Fallings-off in the working of any material*, ramentum (*of metals, skins*, &c., *by filing, scraping*, &c.): scobis *or* scobs (*of wood, metals, by sawing, filing, boring*, &c.): intertrimentum: retrimentum (*by melting*): recisamentum (*by carving, chiseling*, &c.). ‖ *Mischief*, fraus (*injury on the part of another by which we suffer*): noxa (*damage which any body causes by destroying any thing*). ‖ *A wasting disease*; vid. CONSUMPTION, DECLINE.

WASTEFUL. ‖ *Destructive*, vid. ‖ *Desolate, uncultivated*, vid. ‖ *Prodigal*, prodigus (*of one who does not consider the value of money or possession*): profusus: effusus (*who lavishes or throws away what he possesses, although he knows its value; also said of things;* e. g., sumtus; i. e., *wasteful expense*). *Wasteful in any thing*, prodigus *or* effusus in aliquâ re.

WASTEFULLY, perniciose (*destructively, dangerously*): prodige (*prodigally, in a lavishing manner;* e. g., vivere).

WATCH, *s.* ‖ *Absence of sleep*, vigilia (*voluntary*): insomnia (*involuntary*). ‖ *Guard, vigilant keeping*, custodia (*general term*): vigilia (*by night*): excubiæ (*by day or night*). *To keep watch* (*by night or day*), excubare (*Cæs.*); excubias agere (*Tac.*); excubias habēre (*Plin.*); (*by night*) vigilare; vigilias agere (*Cic.*), *or* agitare (*Plaut.*); vigilias servare (*Curt.*): *to stand upon the watch*, in vigilia stare, manēre. ‖ *Persons keeping guard*, (*by day*) custodiæ (*Nep.*); excubiæ (*Suet.*); excubitores (*Cæs.*); (*by night or day*) vigiles, vigiliæ (*Cæs.*); vigiles nocturni (*Plautus*); *also*, statio (*literally, the station or post occupied by persons keeping guard; then men on guard, whether by day or by night*): *to set a strong watch about the house*, domum magnis præsidiis firmare (*Cic.*); custodibus *or* custodiis sepire (*Nep.*). ‖ *A period of the night*, vigilia (prima, secunda, &c.). ‖ *A pocket time-piece*, horologium (ὡρολόγιον, *general term for an instrument that shows the time of day;* horologium solarium, *or* solarium *only* = *sun-dial;* clepsydra, κλεψύδρα = *water-clock*): horæ (*the hours; the time indicated by a sun-dial*, &c.; *then sometimes for clock or watch; as Cic., N. D.*, 2, 38, 97). *A watch goes*, horologium movetur; *goes correctly, well*, &c., horologii lineæ congruunt ad horas (*of a sun-dial, in Plin.*): horologii virgula congruit ad horas (*of a watch, adapted from Pliny*); *does not go well*, horologii virgula non congruit ad horas; *goes too fast or gains*, *horologium celerius movetur; *too slow, loses*, *horologium tardius movetur; *repeats*, *horologium sono indicat horas: *to set a watch*, horologium diligenter ordinare (*Plin.*, 7, 60, 60): *to wind up a watch*, *horologium intendere: *a watch is gone down*, horologium movēri desiit: *spring of a watch*, *elater horologii: *works of a watch*, machinatio quâ horæ moventur (*after Cic., N. D.*, 2, 38, 97): *hand of a watch*, *horologii virgula (☞ gnomon *was the pointer in a sun-dial*).

WATCH, *v.* ‖ INTRANS. *Not to sleep* [vid. *to be* AWAKE]. ‖ *To be vigilant and attentive*, vigilare: advigilare: animum intendere circa, in, *or* ad aliquid; *also*, animum advertere alicui rei *or* ad aliquid: animum attendere ad aliquid (*to direct or turn one's attention to any thing*); observare aliquid (*to observe*): adesse animo *or* (*if of several persons*) animis: erigere mentem *or* (*if of several persons*) mentes auresque (*both, to be attentive or intent upon the delivery of a speech*); operam dare alicui rei (*to direct all one's attention to*): custodire aliquem (*to watch or observe any body closely; or, if secretly*, aliquem alicujus oculi et aures non sentientem speculantur et custodiunt). *To watch any thing closely*, acriter animum intendere ad aliquid; acrem et diligentem esse animadversorem alicujus rei: *to watch a time and opportunity*, tempus occasionemque observare. ‖ *To keep guard* [vid. TO GUARD]. ‖ *To be on the look-out*, speculari: in speculis esse. *To watch for any body*, exspectare aliquem: exspectare dum aliquis veniat (*to wait till any body comes*); alicujus adventum captare; (*with desire*) haud mediocriter (*to look eagerly for the arrival of any body, Planc. in Cic. Ep.*, 10, 23); alicui insidiari (*to lie in ambush for; and, general term, to wait for*): *to wait for any thing*, aliquid captare, observare; aliquid aucupari (*to wait for an opportunity*); speculari (*followed by* ne *or* quid, *to look out;* ☞ *only in Tacitus and the poets with an accusative* = *to wait for;* e. g., speculabor, ne quis adsit; speculabor, quid ibi agatur): *to watch for an opportunity*, occasionem captare; occasioni *or* in occasionem imminēre; *for a favorable moment*, tempus aucupari; tempori insidiari (*Liv.*, 23, 35). ‖ TRANS. *To guard*, custodire (*the proper word, also figuratively* = observare): servare: asservare (*to take care of*). *To be watched*, custodiri; in custodiā esse: *to cause to be watched*, custodem *or* custodes imponere; *any thing*, alicui rei *or* (*rarely*) in re; *any body*, alicui (☞ *never* in aliquo; vid. *Bremi, Nep., Cim.*, 4, 1); custodias alicui circumdare: *to cause a place to be watched*, locum custodiis munire: *many eyes will observe and watch you, although you are not aware of it*, multorum te oculi non sentientem speculabuntur atque custodient. ‖ *To observe narrowly*, observare; rem attendere. Vid. ATTEND.

WATCH-CASE, *theca horologii.

WATCH-CHAIN, *catella horologii.

WATCH-HOUSE, statio: custodia (militaris): vigilarium (*Sen. Ep.*, 57, 4): excubitorium (*P. Victor, de Region. Urb. Rom.*). *To be put into the watch-house*, in custodiam dari, tradi.

WATCH-KEY, *clavicula horologii.

WATCH-MAKER, artifex horologiorum (*after Plin.*, 7, 60, 60).

WATCH-MAKING, ars horologia faciendi (*after Plin.*, 7, 60, 60).

WATCH-TOWER, specula.

WATCHFUL, vigilans (*the proper word*): vigil (*poetical*). *To be watchful*, vigilem esse; vigilare; advigilare: *to keep a watchful eye upon any thing or any body*, diligenter observare, custodire aliquid *or* aliquem; sedulo curare aliquid: *to be watchful over one's self*, se ipsum diligenter observare, custodire; *diligenter cavēre a peccatis.

WATCHFULLY, vigilanter.

WATCHFULNESS, vigilantia (*the proper word*): cura: diligentia (*care*): cautio: circumspectio (*prudence, circumspection*).

WATCHMAN, custos; vigil nocturnus (*by night*): buccinator, qui horas nocturnas dividit (*after Front., Strat.*, 1, 9, 17, buccinator qui vigilias nocturnas dividit). *Watchmen*, vigiles nocturni. *To appoint a watchman*, custodem imponere alicui rei *or* (*more rarely*) in aliquâ re (e. g., custodem imponere in hortis fructûs servandi gratiâ). Vid., *also*, WATCH, *s.*

WATCH-WORD, tessera (*tablet on which the watch-word stands; then watch-word itself*): signum (*the sign, the watch-*

word itself, Cæs., B. G., 2, 20; *Tac., Ann.*, 1, 7, 3; *cf. Sil., Ital.*, 15, 475, tacitum dat tessera signum). *To give the watch-word,* tesseram, signum dare (*to any body,* alicui. ☞ *Not* significationem facere, *which, in Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 65, *with* fumo, *as B. G.*, 2, 33, *with* ignibus, *is* = *to give a signal*) : (*figuratively*) *to give the watch-word for any thing,* facem ac tubam esse alicujus rei ; facem præferre alicui (e. g., *for war, sedition*) : *to be the watch-word to or for any thing,* signum esse aliquid faciendi.

WATER, *s.*, aqua (*plural,* aquæ, *of a large volume or mass of water* : ☞ latex *and* lympha *or* unda *are poetical only*). *Flowing water,* aqua viva ; flumen vivum : *standing or stagnant water,* aqua stagnans : *fresh* (*salt*) *water,* aqua dulcis (salsa) : *to fetch water,* aquam petere : aquatum ire : aquari (*if in large quantities* ; e. g., *of soldiers for the army*) : *to draw water from a well,* aquam e puteo trahere : *to draw water* (*of the sun*), aquam colligere : vaporem ex aquis excitare : *to convey water in a certain direction,* aquam ducere, derivare : *an overflow of water* (= *inundation*), magnæ aquæ : aquæ super ripas effusæ : *to put under water,* irrigare (e. g., *a field ; only poetical if* = *to inundate*) : inundare (*to overflow, inundate*). *A place is put entirely under water,* locus late restagnat : *to throw into the water,* in aquam conjicere : *to let one's self down into the water, to swim underneath the water,* urinari : *that lives in the water,* aquatilis : aquaticus : *full of water,* aquæ plenus (i. e., *filled up with water*) : aquosus (*abounding in or full of water*). ‖ *As opposed to land ;* rivus (*a brook*) : flumen (*a river*) : mare (*the sea*). *By land and water,* terrâ marique : terrâ et mari : et terrâ et mari : et mari et terrâ : mari atque terrâ : ☞ terrâ marique *most usual, the others only in cases where a peculiar stress is placed on the words ; not* aquâ et terrâ, *which is not Latin.* Prov. *Still waters are deep,* altissima quæque flumina minimo sono labuntur (*Curt.*, 7, 4, 13). *To travel by water,* navigare : *not to venture to travel either by land or by water,* neque navigationi neque viæ se committere : *to send* (*out*) *goods by water,* merces exportare *or* evehere : *to back water,* inhibēre (*which Cicero thought was only* sustinēre remos, *so that the vessel might stop itself, but found it was* alio modo remigrare ; *cf. Cic., Att.*, 13, 21, 4). ‖ *Urine,* urina : *to make water,* urīnam reddere (*Cels.*) ; facere (*Col.*) ; vesicam exonerare (*Petr.*) : *to draw any body's water off,* emoliri manu urīnam (*Cels.*, 7, 31, 1). ‖ (*With jewellers*) *brightness or transparency of a gem,* splendor. ‖ *Waters, plural* (*medicinal*), aquæ salubres, *or simply* aquæ : aquæ metallicæ (*mineral, Plin.*) : aquæ medicatæ (*Sen.*), medicæ (*Claud., prepared*) : *to drink the waters,* * aquis salubricis uti. *Season for taking the waters,* * tempus quo aquis (salubribus) uti solent.

WATER, *v.* ‖ Trans. *To moisten or sprinkle with water,* rigare (*Col.*) ; irrigare aliquid (*Cic.*, e. g., prata, hortulos). *To water the streets,* humum (*or* vicos, plateas) conspergendo pulverem sedare. ‖ *To dilute, mix with water,* (vinum aquâ) rigare, miscēre, diluere. ‖ *To soak in water,* aquâ macerare aliquid (e. g., carnes, pisces). ‖ *To give drink* (*to cattle*), adaquare : pecori potionem dare (*general term, to set water before cattle*) : pecus ad aquam ducere : aquatum ducere *or* agere (*to drive or lead cattle to a watering-place*). ‖ Intrans. *In the phrase, to make one's mouth water,* movet mihi aliquid salivam (*Sen. Ep.*, 79, 6) ; stomachum meum aliquid sollicitat (*Plin. Ep.*, 1, 24, 3). *To make the eyes water* (*of smoke,* &c.), facit aliquid, ut oculi exstillent ; facit aliquid delacrimationem. ‖ *To take in water* (*of a ship*), * aqua in navem imposita est. ‖ *Watered* (*of silks,* &c.), *perhaps we may say* * undatus (*after Plin.*, 9. 33, 52).

WATER-ADDER, hydrus : hydra (ὕδρος, ὕδρα).

WATER-BETONY, * scrophularia aquatica (*Linn.*).

WATER-BOTTLE, * lagēna aquaria.

WATER-BROOK. Vid. Brook.

WATER-CARRIER, aquarius (*general term*) : aquator (*in the army*) ; *feminine,* * mulier aquam ferens.

WATER-CASK, * dolium aquarium (☞ aqualis *is a washing-bowl or basin*).

WATER-CLOCK, clepsydra (κλεψύδρα). Vid. Clock.

WATER-CLOSET, sella familiarica, *or simply* sella (vid. *Schneid., Ind. ad Scriptt., R. R., in v.*)—forica (*if public*) : lāsānum (*a stool, Petron.*) : lātrīna (*a cabinet d'aisance à la Française*). *To go to the water-closet,* alvum exoneratum ire : ire quo saturi solent (*Com., Plaut., Curc.*, 2, 5, 83) : *he writes verses which people read in the water-closet,* scribit carmina, quæ legunt cacantes (*Mart.*, 12, 61, 10).

WATER-COLOR, pigmentum aquâ dilutum : color cœruleus (*a watery color*).

WATER-COLORED, cœruleus : cyaneus : cumatilis : subcœruleus (*slightly water-colored*) : cœruleatus (*dressed in water-colored garments*).

WATER-CRESS *or* CRESSES, nasturtium : * sisymbrium nasturtium (*Linn.*).

WATER-DOG, * canis aquaticus.

WATER-DRINKER, aquæ potor (†).

WATER-DRINKING, aquæ potus *or* potatio.

WATERFALL, dejectus aquæ (*the falling of water*) : aquæ ex edito desilientes (*water itself falling from a height ; comp. Plin. Ep.*, 5, 6, 37) : ☞ catăracta (καταράκτης, *a waterfall in general, in the Greek*) *is used in Latin only of the waterfalls of the Nile. The waterfall of the Nile,* Nilus cadens.

WATER-FLEA, * pulex aquaticus.

WATER-FLOOD. Vid. Flood.

WATER-FOWL, (*plural*) aves aquaticæ.

WATER-GALL, virga (*in meteorology ;* vid. *Sen., N. Qu.*, 1, 9) : * scaturīgo (*in a field*).

WATER-HEN, fulīca.

WATER-LILY, * īris pseudoacŏrus (*Linn.*).

WATER-MAN. ‖ *A water-carrier,* aquarius. ‖ *A boatman,* navicularius. *To be a water-man,* navicularium facere.

WATER-MELON, * cucurbita citrullus (*Linn.*).

WATER-MILL, mola aquaria : mola aquæ (*Cod. Just.*). *The stream that turns a water-mill,* rivus molam agens, versans, *or* circumagens.

WATER-MINT, * mentha aquatica (*Linn.*).

WATER-PAIL. Vid. Ewer.

WATER-PIPE, tubus ; fistula. Vid., *also,* Conduit (*pipe*).

WATER-POISE, libra aquaria, *or simply* libra *or* libella.

WATER-POT, vas aquarium (*general term*) : hydria (ὑδρία) *or* (*pure Latin*) urna (*a watering-pan ;* vid. *Fragm. Epigr., Cic., or Laureæ Tullii, in Collect. Pithœi*, p. 30) : guttus (*a can with a narrow spout or mouth ; also used in pouring libations*) : ☞ alveolus ligneus *in Phædr.* = *a small pail used in sprinkling water in order to lay the dust*).

WATER-PROOF, quod non recīpit in se nec combibit liquorem : quod humidam potestatem in corpus penetrare non patitur (*both Vitr.*, 2. 3, 4) ; imbrem minime sentiens (*after Plin.*, 37, 7, 25) : imbribus impervius (*after Tac., Ann.*, 15, 43, 5 ; *the last two of ability to resist rain*) ; *also,* quod vim imbrium sustinet, *or* (*poetical*) tutum est munimen ad.

WATER-SIDE. Vid. Shore, Bank.

WATER-SNAKE, hydrus : hydra (ὕδρος, ὕδρα).

WATER-SPANIEL. Vid. Water-dog.

WATER-SPOUT. ‖ *A tube,* tubus : fistula. ‖ *In meteorology,* typhon (τυφών).

WATER-TROUGH, * alveus aquarius.

WATER-TUB, * orca aquaria.

WATER-WHEEL, rota aquaria.

WATER-WILLOW, * salix viminalis (*Linn.*).

WATER-WORK, aquæ *or* aquarum ductus, *or* (*from the context*) aqua (e. g., aqua Claudia, *Suet., Claud.*, 20). *To establish water-works in a town,* aquam in urbem ducere *or* (*plural*) plures aquas perducere : ☞ aquæductio *is the act of conveying water to a place, similar to* aquæ inductio (*for the sake of irrigating the land ;* vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 2, 60, *extr.*).

WATERING-PLACE. ‖ *Place where cattle are watered,* aquarium (*Cato, R. R.*). ‖ *Place of fashionable resort, for health or recreation* (*inland*), aquæ (*plural*) ; locus salubrium aquarum usu frequens ; locus ubi est fons medicæ salubritatis (*after Plin.*, 5, 15, 16) ; (*maritime*) locus maritimus ; ora maritima (*seacoast*) : mare (*sea*). *To visit a watering-place,* ad aquas venire (*Cic.*).

WATERY, aquatilis (*having a watery taste* ; e. g., sapor, succus) : aquaticus (*wet*) : aquosus (*abounding in water*).

WATTLE, *v.*, * cratium modo implectere.

WATTLE, *s.* ‖ *A hurdle,* crates. ‖ *Barbs below a cock's bill,* palea (*Varr., Col.*).

WAVE, *s.*, unda (*the proper word ; produced by the regular motion of the sea, or gentle action of the air*) : fluctus, -ūs (*billow, raised by storms*). *Full of waves,* undosus : fluctuosus : *to move in waves,* undare : fluctuare : *to make waves,* fluctus cĭēre, movēre : *to be tossed in the waves,* fluctuare : fluctibus jactari (*Cic.*) : *the wind rolls the waves upon the shore,* ventus crebros ex alto fluctus in litus evolvit (*Curt.*) : *the waves break upon the rocks,* fluctus franguntur a saxo (*Cic.*) : *to be washed by the waves,* fluctibus allui : *in waves,* undatim.

WAVE, *v.* ‖ Intrans. *To move as a wave, play loosely, float,* undare (*as a gentle wave*) : fluctuare (*as a billow*) ; *also,* æstuare (*of very violent motion*). *Corn waves,* segetes undant : *hair waves,* coma fluitat, defluit de humeris alicujus : *a garment waves,* vestis sinuatur, undat. ‖ Trans. *To move to and fro,* agitare : movēre : *to wave a sword,* ensem rotare : *to wave the hand,* manum jactare. ‖ *To omit, pass over,* vid.

WAVED, ☽ ‖ *Like waves,* undatus :

WAVY. ☽ fluctuosus (*properly and figuratively*). ‖ *Playing to and fro in undulations,* undans.

WAVER, labare (*the proper word*) : nutare (*to move to and fro ; of the upper part of any thing*) : vacillare (*to be easily moved ; all three properly and figuratively*) : fluctuare (*properly, to be driven or tossed about with waves ; hence, figuratively, to hesitate*). *The allies waver,* socii labant : *courage, hope, fidelity, resolution wavers,* animus, spes, fides, consilium labat : *the line* (*of battle*) *wavers,* acies nutat : *to begin to waver,* labascere, labefieri (*properly and figuratively*) : *to cause to waver,* labefacere, labefactare (*properly and figuratively*) : *to cause any body's fidelity to waver,* labefactare fidem alicujus ; fide aliquem dimovēre : *to waver in one's decision or resolution,* in decreto suo inter varia consilia nunc huc nunc illuc fluctuare.

WAVERING, inconstans (*inconstant*) : incertus (*uncertain*) : dubius (*doubtful ; all of persons and things*).

WAX, *s.*, cēra (*general term*). *White, red wax,* cera alba (*Vitr.*), miniata (*Cic.*) : *sealing-wax,* cera (*in the Roman sense*) : * lacca signatoria (*with us*) : *soft wax,* cera mollis (*Cic.*), liquida (*Col.*), liquens (*Pall.*) : *cells of bees' wax,* favus (*honey-comb*) : *of wax,* cereus : *covered with wax,* ceratus : *full of wax,* cerosus : *to form in wax,* formare, fingere aliquid e cerâ (*Cic.*) : *a wax seal* (*impression on wax*), signum annuli cerâ expressum, servatum (*after Plin.*) : *a wax figure,* * imago cerea, *or* in cerâ expressa : *wax busts,* expressi cerâ vultus : ceræ : *a wax flower,* * flos cereus : * flos e cerâ factus *or* expressus : *to make a nose of wax of any thing* (*proverbially*), aliquid sicut mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formare et fingere (*after Cic., De Or.*, 3, 45, 177). *A modeller in wax,* ceroplastes (κηροπλάστης) *or* e cerâ fingens : *wax work,* * imagines e cerâ factæ *or* expressæ : ceroplasticē (*as art*).

WAX, *v.* ‖ Trans., cerare : incerare (*to cover with wax*) : cerâ illinere (*to line or cover with wax*) : cerâ circumlinere (*to besmear round with wax*). ‖ Intrans. Vid. Become, Grow.

WAX-CHANDLER, cerarius.
WAX-COLORED, cerĭnus (*Plin.*); cereus (*Virg.*).
WAX-DOLL, *pupula cerea.
WAX-LIGHT, cereus (*Cic.*); *candēla cerea.
WAX-TABLET, tabella cerata.
WAXEN, cereus (*of wax*): cerosus (*full of wax*): ceratus (*covered with wax*).
WAY. || Propr., via (*the proper word*): iter (*road*): cursus (*course*): orbita: meatus (*track*). [Vid., *also*, Path, Road.] *To be or stand in one's way*, impedimento esse alicui (*Ter.*); obstare, officere alicui; impedīre, morari aliquem: *to get out of one's way*, de viâ decedere alicui; decedere alicui (*to make room for*); congressum alicujus vitare, fŭgere (*after Cic.*; *to shun*): *out of the way*, avius (*that lies out of the way*): devius (*that leads out of the way*): invius (*through which there is no way*): *out of the way* = *remote*, remotus: disjunctus (*lonely, solitary*): reconditus: abditus (*hidden or concealed*): longinquus (*lying far off*): *an out-of-the-way place*, longinquus et reconditus locus: latebra (*a hiding place*): *to be out of the way*, longe *or* satis magno intervallo remotum esse: *out of the way*, apage te; move te hinc: *a thing is on its way*, res adventat, imminet, instat: *a place where two, three, four ways meet*, bivium, trivium, quadrivium: *not to know the way*, viam nescire, non nosse: imperitum esse viæ, itineris: *to be on the way*, in viâ, in itinere esse: *to go out of the way*, de viâ, ex itinere, excedere (*Cæs.*); a viâ recedere (*Liv.*); de viâ declinare, deflectere (*Cic.*); viâ degredi (*Liv.*): *to show any body the way*, viam alicui monstrare (*Cic.*); semitam monstrare alicui (*Plaut.*); ducem esse alicui viæ, itineris (*after Cæs.*): *which way shall I take?* quam viam insistam? (*Ter., Eun.*, 2, 3, 2): quam viam ingrediare, ineam? (*Cic.*): *you are in the right way*, rectam instas viam: rectam viam ingressus es (*Plaut.*): *it is a roundabout way*, via habet longiorem anfractum (*Nep.*): *the way to India*, via quæ hinc est in Indiam. *Right of way*, iter (*right of going any where, or passing through*): actus (*right of driving cattle through*; *both Cic., Cæcin.*, 26, 75). *To take out of the way*, tollere: de medio tollere. *To turn out of the way*, a directo itinere avertere aliquem: deducere aliquem a (rectâ) viâ: depellere aliquem a viâ (*by force*). *By the way* (i. e., *in passing*), in transitu: transiens: præteriens (*of these expressions, the first and second are post-Augustan in this sense*; *but we find* quasi præteriens *in Cicero*): strictim (*superficially, slightly*; *for which we find* obiter *in the time of Sen.*); per occasionem: occasione datâ *or* oblatâ (*taking this opportunity*). || Fig. *Course*, via (e. g., virtutis, vitæ). || *Manners or means* (*of obtaining any thing*), via: iter: aditus; (*of doing any thing*), ratio (*subjective*); modus (*objective*): *if you go on in this way*, si ad istud modum pergas: *not to be able to find one's way out of a thing*, (*figuratively*) emergi ex aliquâ re non posse. || *Counsel, plan, method of proceeding*, via: consilium: institutum. || *Custom*, mos: consuetudo.
WAYFARER, viator.
WAYFARING-TREE, viburnum (*Virgil*): *viburnum Lantana (*Linn.*).
WAYLAY, alicui insidiari, *or* insidias facere, tendere, ponere: insidias ponere contra aliquem (*Cic.*).
WAY-MARK, *pila itineris index. *Unless reeds fastened in the ground serve as way-marks*, nisi calami defixi regant (vid. *Plin.*, 6, 29, 33).
WAYWARD, sibi placens: inconstans: ingenio levis: versabilis (☞ *late*): *libidine *or* ex libidine factus (*done or made out of waywardness*).
WAYWARDNESS, libīdo: animi impetus. *To act more from waywardness than from reflection*, impetu quodam animi potius quam cogitatione facere aliquid: *the waywardness of fortune*, inconstantia fortunæ.
WE, nos: *we ourselves*, nos ipsi; nosmet ipsi. ☞ *It hardly needs to be remarked that* nos *is usually omitted before the first person plural of verbs; when expressed, it is for the sake of emphasis or distinction.*
WEAK. || *In body*, infirmus (*not strong, physically*; *opposed to* firmus, validus, fortis): invalidus (*having but little strength*; *opposed to* validus, robustus): imbecillus (*suffering from want of inward strength, no longer strong*; *opposed to* valens, validus. ☞ *The form* imbecillis *is not in Cicero or earlier writers, but came into use afterward*): debilis (*useless on account of defects or infirmities, wanting entireness or completeness*; *opposed to* firmus, integer corpore): tenuis, gracilis (*thin, and so not strong*; e. g., tabella, virga, filum): confectus: fractus: enervatus: effetus: languidus (*broken up, exhausted, deprived of bodily powers*): *weak health*, valetudo infirma, imbecilla, tenuis: *a weak body*, corpus infirmum, affectum, effetum: *to be weak*, parum habēre virium; infirmo esse corpore: *a weak stomach*, stomachus infirmus, imbecillus (*Cels.*): *weak sight*, oculi hebetes (*opposed to* acres, acuti, *Suet.*); visus infirmior (*Quint.*): *to have weak sight*, minus valēre, parum valēre, visu: *weak eyes*, oculorum morbus: valetudo oculorum (*weakness of eyes*): malum oculorum (*a disease of the eyes*): *to have weak eyes*, ægrum esse oculis. || *In mind or disposition*, imbecillus: affectus: confectus: enervatus: fractus: hebes: *a weak intellect*, animus imbecillus (*opposed to* robustus, *Cic.*), infirmus (*Cæsar*); ingenium imbecillum, hebes, tardum; ingenii imbecillitas (*Plin. Ep.*): *a weak memory*, memoria hebes (*Cic.*), tardior (*Quint.*), vacillans, parum tenax (*Cic.*): *one's weak side*, infirmitas: imbecillitas: facilitas: levitas: vitium. *To attack one on his weak side*, aucupari alicujus imbecillitatem (*Cic., Flacc.*, 37, 92). || *In number or extent*, exiguus: infirmus (e. g., exigua manus, exiguæ copiæ, infirma auxilia): *weaker in troops, in ships*, inferior copiis (*Nep.*), numero navium (*Cæs.*): *a weak post*, statio invalida (*Liv.*): *a weak legion*, legio invalida (*Tac.*). || Fig. *Of things without life*, infirmus: imbecillus (e. g., respublica infirma, regnum imbecillum): *weak hope*, spes tenuis, exigua: *a weak voice*, vox exilis (*Plin.*), imbecilla (*Quint.*), parva (*Cic.*): *weak wine*, vinum imbecillum, leve (*Plin.*), infirmi saporis (*Col.*): *a weak argument*, argumentum infirmum, leve (*Cic.*): *weak colors*, colores languentes, tenues, inertes: *a weak pulse*, imbecilli venarum pulsus (*Cels.*, 3, 19): *a weak medicine*, imbecillior medicina (*Cic., Att.*, 10, 14, 2).
WEAKEN. Propr. *and* Fig., imbecillum, infirmum facere, reddere aliquid: infirmare: debilitare: enervare: afficere: attenuare: extenuare: levare: elevare: atterere: affligere: labefactare. *To weaken greatly*, comminuere: contundere: frangere: refringere: infringere: *to weaken an army*, aliquid virium ex acie subducĕre (*Curt.*): *to weaken the power of the enemy*, opes hostium affligere (*Liv.*, 2, 16), debilitare (*Nep.*): *to weaken mind and body*, nervos mentis ac corporis frangere (*Quint.*, 1, 2, 6): *to weaken the mind or intellect*, mentem obtundere (*Cic.*); comminuere ingenium (*Quint.*); hebetare ingenium, mentem (*Cic.*); præstringere aciem animi, ingenii, mentis (*Cic.*): *to weaken the eyes*, præstringere oculos, aciem oculorum (*Cic.*); hebetare *or* obtundere aciem oculorum (*Plin.*).
WEAKENING, debilitatio: infractio: deminutio: imminutio: confectio: enervatio. *More often by the verbs.*
WEAKLY, infirme: imbecillius: minus *or* parum valide (invalide, *Arnob.*). *Usually by circumlocution with adjective.*
WEAKNESS. || *Want of physical strength*, infirmitas: imbecillitas: debilitas (*absence of strength*): virium defectio (*failure of strength*): tenuitas: levitas (*slightness, want of proper consistency*). *Weakness of the stomach*, ventriculi imbecillitas: resolutio stomachi (*Cels.*); cruditas (*Cic.*): *bodily weakness*, imbecillitas: infirmitas corporis, valetudinis: infirma valetudo (*Cic.*); infirmitas virium (*Cæs.*); imbecillitas virium: vires infirmæ, affectæ (*Cic.*): *on account of bodily defects*, debilitas corporis (*Cic.*): *weakness of voice*, vocis infirmitas (*Pliny, Ep.*); exilitas (*Quint.*): *weakness of sight*, infirmitas oculorum (*Plin. Ep.*); resolutio oculorum (*Cels.*); acies hebes oculorum (*Cic.*); oculi hebetiores (*Quint.*): *weakness of the nerves*, resolutio nervorum (*Cels.*): *weakness of the pulse*, exigui imbecillique venarum pulsus (*Cels.*): *weakness of a kingdom*, regni imbecillitas, infirmitas: regni opes attritæ, affectæ, senescentes: regnum imbecillum (*Sall.*). || *Want of strength of mind*, animi imbecillitas (*Cæs.*); animus imbecillus (*Cic.*), infirmus, tenuis, fractus (*Cæs.*): animi vigor obtusus (*Liv.*); ingenii imbecillitas. || *Want of resolution or courage*, infirmitas. || *Fault, failing*, error: vitium: *to be guilty of a weakness*, errare: labi: peccare: *human weakness*, infirmitas, imbecillitas humana. || *High-wrought sensibility, excessive tenderness*, animus mollis: animi mollities.
WEAL. || *Welfare*, vid. || *Mark of a stripe or blow*, vibex, -ĭcis, *f.*
WEALTH. || *Riches*, divitiæ (*riches, general term*): copia rei familiaris: opulentia (*stronger*; *the possession of money, estates*, &c., *as a means of aggrandizing one's self*): vita bonis abundans. *To live in wealth*, divitem esse; satis divitem, &c. || *Prosperity, welfare*, vid.
WEALTHY, fortunatus (*Cic.*): abundans: dives: locuples: satis dives: satis locuples (dives, *rich* = πλούσιος; *opposed to* pauper: locuples = ἀφνειός; *opposed to* egens, egēnus): bene nummatus: pecuniosus (*having much money*): opulentus: copiosus (*opulent*; *opposed to* inops; *rich in means and resources to obtain influence, power*, &c.): copiis rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus. *Very wealthy*, beatus; perdives; prædives; locupletissimus; opulentissimus: *to become wealthy*, divitem fieri (ditescere *poetical only*); (fortunis) locupletari; fortunis augēri; fortunam amplificare; opibus crescere; opes nancisci; ad opes procedere: *to become wealthy through any thing*, divitias facere ex aliquâ re; rem familiarem augēre aliquâ re: *to become a wealthy man after having been poor*, ex paupere divitem fieri; ex paupere et tenui ad magnas opes procedere [vid., *also*, to Enrich (*one's self*)]: *to be wealthy*, divitem, &c., esse; divitiis *or* copiis abundare: *to be more wealthy than any body*, aliquem divitiis superare: *to be very wealthy*, omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; amplissimam possidēre pecuniam; opibus maxime florēre; magnas opes habēre: *to be extremely wealthy, and live in great affluence*, circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantiâ vivere.
WEAN. || Propr., a matre *or* ab ubere matris depellere (fetum): auferre uberibus fetum *or* infantem: infantem a mammâ disjungere: infantem lacte depellere (☞ *not* ablactare, *late*). || Fig., detrahere alicui alicujus rei consuetudinem: a consuetudine alicujus rei aliquem abducere (*from a custom*): dedocēre aliquem aliquid (*to cause to forget*). *To wean one's self from any thing*, desuefieri a re; a consuetudine alicujus rei recedere (*to leave off a custom*); dediscere aliquid (*to forget any thing*); consuetudinem aliquam deponere: *to wean one's affections from any thing*, animum a re abstrahere. Vid., *also*, Alienate.
WEAPON, telum (*properly or figuratively*). *Weapons*; vid. Arms.
WEAR. || Trans. *To waste*, vid. || *To carry on the body, as clothes*, indutum esse aliquâ re; indutui gerere aliquid (*of a garment put on*): gerere aliquid (*general term, to have any thing on the body*): amictum esse aliquâ re (*to have any thing wrapped round the body, as a cloak*, &c.). *To wear shoes*, calceatum esse: *to wear a toga*, togatum esse: *to wear a ring*, annulum gestare digito. || Intrans. *To be wasted*, usu deteri, atteri. || *To stand wear* (*to wear well*; *of clothes*), prorogare tempus (*Plin.*, vestes quæ prorogant tempus); (*figuratively, of persons, to bear age well*), annos ferre (*Quint.*).
Wear away *or* out, usu deterere *or* conterere (e. g., *a garment*): extenuare

(*to make lean*; e. g., corpus alicujus): exedere (*to enfeeble*). *Fever wears away the limbs*, febris depascitur artus (*Virg., Geo.*, 3, 458): *grief wears away the heart*, ægritudo exest animum: ☞ obterere exercitum, *to wear out, for* consumere, *is a poetic phrase of Tacitus and Curtius; not to be imitated.* Vid., *also*, EXHAUST.

WEARIED, fatigatus, fessus. *Thoroughly wearied*, defatigatus; defessus; lassitudine confectus.

WEARINESS, fatigatio (*a rendering or being weary*): lassitudo (*a being completely tired, when the body is unfit for action*): languor (*languor, in body or mind*).

WEARISOME, operosus; multi operis (*that costs much work or labor*): laboriosus: multi laboris (*with which much trouble is connected*): difficilis (*hard, difficult*). *A wearisome work*, opus operosum: opus et labor (*as concrete*): labor operosus (*as abstract, effort made with great pains*).

WEARISOMELY, operose: laboriose: magno opere: magno labore.

WEARY, *adj.*, fessus (*of want of strength arising from exhaustion*): fatigatus (*worn out*): lassus (*tired, denoting want of strength which unfits for action*). JN. fessus lassusque. *Thoroughly weary*, defessus; defatigatus; lassitudine confectus: *weary with labor*, affectus fatigatione laboris: *weary with running*, cursu et lassitudine exanimatus: *I am quite weary*, omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet (*comedy*): *to make any body weary*, aliquem fatigare *or* (*entirely*) defatigare; aliquem lassum facere *or* reddere (*of persons or things*); aliquem lassare (*of things*): *to grow or become weary*, fatigari; lassari; (*thoroughly*) defatigari; lassitudine confici: (*figuratively*) *weary of asking and waiting for an answer*, interrogando et exspectando responsum fessus: *weary of war*, bello fessus (*but* ☞ fessus *here really denotes a being weary, while the English "weary," in these expressions, implies only disgust; so that "weary" can not always be rendered by* fessus): *I am weary of a thing* (i. e., *disgusted with it*), me tenet alicujus rei satietas; me tædet alicujus rei: *I am weary (of waiting,* &c.), rumpo *or* abrumpo patientiam (☞ *not* patientia mihi rumpitur; vid. *Suet., Tib.*, 25; *Tac., Ann.*, 12, 50, 3).

WEARY, *v.*, fatigare: defatigare (*properly and figuratively*): defatigare (*to weary thoroughly, even to exhaustion*). *To be wearied*, se fatigare; *by any thing*, aliquâ re; se frangere; se frangere laboribus (*by exertion*).

WEASAND. Vid. WINDPIPE.

WEASEL, mustēla (*Plin.*).

WEATHER, *s.* ‖ *The state of the atmosphere*, cœlum: cœli status: tempestas (*weather, good or bad*). *Fine, clear weather*, tempestas bona *or* serena; cœlum sudum *or* serenum: *when the weather is fine* (i. e., *on a clear day*), sereno; sudo: *changeable weather*, cœlum varium; varietas cœli: *settled weather*, tempestas certa: *cloudy weather*, tempestas turbida: *dry weather*, siccitas: a *continuance of dry weather*, siccitates (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 24): *rough weather*, cœli asperitas: *foul weather*, spurcissima tempestas: *to be guided by the weather* (i. e., *see how the weather will turn out for doing*, &c., *any thing*), tempestatis rationem habēre; tempestatem spectare: *I am setting sail, favored by the finest weather*, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem solvo. ‖ *Stormy weather, storm*, tempestas (*general term*): tonitrua (*nom. plural*): fulgura cum tonitru (*nom. plural; thunder, lightning with thunder*): procella (*blast of wind*): tempestas oritur *or* cooritur (*of a storm*): fulmen tetigit locum (*of lightning*). *The weather side*, *pars opposita tempestatibus.

WEATHER, *v.* ‖ *Pass with difficulty, properly*, (classe) circumvehi aliquem locum (*after Liv.*, 36, 22, 4; ☞ *by no means* circumnavigare = *to slip about*): (*figuratively*) eluctari aliquid *or* per aliquid (*the proper word, through any hardship, trouble, snow,* &c.): penetrare per aliquid (*to press through*): eniti per aliquid (*to get through by great exertions*; e. g., *through the waves by force of rowing*, per adversos fluctus ingenti labore remigum): ægre moliri aliquid (*to wade through with difficulty*; e. g., *through the sand*, sabulum): emergere aliquâ re *and* ex aliquâ re (*improperly, to extricate one's self, work one's self round again*; e. g., ex mendicitate, incommodâ valetudine).

TO WEATHER OUT. Vid. TO OVERCOME, *or* TO GET (*over*).

WEATHER-BEATEN, *imbribus, tempestate afflictus: tempestate jactatus (*tempest-tossed*).

WEATHER-COCK, *vexillum ventorum index: *vexillum flantis venti index (*after Vitr.*, 1, 6, 4); *or *gallus æneus flantis venti index. *To be as changeable as a weathercock*, plumis aut folio facilius movēri (*Cic.*). Vid. FICKLE.

WEATHER-GLASS, *aerometrum (ἀερόμετρον): *barometrum (βαρόμετρον) *or *fistula Torricelliana (*a barometer*): *thermometrum (θερμόμετρον, *thermometer*). *The shepherd's weather-glass* (*a plant*), *anagallis arvensis (*Linn.*).

WEATHER-WISE, *mutationum cœli peritus: *cœli interpres. *The predictions of a weather-wise person*, *tempestatis prædictio.

WEAVE, texere (*the proper word*): intexere (*to weave into*): intexere aliquid alicui rei (*to weave any thing into*): nectere (*to wind, plait*). ☞ Plectere *occurs in the past participle*, plexus *in poets only.*

WEAVER, textor; *feminine*, textrix.

WEAVER'S HEALD, pecten.

WEAVER'S REED, scapus (*Lucr.*, 5, 1352, *Forbig.*).

WEB, textura (*the mode in which any thing is woven*): textum (*any thing woven*): tela (*while on the loom; hence, of spiders*, aranearum; vid., *also*, COBWEB). ‖ *A membrane or film joining the toes*, pellis, super quam nant (*after Curt.*, 7, 8, 6).

WEB-FOOTED, *perhaps* *pedibus pellitis; *or by circumlocution with* pellis, supra quam nant.

WED, WEDDING. } Vid. MARRY, MARRIAGE.

WEDDED. ‖ PROP. [Vid. TO MARRY]. ‖ FIG. *Devoted or strongly attached to*, deditus alicui rei: studiosus alicujus rei (*fondly pursuing it*): addictus alicui rei (*devoted to it*). JN. addictus et deditus. *Also, post-Augustan*, devotus alicui rei. JN. deditus devotusque: addictus et quasi consecratus. *To be wedded to any thing*, multum esse in re (e. g., venationibus); totum esse in re: *to be wedded to pleasure*, voluptatibus deditum esse, servire, astrictum esse; ætatem in voluptatibus collocare; libidinibus se servum præstare: *to be wedded to any thing* (= *not to choose to give it up*), adhærescere alicui rei *or* ad aliquem rem; amplector *or* amplexus teneo aliquid; nimio amore aliquid amplexus teneo: *to be wedded to an opinion*, *de sententiâ dejici *or* deduci non posse: *wedded to an opinion*, sententiæ alicui quasi addictus et consecratus.

WEDDING-DAY, dies nuptiarum. *To fix a wedding-day*, diem nuptiis dicere; diem nuptiarum eligere; nuptias in diem constituere.

WEDGE, cuneus; *diminutive*, cuneolus. *To fasten by wedges*, cuneare: *to drive a wedge*, cuneum adigere *or* injicere: *to cleave with a wedge*, cuneo findere; discuneare: *like a wedge*, cuneatus; cuneatim (*adverb*): *to form like a wedge*, cuneare (cuneatur Hispania, *Plin.*); in cuneum tenuare (Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, *Tac.*).

WEDLOCK, matrimonium. [Vid. MARRIAGE]. *Born in lawful wedlock*, ex justo matrimonio susceptus (*the proper word, after Justin.*, 9, 8, 2); justâ uxore natus; matre familias ortus; legitimus (*legitimate; opposed to* pellice ortus, nothus): *born out of wedlock*, nullo patre natus; incerto patre natus; spurius (*the offspring of an unknown father and a prostitute; opposed to* certus); pellice ortus; nothus (*νόθος, of a known father and a concubine; opposed to* justâ uxore natus; legitimus, *Spald., Quint.*, 3, 6, 97); adulterino sanguine natus (*μοιχικός, where there is a violation of the marriage contract, Plin.*, 7, 2, 2).

WEDNESDAY, dies Mercurii.

WEED, *s.* ‖ *A noxious or useless plant*, herba inutilis, sterilis, mala. ‖ *Weeds = mourning worn by widows*, *cultus lugubris viduarum; *vestis lugubris quâ viduæ vestitæ sunt.

WEED, *v.*, runcare: eruncare: inutiles herbas evellere: steriles herbas eligere: malas herbas effodere, sarrire (*with the hoe*). *To weed a garden*, hortum steriles herbas eligens repurgo: *a weeding hoe*, sarculum.

WEEDER, runcator (*with the hand*): sarritor (*with a hoe, Col.*).

WEEK, hebdōmas (*the space of seven days, in which any thing happens*; e. g., *before the critical day of a fever, Varr. ap. Gell.*, septimâ hebdomade, id est nono et quadragesimo die, &c.: *it is now generally used as a technical term). *Perhaps we may say* septimana (*Cod. Theod.*), *or* spatium septem dierum (*the Romans did not reckon time by weeks*). *Week by week*, per singulas hebdomadas: *to take a walk once a week*, singulis hebdomadibus semel deambulatum exire: *week-days*, dies profesti (*opposed to* dies fasti, *Plaut., Plin.*); dies negotiosi (*opposed to* dies sacri, *Tac., Ann.*, 13, 41): *week-day dress*, vestis quotidiana: *a week's wages*, merces in singulas hebdomadas solvenda.

WEEKLY, *by circumlocution*; e. g., merces, quæ in singulas hebdomadas habētur; sacra quæ octonis diebus transactis habentur; *adverb*, singulis hebdomadibus (*in each week*): octonis diebus transactis (*once a week*): in singulas hebdomadas (*every week*).

WEEN. Vid. THINK.

WEEP. ‖ INTRANS., lacrimare: lacrimas fundere (= δακρύειν, *to shed tears as the physical consequence of a mental emotion, whether joyful or sorrowful.* ☞ *The deponent* lacrimari = "*to be moved to tears*"): plorare (= θρηνεῖν, *to express grief passionately, to wail and cry*): flēre (= κλαίειν, *to shed tears with sobs, not with such loud expressions of grief as the* plorans): ejulare (*to wail*): vagire (*to cry as young children*): lamentari (*of long-continued weeping and wailing*). *I can not help weeping, I can not but weep*, nequeo, quin lacrimem; lacrimas tenēre non possum: *with weeping eyes*, oculis lacrimantibus; lacrimans: *don't weep*, ne lacrima; ne plora: *to be tired of weeping*, lacrimando fessum esse: *to make any body weep*, lacrimas *or* fletum alicui movēre; lacrimas alicui elicere *or* excutere; aliquem ad fletum adducere; aliquem plorantem facere: *to weep bitterly*, uberius flēre; lacrimarum vim profundere: *to weep one's eyes out*, lacrimis confici; totos effĕre oculos (*Quint., Decl.*, 6, 4): *to cease weeping*, lacrimas sistere; fletum reprimere (*to stop one's tears, Cic., Rep.*, 4, 15, 15; *Ov., Fast.*, 6, 154): *to weep for joy*, lacrimare *or* effundere lacrimas gaudio; illacrimare gaudio (*Liv.*): *he is weeping for joy like a child*, homini cadunt lacrimæ, quasi puero, gaudio (*Ter.*). ‖ TRANS. *To weep for*, lacrimare aliquid: flēre de aliquâ re (flēre aliquid *only poetical*): deplorare aliquem *or* aliquid, *or* de aliquâ re: deflēre aliquid: *to weep over or for*, illacrimari alicui rei (*Cic.*; e. g., morti Socratis: errori; malis): illacrimare alicui rei (*Liv.*): *to weep for any body's misfortunes*, &c., lacrimare casum alicujus: *to weep over one's fate*, deplorare casus suos; *also*, deplorare se: *to weep for the living as well as the dead*, complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque (*cf. Liv.*, 2, 40): *no man weeps at his death*, mors alicujus caret lacrimis.

WEEPER. ‖ *One who weeps*, lacrimans: qui lacrimat, &c. ‖ *A badge of mourning*, *luctūs insigne: *armilla lugubris.

WEEPING, fletus: ploratio: ploratus. *Weeping and wailing*, ejulatus; vagītus; lamentatio. SYN. *in* WEEP.

WEEPING WILLOW, *salix Babylonica (*Linn.*).

WEEVIL, curculio (*Plin.*): *curculio frumentarius (*Linn.*).

WEFT. Vid. WOOF.

WEIGH (*sometimes written* WAY), *s. To get under weigh*, navem solvere, *or*

simply solvere; *more rarely*, vela in altum dare (*Liv.*), *or* vela dare ventis (*poetical*): *to be under weigh*, navis solvit; a terrâ provehi.

WEIGH, *v.* || Propr., pendĕre (*general term*): pensare (*to weigh carefully or exactly*): ponderare (*to try the weight of any thing*): examinare (*to bring to the scales*). *To weigh any thing by a certain weight*, ad certum pondus examinare aliquid. || Fig. *To balance, examine*, pendĕre aliquid ex re: pensare, ponderare aliquid re *and* ex re: perpendĕre ad aliquid (*to weigh exactly*). *To weigh virtues and vices exactly against each other*, perpendĕre vitia virtutesque: *to weigh every word in a balance*, unumquodque verbum statērâ examinare (*Varr. ap. Non.*, 455, 21; *cf. Cic., De Or.*, 2, 38, 159): *to weigh words*, pondera verborum examinare; (*carefully*), esse verborum pensitatorem subtilissimum (*Gell.*, 17, 1). || *To ponder*, expendĕre: perpendĕre: pensitare: ponderare: examinare (*to consider the reasons for and against*): considerare, *especially with* cum animo, in animo, *or* secum (*to debate in one's own mind*): reputare (*to bethink one's self, consider; especially with* secum animo *or* cum animo): agitare mente, animo, in mente, *or* cum animo: volutare secum, animo, in animo: volvere animo *or* secum: versare secum in animo (*to turn over or revolve in one's mind, to meditate upon*): ☞ volutare, volvere, &c., *never thus used by Cicero, frequently by Livy and Sallust.*

Weigh down, gravare: degravare. Vid., *also*, Oppress.

WEIGHER, pensitator. *To be a most minute weigher of words*, esse verborum pensitatorem subtilissimum (*Gell.*, 17, 1); *or by the verbs.*

WEIGHT. || *Measure or relation of heaviness; also heaviness itself;* (a) Propr., pondus. *Roman weight*, Romana pondera, *nom. plural* (vid. *Liv.*, 38, 38, *extr.*, talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat; i. e., *not less than eighty pounds in Roman weight*): *all things fall to the ground by their own weight*, omnia pondere suo in terram feruntur: *of great weight*, gravis (*opposed to* levis); grandi pondere: *a pound in weight*, libram pondo (*sc.* valens; vid. *Liv.*, 3, 29): *a thousand pounds' weight of gold*, mille (*sc.* libras) pondo auri (*Liv.*, 5, 48, *extr.*): *of the weight of a silver denarius*, ad pondus argentei denarii pensum. (b) Fig. *Importance*, pondus: momentum (*that which turns the scale*, ῥοπή): auctoritas (*authority, influence*): vis: gravitas (*power, force*). *Weight of words*, pondus verborum (vid. *Quint.*, 10, 1, 97): *a man of great weight*, homo in quo summa auctoritas est et amplitudo (*as a statesman*); homo gravis (*to whom much is usually assigned*): *words without weight*, verba sine pondere: *to have weight*, gravem esse (*of things and persons*); aliquo numero atque honore esse (*to stand in good repute; of persons*): *the thing has weight*, res habet gravitatem: *to have weight with any one*, pondus *or* aliquid ponderis habēre apud aliquem (*of things*); aliquo loco et numero esse apud aliquem, numerum obtinēre apud aliquem (*of persons*): *to have great weight with any one*, magnum pondus habēre, *or* maximi ponderis esse apud aliquem (*of things*); multum auctoritate valēre *or* posse apud aliquem (*of persons*): *to have no weight*, nullius ponderis esse; ponderis nihil habēre (*of things*); tenui *or* nullâ auctoritate esse (*of persons*): *to attach weight to any thing*, vim tribuere alicui rei: *to give weight to a thing*, alicui rei pondus afferre: *weight of argument*, vis; momentum [vid. Cogency]. || *A body of a certain weight;* (a) *by which one weighs other bodies*, pondus (*general term; especially that which is placed in a scale*): sacōma, -ātis, *n.* (σήκωμα, τό, *weight hung on the other side of the balance or beam*): æquipondium (*so far as it forms a counterpoise to a heavy body*). *A false weight*, pondera iniqua (vid. *Liv.*, 5, 48, *extr.*; *to use such*, adhibēre): *a stamped weight*, pondus publice probatum (*after Modestin., Dig.*, 48, 10, 32, *No.* 1): *to put weights in the scale*, pondera in lībram imponere: *to buy or sell by weight*, pondere emere *or* vendere: *to give by weight*, ad sacoma appendere: *to weigh out, give or take any thing by the weight of a silver denarius*, aliquid ad pondus argentei denarii pendĕre (e. g., *a medicine*, &c.): *to deliver any thing by weight*, ad sacoma pondus alicujus rei præstare (vid. *Vitr.*, 9, *præf.*, § 9 *and* 10). || *That which one hangs on to any thing; perhaps* libramentum plumbi (*with Liv.*, 24, 34).

WEIGHTILY, graviter. *Mostly by circumlocution*; e. g., firmissimis ad probandum argumentis uti; firmissimum aliquid afferre; rationes non satis firmas afferre.

WEIGHTY. || *Heavy*, vid. || *Cogent, forcible*, gravis: firmus, *or* firmus ad probandum. *It appears to me that this is a most weighty argument*, firmissimum hoc afferri videtur: *it does not appear to me that the reason given by you is a very weighty one*, rationem eam, quæ a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (*Cic.*): *a very weighty argument*, argumentum firmissimum, potentissimum (*Quint.*): *not weighty*, infirmus (*Quint.*).

WELCOME, *adj.*, acceptus (*gladly received*): gratus (*causing in us a feeling of obligation, from its value to us*): jucundus (*causing in us the feeling of delight*): suavis: dulcis: mollis (suavis, dulcis, *sweet;* mollis, *gentle; agreeably affecting the mind: all these of persons and things*): carus (*dear*): dilectus (*valued, beloved*): gratiosus alicui *or* apud aliquem (*high in his favor*). *A welcome time*, commodum tempus; opportunum *or* idoneum tempus: *very welcome*, pergratus; perjucundus: *to be welcome*, jucundum esse; placēre (*both of persons and things*).

WELCOME, *v.*, aliquem salvēre jubeo: benigne aliquem excipere (i. e., *to give a hearty welcome*). *We all welcome you heartily*, carus omnibus exspectatusque venis: *I welcome you*, salve; *very heartily*, plurimum te salvēre jubeo.

WELCOME, *interj.*, salve! salutem tibi imprecor! salvēre te jubeo! exoptatus, exspectatus, mihi ades! gratus hospes ades, venis.

WELCOME, *s.*, salutatio (*a greeting*). *Mostly by circumlocution*; e. g., *a hearty welcome to you!* plurimum te salvēre jubeo! *to give a welcome to any body*, benigne accipere aliquem.

WELD, conferruminare (*Plin.*).

WELFARE. salus, -utis; incolumitas (*safety*): bonum: commodum (*good condition*). *The general welfare*, omnium salus; communis salus: *the public welfare, or welfare of the country*, salus publica, *or simply* res publica: *the welfare of mankind*, salus gentium: *to contribute to one's welfare*, saluti esse; esse ex re alicujus: *to wish one's welfare*, aliquem salvum esse velle: *to study any one's welfare*, saluti alicujus consulere *or* servire: *to seek to promote any body's welfare*, alicujus commodis *or* utilitatibus servire; alicujus saluti prospicere: *to consult the general welfare*, bono publico *or* communi utilitati servire; rei publicæ commodo tuēri; utilitati publicæ studium navare; ad utilitatem publicam omnes labores referre.

WELKIN, aer: cœlum. Vid. Sky.

WELL, *s.*, puteus (*a pit dug for that purpose*): fons (*a fount or fountain*, vid.). *To dig a well*, puteum fodere, effodere: *medical well or wells*, fons medicæ salubritatis; fons medicatus: aquæ medicatæ *or* medicamentosæ; aquæ salubres; *or* (*from the context*) aquæ *only: a hot well*, calidus fons medicæ salubritatis: *every hot well is a medical well*, omnis aqua calida est medicamentosa: ☞ castellum = *reservoir, in which the water from several aqueducts is collected, and from hence distributed over the city* (*according to Festus*, dividiculum): crater (κρατήρ = *the basin of a well*). *The cover of a well*, * putei operculum: *the* (*marble*) *edge of a well*, putēal (περιστόμιον, *Cic., Att.*, 1, 10, 3; *cf. Paul., Dig.*, 19, 1, 14): *one that digs a well*, puterarius (*Plin.*, 31, 3, 28): *the feast of the wells* (*at Rome*), fontanalia *Varr., L. L.*, 6, 3, § 22).

WELL, *adj.* || *In good health*, sanus (*opposed to* æger): salvus (*opposed to* corruptus, perditus): integer (*opposed to* debilitatus, fractus, fessus): valens: validus (*in full strength*): firmus (*of a good constitution; opposed to* infirmus): robustus (*strong; opposed to* imbecillus: ☞ saluber = *sound, not diseased, and so healthy, in Sall., Liv., Tac., and Mart., but not in Cic. and Cæs.*). *To be not quite well*, minus valēre, ægrotare (*to be sick*); languēre (*to be weak*); male mihi est; non commode valeo: *to be not yet quite well*, nondum satis firmo corpore esse (*Cic.*): *to get well*, convalescere; evadere, recrearī ex morbo (*Cic.*); ex incommodâ valetudine emergere (*Cic., Att.*, 5, 8, 1): *to be well*, valēre; bene valēre; salvēre; belle se habēre; recte est mihi; corpore esse sano, firmo (*Cic.*); uti valetudine bonâ (*Cic., Cæs.*), prosperâ (*Suet.*); integrâ esse valetudine (*Cic.*); corpore esse salubri (*Sall., Jug.*, 17, 6): *to be quite or extremely well*, optimâ valetudine affectum esse (*Cic.*); firmissimâ uti valetudine (*Tac.*); incorruptâ sanitate esse (*Cic.*): *to be never well*, numquam bonâ uti valetudine; semper incommodâ esse valetudine (*Cic.*): *to be always well*, tuēri valetudinem integram; semper bonâ uti valetudine: *my people are never so well in any other place*, mei nusquam salubrius degunt (*Plin. Ep.*, 5, 6, 46): *to look well*, sanitatem corporis vultu prodere. || *Right*, vid.

WELL, *adv.*, bene (*the proper word*): belle (*finely, prettily*): jucunde: suaviter (*pleasantly, agreeably*; e. g., *to smell or taste*): commode (*properly, duly, rightly*; e. g., saltare, verba facere): scienter: scite (*skillfully*; e. g., scienter tibiis cantare; scite convivium exornare: *to dress well*, scite coli): probe: recte: pulchre: præclare (*properly, rightly, according to one's wishes, according to the nature of a thing*; probe, *thoroughly*). *I understand, remember very well*, præclare intelligo, memini: *to suit or fit well* (*of a garment*), aliquem satis decēre: *to live well*, bene victitare (*comedy*); laute vivere (*magnificently*): *to look well* (= *to be handsome or beautiful*), bonâ esse formâ; commendari formâ, specie, facie: *all things go on well with me*, bene mecum agitur; bono loco sunt res meæ; apud me recte omnia sunt: *to wish one well*, bene velle (*Ter.*): bene cupere, favere alicui (*Cic.*): *to do well*, bene rem gerere; ex sententiâ gerere aliquid: *the matter turned out or went off well*, confecta res ex sententiâ est; meis optatis fortuna respondit: *to buy well* (= *to one's advantage*), bene emere: *to take any thing well* (= *in good part*), in bonam partem accipere aliquid; probare, approbare aliquid (*opposed to* in malam partem accipere, male interpretari): *herein you do well*, hoc bene, prudenter, facis, agis: *not to be able to let well alone*, manum de tabulâ non scire tollere (*Prov., Plin.*, 35, 10, 86, *No.* 10, § 80): *it will be well to do so and so*, (de aliquâ re) non nocuerit facere, &c.; non inutile erit aliquid *or* aliquid facere: *it is well that you are coming*, peropportune venis; opportune te offers (*said to a person whom one meets when looking for him*): *well!* bene facis *or* fecisti (*in approbation*)! non repugno! nihil impedio! lepide! licet (*Plautus, I have nothing to say against it*)! satis est (*it is enough*)! dictum puta! teneo (*I understand you, says one who receives a commission*)! *well to do in the world*, satis dives; modice locuples; *or* (*of those who are very wealthy*) bene nummatus; pecuniosus; abundans; copiis rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus; opulentus: *well done!* bene! recte! bene, recte fecisti! laudo tuum factum! *well-nigh*, fere; circiter.

WELL-AFFECTED, bene sentiens: benevolus: amicus (*well-disposed toward*): propitius (*gracious, favorable; of superiors toward inferiors*). [Vid., *also*, Affectionate.] *To be well-affected*, deditus alicui *or* alicui rei; addictus alicui *or* alicui rei (*devoted*). Jn. addictus et deditus: devotus alicui *or* alicui rei (*much attached, post-Augustan*). Jn. deditus devotusque [vid., *also*, Devoted]: *to be well-affected toward;* vid. to Favor.

WELL-BEING, salus, -utis (*general*

term): valetudo bona (*relative to bodily health*): sanitas (*health*): felicitas (*happiness*): incolumitas (*a state of being uninjured*). *I am taking any body's well-being to heart*, aliquem salvum esse volo: *to care for any body's well-being*, saluti alicujus consulere *or* servire: *to further any body's well-being*, alicujus commodis *or* utilitatibus servire; alicujus saluti prospicere: *not to care for any body's well-being*, alicujus saluti deesse. Vid., *also*, HAPPINESS.

WELL-BORN, honesto loco ortus; honesto genere (natus).

WELL-BRED, bene, *or* ingenue, *or* liberaliter educatus: bene moratus (*well-mannered*. Vid., *also*, the SYN. *of* CIVIL.

WELL-BUILT, bene ædificatus (*of buildings*): bene figuratus; formosus (*of persons*).

WELL-DISPOSED, } Vid. WELL-AF-
WELL-INCLINED. } FECTED.

WELL-FAVORED. Vid. BEAUTIFUL, HANDSOME.

WELL-KNOWN, bene notus: omnibus notus: notus atque apud omnes pervulgatus. *It is well-known to me that*, me non fugit; me non præterit; non ignoro (*with an accusative and infinitive*).

WELL-MET! Vid. WELCOME.

WELL-SPENT, *by circumlocution with the verbs*, collocare in aliquâ re; impendere in *or* ad aliquid; conferre ad aliquid: tempus bene locare *or* collocare (*if of time*).

WELL-VERSED, multum versatus in aliquâ re (*having much practice in*): alicujus rei peritissimus (*well skilled in*): non ignarus alicujus rei (*not unacquainted with*): perfectus in aliquâ re (*thoroughly acquainted with*). "*To be well versed in any thing*" *may also be expressed by* callêre aliquid.

WELL-WISHER. Vid. WELL-AFFECTED, FRIEND.

WELT, *s.*, *margo: extremus quasi margo calcei (*after Plin. Ep.*, 5, 6, 9). ☞ *Not* limbus, *which* = *border*.

WELT, *v.*, *circumsuere.

WELTER, volutare se: volutari (*to roll, wallow*). *To welter in one's blood*, sanguine madêre, perfusum esse; se in suo vulnere versare (*Virg.*).

WEN, ganglion.

WENCH, *s.* Vid. GIRL.

WENCH, *v.*, scortari (*Plaut., Ter.*): lubidinibus indulgêre: stupra facere.

WEST, occidens: occasus. *To lie or be situate toward the west*, ad occidentem (solem) vergere; occidentem solem spectare: *the west* = *western regions*, regio ad occidentem vergens; obeuntis solis partes (*Cic., Somn. Scip.*, 6); occidens (vid. *Tac., Ann.*, 6, 46, 3: ☞ vespertina regio *is poetical*): *the west wind*, veniens ab obeuntis solis partibus, *or* veniens ab occidente, ventus (ventus occidentalis, *ap. Gell.*, 2, 22, § 22, *not classical*); zephyrus; Favonius (☞ Caurus *is the northwest wind*): flans ab occasu ventus (*Pliny*). *Rain from the west*, ab occasu veniens imber (*Virg.*).

WESTERLY, ab occidente (e. g., *a westerly breeze*, aura spirans ab occidente). Vid., *also*, WEST, WESTERN.

WESTERN, ad occidentem (solem) vergens: occidentem solem spectans. ☞ Occidentalis *is not classical.*

WESTWARD, ad occidentem *or* ad occasum versus: in occidentem *or* occasum.

WET, *adj.*, humidus (*that which is moist, or that which brings moisture; opposed to* aridus *and* siccus): humectus (*old Latin and post-classical*): ☞ madidus *and* madens, uvidus *and* udus = *moist*. *To be wet*, humidum esse; humêre (*poetical and post-Augustan*): *to grow or become wet*, humescere. ‖ *If* = *rainy*, vid.

WET, *v.*, humidum facere *or* reddere (☞ humectare *only in poetry and post-Augustan prose*): conspergere (*to sprinkle; opposed to* rigare = "*to water*"). *To wet through, soak with wet*, madefacere; madidum reddere; (*entirely*) totum madidum reddere; permadefacere: *to be wetted through*, madefieri (e. g., pluviâ, imbre); madidum reddi (aquâ, sudore, &c.): *to become completely wetted through*, permadescere: *to be wet through*, madêre; madidum *or* madefactum esse (e. g., imbre).

WET-NURSE, nutrix, cui parvulus delegatur, ut eum uberibus alat (*after Tac., Germ.*, 20), *or* nutrix *only* (adhibêre puero nutrices, *Gell.*, 12, 1; *opposed to* "*nursing her own child*").

WETHER, vervex, -ēcis, *m.* (*properly and figuratively*).

WETNESS, humor; *plural*, humores (*general term*): cœli status humidus, uvidus, *or* pluvius (*wet weather*).

WETTISH, humidulus (*poetical*): subhumidus (*Cels.*).

WHALE, balæna (*Plin.*): cetus (*any large fish or sea-monster*). *Whale fishery*, captura balænarum: *whale-bone*, os balænæ.

WHALER, * balænarum insidiator: * captans balænas.

WHARF, navale (*as a place at which ships lie*): * crepidines (*as to the construction, with masonry*).

WHAT, *pron.* ‖ *Without reference to any antecedent*, qualis (*of what sort or kind*): qui (*of what character*): quis (*who*): quantus (*how great*). *What joy!* quod gaudium! *what a troublesome business!* quam molesta res! *what kind of man do you suppose me to be?* quis tibi videor? ‖ *With reference to an antecedent*, qui. *What* (= *that which*) *you told me*, id quod *or* ea quæ mihi dixisti.

WHAT, *interrog.* (*dependent and independent*), qui? quis? quinam? quisnam? *The forms compounded with* nam *add life and spirit to the question* [= *what, pray? pray, what?*]. *They may be used in direct as well as indirect questions; mostly when the answer* "*no*" *is expected* [quænam sollicitudo vexaret impios sublato suppliciorum metu?]. *On the difference between* quis, quid, *and* qui, quæ, quod, *observe*, (1) *that* quis *is used substantively*; qui, *adjectively* [*a distinction which is lost in the oblique cases, and even in plural nominative*]. (2) *When* quis *is found with a substantive* [i. e., *apparently used adjectively*], *the inquiry is after the name only, not the kind or character*; quis philosophus ... pronuntiavit? *he asks* "*who, being a philosopher, or what philosopher, has uttered the sentiment?*" qui philosophus ... pronuntiavit, *would* = "*what sort of a philosopher?*" *So when* qui *is used substantively, it refers to the character or sort.* Themistocles domino navis qui sit aperit [*not only who, but how great a man*]; quis sim, ex eo, quem ad te misi, cognosces, *writes Lentulus to Catiline in an anonymous letter; the name, therefore, is meant*; qui sis, non unde natus sis, reputa = "*remember what you are, of what character;*" *so in direct questions,* occiso Roscio qui primus Ameriam nuntiat? [*Rosc. Am.*, 34.] *Zumpt would read* quis, *but Krüger observes there is also reference to the character of the messenger, Mallius Glaucia. There are, however, some passages, even in prose, where* quis *is used for* qui; e. g., quisve locus [*Liv.*, 5, 40]; *and* qui *appears to be used for* quis *occasionally on euphonic grounds*; e. g., *before* s *or a vowel, as*, qui scit? *for* quis scit? *Zumpt*, 134; *Krüger*, 430; *Kühner*, 125. (3) *The neuter* quid *is used in definitions, &c.*, quid est mulier? quid sunt divitiæ? *also with reference to a person's character*; neque enim tu is es, qui quid sit, nescias [*so with demonstrative and relative*, quod ego fui ... id tu es]: ecquis? (ecquæ, ecquod, *asks with liveliness and emotion whether there is any, implying there is not*, ecqua civitas est tam potens, ... rex denique ecquis est, qui senatorem populi Romani tecto ac domo non invitet?) ‖ *What* (= *what sort of*); *what sort of*, qualis; *sometimes* qui, quis. *We have seen above that this meaning belongs principally to* qui, *and to the neuter* quid. *The neuter may be followed by a genitive*, exponam vobis breviter quid hominis sit (*Cic., Verr.*, 2, 2, 54); *so* quid hoc turbæ est? &c., sciturum, quid ejus esset (*Cic., Fam.*, 16, 2). *What a man he is!* qualis hic est vir! qui vir! *what a friend the person to whom I have intrusted my property has turned out!* qualine amico mea bona commendavi! *he has written me word what* (= *what kind of*) *works he has read*, scripsit mihi quos libros legerit. ‖ *What? (in abridged sentences of surprise, &c., followed by another question)*, quid (nonne, &c.; e. g., quid? eundem nonne destituisti? *Cic.*). ‖ *What ... for? (why?)* quid, *or the adverbs for why* [vid.]. *Tell us what you are come for*, eloquere, quid venisti, *Plaut.*; *so* quid ego argumentor? &c. (*Cic.*). *What reason is there for*, &c., quid causæ est, cur, &c.: *what reason, then, have you for complaining?* quid est igitur, quod querare? ‖ ☞ *What, sometimes* = "*how great*," quantus [e. g., *in what dangers I have escaped! I will warn him what a disgrace it is*, quanto opprobrio sit]. ☞ *I don't know what to write*, non habeo quid scribam [nihil habeo, quod scribam = *I have nothing to write, Pract. Intr., App.*, 27].

WHATEVER, } quicumque: quis-
WHATSOEVER, } quis (*the first adjectively; the second substantively* [*but* quisquis honos, &c., *Virg.*]; *in the oblique cases this is not observed*). *By whatever means I can*, quâcumque ratione; quoquo modo. *Obs.* (1) *Whatever it may be*, is quidquid est *or* erit (*not subjunctively*). (2) Cuicumodi *is found for* cujuscujusmodi = *of what kind soever* (vid. *Zumpt ad Cic., Verr.*, 4, 41). (3) Quicumque *is used if among a number of subjects of the same species or kind none is excepted or excluded*: quisquis, *whenever among such a number none of the parts is different or considered as such from the rest*; e. g., *whatever* [= *any thing, all*] *we see with our eyes*, omnia quæ oculis cernimus.

WHEAL, pustula: pusula. ☞ Vibex = *weal, mark of a stripe*.

WHEAT, triticum. *A wheat-field*, ager tritico consitus; *wheat land*, solum tritico colendo utile, aptum: *wheat harvest*, messis triticea: *wheat flour*, farina triticea: *a grain of wheat*, tritici granum (*Cic.*): *wheat straw*, stramentum triticeum.

WHEATEN, triticeus.

WHEEDLE, blandiri alicui. *To wheedle out*, eblandiri: *to wheedle any body out of any thing*, aliquid alicui *or* ab aliquo exprimere blanditiis (*Cic.*). Vid., *also*, CAJOLE.

WHEEDLER, homo blandus (*flattering by sweet words*). *Sometimes* assentator, adulator.

WHEEDLING, blanditiæ (*insinuating words, caresses*): blanditiæ et assentationes (*Cic.*): blandimentum (*caressing means by which one endeavors to win over any body*): adulatio (*base flattery*).

WHEEL, rota (*general term*): tympanum (*τύμπανον, a wheel composed of boards, &c., like our wheels of water-mills*): radii (*the spokes of a carriage-wheel*; e. g., *to put one's head into the wheel*, caput radiis inserere): terebra (*a stone-cutter's wheel*): * rhombus, cujus ope nentur stamina; *or, by metonymy*, * machina, quâ nentur stamina (*a spinning-wheel*): rota figularis *or* figuli (*a potter's wheel*). *To lock a wheel*, sufflaminare rotam; rotam (multo) sufflamine stringere († *Juv.*). *Wheel in a pulley*, orbiculus (per tres orbiculos circumvehi, *to pass over three wheels*): *toothed wheels*, dentata tympana (*of solid wheels, Vitr.*). ☞ *Wheel* (= *instrument of torture*) [vid. RACK]. *To break any body on the wheel*, alicui crura frangere *or* effringere: *death on the wheel*, * rotæ supplicium. ‖ *A carriage moving on wheels* [vid. COACH, CARRIAGE]. ‖ *Circular motion*, decursus, -ûs: decursio (*of a body of soldiers, evolution*): circulatio: circinatio: ambitus rotundus (*rotation*): circuitus, -ûs: circuitio (*a compass or compassing about*): gyrus (*the orb or circle described by any thing moving round a centre*).

WHEEL, *v.* ‖ TRANS., in gyrum ducere: circumagere (*to wheel round*; e. g., equos, *Liv.*, 8, 7, *to wheel their horses round*). ‖ INTRANS., circumagi: in gyros ire: gyros edere, peragere, ducere. ‖ *Military; right wheel!* in hastam! *left wheel!* in scutum! (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 25).

WHEEL-BARROW, pabo (*Isidor. Gloss.*; *explained by* vehiculum unius rotæ).

WHEEL-DRAG, sufflamen. *To put on the wheel-drag*, sufflaminare rotam.

WHEEL-HORSE, equus curru junctus.

WHEEL-RUT, orbita (impressa). ☞ Orbes rotarum circumacti *are* (*after Plin.*, 8, 16, 19) *the circles which the wheels describe in their rotations*). *To be hardly able to detect the wheel-ruts*, impressam orbitam vix videre posse (*Cic., Att.*, 2, 21, 2).

WHEEL-STONE. Vid. GRINDING-STONE.

WHEEL-WORK, rotæ.

WHEEL-WRIGHT, *rotarum artifex. ‖ *A coach-builder*, &c., vehicularius, *or* carpentarius, *or* rhedarius, *or* plaustrarius artifex. SYN. *in* CARRIAGE.

WHEEZE, cum sono et anhelatione spirare: spiritum trahere: ægre moliri. *He wheezes*, interclusus spiritus arcte meat (*Curt.*, 3, 6, 14).

WHEEZING, anima gravior et sonantior (*Curt.*).

WHELP, s., catulus (*of the young of dogs or cats*; e. g., catulus canis; catulus felis; *then also, by metonymy, of other animals*). Vid., *also*, YOUNG.

WHELP, *v.*, parĕre: partum edere (*in general*). Vid., *also*, TO BRING FORTH.

WHEN, quum: ubi: quando: ut. ☞ Quum *denotes the coincidence of two facts, so that either both happen at the same point of time, or one happens while another is still going on or is immediately consequent to it: it is* = "*at the same time as*," *or* "*as often as*." *As a pure particle of time, when no relation of cause and effect is to be expressed, it takes indicative of present and perfect* (*and also the imperfect and pluperfect of repeated actions* = "*as often as*"); *but in historical narrative the subjunctive of imperfect and pluperfect*; e. g., *when Artaxerxes intended to declare war against the king of Egypt, he requested from the Athenians Iphicrates as general*, quum Artaxerxes Ægyptio regi bellum inferre voluit, Iphicratem ab Atheniensibus petivit ducem; *when Epaminondas had conquered the Lacedæmonians at Mantinea, he asked whether his shield were safe*, Epaminondas, quum vicisset Lacedæmonios ad Mantineam, quæsivit, salvusne esset clipeus (vid. *Grotef.*, § 168, *Obs.* 2, § 233; *Zumpt*, § 577, *sqq.*). *It is followed by the subjunctive when it is dependent on another member of the sentence, when it is used conditionally, or when the sentiments or language of a second party are represented.* Quo tempore, ubi, *denote a point of time from which some other takes its beginning; usually with the indicative; with the subjunctive only when any thing is represented as merely accidental or probable*: quando *denotes some indefinite point of time, past or future, and hence it can be employed interrogatively, indefinitely, and relatively; it takes the subjunctive only in indirect interrogatives, otherwise the indicative*: ut = "*as soon as*," *denoting an event as succeeded by another, always with an indicative. In English*, "*when*" *is frequently put in the first clause of a sentence, where in Latin it must be put with the second*, quum *being then used to give prominence to the idea of time. This occurs especially after* "*already, now, scarcely, not yet*;" e. g., *when scarcely a year had intervened, he accused him*, vix annus intercesserat, quum illum accusavit: *when spring was near, Hannibal broke up his winter-quarters*, jam ver appetebat, quum Hannibal ex hibernis movit. *Scarcely ... when* (*but just ... when*), commodum *or* commode ... quum (*colloquial*; e. g., commodum discesserat Hirtius, quum tabellarius venit: emerseram commode ex Antiate in Appiam ... quum, &c.): vix *or* vixdum ... quum (e. g., vixdum epistolam tuam legeram quum ad me Curtius venit). "*When*" *is very frequently expressed by the participle in the same case with the noun to which it belongs, if there be only one subject in the sentence; but if there be two or more subjects, then the ablative absolute is employed*; e. g., *when Tarquinius was besieging Ardea he lost the kingdom*, Tarquinius Ardeam oppugnans perdidit regnum: *when Alexander was about to invade the territories of the Persians he gave Susa to Archelaus*, Alexander Persidis fines aditurus Susa urbem Archelao tradidit: *when Dionysius had been expelled from Syracuse, he taught children at Corinth*, Dionysius Syracusis expulsus Corinthi pueros docebat: *when Tarquinius Superbus was king, Pythagoras came to Italy*, Pythagoras, Tarquinio Superbo regnante, in Italiam venit: *when Carthage had been destroyed, the morals of the Romans became corrupt*, Carthagine dirutâ, Romanorum mores corrumpebantur (vid. *Grotef.*, § 228 *and* 230; *Zumpt*, § 635, 639, *and* 640). *In the same manner the ablative absolute must frequently be employed where in English two members of a sentence have only one subject, but the action of the one is considered as absolute or independent, while the subject can be referred only to the action of the other member*; e. g., *when Cæsar had gone round all the winter-quarters, he found the ships of war completely equipped*, Cæsar, circuitis omnibus hibernis, naves longas invenit instructas.

WHENCE. ‖ *Interrogative*, (1) *Of place*, unde? ex aliquo loco? *whence are you?* (i. e., *of what country?*) cujas es? *when he was asked whence he came*, quum interrogaretur, cujatem se esse diceret. (2) *Of persons, means*, &c., unde? a *or* ex quo homine? (*from whom?*) ex aliquâ re? (*from what?*) *whence have you this?* a quo hoc accepisti (*general term*)? unde datum hoc sumis? (*who gave you this?*) unde id scis? (*how do you know this?*) *whence comes it, that?* unde fit, ut, &c. ‖ *Relative*, (1) *Of place*, unde: ab aliquo loco: ex quo loco. *They returned to the place whence they came*, reversi sunt, unde profecti erant. (2) *Of a cause or source*, unde. *Whence it comes that*, unde, *or* ex quo, fit, ut; quâ ex re fit, ut.

WHENCESOEVER, undecumque: unde unde.

WHENEVER, *or* WHENSOEVER, quoties: quotiescumque (*as often as*): tam sæpe.

WHERE, ubi: quâ (☞ *it is often expressed by* qui, quæ, quod; e. g., domus in quâ natus sum, *the house where or in which I was born*): ad omnes aditus, quâ adiri poterat (*at all the avenues where or from which one might approach*): apud *or* ad quem, quam, quod (*referring to place*): in quo: in aliquâ re: in quibus: in quibus rebus ubi (*relating to things*).

WHERE, *interrog.*, ubi? ubinam? quo loco? quo loci? (*the latter mostly in indirect questions*; e. g., se nescire, quo loci esset). *Where in the world?* ubi gentium? ubi terrarum?

WHEREAS, quoniam: quando: quandoquidem. [Vid., *also*, SINCE.] ☞ "*Whereas*" *is often omitted, the adversative relation of the two clauses being denoted by the antithesis of the statements themselves*; e. g., te enim dicere audiebamus, nos omnes adversarios putare, nisi qui nobiscum essent, te (= *whereas you*) omnes qui contra te non essent, esse tuos (*Cic.*).

WHEREBY. ‖ *Interrogative*, quâ re? (*by what?*) quâ ratione? quâ viâ (*in what way?*) quo pacto? (*by what means?*) ‖ *Relative*, (1) *With reference to place*, per quem (locum), per quos, &c. (2) *With reference to means*, quo: quâ: quibus: per quem, quam, quod, &c.

WHEREFORE. ‖ *As a dependent interrogative* [vid. WHY]. ‖ *As relative conclusive particle*, quare: quamobrem (*refer to one definite ground distinctly stated*): quapropter: quocirca (*refer to a number of grounds collectively, some of which may be implied only* = *for these and similar reasons, motives*, &c., vid. *Pr. Intr.*, ii., 583): proinde (*is a hortatory "wherefore," used in animated appeals, in speeches*, &c. = igitur cum exhortatione quâdam, *Heindorf., Pr. Intr.*, ii., 368).

WHEREIN. ‖ *Interrogative*, in quo? in quâ? in quibus? ‖ *Relative*, (in) quo, (in) quâ, (in) quibus.

WHEREOF, cujus: cujus rei: de aliquo: de aliquâ re (*singular*): quorum: de quibus (*plural*).

WHERETO, } ‖ *Interrogative*,
WHEREUNTO. } quo? quorsum? quorsus? ad quid? ad quam rem? ‖ *Relative*, cui, *or* ad quod, &c. (e. g., imperium Romanum, cui pedetentim multæ externæ provinciæ adjectæ fuerant: pecuniam non in eam rem impendisti, ad quam destinata erat).

WHEREUPON, quo facto (*after this had taken place*): quibus verbis (*after this had been said*): post quæ (*after which things*): quâ re (*on what; interrogatively*; e. g., quânam re confidit?).

WHEREVER *or* WHERESOEVER, ubivis (*at any place you like*): ubi ubi (*at whatever place it be*): ubicumque (*at any place, no matter which*): *any where*, alicubi (*at any place, if one does not wish to name or point out a particular place*): uspiam (*at any place indiscriminately*): usquam (*at every place promiscuously, at all places*). ‖ *Denoting motion to a place*; e. g., *wherever* (= *whithersoever*) *in the world*, quo terrarum; quo gentium; quoquo terrarum *or* gentium; quovis gentium. Vid. WHITHERSOEVER, *under* WHITHER.

WHERRET. Vid. TEASE.

WHERRY, cymba: cymbula: linter (*canoe*): navicula: navigiolum (*a small boat*). Vid. BOAT.

WHERRY-MAN, nauta: lintrarius (*Pand.*).

WHET, cote acuere aliquid: in cote subigere (*Virg.*): exacuere (*properly and figuratively*).

WHETSTONE, cos, cotis.

WHETHER, *pron.*, uter.

WHETHER, *conj.*, ne (*suffix, attached to the chief word of the clause, on which the stress of the inquiry is laid*): num (*simply as the sign of a question*; vid. *Zumpt*, § 351, *note*. ☞ *We rarely find* utrum *in single questions*; an, *in classical prose, is only* = *our* "*or*" *after* "*either*," "*whether*;" vid. *Zumpt*, § 353: *as the sign of indirect interrogation, it occurs only in writers of the Silver Age, beginning with Curtius*). *I ask you whether you have given him money*, quæro dederisne ei pecuniam, *or* num ei pecuniam dederis (☞ *not* an ei pecuniam dederis, *which is unclassical*). *He asked me whether I wanted any thing*, quæsivit ex me, numquid vellem: *I asked him whether any body would come*, quæsivi ex eo, ecquis esset venturus: *let me know whether you will come*, ecquid venturi sitis, fac sciam. ‖ *After words expressing doubt, hesitation, or the like*; e. g., dubito (*I doubt*), dubium est (*it is doubtful*), incertum est (*it is uncertain*), delibero (*I am considering*), hæsito (*I am undecided*), *and especially after* haud scio *or* nescio (*I do not know*), "*whether*" *is expressed by* an: *I doubt whether I ought not to prefer this man to all others*, dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam: *death is certain, but it is uncertain whether or not it will take place on a particular day*, moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an eo ipso die. *I do not know whether I should not place*, dubito an ponam (*not* annon ponam); *so also without a negative expressed in Latin after* haud scio, nescio, &c.; vid. *Zumpt*, § 354. ‖ *After verbs of seeing, expecting, attempting*, "*whether*" *is sometimes expressed by* si (*Greek εἰ*); e. g., Helvetii nonnumquam, si perrumpere possent, conati sunt (*Cæs.*); tentata res est, si primo impetu capi Ardea possit (*Liv.*); visam si domi est (*Ter.*). ‖ *In a double interrogation*: *Whether ... or*, utrum ... an; e. g., permultum interest, utrum perturbatione aliquâ animi, an consulto et cogitato injuria fiat (*Cic.*): (*more rarely*) num ... an; e. g., illud considerandum videtur, num propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, an esset antiquior, &c. (*Cic.*): *also by* ne ... an; e. g., quæritur, unusne mundus sit, an plures (*Cic.*: ☞ ne ... ne *and* an ... an *for* utrum ... an *are very rare*): *whether or not*, utrum ... necne; ne ... annon. *Sometimes* utrum, &c., *in the first clause is omitted*; e. g., interrogatur, pauca sint, anne multa (*Cic.*); nihil interest civis sit an peregrinus (*Cic.*). *Sometimes both signs of interrogation are omitted*; e. g., velit, nolit, scire difficile est (*Cicero*).

‖*Whether . . . or* (= *be it that . . . or be it that; when the speaker either does not know which is the right supposition, or chooses to leave it undecided*), sive . . . sive (*Cic.*); seu . . . seu (*not Cic., but Cæs.*): ☞ seu . . . sive *or* sive . . . seu *are post-Augustan, Pr. Intr.*, ii., 543. *Sometimes* vel . . . vel; e. g., pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim: *whether by divine inspiration or from a sort of presentiment*, sive divinitus, sive aliquâ conjecturâ (*so* sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium factum est). *Sometimes the verb is expressed: you will recover, whether you take medicine or not*, sive adhibueris medicinam, sive non adhibueris, convalesces.

WHEY, serum.

WHEYEY, serosus (*Col., full of whey*): sero similis (*like whey*).

WHICH. ‖*Relative*, qui, quæ, quod. *Which way*, quâ (*in what direction*); quo modo (*by what means*): *which of two* = *whether*, uter; (*of several*) quisquis. ‖*Interrogative*, uter: quis; e. g., *which of you* (*two*) *did it?* uter fecit? *which of you said this?* quis vestrûm hoc dixit? (*of several*).

WHICHEVER, utercumque (*of two*): quicumque: quisquis (*of several*).

WHIFF, halitus.

WHILE, *s.*, tempus (*time*): spatium (*space of time*): mora (*delay*): otium (*leisure*). *A little while*, breve spatium; paullulum temporis; paullulum: *for a little while*, parumper (*in the sense of abridging*); paullisper (*in the sense of patiently waiting*; e. g., *I turn for a little while from the dreams*, discedo parumper a somniis: *wait a little while*, paullisper mane): *a little while after*, non ita multo post: *in a little while*, intra breve spatium (*within a short time*); brevi tempore interjecto; post breve tempus; paullo post (*after a little while, soon after*): *a good while*, aliquantum temporis: *a good while after*, aliquanto post: *a long while*, longum tempus; multum temporis: *a long while after*, post longum tempus; longo tempore interjecto: *in the mean while*, interea: interim (*according to Döderlein, the former marks a space, the latter a point of time*; vid. *Pr. Intr.*, ii., p. 196, 7).

WHILE, } *conj.*, dum (*during the time*
WHILST, } *that; as; denoting that one event is contemporary with another; generally joined with the present indicative, even when events of the past time are spoken of, but we sometimes find the perfect:* dum *in the sense of* quamdiu, "*as long as*," *when referring to the past time, is regularly joined with the imperfect, Zumpt*, § 506, 507; *the answering clause often begins with* subito, repente: *to mark a sudden, unexpected event*, integer jam, interea jam, *in Livy*, interim): donec (*not used* = "*as long as*" *before Augustan poets and Livy*): quum (*at the time when, denoting simultaneousness, with the perfect or imperfect indicative, the perfect being used in historical narratives, the imperfect in descriptions: the simultaneousness is marked more emphatically by adding* interea *or* interim, *Zumpt*, § 580). *As used to point out the coexistence of two states, &c., that should not coexist*, quum interea, *or* quum *only*; e. g., bellum subito exarsit, quum Ligarius, domum spectans, nullo se negotio implicari passus est ("*while Ligarius all the while*," &c.).

WHILE AWAY, tempus, horas, *or* tempora tarde labentia fallere aliquâ re (e. g., sermonibus, narrando; vid. *Ov., Met.*, 8, 652; *Trist.*, 3, 2, 12: ☞ otium fallere *would be quite wrong, since* otium *means only absence of serious business*). *To while away the time*, ad tempus fallendum, ad horas fallendas.

WHILOM, olim: quondam (*once, formerly; opposed to* nunc): antea: antehac (antea, "*before that time*;" antehac, "*before this time*"): antiquitus (*in ancient days*): patrum *or* majorum memoriâ (*in our fathers' times*).

WHIM, celer motus ingenii: impulsio: commentum (*an invention*): libido. *As one's whim is*, ad libidinem alicujus: *a foolish whim*, ineptum; absurdum consilium: *according to one's whim and fancy*, ad animi sui arbitrium ac libidinem (*after Cic.*).

WHIMPER, vagire: ejulare. Vid. CRY, *v.*

WHIMSICAL, stultus et inæqualis (*Sen., Vit. Beat.*, 12): homo, cui nihil æquale est (*after Hor; irregular, eccentric*): ineptus: absurdus: ineptus inersque (*foolish, lazy person, never acting steadily*): morosus: difficilis. JN. difficilis ac morosus (*indulging such whimsical humors that it is almost impossible to please him*).

WHIMSICALLY. *There is no adverb that answers to this. Sometimes* mire: mirum in modum (*strangely*): varie (*with variety*): ad libidinem; ex libidine (*according to individual fancy, without regard to the general practice*): insolenter (*unusually*).

WHINE, *s.*, *vox ficta simulataque: *sermo fictus simulatusque; *or* *vox flebilis.

WHINE, *v.*, *vocem fictam simulatamque, *or* vocem flebilem mittere: *sermone ficto simulatoque uti.

WHINNY, hinnire: hinnitus edere.

WHIP, *s.*, flagellum (*Cic.*): flagrum (*Liv., of single thongs; if these were armed with iron points, it became* scorpio): scutica: lora, *plural* (*scourge, of thongs interwoven; hence nearer to our "whips." Horace's* ut scuticâ dignum horribili sectere flagello *makes the* scutica *lighter than the* flagellum): lorum (*not so heavy as* lora, *plural*): *to crack a whip*, insonare flagello (*Virg., Æn.*, 5, 679). ☞ *The Romans seem to have used a "cane"* (virga, quâ aliquis ad regendum equum utitur, *Cic.*), *rather than a whip, for riding; but* vid. *the passage in Virgil, above quoted; and* flagellum *was also used for oxen, Col.*, 2, 2, 26.

WHIP, *v.* ‖ *To strike with a whip*, flagellare: flagris cædere. *To whip a top*, turbinem agere, flagellare. ‖ *To sew slightly* [vid. SEW]. ‖ *With a preposition, off, out* (= *to take off nimbly; colloquially vulgar*), rapere, abripere.

WHIRL, *s.*, turbo: vertigo: gyrus: verticillus (*the whirl or hurl of a spindle*).

WHIRL, *v.* ‖ TRANS., torquēre: circumagere: circumvolvere: vertigine rotare: volvere in orbem: in gyrum ducere. ‖ INTRANS., torquēri: circumagi: in gyros ire: gyros peragere *or* edere.

WHIRLIGIG, *verticillus lusorius (☞ turbo = *a top*; trochus = *a hoop*).

WHIRLPOOL, vortex (*the proper word*): gurges (*a strong eddy*): vorago (*an abyss*).

WHIRLWIND, turbo (*violent and destructive*): vortex (*less violent*).

WHISK, *s.*, scopula.

WHISK, *v.*, *scopulâ purgare: *scopulâ pulverem excutere.

WHISKERS, *we may say* genæ pilosæ (*Cic., Pis.*, 1, 1), *or* genæ hirsutæ (*rough cheeks, Mart.*, 6, 52, 4). ☞ *The Romans did not wear whiskers.*

WHISPER, *s.*, susurrus (*the proper word*): susurratio (*a whispering*). *Gentle whispers*, susurri lenes (*Hor. Ep.*), blandi (*properly*).

WHISPER, *v.*, insusurrare alicui aliquid in aures *or* ad aurem: dicere alicui aliquid in aurem (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 9, 9): ad aurem admonēre aliquem ut caveat, ne, &c. (*to whisper a warning in any body's ear that he do not, &c., Cic., Fin.*, 2, 21, 69): subjicere alicui aliquid (*to suggest*).

WHISPERER, qui in *or* ad aurem alicujus insusurrat.

WHISPERING, susurratio: susurrus (*whisper*).

WHIST, *interj.* Vid. HUSH.

WHIST, *s.*, lusus (paginarum, qui vocatur "*whist*," *when these additions are necessary for perspicuity*).

WHISTLE, *s.*, sibilus; *plural*, sibili (*rare*) *and* sibila, -orum (*common: the former seems to denote single hisses, the latter a continued hissing*).

WHISTLE, *v.* INTRANS., sibilare (*general term for any whistling or hissing noise produced by a person with his mouth, by a serpent, the wind*, &c.; vid. *Auct. ad Her.*, 4, 31; *Quint.*, 8, 6, 31): fistulâ *or* tibiâ canere (*to blow on a reed, fife*, &c.). *To whistle* (*for any one to come*), *aliquem sibilo advocare. *We must whistle to oxen, to make them drink freely at the water*, boves ad aquam duci oportet, sibiloque allectari quo libentius bibant (*Col.*, 2, 3, 2). ‖ TRANS. *To whistle a tune*, *canticum sibilando exprimere (*with the mouth*); *canticum fistulâ (*on a reed*) *or* tibiâ (*on a fife*) canere.

WHIT, *by circumlocution*; e. g. (*let him do one thing or the other*), *I do not care a whit for it*, ne ciccum interdium (*Plaut., Rud.*, 2, 7, 22): *he shall not get one whit*, ne ciccum accipiet *or* auferet (*after the above passage*). *Also expressed by* nihil *or* ne minimâ quidem re *or* minime (*not in the least*; e. g., offendere aliquem). *Every whit*; vid. ALL.

WHITE, *adj.*, albus (*colorless; opposed to* ater): candidus (*of a bright color, clear, pure, shining; opposed to* niger): canus (*gray, silvery; of hair and water*): albidus (*whitish, comparative*). *White as snow*, niveus: *white as milk*, lacteus: *white lilies*, lilia candida (*Ov.*): *white roses*, rosæ candidæ, albentes: *not to be able to distinguish black from white*, atra et alba discernere non posse (*Cic.*): *to be white*, albēre: *white bread*, panis candidus (*Quint.*): *white wine*, vinum album (*Plin.*), candidum (*Pall.*): *to make black white*, quidvis probare alicui posse (*Plaut.*). PROV. *To wash a blackamoor white*, ebur atramento candefacere (*Plaut., Most.*, 1, 3, 102); nudo detrahere vestimenta (*Plaut.*): *a white lie*, mendaciunculum (*little lie*); mendacium modestum (*opposed to* mendacium impūdens).

WHITE, } album (*white color*):
WHITENESS, } albitudo (*as an abiding quality*): candor (*brilliant, dazzling white*). *The white of the eyes*, album oculorum (*Cels.*): *the white of an egg*, album ovi. ☞ Albugo *was a white speck in the eye* (*as disease*). Albumen, albumentum, albor (ovi) *are all late.*

WHITE-LEAD, cerussa.

WHITEN. ‖ TRANS., dealbare: album addere (in vestimentum). ‖ INTRANS., albescere (*Plin., Hor., Ov.*): inalbescere (*Cels.*): canescere (*of hair, Plin.*).

WHITEWASH, *v.*, dealbare: opere albario polire (*with a kind of white mortar*). *To coat over whitewashed walls*, albaria tectoriorum interpolare aliquâ re (*Plin.*, 35, 15, 56): ☞ trullissare = *parget*. FIG. *To whitewash any body*, *fucare aliquem.

WHITEWASHER, dealbator (*Cod. Just.*).

WHITHER. (*Interrogative*), quo? quem in locum? quorsum? in quam partem? *whither shall I go?* quo me vertam? ‖ *Not interrogative*, (1) *Without reference to any thing foregoing*; aliquo: *whither in the world*, quo terrarum; quo gentium: *any whither*, quoquam (*to some place, indefinitely*): quopiam (*to some place, although it matters not what*). *Whithersoever*, quocumque: quacumque (*to any or every place, be it what it may*): quovis: quolibet (*to any place which one may choose*). (2) *With reference to something preceding*, quo.

WHITING. ‖ *A kind of fish*, *gadus merlangus (*Linn.*). ‖ *A soft chalk*, *creta mollior.

WHITISH, subalbus (*Varr.*); subalbidus: subcandidus: candidans: albīcans (*Plin.*); albidus (*Vitr., Col.*). *To be whitish*, candidare: albicare.

WHITLOW, paronychia: paronychium (*Plin., in the plural*).

WHITSUNDAY, *dies primus Pentecostes (*technical term*).

WHITSUNTIDE, Pentecoste (*ecclesiastical*); dies festi Pentecostes (*ecclesiastical*). *Whitsuntide holidays*, feriæ Pentecostales (*Ruhnk.*).

WHIZ, stridēre: sibilare (*especially with a hissing or whistling sound*: ☞ bombum facere = *buzz*).

WHO. ‖ *Interrogative. In direct interrogations*; quis (*more rarely* qui, *which is used when not the name, but the character, or kind of person is intended* [vid. on WHAT]): quisnam. *In indirect interrogations*, quinam: *who are you?* quæso, quid tu hominis es? *who is this woman?* quis illæc est mulier? *who does not know?* quis est qui nesciat? *who is there?* quis tu? ‖ *Relative*; qui. *I*

know not who you are, nescio te: *not to know who Aristides is*, ignorare Aristidem (*Nep.*): *I will make you know who I am*, faciam sentias qui sim.

WHOEVER, WHOSOEVER, } quicumque: quæquæ. ☞ *These pronouns take the indicative, not the subjunctive, in direct and independent clauses; it is a fine refinement of modern Latin writers to use the subjunctive, for example, in such cases as the following:* quamcunque doctrinae partem sibi examinandam sumsisset (*Ruhnk.*) *for* sumserat; quicunque appeterent (*Muret.*) *for* appetebant; quidquid ætas reliquerit (*Muret.*) *for* reliquit (*Krebs*).

WHOLE, *adj.* ‖ *Sound, unbroken*, integer (*unmarred, unmutilated; opposed to* truncus, læsus, &c.): plenus (*full, that has no empty space; complete*). Jn. plenus atque integer; solidus (*that has no hole*). ‖ *Entire, complete; all, total;* totus (*opposed to single parts*): integer (*of a thing itself in its state of integrity*): omnis (*every, all; plural,* omnes, *all, without exception; opposed to* nulli, pauci, aliquot, &c.): cunctus (*collectively, considered as really united; opposed to* dispersi, sejuncti. *Hence in the singular it is used only with collective nouns;* e. g., senatus cunctus): universus, universi (*all, as united in our conception; opposed to* singuli, unusquisque. *It excludes exceptions like* omnes, *but with more reference to the whole than to the separate units that compose it*): ☞ omnis Italia, *geographically;* Italia cuncta, *figuratively* = *all the inhabitants of Italy. In poetry, "whole" is sometimes expressed by* quam longus (-a, -um); e. g., nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa fovere (*Æn.*, 4, 193); et vacuus somno noctem, quam longa, peregi [*sc.* quam ea longa est] (*Ov., Am.*, 1, 2, 3). *The whole world,* mundus hic omnis *or* totus (*this world*); universitas rerum (*the universe*): *with one's whole heart,* toto pectore: *with one's whole mind,* totus ex mente et animo.

WHOLE, *s.*, totum: tota res (*opposed to single parts*): unum (*as a unit*): omnia, -ium, *n.* (*all the parts*): universum: universa res: universitas (*all single parts taken together*): universum genus, *or simply* genus (*the whole kind, as opposed to the species*): corpus (*the whole as forming one independent body*): summa (*the chief, the most important part in a thing*): solidum (*a whole debt, as opposed to smaller sums*): respublica (*the state, as opposed to single citizens*): *the whole depends upon this, that,* &c., totum in eo est, ut, &c.: *in the whole,* omnino (*in comprehending a number of single things, or in opposing a number to a single thing;* e. g., *there were five in the whole,* quinque omnino erant): omni numero (*in the entire number;* e. g., Padus omni numero triginta flumina in mare Adriaticum defert). *But if this expression denotes that a thing is to be comprehended in its totality, then it is rendered by* universus (e. g., *the thing being taken as a whole,* re in universum consideratâ; si rem omnem spectas).

WHOLESALE, magnus. *A wholesale trade,* mercatura magna; mercatura magna et copiosa, multa undique apportans: *to carry on a wholesale trade,* facere mercaturam magnam *or* magnam et copiosam: *a wholesale dealer or merchant,* mercator; qui mercaturam magnam facit.

WHOLESOME, salutaris: saluber *or* salubris (*properly and figuratively*).

WHOLLY, ex toto (*perfectly, completely;* e. g., tutum esse): ex integro (*anew, afresh;* e. g., aliquid efficere novum): ex omni parte (*in every respect;* e. g., beatum esse): omni numero; omnibus numeris; omnibus numeris et partibus (*in all its parts*): omni ratione (*in every manner;* e. g., aliquem exinanire): plane; omnino; prorsus (*entirely, altogether*): longe; multo (*by far; before* alius *and* aliter): valde (*very; strengthening the word with which it is joined*). *It is wholly false,* falsum est id totum: *I am wholly thine,* totus tuus sum; totus tibi deditus sum: *he is wholly uneducated,* omnino omnis eruditionis expers est: *he is wholly made up of deceit and lies,* totus ex fraude et mendaciis factus est *or* constat: *wholly to deny,* præfracte negare, ejurare: *to be wholly of a different opinion,* longe aliter sentire; totâ sententiâ dissidêre (*Cic., De Fin.*, 4, 1, 2): *to be wholly different,* longe secus esse; longè aliter se habêre. *The Latins, however, frequently express "wholly" by* per *in composition* (e. g., hoc mihi perplacet; pernegare), *or by a superlative* (e. g., homo perditissimus).

WHOOP. Vid. Shout, Battle-cry.

WHORE, meretrix: meretricula: scortum: mulier omnibus proposita (*Cic.*): mulier quæ domum suam omnium cupiditati patefecit (*Cic., Cæl.*, 20, 40). *A common whore,* prostibulum (*Ter.*); prostibulum populi (*Plaut.*): lupa; quadrantaria; scortum vulgare (*Cic.*).

WHOREDOM, scortum. *To commit whoredom* (*said of men*), stuprum facere (*Cic.*); stupri consuetudinem facere cum aliquâ (*Suet.*); scortari (*Ter.*): (*said of women*) = *to play the harlot,* meretricem esse (*Cic.*); meretricium facere (*Suet., Cal.*, 40); corpore quæstum facere (*Plaut.*); corpus publicare (*Plaut.*) *or* vulgare (*Liv.*); pudicitiam publicare (*Ter.*); se omnibus pervulgare; se ad omnes libidines divulgare (*Cic.*); pudicitiam prostituere (*Suet.*); pudicitiam in propatulo habêre (*Sall., Cat.*, 13, 3).

WHOREMONGER, scortator (*Hor., Sat.*); ganeo (*Cic.*); stuprator (*Quint.*); homo libidinosus (*Cic.*).

WHORISH, meretricius (*the proper word*): libidinosus (*lascivious*): impudicus (*immodest*).

WHORTLEBERRY, *vaccinium mirtillus (*Linn.*).

WHY, cur? quamobrem? (*in asking for the end*): quare? (*in asking for the cause or occasion*): quapropter? quâ de causâ? quid est cur? quid est quapropter? quid est causæ cur? quid est quod? (*in asking for the motive*): quid (*denotes, in general, that to which the verb refers;* e. g., quid rides? *why do you laugh?* i. e., *at what do you laugh? what is the object of your laughter?*): *why not?* cur non, *with an indicative* (*asking the reason why a thing is not done*): quidni, *with a subjunctive* (*asking, with astonishment, how it is that another does not perceive the reason of a thing*): quin, *with an indicative* (*refers to an urgent necessity of doing something;* e. g., cur non domum uxorem arcessis? quidni possim? quin quod ferendum est fers?). *There is no reason* (*what reason is there,* &c.) *why I should not do this,* nulla est causa (quid causæ est? &c.), quin hoc faciam: *why can't they?* &c., quid est causæ, quin ... possint (e. g., coloniam deducere)?

WICK, ellychnium; *pure Latin,* linamentum (*wick of a lamp*): candêlæ *or* cerei filum (*the wick of a candle, consisting of one thick thread, Juv.*, 3, 287).

WICKED, scelestus: sceleratus: nefarius: nefandus: impius: improbus (☞ scelestus *has reference to the mind* = ad scelera pronus *or* promtus; sceleratus, *to actions* = sceleribus pollutus atque operatus. *Hence,* scelestus *is applied to persons;* sceleratus, *to things; and, in general, things can be called* scelesta *only by personification. In like manner,* nefarius *and* impius *are applied to the impiety of the person who acts; only with this distinction, that the* impius *is wicked only in mind, the* nefarius *in his actions also; whereas* nefandus *refers to the horrible enormity of an action*): malus (*wicked by nature; opposed to* bonus): pravus (*corrupted by bad habits*). Jn. malus pravusque; homo nequam (*a worthless fellow; opposed to* frugi). *According to Döderlein,* malus homo *is a morally bad man; but* nequam, *a good-for-nothing man, whose faultiness shows itself in aversion to useful labor, and a propensity to idleness and folly; opposed to* frugi; pravus, *a man whose character has taken a vicious direction; in a physical, or intellectual, or moral point of view; opposed to* rectus. (*Handbook,* p. 131.) *A wicked action,* impie factum; scelus; nefas.

WICKEDLY, scelerate: impie: improbe. Syn. *in* Wicked.

WICKEDNESS, impietas: improbitas (*or by the adjective*). *A deed of wickedness,* impie factum; scelus; nefas: *to commit wickedness,* impie facere: *to commit great wickedness,* multa impie nefarieque committere.

WICKER, viminêus (*the proper word*); craticius (*watled; of hurdles*). *Wicker work,* opus vimineum, craticium, e viminibus contextum; *also,* crates (*hurdle, crate*).

WIDE, *adj.*, latus (*broad*): laxus; amplus (*not close together, large*): spatiosus (*roomy*): patulus (*far-spreading*). *A wide plain,* ampla, lata planities; latus, late patens, amplus campus: *a ditch five feet wide,* fossa quinque pedes lata: *wide open,* patulus (e. g., fenestræ patulæ): *of a wide signification,* late patens; latus: *but this has a wider signification,* at hoc latius est *or* patet (*opposed to* angustius valêre): *to be wide of the mark,* a scopo aberrare.

WIDE, } *adv.*, late. *Far and wide,*
WIDELY, } longe lateque (e. g., diffundi).

WIDE-MOUTHED, ore patulo.

WIDE-SPREADING, patulus (*especially of branches and trees*): patulis diffusus ramis (*properly, that spreads its branches wide; of trees*): quod longe lateque serpit (*in general*).

WIDEN, dilatare (*to make broader*): laxare (*to open what before was close or dense*): amplificare (*to enlarge*): extendere: promovêre (*to enlarge*).

WIDENESS, } latitudo (*breadth*): laxi-
WIDTH, } tas (*looseness*): amplitudo (*space*).

WIDOW, vidua. *To become a widow,* viduam fieri (*Cic.*); in viduitate relinqui (*Liv.*, 40, 4): *a widow's portion,* *pecunia viduæ alendæ, sustinendæ data, destinata; *annua, quæ viduis præbentur: *a widow's fund,* *ærarium viduis sustinendis, alendis; ærarium viduarium (*Wyttenb.*).

WIDOWER, viduus (*Plaut.*). *To become a widower,* viduum fieri; amittere uxorem (*Cic.*).

WIDOWHOOD, viduitas (*Cic., Liv.*).

WIELD. ‖ Propr., tractare, adhibêre aliquid: uti aliquâ re. ‖ Fig., curare, administrare, gerere, exercêre aliquid. ‖ *To wield the sceptre;* vid. Sceptre, Reign.

WIFE, conjux (*as a partner in marriage*): uxor (*as lawfully married*): marita (*a married woman*). *To take a wife,* uxorem ducere: *to take any body to wife,* aliquam in matrimonium ducere; aliquam ducere uxorem; aliquam ducere: *to have as a wife,* aliquam uxorem habêre; aliquam in matrimonio habêre: *to give a woman to any body as a wife,* in matrimonium dare *or* collocare aliquam alicui; aliquam alicui in matrimonio *or* nuptum collocare: *to become the wife of any body,* nubere alicui: *what sort of woman have you for a wife?* quid mulieris uxorem habes? *not to take a wife,* matrimoniis se abstinêre (*after Suet., Cæs.*, 51, *in.*): *to have two wives at the same time,* duas simul uxores habêre.

WIG, capillamentum (*Suet.*); caliendrum (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 8, 48; vid. *Heind. ad loc.*); *also,* galericulum (*especially such as our modern perrukes, Suet., Oth.*, 12; vid. *Bremi, ad loc.*); crines emti (*Ov., false hair*; vid. *Böttig., Sab.*, 1, p. 141).

WIG-MAKER, capillamentorum textor (*Dan.*).

WILD. ‖ *Not tame,* ferus: ferinus (†): immanis (*opposed to* humanus, mitis): *wild beasts,* feræ *or* immanes bestiæ; *or simply* feræ; belluæ silvestres (*opposed to* bestiæ cicures): *a wild ass,* onager: *a wild boar,* aper: *a wild bull,* taurus silvester (*Plin.*); urus (*Cæs.*): *a wild horse,* equus ferus. ‖ *Not cultivated,* silvester: agrestis (*of plants*): incultus: horridus: vastus (*of the soil*). ‖ *Rude, uncultivated, savage,* ferus (*uncivilized*): ferox (*of fierce aspect*): agrestis (*clownish; opposed to* urbanus, humanus): immanis (*unmannerly; opposed to* humanus, mansuetus): incultus (*unpolished; opposed to* cultus, politus): rudis (*coarse, rude in manner; opposed to* humanus, urbanus): barbarus (*opposed to* doctus, politus). *A wild mode of life,* vita fera agres-

tisque. ‖ *Violent, furious*, sævus: ferox: *a wild look*, vultus trux; oculi truces: *a wild and confused cry*, clamor inconditus turbidusque.

WILDERNESS, locus desertus: locus vastus et desertus: solitudo vasta: solitudo avia. *A complete wilderness*, omnis humani cultûs solitudo (*Curt.*, 7, 3, 12): *to retire into the wilderness*, secedere *or* discedere in solitudines: *to pass one's life in a wilderness*, degere ætatem inter feras: *to turn a country into a wilderness*, vastas solitudines facere ex terrâ; vastitatem reddere in terrâ; tectis atque agris vastitatem inferre.

WILDFIRE, *ignes, *plural.*

WILDLY. *By the adjective.*

WILDNESS, feritas: natura immanis: immanitas. *Usually by the adjective.*

WILE, ars: artificium (*only in comedy; also*, techna); dolus. Vid. ART.

WILILY, astute: callide: vafre: subdole.

WILINESS, astutia: vafrities: versutia: calliditas: dolus.

WILL, *s.* ‖ *Faculty of volition*, voluntas: *divine will*, numen: *free will*, libera voluntas (*Cic., Fat.*, 10, 20); liberum arbitrium (*Liv.*, 4, 43; 32, 37; 37, 1); *or simply* arbitrium (*Cic.*); optio (*option, choice*). ‖ *Exercise and manifestation of this faculty in any particular case*, voluntas: *the will (of the Senate or of an influential individual)*, auctoritas: *will (of the people)*, jussus: *will and pleasure*, arbitrium; libido: *that is my will and pleasure*, hæc est voluntas mea; ita, hoc volo; ita fert animus; sic stat sententia: *according to one's own will*, suâ voluntate (*Cæs.*); ad suum arbitrium; ad suam libidinem: *to depend upon another's will*, alieni esse arbitrii (*Liv.*); non sui esse arbitrii (*Suet.*); non esse sui juris; non esse in suâ potestate; aliunde pendēre: *I have nothing but my good will*, mihi nihil suppetit præter voluntatem (*Cic., Fam.*, 15, 13, 2). ‖ *Purpose, design*, voluntas: propositum: sententia: consilium: animus. ‖ *Inclination, wish*, voluntas: optatum: votum: studium: *to do any thing against one's will*, aliquo nolente, invito, contra voluntatem alicujus aliquid facere: *to do any thing according to one's will*, facere aliquid ex alicujus voluntate (*Cic.*); ad nutum et voluntatem alicujus facere aliquid: *to yield to any body's will*, voluntati alicujus parēre, obsecundare, morem gerere (*Cic.*); morigerari alicui; animum alicui explēre; obtemperari alicujus voluntati. ‖ *Approbation, assent*, assensus: consensus: comprobatio. ‖ *A testament*, testamentum; *sometimes* tabulæ (*when the context fixes the sense*); suprema voluntas (*Ulp.*): *to make a will*, testamentum facere (*general term*), componere, scribere; testamentum nuncupare (*the contents of the will being read in the presence of witnesses*): *to be entitled to make a will*, factionem testamenti habēre: *to die after having made a will*, testato decedere: *to die without having made a will*, intestatum, *or* intestato, decedere: *to draw up a will*, testamentum conscribere: *to seal a will*, testamentum obsignare: *to open a will*, testamentum resignare *or* aperire: *to set aside a will*, testamentum mutare, rumpere, irritum facere: *to forge a will*, testamentum subjicere, supponere: *a will-forger*, testamentorum subjector, testamentarius: *to appoint or provide by will*, testamento cavēre. *Not to notice any body in one's will*, alicui nihil legare; in testamento immemorem esse alicujus.

WILL, *v.* ‖ *To be determined, to have formed a resolution*, velle; constituisse aliquid; est mihi aliquid in animo; habēre aliquid in animo. ‖ *To wish, desire*, velle, cupere; (*in a high degree*), avēre, gestire, petere, expetere, appetere aliquid. *As you will*, ut libet: *would that!* velim (*expressing a direct wish for something possible*): vellem (*a conditional wish for that which perhaps may not be possible*): *to will rather*, malle. ‖ *To require, demand*, postulare, requirere aliquid.

WILLFUL. ‖ *Self-willed, obstinate*, obstinatus: pervicax: pertinax: præfractus: contumax [SYN. *in* OBSTINATE]. ‖ *Done with design*, quod consulto et cogitatum fit (*of things*: e. g., injuria, quæ consulto et cogitata fit): *a willful offence*, crimen voluntatis (*opposed to* crimen necessitatis, *Cic., Lig.*, 2, 5): *not willful*, inconsultus (*without consideration*); temerarius (*rash*); fortuitus (*by mere chance*).

WILLFULLY, consulto: consilio: cogitate (*with premeditation*). JN. consulto et cogitate: voluntate (*from choice, or according to one's own will; opposed to* casu). JN. voluntate et judicio: datâ et deditâ operâ: de *or* ex industriâ (*with intention, designedly, on purpose*): sponte (*without any outward inducement, from an inner impulse*); *also personally, with* sciens *or* prudens (*with knowledge, knowingly*). *To do any thing willfully*, consulto et cogitatum facio aliquid: *to offend any body willfully*, alicui de industriâ injuriam facere: *not willfully*, imprudenter; per imprudentiam; inconsulte; temere; *also*, JN. inconsulte et temere; temere ac fortuito; casu (*by chance*).

WILLFULNESS, animus obstinatus: obstinatio: pervicacia: animus pervicax: pertinacia: animus præfractus: contumacia. SYN. *in* OBSTINACY.

WILLING, libens: paratus: promtus: facilis: propensus. JN. promtus et paratus; facilis et promtus. *To be willing to do any thing*, promtum, paratum esse ad aliquid; non gravari aliquid facere; promto *or* alacri animo suscipere aliquid.

WILLINGLY, libenter: promte: animo lubenti, promto, facili: non gravate. *Most willingly, very willingly*, promtissime (*Plin. Ep.*); lubentissimo animo (*Cicero*); animis lubentissimis (*of several*).

WILLINGNESS, animus libens, promtus, facilis; facilitas. *With willingness* [vid. WILLINGLY]: *with the greatest willingness*, promtissime (*Plin. Ep.*); lubentissimo animo (*Cic.*).

WILLOW, salix. *Of willow*, saligneus *or* salignus: *a bed of willow*, salictum.

WILY, callidus: versutus: vafer: astutus: subdolus. JN. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus SYN. *in* CUNNING.

WIMBLE, terebra.

WIN, lucrari: lucrificare aliquid: aliquid proficere, acquirere: consequi: assequi: vincere: tollere [SYN. *in* TO GAIN]: conciliare (aliquem; alicujus animum; *to one's self*, sibi, *also* amorem sibi ab omnibus; alicujus voluntatem sibi; alicujus benevolentiam sibi): parare: comparare (*general terms for procure*). *To win the favor of men by any thing*, aliquâ re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos ad benevolentiam allicere: *to win men's hearts in favor of any body*, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare ad benevolentiam erga aliquem; *the favor of the people*, conciliare alicui favorem ad vulgus: *to win a person by money*, aliquem pecuniâ conciliare: *there is no surer way of winning men's hearts*, eo nihil popularius est. *To win by any thing*, &c. [vid. TO GAIN]. *To have never won more* (*at play*), numquam se prosperiore aleâ usum esse: *to have won* 50,000 *sesterces* (*at dice*), vicisse L. millia nummûm: *he who threw the "Venus" won all these denarii*, hos tollebat universos, qui Venerem jaciebat: *to win the pool*, nummos universos tollere. *To win a battle*, &c., superiorem discedere; in prœlio *or* pugnâ vincere; victoriam ex hoste referre: *the enemy won the battle*, hostis vicit *or* victor evasit: *to win any body's consent to do any thing*, alicui id persuadēre, ut, &c.: *to win from any body* (*at play*), eludere aliquem aliquid. *To win a bet*, sponsionem *or* sponsione vincere: *to win a cause, a prize* [vid. TO GAIN (*a cause, a prize*)]: *to win a third triumph*, tertium triumphum deportare (*Cicero*).

WINCE, calcitrare: calces remittere (*to kick; of horses*): se torquēre *or* vertere (*to twist one's self about*).

WINCH, sucula.

WIND, *s.* ‖ PROPR., ventus (*general term*): *a stormy wind*, turbo; procella: *a gentle wind*, aura; ventus lenis: *a favorable wind*, ventus idoneus, secundus: *a contrary wind*, ventus molestus, adversus: *a strong wind*, ventus vehemens, sævus; immodicus, gravis (*Col.*): *the wind rises*, &c., ventus cooritur, increbrescit, intermittit, remittit, cessat; omnis vis venti cadit: *exposed to the wind*, ventis obnoxius: *the wind rages*, sævit ventus (*Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 13, *fin.*): *this wind is unfavorable to those who are sailing from Athens*, hic ventus adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus (*Nep.*): *to drive (or be driven, send*, &c.) *before the wind*, se vento dare (dedisse, &c., *Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 13, *fin.*): *to speak to the wind*, dare verba in ventos (*Ov.*); profundere verba ventis (*Lucr.*); ventis loqui (*Ammian.*); surdis auribus canere (*Liv.*): *to be wind-bound*, ventis detinēri in aliquo loco; venti aliquem tardant: *wind instruments*, pneumatica organa (*Plin.*, 19, 4, 20): *to sail with a side wind*, pedem facere *or* proferre; ventum obliquum captare. ‖ *Flatulency*, ventus (*Cic.*); flatus (*Suet.*): *a breaking of wind*, crepitus ventris (e. g., crepitum ventris emittere, *Cic.*). ‖ *Empty words*, mera mendacia (*plural*): *it is a mere wind*, nihil veri subest.

WIND, *v.* *To scent*, vid.

WIND, *v.* ‖ TRANS., volvere: torquēre. *To wind off*, explicare: *to wind round*, circumvolvere (aliquid alicui rei): *to wind into a ball*, glomerare: *to wind up* (*as with a windlass*), trochleâ tollere *or* elevare; ope trochleæ, ergatæ aliquid subducere, elevare, tollere: *to wind one's self into a person's favor or good graces* = *insinuate*, vid. ‖ INTRANS., torquēri; volvi; curvari; se volvere, torquēre, convolvere; sinuari (*as a river, plain*, &c.; e. g., campus inter Visurgim et colles inæqualiter sinuatur, *Tac., Ann.*, 2, 16): *to wind round trees* (*as creeping plants*), se circumvolvere arboribus (*Plin.*; vid., *also*, TURN).

WIND, *v.* = *To blow* (*a horn*), cornu inflare. Vid. BLOW.

WIND UP *a clock*, *horologium intendere; *a discourse*, orationem concludere, absolvere.

WINDED. *Short-winded*, anhēlans (*panting*: ☞ anhēlus, *poetical*); suspiriosus (*Plin., Col.*): *long-winded*, (*figuratively*) tædium *or* satietatem afferens, molestus.

WINDING, *s.* Vid. BEND, CURVE.

WINDING, *adj.*, flexuosus (e. g., iter, *Cic.*).

WINDING-SHEET, *ferale amiculum: vestis *or* tunica funebris.

WINDING-STAIRS, *scalæ quasi in cochleam serpentes: (☞ scalæ annulariæ, *in Rome, Suet., Aug.*, 72; *probably the quarter of the ring-makers, Freund*).

WINDLASS, ergata: trochlea; *or, Latin*, prehensio (*Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 9). ☞ Rechamus *and* artemon *are parts of a windlass or crane*. Vid. *more in* CRANE.

WIND-MILL, mola venti (*after* mola aquæ, *Cod. Just.*, 2, 42, 10). *The miller in a wind-mill*, *moderator molæ venti.

WINDOW, fenestra (*an opening in a wall to admit both light and air*. ☞ *The* fenestræ *were secured with window-shutters, curtains, and lattice-work; afterward, under the emperors, with the transparent* lapis phengites *or* specularis, *talc or mica; hence* specularia, *such windows; also, hot-house windows, Mart.*, 8, 14): vitreæ (*glass windows are mentioned for the first time in the fourth century, Hieron. in Ezech.*, 40, 16). *A blind window*, fenestræ imago (*Vitr.*, 4, 2, 4): *having windows*, fenestratus: *to open the windows* (*so as to let air into a room*), cubiculi fenestras patefacere, sic ut perflatus aliquis accedat (vid. *Cels.*, 3, 19); perflatum in cubiculum totis admittere fenestris (*Ov., Plin.*).

WINDOW-FRAME, *margo ligneus fenestræ.

WINDOW-GLASS, vitrum. *A pane of window-glass*, *vitrea quadrata.

WINDOW-SHUTTERS, foriculæ (*Varro, R. R.*, 1, 59, 1): luminaria, *plural* (*Cato, R. R.*, 14, 2, *Schneid.*; *Cic., Att.*, 15, 26, 4).

WINDOW-TAX, tributum in singulas fenestras impositum (*after Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 32): exactio fenestrarum (*after Cic. ad Div.*, 3, 8, 5, exactio capitum atque ostiorum, i. e., *a poll-tax and door-tax*).

WINDPIPE, aspera arteria (*Cic.*): animæ canalis (*Plin.*). ☞ Animi *or* spiritûs meatus = *respiration.*

WINDWARD, pars in ventum obversa (vid. *Plin.*, 14, 21, 27): pars ad ventum conversâ (vid. *Cic., Verr.*, 4, 48, 107). *This is the windward side*, hinc ventus inquietus (*Plin. Ep.*, 2, 17, 16).

WINDY, ventosus (*properly and figuratively*). *Windy weather*, cœlum ventosum; aer ventosus (*Plin.*): *a windy day*, dies ventosus (*Quint.*): *it is very windy to-day*, vehemens flat, coortus est, hodie ventus.

WINE, vinum: temētum (*an antiquated and poetical name for wine*). *Old wine*, vinum vetus (*Cic.*), vetustum (*Plaut.*), vetulum (*Catull.*): *new wine*, vinum novum (*Cic.*), novitium (*Plin.*), recens (*Scribon.*), novellum (*Pall.*): *home-made wine* (*not foreign*), vinum patrium *or* vernaculum: *red, dark-colored wine*, vinum rubrum, atrum, nigrum (*Plin.*): *white, light-colored wine*, vinum album (*Plin.*), candidum (*Pall.*): *weak wine, wine that has no body*, vinum dilutum (*Cels.*), infirmi saporis (*Col.*), imbecillum (*Plin.*), nullarum virium (*Cels.*): *strong or full-bodied wine*, vinum validum (*Plin.*), firmum (*Col.*): *to drink much wine*, largiore vino uti (*Liv., Curt.*): *to be heated with wine*, vino incalescere (*Liv.*); mero calescere (*Hor.*), incalescere (*Curt.*): *given to wine, too fond of wine*. in vinum pronior (*Liv.*); vinosus (*Hor.*): *a wine flask or bottle*, lagēna: *spirits of wine*, *spiritus vini: *the smell or flavor of wine*, odor vini; odor vinosus: *a wine glass*, *scyphus vitreus: *the wine trade*, *negotium vinarium: *lees of wine*, fæces vini (*Col.*): *a wine-cellar*, cella vinaria (*Cic.*): *a wine country*, terra vinealis (*Col.*), vitifera (*Plin.*), vitibus ferax: *duty on wine*, vectigal vino impositum; portorium vini (*Cic., Font.*, 5, 9): *a good judge of wine*, judiciorum ac palati peritissimus (*Plin.*, 14, 6, 8).

WINE-BIBBER, homo vinosus (*Plaut.*): in vinum effusus (*Curt.*): homo vinolentus (*Cic.*).

WINE-CELLAR, apothēca, *or, Latin*, horreum vini *or* cella vinaria (☞ *not* cœnophōrum, *which is = a vessel containing wine*).

WINE-MERCHANT, vinarius.

WING. ‖ Propr., ala. *Wings*, alæ; pennæ (alæ *is used also of insects*; pennæ *only of birds; according to Quint.*, 1, 4, 12, pinnæ *for* pennæ *is wrong*): *to have wings*, alatum esse (*poetical, properly*); volare (*figuratively, of time*): *to clip the wings*, pennas alicui incīdere (*properly and figuratively, Cic., Att.*, 4, 2, 5): *to clip his wings*, alas intervellere (i. e., *pluck some of the feathers out; improperly, Plaut.*): *the wings grow again*, pennæ renascuntur (*properly and figuratively*). ‖ Fig. (*a*) *Of an army*, cornu (*a wing of the main army; of the Roman legions*): ala (*one of the wings of the cavalry and allies which extended beyond the Roman legions*; vid. *Gell.*, 16, 4). *The troops which formed the wings*, alarii; *so, also*, alariæ cohortes (vid. *commentators on Cæs., B. G.*, 1, 51): *to be in the right wing, to form the right wing*, dextrum cornu tenēre; in dextro cornu consistere: *to attack the left wing*, invadere sinistrum cornu. (*b*) *A side building of a house*, tectum quod est viæ junctum (*a building projecting from the main building toward the street, Gell.*, 16, 5): ala (*one of the walks or halls on the right or left side of the court in a Roman house, Vitr.*, 4, 7, 2; 6, 3, 4, *sq.*). *To build another wing* (*to a building*), accessionem adjungere ædibus. (*c*) *Of a door*, foris: valva (*rarely in the singular*).

WINGED. ‖ Propr., volucer: pennatus: (*poetical and post-Augustan*, ales, alatus, penniger.) ‖ Fig., volucer: incitatus. Vid., *also*, Swift.

WINK, *s.*, nictus, -ûs, *or by* oculi. *To give a wink*, nictu loqui; oculis nutuque loqui (*Ov.*); nictare (*Plaut.*).

WINK, *v.* ‖ *To open and shut the eyes*, nictare. ‖ *To connive*, connivēre in re (*to wink at it*): alicui rei *or* alicui aliquid ignoscere (*to hold excused, to take no notice of*): alicui *or* alicui rei indulgēre (*to indulge any body in any thing*): indulgentiâ tractare aliquem (*to treat any body with indulgence*): omittere: prætermittere (*to let any thing pass, not punish it*).

WINNING, facundus: perfectus ad persuadendum (*persuasive*): venustus (*charming*): suavis (*agreeable*): blandus (*flattering*): amœnus (☞ *rare, and post-Augustan in this sense*). *A mild and winning temper*, ingenium mite et amœnum (*Tac., Ann.*, 2, 64, 3): *a winning deportment, winning manners*, mores suaves; morum suavitas.

WINNOW. Propr., (frumentum) ventilare *or* evannere. ‖ Fig., rem excutere, scrutari, perscrutari.

WINNOWING-FAN, vanus: ventilabrum.

WINTER, *s.*, hiems: bruma (*poetical*): tempus brumale (*Cic. in Arat.*): tempus hibernum, hiemale (*Cic.*). *Of or belonging to winter*, hibernus; hiemalis; brumalis: *a severe winter*, hiems gravis (*Cæs.*), acris (*Plaut.*), gelida (*Liv.*): *a very severe winter*, hiems maxima, summa, teterrima (*Cic.*): *a rough, dreadful winter*, hiems sæva (*Liv., Col.*), aspera (*Sall., Vell.*), atrox (*Col.*): *a mild winter*, hiems clemens (*Plin.*), mollis (*Col.*): *an early winter*, hiems matura (*Cæs.*), præmatura (*Tac.*): *severity, mildness of a winter*, hiemis violentia, sævitia (*Col.*), clementia (*Col.*), modestia (*Tac.*): *during the winter*, hiemis spatio (*Liv.*): hiberno tempore (*Cæs.*): *in the depth of winter*, summâ hieme: *at the beginning of winter*, hieme initâ: *winter is near*, hiems subest (*Cæs.*), instat (*Curt.*), appetit (*Liv.*): *winter is almost ended*, hiems præcipitat, *or* exacta, confecta est: *the winter season*, tempus hibernum (*Cic.*), hiemale (*Nep.*); hiemis tempora (*Col.*): *a winter evening, night*, vespera, nox, hiberna, hiemalis, brumalis: *to stand or live through the winter* (*of plants*), perhiemare; perennare (*Col.*): *a plant that stands the winter*, planta, herba, hiemis patiens: *to pass the whole winter any where*, perennare in alterum ver (*Col.*, 12, 20).

WINTER, *v.*, hiemare aliquo loco (*general term*): hibernare aliquo loco (*especially of troops, Cic., Liv.*).

WINTER-QUARTERS, castra hiberna, *or simply* hiberna, -orum, *nom. plur.* (*general term*): hibernacula (*barracks*). *To provide winter-quarters*, hiberna præparare: *to station in winter-quarters*, in hibernis collocare; in hiberna deducere (*to lead into winter-quarters*); in hiberna dimittere (*to send to winter-quarters*); per hiberna distribuere; in hiberna dividere (*to distribute into winter-quarters in different places*): *to take up winter-quarters*, hiberna sumere: *to go into winter-quarters*, in hibernacula concedere: *to be in winter-quarters*, in hibernis esse *or* continēri; (*in any place*), (in) aliquo loco hibernare, hiemare, *or* hiberna agere.

WINTERLY, hibernus (*of or belonging to winter*): hiemalis (*as in winter, like winter*). *A winterly day*, dies hibernus; dies hiemalis (*if rainy or stormy*); dies brumalis (*as being short*); dies frigidus et nivalis (*cold and snowy*).

WIPE, tergēre: detergēre: extergēre (*to remove by wiping, to clean while wiping*): abstergēre (*to wipe away*). *To wipe one's hands*, manus tergēre *or* sibi extergēre. ‖ *To dry*, siccare: exsiccare. *To wipe away one's tears*, lacrimas abstergēre: *to wipe one's nose*, se emungēre. ‖ *To wipe out*, extergēre: pertergēre (*to clean by wiping*): exstinguēre: delēre (*to wipe out any thing written*). *To wipe out with one's tongue*, linguâ delēre (*Suet., Cal.*, 20). ‖ *To clean*, vid.

WIRE, *filum tortum: *filum metallicum (*wire of metal*): *filum ferreum (*iron wire*). *To draw wire*, *æs in fila ducere: *wire-work*, transenna (*wire netting, as it were, for windows; grating of wire-work*): reticulum (*net of cat-gut; but also of wire, Fest. in voc.* Secespitam): *net-work of brass wire*, reticulum æneum: *a wire string* (*of a musical instrument*), *chorda metallica.

WISDOM, sapientia (*epithet*, magna, summa, admirabilis, incredibilis; singularis; pæne divina, perfecta, *Cic.*; consummata, *Sen.*; præclara, præstans, gloriosa; tenuis; perversa, *Cic.*). ☞ *Cicero defines it thus*: rerum divinarum et humanarum scientia; rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque, quibus hæ res continentur, scientia; *and he calls it* mater omnium bonarum artium; princeps omnium virtutem. *To acquire wisdom*, sapientiam adipisci, sibi parare, assequi: *you are absolute wisdom*, tu quantus quantus nil nisi sapientia es (*Ter.*).

WISE, *adj.*, sapiens: sapientiâ prædītus. *Wise in or with respect to any thing*, alicujus rei perītus (*skilled in, especially with practical knowledge*); sciens, gnarus, *or* non ignarus alicujus rei (*having knowledge or information of any thing*); intelligens alicujus rei (*having insight into, understanding*): *very wise*, persapiens: *to be wise*, sapēre; sapientiâ prædītum esse; sapientiâ consilioque multum posse: *to become wise*, sapientem fieri, effici: *a wise saying*, sapienter dictum (*Cic.*); sapiens dictum (*Carbo ap. Cic.*): *a wise action*, sapienter factum; sapiens factum (*Val. Max.*): *a wise man*, sapiens; homo sapiens.

WISE, *s.*, modus: ratio. *On this wise*, hoc modo; hâc ratione; ad hunc modum: *in no wise*, nullo modo; nullâ ratione; nullo pacto.

WISEACRE, homo ineptus, insulsus, fatuus.

WISELY, sapienter (e. g., facere, dicere). *Very wisely*, persapienter; sapientissime.

WISH, *s.*, optatio (*act of wishing*): optatum: cupītum (*Plaut., Ter., a thing wished, object of desire*): desiderium (*longing for a thing absent; also the thing longed for*): voluntas (*will, desire*): votum (*a vow, a wish embodied in a prayer*). *To follow with best wishes*, optimis ominibus prosequi: *to have or cherish a wish*, optare (*with an infinitive*); est in optatis *or* in votis (*with an infinitive*): *to be the object of one's wishes*, ab aliquo expeti: *to fulfill or meet one's wishes*, facere quæ aliquis optat *or* vult; alicujus voluntati satisfacere *or* obsequi; aliquem voti compotem facere: *I have obtained my wish*, optatum impetro; adipiscor quod optaveram *or* quod concupiveram; voti damnor; voto potior; voti compos fio; quæ volui mihi obtigerunt: *according to one's wish*, ex optato; ex sententiâ; ad alicujus voluntatem: *every thing proceeds according to my wishes*, cuncta mihi procedunt; nihil mihi accidit quod nolim; fortuna in omnibus rebus respondet optatis meis: *every wish has hitherto been gratified*, nihil adhuc mihi præter voluntatem accidit: *to follow one with best wishes*, aliquem optimis ominibus (☞ *not* votis) prosequi.

WISH, *v.* ‖ *To desire, long for*, optare: exoptare (*with an accusative or infinitive*): in optatis mihi est: in votis est (*with an infinitive*): cupere (*with an accusative or infinitive*): cupere optareque: concupiscere (*with an accusative or infinitive*: ☞ optare *and its cognates refer to the idea of good in the object of a wish*; cupere *and its cognates to the emotion of wishing itself, or the mere impulse of the mind*): velle (*with an infinitive*): aliquid desiderare (*to miss*). *I wish nothing more earnestly*, nihil est quod malim: *I could wish*, velim *or* mallem; optem *or* optaverim (☞ *with this distinction, that the present tense is used when the wish relates to something possible, or that is likely to be attained; but the imperfect or perfect when the wish is for something understood to be unattainable or impossible*): *wished*, optatus; exoptatus: *to be wished*, optabilis (*Cic.*), exoptabilis (*Plaut.*): *to wish one joy*, alicui gratulari; (*concerning any thing*), aliquid, *or* de aliquâ re: *to wish beforehand*, voto præcipere (*in the Silver Age*, voto præsumere; e. g., *Plin. Ep.*, 3, 1, 11): *to wish any body any thing*, precari alicui aliquid (*good or evil*); imprecari alicui aliquid (*evil*): *to wish any one well, or ill*, bene, male precari alicui: *to wish well to any body* (*give him one's good wishes, &c.*), bene velle, *or* bene cupere alicui, *or* cupere alicui. *or* favēre et cupere alicui (*Cæs.*); optimis ominibus aliquem prosequi (*especially one setting out on a jour-*

ney) : *to wish every thing bad to any one*, detestari aliquem omnibus precibus; tristissimis ominibus aliquem prosequi (*especially on setting out for a journey*) : *to wish him well with all my heart*, ex animo bene velle alicui. ‖ *To desire to have any thing done*, velle. *Do you wish any thing?* num quid vis? num quid imperas? *do you wish any thing else?* num quid ceterum vis? *as you wish*, ut placet; ut videtur; ut jubet.

WISHING, optatio. Vid. WISH, *s.*

WISP. ‖*A small bundle of straw*, &c., manipulus : fasciculus manualis (manipulus *when loose = a handful*; fasciculus, *if tied up*). ‖ *A small brush*, penicillus : scopula (*Col.*).

WIST. Vid. KNOW.

WISTFUL, sevērus : gravis (*earnest*) : plenus desiderii : desiderio flagrans, incensus (*longing*).

WIT, ingenii acumen, *or simply* acumen (*shrewdness, cleverness, quickness of intellect*) : dicacitas (*in repartee, sharp sayings*, &c.) : lepos (*neatness and elegance of diction*) : facetiæ (*humor, jocoseness*) : lepos facetiæque : sal; *plural*, sales (*pungency, smartness*) : sal et facetiæ : breviter et commode dictum (*a bon-mot*) : dicterium (*a short and acute remark or saying*). *Low wit*, facetiæ scurriles : *satirical wit*, facetiæ acerbæ; sales acerbi : *he has some wit*, aliquid est in eo ingenii : (*Cic.*) : *to have a ready wit*, ingenium in numerato habēre (*Quint.*) : *to be in one's wits*, sapere; animi *or* mentis compotem esse : *to be out of one's wits*, desipere; delirare; insanire : *to be at one's wits' end*, ad incitas redigi. ‖ *A man of wit*, homo acri ingenio, ingeniosus, *or* acutus (*clever*) : homo acutus, elegans, facētus (*Cicero, clever and humorous*) : jocosus (*merry and jocose*) : dicax : scurra (*a low jester*).

TO WIT, nempe : nimirum : scilicet. Vid. NAMELY.

WITCH, *s.*, saga : maga : venefica (*Plaut.*) : anicula cantatrix (*Appul.*).

WITCH, *v.* Vid. BEWITCH.

WITCHCRAFT. ‖*Act of bewitching*, fascinatio : effascinatio : incantatio (*late*; vid. ENCHANT). ‖*The art of bewitching*, ars magica : magice : venificium (*Liv.*). *To understand witchcraft*, *artes magicas novisse : *to practice witchcraft*, artes magicas tractare.

WITH. ‖*In connection, in common*, (1) *Of common action*, cum : unā cum. *We also frequently find the simple ablative with an adjective, if the person acting with another is regarded as a means and instrument*; e. g., *to make a league with any one*, fœdus facere (&c.) cum aliquo : *to walk in the street with any one*, unā cum aliquo ire in viâ : *to march out with the troops*, cum copiis egredi : *to march out with all the troops*, omnibus copiis egredi (*this construction is common, especially after the verbs* proficisci, venire, sequi, adesse) : *I do not know how it will be with me*, nescio quid me futurum sit : *it is all over with me*, actum est de me! occīdi! perii! *to come to an end with any thing*, aliquid ponere in fine. ☞ *On expressing or omitting* cum, vid. *Zumpt*, § 472–474, *with the notes*. (2) *Of friendly co-operation or intercourse*, cum. *A verb compounded with* cum *is followed either by another* cum *or by a dative*; e. g., *what have I to do with you?* quid mihi tecum est rei? *I stand in a connection, or in no connection, with any body*, aliquid *or* nihil mihi est cum aliquo : *to agree with any person or thing*, cum aliquo, cum aliquâ re, *or simply* alicui rei consentire; congruere alicui rei *or* cum aliquâ re : *to be connected with any one*, jungi, conjungi alicui *or* cum aliquo (*the participles of which verbs*, junctus *and* conjunctus, *are followed, in Cicero, also by a simple ablative*). *If two things are combined by* idem (*one, one and the same*), *the following* "*with*" *is expressed by* qui *or a conjunction, rarely by* cum *with an ablative* (☞ *the simple dative is a Grecism, and usual only in the poets*); e. g., *at one time the Academics were one with the Peripatetics*, Academici et Peripatetici quondam iidem erant. (3) *Of union and joint participation*, (*a*) *in leagues*, &c., cum. *To have an alliance with any one*, societatem habēre cum aliquo : *to co-operate with any one*, facere cum aliquo; stare cum aliquo *or* ab aliquo (cum *denotes mutual operation, but* a *represents one party as active, the other as quiescent*) : *to carry on war with one party against another*, cum aliquo bellum gerere adversus aliquem : (*b*) = *by means of*, (*a*) *a person*, per *with an accusative*; alicujus operâ; alicujus opere, auxilio (*with the help of*); aliquo auctore (*after the example of any one*; e. g., *I have adopted this reading with Ruhnken*, *hanc lectionem auctore Ruhnkenio recepi, *where* cum Ruhnkenio *would not be Latin*). *If the person be regarded as a means and instrument in the hand of the subject, then we may use also the simple ablative*; e. g., *Cæsar, with the legion which he had with him, raised the wall to the height of*, &c., Cæsar eâ legione, quam secum habebat, murum perduxit in altitudinem, &c. *To say with any one*, i. e., *to employ the words of any one, is expressed in Latin by* alicujus verbis uti (☞ *not, as in modern Latin, by* cum aliquo loqui); e. g., *to say with Horace*, ut Horatii verbis utar (vid. *Quint.*, 6, 3, 23), *or simply* auctore Horatio (vid. *Cicero, Or.*, 21, 69) : (*b*) *a thing, either by the simple ablative* (*if a real means or instrument is denoted*), *or by* per *with an accusative* (*if, rather, the external circumstances concurring with an action, the way and manner, are to be expressed*); e. g., *to push with the horn at any one*, cornu petere aliquem; *with force*, vi; per vim; *with opportunity*, per occasionem; occasione datâ; *with reproach*, per contumeliam. (4) *Of hostile relations*, cum : contra, adversus, *with an accusative* (*against, especially where* cum *would occasion obscurity, since it denotes also* = "*in league with*," &c.); e. g., *to fight with any one*, pugnare cum aliquo : *to carry on war with any one*, bellum gerere cum aliquo, *or* contra (adversus) aliquem. *After a substantive, such as "war," "battle,"* &c., *the Latins express "with" also by* cum *in connection with a participle*; e. g., *the war with the Gauls*, bellum cum Gallis gestum (☞ bellum cum Gallis *alone would not be right*), *or by an adjective of the people*, &c., *with whom the war is carried on*; e. g., *the war with the Gauls*, bellum Gallicum; *or by the genitive of the person with whom the war is carried on*; e. g., *the war with the pirates*, bellum prædonum : *the war with Pyrrhus*, Pyrrhi regis bellum. ‖*In company, in attendance*, (1) *Of persons*, cum. *The legions which he had lost with Titurius*, legiones, quas cum Titurio amiserat. *But if "with" denotes only that an action has reference to several persons, the Latins usually employ only a connective particle* (et, ac, atque); *only poets and historians use* cum *for* et (*as in Greek, σὺν for καί*); e. g., *the women were killed with their children*, mulieres atque infantes occisi sunt : *the general, with some of the nobles, is taken*, dux cum aliquot principibus capitur *or* (*as always in the historians*) capiuntur. (2) *Of things*, cum. *The Latins frequently express this "with"* (i. e., *furnished, supplied*, &c., *with*) *by participles*; e. g., indutus aliquâ re (*clothed with*); portans aliquid (*carrying*); manu gerens aliquid (*having in the hand*); additâ *or* admixtâ aliquâ re (*with the additional admixture of*) : *with a ladder*, cum scalis; scalis instructus; scalas portans : *with a club (in the hand)*, cum clavâ; clavam manu gerens : *to give any one water (mixed) with salt*, dare alicui aquam cum sale, *or* dare alicui aquam addito *or* admixto sale. ‖ *Of contemporaniety*, (*a*) *With a person*, cum; e. g., *he was in Cilicia with me as military tribune*, fuit in Cilicia mecum tribunus militum. (*b*) *With a thing*, cum; e. g., *with these words he returned to Rome*, cum his Romam rediit. *Hence, also, of contemporaneous and immediate operations and consequences*, cum; non sine; e. g., *with pleasure* (*to hear*, &c.), cum voluntate : *with great danger*, cum *or* non sine magno periculo : *with great care*, cum magnâ curâ. *In many cases, however, the Latins have proper adverbs for such expressions*; e. g., *with care*, diligenter : *with prudence*, prudenter : *with truth*, vere : *or they employ a participial construction*; *as, with the neglect of all things*, omnibus rebus postpositis; *with speed*, adhibitâ celeritate. ‖*According to, in consideration of, in consequence of*, secundum (*to denote agreement*) : e *or* ex (*to denote causality*) : pro (*to denote relation, and a standard by which any thing is to be measured*) : in, *with the ablative* (*suggesting the presence of a property or quality, in consequence of which something happens*). *With your dignity, you can not act otherwise*, pro dignitate tuâ non aliter agere poteris : *with your great learning, you will not overlook this*, in tantâ tuâ doctrinâ hoc non prætermittes. *But Latin writers use* pro, &c., *only in speaking of a definite measure or degree of any property or quality : when the idea is indefinite, they turn the expression by using a relative pronoun or some other circumlocution*; e. g., *I hope that, with your prudence and moderation, you are well again*, spero, quæ tua prudentia et temperantia est, te jam valēre : *with your prudence, nothing will escape you*, quâ es prudentiâ, te nihil effugiet : *with his character, I by no means know whether he will change his mind*, haud scio hercle, ut homo est, an mutet animum : *with his madness*, ut est dementia (*Ter., Ad.*, 3, 3, 35). ‖*Notwithstanding*, in, *with the ablative*; e. g., *with all the variety of their views, they all desired a king*, in variis voluntatibus regem tamen omnes volebant : *with great debts, they have also greater property*, magno in ære alieno majores etiam possessiones habent. *Or the idea is changed into a verbal proposition with* licet *or* quamquam; e. g., *with all his prudence, he was, however, deceived*, licet prudentissimus esset, tamen deceptus est : *with his great services to the state, he could not, however, attain the consulship*, licet optime meritus esset de republicâ, consulatum tamen consequi non poterat. ‖*In company or together with (denoting concomitancy)* : cum : apud (*for which we frequently find* ad; vid. *Held., Cæs., B. C.*, 3, 60; *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 9; *Grotef.*, § 126, *Obs.* 8; *Zumpt*, § 296) : penes; *often, also, by the simple genitive or dative. To dwell with any one*, habitare cum aliquo (*together with one*) *or* apud aliquem (*in his house*) : *to dine with any one*, cœnare apud aliquem : *to be brought up with any one*, in alicujus domo educari : *to have one always with him*, aliquem sibi affixum habēre : *to be always with one*, ab aliquo *or* ab alicujus latere non discedere : *he was with me to-day*, hodie ad me erat. ‖*In the language, in the estimation or opinion of*, apud : ad. *With our ancestors*, apud majores nostros : *to be with all nations sacred and inviolable*, ad omnes nationes sanctum esse : *with Xenophon (in his works)*, apud Xenophontem (☞ *not* in Xenophonte) : *Segesta, which, with the Greeks, is Egesta*, Segesta, quæ Græcis Egesta est : *with us this is considered a crime*, id nostris moribus nefas habetur. ‖*With reference to*, apud. *To avail much with any one*, multum valēre, magnâ in gratiâ esse, apud aliquem. ‖*In the hand or power of*; e. g., *with God nothing is impossible*, per Deum omnia fieri possunt : *it rests with me*, penes me est. ☞ *At the end of a clause, after an infinitive, with = with which*; e. g., "*a knife to cut with*" = "*a knife with which one may cut.*" *You have persons to joke with*, habes quibuscum jocari possis. *He consults the Senate what they would wish to have done with those who*, &c., refert quid de iis fieri placeat, qui, &c. (*Liv.*).

WITHDRAW. ‖ TRANS., abducere : deducere : avertere : avocare. *To withdraw one's self from any body*, defugere aliquem; defugere alicujus aditum sermonemque detrahere; subtrahere (*to take away secretly, including the idea of force*) : subducere (*to take away secretly, without force*) : adimere (*to take away from, without force*) : abstrahere a, &c. (*to draw or remove from any thing, with force*) : eripere (*to snatch away forcibly*) : surripere aliquid ab aliquo *or* aliquem alicui rei (*to*

snatch away secretly, by stealth): fraudare aliquem (aliquid) aliquâ re (*to withdraw unjustly, to cheat, defraud*): *to withdraw one's service from the state*, reipublicæ deesse: *to be withdrawn from the sight*, ex oculis auferri, eripi; e conspectu tolli. || INTRANS. || *To retire*, se removēre: se abducere: recedere a re (*to retire*): vitare, evitare, devitare aliquid (*to shun, avoid*): deesse alicui rei (*to be wanting, as to help or service*): aliquid deprecari (*to decline*; e. g., *an office*): aliquid detrectare (*to refuse*; e. g. militiam): aliquid subterfugere (*secretly to endeavor to escape*; e. g., militiam). *To withdraw from a party or company*, se subducere de circulo: *to withdraw from public business*, deesse reipublicæ; a republicâ recedere; a negotiis publicis se removēre; de foro recedere; *entirely*, se subtrahere ab omni parte reipublicæ: *to withdraw from any body's sight*, se removēre ab alicujus conspectu; recedere ab alicujus conspectu; fugere alicujus conspectum; vitare alicujus conspectum. || *To depart*, abire; discedere; proficisci (*general term, to remove from a place*): se recipere, redire (*to retreat*; e. g., *from a battle*): *to withdraw with the garrison*, præsidium educere *and* deducere (*to lead out, to lead away*): *to withdraw without accomplishing an object*, infectâ re redire: *to withdraw from a siege*, obsidionem omittere.

WITHER, *v.* TRANS. *Properly*, torrēre: urere: adurere. *Figuratively*, corrumpere (*to spoil*): perdere (*to destroy*). || INTRANS. *Properly*, flaccescere (*Col.*); languescere (*Virg.*): *used by Cicero in a figurative sense = to decay*, deflorescere (*of blossoms and flowers*); vilescere (*to shrivel up, Col.*). *Figuratively*, corrumpi: deflorescere: exarescere: interire (*to perish*).

WITHERED, flaccidus; languidus; marcidus. *To be withered*, flaccēre; marcēre: languēre.

WITHHOLD, retinēre: detinēre: comprimere (e. g., frumentum, *Cic.*; annonam, *Liv.*). *To withhold one's approbation or assent*, assensum cohibēre, retinēre, sustinēre.

WITHHOLDING, *s.*, retentio (e. g., *of assent*, assensionis, *Cic., Acad.*, 2, 19, 59).

WITHIN, *prep.*, intra (*within a space or time*): inter (*during a time, refers only to time past, time which elapsed while any thing happened, not the point from and to which, which is denoted by* intra, *within and still before the expiration of a period; both followed by an accusative*); in *with an ablative* (*in a time, chiefly of shorter periods, and when no numeral is connected with the time*; e. g., *within an hour*, in horâ; *within a year*, in anno; *for which we find, also*, anno vertente, *in the course of the year*; vid. *Schütz, Lex. Cic. in v.* Vertens).

WITHIN, *adv.*, intus (*toward the interior*): interius (*in the midst or interior; opposed to* exterius): intrinsecus (*toward the inner part, on the inner side; opposed to* extrinsecus, exterius); ex interiore parte; ab interioribus partibus (*from within; opposed to* extrinsecus, ab exterioribus partibus): ☞ intra *and* intro, *in this sense, are not classical.*

WITHOUT, *prep.* || *Denoting want or absence*, sine. (☞ *Avoid* absque *in prose; it is found only in the comedians, and in writers after the best age; the few passages of Cicero from which it has been cited are doubtful; nor was it used as exactly equivalent to* sine *until the later period of the language.* ☞ *Avoid, also*, citra; vid. *Zumpt*, § 306; *Ramsh.*, § 150, 3). *Without hope*, sine spe: *without delay*, sine morâ: *without doubt*, sine dubio: *without distinction*, sine discrimine: *without any*, &c., sine ullo, &c. (☞ *Avoid* omnis *in this connection*; e. g., *do not say* sine omni dubitatione *for* sine ullâ dubitatione.) "*Without*" *may often be expressed by the use of* nullus; e. g., nullo labore; nullâ molestiâ; nullo delectu; nullâ elegantiâ; nullo ordine: *also by various (negative) adjectives, adverbs, and verbs*; e. g., imprudens, imprudenter; incautus, incaute; impudens, impudenter, &c.: *without intermission*, continenter (*Cæs.*): *without learning or refinement*, expers eruditionis, humanitatis: *without care*, vacans ab omni molestiâ; vacans curis. *To be without feeling*, sensu carēre: *without friends, help*, inops ab amicis; inops auxilii. || *Denoting exclusion*, sine; præter (*except*; vid., *also*, EXCEPT): *I know that without your telling me*, hoc, a te non monitus, non edoctus, scio: *he does nothing without his friend*, nihil agit, molitur, prīusquam amicum consulerit. || *On the outside of*, extra. || *Without, before the participial substantive*: (1) *by* non *with a participle, or a negative adjective with prefix* in-; e. g., fecit aliquid non rogatus (*without being asked*): imprudens (*without knowing it*). *If the sentence is negative*, nisi *must be used*; e. g., Cæsar exercitum numquam per insidiosa loca duxit nisi speculatus locorum situs (*without having the ground previously examined by scouts*): (2) *by participle ablative absolute, with* non, nullus, nemo: *he went away*, epistolâ non lectâ (*without reading the letter*): nullâ præstitutâ die (*without fixing any day*): (3) *by* neque *and a verb: many persons praise poets without understanding them*, multi poetas laudant, neque intelligunt: (4) *by* ut, *with subjunctive*: numquam laudavit, ut non adjiceret, &c. (*without adding*): *in an affirmative sentence*, ita *must be inserted; I enjoy any thing without perceiving*, &c., aliquâ re ita potior, ut non animadvertam, &c.: (5) quin *with subjunctive* (*after negative sentence*): numquam adspexit, quin fratricīdam compellaret: (6) "*I do any thing* (*indeed*), *but not without . . .*" *is* aliquid ita facio, ut, &c.; e. g., aliquâ re ita potior, ut animadvertam (*I enjoy any thing, but not without perceiving*, &c.).

WITHOUT, *adv.* || *Denoting want or absence: by* quin; e. g., nullum prætermisi diem quin ad te literas darem (*Cic.*); numquam illos aspicio quin hujus meritum in me recordor (*Cic.*): *or by a participle with* non; e. g., quod verum est, dicam, non reverens assentandi suspicionem (*Cic.*); nihil feci non diu consideratum (*Cic.*): *or by an ablative absolute with a negative*; e. g., verborum sonitus, nullâ subjectâ sententiâ (*Cic.*); nihil potest evenire nisi causâ antecedente: *or by* nec (*A. ad Hor.*, 4, 2, 39; *Cic., Div.*, 2, 17, 40); ut non (*Cic., Fin.*, 2, 22, 71); *or* qui non (*Cic., Manil.*, 11, 31). || *Denoting exception; by* præter. || *On the outside*, extra. *From without*, foris (*opposed to* domi); extrinsecus (*from the outside inward; opposed to* intrinsecus). || *Not within, outside*, extra; exterius (*on the outer side*); foras; foris (*out of doors*): *from without*, extrinsecus. *To pitch within and without*, (vasa) intrinsecus et exterius picare (*Col.*, 12, 43, 7): *ideas come into our minds from without*, irrumpunt extrinsecus in animos nostros imagines (*Cic., Acad.*, 2, 40, 125). "*From without*" *with substantives may be expressed by the adjective*, externus; e. g., *aid from without*, auxilia externa (*opposed to* domesticæ opes, *Cæs., B. C.*, 2, 4).

WITHSTAND, resistere: obsistere: reniti: repugnare (*properly and figuratively*).

WITHY, vimen. *Made of withes*, vimineus: *withy bed*, viminētum (*Varr.*): ☞ salix = *willow.*

WITNESS, *s.* || *Testimony*, testimonium. *To bear witness*, testem esse; testimonium dicere; pro testimonio dicere; testari; testificari: *to bear false witness*, falsum testimonium dicere *or* præbēre: *the very words bear witness to the fact*, ejus rei ipsa verba testimonio sunt: *to call to witness*, testari aliquem; testem facere aliquem; *God*, Deum testari *or* Deum invocare testem; *gods and men*, deos hominesque testari *or* contestari: antestari aliquem (*in legal matters, before the introduction of a cause into court. The question put was*, licet antestari? *If the party consented, the person appealing to him touched the tip of his ear. In non-judicial matters it occurs only in Cic. pro Milone.*, 25, 68). || *One who bears testimony*, testis. *To call a witness*, testem citare: *to bring a witness*, testem producere: *to call a witness to prove*, testem citare *or* vocare in testimonium alicujus rei.

WITNESS, *v.* || *To attest*, testari (*general term*): attestari: testificari: testimonio confirmare (*confirm by one's evidence*): testimonio esse: testem esse (*to be a witness; the former of things, the latter of persons*): affirmare (*to affirm positively*): clamare (*to cry out*). || *To see, observe*, vid.

WITTICISM, facēte, acute, salse dictum; *plural*, facetiæ, argutiæ, dicteria.

WITTILY, facēte (*Cic.*): haud infacēte (*Vell.*): festīve: lepide: salse (*Cic.*): non invenuste (*Plin. Ep.*).

WITTY, dicax: facētus: non infacētus: salsus: urbanus. Vid. WIT.

WIZARD, magus (*μάγος*): veneficus (*a preparer of poisonous drugs for the purposes of enchantment*): qui inferiorum animas elicit; qui animos *or* mortuorum imagines excitat (*after Cic., Vatin.*, 6, 14; *Enn., Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 16, 37): qui jubet manes exire ex sepulcris (*after Ov., Met.*, 7, 206): qui infernas umbras carminibus elicit (*Tac., Ann.*, 2, 28, 2): eliciendi animulas noxias et præsagia sollicitare larvarum gnarus (*Ammian., all of one who raises spirits; the last, for the purpose of inquiring the future*): qui adjuratione divini nominis dæmonas expellat (*expeller of evil spirits; exorcist, Lact.; in late writers*, exorcista).

WIZENED, retorridus (*properly and improperly*; e. g., mus, frons, &c.; *post-Augustan*).

WOAD, vitrum (vid. *Herz. ad Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 14; [*called, also*, glastum *in Plin.*] *Cæs., Plin., Vitr.*): * isātis tinctoria (*Linn.*). *To dye with woad*, vitro inficere aliquid.

WOE. [Vid. GRIEF, SORROW, CALAMITY.] *Woe is me!* væ mihi! væ mihi misero! proh dolor! me miserum!

WOEFUL, tristis (*sad, whose grief or sorrow about present evils is visible and impressed on his face*): mæstus (*sad, melancholy; properly, of persons, but also of things*; vid., *also*, SAD). *Rather woeful*, subtristis (*rare, Ter.*): *very woeful*, pertristis; permæstus: miser (*that excites compassion*; e. g., *situation*, res; *fate*, fortūna; *life*, vita): miserabilis (*miserable*; e. g., *aspect, sight*, aspectus): luctuosus (*sad, sorrowful*; e. g., *death*, exitium): flebilis (*that will draw forth tears*). *To have a woeful countenance*, vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre; vultu tristi *or* mæsto esse: *with a woeful countenance*, mæsto et conturbato vultu (*Auct. ad Herenn.*): *woeful news*, tristes nuncii: *a woeful end*, tristis exitus *or* eventus: *woeful times*, tempora misera, dura, *or* iniqua; misera tempora et luctuosa (*Cic.*); temporum iniquitas, gravitas, *or* calamitas.

WOEFULLY, misere: miserabiliter: flebiliter (*poetical*, flebile): luctuose; *also*, miserandum in modum. SYN. *in* WOEFUL.

WOLF. || *A wild animal*, lupus: lupa (*a she-wolf; also*, lupus femina, *in old Latin, Quint.*, 1, 6, 12). *Of or belonging to a wolf*, lupīnus: *to devour like a wolf*, lupīno victu devorare (*Prud., περὶ στεφ.*, 1, 98). *Wolf-hunting*, * venatio luporum. *To go out wolf-hunting*, lupos venari. || *A corrosive ulcer*; vid. CANCER.

WOLF-DOG = *Shepherd's dog.* Vid. DOG.

WOLF'S CLAW, * ungula lupi *or* lupīna: * lycopodium (*Linn.*).

WOLF'S MILK, tithymălus (*τιθύμαλος*): * euphorbia (*Linn.*).

WOLF'S WORT, aconītum (*Plin., Virg.*).

WOMAN, femina (*in respect of sex; opposed to* vir): mulier (*with reference to age, not a girl*): sexus muliebris (*woman collectively*; i. e., *the female sex*). *A young woman*, puella (*a girl*): virgo (*a virgin*): adolescentula; juvenis (*the former, a young person up to twenty or even thirty years of age; the latter, from thirty to fifty, but sometimes used also for the former*): *an old woman*, anus (*general term*): vetula (*implying dislike or contempt*). *Womankind*, sexus muliebris (*the female sex*): mulieres (*women of staid age*): feminæ (*women; opposed to* viri, *men*): *women's clothes*, vestis muliebris; vestimentum

muliebre: *in women's clothes*, veste muliebri indutus; in muliebrem modum ornatus.

WOMANISH, } muliebris (*of or by a*
WOMAN-LIKE, } *woman*): effeminatus; mollis (*effeminate*).

WOMANLY, muliebris: femineus. ☞ *Avoid* femininus, *which is late.*

WOMB, uterus (*the proper word*): venter (*general term, as to outward appearance*): alvus (*as containing the uterus*). *To kill a child in the womb*, partum in ventre necare (*poetical*): *a child in the womb*, fœtus: *from the womb*, a primâ infantiâ; a primis ætatis temporibus; ab initio ætatis.

WONDER, *s.* ‖ *Astonishment*, miratio: admiratio. *To excite wonder*, admirationem facere, efficere: admirationem habēre, *or, more commonly*, movēre (*to excite wonder; of things*). *To be seized with wonder*, admiratio me capit *or* incessit. *Full of wonder*, mirabundus. ‖ *A wonderful thing*, res mira: miraculum: prodigium: portentum. Jn. portentum et miraculum: ostentum (*supernatural appearance, having an ominous character*): monstrum (*an unnatural animal or man*). *A wonder* (= *a wonderful person*), *homo mirificus: *the seven wonders of the world*, *septem miracula mundi: *it is no wonder*, non mirum est; non est quod miremur: *it is a wonder*, mirum *or* mirandum est: *is it any wonder?* mirandumne id est? *what wonder is it?* quid mirum? "*No wonder*" *may often be translated by* quippe, scilicet: *no wonder, for he was a very liberal person*, quippe benignus erat (*Hor., Sat.*, 1, 2, 4). *To perform wonders*, *miracula edere.

WONDER, *v.*, mirari (*to be astonished or surprised at something strange, great, or interesting*): admirari (*to admire as great or striking, or as deserving praise or blame*): demirari (*to be astonished at some striking appearance*): admiratio aliquem incessit; stupēre admiratione. *To wonder that*, mirari quod, *or accusative and infinitive: to wonder at any thing*, mirari, admirari, demirari aliquid, de aliquâ re; mirum mihi aliquid est, vidētur: *to wonder greatly*, valde, admodum, vehementer, magnopere mirari: *I wonder what could have been the reason why*, miror quid causæ fuerit quare.

WONDERFUL, mirus: mirandus: admirandus: mirabilis: admirabilis: mirificus. *Very wonderful*, permirus: *wonderful things*, res miræ; mirabilia; miracula; monstra. *To perform wonderful cures*, mirabiliter medēri ægrotis (*Plin.*).

WONDERFULLY, mirum in modum: mirandum in modum (☞ *but not* in mirum modum): mirabiliter: admirabiliter: monstrose: prodigialiter (*Hor., A. P.*).

WONDERFULNESS, admirabilitas (*Cic.*): ☞ mirabilitas (*Lact.*). *Mostly by the adjective.*

WONT, *s.*, mos: consuetudo. Jn. mos atque consuetudo. Vid., *also*, Custom.

WONT, *v.*, solēre: assolēre: consuevisse: assuevisse (*Cic.*); insuevisse (*Tacitus*). *I am wont to*, sic assuevi, consuevi; hæc est mea consuetudo; ita facere soleo; ita fert mea consuetudo (*Cic.*); sic meus est mos (*Hor.*). *One is wont to*, consuetudo hujus rei facta est (*Cels.*).

WONTED, suetus: assuetus (*Liv.*): assuefactus: consuetus: solitus: notus (*Cic.*).

WOO, aliquam colere (*Suet., Otho*, 2); alicujus cultorem esse (*Ov., A. A.*, 1, 722); amare aliquam *or* amatorem esse alicujus (*a* cultor *is not necessarily an* amator (*Ov.*): alicujus amore tenēri *or* captum esse (*to be in love with*): ☞ nuptiis ambire *is of a man to whom proposals of marriage are made* (*Tac., Germ.*, 18); *so* connubiis ambire.

WOOD. ‖ *Timber*, lignum (*general term*); *plural*, ligna (*pieces of wood, especially fire-wood*): materia, *more rarely* materies (*timber, whether standing, or felled and squared*): materiatio (*timber used for building*). *To grow or increase in wood*, in materiam et frondem effundi: *the more we trim trees, the more do they grow in wood*, quo plus putantur arbores, eo plus materiæ fundunt. *To cut or fell wood*, ligna *or* materiam cædere: *to cleave wood*, ligna findere: *to fetch wood*, lignari; materiari: *to be of wood*, de ligno esse; *of wood*, ligneus. *Wine that is in the wood*, vinum doliare (*Ulp., Dig.*). ‖ *A place where trees grow*, silva (*a number of trees together, with thick underwood*): saltus (*a forest, especially, as some suppose, a thickly wooded ravine or mountain dell*; vid. *Herz. ad Cæs., B. G.*, 7, 19; *Voss. ad Virg., Georg.*, 1, 16; *also a wood where cattle feed, or a wooded chain of mountains; hence distinguished from* mons *and* silva; silvis aut saltibus, *Cæs.*; saltus silvasque, *Virg.*; montes saltusque, *Just.*): nemus (*a plantation*): lucus (*a sacred grove*). *A thick wood*, magna, densa silva.

WOODCOCK, *scolopax rusticola (*Linn.*).

WOODEN, ligneus; *diminutive*, ligneolus.

WOOD-LOUSE, oniscus, multipēda, centipēda (*Plin.*).

WOODMAN, qui ligna cædit (☞ lignicīda *was not in use, Varr., L. L.*, 8, 33, § 63).

WOOD NYMPH, nympha silvæ (☞ nympha silvicola *is poetical*): dryas: hamadryas (*a tree nymph*).

WOODPECKER, picus arborarius (*Plin.*): *certhia familiaris (*Linn.*).

WOODY, silvester (*Cicero*): silvosus (*Liv.*): nemorosus (*Plin. Ep.*): ☞ saltuosus = *full of woody mountains and ravines* (*Sall., Liv.*).

WOOER, procus (*Cic., Virg.*): amasius (*Plaut., lover, sweetheart*).

WOOF, subtemen: trama (*usually regarded as synonymous, Serv. ad Virg., Æn.*, 3, 483; *but Sen.* [*Ep.*, 90] *distinguishes* trama *from* subtemen: quemadmodum tela suspensis ponderibus rectum stamen extendat; quemadmodum subtemen insertum, quod duritiam utrinque comprimentis tramæ remolliat, spathâ coire cogatur et jungi, *where it may be* = stamen, *warp, or* tela, *the whole web, or the threads of the web. Schneider, Index Script. R. R., understands* trama, *the threads drawn up into a web, and by* subtemen *simply the weft or woof. Koenig, ad Pers.*, 6, 73, *takes* trama *to be the harder and more firmly twisted threads of the woof, and* subtemen *its softer threads*).

WOOL, lana (*properly*): lanūgo (*any thing like wool*). *Of wool*, laneus: *soft wool*, lana mollis: *long wool*, lana prolixa: *shorn wool*, lana tonsa. *To cut wool* (*in shearing*), lanam tondēre (*Varr.*), detondēre (*Plin.*), demetere (*Col.*): *to dress wool*, lanam parare (*Varr.*), carminare (*Plin.*): *of or belonging to wool*, lanarius. Prov. *Great cry and little wool*, quum magna minaris, extrīcas nihil (*Phædr.*).

WOOLLEN, laneus. *Woollen yarn*, lana neta (*Ulp., Dig.*).

WOOLLEN-DRAPER, lanarius.

WOOLLY, lanosus (*Col.*); lanuginosus (*Plin., full of wool*): lanatus (*abounding in wool*). *Woolly hair*, capillus lanæ propior (*after Plin.*, 8, 48, 73).

WORD, *s.*, vocabulum (*as the name of any thing* = nomen; *rare in Cicero*): verbum (*considered as spoken or written*): vox (*an expression containing a complete proposition*: vox, *especially as an expression of feeling*; verbum, *of an idea*): dictum (*an expression of intellect or humor; often an expression may be regarded as a* vox *or a* dictum): nomen (*the distinctive name of an object*). "*The word plough*," verbum aratri (☞ *not* verbum aratrum): *words = speech*, sermo; oratio: *an old word*, verbum vetus, vetustum, priscum: *a new word*, verbum novum, novatum: *word for word*, ad verbum (e. g., de Græcis exprimere; ediscere; cum aliquâ re convenire); verbum e verbo exprimere (*Cic., when he translates*, e. g., *πάθη*, morbi; *κατάληψις*, comprehensio); verbum de verbo expressum efferre (*Ter., in same sense*); verbum pro verbo reddere (☞ *not* verbo tenus, *which is* = "*in word only*;" *opposed to* re): *to give the spirit of an author without translating him word for word*, non verbum pro verbo reddere, sed genus omnium verborum vimque servare (*Cic.*): *to translate word for word*, ad verbum aliquid transferre, exprimere (*Cic.*); verbum verbo reddere (*Hor.*); verbis totidem aliquid transferre (*Cic.*): *to say a word*, verbum facere: *not to utter a word*, verbum nullum facere (*Cic.*): *to get a word out of any body*, verbum ex aliquo elicere (*Cic.*): *to define one's words*, verba definire et describere: *to use a word in a certain sense*; *by circumlocution with* verbo uti (*not* verbum usurpare, adhibēre); subjicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo aliquid significare, declarare. *To use a word in a rare application*, verbum doctiuscule ponere. *Cicero, too, makes a similar application of the word*, item consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur. *Cicero uses the word in a contrary meaning*, contra valet quum Cicero—ita dicit: *to agree in substance, but to be different in words*, re consentire, vocabulis differre (*Cic.*): *to which the word virtue is usually applied*, in quo nomen poni solet virtutis (☞ *if the word in apposition is an adjective, the following passage of Cicero is a good example:* "*To the word happy*," &c., huic verbo, quum beatum dicimus, &c., *Tusc.*, 5, 10). *To exchange words with any body*, verba commutare cum aliquo *or* inter se: *to have words = to quarrel, dispute*, altercari, altercationem facere (*Cic.*); verbis certare cum aliquo: *to say any thing in few words*, brevi circumscribere, explicare, expedire aliquid; parvâ significatione ostendere aliquid: *I wish to say two or three words to you*, paucis te volo (*Pers.*); te tribus verbis volo (*Plaut.*); tribus verbis (*ib.*); paucis ausculta! paucis audi! (*Ter.*): *fair words*, blandæ voces; benigna oratio; benigna verba (*Cic.*): *to waste words*, verba frustra consumere: *don't say a word about the marriage*, verbum unum cave de nuptiis (*Ter.*): *not to suffer one to speak a word*, interloqui aliquem (*Ter.*); loqui conantem interpellare: *in one word*, uno verbo; ut verbo dicam; quid multa? *To take the words out of one's mouth*, orationem alicui ex ore eripere (*Plaut.*): *not to be able to get a word from any body*, ex aliquo verbum elicere, *or* vocem exprimere, non posse: *to say or put in a good word for any body*, deprecari aliquem ab aliquo (*in order to avert a danger, &c.*): commendare aliquem alicui (*in order to recommend or introduce him*). *To beguile by fair words*, ducere aliquem dictis, *with or without* phaleratis (*frequent in Ter.*); lactare aliquem et spe falsâ producere (*Ter., Andr.*, 4, 1, 24): *to put one off with fair words*, pollicitando lactare alicujus animum (*ib.*, 4, 4, 9): *want of words*, inopia (verborum; *opposed to* verborum copia, ubertas): *a little word = particle*, vocula (*Gell.*; ☞ *but there is no authority for* verbulum): *structure of words*, ordo, structura verborum; consecutio verborum (*construction*): *connection of words*, verborum junctio (*Cic.*), junctura (*Hor., A. P.*), copulatio (*Quint.*): *word of command* [vid. Command]. *To be at a loss for words*, verba desunt alicui (*Cic.*); aliquis continuandi verba facultate [*al.* facilitate] destituitur (*from confusion, want of presence of mind, Quint.*): *to employ a word that has become obsolete*, verbum a vetustate repetere (*Quint.*). *Play upon words*, annominatio (*Cic. and Quint.* [vid. Punning, *and the examples there given*]): verborum lusus (*Ruhnk.*). *To have the last word*, ad extremum obloqui (*Bau.*): *the Word of God = the Bible*, literæ divinæ, sanctæ; libri divini (*ecclesiastical*): *to preach the Word of God*, *Dei voluntatem interpretari [vid., *also, Holy* Writ]: *the Word of Life*, *doctrīna salutaris. ‖ *Promise*, fides; promissum. *To give one's word*, promissum dare; promittere aliquid: *to pledge one's word for any thing*, fidem suam in aliquam rem interponere (*Cæs.*); *to any body*, fidem alicui dare (*Cic.*), *or* interponere (*Cæs.*), *or* astringere (*Ter.*): *to keep one's word, be as good as one's word*, fidem servare, præstare (*Cic.*), conservare (*Nep.*), liberare (*Cic.*), exsolvere (*Liv.*); in fide manēre; promissum servare, exsolvere (*opposed to* fidem non servare; in fide non stare; promissis non stare; promissum non facere; fidem fallere, mutare, prodere):

on your word, tuâ fide (*Plaut.*); te auctore, sponsore (*after Cic.*): *on my word*, meâ fide (*Cic.*); me auctore; me vide! *a man of his word*, vir fidem datam, promissum datum, religiose servans: *to keep one to his word*, postulare ut fidem datam servet, exsolvet aliquis (*after Cic.; to demand the fulfillment of a promise*): instare verbis alicujus; premere verba alicujus (*in argument, to tie one close to his expressions*): *I rely upon your word*, tuo promisso, tuis dictis, confido, nitor: *you have my word*, fidem meam habes! rata ac firma sunt, quæ promisi: *an honorable man's word is as good as his bond*, in virum honestum, bonum, non cadit mendacium, fraus; promissa fides sequetur.

WORD, *v.* Vid. EXPRESS.

WORDY, verbosus (*of persons and things; using many words, or containing many words*).

WORK, *s.* ‖ *An outward action*, opus (*the proper word*): factum (*thing done*). *Good works*, recte, honeste facta (*Cic.*): *if = a virtuous life*, virtus; vita sancta (*ib.*): *bad works*, male facta; maleficia (*ib.*): *a work of love, of mercy*, factum ab amore, a misericordiâ profectum. *To make short work with any thing*, rem præcidere. ‖ *Labor*, opus: opera: labor [SYN. *in* LABOR]. ‖ *Task, doing*, opus. *To complete a work begun*, opus cœptum perficere, pertexere: *it seems hardly like the work of men*, vix humanæ opis videtur (*Liv.*, 10, 29): *this is the work of a single man*, hôc ab uno fit (*Cic., Mil.*, 33, 90). *To begin or undertake a work*, aggredi, suscipere aliquam rem; inchoare opus; ad opus faciendum se conferre (*after Cic.*): *to have a great work on hand*, magnum opus habêre in manibus (*Cic., Acad.*, 1, 1, 2): *to leave a work unfinished*, opus omittere, inchoatum relinquere (*after Cic.*): *to put the finishing hand to one's work*, extremam manum operi imponere (*Virg.*); summam manum imponere operi (*Sen.*): *this is not my work*, hoc ego non feci; hoc non per me factum est (*after Cic.*): *it is evidently the work of chance and accident*, casu et fortuîto aliquid factum esse apparet (*Cic.*): *clerk of the works*, exactor operis (*Col.*, 3, 13, 10; *cf. Liv.*, 45, 37). ‖ *A thing wrought and completed, product*, opus; factum. *A little work*, opusculum. ‖ *Plural, works = fortifications*, &c., opera, *plural*; munitiones; munimenta. ‖ *Plural, works of a machine*, machina: compages. ‖ *A written composition*, opus; *also*, corpus: monumentum (e. g., opera, monumenta Græcorum): *a small work = a little book*, libellus; opusculum (*a short or trifling piece of composition, Hor.*).

WORK, *v.* INTRANS. ‖ *To labor*, opus facere (*especially of agricultural labor; for which we find more rarely* operari): laborem subire, obire: operam dare alicui rei: operam locare, ponere, consumere in aliquâ re (*Cic.*): in opere esse (*Sen.*): in opere occupatum esse (*Cæs.*): (*of literary work*), literarum studia exercêre (*Cic.*); doctrinæ studiis navare (*Ern.*): *to work with the needle*, acu pingere (*to embroider*): suere (*to sew*): *to work by lamp or candle light, especially before daybreak*, lucubrare: *to work all night*, ad laborem nullam partem noctis intermittere: *to work day and night*, opus continuare diem et noctem: *to work for pay*, operam suam locare; *for any body*, alicui: *work and pray*, ora et labora; auspicare laborem a precationibus (*Jan.*). ‖ *To exert force, take effect*, vim habêre (*not* vim exserere, *which is not Latin*): efficacem esse (*to work or be effective*). *The medicine works*, concipitur venis medicamentum; *does not work*, medicamentum imbecillius est quam morbus: *the medicine works so powerfully*, tanta vis est medicamenti: *the medicine works well*, commode facit (*Cels.*): *to work upon any thing*, vim habêre *or* exercêre in aliquid; *on any body*, aliquem *or* alicujus animum movêre *or* commovêre. ‖ *To ferment*, vid. TRANS., tractare aliquid (*general term, to handle anything*): dolare, edolare aliquid (*to cut with a carpenter's axe, wood*, &c. *Respecting* asciare *and* exasciare, vid. HEW): subigere (*to prepare thoroughly, by kneading, ploughing*, &c.; e. g., *bread, leather, land*): colere, excolere aliquid (*to cultivate; figuratively, educate*): *that can be easily worked*, tractabilis: *to work a ship*, navem agitare (*after Nep.*): *to work land*, agrum colere, moliri, arare (*to plough*); *a mine*, fodinam. ‖ *To work at*, laborare: elaborare in aliquâ re (*to work hard at any thing with a view to a result; but* elaborare aliquid = *to pursue any thing with great pains; in Cicero only in the passive*): operam dare alicui rei; versari *or* operam et studium collocare in re (*to be occupied with any thing*): *to work at afresh or anew*, retractare (*to take in hand again; a writing*, &c.): recolere (*to cultivate again; land*, &c.): de integro facere (*to make quite new again*; e. g., *a play*, fabulam). ‖ *To work off*, tollere (*to clear by work*): *operâ suâ compensare (*to pay a debt by labor instead of money*): *at a printing-press*, *librum typis exscribere, describere, exprimere (*not* imprimere) [vid. TO PRINT]. ‖ *To work out = To work carefully and in all parts*, elaborare (*but in classic prose only in the passive, especially in the perfect participle*); perficere, *also with* diligenter: concoquere (*properly, to digest; then, figuratively = to think over*; e. g., *what has been read, Sen. Ep.*, 84, 6; *for which, Ep.*, 2, 4, *ed. Rup., has* excoquere): = *To get through by labor and diligence*, perfodere: penetrare per aliquid (*to penetrate through*): emergere re *and* ex re (*figuratively, to work one's way out from*; e. g., mendicitate): tollere (*to clear*; e. g., *a debt by work*).

WORK-BASKET, quasillus: calathus. Vid. BASKET.

WORK-DAY, dies negotiosus (*opposed to* dies sacer, *Tac.*): dies profestus (*opposed to* dies festus, *Liv.*).

WORK-HOUSE, ergastulum (*a house of correction; at least, implying the idea of compulsory labor*). *To send to the work-house*, in ergastulum ducere *or* dare. *If only = poor-house*, ptochotrophium *or* ptochium (*Cod. Just.*).

WORKING, tractatio: tractatus (*the handling a thing*): fabricatio: fabrica (*artificial working, fabricating*; e. g., æris et ferri): cultio: cultus (*the cultivation of land*; cultus *also of the mind*). *To consider a thing worth working*, dignum statuo aliquid, in quo elaborem. *A working-bee*, apis mellificans (☞ mellifera *only in poetry*); apis quæ mellificio studet: *a working-day*, dies negotiosus (*considered as occupied in labor*); dies profestus (*not kept as a holiday*).

WORKMAN, opifex (*general term*): artifex (*an artisan, a handicraftsman who employs skill, although only mechanical*): faber (*one who works in hard materials, usually with an adjective denoting his occupation*; e. g., faber tignarius, *a carpenter*; faber ferrarius, *a smith. Hence, artisans employed in a building, and those in the army employed in fortifying a camp*, &c., *were called* fabri; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 11; *also, Cic., Cat.*, 4, 8, 17, *includes workmen in the expression* qui in tabernis sunt): *the commonest work*, opifex vilissimæ mercis: *a workman who sits at his work*, sellularius (*in Livy*, 8, 20, *distinguished from* opifex: opificum vulgus et sellularii); sedentaria cujus opera est (*Col.*, 12, 3, 8): *workmen's tools*, fabrilia (*plural*).

WORKMANSHIP, opus (*often with circumlocution*; e. g., vas præclaro, *or* antiquo, opere factum, *of superior, ancient workmanship*).

WORK-SHOP, officîna (*general term; properly and figuratively*); *also*, locus confectæ (*Plin.*, 13, 12, 23): fabrica (*work-shop of a* faber; i. e., *smith, carpenter*, &c.). *The work-shops lie close below*, opera fabrilis jacet (*Sen., Benef.*, 6, 38, 3): textrîna: textrinum (*for weaving*): artificium (*of an artisan, Cic.*); *also*, pergula artificii (*Plin.*).

WORK-WOMAN, operaria (*Plaut., facetè*). *If = needle-woman*, puella *or* mulier quæ acu victum quæritat (vid. *Ter., Andr.*, 1, 1, 48): *femina acu opus faciens.

WORLD. ‖ *The universe*, mundus: universum: universitas: rerum universitas: natura rerum: res creatæ: *before the foundation of the world*, ante mundum conditum, creatum: ante res creatas: ante initia rerum: *from the beginning of the world*, inde à primis rerum initiis: inde a mundo condito. ‖ *The globe and its contents*, orbis terræ, *or* orbis *only* (*the globe*): orbis terrarum (*the world, so far as it was known to the Romans*): terræ (*countries*). *To sail round the world*, orbem terræ circumvehi (☞ *not* circumnavigare): *the old world*, *orbis antiquus: *the new world*, *orbis novus; *orbis recens cognitus; *partes orbis terrarum recentiore ætate inventæ: *the rulers of the world*, terrarum principes (*Liv.*): *a citizen of the world*, totius mundi incola et civis (*Cic., Tusc.*, 5, 37, 108, *where* κόσμιος *is translated* mundanus, *and explained by* qui totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitratur); incola mundi. ‖ *Men of the same age or generation*, homines qui nunc vivunt, qui nunc sunt, reperiuntur in orbe terrarum: homines: genus hominum: *the ancient world*, antiquitas; antiqua tempora. ‖ *Things as they are*, res quæ nunc sunt: ordo rerum, qualis hodie, qualis nunc, est: *quite a new world*, alia ætas; novus rerum ordo (*Bau.*): *another world (in the Roman sense)*, inferi: locus inferorum: orcus; (*in the Christian sense*), *altera vita: *mortui, mortuorum vita. ‖ *Men in general, especially men and things with which we are conversant*, homines: vulgus (*the greater number*): *such is the world*, sic vivitur (*Cic., Fam.*, 2, 15, 2); sic vita hominum est (*Cic., Rosc. Am.*, 30, 84); sic vita fert (*Cic., Att.*, 12, 22, 4); sic sunt homines, sic vulgus est (*Ter.*): *the way of the world*, hominum mores; sæculum: *the great world*, celebritas hominum; celebrior vita; sol; lux: *to publish to all the world*, in publico proponere aliquid: *a man of the world*, homo politus et urbanus: homo lautus (*Cic.*): morum peritus: omni vitâ et victu excultus atque expolîtus (*polished, refined*): hominum tractandorum peritus (*practiced, not inexperienced*): *knowledge of the world*, notitia hominum, rerum, temporum (*Tac., Dial.*, 29): *to know the world*, nosse, cognitos habêre homines: multum versatum esse cum hominibus: *to be ignorant of the world*, non nosse homines, *or* hominum mores: imperîtum esse hominum *or* rerum: *all the world knows it*, omnes homines hoc sciunt: neminem fugit: nemo ignorat: *the bravest man the world ever saw*, unus post homines natos fortissimus vir (*Cic.*). ‖ *Men of a certain class*; e. g., *the literary world*, homines docti, literati, eruditi (*Cic.*); *better than* civitas literaria (*Wolf*); civitas literata, eruditæ: respublica literaria. ☞ *Avoid* orbis terrarum eruditus (*Wyttenb.*). [Vid. "REPUBLIC *of Letters*."] *The fashionable world*, homines cultiores, elegantiores ‖ *Things temporal (opposed to things eternal)*, res humanæ: res vanæ, fluxæ, caducæ: (*with reference to earthly pleasures*) voluptates: illecebræ voluptatum (*Cic.*): *love of the world*, rerum humanarum, &c., amor, studium, admiratio: *contempt of the world*, despicientia rerum: *to live to the world, to love the world*, deditum esse, servire voluptatibus: captum esse rebus vanis, studiis pravis: *the wicked world*, homines impii, mali, perditi. ‖ *Great number*, vis: vis magna. ‖ *In the world (as an expletive)*, tandem (e. g., *how in the world?* quonam tandem modo? *or by circumlocution*; e. g., *I am the most unhappy man in the world*, prorsus nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus, *Cic., Att.*, 11, 15, 3).

WORLDLINESS, rerum humanarum, vanarum, fluxarum, terrarum amor, studium, admiratio.

WORLDLY. ‖ *Earthly*, terrester: terrênus (☞ mundanus, *in this sense, is not classical*). ‖ *Human*, humanus. ‖ *Secular, not spiritual*, profanus: civîlis. ‖ *Vain, addicted to things temporal*, vanus: rerum inanium amans: voluptatibus deditus: *a worldly mind*, rerum inanium amor et studium.

WORM. PROPR., vermis (*general term*); *diminutive*, vermiculus (*Plin.*):

curculio (*in grain*) : tinea (*that eats books, clothes,* &c.) : terēdo (*that eats wood, clothes,* &c.) ; (vermis) lumbricus (*Cels.*) ; *lumbricus teres (*Linn., in the human body*) : *the worms (as a disease*), verminatio : *to have worms*, verminare : *full of worms*, verminosus (*Plin.*). [Vid., *also*, GLOW-WORM, SILK-WORM.] ‖ FIG. *Ligament under a dog's tongue*, vermiculus ; lytta (*Plin.*) : *to cut out this worm*, lyttam exsecare. ‖ *The thread of a screw, Greek* περικόχλιον (*no term in Latin*). ‖ *Any thing tormenting*, ægritudo animum exedens (*of grief*) ; morsus, stimuli, cruciatus (conscientiæ).

WORM-EATEN, vermiculosus (*of fruit*) ; cariosus (*of wood*). *To be worm-eaten*, vermiculari ; carie infestari ; in cariem verti.

WORMED, verminosus (*full of worms ; said of fruit, and of the human body*).

WORM-HOLE, vermiculatio (*in fruit, Plin.*) : caries (*in wood, Vitr., Plin.*).

WORMWOOD, absinthium (*Plin.*) : *artemisia absinthium (*Linn.*). *A decoction of wormwood*, absinthii decoctum : poculum absinthiatum (*Sen., Suasor.*, 6) : *wormwood wine* (vinum) absinthiatum (*Pall.*) ; absinthites (*Plin., Col.*).

WORMY, verminosus (*Plin.*) : vermiculosus (*Pall.*).

WORN. Vid. WEAR.

WORRY. ‖ *To tear, lacerate*, laniare : dilaniare : lacerare : dilacerare. ‖ *To tease, harass*, vexare : affligere : cruciare : exercēre : male habēre : molestiā *or* incommodo afficere aliquem.

WORSE, deterior (*that which has degenerated, from good to bad*) : pejor (*that which was originally bad, but is now more evil than it was*). *To make worse*, deterius facere *or* in deterius mutare aliquid (*to make worse instead of better ; opposed to* corrigere) : in pejus mutare *or* vertere et mutare (*opposed to* in melius mutare) : corrumpere : depravare (*to corrupt, deprave*) : aliquid exulcerare (e. g., *pain*, dolorem ; *affairs, matters*, res) : exasperare aliquid (e. g., *a cough*, tussim) : *to make any thing worse* (i. e., *represent a thing worse than it really is*), aliquid verbis exasperare : *to make the evil worse*, malum augēre (*to increase an existing evil*) : malum malo addere (*to add a new evil to one already existing*) : *you would only make the evil worse*, in ulcere tamquam unguis exsisteres (*Prov., Cic., Dom.*, 5, 12). *To grow worse*, deteriorem fieri (*to grow worse instead of better* ; e. g., *any body's circumstances*) : pejorem fieri (*of a sick person, Cels.*, 3, 5) : in pejorem partem verti et mutari : in pejus mutari (*to turn to the worse*) : aggravescere : ingravescere (*to become more oppressive ; of any evil ;* e. g., *an illness*) : *the matter can not grow or get worse than it already is*, pejore loco non potest res esse, quam in quo nunc sita est : *the disease is growing worse and worse*, in dies morbus ingravescit : *to have grown worse*, deteriore statu *or* conditione esse : pejore loco esse (*relative to quality, circumstances,* &c.) : *he will not be the worse for it*, *non male sibi consultet. PROV. *His bark is worse than his bite*, vehementius latrat quam mordet. Vid., *also*, BAD.

WORSHIP, *v.*, venerari : adorare (*the latter the stronger ; both with the addition* ut deum, *when the object is a person ;* vid. *Suet., Vit.*, 2) : colere (deos, in deorum numero, *by formal rites*, &c.). JN. venerari et colere : aliquem admirari, colere, colere et observare (*to admire greatly, esteem highly*). PROV. *To worship the rising sun*, (semper) ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela dare (*Cic., De Or.*, 2, 44, 187) : ☞ adorare *not in Cicero.*

WORSHIP, *s.*, veneratio : adoratio (*act of worshiping, by prayer or other such homage*) : cultus (*by sacrifices*). *Divine worship*, Dei cultus ; divinus cultus (*general term*) : res divinæ (*things relating to the Deity*) : sacra, -orum, *n.* (*every thing which pertains to external worship, sacrifice,* &c.) : *to celebrate divine worship*, sacra procurare : sacris operari : res divinas rite perpetrare : *to be present at divine worship*, rebus divinis interesse (*of the priest*) : sacris adesse (*of the people ;* vid. "*to be* PRESENT") : *pertaining to divine worship*, * ad Dei cultum (*or* ad res divinas, *or* ad sacra) pertinens : *your worship* (*as a title*), reverentia vestra (*after Plin., Paneg.*, 95, 6).

WORSHIPFUL, venerandus : venerabilis : admirandus : summâ observantiâ colendus.

WORSHIPER, cultor (deorum) : admirator (*an ardent admirer*). *To be a worshiper of any body*, admirari, *or* magnopere, mirifice colere et observare aliquem (*after Cic.*) : *to have a host of worshipers*, multis esse admirationi : in multorum admiratione esse : multos habēre sui studiosos et observantes (*after Cic.*).

WORST, *adj.*, pessimus. *To bear or put up with the worst of things*, æquo animo ferre, quod extremum est : *I am the worst off*, pessimo loco sunt res meæ : *in the worst case*, pessime ut agatur (*after Cic., Verr.*, 3, 47, 112) : *any body is one's greatest or worst enemy*, aliquem sibi inimicissimum *or* infestissimum habēre : *to suffer the worst*, ultima pati : *to make the worst of any thing*, aliquid in majus credere (*to believe it worse than it is*) : aliquid in majus accipere (*to take it unnecessarily ill*) : *when the worst* (*of a disorder*) *is over*, ubi inclinata jam in melius valetudo est (*Celsus*) : *when patients are at the worst*, quum (ægroti) pessimi sint (*Celsus*).

WORST, *v.* Vid. CONQUER.

WORSTED, *s.*, *lana facta, tractata.

WORSTED, *adj.*, laneus.

WORT (*herb*), herba.

WORT (*unfermented beer*), mustum (hordei).

WORTH, *s.* ‖ *Value*, pretium : æstimatio (*properly*) : pretium : dignitas (*figuratively*). [Vid. VALUE.] ‖ *Excellence*, virtus : *great worth*, præstantia : *a man of great worth*, vir singulari virtute præditus. Vid. EXCELLENCE, MERIT.

WORTH, } *adj.*, dignus aliquâ re
WORTHY, } (☞ *not with a genitive ; neither can* dignus *be used without its case : also, observe that "worthy that," "worthy of," "worthy to," followed by a verb or participle, must be expressed by* dignus qui, *with the subjunctive ;* dignus, *with an infinitive passive, is found only in poets and in inferior prose*). *Worthy of credit*, fide dignus : dignus cui fides habeatur : *worthy of commendation*, dignus laude : laudandus : dignus qui laudetur : *to esteem any body worthy*, dignari ; dignum habēre, duceré, putare, judicare, existimare ; *of any thing*, aliquâ re, *or with* qui, quæ, quod : *to be worthy*, valēre (*to be valued at*) ; in pretio esse, *or* pretii esse, *with the genitives* magni, parvi, pluris, &c. ; pretium habēre : emi, vendi aliquo pretio (*to be bought or sold at a certain price*) : *corn is worth nothing*, annona pretium non habet : *corn is worth a little more*, annona carior fit : *estates are now worth nothing*, nunc jacent pretia prædiorum : *a sesterce is worth two ases and a half*, sestertius efficitur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse : sestertius exæquat duos asses et tertium semissem : *it is worth more to me than another thing*, potior res est : *it is worth while*, operæ pretium est : *if they be worth seeing*, si videndo sint (*Cic.*) : *to be worth more*, pluris esse. ‖ *Worthy* = *good*, vid.

WORTHILY, digne : pro dignitate : pro merito.

WORTHINESS, dignitas, *or by the adjective.*

WORTHLESS. ‖ *Physically*, vilis, parvi pretii (*without great value or price*) : tenuis (*slight, poor*) : levis (*without intrinsic value*) ; *facetè also* levidensis : nullius pretii (*of metals,* &c., *without value*) : rerum inops (*of writings ;* vid. *Hor., A. P.*, 322) : inanis (*void ;* e. g., *speech, letter*) : miser (*miserable, pitiable*) : malus (*bad*) : corruptus (*spoiled*). ‖ *In a moral point of view*, malus (*inclined to evil ; opposed to* bonus) : pravus (*spoiled*). JN. malus pravusque : improbus (*not acting in a proper manner*) : nequam ; nihili (*worth or good for nothing ; opposed to* frugi, *especially of slaves*) : inutilis (*not fit for any thing*). *A worthless person (rascal, squanderer,* &c.), nebulo ; *also*, homo nullâ re bonâ dignus : *to be worthless* nihili esse (vid. *Cic., Qu. Fr.*, 1, 2, 4) ; nullius pretii esse. Vid., *also*, CORRUPT.

WORTHLESSNESS, parvum pretium : tenuitas (*want of importance*) ; levitas (*opposed to* gravitas).

WOT. Vid. KNOW.

WOUND, *s.*, vulnus (*inflicted by a weapon or other sharp instrument*) : plaga (*by any instrument intended to injure*) : ulcus (*an open sore that has begun to fester :* ☞ cicatrix *is a scar, mark of a healed wound*). *To re-open or tear open a wound*, recentem cicatricem rescindere : *to irritate a wound*, refricare obductam jam cicatricem : *to sew up a wound*, suturis oras vulneris inter se committere (*Cels.*) : *to close up a wound*, vulnus glutinare (*of drugs which have that effect*) : *to bind up wounds*, vulnera obligare : *to inflict wounds (on a state, province,* &c.), vulnera (reipublicæ, provinciæ, &c.) imponere : *to be lame from or in consequence of a wound*, claudicare ex vulnere : *wounds in front*, vulnera adversa : cicatrices adversæ ; *on the back*, vulnera aversa.

WOUND, *v.* ‖ PROPR., vulnerare (*general term, to inflict a wound ;* i. e., *to divide the flesh,* &c., *with a sharp instrument,* τιτρώσκειν) : sauciare (*to reduce to a wounded or unsound state,* τραυματίζειν ; *to put hors de combat :* sauciare *is said to denote the effect of the cutting instrument, and so the depth of the wound ;* vulnerare, *the effect of the cut, and so the separation of the parts, the open wound ; but* ☞ sauciare, *although classical, is rare ; it is not found in Cæsar*). *To wound severely*, grave vulnus alicui infligere : *to be severely wounded*, graviter vulnerari : gravi vulnere ici : grave vulnus accipere : *to be wounded mortally*, alicui plagam mortiferam infligere : *to be mortally wounded*, mortiferum vulnus accipere. ‖ FIG., vulnerare (e. g., animos ; aliquem verbis, voce) : lædere (*to injure more or less slightly ;* e. g., alicujus famam) : ☞ sauciare, *in this figurative sense, is found only in Plautus.*

WOUNDED, vulneratus (*general term*) : saucius (*so as to be unfit for fighting ; the proper term for those wounded in battle*) : ☞ attritus = *galled ;* ulcerosus = *full of sores.*

WOVEN. Vid. WEAVE.

WRANGLE, } Vid. QUARREL, QUA-
WRANGLING, } RELING.

WRAP. ‖ PROPR., involvere ; (*in any thing*), in aliquâ re (e. g., sal in linteolo) : obvolvere (*to wrap round, muffle up, cover over*). *To wrap up in paper*, chartâ amicire (*Hor. Ep.*, 2, 1, 270) : *to wrap a child in swaddling clothes*, infantem involucris colligare (*Plaut., Amph.*, 5, 1, 52) : *to be well wrapped up*, curiose vestimentis involvi *or* involutum esse (e. g., curiose vestimentis involvendus est, ne frigus ad eum aspiret, *Cels.*). ‖ FIG., involvere (*the proper word*) : velare (*to veil*) : tegere (*to cover*) : obducere (*to put round as a veil*) : *to wrap one's self up in his virtue*, suâ virtute se involvere (*Hor., Od.*, 3, 29, 5).

WRAPPER, involucrum : tegumentum.

WRATH, ira : iracundia : bilis : stomachus : excandescentia : ira et rabies. SYN. in ANGER, vid.

WRATHFUL, iratus : iræ plenus : irâ incensus. Vid. ANGRY.

WRATHFULLY, irate : irato animo : iracunde.

WREAK. *To wreak one's vengeance upon any body*, ultione se explēre (*Tac., Ann.*, 4, 25) ; odium *or* animum satiare (*Cicero*) ; pœnâ alicujus satiari (*Liv.* 29, 9, *fin.*).

WREATH, *s.* ‖ *Something curled or twisted ; by* tortus, *with the substantive.* ‖ *A garland*, sertum ; *plural*, serta (☞ corolla = *chaplet*). Vid. GARLAND.

WREATH, *v.*, torquēre : contorquēre (*to twist*) : serere : nectere (*to join*).

WRECK, *s.* ‖ PROPR., navigium (*a shipwreck*) : navis fracta (*a shattered ship*) : navis *or* navigii reliquiæ (*the remnants of a shattered ship*). *The timbers of a wreck*, tabulæ navis fractæ. ‖ FIG. *Ruin*, vid.

WRECK, *v.*, frangere. *To be wrecked*, frangi ; naufragium facere (☞ *not* naufragium pati) ; ad scopulos allidi *or* affligi ;

saxis impingi (*by striking on rocks*); naufragio interire (*to perish by shipwreck*).

WREN, regulus (*Auct. Carm. de Philom.*): *motacilla regulus (*Linn.*).

WRENCH. Vid. FORCE, SPRAIN.

WREST. ‖ PROPR., (vi) extorquēre aliquid alicui (*not* ab aliquo, *which is correct only of extorting money, corn,* &c.): exprimere alicui aliquid: eripere alicui aliquid: per vim auferre alicui aliquid. *To wrest any thing out of any body's hands,* extorquēre aliquid de *or* ex manibus alicujus (*but not* de *or* ex aliquo); eripere de *or* e manibus alicujus. ‖ FIG. *To wrest the sense of any thing,* aliquid perverse interpretari: *to wrest the meaning of a word,* verbum in pejus detorquēre.

WRESTLE. ‖ PROPR., luctari, *or* (*post-Augustan*) colluctari cum aliquo *or* inter se. ‖ FIG., luctari: contendere: vires intendere. Vid., *also,* STRIVE.

WRESTLER, luctator: palæstrīta (*merely for exercise*): athlēta (*in the public games*).

WRESTLING, luctatio (*Cic.*): luctatus (*Plin.*: ☞ lucta *and* luctamen *are poetical*); *also* (*figuratively*), certamen.

WRETCH, miser (*a miserable man*): perditus: nequam (*an abandoned, wicked man*).

WRETCHED. ‖ *Unhappy,* miser (*miserable*): miserabilis (*pitiable*): flebilis (*lamentable*). JN. miser et flebilis. *A wretched look,* aspectus miserabilis. ‖ *Bad, worthless,* malus. *A wretched man,* homo malus, improbus, nequam, improbus ac nefārius. ‖ *Poor, in bad circumstances,* miser (*pitiable*): afflictus (*broken down*): ærumnosus (*burdened with trouble*): calamitosus (*afflicted with many sufferings and adversities*).

WRETCHEDLY, misere: miserabiliter: miserandum in modum (*miserably*): male (*badly*). *Wretchedly poor,* mendicissimus (*Cic.*).

WRETCHEDNESS, miseria (*general term*): res miseræ *or* afflictæ (*sad circumstances, pitiable state of affairs*): calamitas (*occasioned by loss*): ærumnæ: vexationes (*distress*): egestas (*bitter poverty*): angustiæ temporum (*bad times*): tempora luctuosa (*mournful times*). *To be in wretchedness,* in miseriâ esse *or* versari; in summâ infelicitate versari; iniquissimâ fortunâ uti: *to be born to wretchedness,* ad miseriam *or* miseriis ferendis natum esse: *to deliver from wretchedness,* a miseriâ vindicare; ex miseriis eripere: *to alleviate the wretchedness of any one,* miseriis aliquem levare.

WRETCHLESS. Vid. RECKLESS.

WRIGGLE, torquēri: se torquēre: se versare. *To wriggle into,* se insinuare in *or* ad.

WRIGHT, opifex (*with reference to labor*): artifex (*with reference to labor and skill*).

WRING, torquēre. *To wring the hands,* manus torquēre: *to wring clothes* (*after washing*), *aquam exprimere linteis: *to wring any body's neck,* contorquēre fauces; cervices alicujus frangere (☞ gulam alicujus frangere [*Sall., Cat.,* 55, 4] *is unusual*; *and* collum alicui torquēre = "*to take a man by the neck, and twist it partly round*" [*a sort of punishment, or a milder torture*]; *cf. Liv.,* 4, 53): *to wring from;* vid. EXTORT.

WRINKLE, s., ruga. *To contract wrinkles,* cutis culcatur rugis (*Ov.*).

WRINKLE, v., rugare (*Plin.*): corrugare (*Col.*): contrahere (*Cic.*). *To wrinkle the forehead,* cogere rugas in frontem (*Juv.*).

WRINKLED, rugosus.

WRIST, carpus (*Cels.*). *Wrist-band,* *fasciola subuculæ: *with frilled wristbands, or frilled at the wrist,* ad manus fimbriatus (-a, -um, *Suet.*).

WRIT. ‖ *Any thing written,* scriptum. *Holy Writ,* literæ sanctæ, sacræ, *or* divinæ; arcanæ sanctæ religionis literæ (*Lact.*): *corpus literarum sanctarum (*collection of sacred writings*). ☞ Biblia *is modern, and* scriptura sancta *or* sacra (*Lact.,* 4, 5, 9) *is late Latin:* scriptura, *in classical Latin, is never = a writing, written document. As we read, or find, in Holy Writ,* ut sanctæ literæ docent; sicut sacræ literæ docent; quod divinis literis proditum est. ‖ *In law,* præscriptum: mandatum: literæ de comprehendendo malefico editæ *or* emissæ; *or simply* literæ (*from the context*). *To issue a writ for,* mandare alicui aliquid; *literas edere, emittere de re.

WRITE, scribere (*general term*): literas scribere *or* facere (*Plaut., to form letters*): ducere literarum formas (*Ruhnk., of children learning to write*): *hence, to write a good hand, or fine hand,* lepidâ manu facere literas *or* scribere (*after Plaut.*): *to write a bad, wretched hand,* male, negligenter exarare literas [vid., *also,* HAND]: *to write from a copy,* literarum ductus sequi (*Quint.,* 10, 2, 2); versus ad imitationem propositos describere (*after Quint.,* 1, 1, 35): literis consignare: literis mandare: scripturâ persequi (*to note or put down in writing*): in chartam conjicere (*to put hastily upon paper*): memoriæ causâ in libellum referre (*to put down in a note-book, in order to assist the memory*): enotare (*to note or put down in writing what one has just read or thought of*): literis custodire: memoriæ prodere, tradere (*to commit to writing*): conscribere (*to compose in writing*). *To write down with abbreviations, to write down in shorthand (what another says),* aliquid velocissime notis excipere: *to write briefly,* breviter describere, exponere, complecti: *to write fully, copiously,* stilo uberiore explicare: *to write in verse,* versibus describere, persequi: *well written,* verbis apte comprehensus et conclusus: *to write for one's livelihood,* calamo victum quæritare (*after Ter., Andr.,* 1, 1, 48): *to write a letter,* scribere *or* conscribere epistolam (*to compose a letter with reference to the contents or substance of the letter; whereas* scribere literas, e. g., manu suâ, *refers to the manual act of writing*): *to write* (*a letter*) *to any body,* (a) *absolutely,* literas ad aliquem dare *or* mittere (☞ *but not* literas scribere, *or simply* scribere, ad aliquem *or* alicui): *to write fully, or at length, to any body,* literas dare ad aliquem plurimis verbis scriptas; ad aliquem uberiores literas mittere; (b) *with notice of the contents of the letter,* literas mittere (*to send a letter to; with an accusative and infinitive when the letter contains only statements or information, but with* ut *and the conjunction when the letter contains a command, charge,* &c.); scribere alicui *or* ad aliquem (*to inform or enjoin by letter; with an accusative and infinitive, or with* ut *and a conjunction, according to the nature of the communication, as before*); aliquem per literas certiorem facere de aliquâ re (*or with an accusative and infinitive, to give intelligence of any thing by letter*): *to write concerning any body or any thing,* scribere de aliquo *or* de aliquâ re; *to any body,* alicui *or* ad aliquem (*general term*); epistolam conscribere de aliquâ re; *to any body,* alicui (*if by letter*); librum scribere de aliquâ re (*a book*): *to write against any body,* scribere in *or* adversus aliquem (*general term*); librum edere contra aliquem (*to publish a book against any body*): *to write to one another, to correspond by writing,* literas dare et accipere: *to write back* (*in reply*), literas rescribere *or* respondēre: *to write one's self as = assume such or such a title or character in writing,* se scribere aliquem (e. g., se A. Cornelium Cossum consulem scripserit, *Liv.,* 4, 20, *extr.*); alicui est nomen (*with a nominative or dative, more rarely a genitive, of the name*): *his name is written with a* d, *nomen ejus habet literam *d*: *to read a written reply,* ex libello respondēre (*Plin. Ep.,* 5, 6, 5): *to preach a written sermon,* &c., de scripto dicere (*Cic.*), *or* orationem, sermonem ex libello habēre (*cf. Suet., Oct.,* 84): *to write out,* perscribere (*to write fully and accurately*); exscribere; transcribere (*to transcribe*); transcribere; transferre (*to transfer from one book to another*). ‖ *To compose* (*a book*), (librum) scribere *or* conscribere; edere (*to publish*). ‖ IMPROPR. *Any thing is written on any body's forehead,* aliquid ex ore ac fronte alicujus pernoscere potes (*after Cic., Fat.,* 5, 10).

WRITER. ‖ *One who writes,* scribens: qui scribit: qui literas scribit. *A good writer,* qui eleganti *or* nitidâ manu literas scribit (*after Plaut., Pseud.,* 1, 1, 28): *the writer of a letter,* qui literas, epistolam scripsit, exaravit (*after Cic.*). ‖ *One whose profession or office it is to write,* scriba; *also* (*post-Augustan*), a manu servus; ab epistolis; amanuensis (*secretary, amanuensis*); librarius (*a transcriber of books*). ‖ *Author of a book,* scriptor: qui librum scripsit *or* conscripsit (*the actual writer of it*): auctor (*only so far as he is an authority for using a particular style, for a particular statement,* &c.; *hence not without a genitive, unless this can easily be supplied by the context*). *Roman writers,* Romani scriptores (*who have written in Latin*); rerum Romanarum auctores (*Latin historians, who are our authorities for Roman history*); Latinitatis auctores (*writers of classical Latinity*). ‖ *Writers* (*as a class*), *without genitive,* qui libros scribunt *or* conscribunt.

WRITHE, se contorquēre *or* torquēre: torquēri.

WRITING. ‖ *The act,* scriptio: scriptūra: scribendi usus (*habitual*). *Fond of writing,* scribendi cupidus; ad scribendum promtus ac paratus; scribendi amore flagrans: *a writing exercise,* scribendi exercitatio, commentatio, meditatio: *of or belonging to writing,* scriptorius; graphiarius (*Suet., containing materials for writing*): *writing materials,* charta et atramentum (*paper and ink*), *or* charta (*paper*) *only.* ‖ *The manner,* scribendi genus, ratio (*Cic.*): scripturæ genus (*Nep.*). [Vid., *also,* STYLE.] ‖ *Any thing written,* scriptum (☞ *not* scriptio; *and* scriptūra, *in this sense, is late*). ‖ PLUR. *Writings,* tabulæ (*public formal documents; with or without* publicæ).

WRITING-DESK *or* TABLE, *mensa scriptoria. *With the Romans, the men wrote reclining on a* lectulus lucubratorius; *the women, sitting on a* cathedra; vid. *Böttig., Sabin.,* 1, p. 65).

WRITING-MASTER, *magister scribendi.

WRITING-PAPER, *charta scriptoria.

WRITING-STAND, *vasculum atramenti et theca graphiaria.

WRITING-TABLET, codicilli (*plural, Cic.*): pugillares (*Plin. Ep., Suet.*): tabula literaria (*Varr.*).

WRONG, *adj.*, non justus (*not as it ought to be; opposed to* justus): pravus (*perverse, having a false direction; opposed to* rectus): vitiosus (*faulty*): falsus (*false or mistaken; of persons*): alienus (*not suitable*): non opportunus: incommodus (*inconvenient*). *The account is wrong,* rationes non conveniunt: *to form a wrong judgment respecting any body,* male, perperam, corrupte, non integre judicare de aliquo: *to form a wrong conclusion,* vitiose concludere (*Cic.*): *to give a wrong pronunciation to Greek words,* perperam, male, Græca pronuntiare: *wrong measure or weight,* mensura non justa; pondus non justum: *to be wrong in the head,* insanum esse; insanire (*Cic.*); mentis non integrum esse (*Hor.*): *to pursue a wrong course or method,* alienam, non rectam inire rationem, *or* ingredi viam, quâ eo quo tendis pervenias, deducaris (*after Cic.*): *to be in the wrong road,* aberrasse a rectâ viâ (*properly*); a virtute aberrasse (*figuratively*): *the wrong side,* aversa pars; aversum latus: *the wrong key,* clavis falsa, aliena: *to come at the wrong time,* alieno, non opportuno, tempore, non in tempore, venire: *to go into the wrong house,* alias, quam volebam, intrare ædes: *you are wrong (= mistaken),* falsus es (*Ter.*): *the clock is wrong,* *horologium errat: *to be wrong in computation,* errare, falli, in numerando, computando.

WRONG, *s.* Vid. INJURY.

WRONG, *v.*, lædere (*general term, to hurt*): injuriâ afficere aliquem; injuriam alicui facere, inferre, imponere; injuriam jacēre *or* immittere in aliquem (*to inflict an injury upon*). *To think himself wronged,* se læsum putare; ægre *or* moleste ferre; pro molestissimo habēre (se, &c.).

WRONGFUL. Vid. UNJUST.

WRONGLY, male (*opposed to* bene): vitiose (*opposed to* integre): non recte: minus recte: perperam: falso (☞ perperam *with reference to the object*, falso *with reference to the subject; the former of a thing which is not right, the latter of a person who is mistaken or is in error*). *To judge wrongly*, male, perperam, secus, corrupte, non recte judicare: *to conclude wrongly*, male, perperam, vitiose concludere, colligere (*after Cic.*).

WROTH. Vid. ANGRY.

WROUGHT, factus: confectus. Vid. WORK.

WRY, distortus: pravus: intortus: recurvus.

WRY-NECK. (*A bird*), *iynx torquilla (*Linn.*).

WRY-NECKED, qui est obstīpâ cervīce (*Suet., Tib.,* 68) *or* obstīpo capite.

WRYNESS, pravitas; *or by the adjectives.*

WYCH-ELM, *almus scabra (*Linn.*).

Y.

YACHT, *celox: cursoria (*sc.* navis, *Sidon. Ep.*, 1, 5). Vid. SHIP.

YAM, *dioscorea (*Linn.*).

YARD. ‖ *A court*, area: chors (*for cattle*; vid. COURT). ‖ *A measure of three feet*, duo cubitus (*a* cubitus *being a foot and a half*: ☞ *the Roman* gradus *is less than a yard, about* 2½ *feet*; ulna *is much more than a yard*). *A yard long*, tripedalis (*of three Roman feet*). ‖ *The support of a sail*, antenna (*Cæs.*), *or* antennæ, *plural* (*Ov., Hirt.*): ☞ cornua = *the extremities of the yard.*

YARN, linum netum (*linen yarn, Ulp., Dig.*, 32, 3, 70, § 11): lana neta (*woolen yarn, ib.*, § 2). *A thread of linen yarn*, filum lini *or* linteum: *a thread of woolen yarn*, filum lanæ *or* laneum (*both after Liv.*, 1, 32, *and Plin.*, 36, 15, 22).

YAWL, lembus: scapha. Vid. SHIP.

YAWN, *v.*, oscitare (*Cic.*): oscitari (*Auct. ad Her.*): dormitare (*a sign of sleepiness*). *To yawn aloud*, clare oscitare (*Gell.*).

YAWN, *s.*, oscitatio. *With a yawn*, oscitanter.

YE, YOU, vos, *plural of* tu.

YEA. ‖ *Yes*, vid. ‖ *Indeed, truly*, imo. *Yea rather, yea more*, imo etiam; quin; etiam; quin etiam; imo vero etiam; quin potius.

YEAN, enīti: parĕre.

YEAR, annus (*the proper word*): annuum tempus: anni *or* annuum spatium (*the space of a year*). *A half year*, semestre spatium; sex menses: *in the past year*, anno superiore, exacto, transacto, circumacto, &c. (☞ *not* elapso): *to enter upon a new year with good thoughts and resolutions*, novum annum faustum et felicem reddere bonis cogitationibus: *to wish any body a happy new year*, optari alicui et ominari in proximum annum læta (*after Plin. Ep.*, 4, 15, 5): *to wish one another a happy new year*, primum incipientis anni diem lætis precationibus invicem faustum ominari (*Plin.*, 28, 2, 5; *cf. Ov., Fast.*, 1, 175, cur læta tuis dicuntur verba kalendis): *the year before*, anno ante; anno superiore *or* proximo: *the year after, or the next year* (*speaking of past time*), anno postero: *a year after he was banished*, postero anno quam ejectus est: *three years after he had returned*, post tres annos *or* tertium annum quam redierat; tertio anno quam redierat; tribus annis *or* tertio anno postquam redierat; tertio anno quo redierat: *in the course of the year*, anno vertente: *every other year*, alternis annis: *every year*, singulis annis; quot annis: *every third, fourth year*, tertio, quarto quoque anno: *for a year*, annum (e. g., potestatem annum obtinēre; aliquem annum lugēre): *not to have convoked the Senate for nearly a year*, anno jam prope senatum non habuisse (*Liv.*): *three times a year*, ter in anno: *to put off any thing for a year, for this year, for many years*, aliquid differre in annum, in hunc annum, in multos annos: *this year*, hoc anno (*less commonly* in hoc anno): *taking one year with another*, ut peræque ducas, &c. (i. e., *upon an average of several years*, hos numquam minus, ut peræque ducerent, dena millia sestertia ex melle recipere esse solitos): *a whole year*, annus integer: *above* (*or more than a year*), plus: amplius (*more*): major: majus (*older*): ☞ et quod excurrit, *very late*; e. g., *Paul., Dig.*, decem et quod excurrit; *Veget., Mil.*, 1, 28, viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax): *it is more than twenty years*, amplius sunt viginti anni: *above a year*, plus annum (e. g., cum aliquo vivere); annum et eo diutius (e. g., esse in Galliâ cum aliquo simul): *it is more than three years since*, amplius sunt tres anni; amplius triennium est: *it is a year since*, annus est quum, postquam, &c.: *it is not yet ten years since*, nondum decem anni sunt quum, &c.: *how long is it since this happened?* St. *It is now twenty years*, quam diu id factum est? St. Hic annus incipit vicesimus: *a year had scarcely elapsed*, annus vix intercesserat: *in the winter of the year* 1000, hieme, qui fuit annus millesimus (*after Cæs., B. G.*, 4, 1, init.): *a space of two, three, six, ten years*, biennium, triennium, sexennium, decennium (*or* duo anni, &c.): *a year old*, anniculus; unius anni (*general term*); unum annum natus (*of persons*): *to be so many years old*, natum, *with accusative of the years; or* esse, *with genitive of the years: to be above so many years old*, vixisse, confecisse, complevisse (*so many years*): *thus, he is nineteen years old*, decem et novem annos natus est; decem et novem annorum est: *he is above ninety years old*, nonaginta annos vixit, confecit, complevit; *also*, nonagesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse: *above or under thirty-three years old*, major *or* minor annos tres et triginta natus, *or* major (minor) annorum trium et triginta; *also*, major (minor) quam annos tres et triginta natu (*Cic.*) *or* natus (*Nep.*); major (minor) quam annorum trium et triginta: *I take him to be sixty years old, if not more*, sexaginta annos natus est, aut plus, ut conjicio: *he died at the age of thirty-three*, decessit annos tres et triginta natus: *in the thirtieth year of his age*, tricesimum annum agens: *in years*, magnus natu; magno natu; grandior *or* pergrandis natu; ætate provectior *or* grandior; ætate jam senior (*of advanced age*); ætate affectus (*grown old; all of persons*); vetus *or* vetulus (*somewhat old; of persons and things:* ☞ grandævus *is poetical*): *to be in years*, annosum esse (*of animate and inanimate objects*); ætate provectiorem esse; longius ætate provectum esse; grandiorem natu esse (*of persons*); vetustum esse (*of things*): *to advance in years*, senescere; longius ætate procedere *or* provehi: *in course of years*, ætate; tempore procedente: *season of the year*, anni tempus: *the four seasons of the year*, quatuor anni tempora; commutationes temporum quadripartitæ.

YEARLY, *adj.*, annuus (*lasting a year; taking place throughout the whole year; also*, annalis, *Varr.*): anniversarius (*returning at the expiration of a year; in this sense* annuus *is poetical*). *Yearly festivals*, sacra anniversaria; festi dies anniversarii: *yearly salary, income*, &c., annua, -orum, *n., or* annua pecunia (*general term, Sen., Benef.*, 1, 9, 4; *Tac., Ann.*, 13, 34, 1); merces annua (*as pay*; e. g., *of a physician*; vid. *Plin.*, 29, 1, 5); annua salaria, -orum, *n.* (*as a kind of pension*; e. g., *to poor senators, Suet., Ner.*, 10): *to appoint a yearly salary to any one*, annua *or* annuam pecuniam alicui statuere, constituere: *to give a yearly salary to any one*, annua alicui præstare *or* præbēre: *to give any one a yearly salary of five hundred thousand sesterces*, offerre alicui in singulos annos quingena sestertia.

YEARLY, *adv.*, quotannis: singulis annis: in singulos annos (*for every year*).

YEARN, desiderare aliquid: esse in desiderio: tenēri desiderio alicujus rei: desiderium alicujus rei me tenet, cepit: requirere aliquem *or* aliquid: flagrare, æstuare alicujus rei desiderio.

YEARNING, desiderium (ardens, summum).

YEAST, *fermentum fæcibus zythi expressum.

YELL, *v.*, ululare: ejulare (*with lamentation*).

YELL, *s.*, ululatus; ejulatus; ejulatio; ploratus; *or* (*of several*) comploratio (*with lamentation*).

YELLOW, gilbus: gilvus: helvus (*like honey*; vid. *Voss., Virg., Georg.*, 3, 83): flavus: flavens (*yellow as gold; composed of green, red, and white, like the ripe ears of corn, hair*, &c.; *Greek ξανθός, for which we find, also*, aureus): fulvus (*with a red or brown tinge; darker than gold*): luteus (*of an orange or brimstone color; paler than* rufus: ☞ flavus, fulvus, *and* luteus *signify yellow passing over into red; and hence, in Gell.*, 2, 26, *they are reckoned among the red colors*): badius (*of a pale yellow*): luridus (*of a dull yellow, of a yellowish green*): galbanus (*like young corn and the sprouts in spring; of a greenish yellow*, χλωρός): cadaverosus (*sallow, as a corpse*): ravus (*of a gray or dark yellow*); *also*, aureus (*of a gold yellow*): cerĕus, cerinus (*yellow as wax*): croceus (*of a saffron color*): sulphureus (*of a brimstone color*): silaceus (*like ochre*): citri colore (*of a citron color;* ☞ *not* citrinus, *a false reading, Plin.*, 19, 5, 23). *To be yellow*, flavēre: *to become or grow yellow*, flavescere.

YELLOWISH, subflavus (*Suet.*): color in luteum inclinatus *or* languescens (*both Plin.*; luteus = "*the color of the flower*;" lutum, *saffron*).

YELP, gannire.

YEOMAN, agri, agrorum possessor *or* dominus: agrarius (*Cic., Att.*, 1, 19, 4; *landed proprietor*): liberi prædii possessor (*having a freehold*); *plural*, aratores: *yeomen of the guard*, custodes corporis; stipatores corporis; satellites (*from the context*). Vid. LIFE-GUARD.

YES. (*As an affirmative answer*), ita: ita est: sic est (*so it is*): recte (*an expression of courtesy in affirmation; quite right, very well*): certe (*certainly, surely, denotes the conviction with which one affirms a thing*): vero (*indeed, truly, affirms with greater emphasis*): etiam: sane: sane quidem (*it is self-evident; at all events*): imo (☞ *in itself is never an affirmative particle in replies, but rather opposes what has been said before; either something stronger, "yea even," or something corrective, "yea rather;"* e. g., quî hoc? intellexistin'? an nondum ne hoc quidem? *D.* imo callide, *yes, perfectly*). *The Latins, however, usually affirm, not by any such particle, but more closely and emphatically by a repetition of the word on which the emphasis rests in the interrogation*; e. g., *will you come?* veniesne? *yes!* veniam! *do you want me?* mene vis? *yes!* te! *Clitipho came here. Alone?* Clitipho huc adiit. Solus? *Yes!* solus! *I say yes*, aio: affirmo: annuo (*by nodding the head*): *you say yes, but I say no*, tu ais, ego nego: *to answer yes or no*, aut etiam aut non respondēre: *to say yes to any thing*, in aliquâ re assentire: *to answer yes to any thing*, aliquid affirmare: *only say yes*, fac promittere.

YESTERDAY, heri: hesterno die: (*in epistolary style*) pridie ejus diei quo hæc scribebam (vid. *Grotef.*, § 246). *Yesterday evening*, heri vespĕri: *yesterday morning*, heri mane: *the day before yesterday* (*adverbially*), nudius tertius; (*substantively*) dies qui nudius tertius fuit: *of yesterday*, i. e., *lately*, nuper admodum factus (natus).

YET. ‖ *However, but*, tamen, attamen; verumtamen (*but however, but yet,* οὐ μὴν ἀλλά): nihilominus (*nevertheless*): quamquam, etsi (*although, however,* μέντοι, καίτοι; *both chiefly, as in Greek* μέντοι, *in an exception which a speaker himself makes, where also we may use* sed; vid. *Cic., Cat.*, 1, 9, 22; *ad Div.*, 7, 24, 2; *Muren.*, 41, 89): sed (*in transitions, when the discourse is suddenly broken off*; e. g., *yet let us omit that*, sed id omittamus; *yet enough of this*, sed hæc hactenus): sed, tamen, verumtamen (*in resuming interrupted discourse, after a parenthesis*, &c.; vid. *Cic., N. D.*, 1, 32, *extr.; Verr.*, 3, 2, *init.; cf. Heusing., Cic., Off.*, 1, 1, 3): atque (*however, in passing to another part of a speech*; vid. *Dachne, Nep., Lys.*, 1, 4; *Ruhnk., Ter.,*

Andr., 1, 3, 20) : saltem (*at least, in a limitation*). *Yet at least, yet certainly*, at, at saltem, *or* at . . . saltem (*after negative propositions*; vid. *Cic. ad Div.*, 9, 8, 2; *Sext.*, 3, *extr.*) : *yet at last, yet at length*, tamen, tandem (*when any thing long wished or hoped for is attained*; vid. *Brem. Suet., Oct.*, 91; *Mæb., Cæs., B. G.*, 3, 21) : *yet not*, neque tamen ; non tamen ; tamen . . . non (vid. *Krebs*, § 808). ‖ *Denoting a condition*, sed : *yet so, yet only in so far . . . that or that not*, sed tamen ita . . . ut *or* ut ne ; *also simply* ita . . . ut, *or* ut ne, *when the first proposition is limited by the second* (vid. *Cic. ad Div.*, 16, 9, 3; *Cat.*, 4, 7, 15; *cf. Beier, Cic., Off.*, 1, 25, 88, p. 199, *sq.*). ‖ (*Of time*), *still*, adhuc (*to this time*) : ad id ; ad id tempus (*to that time*) : etiam (*pointing out the existence of a certain circumstance at a certain period, as implying surprise or displeasure*) : etiamnunc ; etiamnum (*the same, with emphasis*) : *not yet*, nondum (*to denote the non-existence or non-occurrence of an expected event, state, &c., as contemporaneous with the occurrence of some other event, which may be either past, present, or future* : ille quid agat, si nondum Româ es profectus ad me scribas velim) ; haud dum, non . . . etiam (*makes the verb of the sentence more emphatic*) : *you do not yet thoroughly know me*, non satis pernosti me etiam qualis sim (*Ter., Andr.*, 3, 2, 23) : adhuc non (*even up to the present moment, with reference to the previous space during which the event has not taken place ; with reference to the past, we must use* ad id tempus non ; ad id non) : *not yet . . . but*, nondum . . . sed : *and not yet*, neque dum ; neque adhuc : *nothing yet*, nihildum ; nihil adhuc : *not yet*, nullus dum ; nullus etiam nunc (*all with same difference as* nondum, non etiam, adhuc non ; vid. [Vid. *Obs. in* HITHERTO.] ‖ *Yet, in adding, strengthening, &c., and with comparatives*; etiam, *with comparative* : ☞ *not* adhuc *till Quint.*, &c. ; *also in adding particulars, &c., that are to be taken besides and equally with what was before mentioned*; etiam alii ; etiam insuper : *I make yet one more request*, unum etiam vos oro, ut, &c. Vid. STILL.

YEW-TREE, taxus. *Of yew-tree*, taxicus (☞ taxeus, *poetical*).

YIELD. ‖ TRANS. *To bear, produce (of the earth, trees, &c.)*, ferre, efferre, proferre : fundere, effundere (*of nature, the earth, a field* ; fundere *and* effundere = *yield abundantly*). *To yield fruit or produce*, ferre fruges, *or* ferre *only* ; fructum afferre ; efferre (*especially of a field*). *The tree yields its fruit*, arbor fert. ‖ *To give, afford*, &c., afferre (*to bring*) : facere, efficere (*to cause*) : esse (*with dative*) : parĕre (*beget*, dolorem, tædium, &c.) : creare (*make, create* ; e. g., periculum, errorem, voluptatem) : præstare (*to supply*). *To yield profit or pleasure*, utilitatem *or* voluptatem afferre ; usui *or* voluptati esse : *to yield any body continual pleasure*, voluptatem perpetuam præstare alicui ; *comfort, consolation*, solatium dare, præbēre, afferre ; solatio *or* solatium esse. *To yield no consolation (of things)*, nihil habēre consolationis. ‖ *To deliver up*, tradere ; dedere : *to yield up the ghost* [vid. DIE]. ‖ *To concede, grant (in disputation)*, concedere (*general term*) : confitēri (*without conviction*) : assentiri (*with conviction*) : dare (*as a ground to argue upon*). *Do you yield that?* &c., dasne? (*with accusative and infinitive*). *Who would not yield this?* quis hoc non dederit? *if you yield this, you must also yield that*, dato hoc, dandum erit illud : *this being yielded*, quo concesso ; quibus concessis. ‖ INTRANS. ‖ *To give way*, cedere : *the sand yields (to the foot)*, sabulum vestigio cedit : *a cushion which does not yield (when one sits on it)*, culcita quæ corpori resistit. ‖ *Not to resist*, cedere, concedere (*general terms*) : morem gerere, obsequi (*to comply with*) : manus dare (*to declare one's self conquered* ; vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 31) : *to yield to a person in any thing*, cedere alicui in aliquā re : *to yield to the entreaties of any body*, alicujus precibus cedere ; alicujus precibus locum dare *or* relinquere ; alicui roganti obsequi : *to yield to the will of any body*, alicujus voluntati morem gerere *or* obsequi : *not to yield*, in sententiâ suâ perstare *or* perseverare. ‖ *To give one's self up to*, alicui rei se dedere ; studio alicujus rei se dedere *or* se tradere. PHR., voluptatibus se dedere *or* se tradere ; servire ; astrictum esse ; deditum esse. ‖ *To be inferior*, cedere ; concedere (vid. *Herz., Cæs., B. G.*, 5, 7) : inferiorem esse aliquo (*to be under*) : *to yield to a person in nothing*, non cedere *or* non concedere alicui in aliquā re ; non inferiorem esse aliquo aliquâ re, parem esse alicui aliquâ re (*to be equal*) : æquare *or* æquiparare aliquem aliquâ re (*to equal*) : *not to yield to one in luxury*, aliquem luxuriâ æquare.

YIELDING, *s., by circumlocution. Our yielding at all proves at once*, &c., demonstrat id ipsum, quod cedimus (e. g., eos graves [esse] intolerabiles, *Quintilian*, 6, 2, 16).

YIELDING, obsequens ; obsequiosus ; facilis ; indulgens. SYN. *in* COMPLAISANT.

YOKE, *s.*, jugum (*properly and figuratively*) : jugum servitutis ; jugum servile ; servitus, -ūtis (*figuratively*). *To put on or impose a yoke*, jugum alicui imponere (*properly and figuratively*) : *to take off a yoke*, jugum alicui solvere *or* demere (*properly*) ; aliquem eximere servitio (*figuratively*) : *to shake off a yoke*, jugum excutere ; jugum exuere ; jugo se exuere (*properly and figuratively* ; exuere, *with the idea of gradually shaking off*) ; jugum servile a cervicibus dejicere ; servitutem exuere (*figuratively*) : *to bring any body under the yoke of slavery*, alicui jugum servitutis injungere : *to deliver any body from a yoke*, jugum servitutis a cervicibus alicujus depellere : *to submit to a yoke*, jugum accipere (*all figuratively*) : *to keep under the yoke of slavery*, aliquem servitute oppressum tenēre. *Hence, by metonymy = a pair of oxen (yoked together)*, jugum (boum).

YOKE, *v.*, jugum imponere (e. g., bubus) ; jugo aliquem subdere et ad currum jungere (*Plin.*, 8, 16, 20) ; (boves) jugo jungere (*Cic.*). *To yoke together*, (boves) conjungere.

YOKE-FELLOW, conjux (*husband or wife*) : socius (*companion*).

YOLK, vitellus (*the proper word*) : luteum (*Plin., the yellow*).

YON, } qui, quæ, quod illic, istic,
YONDER, } ibi est ; *or by* iste, -a, -ud ; ille, -a, -ud. *And yonder he is*, atque eccum (*said by one pointing to the object*) : *yonder comes Davus*, Davum video.

YORE. *Of yore, in time of yore*, olim ; antiquitus ; patrum *or* majorum memoriâ ; antehac. SYN. *in* ANCIENTLY.

YOU, tu (*singular nom.*) : vos (*plural nom.*) : te (*singular acc.*) : vos (*plural acc.*).

YOUNG, *adj. and s.* ‖ *Of persons*, parvus, parvulus (*not yet grown up ; opposed to* adultus) : infans (*under the seventh year*) : puer, puella (*a boy, girl, to the seventeenth year and beyond*) : adolescentulus, adolescens (*to the thirtieth year and beyond*) : juvenis (*a young man, to the forty-fifth year and beyond* : ☞ puer *is said of persons older than the seventeenth year, to denote their want of experience* ; adolescens, *especially, also, as implying absence of caution and considerateness which belong to old age* ; *and* juvenis, *as implying that the party is in the prime of life, still in full vigor*) : filius (*a son, as opposed to his father* ; e. g., *the young Marius*, Marius filius) : *a young man*, puer, adolescens, juvenis : filius (*a son, opposed to his father*) : *young people* [vid. YOUTH] : *still very young*, plane puer ; peradolescentulus : *that is still too young for any thing*, cujus ætas non matura alicujus rei. *To make young again*, juvenīles annos reddere alicui ; alicui juvenīlem quandam speciem reddere ; renovare : *to grow young again*, juvenescere ; repuerascere ; renovari. ‖ *Of animals*, pullus (*substantive, with the name of the animal added in an adjective* ; e. g., *a young horse*, pullus equinus) : catulus (*of the young of dogs and cats* ; e. g., catulus canis ; catulus felis : *figuratively, also, of the young of other animals* ; e. g., *of swine, sheep, serpents*) : juvencus, juvenca (*a bullock, heifer* ; juvencæ *also, figuratively, of young hens ; opposed to* vetĕres gallinæ, *Plin.*, 10, 53, 74). *The young*, soboles ; quæ bestiæ procreant (procrearunt) ; quæ procreata sunt ; quæ nata sunt : *to bring forth young*, fetus edĕre *or* procreare ; catulos parere. ‖ *Of trees and plants*, novellus : *a young vine*, vitis novella. ‖ *Of other things* ; novus : *a young (lately married) wife*, nova nupta : *a young husband*, novus marītus.

YOUNGER, junior, minor, *or* inferior ætate : annis inferior : ætate posterior (*later in respect of age*) : natu minor, minor (*especially of the younger of two brothers*). *A whole year younger*, toto anno junior : *some years younger*, aliquot annis minor.

YOUR, vester (vestra, vestrum) : vestrûm (*among you*) : tuus, -a, -um (*singular* ; e. g., *your majesty*, tua majestas). *On your account*, vestrâ causâ : propter vos.

YOURSELF, tu ipse : tute : tutemet : (*plural*), vos ipsi : vosmet : vosmet ipsi.

YOUTH. ‖ *The age of youth*, puerītia : ætas puerīlis (*childhood, to the time when the young Roman assumed the* toga virilis, *in his seventeenth year. From this year to the forty-sixth or fiftieth, persons able to bear arms were called* juniores, *as opposed to* seniores) : adolescentia (*from the seventeenth to the thirtieth, or even the fortieth year ; the period in which the youth is ripening into the man*) : juventas, ætas integra *or* confirmata (*the vigor of manhood ; from the thirtieth to the fortieth or fiftieth year*) : juventas (*youth in its first bloom*) : juventa (*rare in prose ; the whole period, years of youth*) : *in one's youth*, in puerītiâ : in adolescentiâ (*Suet., Claud.*, 41) ; *but usually by* puer *or* adolescens (*when a boy, when quite a youth*) : *from youth up*, a puero : a parvo : a parvulo : a pueris : a parvis : a parvulis (*the last three of several, or when one speaks of himself in the plural number*) ; ab adolescentiâ : ab adolescentulo : *from earliest youth*, a primis temporibus ætatis : a primâ *or* ab ineunte ætate : ab initio ætatis ; a primâ *or* ab ineunte adolescentiâ : a primo juventæ flore : *from tender youth*, a primâ infantiâ : a tenero : a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis (ἐξ ὀνύχων, *in epistolary style, Cic. ad Div.*, 1, 6, 2 ; *not to be used in other styles*) : *the flower of youth*, flos ætatis : ætas florens : flos juventæ : ætas integra : *to be in the (first) flower of youth*, in (primo) flore ætatis esse : ætate florēre : *to be still in the flower of youth*, integrâ esse ætate : *to die in the very flower of youth*, in ipso ætatis flore exstingui : in primo flore exstingui : medio in spatio integræ ætatis erīpi rebus humanis. ‖ *Young persons*, pueri, puellæ (*boys, girls*) : adolescentes, virgines (*youths, young women*) : juventus, juvenes (*young persons of both sexes*) : juniores (*young men able to bear arms ; opposed to* seniores ; vid. *above*) : *the youth of both sexes*, juvenes utriusque sexūs.

YOUTHFUL, puerīlis, *or by the genitive*, pueri *or* puerorum : adolescentis *or* adolescentium (*genitives*) : quod adolescentia fert : juvenīlis. SYN. *in* YOUTH.

YOUTHFULLY, juvenīliter.

YULE. Vid. CHRISTMAS.

Z.

ZANY. ‖ *Buffoon*, vid. ‖ *Simpleton*, homo ineptus, insulsus, fatuus.

ZEAL, studium : industria (*unwearied activity*). *Burning, fiery zeal*, studium ardens : ardor : fervor : *constant zeal*, assiduitas : *stirring, active zeal*, alacritas : studium acerrimum : *to apply one's zeal to a thing*, omne studium ad rem conferre : *to pursue one's studies with zeal*, studia urgēre : studia concelebrare (*of several, Cic., Invent.*, 1, 3, 4) : *to pursue them with less zeal (than formerly)*, studia remittere : *to have a zeal for any thing*, studio alicujus rei tenēri : *to have great zeal, to burn with zeal for any thing*, studio alicujus rei flagrare, ardēre, incensum esse : *zeal is*

excited, studium incitatur, inflammatur, incenditur: *to kindle, awaken zeal in a person for any thing*, alicujus studium aliquid faciendi commovēre: *with zeal*, studio: studiose: *with great zeal*, summo studio: studiosissime.

ZEALOT, acer alicujus rei defensor, propugnator.

ZEALOUS, studiosus (*always with a genitive of that on which one's zeal is bestowed*): acer (*sharp, fiery*, &c.): ardens (*burning*): vehemens (*violent*). *A zealous patriot*, civis acerrimus: *to have a zealous desire for any thing*, alicujus rei desiderio incensum esse *or* flagrare.

ZEALOUSLY, studio: studiose: acriter: ardenter: enixe (*with energy*): intente (*with attention and diligence*): industrie (*with constant exertion*). *To desire zealously*, ardenter cupere: *to assist one zealously in any thing*, aliquem enixe adjuvare ad aliquid (e. g., ad bellum): *to do, accomplish any thing zealously*, aliquid enixe facere (e. g., alicujus imperata): *to labor more zealously*, intentius opus facere: *very zealously*, omni *or* summo studio: studiosissime: enixissime: *to support any body most zealously*, aliquem enixissime juvare: *to be most zealously devoted or attached to any body*, esse alicujus studiosissimum *or* cupidissimum.

ZEBRA, * equus zebra (*Linn.*).

ZEBU, * bos Indicus.

ZENITH, * punctum verticis quod vulgo vocant zenith. *The sun is in the zenith*, * sol huic loco supra verticem est.

ZEPHYR, Zephyrus, Favonius (*Cic.*).

ZERO, * zero, *nom. indeclinable*. FIG. *To fall to zero*, ad nihilum venire: *to be at zero*, nihil valēre: nullo numero, loco, esse.

ZEST. Vid. RELISH.

ZIGZAG, discursus torti vibratique (*of lightning, Plin. Ep.*, 6, 20, 9). *To form a zigzag*, errorem volvere (*Liv.*): *zigzag letters*, * literarum figuræ tortuose serpentes. *The nearest adjective is* tortuosus.

ZINC, * zincum (*Linn.*).

ZODIAC, orbis signifer (*Cic., Div.*, 2, 42, 89): circulus signifer (*Vitr.*, 6, 1, 1): circulus, qui signifer vocatur (*Plin.*, 2, 4, 3); *or simply* signifer (*id.*, 2, 10, 7): orbis in duodecim partes distributus (*Cic., Tusc.*, 1, 28, 68): orbis duodecim signorum (*Cic., N. D.*, 2, 20, 53): limbus duodecim signorum (*Varr.*, 2, 3, 7). ☞ *The Greek* Zodiacus *is found only in later writers.*

ZONE. ‖ *A girdle*, cingulus. ‖ *A division of the earth*, cingulus terræ (*Cic., Somn. Scip.*, 6, *or De Rep.*, 6, 20, 21. ☞ *In poets and post-Augustan prose, usually* zona): cœlum: cœli regio, ora, *or* plaga (*quarter of the heavens*): positio cœli (*Tac., Agr.*, 11, 3): regio (*district*). *The torrid zone*, zona torrida (*Plin.*); ardores (*Sall., Jug.*, 18, 9). *The frigid zones*, glaciales cœli regiones (*after Col.*, 3, 1, 3): *the temperate zones*, temperatæ cœli regiones (*Vitr.*). *For a poetical description of the five zones*, vid. *Virg., Georg.*, 1, 233–238.

ZOOLITE, * pars animalis in lapidem conversa, mutata.

ZOOLOGICAL. *By genitive*, animantium. *A zoological garden*, vivarium (*Varro*): septum ferarum (*after Livy*).

ZOOLOGY, } * zoologia: * zoog-
ZOOGRAPHY, } raphia (*technical terms*): * descriptio animantium.

ZOOPHYTE, * zoophytum (*Linn.*).

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

Aaron, Aărŏn, -onis (*m.*).
Abæ, Abæ, -arum (*f.*).
Abantes, the, Abantes, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Abantes*, Abantĭus, -a, -um.
Abaris, Abaris, -idis *and* -is (*m.*).
Abas, Abas, -antis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Abas*, Abantĕus, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Abas*, Abantiades, -æ (*m.*); *daughter or female descendant of Abas*, Abantias, -adis (*f.*).
Abbeville, Abbātis villa (*f.*).
Abdēra, Abdēra, -æ (*f.*), *and* Abdēra, -orum (*n.*); *an Abderite*, Abderītes, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Abdera*, Abderītĭcus, -a, -um, *and* Abdērītānus, -a, -um.
Abel, Abĕl, -ēlis, *and* Abēlus, -i, *also* Abel, *indecl.* (*m.*); *of or belonging to Abel*, Abēlicus, -a, -um.
Abella, v. *Avella*.
Aberdeen, Aberdona, -æ (*f.*).
Abigail, Abĭgaīl, -ĭlis (*f.*).
Abĭjah, Abias, -æ (*m.*).
Abila, v. *Abyla*.
Abimelech, Abimelĕchus, -i (*m.*).
Abingdon, Abendonia, -æ (*f.*).
Abnōba, Abnōba, -æ, v. *Black Forest*.
Aborīgines, the, Aborīgines, -um (*m.*).
Aboukir, Canōpus, -i (*m.*).
Abraham, Abraham, -āmis, Abrahāmus, -i, *and* Abras, -æ (*m.*); *descendant of Abraham*, Abrahāmides *and* Abramides, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Abraham*, Abrāmēus, -a, -um.
Abrantes, Abrantium, -ii (*n.*).
Absalom, Absălon, or Absălo, -onis, *and* Absălomus, -i (*m.*).
Absyrtis, v. *Osero and Cherso*.
Absyrtus, Absyrtus, -i (*m.*).
Abula, v. *Avila*.
Abydos, Abydus, -i (*m. and f.*); *of or belonging to Abydos*, Abydēnus, -a, -um.
Abÿla, v. *Ceuta*.
Abyssinia, Abyssinia, -æ (*f.*).
Acamas, Acamas, -antis (*m.*).
Acanthus, Acanthus, -i (*m.*); *Acanthean*, Acanthius, -a, -um.
Acapulco, Portus Aquæ pulchræ.
Acarnania, Acarnānia, -æ (*f.*); *an Acarnanian*, Acarnān, -ānis; *the Acarnanians*, Acarnānes, -um (*m.*); *Acarnanian*, Acarnānĭcus, -a, -um.
Acastus, Acastus, -i (*m.*).
Acca, Acca, -æ (*f.*).
Acc, v. *Acre*.
Accrenza, Acherontia, -æ (*f.*).
Acesines, v. *Jenaub*.
Acesta, Acesta, -æ (*f.*); *the Acestans*, Acestæi, -orum (*m.*).
Acestes, Acestes, -æ (*m.*).
Achæa or Achaia, Achāia, -æ (*f.*); *Achæan*, Achæus, -a, -um; Achaĭus, -a, -um (*poetical*); Achīvus, -a, -um, *and* Achāĭcus, -a, -um; *the Achæans*, Achæi, -orum (*m.*); *an Achæan female*, Achāĭas, -ādis (*f.*).
Achæmenes, Achæmĕnes, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to Achæmenes*, Achæmenius, -a, -um; *a descendant of Achæmenes*, Achæmenides, -æ (*m.*).
Acharnæ, Acharnæ, -ārum (*f.*); *Acharnian*, Acharnānus, -a, -um, *and* Acharnensis, -e.
Achātes, Achātes, -æ (*m.*).
Acheloüs, the, Achēlōus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Achelous*, Achelōĭus, -a, -um; *a daughter of the Achelous*, Achelōis, -ĭdis, *and* Achelōĭas, -ădis.
Acheron, the, Achēron, -ontis (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Acheron, Acherontian*, Acherontĭcus, -a, -um, *and* Acherontē-

us, -a, -um; *also usually* Acherūsius, -a, -um.
Achillas, Achillas, -æ (*m.*).
Achilleid, the, Achillēĭs, -ĭdis (*f.*).
Achilles, Achilles, -is (*m.*), *poetical also* -ēi *and* -i (*after* 2*d decl.*); *of or belonging to Achilles*, Achillēus, -a, -um, *and* Achillĭăcus, -a, -um; *a son or descendant of Achilles*, Achillīdes, -æ (*m.*); *the tomb of Achilles*, Achillēum, -i (*n.*).
Acīdālia, Acīdālia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Acidalia, Acidalian*, Acīdālius, -a, -um.
Acilia, Acilia, -æ (*f.*).
Acilius, Acilius, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Acilius*, Acīlius, -a, -um, *and* Acĭlĭānus, -a, -um.
Aciris, v. *Acri*.
Acis, Acis, -idis (*m.*), *the river*; (*f.*) *the island*.
Acmon, Acmōn, -ōnis (*m.*).
Acœtes, Acœtes, -æ (*m.*).
Acrăgas, v. *Agrigentum*.
Acre (*St. Jean d'Acre*), Ace, -es, *and* Aca, -æ (*f.*).
Acri, the, Acĭris, -is (*m.*).
Acrisius, Acrisius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Acrisius*, Acrisiōnēus, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Acrisius*, Acrisiōnĭădes, -æ (*m.*); *daughter or female descendant of Acrisius*, Acrisiōnē, -ēs, *and* Acrisiōnēis, -ĭdis (*f.*);
Acrocerauniun, Acrocĕraunius, -a, -um; *the Acroceraunian mountains*, Acrocerāunia, -orum (*n.*).
Acrŏcōrinthus, Acrocorinthus, -i (*f.*).
Acron, Acron, -ōnis (*m.*).
Actæon, Actæon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Acte, Acte, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Acte, Actæan*, Actæus, -a, -um.
Actium, Actium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Actium, Actian*, Actiăcus, -a, -um, *and* Actius, -a, -um.
Actor, Actor, -ōris (*m.*); *son or descendant of Actor*, Actōrides, -æ.
Acŭleo, Acŭleo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Adam, Adāmus, -i, *also indecl.*, Adam (*m.*).
Adda, the, Addua, -æ (*f.*).
Adeline, Adelina, -æ (*f.*).
Adherbal, Adherbal, -ălis (*m.*).
Adiabene, Adiabēnē, -es, *and* -bēnā, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Adiabene*, Adiabēnicus, -a, -um, *and* Adiabēnus, -a, -um.
Adige, the, Athesis, -is (*m.*).
Admeto, Admēto, -ūs (*f.*).
Admētus, Admētus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Admetus, Admetēan*, Admetēus, -a, -um.
Adolphus, Adolphus, -i (*m.*).
Adonis, Adōnis, -is *or* -idis, *and* Adon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Adonis*, Adōnēus, -a, -um; *the festival of Adonis*, Adonia, -orum (*n.*).
Adour, the, Atūris, -is, *or* Atur, -ūris (*m.*).
Adramyttium, Adrămyttĭum, *or* -tēon, *genitive* -i (*n.*), *and* Adrămyttĕos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Adramyttium*, Adramyttēnus, -a, -um.
Adrastēa, Adrastēa *or* -tīa, -æ (*f.*).
Adrastus, Adrastus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Adrastus*, Adrastēus, -a, -um; *daughter or female descendant of Adrastus*, Adrastis, -ĭdis.
Adria, Adriăcus, Adrianus, &c., v. *Hadria*.
Adrianople, Adrianōpŏlis, -is (*f.*).
Adriatic Sea, the, Sinus Adriăticus.
Adrumētum, v. *Hadrumetum*.
Aduatŭca, v. *Tongres*.
Æa, Æa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Æa, Æan*, Æus, -a, -um.
Æăcus, Æăcus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging*

to Æacus, Æăcius, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Æacus*, Æăcĭdes, -æ; *of or belonging to a son of Æacus*, Æacidēus, -a, -um.
Æca, Æcæ, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Æca*, Æcæus, -a, -um.
Æas, Æas, -antis (*m.*).
Æantēum, v. *Ajax*.
Æbutius, Æbutius, -i (*m.*); *Æbutian*, Æbūtius, -a, -um.
Ædessa, v. *Edessa*.
Ædui, Ædui, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Ædui, Æduan*, Æduīcus, -a, -um.
Æētes, Æētes *or* Æēta, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Æētes, Æētæan*, Æētēus, -a, -um, *and* Æētius, -a, -um; *daughter or female descendant of Æetes*, Æētias, -ădis, Æētīne, -es, *and* Æētis, -ĭdis.
Ægæ, Ægæ *or* Ægeæ, -ārum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ægæ, Ægæan*, Ægæus, -a, -um; *inhabitants of Ægæ*, Ægēates, -ium (*m.*).
Ægæon, Ægæon, -ōnis *and later* -ōnis (*m.*).
Ægātes, the, Ægātes, -ium (*f.*).
Ægeæ, v. *Ægæ*.
Ægean, the, Sea, Ægæum Mare.
Ægēria, v. *Egeria*.
Ægeus, Ægēus, -i, *and* Ægĕus, -ĕos (*m.*); *son or descendant of Ægeus*, Ægīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Ægiale, Ægiāle, -es (*f.*).
Ægialeus, Ægialēus, -ēi, *and* Ægialĕus, -ĕos (*m.*).
Ægina, Ægīna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ægina*, Æginensis, -e, *and* Æginētĭcus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Ægina*, Æginēta, -æ (*m.*).
Æginium, Æginium, -ii (*n.*).
Ægīra, Ægīra, -æ (*f.*).
Ægisthus, -i (*m.*).
Ægium, Ægium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Ægium*, Ægius, -a, -um.
Ægle, Ægle, -es (*f.*).
Ægon, Ægon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Ægosthena, Ægosthēna, -orum (*n.*); *the inhabitants of Ægosthena*, Ægosthēnienses, -ium.
Ægypt, &c., v. *Egypt*.
Ægyptus, Ægyptus, -i (*m.*).
Ælian, Ælĭanus, -i (*m.*).
Ælian, v. *Ælius*; *Ælia*, Ælia, -æ (*f.*).
Ælius, Ælius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Ælius, Ælian*, Ælĭānus, -a, -um, *and* Ælius, -a, -um; *the Ælian house*, Ælia gens.
Aëllo, Aëllo, -ūs (*f.*).
Æmilia, Æmilia, -æ (*f.*).
Æmilius, Æmilius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Æmilius, or the Æmilian gens, Æmilian*, Æmilĭānus, -a, -um, *and* Æmilius, -a, -um.
Æmon, Æmon, -ōnis (*m.*); *son of Æmon*, Æmonīdes.
Æmonia, &c., v. *Hæmonia*.
Ænaria, v. *Ischia*.
Æneas, Æneas, -æ (*m.*); *son or descendant of Æneas*, Ænēades, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Æneas*, Ænēius, -a, -um; *a poem relating to Æneas*, Ænēis, -idos (*f.*).
Æneid, the, Ænēĭs, -idos (*f.*).
Ænia or Ænea, Ænia *or* Ænēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ænea, Æneæn.*, Æneātĭcus, -a, -um; *inhabitants of Ænea*, Æneātes, -um (*m.*); Æniānes, -um (*m.*); *and* Ænienses, -ium (*m.*).
Ænus, Ænus, -i, 1. (*m.*) *river*; 2. (*f.*) *city*.
Æolia, Æŏlia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Æolia, Æolian*, Æŏlicus, -a, -um, *and* Æolius, -a, -um; *the Æolians*, Æŏles,

-um (*m.*), *and* Æŏlii, -ōrum (*m.*); *land of the Æolians*, Æolis, -idos (*f.*).

Æolus, Æŏlus, -i (*m.*); *son or descendant of Æolus*, Æolĭdes, -æ (*m.*); *daughter or female descendant of Æolus*, Æolis, -idis (*f.*).

Æpўtus, Æpytus, -i (*f.*); *Æpytian, of or belonging to Æpytus*, Æpytius, -a, -um.

Æqui, the, Æqui, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Æqui, Æquian*, Æquicus, -a, -um, *and* Æquĭcŭlus, -a, -um; *an Æquian*, Æquicŭlus, -i (*m.*).

Æsar, the, Æsar, -āris (*m.*); *Æsarian*, Æsārĕus, -a, -um.

Æschines, Æschīnes, -is (*m.*).

Æschylus, Æschylus, -i (*m.*); *of Æschўlus, Æschylĕan*, Æschylĕus, -a, -um.

Æsculapius, Æsculapius, -ii (*m.*); *Æsculapian*, Æsculapius, -a, um; *a temple of Æsculapius*, Æsculāpium, -ii (*n.*).

Æsepus, the, Æsĕpus, -i (*m.*); *Æsepian*, Æsĕpius, -a, -um.

Æsernia, Æsernia, -æ (*f.*); *Æsernian, of or belonging to Æsernia*, Æsernīnus, -a, -um.

Æsis, Æsis, -is, 1. (*m.*) *a river.*—2. (*f.*) *a town; of or belonging to Æsis*, Æsīnas, -ātis (*adj.*).

Æson, Æson, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Æson*, Æsonius, -a, -um; *son of Æson*, Æsonīdes, -æ (*m.*).

Æsop, Æsōpus, -i (*m.*); *Æsopian, of or belonging to Æsop*, Æsōpēus, -a, -um, *and* Æsōpĭcus, -a, -um.

Æsŭla, Æsŭla, -æ (*f.*); *Æsŭlan*, Æsŭlānus, -a, -um.

Æthalia, v. *Elba.*

Æthiopia, v. *Ethiopia.*

Æthon, Æthon, -ōnis (*m.*).

Ætna, Ætna, -æ, *and* Ætne, -es (*f.*); *mountain and city; of or belonging to Ætna, Ætnean*, Ætnæus, -a, -um (*of the mountain*), *and* Ætnensis, -e (*of the city*).

Ætolia, Ætolia, -æ (*f.*); *Ætolian*, Ætolicus, -a, -um; Ætolius, -a, -um, *and* Ætolus, -a, -um; *an Ætolian*, Ætōlus, -i (*m.*); *an Ætolian female*, Ætōlis, -idis (*f.*).

Ætolus, Ætōlus, -i (*m.*); *son or descendant of Ætolus*, Ætōlides.

Afranius, Afranius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Afranius*, Afraniānus, -a, -um, *and* Afranius, -a, -um.

Africa, Africa, -æ (*f.*); *African*, Afer, Afrā, -um; Africānus, -a, -um, *and* Afrĭcus, -a, -um.

Agămede, Agamēdē, -es (*f.*).

Agămedes, Agamēdes, -is (*m.*).

Agamemnon, Agamemnon *or* -no, *genitive* -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Agamemnon*, Agamemnōnius, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Agamemnon*, Agamemnōnīdes, -æ (*m.*).

Aganippē, Aganippē, -es (*f.*); *Aganippēan*, Aganippēus, -a, -um, *and* Aganippĭcus, -a, -um; *also, fem. adj.* Aganĭppis, -idos.

Agar, v. *Hagar.*

Agatho, Agătho, -ōnis (*m.*).

Agathocles, Agăthocles, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to Agathocles, Agathoclean*, Agathoclēus, -a, -um.

Agathyrna, v. *St. Agatha.*

Agave, Agavē, -es (*f.*).

Agbatana, v. *Ecbatana.*

Agde, Agatha, -æ (*f.*).

Agen, Aginnum, -i (*n.*).

Agendicum, Agendicum, -i (*n.*).

Agenor, Agēnor, -ōris (*m.*); *of or belonging to Agenor*, Agēnōrēus, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Agenor*, Agēnōrides, -æ (*m.*).

Agesilāus, Agēsilāus, -i (*m.*).

Agesipolis, Agēsipolis, -is (*m.*).

Agincourt, Agincurtium, -ii (*n.*).

Agis, Agis, -idis, *acc.* Agin, *Cic., and* Agim, *Curt.* (*m.*).

Aglāŭra, Aglāïa, -æ, *and* -aïe, -es (*f.*).

Aglaophon, Aglaophon, -ontis (*m.*).

Aglauros, Aglauros, -i (*f.*).

Agnes, Agnes, -etis (*f.*).

Agnon, Agnon, -ōnis (*m.*).

Agnonides, Agnonīdes, -æ (*m.*).

Agrigentum, Agrigentum, -i (*n.*), *Greek* Acrăgas, -antis (*m.*); *of Agrigentum, Agrigentine*, Agrigentinus, -a, -um, *and* Acra- *or* Agragantinus, -a, -um.

Agrippa, Agrippa, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Agrippa*, Agrippiānus, -a, um, *and* Agrippīnus, -a, um.

Agrippina, Agrippīna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Agrippina*, Agrippīnensis, -e, *and* Agrippiniānus, -a, -um.

Agron, Agron, -onis (*m.*).

Agylla, Agylla, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Agylla*, Agyllīnus, -a, -um.

Agyrium, Agyrium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Agyrium, Agyrian*, Agyrinensis, -e, *and* Agyrīnus, -a, -um.

Ahab, Achābus, -i (*m.*).

Ahasuerus, Ahasuerus, -i (*m.*).

Aia, the, Allia, -æ (*f.*).

Aix, Aquæ Sextiæ (*pl., f.*).

Aix-la-Chapelle, Aquisgranum, -i (*n.*).

Ajaccio, Urcinium, -ii (*n.*).

Ajax, Ajax, -ācis (*m.*); *tomb of Ajax*, Æantium, -ii (*n.*).

Akhissar, Thyatīra, -æ (*f.*).

Alabanda, Alabanda, -æ (*f.*), *and* Alabanda, -ōrum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Alabanda*, Alabandensis, -e; Alabandēnus, -a, -um; Alabandĭcus, -a, -um; *and* Alabandīnus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Alabanda*, Alabandeus, -ei (*m.*); *the inhabitants of Alabanda*, Alabandes, -ium (*m.*), *and* Alabandi, -ōrum.

Alans, the, Alāni, -ōrum (*m.*); *Alanian*, Alānus, -a, -um.

Alaric, Alarĭcus, -i (*m.*).

Alastor, Alastor, -ōris (*m.*).

Alatri, Aletrium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Alatri*, Aletrīnas, ātis (*adj.*).

Alazon, the, } Alazon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Alasan, the, }

Alba, Alba, -æ (*f.*); *Alban*, Albānus, -a, -um, *and* Albensis, -e; *the Albans*, Albani, -ōrum (*m.*).

Albania, Albānia, -æ (*f.*); *Albanian*, Albānus, -a, -um.

Albany, Albania, -æ (*f.*); Villa Albana; *Albanian*, Albānus, -a, -um.

Albengo, Albium Ingaunum, -i (*n.*).

Albinius, Albinius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Albinius*, Albiniānus, -a, -um.

Albinus, Albinus, -i, (*m.*).

Albion, Albion, -ōnis, 1. (*f.*) *as country.*—2. (*m.*) *as masc., prop. n.*

Albis, Albis, -is (*m.*).

Albium, Albium, -ii (*n.*), v. *Albengo and Vintimiglia.*

Albius, Albius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Albius or the Albia gens*, Albius, -a, -um, *and* Albiānus, -a, -um.

Albucius, Albucius, -ii (*m.*); *Albucian*, Albucius, -a, -um.

Alcæus, Alcæus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Alcæus, Alcaic*, Alcāicus, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Alcæus*, Alcīdes, -æ (*voc.* -dē *and* -dā).

Alcala, Complutum, -i (*n.*).

Alcamenes, Alcămĕnes, -is (*m.*).

Alcander, Alcander, -dri (*m.*).

Alcanor, Alcānor, -ōris (*m.*).

Alcathoë, Alcathoe, -es (*f.*).

Alcathous, Alcathous, -i (*m.*).

Alce, Alce, -es (*f.*).

Alcenor, Alcēnor, -ōris (*m.*).

Alcestis, Alcestis, -is (*f.*).

Alcibiades, Alcibiădes, -is (*voc.* -dē).

Alcidamas, Alcidamas, -antis (*m.*).

Alcides, v. *Alcæus.*

Alcimachus, Alcimachus, -i (*m.*).

Alcimede, Alcimēde, -es (*f.*).

Alcimedon, Alcimēdon, -ontis (*m.*).

Alcimus, Alcimus, -i (*m.*).

Alcinoüs, Alcinoüs, -i (*m.*).

Alcis, Alcis, -idis (*f.*).

Alcmæon, Alcmæo, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Alcmæon*, Alcmæōnius, -a, -um.

Alcman, Alcman, -ānis (*acc. also* -ānă); *of or belonging to Alcman*, Alcmānicus, -a, -um, *and* Alcmānius, -a, -um.

Alcmena, Alcmēna, -æ, *or* Alcmēnē, -es (*f.*).

Alcon, Alco, -ōnis (*m.*).

Alcyone, Alcyŏnē, -es (*f.*); *Alcyonean*, Alcyonēus, -a, -um.

Aldborough, Isurium, -ii (*n.*).

Alderney, Riduna, -æ (*f.*).

Alecto, Ălectō *or* Allectō, -ūs (*f.*).

Alelan, Alēius, -a, -um; *the Alcian plain*, Alēius campus.

Alemanni, the, Alemanni, -ōrum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Alemanni, Alemannic*, Alemannicus, -a, -um.

Alemon, Alēmon, -ōnis (*m.*); *son or descendant of Alemon*, Alemōnides, -æ (*m.*).

Aleppo, Berœa, -æ (*f.*).

Aleria, Alēria, -æ (*f.*), *and* Alalia, -æ (*f.*).

Alētes, Alētes, -æ (*m.*).

Aletium, Aletium, -ii (*n.*); *Aletian, of or belonging to Aletium*, Aletīnus, -a, -um.

Alexander, Alexander, -dri (*m.*).

Alexandria, Alexandrēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Alexandria, Alexandrine*, Alexandrīnus, -a, -um.

Alexandrŏpolis, Alexandrŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*).

Alexio, Alexio, -ōnis (*m.*).

Alfenus, Alfēnus, -i (*m.*).

Alfred, Alfrēdus, -i; *purer Latin*, Irenæus, -i (*m.*).

Algidus, Algidus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Algidus*, Algidensis, -e, *and* Algidus, -a, -um.

Algier, Algeria, -æ (*f.*); Julia Cæsarēa (*f.*).

Alicante, Lucentum, -i (*n.*).

Alimentus, Alimentus, -i (*m.*).

Alinda, Alinda, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Alinda*, Alindensis, -e.

Alise, Alesia, -æ (*f.*).

Allia, Allia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to the Allia*, Alliensis, -e.

Alice, Alicia, -æ (*f.*).

Allienus, Alliēnus, -i (*m.*).

Allier, the, Elāver, -ēris (*m.*).

Allifæ, Allifæ, -arum (*pl., f.*); *of or belonging to Allifæ, Allifanian*, Allifānus, -a, -um.

Allobrogian, an, Allobrox, -ŏgis (*m.*); *the Allobrogians*, Allobrŏges, -um; *Allobrogian*, Allobrŏgicus, -a, -um.

Almaden, Sisāpon, -ōnis (*f.*).

Almo, Almo, -ōnis (*m.*), 1. *a river.*—2. *a man's name:* Almon, -ōnis (*f.*), *a city.*

Alnwick, Alnevicum, -i (*n.*).

Aloëus, Aloëus, -ei (*m.*); *son or descendant of Aloeus*, Aloïdes, -æ (*m.*).

Alŏnē, Alone, -es (*f.*).

Alontio, v. *Aluntium.*

Alope, Alope, -es (*f.*).

Alorus, Alorus, -i (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Alorus*, Aloritæ, -arum (*m.*).

Alphenor, Alphēnor, -ōris (*m.*).

Alphēus, the, Alphēus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Alpheus*, Alphēus, -a, -um; *as pecul. fem. adj.*, Alphēĭas, -ādis (*p.*).

Alps, the, Alpes, -ium (*f.*); *of or belonging to the Alps, Alpine*, Alpīnus, -a, -um, *and* Alpĭcus, -a, -um.

Alsace, Alsatia, -æ (*f.*).

Alsium, Alsium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Alsium*, Alsiensis, -e, *and* Alsius, -a, -um.

Altinum (*mod. Altino*), Altinum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Altinum*, Altīnās, *gen.* -ātis, *and* Altīnus, -a, -um.

Aluntium (*now Alontio*), Aluntium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Aluntium*, Aluntīnus, -a, -um.

Alyattes, Alyattes, -is *or* -ei (*m.*).

Alymon, Alymon, -ōnis (*m.*).

Alyzia, Alyzia *or* -zēa, -æ (*f.*).

Amalec, Amalēchus, -i (*m.*).

Amalekites, the, Amalechītæ, -arum (*m.*).

Amalfi, Melphia, -æ (*f.*).

Amalthēa, Amalthēa, -æ (*f.*); *temple of Amalthea*, Amalthēum, -i (*n.*).

Amanda, Amanda, -æ (*f.*).

Amanus, Amānus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Amanus*, Amaniensis, -e, *and* Amanicus, -a, -um; *the passes of Amānus*, Amanicæ pylæ.

Amaryllis, Amărўllis, -idis (*f.*), *acc.* -idă, *voc.* -i.

Amarynthus, Amarynthus, -i; *Amarynthian*, Amarynthis, -idis (*fem. adj.*).

Amaseno, the, Amasenus, -i (*m.*).

Amasia, Amasia, -æ (*f.*), *a city*; (*m.*) *masc. prop. name.*

Amasis, Amāsis, -is (*m.*).

Amastris (*now Amastro*), Amastris, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Amastris*, Amastriānus, -a, -um; *inhabitants of Amastris*, Amastriāni, -orum (*m.*).

Amathus, Amāthūs, -untis (*f.*), *acc. poet.* -unta; *of or belonging to Amathus, Amathusian*, Amathūsius, -a, -um, *and* Amathūsiācus, -a, -um.

Ambiani, the, Ambiani, -orum (*m.*).

Ambiorix, Ambiorix, -īgis (*m.*).

Ambivius, Ambivius, -ii (*m.*).

Ambracia, Ambrăcia, -æ (*f.*); *Ambracian*, Ambrăcius, -a, -um; Ambrăciensis, -e; *Ambracian Gulf* (*now Gulf of Arta*), Ambracius sinus; *an inhabitant of Am-*

bracia, Ambrăciōta *or* -tes, *gen.* -æ (*m.*); *fem. adj.* Ambracias, -ādis.

Ambrōnes, the, Ambrōnes, -um (*m.*).

Ambrōsius, Ambrōsius, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Ambrose, Ambrosian*, Ambrōsiānus, -a, -um.

Amelia, Amelia, -æ (*f.*). Vid., *also, Ameria.*

Ameria (*now Amelia*), Amēria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ameria, Amerian*, Amērīnus, -a, -um.

America, Amerīca, -æ (*f.*); *for long quantity of penult*, v. *Humboldt, Hist. de la Geog.*, vol. iv., p. 52, *sq.*; *American*, Amerīcānus, -a, -um; *the United States of America*, Civitates Fœderatæ Amerīcānæ; *North America*, Amerīca Septentrionālis; *South America*, Amerīca Meridiāna.

Amestratus, Amestrātus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Amestratus, Amestratian*, Amestrātīnus, -a, -um.

Amiens, Samarobriva, -æ (*f.*).

Amilcar, v. *Hamilcar.*

Aminæan, Aminæus, -a, -um.

Amisus, Amīsus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Amisus, Amisian*, Amīsēnus, -a, -um.

Amiternum, Amiternum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Amiternum, Amiternian*, Amītĕrnīnus, -a, -um, *and poet.* Amiternus, -a, -um.

Amitinum, Amitīnum, -i (*n.*); *Amitinian*, Amitinensis, -e.

Ammianus, Ammiānus, -i (*m.*).

Ammon, Ammon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Ammon, Ammonian*, Ammōniācus, -a, -um.

Ammonites, the, Ammonitæ, -arum (*m.*).

Amœbeus, Amœbēus, -ei (*m.*); *acc. poet.* -ĕă.

Amorgus, Amorgos *or* -gus, -i (*f.*).

Amos, Amosus, -i, *and* Amos, *indecl.* (*m.*).

Ampelius, Ampelius, -ii (*m.*).

Amphiāraus, Amphiārāus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Amphiaraus*, Amphiārāēus, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Amphiaraus*, Amphiarāīdes, -æ (*m.*).

Amphicrates, Amphicrātes, -is (*m.*).

Amphictyon, Amphictyon, -ōnis (*m.*); *the Amphictyons*, Amphictyŏnes, -um, *acc.* -ăs (*Amphictyonic council*).

Amphidamas, Amphidāmas, -antis (*m.*).

Amphilochi, the, Amphilōchi, -orum (*m.*); *the country of the Amphilochi*, Amphilochia, -æ (*f.*); *Amphilochian*, Amphilochicus, -a, -um, *or* -lochius, -a, -um.

Amphilochus, Amphilochus, -i (*m.*).

Amphimedon, Amphimēdon, -ontis (*m.*).

Amphinŏmus, Amphinōmus, -i (*m.*).

Amphīon, Amphīon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Amphion*, Amphiōnius, -a, -um.

Amphipolis, Amphĭpŏlis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Amphipolis, Amphipolitan*, Amphipolītānus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Amphipolis*, Amphipŏlītes, -æ (*m.*).

Amphissa, Amphissa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Amphissa*, Amphissius, -a, -um.

Amphithēmis, Amphithēmis, -ĭdis (*m.*).

Amphitrīte, Amphitrīte, -ēs (*f.*).

Amphitryo, Amphitrŭo *or* Amphitrўon, -ōnis (*m.*); *son or descendant of Amphitryo.* Amphitryōniădes, -æ (*m.*); *fem. adj., of or descended from Amphitryo*, Amphitryōnis, -ĭdis.

Amphrysus, Amphrўsus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Amphrysus, Amphrysian*, Amphrўsius, -a, -um, *and* Amphrўsiācus, -a, -um.

Ampsaga, the, Ampsāga, -æ (*m.*).

Ampsanctus, Ampsanctus, -i (*m.*).

Ampycus, Ampўcus, -i (*m.*); *son or descendant of Ampycus*, Ampўcĭdes, -æ (*m.*).

Ampyx, Ampyx, -ўcis (*m.*).

Amsanctus, v. *Ampsanctus.*

Amsterdam, Amstelædamum *and* -lodamum, -i (*n.*).

Amulius, Amūlius, -ii (*m.*).

Amy, Amīcia, -æ, *and* Amăta, -æ (*f.*).

Amyclæ, Amyclæ, -ārum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Amyclæ, Amyclæan*, Amyclæus, -a, -um, *and* Amyclānus, -a, -um.

Amyclas, Amyclas, -æ (*m.*); *son or descendant of Amyclas*, Amyclīdes, -æ (*m.*).

Amycus, Amўcus, -i (*m.*).

Amydon, Amўdon, -ōnis (*f.*).

Amўmŏne, Amўmōnē, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Amymone*, Amўmōnius, -a, -um.

Amynander, Amўnander, -dri (*m.*).

Amyntas, Amyntas, -æ (*m.*); *son or descendant of Amyntas*, Amyntiădes, -æ (*m.*).

Amyntor, Amyntor, -ŏris (*m.*); *son or descendant of Amyntor*, Amyntorides, -æ (*m.*).

Amўthāon, Amўthāon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or descended from Amythaon*, Amythāōnius, -a, -um.

Amyzon, Amyzon, -ōnis (*f.*).

Anacharsis, Anăcharsis, -is (*m.*).

Anacreon, Anacrĕon, -ontis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Anacreon, Anacreontic*, Anacreontēus, -a, -um, *or* -tĭus, -a, -um, *and* Anacreonticus, -a, -um.

Anactorium, Anactōrium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Anactorium, Anactorian*, Anactōrius, -a, -um.

Anagnia, Anagnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Anagnia, Anagnian*, Anagnīnus, -a, -um.

Anaitis, Anaïtis, -ĭdis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Anaïtis*, Anaïticus, -a, -um.

Ananias, Ananīas, -æ (*m.*).

Anaphe, Anăphe, -es (*f.*).

Anāpo, the, Anāpis, -is, *or* Anāpus, -i (*m.*).

Anas, the, Anas, -æ (*m.*).

Anastasius, Anastāsius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Anastasius*, Anastāsiānus, -a, -um.

Anaurus, the, Anaurus, -i (*m.*).

Anaxagoras, Anaxăgŏras, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Anaxagoras, Anaxagorean*, Anaxagorēus, -a, -um.

Anaxander, Anaxander, -dri (*m.*).

Anaxarchus, Anaxarchus, -i (*m.*).

Anaxarete, Anaxărēte, -es (*f.*).

Anaxilaus, Anaxilaus, -i (*m.*).

Anaximander, Anaximander, -dri (*m.*).

Anaxĭmĕnes, Anaxĭmĕnes, -is (*m.*).

Anaxipolis, Anaxipŏlis, -is (*m.*).

Ancæus, Ancæus, -i (*m.*).

Ancalites, the Ancālītes, -um (*m.*).

Ancharius, Ancharius, -ii (*m.*); *Anchar-ian, of or belonging to Ancharius*, Ancharianus, -a, -um.

Anchĕmolus, Anchĕmŏlus, -i (*m.*).

Anchiale, Anchiālē, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Anchiale*, Anchialītanus, -a, -um (*late*).

Anchialus, Anchiālus, -i (*f.*), *a city*; (*m.*) *man's name.*

Anchises, Anchīses, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Anchises*, Anchisæus *or* -sēus, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Anchises*, Anchīsiădes, -æ (*m.*).

Ancona, Ancon, -ōnis, *and* Ancōna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ancona*, Anconītānus, -a, -um.

Ancus, Ancus, -i (*m.*).

Ancyra, Ancўra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ancyra*, Ancўrānus, -a, -um.

Andalusia, Bætica, -æ (*f.*), *or* Vandalitia, -æ (*f.*).

Andanis, the, Andānis, -is (*m.*).

Andatis, Andātis, -is (*f.*).

Andantonium, Andantonium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Andantonium*, Andantoniensis, -e.

Andegavi, the, Andegāvi, -orum (*m.*).

Andera, Andēra, -orum (*n.*).

Anderitum, Andērītum, -i (*n.*).

Andernach, Antunnācum, -i (*n.*).

Andes, the, Andes, -ium (*m.*); 1. *a people of Gaul, and*, 2. *city of Italy*; *of or belonging to Andes* (2), Andīnus, -a, -um.

Andocīdes, Andŏcīdes, -is (*m.*).

Andræmon, Andræmon, -ōnis (*m.*).

Andrew, Andrēas, -æ (*m.*).

Andriaca, Andriaca, -æ, *and* -iace, -es (*f.*).

Andrian, v. *Andros.*

Andricus, Andrīcus, -i (*m.*).

Andriscus, Andriscus, -i (*m.*).

Andro, v. *Andron.*

Androbulus, Androbūlus, -i (*m.*).

Androcles, Androcles, -is (*m.*).

Androcydes, Androcўdes, -is (*m.*).

Andrōgeus, Andrōgĕus, -i *and* -on, *gen.* -onis, *acc.* -ona (*m.*); *of or belonging to Androgeus*, Andrōgĕōnēus, -a, -um.

Andromache, Andrŏmăchē, -es, *and* -cha, -æ (*f.*).

Andromeda, Andrŏmēda, -æ, *and* -mēdē, -ēs (*f.*).

Andromenes, Andrŏmēnes, -is (*m.*).

Andron, Andrŏn, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Andron*, Andronius, -a, -um.

Andronicus, Andronīcus, -i (*m.*).

Andros, Andros *and* Andrus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Andros, Andrian*, Andrius, -a, -um.

Androsthenes, Androsthēnes, -is (*m.*).

Androtion, Androtion, -onis (*m.*).

Andorra, Andura, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Andorra*, Andurensis, -e.

Anemo (*now Amone*), *the*, Anēmo, -onis (*m.*).

Anemurium, Anēmūrium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Anemurium*, Anemuriensis, -e.

Angerōna, Angĕrōna, -æ (*f.*); *festival in honor of Angerona*, Angeronālia, -ium *and* -orum (*n.*).

Angers, Andegāva, -æ (*f.*).

Angitia, Angitia, -æ (*f.*).

Anglesey, Mona, -æ (*f.*).

Anglī, the, v. *England.*

Angora, Ancўra, -æ (*f.*)

Angrivarii, Angrivārii, -orum (*m.*).

Anicius, Anīcius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Anicius, Anician*, Aniciānus, -a, -um.

Anio (*now Teverone*), *the*, Anio, -onis, Anien, -ēnis, *and* Anienus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Anio*, Anienus, -a, -um (*poet.*), *and* Aniensis, -e; *a dweller on the Anio*, Aniēnicōla, -æ (*m.*).

Anigros, the, Anigros, -i (*m.*).

Anistorgis, Anistorgis, -is (*f.*).

Anius, Anius, -ii (*m.*).

Anjou, Andes, -ium (*m.*); *of Anjou*, Andinus, -a, -um.

Anna, } Anna, -æ (*f.*).
Anne, }

Annæa, Annæa, -æ (*f.*).

Annæus, Annæus, -i (*m.*).

Annalis, Annālis, -is (*m.*).

Annapolis, Annapolis, -is (*f.*).

Anneia, Anneīa, -æ (*f.*).

Annelus, Annelus, -ii, (*m.*).

Annianus, Anniānus, -i (*m.*).

Annibal, v. *Hannibal.*

Anniceris, Annicĕris, -is *and* -idis (*m.*); *the followers of Anniceris*, Annicĕrei, -orum (*m.*).

Annia, Annia, -æ (*f.*).

Annius, Annius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Annius, Annian*, Annius, -a, -um; Anniānus, -a, -um; *descendants of the Annia gens*, Anniādæ, -arum (*m.*).

Ansbach, Onolsbacum, -i (*n.*).

Anser, Anser, -ĕris (*m.*).

Antæopolis, Antæopolis, -is (*f.*); *Antæopolitan*, Antæŏpŏlites, -æ (*m.*).

Antæus, Antæus, -i (*m.*).

Antandros, Antandros, *and* -drus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Antandros*, Antandrius, -a, -um.

Antarctic Ocean, Oceanus Antarcticus.

Antemnæ, Antemnæ, -arum (*f.*), *also in sing., but unus.*, -emna, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Antemnæ*, Antemnātes, -ium, (*m.*).

Antenor, Antēnor, -ŏris (*m.*); *of or belonging to Antenor*, Antēnŏrĕus, -a, -um; *son of Antenor*, Antēnŏrides, -æ (*m.*).

Anteros, Antĕros, -ōtis (*m.*).

Anthedon, Anthēdon, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Anthedon*, Anthedōnius, -a, -um.

Anthemus, Anthēmus, -untis (*f.*), *and* Anthemūsias, -ădis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Anthemus*, Anthemūsius, -a, -um.

Anthium, Anthium, -ii (*n.*).

Anthony, v. *Antonius.*

Antiānīra, Antiānīra, -æ (*f.*).

Antibes, Antipolis, -is (*f.*).

Anticinŏbis, Anticinōbis, -idis (*f.*).

Anticlea, Anticlēa, -æ (*f.*).

Anticlīdes, Anticlīdes, -æ (*m.*).

Anticўra, Anticўra, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Anticyra*, Anticўrenses, -ium (*m.*).

Antigenes, Antigēnes, -is (*m.*).

Antigenīdes, Antigēnīdas, *and* -des, -æ (*m.*).

Antigŏne, Antigŏnē, -es, *and* -gona, -æ (*f.*).

Antigonēa, Antigonēa *or* -nīa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Antigonea*, Antigŏnensis, -e.

Antigŏnus, Antigŏnus, -i (*m.*).

Antigua, Antiqua, -æ (*f.*).

Antilibanus, Antilībanus, -i (*m.*).

Antilochus, Antilŏchus, -i (*m.*).

Antimachus, Antimăchus, -i (*m.*).
Antinōus, Antinōus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Antinous*, Antinōēus, -a, -um.
Antinum, Antinum, -i (*n.*); *inhabitants of Antinum*, Antinātes, -um (*m.*).
Antioch, Antiŏchēa, *and* -chīa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Antioch*, Antiŏchensis, -e; Antiŏchēnus, -a, -um (*late*); Antiŏchēus *or* -chīus, -a, -um (*Cic.*); *the inhabitants of Antioch*, Antiochienses, -ium (*m.*).
Antiochus, Antiŏchus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Antiochus*, Antiochīnus, -a, -um (e. g., bellum, &c., *Cic.*); *pecul. fem.*, Antiŏchis, -idos.
Antiope, Antiŏpē, -ēs, *and* -opa, -æ (*f.*).
Antiparos, Oleārus, -i (*f.*).
Antipăter, Antipăter, -tri (*m.*).
Antipatria, Antipatria, -æ (*f.*).
Antiphas, Antiphas, -antis (*m.*).
Antiphātes, Antiphātes, -æ (*m.*).
Antiphellus, Antiphellus *or* -los, -i (*f.*).
Antipho, Antipho, -ōnis, *and* Antiphon, -ontis (*m.*).
Antipŏlis, Antipŏlis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Antipolis*, Antipŏlītānus, -a, -um.
Antirrhium, Antirrhium, -i (*n.*).
Antissa, Antissa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Antissa*, Antissæus, -a, -um.
Antisthĕnes, Antisthĕnes, -is *and* -æ (*m.*).
Antistius, Antistius, -ii (*m.*).
Antium, Antium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Antium*, Antias, *gen.* -ātis; Antiānus, -a, -um; Antiātīnus, -a, -um; Antiensis, -e; *and* Antius, -a, -um.
Antōnīnus, Antōnīnus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Antoninus*, Antoninianus, -a, -um.
Antoniopŏlis, Antoniopŏlis, -is (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Antoniopolis*, Antoniopŏlītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Antonius, Antōnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Antonius*, Antoniānus, -a, -um, *and* Antonius, -a, -um.
Antrim, Antrīnum, -i (*n.*).
Antron, Antron, -ōnis (*f.*).
Antwerp, Antuerpia, -æ (*f.*); *of Antwerp*, Antuerpianus, -a, -um, *and* Antuerpiensis, -e.
Anubis, Anūbis, -is *and* -idis (*m.*).
Anxur, Anxur, -ūris (*n.*), *a city*; *also a mountain and name of a hero, both masc.*; *of or belonging to Anxur*, Anxūras, -ātis, *and* Anxurus, -a, -um (*poet.*).
Anytus, Anȳtus, -i (*m.*).
Aon, Aon, -ōnis (*m.*); *son or descendant of Aon*, Aonides, -æ (*m.*).
Aŏnia, Aŏnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Aonia*, Aŏnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Aŏnis, -idis; *inhabitants of Aŏnia*, Aŏnes, -um, *acc.* -as (*m.*).
Aosta, Augusta Prætoria (*f.*).
Aŏus, the, Aŏūs, -i (*m.*).
Apămēa, Apamēa or -mīa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Apamea*, Apāmensis, -e, *and* Apāmēnus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Apamea*, Apamei, -orum (*m.*).
Apella, Apella, -æ (*m.*).
Apelles, Apelles, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to Apelles*, Apellēus, -a, -um.
Apennines, the (*mountains*), Apennīni Montes (*m.*); *Apennine*, Apennīnus, -a, -um.
Aper, Aper, Apri (*m.*).
Aperantia, Aperantia, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Aperantia*, Aperantii, -orum (*m.*).
Aphareus, Aphāreus, -ei (*m.*); *of or relating to Aphareus*, Apharēius, -a, -um.
Aphas, Aphas, -antis (*m.*).
Aphesas, Aphēsas, -antis, *acc.* -anta (*m.*).
Aphidna, Aphidna, -æ, *and* -idnæ, -arum (*f.*).
Aphrodisias, Aphrōdīsias, -ādis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Aphrodisias*, Aphrodisiensis, -e, *and* Aphrodisiēus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Aphrodisias*, Aphrodisienses, -ium (*m.*).
Aphrodisium, Aphrodīsium, -ii (*n.*).
Apicius, Apicius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Apicius, Apician*, Apiciānus, -a, -um, *and* Apicius, -a, -um.
Apidanus, the, Apidānus, -i (*m.*).
Apion, Apion, -onis (*m.*).
Apis, Apis, -is (*m.*).
Apodoti, the, Apōdōti, -orum (*m.*).
Apollinaris, Apollinaris, -is (*m.*).
Apollo, Apollo, -inis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Apollo*, Apollinēus, -a, -um, *and* Apollināris, -e.

Apollōdōrus, Apollōdōrus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Apollodorus*, Apollodorēus, -a, -um; *the followers or imitators of Apollodorus*, Apollodorēi, -orum (*m.*).
Apollonia, Apollōnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Apollonia*, Apollōniensis, -e, *and* Apollōniāticus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Apollonia*, Apollōniātes, -æ, *and* Apollonias, -atis (*m.*).
Apollonides, Apollōnīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Apollonis, Apollōnis, -idis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Apollonis*, Apollōnīdensis, -e.
Apollonius, Apollonius, -ii (*m.*).
Apollos, Apollos, -i (*m.*).
Apollyon, Apollyon, -ōnis, (*m.*).
Aponus, Apōnus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Aponus*, Apōnīnus, -a, -um, *and* Apōnus, -a, -um.
Appenzell, Abbatis Cella (*f.*).
Appia, Appia, -æ (*f.*), *a city*; *of or belonging to Appia, Appian*, Appiānus, -a, -um.
Appian, v. *Appius*; *Appian Way*, Appia Via (*f.*).
Appius, Appius, -ii (*m.*), *and Appia*, Appia, -æ (*f.*), *Roman proper names*; *the Appian family*, Appia gens; *of or belonging to the Appia gens, or to Appius*, Appiānus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* Appias, -ādis; *son or descendant of Appius*, Appiādes, -æ (*m.*).
Appleby, Aballaba, -æ (*f.*).
Appuleius, Appūlēius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Appuleius*, Appulēiānus, -a, -um.
Appulia, v. *Apulia*.
Apronius, Apronius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Apronius*, Aprōniānus, -a, -um.
Aprustum, Aprustum, -i (*n.*); *inhabitants of Aprustum*, Aprustāni, -orum (*m.*).
Apta (*a city*), Apta (Julia), -æ (*f.*); *inhabitants of Apta*, Aptenses, -ium (*m.*).
Apuleius, v. *Appuleius*.
Apulia, Apūlia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Apulia, Apulian*, Apūlus, -a, -um, *and* Apūlicus, -a, -um.
Apulum, Apulum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Apulum*, Apulensis, -e.
Aquila, Aquila, -æ (*m.*).
Aquileia, Aquilēia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Aquileia*, Aquileiensis, -e, *and* Aquilēius, -a, -um.
Aquilius, Aquīlius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Aquilius*, Aquiliānus, -a, -um, *and* Aquīlius, -a, -um.
Aquinum (*now Aquino*), Aquīnum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Aquinum*, Aquinas, -ātis; *the inhabitants of Aquinum*, Aquīnates, -ium.
Aquitania, Aquitānia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Aquitania*, Aquitānus, -a, -um; Aquitānicus, -a, -um; *and* Aquitānensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Aquitania, Aquitāni*, Aquitāni, -ōrum (*m.*).
Arabella, Arabella, -æ (*f.*).
Arabia, Arăbia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Arabia, Arabian*, Arabicus, -a, -um; Arabius, -a, -um (Arabus, -a, -um; Arabiānus, -a, -um; *and* Arabīnus, -a, -um, *late*); *an Arab*, Arabs, -ābis (*m.*); *an Arab female*, Arabissa, -æ; *the Arabians*, Arābes, -um.
Arachne, Arachne, -ēs (*f.*); *of or belonging to Arachne*, Arachnæus, -a, -um.
Arachōsia, Arachōsia, -æ (*f.*); *Arachosian*, Arachōsius, -a, -um; *the Arachosians*, Arachosii, -orum, *and* Arachōtæ, -arum (*m.*).
Aracynthus, Aracynthus, -i (*m.*).
Arădus, Arădus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Aradus*, Arădēus, -a, -um, *and* Arădius, -a, -um.
Aragon, Aragonia, -æ (*f.*).
Aramæa, Aramæa, -æ (*f.*); *the Aramæi*, Aramæi, -orum (*m.*).
Arar, the, Arar *or* Ărăris, -is, *acc.* -im *sometimes* -in, *abl.* -i (*m.*); *of the Arar*, Ărărĭcus, -a, -um.
Ararat, Ararat (*m.*), *indecl.*
Aratus, Arātus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Aratus*, Aratēus, -a, -um.
Arausio, Arausio, -ōnis (*f.*).
Araxes, the, Araxes, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Araxes*, Araxēus, -a, -um.
Arbaces, Arbăces, -is (*m.*).
Arbēla, Arbēla, -orum (*n.*); *the country of, around Arbela*, Arbēlītis, -idis (*f.*).
Arcadia, Arcădia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Arcadia, Arcadian*, Arcădicus, -a, -um, *and* Arcadius, -a, -um; *an Arcadian*, Arcas, -ădis (*m.*), *acc. poet.* -dă, *and pl.* -dās.
Arcadius, Arcădius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Arcadius*, Arcadiānus, -a, -um.
Arcæ, Arcæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Arcæ, Arcan*, Arcānus, -a, -um.
Arcesilas, Arcesilas, -æ (*m.*).
Arcesilāus, Arcĕsilāus, -i (*m.*).
Archangel, Archangelopŏlis, -is, *and* Michaëlopŏlis, -is (*f.*).
Arche, Arche, -ēs (*f.*).
Archēbŭlus, Archēbŭlus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Archebulus*, Archebūlēus, -a, -um.
Archelaïs, Archelāïs, -idis (*f.*).
Archelāus, Archēlāus, -i (*m.*).
Archemăchus, Archemăchus, -i (*m.*).
Archemōrus, Archēmōrus, -i (*m.*).
Archias, Archias, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Archias*, Archiācus, -a, -um.
Archibald, Archibaldus, -i (*m.*).
Archidēmus, Archidēmus, -i (*m.*).
Archigĕnes, Archigĕnes, -is (*m.*).
Archilŏchus, Archilochus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Archilochus*, Archilochius, -a, -um.
Archimēdes, Archimēdes, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to Archimedes*, Archimēdēus, -a, -um.
Archipelago (*Grecian*), Ægæum Mare.
Archippe, Archippe, -ēs (*f.*).
Archippus, Archippus, -i (*m.*).
Archytas, Archȳtas, -æ (*m.*).
Ardea, Ardea, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ardea*, Ardeātīnus, -a, -um, *and* Ardeas, -ātis; *the inhabitants of Ardea*, Ardeātes, -ium (*m.*).
Ardennes (*Forest of*), Arduenna (silva), -æ.
Arecomici, the, Arecōmīci, -orum (*m.*).
Arelāte (*now Arles*), Arēlas, -ātis (*f.*); *usu.* Arelātē, -is (*n.*); *of or belonging to Arelate*, Arelātensis, -e.
Aremberg, Areburgium, -ii (*n.*).
Areopăgus, Arēopăgus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Areopagus, Areopagitic*, Arēopăgītĭcus, -a, -um; *an Areopagite, a member of the Areopagus*, Arēopăgītes, -æ (*m.*).
Arestor, Arestor, -ōris (*m.*); *son or descendant of Arestor*, Arestorīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Aretho, the, Arētho, -ōnis (*m.*).
Arethusa, Arethūsa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Arethusa*, Arethūsæus, -a, -um, *and* Arethūsius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Arethūsis, -idis (*poet.*).
Arevaci, the, Arēvāci, -ōrum (*m.*).
Arezzo, v. *Aretium*.
Arganthonius, Arganthōnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Arganthonius*, Arganthōniācus, -a, -um.
Argentoratum, Argentōrātum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Argentoratum*, Argentōrātensis, -e.
Argiletum, Argilētum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Argiletum*, Argilētānus, -a, -um.
Arginusæ (*the islands*), Argīnūsæ, -arum (*f.*), *sc.* īnsulæ.
Argo, Argō, *gen.* -gūs, *acc.* -gō (*f.*); *of or relating to the Argo*, Argōus, -a, -um.
Argolis, Argōlis, -idis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Argolis, Argolic*, Argōlicus, -a, -um.
Argonauts, the, Argonautæ, -arum (*m.*).
Argos, Argos (*n.*), *indecl.*, *and* Argi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Argos, Argive*, Argēus *or* -gīus, -a, -um, *and* Argīvus, -a, -um.
Argus, Argus, -i (*m.*).
Argyle, Argathelia, -æ (*f.*).
Aria, Aria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Aria*, Arĭus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Aria*, Arĭi, -orum (*m.*).
Ariadne, Ariadna, -æ *and* -dnē, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ariadne*, Ariadnæus, -a, -um.
Ariana, Ariāna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ariana*, Ariānus, -a, -um.
Ariarathes, Ariarāthes, -is (*m.*).
Aricia, Arĭcia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Aricia*, Arĭcīnus, -a, -um.
Aridæus, Aridæus, -i (*m.*).
Arimaspi, the, Arimaspi, -orum (*m.*).
Arimathæa, Arimathĭa, -æ (*f.*).
Ariminum, Arimīnum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Ariminum*, Arīminensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Ariminum*, Arīminenses, -ium (*m.*).
Ariobarzanes, Ariobarzānes, -is (*m.*).

Arion, Arīon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Arion*, Arīonius, -a, -um.
Ariovistus, Ariovistus, -i (*m.*).
Arisba, Arisba, -æ, *and* -bē, -ēs (*f.*).
Aristæus, Aristæus, -i (*m.*).
Aristagoras, Aristagŏras, -æ (*m.*).
Aristander, Aristander, -dri (*m.*).
Aristarchus, Aristarchus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Aristarchus, Aristarchēan*, Aristarchēus, -a, -um.
Aristeas, Aristeas, -æ (*m.*).
Aristides, Aristides, -is (*m.*).
Aristippus, Aristippus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Aristippus, Aristippean*, Aristippēus, -a, -um.
Aristius, Aristius, -ii (*m.*).
Aristo, Aristo, -onis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Aristo*, Aristōnēus, -a, -um.
Aristobulus, Aristobūlus, -i (*m.*).
Aristodemus, Aristodēmus, -i (*m.*).
Aristogiton, Aristogīto, -ōnis (*m.*).
Aristomache, Aristomache, -es (*f.*).
Aristomenes, Aristomēnes, -is (*m.*).
Aristonicus, Aristonīcus, -i (*m.*).
Aristophanes, Aristophănes, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to Aristophanes, Aristophanic*, Aristophanēus *or* -ĭus, -a, -um, *and* Aristophānicus, -a, -um (*late*).
Aristotle, Aristotēles, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to Aristotle, Aristotelian*, Aristotēlēus *or* -ĭus, -a, -um.
Aristoxenus, Aristoxēnus, -i (*m.*).
Aristus, Aristus, -i (*m.*).
Arius, Arĭus, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Arius, Arian*, Arĭānus, -a, -um; *the Arians*, Ariani, -orum.
Ariusian, Ariūsius, -a, -um.
Arkansas, Arkansa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Arkansas*, Arkansiensis, -e.
Arles, v. *Arelāte*.
Armagh, Ardimacha, -æ (*f.*).
Armenia, Armēnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Armenia, Armenian*, Armēnius, -a, -um, *and* Armeniācus, -a, -um.
Arminius, Arminius, -ii (*m.*), v. *Hermann*.
Armorica, Armŏrica, -æ (*f.*); *Armorican*, Armoricus, -a, -um.
Arna, Arna, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Arna*, Arnātes, -ium (*m.*); *of or belonging to Arna*, Arnensis, -e.
Arne, Arne, -es (*f.*).
Arnheim, Arecanum, -i (*n.*).
Arno, *the*, Arnus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Arno*, Arniensis, -e.
Arnobius, Arnobius, -ii (*m.*).
Arnus, v. *Arno*.
Arpi, Arpi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Arpi*, Arpānus, -a, -um, *and* Arpīnus, -a, -um.
Arpinum, Arpīnum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Arpinum*, Arpīnas, -ātis, *and* Arpīnus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Arpinum*, Arpīnas, -ātis (*m.*).
Arran, Glota, -æ (*f.*).
Arrezzo, Arrētium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Arrezzo*, Arrētinus, -a, -um.
Arrhene, Arrhenē, -es (*f.*).
Arrhidæus, Arrhidæus, -i (*m.*).
Arria, Arria, -æ (*f.*).
Arsăces, Arsăces, -is, *acc.* -en (*m.*); *son or descendant of Arsaces*, Arsăcides, -æ (*m.*); *the Arsacidæ*, Arsăcidæ, -arum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Arsaces*, Arsăcius, -a, -um.
Arsanias, *the*, Arsanias, -æ (*m.*).
Arsinoë, Arsinoë, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Arsinoe*, Arsinoëticus, -a, -um; *the district of Arsinoe* (*in Ægypt*), Arsinoïtes nomos (*m.*).
Arsippus, Arsippus, -i (*m.*).
Arta, Ambracia, -æ (*f.*); *Gulf of Arta*, Ambracius Sinus.
Arta, *the*, Aretho, -ōnis (*m.*).
Artăbānus, Artăbānus, -i (*m.*).
Artăbrum, *Prom.*, v. *Finisterre, Cape*.
Artaphernes, Artaphernes, -is (*m.*).
Artaxăta (*now Ardaschir*), Artaxăta, -orum (*n.*).
Artaxerxes, Artaxerxes, -is (*m.*).
Artemidorus, Artēmidōrus, -i (*m.*).
Artemisia, Artemisia, -æ (*f.*).
Artemisium, Artemisium, -ii (*n.*).
Artemo, Artēmo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Arthur, Arthurus, -i (*m.*).
Artois, province of, Atrēbatensis ager *or* comitatus; *people of Artois*, Atrebātes, -ium (*m.*): v. *Atrebates*.
Arundel, Aruntūna, -æ (*f.*).
Aruns, Aruns, -untis (*m.*).
Arupium, Arūpium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Arupium*, Arupīnus, -a, -um.
Arverni, Arverni, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Arverni*, Arvernus, -a, -um.
Arzenheim, Argentaria, -æ (*f.*).
Asa, Asa, -æ (*m.*).
Asaph, Asăphus, -i (*m.*).
Asburg, Asciburgium, -ii (*n.*).
Ascalon (*now Ascalan*), Ascălo, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ascalon*, Ascălōnius, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Ascalon*, Ascalōnīta, -æ (*m.*).
Ascanius, Ascānius, -ii (*m.*).
Asciburgium, v. *Asburg*.
Asclepiades, Asclēpiădes, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Asclepiades, Asclepiadean*, Asclepiadēus, -a, -um.
Asclēpiodorus, Asclepiŏdōrus, -i (*m.*).
Asclēpiodōtus, Asclēpiŏdōtus, -i (*m.*).
Asconius, Ascōnius, -ii (*m.*).
Ascŏli, v. *Asculum*.
Ascra, Ascra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ascra, Ascræan*, Ascræus, -a, -um.
Asculum (*now Ascoli*), Ascŭlum *or* Asclum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Asculum*, Asculānus, -a, -um; Asculīnus, -a, -um; Asculanensis, -e (*late*).
Asdrubal, v. *Hasdrubal*.
Ashbel, Asbēlus, -i (*m.*).
Ashur, Assur, -ūris (*m.*).
Asia, Asia, -æ (*f.*); *Asia Minor*, Asia Minor; *of or belonging to Asia, Asiatic*, Asiātĭcus, -a, -um, *and* Asiānus, -a, -um; Asĭus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Asis, -idis (*p.*).
Asine, Asīne, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Asine, Asinæan*, Asinæus, -a, -um.
Asinius, Asīnius, -ii (*m.*); *Asinian* (*of or belonging to the Asinia gens*), Asinius, -a, -um.
Asisium (*now Assisi*), Asisium, -ii (*n.*); *inhabitants of Asisium*, Asisīnātes, -ium (*m.*).
Asius, Asius, -ii (*m.*).
Asmōdæus, Asmōdæus, -i (*m.*).
Asōpus (*now Asopo*), *the*, Asōpus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Asopus* (*fem. adj.*), Asōpis, -idos (*f.*); *son or descendant of the Asopus*, Asōpiădes, -æ (*m.*).
Asoph or Asow (*Sea of*), Palus Mæōtis, -idis (*f.*).
Aspasia, Aspăsia, -æ (*f.*).
Aspendus, Aspendus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Aspendus*, Aspendius, -a, -um.
Asphaltītes (*lake*), Asphaltītes, -æ (*m.*), *and* Asphaltītes Lăcus.
Asprenas, Asprēnas, -ātis (*m.*).
Aspro Potamo, Acheloüs, -i (*m.*).
Assorus (*now Asoro*), Assorus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Assorus*, Assorīnus, -a, -um.
Assus, Assus *or* Assos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Assus*, Assius, -a, -um.
Assyria, Assyria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Assyria, Assyrian*, Assyrius, -a, -um; *the Assyrians*, Assyrii, -orum.
Asta, Asta, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Asta*, Astensis, -e.
Astaboras, *the*, Astăbŏras, -æ (*m.*).
Astacus, Astăcus, -i (*f.*), *and* Astăcum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Astacus*, Astacēnus, -a, -um,—2. Astăcus, -i (*m.*); *son or descendant of Astacus*, Astăcĭdes, -æ (*m.*).
Astapa, Astapa, -æ (*f.*).
Astarte, Astarte, -es (*f.*).
Asterië, Asterië, -es, *and* -ria, -æ (*f.*).
Astorga, Asturica, -æ (*f.*).
Astræa, Astræa, -æ (*f.*).
Astræus, Astræus, -i (*m.*).
Astura, Astura, -æ (*f.*).
Asturia, Asturia, -æ (*f.*); *Asturian*, Astur, -ūris, *and* Astyr, -yris, *and* Asturicus, -a, -um; *the Asturians*, Astŭres, -um (*m.*).
Asturica, v. *Astorga*.
Astyages, Astyăges, -is (*m.*).
Astyanax, Astyănax, -actis (*m.*).
Astynŏme, Astynŏmē, -es (*f.*).
Astypalæa, Astypălæa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Astypalea*, Astypalæensis, -e; Astypalæicus, -a, -um; *and* Astypalæĭus, -a, -um (*poet.*).
Atabyria, Atabyria, -æ (*f.*); *Atabyrian* (*from Mount Atabyris*), Atabȳrius, -a, -um.
Atalanta, Atalanta, -æ, *and* -lante, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Atalanta, Atalantēan*, Atalantæus, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Atalanta*, Atalantiădes, -æ (*m.*).
Atarne, Atarne, -es, *and* -tarnēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Atarne*, Atarnītes, -æ (*m.*).
Atax, Atax, -ācis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Atax* (*or the Atax, now Aude*), Atăcīnus, -a, -um.
Ateius, Ateĭus, -ii (*m.*).
Atella, Atella, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Atella, Atellan*, Atellānus, -a, -um, *and* Atellanius, -a, -um.
Aternius, Aternius, -ii (*m.*); *Aternian*, Aternius, -a, -um.
Aternum, Aternum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Aternum, Aternian*, Aternensis, -e.
Aternus, Aternus, -i (*m.*).
Ateste (*now Esto*), Ateste, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ateste*, Atestinus, -a, -um.
Athamania, Athămānia, -æ (*f.*); *the Athamanians*, Athamānes, -um (*m.*); *a female of Athamania*, Athămānis, -idis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Athamania*, Athamānus, -a, -um.
Athamas, Athămas, -antis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Athamas*, Athamantēus, -a, -um, *or* -ĭus, -a, -um; Athamanticus, -a, -um; *son of Athamas*, Athamantiădes, -æ (*m.*); *daughter of Athamas*, Athămantis, -idis (*f.*).
Athanasius, Athanāsius, -ii (*m.*).
Athens, Athēnæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Athens*, Athenæus, -a, -um, *and* Atheniensis, -e; *the Athenians*, Athenæi, -orum (*m.*); Athenienses, -ium; *and* Athenæopolitæ, -arum (*unus.*).
Athenæus, Athenæus, -i (*m.*).
Athenăis, Athenăis, -idis (*f.*).
Athenio, Athēnio, -onis (*m.*).
Athenodorus, Athenŏdōrus, -i (*m.*).
Athēsis, *the*, Athēsis, -is (*m.*).
Athos (*Mount*), Athos, -o, *and* Atho, -ōnis (*m.*).
Atilius, Atīlius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Atilius* (*or the Atilia gens*), Atīlius, -a, -um, *and* Atiliānus, -a, -um.
Atina, Atīna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Atina*, Atīnas, -ātis; *the inhabitants of Atina*, Atīnātes, -ium (*m.*).
Atinius, Atīnius, -ii (*m.*); *Atinian*, Atīnius, -a, -um.
Atius, Atius, -a, -um; *Atian*, Atiānus *or* Attiānus, -a, -um.
Atlantes, *the*, Atlantes, -um (*m.*).
Atlantic, *the*, *Ocean*, Atlanticum Mare; Oceanus Atlanticus.
Atlas, Atlas, -antis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Atlas*, Atlanticus, -a, -um; Atlantiācus, -a, -um; Atlantius, -a, -um; *and* Atlantēus *or* -ĭus, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Atlas*, Atlantiădes, -æ (*m.*); *daughter or female descendant of Atlas*, Atlantias, -ădis, *and* Atlantis, -ĭdis *or* -ĭdos (*f.*); *the daughters of Atlas*, Atlantides, -um (*f.*).
Atlantis, Atlantis, -idis (*f.*).
Atrax, Atrax, -ācis, l. (*m.*) *a river: sprung from Atrax*, Atrăcīdes, -æ (*m.*); Atrăcis, -idis (*f.*).—2. (*f.*) *a city of Thessaly*; *of or belonging to Atrax*, Atrăcius, -a, -um (=*Thessalian, poet.*).
Atrebates, *the*, Atrēbātes, -ium (*m.*); *Atrebatian*, Atrēbātĭcus, -a, -um.
Atreus, Atreus, -ēi (*m.*); *of or belonging to Atreus*, Atrēus *or* Atrēĭus, -a, -um (*p.*); *son or descendant of Atreus*, Atrīda *or* Atrīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Atria, Atria, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Atria*, Atriāni, -orum (*m.*), *and* Atriātes, -um; *of or belonging to Atria*, Atriātĭcus, -a, -um.
Atropatene, Atropātēnē, -es (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Atropatene*, Atropateni, -ōrum (*m.*).
Atropos, Atrŏpos, -i (*f.*).
Atta, Atta, -æ (*m.*).
Attalēa, Attalēa *or* -lia, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Attalea*, Attalenses, -ium (*m.*).
Attalis, Attālis, -idis (*f.*).
Attalus, Attalus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Attalus*, Attalicus, -a, -um.
Attica, Attica, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Attica, Attic*, Atticus, -a, -um; *fem. adj.*, Atthis, -idis.
Atticus, Atticus, -i (*m.*).
Attila, Attila, -æ (*m.*).
Attus, Attus, -i (*m.*).
Aturus (*now Adour*), *the*, Atŭrus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Aturus*, Aturicus, -a, -um.
Atys, Atys *or* Attys, -yos (*m.*).

Aude, the, v. *Atax.*
Aufidus, the, Aufĭdus, -i (*m.*).
Augæas, Augēas, -æ (*m.*).
Augsburg, Augusta Vindelicorum.
Augst, Augusta Rauracorum.
Augusta, Augusta, -æ (*f.*).
Augustus, Augustus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Augustus, Augustan*, Augustālis, -e; Augustānus, -a, -um; Augustensis, -e (*late*); Augustēus, -a, -um (*late*); Augustiānus, -a, -um; *and* Augustīnus, -a, -um.
Augustine, Augustīnus, -i (*m.*).
Augustodūrum, Augustodūrum, -i (*n.*).
Aulerci, the, Aulerci, -ōrum (*m.*).
Aulis, Aulis, -idis (*f.*).
Aulon, Aulon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Aulus, Aulus, -i (*m.*).
Aumarle, Albemala, -æ (*f.*).
Aurelianum, v. *Orleans.*
Aurelianus, Aurēliānus, -i (*m.*).
Aurelius, Aurēlius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Aurelius (or the Aurelia gens), Aurelian*, Aurēlius, -a, -um.
Aurora, Aurora, -æ (*f.*).
Auruncі, the, Aurunci, -ōrum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Aurunci, Auruncan*, Auruncus, -a, -um.
Ausar, the, Ausar, -āris (*m.*).
Ausci, the, Ausci, -orum (*m.*).
Ause, the, Alsa, -æ (*f.*).
Ausetani, the, Ausetani, -orum (*m.*).
Auson, Auson, -ōnis (*m.*).
Ausones, the, Ausŏnes, -um (*m.*); *poet.*, Ausōnīdæ, -arum (*m.*).
Ausonia, Ausŏnia, -æ (*f.*); *Ausonian*, Ausōnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Ausonis, -idis (*p.*).
Ausonius, Ausŏnius, -ii (*m.*).
Austria, Austria, -æ (*f.*); *Austrian*, Austriācus, -a, -um.
Autololes, the, Autōlŏles, -um (*m.*).
Autolycus, Autŏlўcus, -i (*m.*).
Automedon, Automēdon, -ontis (*m.*).
Autonoë, Autŏnoë, -es (*f.*); *of or relating to Autonoe*, Autonoēus, -a, um.
Autrey, Autreia, -æ (*f.*).
Autun, Augustodunum, -i (*n.*).
Auvergne, Alvernia, -æ (*f.*); Arverni, -orum (*m.*).
Auximum, Auxīmum, -i (*n.*); *the inhabitants of Auximum*, Auximātes, -um (*m.*).
Avallon, Avallo, -ōnis (*f.*).
Avaricum, Avaricum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Avaricum*, Avaricensis, -e.
Avella, Abella, -æ (*f.*).
Avellino, Abellinum, -i (*n.*).
Avenches, Aventicum, -i (*n.*).
Avenio (now Avignon), Avēnio, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Avenio*, Avenicus, -a, -um (*late*).
Aventicum, Aventĭcum, -i (*n.*).
Aventine, the (Mount), Aventinus, -i (mons), (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Aventine*, Aventinus, -a, -um; Aventiniensis, -e; *and* Aventiniensis, -e.
Avernus, Avernus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Lake Avernus, Avernian*, Avernus, -a, -um; Avernālis, -e.
Avianus, Aviānus, -i (*m.*).
Avice, Avisia, -æ (*f.*).
Avido, Abўdos, -i (*f.*).
Avila, Abŭla, -æ (*f.*).
Avienus, Aviēnus, -i (*m.*).
Avignon, v. *Avenio.*
Avington, Abonis, -is (*f.*).
Avitus, Avītus, -i (*m.*).
Avon, the, Antŏna, -æ (*m.*).
Avranches, Abrincæ, -arum (*f.*); Abrincatui, -orum (*m.*).
Axion, Axion, -onis (*m.*).
Axius, the, Axius, -ii (*m.*).
Axminster, Axa, -æ (*f.*).
Axona, the, Axŏna, -æ (*m.*).
Azan (Mount), Azan, -ānis (*m.*).
Azania, Azānia, -æ (*f.*); *Azanian*, Azanius, -a, -um.
Azariah, Azarīas, -æ (*m.*).
Azof, Sea of, Palus Mæōtis, -idis (*f.*).
Azotus, Azōtus, -i (*f.*).
Azores, the (islands), Accipitrum Insŭlæ.
Azura, Azura, -æ (*f.*), *and* Azuritanum oppidum.

B.

Baalbek, v. *Balbek.*
Bab-el-Mandeb, Dēre *or* Dīre, -es (*f.*).
Babylon, Babўlon, -ōnis (*f.*); *the country around Babylon, Babylonia*, Babўlōnia, -æ (*f.*); *Babylonian*, Babyloniācus, -a, -um; Babylonicus, -a, -um; Babylōnius, -a, -um; *and* Babyloniensis, -e.
Bacchis, Bacchis, -idis (*m.*); *descendants of Bacchis, the Bacchiadæ*, Bacchiadæ, -arum (*m.*); *of or relating to Bacchis*, Bacchēis, -idis (*pecul. fem.*).
Bacchus, Bacchus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Bacchus, Bacchic*, Bacchēus *or* -ĭus, -a, -um; Bacchīcus, -a, -um; *and* Bacchĭus, -a, -um.
Bacchylides, Bacchўlĭdes, -is (*m.*).
Bactra, Bactra, -ōrum (*n.*).
Bactria, Bactria, -æ (*f.*); *Bactrian*, Bactrīānus, -a, -um; Bactrīnus, -a, -um; *and* Bactrius, -a, -um.
Bactrus (now Balk), Bactrus, -i (*m.*).
Badajos, Pax Augusta, -æ (*f.*).
Baden, Badena, -æ, *and* Bada, -æ (*f.*).
Bætica, Bætĭca, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bætica*, Bæticus, -a, -um.
Bætis, the, Bætis, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Bætis*, Bæticus, -a, -um.
Bætulo, Bætŭlo, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bætulo*, Bætulonensis, -e.
Bæturia, Bæturia, -æ (*f.*).
Baffo, Paphus, -i (*f.*).
Bagacum, Bagācum, -i (*n.*).
Bagdad, Bagdatum, -i (*n.*), *and* Seleucia, -æ (*f.*).
Bagoas, Bagōas, -æ (*m.*).
Bagradas, the, Bagradas, -æ (*m.*).
Bahr-el-Kolsum, Heroōpoliticus Sinus.
Baia, Baiæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Baia, Baian*, Baiānus, -a, -um.
Baiocasses, the, Baiocasses, -ium, *and* Baiocassi, -orum (*m.*).
Baireuth, Baruthum, -i (*n.*).
Bainbridge, Bainus Pons (*m.*).
Balbek, Heliōpŏlis, -is (*f.*).
Balbinus, Balbīnus, -i (*m.*).
Balbus, Balbus, -i (*m.*).
Baldwin, Balduinus, -i (*m.*).
Baleares, the, Baleares, -ium (*f.*); *of or belonging to the Baleares, Balearic*, Balearicus, -a, -um; Baleāris, -e; *the inhabitants of the Baleares*, Baleāres, -ium (*m.*).
Balk, Bactra, -orum (*n.*)
Balkan (Mount), Hæmus, -i (Mons), (*m.*).
Balthazar, Balthazar, -āris (*m.*), *and also indecl.*
Baltic Sea, the, Mare Suēvicum (*n.*); *usu.* Sinus Codānus (*but this is prop. only the S.W. part*).
Bamberg, Babeberga, -æ (*f.*).
Bambyce, Bambўce, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bambyce*, Bambўcius, -a, -um.
Bampton, Bamptonia, -æ (*f.*).
Banbury, Banburia, -æ (*f.*).
Bandusia, Bandusia, -æ (*f.*).
Bangor, Bangorium, -ii (*n.*), *and* Bancrtium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Bangor*, Bangoriensis, -e.
Bantia (now Banza), Bantia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bantia, Bantian*, Bantīnus, -a, -um.
Baphărus, the, Baphărus, -i (*m.*).
Barabbas, Barabbas, -æ (*m.*).
Barbadoes, Barbāta, -æ (*f.*).
Barbara, Barbara, -æ (*f.*).
Barbary, Barbaria, -æ (*f.*); Africæ ora Septentrionalis.
Barca, Barce, -es (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Barca*, Barcæi, -orum (*m.*).
Barcas, Barcas, -æ (*m.*); *Barcine, of or descended from Barcas*, Barcæus, -a, -um; Barcinus, -a, -um.
Barcelona, Barcĭno, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Barcelona*, Barcinōnensis, -e.
Bardesey, Adros, -i (*f.*); Andrium Edri.
Bardulph, Bardulphus, -i (*m.*).
Barium (now Bari), Barium, -ii (*n.*); *of or relating to Barium*, Bariānus, -a, -um.
Barnabas, Barnabas, -æ (*m.*).
Barnet, Sulloniācæ, -arum (*f.*).
Barsabas, Barsăbas, -æ (*m.*).
Bartholomew, Bartholomæus, -i (*m.*).
Baruch, Baruch (*indecl.*), *and* Barūchus, -i (*m.*).
Basil or Basle, Basilēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Basil*, Basileensis, -e; *the canton of Basle*, Pagus Basileensis.
Basil (man's name), Basilĭus, -ii (*m.*).
Basilica, Sicўon, -ōnis (*f.*).
Basilides, Basilĭdes, -æ (*m.*).
Basilipotamo, Eurōtas, -æ (*m.*).
Bassānia, Bassania, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Bassania*, Bassanitæ, -arum (*m.*).
Bassus, Bassus, -i (*m.*).
Bastarnæ, the, Bastarnæ, -arum (*m.*).
Bastuli, the, Bastŭli, -orum (*m.*).
Batavi, the, Batāvi, -orum (*m.*); *the country of the Batavi, Batavia*, Batavia, -æ (*f.*); *Batavian*, Batāvus, -a, -um.
Bath, Aquæ Solis.
Bathsheba, Bathsheba, -æ (*f.*).
Bathyllus, Bathyllus, -i (*m.*).
Bato, Bāto, -ōnis (*m.*).
Battis, Battis, -idis (*f.*).
Battus, Battus, -i (*m.*); *son or descendant of Battus*, Battiades, -æ (*m.*).
Baubo, Baubo, -ōnis (*f.*).
Baucis, Baucis, -idis, (*f.*).
Bauli, Bauli, -orum (*m.*).
Bautzen, Budissa, -æ (*f.*).
Bavaria, Bavaria, -æ (*f.*); Boioaria, -æ (*f.*); *Bavarian*, Boius, -a, -um.
Bavay, Bagacum, -i (*n.*).
Bayeux, Arægenuæ, -arum (*f.*); Baiocæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bayeux*, Baiocensis, -e.
Bayona, Abobrica, -æ (*f.*).
Bayonne, Lapurdum, -i (*n.*); Bajona, -æ (*f.*).
Beatrice, Beatrix, -īcis (*f.*).
Beauvais, Bellovācum, -i (*n.*); Bratuspantium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Beauvais*, Bellovacensis, -e.
Bebryces, the, Bebryces, -um (*m.*); *Bebrycian*, Bebrycius, -a, -um; *Bebrycia*, Bebrycia, -æ (*f.*).
Bebryx, Bebryx, -ycis (*m.*).
Bechires, the, Bechires, -um (*m.*).
Bede, Beda, -æ (*m.*).
Bedford, Lactodūrum, -i (*n.*).
Bedriacum, Bedriacum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Bedriacum*, Bedriacensis, -e.
Beelzebub, Beelzebul, -ūlis (*m.*), *and* Beelzebub, *indecl.*
Beirout, Berўtus, -i (*f.*).
Beja, Pax Julia (*f.*).
Beled-el-jerid, Gætulia, -æ (*f.*).
Belgæ, the, Belgæ, -arum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Belgæ*, Belgicus, -a, -um.
Belgium, Belgium, -ii (*n.*); *Belgian*, Belgicus, -a, -um; *a Belgian*, Belga, -æ (*m.*); v. *foregoing.*
Belgrade, Alba Græca, -æ (*f.*); Taurunum, -i (*n.*).
Belisarius, Belisārius, -ii (*m.*).
Belize, Belisium, -ii (*n.*).
Belle Isle, Calonesus, -i (*f.*).
Bellerophon, Bellērophon, -ontis (*m.*); *of or relating to Bellerophon*, Bellērophontēus, -a, -um.
Bellocassi, Bellocassi, -orum (*m.*).
Bellona, Bellona, -æ (*f.*).
Bellovăci, the, Bellŏvaci, -orum (*m.*).
Belluno, Bellunum, -i (*n.*).
Belus, Bēlus, -i (*m.*); *son or descendant of Belus*, Belīdes, -æ (*m.*); *a daughter or female descendant of Belus*, Belĭs, -idis (*f.*).
Benăcus, Lake (Lago di Garda), Benācus, -i (lacus); *of or relating to Benacus*, Benācensis, -e.
Benaiah, Benāia, -æ (*m.*).
Benedict, Benedictus, -i (*m.*).
Benedicta, Benedicta, -æ (*f.*).
Benevento, Beneventum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Benevento*, Beneventānus, -a, -um.
Benjamin, Benjamin, -inis (*m.*).
Bengal, Bengala, -æ (*f.*); Gangetica tellus; *Bay of Bengal*, Sinus Gangeticus.
Bennet = Benedict, q. v.
Berecyntus (Mount), Berĕcyntus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Berecyntus, Berecyntian*, Berecyntius, -a, -um; Berecyntiācus, -a, -um.
Berenice, Berenīce, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Berenice*, Berenicēus, -a, -um.
Bergamo, Bergŏmum, -i (*n.*); *of Bergamo, Bergamot*, Bergŏmensis, -e.
Bergen, Berga, -æ (*f.*).
Berlin, Berŏlīnum, -i (*n.*).
Bermuda Islands, Bermūdæ Insulæ (*f.*).
Bern, Aretŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*); Berna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bern*, Bernensis, -e; *canton of Bern*, Pagus Bernensis.
Bernard, Bernardus, -i (*m.*).
Bernice = Berenice, q. v.
Berœ, Berœ, -es (*f.*).
Berœa, Berœa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Berœa*, Bercœæus, -a, -um, *and* Berœensis, -e.
Berosus, Berōsus, i (*m.*).

Berry, Bituricensis provincia (*f.*); *an inhabitant of Berry*, Biturix, -icis (*m.*).
Bertha, Bertha, -æ (*f.*).
Bertram, Bertramus, -i (*m.*).
Berwick (upon Tweed), Barvicus, -i (*f.*).
Bērytus (mod. Beirout), Bērytus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Berytus*, Berytius, -a, -um, *and* Berytensis, -e.
Besançon, Vesontio, -ōnis (*f.*).
Bessi, the, Bessi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Bessi*, Bessicus, -a, -um.
Bethany, Bethania, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Bethany*, Bethanitæ, -arum (*m.*).
Bethlehem, Bethlehem (*indecl.*); *of or belonging to Bethlehem*, Bethlehemicus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Bethlehem*, Bethlehemītes, -æ (*m.*); Bethlehemītis, -idis (*f.*).
Bethphage, Bethphagē, -es (*f.*).
Bethsaida, Bethsaïda, -æ (*f.*).
Bethulia, Bethulia, -æ (*f.*).
Beverley, Betuaria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Beverley*, Betuariensis, -e.
Bianor, Biānor, -ōris (*m.*).
Bias, Bias, -antis (*m.*).
Bibracte, Bibracte, -is (*n.*).
Bibrax, Bibrax, -actis (*f.*).
Bilbilis, Bilbilis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bilbilis*, Bilbilitānus, -a, -um.
Bileduljerid, v. *Beled-el-jerid*.
Binchester, Bimonium, -ii (*n.*), *and* Vinnovium, -ii (*n.*).
Bingen, Bingium, -ii (*n.*).
Bion, Bion, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Bion*, Bionēus, -a, -um.
Bipontum, v. *Zweybrücken*.
Bisaltæ, the, Bisaltæ, -arum (*m.*); *the land of the Bisaltæ*, Bisaltia, -æ (*f.*).
Biscay, Cantabria, -æ (*f.*); *a Biscayan*, Cantaber, -bri (*m.*); *Biscayan*, Cantabricus, -a, -um; *Bay of Biscay*, Oceanus Cantabricus.
Bistones, the (= *Thracians*), Bistŏnes, -um (*m.*), *poet. acc.* -ās; *Bistonian*, Bistŏnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Bistŏnis, -idis.
Bithynia, Bithȳnia, -æ (*f.*); *Bithynian*, Bithȳnius, -a, -um; Bithȳnicus, -a, -um; *and* Bithȳnus, -a, -um; *also as pecul. fem.*, Bithȳnis, -idis.
Bitias, Bitias, -æ (*m.*).
Bito, Biton, -ōnis (*m.*).
Bituriges, the, Bitŭriges, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Bituriges*, Bituricus, -a, -um; *a Biturigian*, Bitŭrix, -igis (*m.*).
Black Forest, Abnōba, -æ (*f.*), (*sc.* silva).
Blackwater, the, Dabrōna, -æ (*m.*).
Blæsus, Blæsus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Blæsus*, Blæsianus, -a, -um.
Blanche, Blanca, -æ (*f.*).
Blanda, Blanda, -æ (*f.*).
Blandeno, Blandēno, -ōnis (*f.*).
Blasco, Blascon, -ōnis (*f.*).
Blemyæ, the, Blēmȳæ, -arum; Blemyes, -um; *and* Blemyi, -ōrum (*m.*).
Blois, Blæsæ *or* Blesæ, -arum (*f.*).
Bobbio, Bobium, -ii (*n.*).
Bocchar, Bocchar, -āris (*m.*).
Bocchus, Bocchus, -i (*m.*).
Bodincomagum, Bodincŏmagum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Bodincomagum*, Bodincomagensis, -e.
Bodotria (Firth of Forth), Bodotria, -æ (*f.*).
Bœbe, Bœbe, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bœbe, Bœbean*, Bœbēius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Bœbēis, -idis, *esp. as name of Lake Bœbeis*.
Bœotia, Bœōtia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bœotia, Bœotian*, Bœōticus, -a, -um; Bœotius, -a, -um; *and* Bœōtus, -a, -um.
Boëthius, Boëthius, -ii (*m.*).
Boëthus, Boëthus, -i (*m.*).
Bogud, Bogud, -ūdis (*m.*).
Bohemia, Boihemum *and* Boiohemum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Bohemia, Bohemian*, Boiohemicus, -a, -um, *and* Boiohemus, -a, -um.
Boii, the, Boii, -ōrum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Boii, Boian*, Boiicus, -a, -um.
Boiorix, Boiorix, -īgis (*m.*).
Bola, Bola, -æ, *and* Bolæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bola*, Bolānus, -a, -um.
Bolanus, Bolānus, -i (*m.*).
Bolbitine, Bolbītīne, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bolbitine*, Bolbītīnus, -a, -um; *the Bolbitine mouth (of the Nile)*, Bolbītīnum ostium.
Bologna, Bononia, -æ (*f.*).
Bolsena, Vulsinii, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Bolsena*, Vulsiniensis, -e; *Lake of Bolsena*, Lacus Vulsiniensis.
Bolton, Boltonia, -æ (*f.*).
Bombay, Perimuda, -æ (*f.*).
Bona, Hippo, -onis, Regius (*m.*).
Bonifacio (Straits of), Fretum Taphros.
Bonifacе, Bonifacius, -ii (*m.*).
Bonn, Bonna, -æ (*f.*).
Borbetomagus, v. *Worms*.
Bordeaux, Burdigala, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bordeaux*, Burdigalensis, -e.
Borysthenes, the, Borysthĕnes, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to the Borysthenes*, Borysthĕnius, -a, -um; *dwellers along the Borysthenes*, Borysthenīdæ *or* -nītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Bosporus, the, Bospŏrus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to the Bosporus*, Bospŏrānus, -a, -um; Bospŏrius, -a, -um; Bospŏricus, -a, -um; *and* Bosporensis, -e.
Bostar, Bostar, -āris (*m.*).
Boston, Bostonia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Boston, Bostonian*, Bostoniensis, -e.
Bothnia, Bothnia, -æ (*f.*); *Gulf of Bothnia*, Sinus Bothnicus.
Boulogne (Bononia ad mare), Gessoriacum, -i (*n.*).
Bouillon, Bullio, -onis (*f.*); *of Bouillon*, Bulloniensis, -e.
Bourbon (Isle of), Insula Borbonia, -æ (*f.*).
Bourdag (Mount), Tmolus, -i (*m.*).
Bourdeaux, v. *Bordeaux*.
Bourges, Bituriges, -um (*m.*), *or* Avaricum, -i (*n.*).
Boyne, the, Boandus, -i (*m.*).
Brabant, Brabantia, -æ (*f.*).
Bracara (now Braga), Bracara, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bracara*, Bracarensis, -e.
Bradanus, the, Bradanus, -i (*m.*).
Braganza, Brigantia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Braganza*, Brigantinus, -a, -um.
Brandenburg, Brandeburgium, -ii (*n.*).
Brauron, Brauron, -onis (*m.*).
Brazil, Brazilia, -æ (*f.*).
Brecknock, Brechinia, -æ (*f.*); *Brecknockshire*, Brechiniensis ager.
Breda, Breda, -æ (*f.*).
Breedevoort or Brevoort, Bredefortia, -æ (*f.*); Brefurtium, -ii (*n.*).
Bremen, Brema, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bremen*, Bremensis, -e.
Brennus, Brennus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Brennus*, Brennicus, -a, -um.
Brenta, the, Medoăcus, -i (*m.*), Major; Brentēsia, -æ (*m.*).
Brescia, Brixia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Brescia*, Brixiānus, -a, -um.
Breslau, Vratislavia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Breslau*, Vratislaviensis, -e.
Brest, Brivātes portus (*m.*).
Bretagne, Armorica, -æ (*f.*); Britannia Minor: *of or belonging to Bretagne*, Britannus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Bretagne*, Britto, -onis (*m.*).
Breuni, the, Breuni, -orum (*m.*).
Brian, Brianus, -i (*m.*).
Briançon, Brigantia, -æ (*f.*).
Briareus, Briarēus, -ĕos *and* -ei (*m.*); *of or relating to Briareus*, Briarēius, -a, -um.
Bridget, Brigitta, -æ (*f.*).
Bridlington, Brillendunum, -i (*n.*).
Brienne, Brena, -æ (*f.*).
Brigantes, the, Brigantes, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Brigantes*, Briganticus, -a, -um.
Brilessus, Brilessus, -i (*m.*).
Brindisi, Brundisium, -ii (*n.*), q. v.
Brinnius, Brinnius, -ii (*m.*).
Briseïs, v. *sq.*
Brises, Brisēs, -æ (*m.*); *daughter of Brises, Brisēis*, Brisēis, -idos, *acc.* -idem *and* -ida (*f.*).
Bristol, Bristolia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Bristol*, Bristoliensis, -e.
Britain, Britannia, -æ (*f.*); *Great Britain*, Magna Britannia; *of or belonging to Britain, British*, Britannicus, -a, -um, *and* Britannus, -a, -um; *pecul. poet. fem.*, Britannis, -idis; *a Briton*, Britannus, -i (*m.*); Britto, -onis (*m.*), *late*; *the British*, Britanni, -orum (*m.*); *the British Isles*, Insulæ Britannicæ; *the British Channel*, Oceanus Britannicus; *New Britain*, Britannia Nova.
Britomartis, Britŏmartis, -is (*f.*).
Brixellum (now Brisello), Brixellum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Brixellum*, Brixellānus, -a, -um.
Brixia, v. *Brescia*.
Brondolo, Brundŭlus, -i (*m.*).
Brontes, Brontes, -æ (*m.*).
Brougham, Braboniacum, -i (*n.*).
Broughton, Leucopibia, -æ (*f.*).
Bructeri, the, Bructēri, -orum (*m.*).
Bruges, Brugæ, -arum (*f.*).
Brugh, Axelodunum, -i (*n.*), *prob.*
Brundisium, Brundisium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Brundisium, Brundisian*, Brundisiānus, -a, -um; *but more usu.* Brundīsīnus, -a, -um.
Brundulus, v. *Brondolo*.
Brundusium, v. *Brundisium*.
Brunswick, Brunonis Vicus, Brunŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*); Brunsviga, -æ (*f.*); *and* Brunsvicum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Brunswick*, Brunsvicensis, -e, *and* Brunsvigensis, -e.
Brussels, Bruxellæ, -arum (*f.*).
Bruttium, Bruttium, -ii (*n.*); *Bruttian, of Bruttium*, Bruttius, -a, -um; Bruttianus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Bruttium*, Bruttii, -orum (*m.*).
Brutus, Brutus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Brutus*, Brutīnus, -a, -um, *and* Brutiānus, -a, -um.
Bryanium, Bryānium, -ii (*n.*).
Bubassus, Bubassus, -i (*f.*); *Bubassian*, Bubassius, -a, -um; *pecul. poet. fem.*, Bubassis, -idos.
Bubastis, Bubastis, -is (*f.*); *the district of Bubastis*, Būbastītes (nomus), -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to (the goddess) Bubastis*, Bubastius, -a, -um.
Bucephala, Bucephăla, -æ (*f.*).
Bucephalus, Bucephălus, -i (*m.*).
Bucharest, Bucaresta, -æ (*f.*).
Buckingham, Neomagus, -i (*f.*).
Buda, Aquincum, -i (*n.*); Buda, -æ (*f.*).
Budweis, Budissa, -æ (*f.*).
Buena Vista, Belvedera, -æ (*f.*).
Buffalo, Urōpŏlis, -is (*f.*).
Buenos Ayres, Beneventum Americanum (*n.*).
Bulgaria, Bulgaria, -æ (*f.*); *the Bulgarians*, Bulgari, -orum, *and* Bulgares, -um (*m.*).
Bulness or Boulness, Tunnocelum, -i (*n.*).
Bupalus, Būpălus, -i (*m.*).
Bura, Bura, -æ (*f.*).
Burdigala, v. *Bordeaux*.
Burgos, Burgi, -orum (*m.*).
Burgundy, Burgundia, -æ (*f.*); *the Burgundians*, Burgundii, -orum (*m.*).
Burrampooter, the, Dyardanes, -is (*m.*).
Burton, Burtonia, -æ (*f.*).
Bursa, Prusa, -æ (*f.*).
Buru, Buria, -æ (*f.*); Faustini villa.
Busiris, Busīris, -is *and* -idis, *acc.* -in (*m.*); *the district of Busiris (in Ægypt)*, Busīrites, -æ (*m.*), nomus.
Butes, Būtes, -æ (*m.*).
Buthrotum (now Butrinto), Buthrōtum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Buthrotum*, Buthrotius, -a, -um.
Butos, Butos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Butos*, Buticus, -a, -um.
Butrinto, v. *Buthrotum*.
Buxentum, Buxentum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Buxentum*, Buxentinus, -a, -um, *and* Buxentius, -a, -um.
Buxton, Bucostenum, -i (*n.*).
Byblis, Byblis, -idis *and* -idos (*f.*).
Byblus, Byblos *or* Byblus, -i (*f.*).
Byrsa, Byrsa, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Byrsa*, Byrsicus, -a, -um.
Byzacium, Byzācium, -ii (*n.*); *of or relating to Byzacium*, Byzācēnus, -a, -um, *and* Byzacius, -a, -um.
Byzantium, Byzantium, -ii (*n.*); *Byzantine, of or relating to Byzantium*, Byzantius, -a, -um; *and late forms*, Byzantīnus, -a, -um, *and* Byzantiācus, -a, -um.
Byzas, Byzas, -æ (*m.*).

C.

Cabes (Gulf of), Syrtis Minor (*f.*).
Cabillonum, Cabillōnum, -i (*n.*).
Cabira, Cabīra, -orum (*n.*).
Cabiri, the, Cabīri, -orum (*m.*).
Cabrera, Capraria, -æ (*f.*).
Cabyle, Cabȳle, -es *and* -yla, -æ (*f.*); *inhabitants of Cabyle*, Cabylētæ, -arum (*m.*).
Cabul, Arigæum, -i (*n.*).

Cacus, Cacus, -i (*m.*).
Cadiz, Gades, -ium (*f.*).
Cadmia, Cadmīa *or* Cadmēa, -æ (*f.*).
Cadmus, Cadmus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cadmus, Cadmean*, Cadmēus, -a, -um, *and* Cadmēĭus, -a, -um; *peculiar. fem.*, Cadmeïs, -idos; *daughter or female descendant of Cadmus*, Cadmeïs, -idos (*f.*).
Cadurci, the, Cadurci, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Cadurci*, Cadurcus, -a, -um, *and* Cadurcensis, -e.
Cadusia, Cadūsia, -æ (*f.*); *the Cadusii*, Cadūsii, -orum (*m.*).
Cadwallader, Cadwalladarus, -i (*m.*).
Cæcilia, Cæcilia, -æ (*f.*).
Cæcilius, Cæcilĭus, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cæcilius or the Cæcilia gens*, Cæciliānus, -a, -um, *and* Cæcilĭus, -a, -um.
Cæcina, Cæcina, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cæcina*, Cæcīnānus, -a, -um.
Cæcuban (the district), Cæcubus ager (*m.*); *Cæcuban*, Cæcubus, -a, -um.
Cælium or Cœlium, Cælĭum, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Cælium*, Cælīnus, -a, -um.
Cælius or Cœlius, Cælius *or* Cœlius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cælius*, Cæliānus, -a -um.
Cælius (Mount), Cælius, -ii (*m.*); *little Cælius*, Cæliŏlus, -i (*m.*), *and* Cæliculus, -i (*m.*).
Caen, Cadomum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Caen*, Cadomensis, -e.
Cæneus, Cæneus, -ei (*m.*).
Cænina, Cænīna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cænina*, Cænīnensis, -e, *and* Cænīnus, -a, -um.
Cænis, Cænis, -idis (*f.*).
Cænys, Cænys, -yos (*f.*).
Cæparius, Cæparius, -ii (*m.*).
Cæpasius, Cæpasius, -ii (*m.*).
Cæpio, Cæpio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Cære (now Cer-veteri), Cære, *indecl.* (*n.*), *but with heterocl. gen.*, Cærĭtis, *and abl.*, Cærēte; *of or belonging to Cære*, Cæres, -ētis *and* -ītis, *and* Cærētānus, -a, -um.
Caer-gwent, Venta Silurum.
Caerleon, Isca Silurum.
Caermarthen, Maridunum, -i (*n.*).
Caernarvon, Segontium, -ii (*n.*).
Caerrhyn, Conovium -ii (*n.*).
Cæsar, Cæsar, -āris (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cæsar*, Cæsariānus, -a, -um; Cæsariensis, -e; *and poet.*, Cæsarēus, -a, -um.
Cæsarea, Cæsarēa *or* -rīa, -æ (*f.*).
Cæsaraugusta, Cæsaraugusta, -æ (*f.*).
Cæsario, Cæsario, -onis (*m.*).
Cæsena (now Cesena), Cæsēna, -æ (*f.*); *Cæsenian, of or belonging to Cæsena*, Cæsenas, -ātis.
Cæsius, Cæsius, -ii (*m.*); *Cæsian*, Cæsius, -a, -um.
Cæso, Cæso, -onis (*m.*).
Cæsonius, Cæsonius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cæsonius, Cæsonian*, Cæsoniānus, -a, um, *and* Cæsonius, -a, -um.
Caffa, Theodosia, -æ (*f.*); *Straits of Caffa*, Bosporus Cimmerius.
Cagliari, Caralis, -is (*f.*), q. v.
Cahors, Cadurcum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Cahors*, Cadurcensis, -e.
Caiaphas, Caiaphas, -æ (*m.*).
Caïcus, Caïcus, -i (*m.*).
Caieta, Caieta, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Caieta*, Caietānus, -a, -um.
Cain, Caïn (*indecl.*) *and* Caïnus, -i (*m.*).
Caia, Caia, -æ (*f.*).
Caius, Caius, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Caius*, Caïānus, -a, -um.
Caister, Venta Icenorum.
Calabria, Calabria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Calabria, Calabrian*, Calăber, -bra, -brum; Calabricus, -a, -um.
Calacta, Calacta, -æ *and* -te, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Calacta*, Calactīnus, -a, -um.
Calahorra, Calagurris, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Calahorra*, Calagurītanus, -a, -um.
Calaïs, Calaïs, -idis (*m.*).
Calais, Caletum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Calais*, Caletanus, -a, -um, *and* Caletensis, -e.
Calamis, Calămis, -idis (*m.*).
Calatia, Calatia, -æ (*f.*); *Calatian, of or belonging to Calatia*, Calatīnus, -a, -um.
Calatrava, Oretum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Calatrava*, Oretānus, -a, -um.

Calauria, Calaurēa, -æ, *and* Calauria, -æ (*f.*).
Calbis, Calbis, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Calbis*, Calbiensis, -e.
Calchas, Calchas, -antis (*m.*).
Calchedon, v. *Chalcedon.*
Caleb, Caleb, *indecl.*, Calebus, -i (*m.*).
Caledonia, Calēdŏnia, -æ (*f.*); *Caledonian*, Calēdŏnius, -a, -um, *and* Caledonicus, -a, -um; *the Caledonians*, Calēdŏnes, -um (*m.*).
Cales (now Calvi), Cales, -ium (*f. pl.*).
Calēti, the, Calēti, -orum (*m.*).
Caletri, Aletium, -ii (*n.*).
Calidius, Calidius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Calidius*, Calidiānus, -a, -um.
Calidus, Calidus, -i (*m.*).
California, California, -æ (*f.*); Regio Aurifera.
Caligula, Caligŭla, -æ (*m.*).
Callias, Callias, -æ (*m.*).
Callicles, Callĭcles, -is (*m.*).
Callicrates, Callĭcrātes, -is (*m.*).
Callicratidas, Callĭcrătidas, -æ (*m.*).
Callidame, Callidāme, -es (*f.*).
Callides, Callides, -æ (*m.*).
Callidemides, Callidēmides, -æ (*m.*).
Callimachus, Callimachus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Callimachus, Callimachean*, Callimachius, -a, -um.
Calliope, Calliŏpe, -es, *and poet.*, Calliŏpēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Calliope*, Calliŏpēius, -a, -um.
Callipho, Callipho, -onis *and* -phon, -ontis (*m.*).
Callipolis, Callipŏlis, -is (*f.*).
Callipides, Callipĭdes, -æ (*m.*).
Callirrhoë, Callirrhŏë, -es (*f.*).
Callisthenes, Callisthĕnes, -is (*m.*).
Callisto, Callisto, -ūs *and* -ōnis (*f.*).
Callistratus, Callistratus, -i (*m.*).
Callithera, Callithēra, -orum (*n.*).
Callon, Callon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Calpe, Calpe, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Calpe, Calpian*, Calpētānus, -a, -um.
Calpurnius, Calpurnius, -ii (*m.*); *Calpurnian, of or belonging to Calpurnius or the Calpurnia gens*, Calpurnius, -a, -um, *and* Calpurnĭānus, -a, -um.
Calvary (Mount), Golgotha (*n., indecl.*); Calvaria, -æ (*f.*).
Calvēna, Calvēna, -æ (*m.*).
Calvi, v. *Cales.*
Calvina, Calvīna, -æ (*f.*).
Calvinus, Calvīnus, -i (*m.*).
Calvisius, Calvisius, -ii (*m.*); *Calvisian*, Calvisiānus, -a, -um.
Calvus, Calvus, -i (*m.*).
Calŷbe, Calybe, -es (*f.*).
Calycadnus, Calycadnus, -i (*m.*).
Calydna, Calydna, -æ, *and* Calydne, -es (*f.*).
Calydon, Calydon, -ōnis, *acc.* -ōnem *and* -ōna (*f.*); *of or belonging to Calydon, Calydonian*, Calydōnius, -a, -um; *peculiar. poet. fem.*, Calydōnis, -idis.
Calymna, Calymna, -æ (*f.*).
Calypso, Calypso, -ūs, *less usu.* -ōnis (*f.*).
Camaldunum, Camaldunum, -i (*n.*).
Camarana, } Camarīna, -æ (*f.*).
Camarina, }
Cambay, Monoglossum, -i (*n.*).
Cambray, Camaracum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Cambray*, Camaracensis, -e.
Cambunian, the (mountains), Cambuni Montes.
Cambyses, Cambўses, -is (*m.*).
Cambridge, Cantabrigia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cambridge*, Cantabrigiensis, -e.
Cameria, Cameria, -æ (*f.*), *and* Camerium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Cameria*, Camerinus, -a, -um.
Camerinum (now Camerino), Camerinum, -i (*n.*).
Camertes, the, Camertes, -ium (*m.*); *Camertian*, Camers, -ertis; Camertŭnus, -a, -um.
Camilla, Camilla, -æ (*f.*).
Camillus, Camillus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Camillus*, Camillanus, -a, -um.
Camirus, Camirus, -i (*m.*).
Camissares, Camisāres, -is (*m.*).
Campagna di Roma, Latium, -ii (*n.*); Romanus ager.
Campania, Campānia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Campania, Campanian*, Campānicus, -a, -um; Campānus, -a, -um.
Cana, Cāna, -æ (*f.*).

Canace, Cănăce, -es (*f.*).
Canachus, Canachus, -i (*m.*).
Canada, Canada, -æ (*f.*).
Canæ, Cānæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Canæ*, Canaïus, -a, -um.
Canary, the (islands), Canariæ, -arum (insulæ), (*f.*); Insulæ Fortunātæ; *of or belonging to the Canaries, Canary (as adj.)*, Canariensis, -e.
Canistro (Cape), Canastræum, -i (*n.*), sc. promontorium.
Candace, Candăce, -es (*f.*).
Candavia, Candāvia, -æ (*f.*).
Candia, Creta, -æ (*f.*); v. *Crete.*
Cănidia, Cănidia, -æ (*f.*).
Cănidius, Cănidius, -ii (*m.*).
Caninius, Caninius, -ii (*m.*); *Caninian*, Caninianus, -a, -um.
Canius, Cānius, -ii (*m.*).
Cannæ, Cannæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cannæ*, Cannensis, -e.
Canninēfates, the, Canninēfates, -um (*m.*); *of or relating to the Canninefates*, Canninēfas, -ātis.
Canopus, Canōpus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Canopus*, Canopicus, -a, -um; Canōpītānus, -a, -um; *and poet.*, Canōpēus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Canopus*, Canopītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Canosa, v. *Canusium.*
Cantabria, Cantabria, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Cantabria, the Cantabri*, Cantabri, -orum (*m.*); *in sing.*, Cantaber, -bri (*m.*); *Cantabrian, of the Cantabri*, Cantaber, -bra, -brum, *but usu.* Cantabricus, -a, -um.
Canterbury, Cantuaria, -æ (*f.*).
Canthara, Canthāra, -æ (*f.*).
Cantharus, Canthārus, -i (*m.*).
Cantium, v. *Kent.*
Cantius, Cantius -ii (*m.*).
Canuleius, Canulēius, -i (*m.*); *Canuleian*, Canulĕius, -a, -um.
Canus, Cānus, -i (*m.*).
Canusium (now Canosa), Canusium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Canusium*, Cānusian, Canusīnus, -a, -um, *and* Canusīnātus, -a, -um.
Canute, } Canutius, -ii (*m.*).
Canutius, }
Capaneus, Capanēus, -ei, *acc.* -ea, *voc.* -eu (*m.*); *of or belonging to Capaneus*, Capanēius, -a, -um, *and* Capanēus, -a, -um.
Cape Baba, Lectum, -i (*n.*), promontorium.
Cape Blanco, Album promontorium.
Cape Bœo, Lilybæum, -i (*n.*), promontorium.
Cape Bruzzano, Zephyrium, -i (*n.*), promontorium.
Cape Comorin, Comaria, -æ (*f.*).
Cape Colonna, Columnarum Caput; *Cape delle Colonne*, Lacinium, -ii (*n.*), promontorium.
Cape Colonni, Sunium, -ii (*n.*), promontorium.
Cape Crio (in Crete), Criumētōpon, -i (*n.*).
Cape Ducato, Leucātes, -æ (*m.*).
Cape Espartel, Ampelūsia, -æ (*f.*).
Cape Faro, Pelōrus, -i (*m.*).
Cape Finisterre, Artabrum, -i (*n.*), promontorium.
Cape Gardafui, Aromata (*n.*), promontorium.
Cape Horn, Hornanum *or* Horniense, promontorium.
Cape of Good Hope, Promontorium Bonæ Spei.
Cape Matapan, Tænarum, -i (*n.*), *and* Tænarus, -i (*m.*).
Cape Miseno, Misenum, -i (*n.*), promontorium.
Cape North, Boreale Caput.
Cape d'Oro, Caphārēus, -ei (*m.*).
Cape Passaro, Pachўnum, -i (*n.*), promontorium.
Cape Romania, Magnum promontorium.
Cape Scyllo, Scylæum, -i (*n.*), promontorium.
Cape Spartivento, Herculis promontorium.
Cape St. Angelo, Malea, -æ (*f.*).
Cape St. Maria, Cuneum, -i (*n.*), promontorium.
Cape St. Vincent, Sacrum promontorium.
Cape Trafalgar, Junōnis promontorium.
Cape Trapani, Drepanum promontorium
Cape Verd, Arsenarium promontorium; Caput Viride.

Cape Zonchio, Coryphasium promontorium.
Capella, Capella, -æ (*m.*).
Capena, Capēna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Capena, Capenian*, Capēnas, -ātis; Capenatis, -e; *and poet.*, Capēnus, -a, -um.
Capernaum, Capharnaum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Capernaum*, Capharnæus, -a, -um.
Capetus, Capētus, -i (*m.*).
Caphareus, Caphāreus, -ei, *acc.* -ea, *voc.* -eu (*m.*); *of or belonging to Caphareus*, Caphārēus, -a, -um; *poet. fem.*, Caphāris, -idis.
Capissa, Capissa, -æ (*f.*); *the country around Capissa*, Capissene, -es (*f.*).
Capitium, Capitium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Capitium*, Capitinus, -a, -um.
Capito, Capito, -ōnis (*m.*).
Capitol, the, Capitolium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to the Capitol, Capitoline*, Capitolīnus, -a, -um.
Capitulum, Capitulum, -i (*n.*); *the people of Capitulum*, Capitulenses, -ium (*m.*).
Capo d'Oro, Caphareus, q. v.
Cappadocia, Cappadŏcia, -æ (*f.*); *Cappadocian*, Cappadŏcius, -a, -um; Cappadŏcus, -a, -um; *and* Cappadŏcicus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Cappadocia*, Cappadox, -ōcis (*m.*); *the Cappadocians*, Cappadoces, -um (*m.*).
Capra, Capra, -æ (*m.*).
Capraria, Caprāria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Capraria*, Caprāriensis, -e.
Capreæ (now Capri), Capreæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Capreæ*, Caprēensis, -e.
Caprius, Caprius, -ii (*m.*).
Capsa, Capsa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Capsa*, Capsensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Capsa*, Capsenses, -ium.
Capua, Capua, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Capua, Capuan*, Capuensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Capua*, Capuenses, -ium (*m.*).
Capys, Cāpys, -yos (*m.*).
Caracalla, Caracalla, -æ (*m.*).
Caractacus or Caradoc, Caractăcus, -i (*m.*).
Caralis, Cārālis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Caralis*, Cārālitanus, -a, -um.
Carambis, Carambis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Carambis*, Carambīcus, -a, -um.
Carana, Carāna, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Carana*, Carānītis, *pecul. fem.*
Caranus, Carānus, -i (*m.*).
Carasu, the, Cydnus, -i (*m.*).
Carausius, Carausius, -ii (*m.*).
Carbania, Carbānia, -æ (*f.*).
Carbo, Carbo, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Carbo*, Carbōniānus, -a, -um.
Carcassone, Carcăso, -onis (*f.*).
Carcine, Carcīne, -es (*f.*); *Gulf of Carcine*, Sinus Carcīnītes.
Cardia, Cardia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cardia*, Cardiānus, -a, -um.
Cardigan, Ceretica, -æ (*f.*).
Carduchi, the, Cardūchi, -orum (*m.*).
Caresa, Carēsa, -æ (*f.*).
Caresus, Carēsus, -i (*m.*).
Caria, Cāria, -æ (*f.*); *Carian*, Cārīcus, -a, -um; *a Carian*, Cār, -āris (*m.*); *the Carians*, Cāres, -um.
Carina, Carīna, -æ (*f.*).
Carinas, Carīnas, -ātis (*m.*).
Carinola, Calenum, -i (*n.*).
Carinthia, Carinthia, -æ (*f.*).
Carlisle, Carleolum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Carlisle*, Carliolensis, -e.
Carlsruhe, Caroli Hesychium, -i (*n.*).
Carmania, Carmānia, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Carmania*, Carmāni, -orum (*m.*).
Carmel (Mount), Carmēlus, -i (*m.*); *also* Carmel, *indecl.* (*m.*); *of or belonging to Carmel*, Carmelius, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Mount Carmel, a Carmelite*, Carmelītes, -æ (*m.*); Carmelītis, -idis (*f.*).
Carmenta, Carmenta, -æ, *and* Carmentis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Carmenta*, Carmentālis, -e.
Carmona, Carmo, -onis, *and* Carmona, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Carmona*, Carmonenses, -ium (*m.*).
Carnac, Thebæ, -arum (*f.*).
Carnarvon, Segontium, -ii (*n.*).
Carneades, Carnēădes, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to Carneades*, Carneădēus, -a, -um.
Carni, the, Carni, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Carni*, Carnicus, -a, -um.
Carnuntum, Carnuntum, -i (*n.*), *and* Carnus, -untis (*f.*).
Carnutes, the, Carnūtes, -um (*m.*).
Carolina, Carōlīna, -æ (*f.*).
Caroline, Carolīna, -æ (*f.*).
Carpathus, Carpathus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Carpathus*, Carpathius, -a, -um; *the Carpathian Sea*, Mare *or* Pelagus Carpathium.
Carpentras, Carpentoracte, -es (*f.*).
Carpetania, Carpetānia, -æ (*f.*); *Carpetanian*, Carpētānus, -a, -um; *the Carpetanians*, Carpēsii, -orum, *and* Carpetani, -orum.
Carræ, Carræ *or* Carrhæ, -arum (*f.*).
Carseoli (now Carsoli), Carsĕōli, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Carseoli*, Carseōlānus, -a, -um.
Carsulæ, Carsulæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Carsulæ, Carsulan*, Carsulānus, -a, -um.
Carteia, Carteia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Carteia*, Carteianus, -a, -um, *and* Carteiensis, -e.
Carthæa, Carthæa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Carthæa*, Carthæus, -a, -um, *and* Carthēius, -a, -um.
Carthage, Carthāgo, -ĭnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Carthage, Carthaginian*, Carthaginiensis, -e, *and* Punicus, -a, -um; *New Carthage*, Carthago Nova.
Carthagena, Carthāgo Nova.
Cartismandua, Cartismandua, -æ (*f.*).
Carus, Cārus, -i (*m.*).
Carusa, Carūsa, -æ (*f.*).
Carventum, Carventum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Carventum*, Carventānus, -a, -um.
Carvilius, Carvilius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Carvilius or the Carvilia gens*, Carvilius, -a, -um, *and* Carviliānus, -a, -um.
Caryæ, Caryæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Caryæ, Caryan*, Caryus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Caryātis, -idis; *the inhabitants of Caryæ*, Caryātes, -ium (*m.*).
Caryanda, Caryanda, -æ (*f.*).
Carystus, Carystus *or* -tos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Carystus, Carystian*, Carystius, -a, -um; *and poet. only*, Carystēus, -a, -um.
Casal, Bodincomagum *or* -conigum, -i (*n.*).
Casca, Casca, -æ (*m.*).
Cascellius, Cascellius, -ii (*m.*).
Cashel, Casella, -æ (*f.*); Cassilia, -æ (*f.*).
Casilinum, Casilīnum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Casilinum*, Casilīnus, -a, um.
Casinum, Casīnum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Casinum*, Casinus, -a, -um, *and* Casīnas, -atis.
Casius (Mount), Casius, -ii (*m.*).
Casus, Casus, -i (*f.*).
Casperia, Caspēria, -æ (*f.*).
Caspian Sea, the, Caspium Mare; *the Caspii, dwellers on the Caspian*, Caspii, -orum, *and* Caspiani, -orum (*m.*); *Caspian*, Caspius, -a, -um, *and* Caspiācus, -a, -um.
Cassander, Cassander, -dri (*m.*).
Cassandra, Cassandra, -æ (*f.*).
Cassandrea, Cassandrēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cassandrea, Cassandrean*, Cassandrensis, -e.
Cassano, Cosa, -æ (*f.*).
Cassel (in Hesse), Castellum Cattorum.
Cassia, Cassia, -æ (*f.*).
Cassiodorus, Cassiŏdōrus, -i (*m.*).
Cassiope, Cassiŏpe, -es, *and* Cassiŏpēa, -æ, *and* Cassiēpea, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cassiope*, Cassiŏpicus, -a, -um.
Cassiterides, v. *Scilly Islands.*
Cassius, Cassius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cassius, Cassian*, Cassius, -a, -um, *and* Cassianus, -a, -um.
Cassivelaunus, Cassivelaunus, -i (*m.*).
Castabala, Castăbala, -orum (*n.*); *the inhabitants of Castabala*, Castabalenses, -ium.
Castalia, Castălia, -æ (*f.*); *Castalian, of or belonging to Castalia*, Castalius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Castălis, -idis.
Caster, Durobrivæ, -arum (*f.*), *or* Venta Icenorum.
Castile, Castilia, -æ (*f.*).
Castor, Castor, -ōris (*m.*); *of or belonging to Castor*, Castōreus, -a, -um.
Castoria, Celetrum, -i (*n.*).
Castri, v. *Delphi.*
Castricius, Castricius, -ii (*m.*); *Castrician, of or relating to Castricius*, Castricius, -a, -um, *and* Castriciānus, -a, -um.
Castronius, Castrōnius, -ii, (*m.*).
Castulo, Castŭlo, -onis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Castulo*, Castulōnensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Castulo*, Castulonenses, -ium (*m.*).
Catabani, Catabāni, -orum, *and* Catabānes, -um (*m.*).
Catabathmus, Catabathmus, -i (*m.*).
Catadupa, Catadūpa, -orum (*n.*); *the dwellers around Catadupa*, Catadūpi, -orum (*m.*).
Catalonia, Catalaunia, -æ (*f.*).
Catalauni, Catalauni, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Catalauni*, Catalaunicus, -a, -um.
Catania, Catana *or* Catina, -æ (*f.*), v. *Catina.*
Cataonia, Cataōnia, -æ (*f.*); *the people of Cataonia*, Cataōnes, -um (*m.*).
Catharine, Cathārīna, -æ (*f.*).
Catienus, Catiēnus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Catienus*, Catienus, -a, -um.
Catiline, Catilīna, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Catiline*, Catilīnārius, -a, -um.
Catilius, Catilius, -ii (*m.*).
Catillus, Catillus, -i (*m.*).
Catina, Catīna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Catina*, Catinensis, -e; *less usu.*, Catiniensis, -e.
Catius, Catius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Catius*, Catiānus, -a, -um.
Cato, Cāto, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cato*, Catonīnus, -a, -um, *and* Catoniānus, -a, -um.
Catti, the, Catti, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Catti*, Catticus, -a, -um.
Cattwyck, Cattorum vicus.
Catullus, Catullus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Catullus*, Catullianus, -a, -um.
Catulus, Catŭlus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Catulus*, Catuliānus, -a, -um.
Caturiges, the, Caturiges, -um (*m.*).
Catus, Catus, -i (*m.*).
Caucasus (Mount), Caucăsus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Caucasus, Caucasian*, Caucăsius, -a, -um; *the Caucasian pass or defiles*, Caucasiæ portæ.
Cauci, the, v. *Chauci.*
Caudex, Caudex, -icis (*m.*).
Caudium, Caudium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Caudium, Caudine*, Caudīnus, -a, -um; *the Caudine defile*, Furcæ Caudinæ.
Caulares, Caulāres, -is (*m.*).
Caulon, Caulon, -ōnis (*m.*), *and* Caulōnia, -æ (*f.*).
Caunus, Caunus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Caunus, Caunian*, Caunius, -a, -um; *pecul. masc. adj.*, Caunītes, -æ.
Cavaillon, Caballio, -onis (*f.*).
Cavii, the, Cavii, -orum (*m.*).
Caÿster, the, Caÿstros *or* -trus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Caÿster*, Caÿstrius, -a, -um.
Cazlona, Castŭlo, -onis (*f.*).
Cea, } Cēa, -æ (*f.*), *and* Ceos, -i, *acc.* Ceo,
Ceos, } *and abl.* Ceo (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ceos*, Cēus, -a, -um.
Cebenna, v. *Cevennes.*
Cebren, Cebren, -ēnis (*m.*); *daughter or female descendant of Cebren*, Cebrēnis, -idis (*f.*).
Cecil, Cæcilius, -ii (*m.*).
Cecrops, Cecrops, -ōpis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cecrops, Cecropian*, Cecrōpius, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Cecrops*, Cecropides, -æ (*m.*); *daughter or female descendant of Cecrops*, Cecrōpis, -idis (*f.*); *land of Cecrops*, Cecrōpia, -æ (*f.*).
Cedrosi, the, Cedrōsi, -orum (*m.*); *country of the Cedrosi*, Cedrōsis, -idis (*f.*).
Cefali, Cephalœdis, -idis (*f.*), *or* Cephalœdium, -ii (*n.*), v. *Cephalœdis.*
Cefalonia, Cephallenia, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Celado, the, Celādus, -i (*m.*).
Celadon, Celādon, -ontis (*m.*).
Celænæ, Celænæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Celænæ*, Celænæus, -a, -um.
Celæno, Celæno, -ûs (*f.*).
Celendris (now Celindro), Celenderis *or* -dris, -is (*f.*); *the region of Celendris*, Celenderitis regio.
Celenna, Celenna, -æ (*f.*).
Celer, Celer, -eris (*m.*).

Celetrum, Celetrum, -i (*n.*).
Celeus, Celēus, -ĕi (*m.*).
Celindro, v. *Celendris.*
Cella, Cella, -æ (*m.*).
Celsa, Celsa, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Celsa*, Celsenses, -ium (*m.*).
Celsus, Celsus, -i (*m.*).
Celtæ, } Celtæ, -arum (*m.*); *of or be-*
Celtis, the, } *longing to the Celts, Celtic*, Celticus, -a, -um; *in Celtic*, Celtice (*adv.*); *the land of the Celts*, Celtica, -æ (*f.*).
Celtiberia, Celtibēria, -æ (*f.*); *a Celtiberian*, Celtiber, -bēri (*m.*); *the Celtiberians*, Celtibēri, -orum; *Celtiberian*, Celtiber, -bēra, -bērum; Celtibērĭcus, -a, -um.
Cenæum, Cenæum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Cenæum*, Cenæus, -a, -um.
Cenchreæ, Cenchrĕæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cenchreæ*, Cenchræus, -a, -um; *and pecul. fem.*, Cenchrēis, -idis.
Cenchrius, Cenchrius, -ii (*m.*).
Cenomani, the, Cēnōmāni, -orum (*m.*).
Censennia, Censennia, -æ (*f.*).
Censōrīnus, Censōrīnus, -i (*m.*).
Centenius, Centēnius, -ii (*m.*).
Cento, Cento, -ōnis (*m.*).
Centobrica, Centobrĭca, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Centobrica*, Centobrĭcenses, -ium (*m.*).
Centorbi, v. *Centuripa.*
Centrōnes, the, Centrōnes, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Centrones*, Centrōnĭcus, -a, -um.
Centumalus, Centumalus, -i (*m.*).
Centum Cellæ (*now Civita Vecchia*), Centum Cellæ, -arum (*f.*).
Centŭrīpa (*now Centorbi*), Centŭrīpa, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Centuripa*, Centuripīnus, -a, -um.
Ceos, v. *Cea.*
Cephalenia, Cephalēnia, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Cephalenia*, Cephalēnes, -um, *and* Cephalenītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Cephalio, Cephalio, -onis (*m.*).
Cephalœdis (*now Cefalì*), Cephalœdis, -idis (*f.*), *and* Cephalœdium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Cephalœdis*, Cephalœditānus, -a, -um.
Cephalus, Cephālus, -i (*m.*).
Cepheues, the, Cephēnes, -um (*m.*).
Cepheus, Cepheus, -ei (*m.*); *of or descended from Cepheus*, Cephēĭus, -a, -um, *and* Cephēus, -a, -um; *daughter or female descendant of Cepheus*, Cephēis, -idis.
Cephisodorus, Cephīsŏdōrus, -i (*m.*).
Cephisŏdōtus, Cephisŏdōtus, -i (*m.*).
Cephisus, the, } Cephīsus, -i (*m.*); *of or be-*
Cephisso, } *longing to the Cephisus*, Cephisius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Cephīsis, -idis, *and* Cephīsĭas, -ādis.
Cerambus, Cerambus, -i (*m.*).
Ceramicus, Ceramĭcus, -i (*m.*).
Cērāmus, Cērāmus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ceramus*, Cērāmĭcus, -a, -um.
Cerastæ, the, Cerastæ, -arum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Cerastæ*, Cerastis, -idis (*f.*).
Cerasus, Cerasus, -untis (*f.*).
Ceraunian (*mountains*), *the*, Ceraunia, -orum (*n.*); *Ceraunian*, Ceraunius, -a, -um.
Ceraunus, Ceraunus, -i (*m.*).
Cerberus, Cerberus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cerberus*, Cerbereus, -a, -um.
Cercasorum, Cercasorum, -i (*n.*).
Cercetius (*Mount*), Cercetius, -ii (*m.*), Mons.
Cercina, Cercīna, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Cercina*, Cercinītāni, -orum (*m.*).
Cercinium, Cercinium, -ii (*n.*).
Cercopes, the, Cercōpes, -um (*m.*).
Cercyon, Cercўon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cercyon*, Cercўonēus, -a, -um.
Ceres, Cēres, -ēris (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ceres*, Cerealis, -e.
Cerigo, Cythera, -orum (*n.*), q. v.
Cerinthus, Cerinthus, -i (*m.*).
Cermorum, Cermorum, -i (*n.*).
Ceron, Ceron, -onis (*m.*).
Certima, Certima, -æ (*f.*).
Cerveteræ, Cære (*indecl.*), (*n.*), q. v., *and* Agylla, -æ (*f.*).
Cervara, Cervāria, -æ (*f.*).
Cesena, Cæsēna, -æ (*f.*).
Cestius, Cestius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cestius*, Cestiānus, -a, -um.

Cestria, Cestria, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Cestria*, Cestrini, -orum (*m.*).
Cetaria, Cetaria, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Cetaria*, Cetarīni, -orum (*m.*).
Cethegus, Cēthēgus, -i (*m.*).
Ceto, Cētō, -ūs (*f.*).
Ceuta, Ceutria, -æ (*f.*); Abўla, -æ (*f.*).
Ceutrones, the, Ceutrōnes -um (*m.*).
Ceva, Cēba, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ceva*, Cebānus, -a, -um.
Cevennes (*mountains*), Cebenna, Cevenna, *and* Gebenna, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Cevennes*, Cebennĭcus, -a, -um.
Ceylon, Taprobana, -æ (*f.*).
Cēўx, Cēyx, -ўcis (*m.*).
Chabrias, Chabrĭas, -æ (*m.*)
Chærea, Chærea, -æ (*m.*).
Chæreas, Chærēas, -æ (*m.*).
Chærestratus, Chærestratus, -i (*m.*).
Chærippus, Chærippus, -i (*m.*).
Chæronēa, Chæronēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Chæronea*, Chæronensis, -e.
Chalcedon, Chalcēdon *and* Calchēdon, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Chalcedon, Chalcedonian*, Chalcēdōnius, -a, -um.
Chalciope, Chalciōpe, -es (*f.*).
Chalcis, Chalcis, -idis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Chalcis, Chalcidian*, Chalcidicus, -a, -um; Chalcidensis, -e; *and* Chalcidicensis, -e.
Chaldeans, the, Chaldæi, -orum (*m.*); *Chaldean*, Chaldæus, -a, -um, *and* Chaldaĭcus, -a, -um.
Chalonītis, Chalonītis, -idis (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Chalonitis*, Chalonītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Châlons, Catalaunum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Châlons*, Catalaunensis, -e.—2. (*sur Saone*) Cabillonum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Châlons*, Cabillonensis, -e.
Chalybes, the, Chălўbes, -um (*m.*).
Chalybs, the, Chălybs, -ўbis (*m.*).
Cham (*usu. Ham*), Cham (*m., indecl.*).
Chambery, Camberiacum, -i, *and* Camberium, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Chambery*, Camberiacensis, -e, *and* Camberiensis, -e.
Chamavi, the, Chamāvi, -orum (*m.*).
Champagne, Campania Franco-Gallica, -æ (*f.*).
Chanaan, } Chănaan *and* Chănan (*f., in-*
Canaan, } *decl.*); *of or belonging to Canaan*, Chananæus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Chananītis, -idis; *the Canaanites*, Chananæi, -orum (*m.*).
Chaon, Chaon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Chaŏnia, Chaŏnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Chaonia, Chaonian*, Chaŏnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Chaŏnis, -idis; *the Chaonians*, Chaŏnes, -um (*m.*).
Charadrus, Charādrus, -i (*m.*).
Charax, Chărax, -ăcis (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Charax*, Charăcēni, -orum (*m.*); *the territory of Charax*, Charăcēne, -es (*f.*).
Charaxus, Charaxus, -i (*m.*).
Charente, the, Carantŏnus, -i (*m.*).
Charenton, Charentonium, -ii (*n.*).
Chares, Chăres, -etis (*m.*).
Chariclo, Chariclo, -ūs (*f.*).
Charidemus, Charidēmus, -i (*m.*).
Charisius, Charisius, -ii (*m.*).
Charity, Charĭtas, -ātis (*f.*).
Charles, Carŏlus, -i (*m.*).
Charleston, } Carolŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*); *of or*
Charlestown, } *belonging to Charleston*, Carolopolitānus, -a, -um.
Charlotte, Caroletta, -æ (*f.*).
Charlotteville, Carolettŏpŏlis; *of or belonging to Charlotteville*, Carolettopolitanus, -a, -um.
Charmidas, Charmidas, -æ (*m.*).
Charmis, Charmis, -is (*m.*)
Charon, Chăron, -ontis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Charon*, Charonēus, -a, -um.
Charondas, Charondas, -æ (*m.*).
Charopus, Charopus, -i (*m.*).
Chartreuse (*the great*), Carthusia, -æ (*f.*), Magna.
Charybdis, Chărybdis, -is (*f.*), *acc.* -in *or* -im.
Chasuari, the, Chasuāri, -orum (*m.*).
Chatillon, Castellio, -onis (*f.*).
Chatti, the, v. *Catti.*
Chauci, the, Chauci *or* Cauci, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Chauci, Chaucian*, Chaucius, -a, -um.

Chaus, the, Chaus, -i (*m.*).
Chelidon, Chelĭdon, -ōnis (*f.*).
Chelidonium, Chelĭdōnium, -ii (*n.*).
Chelmsford, Cæsaromagus, -i (*f.*).
Chelonatas, Chelōnātas *and* Chelōnītes -æ (*m.*).
Chemnitz, Chemnitium, -ii (*n.*).
Cherbourg, Cæsaris Burgus, -i, *or* Caro burgus, -i (*m.*).
Cherronesus, Cherrōnēsus *or* Chersōnē sus, -i (*f.*); *inhabitants of the Cherronesus*, Cherronenses, -ium (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Cherronesus*, Cherronensis, -e, *or* Chersonensis, -e (*esp. of the Thracian Chersonesus*).
Chersīdamas, Chersīdămas, -antis (*m.*).
Chersiphron, Chersiphron, -ōnis (*m.*).
Cherso, v. *Absyrtides.*
Chersonesus, v. *Cherronesus.*
Cherusci, the, Cherusci, -orum (*m.*).
Chesippus, Chēsippus, -i (*m.*).
Chester, Cestria, -æ (*f.*); Deva, -æ (*f.*); *Cheshire*, Cestriensis Comitatus.
Chiana, the, Clānis, -is (*m.*).
Chilo, Chilo *or* Chilon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Chichester, Cicestria, -æ (*f.*).
Chimæra, Chimæra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Chimæra*, Chimærēus, -a, -um.
China, Sinarum regnum; *the Chinese*, Sinæ, -arum (*m.*); *of or belonging to China, Chinese*, Sinensis, -e.
Chione, Chiōne, -es (*f.*); *son of Chione*, Chionides, -æ (*m.*).
Chios, Chios *and* Chius, -ii (*f.*); *of or belonging to Chios, Chian*, Chius, -a, -um.
Chiron, Chīron, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Chiron*, Chirōnĭcus, -a, -um, *and* Chironius, -a, -um.
Chitro, Citrum, -i (*n.*).
Chiusi, Clusium, -ii (*n.*).
Chloe, Chlōē, -es (*f.*).
Chloreus, Chloreus, -ĕi *and* -eos (*m.*).
Chloris, Chlōris, -idis (*f.*).
Chlorus, Chlōrus, -i (*m.*).
Choaspes, the, Choaspes, -is (*m.*).
Chœrilus, Chœrilus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Chœrilus*, Chœrilius, -a, -um.
Chorasmii, the, Chorasmii, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Chorasmii, Chorasmian*, Chorasmius, -a, -um.
Chremes, Chrēmes, -ētis, *acc.* -eta (*m.*).
CHRIST, CHRISTUS, -i (*m.*).
Christiana, Christiana, -æ (*f.*).
Christopher, Christophōrus, -i (*m.*).
Chromis, Chromis, -is (*m.*).
Chrysa, Chrўsa, -æ, *and* Chrўse, -es (*f.*)
Chrysālus, Chrysālus, -i (*m.*).
Chrysaor, Chrўsaor, -ōris (*m.*).
Chrysas, Chrysas, -æ (*m.*).
Chryses, Chryses, -æ (*m.*); *daughter of Chryses*, Chrўsēis, -idis (*f.*).
Chrysippus, Chrysippus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Chrysippus*, Chrysippēus, -a, -um.
Chrysis, Chrўsis, -idis (*f.*).
Chrysogonus, Chrysogōnus, -i (*m.*).
Chrysopolis, Chrysŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*).
Chrysorrhoas, the, Chrysorrhoas, -æ (*m.*)
Chrysostom, Chrysostomus, -i (*m.*).
Chthonius, Chthonius, -ii (*m.*).
Chunni, v. *Huns.*
Chusistan, Susiana, -æ (*f.*).
Cibyra, Cibўra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cibyra*, Cibyraticus, -a, -um: *the inhabitants of Cibyra*, Cibyrātæ, -arum (*m.*).
Cicely, Cæcilia, -æ (*f.*).
Cicereius, Cicērcius, -ii (*m.*).
Cicero, Cicĕro, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cicero, Ciceronian*, Ciceronĭānus, -a, -um.
Cicestria, v. *Chichester.*
Cicirrus, Cicirrus, -i (*m.*)
Cicones, the, Cicōnes, -um (*m.*).
Cicuta, Cicūta, -æ (*m.*).
Cilicia, Cilicia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cilicia, Cilician*, Cilix, -icis; *pecul. poet. fem.*, Cilissa, -æ; Ciliciensis, -e; *and* Cilicius, -a, -um; *a Cilician*, Cilix, -icis (*m. and f.*).
Cilix, Cilix, -icis (*m.*).
Cilla, Cilla, -æ (*f.*).
Cilnius, Cilnius, -ii (*m.*).
Cilo, Cilo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Cimbri, the, Cimbri, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Cimbri, Cimbrian*, Cimber, -bra, -brum, *and* Cimbricus, -a, -um.
Cimetra, Cimetra, -æ (*f.*).

Cīmīnus, Cīmīnus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Ciminus, Cīminian*, Ciminius, -a, -um.

Cimmerians, the, Cimmerii, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Cimmerians*, Cimmĕrius, -a, -um.

Cimolus, Cīmōlus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cimolus, Cimolian*, Cimolius, -a, -um.

Cimon, Cimon, -ōnis (*m.*).

Cinara, Cinara, -æ (*f.*).

Cincinnati, Cincinnatōpŏlis, -is (*f.*).

Cincinnatus, Cincinnātus, -i (*m.*).

Cinciolus, Cinciolus, -i (*m.*).

Cincius, Cincius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cincius, Cincian*, Cincius, -a, -um.

Cineas, Cineas, -æ (*m.*).

Cinethii, the, Cinethii, -orum (*m.*).

Cingetorix, Cingetōrix, -igis (*m.*).

Cingilia, Cingilia, -æ (*f.*).

Cingulum, Cingulum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Cingulum*, Cingulānus, -a, -um.

Cinna, Cinna, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cinna*, Cinnānus, -a, -um.

Cinyps, the, Cinyps, -ypis *or* -yphis (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Cinyps*, Cinyphius, -a, -um.

Cinyras, Cinўras, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cinyras*, Cinyræus, -a, -um, *and* Cinyrēius, -a, -um.

Circassia, Cercetia, -æ (*f.*); *the Circassians*, Cercetæ, -arum (*m.*).

Circe, Circe, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Circe, Circean*, Circæus, -a, -um.

Circeii, Circeii, -orum (*m.*); *of or Circello*, *longing to Circeii*, Circæus, -a, -um, *and* Circeiensis, -e.

Cirrha, Cirrha, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cirrha*, Cirrhæus, -a, -um.

Cirta, Cirta, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cirta*, Cirtensis, -e.

Cispius, Cispius, -ii (*m.*).

Cisseus, Cisseus, -ĕi *or* -eos (*m.*); *daughter of Cisseus*, Cissēis, -idis (*f.*).

Cithæron, Cithæron, -ōnis (*m.*).

Citium, Citium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Citium*, Citiensis, -e; *an inhabitant of Citium*, Citiēus, -i (*m.*).

Citius, Citius, -ii (*m.*).

Civita Vecchia, Centumcellæ, -arum (*f.*).

Clanius, the, Clanius, -ii (*m.*).

Clara, Clara, -æ (*f.*).

Claros, Clāros *or* Clarus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Claros*, Clarius, -a, -um.

Clastidium, Clastidium, -ii (*n.*).

Claterna, Claterna, -æ (*f.*).

Claudia, Claudia, -æ (*f.*), v. *Claudius.*

Claudiopolis, Claudiŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Claudiopolis*, Claudiopŏlitānus, -a, -um.

Claudius, Claudius, -ii (*m.*); *Claudian, of or belonging to Claudius*, Claudius, -a, -um, *and* Claudianus, -a, -um; *the Claudian family*, Claudia gens.

Clausus, Clausus, -i (*m.*).

Clazomenæ, Clazomēnæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Clazomenæ*, Clazomenæus, -a, -um, *and* Clazŏmēnius, -a, -um; *inhabitants of Clazomenæ*, Clazomenii, -orum (*m.*).

Cleander, Cleander, -dri (*m.*).

Cleanthes, Cleanthes, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cleanthes*, Cleanthēus, -a, -um.

Clearchus, Clearchus, -i (*m.*).

Clemens, Clēmens, -entis (*m.*).

Clement, Clement, -entis (*m.*).

Cleobis, Cleōbis, -is (*m.*).

Cleobulus, Cleobūlus, -i (*m.*).

Cleombrotus, Cleombrōtus, -i (*m.*).

Cleomedon, Cleomēdon, -ontis (*m.*).

Cleomenes, Cleōmēnes, -is (*m.*).

Cleon, Cleon, -ontis (*m.*).

Cleonæ, Cleōnæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cleonæ*, Cleonæus, -a, -um.

Cleopas, Cleopas, -æ (*m.*).

Cleopatra, Cleopatra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cleopatra*, Cleopatranus, -a, -um, *and* Cleopatricus, -a, -um.

Cleophantus, Cleophantus, -i (*m.*).

Cleophon, Cleophon, -ontis (*m.*).

Clermont, Claromontium, -ii (*n.*); Augustonemetum, -i (*n.*).

Clevas, Clevas, -æ (*m.*).

Cleves, Clivia, -æ (*f.*).

Climax, Climax, -ācis (*f.*).

Clinias, Clinias, -æ (*m.*); *son of Clinias*, Cliniades, -æ (*m.*).

Clio, Clīo, -ūs (*f.*).

Clisthenes, Clisthēnes, -is (*m.*).

Clitæ, Clitæ, -arum (*f.*).

Clitarchus, Clitarchus, -i (*m.*).

Cliternum, Cliternum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Cliternum*, Cliternīnus, -a, -um.

Clitomachus, Clitomăchus, -i (*m.*).

Clitor, Clītor, -ōris (*n.*), *and* Clītōrium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Clitor*, Clitōrius, -a, -um.

Clitumnus, Clitumnus, -i (*m.*).
Clitunno,

Clitus, Clītus, -i (*m.*).

Cloanthus, Cloanthus, -i (*m.*).

Clodia, Clodia, -æ (*f.*).

Clodius, Clodius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Clodius, Clodian*, Clodius, -a, -um, *and* Clodianus, -a, -um.

Cœlia, Cœlia, -æ (*f.*).

Cœlius, Cœlius, -ii (*m.*).

Cœnius, Cœnius, -ii (*m.*).

Clotho, Clōtho, -ūs (*f.*).

Cluentia, Cluentia, -æ (*f.*).

Cluentius, Cluentius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cluentius, Cluentian*, Cluentiānus, -a, -um; *the Cluentian family*, Cluentia gens.

Cluilius, Cluilius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cluilius, Cluilian*, Cluilius, -a, -um.

Clunia, Clunia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Clunia*, Cluniensis, -e.

Clupea, Clupea, -æ, *and* Clupeæ, -arum (*f.*).

Clusium, Clusium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Clusium, Clusian*, Clusīnus, -a, -um.

Cluvia, Cluvia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cluvia, Cluvian*, Cluvianus, -a, -um.

Cluvius, Cluvius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cluvius*, Cluviānus, -a, -um.

Clyde, the, Glota, -æ (*f.*); *the Frith of Clyde*, Glotæ Æstuarium.

Clymene, Clymēne, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Clymene*, Clўmēnæus, -a, -um, *and* Clymenēius, -a, -um; *daughter of Clymene*, Clymenēis, -idis (*f.*).

Clytæmnestra, Clytæmnestra, -æ (*f.*).

Clytia, Clytia, -æ, *and* Clytie, -es (*f.*).

Clytius, Clўtius, -ii (*m.*).

Clytus, Clytus, -i (*m.*).

Cnæus or Cneius, Cnæus *or* Cneius, -i (*m.*).

Cnidos, Cnĭdos *or* Cnidus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cnidos, Cnidian*, Cnidius, -a, -um.

Cnosus, Cnōsus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cnosus, Cnosian*, Cnosius, -a, -um, *and* Cnosiăcus, -a, -um; *pecul. poet. fem.*, Cnosias, -ădis, *and* Cnosis, -idis.

Coblentz, Confluentes, -ium (*m.*); Confluentia, -æ (*f.*).

Cocalus, Cocalus, -i (*m.*); *daughter of Cocalus*, Cocalis, -idis (*f.*).

Cocceius, Cocceius, -ii (*m.*).

Cocinthum, Cocinthum, -i (*n.*).

Cocles, Cocles, -itis (*m.*).

Cocytus, the, Cocўtus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Cocytus*, Cocytius, -a, -um.

Codomannus, Codomannus, -i (*m.*).

Codrus, Codrus, -i (*m.*).

Cœlius, Cœlius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cœlius*, Cœliānus, -a, -um.

Cœlus, Cœlus, -i (*m.*).

Cœranus, Cœranus, -i (*m.*).

Cœus, Cœus, -i (*m.*).

Cognac, Conacum, -i (*n.*).

Coimbra, Conimbrica, -æ (*f.*).

Colchester, Colcestria, -æ (*f.*).

Colchis, Colchis, -idis *and* -idos (*f.*); *of or belonging to Colchis, Colchian*, Colchicus, -a, -um, *and* Colchus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Colchis*, Colchi, -orum (*m.*).

Coldingham, Coldania, -æ, *or* Colania, -æ (*f.*).

Collatia, Collātia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Collatia, Collatian*, Collātinus, -a, -um.

Cologne, Colonia Agrippinensis (*f.*).

Colonus, Colonus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Colonus*, Colōnēus, -a, -um.

Colophon, Colophon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Colophon*, Colŏphōniacus, -a, -um, *and* Colophōnius, -a, -um.

Colossæ, Colossæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Colossæ, Colossian*, Colossīnus, -a, -um; *the Colossians*, Colossenses, -ium (*m.*).

Columella, Colŭmella, -æ (*m.*).

Comana, Cŏmāna, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Comana*, Comānus, -a, -um.

Comania, Comania, -æ (*f.*).

Comines, Cominium, -ii (*n.*); *of or Cominium*, *longing to Cominium*, Cominiānus, -a, -um, *and* Cominius, -a, -um.

Commagene, Commagēnē, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Commagene*, Commagēnus, -a, -um.

Commodus, Commŏdus, -i (*m.*).

Complutum, Complutum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Complutum*, Complutensis, -e.

Compostella, Compostella, -æ (*f.*).

Compsa, Compsa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Compsa*, Compsānus, -a, -um.

Comum (now Como), Cŏmum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Comum*, Comensis, -e.

Concani, the, Concāni, -orum (*m.*).

Concordia, Concordia, -æ (*f.*).

Condate, Condāte, -is (*n.*); *of or belonging to Condate*, Condas, -ātis, *and* Condatinus, -a, -um.

Condé, Condatum, -i (*n.*).

Condrusi, the, Condrūsi, -orum (*m.*).

Conon, Conon, -ōnis (*m.*).

Conrad, Conradus, -i (*m.*).

Consaburo, Consaburo, -onis (*f.*), *and* Consaburum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Consaburo*, Consaburensis, -e.

Consentia, Consentia, -æ (*f.*); *of or be-*
Cosenza, *longing to Consentia*, Consentīnus, -a, -um.

Consentius, Consentius, -ii (*m.*).

Considius, Considius, -ii (*m.*).

Constance, Constantia, -æ (*f.*); *name of a woman and city.*

Constance, Lake of, Brigantīnus Lacus.

Constans, Constans, -antis (*m.*).
Constant,

Constantia, Constantia, -æ (*f.*).

Constantina, Constantīna, -æ (*f.*).

Constantine, Constantinus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Constantine*, Constantiānus, -a, -um.

Constantinople, Constantinŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Constantinople*, Constantinopŏlitanus, -a, -um; *the Straits of Constantinople*, Bospŏrus Thracius.

Constantius, Constantius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Constantius*, Constantiācus, -a, -um; Constantiānus, -a, -um; *and* Constantiensis, -e.

Consus, Consus, -i (*m.*).

Contessa, Gulf of, Sinus Strymonicus.

Contrebia, Contrebia, -æ (*f.*).

Conway, Conovium, -ii (*n.*).

Conza, Compsa, -æ (*f.*).

Copæ, Copæ, -arum (*f.*); *the Lake of Copæ, or Lake Copaïs*, Copaïs, -idis (*f.*), palus.

Copaïs Lake, v. *foregoing.*

Copenhagen, Hafnia *or* Haunia, -æ (*f.*); Codania, -æ (*f.*).

Coponius, Coponius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Coponius*, Coponiānus, -a, -um.

Coptus, Coptus *or* Coptos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Coptus*, Copticus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Coptus*, Coptītes, -æ (*m.*).

Cora, Cōra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cora*, Corānus, -a, -um.

Coracesium, Coracēsium, -ii (*n.*).

Coras, Coras, -æ (*m.*).

Corax, Corax, -ācis (*m.*).

Corbio, Corbio, -onis (*m.*); *a man's name.* —2. (*f.*) *a city.*

Corbulo, Corbŭlo, -ōnis (*m.*).

Corcyra (now Corfu), Corcўra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Corcyra, Corcyrean*, Corcўræus, -a, -um.

Cordova, Cordūba, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cordova*, Cordubensis, -e.

Cordus, Cordus, -i (*m.*).

Corea, Corea, -æ (*f.*).

Corfinium, Corfīnium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Corfinium*, Corfiniensis, -e, *and* Corfīnius, -a, -um.

Corfu, v. *Corcyra.*

Corinna, Corinna, -æ (*f.*).

Corinth, Corinthus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Corinth, Corinthian*, Corinthius, -a, -um, *and* Corinthiācus, -a, -um; *the Gulf of Corinth*, Sinus Corinthiacus.

Coriolanus, Coriolanus, -i (*m.*).

Corioli, Corioli, -orum (*m.*).

Corippus, Corippus, -i (*m.*).

Cork, Corcagia *or* Corragia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cork*, Corcagiensis, -e, *or* Corcensis, -e.

Cornēlia, Cornēlia, -æ (*f.*)
Cornēlius, Cornēlius, -ii (*m.*); *Cornelian*, Cornēlius, -a, -um, *and* Corneliānus, -a, -um; *the Cornelian family*, Cornelia gens.
Cornĭcŭlum, Cornĭcŭlum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Corniculum*, Corniculānus, -a, -um.
Cornificius, Cornificius, -ii (*m.*).
Cornutus, Cornūtus, -i (*m.*).
Cornwall, Cornubia, -æ (*f.*).
Corœbus, Corœbus, -i (*m.*).
Coromandel, Coromandela, -æ (*f.*).
Coron, *Corone*, } Cŏrōnē, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Corone*, Coronæus, -a, -um; *Gulf of Coron*, Sinus Messeniacus.
Coronea, Cŏrōnēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Coronea*, Cŏrōnensis, -e.
Coronis, Corōnis, -idis (*f.*); *son of Coronis*, Corōnides, -æ (*m.*).
Correse, Cures, -ium (*m.*).
Corsica, Corsica, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Corsica*, *Corsican*, Corsus, -a, -um, *and* Corsicus, -a, -um; *the Corsicans*, Corsi, -orum (*m.*).
Cortona, Cortōna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cortona*, Cortonensis, -e.
Coruncanius, Coruncānius, -ii (*m.*).
Corunna, Brigantium, -ii, *or* Caronium, -ii (*n.*).
Corvus, Corvus, -i (*m.*).
Corybantes, the, Corybantes, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Corybantes*, *Corybantian*, Corybantius, -a, -um.
Corybas, Corybas, -antis (*m.*).
Corycus, Cŏrȳcus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Corycus*, *Corycian*, Corycius, -a, -um.
Corydon, Corydon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Coryna, Corȳna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Coryna*, *Corynean*, Corȳnæus, -a, -um.
Coryphasium, Corȳphāsium, -ii (*n.*).
Corythus, Corȳthus, -i (*m.*).
Cos (*now Stanco*), Cos *or* Cōus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cos*, *Coan*, Cōus, -a, -um.
Cosa, Cōsa, -æ, *and* Cosæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cosa*, Cosanus, -a, -um.
Cosconius, Cosconius, -ii (*m.*).
Cosenza, Consentia, -æ (*f.*).
Cosmus, Cosmus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cosmus*, Cosmiānus, -a, -um.
Cossinius, Cossinius, -ii (*m.*).
Cossus, Cossus, -i (*m.*).
Cossutia, Cossutia, -æ (*f.*).
Cossutius, Cossutius, -ii (*m.*).
Cothon, Cōthon, -ōnis (*f.*).
Cotiso, Cōtiso, -ōnis (*m.*).
Cotrone, Croton, -ōnis (*f.*).
Cotta, Cotta, -æ (*m.*).
Cottius, Cottius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cottius*, *Cottian*, Cottiānus, -a, -um; *the Cottian Alps*, Alpes Cottianæ *or* Cottiæ.
Cotton, Cotton, -ōnis (*f.*).
Cottus, Cottus, -i (*m.*).
Cotus, Cōtus, -i (*m.*).
Cotyæum, Cotyæum, -i (*n.*).
Cotyla, Cŏtȳla, -æ (*m.*).
Cotys, Cotys, -ȳis *or* -ȳos (*m.*).
Cotytto, Cŏtytto, -ûs (*f.*).
Coventry, Conventria, -æ (*f.*).
Cowbridge, Bovium, -ii (*n.*).
Cragus (*Mount*), Cragus, -i (*m.*).
Cracow, Cracovia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cracow*, Cracoviensis, -e.
Cranon, Cranon, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cranon*, *Cranonian*, Cranōnius, -a, -um.
Crantor, Crantor, -ōris (*m.*).
Crassipes, Crassipes, -ēdis (*m.*).
Crassus, Crassus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Crassus*, Crassiānus, -a, -um.
Craterus, Cratĕrus, -i (*m.*).
Crates, Crātes, -etis (*m.*); *man's name.*—2. Crātes, -is (*m.*), *a river.*
Crathis, *Crati*, } *the*, Crāthis, -is *and* -idis (*m.*).
Cratinus, Cratīnus, -i (*m.*).
Cratippus, Cratippus, -i (*m.*).
Crato, Crāto, -ōnis (*m.*).
Crau, *La*, Campi Lapidei (*m.*).
Crediton, Cridia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Crediton*, Cridiensis, -e.
Cremaste, Crĕmaste, -es (*f.*).
Cremera, *the*, Crĕmēra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to the Cremera*, Cremerensis, -e.
Cremnitz, Cremnicium, -ii (*n.*).
Cremona, Cremōna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cremona*, Cremonensis, -e.
Cremutius, Cremutius, -ii (*m.*).
Crenæus, Crenæus, -i (*m.*).
Creon, Creon, -ontis (*m.*).
Cresphontes, Cresphontes, -is (*m.*).
Cressy, Carisiacum, -i (*n.*).
Crete (*now Candia*), Crēta, -æ, *and* Crētē, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Crete*, *Cretan*, Creticus, -a, -um; Cretensis, -e; *poet.*, Cretæus, -a, -um, *and* Crēsius, -a, -um; *a Cretan*, Cres, -ētis (*m.*), Cressa, -æ (*f.*); *the Cretans*, Crētes, -um.
Cretheus, Cretheūs, -ēos *and* -ei (*m.*); *of or relating to Cretheus*, Crethēius, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Cretheus*, Crethīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Crēūsa, Crēūsa, -æ (*f.*).
Crimea, Chersonesus Taurica (*f.*); *the Crim Tartars*, Tauri, -orum (*m.*).
Crimisus, *the*, Crimisus, -i (*m.*).
Crispina, Crispīna, -æ (*f.*).
Crispinus, Crispīnus, -i (*m.*).
Crispus, Crispus, -i (*m.*).
Crissa, Crissa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Crissa*, Crissæus, -a, -um.
Crithote, Crithōte, -es (*f.*).
Critias, Critias, -æ (*m.*).
Crito, Crito, -ōnis (*m.*).
Critobulus, Critobūlus, -i (*m.*).
Critolaus, Critōlāus, -i (*m.*).
Critonius, Critōnius, -ii (*m.*).
Croatia, Croatia, -æ (*f.*).
Crocale, Crocālē, -es (*f.*).
Crœsus, Crœsus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Crœsus*, Crœsius, -a, -um.
Cronstadt, Brassovia, -æ, *and* Stephānopolis, -is (*f.*).
Croton, *Cotrone*, } Croton, -ōnis, *and* Crotōna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Croton*, Crotoniensis, -e; *an inhabitant of Croton*, Crotoniātes, -æ (*m.*).
Crustumerium, Crustūmērium, -ii, *and* Crustūmīnum, -i (*n.*), *and* Crustūmēri, -ōrum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Crustumerium*, Crustūmērīnus, -a, -um, *and* Crustumīnus, -a, -um.
Crustumium, Crustumium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Crustumium*, Crustūmius, -a, -um.
Ctesias, Ctesias, -æ (*m.*).
Ctesibius, Ctesibius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Ctesibius*, Ctesibīcus, -a, -um.
Ctesiphon, Ctēsiphon, -ontis (*m.*), *a man's name.*—2. (*f.*) *a city.*
Cuba, Cuba, -æ (*f.*).
Cuballum, Cuballum, -i (*n.*).
Cularo, Cularo, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cularo*, Cularōnensis, -e.
Culeo, Culeo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Cumæ, Cūmæ, -arum (*f.*); *also poet.*, Cymē, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cumæ*, Cumæus, -a, -um, *and* Cumānus, -a, -um.
Cumberland, Cumbria, -æ (*f.*).
Cuneus, Cunēus, -ei (*m.*).
Cuningham, Cunigamia, -æ (*f.*).
Cupid, Cūpido, -inis (*m.*); Amor, -ōris (*m.*); *of or relating to Cupid*, Cupīdineus, -a, -um.
Cupiennius, Cupiennius, -ii (*m.*).
Cupra, Cupra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cupra*, Cuprensis, -e.
Curdistan, Curdia, -æ (*f.*); *the Curds*, Curdi, -orum (*m.*).
Cures, *Correse*, } Cūres, -ium (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cures*, Curensis, -e; *an inhabitant of Cures*, Cūres, -ētis (*m.*).
Curētes, the, Curētes, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Curetes*, Cureticus, -a, -um.
Curiatius, Curiātius, -ii (*m.*).
Curio, Curio, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Curio*, Curiōnianus, -a, -um.
Curiosolitæ, the, Curiosolitæ, -arum, *and* Curiosolites, -um (*m.*).
Curius, Curius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Curius*, Curiānus, -a, -um.
Curland, Curonia, -æ (*f.*).
Cursor, Cursor, -ōris (*m.*).
Curtius, Curtius, -ii (*m.*).
Curzola, Corcyra Nigra (*f.*).
Curzolari, Echinādes, -um (*f.*), insulæ.
Cuta, Cuta, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cuta*, Cutæus, -a, -um.
Cuthbert, Cuthbertus, -i (*m.*).
Cutiliæ, Cutiliæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cutiliæ*, Cutiliensis, -e, *and* Cutilius, -a, -um.
Cutina, Cutina, -æ (*f.*).
Cyane, Cyāne, -es (*f.*).
Cyanean (*islands*), Cyānææ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to the Cyanean Islands*, *Cyanean*, Cyanēus, -a, -um.
Cybele, Cybēle, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cybele*, Cybelēius, -a, -um.
Cyclades, the (*islands*), Cyclādes, -um (*f.*).
Cycnus, Cycnus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Cycnus*, Cycnēius, -a, -um.
Cydas, Cydas, -æ (*m.*).
Cydippe, Cydippe, -es (*f.*).
Cydnus, the, Cydnus, -i (*m.*).
Cydonia, Cydōnia, -æ, *and* Cydon, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cydon*, *Cydonian*, Cydonius, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Cydon*, Cydon, -ōnis (*m.*); *the inhabitants of Cydon*, Cydoniātæ, -arum (*m.*).
Cyllarus, Cyllarus, -i (*m.*).
Cyllene, Cyllēnē, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cyllene*, *Cyllenian*, Cyllenæus, -a, -um, *and* Cyllenius, -a, -um.
Cylon, Cylon, -onis (*m.*); *of or relating to Cylon*, Cylonius, -a, -um.
Cyme, Cyme, -es (*f.*); *Cymean*, Cymæus, -a, -um.
Cymodocē, Cymŏdŏce, -es (*f.*).
Cymothoë, Cymothoë, -es (*f.*).
Cynapes, the, Cynāpes, -is (*m.*).
Cynosarges, Cynōsarges, -ium (*f.*).
Cynoscephalæ, Cynoscēphalæ, -arum (*f.*).
Cynossema, Cynossēma, -atis (*n.*).
Cynthia, Cynthia, -æ (*f.*).
Cynthus (*Mount*), Cynthus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cynthus*, Cynthius, -a, -um.
Cynus, Cynus, -i (*f.*).
Cyparissia, Cyparissia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cyparissia*, *Cyparissian*, Cyparissius, -a, -um; *Gulf of Cyparissia*, Sinus Cyparissius.
Cyparissus, Cyparissus, -i (*m.*).
Cyprian, Cypriānus, -i (*m.*).
Cyprus, Cyprus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cyprus*, *Cyprian*, Cyprius, -a, -um; Cypricus, -a, -um; *and late*, Cypriacus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Cypris, -idis (*esp. as appell. of Venus*).
Cypsela, Cypsēla, -orum (*n.*).
Cypselus, Cypselus, -i (*m.*); *son of Cypselus*, Cypselides, -æ (*m.*).
Cyrene, Cyrēnē, -es, *and* Cyrēnæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cyrene*, *Cyrenean*, Cyrēnaïcus, -a, -um; Cyrēnæus, -a, -um; *and* Cyrenensis, -e; *the country around Cyrene*, Cyrenaïca, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Cyrene*, Cyrenaïci, -orum, *and* Cyrenenses, -ium (*m.*).
Cyril, Cyrillus, -i (*m.*).
Cyrus, Cyrus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cyrus*, Cyrēus, -a, -um.
Cyssus, Cyssus, -untis (*f.*).
Cyta, Cyta, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cyta*, *Cytean*, Cytæus, -a, -um, *and* Cytæ̆us, -a, -um (*poet.*); *pecul. fem.*, Cytæis, -idis.
Cythera, Cythēra, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Cythera*, Cythērēius, -a, -um, *and* Cythēriacus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Cytherēis, -idis; Cytherēias, -ādis; *and* Cytherēa, -æ (*esp. as appell. of Venus*).
Cythnus, Cythnus *or* Cythnos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cythnus*, Cythnius, -a, -um.
Cytorus, Cytōrus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cytorus*, *Cytorian*, Cytorius, -a, -um, *and* Cytoriacus, -a, -um.
Cyzicus, Cyzicus, -i (*m.*), *man's name.*—2. (*f.*) *a city, and* Cyzicum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Cyzicus*, Cyzicēnus, -a, -um.

D.

Daæ, *the*, v. *Dahæ*.
Dacia, Dācia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Dacia*, *Dacian*, Dācicus, -a, -um; *a Dacian*, Dācus, -i (*m.*); *the Dacians*, Dāci, -orum (*m.*).
Dædala, Dædāla, -orum (*n.*).
Dædalion, Dædalion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Dædalus, Dædālus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Dædalus*, *Dædalean*, Dædalius, -a, -um, *and* Dædalēus, -a, -um.
Dagon, Dagon, *indecl.*, *and perhaps* -ōnis (*m.*).
Dahæ, *the*, Dahæ, -arum (*m.*).
Dalecarlia, Dalecarlia, -æ (*f.*)
Dalila, Dalila, -æ (*f.*).
Dalmatia, Dalmatia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Dalmatia*, *Dalmatian*, Dalmaticus, -a, -um; *the Dalmatians*, Dalmatæ, -arum (*m.*).

Dama, Dāma, -æ (*m.*).
Damalis, Dāmālis, -idis (*f.*).
Damaris, Damaris, -idis (*f.*).
Damascus, Damascus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Damascus*, Damascus, -a, -um, *and* Damascēnus, -a, -um; *the territory of Damascus*, Damascēnē, -es, *and* Damascēna, -æ (*f.*).
Dāmasichthon, Dāmasichthon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Damasippus, Damasippus, -i (*m.*)
Damio, Damio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Damocles, Dāmocles, -is (*m.*).
Damocritus, Dāmocritus, -i (*m.*).
Damœtas, Damœtas, -æ (*m.*).
Damon, Dāmon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Danae, Dānaē, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Danaë*, Danaēius, -a, -um.
Danaï, the, Dānaï, -orum (*m.*).
Danaus, Dānaus, -i (*m.*); *sons or descendants of Danaus*, Dānaïdæ, -arum (*m.*); *daughters or female descendants of Danaus*, Dānaïdes, -um (*f.*).
Danes, the, Dani, -orum (*m.*); *Danish*, Danicus, -a, -um; *land of the Danes*, v. *Denmark*.
Daniel, Daniel, -ēlis, *and* Danielus, -i (*m.*).
Dantzic, Dantiscum, -i (*n.*); Gedānum, -i (*n.*).
Danube, the, Dānŭbius, -ii (*m.*); Ister, -tri (*m.*) (*prop. only a part*); *Danubian*, Danubīnus, -a, -um.
Daphne, Daphne, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Daphne*, Daphnæus, -a, -um, *and* Daphnīcus, -a, -um.
Daphnis, Daphnis, -idis (*m.*).
Daphnus, Daphnus, -untis (*f.*).
Daphnusa, Daphnusa, -æ (*f.*).
Dardanelles (*Straits of the*), Hellespontus, -i (*m.*).
Dardania, Dardānia, -æ (*f.*); *Dardanian, of or belonging to Dardania*, Dardanius, -a, -um, *and* Dardanicus, -a, -um; *the Dardanians*, Dardāni, -orum (*m.*).
Dardanus, Dardānus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Dardanus*, Dardanus, -a, -um, *and* Dardanius, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Dardanus*, Dardanīdes, -æ (*m.*); *daughter or female descendant of Dardanus*, Dardanis, -idis; *descendants of Dardanus*, Dardanīdæ, -arum *contracted* -ûm (*m.*) (*poet. for Trojans and Romans*).
Dares, Dāres, -ētis (*m.*).
Darius, Dārius, -ii, *or* Dārēus, -i (*m.*).
Darmstadt, Darmstadium, -ii (*n.*); *of Darmstadt*, Darmstadiensis, -e.
Dartmouth, Dartmuthia, -æ (*f.*).
Dascylium, Dascylium, -ii (*n.*), *and* Dascylos, -i (*f.*).
Dasius, Dāsius, -ii (*m.*).
Datis, Datis, -is (*m.*).
Daulis, Daulis, -idis (*f.*); *of Daulis, Daulian*, Daulius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Daulias, -ādis.
Daunia, Daunia, -æ (*f.*); *of Daunia, Daunian*, Daunius, -a, -um, *and* Dauniācus, -a, -um.
Daunus, Daunus, -i (*m.*).
Dauphiny, Delphinatus, -us (*m.*); *of Dauphiny*, Delphinas, -ātis.
Daventry, Bennavenna, -æ (*f.*).
David, Dāvid, *indecl.*, *and* Dāvid, -idis (*m.*); *of or belonging to David*, Dāvidīcus, -a, -um.
David's, St., Menevia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to St. David's*, Meneviensis, -e.
Davus, Dāvus, -i (*m.*).
Dead Sea, Lacus Asphaltītes, -æ (*m.*).
Deal, Dola, -æ (*f.*).
Deborah, Dēbōra, -æ (*f.*).
Debreczin, Debrecīnum, -i (*n.*).
Decăpŏlis, Dēcăpōlis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Decapolis*, Decăpōlītānus, -a, -um.
Decelia, Decēlia, -æ (*f.*).
Decentius, Decentius, -ii (*m.*).
Decetia, Decētia, -æ (*f.*).
Decidius, Decidius, -ii (*m.*).
Decimius, Decimius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Decimius*, Decimiānus, -a, -um.
Decise, Decētia, -æ (*f.*).
Decius, Decius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Decius*, Deciānus, -a, -um.
Dee, the, Deva, -æ (*m.*).
Dēianira, Dēiānīra, -æ (*f.*).
Deïdămia, Deïdamīa, -æ (*f.*).
Deïopēa, Deïōpēa, -æ (*f.*).
Deïotarus, Deïōtārus, -i (*m.*).
Deïphile, Deïphīle, -es (*f.*).

Deïphobe, Dēïphōbe, -es (*f.*).
Deïphobus, Dēïphōbus, -i (*m.*).
Dejanira, v. *Dēianira*.
Delhi, Clisobora, -æ (*f.*).
Delfi, Delphium, -ii (*n.*).
Delia, Delia, -æ (*f.*).
Delium, Delium, -ii (*n.*).
Delos, Dēlos *or* Dēlus, -i (*f.*); *of Delos, Delian*, Delius, -a, -um, *and* Deliācus, -a, -um.
Delphi, Delphi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Delphi, Delphic*, Delphicus, -a, -um.
Delta, Delta, *indecl.* (*n.*).
Delus, v. *Delos*.
Dēmădes, Demădes, -is (*m.*).
Demarata, Demarata, -æ (*f.*).
Demarātus, Dēmarātus, -i (*m.*).
Demea, Demea, -æ (*m.*).
Demetrias, Demetrias, -ădis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Demetrias*, Demētriācus, -a, -um.
Demetrium, Demetrium, -ii (*n.*).
Demetrius, Demetrius, -ii (*m.*).
Demiurgus, Demiurgus, -i (*m.*).
Demochares, Dēmōchares, -is (*m.*).
Democrates, Democrātes, -is (*m.*).
Democritus, Democritus, -i (*m.*); *of Democritus, Democrītēan*, Democrītēus, -a, -um, *and* Democritīcus, -a, -um; *the disciples of Democritus*, Democrītēi *or* -crītici, -orum (*m.*).
Demŏdocus, Dēmŏdŏcus, -i (*m.*).
Demoleon, Dēmŏleon, -ontis (*m.*).
Demolēus, Demolēus, -i (*m.*).
Demonicus, Dēmonīcus, -i (*m.*).
Demophoon, Demŏphoon, -ontis (*m.*).
Demotica, Didymotīchos, -i (*n.*).
Demosthenes, Dēmosthĕnes, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to Demosthenes*, Demosthĕnīcus, -a, -um.
Dendera, v. *Tentyra*.
Denmark, Dania, -æ (*f.*); *an inhabitant of Denmark*, v. *Danes*.
Dennis, v. *Denys*.
Dentatus, Dentātus, -i (*m.*).
Denys, Dionȳsius, -ii (*m.*).
Deodate, Deodatus, -i (*m.*).
Derbe, Derbe, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Derbe, Derbean*, Derbæus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Derbe*, Derbētes, -æ (*m.*).
Derbent, Albaniæ portæ, -ārum (*f.*).
Derbices, the, Derbīces, -um (*m.*).
Derby, Darbia, -æ (*f.*); Derventia, -æ (*f.*); *Derbyshire*, Derbicensis (Derbiensis) comitatus.
Dercetis, Dercētis, -is (*f.*), *and* Dercēto, *Derceto*, -ûs (*f.*).
Dercyllus, Dercyllus, -i (*m.*).
Derpat, v. *Dorpat*.
Derry, Deria, -æ (*f.*).
Dertona, Dertōna, -æ (*f.*).
Derwent, Derventus, -i (*m.*).
Desmond, Desmonia, -æ (*f.*).
Despoto (*Mount*), Rhodope, -es (*f.*).
Dessau, Dessavia, -æ (*f.*).
Detmold, Detmoldia, -æ (*f.*).
Deucalion, Deucălion, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Deucalion*, Deucalionēus, -a, -um; *son of Deucalion*, Deucalionīdes, *and* Deucălīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Deuxponts, Bipontium, -ii (*n.*).
Deva, Decidava, -æ (*f.*).
Deventer, Daventria, -æ (*f.*).
Devonshire, Devonia, -æ (*f.*).
Dexippus, Dexippus, -i (*m.*).
Dia, Dīa, -æ (*f.*).
Diadumenus, Diadūmēnus, -i (*m.*).
Diagondas, Diagondas, -æ (*m.*).
Diagoras, Diăgŏras, -æ (*m.*).
Diana, Diāna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Diana*, Dianius, -a -um.
Dianium, Diānium, -ii (*n.*).
Dicæa, Dicæa, -æ (*f.*).
Dicæarchia, Dicæarchia, -æ (*f.*); *inhabitants of Dicæarchia*, Dicæarchæi, -orum (*m.*).
Dicæarchus, Dicæarchus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Dicæarchus*, Dicæarchēus, -a, -um.
Dicte (*Mount*), Dicte, -es, *and* Dicta, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Dicte, Dictean*, Dictæus, -a, -um.
Dictynna, Dictynna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Dictynna*, Dictynnæus, -a, -um.
Dictys, Dictys, -ys *or* -yos (*m.*).
Didius, Didius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Didius, Didian*, Didius, -a, -um.

Dido, Dido, -ûs, *less usual* -ōnis (*f.*).
Didymaon, Didymāon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Didymus, Didymus, -i (*m.*).
Dieppe, Deppa, -æ (*f.*).
Digentia, Digentia, -æ (*f.*).
Digitius, Digitius, -ii (*m.*).
Digne, Dīnia, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Dijon, Divio, -onis (*f.*); Diviodunum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Dijon*, Divionensis, -e.
Dinarchus, Dinarchus, -i (*m.*).
Dindymus (*Mount*), Dindȳmus, -i (*m.*), *and* Dindȳma, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Dindymus*, Dindymēnus, -a, -um; Dindymus, -a, -um.
Dinia, Dinia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Dinia*, Dīniensis, -e.
Dinochares, Dinochāres, -is (*m.*).
Dinocrates, Dinocrātes, -is (*m.*).
Dinomache, Dinŏmache, -es (*f.*).
Dinomachus, Dinŏmachus, -i (*m.*).
Dinon, Dinon *or* Dīno, -ōnis (*m.*).
Dio, Dio *or* Dion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Diochares, Dīochares, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Diochares*, Diocharīnus, -a, -um.
Dioclea, Dioclēa, -æ (*f.*).
Diocles, Diocles, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to Diocles*, Dioclēus, -a, -um.
Diocletian, Diocletiānus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Diocletian*, Diocletiānus, -a, -um.
Diodorus, Diodōrus, -i (*m.*).
Diodotus, Diŏdōtus, -i (*m.*).
Diogenes, Diŏgēnes, -is (*m.*).
Diognetus, Diognētus, -i (*m.*).
Diognotus, Diognōtus, -i (*m.*).
Diomedes, Diŏmēdes, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to Diomedes, Diomēdēan*, Diŏmēdēus, -a, -um.
Dion, v. *Dio*.
Dione, Diŏne, -es, *and* Diona, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Dione*, Diŏnæus, -a, -um.
Dionysia, Dionȳsia, -æ (*f.*).
Dionysius, Dionȳsius, -ii (*m.*).
Dionysodorus, Dionȳsŏdōrus, -i (*m.*).
Diophanes, Diophānes, -is (*m.*).
Diores, Diŏres, -æ (*m.*).
Dioscuri, the, Dioscuri, -orum (*m.*).
Diospolis, Diospolis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Diospolis*, Diospolītanus, -a, -um, *and masc. adj.*, Diospolītes, -æ.
Diotrephes, Diotrephes, -is (*m.*).
Diphilus, Diphilus, -i (*m.*).
Dipsas, Dipsas, -ădis (*f.*), *a woman's name*.—2. Dipsas, -antis (*m.*), *a river*.
Dipso, Ædepsum, -i (*n.*).
Dirce, Dirce, -es, *and* Dirca, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Dirce, Dircēan*, Dircæus, -a, -um.
Discordia, Discordia, -æ (*f.*).
Diva, Deva, -æ (*f.*).
Dium, Dium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Dium, Dian*, Diensis, -e.
Divio, v. *Dijon*.
Divitiacus, Divitiācus, -i (*m.*).
Divodurum, Divodurum, -i (*n.*).
Divona, Divōna, -æ (*f.*).
Dnieper, the, Borysthĕnēs, -is (*m.*).
Dniester, the, Danaster, -tri, *and* Tyras, -æ (*m.*).
Docimus, Docimus, -i (*m.*).
Dodona, Dōdōna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Dodona*, Dodonæus, -a, -um, *and* Dodonius, -a, -um: *pecul. fem.*, Dōdōnis, -idis.
Dolabella, Dolabella, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Dolabella*, Dolabelliānus, -a, -um.
Dŏliche, Dolīche, -es (*f.*).
Dolichus, Dolichus, -i (*m.*).
Dolon, Dōlon, -onis (*m.*).
Doloncæ, the, Doloncæ, -arum (*m.*).
Dolopia, Dōlōpia, -æ (*f.*); *the Dolopians*, Dōlōpes, -um (*m.*); *Dolopian*, Dōlōpēius, -a, -um.
Domitia, Domitia, -æ (*f.*).
Domitian, Domitiānus, -i (*m.*).
Domitius, Domitius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Domitius*, Domitius, -a, -um, *and* Domitianus, -a, -um.
Don, the, Tanaïs, -is (*m.*).
Donatus, Donātus, -i (*m.*).
Doncaster, Danum, -i (*n.*).
Donegal, Dungalia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Donegal*, Dungalensis, -e.
Donusa, Donūsa, -æ (*f.*).
Dora, Dora, -æ (*f.*).
Dorcas, Dorcas, -ădis (*f.*).
Dorceus, Dorcēus, -eos *and* -ĕi (*m.*)

Dorchester, Dorcestria, -æ (*f.*).
Dordogne, the, Duranius, -ii (*m.*).
Dorians, the, Dōres, -um (*m.*); *of or relating to the Dorians, Dorian*, Dōrius, -a, -um; Doricus, -a, -um; *and* Doriensis, -e; *fem. adj.*, Doris, -idis; *the country of the Dorians*, Dōris, -idis (*f.*).
Dorion, Dorion, -ii (*n.*).
Doris, v. sub *Dorians*.
Doriscus, Doriscus, -i (*f.*).
Dornoch, Dornodūnum, -i (*n.*).
Doron, Dōron *or* Dōrum, -i (*n.*).
Dorotheus, Dōrōtheus, -i (*m.*).
Dorothy, Dōrothea, -æ (*f.*).
Dorpat, Dorpatum, -i, *and* Derbatum, -i (*n.*).
Dorso, Dorso, -ōnis (*m.*).
Dort, Dordracum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Dort*, Dordracensis, -e.
Dortmund, Dormundia, -æ (*f.*); Tremonia, -æ (*f.*).
Dortrecht = *Dort*.
Dorus, Dōrus, -i (*m.*).
Dorylæum, Dorylæum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Dorylæum*, Dorylæus, -a, -um, *and* Dorylensis, -e.
Dosiades, Dosiades, -is (*m.*).
Dositheus, Dositheus, -i (*m.*).
Dossennus, Dossennus, -i (*m.*).
Dotion, Dotion, -ii (*n.*).
Doto, Dōto, -ûs (*f.*).
Douay, Catuacum, -i (*n.*); Duacum, -i (*n.*); *of or relating to Douay*, Duacensis, -e.
Doubs, the, Alduabis, -is, *or* Dubis, -is (*m.*).
Douglas, Duglasium, -ii (*n.*).
Dourdun, Dordanum, -i (*n.*).
Douro, the, Durius, -ii (*m.*).
Doux, the, v. *Doubs*.
Dover, Dubris, -is (*m.*); Dubræ, -arum (*f.*).
Down, Dunum, -i (*n.*); *County Down*, Dunensis Comitatus.
Draburg, Dravoburgum, -i (*n.*).
Draco, Drāco, -ōnis (*m.*).
Dragonara, Geronium, -ii (*n.*).
Dragone, the, Drāco, -onis (*m.*).
Drances, Drances, -is (*m.*).
Drapano, Drepānum, -i (*n.*), Promontorium.
Drave, the, Dravus, -i (*m.*).
Drepanum, Drēpānum, -i (*n.*), *and* Drepāna, -orum (*n.*).
Drinus, *Drina*, } *the*, Drinus, -i (*m.*).
Drogheda, Droghdæa, -æ (*f.*).
Dromiscus, Dromiscus, -i (*f.*).
Dromus, Drōmus *or* Drōmos, -i (*m.*).
Drontheim, Nidrosia, -æ (*f.*).
Druentia, the, Druentia, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Druentia*, Druenticus, -a, -um.
Drusilla, Drusilla, -æ (*f.*).
Druso, Druso, -ōnis (*m.*).
Drusus, Drūsus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Drusus*, Drusianus, -a, -um, *and* Drusinus, -a, -um.
Dryads, the, Dryādes, -um (*f.*); *a Dryad*, Dryas, -ādis.
Dryas, Dryas, -antis (*m.*); *son of Dryas*, Dryantiādes *or* Dryantīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Drymæ, Drymæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Drymæ*, Drymæus, -a, -um.
Drymo, Drymo, -ûs (*f.*).
Drymusa, Drymūsa, -æ (*f.*).
Dryope, Dryōpe, -es (*f.*).
Dryopes, the, Dryōpes, -um (*m.*).
Dubis, the, Dubis, -is (*m.*).
Dublin, Dublinum, -i (*n.*); Dublinia, -æ (*f.*); *and perhaps* Eblana, -æ (*f.*); *of Dublin*, Dubliniensis, -e.
Dubris, Dubris, -is (*m.*).
Dudley, Dudleia, -æ (*f.*).
Duero or Douro = *Durius*, q. v.
Duillius, Duillius, -ii (*m.*); *Duillian*, Duillius, -a, -um.
Duina, Duina, -æ (*f.*).
Dulgibini, the, Dulgibini, -orum (*m.*).
Dulichium, Dulichium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Dulichium, Dulichian*, Dulichius, -a, -um.
Dumbarton or Dunbriton, Britannodunum, -i (*n.*).
Dumfries, Dunfreia, -æ (*f.*).
Dumnacus, Dumnācus, -i (*m.*).
Dumnorix, Dumnōrix, -īgis (*m.*).
Dunbar, Dumbarum, -i (*n.*).
Dunblain, Dumblanum, -i (*n.*).
Dundalk, Dunkrānum, -i (*n.*).
Dundee, Allectum, -i (*n.*).
Dunkirk, Dunquerca, -æ (*f.*).

Dunstan, Dunstanus, -i (*m.*).
Durance, the, Druentia, -æ (*m.*).
Duranius, the, Duranius, -ii (*m.*).
Durazzo, v. *Dyrrachium*.
Duria, the, Duria, -æ (*f.*).
Durham, Dunelmum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Durham*, Dunelmensis, -e.
Duris, Duris, -idis (*m.*).
Durius, the (now Douro), Durius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to the Durius*, Duriensis, -e.
Durnomagus, Durnomagus, -i (*f.*).
Durocortorum, Durocortorum, -i (*n.*).
Duronia, Durōnia, -æ (*f.*).
Duronius, Duronius, -ii (*m.*).
Dusseldorf, Dusseldorpium, -ii (*n.*).
Dwina, the, Duina, -æ (*f.*); Carambæis, -is (*m.*).
Dymas, Dymas, -antis (*m.*); *daughter of Dymas*, Dymantis, -idis (*f.*).
Dyme, Dyme, -es, *and* Dymæ, -arum (*f.*); *Dymæan*, Dymæus, -a, -um.
Dyrrachium, } Dyrrachium, -ii (*n.*); *of or*
Durazzo, } *belonging to Dyrrachium*, Dyrrachīnus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Dyrrachium*, Dyrrachīni *or* -ēni, -orum (*m.*).

E.

Eadith, v. *Edith*.
Eadulph, Eadulphus, -i (*m.*).
Earinus, Earīnus, -i (*m.*).
Ebersdorf, Aula Nova (*f.*).
Ebora, } Ebora, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging*
Evora, } *to Ebora*, Eborensis, -e.
Eboracum, Eborācum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Eboracum*, Eboracensis, -e.
Ebro, the, Ibērus, -i (*m.*).
Ebura, Ebura, -æ (*f.*).
Eburodunum, Eburodunum, -i, (*n.*); *of or belonging to Eburodunum*, Eburodunensis, -e.
Eburōnes, the, Eburōnes, -um (*m.*).
Eburovices, the, Eburovīces, -um (*m.*).
Ebusus, } Ebūsus *or* Ebusos, -i (*f.*); *of or*
Iviça, } *belonging to Ebusus*, Ebūsitānus, -a, -um.
Ecbatana, Ecbātāna, -orum (*n.*), and -æ (*f.*), *and* -ānæ, -arum (*f.*).
Ecetra, Ecetra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ecetra*, Ecetrānus, -a, -um.
Echecrates, Echecrātes, -is (*m.*).
Echedemus, Echēdēmus, -i (*m.*).
Echidna, Echidna, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Echidna*, Echidnæus, -a, -um.
Echinades, the, Echinādes, -um (*f.*), insulæ.
Echinus, Echinus, -i (*f.*).
Echinussa, Echinussa, -æ (*f.*).
Echion, Echīon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Echion*, Echīonius, -a, -um; *son of Echion*, Echīonides, -æ (*m.*).
Echo, Echo, -ûs (*f.*).
Eculeo, Eculeo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Eden, the, Ituna, -æ (*f.*).
Edessa, Edessa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Edessa*, Edessæus, -a, -um, *and* Edessēnus, -a, -um.
Edinburgh, Alata Castra (*n.*); Edinum *or* Edenburgum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Edinburgh*, Edenburgensis, -e.
Edetani, the, Edetāni, -orum (*m.*).
Edgar, Edgarus, -i, *and* Edgar, -āris (*m.*).
Edith, Editha, -æ (*f.*).
Edmund, Edmundus, -i (*m.*).
Edom, Edom, *indecl.* (*m.*), *a man's name.* —2. (*f.*), *name of a country*; Idumæa, -æ (*f.*).
Edoni, the, Edōni, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Edoni, Edonian*, Edōnus, -a, -um, *and* Edonius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Edōnis, -idis.
Edonus (Mount), Edōnus, -i, *and* Edon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Edusa, Edusa, -æ (*f.*).
Edward, Edoardus, -i, *and* Edvardus, -i (*m.*).
Edwin, Edvīnus, -i (*m.*).
Eëtion, Eëtion, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Eëtion*, Eëtiōnēus, -a, -um.
Egbert, Egbertus, -i (*m.*).
Egeria, Egēria, -æ (*f.*).
Egerius, Egērius, -ii (*m.*).
Egesinus, Egēsīnus, -i (*m.*).
Egesta, Egesta, -æ (*f.*).
Egidius, Egidius, -ii (*m.*).
Egina, v. *Enghia*.
Egmont, Egmontium, -ii (*n.*).

Egnatia, Egnātia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Egnatia*, Egnatīnus, -a, -um.
Egnatius, Egnātius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Egnatius*, Egnatiānus, -a, -um.
Egypt, Ægyptus *and* -tos, -i (*f.*), v. *Ægypt*.
Eisleben, Islebia, -æ (*f.*).
Elæa, Elæa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Elæa*, Elæensis, -e.
Elæus, Elæus, -untis (*f.*).
Elam, Elam, *indecl.* (*m.*); *descendants of Elam, the Elamites*, Elāmītæ, -arum.
Elatēa, Elatēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Elatea*, Elatensis, -e, *and* Elatiensis, -e.
Elath, Ælana, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Elath*, Ælanītīcus, -a, -um.
Elatus, Elātus, -i (*m.*); *son of Elatus*, Elatēius, -i (*m.*).
Elaver, } *the*, Elāver, -ēris (*m.*).
Allier, }
Elba, Ilva, -æ (*f.*); Æthalia, -æ (*f.*).
Elbe, the, Albis, -is (*m.*).
Elbing, Elbinga, -æ (*f.*).
Eldred, Eldredus, -i (*m.*).
Elea, } Elea, -æ (*f.*); *of Elea, Eleatic,*
Velia, } Eleāticus, -a, -um, *and* Eleātes, -æ (*m.*).
Eleanor, Eleanora, -æ (*f.*).
Eleazar, Eleazar, -āris, *and* Eleazarus, -i (*m.*).
Electra, Electra, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Electra*, Electrius, -a, -um.
Electryon, Electryon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Electus, Electus, -i (*m.*).
Elefta, Elatēa, -æ (*f.*).
Eleleus, Elelēus, -eos *and* -ēi (*m.*).
Elephantine, Elephantine, -es (*f.*).
Elephantis, Elephantis, -idis (*f.*).
Eleusa, Eleusa, -æ (*f.*).
Eleusis, Eleusis *or* Eleusin, -īnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Eleusis, Eleusinian*, Eleusinius, -a, -um, *and* Eleusīnus, -a, -um.
Elias, Elīas, -æ (*m.*).
Elicius, Elicius, -ii (*m.*).
Eliezer, Eliezer, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Elijah = *Elias*.
Elimea, Elimēa, -æ (*f.*).
Elimbo (Mount), Olympus, -i (*m.*).
Elimiotis, Elimiōtis, -idis (*f.*).
Elis, Elis, -idis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Elis, Elean*, Elius *or* Elēus, -a, -um; *late* Elidensis, -e; *pecul. fem.*, Elias, -ādis.
Elisa, Elisa *or* Elissa, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Elisa*, Elisæus, -a, -um.
Elisabeth, Elisabetha, -æ (*f.*), *also indecl.*
Elisha, Elisæus, -i (*m.*).
Eliza, Eliza, -æ (*f.*).
Elizabeth, v. *Elisabeth*.
Elmesly, Ulmētum, -i (*n.*).
Elorus, Elōrus, -i (*m.*), *and* Elorum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Elorus, Elorian*, Elōrius, -a, -um, *and* Elorīnus, -a, -um, *also written* Helōrus, &c.
Elpenor, Elpēnor, -ōris (*m.*).
Elsineur, Elsenora, -æ (*f.*).
Elusa, Elusa, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Elusa*, Elusāni, -orum, *and* Elusātes, -ium (*m.*).
Ely, Elia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ely*, Eliensis, -e.
Elymæi, the, Elymæi, -orum (*m.*); *the country of the Elymæi*, Elymāis, -idis (*f.*).
Elysium, Elysium, -ii (*n.*); *Elysian*, Elysius, -a, -um; *the Elysian Fields*, Elysii Campi.
Emathia, Emathia, -æ (*f.*); *Emathian*, Emathius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Emathis, -idis.
Emathion, Emathion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Emboli, Amphipōlis, -is (*f.*).
Embrun, Eburodunum, -i (*n.*).
Emeric or Emery, Almerīcus, -i (*m.*).
Emerita, } Emerita, -æ (*f.*); *of or belong-*
Merida, } *ing to Emerita*, Emeritānus, -a, -um, *and* Emeritensis, -e.
Emisa, Emisa *or* Emēsa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Emisa*, Emisēnus, -a, -um.
Emma, Emma, -æ (*f.*).
EMMANUEL, EMMANUEL, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Emmaus, Emmaus, -i (*f.*).
Emodus (Mount), Emōdus, -i (*m.*), Mons Emōdi, -orum (*m.*), Montes; *and* Emōdes, -is (*m.*), Mons.
Empedocles, Empēdocles, -is (*m.*); *Empedoclean*, Empedoclēus, -a, -um.
Emporia, Empōria, -orum (*n.*).
Emporiæ, Empōriæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Emporiæ*, Emporitānus, -a, -um.

Empulum, Empulum, -i (*n.*).
Ems, the, Amisia, -æ, *and* Amisius, -ii (*m.*).
Enceladus, Encēlādus, -i (*m.*).
Endymion, Endymion, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Endymion*, Endymiōnēus, -a, -um.
Eneti, v. *Henēti*.
Engaddi, *Ain Jidy*, } Engaddi, -æ (*f.*).
Enghien, Angia, -æ (*f.*).
Engia or Enghia, Ægina, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
England, Anglia, -æ (*f.*), v. *Britain*; *English*, Anglicus, -a, -um, *and* Anglicanus, -a, -um; *an Englishman*, Anglus, -i (*m.*); *New England*, Nova Anglia (*f.*); *a New Englander*, Novus Anglicanus.
Engyon, Engyon, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Engyon*, Engyīnus, -a, -um.
Enipeus, Enīpēus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*).
Enna, Enna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Enna*, Ennæus, -a, -um, *and* Ennensis, -e.
Enneacrunos, Enneacrūnos, -i (*m.*).
Enneapolis, Enneapōlis, -is (*f.*).
Ennius, Ennius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Ennius*, Enniānus, -a, -um.
Ennodius, Ennōdius, -ii (*m.*).
Ennomus, Ennōmus, -i (*m.*).
Enoch, Enoch, *indecl.* (*m.*); *sons, descendants of Enoch*, Enochītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Enos, Ænos, -i (*f.*).
Entella, Entella, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Entella*, Entellīnus, -a, -um.
Entellus, Entellus, -i (*m.*).
Enyo, Enyō, -ūs (*f.*).
Eordēa, Eordēa, -æ (*f.*); *Eordēan*, Eordæus, -a, -um, *and* Eordensis, -e.
Epaminondas, Epaminondas, -æ (*m.*).
Epaphras, Epaphras, -æ (*m.*).
Epaphroditus, Epaphrōditus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Epaphroditus*, Ephaphroditiānus, -a, -um.
Epaphus, Epaphus, -i (*m.*).
Epeans, the, Epēi, -orum (*m.*).
Epenetus, Epænētus, -i (*m.*).
Eperies, Aperiascio, -onis (*f.*); Eperiæ, -arum (*f.*).
Epeus, Epēus, -i (*m.*).
Ephesus, Ephēsus, -i (*f.*); *of Ephesus, Ephesian*, Ephēsius, -a, -um, *and* Ephesīnus, -a, -um.
Ephialtes, Ephialtes, -æ (*m.*).
Ephorus, Ephōrus, -i (*m.*).
Ephraim, Ephraim, *indecl.*, *and* Ephraīmus, -i (*m.*).
Ephyra, Ephyra, -æ, *and* Ephyre, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ephyra*, Ephyræus, -a, -um, *and* Ephyrēius, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Ephyra (a Corinthian)*, Ephyrēiādes, -æ (*m.*); Ephyrēias, -ādis (*f.*).
Epicharis, Epichāris, -is (*m.*).
Epicharmus, Epicharmus, -i (*m.*); *of Epicharmus*, Epicharmius, -a, -um.
Epiclerus, Epiclērus, -i (*m.*).
Epicnemidii, the, Epicnēmidii, -orum (*m.*).
Epicrates, Epicrātes, -is (*m.*).
Epictetus, Epictētus, -i (*m.*).
Epicurus, Epicūrus, -i (*m.*); *of Epicurus, Epicurean*, Epicurēus, -a, -um.
Epidamnus, Epidamnus, -i (*f.*); *of Epidamnus, Epidamnian*, Epidamnius, -a, -um.
Epidaurus, Epidaurus, -i (*f.*), *and* Epidaurum, -i (*n.*); *of Epidaurus, Epidaurian*, Epidaurius, -a, -um, *and late* Epidauritānus, -a, -um.
Epidicus, Epīdicus, -i (*m.*).
Epigēnes, Epigēnes, -is (*m.*)
Epigoni, the, Epigōni, -orum (*m.*).
Epimēnides, Epimēnides, -is (*m.*).
Epimetheus, Epimēthēus, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*); *daughter of Epimetheus*, Epimēthis, -idis (*f.*).
Epiphanes, Epiphānes, -is (*m.*).
Epiphania, Epiphānia, -æ (*f.*).
Epiphanius, Epiphānius, -ii (*m.*).
Epipolæ, Epipolæ, -arum (*f.*).
Epirus, Epīrus *and* Epīros, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Epirus*, Epirōticus, -a, -um, *and* Epirensis, -e; *an inhabitant of Epirus, an Epirote*, Epirōtes *and* Epirota, -æ (*m.*).
Epona, Epōna, -æ (*f.*).
Epopeus, Epōpēus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*)
Epopos, Epōpos, -i (*m.*).
Eporedia, Eporedia, -æ (*f.*).
Eppius, Eppius, -ii (*m.*).
Epponina, Epponīna, -æ (*f.*).
Epytus, Epytus, -i (*m.*); *son of Epytus*, Epytides, -æ (*m.*).
Erasinus, the, Erasīnus, -i (*m.*).
Erasistratus, Erasistrātus, -i (*m.*).
Erasmus, Erasmus, -i (*m.*).
Erastus, Erastus, -i (*m.*).
Erato, Erāto, -ūs (*f.*).
Eratosthenes, Eratosthēnes, -is (*m.*).
Erbessus, Erbessus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Erbessus*, Erbessensis, -e.
Erēbus, Erebus, -i (*m.*); *of Erebus*, Erebēus, -a, -um.
Erechtheus, Erechthēus, -ēos *or* -ei (*m.*); *of or relating to Erechtheus*, Erechthēus, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Erechtheus*, Erechthīdes, -æ (*m.*); *daughter or female descendant of Erechtheus*, Erechthis, -idis.
Eressus, Eressus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Eressus, Eressian*, Eressius, -a, -um.
Eretri = *Erythræ*, q. v.
Eretria, Eretria, -æ (*f.*); *of Eretria, Eretrian*, Eretrius, -a, -um; Eretriensis, -e; *and* Eretrias, -ātis (*m.*, *f.*); *the Eretrians (sect of Eretrian philosophers)*, Eretrici, -orum (*m.*).
Eretum, Erētum, -i (*n.*); *of Eretum, Eretian*, Erētīnus, -a, -um.
Erfurt, Erfordia, -æ (*f.*).
Ergavica, Ergavica, -æ (*f.*); *of Ergavica*, Ergavicensis, -e.
Ergetium, Ergētium, -ii (*n.*); *of Ergetium, Ergetian*, Ergētīnus, -a, -um.
Erginus, Ergīnus, -i (*m.*).
Erichtho, Erichtho, -ūs (*f.*).
Erichthonius, Erichthōnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or derived from Erichthonius*, Erichthonius, -a, -um.
Ericinium, Ericinium, -ii (*n.*).
Eridanus, the, Eridānus, -i (*m.*).
Erigone, Erigōne, -es (*f.*); *of or relating to Erigone*, Erigonēius, -a, -um.
Erigonus, Erigōnus, -i, *and* Erigon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Erinna, Erinna, -æ, *and* Erinne, -es (*f.*).
Erinys, Erīnys, -yos (*f.*).
Eriphyle, Eriphylē, -es, *and* Eriphyla, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Eriphyle*, Eriphylæus, -a, -um.
Eris, Eris, -idis (*f.*).
Erisichthon, Erisichthon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Erissi, Eressus, q. v.
Eriza, Eriza, -æ (*f.*); *of Eriza*, Erizenus, -a, -um.
Erlangen, Erlanga, -æ (*f.*).
Ernest, Ernestus, -i (*m.*).
Eros, Eros, -ōtis (*m.*).
Erycina, v. *Eryx*.
Erymanthus (*Mount*), Erymanthus, -i (*m.*); *of Erymanthus, Erymanthian*, Erymanthius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Erymanthias, -ādis, *and* Erymanthis, -idis.
Erymas, Erymas, -antis (*m.*).
Erythea, Erythēa *or* -thīa, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Erythea*, Erythēus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Erythēis, -idis.
Erythræ, Erythræ, -arum (*f.*); *of or relating to Erythræ, Erythræan*, Erythræus, -a, -um.
Eryx (*Mount*), Eryx, -ycis (*m.*); *of or relating to Eryx*, Erycinus, -a, -um; *esp. in fem.*, Erycīna, *as appell. of Venus.*—2. *a man's name*, Eryx, -ycis (*m.*).
Esaias, Esaias, -æ (*m.*).
Esaro, the, Æsar, -āris (*m.*).
Esau, Esau, *indecl.*, *and* Esavus, -i (*m.*).
Escurial, Escuriācum, -i, *and* Escuriāle, -is (*n.*).
Esdras, Esdras, -æ (*m.*).
Esino, the, Æsis, -is (*m.*).
Esk, the, Esca, -æ (*f.*).
Eskdale, Escia, -æ (*f.*).
Eskihissar, Stratonicēa, -æ (*f.*); Laodicēa, -æ (*f.*).
Espartel, Cape, Ampelusia, -æ (*f.*).
Esquiliæ, Esquiliæ, -arum (*f.*).
Esquiline (*Mount*), Esquilīnus, -i (*m.*), Mons; *of the Esquiline, Esquiline*, Esquilīnus, -a, -um, *and* (*from Esquiliæ*) Esquilius, -a, -um.
Essēdones, the, Essēdōnes, -um (*m.*); *of or relating to the Essedones*, Essēdōnius, -a, -um.
Esseni, the, Esseni, -orum (*m.*).
Essenide, Xanthus, -i (*f.*).
Essui, the, Essui, -orum (*m.*).
Estelle, Stella, -æ (*f.*).
Esther, Esther, *indecl.* (*f.*).
Estremadura, Extrema Durii *or* Extremadura, -æ (*f.*).
Esula, Esula, -æ (*f.*).
Eteocles, Eteocles, -is *and* -eos (*m.*); *of or relating to Eteocles*, Eteoclēus, -a, -um.
Ethelbald, Ethelbaldus, -i (*m.*).
Ethelbert, Ethelbertus, -i (*m.*).
Ethelfred, Ethelfredus, -i (*m.*).
Ethelred, Ethelredus, -i (*m.*).
Ethelstan, Ethelstanus, -i (*m.*).
Ethelwald, Ethelwaldus, -i (*m.*).
Ethelwold, Ethelwoldus, -i (*m.*).
Ethiopia, Æthiopia, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Ethiopia, Ethiopian*, Æthiōpius, -a, -um, *and* Æthiops, -ōpis; *the Ethiopians*, Æthiōpes, -um (*m.*).
Ethopia, Ethopia, -æ (*f.*).
Etovissa, Etovissa, æ (*f.*).
Etruria, Etruria, -æ (*f.*); Tyrrhenia, -æ, *and* Tuscia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Etruria, Etrurian*, Etruscus, -a, -um; Tyrrhēnicus, -a, -um; Tyrrhēnus, -a, -um; Tuscus, -a, -um; Tuscānus, -a, -um; *and* Tuscānicus, -a, -um; *the Etrurians*, Etrusci, -orum; Tusci, -orum; *and* Tyrrhēni, -orum (*m.*).
Eu, Auga, -æ (*f.*); Augium, -ii (*n.*).
Eubius, Eubius, -ii (*m.*).
Eubœa, Eubœa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Eubœa, Eubœan*, Eubœus, -a, -um, *and* Euboïcus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Euboïs, -idis.
Eubulides, Eubulīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Eubulus, Eubūlus, -i (*m.*).
Eucheria, Euchēria, -æ (*f.*).
Eucherius, Euchērius, -ii (*m.*).
Euclid, Euclides, -æ (*m.*).
Euctus, Euctus, -i (*m.*).
Eudæmon, Eudæmon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Eudamus, Eudāmus, -i (*m.*).
Eudemus, Eudēmus, -i (*m.*).
Eudorus, Eudōrus, -i (*m.*).
Eudoses, the, Eudoses, -um (*m.*).
Eudoxia, Eudoxia, -æ (*f.*).
Eudoxus, Eudoxus, -i (*m.*).
Eufemia, Gulf of, Vibonensis Sinus.
Eugene, *Eugenius*, } Eugēnius, -ii (*m.*).
Eugenium, Eugēnium, -ii (*n.*).
Euhemerus, Euhēmērus, -i (*m.*).
Euhydrium, Euhydrium, -ii (*n.*).
Eumedes, Eumēdes, -is (*m.*).
Eumelus, Eumēlus, -i (*m.*).
Eumenes, Eumēnes, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Eumenes*, Eumēnēticus, -a, -um.
Eumenia, Eumēnia, -æ (*f.*).
Eumenides, the, Eumēnides, -um (*f.*), v. *Fury, in* 1*st part.*
Eumolpus, Eumolpus, -i (*m.*); *son or descendant of Eumolpus*, Eumolpīdes, -æ (*m.*); *the descendants of Eumolpus, the Eumolpidæ (a priestly family)*, Eumolpidæ, -arum (*m.*).
Eumolus, Eumōlus, -i (*m.*).
Eunice, Eunīce, -es (*f.*).
Eunomus, Eunōmus, -i (*m.*).
Eunus, Eunus, -i (*m.*).
Euodia, Euodia, -æ (*f.*).
Eupalium, Eupalium, -ii (*n.*), *and* Eupalia, -æ (*f.*).
Eupator, Eupātor, -ōris (*m.*).
Euphemia, Euphemia, -æ, *or* Euphēme, -es (*f.*).
Euphorbus, Euphorbus, -i (*m.*).
Euphorion, Euphōrion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Euphranor, Euphrānor, -ōris (*m.*).
Euphrates, the, Euphrātes, -is, *acc.* -em *and* -en (*m.*); *of or relating to the Euphrates*, Euphratæus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem. in late poet.*, Euphrātis, -idis.
Euphronius, Euphrōnius, -ii (*m.*).
Euphrosyne, Euphrosȳne, -es, *and* Euphrosȳna, -æ (*f.*).
Eupolemus, Eupolēmus, -i (*m.*).
Eupolis, Eupōlis, -idis (*m.*).
Eure, the, Audura, -æ (*f.*).
Euripides, Eurīpides, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Euripides, Euripidean*, Eurīpidēus, -a, -um.
Eurīpus, Eurīpus, -i (*m.*).
Euromus, Eurōmus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Euromus*, Eurōmensis, -e.
Europa, Eurōpa, -æ, *and* Eurōpē, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Europa*, Europæus, -a, -um.
Europe, Eurōpa, -æ, *and* Eurōpe, -es (*f.*); *of or relating to Europe, European*, Europæus, -a, -um, *and* Europensis, -e (*late*).

Europus, Eurōpus, -i (*m.*).
Eurōtas, the, Eurōtas, -æ (*m.*).
Euryale, Euryăle, -es (*f.*).
Euryalus, Euryălus, -i (*m.*).
Euryanassa, Euryănassa, -æ (*f.*).
Eurybates, Eurybătes, -is (*m.*).
Eurybiades, Eurybiădes, -is (*m.*).
Euryclea, Euryclēa, -æ (*f.*).
Eurydamas, Eurydămas, -antis (*m.*).
Eurydice, Eurydice, -es, *and* Eurydica, -æ (*f.*).
Eurylochus, Eurylŏchus, -i (*m.*).
Eurymachus, Eurymachus, -i (*m.*).
Eurymēdon, Eurymēdon, -ontis (*m.*).
Eurymus, Eurymus, -i (*m.*); *son of Eurymus*, Eurymĭdes, -æ (*m.*).
Eurynome, Eurynŏme, -es (*f.*).
Euryone, Euryone, -es (*f.*).
Eurypylus, Eurypylus, -i (*m.*); *of Eurypylus*, Eurypylis, -idis (*fem. adj.*).
Eurysthenes, Eurysthenes, -is (*m.*).
Eurystheus, Eurystheus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*); *of or relating to Eurystheus*, Eurystheus, -a, -um.
Eurytion, Eurytion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Eurytus, Eurytus, -i (*m.*); *daughter of Eurytus*, Eurytis, -idis (*f.*).
Eusebius, Eusebius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Eusebius*, Eusebiānus, -a, -um.
Eustace, Eustachius, -ii (*m.*).
Eustathius, Eustathius, -ii (*m.*).
Euterpe, Euterpe, -es (*f.*).
Euthycrates, Euthycrătes, -is (*m.*).
Eutrăpelus, Eutrăpelus, -i (*m.*).
Eutropius, Eutropius, -ii (*m.*).
Eutyches, Eutyches, -is (*m.*).
Eutychides, Eutychides, -æ (*m.*).
Eutychis, Eutychis, -idis (*f.*).
Eutychius, Eutychius, -ii (*m.*).
Euxine, the (Sea), Euxīnus, -i (*m.*), Pontus, *and* Euxīnum, -i (*n.*), Mare; *Euxine (as adj.)*, Euxīnus, -a, -um.
Eva, v. *Eve*.
Evadne, Evadne, -es (*f.*).
Evagoras, Evăgŏras, -æ (*m.*).
Evagrus, Evagrus, -i (*m.*).
Evan, Evan, -antis (*m.*).
Evander, Evander, -dri, *and* Evandrus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Evander*, Evandrius, -a, -um.
Evanthia, Evanthia, -æ (*f.*).
Evanthius, Evanthius, -ii (*m.*).
Eve, Eva, -æ (*f.*).
Evenor, Evēnor, -ōris (*m.*).
Evenus, the, Evēnus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to the Evenus*, Evēnīnus, -a, -um.
Everard, Everardus, -i (*m.*).
Evora, Ebora, -æ (*f.*).
Evreux, Eborica, -æ (*f.*); Ebroïcæ, -ārum (*f.*); *of Evreux*, Ebroicensis, -e.
Ex, the, Isca, -æ (*f.*).
Exadius, Exădius, -ii (*m.*).
Excisum, Excīsum, -i (*n.*).
Exeter, Isca Damnoniorum; Exonia, -æ (*f.*); *of Exeter*, Exoniensis, -e.
Exquiliæ, v. *Esquiliæ*.
Ezechias, } *Hezekiah*, } Ezĕchias, -æ (*m.*).
Ezechiel, Ezĕchiel, -ēlis (*m.*).
Ezra, Ezra, -æ, *or* Esdras, -æ (*m.*).

F.

Fabaris, the, Făbăris, -is (*m.*).
Fabatus, Fabātus, -i (*m.*).
Faberius, Faberius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Faberius*, Faberiānus, -a, -um.
Fabianus, } *Fabian*, } Fabiānus, -i (*m.*).
Fabius, Fābius, -ii (*m.*); *of Fabius, Fabian*, Fabius, -a, -um, *and* Fabiānus, -a, -um; *the Fabii*, Fabii, -orum (*m.*).
Fabrateria, Fabrāteria, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Fabrateria*, Fabraternus, -a, -um.
Fabricius, Fabricius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Fabricius, Fabrician*, Fabricius, -a, -um, *and* Fabriciānus, -a, -um.
Fabulla, Fabulla, -æ (*f.*).
Fabullus, Fabullus, -i (*m.*).
Fadia, Fadia, -æ (*f.*).
Fadius, Fadius, -ii (*m.*).
Faenza, Faventia, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Fæsulæ, Fæsŭlæ, -arum, *and* Fæsŭla, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Fæsulæ*, Fæsulānus, -a, -um.
Fagutal, Fagūtal, -ālis (*n.*); *of or belonging to the Fagutal*, Fagutālis, -e.
Fairford, Pulchrum Vadum, -i (*n.*).

Faith, Fides, -ei (*f.*).
Falcidius, Falcidius, -ii (*m.*); *of Falcidius*, Falcidius, -a, -um, *and* Falcidiānus, -a, -um.
Falĕrii, Falĕrii, -orum (*m.*); *of Falerii, Falerian*, Faliscus, -a, -um; Faleriensis, -e; *and* Falerionensis, -e.
Falernian, Falernus, -a, -um; *the Falernian wine*, vinum Falernum; *the Falernian district*, Falernus ager.
Falmouth, Voliba, -æ (*f.*); Cenionis Ostia, -orum (*n.*).
Famieh, Apamēa, -æ (*f.*), Syriæ.
Fannius, Fannius, -ii (*m.*); *of Fannius*, Fannius, -a, -um, *and* Fanniānus, -a, -um.
Farfa, } *Farfarus*, } *the*, Farfārus, -i, *or* Fabaris, -is (*m.*).
Farnham, Vindomum, -i (*n.*).
Faro di Messina, Siculum Fretum (*n.*).
Farsa, Pharsālus, -i (*f.*).
Faunus, Faunus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Faunus*, Faunius, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Faunus*, Faunigĕna, -æ (*m.*).
Fausta, Fausta, -æ (*f.*).
Faustianus, Faustiānus, -i (*m.*).
Faustina, Faustīna, -æ (*f.*).
Faustinus, Faustīnus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Faustinus*, Faustiniānus, -a, -um.
Faustulus, Faustŭlus, -i (*m.*).
Faustus, Faustus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Faustus*, Faustiānus, -a, -um.
Faventia, Faventia, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Faventia*, Faventīnus, -a, -um.
Faveria, Faveria, -æ (*f.*).
Favonius, Favōnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Favonius*, Favoniānus, -a, -um.
Favorinus, Favorīnus, -i (*m.*).
Fayal, Insula Făgālis.
Felicia, Felīcia, -æ (*f.*).
Felicitas, Felicĭtas, -ātis (*f.*).
Felix, Felix, -icis (*m.*).
Felsina, Felsina, -æ (*f.*).
Fenestella, Fenestella, -æ (*m.*), *a man's name*.—2. (*f.*) *a gate of Rome*.
Ferdinand, Ferdinandus, -i (*m.*).
Ferentina, Ferentīna, -æ (*f.*).
Ferentinum, Ferentīnum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Ferentinum*, Ferentinensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Ferentinum*, Ferentinātes, -um *or* -ium (*m.*), *and* Ferentini, -orum (*m.*).
Fermo, Firmum, -i (*n.*), q. v.
Feronia, Ferōnia, -æ (*f.*).
Ferrara, Ferrara, -æ (*f.*); *of Ferrara*, Ferrariensis, -e.
Fescennia, Fescennia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Fescennia*, Fescennīnus, -a, -um.
Festus, Festus, -i (*m.*).
Fez, Fessa, -æ (*f.*); *the kingdom of Fez*, Fessānum Regnum.
Fezzan, Phazania, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Fezzan*, Phazanii, -orum (*m.*).
Fibrenus, the, Fibrēnus, -i (*m.*).
Ficulnea, Ficulnea *or* Ficulea, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ficulnea*, Ficulensis, -e, *and* Ficulnensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Ficulnea*, Ficulenātes *and* Ficulenses, -ium (*m.*).
Fidari, the, Evēnus, -i (*m.*).
Fidena, Fidēna, -æ, *and* Fidēnæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Fidena*, Fidēnas, -ātis.
Fidentia, Fidentia, -æ (*f.*); *of Fidentia*, Fidentīnus, -a, -um.
Fidius, Fidius, -ii (*m.*).
Fiesole, Fæsulæ, -arum (*f.*).
Figulus, Figŭlus, -i (*m.*).
Filibe, Philippōpŏlis, -is (*f.*).
Fimbria, Fimbria, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Fimbria*, Fimbriānus, -a, -um.
Finisterre, Cape, Artăbrum, -i (*n.*), Promontorium.
Finland, Finnōnia, -æ (*f.*); Finnia, -æ (*f.*); *of Finland, Finnish*, Finnicus, -a, -um; *the Finns*, Fenni, -orum (*m.*).
Firmicus, Firmicus, -i (*m.*).
Firmius, Firmius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Firmius*, Firmiānus, -a, -um.
Firmum, Firmum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Firmum*, Firmānus, -a, -um.
Flaccus, Flaccus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Flaccus*, Flacciānus, -a, -um.
Flamen, Flāmen, -ĭnis (*m.*).
Flaminia, Flaminia, -æ (*f.*).
Flamininus, Flāmĭnīnus, -i (*m.*).
Flaminius, Flāmĭnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Flaminius*, Flaminius, -a, -um.
Flanates, the, Flanātes, -um (*m.*); *of or relating to the Flanates*, Flanaticus, -a -um.
Flanders, Flandria, -æ (*f.*); *of Flanders Flemish*, Flandricus, -a, -um.
Flavia, Flavia, -æ (*f.*).
Flavianus, } *Flavian*, } Flāviānus, -i (*m.*).
Flavina, Flāvīna, -æ (*f.*); *of Flavina, Flavinian*, Flavinius, -a, -um.
Flavinus, Flavīnus, -i (*m.*).
Flaviopolis, Flāviŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*); *of or relating to Flaviopolis*, Flaviopŏlitānus, -a, -um.
Flavius, Flavius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Flavius, Flavian*, Flavius, -a, -um, *and* Flavianus, -a, -um.
Flensburg, Flenŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*); Flensburgia, -æ (*f.*).
Fleury, Floriācum, -i (*n.*).
Flevo, Flevo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Flevum, Flēvum, -i (*n.*).
Flora, Flōra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Flora*, Florālis, -e.
Florens, Florens, -entis (*m.*).
Florence, Florentia, -æ (*f.*), *a city*; *of or belonging to Florence, Florentine*, Florentīnus, -a, -um, *and* Florentius, -a, -um.—2. *a female name*.
Florentinus, Florentīnus, -i (*m.*).
Florentius, Florentius, -ii (*m.*).
Florian, Floriānus, -i (*m.*).
Florida, Flōrida, -æ (*f.*); *of Florida*, Floridensis, -e.
Floronia, Flōrōnia, -æ (*f.*).
Florus, Flōrus, -i (*m.*).
Flushing, Flessinga, -æ (*f.*).
Fochia, Phocæa, -æ (*f.*).
Folia, Fōlia, -æ (*f.*).
Fondi, Fundi, -orum (*m.*).
Fontainebleau, Fons Bellaqueus (*m.*); Bellofontānum, -i (*n.*).
Fontaines, Fontes, -ium (*m.*).
Fonteia, Fonteia, -æ (*f.*).
Fonteius, Fonteius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Fonteius*, Fonteius, -a, -um, *and* Fonteiānus, -a, -um.
Fontenellas, Fontanella, -æ (*f.*).
Foqui, Fochium, -ii (*n.*).
Forentum, } *Forenza*, } Fōrentum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Forentum*, Forentānus, -a, -um.
Formiæ, Formiæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Formiæ*, Formiānus, -a, -um.
Formianus, Formiānus, -i (*m.*).
Formosa, Formōsa, -æ (*f.*).
Forth (the Frith of), Bodotriæ Æstuarium.
Fortore, the, Frento, -onis (*m.*).
Fortuna, Fortūna, -æ (*f.*).
Fortunate Islands, Fortunatæ Insulæ, -arum (*f.*).
Fortunatus, Fortunātus, -i (*m.*).
Foruli, Forŭli, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Foruli*, Forulānus, -a, -um.
Fosi, the, Fosi, -orum (*m.*).
Fossa, Fossa, -æ (*f.*).
Fossano, Fossanum, -i (*n.*).
Fossius, Fossius, -ii (*m.*).
Fossombrone, Forum Sempronii (*n.*).
Fox Island, Alopeconnesus, -i (*f.*).
France, Gallia, -æ (*f.*), *in class. Lat.*: Francia, -æ (*f.*), *in very late Lat.*; *the inhabitants of France, the French*, Galli, -orum (*m.*); *in late Lat.*, Franci, -orum (*m.*); *French, of or belonging to France*, Gallicus, -a, -um, *and* Gallicanus, -a, -um; *in late Lat.*, Francus, -a, -um, *and* Francicus, -a, -um.
Frances, Francesca, -æ (*f.*).
Francis, Franciscus, -i (*m.*).
Franconia, Franconia, -æ (*f.*).
Frango, Frango, -onis (*m.*).
Frankfort, Francofurtum, -i (*n.*).
Frascati, Tusculum, -i (*n.*).
Frederic, Friderīcus, -i (*m.*).
Fredericksburg, Friderīcoburgum, -i (*n.*).
Fredericktown, Friderīcopŏlis, -is (*f.*).
Fregellæ, Frĕgellæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Fregellæ*, Fregellānus, -a, -um.
Frejus, Forum Julii (*n.*); *of Frejus*, Forojuliensis, -e.
Frentani, the, Frentāni, -orum (*m.*); *of or concerning the Frentani*, Frentanus, -a, -um.
Frento, the, Frento, -onis (*m.*).
Fresilia, Fresilia, -æ (*f.*).
Freyberg, Freyberga, -æ (*f.*).
Freyburg, Freyburgum, -i (*n.*).

Friesland, Frisia, -æ (*f.*); *East Friesland*, Frisia Orientalis; *West Friesland*, Frisia Occidentalis.
Frisii, the, Frisii, -orum (*m.*); *of the Frisii, Frisian*, Frisiānus, -a, -um.
Frontinus, Frontīnus, -i (*m.*).
Fronto, Fronto, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Fronto*, Frontōniānus, -a, -um.
Frūsīno, } Frūsīno, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or relating to Frusino*, Frusīnas, -ātis (*adj.*).
Frusinone, }
Fucinus (Lake), Fucīnus, -i (*m.*), Lacus.
Fuego (Tierra del), Insula Ignis *or* Ignium.
Fuffetius, Fuffetius, -ii (*m.*).
Fufidius, Fufīdius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Fufidius*, Fufidiānus, -a, -um.
Fufius, Fufius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Fufius*, Fufius, -a, -um.
Fulcinius, Fulcinius, -ii (*m.*).
Fuld, Fulda, -æ (*f.*); *of Fuld*, Fuldensis, -e.
Fulfulæ, Fulfūlæ, -arum (*f.*).
Fulgentius, Fulgentius, -ii (*m.*).
Fulginia, Fulginia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Fulginia*, Fulginas, -ātis (*adj.*).
Fuligno, Fulginium, -ii (*n.*).
Fulk, Fulco, -ōnis (*m.*).
Fulvia, Fulvia, -æ (*f.*).
Fulvius, Fulvius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Fulvius*, Fulviānus, -a, -um.
Fundanius, Fundānius, -ii (*m.*); *of or concerning Fundanius*, Fundāniānus, -a, -um.
Fundi, Fundi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Fundi*, Fundānus, -a, -um.
Fünen, Fionia, -æ (*f.*).
Furina, Furīna, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Furina*, Furinālis, -e.
Furius, Furius, -ii (*m.*).
Furnius, Furnius, -ii (*m.*).
Fuscinus, Fuscīnus, -i (*m.*).
Fuscus, Fuscus, -i (*m.*).
Fusius, Fusius, -ii (*m.*).

G.

Gaba, Gaba, -æ, *and* Gabe, -es (*f.*).
Gabala, Gabāla, -æ, *and* Gabāle, -es (*f.*).
Gābāli, the, Gābāli, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Gabali*, Gabālicus, -a, -um, *and late* Gabalitānus, -a, -um.
Gabaon, Gabaon, *indecl.* (*f.*); *of or belonging to Gabaon*, Gabaonītīcus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Gabaon*, Gabaonītes, -æ (*m.*).
Gabba, Gabba, -æ (*m.*).
Gabellus, the, Gabellus, -i (*m.*).
Gabienus, Gabienus, -i (*m.*).
Gabii, Gabii, -orum (*m.*); *of Gabii, Gabine*, Gabīnus, -a, -um; Gabiniānus, -a, -um; *and* Gabiensis, -e.
Gabinia, Gabinia, -æ (*f.*).
Gabinius, Gabinius, -ii (*m.*).
Gabriel, Gabriel, *indecl.*, *and* Gabriel, -ēlis (*m.*).
Gadara, Gadara, -orum (*n.*).
Gades, Gādes, -ium (*f.*); *of Gades*, Gādītānus, -a, -um.
Gaeta, Caiēta, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Gætulia, Gætulia, -æ (*f.*); *of Gætulia, Gætulian*, Gætūlicus, -a, -um, *and* Gætūlus, -a, -um.
Gaius, Gaius, -ii (*m.*).
Galæsus, } *the*, Galæsus, -i (*m.*).
Galaso, }
Galanthis, Galanthis, -īdis (*f.*).
Galatæ, the, Galatæ, -arum (*m.*).
Galatea, Galatēa, -æ (*f.*).
Galatia, Galatia, -æ (*f.*); Gallogræcia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Galatia, Galatian*, Galātĭcus, -a, -um; *the Galatians*, Galatæ, -arum (*m.*); Gallogræci, -orum (*m.*).
Galba, Galba, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Galba*, Galbiānus, -a, -um.
Galen, Galēnus, -i (*m.*).
Galepsus, Galepsus, -i (*f.*).
Galeria, Galeria, -æ (*f.*).
Galerius, Galerius, -ii (*m.*); *of Galerius, Galerian*, Galerius, -a, -um.
Galesus, v. *Galæsus*.
Galicia, Gallæcia, -æ (*f.*); *Galician*, Gallæcus, -a, -um; Gallāicus, -a, -um.
Galilee, Galilæa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Galilee*, Galilæus, -a, -um; *Sea of Galilee*, Gennēsaras, -æ (*m.*), Lacus, *or* Tiberiādis Lacus; v. *also Gennesareth*.
Galla, Galla, -æ (*f.*).
Gallia, v. *Gaul*.
Galliena, Galliena, -æ (*f.*).
Gallienus, Gallienus, -i (*m.*).
Gallina, Gallīna, -æ (*m.*).
Gallio, Gallio, -onis (*m.*).
Gallipoli, Callipolis, -is (*f.*).
Gallius, Gallius, -ii (*m.*).
Gallonius, Gallonius, -ii (*m.*).
Gallus, Gallus, -i (*m.*).
Galway, Galliva, -æ (*f.*).
Gamaliel, Gamaliel, *indecl.*, *and* Gamaliel, -ēlis (*m.*).
Ganges, the, Ganges, -is *and* -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to the Ganges*, Gangĕticus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Gangētis, -īdis.
Ganymedes, Ganymēdes, -is (*m.*); *of Ganymede*, Ganymēdēus, -a, -um.
Gaps, Tacāpe, -es (*f.*).
Garamantes, the, Garāmantes, -um (*m.*); *of or relating to the Garamantes*, Garamantĭcus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Garamantis, -īdis.
Garda (Lago di), Benācus, -i (*m.*), Lacus.
Garganus (Mount), Gargānus, -i (*m.*), Mons; *of Garganus*, Gargānus, -a, -um.
Gargaphia, Gargaphia, -æ *and* -phie, -es (*f.*).
Gargara, Gargăra, -orum (*n.*); *of or relating to Gargara*, Gargāricus, -a, -um.
Gargettus, Gargettus, -i (*m.*); *of Gargettus, Gargettian*, Gargettius, -a, -um.
Gargilius, Gargilius, -ii (*m.*); *of Gargilius*, Gargiliānus, -a, -um.
Garigliano, the, Liris, -is (*m.*).
Garonne, the, Garumna, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to the Garonne*, Garumnicus, -a, -um.
Gascony, Vasconia, -æ (*f.*).
Gateshead, Gabrosentum, -i (*n.*).
Gath, Geth, *indecl.* (*f.*); *of or belonging to Gath*, Gethæus, -a, -um.
Gaul, Gallia, -æ (*f.*); *of Gaul, Gallic*, Gallicus, -a, -um, *and* Gallicānus, -a, -um; *the Gauls*, Galli, -orum (*m.*).
Gaurus (Mount), Gaurus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Mount Gaurus*, Gaurānus, -a, -um.
Gavius, Gavius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Gavius*, Gaviānus, -a, -um.
Gaza, Gaza, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Gaza*, Gazānus, -a, -um, *and* Gazāticus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Gaza*, Gazæi, -orum; Gazāni, -orum; *and* Gazātæ, -arum (*m.*).
Gedrosia, Gedrōsia, -æ (*f.*); *of or concerning Gedrosia*, Gedrōsius, -a, -um.
Geganius, Geganius, -ii (*m.*).
Geiduni, the, Geiduni, -orum (*m.*).
Gela, Gēla, -æ (*f.*), *a city*; *of Gela*, Gelānus, -a, -um, *and* Gelōus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Gela*, Gelenses, -ium (*m.*). —2. Gēla *or* Gēlas, -æ (*m.*), *a river*.
Gelduba, Gelduba, -æ (*f.*).
Gellia, Gellia, -æ (*f.*).
Gellius, Gellius, -ii (*m.*).
Gelon, Gēlo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Geloni, the, Gelōni, -orum (*m.*); *of the Geloni*, Gelōnus, -a, -um.
Gemella, Gemella, -æ (*f.*).
Geminius, Geminius, -ii (*m.*).
Geminus, Geminus, -i (*m.*).
Genabum, Genăbum, -i (*n.*), *and* Genăbus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Genabum*, Genabensis, -e.
Genauni, the, Genauni, -orum, *and* Genaunes, -um (*m.*).
Genesius, Genesius, -ii (*m.*).
Geneva, Genēva, -æ (*f.*); Augusta Allobrogum; *of or belonging to Geneva*, Genevensis, -e; *Lake of Geneva*, Lacus Lemānus.
Gennadius, Gennadius, -ii (*m.*).
Gennesareth, Gennēsar *and* Gennesareth, *indecl.* (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Gennesareth*, Gennesarēni, -orum (*m.*); *Lake of Gennesareth*, Lacus Gennēsar, *indecl.*, *and* Gennesaras, -æ (*m.*), v. sub *Galilee*.
Genoa, v. *Genua*.
Gentia, Gentia, -æ (*f.*).
Gentius, Gentius, -ii (*m.*).
Genua, } Genua, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Genua*, Genuensis, -e, *and* Genuas, -ātis; *Gulf of Genoa*, Sinus Ligusticus.
Genoa, }
Genucius, Genucius, -ii (*m.*).
Genusus, Genūsus, -i (*m.*).
Georgia, Georgia, -æ (*f.*).
Georgius, Georgius, -ii (*m.*).
Gera, Gera, -æ (*f.*).
Geræstus, Geræstus, -i (*f.*).
Gerania, Gerania, -æ (*f.*).
Gerard, Gerardus, -i (*m.*).
Gergenti, v. *Girgenti*.
Gergithus, Gergithus, -i (*f.*).
Gergovia, Gergovia, -æ (*f.*).
Germalus, Germalus, -i (*m.*).
Germanicus, Germānicus, -i (*m.*).
Germany, Germania, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Germany or the Germans*, Germānicus, -a, -um, *and* Germānus, -a, -um; *the Germans*, Germāni, -orum; Alemanni, -orum (*m.*).
Geronium, Gerōnium, -ii (*n.*).
Gerontia, Gerontia, -æ (*f.*).
Gerrha, Gerrha, -orum (*n.*).
Gertrude, Gertruda, -æ (*f.*).
Geryon, Gēryon, -ōnis, *and* Geryŏnes, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Geryon*, Geryōnēus, -a, -um.
Gessoriacum, Gessoriācum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Gessoriacum*, Gessoriacus, -a, -um.
Getæ, the, Gētæ, -arum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Getæ*, Geticus, -a, -um; *and pecul. masc.*, Gētes, -æ. *In sing. usual as name of a slave*, Gēta, -æ (*m.*).
Geth, v. *Gath*.
Getone, Getone, -es (*f.*).
Ghent, Ganda, -æ (*f.*), *and* Gandavum, -i (*n.*); *of Ghent*, Gandavensis, -e.
Gibraltar, Calpe, -es (*f.*); *Strait of Gibraltar*, Fretum Herculeum, *or* Gaditānum.
Gideon, Gedeon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Gilbert, Gilbertus, -i (*m.*).
Gildo, Gildo, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Gildo*, Gildonicus, -a, -um.
Giles, Ægidius, -ii (*m.*).
Gillian, Juliana, -æ (*f.*).
Girgenti, Agrigentum, -i (*n.*), q. v.
Gisgo, Gisgo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Glabrio, Glabrio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Glamorganshire, Glamorgania, -æ (*f.*).
Glaphyrus, Glaphyrus, -i (*m.*).
Glasgow, Glascovium, -ii (*n.*).
Glastonbury, Glastonia, -æ (*f.*).
Glauce, Glauce, -es (*f.*).
Glaucia, Glaucia, -æ (*m.*).
Glaucio, Glaucio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Glaucippus, Glaucippus, -i (*m.*).
Glaucus, Glaucus, -i (*m.*).
Globulus, Globŭlus, -i (*m.*).
Glogau, Glogavia, -æ (*f.*).
Gloucester, Glocestria, -æ (*f.*).
Glycera, Glycēra, -æ (*f.*).
Glycerium, Glycērium, -ii (*f.*).
Glycerius, Glycērius, -ii (*m.*).
Glycon, Glycon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Glycon*, Glycōnius, -a, -um.
Gnatho, Gnātho, -ōnis (*m.*).
Gnatia, v. *Egnatia*.
Gnidus, v. *Cnidus*.
Gnipho, Gnipho, -ōnis (*m.*).
Gnosus, v. *Cnōsus*.
Godard, Godardus, -i (*m.*).
Godesberg, Ara Ubiorum.
Godfrey, Gothofredus, -i, *and* Godfridus, -i (*m.*).
Godwin, Godwīnus, -i (*m.*).
Golgi, Golgi, -orum (*m.*).
Golgotha, Golgotha, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Golconda, Golconda, -æ (*f.*); Dachĭnabades, -is (*f.*).
Goliath, Goliath, *indecl.*, *and* Gōlĭas, -æ (*m.*).
Gomorrha, Gomorrha, -æ (*f.*); Gomorrhum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Gomorrha*, Gomorrhæus, -a, -um.
Gomphi, Gomphi, -orum (*m.*); *the inhabitants of Gomphi*, Gomphenses, -ium (*m.*).
Gonni, Gonni, -orum (*m.*), *and* Gonnus, -i (*m.*).
Good Hope (Cape of), Promontorium Bonæ Spei.
Gophnitica, Gophnītica, -æ (*f.*).
Gordian, Gordiānus, -i (*m.*).
Gordium, Gordium, -ii (*n.*).
Gordius, Gordius, -ii (*m.*).
Gorduni, the, Gorduni, -orum (*m.*).
Gorge, Gorge, -es (*f.*).
Gorgias, Gorgias, -æ (*m.*).
Gorgon, a, Gorgon *or* Gorgo, -ōnis (*f.*); *the Gorgons*, Gorgŏnes, -um; *of or relating to the Gorgons*, Gorgŏnēus, -a, -um.
Gorgonius, Gorgonius, -ii (*m.*).
Gorlitz, Gorlitium, -ii (*n.*).
Gortyn, Gortys *or* Gortyn, -ynis, *and* Gortyna, -æ (*f.*); Gortyne, -es (*f.*); *of Gor-*

tyn, Gortynian, Gortyniăcus, -a, -um, *and* Gortynius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.,* Gortynis, -ĭdis.
Gotha, Gotha, -æ (*f.*); *of Gotha,* Gothānus, -a, -um.
Goths, the, Gothi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Goths, Gothic,* Gothicus, -a, -um; *the country of the Goths, Gothland,* Gothia, -æ (*f.*).
Göttingen, Gottinga, -æ (*f.*).
Gozo, Gaulos, -i (*f.*).
Gracchus, Gracchus, -i (*m.*); *the Gracchi,* Gracchi, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Gracchi,* Gracchānus, -a, -um.
Grace, Gratia, -æ (*f.*); *the Graces,* Gratiæ, -arum, *and* Charites, -um (*f.*).
Græcinus, Græcinus, -i (*m.*).
Gramont, Grandimontium, -ii (*n.*).
Grampian (Hills), Grampius, -ii (*m.*), Mons.
Granada, Granata, -æ (*f.*); *of Granada,* Granatensis, -e.
Grandio, Grandio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Grane, Grane, -es (*f.*).
Granicus, the, Granĭcus, -i (*m.*).
Granius, the, Granius, -ii (*m.*).
Granta, the, v. *Cam.*
Gratian, Gratiānus, -i (*m.*).
Gratianopolis, Gratiānōpŏlis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Gratianopolis,* Gratianopolitanus, -a, -um.
Gratidianus, Gratidiānus, -i (*m.*).
Gratidius, Gratidius, -ii (*m.*).
Gratius, Grātius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Gratius,* Gratiānus, -a, -um.
Gratus, Gratus, -i (*m.*).
Gravesend, Gravescenda, -æ (*f.*).
Graviscæ, Graviscæ, -arum, *and less usual,* Gravisca, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Graviscæ,* Graviscānus, -a, -um.
Greece, Græcia, -æ (*f.*); Hellas, -ădis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Greece, Greek, Grecian,* Græcus, -a, -um; *later or less usual,* Græcānicus, -a, -um; Graius, -a, -um; Græciensis, -e; *and* Helladicus, -a, -um; *the Greeks,* Hellēnes, -um, *and* Græci, -orum (*m.*).
Greenwich, Gronaicum, -i, *and* Grenovicum, -i (*n.*).
Gregorian, Grēgōriānus, -i (*m.*).
Gregory, Grēgōrius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Gregory, Gregorian,* Gregoriānus, -a, -um.
Greĭfswald, Gryphiswalda, -æ (*f.*).
Grenoble, Gratianōpŏlis, -is (*f.*).
Griffith, Griffithius, -ii (*m.*).
Grinnes, Grinnes, -ium (*f.*).
Gröningen, Groninga, -æ (*f.*).
Grosphus, Grosphus, -i (*m.*).
Grudii, the, Grudii, -orum (*m.*).
Grumentum, Grumentum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Grumentum,* Grumentinensis, -e.
Grunium, Grunium, -ii (*n.*).
Gryllus, Gryllus, -i (*m.*).
Grynia, Grynia, -æ (*f.*); Grynium, -ii (*n.*); *of Grynia, Grynean,* Grynēus, -a, -um.
Guadalquivir, the, Bætis, -is (*m.*).
Guadalviar, the, Durias, -æ, *and* Turia, -æ (*m.*).
Guadiana, the, Anas, -æ (*m.*).
Guardafui, Cape, Arōmăta (*n.*), Promontorium.
Gubbio, Eugubium, -ii (*n.*).
Guienne, Aquitania, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Guilford, Gilfordia, -æ (*f.*).
Guinea, Guinea, -æ (*f.*).
Gulussa, Gulussa, -æ (*m.*).
Gutta, Gutta, -æ (*m.*).
Guy, Guido, -ōnis (*m.*).
Gyarus, Gyărus *or* Gyăros, -i (*f.*).
Gyas, Gyas *or* Gyes, -æ (*m.*).
Gyges, Gyges, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Gyges,* Gygæus, -a, -um.
Gylippus, Gylippus, -i (*m.*).
Gymnesiæ, the, Gymnēsiæ, -arum (*f.*), insulæ; *an inhabitant of the Gymnesiæ,* Gymnes, -ētis (*m.*).
Gyndes, the, Gyndes, -æ (*m.*).
Gyrton, Gyrton, -ōnis, *and* Gyrtōna, -æ (*f.*).
Gythium, Gythēum *or* Gythium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Gythium,* Gytheātes, -æ (*m.*).
Gythius, the, Gythius, -ii (*m.*).

H.

Haarlæm, v. *Harlem.*
Habakuk, Habacuc *or* Abacuc, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Habsburg, Habsburga, -æ (*f.*).
Haddington, Hadina, -æ (*f.*).
Hadersleben, Haderslebia, -æ (*f.*).
Hadria, Hadria, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Hadria,* Hadriăcus, -a, -um; Hadriānus, -a, -um; *and* Hadriaticus, -a, -um; *the Hadriatic Sea,* v. *Adriatic.*
Hadrian, Hadriānus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Hadrian,* Hadriānus, -a, -um, *and* Hadriānālis, -e.
Hadrumetum, v. *Adrumetum.*
Hæmon, Hæmon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Hæmonia, Hæmonia, -æ (*f.*); *of Hæmonia,* Hæmōnius, -a, -um.
Hæmus, Hæmus, -i (*m.*).
Hagar, Hagar, -aris (*f.*).
Hagna, Hagna, -æ (*f.*).
Hagnius, Hagnius, -ii (*m.*); *son of Hagnius,* Hagniădes, -æ (*m.*).
Hague, Haga Comitum.
Halæsa, Halæsa, -æ (*f.*); *of Halæsa, Halæsian,* Halæsīnus, -a, -um.
Halæsus, Halæsus, -i (*m.*).
Halcyone, v. *Alcyone.*
Hales, the, Hales, -ētis (*m.*).
Haliacmon, the, Haliacmon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Haliartus, Haliartus, -i (*f.*); *of Haliartus,* Haliartius, -a, -um.
Halicarnassus, Halicarnassus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Halicarnassus,* Halicarnassēus, -a, -um, *and* Halicarnassensis, -e.
Halius, Halius, -ii (*m.*).
Halle, Hala, -æ (*f.*), *or* Hala Saxŏnum.
Halmydessus, Halmydessus, -i (*f.*).
Halone, Halōne, -es (*f.*).
Halonesus, Halonēsus, -i (*f.*).
Halus, Halus *or* Halos, -i (*f.*).
Halys, the, Hălys, -yos (*m.*).
Ham, Hametum, -i (*n.*).—2. (*m.*) v. *Cham.*
Hamadan, Ecbătāna, -orum (*n.*).
Hamæ, Hamæ, -arum (*f.*).
Haman, Haman, *indecl., and* -anis (*m.*).
Hamaxobii, the, Hamaxobii, -orum (*m.*).
Hamburg, Hamburgum, -i (*n.*); *of Hamburg,* Hamburgensis, -e.
Hamilcar, Hamilcar, -ăris (*m.*).
Hampton, Hamptonia, -æ (*f.*); *of Hampton,* Hamptoniensis, -e.
Hampshire, Hanonia, -æ (*f.*); Hamptoniensis Comitatus: *New Hampshire,* Nova Hanonia.
Hannah, Anna, -æ (*f.*).
Hannibal, Hannĭbal, -ălis (*m.*).
Hanno, Hanno, -ōnis (*m.*).
Hanover, Hanovera, -æ (*f.*); *Hanoverian,* Hanoverānus, -a, -um.
Harfleur, Harflevium, -ii (*n.*).
Harlem, Harlemum, -i (*n.*).
Harman or Herman, Hermannus, -i (*m.*).
Harmodius, Harmŏdius, -ii (*m.*).
Harmonia, Harmŏnia, -æ (*f.*).
Harmonius, Harmŏnius, -ii (*m.*).
Harold, Haroldus, -i (*m.*).
Harpagus, Harpăgus, -i (*m.*).
Harpalus, Harpalus, -i (*m.*).
Harpalyce, Harpălyce, -es (*f.*).
Harpalycus, Harpalўcus, -i (*m.*)
Harpasus, the, Harpăsus, -i (*m.*); *of the Harpasus,* Harpasides, -æ (*m.*).
Harpax, Harpax, -ăcis (*m.*).
Harpocrates, Harpocrātes, -is (*m.*).
Harpocrătion, Harpocrătion, -onis (*m.*).
Harpy, a, Harpyia, -æ (*f.*); *usually in plural, the Harpies,* Harpўiæ, -arum.
Hartford, Vadum Cervinum (*n.*); Harfordia, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Hartford,* Harfordiensis, -e.
Harwich, Harvīcum, -i (*n.*).
Harz Forest, Hercynia Silva
Hasdrubal, Hasdrŭbal, -ălis (*m.*).
Hastings, Hastingæ, -arum (*f.*).
Hatford, Hatfordia, -æ (*f.*).
Haterius, Haterius, -ii (*m.*).
Havana, Havanna, -æ (*f.*); Fanum St. Christophŏri.
Havre, Havrea, -æ (*f.*).
Havre de Grace, Gratiæ Portus; Caracotinum, -i (*n.*).
Hebata, Hebata, -æ (*f.*).
Hebe, Hēbē, -es (*f.*).
Hebrews, the, Hebræi, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Hebrews, Hebrew,* Hebræus, -a, -um, *and* Hebraĭcus, -a, -um.
Hebrides, the, Ebūdes, -um, *or* Ebūdæ, -arum (*f.*), Insulæ.
Hebron, Hebron, *indecl.* (*m.*), *a man's name; sons or descendants of Hebron,* Hebronītes, Hebronītæ, -arum (*m.*).—2. (*f.*) *a city.*
Hebrus, the, Hebrus, -i (*m.*).
Hecabe, Hecăbe, -es (*f.*).
Hecale, Hecăle, -es (*f.*).
Hecataus, Hecatæus, -i (*m.*).
Hecate, Hecāte, -es (*f.*); *of or relating to Hecate,* Hecatæus *and* Hecatēius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.,* Hecatēis, -ĭdis.
Hecato, Hecăto, -ōnis (*m.*).
Hecatompylos, Hecatompylos, -i (*f.*).
Hector, Hector, -ŏris (*m.*); *of or relating to Hector, Hectorian,* Hectoreus, -a, -um.
Hecuba, Hecūba, -æ, *and* Hecūbe, -es (*f.*).
Hecyra, Hecўra, -æ (*f.*).
Hedymeles, Hedўmĕles, -is (*m.*).
Hegeas, Hegeas, -æ (*m.*).
Hegesias, Hegēsias, -æ (*m.*).
Hegesilochus, Hegesilŏchus, -i (*m.*).
Heidelberg, Heidelberga, -æ (*f.*).
Helen, Helēna, -æ (*f.*).
Helena, Helēna, -æ (*f.*).
Helenius, Helēnius, -ii (*m.*).
Helenor, Helēnor, -ŏris (*m.*).
Helenus, Helēnus, -i (*m.*).
Helernus, Helernus, -i (*m.*).
Helicaon, Helĭcāon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of Helicaon,* Helicāonius, -a, -um.
Helice, Helīce, -es (*f.*).
Helico, Helīco, -ōnis (*m.*).
Helicon, Hēlĭcon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Helicon,* Helicōnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.,* Heliconis, -ĭdis, *and* Helicōnias, -ădis; *in plural (of the Muses),* Heliconides *and* Heliconiădes, -um.
Heligoland, Insula Sancta (*f.*).
Helimus, Helimus, -i (*m.*).
Heliodorus, Heliodōrus, -i (*m.*).
Heliogabalus, Heliogābălus, -i (*m.*).
Heliopolis, Heliopŏlis, -is (*f.*); *of or relating to Heliopolis,* Heliopolitānus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc. adj.,* Heliopolītes, -æ; *the inhabitants of Heliopolis,* Heliopolītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Hellanice, Hellānīce, -es (*f.*).
Hellanicus, Hellanīcus, -i (*m.*).
Hellas, Hellas, -ădis (*f.*), v. *Greece.*
Helle, Helle, -es (*f.*).
Hellen, Hellen, -ēnis (*m.*).
Hellespont, Hellespontus, -i (*m.*); *of the Hellespont, Hellespontine,* Hellespontiacus, -a, -um; Hellesponticus, -a, -um; *and* Hellespontius, -a, -um.
Hellusii, the, Hellusii, -orum (*m.*).
Helmstadt, Helmstadium, -ii (*n.*).
Helorus, v. *Elorus.*
Helos, Helos (*n.*); *the inhabitants of Helos,* v. *sq.*
Helots, the, Hēlōtes, -um, *and* Helotæ, -arum (*m.*).
Helva, Helva, -æ (*m.*).
Helvetii, the, Helvetii, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Helvetii,* Helvetius, -a, -um.
Helvidius, Helvidius, -ii (*m.*).
Helvii, the, Helvii, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Helvii, Helvian,* Helvīcus, -a, -um.
Helvius, Helvius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Helvius,* Helviānus, -a, -um.
Hemina, Hemīna, -æ (*m.*).
Heneti, the, Henēti, -orum (*m.*)
Heniochi, the, Heniochi, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Heniochi,* Heniōchius, -a, -um.
Henrietta, Henrietta, -æ (*f.*).
Henry, Henrīcus, -i (*m.*).
Hephæstion, Hephæstion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Heraclea, Heraclēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Heraclea, Heraclean,* Heracleensis, -e; Heraclēus, -a, -um; *and* Heracleōticus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.,* Heracleōtes, -æ (*m.*).
Heracleum, Heracleum, -i (*n.*).
Heraclianus, Heraclĭānus, -i (*m.*).
Heraclides, Heraclīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Heraclitus, Heraclītus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Heraclitus,* Heraclītēus, -a, -um.
Heraclius, Heraclius, -ii (*m.*).
Heræa, Heræa, -æ (*f.*).
Heraklitza, Heraclēa (Thracia), -æ (*f.*).
Herbert, Herbertus, -i (*m.*).
Herbita, Herbīta, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Herbita,* Herbitensis, -e.
Hercates, the, Hercates, -um (*m.*).
Hercolano, } Herculānum, -i; Herculā-
Herculaneum, } neum, -i, *or* -nium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Herculaneum, Herculanean,* Herculānensis, -e; Herculaneus *and* -lānus, -a, -um; *and late* Herculeānus, -a, -um.
Hercules, Hercules, -is (*m.*); *of or relating*

to Hercules, Herculean, Herculeus, -a, -um; Herculānus *or* -lāneus, -a, -um; *and* Heracleus, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Hercules*, Heraclīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Hercynian, Hercynius, -a, -um; *the Hercynian Forest*, Hercynia Silva, Hercynius Saltus, *and* Hercynii Saltus.
Hercynna, Hercynna, -æ (*f.*).
Herdonia, Herdōnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Herdonia*, Herdoniensis, -e.
Herdonius, Herdōnius, -ii (*m.*).
Hereford, Herefordia, -æ (*f.*); Aricōnium, -ii (*n.*); *of Hereford*, Ariconensis, -e.
Herennius, Herennius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Herennius*, Herennianus, -a, -um.
Herford, v. *Hertford*.
Herillus, Herillus, -i (*m.*); *the followers of Herillus*, Herillii, -orum (*m.*).
Herilus, Herilus, -i (*m.*).
Herius, Herius, -ii (*m.*).
Hermachus, Hermachus, -i (*m.*).
Hermæum, Hermæum, -i (*n.*).
Hermagoras, Hermagoras, -æ (*m.*); *the disciples of Hermagoras*, Hermagorei, -orum (*m.*).
Herman, Hermannus, -i, *and* Arminius, -ii (*m.*).
Hermandica, Hermandica, -æ (*f.*).
Hermannstadt, Hermannopolis, -is (*f.*).
Hermaphroditus, Hermaphrodītus, -i (*m.*).
Hermas, Hermas, -æ (*m.*).
Hermathena, Hermathēna, -æ (*f.*).
Hermes, Hermes, -æ (*m.*), v. *Mercury*.
Hermias, Hermias, -æ (*m.*).
Herminius, Herminius, -ii (*m.*).
Hermione, Hermiōne, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Hermione*, Hermiōnicus, -a, -um, *and* Hermiōnius, -a, -um.
Hermiones, the, Hermiōnes, -um (*m.*).
Hermippus, Hermippus, -i (*m.*).
Hermodorus, Hermodōrus, -i (*m.*).
Hermogenes, Hermogēnes, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Hermogenes*, Hermogēniānus, -a, -um.
Hermolaus, Hermolaus, -i (*m.*).
Hermopolis, Hermopōlis, -is (*f.*); *of Hermopolis, Hermopolitic*, Hermopolītes, -æ (*m.*).
Hermotinus, Hermotīnus, -i (*m.*).
Hermundūri, the, Hermundūri, -orum (*m.*).
Hermus, the, Hermus, -i (*m.*).
Hernici, the, Hernici, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Hernici, Hernican*, Hernicus, -a, -um.
Hero, Hero, -ūs (*f.*).
Herod, Herōdes, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Herod*, Herōdiānus, -a, -um; *the Herodians (partisans of Herod)*, Herodiāni, -orum (*m.*); *daughter of Herod*, Herodias, -ādis (*f.*).
Herodian, Herōdiānus, -i (*m.*).
Herodias, Herōdias, -ādis (*f.*); *strictly, daughter of Herod*.
Herodotus, Herōdōtus, -i (*m.*).
Herophile, Herophile, -es (*f.*).
Herostratus, Herostrātus, -i (*m.*).
Herse, Herse, -es (*f.*).
Hersilia, Hersilia, -æ (*f.*).
Hertford, Harfordia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Hertford*, Harfordiensis, -e; *county of Hertford, Hertfordshire*, Harfordiensis Comitatus.
Herus, Hērus, -i (*m.*).
Hesiod, Hesiōdus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Hesiod*, Hesiodēus, -a, -um.
Hesione, Hesiōne, -es (*f.*).
Hesperia, Hespēria, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Hesperia, Hesperian*, Hespērius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Hesperis, -idis.
Hesperus, Hespērus, -i (*m.*); *daughter of Hesperus*, Hesperis, -idis (*f.*); *usually in plural*, Hesperides, -um (*f.*).
Hesse, Hessia *or* Hassia, -æ (*f.*).
Hester, v. *Esther*.
Hestiæotis, Hestiæōtis, -idis (*f.*).
Hesychius, Hēsychius, -ii (*m.*).
Hexham, Axelodunum, -i (*n.*).
Hezekiah, Ezēchias, -æ (*m.*).
Hibernia, Hibernia, -æ (*f.*).
Hicesius, Hicesius, -ii (*m.*).
Hicetaon, Hicētāon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Hicetaon*, Hicetaōnius, -a, -um.
Hiempsal, Hiempsal, -ālis (*m.*).
Hiempsas, Hiempsas, -æ (*m.*).
Hiera, Hiera, -æ (*f.*).
Hieracia, Hieracia, -æ (*f.*).
Hierapolis, Hierapolis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Hierapolis*, Hierapolitānus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Hierapolis*, Hierapolītæ, -arum.
Hierapytna, Hierapytna, -æ (*f.*).
Hieras, Hieras, -æ (*m.*).
Hierax, Hierax, -acis (*m.*).
Hieremias, v. *Jeremiah*.
Hieres (Iles d'), Stœchădes, -um (*f.*), Insulæ.
*Hierich*o, v. *Jericho*.
Hiero, Hiero, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Hiero*, Hierōnicus, -a, -um.
Hierocæsarea, Hierocæsarēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Hierocæsarea*, Hierocæsariensis, -e.
Hierocles, Hierocles, -is (*m.*).
Hierōnȳmus, v. *Jerome*.
Hierosōlȳma, v. *Jerusalem*.
Hierum, Hierum *or* Hieron, -i (*n.*).
Hilaïra, Hilaïra, -æ (*f.*).
Hilario, Hilario, -ōnis (*m.*).
Hilarius, *Hilary*, } Hilarius, -ii (*m.*).
Hilārus, Hilārus, -i (*m.*).
Hildesheim, Ascalingium, -ii (*n.*); Hildesia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Hildesheim*, Hildesiensis, -e.
Hillus, Hillus, -i (*m.*).
Himella, the, Himella, -æ (*f.*).
Himera, Himera, -æ (*f.*), *and* Himēra, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Himera*, Himēræus, -a, -um.—2. (*m.*) *a river: of the Himera*, Himerensis, -e.
Himerius, Himērius, -ii (*m.*).
Himilco, Himilco, -ōnis (*m.*).
Himmalaya (Mountains), v. Emodi Montes; Imaus Mons (*in part.*).
Hipparchus, Hipparchus, -i (*m.*).
Hipparinus, Hipparīnus, -i (*m.*).
Hipparis, the, Hipparis, -is (*m.*).
Hippasus, Hippāsus, -i (*m.*); *son of Hippasus*, Hippāsīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Hippea, Hippēa, -æ (*f.*).
Hippia, Hippia, -æ (*f.*).
Hippias, Hippias, -æ (*m.*).
Hippius, Hippius, -ii (*m.*).
Hippo, Hippo, -ōnis (*m.*), *and* Hippo Regius; *of or belonging to Hippo*, Hipponensis, -e.
Hippocōon, Hippŏcōon, -ontis (*m.*).
Hippocrātes, Hippocrātes, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Hippocrates*, Hippocratīcus, -a, -um.
Hippocrene, Hippocrēnē, -es (*f.*); *of Hippocrene*, Hippocrenæus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Hippocrēnis, -idis; *esp. in plural (of the Muses)*, Hippocrēnīdes, -um.
Hippodamas, Hippodāmas, -antis (*m.*).
Hippodāmia, Hippodāmia, -æ, *and* Hippodōme, -es (*f.*).
Hippodamus, Hippodamus, -i (*m.*).
Hippolochus, Hippolŏchus, -i (*m.*).
Hippolyte, Hippolȳte, -es (*f.*).
Hippolytus, Hippolytus, -i (*m.*).
Hippomēdon, Hippŏmēdon, -ontis (*m.*).
Hippomenes, Hippŏmenes, -æ *and* -is (*m.*); *daughter of Hippomenes*, Hippŏmenēis, -idis (*f.*).
Hippona, Hippōna, -æ (*f.*).
Hipponax, Hippōnax, -actis (*m.*); *of or relating to Hipponax*, Hipponactēus, -a, -um.
Hipponīcus, Hipponīcus, -i (*m.*).
Hippothōon, Hippŏthōon, -ontis (*m.*).
Hippus, Hippus *or* Hippos, -i (*f.*), *a city*.—2. (*m.*) *a river*.
Hirpini, the, Hirpīni, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Hirpini*, Hirpīnus, -a, -um.
Hirrus, Hirrus, -i (*m.*).
Hirtius, Hirtius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Hirtius*, Hirtiānus, -a, -um, *and* Hirtius, -a, -um.
Hispalis, Hispalis, -is (*f.*); *of or relating to Hispalis*, Hispalensis, -e, *and* Hispaliensis, -e.
Hispania, v. *Spain*.
Hispaniola, Hispaniŏla, -æ (*f.*).
Hispellum, Hispellum, -i (*n.*); *of Hispellum*, Hispellas, -ātis, *and* Hispellensis, -e.
Hispo, Hispo, -onis (*m.*).
Hispulla, Hispulla, -æ (*f.*).
Histria, Histria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Histria, Histrian*, Histricus, -a, -um, *and* Histrus, -a, -um; *the Histrians*, Histri, -orum (*m.*).
Hoang-Ho, Bautisus, -i (*m.*).
Holland, Batāvia, -æ (*f.*); *of Holland*, Batāvus, -a, -um.
Holmia, *Holmi*, } Holmia, -æ (*f.*), *and* Holmœ, -orum (*m.*).
Holofernes, Holofernes, -is (*m.*).
Holstein, Holsatia, -æ (*f.*).
Homeritæ, the, Homerītæ -arum (*m.*).
Homerus, Homērus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Homer, Homeric*, Homēricus, -a, -um, *and* Homērius, -a, -um; *a Homerid*, Homerista, -æ (*m.*).
Homole, Homŏle, -es (*f.*).
Homolium, Homŏlium, -ii (*n.*).
Homona, Homona, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Homona*, Homonensis, -e.
Honoria, Honoria, -æ (*f.*).
Honorius, Honorius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Honorius*, Honoriānus, -a, -um; *son of Honorius*, Honoriādes, -æ (*m.*); *daughter of Honorius*, Honorias, -ādis (*f.*).
Horace, Horātius, -ii (*m.*), q. v.
Horatia, Horātia, -æ (*f.*).
Horatio = *Horatius*.
Horatius, *Horace*, } Horatius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Horatius, Horatian*, Horatiānus, -a, -um, *and* Horatius, -a, -um; *the Horatii*, Horātii, -orum (*m.*).
Hormisdas, Hormisdas, -æ (*m.*).
Hortalus, Hortālus, -i (*m.*).
Horta, *Hortanum*, } Hortanum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Horta, Hortine*, Hortīnus, -a, -um.
Horus, Horus *or* Horos, -i (*m.*).
Hostilia, Hostilia, -æ (*f.*); *of Hostilia*, Hostiliensis, -e.
Hostilius, Hostīlius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Hostilius*, Hostiliānus, -a, -um, *and* Hostīlius, -a, -um.
Hostus, Hostus, -i (*m.*).
Hubert, Hubertus, -i (*m.*).
Hugh, Hugo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Humber, the, Abus, -i (*m.*).
Humphrey, Humphredus, -i, *and* Onuphrius, -ii (*m.*).
Hungary, Hungaria, -æ (*f.*).
Huns, the, Hunni, -orum, *and* Chunni, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Huns*, Hunniscus, -a, -um.
Huntingdon, Huntingdonia, -æ (*f.*); *of Huntingdon*, Huntingdonensis, -e, *and* Huntingtoniensis, e; *Huntingdonshire*, Comitatus Huntingdonensis.
Huy, Huum, -i (*n.*).
Hyacinthus, Hyacinthus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Hyacinthus*, Hyacinthius, -a, -um.
Hyale, Hyāle, -es (*f.*).
Hyampolis, Hyampolis, -is (*f.*).
Hyantes, the, Hyantes, -um (*m.*); *of or relating to the Hyantes*, Hyantius, -a, -um, *and* Hyantēus, -a, -um.
Hyas, Hyas, -antis (*m.*); *sister of Hyas*, Hyas, -ādis (*f.*); *esp. in plural, the Hyades*, Hyādes, -um.
Hybla, Hybla, -æ (*f.*), *a city*; (*m.*) *a mountain*; *of or belonging to Hybla, Hyblæan*, Hyblæus, -a, -um, *and* Hyblensis, -e.
Hydaspes, the, Hydaspes, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to the Hydaspes*, Hydaspēus, -a, -um.
Hyde, Hyde, -es, *and* Hyda, -æ (*f.*)
Hydraotes, the, Hydraōtes, -æ (*m.*).
Hydrela, Hydrēla, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Hydrela*, Hydrelatānus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Hydrela*, Hydrelītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Hydruntum, Hydruntum, -i (*n.*), *and* Hydrus, -untis (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Hydruntum*, Hydruntīni, -orum (*m.*).
Hydrussa, Hydrussa, -æ (*f.*).
Hygēa, Hygēa *or* Hygīa, -æ (*f.*).
Hyginus, Hygīnus, -i (*m.*).
Hylæi, the, Hylæi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Hylæi*, Hylæus, -a, -um.
Hylæus, Hylæus, -i (*m.*).
Hylas, Hylas, -æ (*m.*)
Hyle, Hȳle, -es (*f.*).
Hyles, Hyles, -æ (*m.*).
Hyleus, Hylēus, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*).
Hyllus, Hyllus, -i (*m.*).
Hylonome, Hylŏnŏme, -es (*f.*).
Hymen, Hymen (*only in nom. and voc.*) *and* Hymenæus, -i (*m.*).
Hymettius, Hymettius, -ii (*m.*).
Hymettus (Mount), Hymettus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Hymettus*, Hymettius, -a, -um.
Hypæpa, Hypæpa, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Hypæpa*, Hypæpēnus, -a, -um.
Hypanis, the, Hypānis, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Hypanis*, Hypanēus, -a, -um.

Hypasis, the, Hypāsis, -is (*m.*).
Hypata, Hypāta, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Hypata*, Hypātæus, -a, -um, *and* Hypatīnus, -a, -um.
Hypatius, Hypatius, -ii (*m.*).
Hyperbius, Hyperbius, -ii (*m.*).
Hyperbolus, Hyperbŏlus, -i (*m.*).
Hyperboreans, the, Hyperbŏrĕi, -orum (*m.*).
Hyperēa, Hyperēa *or* -rĭa, -æ (*f.*).
Hyperides, Hyperides, -is (*m.*).
Hyperion, Hyperīon, -ōnis (*m.*); *daughter of Hyperion*, Hyperiŏnis, -idis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Hyperion*, Hyperiŏnius, -a, -um.
Hypermnestra, Hypermnestra, -æ, *and* -nestre, -es (*f.*).
Hypsæa, Hypsæa, -æ (*f.*).
Hypsæus, Hypsæus, -i (*m.*).
Hypseus, Hypsēūs, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*).
Hypsicrātes, Hypsicrātes, -is (*m.*).
Hypsipyle, Hypsipўle, -es (*f.*); *of Hypsipyle*, Hypsipylæus, -a, -um.
Hyrcania, Hyrcānia, -æ (*f.*); *of Hyrcania, Hyrcanian*, Hyrcānius, -a, -um, *and* Hyrcānus, -a, -um.
Hyrie, Hyrie, -es (*f.*); *of Hyrie*, Hyriētĭcus, -a, -um.
Hyrieus, Hyrieūs, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*); *of Hyrieus*, Hyriēus, -a, -um.
Hyrium, Hyrium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Hyrium*, Hyrinus, -a, -um.
Hyrmine, Hyrmīne, -es (*f.*).
Hyrtacus, Hyrtācus, -i (*m.*); *son of Hyrtacus*, Hyrtācīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Hystaspes, Hystaspes, -is (*m.*).

I.

Ia, Ia, -æ (*f.*).
Iacchus, Iacchus, -i (*m.*).
Iacob, v. *Jacob*.
Iacobus, Iacōbus, -i (*m.*); v. *also James*.
Iader, the, Iader, -ĕris (*m.*); *of or relating to the Iader*, Iadertīnus, -a, -um.
Iæra, Iæra, -æ (*f.*).
Ialysus, Iālўsus, -i (*m.*), *a man's name.*—2. (*f.*) *a city: of or belonging to Ialysus*, Ialўsius, -a, -um.
Iamblichus, Iamblichus, -i (*m.*).
Ianthe, Ianthe, -es (*f.*).
Iapetus, Iāpētus, -i (*m.*); *son of Iapetus*, Iāpētīonīdes, -æ (*m.*); Iapētīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Iapis, Iāpis, -idis (*m.*).
Iapydia, Iapydia, -æ (*f.*); *of Iapydia, Iapydian*, Iāpis, -ўdis; *the Iapydians*, Iapydes, -um (*m.*).
Iapygia, Iāpўgia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Iapygia*, Iāpўgius, -a, -um; *the Iapygians*, Iāpўges, -um (*m.*).
Iapyx, Iāpyx, -ўgis (*m.*).
Iarbas, Iarbas, -æ (*m.*).
Iāsion, Iasion, -ōnis (*m.*) = *sq.*
Iasius, Iasius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Iasius*. Iāsius, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Iasius*, Iāsīdes, -æ (*m.*); *daughter or female descendant of Iasius*, Iāsis, -idis (*f.*).
Iāso, Iāso, -ûs (*f.*).
Iason, v. *Jason*.
Iassus, Iassus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Iassus*, Iassius, -a, -um, *and* Iassensis, -e; *the Gulf of Iassus*, Iassius Sinus.
Iaxartes, the, Iaxartes, -æ (*m.*).
Iazyges, the, Iazўges, -um (*m.*).
Iberia, Ibēria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Iberia, Iberian*, Ibērus, -a, -um, *and* Iberiācus, -a, -um; *an Iberian*, Iber, -ĕris (*m.*); *the Iberians*, Ibēres, -um, *and* Ibērī, -orum (*m.*).
Iberus, } *the*, Ibērus, -i (*m.*).
Ebro, }
Ibis, Ibis, -idis *and* -is (*f.*).
Ibycus, Ibўcus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Ibycus*, Ibўcius, -a, -um.
Icadius, Icādius, -ii (*m.*).
Icaria, v. *Icarus*.
Icarius, Icarius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Icarius*, Icarius, -a, -um; *daughter of Icarius*, Icāris, -idis, *and* Icariōtis, -idis (*f.*).
Icarus, Icărus *and* Icărōs, -i, *and* Icăria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Icarus*, Icarius, -a, -um; *the Icarian Sea*, Icarium Mare.
Iccius, Iccius, -ii (*m.*).
Iceland, (*perhaps*) Thule, -es (*f.*); Islandia, -æ (*f.*); *Icelandish*, Islandicus, -a, -um.
Icelus, Icēlus, -i (*m.*).
Iceni, the, Icēni, -orum (*m.*).
Ichnusa, Ichnūsa, -æ (*f.*).
Ichthyophagi, Ichthyŏphăgi, -orum (*m.*).
Icilius, Icilius, -ii (*m.*).
Iconium, Icōnium, -ii (*n.*); *of Iconium, Iconian*, Iconiensis, -e.
Ictinus, Ictīnus, -i (*m.*).
Icus, Icus *or* Icos, -i (*f.*).
Ida (Mount), Ida, -æ, *and* Ide, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ida, Idæan*, Idæus, -a, -um.—2. *a female name.*
Idæus, Idæus, -i (*m.*).
Idalia, Idalia, -æ (*f.*); v. *sq.*
Idalium, Idalium, -ii (*n.*); *of Idalium, Idalian*, Idalius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Idālis, -idis.
Idas, Idas, -æ (*m.*).
Idmon, Idmon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of Idmon*, Idmōnius, -a, -um.
Idomeneus, Idomēnēūs, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*), *poct. acc.* -ēa.
Idumēa, Idumæa, -æ (*f.*); *of Idumæa, Idumēan*, Idumæus, -a, -um.
Idyia, Idўia, -æ (*f.*).
Ieremias, v. *Jeremiah*.
Iericho, v. *Jericho*.
Ierne, Iernē, -es (*f.*) = *Hibernia*.
Ierosolyma, v. *Jerusalem*.
Iesus, v. Jesus.
Igilgili, Igilgili, *indecl.* (*n.*); *of or belonging to Igilgili*, Igilgilītānus, -a, -um.
Igilium, Igilium, -ii (*n.*).
Iguvium, Igŭvium, -ii (*n.*); *the inhabitants of Iguvium*, Iguvinātes, -ium, *and* Iguvini, -orum (*m.*).
Iksworth, Icenorum Oppidum.
Ilchester, Iscālis *or* Ischālis, -is (*f.*).
Ilerda, Ilerda, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Ilerda*, Ilerdenses, -ium (*m.*).
Ilergetes, the, Ilergētes, -um, *and* Ilergētæ, -arum (*m.*).
Ilia, Ilia, -æ (*f.*).
Iliad, the, Ilias, -ădis (*f.*).
Ilion, v. *Ilium*.
Iliône, Iliōna, -æ, *and* Iliŏne, -es (*f.*).
Ilioneus, Ilioneus, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*).
Ilissus, the, Ilissus, -i (*m.*).
Ilithyia, Ilithyia, -æ (*f.*).
Ilium, Ilium *and* Ilion, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Ilium* (*or Troy*), *Trojan*, Ilius, -a, -um; Iliācus, -a, -um; *and* Iliensis, -e; *a woman of Ilium*, Ilias, -ădis (*f.*); *usual in plural*, Iliădes, -um.
Ilkley, Olicana, -æ (*f.*).
Illyria, Illyria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Illyria, Illyrian*, Illyricus, -a, -um, *and* Illyrius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Illyris, -idis.
Ilucia, Ilucia, -æ (*f.*).
Ilurco, Ilurco, -ōnis (*f.*); *of Ilurco*, Ilurconensis, -e.
Iluro, Iluro, -ōnis (*f.*); *of Iluro*, Ilurensis, -e.
Ilus, Ilus, -i (*m.*); *son or descendant of Ilus*, Iliădes, -æ (*m.*).
Ilva, Ilva, -æ (*f.*).
Imachara, Imachara, -æ (*f.*); *of Imachara*, Imacharensis, -e.
Imaon, Imāon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Imaus (Mount), Imaus, -i (*m.*), mons.
Imbarus, Imbārus, -i (*m.*).
Imbrasus, Imbrāsus, -i (*m.*); *son of Imbrasus*, Imbrāsĭdes, -æ (*m.*).
Imbreus, Imbreus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*).
Imbrinium, Imbrinium, -ii (*n.*).
Imbrus, Imbrus *or* Imbros, -i (*f.*); *of Imbrus, Imbrian*, Imbrius, -a, -um.
Imola, Forum Cornelii.
Inachia, Inachia, -æ (*f.*).
Inachus, Inachus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Inachus, Inachian*, Inachius, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Inachus*, Inachīdes, -æ (*m.*); *daughter or female descendant of Inachus*, Inachis, -idis (*f.*).—2. *a river: of the Inachus*, Inachius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Inachis, -idis.
Inarime, Inārīme, -es (*f.*).
Index, Index, -icis (*m.*).
India, India, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of India*, Indi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Indi or India*, Indicus, -a, -um, *and* Indus, -a, -um; *the Indian Ocean*, Erythræum Mare; *the East Indies*, India Orientalis; *the West Indies*, India Occidentalis.
Induciomarus, Induciomārus, -i (*m.*).
Indus, the, Indus, -i (*m.*).
Ingævones, the, Ingævōnes, -um (*m.*)
Ingauni, the, Ingauni, -orum (*m.*).
Ingram, Engelramus, -i (*m.*).
Inn, the, Ænus *or* Œnus, -i (*m.*).
Innspruck, Æni Pons *or* Œnipons, -ontis (*m.*).
Innstadt, Boiodurum, -i (*n.*).
Ino, Ino, -ûs (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ino*, Inous, -a, -um.
Insubres, the, Insubres, -ium (*m.*); *of or relating to the Insubres, Insubrian*, Insuber *or* -bris, -e.
Intemelium, Intemēlium, -ii (*n.*); *the inhabitants of Intemelium*, Intemelii, -orum (*m.*).
Interamna, Interamna, -æ, *and* Interamnæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Interamna*, Interamnas, -ātis (*adj.*), *and* Interamnensis, -e; *the Interamnians*, Interamnātes, -ium (*m.*).
Inuus, Inuus, -i (*m.*).
Io, Io, -ûs (*f.*).
Ioannes, v. *John*.
Iob, v. *Job*.
Iocasta, v. *Jocasta*.
Iolaus, Iolāus, -i (*m.*).
Iolcos, Iolcos *or* Iolcus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Iolcos*, Iolciācus, -a, -um.
Iole, Iole, -es (*f.*).
Iollas, Iollas, -æ (*m.*).
Ion, Ion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Ionas, v. *Jonas*.
Ionia, Iōnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ionia, Ionian*, Ionicus, -a, -um; Ionius, -a, -um; *and* Ion, -onis (*as adj.*); *pecul. fem.*, Iōnis, -idis; *the Ionians*, Iōnes, -um (*m.*); *the Ionian Sea*, Mare Iōnium.
Iopas, Iōpas, -æ (*m.*).
Iordānes, v. *Jordan*.
Ios, Ios, -i (*f.*).
Iosephus, v. *Joseph*.
Iotape, Iotape, -es (*f.*).
Iphianassa, Iphianassa, -æ (*f.*).
Iphicles, Iphicles, -is (*m.*).
Iphiclus, Iphiclus, -i (*m.*).
Iphigenīa, Iphigēnīa, -æ (*f.*).
Iphimedīa, Iphimēdīa, -æ (*f.*).
Iphinous, Iphinōus, -i (*m.*).
Iphis, Iphis, -idis (*m.*); *daughter of Iphis*, Iphias, -ădis (*f.*).—2. (*f.*) *name of a woman.*
Iphitus, Iphītus, -i (*m.*).
Ipsala, Cypsēla, -orum (*n.*).
Ipswich, Gippevicum, -i (*n.*).
Iran, Ariāna, -æ (*f.*); Aria, -æ, (*f.*).
Ireland, Hibernia, -æ (*f.*); Ierne, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ireland, Irish*, Hibernicus, -a, -um.
Irenæus, Irenæus, -i (*m.*).
Irene, Irēne, -es (*f.*).
Iresiæ, Iresiæ, -arum (*f.*).
Iri, the, Eurōtas, -æ (*m.*).
Iria, Iria, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Iria*, Iriates, -ium, *and* Irienses, -ium (*m.*).
Iris, Iris, -is *and* -idis (*f.*), *a goddess.*—2. (*m.*) *a river.*
Irus, Irus, -i (*m.*).
Isaac, Isaacus, -i, *and* Isaac, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Isabella, Isabella, -æ (*f.*).
Isæus, Isæus, -i (*m.*).
Isaiah, Isaias *or* Esaias, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Isaiah*, Isaiānus, -a, -um.
Isara, the, Isāra, -æ (*m.*).
Isaura, Isaura, -orum (*n.*); Isaurus, -i (*f.*).
Isauria, Isauria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Isauria, Isaurian*, Isauricus, -a, -um; *the Isauri*, Isauri, -orum (*m.*).
Isaurus, the, Isaurus, -i (*m.*).
Isca, Isca, -æ (*f.*).
Iscariot (i. e., *of Kerioth*), Iscariōtes, -æ (*m.*).
Ischia, Aenāria, -æ (*f.*); Inārīme, -es (*f.*).
Ischomache, Ischŏmache, -es (*f.*).
Iseo (*Lago d'*), Sebīnus, -i (*m.*), Lacus.
Isère, Isāra, -æ (*m.*).
Ishmael, Ismael *or* Ismahel, -ēlis (*m.*); *sons or descendants of Ishmael, the Ishmaelites*, Ismaēlītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Isidorus, Isidōrus, -i (*m.*).
Isigōnus, Isigōnus, -i (*m.*).
Isis, Isis, -is *and* -idis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Isis*, Isiācus, -a, -um.
Ismael, v. *Ishmael*.
Ismara, Ismāra, -orum (*n.*); v. *sq.*
Ismarus (Mount), Ismārus, -i (*m.*), *and* Ismāra, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Ismarus*, Ismārius, -a, -um, *and* Ismāricus, -a, -um.
Ismene, Ismēne, -es (*f.*).
Ismenias, Ismēnias, -æ (*m.*).
Ismenus, the, Ismēnus, i (*m.*); *of the Ismenus, Ismenian*, Ismēnius, -a, -um;

pecul. fem., Ismenis, -idis (*poet. for Theban*).
Ismir, Smyrna, -æ (*f.*), q. v
Isnich, Nicæa, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Isocrates, Isocrates, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Isocrates*, Isocrātēus, -a, -um, *and* Isocrāticus, -a, -um.
Isola Farnese, Veii, -orum (*m.*), q. v.
Ispahan, Aspadāna, -orum (*n.*).
Israel, Israël, *indecl.*, *and* Israēl, -ēlis (*m.*); *son or descendant of Israel*, Israēlīta, -æ (*m.*); *in plural, the Israelites*, Israēlītæ, -arum (*m.*); *an Israelitish woman, a daughter of Israel*, Israēlītis, -idis (*f.*); *of or belonging to the Israelites*, Israēlīticus, -a, -um.
Issa, Issa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Issa*, Issæus, -a, -um; Issaïcus, -a, -um; *and* Issensis, -e.
Issachar, Issachar, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Isse, Isse, -es (*f.*).
Issny, Isna, -æ (*f.*).
Issoire, Iciodurum, -i (*n.*).
Issus, Issus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Issus*, Issius, -a, -um.
Istævones, Istævones, -um (*m.*).
Ister, v. *Danube.*
Istria, v. *Histria.*
Istropolis, Istrōpōlis, -is (*f.*).
Italica, Italica, -æ (*f.*); *of Italica*, Italicensis, -e.
Italus, Italus, -i (*m.*).
Italy, Italia, -æ (*f.*); *in poet.*, Hesperia, -æ (*f.*); Ausonia, -æ (*f.*); Œnotria, -æ (*f.*); *and* Saturnia, -æ (*f.*), q. v.; *of or belonging to Italy, Italian*, Itālicus, -a, -um, *and* Italus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Italis, -idis (*for poet. forms*, v. *under the poet. names above*); *the Italians*, Itali, -orum (*m.*).
Ithaca, Ithaca, -æ, *and* Ithace, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ithaca*, Ithācus, -a, -um, *and* Ithacensis, -e.
Ithome, Ithōme, -es (*f.*).
Itonus, Itonus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Itonus*, Itonius, -a, -um.
Ituræa, Ituræa, -æ (*f.*); *Ituræan*, Ituræus, -a, -um.
Itys, Itys, -yos (*m.*).
Iulis, Iulis, -idis (*f.*).
Iulus, Iulus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Iulus, derived from Iulus*, Iulēus, -a, -um.
Iviça, Ebusus, -i (*f.*), q. v.
Ivrea, Epōrēdia, -æ (*f.*).
Ivry, Iberium, -ii (*n.*).
Ixion, Ixīon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Ixion*, Ixīonius, -a, -um; *son of Ixion*, Ixīonides, -æ (*m.*).

J.

Jabesh, Jabesh, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Jaca, Jacca, -æ (*f.*).
Jacob, Jacob, *indecl.* (*m.*)
Jael, Jael, *indecl.* (*f.*).
Jafet, v. Japhet.
Jaffa, Joppe, -es (*f.*), v. *Joppa.*
Jairus, Jaïrus, -i (*m.*).
Jamaica, Jamaica, -æ (*f.*).
Jamblichus, v. *Iamblichus.*
James, Jacōbus, -i (*m.*).
Jamestown, Jacobipolis, -is (*f.*).
Jane, Joanna, -æ (*f.*).
Janiculum (*Mount*), Janiculum, -i (*n.*); *of the Janiculum*, Janiculāris, -e.
Janina, Epirus, -i (*f.*).
Janissary, Cape, v. *Jenischehr.*
Janus, Jānus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Janus*, Jānālis, -e, *and* Jānuālis, -e.
Japan, Japonia, -æ (*f.*).
Japetus, v. *Iapetus.*
Japhet, Japhet *or* Japheth, *indecl.*, *and* Japētus, -i (*m.*).
Jaques, Jacōbus, -i (*m.*).
Jaquet, Jacōba, -æ (*f.*).
Jared, Iaredus, -i (*m.*).
Jason, Jāson, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Jason*, Jāsōnius, -a, -um; *son of Jason*, Jasonides, -æ (*m.*).
Jaspar, Gaspar, -aris (*m.*)
Jassy, Jassium, -ii (*n.*).
Javolenus, Javolēnus, -i (*m.*).
Jeanette, Joanetta, -æ (*f.*).
Jebba, Jebba, -æ (*f.*).
(Jebus), Jebus, -i (*m.*); *the descendants of Jebus, the Jebusites*, Jebusæi, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Jebusites*, Jebusiācus, -a, -um.
Jechonias, Jechonias, -æ (*m.*).
Jeddo, Jedum, -i (*n.*).
Jehosaphat, Jehoshaphat, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Jena, Jena, -æ (*f.*).
Jenaub, the, Acesines, -is *or* -æ (*m.*).
Jenet, v. *Jeanette.*
Jenischehr, Cape, Sigæum, i- (*n.*), Promontorium.
Jeoffrey, Galfridus, -i (*m.*).
Jephta, Jephta, -æ (*f.*).
Jephtha, Jephthe *or* Jephte, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Jeremiah, Jeremias, -æ, *and* Hieremias, *Jeremy*, } -æ (*m.*).
Jericho, Jericho *or* Hiericho, *indecl.* (*f.*), *and* Hierichos, -i, *or* Hiericus, -untis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Jericho*, Hierichontinus, -a, -um.
Jeroboam, Jeroboamus, -i (*m.*).
Jerome, Hierōnymus, -i (*m.*).
Jersey, Cæsarēa, -æ (*f.*).
Jerusalem, Hierosolyma, -orum (*n.*); Hierosolyma, -æ (*f.*); Hierusalem *and* Jerusalem, *indecl.* (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Jerusalem*, Hierosolymītæ, -arum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Jerusalem*, Hierosolymārius, -a, -um.
Jesse, Jesse *or* Jessæ, *indecl.* (*m.*); *of or relating to Jesse*, Jessæus, -a, -um, *and* Jessēus, -a, -um.
JESUS, JESUS, -ū, *acc.* -um (*m.*).
Jewry, v. *Judea.*
Jezabel, Jezabel, *indecl.*, *and* Jezabel, -ēlis (*f.*).
Joab, Joab, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Joan, Joanna, -æ (*f.*).
Joanna, Joanna, -æ (*f.*).
Joas, Joas, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Job, Job, *indecl.*, *and* Jobus, -i (*m.*).
Jocasta, Jocasta, -æ (*f.*), *and* Jocaste, -es.
Joel, Joel, *indecl.* (*m.*).
John, Joannes *or* Johannes, -is (*m.*).
Joigny, Joviniacum, -i (*n.*).
Joinville, Joanvilla, -æ (*f.*).
Jonas, Jonas, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Jonas*, Jonæus, -a, -um.
Jonathan, Jonathan, *indecl.*, *and* Jonathas, -æ (*m.*).
Joppa, Joppe, es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Joppa*, Joppicus, -a, -um.
Jordan, the, Jordānes, -is (*m.*).
Joseph, Joseph, *indecl.*, *and* Josephus, -i (*m.*).
Josephus, Josephus, -i (*m.*).
Joshua, Josue, *indecl.*; *also*, Jesus, -ū (*m.*).
Josiah, Josias, -æ (*m.*).
Jotham, Jotham, *indecl.*, *and* Jothamus, -i (*m.*).
Joux, Jovium, -ii (*n.*).
Jovian, Jōviānus, -i (*m.*).
Jovinian, Jovinianus, -i (*m.*); *the followers of Jovinian*, Jovinianistæ, -arum (*m.*).
Jovinus, Jovīnus, -i (*m.*).
Jovius, Jovius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Jovius*, Joviānus, -a, -um, *and* Jovius, -a, -um.
Juba, Juba, -æ (*m.*).
Jubellius, Jubellius, -ii (*m.*).
Judah, Juda, -æ (*m.*).
Judæa, v. *Judea.*
Judas, Judas, -æ (*m.*).
Judea, Judæa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Judea, Jewish*, Judæus, -a, -um, *and* Judaïcus, -a, -um.
Judith, Judith, *indecl.*, *and* Juditha, -æ (*f.*).
Jugurtha, Jugurtha, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Jugurtha, Jugurthine*, Jugurthīnus, -a, -um.
Julia, Julia, -æ (*f.*).
Julian, Julianus, -i (*m.*).
Juliana, Juliāna, -æ (*f.*).
Juliers, Juliacum, -i (*n.*).
Julii Forum, v. *Frejus*; *the inhabitants of Forum Julii*, Julienses, -ium (*m.*).
Juliobriga, Juliobrīga, -æ (*f.*); *of Juliobriga*, Juliobrīgensis, -e.
Juliopolis, Juliopolis, -is (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Juliopolis*, Juliopolītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Julius, Julius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Julius or the Julia gens, Julian*, Julius, -a, -um, *and* Julianus, -a, -um.
Juncus, Juncus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Juncus*, Juncianus, -a, -um.
Junia, Junia, -æ (*f.*).
Junius, Junius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Junius or the Junia gens, Junian*, Junius, -a, -um, *and* Juniānus, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Junius* (*Brutus*), Juniades, -æ (*m.*).
Juno, Juno, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or relating to Juno, Junonian*, Junōnius, -a, -um, *and* Junōnālis, -e; *the temple of Juno*, Herætum, -i (*n.*).
Jupiter, Jupiter, *gen.* Jovis, &c. (*m.*); *of or relating to Jupiter*, Jovius, -a, -um, *and* Jovialis, -e (*late*).
Jura (*Mount*), Jura, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Jura*, Jurensis, -e.
Justina, Justīna, -æ (*f.*).
Justinian, Justiniānus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Justinian*, Justiniānēus, -a, -um.
Justin = Justinus, q. v.
Justinopolis, Justinōpōlis, -is (*f.*).
Justinus, Justīnus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Justinus*, Justiniānus, -a, -um.
Justus, Justus, -i (*m.*).
Jutland, Chersonesus Cimbrica (*f.*); Jutia, -æ (*f.*).
Juturna, Jūturna, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Juturna*, Juturnalis, -e.
Juvenal, Jūvēnālis, -is (*m.*).
Juvencus, Juvencus, -i (*m.*).
Juventius, Juventius, -ii (*m.*).

K.

Kaffa, v. *Caffa.*
Kaffaria, Caffaria, -æ (*f.*).
Kaisarieh, Cæsarēa, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Kakosia, Thisbe, -es (*f.*).
Kalabaki, Palæpharus, -i (*f.*).
Kalpaki, Orchōmēnus, -i (*f.*), q. v.
Karasu, the, Caÿstrus, -i (*m.*).
Kate, Katharine, v. *Catharine.*
Kattegat, v. *Cattegat.*
Kedar, Kedar, *indecl.* (*m.*), *a man.*—2. (*f.*) *a city.*
Kedron, the, Cedron, -onis (*m.*).
Kempten, Campodunum, -i (*n.*).
Kenchester, Magnæ, -arum (*f.*).
Kendal, Concangium, -ii (*n.*).
Kent, Cantium, -ii (*n.*); Cantia, -æ (*f.*).
Kertsch, Panticapæum, -i (*n.*).
Kessel, Castellum Menapiorum.
Keswick, Causennæ, -arum (*f.*).
Khabour, the, Centrites, -æ (*m.*).
Kiel, Chilonium, -ii (*n.*).
Kiew, Chiovia, -æ (*f.*).
Kilkenny, Cella (fanum) St. Canici; Kilkennia, -æ (*f.*); *of Kilkenny*, Kilkenniensis, -e.
Killaloe, Laona, -æ (*f.*).
Kills, the, for Kyll, q. v.
Kilmore, Chilmoria, -æ (*f.*).
Kingston, Regiōpōlis, -is (*f.*); *Kingston-upon-Hull*, Regiodunum (Hullinum), -i (*n.*); *Kingston-upon-Thames*, Regiodunum Tamesinum.
Kinnaird's Head, Tæzalum -i (*n.*), Promontorium.
Kiow, v. *Kiew.*
Kishon, the, Kison, -onis (*m.*).
Kisil-irmak, the, Halys, -yos (*m.*).
Kissavo (*Mount*), Ossa, -æ (*f.*).
Kola, Cola, -æ (*f.*), Lapporum.
Kolokythia, the, Gythius, -ii (*m.*); *Gulf of Kolokythia*, Laconicus Sinus; Gytheātes Sinus.
Konieh, Iconium, -ii (*n.*).
Königsberg, Regiomontum, -i (*n.*); Mons Regius (*m.*); *of or belonging to Königsberg*, Regiomontānus, -a, -um.
Kopenhagen, v. *Copenhagen.*
Krimea, v. *Crimea.*
Kronstadt, v. *Cronstadt.*
Kuban, the, Hypanis, -is (*m.*).
Kudros, Cytorus, -i (*f.*).
Kur, the, Cyrus, -i (*m.*).
Kurds, the, Carduchi, -orum (*m.*); *Kurdistan*, Carduchia, -æ (*f.*).
Kuttenberg, Cutna, -æ (*f.*).
Kyle, Coila, -æ (*f.*).
Kyll, the, Celbis *or* Gelbis, -is (*m.*).

L.

Labdacus, Labdācus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Labdacus, descended from Labdacus*, Labdacius, -a, -um (*poet. for Theban*); *sons or descendants of Labdacus*, Labdācidæ, -arum (*m.*).
Labeo, Labeo, -onis (*m.*).
Laberia, Labēria, -æ (*f.*).
Laberius, Labērius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Laberius*, Labēriānus, -a, -um.
Labicum, Lābicum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Labicum*, Labicānus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Labicum*, Labici, -orum (*m.*).

Labienus, Labiēnus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Labienus*, Labiēniānus, -a, -um.
Labinius, Labīnius, -ii (*m.*).
Labulla, Labulla, -æ (*f.*).
Labullus, Labullus, -i (*m.*).
Lacedæmon, Lacedæmon, -ōnis (*f.*); Sparta, -æ (*f.*), q. v.; *of or belonging to Lacedæmon*, *Lacedæmonian*, Lacedæmōnius, -a, -um.
Lacerius, Lacērius, -ii (*m.*).
Lacetania, Lacetania, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Lacetania*, Lacetāni, -orum (*m.*).
Laches, Laches, -ētis (*m.*).
Lachesis, Lachēsis, -is (*f.*).
Lacinium, Lacīnium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Lacinium*, *Lacinian*, Lacinius, -a, -um, *and* Laciniensis, -e.
Lacobriga, Lacobrīga, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lacobriga*, Lacobrīgensis, -e.
Lacon, Lacon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Laconia, Lacōnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Laconia*, *Laconian*, Lacōnicus, -a, -um; *a Laconian*, Lăco *or* Lăcon, -ōnis (*m.*); Lacæna, -æ (*f.*).
Lactantius, Lactantius, -ii (*m.*).
Lactucinus, Lactūcīnus, -i (*m.*).
Lacydes, Lacȳdes, -is (*m.*).
Ladas, Lādas, -æ (*m.*).
Lade, Lade, -es (*f.*).
Ladon, *the*, Lādon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Læca, Læca, -æ (*m.*).
Lælaps, Lælaps, -āpis (*m.*).
Lælia, Lælia, -æ (*f.*).
Lælius, Lælius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Lælius*, Læliānus, -a, -um.
Lænas, Lænas, -ātis (*m.*).
Laërte, Laërte, -es (*f.*); *of Laërte*, Laërtius, -a, -um.
Laërtes, Laërtes, *and poet.* Laerta, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Laërtes*, Laërtius, -a, -um; *son of Laërtes*, Laertiādes, -æ (*m.*).
Læstrygones, *the*, Læstrygōnes, -um (*m.*); *of the Læstrygones*, *Læstrygonian*, Læstrygōnius, -a, -um.
Lætorius, Lætōrius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Lætorius*, Lætorius, -a, -um.
Lætus, Lætus, -i (*m.*).
Lævi, *the*, Lævi, -orum (*m.*).
Lævina, Lævīna, -æ (*f.*).
Lævinius, Lævīnius, -ii (*m.*).
Lævinus, Lævīnus, -i (*m.*).
Lævius, Lævius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Lævius*, Lævīanus, -a, -um.
Lævus, Lævus, -i (*m.*).
Lagos, Lagos, -i (*f.*).
Lagōus, *the*, Lagōus, -i (*m.*).
Lagus, Lagus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Lagus* (*or the Lagidæ*), Lagēus, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Lagus*, Lagīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Laïs, Lāïs, -īdis (*f.*).
Laïus, Lāïus, -ii (*m.*); *son of Laïus*, Lāïādes, -æ (*m.*).
Lalage, Lālage, -es (*f.*).
Lamia, Lāmia, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Lamia*, Lamiānus, -a, -um.—2. (*f.*) *a city.*
Lampadius, Lampādius, -ii (*m.*).
Lampetie, Lampetie, -es (*f.*).
Lamponia, Lamponia, -æ (*f.*).
Lampridia, Lampridia, -æ (*f.*).
Lampridius, Lampridius, -ii (*m.*).
Lamprus, Lamprus, -i (*m.*).
Lampsacus, Lampsācus, -i (*f.*), *and* Lampsācum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Lampsacus*, *Lampsacene*, Lampsācēnus, -a, -um, *and* Lampsacius, -a, -um.
Lampsus, Lampsus, -i (*f.*).
Lampus, Lampus, -i (*m.*).
Lamus, Lāmus, -i (*m.*).
Lanassa, Lanassa, -æ (*f.*).
Lancia, Lancia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lancia*, *Lancian*, Lanciensis, -e.
Langobardi, v. *Lombardy.*
Lanuvium, Lanuvium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Lanuvium*, *Lanuvian*, Lanuvīnus, -a, -um.
Laocoon, Lāŏcoön, -ontis (*m.*).
Laodamīa, Lāŏdāmia, -æ (*f.*).
Laodice, Lāŏdice, -es (*f.*).
Laodicea, Lāŏdicēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Laodicea*, Laodicensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Laodicea*, Laodicēni, -orum (*m.*).
Laomache, Lāŏmāche, -es (*f.*).
Laomedon, Lāŏmēdon, -ontis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Laomedon*, Laomedontēus, -a, -um, *and* Laomedontius, -a, -um; *son of Laomēdon*, Laomedontiādes, -æ (*m.*).
Lapathus, Lapathus, -untis (*f.*).
Lapitha, Lapitha, -æ (*f.*).
Lapithæ, *the*, Lapithæ, -arum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Lapithæ*, Lapithæus *or* -thēius, -a, -um.
Lapurdum, Lapurdum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Lapurdum*, Lapurdensis, -e.
Lara, Lāra, -æ (*f.*).
Larentia, Larentia, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Larentia*, Larentalis, -e.
Lares, *the*, Lāres, -ium (*m.*); *of or relating to the Lares*, Lārālis, -e.
Largius, Largius, -ii (*m.*).
Largus, Largus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Largus*, Largiānus, -a, -um.
Larinum, Larinum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Larinum*, Larīnas, -ātis (*adj.*), *and* Larīnus, -a, -um.
Larissa, Lārissa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Larissa*, Lārissæus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Larissa*, Larissenses, -ium (*m.*).
Larissus, *the*, Larissus, -i (*m.*).
Larius (*Lake*), Lārius, -ii (*m.*), Lacus; *of or belonging to* (*the Lake*) *Larius*, Lārius, -a, -um.
Lāronia, Larōnia, -æ (*f.*).
Laronius, Larōnius, -ii (*m.*).
Lartidius, Lartidius, -ii (*m.*).
Lartius, Lartius, -ii (*m.*).
Lasæa, Lasæa, -æ (*f.*).
Lasia, Lasia, -æ (*f.*).
Lateranus, Laterānus, -i (*m.*); *Lateran*, Laterānus, -a, -um.
Latinius, Latinius, -ii (*m.*).
Latins, *the*, v. *Latium.*
Latinus, Latīnus, -i (*m.*).
Latium, Lātium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Latium*, *Latin*, Lātīnus, -a, -um; Lātius, -a, -um; *and late* Latiniensis, -e; *born in Latium*, Latinigēna, -æ (*m.*); *the Latins*, Latīni, -orum (*m.*).
Latmus, Latmus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Latmus*, *Latmian*, Latmius, -a, -um.
Latona, Lātōna, -æ (*f.*); Lāto, -ûs (*f.*); *of or relating to Latona*, Lātōius, -a, -um, *and* Latonius, -a, -um; *son of Latona*, Latoïdes, -æ (*m.*), *and* Latōnigēna, -æ (*m.*); *daughter of Latona*, Latoïs, -īdis; Latonia, -æ; *and* Latōnigĕna, -æ (*f.*).
Latreus, Latreus, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*).
Latris, Latris, -is (*f.*).
Latro, Latro, -onis (*m.*); *of or relating to Latro*, Latroniānus, -a, -um.
Laud, *the*, Laud, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Laura, Laura, -æ (*f.*).
Laurence, Laurens, -entis, *and* Laurentius, -ii (*m.*).
Laurentius, Laurentius, -ii (*m.*).
Laurentum, Laurentum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Laurentum*, *Laurentian*, Laurens, -entis (*adj.*); Laurentīnus, -a, -um; *and* Laurentius, -a, -um.
Laureolus, Laureŏlus, -i (*m.*).
Lauro, Lauro, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lauro*, Laurōnensis, -e.
Laurus, Laurus, -i (*m.*).
Laus, Laus, -dis (*f.*), Pompeia; *of or relating to Laus*, Laudensis, -e.
Laüs, *the*, Laüs, -i (*m.*), v. *Policastro.*
Lausanne, Lausanna, -æ (*f.*); Lausonium, -ii (*n.*).
Lausus, Lausus, -i (*m.*).
Laverna, Laverna, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Laverna*, Lavernālis, -e.
Lavernium, Lavernium, -ii (*n.*).
Lavinia, Lāvinia, -æ (*f.*).
Lavinium, Lavinium, -ii (*n.*), *and* Lavīnum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Lavinium*, *Lavinian*, Lavīnius, -a, -um, *and* Lavīnus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Lavinium*, Lavīnienses, -ium (*m.*).
Lavoro (*Terra di*), Campania, -æ (*f.*).
Lawrence, v. *Laurence.*
Lazarus, Lazārus, -i (*m.*).
Leah, Lēa, -æ (*f.*).
Leæna, Leæna, -æ (*f.*).
Leander, Leander *and* Leandrus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Leander*, Leandrius, -a, -um, *and* Leandricus, -a, -um.
Learchus, Learchus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Learchus*, Learchēus, -a, -um.
Lebade, Lebāde, -es (*f.*).
Lebadēa, Lebedēa *or* dĭa, -æ (*f.*).
Lebbeus, Lebbeus, -i (*m.*).
Lebedus, Lēbĕdus, -i (*f.*).
Lebinthus, Lebinthus, -i (*f.*).
Lecca, v. *Læca.*
Lech, *the*, Lichus, -i (*m.*).
Lechæum, Lechæum, -i (*n.*), *and* Lechēæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lecheum*, *Lechæan*, Lechæus, -a, -um.
Lectius, Lectius, -ii (*m.*).
Lectum, Lectum, -i (*n.*).
Leda, Lēda, -æ, *and* Lede, -es (*f.*); *of or relating to Leda*, Ledæus, -a, -um, *and* Ledēius, -a, -um.
Ledas, Lēdas, -æ (*m.*).
Ledus, Ledus, -i (*m.*).
Leeds, Ledesia, -æ (*f.*).
Leghorn, Liburnicus Portus.
Leicester, Legecestria, -æ (*f.*).
Leipsic, Lipsia, -æ (*f.*).
Leith, Letha, -æ (*f.*).
Leleges, *the*, Lēlēges, -um (*m.*); *of or relating to the Leleges*, Lēlēgēius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Lelegēis, -īdis.
Lelex, Lēlex, -ēgis (*m.*).
Leman (*Lake*), v. *Geneva.*
Lemgo, Lemgovia, -æ (*f.*).
Lemnos, Lemnos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lemnos*, *Lemnian*, Lemnius, -a, -um, *and* Lemniăcus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Lemnias, -ādis; *an inhabitant of Lemnos*, Lemnicŏla, -æ (*m.*).
Lemovices, *the*, Lemovices, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Lemovices*, Lemovicensis, -e.
Lemovicum, Lemōvīcum, -i (*n.*).
Lemovii, *the*, Lemōvii, -orum (*m.*).
Lenas, v. *Lænas.*
Lenius, Lenius, -ii (*m.*).
Lentidius, Lentidius, -ii (*m.*).
Lentinus, Lentīnus, -i (*m.*).
Lento, Lento, -ōnis (*m.*).
Lentulus, Lentŭlus, -i (*m.*).
Leo, Leo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Leon, Leon, -ontis (*m.*).
Leonard, Leonardus, -i (*m.*).
Leonidas, Leonīdas, -æ (*m.*).
Leonides, Leonides, -æ (*m.*).
Leonnatus, Leonnātus, -i (*m.*).
Leonorius, Leonorius, -ii (*m.*).
Leontini, Leontīni, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Leontini*, Leontīnus, -a, -um.
Leontium, Leontium, -ii (*f.*).
Leontius, Leontius, -ii (*m.*).
Leontopolis, Leontŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Leontopolis*, Leontopŏlītes, -æ (*m.*).
Leopold, Leopoldus, -i (*m.*).
Leotychides, Leotȳchides, -æ (*m.*).
Lepanto, Naupactus, -i (*f.*); *Gulf of Lepanto*, Sinus Corinthiăcus.
Lepidus, Lĕpĭdus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Lepidus*, Lepidānus, -a, -um, *and* Lepidiānus, -a, -um.
Lepinus, Lepīnus, -i (*m.*).
Lepontii, *the*, Lepontii, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Lepontii*, Leponticus, -a, -um.
Lepreon, Lepreon, -i (*n.*).
Lepria, Lepria, -æ (*f.*).
Leprion, Leprion, -ii (*n.*).
Lepta, Lepta, -æ (*m.*).
Leptines, Leptīnes, -is (*m.*).
Leptis, Leptis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Leptis*, Lepticus, -a, -um, *and* Lepticānus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Leptis*, Leptitāni, -orum (*m.*).
Lerida, Ilerda, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Lerina, Lerīna, -æ (*f.*).
Lerna, Lerna, -æ, *and* Lerne, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lerna*, Lernæus, -a, -um.
Lero, Lero, -ōnis (*f.*).
Leros, Leros, -i (*f.*).
Lesbia, Lesbia, -æ (*f.*).
Lesbos, Lesbos *and* Lesbus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lesbos*, *Lesbian*, Lesbius, -a, -um; Lesbōus, -a, -um; *and* Lesbiăcus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Lesbias, -ādis, *and* Lesbis, -īdis.
Lessina, Eleusis, -īnis (*f.*), q. v.
Lethe, *the*, Lēthē, -es (*f.*); *of or relating to the Lethe*, *Lethæan*, Lethæus, -a, -um.
Lethon, *the*, Lethon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Letitia, *Lettice*, Lætitia, -æ (*f.*).
Letus, Letus, -i (*m.*).
Leuca, Leuca, -æ (*f.*).
Leucadia, Leucādia, -æ (*f.*), *and* Leucas, -ādis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Leucadia*, Leucādius, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Leucātes, -æ.
Leucæ, Leucæ, -arum (*f.*).
Leucātes (*Cape*), Leucātes, -æ (*m.*).

Leuce, Leuce, -es (*f.*).
Leuci, the, Leuci, -orum (*m.*); *the country of the Leuci*, Leucia, -æ (*f.*).
Leucippe, Leucippe, -es (*f.*).
Leucippus, Leucippus, -i (*m.*); *daughter of Leucippus*, Leucippis, -idis (*f.*).
Leucon, Leucon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Leuconöe, Leucōnōe, -es (*f.*).
Leucopetra, Leucopetra, -æ (*f.*).
Leucophryna, Leucophryna, -æ (*f.*).
Leucopolis, Leucōpōlis, -is (*f.*).
Leucosia, Leucōsia, -æ (*f.*).
Leucosyri, the, Leucōsyri, -orum (*m.*).
Leucothea, Leucōthea, -æ (*f.*).
Leucothöe, Leucothōe, -es (*f.*).
Leuctra, Leuctra, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Leuctra*, Leuctricus, -a, -um.
Levaci, the, Levāci, -orum (*m.*).
Levadia, Lēbādēa, -æ (*f.*).
Levana, Lēvāna, -æ (*f.*).
Levant, the, Oriens, -entis (*m.*).
Levi, Levi, *indecl.* (*m.*), *but acc.* Levim.
Leviathan, Leviathan, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Leviticus, Leviticus, -i (*m.*).
Levsina, v. *Lessina*.
Lewes, Lesua, -æ (*f.*).
Lewis, Ludovīcus, -i (*m.*).
Lexovii, the, Lexovii, -orum (*m.*).
Leyden, Lugdunum, -i (*n.*), Batavorum.
Libanus (Mount), Libānus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Libanus*, Libānus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Libanītis, -idis.
Liber, Liber, -ĕri (*m.*).
Libera, Lībĕra, -æ (*f.*).
Libethra, Libethra, -æ (*f.*), *and* Libethrus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Libethra*, Libethris, -idis (*fem. adj.*), *usual in plural, of Muses.*
Libethrum, Libethrum, -i (*n.*).
Libo, Libo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Liburnia, Liburnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Liburnia*, Liburnicus, -a, -um, *and* Liburnus, -a, -um; *the Liburnians*, Liburni, -orum (*m.*).
Libya, Libya, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Libya, Libyan*, Libўcus, -a, -um; Libystīnus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Libys, -yos, *and* Libs, -ĭbis, *fem.*, Libyssa, -æ, *and* Libystis, -idis; *the Libyans*, Libyes, -um, *and* Libyi, -orum (*m.*).
Licentius, Licentius, -ii (*m.*).
Licenza, the, Digentia, -æ (*m.*).
Licerius, Licerius, -ii (*m.*).
Lichades (islands), Lichādes, -um (*f.*).
Lichas, Lichas, -æ (*m.*).
Licinia, Licinia, -æ (*f.*).
Liciniānus, Liciniānus, -i (*m.*).
Licinius, Licinius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Licinius*, Licinius, -a, -um, *and* Liciniānus, -a, -um.
Licinus, Licīnus, -i (*m.*).
Licymnia, Licymnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Licymnia*, Licymnius, -a, -um.
Liddesdale, Lidalia, -æ (*f.*).
Liege, Leodicum *or* Leodium, -ii (*n.*); *of Liege*, Leodicensis, -e.
Liffey, the, Avenlifnius, -ii (*m.*).
Ligarius, Līgārius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Ligarius*, Ligariānus, -a, -um.
Ligdus, Ligdus, -i (*m.*).
Ligea, Līgēa, -æ (*f.*).
Liger, the, Liger, -ĕris (*m.*); *of or relating to the Liger*, Ligĕricus, -a, -um.
Lignitz, Lignitia, -æ (*f.*).
Ligny, Ligneum, -ei (*n.*).
Ligur, Ligur, -ūris (*m.*).
Liguria, Līgūria, -æ (*f.*); *of Liguria, Ligurian*, Ligur, -ūris (*adj.*); Ligusticus, -a, -um; *and* Ligurīnus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Ligustis, -idis; *the Ligurians*, Ligūres, -um (*m.*).
Ligurius, Ligūrius, -ii (*m.*).
Ligustinus, Ligustinus, -i (*m.*).
Lilybæum, Lilybæum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Lilybæum*, Lilybæus, -a, -um; Lilybēius, -a, -um; *and* Lilybætānus, -a, -um.
Lima, Lima, -æ (*f.*).
Limburg, Limburgum, -i (*n.*); *of Limburg*, Limburgensis, -e.
Limera, Limēra, -æ (*f.*).
Limerick, Limericum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Limerick*, Limericensis, -e.
Limia, Limia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Limia*, Limicus, -a, -um.
Limnæa, Limnæa, -æ (*f.*).
Limoges, Augustoritum, -i (*n.*).
Limonum, Limōnum, -i (*n.*).
Limyra, Limyra, -æ, *and* Limyre, -es (*f.*), *and* Limyra, -orum (*n.*).
Lincoln, Lindum, -i (*n.*); Lincolnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lincoln*, Lincolniensis, -e.
Lindau, Lindovia, -æ (*f.*).
Lindus, Lindus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lindus*, Lindius, -a, -um.
Lingen, Linga, -æ (*f.*).
Lingones, the, Lingones, -um (*m.*); *of or relating to the Lingones*, Lingŏnicus, -a, -um, *and* Lingŏnensis, -e.
Linus, Līnus, -i (*m.*).
Lionel, Leonellus, -i (*m.*).
Lipara, Lipăra, -æ, *and* Lipăre, -es (*f.*); *Lipari*, *of or relating to Lipara, Liparēan*, Liparæus, -a, -um; Liparensis, -e; *and* Liparitānus, -a, -um; *the Lipari Islands*, Æŏliæ Insulæ.
Liparus, Lipārus, -i (*m.*).
Lippe, the, Lūpia, -æ (*m.*).
Lirinus, Līrīnus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lirinus*, Lirinensis, -e.
Liriope, Līrĭope, -es (*f.*).
Liris, the, Līris, -is (*m.*); *the dwellers on the Liris*, Līrīnātes, -um *or* -ium (*m.*).
Lisbon, Olisipo, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lisbon*, Olisipōnensis, -e.
Lirieux, Lexovium, -ii (*n.*).
Lisinæ, Lisinæ, -arum (*f.*).
Lissum, Lissum, -i (*n.*).
Litana, Litāna, -æ (*f.*).
Liternum, Liternum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Liternum*, Liternus, -a, -um, *and* Liternīnus, -a, -um.
Liternus, the, Liternus, -i (*m.*).
Litubium, Litubium, -ii (*n.*).
Livadia, Bœotia, -æ (*f.*); Hellas, -ădis (*f.*); *Lake of Livadia*, Copaïs Lacus, q. v.
Livia, Livia, -æ (*f.*).
Livianus, Liviānus, -i (*m.*)
Livias, Livias, -ădis (*f.*).
Livilla, Livilla, -æ (*f.*).
Livineius, Livinēius, -ii (*m.*).
Livius, Līvius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Livius*, Livius, -a, -um, *and* Liviānus, -a, -um.
Livonia, Livonia, -æ (*f.*).
Livy, Līvius, -ii (*m.*), q. v.
Locri, the, Locri, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Locri*, Locrensis, -e; *the country of the Locri*, Locris, -idis (*f.*). —2. Locri, -orum (*m.*), *a city*; *of Locri*, Locrensis, -e.
Locris, v. *foregoing*.
Locutius, Locutius, -ii (*m.*).
Lodi, Laus, -audis (*f.*), Pompeia.
Loire, the, Liger, -ĕris (*m.*), q. v.
Lois, Loīs, -idis (*f.*).
Lollia, Lollia, -æ (*f.*).
Lollianus, Lolliānus, -i (*m.*).
Lollius, Lollius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Lollius*, Lolliānus, -a, -um.
Lombardy, Langobardia, -æ (*f.*); *the Lombards*, Langobardi, -orum (*m.*); *Lombard*, Langobardus, -a, -um.
London, Londīnium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to London*, Londiniensis, -e; *New London*, Novum Londinium.
Londonderry, Robertum, -i (*n.*).
Long Island, Macris, -idis (*f.*), sc. insula.
Longarenus, Longarēnus, -i (*m.*).
Longford, Longofordia, -æ (*f.*).
Longinus, Longīnus, -i (*m.*).
Longula, Longŭla, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Longula*, Longulānus, -a, -um.
Longuntica, Longuntica, -æ (*f.*).
Longus, Longus, -i (*m.*).
Loracina, the, Loracīna, -æ (*m.*).
Lorch, Lauriăcum, -i (*n.*).
Lorium, Lorium, -ii (*n.*), *and* Lorii, -orum (*m.*).
Loryma, Loryma, -orum (*n.*).
Lot, Lot *or* Loth, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Lothian, Laudania, -æ (*f.*).
Lotophagi, the, Lotophăgi, -orum *and* -ōn (*m.*); *the land of the Lotophagi*, Lotophagītis, -idis (*f.*).
Louis, Ludovīcus, -i (*m.*).
Louisa, Ludovīca, -æ (*f.*).
Low Countries, Gallia Belgica (*f.*).
Lua, Lua, -æ (*f.*).
Lubeck, Lubecum, -i (*n.*).
Luca, Luca, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Luca*, Lucensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Luca*, Lucenses, -ium (*m.*).
Lucagus, Lūcāgus, -i (*m.*).
Lucan, Lucānus, -i (*m.*).
Lucania, Lucānia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lucania, Lucanian*, Lucānus, -a, -um, *and late* Lucānicus, -a, -um.
Lucas, v. *Luke*.
Lucca, Luca, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Lucceia, Lucceia, -æ (*f.*).
Lucceius, Lucceius, -ii (*m.*).
Luceium, Luceium, -ii (*n.*).
Lucentum, Lucentum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Lucentum*, Lucentius, -a, -um.
Luceria, Lucĕria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Luceria*, Lucerīnus, -a, -um.
Lucerne, Luceria, -æ, *and* Lucerna, -æ (*f.*); *of Lucerne*, Lucernensis, -e; *Canton of Lucerne*, Pagus Lucernensis.
Lucetius, Lūcētius, -ii (*m.*).
Lucia, Lucia, -æ (*f.*).
Luciliānus, Luciliānus, -i (*m.*).
Lucilius, Lucīlius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Lucilius*, Lucīliānus, -a, -um.
Lucilla, Lucilla, -æ (*f.*).
Lucillus, Lucillus, -i (*m.*).
Lucina, Lucīna, -æ (*f.*).
Luciola, Luciŏla, -æ (*f.*).
Luciolus, Lūciŏlus, -i (*m.*).
Lucius, Lucius, -ii (*m.*).
Lucretia, Lucrētia, -æ (*f.*).
Lucretilis (Mount), Lucretilis, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to Lucretilis*, Lucretilīnus, -a, -um.
Lucretius, Lucrētius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Lucretius*, Lucretiānus, -a, -um.
Lucrine (Lake), *the*, Lucrīnus, -i (*m.*), Lacus; *of or relating to the Lucrine Lake*, Lucrinus, -a, -um, *and* Lucrīnensis, -e.
Luctatius, v. *Lutatius*.
Lucullus, Lucullus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Lucullus*, Lucullānus, -a, -um; Luculliānus, -a, -um, *and* Lucullēus, -a, -um.
Lucumo, Lŭcŭmo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Lucus, Lucus, -i (*m.*).
Lucy, Lucia, -æ (*f.*).
Lugano, Lucānum, -i (*n.*); *Lago di Lugano*, Ceresius Lacus.
Lugdunum, Lugdunum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Lugdunum*, Lugdūnensis, -e.
Luke, Lucas, -æ (*m.*).
Luna, Luna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Luna*, Lunensis, -e.
Lund, Londinium, -ii (*n.*), Scandinorum; Lunda, -æ (*f.*), Gothorum.
Lüneburg, Lunæburgum, -i (*n.*).
Lunus, Lunus, -i (*m.*).
Lupercal, Lupercal, -ālis (*n.*).
Lupercus, Lupercus, -i (*m.*).
Lupia, the, Lūpia, -æ (*m.*).
Lupinus, Lupīnus, -i (*m.*).
Lupus, Lūpus, -i (*m.*).
Lurco, Lurco, -ōnis (*m.*).
Lurda, the, Lurda, -æ (*m.*).
Lusatia, Lusātia, -æ (*f.*).
Luscienus, Luscienus, -i (*m.*).
Luscinus, Luscīnus, -i (*m.*).
Luscius, Luscius, -ii (*m.*).
Luscus, Luscus, -i (*m.*).
Lusignan, Lusignānum, -i (*n.*).
Lusitania, Lusitānia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lusitania, Lusitanian*, Lusitānus, -a, -um.
Lusius, the, Lusius, -ii (*m.*).
Lutatius, Lutātius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Lutatius*, Lutatiānus, -a, -um, *and* Lutātius, -a, -um.
Lutetia, Lutetia, -æ (*f.*).
Lutorius, Lutorius, -ii (*m.*).
Luxemburg, Augusta Romanduorum; Luciburgum, -i (*n.*).
Luxueil, Luxovium, -ii (*n.*); *of Luxueil*, Luxoviensis, -e.
Lycacura, Lycoreus, -ei (*m.*).
Lycabas, Lycābas, -æ (*m.*).
Lycabettus, Lycabettus, -i (*m.*).
Lycæus (Mount), Lycæus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Lycæus*, Lycæus, -a, -um.
Lycambes, Lycambes, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Lycambes*, Lycambæus *or* -bēus, -a, -um.
Lycaon, Lycāon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Lycaon*, Lycāōnius, -a, -um; *daughter of Lycaon*, Lycāōnis, -idis (*f.*).
Lycaonia, Lycāōnia, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Lycaonia*, Lycāōnes, -um (*m.*); *Lycaonian*, Lycaōnius, -a, -um.
Lycaste, Lycaste, -es (*f.*).
Lycastus, Lycastus, -i (*f.*).
Lyce, Lyce, -es (*f.*).

Lyceum, Lyceum, -i (*n.*).
Lychnidus, Lychnidus, -i (*f.*).
Lycia, Lycia, -æ (*f.*); *of Lycia, Lycian*, Lycius, -a, -um.
Lycidas, Lycidas, -æ (*m.*).
Lycisca, Lycisca, -æ (*f.*).
Lyciscus, Lyciscus, -i (*m.*).
Lyco, Lyco, -ōnis (*m.*).
Lycomēdes, Lycomēdes, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Lycomedes*, Lycomedēus, -a, -um.
Lycon, Lycon, -ōnis (*f.*), *a city*.—2. (*m.*) *a man's name*.
Lycophron, Lycophron, -ōnis (*m.*).
Lycopolis, Lycopolis, -is (*f.*) *of or belonging to Lycopolis*, Lycopolitanus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Lycopolītes, -æ.
Lycorias, Lycorias, -ādis (*f.*).
Lycoris, Lycoris, -idis (*f.*).
Lycormas, Lycormas, -æ (*m.*).
Lycortas, Lycortas, -æ (*m.*).
Lycotas, Lycotas, -æ (*m.*).
Lyctus, Lyctus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lyctus*, Lyctius, -a, -um.
Lycurgus, Lycurgus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Lycurgus*, Lycurgēus, -a, -um; *son of Lycurgus*, Lycurgides, -æ (*m.*).
Lycus, Lycus, -i (*m.*).
Lydda, Lydda, -æ (*f.*).
Lydē, Lydē, -es (*f.*).
Lydia, Lydia, -æ (*f.*), *a female name*.—2. *a country*; *of or belonging to Lydia, Lydian*, Lydius, -a, -um, *and* Lydus, -a, -um; *the Lydians*, Lydi, -orum (*m.*).
Lygdamus, Lygdamus, -i (*m.*).
Lymne, Lemanus, -i, *and* Lemanis, -is, Portus (*m.*).
Lyncestæ, the, Lyncestæ, -arum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Lyncestæ*, Lyncestus, -a, -um; *and* Lyncestius (*m.*), Lyncestis, -idis (*f.*).
Lynceus, Lynceus, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*); *of or relating to Lynceus*, Lyncēus, -a, -um; *son of Lynceus*, Lyncides, -æ (*m.*).
Lyncus, Lyncus, -i (*m.*).
Lynn, v. *Lymne*.
Lyons, Lugdunum, -i (*n.*), Æduorum; *the Lyonnois or district around Lyons*, Lugdunensis Ager; *of or belonging to Lyons*, Lugdunensis, -e; *Gulf of Lyons*, Sinus Ligusticus.
Lyrnessus, Lyrnessus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lyrnessus*, Lyrnessius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Lyrnessis, -idis, *and* Lyrnesias, -ādis.
Lysander, Lysander, -dri (*m.*).
Lysanias, Lysanias, -æ (*m.*).
Lysias, Lysias, -æ (*m.*), *man's name*; *of or relating to Lysias*, Lysiācus, -a, -um; *son of Lysias*, Lysiades, -æ (*m.*).—2. Lysias, -ādis (*f.*), *a city*.
Lysidicus, Lysidicus, -i (*m.*).
Lysimachia, Lysimachia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lysimachia*, Lysimachiensis, -e.
Lysimachus, Lysimachus, -i (*m.*).
Lysinōe, Lysinōē, -es (*f.*).
Lysippus, Lysippus, -i (*m.*).
Lysis, Lysis, -idis (*m.*), *a man's name*.—2. Lysis, -is (*m.*), *a river*.
Lysistratus, Lysistrātus, -i (*m.*).
Lyso, Lyso, -ōnis (*m.*).
Lystra, Lystra, -æ (*f.*); Lystra, -orum (*n.*); *and* Lystræ, -arum (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Lystra*, Lystrēni, -orum (*m.*).
Lytrotes, Lytrōtes, -æ (*m.*).

M.

Maas, the, v. *Meuse*.
Mabel, Mabilia, -æ, *or* Amabilis, -is (*f.*).
Macæ, the, Macæ, -arum (*m.*).
Macareus, Macareus, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*); *daughter of Macareus*, Macarēis, -idis (*f.*).
Macaria, Macaria, -æ (*f.*).
Macarius, Macarius, -ii (*m.*).
Mācātus, Mācātus, -i (*m.*).
Maccabæus, Maccabæus, -i (*m.*); *the Maccabees*, Maccabæi, -orum.
Macedon, } Mācēdōnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or be-*
Macedonia, } *longing to Macedonia, Macedonian*, Macēdōnicus, -a, -um; Macēdōnius, -a, -um; *and poet.*, Macēdōniensis, -e; *pecul. masc.*, Macēdo, -ōnis; *a Macedonian*, Macedo, -ōnis (*m.*); *the Macedonians*. Macēdones, -um.
Macedon, Mācēdon, -ōnis (*m.*), *a man's name*; *of or relating to Macedon*, Macedonianus, -a, -um.
Macella, Macella, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Macella*, Macellīnus, -a, -um.
Macellinus, Macellīnus, -i (*m.*).
Macer, Macer, -cri (*m.*).
Machærus, Māchærus, -untis (*f.*).
Machaon, Machāon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Machaon*, Machāonicus, -a, -um, *and* Machāonius, -a, -um.
Macistus, Macistus, -i (*m.*).
Macra, Macra, -æ (*f.*), *an island*.—2. (*m.*) *a river*.
Macrianus, Macriānus, -i (*m.*).
Macrinus, Macrīnus, -i (*m.*).
Macris, Macris, -idis (*f.*).
Macro, Macro, -ōnis (*m.*).
Macrobii, the, Macrobii, -orum (*m.*).
Macrobius, Macrobius, -ii (*m.*).
Macrones, the, Macrōnes, -um (*m.*).
Macronisi, Helena, -æ, *and* Macris, -idis (*f.*).
Macula, Macula, -æ (*m.*).
Madagascar, Hannōnis Insula, -æ (*f.*).
Madauri, Madauri, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Madauri*, Madaurensis, -e.
Madeira (Islands), the, Purpurāriæ Insulæ (*f.*).
Madian, Madian, *indecl.* (*f.*), v. *Midian*.
Madoch, Madōcus, -i (*m.*).
Madras, Melange, -es (*f.*).
Madrid, Mantua, -æ (*f.*), Carpetanorum; Madritum, -i (*n.*).
Maduateni, Maduatēni, -orum (*m.*).
Madytus, Madytus, -i (*f.*).
Mæander, the, Mæander *or* Mæandrus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to the Mæander*, Mæandrius, -a, -um, *and* Mæandricus, -a, -um.
Mæandria, Mæandria, -æ (*f.*).
Mæcenas, Mæcēnas, -atis (*m.*); *of or relating to Mæcenas*, Mæcēnātiānus, -a, -um.
Mæcia, Mæcia, -æ (*f.*).
Mæcilius, Mæcilius, -ii (*m.*).
Mæcius, Mæcius, -ii (*m.*).
Mædi, the, Mædi, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Mædi*, Mædicus, -a, -um.
Mælius, Mælius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Mælius*, Mælius, -a, -um, *and* Mæliānus, -a, -um.
Mænalus (Mount), Mænāla, -orum (*n.*); Mænālus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Mænalus*, Mænālius, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Mænalides, -æ; *fem.*, Mænalis, -idis.
Mænaria, Mænaria, -æ (*f.*).
Mænius, Mænius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Mænius*, Mæniānus, -a, -um.
Mænoba, Mænoba, -æ (*f.*).
Mæon, Mæon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Mæōnes, the, Mæōnes, -um (*m.*); *the country of the Mæones, Mæonia*, Mæōnia, -æ (*f.*); *of Mæonia, Mæonian*, Mæōnius, -a, -um; Mæon, -ōnis, *and* Mæōnides, -æ (*m.*); Mæonis, -idis (*f.*).
Mæotis (Lake), Mæōtis, -idis (*f.*), Palus; *also*, Mæotis (*absol.*); Mæōtica Palus; Mæōticus Lacus; *and* Mæotides Paludes; *of or belonging to Lake Mæotis, Mæotic*, Mæōticus *and* Mæotius, -a, -um; *the dwellers on or around the Mæotis*, Mæōtæ, -arum, *and* Mæotidæ, -arum (*m.*).
Mæra, Mæra, -æ (*f.*).
Mæstricht, Trajectum, -i (*n.*), ad Mosam.
Mævia, Mævia, -æ (*f.*).
Mævius, Mævius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Mævius*, Mævianus, -a, -um.
Magdala, Magdala, -æ (*f.*), *and* Magdalum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Magdala, Magdalene*, Magdalēnē, -es (*f.*).
Magdalene, Magdalēna, -æ, *and* Magdalēnē, -es (*f.*), *fem. proper name, but* v. *foregoing*.
Magdeburg, Magdeburgum, -i (*n.*); *of Magdeburg*, Magdeburgensis, -e.
Mageddo, Mageddo, *indecl.* (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Mageddo*, Mageddæ, -arum (*m.*).
Magetobria, Magetobria, -æ (*f.*).
Maggiore (Lago), Verbānus, -i (*m.*), Lacus.
Magia, Magia, -æ (*f.*).
Magius, Magius, -ii (*m.*).
Magnentius, Magnentius, -ii (*m.*); *the partisans of Magnentius*, Magnentiāni, -orum (*m.*).
Magnes, Magnes, -ētis (*m.*).
Magnesia, Magnesia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Magnesia, Magnesian*, Magnēsius, -a, -um; Magnēticus, -a, -um; Magnes, -ētis (*m.*); *and* Magnessa, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Magnesia*, Magnētes, -um (*m.*).
Magnus, Magnus, -i (*m.*).
Mago, Mago, -ōnis (*m.*).
Magog, Magog, *indecl.* (*m.*).—2. (*f.*) *a city*.
Magontiacum, Magontiācum, -i (*n.*).
Magra, the, Macra, -æ (*m.*).
Magrada, the, Magrada, -æ (*m.*).
Magulla, Magulla, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Magulla*, Magullīnus, -a, -um.
Magus, Magus, -i (*m.*).
Maherbal, Maherbal, -ālis (*m.*).
Mahon (Port), Magonis Portus (*m.*); *sometimes* Mago, -ōnis.
Maia, Maia, -æ (*f.*); *son of Maia*, Maiādes, -æ (*m.*), *and* Māiūgēna, -æ (*m.*).
Maidstone, Madus, -i (*f.*).
Main, the, Mænus *or* Mœnus, -i (*m.*).
Maine, Cenomania, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Maine*, Cenomānensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Maine*, Cenomanni, -orum (*m.*).
Maius, Maius, -ii (*m.*).
Majorian, Majoriānus, -i (*m.*).
Majorca, Balearis Māior *or* Balearium Māior (*f.*); Majorica, -æ (*f.*), *late*.
Malabar, Male, -es (*f.*).
Malacca, Aurea Chersonēsus.
Malaca, } Mālāca, -æ (*f.*); *of or belong-*
Malaga, } *ing to Malaca*, Malacitānus, -a, -um.
Malachi, Malachias, -æ (*m.*).
Malchīnus, Malchīnus, -i (*m.*).
Malchio, Malchio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Malchus, Malchus, -i (*m.*).
Malden, Camaldunum, -i (*n.*).
Malea, Malea, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Malea*, Maleōticus, -a, -um, *and* Malēus *or* Malīus, -a, -um.
Maleventum, Maleventum, -i (*n.*).
Malians, the, Māliēs, -eōn (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Malians, Malian*, Māliācus, -a, -um; Maliensis, -e; *and* Mālius, -a, -um; *the Malian Gulf*, Māliācus Sinus.
Malleolus, Malleōlus, -i (*m.*).
Malli, the, Malli, -orum (*m.*).
Mallia, Mallia, -æ (*f.*).
Mallius, Mallius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Mallius*, Mallius, -a, -um.
Mallæa, Mallœa, -æ (*f.*).
Mallus, Mallus *or* Mallos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mallus*, Mallōtes, -æ (*m.*).
Malmsbury, Maldunense Cœnobium.
Malta, Melita, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Malthace, Malthāce, -es (*f.*).
Malthinus, Malthīnus, -i (*m.*).
Mambre, Mambre, *indecl.*, *and* Mambra, -æ (*f.*).
Mamercinus, Mamercīnus, -i (*m.*).
Mamercus, Mamercus, -i (*m.*).
Mamertines, the, Mamertīni, -orum (*m.*); *Mamertine*, Mamertīnus, -a, -um.
Mamertus, Mamertus, -i (*m.*).
Mamilia, Mamilia, -æ (*f.*).
Mamilius, Mamilius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Mamilius*, Mamiliānus, -a, -um.
Mammæa, Mammæa, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Mammæa*, Mammæānus, -a, -um.
Mamortha, Mamortha, -æ (*f.*).
Mamurius, Mamurius, -ii (*m.*).
Mamurra, Mamurra, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Mamurra*, Mamurrānus, -a, -um.
Man (Isle of), Mona, -æ (*f.*), Insula.
Manasses, Manasses, -æ, *and* Manasse, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Manastabal, Manastabal, -ālis (*m.*).
Manchester, Mancunium, -ii (*n.*).
Mancia, Mancia, -æ (*m.*).
Mancinus, Mancīnus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Mancinus*, Manciniānus, -a, -um.
Mandela, Mandēla, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mandela*, Mandelānus, -a, -um.
Mandonius, Mandōnius, -ii (*m.*).
Mandrocles, Mandrocles, -is (*m.*).
Mandropolis, Mandrōpolis, -is (*f.*).
Mandubii, Mandūbii, -orum (*m.*).
Manduria, Manduria, -æ (*f.*).
Manes, Mānes, -ētis (*m.*); *the followers of Manes*, Manichæi, -orum (*m.*).
Manetho, Manetho, -ōnis (*m.*).
Manfredonia, Manfredonia, -æ (*f.*).
Manheim, Manhemium, -ii (*n.*).

Mania, Mania, -æ (*f.*).
Manichæans, the, v. *Manes*.
Manicius, Manicius, -ii (*m.*).
Manilia, Manīlia, -æ (*f.*).
Manilius, Manīlius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Manilius*, Maniliānus, -a, -um.
Manilla, Lusonia, -æ (*f.*); *the Manilla Islands*, Lusoniæ Insulæ.
Manius, Mānius, -ii (*m.*).
Manlius, Manlius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Manlius*, Manlius, -a, -um, *and* Manliānus, -a, -um.
Mannus, Mannus, -i (*m.*).
Mansfeld, Mansfeldia, -æ (*f.*); *of Mansfeld*, Mansfeldensis, -e.
Mantinēa, Mantinēa, -æ (*f.*).
Manto, Manto, -ûs (*f.*).
Mantua, Mantua, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mantua, Mantuan*, Mantuānus, -a, -um.
Manturna, Manturna, -æ (*f.*).
Maracanda, Maracanda, -orum (*n.*).
Marathe, Marathe, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Marathe*, Marathēnus, -a, -um.
Marathon, Marathon, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Marathon*, Marathōnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Marathōnis, -īdis.
Marathus, Marathus, -i (*m.*), *a man's name.*—2. *or* Marathos, -i (*f.*), *a city.*—3. Marāthus, -untis (*f.*), *another city.*
Marbach, Collis Peregrinorum; Marbachium, -ii (*n.*).
Marbury, Amasia, -æ (*f.*), Cattorum; Mattium, -ii (*n.*).
Marcella, Marcella, -æ (*f.*).
Marcellīna, Marcellīna, -æ (*f.*).
Marcellinus, Marcellīnus, -i (*m.*).
Marcellus, Marcellus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Marcellus*, Marcelliānus, -a, -um.
March, the, Marus, -i (*m.*).
Marchubii, the, Marchubii, -orum (*m.*).
Marcia, Marcia, -æ (*f.*).
Marcianopolis, Marcianōpōlis, -is (*f.*).
Marcian, Marciānus, -i (*m.*).
Marcilius, Marcilius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Marcilius*, Marciliānus, -a, -um.
Marcion, Marcion, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Marcion*, Marcionensis, -e; *masc. adj.*, Marcionīta *or* -ista, -æ.
Marcius, Marcius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Marcius*, Marcius, -a, -um, *and* Marciānus, -a, -um.
Marcodurum, Marcodurum, -i (*n.*).
Marcolica, Marcolica, -æ (*f.*).
Marcomanni, the, Marcomanni, -orum (*m.*); *the country of the Marcomanni*, Marcomannia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to the Marcomanni*, Marcomannicus, -a, -um.
Marcus, Marcus, -i (*m.*).
Mardi, the, Mardi, -orum (*m.*).
Mardochæus, Mardochæus, -i (*m.*).
Mardonius, Mardonius, -ii (*m.*).
Mardus, the, Mardus, -i (*m.*).
Marea, Marea, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Marea, Mareotic*, Mareōticus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Mareōtis, -īdis; *the Mareotic Lake*, Mareōtis, -idis (*f.*), *absol., and* Mareotis Palus; *the inhabitants of Marea*, Mareōtæ, -arum (*m.*).
Margiana, Margiāna, -æ (*f.*).
Margum, Margum, -i (*n.*).
Maria, Marĭa, -æ (*f.*).
Mariandyni, the, Mariandȳni, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Mariandyni*, Mariandȳnus, -a, -um.
Marianus, Marianus, -i (*m.*).
Marica, Marica, -æ (*f.*).
Maricas, Marīcas, -æ (*m.*).
Maricus, Marīcus, -i (*m.*).
Marina, Marīna, -æ (*f.*).
Marinus, Marīnus, -i (*m.*).
Maritza, the, Hebrus, -i (*m.*).
Marius, Marius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Marius*, Mariānus, -a, -um.
Mark, Marcus, -i (*m.*).
Marlborough, Cunetio, -onis (*f.*).
Marmara, Proconnēsus, -i (*f.*); *Sea of Marmara*, Propontis, -īdis (*f.*).
Marmaduke, Marmaducus, -i, *and* Valentiniānus, -i (*m.*).
Marmarica, Marmărica, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Marmarica*, Marmaricus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Marmarica*, Marmărides, -æ (*m.*).
Marne, the, Matrōna, -æ (*m.*).
Maro, Māro, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Maro*, Maroniānus, -a, -um.
Maroboduus, Maroboduus, -i (*m.*).
Marocco, Maurocitenum, -i (*n.*); Maroccanum Regnum.
Maronea, Marōnēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Maronea*, Marōnēus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Marōnītes, -æ.
Maronilla, Maronilla, -æ (*f.*).
Maronillus, Maronillus, -i (*m.*).
Marpessus (Mount), Marpessus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Marpessus*, Marpessius, -a, -um.
Marrubium, Marrubium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Marrubium*, Marrubius, -a, -um.
Marrucini, the, Marrucīni, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Marrucini*, Marrucīnus, -a, -um.
Mars, Mars, -rtis (*m.*); *poet.* Mavors, -rtis (*m.*); *of or relating to Mars*, Martius, -a, -um, Martiālis, -e; *and* Mavortius, -a, -um.
Marsæus, Marsæus, -i (*m.*).
Marseilles, Massīlia, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Marsi, the, Marsi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Marsi, Marsian*, Marsicus, -a, -um, *and* Marsus, -a, -um.
Marsigni, the, Marsigni, -orum (*m.*).
Marsus, Marsus, -i (*m.*).
Marsyas, Marsyas, -æ (*m.*).
Martha, Martha, -æ (*f.*).
Martial, Martiālis, -is (*m.*).
Martianus, Martiānus, -i (*m.*).
Martin, Martīnus, -i (*m.*).
Martina, Martīna, -æ (*f.*).
Martinus, Martīnus, -i (*m.*).
Marulla, Marulla, -æ (*f.*).
Marullus, Marullus, -i (*m.*).
Marus, the, Marus, -i (*m.*).
Mary, Maria, -æ (*f.*).
Masada, Masada, -æ (*f.*).
Mascat, Machorbe, -es, *and* Mescha, -æ (*f.*).
Masgaba, Masgaba, -æ (*m.*).
Masinissa, Masinissa, -æ (*m.*).
Maso, Maso, -onis (*m.*).
Massa, Massa, -æ (*m.*).
Massada, v. *Masada*.
Massæsyli, the, Massæsȳli, -orum (*m.*); *the country of the Massæsyli*, Massæsȳlia, -æ (*f.*).
Massagetæ, the, Massagĕtæ, -arum (*m.*).
Massalia, v. *Massilia*.
Massic (Hills), the, Massicus, -i (*m.*), Mons, *and* Massica, orum (*n.*); *Massic*, Massicus, -a, -um.
Massilia, Massīlia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Massilia, Massilian*, Massaliōticus, -a, -um; Massiliensis, -e; *and* Massilitānus, -a, -um.
Massiva, Massīva, -æ (*m.*).
Massyli, the, Massȳli, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Massyli*, Massylēus, -a, -um, *and* Massylius, -a, -um.
Mastricht, v. *Mæstricht*.
Mastusia, Mastusia, -æ (*f.*).
Masurius, Masurius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Masurius*, Masuriānus, -a, -um.
Maternus, Maternus, -i (*m.*).
Matho, Mātho, -ōnis (*m.*).
Matienus, Matiēnus, -i (*m.*).
Matilda, Matilda, -æ (*f.*).
Matinius, Matīnius, -ii (*m.*).
Matinus (Mount), Matīnus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Mount Matinus, Matinian*, Matīnus, -a, -um.
Matisco, Matisco, -ōnis (*f.*).
Matius, Matius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Matius*, Matiānus, -a, -um.
Matrinia, Matrīnia, -æ (*f.*).
Matrinius, Matrīnius, -ii (*m.*).
Matrinus, Matrīnus, -i (*m.*).
Matrōna, the, Matrōna, -æ (*m.*).
Matronianus, Matroniānus, -i (*m.*).
Matthew, Matthæus, -i, *and* Matthēus, -i (*m.*).
Matthias, Matthias, -æ (*m.*).
Mattium, Mattium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Mattium, Mattian*, Mattiācus, -a, -um.
Mattius, Mattius, -ii (*m.*).
Mattus, Mattus, -i (*m.*).
Matuta, Matūta, -æ (*f.*).
Maud, Matilda, -æ (*f.*).
Maurentius, Maurentius, -ii (*m.*).
Mauri, the, v. *Mauritania*.
Mauritius, } Maurītius, -ii (*m.*).
Maurice, }
Mauricus, Maurīcus, -i (*m.*).
Mauritania, Maurītānia, -æ; *of or belonging to Mauritania*, Maurītanicus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Mauritania, the Moors*, Mauri, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Moors, Moorish*, Maurus, -a, -um; Mauricus, -a, -um; *and (poet.)* Maurūsius *or* Maurūsiācus, -a, -um.
Mausolus, Mausōlus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Mausolus*, Mausōlēus, -a, -um.
Mavors, Mavors, -rtis (*m.*); *appell. of Mars.*
Maxentius, Maxentius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Maxentius*, Maxentiānus, -a, -um.
Maximian, Maximiānus, -i (*m.*).
Maximilian, Maximiliānus, -i (*m.*).
Maximina, Maximīna, -æ (*f.*).
Maximinus, Maximīnus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Maximinus*, Maximiniānus, -a, -um.
Maximus, Maximus, -i (*m.*).
Maxulla, Maxulla, -æ (*f.*).
Mayenne, Meduānum, -i (*n.*).
Mayence, Moguntiacum, -i (*n.*).
Mazaca, Mazăca, -æ (*f.*).
Mazacæ, the, Mazacæ, -arum (*m.*).
Mazaces, the, Mazaces, -um (*m.*).
Mazara, Mazara, -æ (*f.*).
Meander, the, v. *Mæander*.
Meaux, Meldæ, -arum (*f.*); *of Meaux*, Meldensis, -e.
Mecca, Macorāba, -orum (*n.*).
Mechlin, Mechlinia, -æ (*f.*).
Mecklenburg, Megalōpōlis, -is (*f.*).
Mecyberna, Mecyberna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mecyberna*, Mecybernæus, -a, -um.
Medaba, Medaba, *indecl.* (*f.*).
Medama, Medama, -æ (*f.*).
Medea, Mēdēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Medea*, Mēdēīs, -īdis (*fem. adj.*).
Medelin, Metallīnum, -i (*n.*).
Medeon, Medeon, -ōnis (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Medeon*, Medeonii, -orum (*m.*).
Media, Mēdia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Media, Median*, Medicus, -a, -um, *and* Mēdus, -a, -um; *the Medes*, Mēdi, -orum (*m.*).
Medina, Jathrrippa, -æ (*f.*).
Mediolānum, } Mediolanum, -i (*n.*); *of or*
Milan, } *belonging to Mediolanum*, Mediolanensis, -e.
Mediomatrici, the, Mediomatrīci, -orum (*m.*).
Medion, v. *Medeon*.
Mediterranean (Sea), the, Mare Nostrum, Mare Magnum; *only in late Latin*, Mediterrāneum Mare.
Medoacus, Medoacus, -i (*m.*).
Medon, Medon, -ontis (*m.*); *a son or descendant of Medon*, Medontīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Medora, Medora, -æ (*f.*).
Medubriga, Medubrīga, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Medubriga*, Medubrīgensis, -e.
Meduli, the, Mēdūli, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Meduli*, Medullīnus, -a, -um, *and* Medullus, -a, -um.
Medullia, Medullia, -æ (*f.*).
Medullina, Medullīna, -æ (*f.*).
Medullus (Mount), Medullus, -i (*m.*).
Medusa, Mēdūsa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Medusa*, Medusæus, -a, -um.
Medway, the, Meduācus, -i (*m.*).
Megabazus, Megabazus, -i (*m.*).
Megabocchus, Megabocchus, -i (*m.*).
Megabyzus, Megabyzus, -i (*m.*).
Megadorus, Megadōrus, -i (*m.*).
Megæra, Megæra, -æ (*f.*).
Megale, Megale, -es (*f.*), *appell. of Cybele*; *of or relating to Megale*, Megalesius, -a, -um.
Megalopolis, Megălōpōlis, -is; *of or belonging to Megalopolis*, Megalopolitānus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Megalopolis*, Megalopolītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Megara, Megăra, -æ (*f.*), *name of a woman.*—2. (*f.*) *and* Megăra, -orum (*n.*), *a city*; *of or belonging to Megara*, Megarēus, -a, -um; Megăricus, -a, -um; Megarensis, -e; *and (late poet.)* Megarēīus, -a, -um; *the country of Megara, Megaris*, Megaris, -īdis (*f.*).
Megareus, Megarēūs, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*); *of or relating to Megareus*, Megarēīus, -a, -um.
Megarice, Megărice, -es (*f.*).
Megasthenes, Megasthēnes, -is (*m.*).
Megeda, Megeda, -æ (*f.*).
Meges, Meges, -ētis (*m.*).
Megilla, Megilla, -æ (*f.*).
Megillus, Megillus, -i (*m.*).
Megisba, Megisba, -æ (*f.*).

Megiste, Megiste, -es (*f.*).
Megistus, Megistus, -i (*m.*).
Meissen, Misna, -æ; Misena, -æ (*f.*).
Mela, Mela, -æ (*m.*).
Melæ, Melæ, -arum (*f.*).
Melæna, Melæna, -æ (*f.*).
Melænæ, Melænæ, -arum (*f.*).
Melambium, Melambium, -ii (*n.*).
Melampus, Melampus, -ōdis (*m.*).
Melaneus, Melaneus, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*).
Melanie, Melania, -æ (*f.*).
Melanippe, Melanippe, -es (*f.*).
Melano, Melano, -ūs (*f.*).
Melanira, Melanira, -æ (*f.*).
Melanthius, Melanthius, -ii (*m.*).
Melantho, Melantho, -ūs (*f.*).
Melanthus, Melanthus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Melanthus*, Melanthēus, -a, -um.
Melas, the, Melas, -ānis (*m.*).
Melasso, Pedasum, -i (*n.*).
Melchisedech, Melchisedech, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Meldæ, v. *Meaux*.
Meldi, the, Meldi, -orum (*m.*); *of the Meldi (or of Meaux)*, Meldensis, -e.
Meleager, Meleager *and* Meleagrus, -gri (*m.*); *of or relating to Meleager*, Meleāgrius, -a, -um, *and* Meleāgrēus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* (*strictly fem. patron.*), Meleagris, -idis.
Meleda, Melita, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Meleda*, Melitæus, -a, -um.
Meles, the, Meles, -ētis (*m.*); *of or relating to the Meles*, Melētēus, -a, -um.
Melete, Melete, -es (*f.*).
Melfa, the, Melpis, -is (*m.*).
Melfi, Melphia, -æ (*f.*).
Melibœa, Melibœa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Melibœa*, Melibœus, -a, -um, *and* Melibœensis, -e (*late*).
Melibœus, Melibœus, -i (*m.*).
Melicent, Melicentia, -æ (*f.*).
Melicerta, Melicerta *and* Melicertes, -æ (*m.*).
Melida, v. *Meleda*.
Melissa, Melissa, -æ (*f.*).
Melissus, Melissus, -i (*m.*).
Melita, Melita, -æ, *and* Melite, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Melita* (*Malta*), Melitensis, -e; (*of Meleda*) Melitæus, -a, -um.
Melius, Melius, -ii (*m.*).
Mella, Mella, -æ (*m.*).
Melodunum, Melodunum, -i (*n.*).
Melos, Melos *or* Melus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Melos*, Melīnus, -a, -um, *and* Melius, -a, -um.
Melpomĕne, Melpŏmĕne, -es (*f.*).
Melpum, Melpum, -i (*n.*).
Melun, Melodunum, -i (*n.*).
Memmius, Memmius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Memmius, Memmian*, Memmius, -a, -um, *and* Memmiānus, -a, -um; *a member of the Memmian line*, Memmiādes, -æ (*m.*), *poet.*
Memnon, Memnon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Memnon*, Memnōnius, -a, -um.
Memphis, Memphis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Memphis*, Memphīticus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Memphītes, -æ; *pecul. fem.*, Memphītis, -idis.
Mena, Menas, -æ, *and* Menas, -ātis (*m.*).
Menalcas, Menalcas, -æ (*m.*).
Menalius, Menalius, -ii (*m.*).
Menander, Menander *or* Menandrus, -dri (*m.*); *of or relating to Menander*, Menandrēus, -a, -um.
Menapia, Menāpia, -æ (*f.*); *the Menapii*, Menāpii, -orum (*m.*); *Menapian*, Menāpicus, -a, -um.
Menas, v. *Mena*.
Mende, Mende, -es; Mendis, -is; *and* Mendæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mende, Mendian*, Mendēsius, -a, -um, *and* Mendēsicus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Mendes, -ētis.
Mendes, Myndus, -i (*f.*).
Menĕcles, Menecles, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Menecles*, Meneclius, -a, -um.
Meneclĭdes, Meneclides, -is (*m.*).
Menecrates, Menecrātes, -is (*m.*).
Menedemus, Menedēmus, -i (*m.*).
Menelaïs, Menēlāis, -idis (*f.*).
Menelaïus (*Mount*), Menelāius, -ii (*m.*).
Menelaüs, Mĕnēlāus *and* Menelāos, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Menelaüs*, Menelāēus, -a, -um.
Menenius, Menēnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Menenius*, Menēnius, -a, -um, *and* Meneniānus, -a, -um.
Menes, Mĕnes, -ētis (*m.*).
Menestheus, Menesthēus, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*).
Menippus, Menippus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Menippus*, Menippēus, -a, -um.
Mennis, Mennis, -is (*f.*).
Meno, Mēno, -ōnis (*m.*).
Menœceus, Menœcēus, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*); *of or belonging to Menœceus*, Menœcēus, -a, -um.
Menœtes, Menœtes, -æ (*m.*).
Menœtius, Menœtius, -ii (*m.*); *son of Menœtius*, Menœtiādes, -æ (*m.*).
Menon, Mēnon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Mentissa, Mentissa, -æ (*f.*).
Mentor, Mentor, -ōris (*m.*): *of or belonging to Mentor*, Mentōreus, -a, -um.
Mentz or Menz, v. *Mayence*.
Mercury, Mercūrius, -ii (*m.*); Hermes, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Mercury*, Mercurĭālis, -e; Hermæus, -a, -um.
Mercy, Misericordia, -æ (*f.*).
Merenda, Merenda, -æ (*m.*).
Mergus, Mergus, -i (*m.*).
Merida, Emerita, -æ (*f.*), Augusta.
Meriones, Meriōnes, -æ (*m.*).
Mermerus, Mermērus, -i (*m.*).
Mermessus, Mermessus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mermessus*, Mermessius, -a, -um.
Merobaudes, Merobaudes, -æ *or* -is (*m.*).
Merobriga, Merobrīga, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Merobriga*, Merobrīgensis, -e.
Meroe, Merŏe, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Meroe*, Merŏiticus, -a, -um, *and* Merŏītānus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Meroe*, Meroēni, -orum (*m.*).
Merope, Merŏpe, -es (*f.*).
Merops, Merops, -ōpis (*m.*).
Merric, Merricus, -i (*m.*).
Merula, Merula, -æ (*m.*).
Mesembria, Mesembria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mesembria*, Mesembriacus, -a, -um.
Mesene, Mĕsēne, -es (*f.*).
Mesopotamia, Mesopotāmia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mesopotamia*, Mesopotāmius, -a, -um, *and* (*late*) Mesopotamēnus, -a, -um.
Messa, Messa, -æ (*f.*).
Messala, Messāla, -æ (*m.*).
Messalina, Messalīna, -æ (*f.*).
Messalinus, Messalīnus, -i (*m.*).
Messana, *Messina*, Messāna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Messana*, Messanensis, -e.
Messapia, Messāpia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Messapia, Messapian*, Messāpius, -a, -um.
Messapus, Messāpus, -i (*m.*).
Messeïs, Messēis, -idis (*f.*).
Messena, Messēna, -æ, *and* Messēne, -es (*f.*).
Messenia, Messēnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Messenia*, Messēnius, -a, -um.
MESSIAH, MESSIAS, -æ (*m.*).
Messina, Messāna, -æ (*f.*), q. v.; *Faro di Messina*, Fretum Siculum.
Messius, Messius, -ii (*m.*).
Mestra, Mestra, -æ (*f.*).
Mesua, Mesua, -æ (*f.*).
Metabus, Metăbus, -i (*m.*).
Metagonium, Metagōnium, -ii (*n.*).
Metallinum, Metallīnum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Metallinum*, Metallīnensis, -e.
Metanira, Metanīra, -æ (*f.*).
Metapontum, Metapontum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Metapontum*, Metapontīnus, -a, -um.
Metaurum, Metaurum, -i (*n.*).
Metaurus, the, Metaurus, -i (*m.*); *dwellers on the Metaurus*, Metaurenses, -ium (*m.*).
Metelin (*the island*), Lesbos, -i (*f.*), q. v.—2. (*the city*) Mytilēnē, -es (*f.*), q. v.
Metella, Metella, -æ (*f.*).
Metellus, Metellus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Metellus*, Metellīnus, -a, -um.
Methion, Methīon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Methone, Methone, -es (*f.*).
Methusaleh, Methusala, -æ (*m.*).
Methydrium, Methydrium, -ii (*n.*).
Methymna, Methymna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Methymna*, Methymnæus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Methymnias, -ādis.
Metia, Metia, -æ (*f.*).
Metianus, Metiānus, -i (*m.*).
Metilius, Metilius, -ii (*m.*).
Metina, Metina, -æ (*f.*).
Metiosedum, Metiosedum, -i (*n.*).
Metiscus, Metiscus, -i (*m.*).
Metius, Metius, -ii (*m.*).
Meton, Mĕton, -ōnis (*m.*).
Metro, the, Metaurus, -i (*m.*), q. v.
Metrodorus, Metrŏdōrus, -i (*m.*).
Metronax, Metronax, -actis (*m.*).
Metrophanes, Metrophānes, -is (*m.*).
Metropolis, Metrŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Metropolis*, Metropŏlītānus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Metropolis*, Metrŏpŏlītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Mettis, Mettis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mettis*, Metticus, -a, -um, *and* Mettensis, -e.
Mettius, Mettius, -ii (*m.*)
Mettus, Mettus, -i (*m.*).
Metz, Divodūrum, -i (*n.*); Metæ, -arum *and* Mettis, -is (*f.*), q. v.
Meuse, the, Mosa, -æ (*f.*).
Mevania, Mevānia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mevania*, Mevānas, -ātis (*adj.*).
Mexico, Hispania Nova; Regio Mexicana; *Mexican*, Mexicānus, -a, -um.—2. (*the city*) Mexicŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*); Mexicanorum Metrŏpŏlis.
Mezentius, Mezentius, -ii (*m.*).
Micah, Michæas, -æ (*m.*).
Michael, Michael, -ēlis (*m.*); *Church of St. Michael*, Michaēlium, -ii (*n.*).
Micipsa, Micipsa, -æ (*m.*).
Micon, Micon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Midas, Mīdas, -æ (*m.*).
Middletown, Mesŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Middletown*, Mesŏpŏlītānus, -a, -um.
Midian, Midian, *indecl.* (*m.*); *descendants of Midian, Midianites*, Midianītæ *or* Madianītæ, -arum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Midian or the Midianites, Midianitish*, Madianæus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Madianītis, -idis.
Midias, Midias, -æ (*m.*).
Midjeh, Halmydessus, -i (*f.*).
Milan, Mediolānum, -i (*n.*), q. v.
Milanion, Milānion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Miles, Milo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Miletopolis, Milētŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Miletopolis*, Miletopŏlītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Miletus, Milētus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Miletus, Milesian*, Milēsius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Milētis, -idis.—2. (*m.*) *a man's name; daughter of Miletus*, Milētis, -idis (*f.*).
Milford, Milfordia, -æ (*f.*); *of Milford*, Milfordiensis, -e.
Milionia, Milionia, -æ (*f.*).
Millionius, Millionius, -ii (*m.*).
Millo, Melos, -i (*f.*).
Milly, Milliacum, -i (*n.*).
Milo, Milo, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Milo*, Milōniānus, -a, -um.
Milonius, Milonius, -ii (*m.*).
Miltiades, Miltiades, -is (*m.*).
Milvian (*Bridge*), v. *Mulvian*.
Milyæ, the, Milyæ, -arum (*m.*).
Milyas, Milyas, -ādis (*f.*).
Mimas, Mimas, -antis (*m.*).
Mimnermus, Mimnermus, -i (*m.*).
Minæi, the, Minæi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Minæi*, Minæus, -a, -um.
Minatius, Minātius, -ii (*m.*).
Mincius, *the*, Mincius, -ii (*m.*); *born on Mincio*, *the Mincius*, Minciades, -æ (*m.*).
Mindius, Mindius, -ii (*m.*).
Minerva, Minerva, -æ (*f.*); *Greek* Athene, -es; *of or relating to Minerva*, Minervālis, -e; *Temple of Minerva*, Athēnæum, -i (*n.*).
Minervium, Minervium, -ii (*n.*).
Mingrelia, Mingrelia, -æ (*f.*); Colchis, -idis (*f.*), q. v.
Minho, the, Minius, -ii (*m.*).
Minio, the, Minio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Minius, the, Minius, -ii (*m.*).
Minorca, Balearis Minor *or* Baleārium Minor (*f.*); *also late* Minŏrica, -æ (*f.*).
Minos, Mīnos, -ōis (*m.*); *of or relating to Minos*, Mīnōius *and* Mīnōus, -a, -um; *daughter of Minos*, Mīnōis, -idis (*f.*).
Minotaur, Minotaurus, -i (*m.*).
Minturnæ, Minturnæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Minturnæ*, Minturnensis, -e.
Minucia, Minucia, -æ (*f.*).
Minucius, Minūcius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Minucius, Minucian*, Minūcius, -a, -um.
Minyæ, the, Minyæ, -arum (*m.*).
Minyas, Minyas, -æ (*m.*); *daughter of*

Minyas, Minyēīas, -ādis, *and* Minyēīs, -īdis (*f.*); *of or relating to Minyas*, Minyēius, -a, -um.
Mirobriga, Mirobrīga, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mirobriga*, Mirobrīgensis, -e.
Misagenes, Misagēnes, -is (*m.*).
Misenum, (*Cape*), Misēnum, -i (*n.*), Promontorium, *and* Misēna, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to* (*Cape*) *Misenum*, Misēnensis, -e, *and* Misēnās, -ātis (*adj.*).
Misenus, Misēnus, -i (*m.*).
Misitra, Lacedæmon, -ōnis (*f.*); Sparta, -æ (*f.*), qq. v.
Misua, Misua, -æ (*f.*).
Mithradates, Mithradātes, -is (*m.*), *more correct than* Mithridātes, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Mithradates*, Mithradāticus, -tius *or* -tēus, -a, -um; *the Mithradatic war*, bellum Mithradaticum.
Mithras, Mithras *or* Mithres, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Mithras*, Mithriacus, -a, -um.
Mitylene, Mitylēnē, -es (*more correctly* Mytilene); Mitylēna, -æ; *and* Mitylēnæ, -arum (*f.*), v. *Mytilēnē*.
Mitys, *the*, Mitys, -ȳos *or* -ȳis (*m.*).
Mnaseas, Mnāseas, -æ (*m.*).
Mnaso, Mnaso, -ōnis (*m.*).
Mnemon, Mnēmon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Mnemosyne, Mnēmōsȳne, -es, *and* Mnemosȳna, -æ (*f.*).
Mnesarchus, Mnēsarchus, -i (*m.*).
Mnesilŏchus, Mnesilŏchus, -i (*m.*).
Mnesitheus, Mnesithēus, -i (*m.*).
Mnestheus, Mnesthēus, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*).
Mnevis, Mnevis, -īdis (*m.*).
Moab, Moab, *indecl.* (*m.*); *son or descendant of Moab, a Moabite*, Moabītes, -æ (*m.*); *daughter of Moab, a Moabitish woman*, Moabītis, -īdis (*f.*).
Mocha, Mŏca, -æ (*f.*).
Modena, Mutīna, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Modesta, Modesta, -æ (*f.*).
Modestīnus, Modestīnus, -i (*m.*).
Modestus, Modestus, -i (*m.*).
Modius, Modius, -ii (*m.*).
Modon, Mothōne, -es (*f.*).
Mœnus, *the*, Mœnus, -i (*m.*).
Mœris, Mœris, -īdis (*m.*); *Lake of Mœris, or Lake Mœris*, Mœridis Lacus.
Mœsa, Mœsa, -æ (*f.*).
Mœsia, Mœsia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mœsia, Mœsian*, Mœsiācus, Mœsicus, -a, -um, *and* Mœsius, -a, -um; *the Mœsians*, Mœsi, -orum (*m.*).
Mogontia, Mogontia, -æ (*f.*).
Mogrus, Mogrus, -i (*m.*).
Moguntiacum, Moguntiacum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Moguntiacum*, Moguntiacensis, -e.
Moldavia, Moldavia, -æ (*f.*).
Molo, Molo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Moloch, Moloch, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Molorchus, Molorchus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Molorchus*, Molorchēus, -a, -um.
Molossi, *the*, Molossi, -orum (*m.*); *the country of the Molossi, Molossis*, Molossis, -īdis (*f.*); *of or belonging to the Molossi, Molossian*, Molossus, -a, -um.
Molossus, Molossus, -i (*m.*).
Molpeus, Molpeūs, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*).
Molucca (*Islands*), *the*, Moluccæ, -arum (*f.*), Insulæ.
Molycria, Molycria, -æ (*f.*).
Mona, Mona, -æ (*f.*).
Monæses, Monæses, -is (*m.*).
Monapia, Monapia, -æ (*f.*).
Monesi, *the*, Monesi, -orum (*m.*).
Moneta, Mŏnēta, -æ (*f.*).
Monimus, Monīmus, -i (*m.*).
Monmouth, Monumethia, -æ (*f.*); *Monmouthshire*, Monumethensis Comitatus.
Montanus, Montānus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Montanus*, Montaniānus, -a, -um.
Montauban, Mons Albānus (*m.*).
Montgomery, Mons Gomericus (*m.*); *county of Montgomery*, Montgomericensis Comitatus.
Montpelier, Mons Pessulānus *or* Pessulus (*m.*).
Montreal, Mons Regālis (*m.*).
Montrose, Mons Rosarum (*m.*).
Monychus, Monȳchus, -i (*m.*).
Mopsium, Mopsium, -ii (*n.*).
Mopsos, Mopsos, -i (*f.*).
Mopsuestia, Mopsuestia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mopsuestia*, Mopsuestēnus, -a, -um.
Mopsus, Mopsus, -i (*m.*); *the partisans of Mopsus*, Mopsii *or* Mopsiāni, -orum (*m.*).
Moravia, Moravia, -æ (*f.*); *the Moravians*, Moravi, -orum (*m.*).
Morgan, Morgānus, -i (*m.*).
Morges, Morginum, -i (*n.*).
Morgus, *the*, Morgus, -i (*m.*).
Morimene, Morimene, -es (*f.*).
Morini, *the*, Morīni, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Morini*, Morinus, -a, -um.
Morpeth, Corstorpitum *or* Morstorpitum, -i (*n.*).
Morpheus, Morphēus, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*).
Mosa, *the*, Mosa, -æ (*f.*).
Moscheni, *the*, Moschēni, -orum (*m.*).
Moschi, *the*, Moschi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Moschi*, Moschīcus, -a, -um.
Moschus, Moschus, -i (*m.*).
Moscow, Moscua, -æ (*f.*).
Moselle, *the*, Mosella, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Moselle*, Mosellēus, -a, -um.
Moses, Mōses, -is (*m.*), *and* Mōÿses, -is; *acc.* Mosen *and* Moÿsen; *of or relating to Moses, Mosaic*, Mōsēus, -a, -um; Mosīticus, -a, -um; *and* Mosēīus, -a, -um.
Mossini, *the*, Mossīni, -orum (*m.*).
Mosteni, *the*, Mosteni, -orum (*m.*).
Mothone, Mōthōne, -es (*f.*).
Motya, Motya, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Motya*, Motyensis, -e.
Mucia, Mucia, -æ (*f.*).
Mucius, Mucius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Mucius, Mucian*, Mucius, -a, -um, *and* Muciānus, -a, -um.
Mugillanus, Mugillānus, -i (*m.*).
Mulhausen, Mulhusia, -æ (*f.*).
Mullus, Mullus, -i (*m.*).
Mulucha, *the*, Mulucha, -æ (*m.*).
Mulvius, Mulvius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Mulvius, Mulvian*, Mulvius, -a, -um, *and* Mulviānus, -a, -um.
Mummia, Mummia, -æ (*f.*).
Mummius, Mummius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Mummius*, Mummiānus, -a, -um.
Munatius, Munatius, -ii (*m.*).
Munda, Munda, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Munda*, Mundensis, -e.
Mundus, Mundus, -i (*m.*).
Munich, Monachium, -ii (*n.*).
Munster, Momonia, -æ (*f.*).
Munychia, Munychia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Munychia*, Munychius, -a, -um.
Muræna, v. *Murēna*.
Murcia, Murcia, -æ (*f.*).
Murcus, Murcus, -i (*m.*).
Murena, Murēna, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Murena*, Murēniānus, -a, -um.
Murgantia, Murgantia *or* Murgentia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Murgantia*, Murgantinus, -a, -um, *or* Murgentinus, -a, -um.
Murgis, Murgis, -is (*f.*).
Murranus, Murrānus, -i (*m.*).
Murray, Murevia *or* Moravia, -æ (*f.*), Scottiæ.
Mursia, Mursia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mursia*, Mursīnus, -a, -um.
Murviedro, Saguntum, -i (*n.*), q. v.
Mus, Mus, -ūris (*m.*).
Musæus, Musæus, -i (*m.*).
Muse, Musa, -æ (*f.*); *the Muses*, Musæ, -arum (*f.*); v. *first part*.
Musea, Musea, -æ (*f.*).
Musonius, Musōnius, -ii (*m.*).
Mustela, Mustēla, -æ (*m.*).
Mustius, Mustius, -ii (*m.*).
Mutenum, Mutenum, -i (*n.*).
Mutgo, Mutgo, -onis (*m.*).
Muthul, *the*, Muthul, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Mutila, Mutila, -æ (*f.*).
Mutina, Mutina, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mutina*, Mutinensis, -e.
Mutius, v. *Mucius*.
Mutusca, Mutusca, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Mutusca*, Mutuscæi, -orum (*m.*).
Muziris, Muziris, -is (*f.*).
Mycale, Mycāle, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mycale*, Mycalæus, -a, -um, *and* Mycalensis, -e.
Mycalessus, Mycalessus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mycalessus*, Mycalessius, -a, -um.
Mycēnæ, Mycēnæ, -arum; Mycēne, -es; *and* Mycēna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mycenæ*, Mycenæus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Mycēnis, -īdis.
Mycon, Mycon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Mycōnus, Mycōnus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Myconus*, Myconius, -a, -um.
Mygdon, Mygdon, -ōnis (*m.*); *son of Mygdon*, Mygdonides, -æ (*m.*).
Mygdonia, Mygdonia, -æ (*f.*); *the Mygdones*, Mygdŏnes, -um (*m.*); *Mygdonian*, Mygdonius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Mygdōnis, -idis.
Mylæ, Mylæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mylæ, Mylæan*, Mylæus, -a, -um.
Mylas, *the*, Mylas, -æ (*m.*).
Mylasa, Mylāsa, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Mylasa*, Mylāsēus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Mylasa*, Mylasēni, -orum, *and* Mylasenses, -ium (*m.*).
Myle, Mȳlē, -es (*f.*).
Myndus, Myndus, -i (*f.*).
Myonnesus, Myonnēsus, -i (*f.*).
Myra, Myra, -orum (*n.*).
Myriandrus, Myriandrus, -i (*f.*).
Myrina, Mȳrīna, -æ (*f.*).
Myrinus, Myrīnus, -i (*m.*).
Myrlea, Myrlēa, -æ (*f.*).
Myrmēcides, Myrmēcides, -æ (*m.*).
Myrmecium, Myrmēcium, -ii (*n.*).
Myrmex, Myrmex, -ēcis (*f.*).
Myrmidon, Myrmidon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Myrmidons, the, Myrmidōnes, -um (*m.*).
Myron, Myron, -ōnis (*m.*).
Myrrha, Myrrha, -æ (*f.*).
Myrsilus, Myrsilus, -i (*m.*).
Myrtale, Myrtāle, -es (*f.*).
Myrtilus, Myrtilus, -i (*m.*).
Myrtos, Myrtos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Myrtos, Myrtoan*, Myrtōus, -a, -um; *the Myrtoan Sea*, Myrtōum Mare.
Mys, Mys, -ȳos (*m.*).
Myscelus, Myscēlus, -i (*m.*).
Mysia, Mȳsia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mysia, Mysian*, Mȳsius, -a, -um, *and* Mysus, -a, -um; *the Mysians*, Mysi, -orum (*m.*).
Mystes, Mystes, -æ (*m.*).
Mystia, Mystia, -æ (*f.*).
Mystos, Mystos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Mystos*, Mysticus, -a, -um.
Mytilēne, Mytilēnē, -es (*f.*); *more correct than* Mitylene; *of or belonging to Mytilene, Mytilenæan*, Mytilēnæus, -a, -um, *and* Mytilēnensis, -e.
Myus, Myus, -untis (*f.*).

N.

Naaman, Naaman, -anis (*m.*).
Naasson, Naasson, -ōnis (*m.*).
Nabal, Nabal, -ālis (*m.*).
Nabathæa, Nabathæa, -æ (*f.*); *the Nabathæi*, Nabathæi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Nabathæa, or the Nabathæi*, Nabathæus, -a, -um.
Nabis, Nabis, -is (*m.*).
Nabuchodonosor, v. *Nebuchadnezzar*.
Nadab, Nadab, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Nævia, Nævia, -æ (*f.*).
Nævius, Nævius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Nævius, Nævian*, Nævius, -a, -um, *and* Næviānus, -a, -um.
Nagidus, Nagidus, -i (*f.*).
Naharvali, *the*, Naharvāli, -orum (*m.*)
Naiads, the, Nāiādes, -um (*f.*); *a Naiad*, Nāias, -ādis (*f.*).
Nain, Naïm *or* Naïn, *indecl.* (*f.*).
Namnetes, the, Namnētes *or* Nannētes, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Namnetes*, Namnēticus, -a, -um.
Namur, Namurcum, -i (*n.*).
Nancy, Nanceium, -ii (*n.*).
Nannēius, Nannēius, -ii (*m.*).
Nannetes, the, v. *Namnetes*.
Nantes, Nannētes, -um (*m.*).
Nantuātes, the, Nantuātes, -um (*m.*).
Napæi, the, Napæi, -orum (*m.*).
Naples, *Napoli*, Neapolis, -is (*f.*), q. v.; *poet.* Parthēnŏpe, -es (*f.*); *Bay of Naples*, Sinus Cūmānus.
Napoli (*di Romania*), Nauplia, -æ (*f.*); *Gulf of Napoli*, Sinus Argolicus.
Nar, *the*, Nār, -āris (*m.*).
Naraggara, Naraggara, -æ (*f.*).
Narbo, *Narbonne*, Narbo, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to* Narbonensis, -e; *and* Narbōnicus, -a, -um.
Narcissus, Narcissus, -i (*m.*).
Nardo, Neritum -i (*n.*).
Nariandus, Nariandus, -i (*m.*)
Narisci, *the*, Narisci, -orum (*m.*).
Narnia, *Narni*, Narnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Narnia*, Narniensis, -e.

Naro, the, Naro, -ōnis (*m.*).
Narona, Narōna, -æ (*f.*).
Narses, Narses, -is (*m.*), v. *sq.*
Narseus, Narseus, -ei (*m.*); *of or belonging to Narseus or Narses*, Narsensis, -e.
Narthecusa, Narthecūsa, -æ (*f.*).
Narycium, Narycium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Narycium*, Narycius, -a, -um.
Nasamones, the, Nāsāmōnes, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Nasamones*, Nasamonius, -a, -um, *and* Nāsāmōniācus, -a, -um.
Nasica, Nasīca, -æ (*m.*).
Nasidienus, Nasidienus, -i (*m.*).
Nasidius, Nasidius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Nasidius*, Nasidiānus, -a, -um.
Naso, Nāso, -onis (*m.*).
Nasos, Nasos, -i (*f.*).
Nassau, Nassovia, -æ (*f.*).
Natalis, Nātālis, -is (*m.*).
Nathan, Nathan, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Nathaniel, Nathanael, -ēlis (*m.*).
Natiso, the, Natiso, -ōnis (*m.*).
Natalia, Asia Minor; Anatolia, -æ (*f.*).
Natta, Natta, -æ (*m.*).
Naubolus, Naubōlus, -i (*m.*); *son of Naubolus*, Naubolides, -æ (*m.*).
Naucrates, Naucrātes, -is (*m.*).
Naucratis, Naucratis, -idis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Naucratis*, Naucraticus, -a, -um, *and pecul. masc.*, Naucratītes, -æ (*m.*).
Naulocha, Naulocha, -æ (*f.*).
Naulochos, Naulochos, -i (*f.*).
Naulochum, Naulōchum, -i (*n.*).
Naumachus, Naumāchus, -i (*f.*).
Naupactus, Naupactus, -i (*f.*), *and* Naupactum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Naupactus*, Naupactōus, -a, -um.
Nauplius, Nauplius, -ii (*m.*); *son of Nauplius*, Naupliādes, -æ (*m.*).
Nauportum, Nauportum, -i (*n.*).
Nausicaa, Nausicaa, -æ, *and* Nausicaë -es (*f.*).
Nausiphanes, Nausiphānes, -is (*m.*).
Nausiphōus, Nausiphōus, -i (*m.*).
Naustathmus, Naustathmus, -i (*f.*).
Nautes, Nautes, -æ (*m.*).
Nautius, Nautius, -ii (*m.*).
Navarre, Vasconia, -æ (*f.*).
Navarino, Pylus, -i (*m.*), Messēniacus.
Navius, Navius, -ii (*m.*).
Naxos, Naxos *or* Naxus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Naxos, Naxian*, Naxius, -a, -um.
Nazanzus, Nazanzus *or* Nazianzus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Nazanzus*, Nazanzius, -a, -um.
Nazareth, Nazareth, *indecl.*, *and* Nazara, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Nazareth*, Nazaræus, -a, -um; Nazarēnus, -a, -um; *and* Nazarus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Nazareth, Nazarenes*, Nazaræi, -orum (*m.*).
Nazianzus, v. *Nazanzus.*
Nea, Nea, -æ (*f.*).
Neæthus, the, Neæthus, -i (*m.*).
Neal, Nigellus, -i (*m.*).
Nealces, Nealces, -is (*m.*).
Neapolis, Neāpōlis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Neapolis, Neapolitan*, Neāpōlītānus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Neapolītes, -æ; *pecul. fem.*, Neapolītis, -idis.
Nearchus, Nearchus, -i (*m.*).
Nebis, the, Nebis, -is (*m.*).
Nebo, Nebo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Nebridius, Nebridius, -ii (*m.*).
Nebrissa, Nebrissa, -æ (*f.*).
Nebrodes (*Mount*), Nebrōdes, -æ (*m.*).
Neckar, the, Nicer, -cri (*m.*).
Nectanabis, Nectānābis, -is *or* -idis (*m.*).
Negropont (*the island*), Eubœa, -æ (*f.*), q. v.—2. (*the city*) Chalcis, -idis (*f.*), q. v.
Nehemiah, Nehemias, -æ (*m.*).
Neleus, Neleus, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*); *of or belonging to Neleus*, Nēlēius, -a, -um, *and* Nelēus, -a, -um; *son of Neleus*, Nelīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Nelo, the, Nelo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Nemausus, Nemausus, -i (*f.*), *and* Nemausum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Nemausus*, Nemausensis, -e.
Nemea, Nemea, -æ, *and* Nemeë, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Nemea*, Nemeæus, -a, -um, *and* Nemēēius, -a, -um.
Nemesianus, Nemēsiānus, -i (*m.*).
Nemesis, Nemēsis, -is (*f.*).
Nemetacum, Nemetacum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Nemetacum* Nemetacensis, -e.
Nemetes, the, Nēmētes, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Nemetes*, Nemetensis, -e.
Nemossus, Nemossus, -i (*f.*).
Nemours, Nemorosium, -ii (*n.*).
Nemrod, v. *Nimrod.*
Neo, Neo *or* Neon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Neobūle, Neobūle, -es (*f.*).
Neocæsarea, Neocæsarēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Neocæsarea*, Neocæsariensis, -e.
Neocles, Neocles, -is *or* -i (*m.*); *son of Neocles*, Neoclīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Neon, v. *Neo.*
Neoptōlēmus, Neoptōlēmus, -i (*m.*).
Neoris, Neōris, -is (*f.*).
Nepet, Nepet, *indecl.* (*n.*), Nēpēte, Nepte, *and* Nēpe, -is (*n.*); *of or belonging to Nepet or Nepe*, Nepēsīnus, -a, -um, *and* Nepensis, -e.
Nephele, Nephēle, -es (*f.*); *of or relating to Nephele*, Nephelæus, -a, -um; *daughter of Nephele*, Nephēlēias, -ādis, *and* Nephēlēis, -idis (*f.*).
Nephelis, Nephēlis, -idis (*f.*).
Nepheris, Nephēris, -is (*f.*).
Nephthali, Nephthali, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Nepos, Nepos, -ōtis (*m.*).
Nepotianus, Nepotiānus, -i (*m.*).
Neptune, Neptunus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Neptune, Neptunian*, Neptunius, -a, -um, *and* Neptunālis, -e; *daughter of Neptune*, Neptunīne, -es (*f.*).
Nequīnum, Nequīnum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Nequinum*, Nequīnas, -ātis (*adj.*).
Neratius, Nerātius, -ii (*m.*).
Nereid, a, v. *Nereus.*
Nereus, Nerēus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*); *of or belonging to Nereus*, Nerēius, -a, -um, *and late* Nerīnus, -a, -um; *daughter of Nereus, a Nereid*, Nerēis, -idis, *and* Nerīne, -es (*f.*).
Nerigos, Nerigos, -i (*f.*).
Neriphus, Neriphus, -i (*f.*).
Neritus, Neritus *or* Neritos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Neritus*, Neritius, -a, -um.
Nerius, Nerius, -ii (*m.*).
Nero, Nēro, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Nero*, Nerōnius, -a, -um; Nerōnēus, -a, -um; *and* Nērōniānus, -a, -um.
Nerulum, Nerulum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Nerulum*, Nerulōnensis, -e.
Nerva, Nerva, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Nerva*, Nervīnus, -a, -um, *and* Nervālis, -e.
Nervii, the, Nervii, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Nervii*, Nervīcus, -a, -um.
Nesæe, Nesæe, -es (*f.*).
Neseas, Neseas, -æ (*m.*).
Nesimachus, Nesimachus, -i (*m.*).
Nesis, Nēsis, -idis (*f.*).
Nesos, Nēsos, -i (*f.*).
Nessa, Nessa, -æ (*f.*).
Nessus, Nessus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Nessus*, Nessēus, -a, -um.
Nestor, Nestor, -ōris (*m.*); *of or belonging to Nestor, Nestorian*, Nestōreus, -a, -um; *son of Nestor*, Nestōrīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Nestorius, Nestorius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Nestorius*, Nestoriānus, -a, -um; *the followers of Nestorius, Nestorians*, Nestoriāni, -orum (*m.*).
Nestus, the, Nestus, -i (*m.*).
Netherby, Castra Exploratorum.
Netherlands, the, Gallia Belgica (*f.*).
Netum, Netum, -i (*n.*); *the inhabitants of Netum*, Netinenses, -ium, *and* Netīni, -orum (*m.*).
Neufchatel, Neocomum, -i (*n.*).
Nevers, Nivernium, -ii (*n.*); Noviodunum, -i (*n.*).
Newark, Nova Arca, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Newark*, Novarcensis, -e.
New Britain, Nova Britannia, -æ (*f.*).
New Brunswick, Novum Brunsvicum, -i (*n.*).
New Castile, Castella Nova (*f.*).
New Castle, Novum Castellum, -i (*n.*).
New Grenada, Castella Aurea, -æ (*f.*).
New Guinea, Guinea Nova, -æ (*f.*).
New Hampshire, v. *Hampshire.*
New Haven, Novus Portus (*m.*).
New Holland, Hollandia Nova, -æ (*f.*).
New Ireland, Nova Hibernia, -æ (*f.*).
New Jersey, Nova Cæsarēa, -æ (*f.*), *or* Neo-Cæsarēa; *of or belonging to New Jersey*, Neo-Cæsariensis, -e.
New Market, Agoropōlis, -is (*f.*)
New Orleans, Nova Aurēlia, -æ (*f.*); Novum Aurelianum, -i (*n.*); Neo-Genābum, -i (*n.*); *of New Orleans*, Neo-Aurelianensis, -e; Neo-Genabensis, -e.
Newport, Novus Portus, -ūs (*m.*).
Newton, } Neapolis, -is (*f.*); Oppidum
Newtown, } Novum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Newtown*, Neapolitānus, -a, -um.
New York, Novum Eborācum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to New York*, Neo-Eborācensis, -e.
Nicæa, Nicæa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Nicæa, Nicæan or Nicene*, Nicæensis, -e, *and* (*late*) Nicēnus, -a, -um.
Nicæus, Nicæus, -i (*m.*).
Nicander, Nicander, -dri (*m.*).
Nicanor, Nicānor, -ōris (*m.*).
Nicator, Nīcātor, -ōris (*m.*).
Nice, Nicæa, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Nicēa, v. *Nicæa.*
Nicearchus, Nicearchus, -i (*m.*).
Nicephorium, Nicephorium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Nicephorium*, Nicephorius, -a, -um.
Nicephorius, the, Nicephōrius, -ii (*m.*).
Nicephorus, Nicephōrus, -i (*m.*).
Nicēratus, Nicērātus, -i (*m.*).
Niceros, Nicēros, -ōtis (*m.*); *of or relating to Niceros*, Nicerotiānus, -a, -um.
Nicetius, Nicetius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Nicetius*, Nicetiānus, -a, -um.
Nicias, Nicias, -æ (*m.*).
Nicholas, Nicōlaus, -i (*m.*), q. v.
Nico, Nico *or* Nicon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Nicocles, Nicocles, -is (*m.*).
Nicocreon, Nicocreon, -ontis (*m.*).
Nicodamus, Nicodāmus, -i (*m.*).
Nicodemus, Nicodēmus, -i (*m.*).
Nicodorus, Nicodorus, -i (*m.*).
Nicolas, v. *Nicholas.*
Nicolaus, Nicolaus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Nicolaus*, Nicolaus, -a, -um; *the followers of Nicolaus*, Nicolāïtæ, -arum (*m.*).
Nicomachus, Nicomāchus, -i (*m.*).
Nicomēdes, Nicomēdes, -is (*m.*).
Nicomedia, Nicomēdia, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Nicomedia*, Nicomēdenses, -ium (*m.*).
Nicon, v. *Nico.*
Nicophanes, Nicŏphānes, -is (*m.*).
Nicopolis, Nicŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Nicopolis*, Nicopolitānus, -a, -um.
Nicosthenes, Nicosthēnes, -is (*m.*).
Nicostratus, Nicostrātus, -i (*m.*).
Niger, the, Niger, -gri, *or* Nigris, -is (*m.*).
Niger, Niger, -gri (*m.*); *a partisan of Niger*, Nigriānus, -i, (*m.*).
Nigidius, Nigidius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Nigidius*, Nigidiānus, -a, -um.
Nigrinus, Nigrīnus, -i (*m.*).
Nigritæ, the, Nigrītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Nile, the, Nīlus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to the Nile*, Nīliācus, -a, -um, *and* Nilōticus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Nilōtes, -æ; *pecul. fem.*, Nilōtis, -idis.
Nileus, Nileus, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*).
Nilus, Nilus, -i (*m.*).
Nimrod, Nimrod *or* Nemrod, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Nimuegen, Noviŏmagus, -i (*f.*), q. v.
Nineveh, Nīnīvē, -es, *and* Niniva, -æ (*f.*); *also*, Nīnus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Nineveh*, Nīnīvītucus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Nineveh*, Ninivītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Ninnius, Ninnius, -ii (*m.*).
Ninus, Nīnus, -i (*m.*); *son of Ninus*, Ninyas, -æ (*m.*).
Niobe, Niobe, -es, *and* Nioba, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Niobe*, Niobēus, -a, -um; *son of Niobe*, Niobīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Niphates (*Mount*), Niphātes, -æ (*m.*).
Niphe, Niphe, -es (*f.*).
Nireus, Nīreus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*).
Nisæa, Nisæa, -æ (*f.*).
Nisibis, Nisibis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Nisibis*, Nisibēnus, -a, -um.
Nismes, Nemausus, -i (*f.*), q. v.
Nisuetæ, the, Nisuetæ, -arum (*m.*).
Nisus, Nīsus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Nisus*, Nīsēus, -a, -um, *and* Nisēius, -a, -um; *daughter of Nisus*, Nisēis, -idis (*f.*).
Nisyrus, Nisȳrus, -i (*f.*).
Nitiobriges, the, Nitiobriges, -um (*m.*).
Noa, Noa, -æ (*f.*).
Noæ, Noæ, -arum (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Noæ*, Noēni, -orum (*m.*).
Noah, Noë, *indecl.*, *and* Noa, -æ (*m.*).
Noami, Noëmi, *indecl.*, *and* Noëmis, -is (*f.*).
Nobilior, Nōbilior, -ōris (*m.*).
Nocera, Nūceria, -æ (*f.*), q. v.

Nodinus, Nodīnus, -i (*m.*).
Noel, Noëlius, -ii, *and* Natalis, -is (*m.*).
Noëtus, Noëtus, -i (*m.*); *the followers of Noetus*, Noetāni, -orum (*m.*).
Nola, Nola, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Nola*, Nolānus, -a, -um.
Noliba, Noliba, -æ (*f.*).
Nomades, the, Nomādes, -um (*m.*).
Nomentum, Nomentum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Nomentum*, Nomentānus, -a, -um.
Nomentanus, Nomentānus, -i (*m.*).
Nomion, Nōmion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Nomius, Nomius, -ii (*m.*).
Nona, Nona, -æ (*f.*).
Nonacris, Nonācris, -is (*f.*), *a mountain and city; of or belonging to Nonacris*, Nonacrius, -a, -um, *and* Nonacrīnus, -a, -um.
Nonianus, Noniānus, -i (*m.*).
Nonius, Nonius, -ii (*m.*).
Nora, Nōra, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Nora*, Norensis, -e.
Norba, Norba, -æ, *and* Norbe, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Norba*, Norbānus, -a, -um, *and* Norbensis, -e.
Norbanus, Norbānus, -i (*m.*).
Norcia, Nursia, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Noreia, Noreia, -æ (*f.*).
Norfolk, Norfolcia, -æ (*f.*); Icenŏpōlis, -is (*f.*).
Noricum, Norĭcum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Noricum*, Norĭcus, -a, -um.
Norman, Normannus, -i (*m.*).
Normandy, Normannia, -æ (*f.*).
North Sea, Oceānus Germānicus.
Northumberland, Northumbria, -æ (*f.*).
Norway, Norvegia, -æ (*f.*).
Norwich, Venta Icenorum; Nordovicum, -i (*n.*).
Notium, Notĭum, -ii (*n.*).
Nottingham, Nottinghamia, -æ (*f.*).
Novana, Novāna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Novana*, Novānensis, -e.
Novaria, Novāria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Novaria*, Novariensis, -e.
Novatian, Novatiānus, -i (*m.*).
Novatius, Novātius, -ii (*m.*).
Novatus, Novātus, -i (*m.*); *daughter of Novatus*, Novatilla, -æ (*f.*).
Novellius, Novellius, -ii (*m.*).
Novellus, Novellus, -i (*m.*).
Novesium, Novesium, -ii (*n.*).
Novia, Novia, -æ (*f.*).
Noviodunum, Noviōdūnum, -i (*n.*).
Noviomagus, Noviōmagus, -i (*f.*), *or* Noviomagum, -i (*n.*).
Novius, Novius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Novius*, Noviānus, -a, -um.
Nubia, Nubārum Regio; Nubia, -æ (*f.*); *the Nubians*, Nubæ, -arum, *and* Nubæi, -orum (*m.*).
Nuceria, Nūcēria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Nuceria*, Nūcērīnus, -a, -um.
Nucula, Nucula, -æ (*m.*).
Nuditanum, Nuditānum, -i (*n.*).
Nuithônes, the, Nuithônes, -um (*m.*).
Numa, Numa, -æ (*m.*).
Numantia, Numantia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Numantia*, Numantīnus, -a, -um.
Numanus, Numānus, -i (*m.*).
Numenius, Numenius, -ii (*m.*).
Numeria, Nūmēria, -æ (*f.*).
Numerian, Numeriānus, -i (*m.*).
Numerius, Numerius, -ii (*m.*).
Numicius, Numĭcius, -ii (*m.*).
Numīcus, the, Numĭcus, -i, *or* Numĭcius, -ii (*m.*).
Numida, Numīda, -æ (*m.*).
Numidia, Numidia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Numidia, Numidian*, Numīdĭcus, -a, -um; Numidiānus, -a, -um; *and poet.* Nōmas, -ādis (*adj.*); *the inhabitants of Numidia, the Numidians*, Numīdæ, -arum, *sync.* -ûm (*m.*); *a Numidian*, Numīda, -æ (*m.*).
Numidius, Numīdius, -ii (*m.*).
Numisius, Numisius, -ii (*m.*).
Numistro, Numistro *or* Numestro, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Numistro*, Numistrānus, -a, -um.
Numitor, Numĭtor, -ōris (*m.*).
Numitoria, Numitōria, -æ (*f.*).
Numitōrius, Numitōrius, -ii (*m.*).
Numius, Numius, -ii (*m.*).
Nuremberg, Norimberga *or* Noriberga, -æ (*f.*).
Nursæ, Nursæ, -arum (*f.*).

Nursia, Nursia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Nursia*, Nursīnus, -a, -um.
Nycteus, Nyctĕūs, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*); *daughter of Nycteus*, Nyctēis, -idis (*f.*).
Nyctymene, Nyctўmĕne, -es (*f.*).
Nymphæa, Nymphæa, -æ (*f.*).
Nymphæum, Nymphæum, -i (*n.*).
Nymphæus, the, Nymphæus, -i (*m.*).
Nymphidius, Nymphidius, -ii (*m.*).
Nymphius, Nymphius, -ii (*m.*).
Nympho, Nympho, -ōnis (*m.*).
Nymphodorus, Nymphŏdōrus, -i (*m.*).
Nysa, Nўsa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Nysa, Nysæan*, Nўsæus, -a, -um; Nysēius, -a, -um; Nysius, -a, -um; *and* Nysiăcus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Nysēis, -idis, *and* Nysias, -ādis.
Nysæus, Nysæus, -i (*m.*).
Nyssos, Nyssos, -i (*f.*).
Nysus, Nўsus, -i (*m.*).

O.

Oasis, Oăsis, -is (*f.*); *of or relating to the Oasis*, Oăsēnus, -a, -um.
Oaxes, the, Oaxes, -is (*m.*).
Obadiah, Obadias, -æ (*m.*).
Obed, Obed, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Obrimas, the, Obrīmas, -æ (*m.*).
Obsidius, Obsidius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Obsidius*, Obsidiānus, -a, -um.
Ocalea, Ocalea, -æ, *and* Ocalee, -es (*f.*).
Occia, Occia, -æ (*f.*).
Oceānus, Oceānus, -i (*m.*); *son of Oceanus*, Oceanīdes, -æ (*m.*); *daughter of Oceanus*, Oceanītis, -idis (*f.*).
Ocelenses, the, Ocelenses, -ium (*m.*).
Ocella, Ocella, -æ (*m.*), *a man's name.*—2. (*f.*) *a woman's name.*
Ocellina, Ocellīna, -æ (*f.*).
Ocellum, Ocellum, -i (*n.*).
Ocha, Ocha, -æ (*f.*).
Ochus, Ochus, -i (*m.*).
Ocilis, Ocilis, -is (*f.*).
Ocnus, Ocnus, -i (*m.*).
Ocrea, Ocrea, -æ (*m.*).
Ocriculum, Ocrĭcŭlum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Ocriculum*, Ocrĭcŭlānus, -a, -um.
Ocrisia, Ocrisia, -æ (*f.*).
Octavia, Octavia, -æ (*f.*).
Octavianus, Octaviānus, -i (*m.*), v. *Octavius.*
Octavius, Octavius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Octavius or the Octavia gens*, Octavius, -a, -um, *and* Octaviānus, -a, -um.
Octodurus, Octodurus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Octodurus*, Octodurensis, -e.
Octogesa, Octogesa, -æ (*f.*).
Octolophus, Octolophus, -i (*m.*), *and* Octolŏphum, -i (*n.*).
Ocyale, Ocyale, -es (*f.*).
Ocyrhoë, Ocўrhŏē, -es (*f.*).
Oder, the, Viadrus, -i (*m.*).
Odessa, Odessus *or* -sos, -i (*f.*).
Odites, Odītes, -æ (*m.*).
Odomantes, the, Odomantes, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Odomantes*, Odomanticus, -a, -um.
Odrysæ, the, Odrўsæ, -arum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Odrysæ*, Odrўsius, -a, -um.
Odyssee, the, Odyssēa, -æ (*f.*).
Œa, Œa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Œa*, Œensis, -e.
Œagrus, Œagrus *or* Œager, -gri (*m.*); *of or belonging to Œagrus*, Œagrius, -a, -um.
Œanthe, Œanthe, -es, *and* Œanthia, -æ (*f.*).
Œbalus, Œbālus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Œbalus, Œbalian*, Œbalius, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Œbalus*, Œbālides, -æ (*m.*); *daughter or female descendant of Œbalus*, Œbālis, -idis (*f.*); *poet. also for* Laconian.
Œchalia, Œchalia, -æ (*f.*); *of Œchalia*, Œchālis, -idis (*fem. adj.*).
Œdipŏdes, v. *sg.*
Œdipus, Œdīpus, -i, *and* Œdīpus, -ŏdis (*m.*); *poet. also*, Œdipŏdes, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Œdipus*, Œdipŏdīonius, -a, -um; *son of Œdipus*, Œdipŏdīonīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Œneus, Œneus, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*); *of or belonging to Œneus*, Œnēius *and* Œnēus, -a, -um; *daughter of Œneus*, Œnēis, -idis (*f.*); *son or descendant of Œneus*, Œnīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Œniădæ, the, Œniădæ, -arum (*m.*).

Œnoa, Œnoa, -æ (*f.*).
Œnomaus, Œnōmaus, -i (*m.*).
Œnone, Œnōne, -es (*f.*).
Œnope, Œnope, -es (*f.*).
Œnopia, Œnōpia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Œnopia*, Œnopius, -a, -um.
Œnotria, Œnōtria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Œnotria, Œnotrian*, Œnotrius, -a, -um; *the Œnotri*, Œnotri, -orum (*m.*).
Œnus, the, Œnus, -i *or* -untis (*m.*).
Œnussa, Œnussa, -æ (*f.*); *the Œnussæ (Islands)*, Œnussæ, -arum (*f.*), Insulæ.
Œta (Mount), Œta, -æ, *and* Œte, -es (*f.*); *also (late)* Œta, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Œta, Œtæan*, Œtæus, -a, -um.
Ofanto, the, Aufidus, -i (*m.*).
Ofellus, Ofellus, -i (*m.*).
Ofilius, Ofilius, -ii (*m.*).
Oglio, the, Ollius, -ii (*m.*).
Ogulnia, Ogulnia, -æ (*f.*).
Ogulnius, Ogulnius, -ii (*m.*).
Oguges, Ogўges, -is, *and rarely* -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Oguges, Ogygian*, Ogygius, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Ogygius*, Ogўgides, -æ (*m.*); *in plural poet. for* Thebans.
Ogygia, Ogygia, -æ (*f.*).
Oileus, Oīlĕus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*); *son of Oileus*, Oīlides, -æ (*m.*).
Oise, the, Æsia, -æ (*f.*).
Olana, the, Olana, -æ, *or* Olane, -es (*f.*).
Olarso, Olarso, -ōnis (*f.*).
Olbia, Olbia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Olbia*, Olbiānus, -a, -um, *and* Olbiensis, -e.
Olbiŏpōlis, Olbiŏpōlis, -is (*f.*); *an inhabitant of Olbiopolis*, Olbiŏpōlīta, -æ (*m.*).
Olcades, the, Olcādes, -um (*m.*).
Olcinium, Olcinium, -ii (*n.*); *the inhabitants of Olcinium*, Olciniātes, -um, *or* Olciniātæ, -arum (*m.*).
Oldenburg, Branesia, -æ (*f.*).
Olearus, Oleārus *or* Oleāros, -i (*f.*).
Oleastros, Oleastros, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Oleastros*, Oleastrensis, -e.
Olennius, Olennius, -ii (*m.*).
Olenos, Olēnos *or* Olēnus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Olenus*, Olēnius, -a, -um.
Olēnus, Olēnus, -i (*m.*); *son of Olenus*, Olenīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Oleron, Uliarus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Oleron*, Uliariōnensis, -e.
Oliarus, v. *Olearus.*
Olisippo, Olisippo, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Olisippo*, Olisipponensis, -e.
Olives (Mount of), Mons Olivarum.
Oliver, Olivarus, -i (*m.*).
Olivia, Olivia, -æ (*f.*).
Olizon, Olizon, -onis (*f.*).
Ollius, the, Ollius, -ii (*m.*).
Olmius, Olmius, -ii (*m.*).
Olmutz, Ebūrum, -i, *and* Olmucium, -ii (*n.*).
Oloaritus, Oloaritus, -i (*m.*).
Oloessa, Oloessa, -æ (*f.*).
Olophyxos, Olophyxos, -i (*f.*).
Olurus, Olūrus, -i (*f.*).
Olybrius, Olybrius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Olybrius*, Olybriacus, -a, -um.
Olympia, Olympia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Olympia, Olympic or Olympian*, Olympiacus, -a, -um; Olympicus, -a, -um; Olympius, -a, -um; *and (late)* Olympiānus, -a, -um.
Olympias, Olympias, -ădis (*f.*).
Olympio, Olympio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Olympiŏdōrus, Olympiŏdōrus, -i (*m.*).
Olympus (Mount), Olympus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Olympus, Olympian*, Olympicus, -a, -um, *and* Olympius, -a, -um.
Olynthia, Olynthia, -æ (*f.*).
Olynthus, Olynthus *or* Olynthos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Olynthus, Olynthian*, Olynthius, -a, -um.
Ombos, Ombos, -i (*f.*); *of Ombos, Ombitic*, Ombites, -æ (*masc. adj.*).
Ombrone, the, Umbro, -ōnis (*m.*).
Omphale, Omphăle, -es, *and* Omphăla, -æ (*f.*).
Onchestus, Onchestus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Onchestus*, Onchestius, -a, -um.
Onesicritus, Onesicritus, -i (*m.*).
Onesimus, Onēsimus, -i (*m.*).
Onoba, Onoba, -æ (*f.*).
Onomarchus, Onŏmarchus, -i (*m.*).
Onomastus, Onŏmastus, -i (*m.*).

Ontario (*Lake*), Andiatrocus, -i (*m.*), Lacus.
Opharus, the, Opharus, -i (*m.*); *dwellers on the Opharus*, Opharītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Opheltes, Opheltes, -æ (*m.*).
Ophion, Ophīon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Ophion*, Ophiōnius, -a, -um; *son of Ophion*, Ophiōnides, -æ (*m.*).
Ophir, Ophir, *indecl.* (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ophir*, Ophīrius, -a, -um.
Ophites, Ophītes, -æ (*m.*).
Ophius, Ophius, -ii (*m.*); *daughter of Ophius*, Ophias, -ādis (*f.*).
Ophiusa, Ophiūsa *or* Ophiussa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ophiusa*, Ophiūsius, -a, -um.
Ophradus, the, Ophradus, -i (*m.*).
Opici, the, Opici, -orum (*m.*); *of the Opici, Opican*, Opicus, -a, -um.
Opilius, Opilius, -ii (*m.*).
Opimia, Opimia, -æ (*f.*).
Opimius, Opimius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Opimius*, Opimius, -a, -um, *and* Opimiānus, a, -um.
Opis, Opis, -is (*f.*).
Opitergium, Opitergium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Opitergium*, Opitergīnus, -a, -um.
Opiternius, Opiternius, -ii (*m.*).
Oplacus, Oplācus, -i (*m.*).
Oporto, Cale, -es (*f.*); Portus Calensis; *of or belonging to Oporto*, Calensis, -e.
Oppia, Oppia, -æ (*f.*).
Oppianicus, Oppiānicus, -i (*m.*).
Oppian, Oppiānus, -i (*m.*).
Oppidius, Oppidius, -ii (*m.*).
Oppius, Oppius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Oppius*, Oppius, -a, -um.
Ops, Ops, Opis (*f.*); *of or relating to Ops*, Opālis, -e.
Opsius, Opsius, -ii (*m.*).
Optantius, Optantius, -ii (*m.*).
Opus, Opus, -untis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Opus, Opuntian*, Opuntius, -a, -um.
Orange, Arausio, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Orange*, Arausiensis, -e.
Orata, Orāta, -æ (*m.*).
Orbelus (*Mount*), Orbēlus, -i (*m.*).
Orbilius, Orbilius, -ii (*m.*).
Orbius, Orbius, -ii (*m.*).
Orbona, Orbōna, -æ (*f.*).
Orcades, the, Orcādes, -um (*f.*), Insulæ.
Orchamus, Orchāmus, -i (*m.*).
Orcheni, the, Orchēni, -orum (*m.*).
Orchinius, Orchinius, -ii (*m.*).
Orchŏmēnos, Orchŏmēnos *or* -nus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Orchomenos*, Orchomēnius, -a, -um.
Orcus, Orcus, -i (*m.*).
Ordessus, Ordessus, -i (*f.*).
Ordovices, the, Ordovices, -um (*m.*).
Ordymnus (*Mount*), Ordymnus, -i (*m.*).
Oreads, the, Oreādes, -um (*f.*); *an Oread*, Oreas, -ādis (*f.*).
Orestæ, the, Orestæ, -arum (*m.*); *country of the Orestæ*, Orestis, -idis (*f.*).
Orestes, Orestes, -æ *and* -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Orestes*, Orestēus, -a, -um.
Orestilla, Orestilla, -æ (*f.*).
Oretum, Orētum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Oretum*, Orētānus, -a, -um.
Oreus, Orēus, -i (*f.*), *and* Oreum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Oreus*, Orēticus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Oreus*, Oritāni, -orum (*m.*).
Orgas, Orgas, -æ (*m.*).
Orge, Orge, -es (*f.*).
Orgessum, Orgessum, -i (*n.*).
Oricus, Oricus *or* Oricos, -i (*f.*), *and* Oricum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Oricus*, Oricius, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Oricus*, Oricīni, -orum (*m.*).
Origen, Origĕnes, -is (*m.*); *a follower of Origen*, Origēnista, -æ, *and* Origēniānus, -i (*m.*).
Orion, Orīon, -onis (*m.*).
Orippo, Orippo, -ōnis (*f.*).
Orithyia, Orithyia, -æ (*f.*).
Orius, Orīus, -ii (*m.*).
Orkney, the (*Islands*), Orcādes, -um (*f.*), Insulæ.
Orlando, Orlandus, -i (*m.*).
Orleans, Genabum, -i (*n.*), q. v.; Aurēlia, -æ (*f.*); Aurēliānum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Orleans*, Aurēliānensis, -e; v. *New Orleans*.
Ormisdas, v. *Hormisdas*.
Ornithus, *Ornȳtus*, } Ornithus *or* Ornȳtus, -i (*m.*).
Oroanda, Oroanda, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Oroanda*, Oroandicus, -a, -um, *and* Oroandensis, -e.
Oroandes, Oroandes, -is (*m.*).
Orodes, Orōdes, -is (*m.*).
Oromedon, Orōmēdon, -ontis (*m.*).
Orontes, Orontes, -is (*m.*), *a man's name*.—2. *the Orontes*, Orontes, -is *and* -i (*m.*), *a river*; *of or belonging to the Orontes*, Orontēus, -a, -um.
Oropus, Orōpus, -i (*f.*).
Orosius, Orōsius, -ii (*m.*).
Orpheus, Orphēus, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*); *of or belonging to Orpheus*, Orphēus, -a, -um, *and* Orphicus, -a, -um.
Orphidius, Orphīdius, -ii (*m.*).
Orphitus, Orphītus, -i (*m.*).
Orphne, Orphne, -es (*f.*).
Orsilochus, Orsilŏchus, -i (*m.*).
Orsinus, Orsinus, -i (*m.*).
Orthobula, Orthŏbūla, -æ (*f.*).
Orthosia, Orthōsia, -æ (*f.*).
Orthrus, Orthrus, -i (*m.*).
Ortiagon, Ortiagon, -onis (*m.*).
Ortona, Ortōna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ortona*, Ortonensis, -e.
Ortygia, Ortygia, -æ, *and* Ortygie, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ortygia, Ortygian*, Ortygius, -a, -um.
Osaces, Osāces, -is (*m.*).
Osca, Osca, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Osca*, Oscensis, -e.
Osci, the, Osci, -orum (*m.*); *Oscan*, Oscus, -a, -um.
Oscar, Oscarus, -i (*m.*).
Oscus, Oscus, -i (*m.*).
Osdroene, Osdroēne, -es, *and* Osdroēna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Osdroene*, Osdroēnus, -a, -um.
Osero, Absōrus, -i (*f.*).
Osi, the, Osi, -orum (*m.*).
Osii, the, Osii, -orum (*m.*).
Osinius, Osinius, -ii (*m.*).
Osiris, Osiris, -is *and* -idis (*m.*).
Osismii, the, Osismii, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Osismii*, Osismicus, -a, -um.
Osmund, Osmundus, -i (*m.*).
Osphagus, the, Osphăgus, -i (*m.*).
Ossa (*Mount*), Ossa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ossa*, Ossæus, -a, -um.
Ossuna, Genua, -æ (*f.*), Ursorum.
Ostanes, Ostānes, -is (*m.*).
Ostend, Ostenda, -æ (*f.*).
Ostia, Ostia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ostia*, Ostiensis, -e.
Ostorius, Ostorius, -ii (*m.*).
Ostrogoths, the, Ostrogothi, -orum (*m.*).
Oswald, Oswaldus, -i (*m.*).
Otacilius, Otacĭlius, -ii (*m.*).
Otho, Otho, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Otho*, Othoniānus, -a, -um.
Othrys (*Mount*), Othrys, -yos *or* -yis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Othrys*, Othrysius, -a, -um.
Othus, Othus, -i (*m.*).
Otranto, Hydruntum, -i (*n.*), q. v., *and* Hydrus, -untis (*f.*).
Otricoli, Ocrĭcŭlum, -i (*n.*), q. v.
Otris, Otris, -is (*f.*).
Otto, Otho, -ōnis (*m.*).
Otus, Otus, -i (*m.*).
Ouessant, Uxantis, -is (*f.*).
Ovetum, Ovētum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Ovetum*, Ovetānus, -a, -um.
Ovia, Ovia, -æ (*f.*).
Ovid, Ovidius, -ii (*m.*).
Oviedo, Ovētum, -i (*n.*), q. v.
Ovinius, Ovinius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Ovinius*, Ovinius, -a, -um.
Ovius, Ovius, -ii (*m.*).
Owen, Audonenus, -i, *and* Eugĕnius, -ii (*m.*).
Oxathres, Oxathres, -is (*m.*).
Oxford, Oxonia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Oxford*, Oxoniensis, -e.
Oxiæ, Oxiæ, -arum (*f.*), Insulæ.
Oxiones, the, Oxiones, -um (*m.*).
Oxus, the, Oxus, -i (*m.*).
Oxyartes, Oxyartes, -is (*m.*).
Oxydracæ, the, Oxydracæ, -arum (*m.*).
Oxyrrynchus, Oxyrrynchus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Oxyrrynchus*, Oxyrrynchītes, -æ (*masc. adj.*).
Ozolæ, the, Ozŏlæ, -arum (*m.*).
Ozomene, Ozōmēnē, -es (*f.*).

P.

Pacarius, Pacarius, -ii (*m.*).
Pacatus, Pācātus, -i (*m.*).
Paccius, Paccius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Paccius*, Pacciānus, -a, -um.
Pacensis, v. *Pax*.
Pachynum, Pachȳnum, -i (*n.*), *and* Pachȳnus, -i (*f.*); *Greek form*, Pachȳnos, -i (*f.*).
Pacilius, Pacilius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Pacilius*, Pacilĭānus, -a, -um.
Pacilus, Pacilus, -i (*m.*).
Paconius, Pacōnius, -ii (*m.*).
Pacorus, Pacōrus, -i (*m.*).
Pactius, Pactius, -ii (*m.*).
Pactolus, the, Pactōlus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to the Pactolus*, Pactōlis, -idis (*fem. adj.*).
Pactumeius, Pactumeius, -ii (*m.*).
Pactye, Pactye, -es (*f.*).
Paculla, Paculla, -æ (*f.*).
Pacuvius, Pācŭvius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Pacuvius*, Pacŭviānus, -a, -um.
Paderborn, Paderborna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Paderborn*, Paderbornensis, -e.
Padua, Patavium, -ii (*n.*), q. v.
Padus, *the*, Padus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to the Padus or Po*, Pādānus, -a, -um; *dwellers on the Po*, Padāni, -orum (*m.*).
Padusa, the, Padūsa, -æ (*f.*).
Pæan, Pæan, -ānis (*m.*).
Pæmani, the, Pæmāni, -orum (*m.*).
Pænula, Pænula, -æ (*m.*).
Pæon, Pæon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Pæon*, Pæōnius, -a, -um.
Pæŏnes, the, Pæŏnes, -um (*m.*); *the country of the Pæones, Pæonia*, Pæŏnia, -æ (*f.*); *Pæonian*, Pæōnius, -a, -um; *and pecul. fem.*, Pæŏnis, -idis.
Pæonius, Pæōnius, -ii (*m.*).
Pæstum, Pæstum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Pæstum*, Pæstānus, -a, -um.
Pætina, Pætīna, -æ (*f.*).
Pætus, Pætus, -i (*m.*).
Pæzon, Pæzon, -ontis (*m.*).
Pagæ, Pagæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pagæ*, Pagæus, -a, -um.
Pagasæ, Pāgāsæ, -arum, *and* Pagasa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pagasæ*, Pagasæus, -a, -um, *and* Pagāsĭcus, -a, -um.
Palæmon, Palæmon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Palæmon*, Palæmōnius, -a, -um.
Palæno, Palæno, -ûs (*f.*).
Palæovouni, Helicon, -ōnis (*m.*), q. v.
Palæpaphos, Palæpaphos *or* -phus, -i (*f.*).
Palæphatus, Palæphātus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Palæphatus*, Palæphatius, -a, -um.
Palæste, Palæste, -es (*f.*).
Palæstina, v. *Palestine*.
Palætyrus, Palætyrus, -i (*f.*).
Palamēdes, Palamēdes, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Palamedes*, Palamēdēus, -a, -um; Palamēdicus, -a, -um; *and* Palamēdiācus, -a, -um.
Palatine (*Mount*), Palātīnus, -i (*m.*), Mons, Palātium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to the Palatine Mount*, Palātīnus, -a, -um.
Palermo, Panormus, -i (*f.*), q. v.
Pales, Pāles, -is (*f.*); *of or relating to Pales*, Palīlis, -e.
Palestine, Palæstīna, -æ *and* -ine, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Palestine*, Palæstīnus, -a, -um, *and* (*late*) Palæstinensis, -e.
Palestrina, Præneste, -is (*n.*), q. v.
Palfurius, Palfurius, -ii (*m.*).
Palibrothra, Palibothra *or* Palimbothra, -æ (*f.*).
Palici, the, Palīci, -orum (*m.*).
Palinuro (*Cape*), Palinūrum, -i (*n.*), Promontorium.
Palinurus, Palīnūrus, -i (*m.*).
Palla, Palla, -æ (*m.*).
Palladius, Palladius, -ii (*m.*).
Pallanteum, Pallantēum, -i (*n.*); *of or relating to Pallas*, Pallantēus, -a, -um.
Pallas, Pallas, -ādis (*f.*), *appellation of Minerva*; *of or relating to Pallas*, Pallādius, -a, -um.—2. Pallas, -antis (*m.*), *a man's name*; *of or relating to Pallas*, Pallantius, -a, -um, *and* Pallantēus, -a, -um; *daughter or female descendant of Pallas*, Pallantias, -ādis, *and* Pallantis, -idis (*f.*).
Pallene, Pallēne, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging*

to Pallene, Pallenean, Pallenæus, -a, -um, *and* Pallenensis, -e.

Palma, Palma, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Palma*, Palmensis, -e.

Palms (Island of), Palmaria, -æ (*f.*), Insula.

Palmyra, Palmyra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Palmyra*, Palmyrēnus, -a, -um.

Paltus, Paltus, -i (*f.*).

Palumbus, Palumbus, -i (*m.*).

Pamisus, Pamīsus, -i (*m.*).

Pammenes, Pammēnes, -is (*m.*).

Pampeluna, Pampelo, -onis (*f.*); Pampelōna, -æ (*f.*).

Pamphila, Pamphīla, -æ (*f.*).

Pamphilus, Pamphīlus, -i (*m.*).

Pamphylia, Pamphylia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pamphylia, Pamphylian*, Pamphylius, -a, -um, *and* (*late*) Pamphȳlus, -a, -um.

Pan, Pan, -ānos *or* -ānis (*m.*).

Panacea, Panācēa, -æ (*f.*).

Panacra, Panacra, -æ (*f.*).

Panænus, Panænus, -i (*m.*).

Panætius, Panætius, -ii (*m.*).

Panætolium, Panætōlium, -ii (*n.*); *of or relating to the Panætolium*, Panætōlicus, -a, -um.

Panaretus, Panarētus, -i (*m.*).

Panchaia, Panchaia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Panchaia*, Panchæus, -a, -um; Panchāicus, -a, -um; *and* Panchaïus, -a, -um.

Panda, Panda, -æ (*f.*).

Pandæ, the, Pandæ, -arum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Pandæ*, Pandæus, -a, -um.

Pandana, Pandana, -æ (*f.*).

Pandarus, Pandārus, -i (*m.*).

Pandataria, Pandatāria, -æ (*f.*).

Pandion, Pandīon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Pandion*, Pandīonius, -a, -um.

Pandora, Pandōra, -æ (*f.*).

Pandosia, Pandosia, -æ (*f.*).

Pandrosos, Pandrōsos, -i (*f.*).

Pangæus (Mount), Pangæus, -i (*m.*), *and* Pangæa, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Mount Pangæus*, Pangæus, -a, -um.

Panionium, Panīonium, -ii (*n.*); *of or relating to the Panionium*, Paniōnius, -a, -um.

Pannicus, Pannicus, -i (*m.*).

Pannonia, Pannōnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Pannonia, Pannonian*, Pannōnicus, -a, -um, *and* Pannōnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Pannōnis, -idis.

Panope, Pānōpe, -es, *and* Panopēa, -æ (*f.*).

Panopeus, Panopeūs, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*).

Panopolis, Pānōpōlis, -is (*f.*); *of or relating to Panopolis*, Panopōlites, -æ (*masc. adj.*).

Panormus, Panormus *or* Panhormus, -i (*f.*); Panormum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Panormus*, Panormitānus, -a, -um.

Pansa, Pansa, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Pansa*, Pansiānus, -a, -um.

Pantagias, the, Pantagias, -æ (*m.*).

Pantaleon, Pantaleon, -ontis (*m.*).

Pantanus, Pantānus, -i (*m.*).

Pantheon, Pantheon *or* Pantheum, -i (*n.*).

Pantheus, Panthēus, -i (*m.*).

Panthius, Panthius, -ii (*m.*).

Panthus, Panthus (*contracted from* Panthous), -i, *voc.* -u (*m.*); *son of Panthus*, Panthoïdes, -æ (*m.*).

Panticapæum, Panticāpæum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Panticapæum*, Panticapensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Panticapæum*, Panticāpæi, -orum (*m.*).

Pantilius, Pantilius, -ii (*m.*).

Pantolabus, Pantolabus, -i (*m.*).

Panurgus, Panurgus, -i (*m.*).

Panyasis, Panyasis, -is (*m.*).

Panysus, the, Panysus, -i (*m.*).

Paphlagonia, Paphlagōnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Paphlagonia, Paphlagonian*, Paphlagōnius, -a, -um; *the Paphlagonians*, Paphlagōnes, -um (*m.*).

Paphnutius, Paphnutius, -ii (*m.*).

Paphos, Paphos *or* Paphus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Paphos, Paphian*, Paphius, -a, -um.

Paphus, Paphus, -i (*m.*).

Papia, Papia, -æ (*f.*).

Papilus, Papilus, -i (*m.*).

Papinian, Papiniānus, -i (*m.*).

Papinius, Papinius, -ii (*m.*).

Papinus, Papīnus, -i (*m.*).

Papirian, Papirianus, -i (*m.*).

Papirius, Papirius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Papirius*, Papirius, -a, -um, *and* Papiriānus, -a, -um.

Papius, Papius, -ii (*m.*).

Papus, Papus, -i (*m.*).

Parada, Parada, -æ (*f.*).

Paradise, Paradisus, -i (*m.*).

Parætacenē, Parætācēnē, -es (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Parætacene*, Parætācēni, -orum (*m.*).

Parætonium, Parætōnium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Parætonium*, Parætōnius, -a, -um.

Paralus, Paralus, -i (*m.*).

Parcæ, Parcæ, -arum (*f.*).

Parenzo, Parentium, -ii (*n.*).

Parhedrus, Parhedrus, -i (*m.*).

Paris, Paris, -idis, *acc.* -idem, -in, *or* -im (*m.*), *a man's name.*

Paris (city), Lutetia, -æ (*f.*), Parisiorum; Parisii, -orum (*m.*); *the Parisians*, Parisii, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to Paris, Parisian*, Parisiācus, -a, -um.

Parium, Parium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Parium*, Pariānus, -a, -um.

Parma, Parma, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Parma*, Parmānus, -a, -um, *and* Parmensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Parma*, Parmenses, -ium (*m.*).

Parmenides, Parmēnides, -is (*m.*).

Parmenio, Parmēnio, -ōnis (*m.*).

Parmeniscus, Parmēniscus, -i (*m.*).

Parnassus (Mount), Parnassus *or* Parnāsus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Parnassus, Parnassian*, Parnassius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Parnassis, -idis.

Parnes (Mount), Parnes, -ēthis (*m.*).

Paropamisus, Paropamīsus, -i (*m.*); *the dwellers on the Paropamisus*, Paropamīsadæ, -arum, *and* Paropamīsii, -orum (*m.*).

Parorēa, Parorēa, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Parorea*, Paroreātæ, -arum (*m.*).

Paros, Pāros *and* Pārus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Paros, Parian*, Parius, -a, -um.

Parparus (Mount), Parparus, -i (*m.*).

Parrhasia, Parrhasia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Parrhasia, Parrhasian*, Parrhasius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Parrhasis, -idis (*poet. for* Arcadian).

Parrhasius, Parrhāsius, -ii (*m.*).

Parthalis, Parthalis, -is (*f.*).

Parthaon, Parthāon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Parthaon*, Parthāōnius, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Parthaon*, Parthāōnides, -æ (*m.*).

Parthenie, Parthēnie, -es (*f.*).

Parthenii, the, Parthēnii, -orum (*m.*).

Parthenium, Parthēnium *or* Parthenion, -ii (*n.*), Promontorium.

Parthenius (Mount), Parthēnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Mount Parthenius*, Parthēnius, -a, -um.

Parthenius, Parthēnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Parthenius*, Partheniānus, -a, -um.

Parthenon, Parthēnon, -ōnis (*m.*).

Parthenopæus, Parthēnopæus, -i (*m.*).

Parthenope, Parthēnope, -es (*f.*); *of or relating to Parthenope*, Parthēnopēius, -a, -um.

Parthenopolis, Parthēnopōlis, -is (*f.*).

Parthia, Parthia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Parthia, Parthian*, Parthius, -a, -um, *and* Parthus, -a, -um; *the Parthians*, Parthi, -orum (*m.*).

Parthum, Parthum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Parthum*, Parthīnus, -a, -um.

Parthusi, the, Parthusi, -orum (*m.*).

Paryadres (Mount), Paryadres, -æ (*m.*).

Pasargadæ, Pasargadæ, -arum (*f.*).

Pasias, Pasias, -æ (*m.*).

Pasiphaë, Pāsiphaë, -es, *and* Pasiphaa, -æ (*f.*); *daughter of Pasiphaë*, Pasiphāēius, -æ (*f.*).

Pasiteles, Pāsitēles, -is (*m.*).

Pasithea, Pasithea, -æ, *and* Pasithēe, -es (*f.*).

Pasitigris, the, Pasitigris, -idis *or* -is (*m.*).

Passalæ, the, Passalæ, -arum (*m.*).

Passaro, Passaro, -ōnis (*f.*).

Passau, Passavium, -ii (*n.*).

Passerinus, Passerīnus, -i (*m.*).

Passienus, Passiēnus, -i (*m.*).

Passy, Paciacum, -i (*n.*).

Pastillus, Pastillus, -i (*m.*).

Pastona, Pastona, -æ (*f.*).

Patale, Patale, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Patale*, Patalius, -a, -um.

Patami, the, Patami, -orum (*m.*).

Patara, Patara, -æ (*f.*) *and* -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Patara*, Pataræus, -a, -um, *and* Pataricus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Patārēus, -eos *or* -ei; *pecul. fem.*, Patarēis, -idis; *the inhabitants of Patara*, Patārāni, -orum (*m.*).

Patavium, Patavium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Patavium*, Patavīnus, -a, -um.

Paterculus, Paterculus, -i (*m.*).

Pateria, Pateria, -æ (*f.*).

Paterninus, Paternīnus, -i (*m.*).

Paternus, Paternus, -i (*m.*).

Patience, Patientia, -æ (*f.*).

Patina, Patina, -æ (*m.*).

Patino, Patmos, -i (*f.*).

Patiscus, Patiscus, -i (*m.*).

Patmos, Patmos *or* Patmus, -i (*f.*).

Patræ, Patræ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Patræ*, Patrensis, -e.

Patricius, Patricius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Patricius*, Patriciānus, -a, -um.

Patrobas, Patrobas, -æ (*m.*).

Patrobius, Patrobius, -ii (*m.*).

Patrocles, Patrocles, -is (*m.*).

Patroclus, Patroclus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to* (*a*) *Patroclus*, Patrocliānus, -a, -um.

Patro, Patro, -ōnis (*m.*).

Patulcius, Patulcius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Patulcius*, Patulciānus, -a, -um.

Pau, Palum, -i (*n.*).

Paul, Paullus *or* Paulus, -i (*m.*).

Paulla, Paulla, -æ (*f.*).

Paullina, Paullīna, -æ (*f.*).

Paullinus, Paullīnus, -i (*m.*).

Paullus, Paullus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Paullus*, Paullīanus, -a, -um.

Paullulus, Paullūlus, -i (*m.*).

Pausanias, Pausanias, -æ (*m.*).

Pausias, Pausias, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Pausias*, Pausiācus, -a, -um.

Pausilypus (Mount), Pausilypum, -i (*n.*), *and* Pausilypus, -i (*m.*), Mons.

Pausistratus, Pausistrātus, -i (*m.*).

Pavia, Ticinum, -i (*n.*), q. v.

Pavo, Pāvo, -onis (*m.*).

Pax, Pax, -ācis (*f.*), Julia (*a town*); *of or belonging to Pax (Julia)*, Pacensis, -e.

Paxæa, Paxæa, -æ (*f.*).

Pedanius, Pedānius, -ii (*m.*).

Pedasum, Pedāsum, -i, *and* Pedasa, -orum (*n.*).

Pedasus, Pedāsus, -i (*f.*).

Pedianus, Pediānus, -i (*m.*).

Pedius, Pēdius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Pedius*, Pedius, -a, -um.

Pedo, Pedo, -ōnis (*m.*).

Peducæus, Peducæus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Peducæus*, Peducæānus, -a, -um.

Pedum, Pedum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Pedum*, Pedānus, -a, -um.

Pegasus, Pēgasus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Pegasus, Pegasean*, Pegasēus, -a, -um; Pegasēius, -a, -um; *and* Pegasius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Pegāsis, -idis.

Pegu, Berynga, -æ (*f.*).

Pekin, Pequīnum, -i (*n.*).

Pelagius, Pelagius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Pelagius*, Pelagiānus, -a, -um; *the Pelagians*, Pelagiāni, -orum (*m.*).

Pelagon, Pelagon, -ōnis (*m.*).

Pelagones, the, Pelagones, -um (*m.*); *the country of the Pelagones*, Pelagonia, -æ (*f.*).

Pelasgi, the, Pelasgi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Pelasgi, Pelasgic*, Pelasgus, -a, -um, *and* Pelasgius, -a, -um; *the land of the Pelasgi*, Pelasgia, -æ, *and* Pelasgis, -idis (*f.*).

Pelethronius, Pelethrōnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Pelethronius*, Pelethrōnius, -a, -um.

Peleus, Pelēus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*); *of or relating to Peleus*, Pelēius, -a, -um; *son of Peleus*, Pelīdes, -æ (*m.*).

Pelias, Pēlias, -æ (*m.*); *daughter of Peliae*, Pēlias, -adis (*f.*).

Pelides, v. *Peleus.*

Peligni, the, Peligni, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Peligni*, Pelignus, -a, -um.

Pelignus, Pelignus, -i (*m.*).

Pelion (Mount), Pēlion, -ii (*n.*); Pēlios, -ii (*m.*); *and* Pelius Mons; *of or relating to Mount Pelion*, Pēlius, -a, -um, *and* Peliacus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Pēlias, -adis.

Pelium, Pelium, -ii (*n.*).

Pella, Pella, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pella, Pellæan*, Pellæus, -a, -um.
Pellenæus (*Mount*), Pellenæus, -i (*m.*).
Pellendŏnes, the, Pellendŏnes, -um (*m.*).
Pellene, Pellēnē, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pellene*, Pellēnæus, -a, -um, *and* Pellēnensis, -e.
Pellio, Pellio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Pelopea, Pelopēa, -æ (*f.*).
Pelopidas, Pelopidas, -æ (*m.*).
Peloponnesus, Peloponnēsus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesian*, Peloponnēsius, -a, -um; Peloponnēsiăcus, -a, -um; *and* (*late*) Peloponnensis, -e.
Pelops, Pēlops, -ŏpis (*m.*); *of or relating to Pelops*, Pēlŏpēus, -a, -um; Pelopēius, -a, -um; *and* Pēlŏpius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Pelopēĭas, -ădis, *and* Pelopēis, -ĭdis; *son or descendant of Pelops*, Pelŏpīdes, -æ (*m.*); *usually in plural, the Pelopidæ*, Pelŏpĭdæ, -arum (*m.*).
Pelorus, Pelōrus, -i (*m.*), *and* Pelōrum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Pelorus, Pelorian*, Pelōrītānus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Pelōrĭas, -ădis, *and* Pelōris, -ĭdis.
Pelusium, Pēlūsium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Pelusium, Pelusian*, Pēlūsius, -a, -um; Pelusiăcus, -a, -um; *and* Pelusiānus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Pelusiōtes *or* -ōta, -æ (*an inhabitant of Pelusium*).
Peneleus, Pēnēleus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*).
Penelope, Pēnēlŏpa, -æ, *or* Penelope, -es (*f.*); *of or relating to Penelope*, Penelopæus, -a, -um.
Penestia, Penestia, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Penestia*, Penestæ, -arum (*m.*).
Penēus, the, Pēnēus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to the Peneus*, Penēus, -a, -um, *and* Pēnēĭus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Penēis, -ĭdos.
Pennine (*Alps*), Pennīnæ Alpes (*f.*), v. *Alps; of or relating to the Pennine Alps, Pennine*, Pennīnus, -a, -um.
Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania, -æ (*f.*); *Pennsylvanian*, Pennsylvanius, -a, -um.
Pennus, Pennus, -i (*m.*).
Pentadius, Pentādius, -ii (*m.*).
Pentapolis, Pentăpŏlis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pentapolis*, Pentăpŏlitānus, -a, -um.
Pentedactylos (*Mount*), Taÿgētus, -i (*m.*).
Pentelicus (*Mount*), Pentēlicus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Mount Pentelicus*, Pentēlicus, -a, -um, *and* Pentēlensis, -e.
Penthesilea, Penthēsilēa, -æ (*f.*).
Pentheus, Penthēus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*); *of or belonging to Pentheus*, Penthēus, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Pentheus*, Penthīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Pentri, the, Pentri, -orum (*m.*).
Peparethus, Pēpărēthus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Peparethus*, Peparethius, -a, -um.
Pera, Chrysocĕras, -ātis (*n.*).
Peræa, Peræa, -æ (*f.*).
Percival, Percivallus, -i (*m.*).
Percote, Percōte, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Percote*, Percōtius, -a, -um.
Perdiccas, Perdiccas, -æ (*m.*).
Perdix, Perdix, -īcis (*m.*).
Peregrine, Peregrīnus, -i (*m.*).
Perenna, Perenna, -æ (*f.*).
Perennis, Perennis, -is (*m.*).
Perga, Perga, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Perga*, Pergæus, -a, -um, *and* Pergensis, -e.
Pergamus, Pergăma, -orum; Pergămum, -i (*n.*); *and* Pergămus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pergamus*, Pergămēnus, -a, -um, *and* Pergămeus, -a, -um.
Pergus, Pergus, -i (*m.*).
Periander, Periander, -dri, *and* Periandrus, -i (*m.*).
Peribomius, Peribomius, -ii (*m.*).
Pericles, Pericles, -is (*and sometimes* -i) (*m.*).
Periclymenus, Periclўmēnus, -i (*m.*).
Perigord, Petricoriensis regio (*f.*).
Perigueux, Petricorium, -ii (*n.*).
Perilaus, Perilāus, -i (*m.*).
Perilla, Perilla, -æ (*f.*).
Perillius, Perillius, -ii (*m.*).
Perillus, Perillus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Perillus*, Perillēus, -a, -um.
Perimede, Perimēde, -es (*f.*); *Perimēdēan*, Perimēdēus, -a, -um.
Perimele, Perimēle, -es (*f.*).
Perinthus, Perinthus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Perinthus, Perinthian*, Perinthius, -a, -um.
Periphanes, Perĭphănes, -is (*m.*).
Periphas, Periphas, -antis (*m.*).
Periphetes, Periphētes, -æ (*m.*).
Permessus, the, Permessus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to the Permessus*, Permessius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Permessis, -ĭdis.
Pernambuco, Fernambocum, -i (*n.*).
Pero, Pēro, -ūs (*f.*).
Perolla, Perolla, -æ (*f.*).
Perouse, Perusa, -æ (*f.*).
Perpenna, Perpenna, -æ (*m.*).
Perperene, Perpērēnē, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Perperene*, Perpĕrēnus, -a, -um.
Perperna, Perperna, -æ (*m.*).
Perpignan, Perpiniānum, -i (*n.*).
Perrhæbi, the, Perrhæbi, -orum (*m.*); *the country of the Perrhæbi*, Perrhæbia, -æ (*f.*); *Perrhæbian*, Perrhæbius, -a, -um.
Persa, Persa, -æ (*m.*).—2. (*f.*) *a woman's name; daughter of Persa*, Persēis, -ĭdis (*f.*).
Persæus, Persæus, -i (*m.*).
Persephone, v. *Proserpina.*
Persepolis, Persēpŏlis, -is (*f.*).
Perses, Perses, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Perses*, Persēius, -a, -um, *and* Persēus, -a, -um; *daughter of Perses*, Persēis, -ĭdis (*f.*).
Perseus, Persēus, -eos *or* -ei (*m*); *of or relating to Perseus*, Persēĭus, -a, -um, *and* Persēus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Persēis, -ĭdis.
Persia, Persis, -ĭdis (*f.*); Persia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Persia, Persian*, Persicus, -a, -um, *and* (*late*) Persēus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Persis, -ĭdis; *a Persian*, Persa *and* Perses, -æ (*m.*); *the Persians*, Persæ, -arum (*m.*).
Persicus, Persĭcus, -i (*m.*), *an appellative; of or relating to Persicus*, Persiciānus, -a, -um.
Persis, v. *Persia.*
Persius, Persius, -ii (*m.*).
Perth, Fanum St. Joannis ad Tavum; Perthum, -i (*n.*).
Pertinax, Pertinax, -ācis (*m.*).
Peru, Peruvia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Peru*, Peruviānus, -a, -um.
Perugia, } Pērūsia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belong-*
Perusia, } *ing to Perusia, Perusian*, Pērūsĭnus, -a, -um.
Pesaro, Pisaurum, -i (*n.*), q. v.
Pescara, Aternum, -i (*n.*).
Pescara, the, Aternus, -i (*m.*).
Pescennius, Pescennius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Pescennius*, Pescenniānus, -a, -um.
Pessinus, Pessīnus, -untis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pessinus*, Pessinuntius, -a, -um, *and* (*late*) Pessinunticus, -a, -um.
Pesth, Pessium, -ii (*n.*).
Pesti, Pæstum, -i (*n.*), q. v.
Petale, Petale, -es (*f.*).
Petavio, Petavio, -ōnis (*f.*); *of Petavio*, Petavionensis, -e.
Peter, Petrus, -i (*m.*).
Peterborough, Petuaria, -æ (*f.*); Petroburgum, -i (*n.*).
Petersburg, St., Petropŏlis, -is (*f.*).
Peterwardein, Acimincum, -i (*n.*).
Petilia, Petīlia, -æ (*f.*); *of Petilia, Petilian*, Petīlīnus, -a, -um.
Petilium, Petīlium, -ii (*n.*).
Petilius, Petīlius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Petilius, Petilian*, Petīlius, -a, -um, *and* Petīliānus, -a, -um.
Petosiris, Petōsīris, -ĭdis (*m.*).
Petra, Petra, æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Petra*, Petræus, -a, -um, *and* (*late*) Petrensis, -e; *pecul. masc.*, Petrītes, -æ.
Petræa, Petræa, -æ (*f.*), Arabia; *of Arabia Petræa*, Petræus, -a, -um.
Petreius, Petreius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Petreius*, Petreiānus, -a, -um.
Petrinæ, Petrīnæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Petrinæ*, Petrīnus, -a, -um.
Petro, Petro, -ōnis (*m.*).
Petrocorii, the, Petrōcōrii, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Petrocorii*, Petrōcōrĭcus, -a, -um.
Petronia, Petrōnia, -æ (*f.*).
Petronius, Petrōnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Petronius, Petronian*, Petronius, -a, -um, *and* Petroniānus, -a, -um.
Petrus, v. *Peter.*
Pettalus, Pettālus, -i (*m.*).
Peuce, Peuce, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Peuce*, Peucēnus, -a, -um.
Peucestes, Peucestes, -is (*m.*).
Peucetia, Peucētia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Peucetia, Peucetian*, Peucetius, -a, -um.
Phacium, Phacium, -ii (*n.*).
Phæacia, Phæācia, -æ (*f.*); *the Phæacians*, Phæāces, -um (*m.*); *in sing.*, Phæax, -ācis; *Phæacian*, Phæācius, -a, -um, *and* Phæācus, -a, -um.
Phædimus, Phædīmus, -i (*m.*).
Phædo, Phædo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Phædra, Phædra, -æ (*f.*).
Phædria, Phædria *or* Phædrias, -æ (*m.*).
Phædrus, Phædrus, -i (*m.*).
Phæneas, Phæneas, -æ (*m.*).
Phæocomes, Phæocōmes, -æ (*m.*).
Phæstum, Phæstum, -i (*n.*); Phæstus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Phæstum*, Phæstius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Phæstias, -ădis.
Phaëthon, Phaëthon, -ontis (*m.*); *of or relating to Phaëthon*, Phaëthontius, -a, -um, *and* Phaëthontēus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Phaëthontias, -ădis, *and* Phaëthontis, -ĭdis.
Phaëthusa, Phaëthūsa, -æ (*f.*).
Phalæcus, Phalæcus, -i (*m.*).
Phalangius, Phalangius, -ii (*m.*).
Phalanna, Phalanna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Phalanna*, Phalannæus, -a, -um.
Phalantus, Phalantus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Phalantus*, Phalantēus, -a, -um, *and* Phalantīnus, -a, -um.
Phalara, Phalăra, -orum (*n.*).
Phalaris, Phălăris, -ĭdis, *acc.* -idem *or* -in (*m.*).
Phalasarne, Phalāsarne, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Phalasarne*, Phalasarnēus, a, um.
Phalasia, Phalāsia, -ae (*f.*).
Phaleg, Phaleg, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Phalerum, Phalērum, -i, *and* Phalēra, -ōrum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Phalerum*, Phalērĭcus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Phalērēus, -eos *or* -ei.
Phalerion, Phalerion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Phalerus, Phalērus, -i (*m.*).
Phalesina, Phalesina, -ae (*f.*).
Phaliscus, Phaliscus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Phaliscus*, Phaliscus, -a, -um.
Phaloria, Phaloria, -æ (*f.*).
Phamea, Phamea, -æ (*m.*).
Phanæ, Phanæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Phanæ*, Phanæus, -a, -um.
Phanagoria, Phanagoria, -æ (*f.*).
Phanias, Phanias, -æ (*m.*).
Phanote, Phanote, -es (*f.*).
Phanotea, Phanotēa, -æ (*f.*).
Phanuel, Phanuel, -ēlis (*m.*).
Phaon, Phaon, -ōnis (*m.*), *lover of Sappho.*—2. Phaon, -ontis (*m.*), *freedman of Nero.*
Pharæ, Pharæ, -ārum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pharæ*, Pharæus, -a, -um.
Pharaoh, Pharao *or* Pharaon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Pharasmanes, Pharasmanes, -is (*m.*).
Pharathon, Pharathon, -ōnis (*f.*); *an inhabitant of Pharathon*, Pharathōnītes, -æ (*m.*).
Pharisee, a, Pharisæus, -i (*m.*); *the Pharisees*, Pharisæi, -ōrum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Pharisees, Pharisaic*, Pharisæus, a, um, *and* Pharisaĭcus, -a, -um.
Pharmacusa, Pharmacusa, -æ (*f.*).
Pharnabazus, Pharnabazus, -i (*m.*).
Pharnăces, Pharnăces, -is (*m.*).
Pharnacia, Pharnācia, -æ (*f.*).
Pharos, Phăros *or* Phărus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pharos*, Phărius, -a, -um, *and* Phariăcus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Pharos*, Pharītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Pharsălus, Pharsălus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pharsalus, Pharsalian*, Pharsălicus, -a, um, *and* Pharsălius, -a, -um.
Pharus, v. *Pharos.*
Pharusii, the, Pharusii, -orum (*m.*).
Phasania, Phasania, -æ (*f.*).
Phaselis, Phasēlis, -ĭdis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Phaselis*, Phaselītes, -æ, -arum (*m.*).
Phasis, the, Phāsis, -is *and* -ĭdis (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Phasis*, Phāsiānus, -a, -um, *and* Phāsiacus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Phasias, -ădis, *and* Phasis, -ĭdis (*poet. for* Colchian).
Phatnitic, Phatniticus, -a, -um; *the Phatnitic mouth* (*of the Nile*), Phatniticum Ostium.

Phazania, Phazania, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Phazania*, Phazanius, -a, -um.
Pheca, Pheca, -æ (*f.*).
Phegeus, Phegēus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*); *of or belonging to Phegeus*, Phegēius, -a, -um; *daughter of Phegeus*, Phēgis, -idis (*f.*).
Phellus, Phellus, -i (*m.*).
Phellusa, Phellusa, -æ (*f.*).
Phemius, Phēmius, -ii (*m.*).
Phemonoë, Phemonoë, -es (*f.*).
Pheneus, Pheneus *or* Pheneos, -i (*f.*), *and* Pheneum, -i (*n.*); *the inhabitants of Pheneus*, Pheneātæ, -arum (*m.*).
Pheræ, Pheræ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pheræ, Pheræan*, Pheræus, -a, -um.
Phereclus, Phērēclus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Phereclus*, Phereclēus, -a, -um.
Pherecrates, Pherecrātes, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Pherecrates*, Pherecrātius, -a, -um.
Pherecydes, Pherecȳdes, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Pherecydes*, Pherecȳdēus, -a, -um.
Pheres, Pheres, -ētis (*m.*); *son of Pheres* Pheretiādes, -æ (*m.*).
Peretus, Pherētus, -i (*m.*).
Pherezæi, the, Pherezæi, -orum (*m.*).
Phiale, Phiāle, -es (*f.*).
Phidias, Phīdias, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Phidias*, Phīdiācus, -a, -um.
Phidippides, Phidippīdes, -is (*m.*).
Phidippus, Phidippus, -i (*m.*).
Phidon, Phīdon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Phidyle, Phīdȳle, -es (*f.*).
Phigellus, Phigellus, -i (*m.*).
Philadelphia, Philadelphia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Philadelphia, Philadelphian*, Philadelphēnus, -a, -um; *the Philadelphians*, Philadelphēni, -orum (*m.*).
Philadelphus, Philadelphus, -i (*m.*).
Philæ, Philæ, -arum (*f.*).
Philæni, Philæni, -orum *or* -ōn (*m.*).
Philænis, Philænis, -idis (*f.*).
Philænius, Philænius, -ii (*m.*).
Philænus, v. *Philæni*.
Philagrius, Philagrius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Philagrius*, Philagriānus, -a, -um.
Philammon, Philammon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Philarchus, Philarchus, -i (*m.*).
Philargyrus, Philargȳrus, -i (*m.*).
Phileas, Phileas, -æ (*m.*).
Philemenus, Philemēnus, -i (*m.*).
Philemon, Philēmon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Phileros, Phileros, -ōtis (*m.*).
Philesius, Philesius, -ii (*m.*).
Philetærus, Philetærus, -i (*m.*).
Philētas, Philētas, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Philetas*, Philetæus, -a, -um.
Philetes, Philētes, -æ (*m.*).
Philetus, Philētus, -i (*m.*).
Philibert, Philibertus, -i (*m.*).
Philinus, Philinus, -i (*m.*).
Philip, Philippus, -i (*m.*), q. v.
Philippa, Philippa, -æ (*f.*).
Philippeville, Philippōpōlis, -is (*f.*), q. v.
Philippi, Philippi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Philippi*, Philippēus, -a -um; Philippensis, -e; *and* Philippicus, -a, -um; *the Philippians*, Philippenses, -ium (*m.*).
Philippides, Philippides, -æ *or* -is (*m.*).
Philippōpōlis, Philippōpōlis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Philippopolis*, Philippōpōlitānus, -a, -um.
Philippus, Philippus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Philippus or Philip*, Philippicus, -a, -um, *and* Philippēus, -a, -um.
Philipsburg, Philippōpōlis, -is (*f.*), q. v.
Philiscus, Philiscus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Philiscus*, Philiscius, -a, -um.
Philistinēs, the, Philistæi, *and* Philistīni, -orum (*m.*); *the country of the Philistines*, Philistæa, -æ, *and* Philistiim, *indecl.* (*f.*); *Philistine*, Philistæus, -a, -um, *and* Philistinus, -a, -um.
Philistio, Philistio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Philistus, Philistus, -i (*m.*).
Phillyrides, v. *Philyra*.
Philo, Philo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Philocharis, Philocharis, -is (*m.*).
Philochorus, Philochōrus, -i (*m.*).
Philocles, Philōcles, -is (*m.*).
Philocrates, Philocrātes, -is (*m.*).
Philoctetes, Philoctētes, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Philoctetes*, Philoctētæus, -a, -um.
Philodamus, Philodāmus, -i (*m.*).
Philodemus, Philodēmus, -i (*m.*).
Philodorus, Philodōrus, -i (*m.*).
Philogenes, Philogēnes, -is (*m.*).
Philogonus, Philogōnus, -i (*m.*).
Philolaus, Philolāus, -i (*m.*).
Philomedes, Philomēdes, -is *or* -æ (*m.*).
Philomela, Philomēla, -æ (*f.*).
Philomelium, Philomelium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Philomelium*, Philomēliensis, -e.
Philomelus, Philomēlus, -i (*m.*).
Philometor, Philomētor, -oris (*m.*).
Philon, v. *Philo*.
Philonides, Philonides, -æ (*m.*).
Philonis, Philonis, -idis (*f.*).
Philopator, Philopātor, -oris (*m.*).
Philophron, Philophron, -ōnis (*m.*).
Philopœmen, Philopœmen, -ēnis (*m.*).
Philostratus, Philostrātus, -i (*m.*).
Philotas, Philotas, -æ (*m.*).
Philotera, Philotera, -æ (*f.*).
Philotes, Philotes, -æ (*m.*).
Philotimus, Philotimus, -i (*m.*).
Philoxenus, Philoxēnus, -i (*m.*).
Philus, Philus, -i (*m.*).
Philyra, Philyra, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Philyra*, Philyræus, -a, -um, *and* Philyrēius, -a, -um; *son of Philyra*, Philyrīdes (*poet.* Phillyr-), -æ (*m.*).
Philyrides, v. *foregoing*.
Phineas, Phineas, -æ (*m.*).
Phineus, Phinēus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*); *of or relating to Phineus*, Phinēus, -a, -um, *and* Phinēius, -a, -um; *son of Phineus*, Phīnīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Phinōpōlis, Phinōpōlis, -is (*f.*).
Phintia, Phintia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Phintia*, Phintiensis, -e.
Phintias, Phintias, -æ (*m.*).
Phison, the, Phison, -ōnis (*m.*).
Phlegethon, Phlegēthon, -ontis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Phlegethon*, Phlegethontēus, -a, -um, *and* Phlegēthontius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Phlegethontis, -idis.
Phlegon, Phlegon, -ontis (*m.*).
Phlegra, Phlegra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Phlegra*, Phlegræus, -a, -um.
Phlegræus, Phlegræus, -i (*m.*).
Phlegyas, Phlegyas, -æ (*m.*).
Phlius, Phlīus, -untis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Phlius, Phliasian*, Phlīāsius, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Phlius*, Phliuntii, -orum (*m.*).
Phlogis, Phlogis, -idis (*f.*).
Phobetor, Phobētor, -oris (*m.*).
Phoca, Phoca, -æ (*m.*).
Phocæa, Phocæa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Phocæa, Phocæan*, Phocāicus, -a, -um; Phocæus, -a, -um; *and* Phocæensis, -e; *pecul. fem.*, Phocaïs, -idis; *the inhabitants of Phocæa*, Phocæenses, -ium, *and* Phocæi, -orum (*m.*).
Phocas, Phocas, -æ (*m.*).
Phocion, Phocion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Phocis, Phocis, -idis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Phocis, Phocian*, Phocaïcus, -a, -um; Phocēus, -a, -um; *and* Phocensis, -e; *the Phocians*, Phocenses, -ium (*m.*).
Phocus, Phocus, -i (*m.*).
Phoda, Phoda, -æ (*f.*).
Phœbas, Phœbas, -ādis (*f.*).
Phœbe, Phœbe, -es (*f.*).
Phœbidas, Phœbidas, -æ (*m.*).
Phœbus, Phœbus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Phœbus*, Phœbēus, -a, -um; Phœbēius, -a, um; *and* Phœbiācus, -a, -um.
Phœnice, Phœnīce, -es (*f.*).
Phœnicia, Phœnīce, -es, *and* Phœnīcia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Phœnicia, Phœnician*, Phœnīcius, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Phœnix, -īcis; *pecul. fem.*, Phœnissa, -æ; *the Phœnicians*, Phœnīces, -um (*m.*).
Phœnicus, Phœnīcus, -untis (*f.*).
Phœnicusa, Phœnīcūsa, -æ (*f.*).
Phœnix, Phœnix, -īcis (*m.*).
Pholegandrus, Pholegandrus, -i (*f.*).
Pholoë (Mount), Pholoë, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pholoë*, Pholoëticus, -a, -um.
Pholus, Pholus, -i (*m.*).
Phorbas, Phorbas, -antis (*m.*).
Phorcus, Phorcus, -i, *or* Phorcys, -ȳos (*m.*); *daughter of Phorcus*, Phorcis, -idis (*f.*).
Phormio, Phormio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Phoroneus, Phorōnēus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*); *of or relating to Phoroneus*, Phorōnēus, -a, -um; *daughter or female descendant of Phoroneus*, Phorōnis, -idis (*f.*).
Phorontis, Phorontis, -idis (*f.*).
Photinus, Photīnus, -i (*m.*); *followers of Photinus*, Photiniāni, -orum (*m.*).
Photius, Photius, -ii (*m.*).
Phraates, Phraates *or* Phrahates, -æ (*m.*).
Phradmon, Phradmon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Phragandæ, Phragandæ, -arum (*f.*).
Phrahates, v. *Phraates*.
Phrixus, Phrixus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Phrixus*, Phrixēus, -a, -um.
Phrygia, Phrȳgia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Phrygia, Phrygian*, Phrygius, -a, -um; *the Phrygians*, Phryges, -um (*m.*); *in sing.*, Phryx, -ȳgis (*m.*).
Phryne, Phrȳne, -es (*f.*).
Phrynichus, Phrynīchus, -i (*m.*).
Phryx, the, Phryx, -ȳgis (*m.*).
Phthia, Phthīa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Phthia*, Phthius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Phthias, -ādis; *the territory of Phthia, Phthiōtis*, Phthiōtis, -idis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Phthiotis*, Phthiōticus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Phthia or Phthiotis*, Phthiōtæ, -arum (*m.*).
Phyaces, Phyāces, -æ (*m.*).
Phycari, the, Phycari, -orum (*m.*).
Phycus, Phycus, -untis (*m.*).
Phylace, Phylace, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Phylace*, Phylacēus, -a, -um, *and* Phylacēius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Phylacēis, -idis.
Phylarchus, Phylarchus, -i (*m.*).
Phylax, Phylax, -ācis (*m.*).
Phyle, Phȳle, -es (*f.*).
Phylleus, Phyllēus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*).
Phyllis, Phyllis, -idis (*f.*).
Phyllius, Phyllius, -ii (*m.*).
Phyllodoce, Phyllodōce, -es (*f.*).
Physcella, Physcella, -æ (*f.*).
Piacenza, Placentia, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Piava, the, Plāvis, -is (*m.*).
Picens, Picens, -entis (*m.*), v. *Picenum*.
Picentia, Picentia, -æ (*f.*).
Picenum, Picēnum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Picenum*, Picēnus, -a, -um; Pīcens, -entis (*adj.*); *and* Picentīnus -a, -um; *the Picentines*, Picentes, -ium (*m.*).
Pictavi, the, Pictāvi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Pictavi*, Pictāvicus, -a, -um, *and* Pictavus, -a, -um.
Pictones, the, Pictōnes, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Pictones*, Pictōnicus, -a, -um.
Picts, the, Picti, -orum (*m.*).
Pictor, Pictor -ōris (*m.*).
Picus, Pīcus, -i (*m.*).
Pidauro or Pithauro, Epidaurus, -i (*f.*), q. v.
Piedmont, Pedemontium, -ii (*n.*).
Pieria, Pīēria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pieria, Pierian*, Pīērius, a, um, *and* Pīēricus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Pieris, -idis, *especially in plural (of the Muses)*; *the Pierians*, Pīēres, -um (*m.*).
Pierus, Pīērus, -i (*m.*).
Pietola, Andes, -ium (*f.*).
Pilate, Pīlātus, -i (*m.*).
Pilia, Pilia, -æ (*f.*).
Pilius, Pīlius, -ii (*m.*).
Pilumnus, Pilumnus, -i (*m.*).
Pimplea, Pimplēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Pimplea, Pimplēan*, Pimplēus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Pimplēis, -idis, *and* Pimplias, -ādis; *esp. in pl. (for the Muses)*.
Pinara, Pinara, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Pinara*, Pinarītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Pinarius, Pinārius, -ii (*m.*); *usually in plural, the Pinarii*, Pinārii, -orum.
Pinarus, the, Pinārus -i (*m.*).
Pindar, Pindārus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Pindar, Pindaric*, Pindārīcus, -a, -um, *and (late)* Pindāreus, -a, -um.
Pindasus (Mount), Pindāsus, -i (*m.*).
Pindenissus, Pindenissus, -i (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Pindenissus*, Pindenissæ, -arum (*m.*).
Pindus (Mount), Pindus, -i (*m.*).
Pinnius, Pinnius, -ii (*m.*).
Pinus, Pīnus, -i (*m.*).
Piombino, Plumbinum, -i (*n.*).
Piperno, Privernum, -i (*n.*).
Pippa, Pippa, -æ (*f.*).
Piræus, Piræus, -i (*m.*); Pirææus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*); *and* Piræa, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Piræus*, Piræus, -a, -um.
Pirene, Pirēnē, -es (*f.*); *of Pirene, Pirenian*, Pirēnis, -idis (*fem. adj.*).
Pirithous, Pirithōus, -i (*m.*).
Pirusti, the, Pirusti, -orum (*m.*).
Pisa, Pisa, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Pisa*, Pisæus, -a, -um.—2. *the ancient* Pisæ, q. v.

Pisæ, } Pisæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging*
Pisa, } *to Pisæ, Pisan*, Pisæus, -a, -um, *and* Pisānus, -a, -um.
Pisander, Pisander, -dri (*m.*).
Pisatello, Rubicon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Pisaurum, Pisaurum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Pisaurum*, Pisaurensis, -e.
Pisaurus, the, Pisaurus, -i (*m.*).
Pisenor, Pisēnor, -ōris (*m.*).
Pisidia, Pisidia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pisidia, Pisidian*, Pisidicus, -a, -um; *the Pisidæ*, Pisidæ, -arum (*m.*).
Pisistratus, Pisistrātus, -i (*m.*); *son of Pisistratus*, Pisistrātides, -æ (*m.*).
Pisitheus, Pisitheus, -i (*m.*).
Piso, Pīso, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Piso*, Pisoniānus, -a, -um.
Pistoia, Pistōrium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Pistoia*, Pistoriensis, -e.
Pistus, Pistus, -i (*m.*).
Pitana, Pitāna, -æ, *and* Pitāne, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pitana*, Pitānæus, -a, -um.
Pitharatus, Pitharatus, -i (*m.*).
Pithecusa, Pithecūsa, -æ, *and* Pithecūsæ, -arum (*f.*).
Pitholaus, Pithōlāus, -i (*m.*).
Pitholeon, Pitholeon, -ontis (*m.*).
Pitinum, Pitinum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Pitinum*, Pitinas, -ātis (*adj.*).
Pittacus, Pittācus, -i (*m.*).
Pittheus, Pitthēus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*); *of or belonging to Pittheus*, Pitthēus *or* Pitthēius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Pitthēis, -idis.
Pituanius, Pituānius, -ii (*m.*).
Pitulum, Pitulum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Pitulum*, Pitulānus, -a, -um.
Pityusæ, the, Pityūsæ, -arum (*f.*).
Pius, Pius, -ii (*m.*).
Placentia, Plācentia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Placentia*, Plācentīnus, -a, -um.
Placia, Placia, -æ (*f.*).
Placideianus, Plācideiānus, -i (*m.*).
Placidia, Placidia, -æ (*f.*).
Placidus, Plācidus, -i (*m.*).
Plætorius, Plætorius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Plætorius, Plætorian*, Plætorius, -a, -um, *and* Plætoriānus, -a, -um.
Plaguleius, Plaguleius, -ii (*m.*).
Plaisance, Placentia, -æ (*f.*).
Planaria, Plānāria, -æ (*f.*).
Planasia, Planāsia, -æ (*f.*).
Plancina, Plancīna, -æ (*f.*).
Plancius, Plancius, -ii (*m.*).
Planctæ, Planctæ, -arum (*f.*).
Plancus, Plancus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Plancus*, Planciānus, -a, -um.
Planius, Planius, -ii (*m.*).
Platææ, Platææ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Platææ, Platæan*, Platæēus, -a, -um, *and* Platæensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Platææ*, Platæenses, -ium (*m.*).
Platea, Platēa, -æ (*f.*).
Plateæ, Plateæ, -arum (*f.*).
Plato, Plāto, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Plāto, Platonic*, Platōnicus, -a, -um; *the Platonists*, Platōnīci, -orum (*m.*).
Plator, Plator, -oris (*m.*).
Plautia, Plautia, -æ (*f.*).
Plautianus, Plautiānus, -i (*m.*).
Plautillus, Plautillus, -i (*m.*).
Plautius, Plautius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Plautius, Plautian*, Plautius, -a, -um.
Plautus, Plautus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Plautus*, Plautīnus, -a, -um, *and* Plautiānus, -a, -um.
Plavis, the, Plāvis, -is (*m.*).
Pleiad, a, Plēias, -ādis (*f.*); *the Pleiads*, Plēiādes, -um (*f.*).
Pleione, Plēione, -es (*f.*).
Pleminius, Plēminius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Pleminius*, Pleminiānus, -a, -um.
Plemmyrium, Plemmyrium, -ii (*n.*).
Plestia, Plestia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Plestia*, Plestīnus, -a, -um.
Pleumosii, the, Pleumosii *or* Pleumoxii, -orum (*m.*).
Pleuratus, Pleurātus -i (*m.*).
Pleuron, Pleuron, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pleuron*, Pleurōnius, -a, -um.
Plinius, Plinius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Pliny*, Plīnīānus, -a, -um.
Plinthius, Plinthius, -ii (*m.*).
Pliny, Plinius, -ii (*m.*), q. v.
Plisthenes, Plisthēnes, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Plisthenes*, Plisthenius, -a, -um; *son of Plisthenes*, Plisthēnides, -æ (*m.*).
Plistia, v. Plestia.
Plitendum, Plitendum, -i (*n.*).
Plocamus, Plōcāmus, -i (*m.*).
Plotæ, the, Plōtæ, -arum (*f.*), Insulæ.
Plotina, Plotīna, -æ (*f.*).
Plotinus, Plōtīnus, -i (*m.*).
Plotius, Plōtius, -ii (*m.*).
Plutarch, Plutarchus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Plutarch*, Plutarchēus, -a, -um.
Plutianus, Plutiānus, -i (*m.*).
Pluto, Plūto *or* Plūton, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Pluto, Plutonian*, Plūtōnius, -a, -um.
Plutus, Plūtus, -i (*m.*).
Pluvina, Pluvina, -æ (*f.*).
Plymouth, Tamarōpōlis, -is (*f.*); *Plymouth Sound*, Tamari Ostia.
Po, the, Pādus, -i (*m.*), q. v.; *Greek and poet.*, Eridānus, -i (*m.*).
Podalirius, Podalīrius, -ii (*m.*).
Podarce, Podarce, -es (*f.*).
Podarces, Podarces, -is (*m.*).
Pœas, Pœas, -antis (*m.*); *of or relating to Pœas*, Pœantius, -a, -um; *son of Pœas*, Pœantiādes, -æ (*m.*).
Pœcile, Pœcīle, -es (*f.*).
Pœni, the, v. *Carthage.*
Pœnius, Pœnius, -ii (*m.*).
Poitiers, Pictavium, -ii (*n.*).
Poitou, Ager Pictavicus *or* Pictōnicus; v. *Pictavi* and *Pictones.*
Pola, Pōla, -æ (*f.*), *a city*; *of or belonging to Pola*, Polensis, -e, *and* Pōlāticus, -a, -um.—2. (*m.*) *a man's name.*
Poland, Polonia, -æ (*f.*); *Polish*, Poloniensis, -e; *in classical Latin included in* Sarmatia, -æ (*f.*).
Poleas, Poleas, -æ (*m.*).
Polemarchus, Polemarchus, -i (*m.*).
Polemo, Polēmo *or* Polēmon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Polemo*, Polemōnēus, -a, -um, *and* Polemōniācus, -a, -um.
Polemocrates, Polemocrātes, -is (*m.*).
Policastro, Buxentum, -i (*n.*); *Gulf of Policastro*, Laïs, -i (*m.*) Sinus.
Policoro, Heraclēa, -æ (*f.*).
Poliorcetes, Poliorcētes, -æ (*m.*).
Polites, Pōlītes, -æ (*m.*).
Polla, Polla, -æ (*f.*).
Pollentia, } Pollentia, -æ (*f.*); *of or be-*
Pollenza, } *longing to Pollentia*, Pollentīnus, -a, -um.
Polles, Polles, -ētis (*m.*).
Pollio, Pollio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Pollius, Pollius, -ii (*m.*).
Pollutia, Pollutia, -æ (*f.*).
Pollux, Pollux, -ūcis (*m.*).
Polus, Pōlus, -i (*m.*).
Polusca, Polusca, -æ (*f.*).
Polyænus, Polyænus, -i (*m.*).
Polyaratus, Polyaratus, -i (*m.*).
Polybe, Polybe, -es (*f.*).
Polybetes, Pōlybētes, -æ (*m.*).
Polybius, Pōlybius, -ii (*m.*).
Polybus, Pōlybus, -i (*m.*).
Polycarp, Polycarpus, -i (*m.*).
Polycharmus, Polycharmus, -i (*m.*).
Polycles, Polycles, -is (*m.*).
Polycletus, Polyclētus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Polycletus*, Polyclētēus, -a, -um.
Polycrates, Polycrātes, -is (*m.*).
Polycratia, Polycrātia, -æ (*f.*).
Polydæmon, Polydæmon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Polydamas, Polydāmas, -antis (*m.*).
Polydectes, Polydectes, -æ (*m.*).
Polydector, Polydector, -ōris (*m.*).
Polydora, Polydōra, -æ (*f.*).
Polydorus, } Polydōrus, -i (*m.*); *of or re-*
Polydore, } *lating to Polydorus*, Polydorēus, -a, -um.
Polygnōtus, Polygnōtus, -i (*m.*).
Polyhymnia, Polyhymnia, -æ (*f.*).
Polyidus, Polyīdus, -i (*m.*).
Polymestor, Polymestor *or* Polymnestor, -ōris (*m.*).
Polymnus, Polymnus, -i (*m.*).
Polynices, Pōlynīces, -is (*m.*).
Polypemon, Polypēmon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Polyphemus, Polyphēmus, -i (*m.*).
Polyphontes, Polyphontes, -æ (*m.*).
Polypœtes, Polypœtes, -æ (*m.*).
Polyxena, Polyxēna, -æ, *or* Polyxēne, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Polyxena*, Polyxēnius, -a, -um.
Polyxenus, Polyxēnus, -i (*m.*).
Polyxo, Polyxo, -ūs (*f.*).
Pomerania, Pomerania, -æ (*f.*); *Pomerania*n, Pomerānus, -a, -um.
Pometia, Pomētia, -æ (*f.*); Pomētii, -orum (*m.*); *of Pometia, Pometian*, Pometīnus, -a, -um, *and* Pomētīnensis, -e.
Pomona, Pōmōna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pomona*, Pomōnālis, -e.
Pompeia, Pompeia, -æ (*f.*).
Pompeianus, Pompeiānus, -i (*m.*).
Pompeii, Pompeii, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Pompeii*, Pompeiānus, -a, -um.
Pompeiopōlis, Pompeiŏpōlis, -is (*f.*).
Pompeius, } Pompeius, -ii (*m.*); *of or re-*
Pompey, } *lating to Pompeius, Pompēian*, Pompeiānus, -a, -um, *and* Pompēīus, -a, -um.
Pompilius, Pompilius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Pompilius, Pompilian*, Pompilius, -a, -um, *and* Pompiliānus, -a, -um.
Pompilla, Pompilla, -æ (*f.*).
Pompillus, Pompillus, -i (*m.*).
Pomponia, Pompōnia, -æ (*f.*).
Pomponian, Pomponiānus, -i (*m.*).
Pomponius, Pompōnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Pomponius, Pomponian*, Pomponius, -a, -um, *and* Pomponiānus, -a, -um.
Pomptine (Marshes), the, Pomptinæ Palūdes; Pomptina Palus; *Pomptine*, Pomptīnus, Pomtīnus, *or* Pontīnus, -a, -um.
Pomptinus, Pomptīnus, -i (*m.*).
Pomtine (Marshes), v. *Pomptine.*
Pondicherry, Ponticerium, -ii (*n.*).
Pontia, Pontia, -æ (*f.*), *a city*; *of or belonging to Pontia*, Pontiānus, -a, -um.—2. *a woman's name.*
Ponticus, Ponticus, -i (*m.*).
Pontidia, Pontidia, -æ (*f.*).
Pontidius, Pontidius, -ii (*m.*).
Pontificius, Pontificius, -ii (*m.*).
Pontine (Marshes), v. *Pomptine.*
Pontius, Pontius, -ii (*m.*).
Pontus, Pontus, -i (*m.*), *a country.*—2. (*the Euxine Sea*), Pontus Euxīnus, *and absol.*, Pontus, -i (*m.*).
Popilia, Popilia, -æ (*f.*).
Popilius, Popilius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Popilius*, Popilius, -a, -um, *and* Popiliānus, -a, -um.
Poppæa, Poppæa, -æ (*f.*).
Poppæus, Poppæus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Poppæus, Poppæan*, Poppæus, -a, -um, *and* Poppæānus, -a, -um.
Populonia, Populōnia, -æ (*f.*), *and* Populōnium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Populonia*, Populoniensis, -e.
Porcia, Porcia, -æ (*f.*).
Porcius, Porcius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Porcius or the Porcia gens, Porcian*, Porcius, -a, -um.
Porius, Porius, -ii (*m.*).
Poros, Calauria, -æ (*f.*).
Porphyrio, Porphyrio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Porphyris, Porphyris, -idis (*f.*).
Porphyrius, } Porphyrius, -ii (*m.*).
Porphyry, }
Porsenna, Porsĕna *or* Porsenna, -æ (*m.*).
Port Mahon, v. *Mahon.*
Porto, v. *Oporto.*
Porto Rico, Insula St. Joannis Portus Divitis.
Port Royal, Annapolis, -is (*f.*).
Portsmouth, Magnus Portus (*m.*).
Portugal, Lusitānia, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Portumnus, Portumnus, -i (*m.*).
Portunus, Portunus, -i (*m.*).
Porus, Porus, -i (*m.*).
Posen, Posna, -æ (*f.*).
Posidea, Posidēa, -æ (*f.*).
Posides, Posīdes, -is (*m.*).
Posidēum, Posidēum, -i (*n.*).
Posidippus, Posidippus, -i (*m.*).
Posidius, Posīdius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Posidius*, Posīdiānus, -a, -um.
Posidonia, Posīdonia, -æ (*f.*).
Posidonius, Posidōnius, -ii (*m.*).
Posthumia, } Posthūmia *or* Postūmia, -æ
Postumia, } (*f.*).
Posthumius, } Posthūmius *or* Postūmius,
Postumius, } -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Postumius, Postumian*, Postūmius, -a, -um.
Postumulenus, Postūmulēnus, -i (*m.*).
Postumus, Postūmus *or* Posthūmus, -i (*m.*).
Potamo, Potāmo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Potentia, Potentia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Potentia*, Potentīnus, -a, -um.
Potentius, Potentius, -ii (*m.*).
Potenza, Potentia, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Pothinus, Pothīnus, -i (*m.*).
Potidæa, Potidæa, -æ (*f.*).

Potidania, Potidānia, -æ (*f.*).
Potitius, Potitius, -ii (*m.*); *the Potitii*, Potitii, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Potitius*, Potitiānus, -a, -um.
Potitus, Potitus, -i (*m.*).
Potniæ, Potniæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Potniæ*, Potnias, -ādis (*fem. adj.*).
Potsdam, Bostampium, -ii (*n.*).
Pozzuolo, Puteōli, -orum (*m.*); *Gulf of Pozzuolo*, Puteōlānus Sinus.
Præneste, Prænestē, -is (*n.*), *and* Prænestis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Prænestē*, Prænestīnus, -a, -um.
Prætorium, Prætorium, -ii (*n.*).
Prætutian, Prætutius, -a, -um, *and* Prætutiānus, -a, -um.
Prague, Boiōbīnum, -i (*n.*); Praga, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Prague*, Pragensis, -e.
Prasiæ, Prasiæ, -arum (*f.*).
Prasii, the, Prasii, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Prasii, Prasian*, Prasiānus, -a, -um.
Prasutagus, Prasutagus, -i (*m.*).
Praxagoras, Praxāgŏras, -æ (*m.*).
Praxeas, Praxeas, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Praxeas*, Praxeānus, -a, -um.
Praxilla, Praxilla, -æ (*f.*).
Praxiteles, Praxitēles, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Praxiteles*, Praxitēlius, -a, -um.
Praxo, Praxo, -ōnis *or* -ûs (*f.*).
Precianus, Preciānus, -i (*m.*).
Prepesinthus, Prepesinthus *or* -thos, -i (*f.*).
Presburg, Brecislaburgum, -i; Posonium, -ii (*n.*).
Pretianus, v. *Precianus*.
Pretius, Pretius, -ii (*m.*).
Prevesa, Nicopolis, -is (*f.*), q. v.
Priam, Priămus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Priam*, Priămēius, -a, -um; *son of Priam*, Priămīdes, -æ (*m.*); *daughter of Priam*, Priamēis, -īdis (*f.*).
Priapus, Priāpus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Priapus, Priapēan*, Priāpēus, -a, -um.
Priene, Priēne, -es, *and* Priēna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Priene*, Prienæus, -a, -um; Priēnius, -a, -um; *and* Prienensis, -e.
Primus, Prīmus, -i (*m.*).
Princeps, Princeps, -ĭpis (*m.*).
Prineus, Prineus, -i (*m.*)
Prion, Prion, -onis (*m.*).
Prisca, Prisca, -æ (*f.*).
Priscian, Prisciānus, -i (*m.*).
Prisciana, Prisciāna, -æ (*f.*).
Priscilla, Priscilla, -æ (*f.*).
Priscillianus, Priscillĭānus, -i (*m.*); *the followers of Priscillianus*, Priscillĭānistæ, -arum (*m.*).
Priscus, Priscus, -i (*m.*).
Privernum, Privernum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Privernum*, Privernas, -ātis (*adj.*); *the inhabitants of Privernum*, Privernātes, -ium (*m.*).
Probātus, Probātus, -i (*m.*).
Probinus, Probīnus, -i (*m.*).
Probus, Probus, -i (*m.*).
Procas, Prŏcas, -æ (*m.*).
Prochorus, Prŏchŏrus, -i (*m.*).
Prochyta, Prochўta, -æ, *and* Prochўte, *Procida*, -es (*f.*).
Procilius, Procilius, -ii (*m.*).
Procilla, Procilla, -æ (*f.*).
Procles, Procles, -is (*m.*).
Proclus, Proclus, -i (*m.*).
Procne, Procne *or* Progne, -es (*f.*).
Proconnesus, Proconnēsus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Proconnesus*, Proconnēsius, -a, -um, *and* Proconnensis, -e.
Procopius, Procŏpius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Procopius*, Procopiānus, -a, -um.
Procris, Procris, -is (*f.*).
Procrustes, Procrustes, -æ (*m.*).
Procula, Procula, -æ (*f.*).
Proculeia, Proculēia, -æ (*f.*).
Proculeius, Proculēius, -ii (*m.*).
Proculus, Prŏcŭlus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Proculus*, Proculiānus, -a, -um.
Prodicus, Prodĭcus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Prodicus*, Prodicius, -a, -um.
Proerna, Proerna, -æ (*f.*).
Prætus, Prœtus, -i (*m.*); *daughter of Prætus*, Prœtis, -īdis (*f.*).
Progne, v. Procne.
Prometheus, Promēthēus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*); *of or belonging to Prometheus, Promethian*, Promēthēus, -a, -um; *son of Prometheus*, Promēthīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Promolus, Prŏmōlus, -i (*m.*).
Propertius, Propertius, -ii (*m.*).
Prophthasia, Prophthasia, -æ (*f.*).
Propontis, Propontis, -ĭdis (*f.*); *of or belonging to the Propontis*, Propontiăcus, -a, -um.
Proserpina, Proserpīna, -æ (*f.*).
Prosper, Prosper, -ĕri (*m.*).
Prosymna, Prosymna, -æ, *and* Prosymne, -es (*f.*).
Protagŏras, Protagŏras, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Protagoras*, Protagŏrēus, -a, -um.
Prote, Prŏte, -es (*f.*).
Protenor, Protēnor, -ŏris (*m.*).
Protesilaus, Protesilāus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Protesilaus*, Protesilāēus, -a, -um.
Proteus, Prōteus, oos *or* -ei (*m.*).
Prothŏus, Prōthŏus, -i (*m.*).
Proto, Proto, -ûs (*f.*).
Protodamas, Protŏdămas, -antis (*m.*).
Protŏgĕnes, Protŏgĕnes, -is (*m.*).
Provence, Provincia, -æ (*f.*).
Proxenus, Proxēnus, -i (*m.*).
Proximus, Proxĭmus, -i (*m.*).
Prudence, Prudentia, -æ, *and* Providentia, -æ (*f.*).
Prudens, Prudens, -entis (*m.*).
Prudentius, Prudentius, -ii (*m.*).
Prusa, Prusa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Prusa*, Prusensis, -e.
Prusias, Prusiās, -æ (*m.*), *a man's name; son of Prusias*, Prusiădes, -æ (*m.*).—2. Prusiās, -ādis (*f.*), *a city*; *of or belonging to Prusias*, Prusiăcus, -a, -um.
Prussia, Borussia, -æ (*f.*); *Prussian*, Borussicus, -a, -um.
Prytanis, Prytănis, -is (*m.*).
Psamathe, Psamăthe, -es (*f.*).
Psammathus, Psammathus, -untis (*f.*).
Psammetichus, Psammētichus, -i (*m.*).
Psecas, Psĕcas, -adis (*f.*).
Pseudolus, Pseudŏlus, -i (*m.*).
Psile, Psīle, -es (*f.*).
Psillis, the, Psillis, -ĭdis (*m.*).
Psophis, Psŏphis, -ĭdis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Psophis*, Psophidius, -a, -um.
Psyche, Psўche, -es (*f.*).
Psylli, the, Psylli, -orum (*m.*).
Psyllus, Psyllus, -i (*m.*).
Psyttalia, Psyttalia, -æ (*f.*).
Pteleon, Pteleon *or* Pteleum, -i (*n.*).
Pterelas, Pterelas, -æ (*m.*).
Ptolemæus, } Ptolēmæus, -i (*m.*); *of or re-*
Ptolemy, } *lating to Ptolemæus*, Ptolēmæēus, -a, -um; Ptolemaĕius, -a, -um; *and* Ptolēmāicus, -a, -um; *daughter of Ptolemy*, Ptolemāīs, -ĭdis (*f.*).
Ptolemaïs, Ptolēmāïs, -ĭdis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ptolemaïs*, Ptolemensis, -e, *and* Ptolemaïdensis, -e.
Ptolemy, v. *Ptolemæus*.
Publia, Publia, -æ (*f.*).
Publicius, Publicius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Publicius*, Publiciānus, -a, -um.
Publicola, Publicŏla, -æ (*m.*).
Publilius, Publilius, ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Publilius*, Publilius, -a, -um.
Publius, Publius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Publius*, Publiānus, -a, -um.
Puebla de los Angelos, Angelopolis Americana (*f.*).
Pugno, Pugno, -ōnis (*m.*).
Pulchellus, Pulchellus, -i (*m.*).
Pulcher, Pulcher, -chri (*m.*).
Pulcheria, Pulchĕria, -æ (*f.*).
Pulchra, Pulchra, -æ (*f.*).
Pullus, Pullus, -i (*m.*).
Pulto, Pulto, -ōnis (*m.*).
Pulvillus, Pulvillus, -i (*m.*).
Punic, Pūnicus, -a, -um; v. *Carthage*.
Pupienus, Pupiēnus, -i (*m.*).
Pupinia, Pupinia, -æ (*f.*).
Pupius, Pupius, -ii (*m.*).
Purpureo, Purpureo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Puteoli, Puteōli, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Puteoli*, Puteōlānus, -a, -um.
Pydna, Pydna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Pydna, Pydnæan*, Pydnæus, -a, -um.
Pygela, Pygela, -æ (*f.*).
Pygmies, the, Pygmæi, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Pygmies, Pygmēan*, Pygmæus, -a, -um.
Pygmalion, Pygmălion, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Pygmalion*, Pygmălĭōnēus, -a, -um.
Pylades, Pylădes, -æ *and* -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Pylades*, Pyladēus, -a, -um.
Pylæ, Pylæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or relating to Pylæ*, Pylāicus, -a, -um.
Pylæmenes, Pylæmēnes, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Pylæmenes*, Pylæmēnius, -a, -um.
Pylene, Pylēne, -es (*f.*).
Pylos, Pylos *or* Pylus, -i (*f.*, *sometimes m.*); *of or belonging to Pylos, Pylian*, Pylius, -a, -um.
Pyra, Pyra, -æ (*f.*).
Pyracmon, Pyracmon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Pyræ, Pyræ, -arum (*f.*).
Pyramus, Pyrămus -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Pyramus*, Pyrameus, -a, -um.
Pyrenees, the, Pyrēnæus Mons; Pyrēnæi Montes; *and absol.*, Pyrēnæus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Pyrenēan Mountains, Pyrenēan*, Pyrēnæus, -a, -um, Pyrēnāïcus, -a, -um.
Pyrene, Pyrēne, -es (*f.*).
Pyreneus, Pyrēneus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*).
Pyretus, Pyrētus, -i (*m.*).
Pyrgi, Pyrgi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Pyrgi*, Pyrgensis, -e.
Pyrgo, Pyrgo, -ûs (*f.*).
Pyrgotēles, Pyrgotēles, -is (*m.*).
Pyrgus, Pyrgus, -i (*m.*).
Pyriphlegēthon, Pyriphlēgēthon, -ontis (*m.*).
Pyrnos, Pyrnos, -i (*f.*).
Pyrnus, Pyrnus, -i (*m.*)
Pyrodes, Pyrodes, -æ (*m.*).
Pyrois, Pyrŏis, -entis (*m.*).
Pyromachus, Pyromăchus, -i (*m.*).
Pyrrha, Pyrrha, -æ, *and* Pyrrhe, -es (*f.*), *a woman*; *of or relating to Pyrrha*, Pyrrhæus, -a, -um.—2. *a city*; *of Pyrrha, Pyrrhēan*, Pyrrhæus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Pyrrhiās, -ādis.
Pyrrhia, Pyrrhia, -æ (*f.*).
Pyrrhias, Pyrrhias, -æ (*m.*).
Pyrrho, Pyrrho, -ōnis (*m.*); *the followers of Pyrrho, Pyrrhonists*, Pyrrhōnii, -orum (*m.*).
Pyrrhus, Pyrrhus, -i (*m.*); *son or descendant of Pyrrhus*, Pyrrhides, -æ (*m.*); *in plural as an appellation of the Epirots*.
Pythagoras, Pythagŏras, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Pythagoras, Pythagorean*, Pythagŏrēus, -a, -um, *and* Pythagŏrĭcus, -a, -um.
Pytheas, Pytheas, -æ (*m.*).
Pythias, Pythias, -æ (*m.*), *a man's name*.—2. -ādis (*f.*), *a woman's name*.
Pythion, Pythion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Pythis, Pythis, -is (*m.*).
Pythium, Pythium, -ii (*n.*).
Pythius, Pythius, -ii (*m.*).
Pytho, Pytho, -ōnis (*m.*), *a man's name*.—2. Pўtho, -ûs (*f.*) = *Delphi*; *of or belonging to Pytho, Pythian*, Pythius, -a, -um, *and* Pythicus, -a, -um.
Pythocles, Pythocles, -is (*m.*).
Pythocritus, Pythocritus, -i (*m.*).
Pythodicus, Pythodicus, -i (*m.*).
Pythodorus, Pythŏdōrus, -i (*m.*).
Python, Python, -ōnis (*m.*).
Pythopolis, Pythŏpŏlis -is (*f.*).
Pyxites, Pyxītes, -æ (*m.*).

Q.

Quadi, the, Quadi, -orum (*m.*).
Quadratus, Quadrātus, -i (*m.*).
Quadrigarius, Quadrigārius, -ii (*m.*).
Quanero (*Gulf of*), Flanaticus Sinus.
Quariates, the, Quariātes, -um (*m.*).
Quarta, Quarta, -æ (*f.*).
Quartilla, Quartilla, -æ (*f.*).
Quartus, Quartus, -i (*m.*).
Quebec, Stenŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*), Canadensis; Lўcŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*).
Quedlinburg, Quedlinburgum, -i (*n.*).
Queensborough, Reginæ Burgus, -i (*m.*).
Queen's County, Comitatus Reginālis.
Quercens, Quercens, -entis (*m.*).
Quesnoy, Quercētum, -i (*n.*).
Quietus, Quiētus, -i (*m.*).
Quinctilius, v. *Quintilius*.
Quinta, Quinta, -æ (*f.*).
Quintia, Quintia, -æ (*f.*).
Quintilian, Quintiliānus, -i (*m.*).
Quintilius, Quintilius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Quintilius*, Quintiliānus, -a, -um.
Quintilla, Quintilla, -æ (*f.*).
Quintillus, Quintillus, -i (*m.*).
Quintin, Quintinus, -i (*m.*).
Quintius, Quintius *or* Quinctius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Quintius, Quintian*, Quintius, -a, -um, *and* Quintiānus, -a, -um.
Quintus, Quintus, -i (*m.*).

Quirinius, Quirinius, -ii (*m.*).
Quirinus, Quirīnus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Quirinus*, Quirīnus, -a, -um, *and* Quirīnālis, -e.
Quirites, Quirītes, -um *and* -ium (*m.*).
Quito, Fanum Sancti Francisci (*n.*).
Quiza, Quiza, -æ (*f.*).

R.

Raab, Jaurinum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Raab*, Jauriensis, -e.
Raab, the, Arabo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Rabirius, Rabirius, -ii (*m.*).
Rabocentus, Rabocentus, -i (*m.*).
Rabonius, Rabōnius, -ii (*m.*).
Rabuleius, Rabuleius, -ii (*m.*).
Rachel, Rachel, *indecl.* (*f.*)
Rachias, Rachias, -æ (*m.*).
Racilia, Racilia, -æ (*f.*).
Racilius, Racilius, -ii (*m.*).
Ræcius, Ræcius, -ii (*m.*).
Rætia, v. *Rhætia.*
Ragusa, Ragusa, -æ (*f.*); Rhausium, -ii (*n.*).
Rahab, Rahab, *indecl.* (*f.*).
Rajoo, the, Sadus, -i (*m.*).
Ralla, Ralla, -æ (*m.*).
Ralph, Radulphus, -i (*m.*).
Rama, Rama, -æ, *and* Rame, -es (*f.*).
Rameses, Rameses, -æ *or* -is (*m.*).
Randal, Ranulphus, -i (*m.*).
Raphael, Raphaël, -ēlis (*m.*).
Raphana, Raphana, -æ (*f.*).
Raphia, Raphia, -æ (*f.*).
Ratisbon, Ratisbona, -æ (*f.*); Augusta Tiberii (*f.*).
Raudian (Plain), the, Raudius Campus, *and* Raudii Campi (*m.*).
Raunonia, Raunōnia, -æ (*f.*).
Rauraci, the, Rauraci, -orum (*m.*).
Ravenna, Ravenna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Rovenna*, Ravennas, -ātis (*adj.*), *and* (*late*) Ravennātensis, -e.
Ravi, the, Ravi, -orum (*m.*).
Raymond, Raymundus, -i (*m.*).
Reate, Reāte, -is (*n.*); *of or belonging to Reate*, Reātīnus, -a, -um.
Rebecca, Rebecca, -æ (*f.*).
Rebillus, Rebillus, -i (*m.*).
Rebius, Rebius, -ii (*m.*).
Receptus, Receptus, -i (*m.*).
Rector, Rector, -ōris (*m.*).
Red Sea, Sinus Arabicus (*m.*).
Rediculus, Rēdiculus, -i (*m.*).
Redones, Rēdones, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Redones*, Redonicus, -a, -um.
Reggio, Rhegium, -ii (*n.*), q. v.
Regilla, Regilla, -æ (*f.*).
Regillānus, Regillānus, -i (*m.*).
Regillian, Regillianus, -i (*m.*).
Regillum, Regillum, -i (*n.*).
Regillus, Regillus, -i (*m.*).
Regina, Rēgina, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Regina*, Reginensis, -e.
Reginus, Reginus, -i (*m.*).
Regulus, Regulus, -i (*m.*).
Remens, the, Remens, -entis (*m.*).
Remi, the, Remi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Remi*, Remensis, -e.
Remigius, Remigius, -ii (*m.*).
Remmius, Remmius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Remmius, Remmian*, Remmius, -a, -um.
Remulus, Rēmulus, -i (*m.*).
Remuria, Rēmuria *or* Remoria, -æ (*f.*).
Remus, Rēmus, -i (*m.*).
René, Renātus, -i (*m.*).
Rennes, Rhedones, -um (*m.*).
Repentinus, Repentīnus, -i (*m.*).
Retian (Alps), Retiæ (Alpes) (*f.*).
Retovium, Retovium, -ii (*n.*); *Retovian*, Retovīnus, -a, -um.
Reuben, Reuben, *indecl.*, *and* Reubenus, -i (*m.*).
Reudigni, the, Reudigni, -orum (*m.*).
Reynold, Reginaldus, -i (*m.*).
Rha, the, Rha, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Rhacotis, Rhacōtis, -is (*f.*).
Rhadamanthus, Rhadāmanthus, -i (*m.*).
Rhadamistus, Rhadāmistus, -i (*m.*).
Rhætia, Rhætia *or* Rætia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Rhætia, Rhætian*, Rhæticus *or* Ræticus, -a, -um; *and* Rætus, a, um; *the Rhæti*, Rhæti *or* Ræti, -orum (*m.*).
Rhameses, v. *Rameses.*
Rhamnes, Rhamnes, -ētis (*m.*).
Rhamnus, Rhamnus, -untis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Rhamnus*, Rhamnūsius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Rhamnūsis, -idis.

Rhamses, v. *Rameses.*
Rhanis, Rhānis, -idis (*f.*).
Rhascupolis, Rhascūpōlis, -is (*m.*).
Rhea, Rhea, -æ (*f.*).
Rhebas, the, Rhebas, -æ (*m.*).
Rhedones, the, v. *Redones.*
Rhegium, Rhēgium, -ii; *and* Rhēgion, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Rhegium*, Rhegīnus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Rhegium*, Rhegienses, -ium (*m.*).
Rhelms, Remi, -ōrum (*m.*); Durocortorum, -i (*n.*).
Rhemetalces, Rhemetalces, -æ (*m.*).
Rhemi, v. *Remi.*
Rhemnius, Rhemnius, -ii (*m.*).
Rhene, Rhēnē, -es (*f.*).
Rhenus, v. *Rhine.*
Rhesus, Rhēsus, -i (*m.*).
Rhetenor, Rhētēnor, -ōris (*m.*).
Rhetico (Mount), Rhetīco, -onis (*m.*).
Rhianus, Rhiānus, -i (*m.*).
Rhidagus, the, Rhidagus, -i (*m.*).
Rhine, the, Rhēnus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Rhine, Rhenish*, Rhēnānus, -a, -um; *the dwellers on the Rhine*, Rhēni, -orum (*m.*).
Rhinocolura, Rhinocōlūra *or* -corūra, -æ (*f.*).
Rhinthon, Rhinthon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Rhinthon*, Rhinthōnicus, -a, -um.
Rhion, v. *Rhium.*
Rhipæi (Mounts), Rhipæi *or* Rhiphæi, -orum (*m.*), Montes; *Rhipæan*, Rhipæus *or* Rhiphæus, -a, -um.
Rhipe, Rhīpe, -es (*f.*).
Rhipeus, Rhīpēus *or* Rhipheus, -eos *and* -ei (*m.*).
Rhiphæi (Mounts), v. *Rhipæi.*
Rhium, Rhium *or* Rhion, -ii (*n.*).
Rhizo, Rhizo, -ōnis (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Rhizo*, Rhizonītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Rhizus, Rhizus, -untis (*m.*).
Rhoas, the, Rhoas, -æ (*m.*).
Rhoda, Rhoda, -æ, *or* Rhode, -es (*f.*), *a woman's name.*—2. *a city*; *of or belonging to Rhoda*, Rhodensis, -e.
Rhodānus, v. *Rhone.*
Rhodē, v. *Rhoda.*
Rhodes, v. *Rhodus.*
Rhodo, Rhodo, -onis (*m.*).
Rhodope, Rhodōpe, -es (*f.*), *a mountain*; *of or belonging to Rhodope*, Rhodopēius *and* Rhodōpēus, -a, -um.—2. *a woman's name.*
Rhodopis, Rhodōpis, -idis (*f.*).
Rhodus, Rhōdus *and* Rhodos, -i (*f.*); *of Rhodes*, *or belonging to Rhodes, Rhodian*, Rhodius, -a, -um; Rhodiacus, -a, um; *and* Rhodiensis, -e.
Rhodussa, Rhodussa, -æ (*f.*).
Rhœbus, Rhœbus, -i (*m.*).
Rhœcus, Rhœcus, -i (*m.*).
Rhœtēum, Rhœtēum *and* Rhetion, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Rhœteum, Rhœtean*, Rhœtēius *and* Rhœtēus, -a, -um; *and* Rhœtiensis, -e.
Rhœteus, Rhœteus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*).
Rhœtus, Rhœtus, -i (*m.*).
Rholus, Rholus, -i (*m.*).
Rhone, the, Rhōdānus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Rhone*, Rhōdānītis, -idis (*fem. adj.*).
Rhosos, Rhosos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Rhosos*, Rhosiācus, -a, -um, *and* Rhosius, a, um.
Rhoxolani, the, Rhoxolani *or* Roxolēni, -orum (*m.*).
Rhudiæ, v. *Rudiæ.*
Rhunca, Rhunca, -æ (*f.*)
Rhyndacus, the, Rhyndācus, -i (*m.*).
Rhytium, Rhytium *or* Rhytion, -ii (*n.*).
Richard, Ricardus, -i (*m.*).
Ricimer, Rīcīmer, -ēris (*m.*).
Ricina, Ricina, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Ricina*, Ricinensis, -e, *and* Riciniānus, -a, -um.
Riduna, Riduna, -æ (*f.*).
Rieti, Reāte, -is (*n.*), q. v.
Riga, Riga, -æ (*f.*).
Rigodulum, Rigodulum, -i (*n.*).
Rimini, Ariminum, -i (*n.*), q. v.
Ripæi (Mountains), v. *Rhipæi.*
Ripon, Rigodunum, -i (*n.*).
Robert, Robertus, -i (*m.*).
Rochefort, Rupifortium, -ii (*n.*).
Rochelle, Rupella, -æ (*f.*); *New Rochelle*, Rupella Nova.
Rochester, Durobrivæ, -arum; Roffa, -æ (*f.*); *of Rochester*, Roffensis, -e.

Roger, Rogerus, -i (*m.*).
Romanus, Rōmānus, -i (*m.*).
Rome, Rōma, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Rome, Roman*, Rōmānus, -a, -um; *unusual*, Romaniensis, -e, *and* Romānīcus, -a, -um; *the Romans*, Romāni, -orum (*m.*).
Romilius, Romilius, -ii (*m.*).
Romney, Romānum, -i (*n.*).
Romula, Rōmūla, -æ (*f.*).
Romulea, Romulea, -æ (*f.*).
Romulus, Rōmūlus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Romulus, Romulian*, Romūlus, -a, -um; Romulius, -a, -um; Romuleus, -a, -um; *and* Romulāris, -e; *son or descendant of Romulus*, Romūlides, -æ (*m.*); *in plural poet. for* Romans.
Romus, Rōmus, -i (*m.*).
Rosamund, Rosamunda, -æ (*f.*).
Roscius, Roscius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Roscius, Roscian*, Roscius, -a, -um, *and* Rosciānus, -a, -um.
Rose, Rosa, -æ (*f.*).
Rosetta, Bolbītine, -es (*f.*); *of Rosetta*, Bolbitīnus, -a, -um.
Rosse, Rossa, -æ (*f.*).
Rostock, Rostochium, -ii (*n.*); Bunitium, -ii (*n.*).
Rossello, Rusellæ, -arum (*f.*).
Rotomagus, Rotomagus, -i (*m.*), *and* Rotomagi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Rotomagus*, Rotomagensis, -e.
Rotterdam, Roterodamum, -i (*n.*).
Rotundus, Rotundus, -i (*m.*).
Rouen, Rotomagus, -i (*f.*).
Roussillon, Ruscino, -ōnis (*f.*), q. v.; Ursolis, -is (*f.*).
Rowland, Rolandus, -i (*m.*).
Roxane, Roxāne *or* Rhoxāne, -es (*f.*).
Roxolani, the, v. *Rhoxolani.*
Rubeas, Rubeas, -æ (*m.*).
Rubellius, Rubellius, -ii (*m.*).
Rubi, Rubi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Rubi*, Rubustīnus, -a, -um.
Rubicon, the, Rubicon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Rubria, Rubria, -æ (*f.*).
Rubricus, Rubricus, -i (*m.*).
Rubrius, Rubrius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Rubrius, Rubrian*, Rubrius, -a, -um, *and* Rubriānus, -a, -um.
Rudiæ, Rudiæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Rudiæ*, Rudīnus, -a, -um.
Rufa, Rufa, -æ (*f.*).
Rufilla, Rufilla, -æ (*f.*).
Rufillus, Rufillus, -i (*m.*).
Rufina, Rufina, -æ (*f.*).
Rufinus, Rufīnus *or* Ruffīnus, -i (*m.*).
Rufio, Rufio, -onis (*m.*).
Rufius, Rufius, -ii (*m.*).
Rufræ, Rufræ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Rufræ*, Rufrānus, -a, -um.
Rufrenus, Rufrēnus, -i (*m.*)
Rufrium, Rufrium, -ii (*n.*).
Rufulus, Rufūlus, -i (*m.*).
Rufus, Rufus, -i (*m.*).
Ruga, Ruga, -æ (*m.*).
Rugen, Rugia, -æ (*f.*).
Rugii, the, Rugii, -orum (*m.*).
Rullianus, Rulliānus, -i (*m.*).
Rullus, Rullus, -i (*m.*).
Rupert, Rupertus, -i (*m.*).
Rupilia, Rupilia, -æ (*f.*).
Rupilius, Rupilius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Rupilius, Rupilian*, Rupilius, -a, -um.
Rusarus, Rusarus, -i (*f.*).
Rusca, Rusca, -æ (*f.*).
Ruscino, Ruscino, -ōnis (*f.*).
Ruscinus, the, Ruscinus, -i (*m.*).
Ruscio, Ruscio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Ruscius, Ruscius, -ii (*m.*).
Rusconiæ, Rusconiæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Rusconiæ*, Rusconiensis, -e.
Rusellæ, Rusellæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Rusellæ*, Rusellānus, -a, -um.
Ruso, Ruso, -ōnis (*m.*).
Ruspina, Ruspina, -æ (*f.*).
Russia, Russia, -æ (*f.*); Sarmatia, -æ (*f.*), Europæa; *of or belonging to Russia*, Russicus, -a, -um.
Russius, Russius, -ii (*m.*).
Rusticelius, Rusticelius, -ii (*m.*).
Rusticus, Rusticus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Rusticus*, Rusticiānus, -a, -um
Rusucurum, Rusucurum, -i (*n.*).
Ruteni, the, Ruteni, -ōrum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Ruteni, Rutenian*, Rutēnus, -a, -um.
Ruth, Ruth, *indecl.* (*f.*).

Rutila, Rutila, -æ (*f.*).
Rutilia, Rutilia, -æ (*f.*).
Rutilius, Rutilius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Rutilius*, Rutiliānus, -a, -um.
Rutilus, Rutilus, -i (*m.*).
Rutuba, Rutūba, -æ (*m.*).
Rutubis, Rutubis, -is (*f.*)
Rutuli, the, Rutūli, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Rutuli*, Rutūlus, -a, -um.
Rutupiæ, Rūtūpiæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Rutupiæ*, Rūtūpīnus, -a, -um.
Ruvo, Rubi, -orum (*m.*).
Rye, Rium, -ii (*n.*).

S.

Saar, the, Sara, -æ, *and* Sarāvus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Saar*, Sarāvicus, -a, -um.
Sabæ, Sabæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sabæ*, Sabæus, -a, -um.
Sabæa, Sabæa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sabæa, Sabæan*, Sabæus, -a, -um.
Sabata, Sabata, -æ, *and* Sabate, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sabata*, Sabatīnus, -a, -um.
Sabazius, Sabazius, -ii (*m.*).
Sabella, Sabella, -æ (*f.*).
Sabelli, the, Sabelli, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Sabelli*, Sabellicus, -a, -um, *and* Sabellus, -a, -um.
Sabellius, Sabellius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Sabellius*, Sabelliānus, -a, -um.
Sabellus, Sabellus, -i (*m.*).
Sabidius, Sabidius, -ii (*m.*).
Sabina, Sabīna, -æ (*f.*).
Sabines, the, Sabīni, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Sabines, Sabine*, Sabīnus, -a, -um.
Sabinius, Sabinius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Sabinius*, Sabiniānus, -a, -um.
Sabis, the, Sabis, -is (*m.*), v. *Sambre.*
Sable, Sabolium, -ii (*n.*).
Sabrata, Sabrata, -ae (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sabrata*, Sabratensis, -e.
Sabrina, the, Sabrīna, -æ (*m.*).
Sabus, Sabus, -i (*m.*).
Sacæ, the, Sācæ, -arum (*m.*); *in sing.*, Sāces, -æ (*m.*).
Sacer, Sacer, -cri (*m.*).
Sacerdos, Sacerdos, -otis (*m.*).
Sacrani, the, Sacrāni, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Sacrani*, Sacrānus, -a, -um.
Sacrata, Sacrāta, -ae (*f.*).
Sacrovir, Sacrovir, -īri (*m.*); *of or relating to Sacrovir*, Sacroviriānus, -a, -um.
Sacred (applied to places), Sacer, Sacra, Sacrum; *as, Sacred Mount*, Sacer Mons (*m.*); *Sacred Way*, Sacra Via (*f.*); *Sacred Promontory*, Sacrum Promontorium (*n.*), &c.
Sadales, Sadales *or* Sadala, -æ (*m.*).
Sadducees, the, Sadducæi, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Sadducees*, Sadducæus, -a, -um.
Sæpinum, Sæpīnum, -i (*n.*); *the inhabitants of Sæpinum*, Sæpinātes, -ium (*m.*).
Sætabis, Sætabis, -is (*f.*); *of or relating to Sætabis*, Sætabus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Sætabis*, Sætabitani, -orum (*m.*).
Safinius, Safinius, -ii (*m.*).
Sagana, Sāgāna, -æ (*f.*).
Saganis, the, Sagānis, -is, *and* Sagānus, -i (*m.*).
Sagaris, the, Sāgāris, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to the Sagaris*, Sagārītis, -īdis (*fem. adj.*).
Sages, Sāges, -æ *or* -is (*m.*).
Sagis, the, Sagis, -is (*m.*).
Sagitta, Sagitta, -æ (*m.*).
Sagra, the, Sagras, -æ (*m.*).
Saguntum, Saguntum, -i (*n.*); Saguntus *or* -tos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Saguntum, Saguntine*, Saguntīnus, -a, -um.
Sahara (Desert of), Libyæ Deserta, -orum (*n.*).
Saint, v. St., *in alphabetical order.*
Saintes, Mediolānum, -i (*n.*), Santonum; Santŏnes, -um (*m.*).
Saïs, Sāïs, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Saïs*, Saïticus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Saïtes, -æ; *the inhabitants of Saïs*, Saïtæ, -arum (*m.*).
Salacia, Sālācia, -æ (*f.*), *a goddess.*—2. *a city; of or belonging to Salacia*, Salāciensis, -e.
Salaco, Salaco, -ōnis (*m.*).
Salamanca, Salmantica, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Salamis, Sālāmis, -īnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Salamis, Salaminian*, Salamīnius, -a, -um, *and* Salamīniācus, -a, -um.
Salanus, Salānus, -i (*m.*).
Salapia, Sālāpia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Salapia*, Salapīnus, -a, -um, *and* Salapitānus, -a, -um.
Salaria, Salaria, -æ (*f.*), *a city*; *of or belonging to Salaria*, Salariensis, -e.—2. (*adj.*) Salaria Via, *the Salarian Way*; *of or relating to the Salarian Way*, Salariānus, -a, -um.
Salassi, the, Salassi, -orum (*m.*).
Salassus, Salassus, -i (*m.*).
Salathiel, Salathiel, -ēlis (*m.*).
Salduba, Salduba, -æ (*f.*).
Salee, Sala, -æ (*f.*).
Saleius, Saleius, -ii (*m.*).
Salentum, Salentum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Salentum, Salentine*, Salentīnus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Salentum*, Salentīni (*or* Sallent.), -orum (*m.*).
Salera, Salera, -æ (*f.*).
Salerno, Salernum, -i (*n.*); *of or Salernum*, longing to Salernum, Salernitānus, -a, -um; *Gulf of Salerno*, Pæstānus Sinus.
Salienus, Saliēnus, -i (*m.*).
Salii, the, Salii, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Salii*, Saliāris, -e, *and* Salius, -a, -um.
Salina, Salīnæ, -arum (*f.*).
Salinator, Salinātor, -oris (*m.*).
Salins, Salinæ, -arum (*f.*).
Salisbury, Sarisburia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Salisbury*, Sarisburiensis, -e.
Salius, Salius, -ii (*m.*).
Sallust, Sallustius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Sallust, Sallustian*, Sallustiānus, -a, -um.
Salyes, the, Salyes, -um, *and* Salyi, -orum (*m.*).
Salmacis, Salmācis, -īdis (*f.*).
Salmani, the, Salmāni, -orum (*m.*).
Salmantica, Salmantica, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Salmantica*, Salmanticensis, -e.
Salmon, Salmon, -ōnis (*f.*), *a city.*—2. (*m.*) *a man's name.*
Salmone, Salmōne, -es (*f.*).
Salmoneus, Salmōneūs, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*); *daughter of Salmoneus*, Salmōnis, -īdis (*f.*).
Salo, the, Salo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Salome, Salome, -es (*f.*).
Salomon, Sālomon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Salomon or Solomon*, Salomōniacus, -a, -um, *and* Salomōnius, -a, -um.
Salona, Sālōna, -æ, *and* Salonæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Salona*, Salōnensis, -e, *and* Salonīnus, -a, -um.—2. (*in Livadia*), Amphissa, -æ (*f.*), q. v.; *Gulf of Salona*, Crissæus Sinus.
Salonichi, Thessalonīca, -æ (*f.*), q. v.; *Gulf of Salonichi*, Thermæus Sinus.
Salonina, Salonīna, -æ (*f.*).
Salonius, Salonius, -i (*m.*).
Salonius, Salōnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Salonius*, Saloniānus, -a, -um.
Salpe, Salpe, -es (*f.*).
Salpesa, Salpesa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Salpesa*, Salpesānus, -a, -um.
Salpis, Salpis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Salpis*, Salpīnus, -a, -um, *and* Salpīnas, -ātis (*adj.*).
Salus, Sālus, -ūtis (*f.*).
Salutio, Sālūtio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Salvia, Salvia, -æ (*f.*).
Salvianus, Salviānus -i (*m.*).
Salvidienus, Salvidiēnus, -i (*m.*).
Salvius, Salvius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Salvius*, Salviānus, -a, -um.
Salzburg, Salisburgum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Salzburg*, Salisburgensis, -e.
Samarcand, Maracanda, -orum (*n.*).
Samaria, Samāria, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Samaria, the Samaritans*, Sāmāritæ, -arum, *and* Samaritāni, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Samaria, Samaritan*, Samarēus, -a, -um; Samaritānus, -a, -um; *and* Samarītĭcus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Samarītis, -īdis.
Samarobriva, Samārobrīva, -æ (*f.*).
Sambre, the, Sabis, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to the Sambre*, Sambricus, -a, -um (*late*).
Same, Same, -es (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Same*, Samæi, -orum (*m.*).
Samiarius, Samiarius, -ii (*m.*).
Sammonicus, Sammōnicus, -i (*m.*).
Sammonium, Sammōnium, -ii (*n.*).
Samnites, the, Samnītes, -um *and* -ium (*m.*), *in sing.*, Samnis, -ītis; *of or belonging to the Samnites, Samnite*, Samnītĭcus, -a, -um.
Samnium, Samnium, -ii (*n.*); *the Samnites*, v. *foregoing.*
Samos, Samos *or* Samus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Samos, Samian*, Samius, -a, -um.
Samosata, Samosata, -orum (*n.*), *and* Samosata, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Samosata*, Samosatensis, -e.
Samothrace, Samothrāca, -æ, Samothra-*Samothraki*, cia. -æ, *and* Samothrāce, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Samothrace*, Samothracēnus, -a, -um; Samothrācĭcus, -a, -um; *and* Samothrācius, -a, -um.
Sampso, Sampso, -ûs *or* -ōnis (*f.*).
Samson, Samson, *indecl.*, *and* Samson, -ōnis (*m.*).
Samsoun, Amisus, -i (*f.*), q. v.
Samuel, Samuel, -ēlis (*m.*).
Sancia, Sancia, -æ (*f.*).
Sanctio, Sanctio, -ōnis (*f.*).
Sanctus, Sanctus, -i (*m.*).
Sancus, Sancus, -i (*m.*).
Sanda, the, Sanda, -æ (*m.*).
Sandarion, Sandarion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Sandwich, Sabulovīcum, -i (*n.*).
Sanga, Sanga, -æ (*m.*).
Sangarius, the, Sangarius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Sangarius*, Sangarius, -a, -um.
Sanni, the, Sanni, -orum (*m.*).
Sannio, Sannio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Sanquinius, Sanquinius, -ii (*m.*).
Santones, the, Santŏnes, -um, *and* Santŏni, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Santones*, Santŏnicus, -a, -um.
Saone, the, Arar, -āris (*m.*).
Sapæi, the, Sapæi, -orum (*m.*).
Sapandus, Sapandus, -i (*m.*).
Sapharus, Saphārus, -i (*m.*).
Saphon, Saphon, -ōnis (*f.*).
Sapis, the, Sāpis, -is (*m.*).
Sapor, Sapor, -ōris (*m.*).
Sapphira, Sapphira, -æ (*f.*).
Sappho, Sappho, -ûs (*f.*); *of or relating to Sappho, Sapphic*, Sapphicus, -a, -um.
Sarabat, the, Hermus, -i (*m.*).
Saracens, the, Sarracēni, -orum (*m.*)
Saragossa, Cæsaraugusta, -æ (*f.*).
Sarah, Sara, -æ (*f.*).
Sarangæ, the, Sarangæ, -arum (*m.*).
Sardanapalus, Sardānāpālus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Sardanapalus*, Sardanāpālicus, -a, -um.
Sardes, v. *Sardis.*
Sardinia, Sardinia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sardinia, Sardinian*, Sardōus, -a, -um; Sardus, -a, -um; *and* Sardiniānus, -a, -um; Sardiniensis, -e, *and* Sardōnius, -a, -um.
Sardis, Sardes *or* Sardīs, -ium (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sardis*, Sardius, -a, -um, *and* Sardianus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Sardis*, Sardiani, -orum (*m.*).
Sardones, the, Sardŏnes, -um (*m.*).
Sare, Sare, -es (*f.*).
Sarepta, Sārepta *and* Sarephta, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sarepta*, Sareptēnus, -a, -um.
Sariolenus, Sariolēnus, -i (*m.*).
Sarmatia, Sarmatia, -æ (*f.*); *the Sarmatians*, Sarmatæ, -arum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Sarmatia*, Sarmaticus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Sarmātis, -īdis.
Sarmentus, Sarmentus, -i (*m.*).
Sarnus, the, Sarnus, -i (*m.*).
Sarno,
Saronic (Gulf), Saronicus Sinus (*m.*); *Saronic*, Sarōnicus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Sarōnis, -īdis.
Sarpedon, the, Sarpēdon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Sarrastes, the, Sarrastes, -um (*m.*).
Sarsina, Sarsīna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sarsina*, Sarsīnas, -ātis (*adj.*).
Sart, v. *Sardis.*
Sarus, the, Sarus, -i (*m.*).—2. (*m.*) *a man's name.*
Saseno, Sason, -onis (*f.*).
Sassæi, the, Sassæi, -orum (*m.*).
Sassia, Sassia, -æ (*f.*).
Sassula, Sassŭla, -æ (*f.*).
Satellius, Satellius, -ii (*m.*).
Saticula, Saticŭla, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Saticula*, Saticulānus, -a, -um.
Satrapene, Satrapēne, -es, (*f.*).
Satriano, Satrianum, -i (*n.*).

Satricum, Satricum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Satricum*, Satricānus, -a, -um.
Satricus, Satricus, -i (*m.*).
Satrius, Satrius, -ii (*m.*).
Satureium, Satureium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Saturcium*, Satureiānus, -a, -um.
Saturius, Satŭrius, -ii (*m.*).
Saturn, Saturnus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Saturn*, Saturnius, -a, -um.
Saturnia, Saturnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Saturnia*, Saturnīnus, -a, -um.
Saturninus, Saturnīnus, -i (*m.*).
Saturnus, v. *Saturn*.
Satyrus, Satyrus, -i (*m.*).
Saufeia, Saufeia, -æ (*f.*).
Saufeius, Saufeius, -ii (*m.*).
Saufellus, Saufellus, -i (*m.*).
Saul, Saul, *indecl.*, *and* Saŭl, -ūlis (*m.*).
Sauromatæ, *the*, Sauromātæ, -ārum (*m.*); *of the Sauromatæ*, *Sauromatian*, Sauromātes, -æ (*m.*), Sauromātis, -idis (*f.*).
Savē, Save, -es (*f.*).—2. *the Save*, v. *Savus*.
Saverrio, Saverrio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Savo, *the*, Savo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Savone, Savo, -ōnis (*f.*).
Savoy, Sabaudia, -æ (*f.*).
Savus, *the*, Savus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to the Savus*, Savensis, -e.
Saxa, Saxa, -æ (*m.*).
Saxons, *the*, Saxŏnes, -um (*m.*); *in sing.*, Saxo, -ōnis; *the country of the Saxons*, *Saxony*, Saxōnia, -æ (*f.*); *Saxon*, Saxōnĭcus, -a, -um.
Scæan (*Gate*), *the*, Scæa Porta, *and* Scææ Portæ (*f.*).
Scæva, Scæva, -æ (*m.*).
Scævinus, Scævīnus, -i (*m.*).
Scævola, Scævŏla, -æ (*m.*).
Scala, Scalæ, -arum (*f.*).
Scalabis, Scalabis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Scalabis*, Scalabitānus, -a, -um.
Scaldis, *the*, Scaldis, -is (*m.*).
Scamander, *the*, Scamander, -dri (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Scamander*, Scamandrius, -a, -um.
Scammos, Scammos, -i (*f.*).
Scandilius, Scandilius, -ii (*m.*).
Scandinavia, Scandia, -æ, *and* Scandināvia, -æ (*f.*).
Scantinius, Scantinius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Scantinius*, Scantinius, -a, -um.
Scantius, Scantius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Scantius*, Scantiānus, -a, -um.
Scaptia, Scaptia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Scaptia*, *Scaptian*, Scaptius, -a, -um; *of or belonging to the Scaptian tribe*, Scaptiensis, -e.
Scaptius, Scaptius, -ii (*m.*).
Scapula, Scapula, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Scapula*, Scapulānus, -a, -um.
Scarpanto, Carpathus, -i (*f.*), q. v
Scarphēa, Scarphēa, -æ (*f.*).
Scarpona, Scarpona, -æ (*f.*).
Scaurinus, Scaurīnus, -i (*m.*).
Scaurus, Scaurus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Scaurus*, *Scaurian*, Scaurĭānus, -a, -um.
Scenitæ, *the*, Scenitæ, -arum (*m.*).
Scepsis, Scepsis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Scepsis*, *Scepsian*, Scepsius, -a, -um.
Scepsius, Scepsius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Scepsius*, Scepsiānus, -a, -um.
Scerdilædus, Scerdilædus, -i (*m.*).
Schaffhausen, Scaphusia, -æ (*f.*).
Scheldt, *the*, Scaldis, -is (*m.*), q. v.
Schera, Schera, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Schera*, Scherīnus, -a, -um.
Schinussa, Schinussa, -æ (*f.*).
Schleswig, Heideba, -æ (*f.*).
Schönbrunn, Fons Bellus (*m.*).
Schænos, Schœnos, -i (*f.*).
Schænus, Schœnus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Schænus*, Schœneius, -a, -um; *daughter of Schœnus*, Schœnēis *and* Schœnis, -idis (*f.*).
Sciathus, Sciathus *or* Sciathos, -i (*f.*).
Scilla, Scillæum, -i (*n.*).
Scilly Islands, Cassiterides, -um (*f.*), Insulæ.
Scio, Chios, -ii (*f.*), q. v.
Scione, Scionе, -es (*f.*).
Scipio, Scīpio, -ōnis (*m.*); *poet.* (*in form patr.*) Scipiādes, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Scipio*, Scipiōnius, -a, -um.
Sciron, Scīron, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Sciron*, *Scironian*, Scirōnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Scirōnis, -idis.
Scissis, Scissis, -is (*f.*).
Sclavini, v. *Slavonia*.

Sclavonia, v. *Slavonia*.
Scodra, Scodra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Scodra*, Scodrensis, -e.
Scopas, Scopas, -æ (*m.*).
Scope, Scōpe, -es (*f.*).
Scopinas, Scopīnas, -æ (*m.*).
Scopius, Scopius, -ii (*m.*).
Scordisci, *the*, Scordisci, -orum (*m.*).
Scordus (*Mount*), Scordus, -i (*m.*).
Scotland, Scōtia, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Scotland*, *Scottish*, Scoticus, -a, -um; *the Scots or Scotch*, Scōti, -orum (*m.*).
Scotussa, Scotussa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Scotussa*, Scotussæus, -a, -um.
Scribonia, Scribonia, -æ (*f.*).
Scribonian, Scribōnĭanus, -i (*m.*).
Scribonius, Scribonius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Scribonius*, Scribonianus, -a, -um.
Scrofa, Scrofa, -æ (*m.*).
Scultenna, *the*, Scultenna, -æ (*m.*).
Scutari, Chrysopolis, -is (*f.*).
Scydrothemis, Scydrothemis, -is (*m.*).
Scylace, Scylace, -es (*f.*).
Scylaceum, Scylăcēum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Scylaceum*, Scylăcēĭus, -a, -um; Scylăcēus, -a, -um; *and* Scylacīnus, -a, -um.
Scylax, Scylax, -ăcis (*m.*).
Scylla, Scylla, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Scylla*, Scyllæus, -a, -um.
Scyllæum, Scyllæum, -i (*n.*).
Scyllis, Scyllis, -is (*m.*).
Scymnus, Scymnus, -i (*m.*).
Scyron, Scyron, -ōnis (*m.*).
Scyros, Scyros *or* Scyrus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Scyros*, *Scyrian*, Scyrius, -a, -um, *and* Scyrētĭcus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Scyrias, -ādis, *and* Scyrēis, -idis.
Scytala, Scytala, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Scytala*, Scytalicus, -a, -um.
Scythia, Scythia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Scythia*, *Scythian*, Scythicus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Scythis, -idis; *the Scythians*, Scythæ, -arum (*m.*), *a Scythian*, Scythes, -æ (*m.*), Scythissa, -æ (*f.*).
Scythopolis, Scythōpŏlis, -is (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Scythopolis*, Scythopolītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Sebaste, Sebaste, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sebaste*, Sebastēnus, -a, -um.
Sebastia, Sebastia, -æ (*f.*).
Sebastian, Sebastiānus, -i (*m.*).
Sebastopolis, Sebastŏpŏlis, -is (*f.*).
Sebennytic, Sebennyticus, -a, -um; *the Sebennytic mouth* (*of the Nile*), Sebennyticum Ostium.
Sebethus, *the*, Sēbēthus -i (*m.*); *of or relating to the Sebethus*, Sebethis, -idis (*fem. adj.*).
Sebinus, Sēbīnus, -i (*m.*), Lacus.
Sebosus, Sēbōsus, -i (*m.*).
Secchio, *the*, Gabellus, -i (*m.*).
Seckau, Secovium, -ii (*n.*).
Secundilla, Secundilla, -æ (*f.*).
Secundīnus, Secundīnus, -i (*m.*).
Secundus, Secundus, -i (*m.*).
Sedecias, Sedecias, -æ (*m.*).
Sedigitus, Sedigītus, -i (*m.*).
Sedochezi, *the*, Sedochezi, -orum (*m.*).
Sedulius, Sedŭlius, -ii (*m.*).
Sedunum, Sedunum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Sedunum*, Sedūni, -orum (*m.*).
Sedusii, *the*, Sedusii, -orum (*m.*).
Segeda, Segeda, -æ (*f.*).
Segedin, Segedunum, -i (*n.*).
Segedunum, } Segodunum, -i (*n.*), *or* Se-
Segodunum, } gedunum.
Segesta, Segesta, -æ, *or* Segeste, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Segesta*, Segestānus, -a, -um, *and* Segestensis, -e.
Segestes, Segestes, -æ (*m.*).
Segestica, Segestica, -æ (*f.*).
Segida, Segida, -æ (*f.*).
Segimerus, Segimerus, -i (*m.*).
Segimund, Segimundus, -i (*m.*).
Segisama, Segisama, -æ, *and* Segisamo, -onis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Segisama*, Segisamonensis, -e.
Segni, *the*, Segni, -orum (*m.*).
Segobriga, Segobriga, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Segobriga*, Segobrigensis, -e.
Segonax, Segonax, -actis (*m.*).
Segontia, Segontia *or* Seguntia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Segontia*, Segontīnus, -a, -um.
Segontiaci, *the*, Segontiaci, -orum (*m.*).
Segontium, Segontium, -ii (*n.*).
Segorbe, Segobriga, -æ (*f.*).

Segovellauni, *the*, Segovellauni, -orum (*m.*).
Segovia, Segovia, -æ (*f.*).
Segre, *the*, Sicŏris, -is (*m.*).
Segulius, Segulius, -ii (*m.*).
Segusiani, *the*, Segūsiāni, -orum (*m.*).
Segusio, Segusio, -onis (*f.*).
Segusium, Segusium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Segusium*, Segusiensis, -e.
Seia, Seia, -æ (*f.*).
Seine, *the*, Sēquăna, -æ (*f.*).
Seissel, Sesselium, -ii (*n.*).
Seius, Seius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Seius*, Seiānus, -a, -um.
Sejanus, Sejānus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Sejanus*, Sējānĭanus, -a, -um.
Selachusa, Selachusa, -æ (*f.*).
Selambina, Selambina, -æ (*f.*).
Sele, *the*, Silārus, -i (*m.*).
Selena, Selēne, -es (*f.*).
Seleucia, Sēleucia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Seleucia*, Seleuciensis, -e; Seleuciānus, -a, -um; *and* (*late*) Seleucēnus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Seleucis, -idis.
Seleucis, Seleucis, -idis (*f.*), v. *the foregoing*.
Seleucus, Seleucus, -i (*m.*).
Selge, Selge, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Selge*, Selgĭtĭcus, -a, -um.
Selicia, Selicia, -æ (*f.*).
Selicius, Selicius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Selicius*, Seliciānus, -a, -um.
Selimbria, *the*, Penēus, -i (*m.*).
Selinus, Selinus, -untis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Selinus*, Selinūsius, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Selinus*, Selinuntii, -orum (*m.*).
Selivria, Selymbria, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Sellasia, Sellasia, -æ (*f.*).
Selle, Selle, -es (*f.*).
Selli, *the*, Selli, -orum (*m.*).
Sellium, Sellium, -ii (*n.*).
Sellius, Sellius, -ii (*m.*).
Selsey, Seolesia, -æ (*f.*).
Selymbria, Selymbria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Selymbria*, Selymbrĭanus, -a, -um.
Sem or Shem, Sem, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Semele, Sēmēle, -es, *and* Semēla, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Semele*, Semēlēius, -a, -um, *and* Semelēus, -a, -um.
Semiramis, Semīrămis, -is *and* -idis (*f.*); *of or relating to Semiramis*, Semirāmius, -a, -um.
Semnones, *the*, Semnŏnes, -um (*m.*).
Semo, Sēmo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Sempronia, Semprōnia, -æ (*f.*).
Sempronius, Semprōnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Sempronius*, *Sempronian*, Sempronius, -a, -um, *and* Semproniānus, -a, -um.
Sena, Sena, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sena*, Senānus, -a, -um, *and* Senensis, -e.
Senaar, v. *Sennaar*.
Seneca, Seneca, -æ (*m.*).
Senegal, *the*, Darādus, -i (*m.*).
Senia, Senia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Senia*, Seniensis, -e.
Senigaglia, Sena, -æ (*f.*), Gallica; Senogallia, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Sennaar, Sirbitum, -i (*n.*).
Sennacherib, Sennacherĭb, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Senogallia, Senogallia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Senogallia*, Senogalliensis, -e.
Sennones, *the*, Sennŏnes, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Sennones*, Sennŏnicus, -a, -um; *the country of the Sennones*, Sennŏnia, -æ (*f.*).
Sens, Agendicum, -i (*n.*); Senŏnes, -um (*m.*).
Sentinum, Sentīnum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Sentinum*, Sentīnas, -ātis (*adj.*).
Sentinus, Sentinus, -i (*m.*).
Sentius, Sentius, -ii (*m.*).
Sepias, Sepias, -ādis (*f.*).
Sepiussa, Sepiussa, -æ (*f.*).
Seplasia, Seplāsia, -æ (*f.*), *and* Seplasia, -orum (*n.*).
Seppius, Seppius, -ii (*m.*).
Septa, Septa, -orum (*n.*).
Septicius, Septicius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Septicius*, Septiciānus, -a, -um.
Septimania, Septimania, -æ (*f.*).
Septimia, Septimia, -æ (*f.*).
Septiminus, Septimīnus, -i (*m.*).
Septimius, Septimius, -ii (*m.*).
Septimuncia, Septimuncia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Septimuncia*, Septimunciensis, -e.

Septimus, Septimus, -i (*m.*).
Sequana, v. *Seine.*
Sequani, the, Sēquāni, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Sequani*, Sequānicus, -a, -um, *and* Sequānus, -a, -um.
Serachi, the, Serachi, -orum (*m.*).
Serapion, Serapion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Serapis, Serāpis, -is *and* -idis (*m.*); *of or relating to Serapis*, Serāpicus, -a, -um.
Serbi, the, Serbi, -orum (*m.*).
Serbonis (Lake), Serbōnis, -idis (*f.*).
Serchio, the, Æsar, -āris (*m.*), q. v.
Serdica, Serdica, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Serdica*, Serdicensis, -e, *and* Serdicēnus, -a, -um.
Serena, Serēna, -æ (*f.*).
Serenianus, Sereniānus, -i (*m.*).
Serenus, Serēnus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Serenus*, Serēniānus, -a, -um.
Seres, the, Seres, -um (*m.*); *in sing.*, Ser, -ēris; *of or relating to the Seres*, Sēricus, -a, -um.
Serestus, Serestus, -i (*m.*).
Sergestus, Sergestus, -i (*m.*).
Sergia, Sergia, -æ (*f.*).
Sergiolus, Sergiōlus, -i (*m.*).
Sergius, Sergius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Sergius, Sergian*, Sergius, -a, -um.
Seria, Seria, -æ (*f.*).
Seringapatam, Brachme, -es (*f.*).
Seriphus, Seriphus *or* Seriphos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Seriphus*, Seriphius, -a, -um.
Serippo, Serippo, -ōnis (*f.*).
Serphant, Sarepta, -æ (*f.*).
Serphanto, Seriphus, -i (*f.*), q. v.
Serranus, Serrānus, -i (*m.*).
Serretes, the, Serrētes, -um (*m.*).
Serri, the, Serri, -orum (*m.*).
Serrium, Serrium, -ii (*n.*).
Sertoria, Sertoria, -æ (*f.*).
Sertorius, Sertōrius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Sertorius*, Sertōriānus, -a, -um.
Servæus, Servæus, -i (*m.*).
Servia, Servia, -æ (*f.*); Mœsia Superior.
Servian, Serviānus, -i (*m.*).
Servilia, Servilla, -æ (*f.*).
Servilius, Servilius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Servilius, Servilian*, Servilius, -a, -um, *and* Serviliānus, -a, -um.
Servius, Servius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Servius*, Serviānus, -a, -um.
Sesamum, Sesāmum, -i (*n.*).
Sesanium, Sesānium, -ii (*n.*).
Sēsōōsis = *Sesostris.*
Sesostris, Sēsostris, -is, *also* Sesōōsis, -is (*m.*).
Sessa, Suessa, -æ (*f.*).
Sessia, Sessia, -æ (*f.*).
Sestinum, Sestīnum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Sestinum*, Sestīnas, -ātis (*adj.*).
Sestius, Sestius, -ii (*m.*).
Sesto, Sextium, -ii (*n.*).
Sestos, Sestos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sestos*, Sestiācus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Sestis, -idis, *and* Sestias, -adis.
Setabis, v. *Satabis.*
Seth, Seth, *indecl.* (*m.*); *of or relating to Seth*, Sēthiānus, -a, -um.
Setia, Sētia, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Setia*, Sētīnus, -a, -um.
Setius (Mount), Sētius, -ii (*m.*), Mons; *of or belonging to Mount Setius*, Sētiānus, -a, -um.
Seuthes, Seuthes, -æ (*m.*).
Seuthusa, Seuthusa, -æ (*f.*).
Severa, Sevēra, -æ (*f.*).
Severian, Severiānus, -i (*m.*).
Severinus, Severīnus, -i (*m.*).
Severn, the, Sabrina, -æ (*m.*).
Severus, Sevērus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Severus*, Severiānus, -a, -um.
Seville, Hispalis, -is (*f.*), q. v.
Sevinus, Sevīnus, -i (*m.*).
Sevo (Mount), Sevo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Sextia, Sextia, -æ (*f.*).
Sextilia, Sextilia, -æ (*f.*).
Sextilius, Sextilius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Sextilius*, Sextiliānus, -a, -um.
Sextillus, Sextillus, -i (*m.*).
Sextius, Sextius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Sextius*, Sextius, -a, -um, *and* Sextiānus, -a, -um.
Sextus, Sextus, -i (*m.*).
Shadrach, Shadrach, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Shannon, the, Juernus, -i (*m.*).
Shippey, Toliapis, -is (*f.*).
Shrewsbury, Salopia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Shrewsbury*, Salopiensis, -e.
Shetland (Islands), the, Ædmodæ, -arum (*f.*), Insulæ.
Siambis, Siambis, -is (*f.*).
Sibde, Sibde, -es (*f.*).
Siberia, Siberia, -æ (*f.*).
Sibuzates, the, Sibuzātes, -ium (*m.*).
Sibyll, Sibylla, -æ (*f.*).
Sica, Sīca, -æ (*m.*).
Sicambri, the, Sicambri, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Sicambri*, Sicamber, -bra, -brum.
Sicambria, Sicambria, -æ (*f.*).
Sicani, the, Sicani, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Sicani*, Sicānius, -a, -um, *and* Sīcānus, -a, -um (*poet. for* Sicilian).
Sicca, Sicca, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Sicca*, Siccensis, -e.
Siccius, Siccius, -ii (*m.*).
Sichæus, Sichæus, -i (*m.*).
Sichem, Sichem, *indecl.* (*m.*), *a man's name.*—2. (*f.*) *a city.*
Sicily, Sicilia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sicily, Sicilian*, Sicŭlus, -a, -um, *and* Siciliensis, -e; *pecul. fem.*, Sīcĕlis, -idis; *the Sicilians*, Sicŭli, -orum (*m.*).
Sicinius, Sicinius, -ii (*m.*).
Sicinus, Sicinus, -i (*f.*).
Sicoris, the, Sicōris -is (*m.*).
Siculi, the, Sicŭli, -orum (*m*), v. *Sicily.*
Siculus, Sicŭlus, -i (*m.*).
Sicyon, Sicyon, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sicyon, Sicyonian*, Sicyōnius, -a, -um.
Side, Sida, -æ, *and* Side, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Side*, Sidensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Side*, Sidetæ, -arum (*m.*).
Sidicinum, Sidicīnum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Sidicinum*, Sidicīnus, -a, -um.
Sidon, Sidon, -ōnis (*f.*), *a city*; *of or belonging to Sidon, Sidonian*, Sīdōnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Sīdōnis, -idis.—2. (*m.*) *a man's name.*
Sidonius, Sidonius, -ii (*m.*).
Sidra (Gulf of), Syrtis, -is (*f.*), Major.
Sidus, Sidus, -untis (*f.*).
Sidusa, Sidusa, -æ (*f.*).
Sienna, Sena, -æ (*f.*).
Sifanto, Siphnus, -i (*f.*), q. v.
Siga, Siga, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Siga*, Sigensis, -e.
Sigambri, the, v. *Sicambri.*
Sigeum, Sigēum *and* Sigēon, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Sigeum*, Sigēus, -a, -um, *and* Sigēius, -a, -um.
Sigida, Sigida, -æ (*m.*).
Sigipedes, the, Sigipedes, -um (*m.*).
Signia, Signia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Signia*, Signīnus, -a, -um.
Signias (Mount), Signias, -æ (*m.*).
Sigovesus, Sigovesus, -i (*m.*).
Sila, Sila, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Sila*, Silānus, -a, -um.
Silana, Silāna, -æ (*f.*).
Silanio, Silānio, -onis (*m.*).
Silānus, Silānus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Silanus.* Silānius, -a, -um.
Silarus, the, Silārus, -i (*m.*).
Silas, Silas, -æ (*m.*).
Silbium, Silbium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Silbium*, Silbiānus, -a, -um.
Sileni, the, Silēni, -orum (*m.*).
Silenus, Silēnus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Silenus*, Silēnicius, -a, -um.
Silesia, Silesia, -æ (*f.*).
Sileum, Silēum, -i (*n.*).
Silici, the, Silici, -orum (*m.*).
Silius, Silius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Silius, Silian*, Silius, -a, -um, *and* Silianus, -a, -um.
Silo, Silo, -onis (*m.*), *a man's name.*—2. (*f.*) *a city.*
Siloa, Siloa, -æ, *and* Siloe, *indecl.* (*f.*); *of or belonging to Siloa*, Silous, -a, -um.
Silpia, Silpia, -æ (*f.*).
Silures, the, Silures, -um (*m.*).
Silus, Silus, -i (*m.*).
Silvanus, Silvānus, -i (*m.*).
Silvester, Silvester, -tris (*m.*).
Silvi, the, Silvi, -orum (*m.*).
Silvia, Silvia, -æ (*f.*).
Silvinus, Silvīnus, -i (*m.*).
Silvius, Silvius, -ii (*m.*).
Simæthus, v. *Symæthus.*
Simalio, Simalio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Simbruvium, Simbruvium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Simbruvium*, Simbruvīnus (*or* Simbruīnus), -a, -um.
Simeon, Simeon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Simittu, Simittu, *indecl.* (*n.*); *of or belonging to Simittu*, Simittuensis, -e.
Simmias, Simmias, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Simmias*, Simmiēus, -a, -um.
Simo, Simo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Simoïs, the, Simōis, -entis *or* -entos (*m.*).
Simon, Simon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Simon*, Simoniānus, -a, -um.
Simonides, Simōnīdes, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Simonides*, Simōnīdēus, -a, -um.
Simplex, Simplex, -icis (*m.*).
Simulans, Simulans, -antis (*m.*).
Simulus, Simŭlus, -i (*m.*).
Simus, Simus, -i (*m.*).
Simyra, Simyra, -æ (*f.*).
Sinda, Sinda, -æ, *and* Sindos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sinda*, Sindicus, -a, -um, *and* Sindensis, -e.
Sindes, Sindes, -æ *or* -is (*m.*).
Sindi, the, Sindi, -orum (*m.*).
Singara, Singāra, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Singara*, Singarēnus, -a, -um.
Singidunum, Singidunum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Singidunum*, Singidūnensis, -e.
Singili, Singili, *indecl.* (*n.*); *of or belonging to Singili*, Singilensis, -e.
Sinigaglia, v. *Senigaglia.*
Sinis, Sinis, -is (*m.*).
Sinna, Sinna, -æ (*f.*).
Sinnaces, Sinnaces, -is (*m.*).
Sinnius, Sinnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Sinnius*, Sinniānus, -a, -um.
Sinon, Sinon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Sinope, Sinōpe, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sinope*, Sinōpīcus, -a, -um, *and* Sinopensis, -e; *pecul. fem.*, Sinōpis, -idis.
Sintice, Sintice, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sintice*, Sinticus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Sintice*, Sintii, -orum (*m.*).
Sinub, Sinope, -es (*f.*), q. v.
Sinuessa, Sinuessa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sinuessa*, Sinuessānus, -a, -um.
Sion (Mount), Sīon, *indecl.* (*f.*).
Siphnus, Siphnus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Siphnus*, Siphnius, -a, -um.
Sipontum, Sipontum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Sipontum*, Sipontīnus, -a, -um.
Sipylus (Mount), Sipylus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Sipylus*, Sipylēus, -a, -um; Sipylēius, -a, -um; *and* Sipylensis, -e.
Sir, the, Iaxartes, -æ (*m.*).
Siræ, Siræ, -arum (*f.*).
Sirbitum, Sirbitum, -i (*n.*).
Sirbonis (Lake), Sirbōnis, -idis (*f.*).
Sirens, the, Sirēnes, -um (*f.*); *a Siren*, Siren, -ēnis; *of or relating to the Sirens*, Sirēnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Sirēnis, -idis.
Siris, the, Sīris, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to the Siris*, Sīrīnus, -a, -um.—2. (*f.*) *a city*; *of or belonging to Siris*, Sīrīnus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Siris*, Sirini, -orum (*m.*).
Sirmia, Sirmia, -æ (*f.*).
Sirmio, Sirmio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Sirmium, Sirmium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Sirmium*, Sirmiensis, -e.
Sirpi, Sirpi, -orum (*m.*).
Sirpicus, Sirpicus, -i (*m.*).
Sisapo, Sisapo, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sisapo*, Sisapōnensis, -e.
Siscennius, Siscennius, -ii (*m.*).
Siscia, Siscia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Siscia*, Sisciānus, -a, -um.
Sisenna, Sisenna, -æ (*m.*).
Sisennus, Sisennus, -i (*m.*).
Siser, Siser, -ēris (*m.*).
Sisigambis, Sisigambis, -is (*f.*).
Sisteron, Segustero, -onis (*f.*); Civitas Segesterorum.
Sisyphus, Sisyphus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Sisyphus*, Sisyphius, -a, -um; *son of Sisyphus*, Sisyphīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Sithon, Sithon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Sithonii, the, Sithōnii, -orum (*m.*); *Sithonian*, Sithōnius, -a, -um: *pecul. fem.*, Sithōnis, -idis (*poet. for* Thracian).
Sitia, Sitia, -æ (*f.*).
Sitifi, Sitifi, *indecl.* (*n.*); *of or belonging to Sitifi*, Sitifensis, -e.
Sitones, the, Sitones, -um (*m.*).
Sittace, Sittace, -es (*f.*); *the territory of Sittace*, Sittacēne, -es (*f.*).
Sittius, Sittius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Sittius*, Sittiānus, -a, -um.
Sivah, Ammonium, -ii (*n.*).
Sixtus, Sixtus, -i (*m.*).
Skye (Isle of), Ebuda Orientalis.
Skyro, Scyros, -i (*f.*), q. v.
Slavonia, Sclavonia *or* Slavonia, -æ (*f.*); *the Slavonians*, Slavi, -orum, *and* Slavones, -um (*m.*).

Sleswick, Slesvicum, -i (*n.*).
Sluys, Clausulæ, -arum (*f.*).
Smerdis, Smerdis, -is (*m.*).
Smilax, Smīlax, -ācis (*f.*).
Sminthia, Sminthia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sminthia, Sminthian*, Sminthius, -a, -um, *and* Sminthēus, -a, -um; *as an appellation of Apollo, Sminthian*, Sminthēus, -eos *or* -ei (*m.*).
Smyrna, Smyrna, -æ (*f.*), *a city*; *of or belonging to Smyrna, Smyrnæan*, Smyrnæus, -a, -um.—2. *a woman's name.*
Sobii, the, Sobii, -orum (*m.*).
Sochis, Sochis, -is (*m.*).
Socho, Socho, *indecl.* (*f.*).
Socotora, Dioscoridis Insula (*f.*).
Socrates, Sōcrātes, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Socrates, Socratic*, Socraticus, -a, -um; *the followers of Socrates*, Socratici, -orum (*m.*).
Socration, Socrātion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Socunda, Socunda, -æ (*f.*).
Sodii, the, Sodii, -orum (*m.*).
Sodinus, the, Sodīnus, -i (*m.*).
Sodom, Sōdoma, -æ (*f.*); Sodāmum, -i (*n.*); *and* Sodāma, -orum (*n.*); *the inhabitants of Sodom*, Sōdōmītæ, -arum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Sodom*, Sōdōmiticus, -a, -um.
Sogdiana, Sogdiāna, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Sogdiana*, Sogdiāni, -orum (*m.*).
Sogdonacus, Sogdonacus, -i (*m.*).
Sohemus, Sohemus, -i (*m.*).
Soissons, Suessio, -onis (*f.*); Augusta Suessionum.
Sol, Sol, -ōlis (*m.*).
Sole, Sole, -es (*f.*).
Soletum, Soletum, -i (*n.*).
Soli, Soli *or* Solœ, -orum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Soli*, Solensis, -e.
Solimnia, Solimnia, -æ (*f.*).
Solinus, Solīnus, -i (*m.*).
Sollius, Sollius, -ii (*m.*).
Solomon, v. *Salomon*.
Solon, Sōlon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Solonæ, Solonæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Solonæ*, Solonas, -ātis (*adj.*).
Solonium, Solonium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Solonium*, Solonīnus, -a, -um.
Solorius, Solorius, -ii (*m.*).
Solovettius, Solovettius, -ii (*m.*).
Solus, Solus, -untis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Solus*, Soluntīnus, -a, -um.
Solva, Solva, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Solva*, Solvensis, -e.
Solway (*Frith of*), Itunæ Æstuarium (*n.*).
Solymi, the, Solymi, -orum (*m.*).
Solymus, Solymus, -i (*m.*).
Sonno, Sonno, -ōnis (*m.*).
Sontini, the, Sontīni, -orum (*m.*).
Sontius, the, Sontius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to the Sontius*, Sontius, -a, -um.
Sopater, Sopater, -tri (*m.*).
Sophene, Sophēne, -es (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Sophene*, Sophēni, -orum (*m.*).
Sophia, Sophia, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Sophia*, Sophiānus, -a, -um.
Sophocles, Sophocles, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Sophocles, Sophoclean*, Sophoclēus, -a, -um.
Sophonia, Sophonia, -æ (*f.*).
Sophonisba, Sophonisba, -æ (*f.*).
Sophonius, Sophōnius, -ii (*m.*).
Sophron, Sōphron, -ōnis (*m.*).
Sophronia, Sophronia, -æ (*f.*).
Sophroniscus, Sophrōniscus, -i (*m.*).
Sophronius, Sophrōnius, -ii (*m.*).
Sophus, Sophus, -i (*m.*).
Sopolis, Sōpōlis, -is (*m.*).
Sora, Sōra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sora*, Sorānus, -a, -um.
Soracte (Mount), Sōracte, -is (*n.*); *of or belonging to Mount Soracte*, Soractīnus, -a, -um.
Soranus, Sōrānus, -i (*m.*).
Sordice, Sordice, -es (*f.*).
Sordones, the, Sordōnes, -um (*m.*).
Sordus, the, Sordus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Sordus*, Sordicēnus, -a, -um.
Sorrento, Surrentum, -i (*n.*).
Sosagoras, Sosāgōras, -æ (*m.*).
Sosia, Sosia, -æ (*m.*), *a man's name.*—2. (*f.*) *a woman's name.*
Sosias, Sosias, -æ (*m.*).
Sosibius, Sosibius, -ii (*m.*).
Sosicles, Sosicles, -is (*m.*).
Sosigenes, Sosigēnes, -is (*m.*).
Sosilaus, Sosilaus, -i (*m.*).
Sosilus, Sosilus, -i (*m.*).

Sosimenes, Sosimēnes, -is (*m.*).
Sosipater, Sosipater, -tris (*m.*).
Sosippus, Sosippus, -i (*m.*).
Sosis, Sosis, -is (*m.*), *a man.*—2. (*f.*) *a woman.*
Sosistratus, Sōsistrātus, -i (*m.*).
Sositheus, Sositheus, -i (*m.*).
Sosius, Sōsius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Sosius or the Sosii*, Sosiānus, -a, -um.
Sosthenes, Sosthēnes, -is (*m.*).
Sostratus, Sostrātus, -i (*m.*).
Sosus, Sōsus, -i (*m.*).
Sotacus, Sotācus, -i (*m.*).
Sotades, Sotades, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Sotades*, Sotadēus, -a, -um, *and* Sotadicus, -a, -um.
Sotas, Sotas, -æ (*m.*).
Soter, Soter, -ēris (*m.*).
Soterius, Sōtērius, -i (*m.*).
Soteridas, Sotērīdas, -æ (*m.*).
Sothis, Sothis, -is (*m.*).
Sotiates, the, Sotiates, -um *or* -ium (*m.*).
Sotimus, Sotimus, -i (*m.*).
Sotira, Sōtīra, -æ (*f.*).
Southampton, Clausentum, -i (*n.*).
Soza, Soza, -æ (*f.*).
Spa, Aquæ Spadanæ, -arum (*f.*).
Spaco, Spāco, -ūs (*f.*).
Spain, Hispania, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Spain, Spanish*, Hispānus, -a, -um; Hispāniensis, -e; *and* Hispānicus, -a, -um; *the Spanish Sea*, Ibericum Mare; *the Spaniards*, Hispāni, -orum (*m.*); *Greek and poet.*, Ibēria, *and its derivv., used for* Hispania, -æ; v. *Iberia.*
Spalathra, Spalathra, -æ (*f.*).
Spalatro, Spalatum, -i (*n.*).
Sparta, Sparta, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Sparta, Spartan*, Spartānus, -a, -um, *and* Spartiācus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Sparta, Spartans*, Spartiātæ, -arum (*m.*), Spartāni, -orum (*m.*).
Spartacus, Spartācus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Spartacus*, Spartacius, -a, -um.
Spartian, Spartiānus, -i (*m.*).
Spatale, Spatale, -es (*f.*).
Spectatus, Spectatus, -i (*m.*).
Speier, v. *Spire.*
Spelæum, Spelæum, -i (*n.*).
Spelunca, Spelunca, -æ (*f.*).
Sperchēus, the, Sperchēus *or* Sperchīus, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Spercheus*, Sperchēis, -idis (*fem. adj.*); *son of Sperchēus*, Sperchēonides, -æ (*m.*).
Sperchiæ, Sperchiæ, -arum (*f.*).
Sperchius, the, v. *Sperchēus.*
Speusippus, Speusippus, -i (*m.*).
Spezia, Tiparenus, -i (*f.*).
Sphærus, Sphærus, -i (*m.*).
Sphagiæ, Sphāgiæ, -arum (*f.*).
Spicilius, Spicilius, -ii (*m.*).
Spina, Spina, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Spina*, Spinētius, -a, -um.
Spino, Spīno, -ōnis (*m.*).
Spintharus, Spinthārus, -i (*m.*).
Spinther, Spinther, -ēris (*m.*).
Spintum, Spintum, -i (*n.*).
Spio, Spīo, -ūs (*f.*).
Spiræum, Spiræum, -i (*n.*).
Spire, Augusta Nemetum; Noviomagus, -i, *and* Spīra, -æ (*f.*).
Spiridion, Spiridion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Spoletium, Spōlētium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Spoletium*, Spoletinus, -a, -um.
Spongia, Spongia, -æ (*m.*).
Sporades, the, Spōrades, -um (*f.*), Insulæ.
Sporus, Spōrus, -i (*m.*).
Spurinna, Spurinna, -æ (*m.*).
Spurinus, Spurīnus, -i (*m.*).
Spurius, Spurius, -ii (*m.*).
Squillace, Scylacēum, -i (*n.*), q. v.; *Gulf of Squillace*, Scylacēus Sinus.
St. Agatha, Agathyrna, -æ (*f.*), *and* Agathyrnum, -i (*n.*).
St. Alban's, Fanum St. Albani (*n.*).
St. Andrew's, Andreōpōlis, -is (*f.*).
St. Angelo, Castrum St. Angeli (*n.*); Angēlōpōlis, -is (*f.*).
St. Bertrand, Bertranōpōlis, -is (*f.*).
St. Catharine's, Insula Catharinæ (*f.*).
St. Christoval, Fortalitium St. Christophōri (*n.*).
St. Cloud, Fanum St. Clodoaldi (*n.*).
St. Cruz, Fanum St. Crucis (*n.*).
St. David's, Menevia, -æ (*f.*).
St. Denis, Catolacum, -i (*n.*).
St. Domingo, Hispaniola, -æ (*f.*).
St. Eufemia (Gulf of), Lameticus Sinus.

St. Fe, Fanum St. Fidei (*n.*).
St. George, Insula St. Georgii (*f.*).
St. Gothard, Adūlas *or* Adūla, -æ (*m.*).
St. Jago, Insula St. Jacobi (*f.*), *an island.*—2. *a city*; Fanum St. Jacobi (*n.*).
St. James, Fanum St. Jacobi (*n.*).
St. Jean d'Acre, Ace, -es (*f.*).
St. Juan de Puerto Rico, Fanum St. Joannis Portus Divitis.
St. Maura, Leucadia, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
St. Michael, Fanum St. Michaëlis (*n.*).
St. Omer, Audomarōpōlis, -is (*f.*).
St. Quentin, Augusta Veromanduorum (*f.*).
St. Remi, Fanum St. Remigii (*n.*).
St. Sebastian, Donastienum, -i (*n.*).
St. Stephen's, Fanum St. Stephani (*n.*).
St. Thomas, Insula St. Thomæ (*f.*), *an island.*—2. Fanum St. Thomæ (*n.*), *a town.*
Staberius, Staberius, -ii (*m.*).
Stabiæ, Stabiæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Stabiæ*, Stabiānus, -a, -um.
Stabulum, Stabulum, -i (*n.*).
Stadius, Stadius, -ii (*m.*).
Stafford, Staffordia, -æ (*f.*).
Stagira, Stagīra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Stagira, Stagirite*, Stagīrites, -æ (*masc. adj.*).
Staius, Staius, -ii (*m.*).
Stalimene, Lemnos, -i (*f.*), q. v.
Stamford, Stamfordia, -æ (*f.*).
Stanwicks, Congavata, -æ (*f.*).
Stanco, Cos, q. v.
Standia, Dia, -æ (*f.*).
Staphylius, Staphylius, -ii (*m.*).
Staphylus, Staphylus, -i (*m.*).
Staseas, Staseas, -æ (*m.*).
Stasimus, Stasimus, -i (*m.*).
Statianus, Statiānus, -i (*m.*).
Statiellæ, Statiellæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Statiellæ*, Statiellas, -ātis (*adj.*), *and* Statiellensis, -e.
Statilia, Statilia, -æ (*f.*).
Statilius, Statilius, -ii (*m.*).
Statius, Statius, -ii (*m.*).
Statonia, Statonia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Statonia*, Statoniensis, -e.
Statorius, Statorius, -ii (*m.*).
Stauri, the, Stauri, -orum (*m.*).
Stelendena, Stelendēna, -æ (*f.*).
Stella, Stella, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Stella*, Stellas, -ātis (*adj.*), *and* Stellatīnus, -a, -um.
Stellio, Stellio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Stenacum, Stenacum, -i (*n.*).
Stenebœa, Stēnēbœa *or* Sthēnēbœa, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Stenebœa*, Stenebœīus, -a, -um.
Stentor, Stentor, -ōris (*m.*); *of or relating to Stentor*, Stentōreus, -a, -um.
Stephane, Stephāne, -es (*f.*).
Stephania, Stephānia, -æ (*f.*).
Stephanio, Stephānio, -onis (*m.*).
Stephanus, } Stephānus, -i (*m.*).
Stephen, }
Stercutius, Stercutius, -ii (*m.*).
Steria, Steria, -æ (*f.*).
Sterope, Sterope, -es (*f.*).
Steropes, Stērōpes, -æ (*m.*).
Stertinius, Stertinius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Stertinius*, Stertinius, -a, -um.
Stesichorus, Stesichōrus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Stesichorus*, Stesichōrius, -a, -um.
Sthenebœa, v. *Stenebœa.*
Sthenelus, Sthēnēlus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Sthenelus*, Sthenēlēius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Sthenēlēis, -idis.
Sthenius, Sthenius, -ii (*m.*).
Stheno, Sthēno, -ūs (*f.*).
Sthenōbœa = *Sthenebœa.*
Sterling, Sterlinia, -æ (*f.*); Mons Dolorōsus (*n.*).
Stettin, Sedinum, -i (*n.*).
Stichus, Stichus, -i (*m.*).
Stilbon, Stilbon, -ontis (*m.*).
Stilicho, Stilicho, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Stilicho*, Stilichōnius, -a, -um.
Stilio, Stilio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Stilo, Stilo, -onis (*m.*).
Stilpo, Stilpo, -onis (*m.*).
Stimicon, Stimicon, -onis (*m.*).
Stimon, Stimon, -onis (*f.*).
Stimula, Stimula, -æ (*f.*).
Stipax, Stipax, -acis (*m.*).
Stiria, Stiria, -æ (*f.*).
Stobi, Stobi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Stobi*, Stobensis, -e.

Stockholm, Holmia, -æ (*f.*).
Stœchades, the, Stœchădes, -um (*f.*); *in sing.*, Stœchas, -ădis.
Stola, Stola, -æ (*m.*).
Stolo, Stolo, -onis (*m.*).
Storax, Storax, -acis (*m.*).
Strabo, Strabo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Strait of Caffa, Bospŏrus Cimmerius (*m.*).
Strait of Constantinople, Bosporus Thracius (*m.*).
Strait of Dover, Fretum Gallicum.
Strait of Gibraltar, v. *Gibraltar*.
Strait of St. Bonifacio, Taphros, -i (*f.*).
Stralsund, Sumonia, -æ (*f.*).
Strassburg, Argentorātum, -i (*n.*).
Stratioki, Munychia, -æ (*f.*).
Stratippocles, Stratippocles, -is (*m.*).
Stratius, Stratius, -ii (*m.*).
Strato, Străto, -onis (*m.*).
Stratoclea, Stratoclēa *or* Stratoclīa, -æ (*f.*).
Stratocles, Stratocles, -is (*m.*).
Stratonice, Strătonīce, -es (*f.*).
Stratonicea, Stratonīcēa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Stratonicea*, Stratonīcensis, -e; Stratonīceus, -eos *or* -ei (*masc. adj.*); *pecul. fem.*, Stratonīcis, -ĭdis.
Stratonicus, Stratonīcus, -i (*m.*).
Stratonidas, Stratonīdas, -æ (*m.*).
Stratophanes, Stratŏphănes, -is (*m.*).
Stratorius, Stratorius, -ii (*m.*).
Stratus, Stratus *or* Stratos, -i (*f.*).
Strivali (*Islands*), Plōtæ *or* Strophădes Insulæ (*f.*).
Stromboli, *Strongyle*, } Strongўle, -es (*f.*).
Strongoli, Petelia, -æ (*f.*).
Strongylion, Strongylion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Strophades, the, Strophădes, -um (*f.*), Insulæ.
Strophius, Strophius, -ii (*m.*).
Struma, Struma, -æ (*m.*).
Strymon, Strymon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Strymon, Strymonian*, Strymōnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Strymōnis, -ĭdis.
Stubera, Stubera, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Stubera*, Stuberæus, -a, -um.
Stura, the, Stura, -æ (*m.*).
Sturii, the, Sturii, -orum (*m.*).
Sturium, Sturium, -ii (*n.*).
Stuttgard, Stutgardia, -æ (*f.*).
Stymphālis, the, Stymphālis, -is (*m.*).
Stymphălus, Stymphălus, -i (*m.*); Stymphălum *or* Stymphălon, -i (*n.*); *and* Stymphăla, -orum (*n.*); *Stymphalian*, Stymphălius, -a, -um, *and* Stymphălicus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Stymphălis, -ĭdis; *especially in plural, the Stymphalian* (*birds*), Stymphălides, -um.
Styphelus, Styphēlus, -i (*m.*).
Styx, Styx, -ygis (*f.*); *of or belonging to the Styx*, Stygius, -a, -um.
Suadones, the, Suadones, -um (*m.*).
Suari, the, Suari, -orum (*m.*).
Suasa, Suāsa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Suasa*, Suasānus, -a, -um.
Subernius, Subernius, -ii (*m.*).
Subis, the, Subis, -is (*m.*).
Sublaceum, Sublăceum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Sublaceum*, Sublăcensis, -e.
Sublician (*Bridge*), Sublicius, -ii (*m.*), Pons.
Subota, Subota, -orum (*n.*).
Subrius, Subrius, -ii (*m.*).
Subur, Subur, -uris (*f.*), *a city*.—2. (*m.*) *a river*.
Subura, Sūbūra *or* Sŭburra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Subura*, Suburānus, -a, -um, *and* Suburitānus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of the Subura*, Subūrānenses, -ium (*m.*).
Succabar, Succabar, -āris (*n.*).
Succasses, the, Succasses, -ium (*m.*).
Succubo, Succubo, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Succubo*, Succubonitānus, -a, -um.
Suche, Suche, -es (*f.*).
Sucinium, Sucinium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Sucinium*, Suciniānus, -a, -um, *and* Suciniensis, -e.
Sucrana, Sucrana, -æ (*f.*).
Sucro, the, Sucro, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Sucro*, Sucrōnensis, -e.
Sucuro, Sucūro, -ōnis (*m.*).
Sudertum, Sudertum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Sudertum*, Sudertānus, -a, -um.
Sudines, Sudines, -æ *or* -is (*m.*).
Sue, Sue, -es (*f.*).
Suecius, Suēcius, -ii (*m.*).
Sueconi, the, Sueconi, -orum (*m.*).
Suedius, Suedius, -ii (*m.*).
Suel, Suel, -ēlis (*n.*); *of or belonging to Suel*, Suelitānus, -a, -um.
Suelleni, the, Suellēni, -orum (*m.*).
Suemus, the, Suemus, -i (*m.*).
Suessa, Suessa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Suessa*, Suessānus, -a, -um.
Suessetani, the, Suessetāni, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Suessetani*, Suessetānus, -a, -um.
Suessiones, the, Suessiones, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Suessiones*, Suessionensis, -e.
Suessula, Suessŭla, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Suessula*, Suessŭlānus, -a, -um.
Suetius, Suetius, -ii (*m.*).
Suetonius, Suētōnius, -ii (*m.*).
Suetri, the, Suetri, -orum (*m.*).
Suetrius, Suetrius, -ii (*m.*).
Suevi, the, Suevi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Suevi*, Suēvicus, -a, -um, *and* Suēvus, -a, -um; *the country of the Suevi*, Suevia, -æ (*f.*).
Suevius, Suevius, -ii (*m.*).
Suez, Arsinŏë, -es (*f.*).
Suffenas, Suffēnas, -atis (*m.*).
Suffenates, the, Suffēnātes, -um *or* -ium (*m.*).
Suffenus, Suffēnus, -i (*m.*).
Suffetia, Suffētia, -æ (*f.*).
Suffolk, Suffolcia, -æ (*f.*).
Suffucius, Suffucius, -ii (*m.*).
Sugambri, the, v. *Sicambri*.
Suilla, Suilla, -æ (*f.*).
Suillius, Suillius, -ii (*m.*).
Suillum, Suillum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Suillum*, Suillas, -ātis (*adj.*).
Suiones, the, Suiones, -um (*m.*).
Sulci, Sulci, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Sulci*, Sulcensis, -e.
Sulcius, Sulcius, -ii (*m.*).
Sulla, v. *Sylla*.
Sullanus, Sullānus, -i (*m.*).
Sulloniacis, Sulloniacis, -is (*f.*).
Sully, Sulliacum, -i (*n.*).
Sulmo, *Sulmone*, } Sulmo, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Sulmo*, Sulmonensis, -e, *and* (*late*) Sulmontinius, -a, -um.
Sulpicia, Sulpicia, -æ (*f.*).
Sulpicilla, Sulpicilla, -æ (*f.*).
Sulpicius, Sulpicius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Sulpicius or the Sulpicia gens, Sulpician*, Sulpicius, -a, -um, *and* Sulpiciānus, -a, -um.
Suniathus, Suniathus, -i (*m.*).
Sunici, the, Sunici, -orum (*m.*).
Sunium, Sūnium *and* Sūnion, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Sunium, Sunian*, Suniās, -ādis (*f.*).
Superbus, Superbus, -i (*m.*).
Sura, Sūra, -æ (*f.*), *a city*.—2. (*m.*) *a man's name*; *of or relating to Sura*, Surānus, -a, -um.
Suræ, the, Suræ, -arum (*m.*).
Surdaones, the, Surdaōnes, -um (*m.*).
Surena, Surēna *or* Surēnas, -æ (*m.*).
Surius, the, Surius, -ii (*m.*).
Surrentum, Surrentum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Surrentum, Surrentine*, Surrentīnus, -a, -um.
Susa, Susa, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Susa*, Susius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Susis, -ĭdis; v. *Susiana*.
Susan, *Susanna*, } Susanna, -æ (*f.*).
Susarion, Sūsārion, -onis (*m.*); *of or relating to Susarion*, Susarīonius, -a, -um.
Susas, the, Susas, -æ (*m.*).
Susiana, Sūsiāna, -æ, *and* Susiāne, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Susiana*, Susiānus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Susiana*, Susiani, -orum, *and* Susii, -orum (*m.*).
Susus, Susus, -i (*m.*).
Suthul, Suthul, *indecl.* (*f.*).
Sutrium, Sutrium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Sutrium*, Sutrīnus, -a, -um, *and* Sutrius, -a, -um.
Sweden, Suecia, -æ (*f.*); *Swedish*, Suecicus, -a, -um.
Switzerland, Helvetia, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Syagrius, Syagrius, -ii (*m.*).
Syagrum, Syagrum, -i (*n.*).
Sybaris, Sybăris, -is (*f.*), *a city*; *of or belonging to Sybaris*, Sybaritānus, -a, -um, *and* Sybāriticus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Sybaris*, Sybarītes, -æ (*m.*); Sybarītis, -ĭdis (*f.*).—2. (*m.*) *a man's name*.
Syce, Syce, -es (*f.*).
Sycurium, Sycurium, -ii (*n.*).
Sycussa, Sycussa, -æ (*f.*).
Sydopta, Sydopta, -æ (*f.*).
Syene, Syēne, -es (*f.*); *of Syene*, Syenites, -æ (*masc. adj.*); *the inhabitants of Syene*, Syenītæ, -arum (*m.*).
Syleum, Syleum, -i (*n.*).
Sylla, Sylla, -æ (*m.*); *of or relating to Sylla*, Syllānus, -a, -um.
Syllus, Syllus, -i (*m.*).
Symæthus, the, Symæthus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Symæthus*, Symæthius *or* -thēus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Symæthis, -ĭdis.
Syme, Syme, -es (*f.*).
Symmachus, Symmachus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Symmachus*, Symmachiānus, -a, -um.
Symplegades, the, Symplēgădes, -um (*f.*); *in sing.*, Symplēgas, -ădis.
Symposion, Symposion, -ii (*n.*).
Symposius, Symposius, -ii (*m.*).
Syncerastus, Syncĕrastus, -i (*m.*).
Synephebi, the, Synephēbi, -orum (*m.*).
Synnada, Synnāda, -æ (*f.*); Synnas, -ădis (*f.*); *and* Synnāda, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Synnada*, Synnādensis, -e, *and* Synnādicus, -a, -um.
Syphax, Sўphax, -ăcis (*m.*).
Sypheum, Sypheum, -i (*n.*).
Syracuse, Syrācūsæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Syracuse, Syracūsan*, Sўrācūsānus, -a, -um; Syrācūsius, -a, -um; *and poet.*, Syrācōsius, -a, -um.
Syrbotæ, the, Syrbotæ, -arum (*m.*).
Syria, Sўria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Syria, Syrian*, Sўriăcus, -a, -um; Sўrius, -a, -um; *and* Syrus, -a, -um; *the Syrians*, Syri, -orum (*m.*).
Syrie, Syrie, -es (*f.*).
Syrinx, Syrinx, -ingis (*f.*).
Syriscus, Syriscus, -i (*m.*).
Syrmatæ, Syrmātæ, -arum (*m.*).
Syrnos, Syrnos, -i (*f.*).
Syro, Sўro, -ōnis (*m.*).
Syrophœnician, Syrophœnix, -īcis (*m.*); Syrophœnissa, -æ (*f.*).
Syros, Sўros, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Syros*, Sўrius, -a, -um, *and* Sўricus, -a, -um.
Syrtes, the, Syrtes, -ium (*f.*); *the greater Syrtis*, Syrtis major; *the smaller Syrtis*, Syrtis minor; *of or belonging to the Syrtes*, Syrticus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Syrtītes, -æ.
Syrus, Sўrus, -i (*m.*).
Szegedin, v. *Segedin*.

T.

Tabæ, Tabæ, -arum (*f.*).
Taber, Taberium, -ii (*n.*).
Tabis, Tabis, -is (*m.*).
Tabitha, Tabĭtha, -æ (*f.*).
Tabraca, Tabrăca, -æ (*f.*).
Taburnus, Taburnus, -i (*m.*).
Tacape, Tacăpe, -es (*f.*).
Tacfarinas, Tacfarīnas, -ātis (*m.*).
Tachompso, Tachompso, -ūs (*f.*).
Tachus, Tachus, -i (*m.*).
Tacitus, Tacĭtus, -i (*m.*).
Tadcaster, Tadecastrum, -i (*n.*).
Tader, the, Tader, -ēris (*m.*).
Tadiates, Tadiātes, -um *or* -ium (*m.*).
Tadinates, Tadinātes, -um *or* -ium (*m.*).
Tadmor, v. *Thadmor*.
Tadute, Tadūte, -es (*f.*).
Tænarum, v. *Matapan*; *of or belonging to Tænarum*, Tænarius, -a, -um; *a female of Tænarum*, i. e., *Laconia*, Tænāris, -ĭdis (*f.*); *a man of Tænarum*, i. e., *Laconia*, Tænarĭdes, -æ (*m.*); *the lower regions, the lower world*, Tænāra, -orum (*n. plural*).
Tagaste, Tagaste, -ēs (*f.*).
Tages, Tages, -ētis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Tages*, Tagētĭcus, -a, -um.
Tagus, v. *Tajo*.
Tajo, Tagus, -i (*m.*).
Talassio, Talassio, -ōnis, *and* Talassius, -ii (*m.*); v. *Talassus*.
Talassus, Talassus, -i (*m.*); *another form for Talassio*.
Talaus, Talāus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Talaus*, Talaĭōnius, -a, -um; *a son or descendant of Talaus*, Talaĭōnĭdes, -æ (*m.*).
Talos, Talos, -i (*m.*).

Talthybius, Talthybius, -ii (*m.*).
Tamar, Tamārus, -i (*m.*).
Tambre, Tamāris, -is (*m.*), *and* Tamara, -æ (*f.*).
Tamēsis, v. *Thames*.
Tamos, Tamos, -i (*m.*).
Tampsapor, Tampsapor, -ōris (*m.*).
Tamworth, Tamawordīna, -æ (*f.*).
Tanāger, Tanager, -gri (*m.*).
Tanagra, Tanāgra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tanagra*, Tanagræus, -a, -um, *and* Tanagrīcus, -a, -um.
Tanagrus, another form of Tanager.
Tanaïs, v. *Don.*
Tanaquil, Tanāquil, -ilis (*f.*).
Tanaro, the, Tanārus, -i (*m.*).
Tanas, Tanas, -æ (*m.*).
Tanedo, Tanētum, -i (*n.*).
Tangier, Tingis, -is (*f.*).
Tanis, Tanis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tanis*, Taniticus, -a, -um, *and* Tanītes, -æ (*masc. adj.*); *Tanitic Nome or Nome of Tanis*, Tanites Nomos.
Tantalus, Tantălus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Tantalus*, Tantalēus, -a, -um, *and* Tantalicus, -a, -um; *a son or descendant of Tantalus*, Tantălides, -æ (*m.*); *a daughter or female descendant of Tantalus*, Tantălis, -idis (*f.*).
Taormino, Tauromenium, -ii (*n.*).
Taphius (Mount), Taphius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Taphius*, Taphiusius, -a, -um.
Taphros, v. *Bonifacio.*
Taprobāne, v. *Ceylon.*
Taranis, Taranis, -is (*m.*).
Tarantaise, Tarantasia, -æ (*f.*).
Taranto, Tarentum, -i (*n.*).
Taras, Taras, -antis (*m.*).
Tarascon, Tarasco, -ōnis (*m.*).
Tarbelli, Tarbelli, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Tarbelli*, Tarbellicus, -a, -um, *and* Tarbellus, -a, -um.
Tarchon, Tarcho, -ōnis (*m.*).
Tarentum, Tarentum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Tarentum*, Tarentinus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Tarentum*, Tarentini, -orum.
Targovisco, Targoviscum, -i (*n.*).
Tarichæa, Tarichæa, -æ (*f.*).
Tarn, the, Tarnis, -is (*m.*).
Taro, Tarus, -i (*m.*).
Tarpa, Tarpa, -æ (*m.*).
Tarpēia, Tarpēia, -æ (*f.*).
Tarpeian Mount, Mons Tarpēius; Tarpēium Saxum; Tarpeia rupes.
Tarpēius, Tarpēius, -ii (*m.*).
Tarquin, Tarquinius, -ii (*m.*).
Tarquinii, Tarquinii, -orum (*m.*).
Tarracina, Tarracīna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tarracina*, Tarracinensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Tarracina*, Tarracinenses.
Tarraco, Tarrāco, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tarraco*, Tarraconensis, -e.
Tarragona, Tarraco, -ōnis (*f.*).
Tarsus, Tarsus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tarsus*, Tarsensis, -e; *the inhabitants of Tarsus*, Tarsenses.
Tartarus, Tartārus, -i (*m.*), *and in plural*, Tartāra, -ōrum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Tartarus, Tartarean*, Tartareus, -a, -um.
Tartessus, Tartessus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tartessus*, Tartessius, -a, -um; Tartessiacus, -a, -um; *and fem. adj.*, Tartessis, -idis.
Taruenna, Taruenna, -æ (*f.*); v. *Terouenne.*
Tarusates, Tarusātes, -um *or* -ium (*m.*).
Tarvisus, Tarvīsus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tarvisus*, Tarvisānus, -a, -um; v. *Treviso.*
Tatianus, Tatiānus, -i (*m.*).
Tatienses, Tatienses, -um (*m.*).
Tatius, Tatius, -ii (*m.*).
Tatta (Lake), Tatta, -æ (*f.*); v. *Tuzla.*
Taulantii, Taulantii, -orum (*m.*).
Taum Æstuarium, v. *Tay.*
Taunton, Thonodūnum, -i (*n.*).
Tauric Chersonese, Chersonēsus Taurica; v. *Crimea.*
Taurini, Taurini, -orum (*m.*); v. *Turin.*
Tauris, Tauris, -idis (*f.*).
Taurisci, Taurisci, -orum (*m.*).
Tauromenium, Tauromenium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Tauromenium*, Tauromenitanus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Tauromenium*, Tauromenii, -orum; v. *Taormino.*

Tauroscythæ, Tauroscythæ, -ārum (*m.*).
Taurunum, Taurūnum, -i (*n.*); *the inhabitants of Taurunum*, Taurunenses, -ium.
Taurus (Mount), Taurus, -i (*m.*); *Pass of Taurus*, Tauri Pylæ.
Taxiles, Taxīles, -æ (*m.*).
Tay (Frith of), Taum (-i) Æstuarium.
Tay (River), Tavus, -i (*m.*).
Taygete, Taÿgēte, -es (*f.*).
Taygetus (Mount), Taygētus, -i (*m.*), *and* Taÿgēta, -ōrum (*n. plural*).
Teanum, Teānum, -i (*n.*); *the inhabitants of Teanum*, Teani, -orum.
Teate, Teāte, -is (*n.*); *the inhabitants of Teate*, Teatini, -orum.
Tech, Tecum, -i (*n.*).
Tecmessa, Tecmessa, -æ (*f.*).
Tecmon, Tecmon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Tectosages, Tectosāges, -um (*m.*).
Tegea, Tegēa, -æ, *and* Tegēē, -ēs (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tegea*, Tegeæus, -a, -um; Tegeēus, -a, -um; Tegeaticus, -a, -um; *and fem. adj.*, Tegeatis, -idis; *the latter is also used poetically for a female Arcadian.*
Telamon, Telāmon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Telamon*, Telamonius, -a, -um; *a son of Telamon*, Telamoniādes, -æ.
Telchines, Telchīnes, -um (*m.*).
Teleboans, Teleboæ, -ārum (*m.*), *and* Teleboi, -ōrum (*m.*); *Teleboan Islands*, Teleboïdes Insulæ.
Telegonus, Telegōnus, -i (*m.*).
Telemachus, Telemachus, -i (*m.*).
Telephus, Tēlephus, -i (*m.*).
Telesia, Telesia, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Telesia*, Telesīnus, -a, -um.
Telesinus, Telesīnus, -i (*m.*).
Telestes, Telestes, -æ *or* -is (*m.*).
Telethusa, Telethūsa, -æ (*f.*).
Telina Vallis, v. *Valteline.*
Telini, Telini, -orum (*m.*).
Tellus, Tellus, -ūris (*f.*).
Telmessus, Telmessus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Telmessus*, Telmessicus, -a, -um; Telmessius, -a, -um; *and fem. adj.*, Telmessis, -idis; *the inhabitants of Telmessus*, Telmessenses, -ium.
Telo, Telo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Telo Martius, v. *Toulon.*
Telos, Telos, -i (*f.*).
Telxiope, Telxiŏpe, -es (*f.*).
Temesa, Temēsa, -æ (*f.*).
Temesē, Temēse, -es (*f.*).
Temeswar, v. *Tomiswar.*
Temnos, Temnos, -i (*f.*).
Tempe, Tempe (*n. plural*).
Tempyra, Tempȳra, -orum (*n. plural*).
Tencteri, Tenctĕri, -orum (*m. plural*).
Tenedos, Tenēdos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tenedos*, Tenedius, -a, -um.
Teneriffe, Nivaria, -æ (*f.*).
Tenes, Tenes, -æ *or* -is (*m.*).
Tenos, Tenos, -i (*f.*).
Tentyra, Tentȳra, -orum (*n. plural*); v. *Dendera*; *of or belonging to Tentyra*, Tentyriticus, -a, -um, *and masc. adj.*, Tentyrītes, -æ; *the Nome of Tentyra*, Tentyrites Nomos; *the inhabitants of Tentyra*, Tentyrītæ, -arum (*m. plural*).
Teos, Teos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Teos, Tean or Teian*, Teïus, -a, -um.
Teredon, Terēdon, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Teredon*, Teredonius, -a, -um.
Terence, Terentius, -ii (*m.*).
Terentia, Terentia, -æ (*f.*).
Terentianus, Terentianus, -i (*m.*).
Terentilla, Terentilla, -æ (*f.*).
Terentillus, Terentillus, -i (*m.*).
Terentius, Terentius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Terentius*, Terentianus, -a, -um; Terentinus, -a, -um.
Teres, Teres, -ētis (*m.*).
Tereus, Tereus, -ei *and* -eos (*m.*); *a son or descendant of Tereus*, Terēides, -æ.
Tergeste, Tergeste, -is (*n.*); v. *Trieste*; *of or belonging to Tergeste*, Tergestinus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Tergeste*, Tergestini.
Terias, Terias, -æ (*m.*).
Terina, Terīna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Terina*, Terinæus, -a, -um.
Termes, Termes, -ētis (*f.*).
Termessus, Termessus, -i (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Termessus*, Termessenses.
Termini, Thermæ Himerenses.
Terni, Interamnia, -æ (*f.*).
Ternova, Ternolium, -ii (*n.*).

Terouenne, Taruenna, -æ, *and* Tarvenna, -æ (*f.*).
Terpander, Terpander, -dri (*m.*).
Terpsichore, Terpsichŏre, -es (*f.*).
Terpsis, Terpsis, -idis (*f.*).
Terra Nuova, Gela, -æ (*f.*).
Terracina, Tarracīna, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Tertullian, Tertullĭānus, -i (*m.*).
Tertullus, Tertullus, -i (*m.*).
Tesino, Ticīnus, -i (*m.*).
Tethys, Tēthys, -yos (*accus.* -ya *or* -yn (*f.*).
Tetragonis, Tetragōnis, -idis (*f.*).
Tetricus, Tetricus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Tetricus*, Tetricianus, -a, -um.
Teucer, Teucer, -cri (*m.*).
Teuchira, Teuchīra, -æ (*f.*).
Teucria, Teucria, -æ (*f.*); v. *Troy*; *of or belonging to Troy*, Teucrus, -a, -um; Teucrius, -a, -um (*used only in the plural n.*); *the Trojans*, Teucri; *a Trojan female*, Teucris, -idis (*f.*).
Teutana, Teutāna, -æ (*f.*).
Teutates, Teutātes, -æ (*m.*).
Teuthrania, Teuthrania, -æ (*f.*), *and* Teuthranie, -es (*f.*).
Teuthras, Teuthras, -antis (*m.*); *of or relating to Teuthras*, Teuthrantēus, -a, -um; Teuthrantĭus, -a, -um.
Teuthredon, Teuthrēdon, -onis (*m.*).
Teutoburgium, Teutoburgium, -ii (*n.*).
Teutones, Teutŏnes, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Teutones*, Teutonicus, -a, -um.
Thabena, Thabēna, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Thabena*, Thabenenses, -ium.
Thabor (Mount), Itabyrius Mons.
Thabraca, Thabrāca, -æ (*f.*); v. *Tabraca.*
Thaddæus, Thaddēus, -i (*m.*).
Thadmor, Thadamōra, -æ (*f.*); Palmȳra, -æ (*f.*).
Thaïs, Thaïs, -idis (*f.*).
Thalassius, Thalassius, -ii (*m.*).
Thales, Thales, -ētis (*m.*).
Thalestris, Thalestris, -is (*f.*).
Thalia, Thalīa, -æ (*f.*).
Thaliarchus, Thaliarchus, -i (*m.*).
Thallumetus, Thallumētus, -i (*m.*).
Thames, Tamēsis, -is (*m.*).
Thamugas, Thamūgas, -ādis (*f.*).
Thamyras, Thamȳras, -æ (*m.*).
Thanet, Tanātis, -is (*f.*).
Thapsacus, Thapsăcus, -i (*m.*); *inhabitants of Thapsacus*, Thapsacenses.
Thapsus, Thapsus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Thapsus*, Thapsitanus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Thapsus*, Thapsitani.
Thasos, Thasos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Thasos*, Thasius, -a, -um.
Thaumaci, Thaumăci, -orum.
Thaumas, Thaumas, -antis (*m.*); *of or relating to Thaumas*, Thaumantēus, -a, -um; *a daughter of Thaumas*, Thaumantis, -idis, *and* Thaumantias, -ādis.
Theætetus, Theætētus, -i (*m.*).
Theagenes, Theagēnes, -is (*m.*).
Theaki, Ithăca, -æ (*f.*).
Theano, Theāno, -ūs (*f.*).
Thebæ, Thebæ, -ārum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Thebes, Theban*, Thebānus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Thebes*, Thebani, -orum.
Thebais, Thebāis, -idis (*f.*).
Thebe, Thebe, -es (*f.*).
Thebes, Thebæ, -ārum (*f.*); *Theban*, Thebānus, -a, -um; *Thebans*, Thebāni, -orum.
Theiss, Tibiscus, -i (*m.*).
Themis, Themis, -idis (*f.*).
Themiscyra, Themiscȳra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Themiscyra*, Themiscyræus, -a, -um; Themiscyrius, -a, -um: Themiscyrēnus, -a, -um.
Themison, Themīson, -ōnis (*m.*).
Themisonium, Themisonium, -ii (*n.*); *the inhabitants of Themisonium*, Themisōnes, -um.
Themisto, Themisto, -ūs (*f.*).
Themistocles, Themistŏcles, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Themistocles*, Themistoclēus, -a, -um.
Thera, Thera, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Thera*, Theræus, -a, -um.
Theobald, Theobaldus, -i (*m.*).
Theoclea, Theoclēa, -æ (*f.*).
Theocritus, Theocritus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Theocritus*, Theocriteus, -a, -um.
Theodamas, Theodāmas, -antis (*m.*); *of or relating to Theodamas*, Theodamantēus, -a, -um.

Theodora, Theodōra, -æ (*f.*).
Theodore, Theodōrus, -i (*m.*).
Theodoric, Theodorīcus, -i (*m.*).
Theodosia, Theodōsia, -æ (*f.*).
Theodosianus, Theodosiānus, -i (*m.*).
Theodosius, Theodosius, -ii (*m.*).
Theodotion, Theodotion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Theodotus, Theodōtus, -i (*m.*).
Theodulf, Theodulfus, -i (*m.*).
Theogenes, Theogēnes, -is (*m.*).
Theognis, Theognis, -idis (*m.*).
Theomedes, Theomēdes, is (*m.*).
Theon, Theon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or relating to Theon*, Theonīnus, -a, -um.
Theonöe, Theonōe, -es (*f.*).
Theophanes, Theophānes, -is (*m.*).
Theophilus, Theophīlus, -i (*m.*).
Theophrastus, Theophrastus, -i (*m.*).
Theopolis, Theopōlis, -is (*m.*).
Theopompus, Theopompus, -i (*m.*).
Theorus, Theōrus, -i (*m.*).
Theotima, Theotima, -æ (*f.*).
Theotimus, Theotimus, -i (*m.*).
Theoxena, Theoxena, -æ (*f.*).
Theoxenus, Theoxenus, -i (*m.*).
Thera, Thera, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Thera*, Theræus, -a, -um.
Theramenes, Theramēnes, -is (*m.*).
Therapnæ, Therapnæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Therapnæ*, Therapnæus, -a, -um.
There, There, -es (*f.*).
Thericles, Therīcles, -is (*m.*).
Thermodon, Thermōdon, -ontis (*m.*).
Thermopylæ, Thermopylæ, -arum (*f.*).
Theron, Theron, -ontis (*m.*).
Thersander, Thersander, -dri (*m.*).
Thersilochus, Thersilōchus, -i (*m.*).
Thersites, Thersītes, -æ (*m.*).
Thesēis, Thesēis, -idis (*f.*).
Theseus, Thesēus, -ei *or* -eos (*m.*); *of or relating to Thesecus*, Thesēius, -a, -um; Thesēus, -a, -um; *a son of Theseus*, Thesīdes, -æ (*m.*); *the Athenians, as descendants of Theseus*, Thesīdæ, -arum (*m.*).
Thespiæ, Thespiæ, -ārum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Thespiæ*, Thespiacus, -a, -um; Thespias, -adis (*fem. adj.*).—*Hence, the Muses, as being honored at Thespiæ, were called* Thespiādes Deæ; *the inhabitants of Thespiæ*, Thespienses, -ium.
Thespis, Thespis, -is *and* -idis (*m.*).
Thespius, Thespius, -ii (*m.*); *a son or descendant of Thespius*, Thespiādes, -æ.
Thesprotia, Thesprotia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Thesprotia*, Thesprotius, -a, -um.
Thessalia, Thessalia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Thessaly, Thessalian*, Thessalicus *and* Thessalius, -a, -um; *the Thessalians*, Thessāli, -orum; *a female Thessalian*, Thessālis, -idis.
Thessalonica, Thessalonīca, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Thessalonica*, Thessalonicenses, -ium.
Thetford, Sitomagus, -i (*f.*).
Thionville, Theodōnis Villa.
Thorn, Thorunium, -ii (*n.*).
Thrace, Thracia, -æ (*f.*); *a Thracian*, Thrax, -ācis; *Thracian*, Thracicus, -a, -um; Thracius, -a, -um; Threïcius, -a, -um.
Thraso, Thraso, -ōnis (*m.*).
Thrasybulus, Thrasybūlus, -i (*m.*).
Thrasymedes, Thrasymēdes, -is (*m.*).
Thria, Thria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Thria, Thriasian*, Thriasius, -a, -um.
Thrius, Thrius, -untis (*f.*).
Thucydides, Thucydidēs, -is (*m.*); *Thucydidean*, Thucydidēus, -a, -um.
Thule, Thule, -es (*f.*).
Thurii, v. *Thurium*.
Thurium, Thurium, -ii (*n.*), *and* Thurii, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Thurium*, Thurinus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Thurium*, Thuriātes, -um *or* -ium.
Thyamis, Thyāmis, -is (*m.*).
Thyatira, Thyatīra, -æ (*f.*); *the inhabitants of Thyatira*, Thyatirēni, -orum.
Thyestes, Thyestes, -æ, *rarely* -is (*m.*); *son or descendant of Thyestes*, Thyestīades, -æ.
Thymbra, Thymbra, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Thymbra*, Thymbræus, -a, -um.
Thymele, Thymēle, -es (*f.*).
Thyni, Thyni, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Thyni* (=*Bithynian*), Thynæus, -a, -um.
Thynias, Thynias, -ādis (*f.*).
Thyone, Thyōne, -es (*f.*).
Thyræum, Thyræum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Thyræum*, Thyræus, -a, -um.
Thyrsis, Thyrsis, -is (*m.*).
Tiber, Tibēris, -is; Tibris, -is *or* -idis; Thybris, -is *or* -idis (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Tiber*, Tiberīnus, -a, -um.
Tiberias, Tiberias, -ādis (*f.*).
Tiberinus, Tiberīnus, -i (*m.*).
Tiberis, v. *Tiber*.
Tiberius, Tiberius, -ii (*m.*).
Tibiscus, v. *Theiss*.
Tibulla, Tibulla, -æ (*f.*).
Tibullus, Tibullus, -i (*m.*)
Tibur, Tibur, -ūris (*n.*); *of or belonging to Tibur*, Tiburs, -urtis (*m., f., n.*); Tiburtīnus, -a, -um; Tiburnus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Tibur*, Tiburtes, -ium (*m.*).
Tiburnus, Tiburnus, -i (*m.*).
Tiburtus, Tiburtus, -i (*m.*).
Ticinum, Ticinum, -i (*n.*); v. *Pavia*; *of or belonging to Ticinum*, Ticinensis, -e; Ticinus, -a, -um.
Ticinus, Ticinus, -i (*m.*); v. *Tesino*.
Tifata, Tifāta, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Tifata*, Tifatinus, -a, -um.
Tifernum, Tifernum, -i (*n.*); *the inhabitants of Tifernum*, Tifernātes, -um *or* -ium.
Tigellinus, Tigellinus, -i (*m.*).
Tigellius, Tigellius, -ii (*m.*).
Tigranes, Tigrānes, -is *or* -æ (*m.*).
Tigranocerta, Tigranocerta, -orum (*n. plural*).
Tigris, Tigris, -is *or* -idis (*m.*).
Timæus, Timæus, -i (*m.*).
Timagenes, Timagĕnes, -is (*m.*).
Timagoras, Timagŏras, -æ (*m.*).
Timandra, Timandra, -æ (*f.*).
Timanor, Timānor, -ōris (*m.*).
Timanthes, Timanthes, -is (*m.*).
Timarete, Timarēte, -es (*f.*).
Timasicrates, Timasicrātes, -is (*m.*).
Timochares, Timochāres, -is (*m.*).
Timocles, Timōcles, -is (*m.*).
Timocrates, Timocrātes, -is (*m.*).
Timoleon, Timolĕon, -ontis (*m.*).
Timon, Timon, -onis (*m.*).
Timothy, Timothēus, -i (*m.*).
Tingis, v. *Tangier*.
Tiphys, Tiphys, -yis *or* -yos (*m.*).
Tiresias, Tiresias, -æ (*m.*).
Tiridates, Tiridātes, -æ *or* -is (*m.*).
Tiro, Tiro, -ōnis (*m.*).
Tiryns, Tiryns, -nthis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tiryns*, Tyrinthius, -a, -um.
Tisagoras, Tisagŏras, -æ (*m.*).
Tisamenes, Tisamenes, -is (*m.*).
Tisias, Tisias, -æ (*m.*).
Tisiphone, Tisiphŏne, -es (*f.*).
Tissaphernes, Tissaphernes, -is (*m.*).
Titan, Titan, -anis (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Titans*, Titanis, -idis (*fem. adj.*); *a female Titan*, Titanis, -idis.
Tithonus, Tithōnus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Tithonus*, Tithonius, -a, -um.
Titian, Titianus, -i (*m.*).
Titicuses, Titicuses, -ium (*m.*).
Titinius, Titinius, -ii (*m.*).
Titius, Titius, -ii (*m.*).
Titurius, Titurius, -ii (*m.*).
Titus, Titus, -i (*m.*).
Tityos, Tityos, -i (*m.*).
Tivoli, Tibur, -uris (*n.*).
Tlos, Tlos, -os (*f.*).
Tmarus (*Mount*), Tmarus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Tmarus*, Tmarius, -a, -um.
Tmolus (*Mount*), Tmolus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Tmolus*, Tmolius, -a, -um.
Tobias, Tobias, -æ (*m.*).
Toby, Tobias, -æ (*m.*).
Tolbiacum, Tolbiācum, -i (*n.*).
Toledo, Tolētum, -i (*n.*).
Toletum, v. *Toledo*.
Tolometa, Ptolemais, -idis (*f.*).
Tolosa, Tolōsa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tolōsa*, Tolosanus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Tolosa*, Tolosātes, -um *or* -ium (*m.*).
Tomi, Tomi, -orum (*m. plural*); v. *Tomiswar*.
Tomiswar, v. *Tomi*.
Tomyris, Tomȳris, -is (*f.*).
Tongres, Aduatūca, -æ (*f.*); Tungri, -orum (*m.*).
Tonnerie, Tornodūrum -i (*n.*).
Tornacum, v. *Tournay*.
Torone, Torōne, -es (*f.*).
Torquemada, Augusta Nova.
Torres Vedras, Arandis, -is (*f.*).
Tortona, Dertōna, -æ (*f.*).
Tortosa, Dertōsa, -æ (*f.*).
Totila, Totila, -æ (*f.*).
Toulon, Telo Martius.
Toulouse, Tolōsa, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Tournay, Tornacum, -i (*n.*).
Tours, Cæsarodūnum, -i (*n.*), *and* Turonium, -ii (*n.*), *and* Turones, -um (*m.*).
Trachin, Trachin *or* Trachis, -īnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Trachin*, Trachīnius, -a, -um.
Trachonītis, Trachonītis, -idis (*f.*).
Trajan, Trajānus, -i (*m.*).
Trajectum Mosæ, v. *Maestricht*.
Trajectum ad Rhenum, v. *Utrecht*.
Tralles, Tralles, -ium (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tralles*, Trallianus, -a, -um.
Trapani, v. *Drepanum*.
Trapezus, Trapezus, -untis (*f.*); v. *Trebisonde*.
Traun (*Lake*), Gemundānus Lacus.
Trebia, Trebia, -æ (*f.*).
Trebisonde, Trapezus, -untis (*f.*).
Trebonian, Trebonianus, -i (*m.*).
Trebula, Trebūla, -æ (*f.*); *inhabitants of Trebula*, Trebulāni, -orum (*m.*).
Trecæ, v. *Troyes*.
Treia, Treia, -æ (*f.*); *inhabitants of Treia*, Treienses, -ium (*m. plural*).
Tremiti, Diomedēa, -æ (*f.*).
Trent, Tridentum, -i (*n.*), q. v.
Treres, Treres, -um (*m. plural*).
Treveri, Treveri, -orum (*m. plural*); v. *Treves*.
Treves, Treveri, -orum (*m.*), *and also* Augusta, -æ (*f.*), Trevirorum.
Treviso, Tarvesium, -ii (*n.*).
Triboci, Tribŏci, -orum (*m. plural*).
Tricala, Tricca, -æ (*f.*).
Tricasses, Tricasses, -ium (*m. plural*).
Tricca, Tricca, -æ (*f.*); v. *Tricala*; *of or belonging to Tricca*, Triccæus, -a, -um.
Tridentum, Tridentum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Tridentum, or Trent*, Tridentīnus, -a, um.
Trieste, Tergeste, -is (*n.*); *of or belonging to Tergeste*, Tergestinus, -a, -um; v. *Tergeste*.
Trigno, the, Trinium flumen.
Trinacria, Trinacria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Trinacria* (=*Sicilian*), Trinacrius, -a, -um; Trinacris, -idis (*f.*).
Trincomalee, Spatana, -æ (*f.*).
Trinobantes, the, Trinobantes, -ium *or* -um (*m. plural*).
Triobris, Triobris, -is (*m.*).
Tripoli, Gea, -æ (*f.*), *and also* Tripolis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tripolis*, Tripolitānus, -a, -um; Tripoliticus, -a, -um.
Triptolemus, Triptolemus, -i (*m.*).
Triton, Triton, -ōnis (*m.*).
Tritonia, Tritonia, -æ (*f.*).
Tritonis, Tritōnis, -idis (*f.*).
Trivia, Trivia, -æ (*f.*).
Troas, Troas, -ādis (*f.*).
Trœzene, Trœzene, -es, *and* Trœzen, -ēnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Trœzene*, Trœzenius, -a, -um.
Trogilus, Trogilus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Trogilus*, Trogilius, -a, -um.
Troglodytes, Troglodytæ, -arum (*m. plural*); *of or belonging to the Troglodytes*, Troglodyticus, -a, -um; *the country of the Troglodytes*, Troglodytice, -es (*f.*).
Troja, Troja, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Troy*, Trojanus, -a, -um; *the Trojans*, Trojani, -orum, *and* Trojugēnæ, -arum (*m. plural*); *the Trojan females*, Troädes, -um (*f.*).
Trophonius, Trophonius, -ii (*m.*).
Troppau, Troppavia, -æ (*f.*).
Tros, Tros, -ōis (*m.*).
Troy, Troja, -æ (*f.*); v. *Troja*.
Troyes, Augustobona, -æ (*f.*); Trecæ, -arum (*f.*).
Truxillo, Castra Julia.
Tryphon, Tryphon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Tubero, Tubero, -ōnis (*m.*).
Tudela, Tulonium, -ii (*n.*).
Tuder, Tuder (*n. indecl.*); *of or belonging to Tuder*, Tuders, -rtis (*masc. adj.*); *the inhabitants of Tuder*, Tudertini, -orum.
Tudri, Tudri, -orum (*m.*).
Tugia, Tugia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tugia*, Tugiensis, -e.
Tuisco, Tuisco, -ōnis (*m.*).

Tullia, Tullia, -æ (*f.*).
Tulliola, Tulliōla, -æ (*f.*).
Tullius, Tullius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Tullius*, Tullianus, -a, -um.
Tullus, Tullus, -i (*m.*).
Tully, Tullius, -ii (*m.*).
Tungri, Tungri, -orum (*m.*); v. *Tongres.*
Tunis, Tunes, -ētis (*f.*), *and* Tunētum, -i (*n.*).
Turbo, Turbo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Turicum, v. *Zurich.*
Turin, Augusta Taurinorum.
Turkey, Turcia, -æ (*f.*); *Turkish*, Turcicus, -a, -um; *the Turks*, Turcæ, -arum (*m.*).
Turnus, Turnus, -i (*m.*).
Turones, Turōnes, -um (*m.*); v. *Tours.*
Turpio, Turpio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Tuscany, Tuscia, -æ; Etruria, -æ (*f.*); *Tuscan*, Tuscus, -a, -um; Etruscus, -a, -um.
Tusculum, Tusculum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Tusculum*, Tusculanensis, -e.
Tuzla (*Lake*), Tatta Palus.
Tyana, Tyāna, -orum (*n. plural*), *and* Tyāna, -æ (*f.*).
Tyche, Tyche, -es (*f.*).
Tychicus, Tychīcus, -i (*m.*).
Tychius, Tychius, -ii (*m.*).
Tydeus, Tydeus, -ei *or* -eos (*m.*); *a son or descendant of Tydeus*, Tydīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Tylos, Tylos, -i (*f.*).
Tyndareus, Tyndarēus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Tyndareus*, Tyndarēus, -a, -um; *a daughter of Tyndareus*, Tyndaris, -idis (*f.*); *a son or descendant of Tyndareus*, Tyndarīdes, -æ (*m.*).
Typhoeus, Typhoeus, -ei *or* -eos (*m.*); *of or belonging to Typhoeus*, Typhoēus, -a, -um.
Typhon, Typhon, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Typhon*, Typhonēus, -a, -um.
Tyrannio, Tyrannio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Tyre, Tyrus, -i (*f.*); Sarra, -æ (*f.*); *Old Tyre*, Palætyrus, -i (*f.*); v. *Tyrus.*
Tyro, Tyro, -ūs (*f.*).
Tyrrheni, the, Tyrrhēni, -orum (*m. plural*).
Tyrrhenia, Tyrrhenia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Tyrrhenia*, Tyrrhēnus, -a, -um; Tyrrhenicus, -a, -um.
Tyrrheus, Tyrrheus, -ei *or* -eos (*m.*); *the sons of Tyrrheus*, Tyrrhīdæ, -arum (*m.*).
Tyrtæus, Tyrtæus, -i (*m.*).
Tyrus, Tyrus, -i (*f.*); v. *Tyre*; *Tyrian*, Tyrius, -a, -um; Sarrānus, -a, -um.
Tzernitz, Zervæ, -arum (*f.*).

U.

Ubii, the, Ubii, -orum (*m.*).
Ubisci, the, Ubisci, -orum (*m.*).
Ucalegon, Ucalegon, -ontis (*m.*).
Uceni, the, Ucēni, -orum (*m.*).
Ucubis, Ucubis, -is (*f.*).
Udini, the, Udīni, -orum (*m.*).
Uduba, the, Uduba, -æ (*m.*).
Ufente, } the, Ufens, -entis (*m.*); *of or re-*
Ufens, } *lating to the Ufens*, Ufentīnus, -a, -um.
Uffugum, Uffugum, -i (*n.*).
Ukraine, Ukrania, -æ (*f.*).
Uliarus, Uliarus, -i (*f.*); v. *Oleron.*
Ulia, Ulia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ulia*, Uliensis, -e.
Ulixes, v. *Ulysses.*
Ulm, Ulma, -æ (*f.*); Alcimoennis, -is (*f.*).
Ulmi, the, Ulmi, -orum (*m.*).
Ulphilas, Ulphilas, -æ (*m.*).
Ulpia, Ulpia, -æ (*f.*).
Ulpian, Ulpiānus, -i (*m.*).
Ulpius, Ulpius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Ulpius, Ulpian*, Ulpius, -a, -um, *and* Ulpiānus, -a, -um.
Ulster, Ultonia, -æ (*f.*).
Ulubræ, Ulubræ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ulubræ*, Ulubrānus, -a, -um, *and* Ulubrensis, -e.
Ulysses, Ulysses, -is *and* -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Ulysses*, Ulyssēus, -a, -um.
Umbrenus, Umbrēnus, -i (*m.*).
Umbria, Umbria, -æ (*f.*); *the Umbri*, Umbri, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Umbria, Umbrian*, Umber, -bra, -brum; Umbricus, -a, -um.
Umbricius, Umbricius, -ii (*m.*).
Umbrius, Umbrius, -ii (*m.*).
Umbro, the, Umbro, -onis (*m.*).
Ummidia, Ummidia, -æ (*f.*).
Ummidius, Ummidius, -ii (*m.*).

Una, Una, -æ (*f.*).
Unelli, the, Unelli, -orum (*m.*).
Unimanus, Unimānus, -i (*m.*).
Unsingis, the, Unsingis, -is (*m.*).
Upis, Upis, -is (*m.*).
Upsal, Upsala, -æ (*f.*).
Urania, Urania, -æ, *and* Uranie, -es (*f.*).
Uranopolis, Uranōpōlis, -is (*f.*).
Uranus, Urānus, -i (*m.*).
Urba, Urba, -æ (*f.*).
Urban, Urbānus, -i (*m.*).
Urbi, the, Urbi, -orum (*m.*).
Urbicius, Urbicius, -ii (*m.*).
Urbicua, Urbicua, -æ (*f.*).
Urbicus, Urbicus, -i (*m.*).
Urbinia, Urbinia, -æ (*f.*).
Urbinius, Urbinius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Urbinius*, Urbiniānus, -a, -um.
Urbinum, Urbīnum, -i (*n.*); *an inhabitant of Urbinum*, Urbīnas, -ātis (*m.*).
Ure, the, Urus, -i (*m.*).
Urgao, Urgao, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Urgao*, Urgaonensis, -e.
Urgi, Urgi, *indecl.* (*n.*); *of or belonging to Urgi*, Urgitānus, -a, -um.
Urgia, Urgia, -æ (*f.*).
Urgo, Urgo, -ōnis (*f.*).
Urgulania, Urgulānia, -æ (*f.*).
Uri, the, Uri, -orum (*m.*).
Uria, Uria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Uria*, Urias, -ātis (*m.*), *and* Uritānus, -a, -um.
Uriah, Urias, -æ (*m.*).
Urites, the, Urītes, -um (*m.*).
Urius, Urius, -ii (*m.*).
Ursanius, Ursānius, -ii (*m.*).
Ursicinus, Ursicīnus, -i (*m.*).
Ursidius, Ursidius, -ii (*m.*).
Ursinian, Ursiniānus, -i (*m.*).
Ursinus, Ursīnus, -i (*m.*).
Urso, Urso (*or* Ursao), -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Urso*, Ursonensis *or* Ursaonensis, -e.
Ursolis, Ursolis, -is (*f.*).
Ursula, Ursūla, -æ (*f.*).
Ursulus, Ursūlus, -i (*m.*).
Uruncis, Uruncis, -is (*f.*).
Usalla, Usalla, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Usalla*, Usallitānus, -a, -um.
Usar, the, Usar, -āris (*m.*).
Uscana, Uscāna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Uscana*, Uscanensis, -e.
Ushant = *Ouessant.*
Usidicani, the, Usidicāni, -orum (*m.*).
Usipetes, the, Usipētes, -um (*m.*).
Usipii, Usipii, -orum (*m.*).
Uspe, Uspe, -es (*f.*); *of or belonging to Uspe*, Uspensis, -e.
Ussubium, Ussubium, -ii (*n.*).
Ustica, Ustica, -æ (*f.*).
Utende, Siatutanda, -orum (*n.*).
Utens, the, Utens, -ntis (*m.*).
Uthina, Uthīna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Uthina*, Uthinensis, -e.
Utica, Utica, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Utica*, Uticensis, -e.
Utrecht, Trajectum, -i (*n.*), ad Rhenum.
Uxama, Uxāma, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Uxama*, Uxamensis, -e.
Uxantis, Uxantis, -is (*f.*).
Uxellodunum, Uxellōdūnum, -i (*n.*).
Uxentum, Uxentum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Uxentum*, Uxentīnus, -a, -um.
Uzalis, Uzalis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to Uzalis*, Uzalensis, -e.
Uzes, Ucetia, -æ (*f.*).
Uzia, Uzia, -æ (*f.*).
Uzila, Uzila, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Uzila*, Uzilensis, -e.
Uzziah, Uzzias, -æ (*m.*).

V.

Vabar, the, Vabar, -aris (*m.*).
Vacca, Vacca, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Vacca*, Vaccensis, -e, *and* Vaccæus, -a, -um.
Vaccius, Vaccius, -ii (*m.*).
Vaccus, Vaccus, -i (*m.*).
Vacerra, Vacerra, -æ (*m.*).
Vacuna, Vācūna, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Vacuna*, Vacunālis, -e.
Vada, Vada, -æ (*f.*).—2. Vāda, -orum (*n.*).
Vadimonis (Lake), Vadimōnis Lacus (*m.*).
Vadomarius, Vadomarius, -ii (*m.*).
Vaga, Vaga, -æ (*f.*), *another form of* Vacca, q. v.; *adj.*, Vagensis, -e.
Vagellius, Vagellius, -ii (*m.*).
Vahalis, the, Vāhālis *or* Vāchālis, -is (*m.*).

Vaison, Vasio, -ōnis (*f.*).
Vala, Vāla, -æ (*m.*).
Valence, Valentia, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Valencia, Valencia *or* Valentia, -æ (*f.*).
Valenciennes, Valentianæ, -arum (*f.*).
Valens, Vālens, -entis (*m.*).
Valentia, Valentia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Valentia*, Valentīnus, -a, -um.
Valentina, Valentina, -æ (*f.*).
Valentine, Valentīnus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Valentine*, Valentiniānus, -a, -um.
Valentinian, Valentiniānus, -i (*m.*).
Valentius, Valentius, -ii (*m.*).
Valenza, Valentīnum, -i (*n.*).
Valeria, Valēria, -æ (*f.*), *a woman.*—2. *a city*; *of or belonging to Valeria*, Valēriensis, -e.
Valerian, Valeriānus, -i (*m.*).
Valerius, Valerius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Valerius, Valerian*, Valerius, -a, -um, *and* Valeriānus, -a, -um.
Valerus, Vālērus, -i (*m.*).
Valetium, Valetium, -ii (*n.*).
Valgius, Valgius, -ii (*m.*).
Valgus, Valgus, -i (*m.*).
Valladolid, Pintia, -æ (*f.*); Vallisoletum, -i (*n.*).
Vallæi, the, Vallæi, -orum (*m.*).
Vallebana, Vallēbāna, -æ (*f.*).
Valli, the, Valli, -orum (*m.*).
Valteline, Vallis Tellina (*f.*).
Vandals, the, Vandali, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Vandals, Vandal*, Vandalicus, -a, -um.
Van Diemen's Land, Diemeni Insula (*f.*).
Vangio, Vangio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Vangiones, the, Vangiōnes, -um (*m.*).
Vannes, Civitas Venetorum; Venētia, -æ (*f.*).
Vannius, Vannius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Vannius*, Vanniānus, -a, -um.
Vapincum, Vapincum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Vapincum*, Vapincensis, -e.
Var, the, Varus, -i (*m.*).
Vardæi, the, Vardæi, -orum (*m.*).
Vardanes, Vardanes, -æ *or* -is (*m.*).
Vardar, the, Axius, -ii (*m.*).
Varduli, the, Varduli, -orum (*m.*).
Varenus, Varēnus, -i (*m.*).
Vargula, Vargula, -æ (*m.*).
Varguntеius, Varguntеius *and* Vargonteius, -ii (*m.*).
Varia, Varia, -æ (*f.*), *a city.*—2. *a woman's name.*
Varilla, Varilla, -æ (*f.*).
Varillus, Varillus, -i (*m.*).
Varini, the, Varini, -orum (*m.*).
Varinus, Varīnus, -i (*m.*).
Variola, Variōla, -æ (*f.*).
Varisidius, Varisidius, -ii (*m.*).
Varius, Varius, -ii (*m.*).
Varro, Varro, -ōnis (*m.*); *of or belonging to Varro, Varronian*, Varrōniānus, -a, -um.
Varronianus, Varroniānus, -i (*m.*).
Varus, Vārus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Varus*, Variānus, -a, -um.
Vasaces, Vasaces, -is (*m.*).
Vasātes, the, Vasātes, -um *or* -ium, *and* Vasātæ, -arum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Vasates*, Vasaticus, -a, -um.
Vascōnes, the, Vascōnes, -um (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Vascones, Vasconian*, Vascōnicus, -a, -um; *the country of the Vascones*, Vasconia, -æ (*f.*).
Vatia, Vatia, -æ (*m.*).
Vatican (*Mount*), Vaticānus, -i (*m.*), Mons *or* Collis; *of or belonging to the Vatican, Vatican*, Vaticānus, -a, -um.
Vatienus, Vatiēnus, -i (*m.*).
Vatinius, Vatinius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Vatinius, Vatinian*, Vatiniānus, -a, -um.
Vatusium, Vatusium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Vatusium*, Vatusicus, -a, -um.
Vecilius, Vecilius, -ii (*m.*).
Vectenus, Vectēnus, -i (*m.*).
Vectidius, Vectidius, -ii (*m.*).
Vectis, Vectis, -is (*f.*).
Vectius, Vectius, -ii (*m.*).
Vecturius, Vecturius, -ii (*m.*).
Vedius, Vedius, -ii (*m.*).
Vegetius, Vegetius, -ii (*m.*).
Veia, Veia, -æ (*f.*).
Veianius, Veiānius, -ii (*m.*).
Veianus, Veiānus, -i (*m.*).
Veiento, Veiento, -onis (*m.*).
Veii, Veii, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to*

Veii, Veian, Veiens, -entis (*adj.*), *and* Veientānus, -a, -um.
Vejovis, Vejovis, -is (*m.*).
Velabrum, Vēlābrum, -i, *and* Velabra, -orum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Velabrum,* Velabrensis, -e.
Velauni, the, Velauni, -orum (*m.*).
Velia, Velia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Velia,* Veliensis, -e, *and* Velīnus, -a, -um.
Velitræ, Velitræ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Velitræ,* Veliternus, -a, -um, *and* Veliternīnus, -a, -um.
Velius, Velius, -ii (*m.*).
Vellavi, the, Vellavi, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Vellavi,* Vellavus, -a, -um.
Velleda, Vellēda, -æ (*f.*).
Velleius, Velleius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Velleius,* Velleiānus, -a, -um.
Velletri, Velitræ, -arum (*f.*), q. v.
Vellica, Vellica, -æ (*f.*).
Vellocatus, Vellocatus, -i (*m.*).
Vellodunum, Vellodunum, -i (*n.*).
Vellutus, Vellūtus, -i (*m.*).
Velocasses, the, Velocasses, -ium (*m.*).
Velocius, Vēlōcius, -ii (*m.*).
Velox, Velox, -ocis (*m.*).
Venafrum, Venāfrum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Venafrum,* Venafrānus, -a, -um.
Vendome, Castrum Vindonicum, -i (*n.*).
Venedi, the, Venēdi, -orum (*m.*).
Veneti, the, Vēnēti, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Veneti, Venetian,* Venēticus, -a, -um, *and* Venētus, -a, -um; *the country of the Veneti,* Venetia, -æ (*f.*).
Venice, Venetiæ, -arum (*f.*); *Venetian,* Venetus, -a, -um.
Venilia, Venīlia, -æ (*f.*).
Venno, Venno, -onis (*m.*).
Vennonius, Vennōnius, -ii (*m.*).
Venosa, Venusia, -æ (*f.*), q. v.
Venta, Venta, -æ (*f.*).
Ventidius, Ventidius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Ventidius,* Ventidiānus, -a, -um.
Venuleia, Venuleia, -æ (*f.*).
Venuleius, Venuleius, -ii (*m.*).
Venulus, Venūlus, -i (*m.*).
Venus, Venus, -ĕris (*f.*); *of or relating to Venus,* Venĕrĕus *or* Venerius, -a, -um.
Venusia, Vēnūsia, -æ (*f.*), *and* Venusium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Venusia,* Venusīnus, -a, -um.
Venustus, Venustus, -i (*m.*).
Venzone, Vannia, -æ (*f.*).
Vera Cruz, Vera Crux, -ūcis (*f.*).
Veragri, the, Vēragri, -orum (*m.*).
Verannia, Verannia, -æ (*f.*).
Verannius, Verannius, -ii (*m.*).
Verax, Verax, -ācis (*m.*).
Verbanus (Lake), Verbānus, -i (*m.*), Lacus.
Verbinum, } Verbinum, -i (*n.*).
Vervins, }
Vercellæ, } Vercellæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or be-*
Vercelli, } *longing to Vercellæ,* Vercellensis, -e, *and* Vercellīnus, -a, -um.
Vercellius, Vercellius, -ii (*m.*).
Vercingetorix, Vercingetorix, -igis (*m.*).
Verconnius, Verconnius, -ii (*m.*).
Verdun, Verodunum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Verdun,* Verodunensis, -e.
Veretum, Verētum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Veretum,* Verētinus, -a, -um.
Vergæ, Vergæ, -arum (*f.*).
Vergellus, Vergellus, -i (*m.*).
Vergentum, Vergentum, -i (*n.*).
Vergilius, v. *Virgilius.*
Vergium, Vergium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Vergium,* Vergestānus, -a, -um.
Vergunni, the, Vergunni, -orum (*m.*).
Veria, Veria, -æ (*f.*).
Verina, Vērina, -æ (*f.*).
Vermina, Vermina, -æ (*m.*).
Vernon, Vellaunodunum, -i (*n.*).
Verolamium, Verolamium, -ii, *or* Verolamum, -i (*n.*).
Veromandui, the, Veromandui, -orum (*m.*).
Verona, Verōna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Verona,* Verōnensis, -e.
Verres, Verres, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to Verres,* Verreus, -a, -um, *and* Verrīnus, -a, -um.
Verritus, Verritus, -i (*m.*).
Verrius, Verrius, -ii (*m.*).
Verrugo, Verrūgo, -inis (*f.*).
Verrutius, Verrutius, -ii (*m.*).
Versailles, Versaliæ, -arum (*f.*).
Vertumnus, Vertumnus, -i (*m.*).
Verulamium, v. *Verolamium.*
Verulæ, Verūlæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Verulæ,* Verūlānus, -a, -um.

Verus, Vērus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Verus,* Verānus, -a, -um, *and* Veriānus, -a, -um.
Vervins, Verbinum, -i (*n.*).
Vesagus, Vesagus, -i (*m.*).
Vescelia, Vescelia, -æ (*f.*).
Vescia, Vescia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Vescia,* Vescīnus, -a, -um.
Vesculārius, Vesculārius, -ii (*m.*).
Veseris, the, Veseris, -is (*m.*).
Vesontio, Vesontio, -onis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Vesontio,* Vesontiensis, -e.
Vespa, Vespa, -æ (*m.*).
Vespasia, Vespasia, -æ (*f.*).
Vespasian, Vespasiānus, -i (*m.*).
Vespasius, Vespasius, -ii (*m.*).
Vespillo, Vespillo, -ōnis (*m.*).
Vespronius, Vespronius, -ii (*m.*).
Vesta, Vesta, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Vesta,* Vestālis, -e.
Vestia, Vestia, -æ (*f.*).
Vestienus, Vestiēnus, -i (*m.*).
Vestilia, Vestilia, -æ (*f.*).
Vestilius, Vestilius, -ii (*m.*).
Vestini, the, Vestīni, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Vestini,* Vestinus, -a, -um.
Vestinus, Vestinus, -i (*m.*).
Vestorius, Vestorius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Vestorius,* Vestoriānus, -a, -um.
Vestritius, Vestritius, -ii (*m.*).
Vesulus (Mount), Vēsŭlus, -i (*m.*), Mons.
Vesuni, the, Vesuni, -orum (*m.*).
Vesunna, Vesunna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Vesunna,* Vesunnīcus, -a, -um.
Vesuvius (Mount), Vēsūvius, -ii (*m.*), *and* Vēsēvus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Vesuvius, Vesuvian,* Vesuvius, -a, -um; Vesēvus, -a, -um; *and (late)* Vesvius, -a, -um.
Veteranio, Veterānio, -onis (*m.*).
Vetilius, Vetilius, -ii (*m.*).
Vetrasinus, Vetrasīnus, -i (*m.*).
Vetronius, Vetronius, -ii (*m.*).
Vettius, Vettius, -ii (*m.*).
Vettona, Vettona, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Vettona,* Vettonensis, -e.
Vettones, the, Vettŏnes *or* Vectŏnes, -um (*m.*); *country of the Vettones,* Vettŏnia, -æ (*f.*).
Vettonianus, Vettoniānus, -i (*m.*).
Vetulonia, Vetulōnia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Vetulonia,* Vetuloniensis, -e.
Veturia, Veturia, -æ (*f.*).
Veturius, Veturius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Veturius,* Veturius, -a, -um.
Vetusius, Vetusius, -ii (*m.*).
Vevay, Viviscum *or* Vibiscum, -i (*n.*).
Vibelli, the, Vibelli, -orum (*m.*).
Vibenna, Vibenna, -æ (*f.*).
Vibennius, Vibennius, -ii (*m.*).
Vibidia, Vibidia, -æ (*f.*).
Vibidius, Vibidius, -ii (*m.*).
Vibienus, Vibienus, -i (*m.*).
Vibilius, Vibilius, -ii (*m.*).
Vibius, Vibius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Vibius,* Vibius, -a, -um.
Vibo, Vibo, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Vibo,* Vibonensis, -e.
Vibulanus, Vibulānus, -i (*m.*).
Vibulenus, Vibulēnus, -i (*m.*).
Vibullius, Vibullius, -ii (*m.*).
Vicentia, } Vicentia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belong-*
Vicenza, } *ing to Vicentia,* Vicentīnus, -a, -um.
Vicetia, Vicētia, -æ, *or* Vicentia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Vicetia,* Vicetinus, -a, -um = *foregoing.*
Vichy, Aquæ Calidæ, -arum (*f.*).
Victor, Victor, -ōris (*m.*).
Victoria, Victōria, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Victoria,* Victoriensis, -e.
Victorian, Victoriānus, -i (*m.*).
Victoriatus, Victoriatus, -i (*m.*).
Victorinus, Victorinus, -i (*m.*).
Victorius, Victorius, -ii (*m.*).
Victumviæ, Victumviæ, -arum (*f.*).
Vidius, Vidius, -ii (*m.*).
Vienna, Vindōbōna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Vienna, Viennese,* Vindobonensis, -e.
Vienne, Vienna, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Vienne,* Viennensis, -e.
Vigellius, Vigellius, -ii (*m.*).
Vigilius, Vigilius, -ii (*m.*).
Villius, Villius, -ii (*m.*).
Viminal (Mount), the, Vimĭnālis, -is (*m.*), Mons, Collis; *of the Viminal, Viminal,* Vimĭnālis, -e.
Vincennes, Vincentia, -æ (*f.*).

Vincent, Vincentius, -ii (*m.*).
Vincentia, Vincentia, -æ (*f.*).
Vincentius, v. *Vincent.*
Vincium, Vincium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Vincium,* Vinciensis, -e.
Vincius, Vincius, -ii (*m.*).
Vindalium, Vindalium, -ii (*n.*).
Vindelicia, Vindēlĭcia, -æ (*f.*); *the Vindelici,* Vindelici, -orum (*m.*); *Vindelician,* Vindēlĭcus, -a, -um.
Vindex, Vindex, -ĭcis (*m.*).
Vindia, Vindia, -æ (*f.*).
Vindicius, Vindicius, -ii (*m.*).
Vindilis, Vindilis, -is (*f.*).
Vindobona, v. *Vienna.*
Vindonissa, Vindonissa, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Vindonissa,* Vindonissensis, -e.
Vindullus, Vindullus, -i (*m.*).
Vinicius, Vinicius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Vinicius,* Viniciānus, -a, -um.
Vinidius, Vinidius, -ii (*m.*).
Vinius, Vinius, -ii (*m.*).
Vinovia, Vinovia, -æ (*f.*).
Vintimiglia, Albium Intemelium, -ii (*n.*).
Viola, Viola, -æ (*f.*).
Violens, Violens, -entis (*m.*).
Vipsania, Vipsānia, -æ (*f.*).
Vipsanius, Vipsānius, -ii (*m.*).
Vipstana, Vipstāna, -æ (*f.*).
Vipstanus, Vipstānus, -i (*m.*).
Virbius, Virbius, -ii (*m.*).
Virdius, Virdius, -ii (*m.*).
Virdomarus, Virdŏmārus, -i, *or* Virdumārus, -i (*m.*).
Virgilianus, Virgilianus, -i (*m.*).
Virgil, Virgilius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Virgil,* Virgiliānus, -a, -um.
Virginia, Virginia, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Virginia,* Virginiensis, -e.
Virginius, Virginius, -ii (*m.*).
Viriathus, Viriāthus *or* Viriātus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Viriathus,* Viriathīnus, -a, -um.
Viridasius, Viridasius, -ii (*m.*).
Virrius, Virrius, -ii (*m.*).
Virro, Virro, -onis (*m.*).
Virtus, Virtus, -utis (*f.*).
Virunum, Virunum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Virunum,* Virunensis, -e.
Viscellinus, Viscellinus, -i (*m.*).
Viscus, Viscus, -i (*m.*).
Viseius, Viseius, -ii (*m.*).
Visellia, Visellia, -æ (*f.*).
Visellius, Visellius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Visellius, Visellian,* Visellius, -a, -um.
Visigoths, the, Visigōthæ, -arum; Visigōthi, -orum (*m.*).
Viso (Mount), Vesulus, -i (*m.*), Mons.
Visontio = *Vesontio.*
Vistilia, Vistilia, -æ (*f.*).
Vistula, the, Vistūla, -æ, *and* Vistillus, -i (*m.*).
Visurgis, the, Visurgis, -is (*m.*).
Vitalian, Vitalianus, -i (*m.*).
Vitalius, Vitalius, -ii (*m.*).
Vitellia, Vitellia, -æ (*f.*).
Vitellinus, Vitellīnus, -i (*m.*).
Vitellius, Vitellius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Vitellius,* Vitellianus, -a, -um.
Viterbo, Viterbium, -ii (*n.*).
Vitia, Vitia, -æ (*f.*).
Vitrasia, Vitrasia, -æ (*f.*).
Vitrasius, Vitrasius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Vitrasius,* Vitrasiānus, -a, -um.
Vitruvius, Vitruvius, -ii (*m.*).
Vittoria, Victoria, -æ (*f.*).
Viturgia, Viturgia, -æ (*f.*).
Vivarium, v. *Viviers.*
Vivian, Viviānus, -i (*m.*).
Viviers, Vivārium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Viviers,* Vivariensis, -e.
Vivisci, the, Vivisci, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Vivisci,* Viviscus, -a, -um.
Vlicha, Olpæ, -arum (*f.*).
Vlie, the, Fossa Corbulonis (*f.*).
Vlieland, Flevolandia, -æ (*f.*).
Vliesingen, Flesinga, -æ (*f.*).
Vocates, the, Vocātes, -um *or* -ium (*m.*).
Vocetius (Mount), Vocetius, -ii (*m.*), Mons.
Vocio, Vocio, -ōnis (*m.*).
Voconius, Vocōnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Voconius,* Voconius, -a, -um, *and* Voconiānus, -a, -um.
Vocontii, the, Vocontii, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Vocontii,* Vocontius, -a, -um.
Vocula, Vocula, -æ (*m.*).
Vogesus, v. *Vosĕgus.*

Volæ, Volæ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Volæ*, Volānus, -a, -um.
Volaginius, Volaginius, -ii (*m.*).
Volana, Volāna, -æ (*f.*).
Volandum, Volandum, -i (*n.*).
Volanerius, Volānērius, -ii (*m.*).
Volaterræ, Vōlāterræ, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Volaterræ*, Volaterrānus, -a, -um.
Volcæ, the, Volcæ, -arum (*m.*).
Volero, Volēro, -ōnis (*m.*).
Volesus, Volēsus *and* Volūsus, -i (*m.*); v. *Volusus*.
Volga, the, Rha, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Vologesus, Vologesus, -i, *and* Vologeses, -is (*m.*).
Volscens, Volscens, -entis (*m.*).
Volsci, the, Volsci, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to the Volsci, Volscian*, Volscus, -a, -um.
Volsciani, the, Volsciani, -orum (*m.*).
Volscius, Volscius, -ii (*m.*).
Volsinii, Volsinii *or* Vulsinii, -orum (*m.*); *of or belonging to Volsinii*, Vulsiniensis, -e, *and* Volscinus *or* Volsinius, -a, -um.
Volterra, Volaterræ, -arum (*f.*), q. v.
Volturno, Vulturnus, -i (*m.*).
Volumnia, Volumnia, -æ (*f.*).
Volumnius, Volumnius, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to Volumnius*, Volumniānus, -a, -um.
Volumnus, Volumnus, -i (*m.*).
Volupia, Volupia, -æ (*f.*).
Volusenus, Volusēnus, -i (*m.*).
Volusian, Volusiānus, -i (*m.*).
Volusius, Volusius, -ii (*m.*).
Volusus, Volūsus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Volusus, Volusian*, Volūsīnus, -a, -um.
Volventius, Volventius, -ii (*m.*).
Vonones, Vonōnes, -is (*m.*).
Vopiscus, Vopiscus, -i (*m.*).
Voranus, Voranus, -i (*m.*).
Vosges, les, } Vōsēgus *or* Vōgesus,
Vosegus (Mount), } -i (*m.*), Mons.
Vostizza, Ægium, -ii (*n.*), q. v.
Votienus, Votienus, -i (*m.*).
Vulcan, Vulcānus, -i (*m.*); *Greek and poet.*, Hephæstus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Vulcan, Vulcanian*, Vulcānius, -a, -um, *and* Vulcānālis, -e.
Vulcatius, Vulcatius, -ii (*m.*).
Vulpenius, Vulpenius, -ii (*m.*)
Vulsinii, v. *Volsinii*.
Vulso, Vulso, -ōnis (*m.*).
Vulteius, Vulteius, -ii (*m.*).
Vulturcius, Vulturcius, -ii (*m.*).
Vultur (Mount), Vultur, -uris (*m.*), Mons.
Vulturnum, Vulturnum, -i (*n.*).
Vulturnus, the, Vulturnus, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to the Vulturnus*, Vulturnālis, -e.

W.

Waag, Vagus, -i (*m.*).
Waal, Vahālis, -is (*m.*).
Wadi el Arisch, Ægypti fluvius.
Wadi el Berber, Tusca, -æ (*m.*).
Wadi Quaham, Cinyps, -ȳpis (*m.*).
Wadi Musa, Petra, -æ (*f.*).
Walcheren, Gualacra, -æ (*f.*).
Waldeck, Valdēcum, -i (*n.*).
Waldhust, Valdhusta, -æ (*f.*).
Wales, Britannia Secunda; Cambria, -æ (*f.*); Vallesia, -æ (*f.*).
Wallachia, Dacia, -æ (*f.*), *of which it formed part*; Vallachia, -æ (*f.*).
Wallingford, Calēva, -æ (*f.*).
Walton, Valtonia, -æ (*f.*).
Walsingham, Parathalassia, -æ (*f.*).
Wantage, Vanatinga, -æ (*f.*)
Wardein, Varadinum, -i (*n.*).
Waren, Virunum, -i (*n.*).
Warminster, Verlucio, -ōnis (*f.*).
Warrington, Rigodūnum, -i (*n.*).
Warsaw, Varsovia, -æ (*f.*).
Warwick, Calunia, -æ (*f.*).
Wash (the), Metaris Æstuarium.

Washington, Heroopŏlis, -is (*f.*).
Waterford, Menapia, -æ (*f.*).
Waterloo, Nicephorium, -ii (*n.*).
Weichsel, the, Vistula, -æ (*m.*).
Weissenburg, Alba Selusiana.
Weissenfels, Leucopetra, -æ (*f.*).
Wells, Fontes Belgæ.
Welten, Veldidena, -æ (*f.*).
Werden, Moradūnum, -i (*n.*).
Wertach, Vinda, -æ (*f.*).
Weser, Visurgis, -is (*m.*).
West Bothnia, Bothnia Occidentālis.
West Chester, Cestria Occidentalis.
Western Islands, Accipitrum Insulæ; v. *Azores*.
West Indies, India Occidentalis.
Westminster, Westmonasterium, -ii (*n.*).
Westphalia, Guestfalia, -æ (*f.*).
West Point, Zephyrium, -ii (*n.*).
Whitechurch, Album Monasterium.
White Sea, Album Mare.
Widden, Viminacium, -ii (*n.*).
Wien, Vindobona, -æ (*f.*); v. *Vienna*.
Wiener Wald, Boiorum Deserta.
Wiesbaden, Aquæ Mattiacæ.
Wight (Isle of), Vectis Insula.
Willoughby, Veromētum, -i (*n.*).
Wilna, Vilna, -æ (*f.*).
Wilton, Ellandūnum, -i (*n.*).
Winchester, Venta Belgarum; Vintonia, -æ (*f.*).
Windischgrätz, Slavograecium, -ii (*n.*).
Windsor, Vindesorium, -ii (*n.*).
Winterthur, Vitodūrum, -i (*n.*).
Wittenberg, Vitemberga, -æ (*f.*).
Wolfenbüttel, Guelferbytum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Wolfenbüttel*, Guelferbytanus, -a, -um.
Wolga, Rha, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Worcester, Vigomia, -æ (*f.*); Brannovium, -ii (*n.*).
Worms, Borbetomagus, -i (*f.*); Augusta Vangionum.
Wroxeter, Uriconium, -ii (*n.*).
Würzberg, Artaunum, -i (*n.*); Herbipolis, -is (*f.*); Wurceburgum, -i (*n.*).

X.

Xalapa, Jalapa, -æ (*f.*).
Xalon, the, Bilbĭlis, -is (*m.*).
Xanten, Castra Vetera.
Xanthe, Xanthe, -es (*f.*).
Xanthias, Xanthias, -æ (*m.*).
Xanthippe, Xanthippe, -es (*f.*).
Xanthippus, Xanthippus, -i (*m.*)
Xantho, Xantho, -ûs (*f.*).
Xanthus, the, Xanthus, -i (*m.*).
Xelsa, Celsa, -æ (*f.*).
Xelva, Xelva, -æ (*f.*).
Xenagoras, Xenagŏras, -æ (*m.*).
Xenarchus, Xenarchus, -i (*m.*).
Xeno, Xeno, -ōnis (*m.*).
Xenocles, Xenŏcles, -is (*m.*).
Xenocrates, Xenocrātes, -is (*m.*).
Xenodorus, Xenodōrus, -i (*m.*).
Xenomenes, Xenomēnes, -is (*m.*).
Xenophanes, Xenophānes, -is (*m.*).
Xenophantus, Xenophantus, -i (*m.*).
Xenophilus, Xenophĭlus, -i (*m.*).
Xenophon, Xenŏphon, -ontis (*m.*); *of or relating to Xenophon*, Xenophontēus, -a, -um.
Xerxes, Xerxes, -is (*m.*).
Xigonza, Saguntia, -æ (*f.*).
Xilocastro, Ægīra, -æ (*f.*).
Xistus, Xistus, -i (*m.*).
Xucar, Sucro, -ōnis (*m.*).
Xuthe, Xuthe, -es (*f.*).
Xuthus, Xuthus, -i (*m.*).
Xylenopolis, Xylenopŏlis, -is (*f.*).

Y.

Yare, the, Garienis, -is (*m.*).
Yarmouth, Garianōnum, -i (*n.*).
Yarrow, Yarrovia, -æ (*f.*).

Yarrow (River), Yarrōvus, -i (*m.*).
Yarum, Girvium, -ii (*n.*).
Yellow River, Flavus Amnis.
Yellow Sea, Flavum Mare.
Yemen, Arabia Felix, *and also* Amanis, -æ (*f.*).
Yenisei, Ienisia, -æ (*f.*).
Yenne, Canna, -æ (*f.*), *and also* Yenna, -æ (*f.*).
Yepes, Ispinum, -i (*n.*).
Ygualada, Aqualātum, -i (*n.*).
Yil, Hyla, -æ (*f.*).
Ylst, Ilostum, -i (*n.*).
Yniesta, Egelasta, -æ (*f.*).
Yonne, Icauna, -æ (*f.*).
York, Eborācum, -i (*n.*), *and also* Eboracopŏlis, -is (*f.*); *of or belonging to York*, Eboracensis, -e; Eboracopolitānus, -a, -um; v. *New York*.
Yorktown, Nicopŏlis Americana.
Ypres, Hypræ, -ārum (*f.*).
Ysendick, Isendicum, -i (*n.*).
Yssel, the, Isala, -æ (*m.*).
Ysselberg, Ysselburgum, -i (*n.*).
Ystadt, Istadium, -ii (*n.*).
Yucatan, Iucatania, -æ (*f.*).
Yunto, Tagrus, -i (*m.*).
Yvoire, Aquaria, -æ (*f.*).
Yvoix (District), Cariniacum, -i (*n.*).
Yvoix (City), Epoissus, -i (*m.*).

Z.

Zabulon, Zabulon, -ōnis (*m.*).
Zacharias, Zacharīas, -æ (*m.*).
Zachary, Zacharīas, -æ (*m.*).
Zaccheus, Zacchēus, -i (*m.*).
Zacynthus (now Zante), Zacynthus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Zacynthus*, Zacynthius, -a, -um.
Zadok, Zadōcus, -i (*m.*).
Zagrus (Mount), Zagrus, -i (*m.*).
Zaleucus, Zaleucus, -i (*m.*).
Zama, Zama, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Zama*, Zamensis, -e.
Zamolxis, Zamolxis, -is (*m.*).
Zancle, Zancle, -es (*f.*).
Zante, Zacynthus, -i (*f.*), q. v.
Zarangæ, Zarangæ, -arum (*m.*).
Zariaspa, Zariaspa, -æ, *and* Zariaspe, -es (*f.*).
Zea, Cēa, -æ, *and* Ceos, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cea*, Cēus, -a, -um.
Zebedee, Zebedæus, -i (*m.*).
Zedekiah, Zedekīas, -æ (*m.*).
Zeitoun (Gulf), Sinus Maliacus.
Zela, Zela, -æ (*f.*).
Zelotes, Zelōtes, -æ (*m.*).
Zelotus, Zelōtus, -i (*m.*).
Zeno, Zeno, -ōnis (*m.*).
Zenobia, Zenobia, -æ (*f.*).
Zenobius, Zenobius, -ii (*m.*).
Zenodotus, Zenodōtus, -i (*m.*).
Zephyrus, Zephȳrus, -i (*m.*).
Zetes, Zetes, -æ (*m.*).
Zetis, Zetis, -is (*m.*).
Zeugis, Zeugis, -is (*f.*).
Zeugma, Zeugma, -ātis (*n.*).
Zeuxis, Zeŭxis, -is *and* -idis (*m.*).
Ziel, Zela, -æ (*f.*).
Zilis, Zilis, -is (*f.*).
Zoe, Zoe, -es (*f.*).
Zoïlus, Zoïlus, -i (*m.*).
Zoïs, Zoïs, -idis (*f.*).
Zōn, Zōn, -ontis (*m.*).
Zopyrion, Zopyrion, -ōnis (*m.*).
Zopyrus, Zopȳrus, -i (*m.*).
Zoroaster, Zoroastres, -æ *and* -is (*m.*).
Zosimus, Zosīmus, -i (*m.*).
Zoster, Zoster, -ēris (*m.*).
Zurich, Turĭcum, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Zurich*, Turicensis, -e.
Zweibrücken, Bipontium, -ii, *and* Bipontum, -i; *of or belonging to Zweibrücken, or Bipontium, Bipont*, Biponti̇nus, -a, -um.
Zwickau, Cyguca, -æ (*f.*).

THE END.

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